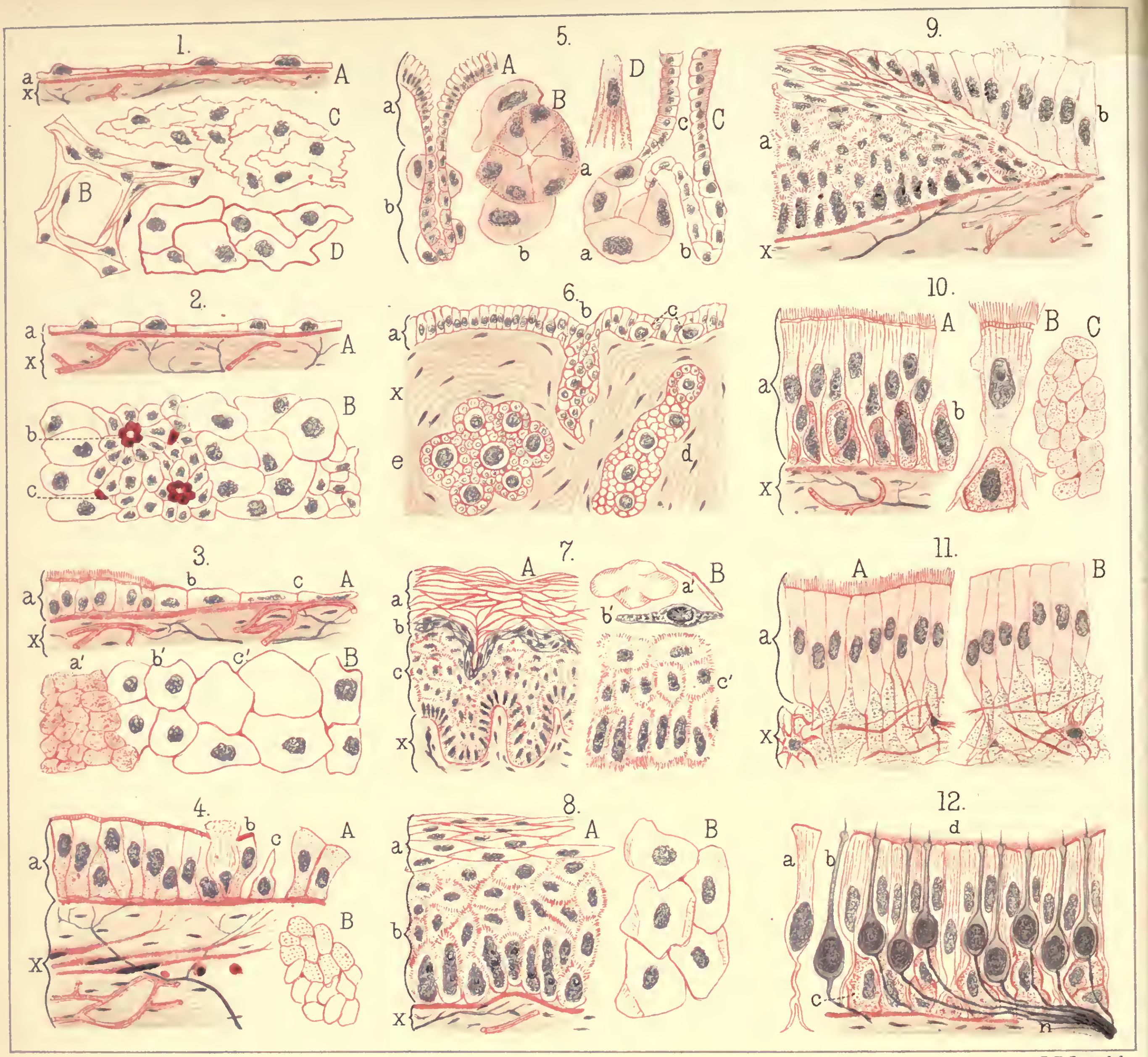
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PLATE II. VARIOUS FORMS OF EPITHELIUM, BASED UPON THE FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF KLEIN, KÖLLIKER, KRAUSE, PRUDDEN, RANVIER, SCHAEFER, AND WALDEYER, AND UPON PERSONAL OBSERVATION. (Drawn by Mrs. S. H. Gage.)

All the examples are represented as stained with hæmatoxylin and eosin; the basement membrane is the red band on which the cells rest; nuclei of connective-tissue corpuscles are shown as purple spots in the supporting membranes, and in most of the membranes are loops of capillaries in red, and branches of nerve-fibres in purple.

Fig. 1.—Vascular Epithelium or Endothelium: (*A*) Vertical section showing (*a*) the cells in profile with projecting nuclei in the cells cut at the proper level; (*x*) supporting membrane. (*B*) Capillary loop with walls of a single layer of elongated, flattened, nucleated cells. (*C*) Face view of sinuous cells lining a lymphatic capillary. (*D*) Face view of the cells lining one of the larger blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels.

Fig. 2.—Epithelium or Endothelium of Serous Membranes: (*A*) Vertical section showing (*a*) the cells in profile, and (*x*) the supporting membrane. (*B*) Face view of the epithelium, showing the outline and difference in size of the cells with (*b*) true stomates and (*c*) pseudo-stomates.

Fig. 3.—Respiratory Epithelium: (*A*) Vertical section of a lobular bronchiole and an alveolus, showing (*a*, *b*, and *c*) the gradual transition of the cubical, ciliated cells of the lobular bronchiole to the scaly, non-ciliated cells of the alveolus. A capillary is represented as coming nearly in contact with the alveolar cells. (*x*) Supporting membrane. (*B*) Face view of the cells shown in (*A*). Nuclei do not appear in all the alveolar cells.

Fig. 4.—Simple Columnar Epithelium: (*A*) Vertical section showing (*a*) columnar cells with a striated or porous free border at the left, unstriated at the right; (*b*) beaker cell (letter just at the right of the cell); (*c*) basilar or replacement cell; (*x*) supporting membrane, showing at the left unstriated muscular tissue (muscularis mucosæ as seen in the stomach and intestines). (*B*) Cells seen on end, part of them showing pores or ends of the striæ.

Fig. 5.—Glandular Epithelium: (*A*) Longitudinal section of a gastric tubule, showing (*a*) the mouth and neck with columnar and cubical epithelium merging into (*b*) the more rounded or proper glandular epithelium of the base or fundus. (*B*) Transection near the fundus, showing (*a*) the central and (*b*) the parietal cells. (*C*) Section of a racemose or alveolar and a tubular gland, at (*a*) the true glandular part in the form of an alveolus (submaxillary gland), and at (*b*) in the form of a tube (pancreas); (*c*) duct or outlet with first cubical, then columnar, bacillated or striated cells. (Bacillated cells also in parts of urinary tubules.) (*D*) Striated, bacillated, or fibrillated cell, base down.

Fig. 6.—Germinal Epithelium (slightly modified from Waldeyer): (*A*) Profile of the columnar germinal epithelium covering the ovary. At (*b*) the beginning of an ovarian tube; at (*c*) primordial ova between the columnar cells; (*d*) an older egg tube in the ovarian stroma; (*e*) ovarian nest with primordial ova, surrounded by young follicular cells; (*x*) ovarian stroma.

Fig. 7.—Epidermis or Epithelium of the Skin: (*A*) Vertical section of the skin showing (*a*) the stratum corneum; (*b*) the stratum granulosum or eleidine layer; (*c*) stratum mucosum; (*x*) corium. (*B*) (*a′*) Profile and face view of cells of the stratum corneum; (*b′*) enlarged profile view of a cell of the stratum granulosum, showing granules of eleidine; (*c′*) enlarged cells of the stratum mucosum, showing spines or intercellular bridges.

Fig. 8.—Stratified Pavement Epithelium as seen in the Œsophagus: (*A*) Vertical section showing (*a*) profiles of the flattened, nucleated scales or cells on the free surface; (*b*) deeper cells connected by intercellular bridges and somewhat elongated next the basement membrane; (*x*) supporting membrane or corium. (*B*) Face view of some of the flattened surface cells.

Fig. 9.—Transitional Epithelium between the Œsophagus and Stomach: (*a*) Vertical section of the stratified epithelium of the œsophagus; (*b*) vertical section of the columnar epithelium of the stomach; (*x*) supporting membrane.

Fig. 10.—Ciliated Columnar Epithelium: (*A*) Vertical section showing (*a*) the ciliated cells in profile; (*b*) a basilar or replacement cell. There are frequently two or three rows of these, giving the appearance of stratification. (*x*) Supporting membrane. (*B*) Profile of a ciliated cell, showing striæ and a branched base, including a basilar cell between the branches. (*C*) Face or end view of ciliated cells. The cilia shown as dots.

Fig. 11.—Endymal Epithelium: (*A*) Vertical section of the endyma and its epithelium in a child, showing (*a*) profile view of the columnar ciliated cells with delicate processes extending from the base into the underlying neuroglia; (*x*) neuroglia or endyma next the epithelium, showing fibres, granules, and neuroglia cells. (*B*) Same as (*A*), but showing the absence of cilia in the adult.

Fig. 12.—Type of Sensory Epithelium or Neuro-epithelium (Merkel and Ranvier), Sensory Cells, and connecting Nerve Purple; Cuticula (*d*) at Free Border Pink: (*a*) Supporting cell; (*b*) sensory cell connected with a nerve fibril; (*c*) basilar cell; (*n*) nerve-fibre dividing into varicose fibrils which join the sensory cells. [J.]

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CACOTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-az(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and θάνατος, death. Fr., *cacothanasie.* Ger., *Kakothanasie.* A miserable, painful death; as used by Hennemann, the injudicious persistence in the use of therapeutical measures when there is no hope of benefit, thus rendering death more painful. [A, 322.]

CACOTHANATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)'-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κακοθάνατος. Dying miserably, causing a painful death. [A, 387; L, 41, 119.]

CACOTHELINE, n. Ka^{2}k-o^{2}th'e^{2}l-en. Fr., *cacothéline.* An alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{22}NO_{20}$, obtained by Laurent by the action of nitric acid on brucine. [A, 301, 385; L, 41, 108.]

CACOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}th'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cacothes'eos (-oth'esis).* From κακός, bad, and θέσις, position. An abnormal attitude of a part or of the whole body. [A, 322.]

CACOTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-the^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacothesis. [A, 322.]

CACOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-thim(thu^{6}m)'-i^2-a^3. Gr., κακοθυμία (from κακός, evil, and θυμός, the mind). Fr., *cacothymie.* Ger., *Kakothymie.* Moroseness, mental depression with malignity. [A, 322, 387.]

CACOTHYMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacothymia. [A, 322.]

CACOTRIBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}b'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κακός, evil, and τρίβολος, the *Trapa natans.* Of Cæsalpinius, the *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [A, 387; B, 121; L, 105.]

CACOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}a^3. From κακός, evil, and θρίξ, the hair. Fr., *cacotrichie.* Ger., *Kakotrichie.* Any disease of the hair. [A, 322.]

CACOTRICHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacotrichia. [A, 322.]

CACOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κακοτροφία (from κακός, bad, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *cacotrophie.* Ger., *Kakotrophie.* Defective or disordered nutrition. [A, 322; Galen (A, 325).]—**C. folliculorum** [T. Fox]. See Lichen *pilaris.*

CACOTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-tro^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacotrophia. [A, 322.]

CACOTROPHY, n. Ka^{2}k-o^{2}t'ro-fi^2. See Cacotrophia.

CACO-TUMBA, n. An East Indian name for the *Nepeta malabarica.* [B, 121.]

CACOUCHUA, n. The *Polypodium lycopodioides.* [B, 121.]

CACOUCIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-u'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *cacoucie.* Of Aublet, a genus of combretaceous plants of the tribe *Combreteæ,* having emetic properties. [A, 385; B, 42.]

CACRI (Bengal.), n. The *Cucumis utilissimus.* [B, 172.]

CACTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-ta(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cactacées.* See Cacteæ (1st def.).

CACTACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}k-ta'shu^{3}s. Belonging to or resembling the *Cacteæ.* [B.]

CACTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'te(ta^3-e^2). See Cacteæ.

CACTAL, adj. Ka^{2}k'ta^{2}l. Lat., *cactalis.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a *Cactus.* [B.]—**C. alliance.** See Cactales.

CACTALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-ta(ta^3)'lez(le^{2}s). The cactal alliance; of Lindley, an alliance of epigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cactaceæ, Loasaceæ,* and *Homaliaceæ.* [B, 12, 170.]

CACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cactées.* Ger., *Cacteen.* Syn.: *Cactaceæ* [Lindley], *Cacti.* 1. An order of calycifloorous dicotyledons, established by De Candolle, who subdivided it into the tribes *Opuntiaceæ* and *Rhipsalideæ,* to which Reichenbach (who made the *C.* a subdivision of the order *Ribesiaceæ*) added the *Pereskieæ.* Lindley divided it into the tribes *Melocactidæ, Echinocactidæ, Cereidæ, Phyllanthidæ, Rhipsalidæ, Opuntidæ,* and *Pereskidæ;* and Bentham and Hooker made of it two tribes, the *Echinocacteæ* and the *Opuntieæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach (1827), a family of the *Corniculatæ,* comprising the divisions *Nopaleæ* and *Ribesieæ;* or (1837) of the *Sedifloræ,* comprising the divisions *Grossularieæ, Escallonieæ,* and *C. genuinæ,* the latter being the same as the *C.* of De Candolle. [B, 42, 170.]

CACTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'ti(te). 1. Of Jussieu, an order of plants equivalent to the *Grossularieæ* and *Cacteæ* together. See Cacteæ (2d def.). 2. Of De Candolle and Lindley, see Cacteæ (1st def.). [B.]

CACTIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-ti^2-a. The genus *Cactus.* [B, 173.]

CACTIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}k-ti^2-flor. Having flowers like those of a *Cactus.* [L, 41.]

CACTIFORME (Fr.), adj. Ka^{2}k-ti^2-fo^{2}rm. Resembling a *Cactus.* [L, 41.]

CACTIN, n. Ka^{2}k'ti^{2}n. A red coloring matter obtained by Vogel from the flowers of *Cereus (Cactus) speciosus.* [B, 121.]

CACTINÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'ti^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). See Cacteæ (1st def.).

CACTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-to(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Ventenat, the *Cacteæ* (1st def.); of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ,* comprising the families *Mesembryanthemeæ* and *Cacteæ* (1st def.). [B.] Cf. Ficoidales.

CACTOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'to^{2}s. See Cactus (1st def.).

CACTUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., κάκτος. Fr., *cactier.* Ger., *Fackeldistel.* 1. Of the ancients, the artichoke. 2. A Linnæan genus of plants, corresponding to the whole order *Cacteæ* (1st def.), including species now distributed among various genera of that order. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. cereus.** See Cereus.—**C. coccinillifer, C. cochinillifer.** See Opuntia *cochinillifera.*—**C. divaricatus** [Lamarck]. The *Cereus divaricatus.* [B, 180.]—**C. family.** The *Cacteæ.* [B, 75.]—**C. fimbriatus** [Lamarck]. The *Cereus fimbriatus.* [B, 180.]—**C. flagelliformis** [Linnæus]. The *Cereus flagelliformis.* [B, 180.]—**C. grandiflorus** [Linnæus]. The *Cereus grandiflorus.* [B, 180.]—**C. mammillaria** [Linnæus]. The *Mammillaria simplex.* [B, 180.]—**C. melocactus** [Linnæus]. The *Melocactus communis.* [B, 180.]—**C. moniliformis** [Linnæus]. The *Cereus moniliformis.* [B, 180.]—**C. opuntia** [Linnæus]. The *Opuntia vulgaris.* [B, 81.]—**C. paniculatus** [Lamarck]. The *Cereus paniculatus.* [B, 180.]—**C. pereskia** [Linnæus]. The *Pereskia aculeata.* [B, 180.]—**C. pitajaya** [Jacquin]. The *Cereus variabilis.* [B, 180.]—**C. sepium** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *Cereus sepium.* [B, 180.]—**C. speciosus.** The *Cereus speciosus.* [B, 121.]—**C. triangularis** [Linnæus], **C. triangularis aphyllus** [Jacquin]. The *Cereus triangularis.* [B, 180.]—**C. triangularis foliosus** [Jacquin]. The *Cereus trigonus.* [B, 180.]—**C. tuna.** The *Opuntia tuna.* [B.]—**Cochineal c.** The *Opuntia cochinillifera* and the *Opuntia tuna.* [B, 275.]—**Common hardy c.** The *Opuntia vulgaris.* [B, 275.]—**Elephant's-tooth c.** The *Mammillaria elephantidens.* [B, 275.]—**Erect c.** The *Mammillaria erecta.* [B, 275.]—**Hardy dwarf-c.** The *Opuntia humilis.* [B, 275.]—**Hedgehog-c.** The *Echinocactus.* [B, 19.]—**Houllett's woolly c.** The *Cereus (Pilocereus) Houlletti.* [B, 275.]—**Leaf-c., Leaf-flowering c.** The genus *Epiphyllum.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Many-headed hedgehog-c.** The *Echinocactus polycephalus.* [B, 275.]—**Melon-c., Melon-thistle c.** The genus *Melocactus.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Mistletoe-c.** The genus *Rhipsalis.* [B, 185.]—**Nipple-c.** The genus *Mammillaria.* [B, 275.]—**Old-man c.** The *Cereus (Pilocereus) senilis.* [B, 275.]—**Pin-pillow c.** The *Opuntia curassavica.* [B, 275.]—**Rat's-tail c.** The *Cereus flagelliformis.* [B, 275.]—**Silvery c.** The *Echinocactus myriostigma.* [B, 275.]—**Simpson's hardy hedgehog-c.** The *Echinocactus Simpsoni.* [B, 275.]—**Turk's-cap c.** The genus *Melocactus.* [B, 275.]—**White-spined hardy c.** The *Opuntia missouriensis,* var. *leucospina.* [B, 275.]—**Winter-c.** The genus *Epiphyllum.* [B, 275.]

CACUBALON, CACUBALUM (Lat.), n's. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-u^2(u)'-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Pliny, the *Solanum nigrum,* the *Cucubalus baccifer,* and the *Withania somnifera.* [B, 121.]

CACULE (Ar.), n. Cardamoms. [L, 97.]

CACUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-u^2(u)'me^{2}n. Gen., *cacum'inis.* Gr., ἄκρον. In botany, the summit or apex of an organ or a plant; the mass of branches forming the top of a tree. [B, 1, 123.]

CACUR, n. The fruit of *Cucumis myriocarpus.* [Atkinson, "Edinburgh Med. Jour.," July, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 84.]

CACURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-u^{5}r(ur)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., κακουργία (from κακουργεῖν, to act badly). Functional disturbance. [A, 322.]

CACYBALON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}k)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. See Cacubalon.

CAD, n. See Cade.

CADA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)'da^3. See Cade.—**Oleum cadæ.** See *Oil of* cade.

CADABA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-a(a^3)'ba^3. Of Forskål, a genus of capparideous plants of the tribe *Cappareæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. farinosa** [Forskål]. A shrub of Arabia and tropical Africa, used

as a purgative and antiseptic. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. indica** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Cleome fruticosa* [Linnæus]. An East Indian shrub, used as an anthelminthic, purgative, emmenagogue, antisyphilitic, and antiphlogistic. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325; B, 121, 180.]

CADABEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-a(a^3)'be^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cappareæ*, comprising *Cadaba* and related genera. [B, 170.]

CADAGA SALEH (Tamil), n. The *Rungia repens.* [B, 172.]

CADAGUA-PALA, n. The genus *Wrightia.* [L, 87.]

CADALA (Tamil), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 172.]

CADAL-AVANACU, n. See CADEL-AVENACU.

CADALE, n. See CADALA.

CADALI, n. Of Ray, the *Osbeckia zeylanica;* according to Adanson, a Malabar name for a species of *Melastoma.* [B, 121.]

CADALIA-PUA (Tamil), n. The *Lagerstrœmia reginæ.* [B, 172.]

CADAM (Bengal.), n. The *Nauclea parvifolia.* [B, 172.]

CADAMONI, n. The fruit of *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 119; L, 41.]

CADA-NAKU, n. In Malabar, the *Aloe perfoliata.* [B, 121.]

CADA-PALAVA, CADA-PILAVA (Malay), n's. The *Morinda citrifolia.* [B, 88, 121, 172; L, 105, 119.]

CADAT, n. The *Calamus carva.* [B, 121.]

CADAVANG, n. In Java, the *Gleditschia inermis.* [B, 121.]

CADAVER (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-a(a^3)'vu^{5}r(we^{2}r). Gen., *cadav'eris.* From *cadere*, to fall. Gr., πτῶμα νεκροῦ. Fr., *cadavre.* Ger., *Leichnam.* It., *cadavere.* Sp., *cadáver.* A corpse. [A, 301, 322.]—**C'alkaloid** (Ger.). See PTOMAINE.

CADAVÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}d-a^3-va-ru^5. See CADAVEROUS.

CADAVERIC, adj. Ka^{2}d-a^{2}v-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *cadaverinus.* Fr., *cadavérique.* Ger., *kadaverisch.* Pertaining to a cadaver (*e. g.*, c. rigidity); occurring after death. [D.]

CADAVÉRIN (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}d-a^3-va-ra^{2}n^2. Parasitic on dead bodies. [L, 109.]

CADAVERINE, n. Ka^{2}d-a^{2}v'e^{2}r-en. Fr., *cadavérine.* Ger., *Cadaverin, Leichenconiin.* A ptomaine of the constitution of pentamethylenediamine, $C_5H_{14}N_2 = H_2N.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2,CH_2,CH_2.NH_2$, isolated from the organs of the human dead body in the later stages of decomposition; a dense, highly refracting liquid of extremely disagreeable odor which, on exposure to the air, crystallizes by the absorption of carbonic acid; perhaps identical with coniine. It resembles ammonia in its local action when injected subcutaneously; it destroys the *Staphylococcus aureus*, but is itself capable of exciting suppuration. [B, 270; Grawitz, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 31, 1887, p. 746.]

CADAVERINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-a^2(a^3)-ve^{2}r(we^{2}r)-i(e)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CADAVERIC.

CADAVERIZATION, n. Ka^{2}d-a^{2}v-e^{2}r-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *cadaverisatio.* Fr., *cadavérisation.* The moribund state with algidity, as in the collapse of cholera. [A, 385.]

CADAVEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}d-a^{2}v'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cadaverosus.* Fr., *cadavéreux.* Ger., *cadaverös, leichenartig.* Corpse-like, ghastly.

CADAVRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d-a^{3}vr. See CADAVER.

CADDATI, CADDOU-COULLOU, n's. Malabar names for the *Bauhinia tomentosa.* [B, 121.]

CADE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d. A Languedoc name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus* and the *Juniperus communis.* [B, 121, 173.]—**Émulsion d'huile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by adding a solution of 2 parts of oil of c. in 10 of 90-per-cent. alcohol to 10 of *teinture de bois de Panama*, and making into an emulsion with 78 of distilled water. [B.]—**Glycéré d'huile de c.** A mixture of 1 part of oil of c. and 30 parts of glycerin. [L, 87.]—**Huile de c.** See *Oil of c.*—**Liniment d'huile de c.** [Bazin]. 1. A mixture of 1 part of oil of c. and 2 parts of oil of sweet almonds. 2. A mixture of 4 parts of oil of c. and 30 of mucilage of quince-seeds. [L, 87.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cadinum.* Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl.* Empyreumatic oil of juniper; a liquid like tar in appearance and properties, obtained by distilling the inner wood of the *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 5.]

CADÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3-da. See CADE.

CADÉAC (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d-a-a^{3}k. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are cold sulphurous and saline springs containing iodine and bromine. [A, 385; B, 270; L, 49.]

CADE-ELEMICH, n. The *Zizyphus œnoplia.* [B, 121.]

CADEJI-INDI, n. The *Laurus malabathrum.* [B, 121.]

CADELARI (Malay), n. The *Achyranthes aspera;* of Adanson, the genus *Achyranthes;* of Moquin, a section of that genus. [B, 121, 172.]

CADEL AVANACU, CADEL-AVENACU (Malay), n's. The *Croton tiglium.* [B, 88, 121, 172; L, 102.]

CADEN, n. The *Phœnix silvestris.* [B, 19, 185.]

CADENACO, n. The *Sanseveria lanuginosa.* [L, 41.]

CADENELLES, n. A Languedoc name for the fruit of *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 173.]

CADETIA [Gaudichaud] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3-da'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *cadétie.* See DENDROLOBIUM.

CADIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *cadie.* Of Forskål, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Sophoreæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. arabica** [Räusch.], **C. purpurea** [Forskål]. Syn.: *Spændoncea tamarindifolia* [Desfontaines]. A shrub growing in Arabia, where the leaves are applied to the abdomen to relieve pain. [B, 173.]

CADIAC (Fr.), n. Ka^3-di^2-a^{3}k. See CADÉAC.

CADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cadiées.* Of Baillon, a series of the *Cæsalpinieæ*, comprising the single genus *Cadia.* [B, 121.]

CADIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-i(e)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *cadere*, to fall. Falling of itself; affected with the falling sickness (epilepsy). [A, 318.]

CADJAN, n. The fruit of *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 173.]

CADJII, CADJU, n's. The *Anacardium occidentale.* [B, 19.]

CADJUCT (Bengal.), n. The *Mucuna pruriens.* [B, 88.]

CADMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Cadmus*, one of the genera. A family or division of *Algæ* (*Sphæropleæ* [Meneghini], *Confervaceæ* [Reichenbach]). [B, 170.]

CADMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-mi(me)'a^3. Gr., καδμεία. Ar., *climia.* Fr., *cadmie.* Ger., *Ofenbruch.* 1. Of Pliny, the impure zinc oxide found in brass-workers' furnaces. [B, 3.] 2. A commercial name for yellow sulphide of cadmium. [B, 81.]—**C. artificialis, C. factitia, C. fornacum.** Fr., *cadmie artificielle* (ou *des fourneaux*). See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. fossilis.** Fr., *cadmie fossile* (ou *naturelle*). A variety of arsenic ore, also calamine. [B, 119, 180.]—**C. lapidosa.** Cobalt. [L, 104, 119.]—**C. metallica, C. nativa.** Arsenic. [B, 180.]

CADMIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d-me. See CADMIA.—**C. des fourneaux.** See CADMIA (1st def.).

CADMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-mi^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cadmium* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cadmifère.* Containing cadmium. [L, 42.]

CADMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cadmia*, because usually found, along with zinc oxide, in furnaces in which zinc ores had been roasted. Fr., *cadmium* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cadmium, Kadmium.* It., Sp., *cadmio* [Sp. Ph.]. A metallic element (symbol, Cd) found, alone or associated with zinc, in various minerals, discovered in 1818 by Hermann and Stromeyer; white, rather soft, malleable, ductile, of a fibrous fracture, readily obtained in crystalline form, melting at from 315° to 320° C., of the sp. gr. of from 8·5 to 8·67 and the atomic weight of 111·6, acting as a bivalent radicle. [B, 3.]—**Adipinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. adipate.*—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate.*—**Bromk'** (Ger.), **Bromure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. bromide.*—**Cadmii chloridum.** See *C. chloride.*—**Cadmii iodidi unguentum.** Of C. A. Heinitsch, an ointment of 20 grains of c. iodide, 1 oz. of lard, 10 drops of oil of neroli, and 20 drops of ether. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," x, p. 382 (L).] Cf. *Unguentum cadmii iodidi.*—**Cadmii iodidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. iodide.*—**Cadmii oxidum.** See *C. oxide.*—**Cadmii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *C. sulphate.*—**C. adipate.** Ger., *adipinsaures C.* A substance of the composition $Cd.C_6H_8O_4 + 2H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**C. amalgam.** An alloy of c. and mercury. Definite compounds are known of the composition Hg_6Cd_2 and Hg_2Cd. Both are solids, and the latter forms very brittle, heavy, silvery crystals which gradually become harder on standing. [B, 3.]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *C'bromür, Bromc'.* A salt of the composition $CdBr_2$. [B, 16.]—**C. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de c.* Ger., *kohlensaures Kadmiumoxyd.* Basic carbonates of c. are known, prepared by precipitating a soluble salt of c. with the carbonate of an alkaline metal; varying in composition according to the temperature and the quantity of the precipitating material. [B, 3.]—**C. chloride.** Lat., *cadmii chloridum.* Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *Chlorc', C'chlorür.* A body occurring as transparent masses of a pearly lustre, $CdCl_2$, or as prismatic efflorescent crystals, $CdCl_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de c.* Ger., *chromsaures C.* A yellow compound of c. and chromic acid; the so-called c.-yellow. [B.]—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *Cyanc'.* A compound, $Cd(CN)_2$, formed by the action of potassic cyanide or of hydrocyanic acid on a salt of c. [B.]—**C. ethide, C'ethyl.** Ger., *C'äthyl.* A colorless liquid, $Cd.(C_2H_5)_2$. [B, 3.]—**C. ferricyanide.** Ger., *Ferridcyanc'.* A yellow powder, $Cd_3Fe_2.(C_3N_3)_4$. [B.]—**C. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyanc'.* An amorphous white powder, $Cd_2.Fe.(C_3N_3)_2$. [B.]—**C'gelb** (Ger.). C.-yellow. [B.] See *C. chromate.*—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat.* See *C. hydroxide.*—**C. hydriodate.** See *C. iodide.*—**C. hydroxide.** A white substance, $Cd(OH)_2$. [B. 3.]—**C. iodide.** Lat., *cadmii iodidum* [Br. Ph.], *c. iodatum, c. ioduratum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de c.* Ger., *Jodc', C'jodür.* A crystalline compound, CdI_2. [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de c.* See *C. oxide.*—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *salpetersaures C.* (oder *C'oxyd*). A compound, $Cd(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide.** Lat., *cadmii oxidum.* Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *C'oxyd.* A compound, CdO, forming dark-red or dark-blue crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. oxydatum sulphuricum.** See *C. sulphate.*—**C. pentasulphide.** A yellow substance, CdS_5; according to some, only a mixture of c. sulphide and sulphur. [B, 5. 16.]—**C. protoxide.** See *C. oxide.*—**C. suboxide.** A greenish powder, Cd_2O. [B, 16.]—**C'sulfat** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate.*—**C'sulfid** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide.*—**C. sulfuricum.** See *C. sulphate.*—**C. sulpharsenite.** See *C. thioarsenite.*—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cadmii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulphas cadmii* [Belg. Ph.], *c. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.], *c. oxydatum sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'sulfat.* A compound forming large efflorescent prismatic crystals, $CdSO_4 + 4H_2O$ or $3CdSO_4 + 8H_2O$, of an astringent taste. readily soluble in water; used topically as an astringent. Other sulphates of c., both basic and normal. are known. [B, 3, 5; E. L. Shurly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 284.]—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *C'sulfid, Schwefelc'.* A yellow substance, CdS, occurring native in the crystalline form and obtainable artificially. [B, 3.] See also *C. pentasulphide.*—**C. sulphuricum.** See *C. sulphate.*—**C. thioarsenite.** A yellow salt, $Cd_2As_2S_5$. [B, 2.]—**C.-yellow.** Ger., *C'gelb.* See *C. chromate.*—

Kohlensaures C. (Ger.). See *C. carbonate*.—**Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Schwefele'** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.), **Schwefelsaures C'oxyd** (Ger.), **Sulphas cadmii.** See *C. sulphate*.—**Unguentum cadmii iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made of 1 part of c. iodide and 7 parts of simple ointment. [B, 5.] Cf. *Cadmii iodidi unguentum.*

CADOO, n. A Sumatra species of pepper. [L, 41.]

CADOQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d-ok. The seed of *Cæsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 173.]

CADRAN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d-ra^{3}n^2. The *Agaricus cæsareus.* [B, 173.]—**C. astigmatique.** See *Astigmatic* CLOCK-FACE.

CADRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}dr. A frame. [A, 300.]—**C. buccal.** See PERISTOME.—**C. du tympan, C. tympanal.** The tympanic ring of the temporal bone, to which the membrana tympani is attached, constituting a separate bone in the fœtus. [A, 301, 385; L, 41.]

CADU, n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 172.]

CADUC (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}d-u^{6}k. See CADUCOUS.

CADUCA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *caducus* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-u^2(u)'-ka^3. Fr., *caduque.* See DECIDUA.—**C. crassa** [Mayer]. See DECIDUA *vera.*—**C. Hunteri.** See DECIDUA.

CADUCI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of adj. *caducus* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-u^2-(u)'si(ke). Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Datura, Triglochin, Epimedium*, etc. [B, 170.]

CADUCIBRANCHIA, CADUCIBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-u^{2}s(uk)-i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3, -bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. For deriv., see CADUCUS and BRANCHIÆ. Fr., *caducibranches.* A group of the *Amphibia* in which the gills disappear in the adult. [L, 41.]

CADUCIBRANCHIATE, adj. Ka^{2}d-u^{2}s-i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-at. Lat., *caducibranchius, caducibranchiatus.* Fr., *caducibranche.* Shedding the gills, belonging to the *Caducibranchiata.* [L, 147.]

CADUCICHORDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-u^{2}s(uk)-i^2-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a(a^3)'ta^3. For deriv., see CADUCUS and CHORDA. A division of the *Urochordata* in which the caudal notochord is present in the larva only or is never developed at all; divided into the *Simplicia, Composita*, and *Conserta.* [L, 201, 210.]

CADUCIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-u^{2}s(uk)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *caducus* (*q. v.*), and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *caduciflore.* Having caducous flowers. [B, 38.]

CADUCITY, n. Ka^{2}d-u^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *caducitas.* Fr., *caducité.* Ger., *Caducität, Hinfälligkeit.* It., *caducità.* Sp., *caducidad.* 1. The state or property of being caducous. [B, 1.] 2. Senility. [K; L, 44, 80.]

CADUCOUS, adj. Ka^{2}d-u^{2}k'u^{3}s. Gr., πτώσιμος. Lat., *caducus.* Fr., *caduc.* Ger., *hinfällig.* It., Sp., *caduco.* Not persistent; in botany, falling off before other parts (as of the calyx when it falls before or soon after the development of the flower and before the falling of the corolla, or of the stipule when it falls soon after the development of the leaf). [B, 1, 123; L, 41.] Cf. DECIDUOUS and DECIDUATE.

CADUCUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-u^2(u)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *cadere*, to fall. Ready to fall, tending to fall, caducous (*q. v.*); as a n. (*morbus* understood), the falling sickness (epilepsy). [A, 301, 318, 322, 325.]

CADUMBAH (Malay), n. The *Barringtonia racemosa.* [B, 172.]

CADUQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}d-u^{6}k. See DECIDUA; in the pl., the temporary teeth. [L, 13.]—**C. externe, C. externe utérine.** See DECIDUA *vera.*—**C. intermédiaire.** See DECIDUA *serotina.*—**C. interne.** See DECIDUA *reflexa.*—**C. inter-utéro-placentaire.** See DECIDUA *serotina.*—**C. ovulaire.** See DECIDUA *reflexa.*—**C. pariétale.** See DECIDUA *vera.*—**C. réfléchie.** See DECIDUA *reflexa.*—**C. secondaire, C. sérotine.** See DECIDUA *serotina.*—**C. utérine.** See DECIDUA *vera.*—**C. utéro-placentaire.** See DECIDUA *serotina.*—**C. vraie.** See DECIDUA *vera.*

CADURE, n. In Malabar, the *Aloe vulgaris.* [B, 121.]

CADUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'du^{3}s(du^{4}s). Gr., κάδος. Heb., *kadad.* Ar., *kadda.* An ancient name for a jar, also for a liquid measure of 12 congii. [Pliny (A, 318); L, 94.]

CAD-WEED, n. Ka^{2}d'wed. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 275.]

CADYTAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., καδύτας. An ancient name for some unknown parasitic plant. [A, 313, 387.]

CÆCA (Lat.), n., pl. of *cæcum* (*q. v.*). Se'(ka^3'e^2)-ka^3.

CÆCAL, adj. Se'ka^{2}l. Gr., τυφλός. Lat., *cæcus* (1st def.), *cæcalis* (2d def.). Fr., *cæcal.* Ger., *blind* (1st def.), *Blinddarm-* (2d def.). It., *ciecale.* 1. Blind, terminating in a closed extremity. [L, 11.] 2. Pertaining to the cæcum (2d def.). [A, 301.]

CÆCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ses'(ka^3'e^{2}k)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Rostrifera.* [L, 282.]

CÆCIFORME (Fr.), adj. Sa-si^2-fo^{2}rm. See CÆCAL (1st def.).

CÆCIGENUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}s(ka^3-e^{2}k)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cæcus*, blind, and *gigni*, to be born. Gr., τυφλογενής. Born blind. [A, 318.]

CÆCILIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka^3-e^2)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From *cæcus*, blind. 1. An ancient name for a kind of snake or worm the bite of which was considered dangerous, and to which alexeteric properties were attributed; also for a kind of lettuce. [A, 318, 322, 325; L, 105.] 2. The sole genus of the *Cæciliadæ.* [L, 14.]

CÆCILIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka^3-e^2)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Owen, a family of the *Ophiomorpha*, comprising the single genus *Cæcilia.* [L, 14.]

CÆCILIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka^3-e^2)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Wagler, an order of reptiles. [L, 121.]

CÆCITAS (Lat.), n. f. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cæcita'tis.* From *cæcus*, blind. Gr., ἀβλεψία, τυφλότης. Fr., *cécité, aveuglement.* Ger., *Blindheit.* It., *cecità.* Sp., *ceguedad, ceguera.* Blindness, congenital or acquired. [F.]—**C. crepuscularis.** Fr., *cécité crepusculaire* (ou *nocturne*, ou *de nuit*). Ger., *Nachtblindheit.* It., *cecità di notte.* Sp., *ceguedad de noche.* See HEMERALOPIA.—**C. diurna.** Fr., *cécité diurne.* Ger., *Tagblindheit.* It., *cecità diurna.* Sp., *ceguedad diurna.* See NYCTALOPIA.—**C. minor.** See AMAUROSIS.—**C. nocturna.** See HEMARALOPIA.

CÆCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka^3-e^2)-si(ke)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cæcit'idis.* See TYPHLITIS.

CÆCITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}s(ka^3-e^{2}k)-i^{2}t-u^2(u)'do. Gen., *cæcitud'inis.* See CÆCITAS.

CÆCUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cæcus* (*intestinum* or *caput coli* understood). Se'(ka^3'e^2)-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Fr., *cæcum.* Ger., *Blinddarm* (2d def.). It., *cieco.* Sp., *ciego.* 1. Any canal terminating in a closed (blind) extremity. 2. The blind gut, the *caput coli*; the pouch-like initial portion of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged downward in the form of a cul-de-sac. It is situated in the right iliac fossa, and merges insensibly into the ascending colon. [A, 301; C.]—**Hepatic cæca.** Blind prolongations of the intestine into the arms in the *Asteroidea.* [L, 210.]—**Lateral cæca.** The pyloric cæca of insects. [L, 121.]—**Malpighian cæca.** Cæcal diverticula of the chylific ventricle of certain insects. [L, 11.]—**Nasal c.** A blind pouch lying close under the anterior end of the notochord in the lamprey, opening into the ventral portion of the nasal sac. [L, 200.]—**Oral c.** A blind pouch in the lamprey on the dorsal side of the mouth cavity. [L, 200.]—**Pyloric cæca.** In insects and fishes, blind intestinal diverticula close to the pylorus. [L, 11, 147.]—**Umbilical c., Vitelline c.** In certain birds, a blind tube, the vestige of the communication of the umbilical vesicle with the intestine. [L, 221.]

CÆCUS (Lat.), adj. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., τυφλός. Fr., *aveugle, borgne.* Ger., *blind.* It., *cieco.* Sp., *ciego.* Blind, hidden, invisible, having no opening. [F; H.]

CÆLA, n. A Malabar plant. The leaves, pounded with aromatics, are applied to pustules, and their juice, sweetened, is used for gonorrhœa. [L, 105.]

CÆMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka^3-e^2)-me^{2}nt-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cæmentatio'nis.* From *cæmentum*, cement. Ger., *Cämentiren.* Of the older chemists, a process of luting, also one of testing incrusted metals by burning away the incrustation. [A, 325; L, 135.]

CÆMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka^3-e^2)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEMENT.

CÆNÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ka^3-e^{2}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-si^{2}s. See CŒNÆSTHESIS.

CÆNOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ka^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s. A genus of ferns, referred by Hooker to *Asplenium.* [B, 242.]—**C. myriophylla** [Swartz]. See ASPLENIUM *rhizophyllum.*

CÆNOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ka^3-e^{2}n)-o'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Of Nuttall, a section of the genus *Erigeron.* [B, 215.]

CÆOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka^3-e^2)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cæom'atos* (-*tis*). Fr., *cæome, céome.* A genus of *Fungi*, constituting one of the varieties of rust or mildew. [B.]—**C. laricis** [Hartig]. A species found on the needles of *Larix europœa*; together with *C. pinitorquum*, a derivative of *Melampsora tremulæ.* [R. Hartig, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, 9, p. 274 (B).]—**C. pinitorquum** [De Bary]. A species attacking and destroying pine-trees in northern Europe. [B, 61.]

CÆOMACEÆ [Corda], **CÆOMACEI** [Lindley, Bonarden] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Se^{2}n(ka^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m-a(a^3)'se^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). A family or suborder of coniomycetous *Fungi*, comprising *Cæoma, Uredo, Æcidium, Ustilago*, etc., having naked, non-septate spores. [B, 19, 170.]

CÆPA, CÆPE, CÆPULLA (Lat.), n's f. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-pa^3, -pe(pe^2), se^{2}p(ka^3-e^{2}p)-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)'la^3. See ALLIUM *cepa.*

CÆREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ka^3-e^{2}r)-e^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., χαιρέφυλλον. See CHÆREPHYLLUM.

CÆRULEIN, n. Se^{2}r-u^{2}l'e^2-i^{2}n. 1. A coloring matter, $C_{20}H_8O_6$, formed by dehydrating gallein; combined with acid sulphite of sodium, it constitutes the so-called *c.-sodium.* 2. Gladstone's name for azulene. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Indigosulphuric acid. [B, 270.]

CÆRULEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka^3-e^2)-ru^{2}l(ru^{4}l)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A blue color or substance. [A, 318.] 2. A blue pigment consisting essentially of cobaltous stannate and gypsum. [B, 270.]—**C. berolinense, C. borussicum.** Prussian blue. [L, 105.]

CÆRULEUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka^3-e^2)-ru^{2}l(ru^{4}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sky-blue. [B.]

CÆRULIC ACID, n. Se^{2}r-u^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid derived from coffee; regarded as a product of oxidation. [B, 81.]

CÆRULIGNONE, n. Se^{2}r-u^{2}l-i^{2}g'non. From *cæruleus* (*q. v.*), and *lignum*, wood. Ger., *Cärulignon.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$ = $C_{12}H_4(CH_3)_4.O_6$, forming dark steel-blue acicular crystals, prepared by the action of potassium dichromate on crude pyroligneous acid. [B, 270.]

CÆRULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ka^3-e^{2}r)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *cærulo'seos* (-*sis*). See CYANOSIS.

CÆSALPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n(pen)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of R. Brown, a tribe or suborder of leguminous plants; divided by De Candolle into the tribes *Geoffreæ, Cassieæ*, and *Detarieæ.* [B, 170.] See CÆSALPINIEÆ.

CÆSALPINIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n(pen)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *cæsalpinie, césalpinie.* Ger., *Cäsalpinie.* A Linnæan genus of leguminous trees and climbing shrubs of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ*, tribe *Eucæsalpinieæ*, comprising ten sections, some of

which, such as *Guilandina*, *Balsamocarpon*, *Libidibia*, and *Cinclidocarpus*, have been regarded as distinct genera. [B, 42.]—**C. arista** [Miller]. See *C. crista*.—**C. axillaris** [De Candolle]. A Malabar species, the bitter seeds of which are emetic in large doses and used in malarial fevers. [B, 180.]—**C. bahamensis** [Lamarck]. A small tree of the Bahamas; said to furnish yellow Brazil-wood (*lignum brasiliense luteum*) and to have a very acrid bark which is used as an epispastic. [B, 180.]—**C. bijuga** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Poinciana bijuga* [Linnæus]. A low Jamaica tree. The red wood is one variety of Brazil-wood. [B, 180.]—**C. bonduc** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *bonduc jaune*. Syn.: *Guilandina bonduc* [Linnæus]. Bonduc; a prickly trailing shrub growing along the sea-coast in most tropical countries. The fruit is a flattened prickly pod containing from one to three very hard yellow seeds (nicker-nuts, Molucca beans, bonduc-seeds), which are very bitter and are used in India as a tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelminthic. They contain an oil (nicker-seed oil) which is employed as an embrocation in paralysis, convulsions, etc. The leaves are used in Cochin-China as a deobstruent and emmenagogue, and the root is held to be a gastric tonic and an astringent. [B, 19, 81, 172, 185; E. Heckel and F. Schlagdenhauffen, "Nouv. remèdes," May 1, 1886, p. 203.]—**C. bonducella** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Guilandina bonducella* [Linnæus]. Bonducella; a species resembling *C. bonduc*, but differing in its grayish lead-colored seeds and the geminate prickles on the leaves. The nuts are used like those of *C. bonduc*. [B, 81, 185, 270.]—**C. brasiliensis** [Linnæus]. A tree of the West Indies and, according to some, of South America, said to furnish a variety of Brazil-wood; identified by some with *C. bahamensis*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. brevifolia** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Balsamocarpon brevifolium*. The *algarrobo* of Chili. The pods become converted into a resinous substance which is astringent and used as a black dye and an ink. [B, 19.]—**B. coriaria** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Poinciana coriaria* [Jacquin], *Libidibia coriaria*, *arbor brasilia dicta*. The American sumach, divi-divi, dibi-dibi; a tree or tall shrub of the West Indies and South America and cultivated in India. The pods —*fabæ* (seu *siliquæ*) *dibi-dibi* (seu *divi-divi*)—contain a large amount of tannin, and are used in tanning, also as an astringent for piles and prolapse of the anus and as an antiperiodic. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185.]—**C. crista** [Linnæus]. A shrub or small tree of Jamaica, having a reddish-yellow wood which, according to some, is yellow Brazil-wood. The bark is used as an epispastic and as a stimulant to sluggish ulcers. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. digyna.** An East Indian climbing species. The seeds yield an illuminating oil. [B, 19.]—**C. echinata** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Guilandina echinata* [Sprengel]. A tall tree of Brazil, said to furnish the true Brazil-wood, or Pernambuco-wood (*lignum Fernambuci* [seu *brasiliense rubrum*]), a dark-red astringent wood, used as a coloring material, as a test for acids, and, in Brazil, as a medicine. The bark (*Nacasculo-bark*) is astringent and used in tanning. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 270.]—**C. nuga** [Aiton]. Syn.: *Guilandina nuga* [Linnæus]. A shrub of the Moluccas, where the root is used as a diuretic and lithontriptic. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. obliqua** [Vogel]. The *C. echinata*. [B, 42.]—**C. oleosperma** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species. The seeds yield an illuminating oil. [B, 180.]—**C. paniculata** [Desfontaines]. An East Indian shrub or tree. The bark is used in diabetes and gonorrhœa. [B, 180.]—**C. pectinata** [Cavanilles]. The *C. tinctoria*. [B, 173.]—**C. pipai.** A Brazilian species. The pods (*pipi-pods*) are astringent. [B, 19, 185.]—**C. pulcherrima** [Swartz]. Fr., *fleur de paon* (ou *de Paradis*). Ger., *Pfauenblume*, *Paradiesblume*. Syn.: *Poinciana pulcherrima* [Linnæus]. A small tree indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in the West Indies and South America. The flowers have been used in chronic pulmonary affections, intermittent fevers, and skin diseases. In large doses they (also the seeds and leaves) are diuretic, purgative, and abortifacient. The pods are astringent and furnish a yellow coloring matter. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. sappan** [Linnæus]. Ger., *schiefblättrige Cäsalpinie*. Hind., *bukkum*. The *sappan*, or *braziletto*, a spiny tree of India. The wood—*sappan-wood*, *bukkum-wood*, or *wukkum-wood*; *lignum sappan* (seu *japanense*); the *brésillet des Indes* of the French—is brownish-red and furnishes a red dye. The root also affords a yellow or orange dye. The seeds are said to be stomachic and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185.] —**C. sepiaria** [Roxburgh]. The Mysore thorn; a climbing prickly shrub of India, used as a hedge-plant. [B, 172.]—**C. tinctoria** [Dombey]. Syn.: *Coulteria tinctoria* [Kunth]. A South American tree. The red-wood is sometimes used as a coloring agent, and the pods are said to furnish the astringent divi-divi. [B, 121, 173.] Cf. *C. coriaria*.—**C. vesicaria.** Of Linnæus, a species identified by Sprengel with *C. sappan*; of Lamarck, the *C. tinctoria*; of Velloz, the *C. echinata*. [B, 42, 173, 180.]

CÆSALPINIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n-(pen)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^3). See CÆSALPINIEÆ.

CÆSALPINIÆ [A. Richard] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n(pen)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising the tribes *Geoffreæ* and *Cassieæ*. [B, 170.] See CÆSALPINIEÆ.

CÆSALPINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n-(pen)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *césalpiniées*. Of Kunth and succeeding authors, a section, subdivision, or suborder of leguminous plants, comprising the tribes *Sclerolobieæ*, *Eucæsalpinieæ*, *Cassieæ*, *Bauhinieæ*, *Amherstieæ*, *Cynometreæ*, and *Dimorphandreæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

CÆSAR (Lat.), n. m. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-za^{3}r(sa^{3}r). Gen., *Cæs'aris*. Fr., *Césare*. Ger., *Kaiser*. A person brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation. [A, 322.]

CÆSAREAN, adj. Se-za're^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *cæsareus*, *cæsarianus*. Fr., *césarien*. Ger., *kaiserlich*. It., *cesareo*. Sp., *cesáreo*. See *C.* OPERATION.

CÆSAREANIST, n. Se-za're^2-a^{2}n-i^{2}st. An advocate of the Cæsarean operation. [A, 81.]

CÆSARELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sez(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}l'le(la^3-e^2). From *Cæsarea*, one of the genera. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Oxaleæ*. [B, 170.]

CÆSAREUS (Lat.), adj. Sez(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a(a^3)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CÆSAREAN.

CÆSARIAN, adj. Se-za'ri^2-a^{2}n. See CÆSAREAN.

CÆSARIATUS (Lat.), adj. Sez(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a(a^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *cæsaries* (*q. v.*). Having long or bushy hair. [A, 318.]

CÆSARIES (Lat.), n. f. Sez(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a(a^3)'ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *cæsari'ei*. Ger., *Haupthaar*. The hair of the head, especially a dark head of hair. [A, 318, 322; G; L, 81.]

CÆSARINUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CÆSAREAN.

CÆSIOUS, adj. Se'zi^2-u^{3}s. See CÆSIUS.

CÆSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-zi^2(si^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cæsius*, sky-blue, because of the bright-blue light of its vapor when it is heated to incandescence. Fr., *cæsium*, *césium*. Ger., *Cäsium*. A metallic element (symbol, Cs) discovered by Bunsen in 1860. It usually occurs in conjunction with rubidium in various minerals, but always in minute amount. It is univalent, and forms compounds analogous to those of potassium and rubidium and isomorphous with them. Combining weight, 132·5. [B, 3.]

CÆSIUS (Lat.), adj. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-zi^2(si^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Light-blue, grayish-blue, lavender-colored; as a n., an old name for glaucoma. [B, 19, 123; F.]

CÆSO (Lat.), n. m. Se'(ka^3'e^2)-zo(so). Gen., *Cæson'is*. See CÆSAR.

CÆSPES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}s'(ka^3'e^{2}s)-pez(pe^{2}s). Gen., *cæs'pitis*. Fr., *gazon*. Ger., *Rasen*. A tuft; in botany, an agglomeration of leaves or branches springing from a common base and forming a dense, bushy mass. [B.]

CÆSPITOSE, CÆSPITOUS, adj's. Se^{2}s'pi^{2}t-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *cæspitosus*. Ger., *rasig*, *rasenartig*, *rasenförmig*. Tufted, forming or resembling a cæspes. [B, 123.]

CÆSULIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-u^{2}l(ul)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cæsuliées*. Of De Candolle, Endlicher, and Reichenbach, a division of the *Inuleæ*, comprising the single genus *Cæsulia*. [B, 170.]

CÆSULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}z(ka^3-e^{2}s)-u^{2}l(ul)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CÆSULIEÆ.

CAF, CAFA, n's. Old names for camphor. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CAFAL (Ar.), n. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAFAR, n. See CAF.

CAFARD (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa^{3}r. The *Blatta orientalis*. [B, 81.]

CAFÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa. Coffee. [B.]—**C. à la Sultane.** Coffee prepared from the entire fruit of the plant (seeds and pulp). [B, 173.]—**C. au lait.** Coffee with milk.—**C. bâtard.** See *C. marron*.—**C. Bourbon.** The *Coffea borbonica*. [B, 173.]—**C. citrin.** An infusion of unroasted coffee; so called from its yellowish color. It has been used as an antiperiodic. [A, 301, 385; L, 107.]—**C. décortiqué.** Coffee-seed from which the testa has been removed. [B, 121.]—**C. de gland.** See ACORN *coffee*.—**C. des bois.** In Guadeloupe, the *Ixora americana*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Soudan.** See COLA.—**C. diable.** In French Guiana, the *Irancana guianensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. du Soudan.** See COLA.—**C. en cerises.** Coffee-seed still surrounded with the testa and the pulp of the fruit. [B, 121.] —**C. en porche.** Coffee-seed from which the testa has not been removed. [B, 121.]—**C. français.** A common term for various substitutes for coffee, especially the seeds of *Astragalus creticus*, *Cicer arietinum*, *Arachis hypogœa*, *Galium aparine*, and barley. [A, 301; B, 19, 173.]—**C. marron.** In the Isle of Bourbon, the *Coffea mauritiana*; in Martinique, the *Coffea occidentalis*. [B, 19, 88, 121, 173.]—**C. Moka.** Mocha coffee. [B, 173.]—**C. turc.** The *Lupinus angustifolius*. [B, 121.]—**Fleurs de c.** The envelopes of the coffee-seed. [A, 301.]

CAFÉANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-fa-a^{3}n-ek. See CAFFEANIC ACID.

CAFÉATE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-a^{3}t. See CAFFEATE.

CAFÉIDINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-i^{2}d-en. See CAFFEIDINE.

CAFÉIER (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-i^2-a. The coffee-tree (*Coffea*). [B, 121.]—**C. d'Arabie.** The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 121.]

CAFÉIFORME (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-fa-i^2-form. Resembling an infusion of coffee. [L, 41.]

CAFEINA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)-e^2-i(e)'na^3. See CAFFEINE.

CAFÉINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-en. See CAFFEINE.—**Chlorhydrate de c.** See CAFFEINE *hydrochloride*.

CAFÉINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-fa-i^{2}n-ek. Pertaining to coffee. [A, 385.] See CAFFEIC ACID.

CAFÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-fa-ek. Derived from coffee; in pathology, caused by the abuse of coffee; as a n., a person affected with *caféisme* (*q. v.*). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 187.]—**Acide c.** See CAFFEIC ACID.

CAFÉISME (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-ezm. Chronic poisoning with coffee; characterized, according to Guelliot, by anæmia, emaciation, insomnia or disturbed sleep, obstinate neuralgias, and, in men, diminution or abolition of the sexual desire. [Guelliot, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap.," Dec. 15, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 187.]

CAFEL (Ar.), n. See CAFAL.

CAFÉONE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-on. See CAFFEONE.

CAFÉTANNATE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fa-ta^{3}n-a^{3}t. A salt of caffeotannic acid. [L, 41.]

CAFÉTANNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-fa-ta^{3}n-ek. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

CAFFEA [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)'fe^2-a^3. The seed of *Coffea arabica*. [B, 81.]—**Semen caffeæ.** See *C.*

CAFFEANIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}f-e^2-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide caféanique.* An acid obtained from coffee, regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid. [B, 10, 81.]

CAFFEATE, n. Ka^{2}f'e^2-at. Fr., *caféate.* Ger., *caffeesaures Salz.* A salt of caffeic acid.

CAFFEE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f'fa. Coffee. [B.]—**C'baum.** See Coffea.—**C'gerbsäure.** See Caffeotannic acid.—**C'säure.** See Caffeic acid.—**C'saures Salz.** See Caffeate.—**C'surrogat.** A substitute for coffee.—**Eichelc'.** See Acorn *coffee.*

CAFFEELIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}f-e^2-e^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid derived from coffee; thought to be a product of oxidation. [B, 81.]

CAFFEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)-fe(fe^2)'i^2-a^3. See Caffeine.

CAFFEIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}f-e'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum caffeicum.* Fr., *acide caféique.* Ger., *Caffeesäure.* 1. Of Vlaanderen and Muldar, caffeotannic acid. 2. Of Hlasiwitz, a product, $C_9H_8O_{11}$, occurring as straw-colored crystals, formed by boiling caffeotannic acid with potash and neutralizing with sulphuric acid. [B, 81.]

CAFFEIDINE, n. Ka^{2}f-e'i^{2}d-en. Lat., *caffeidina.* Fr., *caféidine.* Ger., *Coffeïdin.* A non-crystallizable alkaloid, $C_7H_{12}N_4O$, an oily liquid, readily soluble in water, obtained among other products by decomposing caffeine with potash or baryta. Its sulphate and hydrochloride and a compound with ethyl are known. [B, 3, 81, 270.]

CAFFEILIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}f-e^2-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. An acid obtained from coffee; regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid. [B, 10.]

CAFFEINE, n. Ka^{2}f'e^2-en. Lat., *caffeina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *coffeina* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *coffeinum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *caffeia.* Fr., *caféine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Coffeïn, Koffeïn.* It., *caffeina.* Sp., *cafeina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *theine* [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *methyltheobromine* [Fr. Cod.]; for purposes of dispensing, *guaranine* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *theobromine* [Ger. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$, found in coffee, tea, maté, cola-nuts, and guarana; forming colorless or white, silky, acicular or prismatic crystals, odorless, of a faint bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, somewhat more soluble in cold alcohol. Physiologically, it retards tissue-metamorphosis, contracts the blood-vessels, and heightens the reflex activity of the spinal cord; used in the treatment of poisoning with alcohol and opium, in paralytic migraine, and as an antispasmodic, diuretic, antiperiodic, and gastro-intestinal stimulant. [B, 81, 95.]—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de caféine.* Ger., *essigsaures Koffeïn.* A salt, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2(C_2H_4O_2)_2$, or, according to Tanret, only a mechanical mixture, of c. and acetic acid, forming acicular crystals. ["Jour. de pharm."; "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1882, p. 156 (B).]—**C. and sodium benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate de caféine et de soude* (ou *sodium*). Ger., *coffeïnbenzoësaures Natron.* A double salt of benzoic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 48·5 per cent. of c., and dissolves in 5 parts of water. [Tanret (B, 270).]—**C. and sodium cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate de caféine et de soude* (ou *sodium*). Ger., *coffeïnzimmtsaures Natron.* A double salt of cinnamic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 58·9 per cent. of c., and dissolves in 5 parts of water. [Tanret (B, 270).]—**C. and sodium salicylate.** Fr., *salicylate de caféine et de soude* (ou *sodium*). Ger., *coffeïnsaticylsaures Natron.* A double salt of salicylic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 61 per cent. of c., and dissolves in from 3 to 4 parts of water. [Tanret (B, 270).]—**C. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de caféine.* Ger., *arsensaures Coffeïn.* A salt of c. and arsenic acid; used as an antiperiodic. [B, 5.]—**C. citrate.** Lat., *caffeinæ citras* [Br. Ph.], *coffeinum citricum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de caféine.* Ger., *Coffeïncitrat, citronensaures Coffeïn.* It., *citrato di caffeina.* Sp., *citrato caféico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de cafeina*). A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and citric acid; used, especially in the form of effervescent granules, as a remedy for migraine. [B, 3; 14, 95.]—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de caféine.* Ger., *salzsaures Coffeïn.* A compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HCl + 2H_2O$, forming rhombic prisms. [B, 3.]—**C. hydroxyl.** Fr., *hydroxyle de caféine.* A compound analogous to ethoxycaffeine (*q. v.*). [C. Paul, "Progr. méd.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 363.]—**C. lactate.** Fr., *lactate de caféine.* Ger., *milchsaures Coffeïn.* A mixture (not a true chemical compound) of c. and lactic acid. [Tanret, "Jour. de pharm."; "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1882, p. 156 (B).]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de caféine.* Ger., *salpetersaures Coffeïn.* A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HNO_3 + H_2O$. [Biedermann, "Chem. Ztg.," 1883, 30; "Ann. di chim. appl.," Aug., 1883 (B).]—**C. platinichloride.** Small yellow crystals, $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HCl)_2PtCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de caféine.* Ger., *Coffeïnsulfat, schwefelsaures Coffeïn.* Glistening acicular crystals, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2SO_4$. [B, 3.]—**C. valerianate.** Lat., *caffeinæ valerianas, coffeinum valerianicum.* Fr., *valérianate de caféine.* Ger., *Coffeïnvalerianat, baldriansaures Coffeïn.* A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and valerianic acid; said to be useful in hysterical vomiting and in whooping-cough. [B. 81.]—**Gold and c. chloride.** Yellowish Claminæ, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.Hl + AuCl_3 + 2_2O$. [Biedermann, *l. c.* (B).]

CAFFEONE, n. Ka^{2}f'fe^2-on. Fr., *caféone.* Ger., *Coffeon.* The aromatic principle of roasted coffee, a brown oil, heavier than water, soluble in ether; said to increase the frequency of the cardiac pulsations in small doses, and to reduce it in large doses; also to cause drowsiness and sleep in mammals. [Boutron, Fremy (A, 301); Faragas, quoted in "Chicago Med. Rev.," June 15, 1882, p. 287; H. A. Hare, J. Marshall, "Med. News," Mar. 31, 1888, p. 337; L, 120.]

CAFFEOTANNIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}f-e^2-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cafétannique.* Ger., *Caffeegerbsäure.* An amorphous, gum-like substance, $C_{70}H_{38}O_{34}$, forming one of the chief constituents of coffee. On decomposition with potash, it produces protocatechuic acid. [B, 4, 81.]

CAFFEOTANNIN, CAFFETANNIC ACID, n's. Ka^{2}f-e^2-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}n, -ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See Caffeotannic acid.

CAFFOLINE, n. Ka^{2}f'o-len. A substance, $C_5H_9N_3O_2 = \begin{array}{l}\quad\text{OH.C}\text{———N.CH}_3\\ \text{H(CH}_3\text{)N.C}\equiv\text{N}-\text{CO}\end{array}$, formed by the action of baryta water or lead acetate on hypocaffeine; white prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

CAFFRE-BREAD, n. Ka^{2}fr'bre^{2}d. The *Encephatartos Caffer* and some species of *Zamia.* [B, 275.]

CAFFRE-BUTTER, n. Ka^{2}fr-bu^{3}t'u^{5}r. The *Combretum butyrosum.* [B, 275.]

CAFFREE-MURICH (Hind.), n. The *Capsicum grossum.* [B, 172.]

CAFFURIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}f-u'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide cafurique.* A monobasic acid, forming efflorescent prismatic crystals, $C_6H_9N_3O_4 = \begin{array}{l}\quad\text{HO.C(CO.OH)}-\text{N.CH}_3\\ \text{H(CH}_3\text{)N.C}\equiv\text{N}\text{———CO}\end{array}$; a by-product in the preparation of hypocaffeine. [B, 3.]

CAFIER (Fr.), n. Ka^3-fi^2-a. See Caféier.

CAFIL (Ar.), n. See Cafal.

CAFIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}f-ek. See Caffeic acid.

CAFORA, CAFOUR, CAFUR, n's. Old names for camphor. [A, 322; Ruland, Johnson (A, 325); L, 77.]

CAFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-fu^{6}r-ek. See Caffuric acid.

CAFURO, n. In the Celebes, the *Dioscorea bulbifera.* [B, 121.]

CAGARÈLE (Fr.), **CAGARELLE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^3-ga^{3}r-e^{2}l. Languedoc names for the *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CAGARINHAS (Port.), n. Ka^3-ga^3-ren'ya^{3}s. The genus *Scolymus.* [B, 121.]

CAGARRINO, n. A Languedoc name for the *Euphorbia lathyris.* [B, 121.]

CAGASCAS, n. In the Philippines, the *Piper longum.* [B, 88.]

CAGASTRIC, adj. Ka^{2}g-a^{2}st'ri^{2}k. Lat., *cagastricus.* Fr., *cagastrique.* Ger., *cagastrisch.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, cagastrum. [L, 41, 80.]

CAGASTRUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a contagium or an acquired morbific matter giving rise to certain diseases, such as pleurisy, the plague, fever, etc. [A, 325; L, 84, 119.]

CAGATEIRA, n. In Brazil, the *Eugenia dysenterica.* [B, 121.]

CAGE, n. Kaj. In microscopy, see Cell and Chamber.—**C. thoracique** (Fr.). The bony walls of the thorax. [A, 385.]

CAGNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-yu^5. Dog-legged; having the knees bent inward and the feet outward. [A, 301; E.]

CAGNOL (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-yol. An old term for the larynx. [L, 41.]

CAGNOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-yo-se-ta. The state of being *cagneux* (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

CAGOSANGA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha.* [Chomel (B, 121).]

CAGOT (Fr.), n. Ka^3-go. A *crétin* (*q. v.*). [L, 107.]

CAGUA DE LA VÍBORA (Sp.), n. Ka^3'gwa^3 da la^3 ve'-bo-ra^3. See Caña de la víbora.

CAGUE-SANGUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}g-sa^{3}n^2. An old name for dysentery. [L, 41, 109.]

CAHA, n. In Ceylon, the genus *Curcuma.* [B, 88.]

CAHADE (Ar.), n. The *Teucrium potium.* [Dalechamp (B, 121).]

CAHIMITER (Fr.), **CAHIMITIER** (Fr.), n's. Ka^3-e-me-ta, -te-a. The *Chrysophyllum cainito.* [A, 385; B, 121, 173.]

CAHINCA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2(ka^3)-hi^{2}n^2'ka^3. See Cainca.

CAHINCATE, n. Ka^2-hi^{2}n^2'kat. A salt of cahincic acid. [L, 109.]

CAHINCETIN, n. Ka^2-hi^{2}n'se^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *caïncétine.* A substance, $C_{22}H_{34}O_3$, formed by decomposing cahincic acid. [B, 81, 270.] Cf. Cahincic acid.

CAHINCIC ACID, n. Ka^2-hi^{2}n'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide caïncique.* Ger., *Caïncasäure.* A glucoside, $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$, having feebly acid properties, found in the root and especially the root-bark of *Chiococca racemosa;* white acicular crystals of a bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, more soluble in alcohol. Strong acids or alkalies decompose it into chiococcic acid and an uncrystallizable sugar, and their further action converts the former into cahincetin and sugar. [B, 81, 270.]

CAHINCIGENIN, n. Ka^2-hi^{2}n-si^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *caïncigénine.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$, formed, along with butyric acid, by decomposing cahincetin with caustic potash. [B, 81.]

CAHINCIN, n. Ka^2-hi^{2}n'si^{2}n. See Cahincic acid.

CAHIOTA (Port.), n. Ka^3-i^2-o'ta^3. The *Sechium edule.* [B, 19.]

CAHODINÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^3-o-den-a. Of Bory, a family of inferior organisms, including *Nostoc, Batrachospermum, Chætophora,* and other genera of *Algæ* and *Fungi.* [B, 121.]

CAHOUN-NUTS, n. pl. Ka^3-hun'. The fruit of *Attalea cohune.* [B, 19.]

CAHUA (Hind.), n. The *Pentaptera arjuna.* [B, 172.]

CAHUCHU, n. See Caoutchouc.—**Amerikanische C.** (Ger.). The *Siphonia elastica.* [L, 80.]

CAHUCHUM, n. The *Siphonia elastica.* [Richard (B, 121).]

CAHUNA, n. A species of *Ilex,* used to adulterate *maté.* [B, 270.]

CAIAMA, n. The *Caryota urens.* [Oviedo (B, 121).]

CAIANNE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-i^2-a^{3}n. A variety of olive. [B, 19.]

CAIATICA, n. In Brazil, the *Euphorbia capitata*. [B, 88.]

CAIDBEJA [Forskål], n. See Forskalea.

CAIEPUT (Fr.), n. Ka^3-i^2-e^2-pu^6. See Cajuput.

CAÏEU (Fr.), n. Ka^3-i^2-yu^5. A bulbulus. [B, 121.]

CAI-GANA, n. In Cochin-China, the *Pimela alba*. [B, 121.]

CAIGUA, n. In Peru, the *Momordica pedata*. [B, 88.]

CAILCEDRA, n. Fr., *cail-cédra*. The *Khaya senegalensis*. [B, 270.]

CAILCEDRIN, n. Ka^3-i^{2}l-se^{2}d'ri^{2}n. Fr., *cail-cédrin*. A bitter resinous principle obtained from the *Khaya senegalensis*. [B, 270.]

CAILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-ya. Curdled, coagulated; as a n., curdled milk or a precipitate resembling it in consistence. [L, 49.]

CAILLEBOT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-y'-bo. The *Viburnum opulus*. [L, 105.]

CAILLEBOTIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-y'-bo-ti^2-a. The *Viburnum opulus*, var. *roseum*. [B, 173.]

CAILLE-BOTTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-y'-bot. See Caillebot.

CAILLEBOTTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-y'-bo-ta. See Caillé.

CAILLE-LAIT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-y'-le^2. The genus *Galium*. [B, 119.]—**C.-l. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Galium mollugo*. [B.]—**C.-l. des marais.** The *Galium palustre*. [B, 121.]—**C.-l. jaune.** The *Galium verum*. [B, 119.]—**C.-l. roide.** The *Galium rigidum*. [B, 121.]—**C.-l. uligineux.** The *Galium uliginosum*. [B, 121.]—**C.-l. vrai.** See *C.-l. jaune*.

CAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-y'-ma^{3}n^2. Coagulation. [A, 385.]—**C. du lait.** An inflamed state of the mammary gland in lying-in women. [A, 385; L, 109.]

CAILLETTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ye^{2}t. See Abomasum.

CAILLI (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ye. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 121, 173.]

CAILLOT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-yo. A clot. [K.]

CAILLOU (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-yu. Flint, pebble-stone. [A, 474.]—**Liqueur des c'x.** Potassium water-glass, the *silicate de potasse dissous* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]

CAÏMANS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^3-i^2-ma^{3}n^2. Of De Blainville, the alligators, a family of the *Emydosauria*. [L, 41, 180.]

CAÏMITE (Fr.), **CAÏMITIER** (Fr.), n's. Ka^3-i^2-met, -met-i^2-a. The *Chrysophyllum cainito*. [B, 121, 173.]

CAINANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3-en-a^3'na^3. From the Brazilian name. The *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 81.] See also Cainca.—**Radix cainanæ.** The root of *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 81.]

CAIN-AND-ABEL, n. Kan''a^{2}nd-a'be^{2}l. The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*. [B, 275.]

CAINCA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3-en'ka^3. From the South American name. The *Chiococca racemosa* and its root. [B, 270.]—**Brazilian c.-root.** See *Radix caincæ brasiliensis*.—**C'bitter** (Ger.), **C'säure** (Ger.). Cahincic acid. [B, 270; L, 81.]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). See *Radix caincæ brasiliensis*.—**Extractum caincæ.** See *Extrait alcoolique de* caïnca.—**Radix caincæ brasiliensis.** Fr., *racine de caïnca*. Ger., *brasilianische C'wurzel*, *Schneebeerenwurzel*. The root of *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 270.]

CAÏNCA [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^3-a^{2}n^2-ka^3. See Cainca.—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. An extract made by digesting the root of *Chiococca anguicida* with brandy and concentrating by distillation and evaporation. [B, 119.]—**Racine de c.** See *Radix* caincæ *brasiliensis*.

CAINCATE, n. Ka^3-i^{2}nk'at. Fr., *caïncate*. A salt of cahincic acid. [L, 41.]

CAINCETIN, n. Ka^3-i^{2}n'se^{2}t-i^{2}n. See Cahincetin.

CAINCIC ACID, n. Ka^3-i^{2}n'si^{2}k. See Cahincic acid.

CAINCIGENIN, n. Ka^3-i^{2}n-si^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. See Cahincigenin.

CAINCIN, n. Ka^3-i^{2}n'si^{2}n. Fr., *caïncine*. See Cahincic acid.

CAINITO, n. Ka^3-en-e'to. 1. The *Chrysophyllum c.* 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Chrysophyllum*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. chrysophyllum** [Tussac]. See *C.* (1st def.).

CAIOUPOUTI, n. See Cajuput.

CAIOUS, n. The *Cassuvium pomiferum*. [B, 88.]

CAIPA-SCHORA (Malay), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 172.]

CAI-QUONG (Chinese), n. The *Aralia chinensis*. [Loureiro (B, 121).]

CAIRATA (Tamil), n. The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B, 172.]

CAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}r. The filamentous envelope of the cocoa-nut. [B, 121, 173.]

CAIRINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-e-ren. See Kairine.

CAIRTEAL, n. The *Allium sativum*. [B, 88.]

CAISSE (Fr.), n. Ke^{2}s. 1. A case, box, or chest. 2. The tympanum of the ear. 3. The quadrate bone. [D, 76; L, 43, 49.]—**C. de Fallope, C. du tambour, C. du tympan.** See Tympanum.

CAISSON (Fr.), n. Ke^{2}s-o^{2}n^2. A cart or wagon for carrying surgical supplies, etc., in military practice. [E.]—**C. d'ambulant.** A light wagon, containing only a few articles, and those strictly surgical. [A, 385.]—**C. de pharmacie.** A wagon for carrying dressings and medicaments. [A, 385.]—**C. de réserve.** See *C. magasin*.—**C. leger.** See *C. d'ambulant*.—**C. magasin.** A wagon provided with a store of surgical and pharmaceutical appliances for distribution to the different divisions of an army. [A, 385.]—**C. ordinaire.** A *c. d'ambulant* containing also a few medicaments. [A, 385.]

CAITON (Ar.), n. The *Olea europæa*. [B, 88.]

CAJA, n. In Tahiti, the *Spondias lutea*. [B, 121.]

CAJAN (Fr.), n. Ka^3-zha^{3}n^2. See Cajanus.

CAJANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^3-ja^{3}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of leguminous plants, tribe *Phaseoleæ*, comprising *Cajanus*, *Rhynchosia*, etc. [B, 42.]

CAJANUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^3-ja^{3}n'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *catjan*, a native name. Fr., *cajan*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Cajaneæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. bicolor** [De Candolle]. See *C. indicus*.—**C. flavus** [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. indicus*. [B, 172.]—**C. indicus** [Sprengel]. The pigeon-pea (Hind., *toor*); a shrub indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated throughout the tropics. There are two varieties: 1. The *C. indicus a* (the *C. flavus* of De Candolle, the *Cytisus cajan* of Linnæus), or no-eye pea, having a uniformly yellow vexillum. 2. The *C. indicus b* (the *C. bicolor* of De Candolle, the *Cytisus pseudo-cajan* of Jacquin), or Congo pea, with the vexillum yellowish within, purplish and veined without. The seeds, pigeon-peas, especially those of the first variety, are much used as an article of food. [B, 19, 172, 173.]

CAJAPUT, n. See Cajuput.

CAJAROU, n. The *Ipomœa umbellata*. [B, 121.]

CAJASEIRA, n. The *Spondias venulosa*. [B.]

CAJEPUT, n. Ka^{2}j'e^2-pu^{3}t. See Cajuput.—**Alcoolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* cajuputi.—**C'geist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* cajuputi.—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* cajuput.—**Essence de c.** (Fr.), **Huile volatile de c.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.], **Oil of c.** See *Oil of* cajuput.

CAJEPUTENE, n. Ka^{2}j'e^2-pu^{3}t-en. Fr., *cajeputène*. Ger., *Cajeputen*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of hyacinthine odor, boiling at from 160° to 165° C., obtained by distilling oil of cajuput over phosphoric anhydride. Two polymers are formed: *isocajeputene*, dense and boiling at 176° C.; and *paracajeputene*, a thick yellow oil showing a blue fluorescence. [B, 81, 270.]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de cajuputène*. Ger., *Cajeputenhydrat*. See Cajeputol.

CAJEPUTOL, n. Ka^{2}j'e^2-pu^{3}t-o^{2}l. Syn.: *cajeputene hydrate*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}.H_2O = C_{10}H_{18}O$, forming the chief part of oil of cajuput, and also found in the oils of *Melaleuca ericifolia*, *Melaleuca linarifolia*, and *Eucalyptus oleosa*. It rotates the plane of polarization to the right. [B, 81, 270.]

CAJEPUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2(ka^3)-je^2(ye^2)-pu^2(pu)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See Cajuput.—**Fructus cajeputi.** Ger., *Cajeputsamen*. The ripe fruit of *Amomum grana Paradisi*. [B, 180.] See Cardamomum *madagascariense*.—**Oleum cajeputi** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Oil of* cajuput.—**Semen (seu Semina) cajeputi.** See *Fructus cajeputi*.

CAJEUNEAM (Malay), n. The *Eclipta erecta*. [B, 172.]

CAJOU (Malay), n. See Caju and Cachou.

CAJOUPOUT, n. See Cajuput.

CAJU (Malay), n. Wood, also a tree. [B, 121.]—**C.-adjaran.** The *Dolichandrone Rheedii*. [B, 121.]—**C.-ager.** The *Aralia chinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C.-api-api.** A species of *Avicennia* growing in India. [B, 121.]—**C.-areng.** Of Rumphius, the wood of several kinds of *Diospyros*. [B, 121.]—**C.-baradan.** Lat., *arbor radulifera*. Fr., *arbre des râpes*. An undetermined tree. The fruit is so hispid that it is used to grate with; the wood often contains the edible larva of some insect. [B, 121.]—**C.-bessi.** Iron-wood, *i. e.*, a species of *Metrosideros* and the genus *Baryxylum*. [B, 121.]—**C.-boba** [Rumphius]. A large tree of Amboyna. A decoction of the seeds is used for fomentations. [B, 121.]—**C.-caloway.** The *arbor spicularum* (*q. v.*), also a species of *Terminalia*. [B, 121.]—**C.-cambinc.** A tree of the Moluccas. The bark is used for dysentery. [B, 88.]—**C.-costuri.** Lit., musk-wood; a tree of Pegu, the root of which has a musk-like odor. [B, 121.]—**C.-coutekka.** In Java, the *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B, 121.]—**C.-cuda.** 1. Of the Malays, the *Dolichandrone Rheedii*. 2. The *Excæcaria agallocha*. [B, 121.]—**C.-iati** [Rumphius]. The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 121.]—**C.-jawa.** The *Æschynomene* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*. [B, 121.]—**C.-kilæ** [Rumphius]. The *Melaleuca minor*. [B, 121.]—**C.-lapia.** The *lignum muscosum* of Rumphius; an undetermined tree of Amboyna. [B, 121.]—**C.-lingoo** [Rumphius]. The *Pterocarpus indicus*. [B, 121.]—**C.-lobé.** The *arbor fucum major* of Rumphius; an East Indian tree, probably a species of *Erythroxylon*. [B, 121.]—**C.-maria.** The genus *Calophyllum*. [B, 121.]—**C.-matta-buta.** See *C.-cuda*.—**C.-mera.** The *arbor rubra* of Rumphius; three different trees with red wood, probably species of *Eugenia*. [B, 121.]—**C.-moni.** A species of *Murraya*. [B, 121.]—**C.-puti.** Lit., white wood; the cajuput (*Melaleuca leucadendron*). [B, 121.]—**C.-radja.** Of Rumphius, the *arbor regis* (*q. v.*); also the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 121.]—**C.-sanga.** The *arbor vernicis* of Rumphius (*q. v.*); according to Lamarck, a species of *Terminalia*. [B, 121.]—**C.-sawo.** A species of *Mimusops*. [B, 121.]—**C.-sommot.** See *C.-radja*.—**C.-soulamoe.** The genus *Soulamea*. [B, 121.]—**C.-sussu.** The *Cerbera manghas*. [B, 121.]—**C.-tijammara** [Rumphius]. Two species of *Casuarina* growing in India. [B, 121.]—**C.-ular.** The *lignum colubrinum* of Rumphius; according to Linnæus, the *Strychnos colubrina*; according to Jussieu, the *Strychnos potatorum*. [B, 121.]

CAJUPUT, n. Ka^{2}j'u^2-pu^{3}t. For deriv., see Caju-*puti*. Lat., *cajuputum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cajeputum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeput*. It., Sp., *caieput*. The *Melaleuca cajuputi* (seu *minor*) or the *Melaleuca leucadendron*. [B, 81.]—**C.-oil.** See *Oil of c.*—**C.-tree.** The *Melaleuca leucadendron*, the *Melaleuca minor*, and the *Oreodaphne californica*. [B, 19.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cajuputi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *cajeputi* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr.,

essence de cajeput. Ger., *Cajeputöl.* A volatile oil derived from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi* (or *Melaleuca leucadendron*); a limpid, green or bluish-green, neutral liquid, of a penetrating aromatic odor and a bitterish, camphoraceous taste, of a sp. gr. of from 0·914 to 0·930. It consists chiefly of cajeputol tinged green with copper or chlorophyll, and may be obtained colorless by rectification. Used internally and topically as an antispasmodic, anodyne, and stimulant in colic, cholera, dysmenorrhœa, rheumatism, earache, toothache, neuralgia, dyspnœa, and nervous vomiting, also employed in chronic skin diseases. [B, 81.]—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus* CAJUPUTI.

CAJUPUTENE, n. Ka^{2}j'u^2-pu^{3}t-en. See CAJEPUTENE.

CAJUPUTI, n. Of Adanson, the genus *Melaleuca*; of Rumphius, the *Melaleuca minor.* [B, 121.]

CAJUPUTOL, n. Ka^{2}j'u^2-pu^{3}t-o^{2}l. See CAJEPUTOL.

CAJUPUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2(ka^3)-ju^2(yu^4)-pu^2(pu)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See CAJUPUT.—**Oleum cajuputi.** See *Oil of* CAJUPUT.—**Spiritus cajuputi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de cajeput.* Ger., *Cajeputgeist.* A solution of 1 part (by volume) of oil of cajuput in 49 parts of rectified spirit. [B, 81.]

CAJUR (Hind.), n. The *Phœnix dactylifera.* [B, 172.]

CAK (Ar.), n. A disease allied to pellagra. [A, 385.]

CAKAY, n. A Calmuck name for the *Cassia fistula.* [B, 88.]

CAKE, v. intr. Kak. Fr., *coller, se cailler.* To become "caked"; *i. e.*, formed into a coherent mass (said of powders, exudations, etc.) or affected with lumpy induration (said of the mammary gland).

CAKE, n. Kak. Gr., πλακοῦς. Lat., *placenta.* Fr., *gâteau, bloc.* Ger., *Kuchen.* An agglomeration of matter rendered coherent by desiccation or pressure.—**C.-meal.** Lat., *lini farina* [Br. Ph.]. The meal obtained by grinding linseed-oil cakes (the *placentæ seminis lini* of the Ger. Ph.). [A, 247.]—**Embryonic c.** See *Fœtal* PLACENTA.—**Fruit-c.** See ÆTHALIUM (2d def.).—**Maternal c.** See *Uterine* PLACENTA.—**Oil-c.** A solid mass left after the expression of the oil from linseed, etc.—**Vascular c.** See PLACENTA.

CAKENAN, n. In Coromandel, the *Clitoria ternatea.* [B, 88.]

CAKILE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-i(e)'le(la). Gen., *caki'les.* Of Gärtner, a genus of cruciferous plants, tribe *Cakilineæ.* [B, 42.]—**C. ægyptiaca** [Tussac], **C. americana** [Nuttall]. A species growing on the coasts of North America and in the West Indies; used like *C. maritima.* [B, 180.]—**C. domingensis** [Jussieu]. A West Indian species; used as an antiscorbutic. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. maritima** [Scopoli]. The sea-rocket; a species growing along the shores of the United States and Europe; reputed aperient, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. [B, 19, 34, 88, 180.]—**C. sinuatifolia** [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. domingensis.* [B, 173.]—**Herba c's.** The herb of *C. maritima.* [B, 180.]

CAKILEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-i^{2}l(el)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Lomentaceæ* (*Synclistæ*), comprising *Cakile* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CAKILIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-i^{2}l(el)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). See CAKILINEÆ.

CAKILINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-i^{2}l(el)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cakilinées.* Of De Candolle and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Cruciferæ* (*Pleurorrhizæ, Lomentaceæ*, etc.), comprising *Cakile, Rapistrum*, and, according to De Candolle, *Chorispora.* According to Bentham and Hooker, who exclude *Chorispora*, it comprises also *Crambe, Erucaria*, and seven other genera. [B, 42, 170.]

CAKODYLE, n. Ka^{2}k'o-di^{2}l. See CACODYL.

CAL, n. An alchemical name for orpiment and for vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CAL (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l. See CALLUS.—**C. bilatéral, C. définitif, C. d'interposition.** See *Permanent* CALLUS.—**C. mou.** See *Provisional* CALLUS.

CALA, n. The kernel of the nut of *Juglans regia.* [B, 88, 173.]

CALAB (Ar.), n. The *Lithospermum officinale.* [Dalechamps (B, 121).]

CALABA, n. The *Calophyllum c.* [B, 185.]—**C. balsam, C. resin.** See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.

CALABAR BEAN, n. Ka^{2}l'a^3-ba^{3}r ben. See PHYSOSTIGMA (2d def.).

CALABARINE, n. Ka^{2}l-a^{2}b'a^{3}r-en. Fr., *calabarine.* Ger., *Calabarin.* An alkaloid contained in small quantities in the *Physostigma venenosum*; not yet obtained pure. In its general physiological action it seems to agree with strychnine. Some writers apply the name to eserine. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CALABARISATION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-ba^{3}r-e-za^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The procedure of bringing a person or an animal under the influence of eserine. [A, 385.]

CALABASH, n. Ka^{2}l'a^3 ba^{2}sh. Fr., *calebasse.* A gourd, also the *Crescentia cujete.* [A, 385; B, 185.]—**C.-nutmeg.** The *Monodora myristica.* [B, 19.]—**C.-tree.** Fr., *calebassier.* The *Crescentia cujete.* [B, 75.]—**Sweet c.** The *Passiflora maliformis.* [B, 19.]

CALABAZA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-ba^3'th^{2}a^3. The *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 88.]—**C. larga.** The *Cucurbita lagenaria.* [B, 88.]

CALABAZILLA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-ba^3-th^{2}el'ya^3. In California, the *Cucurbita perennis.* [B, 66.]

CALABEJA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-ba'ha^3. See *C.* CINCHONA BARK.

CALABURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-bu^{6}r. The genus *Muntingia.* [B, 173.]—**C. soyeux.** The *Muntingia calabura.* [B, 173.]

CALABUR-TREE, n. The *Muntingia calabura.* [B, 185.]

CALAC, n. See KALAPA.

CALADANA (Hind.), n. The *Pharbitis nil.* [B, 172.]

CALADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caladiées.* Of Schott, Endlicher, Reichenbach, and Kunth, a tribe of the *Araceæ* (*Androgynanthæ*), comprising the subtribes *Colocasieæ* and *Philodendreæ*; of Lindley, nearly the same as the *Colocasieæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170.]

CALADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a(a^3)'di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *caladion.* Of Ventenat, a genus of araceous plants of the tribe *Colocasieæ*, of Engler and of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. acre** [R. Brown]. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. η *acre.* [B, 216.]—**C. aquatile** [Rumphius]. The *C. esculentum.* [B, 173.]—**C. arborescens** [Ventenat]. Probably the *Montrichardia arborescens.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. auritum** [Willdenow]. The *Syngonium auritum.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. bicolor** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Arum bicolor* [Aiton]. A Brazilian species having many varieties. The tuberous rhizome of one variety (the *C. pœcile* of Ventenat, the *Arum pœcile* of Schott) is edible; other varieties are said to be cathartic and anthelminthic. [B, 173, 180; Engler (B, 216, 245); L, 49.]—**C. cochinchinense** [Loureiro]. The *Cassyta aphylla.* [B, 173.]—**C. colocasioides** [Brongniart]. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *Fontanesii.* [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. edule** [Meyer]. The *Xanthosoma edule.* [B, 216.]—**C. esculentum.** Of Linnæus, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. α; of Ventenat, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. ε *esculenta.* [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. giganteum** [Blume]. The *Colocasia indica.* [B.]—**C. glyzyrrhizum** (*sic*) [Frazer]. The *Alocasia macrorrhiza* (see Supplement). [B.]—**C. macrorrhizon** [Ventenat]. The *banganga nargan* of North Queensland. The rhizome, which is rich in starch, is cooked and eaten by the natives. [B, 121.]—**C. metallicum.** The *Alocasia indica*, var. β *metallica* (see Supplement). [B, 216.]—**C. nymphææfolium** [Ventenat]. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. ζ *nymphæifolia.* [B, 216.]—**C. odoratum, C. odorum.** The *Alocasia macrorrhiza* (see Supplement). [B, 216.]—**C. ovatum** [Ventenat]. The *Lagenandra toxicaria.* [B, 216.]—**C. pallidinervium.** The *C. bicolor*, var. *pœcile.* [B, 216.]—**C. petiolatum** [Hooker]. More properly regarded as a species of *Anchomanes.* The tuberous rhizomes are said to be poisonous when raw. [B, 19; Engler (B, 216).]—**C. pœcile.** The *C. bicolor*, var. *pœcile.* [B, 216.]—**C. sagittæfolium.** Of Sieber, one of the varieties of *C. bicolor*; of Sprengel and Ventenat, the *Xanthosoma sagittifolium.* [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. seguinum** [Willdenow, Ventenat]. The *Dieffenbachia seguine.* [B.]—**C. utile.** The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium.* [B, 216.]—**C. violaceum.** The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. γ *Fontanesii.* [B, 216.]—**C. virginicum** [Hooker]. The *Peltandra undulata.* [B, 216.]—**C. xanthorrhizon** [Willdenow]. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium.* [B, 216.]

CALAË, CALAËM, CALAËMUM, n's. Alchemical names for a variety of Indian tin capable of transmutation by heat into a sort of cerussa, and by cementation into silver. [A, 325.]

CALAF, n. According to Prosper Alpinus, an Arabic name for the *Salix ægyptiaca* of Forskål, which is probably a species of *Elæagnus.* The flowers furnish a medicinal water called *macahalaf*, esteemed as an aphrodisiac, antiseptic, and cordial, and used in the treatment of pestilential fevers. [B, 121; L, 49.]

CALAFUR (Pers.), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* [B, 88.]

CALAGANSA (Malay), n. The genus *Cleome.* [B, 121.]

CALAGERI, n. The *Vernonia anthelminthica.* [B, 88, 121.]

CALAGIRAH, n. In India, the *Nigella indica.* [B.]

CALAGUALA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}l-a^3-gwa^{3}l'a^3. From the Peruvian name. The *Polypodium c.* [Ruíz], the *Polypodium crassifolium* [Linnæus], and certain other ferns; used as diuretics. [B, 119, 270.]—**Calagualæ radix, C'wurzel** (Ger.), **Radix calagualæ.** The rhizome of *Polypodium c.* [B, 92.]

CALAGUELLA, CALAGULA, CALAHUALA, CALAHULA, n's. See CALAGUALA.

CALAI-TCHERI, n. In Coromandel, the *Cæsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 88, 121.] Cf. KALICHIKAI.

CALALOS, n. The *Lactarius torminosus.* [B, 173.]

CALALU, n. In the West Indies, the genus *Phytolacca.* [B, 19.]—**Branched c.** The *Solanum nodiflorum.* [B, 19.]—**Green c.** The *Euxolus viridis.* [B, 19.]—**Prickly c.** The *Amarantus spinosus.* [B, 19.]—**Small-leaved c.** The *Euxolus caudatus.* [B, 19.]—**Spanish c.** The *Phytolacca octandra.* [B, 19.]

CALAMAC, n. In Madagascar, the *Phaseolus lunatus.* [B, 121.]—**C. be.** A species of *Dolichos.* [B, 121.]—**C. helic.** The *Dolichos scarabæoides*, now referred to *Cajanus.* [B, 121.]

CALAMAGROSTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st(rost)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Koch, a division of grasses (*Loxanthæ*), comprising *Calamagrostis* and *Baldingera.* [B, 170.]

CALAMAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st(rost)'i^{2}s. Gen., *calamagrost'ios* (*-eos, -is*). From κάλαμος, a reed, and ἄγρωστις, grass. Fr., *calamagrostide.* Of Roth, a genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrosteæ* (*Agrostideæ*), subtribe *Euagrosteæ.* [B, 42; Hackel (B, 245).]—**C. arenaria** [Roth]. The *Psamma arenaria.* [B.]—**C. arundinacea** [Roth]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica.* [B, 188.]—**C. colorata** [Sibthorp]. The *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B, 188.]—**C. epigeios** [Linnæus, Roth]. Syn.: *Arundo intermedia.* A species growing in temperate regions throughout the world. [B, 188; Hackel (B, 245); B, 275.]—**C. lagurus** [Koeler]. The *Imperata arundinacea.* [B, 173.]—**C. lanceolata.** Ger., *Wiesenrohr* (1st def.), *Riethgras* (1st def.). Syn.: *C. ramosa* (1st def.), *Arundo c.* (seu *canescens*) (1st def.). 1. Of Roth, a species with several culms springing from a creeping rhizome, growing in swampy meadows in Europe; identified by some with *Stipa c.* The root, stalks, leaves, and flowers (*radix, stipites, folia, et flores arundinis c.*) were formerly used as a diuretic. 2. The *C. epigeios.* [B, 173, 180, 188, 270.]—**C. neglecta.** The *Deyeuxia neglecta.* [B, 188.]—**C. nigricans** [Mérat]. A variety of *Phragmites communis.* [B.]—**C. pyramidalis.** The *Deyeuxia silvatica.* [B, 173.]—**C. ramosa.** The *C. lanceolata* (1st def.). [B, 188.]—**C. silvatica** [Beau-

vois]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica.* [B, 188.]—**C. stricta.** The *Deyeuxia neglecta.* [B, 188.]—**C. variegata** [Withering]. The *Phalaris arundinacea.* [B, 173.]—**C. villosa** [Gmelin]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica.* [B. 173, 188.]

CALAMANDER-WOOD, n. Ka²l-a²m-a²nd'u⁵r-wu⁴d. The wood of *Diaspyros quæsita* and *Diospyros opposititfolia.* [B, 19.]

CALAMANDRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-a²n(a³n)-dri(dre)'na³. The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 121, 180.]

CALAMANDRINIÉ (Fr.), n. Ka³l-a³-ma³n²-dra²n-i²-a. In the south of France, the genus *Teucrium.* [B, 121.]

CALAMARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-a(a³)'ri²-e-(a³-e²). 1. Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Scirpus, Carex, Eriaphorum, Cyperus,* and *Schœnus* (all now included in the *Cyperaceæ*), also, according to a later classification, *Sparganium* and *Typha,* which make up the modern order *Typhaceæ.* Succeeding authors added to the *C.* other genera of the *Cyperaceæ* and the genus *Restio* of the *Restiaceæ,* and Wahlenberg divided the *C.* into the *Cyperaceæ* and *Typhinæ.* 2. Of Batsch, a division of the *Culmales,* including *Calamus, Orontium, Typha,* and *Sparganium.* 3. Of Endlicher, a class of the *Acrobrya protophyta,* comprising the orders *Equisetaceæ* and *Calamiteæ,* to which Unger added the *Asterophyllitæ.* Cf. EQUISETINÆ. [B, 170.]

CALAMARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-a²r(a³r)'-i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Ophidia.* [L, 270.]

CALAMARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-a²r(a³r)-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). An order of the *Equisetinæ,* including only fossil genera which differed from the *Equisetaceæ* in having fibro-vascular bundles that developed by exogenous growth. [B, 75.]

CALAMARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-a²r(a³r)-i(i²)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Ophidii colubriformes.* [L, 121.]

CALAMARY, n. Ka²l'a²m-a-ri². From *calamarius,* pertaining to a pen. The cuttle-fish; in the pl., *calamaries,* see TEUTHIDÆ. [L.]

CALAMBA, CALAMBAC, CALAMBAK, CALAMBAR, CALAMBE, n's. See ALOES-WOOD.—**Faux calambac** (Fr.). The wood of *Excœcaria agallacha.* [B, 121.]

CALAMBOUC (Fr.), n. Ka³l-a³m-buk. See *Faux* CALAMBAC.

CALAMBOUR, CALAMBOURG, CALAMBOUX (Fr.), n's. Ka³l-a³m-bur, -burg, -bu. See CALAMBAC.

CALAMBRE (Sp.), n. Ka³l-a³m'bra. An Almaden term for a form of mercurial poisoning characterized by tremor, convulsions, and pain. [A, 301.]

CALAMBRISTE (Fr.), n. Ka³l-a³m-brest. A person affected with calambre. [L, 41.]

CALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *calamées.* Of Kunth and succeeding authors, a section or tribe of palms, comprising *Calamus, Ceratolabus, Plectocomia, Zalacca, Metroxylon, Raphia, Mauritia,* and *Lepidocaryum.* The last three genera are excluded by Bentham and Hooker and by Drude, who make the *C.* a subtribe of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ* [Bentham and Hooker] or of the tribe *Metroxyleæ,* suborder *Lepidocaryinæ* [Drude]. [B, 42, 170, 188; Drude (B, 245).]

CALAMEDON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-e(a)'do²n. Gr., καλαμηδόν. Fr., *calamédon.* An old name for an oblique fracture of a bone. [A, 301, 322, 325; E.]

CALAMÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka³l-a³-ma. See CALAMEÆ.

CALAMENDRIER (Fr.), n. Ka³l-a³-ma³n²-dri²-a. The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 173.]

CALAMENT (Fr.), n. Ka³l-a³-ma³n². The genus *Calamintha;* of the Fr. Cod., the *Calamintha officinalis.* [B, 19.]—**C. de montagne, C. des montagnes, C. ordinaire.** The *Calamintha officinalis.* [B, 119, 173.]—**Petit c. des montagnes.** The *Calamintha nepeta.* [B, 173.]

CALAMIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)'i²d-ez(e²s). Fr., *calamides.* A family of polyps having a reed-shaped body. [L. 41.]

CALAMIFEROUS, adj. Ka²l-a²m-i²f'e²r-u³s. From *calamus* (= κάλαμος), a reed, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *calamifère.* Having reed-like appendages. [L, 41.]

CALAMIFORM, adj. Ka²l-a²m'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *calamiformis* (from *calamus,* a reed, and *forma,* form). Fr., *calamiforme.* Reed-shaped. [L, 41.]

CALAMINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i(e)'na³. See CALAMINE; in the pl., *Calaminæ,* of Griffith, the *Calameæ* of Kunth and the *Lepidocaryinæ* of Martius. [B, 121.]—**C. præparata** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Prepared (finely powdered and calcined) calamine, consisting mainly of oxide of zinc. [B.]—**Ceratum calaminæ** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Calamine cerate; made by melting together 1 lb. of lard and 3 oz. of yellow wax, and adding 3 oz. of calamine. [B, 5.]

CALAMINARIS (Lat.), adj. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i²n-a(a³)'ri²s. Fr., *calaminaire.* Of or pertaining to calamine. [B, 119.] See LAPIS *c.*

CALAMINE, n. Ka²l'a²m-en. Lat., *calamina, lapis calaminaris* (1st def.). Fr., *calamine.* Ger., *Galmei* (1st def.), *Calamin* (2d def.). 1. A native silicate of zinc containing iron oxide, calcium carbonate, and alumina. 2. An alkaloid obtained from *Acorus calamus.* [B, 119, 270.]—**Cerate of c.** See *Ceratum* CALAMINÆ. —**Prepared c.** See CALAMINA *præparata.*

CALAMINT, n. Ka²l'a²m-i²nt. See CALAMINTHA.—**Common c.** The *Calamintha officinalis.* [L, 84.]—**Field c.** The *Calamintha acinos.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Hedge-c.** The *Calamintha clinopodium.* [B, 19.]—**Mountain c.** The *Calamintha grandiflora.* [L, 84, 94.]—**Spotted c.** The *Calamintha nepeta.* [L, 94.]—**Water-c.** The *Calamintha palustris.* [L, 94.]

CALAMINTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i²n'ta³. See CALAMINTHA.

CALAMINTH, n. Ka²l'a²m-i²nth. See CALAMINT.

CALAMINTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i²n'tha³. Gr., καλαμίνθη. Fr., *calament.* Ger., *Bergminze, Bergmünze.* Calamint; of Tournefort and Mönch, a genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ.* [B, 215.]—**C. acinos.** Syn.: *Thymus acinos, Acinos vulgaris.* Basil-thyme, field- (or stone-) basil, field-calamint; a European species; aromatic and formerly esteemed as a remedy for melancholy. [B, 19, 275.]—**C. agrestis.** See *C. nepeta.*—**C. aquatica.** The *Mentha arvensis.* [B, 180.]—**C. arvensis** [Lamarck]. See *C. acinos.*—**C. clinopodium** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Clinopodium vulgare* [Linnæus]. Hedge-calamint, horse-thyme, basil-weed, field- (stone-, or wild) basil; an aromatic herb. [B, 19, 215, 275.]—**C. grandiflora** [Mönch]. Ger., *grossblüthige Bergminze.* Syn.: *Melissa grandiflora* [Linnæus], *Thymus grandiflorus* [Scopoli]. A perennial European species. The herb, formerly official as *herba calaminthœ præstantioris,* was used like the mints. [B, 180.]—**C. hederacea** [Scopoli], **C. humilior.** The *Glechoma hederaceum.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. incana** [Reichenbach]. Syn.: *Thymus incana* [Sibthorp]. A species growing in southern Europe, resembling *C. nepeta,* together with which it has been regarded as the καλαμίνθη of Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**C. magniflora, C. magno flore, C. menthæfolia, C. montana,** var. α [Lamarck]. See *C. officinalis.*—**C. nepeta** [Link]. Fr., *petit calament.* Ger., *Poleibergminze, katzenminzenartige Bergminze.* Syn.: *Melissa* [Linnæus] (seu *Thymus* [Scopoli]) *nepeta.* Field-calamint, field-balm, basil-thyme; a perennial species growing in southern and western Europe, resembling *C. grandiflora.* The herb—*herba melissæ nepetæ* (seu *calaminthæ agrestis,* seu *calaminthæ pulegii adore*)—has a burning, aromatic taste and a strong odor like that of pennyroyal, but more repulsive; formerly used like *C. officinalis.* [B, 19, 180, 215.]—**C. officinalis** [Mönch]. Fr., *calament* [Fr. Cod.], *calament ordinaire.* Ger., *gebräuchliche Bergminze* (oder *Bergmelisse*). Sp., *calaminta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *Melissa c.* [Linnæus], *Thymus c.* [De Candolle]. Medicinal calamint, field-balm; a European species resembling *C. nepeta.* The herb—*herba calaminthæ* (seu *calaminthæ vulgaris,* seu *menthæ calaminthæ,* seu *menthæ montanæ*)—is highly aromatic, and was formerly employed as an excitant and nervine and used as a condiment. [B, 119, 180, 270.]—**C. parviflora** [Lamarck]. The *C. nepeta.* [B, 173.]—**C. præstantior.** The *C. grandiflora.* [B, 180.]—**C. pulegii odore.** The *C. nepeta.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. trichotoma.** See *C. nepeta.*—**C. vulgaris.** The *C. officinalis* and the *Nepeta cataria.* [B.]—**Herba calaminthæ.** The herb of *C. officinalis.* [B, 119.]—**Herba calaminthæ agrestis.** The herb of *C. nepeta.* [B, 180.]—**Herba calaminthæ aquaticæ.** The herb of *Mentha arvensis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba calaminthæ humilioris.** The herb of *Glechoma hederaceum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba calaminthæ montanæ.** The herb of *C. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba calaminthæ præstantioris.** The herb of *C. grandiflora.* [B, 180.]—**Herba calaminthæ pulegii odore.** The herb of *C. nepeta.* [B, 180.]—**Herba calaminthæ vulgaris.** The herb of *C. officinalis* and that of *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 180.]

CALAMINTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i²n'the(tha). Gen., *calamin'thes.* See CALAMINTHA.

CALAMISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i²st'ru³m-(ru⁴m). From καλαμίς, a curling-iron. A row of curved, spiny bristles on the upper surface of the tarsi of the fourth pair of legs in certain spiders, serving to twine the silk. [A, 385; L, 121.]

CALAMITA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i(e)'ta³. From καλαμίς, a limed reed for catching birds. Fr., *calamite.* 1. See AIMANT *blanc.* [L, 84.] 2. The *Bufo c.* [A, 385.]—**C. alba.** See *C.* (1st def.).

CALAMITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-i²t(et)'e²-e(a³-e²). From *Calamites* (= καλαμίτης), one of the genera. Fr., *calamitées.* Of Unger, Endlicher, and others, an order of fossil *Equisetaceæ;* apparently equivalent to the *Calamarieæ.* [B, 170.]

CALAMOCHNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-o²k(o²ch²)'-nu³s(nus). From κάλαμος, a reed, and χνόος, down. See ADARCE.

CALAMODENDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-a²m(a³m)-o-(o²)-de²n'dre²-e(a³-e²). From *Calamodendron,* one of the genera. A family of fossil plants having jointed branches. [B, 121.]

CALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²l(ka³l)'a²m(a³m)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., κάλαμος. Fr., *canne aromatique* (2d def.). Ger., *Halm* (1st def.), *Kalmus* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a reed or cane, also a pen. See *C. scriptorius.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *Acorus c.* 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of palms of the subtribe *Calameæ.* 4. In structural botany, a culm. 5. The quill portion of a feather. [B, 5, 42, 113, 123; Drude (B, 245); L, 14.]—**Ætheroleum calami.** See *Oil of c.*—**C. albus** [Persoon]. See *C. rudentum.*—**C. alexandrinus.** See *C. asiaticus.*—**C. aromaticus** [Fr. Cod.]. See ACORUS *c.* —**C. aromaticus asiaticus** (seu **verus**), **C. asiaticus.** Syn.: *Acorus asiaticus* (seu *indicus,* seu *gramineus*). A drug formerly imported from the East in the form of cylindrical pieces 6 in. long, as thick as a quill, reddish externally, filled with a white pith; considered by Guibourt to be the stem of a species of *Gentiana* akin to *Gentiana chirayta.* [B, 119.]—**C. draco** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Dæmonoraps draco* [Blume]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) growing in Sumatra and the Moluccas. The concrete juice of the fruit-pulp constitutes the best sort of dragon's-blood. [B, 245, 270.] See SANGUIS *draconis.*—**C. erectus** [Roxburgh]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) indigenous to Silhet, where the seeds are used as a substitute for the betel-nut. [B, 172.]—**C. extensus.** A climbing Silhet species of *C.* (3d def.). [B, 172.]—**C. fasciculatus** [Roxburgh]. The rattan-cane; a Bengal species of *C.* (3d def.). One of the varieties is used like *C. rotang.* [B, 172.]—**C. niger** [Willdenow]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) used like *C. rotang.* [B, 270.]—**C. odoratus.** 1. The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* 2. The *C. asiaticus.* [B, 19, 119.] —**C.-oil.** See *Oil of c.*—**C. petræus** [Willdenow]. A species of *C.*

(3d def.) regarded by Duchesne as comprising *C. rotang* and *C. Scipionum*. [B, 173.]—**C. rotang** [Linnæus], **C. Roxburghii** [Griffith]. The rattan-cane (the *tsjeru-tsjurel* of Rheede) ; a species of *C.* (3d def.) growing in India. The young shoots and the pulp surrounding the seeds are eaten. [B, 172.]—**C. rudentum** [Loureiro]. The cable-cane ; a Molucca species of *C.* (3d def.) furnishing a variety of rattan. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180.]—**C. Scipionum** [Loureiro]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) indigenous to Sumatra and the neighboring East Indies, with a much thicker stem than *C. rotang*, furnishing the so-called Malacca cane. [B, 19, 172, 173.]—**C. scriptorius.** Fr., *plume à écrire*. Ger., *Schreibfeder*. The lower extremity of the fourth ventricle of the brain, terminating in a point resembling that of a pen ; bounded laterally by the diverging posterior pyramids. [I, 6 ; K.]—**C. strictus** [Blume]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) furnishing a variety of rattan. [B, 270.]—**C. verus.** 1. Of Loureiro, a species of *C.* (3d def.) growing in the Moluccas and in Cochin-China, used like *C. rotang*. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *Acorus c.* ; also, according to some, the nard. [B, 38, 119, 172.]—**C. viminalis** [Loureiro]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) employed like *C. rotang*. [B, 19, 270.]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Acorus c.* [B, 119.]—**C. zalacca** [Willdenow]. See ZALACCA. — **Confectio** (seu **Conserva**) **calami.** Fr., *conserve de roseau aromatique*. A preparation, formerly official, made by mixing the pulp of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* with sugar and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [B, 119.] — **Essentia calami** (seu **calami aromatici**). See *Tinctura calami*. —**Extractum calami** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmusextrakt* [Ger. Ph.]. Extract of c. ; made by exhausting the bruised rhizome of *Acorus c.* with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. [Ger. Ph. (A, 247).]—**Extractum calami fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'acore vrai*. Ger., *flüssiges Kalmusextrakt*. Fluid extract of c. ; made by packing 25 oz. (av.) of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in No. 60 powder firmly in a percolator, then adding enough alcohol to saturate it and leave a layer above it, macerating for forty-eight hours with the lower aperture closed, exhausting by percolation with the gradual addition of alcohol, reserving the first 21¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, which is then dissolved in the reserved portion, and enough alcohol added to make 24 fl. oz. of the product. [U. S. Ph. (A, 247).]—**Infusum calami.** Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de roseau aromatique*. A strained infusion of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in boiling water ; formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum* (seu *ætheroleum*) *calami, oleum calami æthereum*. Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *ätherisches Kalmusöl*. A volatile oil obtained from the rhizome of *Acorus c.* ; formerly official in a number of pharmacopœias. [B, 10, 119.]—**Oleosaccharum calami.** Fr., *oléosucre de roseau aromatique*. A preparation, formerly official, made by triturating 24 drops of oil of c. with 1 oz. of sugar. [B, 119.]—**Oleum calami, Oleum calami æthereum.** See *Oil of c.*—**Radix calami** (seu **calami aromatici**, seu **calami odorati**, seu **calami veri**, seu **calami vulgaris**), **Rhizoma calami** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine* (ou *rhizome*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmuswurzel*. The rhizome of *Acorus c.* [B, 119, 180, 205, 270.]—**Spiritus calami.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de roseau aromatique*. A preparation made by distilling the rhizome of *Acorus c.* with alcohol. [B, 119.]—**Sweet c.** The *Acorus c.* ; of Exodus, said to be a species of *Andropogon*. [B, 19.]—**Syrup of c.** Fr., *sirop de roseau aromatique*. An old preparation made by infusing 6 oz. of citron-rind in 41 oz. of apple-juice, and adding a clarified decoction made by boiling down to one half a mixture of 18 oz. each of apple-juice and the rhizome of *Acorus c.* and 72 oz. of water, adding 2 handfuls of the flowers of *Tussilago farfara*, expressing, and adding 12 oz. of sugar and 36 oz. of honey. [Sard. Ph., 1773 (B, 119).]—**Tinctura calami** (Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmustinktur*. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in 5 parts of dilute alcohol. Similar preparations were formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura calami composita.** Fr., *teinture de roseau aromatique composée*. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the rhizome of *Acorus c.*, 1 part each of zedoary and ginger, and 2 parts of green oranges in 36 parts of alcohol, and filtering ; official in several old pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]



THE CALAMUS ROTANG. [A, 327.]

CALAMY, n. Ka^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^2. See CALAMINE.

CALANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dra^3. Fr., *calandre*. A genus of the *Curculionidæ*. [A, 321.]—**C. granaria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *calandre* (ou *charançon*) *du blé*. A species destructive to rice and grain. [L, 43.]—**C. oryzæ** [Linnæus]. A species which infests rice. [A, 321.]—**C. palmarum.** Fr., *calandre des palmiers*. A species the larva of which (the palmer-worm of the tropics [Fr., *ver palmiste*]) is said to be eaten by the natives, and an oil that exudes from which on exposure to the sun is used for rheumatism and hæmorrhoids. [A, 321 ; L, 43.]

CALANDRÉIDE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-dra-ed. Pertaining to or resembling the *Calandra* ; as a n., in the pl., see CALANDRŒIDÆ. [L, 41.]

CALANDRINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dri^{2}n-i-(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calandriniées*. A tribe of portulaccaceous plants, including the genus *Calandrinia*. [B, 38.]

CALANDRITE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-dret. See CALANDRÉIDE.

CALANDRITINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dri^{2}t-i-(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Alaudidæ*. [L, 221.]

CALANDRŒIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre'-(dro^2'e^2)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calandréides*. A group of the *Curculionidæ*. [Schoenherr (L, 180).]

CALANGE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^{3}n^{2}zh. The *Acorus calamus*. [A, 385.]

CALANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the(tha). Gen., *calan'thes*. Of R. Brown, a genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ*, subtribe *Cœlogyneæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. veratrifolia** [R. Brown]. Syn. : *Limodorum veratrifolium* [Willdenow]. A species indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used topically for subcutaneous œdema and internally for chronic diarrhœa. [B, 180.]

CALANTHIDÆ [Lindley], **CALANTHIDEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe or section of orchids (*Vandeæ* [Lindley]), comprising *Calanthe*, etc. [B, 170.]

CALANTHIQUE (Fr.), **CALANTIQUE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}l-a^{3}n-tek. An agaric having a white pileus. [B, 38.]

CALAPITE, n. Ka^{2}l'a^{2}p-it. See *Vegetable* BEZOAR.

CALAPITO, n. The *Teucrium iva*. [L, 105.]

CALÀPNATH (Hind.), n. The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B, 172.]

CALAPPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'pi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calappes, calappiens*. A family of the *Brachyura*, including the genus *Calappa*. [L, 41, 240, 292.]

CALAPPITE, n. Ka^{2}l'a^{2}p-it. See *Vegetable* BEZOAR.

CALASAYA, n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-sa^3'ya^3. See CALISAYA.

CALATHIANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i^2-a(a^3)'na^3. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 19, 38.]

CALATHIDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-a^3-ted. See CALATHIDIUM.

CALATHIDIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^2(a^3)-thi^{2}d-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *calathidium* (*q. v.*), and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *calathidiflore*. Having flowers in calathidia (said of the involucre in the *Compositæ*). [B, 1.]

CALATHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^2(a^3)-thi^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *καλαθίς*, a little basket. Fr., *calathide* [Mirbel]. Ger., *Körbchen, Blüthenkorb*. The flower-head of the *Compositæ* ; a capitulum (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 123.]

CALATHIFORM, CALATHINE, adj's. Ka^{2}l-a^{2}th'i^2-fo^{2}rm, ka^{2}l'a^{2}th-i^{2}n. Lat., *calathianus, calathinus, calathiformis* (from *calathus* [= *κάλαθος*], a basket, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calathin*. Ger., *korbförmig, napfförmig*. In botany, having the shape of a nearly hemispherical cup, also patelliform. [B, 19, 123 ; L, 116.]

CALATHIPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^2(a^3)-thi^{2}f'o(o^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *κάλαθος*, a basket, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *calathiphore*. Ger., *Blüthenkorbträger*. Of a composite plant, the receptacle of the capitulum ; a sort of receptacle bearing several calathidia. [Cassini (B, 1).]

CALATHIPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^2(a^3)-thi^{2}f'o(o^2)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *calathiphore*. Ger., *blüthenkorbtragend*. Bearing calathidia. [L, 116.]

CALATHIS, CALATHIUM, CALATHUS (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'a^2(a^3)-thi^{2}s, ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a(a^3)'thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)'a^2(a^3)-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., *καλαθίς, καλάθιον, κάλαθος*. See CALATHIDIUM.

CALATULSI (Hind.), n. The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B, 172.]

CALBIANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-bi^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). The name of a certain plaster mentioned by Myrepsus. [L, 94.]

CALBOA, n. See QUAMOCLIT.

CALCADINUM, CALCADIS, n's. Of the alchemists, zinc sulphate. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALCAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-ka^{2}r. Calcareous ; as a n., calcium carbonate ; as a n. in the pl., c's, a group of the *Foraminifera* having a calcareous testa. [A, 301 ; B ; L, 321.]—**C. primitif.** Marble. [A, 301.]

CALCANEAL, CALCANEAN, adj's. Ka^{2}l-kan'e^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Lat., *calcaneus*. Fr., *calcanéen*. Pertaining to the calcaneum. [A, 385 ; L, 41.]

CALCANEO-ASTRAGALAR, adj. Ka^{2}l-kan''e^2-o-a^{2}s-tra^{2}g'-a^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *calcanéo-astragalien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the astragalus. [C.]

CALCANEO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-kan(ka^{3}n)''e^2-o(o^2)-ka(ka^3)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). A variety of club-foot in which the features of calcaneus and of cavus are combined.

CALCANEO-CUBOID, adj. Ka^{2}l-kan''e^2-o-ku^{2}b'oid. Fr., *calcanéo-cuboïdien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the cuboid bone. [C.]

CALCANEO-SCAPHOID, adj. Ka^{2}l-kan''e^2-o-ska^{2}f'oid. Lat., *calcaneo-scaphoideus*. Fr., *calcanéo-scaphoïdien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the scaphoid bone. [C.]

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN COMMUN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ka^{3}n-a-o-su-fa^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t-i^2-a^{3}n ko^{2}m-u^{3}n^2. The flexor brevis digitorum pedis muscle. [C.]

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ka^{3}n-a-o-su-fa^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^{3}n^2. See ADDUCTOR *hallucis* and ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*.—**C.-s.-p. commun.** See FLEXOR *brevis digitorum pedis*.

CALCANEO-TALAR, adj. Ka^{2}l-kan″e^2-o-tal′a^{3}r. See CALCANEO-ASTRAGALAR.

CALCANEO-VALGO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-kan(ka^{3}n)″e^2-o(o^2)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)‴go(go^2)-ka(ka^3)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). A variety of club-foot in which the features of calcaneus, valgus, and cavus are combined.

CALCANEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-kan(ka^{3}n)′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *calcanéum, os du talon*. Ger., *Fersenbein, Fersenknochen*. It., *calcagno*. Sp., *calcáneo*. Syn.: *os calcis*. The heel-bone; the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the posterior extremity of the tarsal arch, articulating with the astragalus above and the cuboid bone in front. [A, 70; C; L, 149, 150.]

CALCANEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-kan(ka^{3}n)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CALCANEAL; as a n. (*pes* or *talipes* understood [Fr., *pied-bot talus*; Ger., *Hackenfuss*]), a form of club-foot in which the dorsum of the foot is drawn up toward the shin, and only the heel touches the ground. [F. R. Fisher (A, 277).]

CALCANTHE, CALCANTHOS, CALCANTHUM (Lat.), n's f., m., and n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka^{2}nth(ka^{3}nth)′e(a), -o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHALCANTHUM.

CALCAR (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′ka^{3}r. Gen., *calcar′is*. Gr., κέντρον. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. The calcaneum. 2. A spur or any spur-like structure; in botany, especially an appendage, usually hollow, cylindrical, club-shaped, or saccate, of a portion of a flower, such as a petal; in the *Rotifera*, a group of setose processes arising just below the trochal disc in the median dorsal line, thought to be sensory. [A, 322; B, 1, 123; L, 121.] See also PRÆHALLUX.—**C. avis.** Ger., *Hahnensporn*. The hippocampus minor. [K; L, 115.]—**C. equestre.** The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 180.]

CALCARATE, adj. Ka^{2}l′ka^{3}r-at. See CALCARATUS (1st def.).

CALCARATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka^{3}r-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *calcar*, a spur (1st def.), or *calx*, lime (2d def.). Fr., *calcarifère* (1st def.), *éperonné* (1st def.). Ger., *gespornt* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spur. [B, 1, 123.] 2. Combined with or containing lime. [B, 119.]

CALCAREA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)′re^2-a^3. See CALCARIA (2d def.).

CALCAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Of Bowerbank, see CALCISPONGIÆ.

CALCAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Calcareen*. Of Rostafinski, an order of *Myxomycetes*, distinguished by simple or compound sporangeia often provided with a columella and containing violet or brownish spores. The whole fructification contains more or less calcium carbonate. [B, 75.]

CALCAREATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)-re^2-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CALCARATUS (2d def.).

CALCAREO-CORNEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-ko^{2}rn′e^2-u^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *cornu*, a horn. Horny and containing calcareous matter. [L, 121.]

CALCAREO-FERRUGINOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-fe^{2}r-ru^2′ji^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *ferrum*, iron. Fr., *calcaréo-ferrugineux*. Containing iron and calcareous matter. [L, 41.]

CALCAREO-MAGNESIAN, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-ma^{2}g-ne′zi^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *calcaréo-magnésien*. Containing a magnesium compound and calcareous matter. [L, 41.]

CALCAREO-SABULOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-sa^{2}b′u^2-lu^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *sabula*, sand. Fr., *calcaréo-sableux*. Containing sand and calcareous matter. [L, 41.]

CALCAREO-SILICIOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-si^{2}l-i^{2}sh′u^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *silex*, flint. Fr., *calcaréo-siliceux*. Containing calcareous and silicious matter. [L, 41, 56.]

CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-su^{3}lf′u^2-ru^{3}s. Containing calcareous and sulphurous matter. [L, 73.]

CALCAREO-THORACIC, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka″re^2-o-tho-ra^{2}s′i^{2}k. From *calx*, lime, and θώραξ (see THORAX). Calcareous and homologous with the gill-covers of fishes (applied by Oken to the shells of the *Lamellibranchiata*). [L, 296.]

CALCAREOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka′re^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *calcarius, calcareus*. Fr., *calcaire*. Ger., *kalkig, kalkicht, kalkartig*. It., *calcareo*. Sp., *calcáreo*. 1. Containing lime or calcium. 2. Chalky in consistence or appearance. 3. Growing in chalk or in chalky localities. [B, 19, 123.]

CALCAREUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)′re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Calcareous; as a n., a calcareous mineral. [B.]—**C. lactiformis.** See LAC *lunæ*.

CALCARIA [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-a^3. Ger., *Kalkerde* (2d def.). 1. An old name for a sort of furnace used in making glass. [A, 325.] 2. Lime. [B.]—**Aqua calcariæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Aqua calcariæ bicarbonicæ.** "Soda-water" (carbonic-acid water). [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Aqua calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatæ.** A solution of 1 part of calcium thioantimonate in 360 [Hannover Ph., 1833] or 200 [Pruss. Ph., 1839] parts of water, made by boiling; formerly employed for abdominal engorgements, dyscrasiæ, chronic rheumatism, chronic metallic poisoning, and glandular enlargements. [B, 119.]—**Aqua calcariæ ustæ.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**C. acetica.** Calcium acetate. [B.]—**C. animalis.** A material consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate or phosphate, obtained from the skeleton or exo-skeleton of animals, from animal concretions, and from other calcareous animal matter. [B, 270.]—**C. arsenicica.** Calcium arsenate. [B, 270.]—**C. carbonica.** Calcium carbonate. [B.]—**C. carbonica animalis.** Calcium carbonate obtained from the animal kingdom (from oyster-shells, etc.). [B, 270.] See CONCHÆ *marinæ præparatæ*, CORALLIA *alba*, CORALLIA *rubra*, ASTACOLITH, *Os* SEPIÆ *præparatum*, and *Testæ* OVORUM *præparatæ*.—**C. carbonica cruda** [Russ. Ph.]. Native calcium carbonate (chalk and marble). [B, 95.]—**C. carbonica præcipitata** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Precipitated* CALCIUM *carbonate*.—**C. caustica.** Ger., *Aetzkalk*. Quicklime [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. caustica soluta** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**C. chlorata** [Ger. Ph.], **C. chlorica, C. chlorinica, Calcariæ chlorum.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**C. fluorica.** Calcium fluoride. [B, 180.]—**C. glycerino-phosphorica.** A compound of glycerin and calcium phosphate. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. hydrata, C. hydrica.** Ger., *Kalkhydrat*. Slaked lime. [B; L, 65.]—**C. hydrochlorica.** See CALCIUM *chloride*.—**C. hydroiodica.** See CALCIUM *iodide*.—**C. hypochlorosa.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**C. hypophosphorosa.** See CALCIUM *hypophosphite*.—**C. muriatica.** Dried calcium chloride. [B, 270.]—**C. muriatica oxygenata, C. oxymuriatica.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**C. phosphorica.** Calcium phosphate; of the Russ. Ph., monohydric calcium phosphate. [B, 95, 119.]—**C. phosphorica acida.** Acid calcium phosphate. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. phosphorica ex ossibus.** See CALCIUM *phosphoricum crudum*.—**C. phosphorico-hydro-chlorata.** See CALCIUM *chlorhydrophosphate*.—**C. phosphorico-lactica.** See CALCIUM *lactophosphate*.—**C. pura.** Quicklime. [B, 119.]—**C. pura liquida.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**C. saccharata.** See *Syrupus* CALCIS.—**C. soluta.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**C. subsulfurosa.** See CALCIUM *thiosulphate*.—**C. sulfurata.** See CALCIUM *sulphide* and CALX *sulphurata*.—**C. sulfurica usta.** Ger., *gebranntes schwefelsaures Calcium*. Burnt plaster of Paris. [B.]—**C. sulphurata.** See *C. sulfurata*.—**C. sulphurata stibiata Hoffmanni, C. sulphurato-stibiata.** See CALCIUM *sulfurato-stibiatum*.—**C. sulphurica.** See CALCIUM *sulphate*.—**C. usta** [Ger. Ph.]. Quicklime. [B.]—**Citras calcariæ animalis.** Calcium citrate prepared by subjecting oyster-shells or crabs' eyes to the action of lemon-juice or lime-juice. [B, 119.]—**Hydras calcariæ.** Slaked lime. [B, 119.]—**Linimentum calcariæ sulphuratæ.** Fr., *liniment de foie de soufre calcaire*. Syn.: *arcanum Archideti*. A mixture of 1 oz. of calcium sulphide (calx sulphurata), 2 drachms of oil of juniper, and 10 drops of Dippel's animal oil; used in gout. [B, 119.]—**Liquor calcariæ muriaticæ.** See *Liquor* CALCII *chloridi*.—**Liquor calcariæ phosphorico-hydrochloratæ.** Calcium chlorhydrophosphate (*q. v.*) in solution.—**Liquor calcariæ phosphorico-lacticæ.** Syrup of lactophosphate of calcium. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Pilulæ calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatæ.** Fr., *pilules de sulfure d'antimoine et de calcium*. Pills each containing $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain of calcium thioantimonate mixed with tragacanth mucilage. [Batav. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811; B, 119.]—**Pulvis calcariæ sulphuratæ cum aconito.** Fr., *poudre antiphthisique*. A powder made up of 4 parts of calcium sulphide (calx sulphurata), 2 parts of licorice-juice, and 1 part of aconite leaves. [B, 119.]—**Solutio calcariæ muriaticæ.** See *Liquor* CALCII *chloridi*.—**Solutio calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatæ.** See *Aqua calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatæ*.—**Subcarbonas calcariæ cretaceus.** Chalk. [B, 119.]—**Sulphuretum calcariæ et stibii.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Surphosphas calcariæ.** Calcium superphosphate. [B, 119.]—**Syrupus calcariæ.** See *Syrupus* CALCIS.

CALCARIFEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka^{2}r-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *calcariferus* (from *calx*, lime, or *calcar*, a spur, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcarifère*. See CALCARATUS.

CALCARIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}l-ka^{2}r′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *calcariformis* (from *calcar*, a spur, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calcariforme*. Spur-shaped. [B, 1, 19.]

CALCARINE, adj. Ka^{2}l′ka^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *calcarin*. Pertaining to a spur or to the hippocampus minor. [A, 385; L, 142.]

CALCARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CALCAREOUS and CALCARATUS; as a n. m. (*lapis* understood), limestone. [A, 325.]

CALCATAR, n. See CALCADINUM.

CALCATON, n. An old name for a troche containing arsenic. [L, 109.]

CALCATOR, n. See CALCADINUM.

CALCATREPPOLA (It.), n. Ka^{3}l-ka^3-tre^{2}p′po-la^3. The *Agaricus prunulus*. [L, 105.]

CALCATRIPA, CALCATRIPPA [Tournefort] (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka^3-tri(tre)′pa^3, -tri^{2}p′pa^3. The genus *Delphinium*. [B.]—**Semen calcatrippæ.** The seed of *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 270.]

CALCEARIA [Blume] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se^2(ke^2)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *calcéaire*. See CORYSANTHES.

CALCEDON (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se(ka)′do^{2}n(don). See CHALCEDON.

CALCEIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}l′se-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *calceiformis*. Fr., *calcéiforme*. See CALCEOLATE.

CALCENA, CALCENON, CALCENONIA (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se(ka)′na^3. -no^{2}n, -se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-on′i^2-a^3. Terms applied by Paracelsus to a morbific calcareous matter. [A, 325.]

CALCENONIUS, CALCENOS (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se^{2}n-(ke^{2}n)-on′i^2-u^{2}s(u^{4}s), -se(ka)′no^{2}s. See CALCETUS.

CALCÉOLAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-sa-o-la^{2}r. See CALCEOLARIA.

CALCEOLAREÆ [Bentham] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se^2-(ke^2)-o(o^2)-la(la^3)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CALCEOLARIEÆ (1st def.).

CALCEOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se^2(ke^2)-o(o^2)-la(la^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *calceolus* (dim. of *calceus*), a slipper. Fr., *calcéolaire*. The slipperwort (from the slipper-shaped lip of the corolla); of Linnæus, a genus of scrophularineous herbs and shrubs constituting the tribe *Calceolarieæ*. [B, 19, 42.]—**C. corymbosa.** A species used as a diuretic. [L, 49.]—**C. inflexa** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used as a vulnerary. [B, 173.]—**C. pinnata** [Linnæus]. A Peruvian species. The leaves are purgative and emetic. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. punctata** [Vahl]. Syn.: *Jovellana punctata* [Ruiz and Pavón]. A shrub of Peru and Chili, where the stalk and leaves are used as a purgative, especially in syphilis. [B, 180.]—**C.**

reseda [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antiseptic. [B, 121.]—**C. rugosa.** A species used as a vulnerary. [L, 49.]—**C. scabiosæfolia.** A species used as an emetic. [L, 49.]—**C. serrata** [Lamarck]. See *C. inflexa.*—**C. trifida** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antiseptic. [B, 173.]

CALCEOLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se^2(ke^2)-o(o^2)-la^3-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of D. Don, G. Don, and Bentham, a tribe of the *Scrophularineæ*, comprising *Calceolaria* and other genera since referred to that genus. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Verbasceæ*, comprising the sections *Utricularieæ*, *Pinguiculeæ*, and *C. genuinæ*, the latter being the same as the *C.* (1st def.). [B, 42, 170.]

CALCEOLATE, adj. Ka^{2}l'se^2-o-lat. Lat., *calceolatus*. Fr., *calcéolé*. Ger., *schuhförmig*. Shaped like a shoe or slipper. [B, 19.]

CALCEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se(ke^2)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *calcéole*. See CYPRIPEDIUM.—**C. marianus** [Mönch]. The *Cypripedium c.* [B, 173.]

CALCEOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se^2(ke^2)-o^{2}s'to(to^2)-ma^3. Gen., *calceostom'atos* (*-tis*). Of Van Beneden, a genus of the *Gyrodactylidæ*, having the caudal sucker provided with a single horny structure taking the place of the hooks of the other *Gyrodactylidæ*. [L, 16.]

CALCEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l'se^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *calceus*. See CALCAREOUS (1st def.).

CALCÉPONGES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}l-sa-po^{2}n^{2}zh. See CALCISPONGIÆ.

CALCETUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-se(ka)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Affected with calcena (said by Paracelsus of the blood). [A, 325.]

CALCEUM EQUINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m) e(e^2)-kwi(kwe)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). The *Tussilago farfara.* [L, 84.]

CALCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *cal'ches*. Gr., *κάλχη*. An ancient name for a shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, also for the *Caltha palustris*. [A, 387.]

CALCHODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ko(ch^{2}o)'dez(das). From *κάλχη* (see CALCHE), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *schneckenförmig*. Snail-shaped. [A, 322.]

CALCIC, adj. Ka^{2}l'si^{2}k. Lat., *calcicus* (from *calx*, lime). Fr., *calcique*. Containing lime or calcium. [B.]

CALCICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *calx*, lime, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *calcicole*. See CALCAREOUS (3d def.).

CALCIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}l-sed. A group of elements, including barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. [Ampère (A, 301, 385).]

CALCIDICUM, n. An alchemical name for a medicament made from arsenic. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALCIFEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *calciferus* (from *calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcifère*. Ger., *kalkführend*. Containing lime, calcium, or chalk. [A, 301, 322, 385 ; L, 81.]

CALCIFICATION, n. Ka^{2}l-si^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *calx*, lime. Fr., *calcification*. Ger., *Verkalkung*. The transition of a tissue or part into a chalky or bony state, due to the deposit of calcareous matter. [A, 301.]

CALCIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}l'si^2-fo^{2}rm. From *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form. Chalky, calcareous. [L, 56.]

CALCIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'ra^3-ga^3. From *calx*, lime, and *frangere*, to break, because of a supposed lithontriptic power. Fr., *calcifrage*. Of Pliny, the *Globularia alypum* ; of Lobel, the *Crithmum maritimum* ; of Scribonius Largus, the *Scolopendrium*. [B, 121.] Cf. SAXIFRAGA.

CALCIFUGE, CALCIFUGOUS, adj's. Ka^{2}l'si^2-fu^{2}j, ka^{2}l-si^{2}f'-u^2-gu^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *fugere*, to avoid. Having a repulsion for chalk (said of certain plants the development of which is hindered or arrested by growth in a chalky soil) ; not found on calcareous rocks (said of saxicole plants). [B, 121.]

CALCIGENOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *calcigenus* (from *calx*, lime, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr., *calcigène*. Ger., *kalkzeugend*. Formed from or of the nature of calcareous matter ; also calciferous. [A, 322, 385 ; L, 41.]

CALCIGEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *gerere*, to bear. See CALCIFEROUS.

CALCIGRADUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)'ra^3-du^{3}s-(du^{4}s). From *calx*, the heel, and *gradus*, a step. Gr., *πτερνοβάτης*. Stepping heavily on the heels in walking. [A, 325 ; L, 84, 108.]

CALCINATION, n. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *τέφρωσις*. Lat., *calcinatio*. Fr., *calcination*. Ger., *Calcinirung, Verkalkung, Einascherung*. The process of subjecting an incombustible compound to great heat, in order to drive off its vaporizable constituents, such as water, carbonic acid, etc. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

CALCINATORY, n. Ka^{2}l'si^{2}n-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Fr., *calcinatoire*. A vessel used in calcination. [L, 56.]

CALCINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). A calcined substance. [L, 119.]—**C. majus.** A substance dulcified artificially, such as mercury, lead, etc. [L, 84.]—**C. majus Poterii.** Mercury dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated with salt-water ; formerly used for the cure of ulcers. [L, 84.]—**C. minus.** A substance that is naturally sweet. [L, 84.]

CALCINED, adj. Ka^{2}l'si^{2}nd. Lat., *calcinatus*. Fr., *calciné*. Ger., *calcinirt, verkalkt*. Having been subjected to calcination. [B, L, 43.]

CALCINONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-on'i^2-a^3. See CALCENA.

CALCINONIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-on'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CALCETUS.

CALCIO-MONOHYDRIC, adj. Ka^{2}l''si^2-o-mo^{2}n-o-hid'ri^{2}k. Containing calcium and one atom of hydrogen. [B.]

CALCIO-TETRAHYDRIC, adj. Ka^{2}l''si^2-o-te^{2}t-ra^3-hid'ri^{2}k. Containing calcium and four atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

CALCIPAROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *parere*, to yield. Fr., *calcipare*. See CALCIFEROUS.

CALCIPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From *calx*, lime, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *calciphytes*. Ger., *Kalkpflanzen*. Of De Blainville, a class of the *Pseudozoa*, comprising those that are fibrous within and calcareous without. [L, 180.]

CALCIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-sek. See CALCIC.

CALCISPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^2(ki^2)-spo^{2}n-(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calcéponges*. Ger., *Kalkschwämme*. The calcisponges ; an order of the *Spongida*, having the skeleton composed of calcium carbonate. [L, 147.]

CALCITRAPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ra^3-pa^3. Fr., *calcitrape*. 1. Of Jussieu, a genus of composite plants, now regarded as a section of *Centaurea*. 2. Of Cassini, the *Centaurea c.* [B, 42.]—**C. lanuginosa** [Lamarck]. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 270.]—**C. officinalis.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. solstitialis** [Lamarck]. The *Centaurea solstitialis*. [B, 180.]—**C. stellata** [Lamarck]. See *C.* (2d def.).

CALCITRAPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^2(ki^2)-tra^{2}p-(tra^{3}p)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Cassini, a subdivision of composite plants (*Centaurieæ archetypæ*), comprising the *C. veræ* (including the genus *Cnicus* and the genera *Mesocentron, Verutina, Triplocentron*, and *Calcitrapa*, which are all now referred to *Centaurea*) and the *Seridieæ*. [B, 170.]

CALCITRAPIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}l-si^2-tra^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide calcitrapique*. Of Colignon, a bitter, non-crystallizable substance obtained from plants of the genus *Centaurea* ; probably not a pure principle. [A, 301.]

CALCITRIPPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-si^2(ki^2)-tri^{2}p'pa^3. See CALCITRAPA.

CALCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *calx*, lime. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *calcio*. A metallic element occurring in lime, first isolated by Sir H. Davy, in 1808 ; yellowish ; harder than lead ; tough and malleable according to some authors, but very brittle according to others ; of the sp. gr. of 1·5778 ; readily oxidized in moist air ; decomposing water when brought in contact with it ; bivalent ; of the atomic weight 39·9 ; symbol, Ca. [B, 3.]—**Acid c. lactate.** Fr., *lactate acide de c.* Ger., *saures milchsaures C.* A compound of normal c. lactate with lactic acid, $Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2 \cdot 2C_3H_6O_3 + 2H_2O$, forming fibrous crystalline masses. [B, 3.]—**Acid c. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate acide de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *saures phosphorsaures C.* Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate.*—**Acid c. succinate.** Fr., *succinate acide de c.* Ger., *saures bernsteinsaures C.* A compound of c. succinate and succinic acid, $(C_4H_4O_4)_2CaH_2 = C_4H_4O_4 + C_4H_6O_4$, forming transparent prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**Acid c. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate acide de c.* Ger., *saures weinsaures C.* A compound,

$$(C_4H_5O_6)_2Ca = \begin{matrix} CH(OH)-CO.OH & & & OH.CO-CH(OH) \\ | & & & | \\ CH(OH)-CO.O & -Ca- & O.CO & -CH(OH) \end{matrix},$$

forming rhombic crystals much more soluble in water than normal c. tartrate. It occurs in the fruit of *Rhus typhinum*, and is prepared artificially by dissolving normal c. tartrate in a solution of tartaric acid. [B, 3.]—**Aethylschwefelsäure-C'ester** (Ger.), **Aethylschwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**Alcoholized solution of chloride of c.** A solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 5 parts of alcohol and 3 of water. [Ferrara Ph., 1832 (B, 119).]—**Ameisensäure-C'ester** (Ger.), **Ameisensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. formate.*—**Anhydrous c. chloride.** Fused c. chloride. [B.]—**Antimonigsaures C.** (Ger.), **Antimonite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hypoantimonate.*—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate.*—**Azotite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrite.*—**Basic c. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite basique de c.* Ger., *basisches arsenigsaures C.* Watts's name for normal c. arsenite, also for certain other arsenites of c., one of which has the formula $Ca_3As_2O_6$. [B, 2.]—**Basic c. chloride.** See *C. oxychloride.*—**Basic c. hypochlorite.** See under *C. hypochlorite.*—**Basic c. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate basique de c.* Ger., *basisches phosphorsaures C.* Tribasic (normal) c. phosphate. [B.]—**Basic c. sulpharsenate.** See *C. thioarsenate.*—**Basic c. sulpharsenite** [Watts]. Normal c. thioarsenite. [B, 2.]—**Bernsteinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate.*—**Bihydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Bioxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dioxide.*—**Biphosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Bisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. disulphide.*—**Biurate de c.** (Fr.). Acid c. urate. [B.]—**Brenztraubensaures C.** (Ger.). C. pyroracemate. [B.] See *C. pyruvate.*—**Bromuretum calcii.** C. bromide. [B, 119.]—**Burnt c. sulphate.** See *C. sulfuricum ustum.*—**Calcii acetas.** See *C. acetate.*—**Calcii arsenias.** See *C. arsenate.*—**Calcii binoxydum.** See *C. dioxide.*—**Calcii boras.** See *C. borate.*—**Calcii bromas.** See *C. bromate.*—**Calcii bromidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Calcii bromuretum.** See *C. bromide.*—**Calcii carbonas.** See *C. carbonate.*—**Calcii carbonas præcipitata** [Br. Ph.], **Calcii carbonas præcipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Precipitated c. carbonate.*—**Calcii chloras.** See *C. chlorate.*—**Calcii chloridum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Calcii chloruretum.** Of the U. S. Ph., fused c. chloride ; of the Br. Ph., dried c. chloride. [B.]—**Calcii citras.** See *C. citrate.*—**Calcii cyanidum, Calcii cyanuretum.** See *C. cyanide.*—**Calcii ferrocyanidum.** See *C. ferrocyanide.*—**Calcii fluoridum, Calcii fluoruretum.** See *C. fluoride.*—**Calcii hydras.** See *C. hydroxide.*—**Calcii hypochloris.** See *C. hypochlorite.*—**Calcii hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. hypophosphite.*—**Calcii hyposulphis.** See *C. thiosulphate.*—**Calcii iodas.** See *C. iodate.*—**Calcii iodidum, Calcii ioduretum.** See *C. iodide.*—**Calcii monoxi-**

dum, Calcii monoxydum. See LIME.—**Calcii nitras.** See *C. nitrate.*—**Calcii oxalas.** See *C. oxalate.*—**Calcii oxidum, Calcii oxydum.** See *C. oxide* and LIME.—**Calcii oxysulphuretum.** Fr., *sulfure de c.*, *foie de soufre calcaire.* See *Solution of c. sulphide.*—**Calcii peroxidum, Calcii peroxydum.** See *C. dioxide.* —**Calcii phosphas** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. phosphate.*—**Calcii phosphas præcipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Precipitated c. phosphate.*—**Calcii phosphis.** See *C. phosphite.*—**Calcii quinas.** See *C. quinate.*—**Calcii sulphas** [Br. Ph.]. C. sulphate ; of the Br. Ph., native or unburnt c. sulphate (gypsum). [B, 95.]—**Calcii sulphas ustus.** Burnt c. sulphate. [B, 81.]—**Calcii sulphidum.** See *C. sulphide* and CALX *sulphurata.*—**Calcii sulphis.** See *C. sulphite.* —**Calcii sulphocarbolas.** See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**Calcii sulphuretum.** See *C. sulphide* and CALX *sulphurata.*—**Calcii tartras.** See *C. tartrate.*—**C. acetate.** Lat., *calcii acetas, c. aceticum, acetas calcis, calx acetata.* Fr., *acétate calcique* (ou *de c.*, ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'acetat, essigsaures C.* Syn. : *calcic acetate, acetate of lime.* A compound, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, of c. and acetic acid, forming prismatic acicular crystals or spongy white masses soluble in water ; formerly prepared by the action of vinegar on coral, pearls, mother-of-pearl, etc., and hence called *sal coralliorum* (seu *margaritarum*, seu *matris perlarum*, seu *oculorum cancri*) ; said to be diuretic and resolvent, and used in scrofula. [B, 4, 119.]—**C. aceticum.** See *c. acetate.*—**C. acetoglycollate.** Fr., *acéto-glycolate de c.* Ger., *acetoglycolsaures C.* A substance, $CaH_{10}C_8O_4 + 2H_2O = C(O.C_2H_3O)H_2 - CO.O - Ca - O.CO - H_2\text{-}(O.C_2H_3O)C + H_2O$, occurring as small prismatic crystals. [B, 3.] —**C. acetylide.** Fr., *acétylure de c.* Ger., *C'acetylür.* A body of the composition C_2Ca. [B, 3.]—**C. aconitate.** Fr., *aconitate de c.* Ger., *aconitsaures C.* A compound of c. and aconitic acid. *Normal aconitate of c.*, $(C_6H_3O_6)_2.Ca_3 + 6H_2O$, found in large amount in extract of aconite, forms prismatic crystals soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 2, 4.]—**C. acrylate.** Fr., *acrylate de c.* Ger., *acrylsaures C.* A compound of c. and acrylic acid, $Ca(C_3H_3O_2)$, forming thick acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. adipate.** Fr., *adipate de c.* Ger., *adipinsaures C.* A compound of c. and adipic acid, $Ca.C_6H_8O_4 + H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**C. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de c.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures C.* A compound, $(NH_2SO_2.O)_2Ca + 4H_2O$, forming laminar crystals very soluble in water. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**C. and ammonium arsenate.** A salt of the composition $Ca(NH_4).AsO_4 + 6H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**C. and ethyl sulphate.** See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**C. and methyl sulphate.** See *C. methylsulphate.*—**C. and potassium lactate.** Fr., *lactate de c. et de potassium.* Ger., *C'kaliumlactat.* A salt of the composition $Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2.2C_3H_5KO_3$. [B, 4.]—**C. and potassium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de c. et de potassium.* A salt of the composition $CaSO_4.K_2SO_4 + H_2O$. Deprived of its water of crystallization by heating, it acquires the property of solidifying with water like plaster of Paris. [B, 3.]—**C. and sodium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de c. et de sodium.* A salt of the composition $CaSO_4.Na_2SO_4$, occurring native as glauberite. [B, 3.]—**C. angelate.** Fr., *angélicate de c.* Ger., *angelicasaures C.* A salt of c. and angelic acid, $Ca(C_5H_7O_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, forming shining prismatic crystals soluble in 4 parts of cold water ; less soluble in hot water. [B, 3.]—**C. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de c.* Ger., *antimonsaures C.* A substance of the composition $Ca(SbO_3)_2$. [B, 2.]—**C. antimonite.** Fr., *antimonite de c.* Ger., *antimonigsaures C.* See *C. hypoantimonate.*—**C. antimonio-sulphuratum.** See *C. sulfurato-stibiatum.*—**C. arabate.** Fr., *arabate de c.* Ger., *arabinsaures C.* Syn. : *c. gummate.* A compound of c. and arabic acid constituting gum arabic. [B, 8.] See ACACIA.—**C. arsenate.** Lat., *calcii arsenias, c. arsenicicum.* Fr., *arséniate de c.* Ger., *C'arseniat, arsensaures C.* A compound of c. and arsenic (orthoarsenic) acid. Three such compounds are known : 1. *Normal c. arsenate* (tricalcic arsenate), Ca_3AsO_4. insoluble in water. 2. *Monohydric c. arsenate*, $CaHAsO_4$, occurring native combined with water of crystallization as the minerals haidingerite and pharmacolite. 3. *Tetrahydric c. arsenate*, $CaH_4(AsO_4)_2$. [B, 2, 3.]—**C. arsenite.** Lat., *calcii arsenis, c. arseniosum* (seu *arsenicosum*). Fr., *arsénite de c.* Ger., *C'arsenit, arsenigsaures C.* A compound of c. and arsenious (orthoarsenious) acid. *Normal c. arsenite*, $Ca_3(AsO_3)_2$, was formerly called basic c. arsenite, and the name arsenite of c. was applied to c. metarsenite (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 3.]—**C'äthylsulfat** (Ger.). See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**C. benzoate.** Lat., *calcii benzoas, c. benzoicum.* Fr., *benzoate de c.* (ou *de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *benzoësaures C., C'benzoat.* A compound, $Ca(C_7H_5O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, forming white efflorescent crystalline grains, soluble in 20 parts of cold water. [B.]—**C. binoxide.** See *C. dioxide.*—**C. biphosphate.** Fr., *biphosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). An old name for tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**C. bisulphide.** See *C. disulphide.*—**C. biurate.** Acid c. urate. [B.] See *C. urate.*—**C. borate.** Lat., *calcii boras, c. boricum.* Fr., *borate de c.* Ger., *C'borat, borsaures C.* A white powder, $Ca(BO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, prepared by adding neutral sodium borate to a solution of c. chloride. Other borates of c., of varying composition, are obtained by decomposing c. chloride with borax, and several compounds of c. with the acids of boron occur native as minerals. [B, 270.]—**C. bromate.** Lat., *calcii bromas, c. bromicum.* Fr., *bromate de c.* Ger., *C'bromat, bromsaures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and bromic acid, $Ca(BrO_3)_2$. [B, 270.]—**C. bromatum.** See *C. bromide.*—**C. bromicum.** See *C. bromate.*—**C. bromide.** Lat., *calcii bromidum, c. bromatum.* Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *C'bromür, Bromc', C'bromid.* A white deliquescent granular substance, $CaBr_2$, of a bitter, saline taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol ; used as a substitute for potassium bromide in epilepsy and insomnia. [B, 3, 5.]—**C. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate de c.* Ger., *C'butyrat, buttersaures C.* A compound of c. and butyric acid, $(C_4H_7O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, forming transparent scales readily soluble in water. The isomeric *c. isobutyrate*, which contains 5 molecules of water of crystallization, forms monoclinic acicular crystals and is less soluble. [B, 3.]—**C. caprate.** Fr., *caprate de c.* Ger., *C'caprat, caprinsaures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and capric acid, $(C_{10}H_{19}O_2)_2Ca$. [B, 3.]—**C. caproate.** Fr., *caproate de c.* Ger., *capronsaures C.* A compound of c. and caproic acid, $(C_6H_{11}O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, forming thin, shining laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. carbonate.** Lat., *calcii carbonas, c. carbonicum, carbonas calcicus.* Fr., *carbonate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'carbonat, kohlensaures C., kohlensaurer Kalk.* Syn. : *carbonate of lime.* A compound of c. and carbonic acid, $CaCO_3$, occurring widely diffused in nature in the form of limestone, marble, chalk, calc-spar, and arragonite. It forms either hexagonal (usually hemihedral) crystals (calc-spar) of a sp. gr. of from 2·70 to 2·75, rhombic prisms (arragonite) of a sp. gr. of from 2·92 to 3·28, or an amorphous powder or mass (chalk). This form is official in several pharmacopœias (see *Native c. carbonate* and CHALK). It is also widely distributed in the animal kingdom, forming an important constituent of bones and of the exoskeleton of molluscs and other animals. Pharmaceutical preparations from these sources are numerous (see TESTA *præparata*, etc.). C. carbonate is prepared artificially by precipitating a c. salt with an alkaline carbonate (see *Precipitated c. carbonate*) or by passing carbon dioxide through lime-water, the precipitate occurring either as an amorphous powder or as crystals resembling those of calc-spar or of arragonite, according to the temperature and the proportion of the ingredients. C. carbonate is tasteless and odorless ; it is insoluble in water and in alcohol, but dissolves in acids with decomposition. [B, 3, 5, 95.]—**C. carbonicum.** C. carbonate ; of the Swiss Ph., precipitated c. carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. carbonicum nativum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Ger., *natürliches C'carbonat, natürlicher kohlensaurer Kalk.* See *Native c. carbonate.*—**C. carbonicum præcipitatum** [Ger. Ph.], **C. carbonicum purum.** See *Precipitated c. carbonate.*—**C. chinovate.** See *C. quinovate.* —**C. chlorate.** Lat., *calcii chloras, C. chloricum.* Fr., *chlorate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'chlorat, chlorsaures C.* A deliquescent crystalline compound, $Ca(ClO_3)_2$, used in preparing potassium chlorate. [B, 3.]—**C. chloratum.** C. chloride ; of the Swiss Ph., fused, or amorphous, c. chloride ; of the Ger. Ph., a test-solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 9 parts of water. [B, 205.]—**C. chloratum crystallisatum.** Ger., *krystallisirtes Chlorc'.* Crystallized (hydrated) c. chloride. [B.]—**C. chloratum fusum.** Ger., *geschmolzenes Chlorc'.* Fused (anhydrous) c. chloride. [B.] —**C. chloratum siccum.** Ger., *trockenes Chlorc'.* Dried c. chloride. [B.]—**C. chlorhydrophosphate.** Lat., *calcaria phosphorico-hydrochlorata.* Fr., *chlorhydrophosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). The substance obtained in solution by treating c. phosphate (monohydric c. phosphate) with hydrochloric acid. It occurs in the *Sirop de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux* of the Fr. Codex. [B.]—**C. chloricum.** See *C. chlorate.*—**C. chloride.** Lat., *calcii chloridum, c. chloratum.* Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *C'chlorür, C'chlorid, Chlorc'.* It., *cloruro di calcio.* Sp., *cloruro de calcio.* A compound of c. and chlorine, $CaCl_2$. When deposited from an aqueous solution, it forms colorless, deliquescent prismatic or pyramidal crystals, $CaCl_2 + 6H_2O$. This is the *hydrated* (or *crystallized*) *c. chloride* (the *c. chloratum crystallisatum*, the *chloruretum calcicum*, and the *chlorure de c. cristallisé* of the Fr. Cod.). It dissolves in about a quarter of its weight of water with marked absorption of heat. Combined with snow, it forms a freezing mixture. When heated to 200° C. it forms *dried c. chloride* (*calcii chloridum* [Br. Ph.], *c. chloratum siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloretum calcicum* [Netherl. Ph.], *chloretum calcicum siccum* [Finn. Ph.], *calcaria muriatica* [Gr. Ph.], *cloruro cálcico* [Sp. Ph.]), a dry, white, crystalline-granular, porous substance, $CaCl_2 + 2H_2O$, having a strong affinity for water and used as a desiccating agent. By fusion this is converted into *fused c. chloride* (*calcii chloridum* [U. S. Ph.], *c. chloratum* [Swiss Ph.], *c. chloratum fusum* [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *chloretum calcicum fusum* [Finn. Ph.], *chlorure de c. fondu* [Fr. Cod.]), CaCl, a colorless, feebly translucent, hard, friable mass or white powder, very deliquescent, devoid of odor, of an acrid, saline taste, soluble in 1¼ parts of cold water and in 8 parts of alcohol. C. chloride is employed as a source of other c. compounds, and has been used as a remedy in scrofulous affections. [B, 3, 5, 95.]—**C. chloruret.** See *C. chloride.*—**C. citrate.** Lat., *calcii citras, c. citricum.* Fr., *citrate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'citrat, citronensaures C.* It., *citrato di calcio.* Sp., *citrato de calcio.* A compound of c. and citric acid. *Normal c. citrate*, $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Ca_3 + 4H_2O$, occurs as an amorphous white powder, which becomes crystalline on boiling, very sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in dilute acids. *Monacid c. citrate*, $C_6H_6O_7.Ca + H_2O$, is crystalline. *Diacid c. citrate*, $(C_6H_7O_7)_2.Ca$, is a gummy mass very difficult to crystallize. A citrate of c. prepared by the action of lime-juice on oyster-shells or crabs'-eyes (*conchœ citratœ, lapides cancrorum citrati*), official in some of the old pharmacopœias, was regarded as a diuretic and a remedy for nephritis and calculous affections. [B, 3, 4, 119.] See also PULVIS *incidens Stahlii.*—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *C'cyanür, Cyanc'.* A compound of c. and cyanogen, $Ca(CN)_2$. [B, 4.]—**C. diglycollate.** Fr., *diglycolate de c.* Ger., *diglycolsaures C.* A compound of c. and diglycollic acid, $Ca.C_4H_4O_5$, forming crystals containing from 1 to 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3.] —**C. dihydrophosphate.** Fr., *bihydrophosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**C. dilactate.** Fr., *dilactate de c.* A substance, $(CH_3.CH)_2O(CO.O)_2 = Ca$, formed from normal c. lactate by the abstraction of the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 3.]—**C. dimetaphosphate.** Fr., *dimétaphosphate de c.* Ger., *C'dimetaphosphat.* A crystalline body, $Ca_2P_4O_{12} + 4H_2O$. [B, 16.]—**C. dioxide.** Lat., *calcii binoxidum.* Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) *de c.* Ger., *C'dioxyd.* A substance, CaO_2, forming microscopic crystals, obtained by saturating lime-water with hydrogen dioxide. [B, 3.]—**C. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure de c.* Ger., *C'disulfid.* A substance, $CaS_2 + 3H_2O$, forming yellow crystals soluble in water, said to be obtained by boiling milk of lime with an excess of sulphur. [B, 3 ; Pauly (B, 270).]—**C. diurate.** Fr., *biurate de c.* Ger., *C'diurat.* Acid c. urate. [B.]—**C. ethylsulphate.** Fr., *éthyl-sulfate de c.* Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure-C'ester.* A crystalline compound of c. and ethylsulphuric acid, $(C_2H_5.SO_4)_2Ca + 2H_2O$, readily soluble in water and used in

preparing other ethylsulphates. [B, 3.]—**C. ferrocyanide.** Lat., *calcii ferrocyanidum, c. ferrocyanatum.* Fr., *ferrocyanure de c.* Ger., *C'ferrocyanür, Ferrocyanc'.* A substance, $Ca_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2 + 12H_2O$, formed by the action of c. hydrate on the ferrocyanide of a heavy metal. [B, 4.]—**C. fluoride.** Lat., *calcii fluoridum, c. fluoratum.* Fr., *fluorure de c.* Ger., *C'fluorid, Fluorc'.* A substance, CaF_2, forming the chief constituent of fluor-spar and present in minute quantities in some plants, in bones, in the enamel of teeth, and in mineral and sea-water; crystalline, almost insoluble in water and in dilute acids, becoming luminous in the dark after exposure to the sun's rays. [B, 13.]—**C. formate.** Fr., *formiate de c.* Ger., *C'formiat, ameisensaures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and formic acid, $(CHO_2)_2Ca$, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. gluconate.** Fr., *gluconate de c.* Ger., *gluconsaures C.* A compound of c. and gluconic acid, $(C_6H_{11}O_7)_2Ca + 2H_2O$, forming warty masses of acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. glycerate.** Fr., *glycérate de c.* A compound of c. and glyceric acid, $(C_3H_5O_4)_2Ca + 2H_2O$, forming crystalline crusts moderately soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. glyceroborate.** Fr., *glycéroborate de c.* An antiseptic substance obtained by melting together equal parts of c. borate and glycerin. [Le Bon, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 145 (B).]—**C. glycollate.** Fr., *glycolate de c.* Ger., *glycolsaures C.* A compound of c. and glycollic acid, $(C_2H_3O_3)_2.Ca$, forming crystals moderately soluble in water and containing 3 or 4 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]—**C. glyoxylate.** Fr., *glyoxylate de c.* Ger., *glyoxylsaures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and glyoxylic acid, $(C_2H_3O_4)_2.Ca$. [B, 3.]—**C. gummate.** Fr., *gummate de c.* See *C. arabate.*—**C. heptoate.** Fr., *heptoate de c.* See *C. œnanthylate.*—**C. hippurate.** Fr., *hippurate de c.* Ger., *hippursaures C.* A compound of c. and hippuric acid, $Ca(C_9H_8NO_3)_2$, prepared by the action of hippuric acid on lime-water. A specific action has been imputed to it in affections of the urinary organs, diseases of the liver, certain skin affections depending on hepatic derangements, and some digestive troubles, and it has been used with decided benefit in cases of ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver. [Poulet, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 624; Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Union méd.," Aug. 19, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 308; B.]—**C. hydracrylate.** Fr., *hydracrylate de c.* Ger., *C'hydracrylat.* A compound, $(C_3H_5O_3)_2.Ca + 2H_2O$, isomeric with c. lactate, forming prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]—**C. hydrate.** Lat., *c. hydricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat.* See *C. hydroxide.*—**C. hydricum** [Ger. Ph.]. C. hydroxide; slaked lime, used under this name as a test in the Ger. Ph. [B, 205, 270.]—**C. hydriodate.** See *C. iodide.*—**C. hydrophosphate.** Monohydric c. phosphate. [B, 270.]—**C. hydrosorbate.** Fr., *hydrosorbate de c.* A crystalline compound of c. and hydrosorbic acid, $(C_6H_9O_2)_2.Ca + H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. hydrosulphide.** Lat., *c. hydrosulfuratum.* Fr., *sulfhydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrosulfid.* A greenish-gray pasty substance, $Ca(SH)_2$, prepared by decomposing c. monosulphide with boiling water, also by the action of hydrogen sulphide on milk of lime; a powerful depilatory and used for that purpose in tanning. [B, 5, 16, 270.]—**C. hydroxide.** Lat., *calcii hydras, c. hydricum.* Fr., *hydroxyde* (ou *hydrate*) *de c.* Ger., *C'hydroxyd.* It., *idrossido* (o *idrato*) *di calcio.* Sp., *hidróxido* (ó *hidrato*) *de calcio.* C. hydrate, slaked lime; a white, finely pulverulent substance, $Ca.(OH)_2$, derived from c. oxide (quick-lime) by hydration and contained in lime-water; soluble in 700 or 800 parts of water and deposited in a crystalline form from its aqueous solution. [B, 3.]—**C. hypoantimonate.** Fr., *hypoantimoniate de c.* Ger., *C'hypoantimoniat.* Syn.: *c. antimonite.* A compound of c. oxide and antimony tetroxide, said to be formed when antimonial powder is boiled in water. [B, 98.]—**C. hypochlorite.** Lat., *calcii hypochloris, c. hypochlorosum.* Fr., *hypochlorite de c.* Ger., *unterchlorigsaures C.* It., *ipoclorito di calcio.* Sp., *hipoclorito de calcio.* A salt, $Ca(OCl)_2$, forming one of the constituents of the so-called chloride of lime (chlorinated lime, calx chlorata). *Basic c. hypochlorite,* said to be present in the same compound, has the formula $Ca(OH)(OCl)$. [B, 3.]—**C. hypochlorosum.** See *C. hypochlorite* and CALX *chlorata.*—**C. hypophosphate.** Fr., *hypophosphate de c.* Ger., *unterphosphorsaures C., C'hypophosphat.* A precipitate, $CaPO_3 + H_2O$, at first gelatinous, afterward granular, obtained by the action of c. chloride on sodium hypophosphate; insoluble in water, readily soluble in hydrochloric acid. [B, 270.]—**C. hypophosphite.** Lat., *calcii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis hypophosphis* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. hypophosphorosum* [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *hypophosphis calcicus* [Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph.], *calcaria hypophosphorosa* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *hypophosphite de c.* (ou *de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *unterphosphorigsaures C.* A compound of c. and hypophosphorous acid, $Ca.(H_2PO_2)_2$, forming shining quadrilateral prismatic crystals of a nauseous, bitter taste, readily soluble in water; used in scrofula, rickets, chlorosis, anæmia, imperfectly united fractures, and other conditions in which the c. salts are supposed to be deficient. [B, 3, 81, 95.]—**C. hypophosphorosum.** See *C. hypophosphite.*—**C. hyposulphite.** See *C. thiosulphate.*—**C. iodate.** Lat., *calcii iodas, c. iodicum.* Fr., *iodate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'jodat, jodsaures C., jodsaurer Kalk.* It., *iodato di calcio.* Sp., *iodato de calcio.* A crystalline compound, $Ca(IO_3)_2 + 5H_2O$, or $Ca(IO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in alcohol; said to be antipyretic and antiseptic. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. iodatum.** See *C. iodide.*—**C. iodicum.** See *C. iodate.*—**C. iodide.** Lat., *calcii iodidum, c. iodatum.* Fr., *iodure de c.* Ger., *C'jodür, Jodc'.* A compound, CaI_2, forming pearly-white deliquescent laminar crystals. It is an irritant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, and has been used internally to arrest erysipelas, to check suppuration, and to cure scrofulous ulceration, also as a remedy for pulmonary consumption. [A, 247; B, 3.]—**C. iodobromide.** Fr., *iodobromure de c.* A compound of c. with iodine and bromine; said to be efficacious in exophthalmic goître. [B, 81.]—**C. isobutyrate.** Fr., *isobutyrate de c.* Ger., *isobuttersaures C.* See under *C. butyrate.*—**C. isosuccinate.** Fr., *isosuccinate de c.* Ger., *isosuccinsaures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and isosuccinic acid, $C_4H_4O_4Ca + H_2O = CH_3.CH(CO.O)_2{=}Ca + H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C'jodat** (Ger.). See *C. iodate.*—**C'jodid** (Ger.), **C'jodür** (Ger.). See *C. iodide.*—**C'kaliumlactat** (Ger.). See *C. and potassium lactate.*—**C. kinovate.** See *C. quinovate.*—**C. lactate.** Lat., *calcii lactas, c. lacticum.* Fr., *lactate de c.* (ou *de chaux purifié* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *C'lactat, milchsaures C., milchsaurer Kalk.* A compound of c. and lactic acid. *Normal c. lactate,* $(C_3H_5O_3)_2Ca + 5H_2O$, forms microscopic acicular crystals aggregated into opaque, white granular or warty masses, soluble in 9·5 parts of cold water. [B, 3.] See also *Acid c. lactate* and *C. dilactate.*—**C. lactonate.** Fr., *lactonate de c.* Ger., *lactonsaures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and lactonic acid, $(C_6H_9O_6)_2Ca + 7H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. lactophosphate.** Lat., *calcii lactophosphas, lactophosphas calcicus, c. lactophosphoricum.* Fr., *lactophosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). A compound of c. with lactic and phosphoric acids; usually prepared extemporaneously in aqueous solution or as a syrup by adding lactic acid to one of the orthophosphates of c. [B.] See *Lactophosphate de* CHAUX *en solution* and *Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis.*—**C. lævulinate, C. levulinate.** Fr., *lévulinate de c.* A substance, $(C_5H_7O_3)_2Ca$, forming silky acicular crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. malonate.** Fr., *malonate de c.* Ger., *malonsaures C.* A compound of c. and malonic acid, $2C_3H_2O_4Ca + 7H_2O$, forming transparent acicular crystals very sparingly soluble in water. [B, 3, 4.]—**C. manganite.** Fr., *manganite de c.* A blackish-brown substance, $CaMn_5O_{11}$. [B, 3.]—**C. mesotartrate.** Fr., *mésotartrate de c.* Ger., *mesoweinsaures C.* A crystalline compound, $C_4H_4O_6Ca + 3H_2O$, formed by precipitating mesotartaric acid with c. acetate. [B, 3.]—**C. metacarbonate.** See *C. carbonate.*—**C. metantimonate.** Fr., *métantimoniate de c.* Ger., *C'metantimoniat, metantimonsaures C.* A compound of c. and metantimonic acid, contained in some of the old pharmaceutical preparations made after the model of the calx antimonii cum sulphure. [B, 95, 119.] See *C. thioantimonate.*—**C. metaphosphate.** Fr., *métaphosphate de c.* Ger., *C'metaphosphat, metaphosphorsaures C.* A compound of c. and metaphosphoric acid. *C. monometaphosphate,* $Ca(PO_3)_2$, the ordinary form, is a white pulverulent substance insoluble in water. A polymeric variety is known as *c. dimetaphosphate* (*q. v.*). [B, 16, 270.]—**C. metarsenite.** Fr., *métarsénite de c.* Ger., *metarsenigsaures C.* A compound, $Ca(AsO_2)_2$, termed by Watts *neutral c. arsenite,* obtained by precipitating c. chloride with ammonia satu-



CRYSTALS OF CALCIUM OXALATE. (AFTER PEYER.)

rated with arsenious acid. [B, 2.]—**C. metatungstate.** Fr., *metatungstate de c.* Ger., *C'metatungstat, metawolframsaures C.* A crystalline body, $CaW_4O_{13} + 10H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. methylmalonate.** Fr., *méthylmalonate de c.* Ger., *methylmalonsaures C.* See *C. isosuccinate.*—**C. methylsulphate.** Fr., *méthylsulfate de c.* Ger., *methylschwefelsaures C.* A compound of c. and methylsulphuric acid, $(CH_3SO_4)_2Ca$, forming deliquescent octahedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. monometaphosphate.** Fr., *monométaphosphate de c.* See *C. metaphosphate.*—**C. monosulphide.** Lat., *c. monosulfuratum.* Fr., *monosulfure de c.* Ger., *C'monosulfid.* See *C. sulphide.*—**C. monoxide.** Lat., *calcii monoxidum.* Fr., *monoxyde de c.* Ger., *C'monoxyd.* See LIME.—**C. muriate.** See *C. chloride.*—**C. nitrate.** Lat., *calcii nitras, c. nitricum.* Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *C'nitrat, salpetersaures C.* A white, porous, hygroscopic, deliquescent substance, $Ca(NO_3)_2$, occurring as an efflorescence on walls over which urine or other animal liquids flow, as in stables. [B, 3.]—**C. nitrite.** Lat., *calcii nitris, c. nitrosum.* Fr., *azotite* (ou *nitrite*) *de c.* Ger., *C'nitrit, salpetrigsaures C.* A compound of c. and nitrous acid, $Ca(NO_2)_2 + H_2O$, very deliquescent and readily soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. œnanthylate.** Fr., *œnanthylate de c.* A crystalline compound of c. and œnanthylic acid, $(C_7H_{13}O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. orthoarsenate.** Fr., *orthoarséniate de c.* Ger., *orthoarsensaures C.* See *C. arsenate.*—**C. orthophenolsulphonate.** Fr., *orthophénolsulfonate de c.* Ger., *orthophenolsulfonsaures C.* See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**C. orthophosphate.** Fr., *orthophosphate de c.* Ger., *orthophosphorsaures C.* See *C. phosphate.*—**C. oxalate.** Lat., *calcii oxalas, c. oxalicum.* Fr., *oxalate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'oxalat, oxalsaures C., oxalsaurer Kalk.* It., *ossalato di calcio.*

Sp., *oxalato de calcio.* Syn.: *oxalate of lime.* A compound of c. and oxalic acid, $CaC_2O_4 + H_2O$ or $CaC_2O_4 + 3H_2O$, usually occurring as a white amorphous precipitate insoluble in water. In the cells of plants and in the urine it occurs in the crystalline form, either as small, brilliant octahedra (envelope-shaped crystals) or in the dumb-bell shape or aggregated into rough, hard, dark masses, as in mulberry calculi. Its excretion in the urine in abnormal amount accompanies a derangement of nutrition termed oxaluria (*q. v.*). [A, 444; B, 4.]—**C. oxide.** Lat., *calcii oxidum, c. oxydatum, oxydum calcicum.* Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *C'oxyd.* It., *ossido di calcio.* Sp., *óxido de calcio.* A compound of c. and oxygen. Ordinary c. oxide (*c. monoxide*), CaO, is lime (*q. v.*). [B.] See also *C. dioxide.*—**C. oxychloride, C. oxychloruret.** Fr., *oxychlorure de c.* Ger., *C'oxychlorür.* A compound, $ClCa - O - Ca(OH) + 7H_2O$, occurring as long, white acicular crystals, obtained by boiling c. chloride with slaked lime. [B, 3.]—**C'oxyd** (Ger.), **C. oxydatum.** See *C. oxide.*—**C. oxydatum hydratum.** See *C. hydroxide.*—**C. oxymuriate.** See *C. oxychloride.*—**C. oxysulfuratum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A preparation made by slaking 3 parts of quick-lime with 2 of water and mixing with 6 of sublimed sulphur. [B, 95.] Cf. *Calcii oxysulphuretum* and CALX *sulphurata.* —**C. oxysulphide.** Lat., *calcii oxysulphuretum, c. oxysulfuratum.* Fr., *oxysulfure de c.* Ger., *C'oxysulfür.* A compound of c. with oxygen and sulphur. Such a compound is supposed to exist in the preparation known as calcii oxysulphuretum. [B, 81.] See also CALX *sulphurata.*—**C. paralactate.** Fr., *paralactate de c.* Ger., *C'paralactat, paramilchsaures C.* See *C. sarcolactate.*—**C. pentasulphide.** Fr., *pentasulfure* (ou *quintisulfure*) *de c.* Ger., *C'pentasulfid.* A compound, CaS_5, obtained by boiling milk of lime with sulphur. [B, 270.]—**C. peroxide.** Lat., *calcii peroxidum.* Fr., *peroxyde de c.* Ger., *C'superoxyd.* See *C. dioxide.*—**C. phenolsulphonate, C. phenylsulphate.** Fr., *sulfophénate de c.* Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures C.* See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**C. phosphate.** Lat., *calcii phosphas, c. phosphoricum.* Fr., *phosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'phosphat, phosphorsaures C., phosphorsaurer Kalk.* It., *fosfato di calcio.* Sp., *fosfato de calcio.* Syn.: *phosphate of lime.* A compound of c. and phosphoric (orthophosphoric) acid. Three such compounds are known: 1. *Normal c. phosphate,* $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$—*tricalcic phosphate, tribasic c. phosphate,* the *basic c. phosphate* of the older writers, *calcii phosphas præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcii phosphas* [Br. Ph.], *phosphas calcicus* [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.], *c. phosphoricum basicum, phosphate tricalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—a white substance, nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing salts of ammonium, sodium chloride, and other salts, also in all acids. It is extensively diffused through the mineral kingdom and also forms an important part of many vegetable and animal tissues, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of the tissue of bones (hence called bone-phosphate) and from 66 to 90 per cent. of that of the teeth, and found in some quantity in every tissue and fluid of the human body, except the gastric juice, the sweat, and the urine. It is usually prepared for pharmaceutical purposes by precipitation (see *Precipitated c. phosphate*). 2. *Monohydric c. phosphate,* $CaHPO_4 + 2H_2O$—*dicalcic phosphate,* the *c. phosphate,* or *neutral c. phosphate,* of the older writers, *c. phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *calcaria phosphorica* [Russ. Ph.], *phosphas calcicus* [Finn. Ph.], *phosphate bicalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—occurring native in the crystalline form in certain kinds of guano, in the wood and pith of *Tectona grandis,* and in a certain form of urinary calculus, also sometimes forming a deposit of stellate crystals (stellar phosphate) in urine. It is prepared artificially by precipitating c. chloride with sodium phosphate, as directed by the different pharmacopœias, or by the action of dilute phosphoric acid on c. carbonate. According to some of the older authorities, it has the double formula (adopted in the Fr. Cod.) $Ca_2H_2P_2O_8 + 2H_2O$ or $+ 4H_2O$. 3. *Tetrahydric c. phosphate,* $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$—*acid c. phosphate, monocalcic phosphate, c. phosphoricum acidum, biphosphas calcicus* [Fr. Cod.], *phosphate monocalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—forming rhombic deliquescent laminar crystals readily soluble in cold water. It is found in the brain and in the urine and other acid animal fluids, and is produced artificially by dissolving the other c. phosphates in an acid. In the urine, it is retained in solution as long as the urine remains acid; when the urine becomes alkaline, the tetrahydric phosphate is converted into the normal phosphate, and is thrown down as a dense white precipitate. Tetrahydric c. phosphate is extensively used as a fertilizer, under the name of *superphosphate of lime,* being prepared extemporaneously by treating bone-phosphate with sulphuric acid. The c. phosphates are used medicinally in diseases supposed to be due to a deficiency of c. salts in the system, such as rickets. [B, 3. 5, 9, 16, 95, 270.] See also *C. metaphosphate, C. dimetaphosphate,* and *C. pyrophosphate.*—**C. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure de c.* Ger., *Phosphorc'.* A compound formed by the union of c. and phosphorus under petroleum. [B, 3.]—**C. phosphite.** Lat., *calcii phosphis, c. phosphorosum.* Fr., *phosphite de c.* Ger., *C'phosphit, phosphorigsaures C.* A compound of c. and phosphorous acid, $(CaHPO_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming crystalline crusts. [B, 270.]—**C. phospholactate.** See *C. lactophosphate.*—**C. phosphoricum.** C. phosphate; of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Swiss Ph., monohydric c. phosphate. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum acidum.** Acid (tetrahydric) c. phosphate. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum basicum.** Basic (normal) c. phosphate. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rohes C'phosphat.* Crude, or commercial, c. phosphate; probably powdered bone-ash. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum ex ossibus præcipitatum.** Tetrahydric c. phosphate prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on calcined bones. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. phosphoricum gelatinosum.** Freshly prepared and washed c. phosphoricum ex ossibus præcipitatum (*q. v.*); a gelatinous mass containing about 66 per cent. of water. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. phosphorosum.** See *C. phosphite.*—**C. phosphuret.** See *C. phosphide* and CALX *phosphorata.* —**C. protochloruret.** See *C. chloride.*—**C. protoxide.** See LIME.—**C. protoxychloruret.** See *C. oxychloride.*—**C. pyrophosphate.** Fr., *pyrophosphate de c.* Ger., *C'pyrophosphat, pyrophosphorsaures C.* A substance, $Ca_2P_2O_7$, formed by the incineration of monohydric c. phosphate, also by mixing solutions of c. chloride and sodium pyrophosphate. Combined with 4 molecules of water of crystallization, it occurs crystalline. [B, 270.]—**C. pyroracemate.** Fr., *pyroracémate de c.* Ger., *brenztraubensaures C.* See *C. pyruvate.*—**C. pyrothioarsenate.** Fr., *pyrothioarséniate de c.* Ger., *C'pyrothioarseniat.* A salt, $Ca_2As_2S_7$, called by Watts neutral sulpharsenate of c. [B, 2.]—**C. pyrothioarsenite.** Fr., *pyrothioarsénite de c.* A compound, $Ca_2As_2S_5$, called by Watts neutral sulpharsenite of c. [B, 2.]—**C. pyrovanadate.** Fr., *pyrovanadate de c.* Ger., *pyrovanadinsaures C.* A white amorphous substance, $2Ca_2V_2O_7 + 5H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. pyruvate.** Fr., *pyruvate de c.* A compound of c. and pyruvic acid, $(C_3H_3O_3)_2Ca$, forming crystals which are converted by slight warming into a gum-like mass. [B, 3.]—**C. quinate.** Lat., *calcii quinas, quinas calcis.* Fr., *quinate de c.* Ger., *chinasaures C.* A crystalline substance, $Ca(C_7H_{11}O_6)_2 + 10H_2O$. It has been used as a source of the quinates of quinine and cinchonine. [B, 4.]—**C. quinovate.** Fr., *quinovate de c.* Ger., *chinovasaures C.* A compound of c. and quinovic acid. [B, 5.]—**C. quintisulphuret.** Lat., *c. quinquesulfuratum.* Fr., *quintisulfure de c.* See *C. pentasulphide.*—**C. racemate.** Fr., *racémate de c.* Ger., *traubensaures C.* A compound, $C_4H_4O_6Ca + 4H_2O$, forming small acicular crystals, isomeric with c. tartrate, but less soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. saccharate.** Fr., *saccharate de c.* Ger., *zuckersaures C.* A name given to three compounds: 1. *Normal c. saccharate,* a salt of c. and dibasic saccharic acid, $C_6H_8CaO_8 + H_2O$, forming fine microscopic crystals. 2. A salt of c. and monobasic saccharic acid. See SACCHARATE. 3. See *C. sucrate.*—[B, 3, 4.]—**C.-saccharose.** See *C. sucrate.*—**C. santonate.** Fr., *santonate de c.* Ger., *C'santonat.* See *C.*-SANTONIN.—**C. sarcolactate.** Ger., *fleischmilchsaures C.* A compound of c. and sarcolactic acid, $2Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 9H_2O$, isomeric with c. lactate, forming acicular crystals. In solution, it rotates polarized light to the left. [B, 3.]—**C. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de c.* Ger., *kieselsaures C., kieselsaurer Kalk.* A compound of c. and silicic acid. A number of such compounds occur, often in combination with other metallic elements, in many minerals. [B, 3.]—**C. subphosphorosum.** See *C. hypophosphite.*—**C. subsulfurosum.** See *thiosulphate.*—**C. succinate.** Fr., *succinate de c.* Ger., *C'succinat, bernsteinsaures* (oder *succinsaures*) *C.* A compound of c. and succinic acid. *Normal c. succinate,* $C_4H_4O_4Ca = \begin{array}{l} CH_2 - CO.O \\ CH_2 - CO.O \end{array} \!\!>\! Ca$, forms acicular crystals containing 1 or 2 molecules of water of crystallization. It occurs in the bark of *Morus alba,* and is prepared artificially by the action of c. chloride on sodium succinate. [B, 3.] See also *Acid c. succinate* and *C. isosuccinate.*—**C. sucrate.** Fr., *sucrate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Syn.: *saccharate of c.* (or *of lime*), *c.-saccharose.* A compound of c. and saccharose, produced when lime is dissolved in a solution of cane-sugar, hence occurring in syrupus calcis (*q. v.*). Three such compounds are known: 1. *Monocalcium sucrate* (monobasic sucrate of lime), $C_{12}H_{21}(CaOH)O_{11}$, a white, brittle amorphous substance readily soluble in water. 2. *Dicalcium sucrate,* $C_{12}H_{20}(CaOH)_2O_{11}$, a white crystalline substance only moderately soluble in water. 3. *Tricalcium sucrate* (tribasic saccharate of lime), $C_{12}H_{19}(CaOH)_3O_{11}$, a hard, brittle substance or a granular mass soluble in water with great difficulty. [B, 3.]—**C'sulfarseniat** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenate.*—**C'sulfarsenit** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenite.*—**C'sulfoäthylat** (Ger.). See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**C. sulfocarbolicum, C. sulfophenylicum.** See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**C. sulfurato-stibiatum.** Syn.: *calcaria sulphurato-stibiata* [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation consisting essentially of c. thioantimonate, made by heating together 1 part each of antimony trisulphide and sulphur and 4 parts of slaked lime. [B, 95.]—**C. sulfuratum.** See *C. sulphide* and CALX *sulphurata.*—**C'sulfuret** (Ger.). C. monosulphide. [B, 270.]—**C. sulfuricum.** C. sulphate; of the Ger. Ph., a saturated aqueous solution of c. sulphate, used as a test. [B, 205.]—**C. sulfuricum nativum.** Gypsum; the calcii sulphas of the Br. Ph. [B, 95.]—**C. sulfuricum ustum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *gebranntes schwefelsaures C., gebrannter Gyps.* Burnt c. sulphate; plaster of Paris. [B, 95.]—**C. sulfurosum.** See *C. sulphite.*—**C. sulphantimonate.** See *C. thioantimonate.*—**C. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate de c.* Ger., *C'sulfarseniat, schwefelarsensaures C.* See *C. thioarsenate* and *C. pyrothioarsenate.*—**C. sulpharsenite.** Fr., *sulfarsénite de c.* Ger., *C'sulfarsenit.* See *C. thioarsenite.*—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *calcii sulphas, c. sulfuricum.* Fr., *sulfate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'sulfat, schwefelsaures C.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $CaSO_4$. Combined with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, it forms *native c. sulphate,* or gypsum—*calcii sulphas* [Br. Ph.], *sulphas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *gypsum* [Gr. Ph.], *yeso* (*ó yeso compacto*) [Sp. Ph.]. This occurs in the form of monoclinic crystals (selenite), in the fibrous form (satin-spar), and as alabaster (*q. v.*). Uncombined with water of crystallization, it constitutes the mineral anhydrite, and is also produced artificially by heating gypsum, thus forming burnt gypsum, or plaster of Paris (*c. sulfuricum ustum* [Ger. Ph.], *calcaria sulfurica usta* [Russ. Ph.], *sulphas calcicus ustus* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), a white, amorphous, tasteless, odorless substance which, when brought into contact with water, hardens into a tenacious solid mass. It is largely used in making casts and plaster splints and bandages. C. sulphate has a sp. gr. of from 2·2 to 2·4, and dissolves in from 400 to 500 parts of water. [B, 3, 95, 270.] See also *C. and potassium sulphate* and *C. and sodium sulphate.*—**C. sulphide.** Lat., *calcii sulphidum* (seu *sulphuretum*), *c. sulfuratum.* Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *C'sulfid, Schwefelc'.* A compound of c. and sulphur. Ordinary c. sulphide, *c. monosulphide,* CaS, is a yellowish-white earthy substance having the odor of hydrogen sulphide, almost insoluble in water, constituting a large proportion of calx sulphurata (*q. v.*). [B, 3, 270.] See also *C. disulphide, C. tetrasulphide,* and *C. pentasulphide.*—**C. sulphite.** Lat., *calcii sulphis, c. sulfurosum.* Fr., *sulfite de c.* Ger., *C'sulfit, schwefligsaures C.* A white powder,

$CaSO_3$, nearly insoluble in water. Precipitated from a solution in sulphurous acid, it forms acicular crystals containing 2 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphocarbolate.** Lat., *calcii sulphocarbolas*, *c. sulfocarbolicum.* Fr., *sulfophénate* (ou *sulfocarbolate*) *de c.* Ger., *C'sulfocarbolat*, *phenylschwefelsaures C.* Syn.: *c. phenylsulphate*, *c. phenolsulphonate.* A compound of c. and sulphocarbolic acid, $Ca(C_6H_5.SO_4)_2$. *C. orthophenolsulphonate*, $C_6[H_4,OH,SO_2.O,]Ca[O.SO_2,OH,H_4,]C_6 + 6H_2O$, occurs in the form of scaly crystals. [B, 81.]—**C. sulphoethylate.** Fr., *sulfoéthylate de c.* Ger., *C'sulfoäthylat.* See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**C. sulphomethylate.** Fr., *sulfométhylate de c.* Ger., *C'sulfomethylat.* See *C. methylsulphate.*—**C. sulphosulphate.** See *C. thiosulphate.*—**C. sulphovinate.** See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**C. sulphuratum, C. sulphuret.** See *C. sulphide.*—**C. sulphydrate.** See *C. hydrosulphide.*—**C'superoxyd** (Ger.). See *C. dioxide.*—**C. superphosphate.** Lat., *surphosphas calcariæ.* Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**C. tartrate.** Lat., *calcii tartras*, *c. tartaricum.* Fr., *tartrate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'tartrat*, *weinsaures C.* It., *tartrato di calcio.* Sp., *tartrato cálcico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de calcio*). A compound of c. and tartaric (dextrotartaric) acid. *Normal c. tartrate*, $C_4H_4O_6Ca + 4H_2O$, occurs in grapes and in senna-leaves, and is prepared artificially by the action of c. chloride on a tartrate. It forms double salts with the tartrates of the alkali metals. [B, 3, 4, 95.] See also *C. mesotartrate*, *C. racemate*, and *Acid c. tartrate.*—**C. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tétrasulfure de c.* Ger., *C'tetrasulfid.* A compound, CaS_4, obtained only in solution by heating c. monosulphide with water and sulphur. [B, 2:0.]—**C. thioantimonate.** Lat., *sulphostibias calcicus.* Fr., *sulfantimoniate* (ou *thioantimoniate*) *de c.* Ger., *C'thioantimoniat*, *Schwefelantimonc'*, *schwefelantimonsaures C.* It., *solfantimoniato di calcio.* Sp., *sulfantimoniato de calcio.* A compound, $Ca_3(SbS_4)_2$, contained in various preparations formerly official, made, according to Hoffmann's original formula, by calcining together oyster-shells or chalk, sulphur, and antimony trisulphide (*calx antimonii cum sulphure*) or by heating a mixture of antimony trisulphide, sulphur, and slaked lime (*calcaria sulphurato-stibiata*, *c. sulfurato-stibiatum*). A similar preparation, made by evaporating a mixture of quick-lime, antimony pentasulphide, and water, contained also c. metantimonate. This crude c. thioantimonate was employed in rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and engorgements of the abdominal viscera. [B, 2, 119.] See also *Pilulæ* CALCARIÆ *sulphurato-stibiatæ* and *Aqua* CALCARIÆ *sulphurato-stibiatæ.*—**C. thioarsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate* (ou *thioarséniate*) *de c.* Ger., *C'thioarseniat.* An uncrystallizable salt, $Ca_3(AsS_4)_2$, called by Watts basic sulpharsenate of c. [B, 2.] See also *C. pyrothioarsenate.*—**C. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsénite de c.* Ger., *C'thioarsenit.* A compound called by Watts basic sulpharsenite of c., occurring as feathery crystals, $Ca_3(AsS_3)_2$, or as a white precipitate, $Ca_3(AsS_3)_2 + 15H_2O$. [B, 2, 3.] See also *C. pyrothioarsenite.*—**C. thiosulphate.** Lat., *calcii hyposulphis*, *c. subsulfurosum.* Fr., *hyposulfite* (ou *thiosulfate*) *de c.* Ger., *C'thiosulfat*, *unterschwefligsaures C.* A substance, $CaS_2O_3 + 6H_2O$, forming six-sided prismatic crystals soluble in water; obtained as a by-product in the preparation of illuminating gas, and used in making sodium thiosulphate. [B, 3, 81.]—**C. tiglate.** Fr., *tiglinate de c.* A compound of c. and tiglic acid, $(C_5H_7O_2)_2Ca + 3H_2O$, forming white laminar crystals; isomeric with c. angelate. [B, 3.]—**C. tungstate.** Fr., *tungstate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'tungstat*, *wolframsaures C.* A white substance, $CaWO_4$, found native as a mineral and obtainable artificially. [B, 3.]—**C. urate.** Fr., *urate de c.* Ger., *harnsaures C.* A compound of c. and uric acid. *Acid c. urate*, or *c. diurate*, has the composition $(C_5H_3N_4O_3)_2Ca$. [B, 4.]—**C. vanadate.** Fr., *vanadate de c.* Ger., *vanadinsaures C.* See *C. pyrovanadate.*—**Caprinate de c.** (Fr.), **Caprinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. caprate.*—**Capronsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. caproate.*—**Chinasaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. quinate.*—**Chinovasaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. quinovate.*—**Chlorc'** (Ger.), **Chloretum calcii.** See *C. chloride.*—**Chlorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. chlorate.*—**Chlorure basique de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxychloride.*—**Chlorure de c. cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Hydrated (crystallized) c. chloride. [B, 113.]—**Chlorure de c. fondu** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Fused c. chloride. [B, 113.]—**Chlorure de c. hydraté** (Fr.). See *Chlorure de c. cristallisé.*—**Citronensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. citrate.*—**Diacid c. phosphate.** Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Diglycolsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. diglycollate.*—**Dihydric c. phosphate.** A name applied to tetrahydric c. phosphate, also by some to monohydric c. phosphate on the supposition that its formula is $Ca_2H_2P_2O_8$. [B.]—**Dihydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Dried c. chloride.** See *C. chloride.*—**Einfach saures C'phosphat** (Ger.). Monohydric c. phosphate. [B, 270.]—**Éléolé de sulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CALCARIÆ *sulphuratæ.*—**Essigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate.*—**Fleischmilchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sarcolactate.*—**Fused c. chloride.** See *C. chloratum fusum.*—**Gebranntes schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulfuricum ustum.*—**Geschmolzenes Chlorc'** (Ger.). See *C. chloratum fusum.*—**Gluconsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. gluconate.*—**Glycolsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. glycollate.*—**Glyoxylsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. glyoxylate.*—**Gummate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. arabate.*—**Harnsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. urate.*—**Hippursaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hippurate.*—**Hydracrylsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hydracrylate.*—**Hydrated c. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de c. hydraté.* Crystallized c. chloride. [B.]—**Hydrated c. sulphate.** Native c. sulphate, gypsum. [B.]—**Hydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydroxide.*—**Hydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Monohydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Hyposulfite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate.*—**Ioduretum calcii.** See *C. iodide.*—**Isobernsteinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. isosuccinate.*—**Isobuttersaures C.** (Ger.). C. isobutyrate. [B.]—**Isosuccinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. isosuccinate.*—**Jodc'** (Ger.). See *C. iodide.*—**Jodsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. iodate.*—**Kieselsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. silicate.*—**Kohlensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. carbonate.*—**Lactonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. lactonate.*—**Lévulinate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. lævulinate.*—**Liquor calcii chloridi** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *solution de chlorure de c.* Ger., *C'chloridlösung*, *Chlorc'lösung.* Syn.: *liquor* (seu *solutio*) *calcis muriatis* (seu *calcariæ muriaticæ*), *c. chloratum* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of anhydrous c. chloride in 2 parts of water [U. S. Ph., 1870]. The *test-solution of chloride of c.* [U. S. Ph.] and the *solution of chloride of c.* [Br. Ph.] contain 1 part of c. chloride in 10 parts of distilled water; the *c. chloratum* [Ger. Ph.] contains 1 part of c. chloride in 9 parts of water. Similar preparations, containing from 10 to 40 per cent. of c. chloride, were official in several old pharmacopœias, and were used both medicinally and as reagents. [B, 5, 119, 205.]—**Liquor calcii oxydati** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Malonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. malonate.*—**Mesoweinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. mesotartrate.*—**Metantimonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metantimonate.*—**Metaphosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metaphosphate.*—**Metarsenigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metarsenite.*—**Metawolframsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metatungstate.*—**Méthylmalonate de c.** (Fr.), **Methylmalonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. isosuccinate.*—**Methylschwefelsäure-C'ester** (Ger.), **Methylschwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. methylsulphate.*—**Milchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. lactate.*—**Monohydric c. arsenate.** See under *C. arsenate.*—**Monohydric c. orthophosphate** (or **phosphate**). See *C. phosphate.*—**Monométaphosphate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. metaphosphate.*—**Monosulfure de c.** (Fr.). C. monosulphide. [B.]—**Monoxyde de c.** (Fr.). Lime. [B.]—**Native c. carbonate.** Lat., *c. carbonicum nativum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *calcaria carbonica cruda* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *natürliches C. carbonat.* Of the Russ. Ph. and the Fr. Cod., chalk and marble; of the Austr. Ph., the Hung. Ph., and the Finn. Ph., chalk. [B, 95.]—**Natürliches C'carbonat** (Ger.). See *Native c. carbonate.*—**Neutral c. arsenite.** See *C. metarsenite.*—**Neutral c. orthophosphate** (or **phosphate**). A name properly applied to normal c. phosphate (tricalcic phosphate), but formerly given to monohydric c. phosphate. [B, 2, 270.]—**Neutral c. sulpharsenate.** See *C. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Orthoarsensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. arsenate.*—**Orthophénolsulfonate de c.** (Fr.), **Orthophenolsulfonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**Orthophosphate de c.** (Fr.), **Orthophosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate.*—**Oxalsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. oxalate.*—**Oxyde de c. anhydre** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Anhydrous c. oxide; quick-lime. [B, 113.]—**Oxyde de c. impur** (Fr.). Ordinary, crude quick-lime. [B, 113.]—**Oxydum calcii.** See *C. oxide.*—**Paralactate de c.** (Fr.), **Paramilchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sarcolactate.*—**Peroxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dioxide.*—**Phénolsulfonate de c.** (Fr.), **Phenolsulfonsaures C.** (Ger.), **Phenylschwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**Phospholactate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. lactophosphate.*—**Phosphorc'** (Ger.). See *C. phosphide.*—**Phosphorigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphite.*—**Phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate.*—**Precipitated c. carbonate.** Lat., *calcii carbonas præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis carbonas præcipitata* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.], *c. carbonicum purum* [Austr. Ph.], *c. carbonicum præcipitatum* [Ger. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus præcipitatus* [Swed. Ph.], *calcaria carbonica præcipitata* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de chaux précipité*, *craie précipitée.* Ger., *präcipitirtes* (oder *reines*) *kohlensaures C.*, *präcipitirter kohlensaurer Kalk.* It., *carbonato di calcio precipitato.* C. carbonate obtained as an impalpable, tasteless, odorless, white micro-crystalline powder by precipitating c. chloride with sodium carbonate or an extemporaneously prepared c. nitrate with ammonium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**Precipitated c. phosphate.** Lat., *calcii phosphas præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcii phosphas* [Br. Ph.]. Normal (tribasic) c. orthophosphate; prepared, according to most pharmacopœias, by dissolving bones in hydrochloric acid and precipitating with ammonia-water. It may also be made by precipitating c. chloride with tribasic sodium phosphate and in other ways. [B. 95.]—**Protoxide** (ou **Protoxyde**) **de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxide.*—**Pyrophosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. pyrophosphate.*—**Pyroracémate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. pyruvate.*—**Pyrovanadinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. pyrovanadate.*—**Quintisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. pentasulphide.*—**Reines kohlensaures C.** (Ger.). See *Precipitated c. carbonate.*—**Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate.*—**Salpetrigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrite.*—**Saures bernsteinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. succinate.*—**Saures milchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. lactate.*—**Saures phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). Tetrahydric c. orthophosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate.*—**Saures weinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. tartrate.*—**Schwefelantimonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioantimonate.*—**Schwefelarsenigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenite.*—**Schwefelarsensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenate.*—**Schwefelc'** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate.*—**Schwefligsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphite.*—**Solution de chlorure de c.** (Fr.). See *Liquor calcii chloridi.*—**Solution de chlorure de c. alcoolisée** (Fr.). See *Alcoholized solution of chloride of c.*—**Solution of c. sulphide.** Lat., *calcii oxysulphuretum.* Fr., *sulfure de c.* (ou *de chaux*) *liquide*, *hydrosulfate de chaux.* A preparation made by treating c. sulphide with water, or by boiling sulphur and lime-water or sulphur and slaked lime; official in several old pharmacopœias. It consists of a variable mixture of oxy- and sulphur compounds of c. [B, 81, 119.]—**Solution of chloride of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See under *Liquor calcii chloridi.*—**Succinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate.*—**Sulfantimoniate de c.** (Fr.), **Sulfantimonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioantimonate.*—**Sulfarséniate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thioarsenate.*—**Sulfarsénite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thioarsenite.*—**Sulfate de c. et de méthyle** (Fr.). See *C. methylsulphate.*—**Sulfate de c. et d'éthyle** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**Sulfhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrosulphide.*—**Sulfoéthylate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**Sulfométhylate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. methylsulphate.*—**Sulfophénate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphocarbolate.*—**Sulfosulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate.*—**Sulfovinate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate.*—**Sulfure de c. liquide** (Fr.). See *Solution of c. sulphide.*—**Sulphuretum calcii.** See *C. sulphide* and CALX

sulphurata.—**Syrupus calcii hypophosphitis.** A mixture of two parts of c. hypophosphite, 19 parts of water, 24 parts of sugar, and 1 part of essence of vanilla. [Proctor (B, 81).]—**Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de lactophosphate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'phospholactatsyrup.* A preparation made by dissolving 22 parts of precipitated c. phosphate in hydrochloric acid, precipitating with ammonia, straining, dissolving the precipitate with 33 parts of lactic acid in 80 parts of orange-flower water and enough water to make 350 parts, filtering, and adding to the filtrate 600 parts of sugar and enough water to make 1,000 parts. The French preparation is made with 12·5 parts of c. phosphate dissolved in sufficient lactic acid, 630 parts of sugar, 10 parts of essence of lemon, and water to 1,000 parts. [B, 81.] Cf. *Sirop de chlorhydrophosphate de* CHAUX and *Sirop de phosphate acide de* CHAUX.—**Test-solution of chloride of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *Liquor calcii chloridi.*—**Test-solution of sulphate of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *c. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. A saturated solution of powdered native crystallized c. sulphate in distilled water, digested for several days with repeated agitation, and decanted. [B, 5.]—**Tetrahydric c. arsenate.** See *C. arsenate.*—**Tetrahydric c. orthophosphate** (or **phosphate**). See *C. phosphate.*—**Tiglinate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. tiglate.*—**Traubensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. racemate.*—**Tribasic c. phosphate.** Normal c. orthophosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate.*—**Unterchlorigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hypochlorite.*—**Unterphosphorigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphite.*—**Unterphosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphate.*—**Unterschwefligsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thiosulphate.*—**Vanadinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. vanadate.*—**Weinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. tartrate.*—**Wolframsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. tungstate.*—**Zuckersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. saccharate.*—**Zweifachsaures C'phosphat** (Ger.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B, 270.] See *C. phosphate.*

CALCIVOROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}v′o-ru^{3}s. From *calx*, lime, and *vorare*, to eat. Fr., *calcivore.* Consuming limestone (said of certain lichens which absorb carbonic acid from the air and dissolve limestone, forming a cavity in the rock in which the apothecia of the lichen are imbedded). [B, 121.]

CALCOGLOBULIN [Harting], n. Ka^{2}l-ko-glo^{2}b′u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *calcoglobuline.* An albuminoid residue left after the calcareous matter of a calcospherite has been dissolved out. [A, 385 ; L, 182.]

CALCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ko(ko^{2})-i^{2}d(ed)′e^{2}-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *calx*, the heel, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *calcoïdien.* Pertaining to the heel. [A, 385.] See OSSICULA *calcoidea.*

CALCOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-ko-for. From *calx*, lime, and φορεῖν, to bear. See CALCIFEROUS.

CALCOSPHERITE [Harting], n. Ka^{2}l-ko-sfer′it. From *calx*, lime, and *sphæra*, a sphere. Fr., *calcosphérite.* A natural or artificial spheroidal crystallite having a calcareous basis. [A, 385.]

CALC-SPAR, n. Ka^{2}lk′spa^{3}r. A native calcium carbonate occurring in crystals of the rhombohedral system. [B, 270.] Cf. CALCIUM *carbonate.*

CALCUL (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ku^{6}l. See CALCULUS.—**C. biliaire cystique.** A biliary calculus formed within the gall-bladder. [K.]—**C. biliaire hépatique.** See *Hepatic* CALCULUS.—**C. biliaire hépato-cystique.** See *Hepato-cystic* CALCULUS.—**C. chatonné.** See *Encysted* CALCULUS.—**C. crétacé.** See *Chalky* CALCULUS.—**C. de la glande mammaire.** See *Lacteal* CALCULUS.—**C. de la glande pinéale.** See ACERVULUS.—**C. de la prostate.** See *Prostatic* CALCULUS.—**C. de la vessie.** See *Vesical* CALCULUS.—**C. de l'estomac.** See *Gastric* CALCULUS.—**C. de l'oreille.** See *Aural* CALCULUS.—**C. de l'utérus.** See *Uterine* CALCULUS.—**C. des amygdales.** See *Tonsillar* CALCULUS.—**C. des fosses nasales.** See *Nasal* CALCULUS and RHINOLITH.—**C. des intestins.** See *Intestinal* CALCULUS, ENTEROLITH, and BEZOAR.—**C. des mammelles.** See *Lacteal* CALCULUS.—**C. des reins.** See *Renal* CALCULUS.—**C. des veines.** See PHLEBOLITH.—**C. des vésicules séminales.** See *Spermatic* CALCULUS.—**C. des voies lacrymales.** See *Lacrymal* CALCULUS.—**C. du cœur.** See *Cardiac* CALCULUS.—**C. du conduit auditif.** See *Aural* CALCULUS.—**C. du pancréas.** See *Pancreatic* CALCULUS.—**C. du poumon.** See *Pulmonary* CALCULUS.—**C. enchatonné.** See *Encysted* CALCULUS.—**C. mûral, C. mûriforme.** See *Mulberry* CALCULUS and *Oxalate-of-lime* CALCULUS.

CALCULEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-ku^{6}l-u^{5}. See CALCULOUS and CALCULOSUS.

CALCULIFRAGUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-i^{2}f′ra^{2}g-(ra^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *calculus* (*q. v.*), and *frangere*, to break. Fr., *calculifrage.* Ger., *steinbrechend.* See LITHONTRIPTIC.

CALCULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-o′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *calculeux.* Calculous (*q. v.*) ; as a n., a person affected with urinary calculus. [A, 301, 318.]

CALCULOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l′ku^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *calculosus.* Fr., *calculeux.* Ger., *steinig, steinigt, steinartig, steinkrank.* It., *calcoloso.* Sp., *calculoso.* Pertaining to, affected with, dependent on, or giving rise to, calculi. [A, 322.]—**C. acid.** See URIC ACID.

CALCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *calx* (*q. v.*). Gr., λιθίδιον. Fr., *calcul.* Ger., *Stein, Kalkstein, Steinchen, Concrement, steiniges Concrement.* It., *calcolo.* Sp., *cálculo.* An aggregation (generally pathological) of matter forming a concretion, more or less resembling a pebble or a particle of gravel, in a canal or a hollow organ of the body.—**Adherent c.** One that has become attached to the wall of the organ or canal in which it is situated. [L, 213.]—**Alternating c.** One that is made up of alternate layers of the different materials that enter into its composition. [L, 213.]—**Alvine c.** See *Intestinal c.*—**Ammoniaco-magnesian-phosphate c.** A c. composed of phosphate of ammonium and magnesium.—**Ammoniaco-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.** A c. composed of phosphates of ammonium, magnesium, and calcium. In the bladder, they are gray or white, light, and large, and conform to the organ in shape. Their hardness depends on the proportion of calcium phosphate present. Preputial calculi are of this composition, with the addition of organic matter. [A. Post (A, 473) ; L, 307.]—**Amorphous c.** A c. that shows no definite structure on section. [L, 213.]—**Arthritic** (or **Articular**) **c.** Lat., *calculus arthriticus.* Fr., *calcul arthritique.* Ger., *Gelenkstein.* A chalky concretion of uric acid and urates in the neighborhood of a joint in gouty subjects. [L, 41.]—**Aural c.** Fr., *calcul de l'oreille* (ou *du conduit auditif*). Ger., *Ohrensteinchen.* A hard concretion of cerumen formed in the external auditory canal. [F.]—**Bezoardic c.** See BEZOAR.—**Biliary c.** Lat., *c. biliaris* (seu *biliarius*, seu *biliosus*, seu *felleus*). Fr., *calcul biliaire.* Ger., *Gallenstein.* Syn. : *gall-stone.* A concretion, usually consisting chiefly of cholesterin with bile-pigments, formed either in the gall-bladder, in the hepatic ducts, or in the ductus choledochus communis. [A, 301.]—**Blood c.** A fibrinous c. containing the remains of blood-corpuscles. [L, 213.]—**Bone-earth c.** See *Phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Breast c.** See *Lacteal c.*—**Bronchial c.** A concretion formed in a bronchial tube, also a pulmonary c. (*q. v.*) that has found its way into a bronchial tube. [A, 316, 422.]—**C. bezoar** [Linnæus]. See BEZOAR.—**C. biliaris, C. biliarius, C. biliosus.** See *Biliary c.*—**Calculi cancrorum.** See ASTACOLITH.—**C. cysticus bovinus.** See ÆGAGROPILUS and *German* BEZOAR.—**C. enterolithus.** See ENTEROLITH.—**C. felleus.** See *Biliary c.*—**C. intestini.** See *Intestinal c.*, ENTEROLITH, and BEZOAR.—**Calculus lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal c.*—**C. mammæ.** See *Lacteal c.*—**C. margarita** [Linnæus]. A pearl. [B, 90.] See MARGARITÆ *præparatæ.*—**C. pancreatis.** See *Pancreatic c.*—**C. podagricus.** See *Arthritic c.*—**C. præputialis.** See *Preputial c.*—**C. prostatæ.** See *Prostatic c.*—**C. pulmonalis, C. pulmoneus.** See *Pulmonary c.* and PHTHISIS *calculosa.*—**Calculi renum.** See *Renal c.*—**C. salivalis.** See *Salivary c.*—**C. sublingualis.** See RANULA.—**C. tonsillaris.** See *Tonsillar c.*—**C. urethralis.** See *Urethral c.*—**C. urinarius.** See *Urinary c.*—**C. vesicæ, C. vesicæ urinariæ.** See *Vesical c.*—**Carbonate-of-lime c.** A c. consisting wholly or largely of calcium carbonate ; common in the *Herbivora*, rare in man. It is friable and light-colored, but sometimes resembles the mulberry c. [A, 475 ; L, 307.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *calcul du cœur.* A calcified fibrinous clot in the heart.—**Chalky c.** Fr., *calcul crétacé.* Ger., *Kalkconcrement.* A concretion consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and phosphate in varying proportions, with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, water, and organic matter, sometimes with a foreign body as a nucleus ; found oftenest in the tonsils, the vermiform process, the veins, dilated bronchi, and cancers, and less frequently in the nose, larynx, uterus, and vagina, and under the prepuce. [D, 3.]—**Cutaneous c.** A hardened mass in the skin, usually composed of altered sebum, but sometimes containing calcium phosphate and carbonate. [A. Van Harlingen (A, 473).] Cf. MILIUM.—**Cystic c.** Fr., *calcul cystique.* 1. A vesical c. 2. A c. of the gall-bladder. 3. A cystine c. [L, 43.]—**Cystic-oxide c., Cystin c.** A rare form of urinary c. consisting largely of cystin (*q. v.*); yellow or fawn-colored when first removed, becoming greenish-gray and sometimes greenish-blue after having been kept long. It feels greasy, breaks readily, and has no decided concentric arrangement. [A, 475 ; E ; L, 213, 307.]—**Dental c.** See *Salivary c.* (2d def.).—**Encysted c.** Fr., *calcul enchatonné.* A vesical c. that has become incarcerated in a sac-like pouch springing from the bladder. [L, 44.]—**Fatty c.** A vesical c. having a fatty or saponaceous nucleus. It has been thought to be due to previous irrigation of the bladder with soap and water. [L, 213.] Cf. URO-STEALITH.—**Felleous c.** See *Biliary c.*—**Fibrinous c.** A urinary c. apparently consisting of dried coagulated albumin ; said to resemble yellow wax and to have a vitreous lustre. [A, 475 ; E, 12.]—**Fusible c., Fusible phosphate c.** See *Ammoniaco-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Gastric c.** Fr., *calcul gastrique* (ou *de l'estomac*). Ger., *Magenstein.* A concretion found in the stomach ; usually consisting of material swallowed or brought up by antiperistalsis. [L, 43.]—**Hemp-seed c.** A rare variety of calcium-oxalate c. having a smooth surface ; usually found in the kidney. [E ; L, 213.]—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *calcul hépatique.* A c. situated in a bile-duct in the liver. [A, 301 ; L, 43.]—**Hepato-cystic c.** Fr., *calcul hépato-cystique.* A c. situated in the ductus choledochus communis. [A, 301 ; L, 43.]—**Impacted c.** A c. that has become arrested in its passage through a canal. [A, 295.]—**Incarcerated c.** See *Encysted c.*—**Indigo c.** A c. containing indigo-blue. It has been found in the ureter. [A, 476 ; E. 18 ; L, 213.]—**Intestinal c.** Lat., *c. intestini.* Fr., *calcul intestinal.* Ger., *Darmstein.* A concretion situated in the intestine, consisting usually of a gall-stone, but sometimes calcareous. [A, 301 ; L, 43.] Cf. ENTEROLITH and BEZOAR.—**Joint c.** See *Arthritic c.*—**Lacrymal c.** Lat., *c. lacrimalis.* Fr., *calcul lacrymal* (ou *des voies lacrymales*). Ger., *Thränenwegesteinchen.* Syn. : *dacryolith.* A concretion occasionally formed in the canaliculi, the sac, or the duct of the lacrymal apparatus. [F.]—**Lacteal c.** Lat., *c. mammæ.* Fr., *calcul des mammelles.* A yellowish-white milk-cast of a duct of the mammary gland ; sometimes found in mammary abscesses. [L, 43.]—**Laminated c.** A c. made up of layers of different material, showing an agate-like structure on section. [L, 213.] Cf. *Alternating c.*—**Lithate-of-ammonia c.** See *Urate-of-ammonium c.*—**Lithic-acid c.** See *Uric-acid c.*—**Mammary c.** See *Lacteal c.*—**Meibomian c.** A concretion in a Meibomian duct. [F.]—**Metamorphosed c.** [Ultzmann]. A supposititious variety of urinary c. which, originally composed of uric acid, has lain for a long time in purulent urine and has had its acid crystals replaced by alkaline phosphates. [L, 213.]—**Mixed-phosphate c.** See *Ammoniaco-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Mulberry c.** Fr., *calcul mûriforme.* Ger., *Maulbeerstein.* The common form of the oxalate-of-lime c.; exceedingly hard and covered with rough, sharp tubercles. [E ; L.]—**Nasal c.** Fr., *calcul des fosses nasales.* Ger., *Nasenstein.* Syn. : *rhinolith.* A calcareous concretion situated in any of the nasal passages ; usually formed around a foreign body. [G. M. Lefferts (A, 277).]—**Nephritic c.** See *Renal c.*—**Neutral phosphate-of-lime c.** A c. consisting of monohydric calcium

phosphate. [L, 307.]—**Organic c.** A c. consisting of epithelium, blood, etc.; usually serving as the nucleus of some other variety of c. [L, 307.]—**Oxalate-of-lime c.** A urinary c. consisting of calcium oxalate; usually formed in the kidney; commoner in children than in adults; light-colored and fairly smooth when small, dark-brown (occasionally white) and rough when large. [L, 307.] Cf. *Mulberry c.* and *Hemp-seed c.*—**Pancreatic c.** Lat., *c. pancreatis.* Fr., *calcul du pancreas.* Ger., *Pankreasstein.* A calcareous concretion formed in the pancreatic duct; usually multiple and consisting of calcium carbonate or phosphate. [N. Senn (A, 473).]—**Parotid c.** A c. formed in the substance of the parotid gland or in its duct. [T. L. Stedman (A, 473); L, 213.]—**Phosphate-of-lime c.** A rare urinary c. consisting wholly of calcium phosphate. When of renal origin, it is composed of monohydric calcium phosphate; when formed in the bladder, as it more commonly is, it is called bone-earth c., and consists of normal calcium phosphate, constituting irregular, mortar-like infusible masses. [A, 476.]—**Phosphatic c.** See *Ammoniaco-magnesian-phosphate c., Ammoniaco-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.,* and *Phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Pineal c.** Fr., *calcul de la glande pinéale.* See Acervulus.—**Pisiform c.** A pea-shaped c.; usually of uric acid and multiple, often having facets. [L, 213.]—**Podagric c.** Lat., *c. podagricus.* See *Arthritic c.*—**Preputial c.** Lat., *c. præputialis.* Fr., *calcul préputial.* Ger., *Vorhautstein.* Syn.: *postholith.* A c. formed between the prepuce and the glans penis; consisting of calcified smegma or of products of the ammoniacal decomposition of urine retained beneath the prepuce. [E; L, 44, 213.]—**Primary c.** A urinary c. formed independently of disease of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract. [L, 213.]—**Prostatic c.** Lat., *c. prostatæ.* Fr., *calcul prostatique* (ou *de la prostate*). Ger., *Prostatastein.* A c. formed in the follicles of the prostate gland; either a corpus amylaceum or a calcareous concretion. [L, 307.]—**Prostato-vesical c.** See *Vesico-prostatic c.*—**Pulmonary c.** Lat., *c. pulmoneus.* Fr., *calcul pulmonaire* (ou *du poumon*). Ger., *Lungenstein.* A cretaceous mass formed in the lung or in a bronchial gland. [L, 41, 43, 44.] Cf. Phthisis *calculosa.*—**Renal c.** Lat., *c. renalis* (seu *renum*). Fr., *calcul rénal* (ou *du rein*). Ger., *Nierenstein.* A c. formed in the tubuli uriniferi, the calices, or the pelvis of the kidney. [L, 43.]—**Salivary c.** Lat., *c. salivalis.* Fr., *calcul salivaire.* Ger., *Speichelstein.* 1. A c. formed in the substance or the duct of a salivary gland. [L, 41, 43.] 2. The calcareous deposit ("tartar") forming an incrustation on the teeth. [E.]—**Sanguineous c.** See *Blood c.*—**Saponaceous c.** See *Fatty c.*—**Scrotal c.** Fr., *calcul scrotal* (ou *des bourses*). Ger., *Skrotalstein, Hodensackstein.* 1. A vesical or prostatic c. which has found its way into the scrotum. Gräfe records an instance of such a c. weighing 26 oz. [G. M. Humphry (A, 279).] 2. A cutaneous c. of the scrotum. A remarkable case of such calculi was described by V. Mott in 1827 as one of "calculous degeneration of the scrotum." [D. M. Reese (A, 298).]—**Secondary c.** A urinary c. formed as the result of a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract. [L, 213.]—**Seminal c.** See *Spermatic c.*—**Silicious c.** A silicious body (usually a pebble) found in the bladder, into which it has been inserted. Occasionally, according to G. Bird, crystals of silicic acid form a small part of a true urinary c. [A, 476.]—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *c. seminalis.* Fr., *calcul séminal* (ou *des vésicules séminales*). Ger., *Samenstein.* A concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles. [L, 43, 44.] See Sympexion.—**Stercoraceous c.** Fr., *calcul stercoral.* Ger., *Kothstein.* A concretion consisting largely of hardened fæcal matter.—**Stomachic c.** See *Gastric c.*—**Sublingual c.** A salivary c. of the sublingual gland.—**Subpreputial c.** See *Preputial c.*—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Tonsillar c.** Fr., *calcul de l'amygdale.* A concretion formed in a tonsillar follicle. [L, 43.]—**Triple c., Triple-phosphate c.** See *Ammoniaco-magnesian-phosphate c.*—**Umbilical c.** A c. extracted or voided from the umbilicus. It may be a urinary c. escaping through or formed in a patulous urachus. [L, 213.]—**Urate c.** A c. made up of waters, usually of sodium, ammonium, and calcium. [A, 475.]—**Urate-of-ammonium c.** A finely laminated, slate-colored or clay-colored urinary c., small and almost peculiar to children; by some regarded as a uric-acid c. [A, 476; L, 213.]—**Ureteric c.** Fr., *calcul de l'uretère.* A c. situated in the ureter. [L, 43.]—**Urethral c.** Lat., *c. urethralis.* Fr., *calcul uréthral.* Ger., *Harnröhrenstein.* A c. situated in the urethra; usually of vesical or renal formation. [L, 44.]—**Uric-acid c.** A common form of urinary c., consisting largely of uric acid, yellowish or light-brown. It constitutes the nucleus of most urinary calculi. [A, 476; L, 307.]—**Uric-oxide c.** See *Xanthic-oxide c.*—**Urinary c.** Lat., *c. urinarius.* Fr., *calcul urinaire.* Ger., *Harnstein.* A c. formed in any part of the urinary tract. [L, 43, 44.]—**Uro-stealith c.** See Uro-stealith.—**Uterine c.** Fr., *calcul de l'utérus.* Ger., *Uterusstein.* 1. A calcareous concretion situated in the uterine cavity; either a tumor which has undergone calcareous degeneration or a calcareous deposit upon an intra-uterine tumor or a retained product of conception. 2. A concretion formed in a follicle of the cervical canal of the uterus. [A, 182; L, 41.]—**Venous c.** See Phlebolith.—**Vesical c.** Lat., *c. vesicæ.* Fr., *calcul vésical* (ou *de la vessie*). Ger., *Blasenstein.* A c. situated in the urinary bladder. [L, 43.]—**Vesico-prostatic c.** A c. situated partly in the urinary bladder and partly in the prostate. [L, 213.]—**Xanthic c., Xanthic-oxide c., Xanthin c.** A very rare form of urinary c. composed of xanthin and hypoxanthin; smooth and greasy, varying from gray to brown. [E, 12; L, 307.]

CALDA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *caldus* (*aqua* understood). Ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)'da^{3}. Hot or warm water. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CALDAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-e^{2}nt'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A fomentation. [A, 318.]

CALDANE (It.), n. Ka^{3}l-da^{3}n'a. A place in Corsica, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 319.]

CALDANELLE DI CAMPIGLIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}l-da^{3}n-e^{2}l'la de ka^{3}m-pel'ya^{3}. A place in the valley of Cornia, Italy, having a tepid spring containing calcium sulphate, sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides, and magnesium and calcium carbonates. [B, 269.]

CALDANICCIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}l-da^{3}n-et'chi^{2}-a^{3}. A place in Corsica, where there is a hot sulphurous and feebly saline spring. [A, 319; L, 87.]

CALDAR, n. An old name for tin. [L, 84.]

CALDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-da(da^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A hot bath; also the hot room of the ancient bath. [A, 318; H.]

CALDAS (Sp., Port.), n. Ka^{3}l'da^{3}s. Hot springs. [L, 41.]—**C.-da-Rainha** (Port.). A place in Portugal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 41.]—**C.-de-Besaya** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**C.-de-Bohi** (Sp.). A place in the province of Lerida, Spain, where there are springs containing calcium sulphate, hot sulphurous springs, and a cold ferruginous spring. [A, 321.]—**C.-de-Cuntis** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are hot springs containing sodium sulphide. [L, 41.]—**C.-de-Estrac** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49.]—**C.-de-Geres** (Port.). A place in Portugal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]—**C.-de-Malavella** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are warm springs containing calcium chloride. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**C.-de-Mombuy** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are hot saline springs. [A, 385; L, 41, 87.]—**C.-de-Monsortinho** (Port.). See Penagareia.—**C.-de-Montbuy** (Sp.). See *C.-de-Mombuy.*—**C.-de-Oviedo** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm spring containing various carbonates. [A. 385; L, 87.]—**C.-de-Reyes** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous and saline spring. [A, 385.]—**C.-de-Tuy** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a hot saline spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**C.-Novas** (Port.). A place in Brazil, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CALDEIRA-DE-HEREDIA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-da'e-ra^{3} da a-ra'-di^{2}-a^{3}. See Heredia.

CALDERA-BUSH, n. Ka^{2}l-de'ra-bu^{4}sh. The *Pandanus odoratissimus.* [B, 172.]

CALDERIÆ BALNEÆ, CALDERIÆ ITALICÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-de(da)'ri^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}) ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'ne^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), i^{2}t-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^{2}-se(ka^{3}-e^{2}). Ancient names for certain warm baths near Ferrara, Italy. [A, 325; L, 105.]

CALDESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-dez(das)'i^{2}-a^{3}. See Alisma.

CALDIERO (It.), n. Ka^{3}l-de-a'ro. A place in Italy, where there is a hot spring containing free carbon dioxide, lime, magnesia, alum, magnesium and sodium chlorides, magnesium carbonate, and silica. [A, 385; L, 105.]

CALDILLAS-DE-SAN-MIGUEL (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-del'ya^{3}s da sa^{3}n me-gwe^{2}l'. A place in Salamanca, Spain, where there is a warm spring containing sodium chloride and free carbonic acid. [L, 49.]

CALDUS (Lat.), adj., contr. for *calidus.* Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'du^{3}s(du^{4}s). Warm, hot; as a n., a sort of mulled wine; as a n., in the f., see Calda.

CALE, n. Kal. See Cabbage.

CALEA (Lat.), n. f. Kal(ka^{3}l)'e^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *calée.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite plants of the *Helianthoideæ*, indigenous to tropical America, comprising seven sections formerly regarded as distinct genera. 2. Of Gärtner, see Neurolæna. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. lobata.** See Neurolæna *lobata.*—**C. Zacatechichi** [Lessing]. Sp., *simonillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The infusion is used in Mexico as a domestic tonic and antiperiodic, and has been employed for hepatic calculi. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122.]

CALEACTE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'te(ta). Fr., *caléacte.* Of R. Brown, a section of the genus *Calea*, comprising species with radiate heads. [B, 42.]

CALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Lessing, a division of the *Heleniecæ*, comprising *Calea*, etc. [B, 170.]

CALEBASSE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ba^{3}s. A gourd. [B, 121; L, 41.]—**C. d'Europe** [Fr. Cod.], **C. d'herbe, C. douce.** The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 113, 121.]—**C. du Sénégal.** The fruit of *Adansonia baobab.* [B, 121.]—**Sirop de c.** A syrup made from the fruit of a *Crescentia*, especially the *Crescentia cujete*; formerly much used in medicine. [B, 38, 121.]

CALEBASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-ba^{3}s-a. Gourd-shaped. [A, 385.]

CALEBASSIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-ba^{3}s-i^{2}-a. A plant, especially a *Crescentia*, furnishing a gourd. [B, 121.]—**C. du Sénégal.** The *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 121.]—**C. rampant.** The genus *Crescentia.* [B.]

CALEBRACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}b'ra^{3}-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s). Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, now referred to *Calea*, including *Calea Zacatechichi.* [B, 42.]

CALECTASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}k-ta^{2}z(ta^{3}s)-i(i^{2})'-e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *calectasiées.* Of Endlicher, a family of plants comprising the genus *Calectasia*, to which subsequent authors have added two other Australian genera; of Reichenbach, Meissner, and Bentham and Hooker, a suborder or tribe of the *Juncaceæ*; of Engler, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 42, 170; Engler (B, 245).]

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, n. Ka^{2}l-e^{2}-don'i^{2}-a^{3}. A place in Prescott County, Ontario, Canada, where there are three springs (the "Gas," the "Saline," and the "Intermittent") said to resemble those of Dürkheim, Bavaria. [A, 363.]

CALÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-a. See Calea.

CALEEKEE, n. In Sumatra, the *Carica papaya.* [B, 121.]

CALEE KUSTOOREE, n. In India, the *Abelmoschus moschatus.* [B, 19.]

CALEFACIENT, adj. Ka^{2}l-e^2-fa′si^2-e^{2}nt. Gr., *θερμαίνων*, *διαθερμαίνων*. Lat., *calefaciens* (from *calefacere*, to make warm). Fr., *caléfacient*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Causing a sensation of heat. [A, 325.]

CALEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^2-fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *calefactio′nis*. See CALEFACTION.—**C. virgæ.** See *Simple* CHANCRE.

CALEFACTION, n. Ka^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Gr., *θέρμανσις*. Lat., *calefactio*. Fr., *caléfaction*. Ger., *Erwärmung*. The act of heating or of producing a sensation of heat. [A, 301, 325.]

CALEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i′(e^2′i^2)-a^3. Calcium. [B, 180.]

CALEINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^2-i^{2}n′e^{2}e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caléinées*. Of Cassini, a division of the *Compositæ* (*Heleniеæ*), including *Calea* and related genera. [B, 121, 170.] Cf. CALEÆ.

CALEMBERA (Carib), n. The seeds of *Entada scandens*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALENDAR, n. Ka^{2}l′e^{2}n-da^{3}r. Lat., *calendarium*. Fr., *calendrier*. Ger., *Kalender*. An almanac, a book of registration. [A, 318.]—**Floral c., Flora's c.** Lat., *calendarium Floræ* (seu *florum*). Fr., *calendrier de Flore* (ou *du botaniste*). Ger., *Blumenkalender*. A table of plants arranged according to their time of flowering. [A, 322; B, 34, 121; L, 119.]—**Obstetric c.** Lat., *calendarium graviditatis*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftskalender*. A table of dates at which pregnancy may be expected to terminate, the date of conception being known or estimated. [A, 322.]

CALENDULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}n′du^2(du^4)-la^3. Said to be from *calendæ*, the first day of the month, from its being fabled to be capable of flowering on the first day of every month. Fr., *calendule*, *souci*. Ger., *Ringelblume*. It., *fiorrancio*. Sp., *caléndula* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *Caltha* [Mönch] (1st def.), *Calthala* (1st def.). 1. The marigold; of Linnæus, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calendulaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the flowering herb of *C. officinalis*. [A, 322; B, 5, 19, 42.]—**Acetum calendulæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *vinaigre de souci*. Ger., *Ringelblumenessig*. A filtered infusion of 1 part of the flowers of *C. officinalis* in 4 parts of vinegar. [B, 119.]—**C. alpina.** Of the authors of the sixteenth century, the *Arnica montana*. [B, 121.]—**C. arvensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *souci des champs*. Ger., *Ackerringelblume*. A species indigenous to central Europe, much smaller than *C. officinalis*. Its herb (*herba calendulæ silvestris*) is used for the same purposes as the latter. [B, 270.]—**C. martialis, C. mineralis.** See *Flores calendulæ mineralis*.—**C. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *souci des jardins*, *fleur de tous les mois*. Ger., *Ringelblume*, *Todtenblume*, *Dotterblume*, *Goldblume*. Sp., *caléndula* [Sp. Ph.]. The pot- (or garden-) marigold; an annual herb indigenous to southern Europe. The fresh plant has a heavy, disagreeable odor, which it loses on drying, and a salty, bitter taste. It contains calendulin. The fresh herb—the *c.* of the U. S. Ph., the *herba calendulæ* (seu *calthæ sativæ*, seu *verrucariæ*—and the flowers—*flores calendulæ*, the *caléndula* of the Sp. Ph.—also the achænia, have been used in hepatic disorders, scrofula, and cancer, and as a vulnerary. The flowers have also been employed for coloring butter and cheese and in adulterating saffron. [B, 81, 119, 270.]—**C. palustris.** See CALTHA *palustris*.—**C. silvestris.** See *C. arvensis*.—**Conserva calendulæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *conserve de souci*. A mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *C. officinalis* and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119.]—**Extractum calendulæ.** Fr., *extrait de souci*. Ger., *Ringelblumenextract*. An extract made by evaporating the juice of *C. officinalis*. [Hess. Ph., 1827; Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Flores calendulæ.** The unexpanded flower-heads of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119.]—**Flores calendulæ mineralis.** An old name for chloride of iron and ammonium. [B; L, 85.]—**Herba calendulæ.** The herb of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura calendulæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de souci*. A preparation made by moistening 20 parts of the flowers of *C. officinalis*, in No. 20 powder, with 40 of diluted alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, then percolating, with the gradual addition of diluted alcohol, until 100 parts are obtained. [A, 477.]

CALENDULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}nd-u^2(u^4)-la-(la^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calendulacées*. Of Cassini and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including *Calendula*, *Dimorphotheca*, and other genera with heterogamous radiate heads surrounded by an involucre of one or two rows of subequal narrow bracts, the receptacle naked, the anthers mucronate-subcaudate at the base, the styles with truncate branches or, in the sterile florets, unbranched, the achænia usually devoid of pappus, and the leaves alternate or radical [Bentham and Hooker]. By Reichenbach it was divided into the *C. genuinæ* (comprising *Calendula* and several genera since referred to *Dimorphotheca*) and the *Osteospermeæ*. Link, who called the *C.* an order, assigned to it *Calendula*, *Silphium*, and *Arctotis*, now placed in three different tribes. [B, 42, 170.]

CALENDULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}nd-u^2(u^4)-la-(la^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calendulariées*. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Radiatæ*, comprising the divisions *Millerieæ*, *Flaverieæ*, *Melampodieæ*, *Silphieæ*, *Calenduleæ*, and *Madieæ*. [B, 170.]

CALENDULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}nd-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Cassini, Spach, and others, the *Calendulaceæ* (*q. v.*). Cassini divided it into the *C. archetypæ* (comprising *Calendula* and several genera now referred to *Dimorphotheca*) and the *Osteospermeæ*. [B, 170.]

CALENDULIN, n. Ka^{2}l-e^{2}nd′u^2-li^{2}n. Lat., *calendulinum*, *calendulina*. Fr., *calenduline*. Ger., *Kalendulin*. An amorphous principle extracted by Geiger and Stolze from the leaves and flowers of *Calendula officinalis*; in water it swells into a gelatinous mass, and dissolves in aqueous solutions of potash and ammonia. [A, 322; B, 270.]

CALENTURA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-e^{2}n-tur′a^3. Fr., *calenture*. Fever. The term was used by the old Spanish navigators to denote any form of fever with delirium observed in the tropics, and from them Sauvages adopted it as the name of a special disease (which has been described as peculiar to mariners and characterized by a particular form of delirium in which the patient, unless prevented, will jump into the sea, thinking that he is walking into green fields); but its use in this sense has been discarded. [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 117; Le Roy de Méricourt, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1857, ii, p. 129.]—**C. amarilla.** Yellow fever. [A, 301.]

CALENTURAS, n. A bitter wood of the Philippines, used as a remedy for fever (see CALENTURA). [L, 105, 109.]—**C. palo.** Lit., fever-wood; a name for cinchona and other febrifuge plants. [B, 121.]

CALENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e(a)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). An ancient name for a fine variety of wine produced in a town of the same name (now Calvi). [A, 318, 325.]

CALEPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}p-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calépinées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of cruciferous plants (*Synclistæ* or *Nucamentaceæ*), comprising *Calepina*, *Zilla*, and *Muricaria*. [B, 170.]

CALESIAM, CALESIUM, CALESJAM, n's. In Malabar, the *Odina wodier*. [B, 38, 121; L, 119.]

CALETIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}t-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caletiées*. Of Müller, a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ* (*Stenolobieæ*); of Baillon, a subseries of the *Phyllantheæ*, comprising *Caletia* and other genera of the *Stenolobieæ* [Bentham and Hooker] in which the cells of the ovary are bi-ovulate. [B, 42, 121.]

CALEYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e(a)′ya^3. Fr., *caléye*. Of Endlicher, the genus *Caleana*. [B.]

CALEYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e(a)′yi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a section of orchids (*Arethuseæ*), including *Caleya* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

CALEZAN, n. See CALESIAM.

CALF, n. Ka^{3}f. O. Sax., *calf*. A.-S., *cealf*. Gr., *ἰταλός* (1st def.), *κνήμη* (2d def.). Lat., *vitulus* (1st def.), *sura* (2d def.). Fr., *veau* (1st def.), *mollet* (2d def.). Ger., *Kalb* (1st def.), *Wade* (2d def.). 1. The young of any animal of the genus *Bos*, especially *Bos taurus*; sometimes applied also to the young of other mammals. 2. The rounded posterior fleshy part of the leg in man.—**C's-foot.** The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 275.]—**C's-snout.** 1. The *Antirrhinum orontium*. 2. The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 19, 121.]

CALI, n. See KALI.

CALI-APOCARO, n. According to Rumphius, a shrub of Malabar. [Bory (B, 121).]

CALIATURHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l-i^2-a^3-tur′ho^{3}ltz. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. [B, 270.]

CALIBRATION, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-bra′shu^{3}n. Ger., *Calibrirung*. The process of ascertaining the calibre of a tube (as of a burette) or of definite portions of it; usually by observing the length of a column of liquid of known volume in different parts of the tube. [B.]

CALICAL, adj. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. For deriv., see CALYX. Lat., *calicalis*. Fr., *c.* More properly written calycal. Of or pertaining to the calyx; of stamens, inserted on the calyx. [B, 1.]

CALICANTHACEÆ (Lat.), **CALICANTHEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha(tha^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CALYCANTHACEÆ and CALYCANTHEÆ.

CALICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). Fr., *calicanthe*. See CALYCANTHUS.

CALICARPIDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-i^2-ka^{3}rp-ed. From *κάλυξ* (see CALYX), and *καρπός*, a fruit. A fruit composed of several hard, horny achænia inclosed in a calyx that has become enlarged and fleshy. [A, 301, 385.]

CALICATE, adj. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}k-at. Lat., *calicatus*. Fr., *calicé*. See CALYCATE.

CALICE, n. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}s. For deriv.. see CALIX. A cup-shaped depression at the upper end of a corallum, which lodges the gastric sac of the living animal. [L, 121.] Cf. CALIX.

CALICE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-es. See CALIX and CALYX.—**C. commun.** See CALYX *communis*.—**C. interne.** Of Magnol, the envelope of a seed. [B, 121.]

CALICÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-e-sa. See CALYCATE.

CALICÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-e-sar. See CALYCERA.

CALICERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e^{2}r-i(i^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calicériées*. See CALYCEREÆ.

CALICES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *calix* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-ez(e^{2}s).

CALICHE (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-e′cha. A commercial term in South America for crude sodium nitrate. [B, 270.]

CALICHIMATHEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}m-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i′(e^2′i^2)-a^3. Of C. Bauhin, the *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRI (Carib), n. The *Hecastophyllum*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRICHIBOU (Carib), n. The *Cornutia pyramidata*. [B, 121.]

CALI-CHIRONE (Carib), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria* and the *Datura sarmentosa*. [B, 121.]

CALICIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^2-a^3. Of Fries, a series of lichens, comprising *Calicium* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CALICIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caliciacées*. Of Arnold, a series of *Mycolichenes*, comprising the tribes *Caliciеæ*, *Coniocybeæ*, and *Acolieæ*. [B, 170.]

CALICIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-i(e). Of Tuckerman, a tribe of lichens distinguished by the turbinate-lentiform or globose, often stipitate apothecia surrounded by a proper exciple and breaking up into naked spores which unite into a compact mass. [B, 75.]

CALICIDEÆ (Lat.), **CALICIDIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of lichens (*Cœnothalameœ*), the *Caliciei* of Nylander. [B, 121, 170.]

CALICIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caliciées*. Of Fries, Reichenbach, and Arnold, a tribe or family of lichens, corresponding to the *Caliciei* of Nylander. [B, 170.]

CALICIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i(i^2)'e^2-i(e). Fr., *caliciés*. Of Nylander and Tuckerman, a family or tribe of lichens, including *Calicium*, *Coniocybe*, etc. [B, 75, 121.]

CALICIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-flo're-(ra^3-e^2). See CALYCIFLORÆ.

CALICIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-i^{2}s-i^2-flor. Calycifiorous; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, the *Calyciflorœ*. [B.]

CALICIFLORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-flo'ri^2-a^3. From *calyx* (*q. v.*), and *flos* a flower. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia*, comprising the families *Ephemereœ*, *Hydrocharideœ*, *Alismaceœ*, *Bromelideœ*, and *Narcisseœ*; *i. e.*, those in which the external row of perianth segments is calycine. [B, 121, 170.]

CALICIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{3}rm. See CALYCIFORM.

CALICIN, n. Ka^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. For deriv., see CALICIUM. Also written, improperly, *calycin*. A golden-yellow, crystalline, neutral substance, obtained by treating the *Calicium chrysocephalum* with boiling ligroin. [B, 270.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CALICINIC ACID.

CALICIN (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-i^{2}s-a^{2}n^2. See CALYCINE.

CALICINAL, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. See CALYCINE and CALYCATE.

CALICINAR, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}n-a^{3}r. See CALYCINAR.

CALICINE, adj. Ka^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *calicin*. 1. Of or resembling a calice. 2. See CALYCINE. [B; L, 121.]

CALICINIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Fr., *calicinien*. Derived from or consisting of the calyx; as the envelope of the fruit consisting of a persistent calyx. [B, 1.]

CALICINIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}l''i^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide calicinique*. Ger., *Calicinsäure*, *Calycinsäure*. Also (improperly) written *calycinic acid*. An acid produced by heating calicin with a solution of an alkaline carbonate. [B, 270.]

CALICIOIDEÆ [Agardh, Nylander] (Lat.), **CALICIOIDEI** [Schärer, Fries] (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). From *Calicium* and εἶδος, likeness. See CALICIEI.

CALICION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-i^{2}s-e-o^{2}n^2. See CALICIUM.

CALICIPARE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-es-e-pa^{3}r. Producing or developing into a calyx; said of a flower all the parts of which have assumed the form of a calyx. [B, 38.]

CALICITUBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^2-tu^2(tu^4)'bi^2-a^3. From *Calyx* (*q. v.*), and *tubus*, a pipe. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia* comprising the families *Nyclagineœ*, *Jasionideœ*, *Chisantheœ*, *Campanulaceœ*, *Gessneridiœ*, *Vaccinidiœ*, *Ericineœ*, *Ebenaceœ*, *Cucurbitaceœ*, and *Passifloreœ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κάλιξ, a cup, from the cupuliform apothecia. Often wrongly written *Calycium*. Of Persoon, a genus of lichens belonging to the tribe *Caliciei*. [B, 121.]—**C. chrysocephalum.** A species forming yellow spots on birches, oaks, and other trees. It furnishes calicin. [B, 270.]

CALICLE, n. Ka^{2}l'i^2-kl. See CALYCLE.

CALICOBLASTS, n. pl. Ka^{2}l''i^{2}k-o-bla^{2}sts. A more correct spelling for *calycoblasts* (*q. v.*). [B.]

CALICO-BUSH, n. Ka^{2}l'i^2-ko bu^{4}sh'. The *Kalmia latifolia*. [B, 215.]

CALICOCCA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-ko^{2}k'ka^3. See CALLICOCCA.

CALICOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-fo^{2}r'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κάλιξ, a cup, and φορεῖν, to bear. Also written *Calycophoridœ*. An order of the *Siphonophora*. [L, 147.]

CALICO-TREE, n. Ka^{2}l'i^2-ko tre. See CALICO-BUSH.

CALICOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-zo'a^3. From κάλιξ, a cup, and ζῷον, an animal. Also written *Calycozoa*. Ger., *Kelchquallen*. A legion of the *Hydromedusœ*. [L, 121, 173.]

CALICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *calix* (= *calyx*). See CALYCLE.

CALICULAR, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From κάλιξ, a cup. Lat., *calicularis*. Fr., *caliculaire*. 1. Cup-shaped. [B.] 2. Pertaining to a calice. [L, 121.] 3. See CALYCULAR.

CALICULATE, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}k'u^2-lat. See CALYCULATE.

CALICULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-e-ku^{6}l. See CALYCLE.

CALICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-e-ku^{6}l-a. See CALYCULATE.

CALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CALYCLE.

CALICUNGULIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)-gu^{2}l-(gu^{4}l)'i^2-a^3. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia*, comprising the families *Calycrateœ*, *Tithymaleœ*, *Nopaleœ*, *Grossularieœ*, *Crassulaceœ*, *Cunoniaceœ*, *Dicerocarpeœ*, *Portulaceœ*, *Ficoidœ*, *Cercodineœ*, *Rhexideœ*. *Tamariscineœ*, *Lythrariœ*. *Agrimonidiœ*, *Drupaceœ*, *Pomaceœ*, *Rosaceœ*, *Spirœaceœ*, *Leguminosœ*, *Terebintaceœ*, *Zanthozyleœ*, and *Frangulaceœ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALIDÆ AQUÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2) ak-(a^{3}k)'we(wa^3-e^2). The "hot springs"; a bathing-place in ancient Zeugitana mentioned by Pliny. [B.]

CALIDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CALDARIUM.

CALIDAY-TOMBAY, n. In Malabar, the *Hydrophylax maritima*. [B, 121.]

CALIDUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *calidus* = τὸ θερμόν. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'-i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Also written *caldum*. Heat, also anything hot, such as a hot drink, a mixture of wine and hot water. [B.]—**C. innatum.** A term the Greek equivalent of which was used by Hippocrates to designate vital heat, *i. e.*, the inherent heat existing in the body and regarded by him as the principle of life. [D, 3.]

CALIETA, CALIETTE, n's. Of Paracelsus, certain small yellow fungi found in juniper-berries. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALIFORNIA SELTZER SPRINGS, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-fo^{2}rn'i^2-a^3 se^{2}ltz'u^{5}r spri^{2}ngz. Alkaline springs in Mendocino County, California, containing gaseous carbon dioxide, sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron carbonates, sodium chloride, alumina, silica, and minute quantities of lithium carbonate, calcium sulphate, boric acid, and organic matter. [A, 363.]

CALIFORNIN, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-fo^{3}r'ni^{2}n. Fr., *californine*. A bitter substance obtained by Winckler from the bark of the *Symplocos racemosa*. [B, 270.]

CALIGACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}g-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. See SIPHONOSTOMA.

CALIGATION, n. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}g-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *caligatio*. See CALIGO.

CALIGIDÆ (Lat.), **CALIGIDEÆ** (Lat.), **CALIGIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}j(i^{2}g)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}j-(i^{2}g)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *caligidées*. A family of the *Peltocephala*. [L, 303.]

CALIGINOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀχλυόεις, ἀχλυώδης. Lat., *caliginosus*. Fr., *caligineux*. Ger., *dunkel*. Pertaining to or affected with caligo. [A, 301, 385.]

CALIGNI, n. See LICANIA and MOQUILEA.

CALIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i(e)'go. Gen., *calig'inis*. From the root *cal-*, to conceal. Gr., ζόφος, ἀχλύς. Fr., *obscurité*, *éblouissement*. Ger., *Verdunkelung*, *Dunkelwerden*. Literally, a thick mist. An obsolete term for obscurity or aberration of vision. [A, 322, 325; L, 102; F.]—**C. corneæ.** Syn.: *macula*, *nebula*, *leucoma*, *albugo oculorum*. C. due to opacity of the cornea. [L, 97.]—**C. humorum.** Blindness from opacity or defect in the humors of the eye. [L, 107.]—**C. lentis.** Cataract. [F.]—**C. palpebrarum.** C. due to opacity having its origin in or about the lids. [L. 102.]—**C. pupillæ, C. synizesis.** C. due to closure of the pupil; synizesis. [F.]—**C. tenebrarum.** Hemeralopia, or night-blindness. [F.]

CALIGULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}g'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *caliga*, a boot. Fr., *caligule*. Ger., *Stiefel*. Literally, a little boot; of Illiger, the skin covering the tarsus of birds. [L, 180.]

CALIMERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m'u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *calimer'idis*. Fr., *caliméride*. Of Cassini and Nees, a genus of composite plants, now regarded as a section of *Aster*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALINEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}n'e^2-a^3. Fr., *calinée*, *calinier*, *caliniée*. See DOLIOCARPUS.

CALINUX [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'i^2-nu^{3}x(nux). Gen., *cali'nucis*. See PYRULARIA.

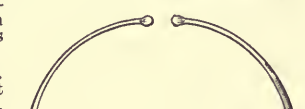
CALIOLOGY, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}l'o^{2}j-i^2. From καλία, a hut, and λόγος, understanding. That branch of ornithology devoted to the study of birds' nests. [L, 221.]

CALIOS, n. In the Philippines, the *Calius lactescens*. [B, 121.]

CALIPASH, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-pa^{2}sh'. From Fr., *carapace*. The portion of a turtle's meat belonging to the upper shell, which contains a greenish gelatinous substance. [L, 56.]

CALIPEE, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-pe'. The portion of a turtle's meat belonging to the lower shell, containing a light-yellowish gelatinous substance. [L, 56.]

CALIPERS, n. pl. Ka^{2}l'i^{2}p-u^{5}rz. Probably altered from *calibers*, which through the old French *qualibre* is from *qua libra* (= of what weight). Fr., *compas d'épaisseur*. Ger., *Dickemesser*, *Tasterzirkel*. An instrument, usually in the form of a pair of compasses with curved legs, for measuring the diameter of a round body. Baudelocque's c. are used in pelvimetry. [A, 15; B.]



BAUDELOCQUE'S CALIPERS. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

CALIPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From καλός, beautiful, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *caliphylle*. See PORPHYRIUM.

CALIRIBA (Carib), n. The *Lantana involucrata*. [B, 121.]

CALISAYA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}l-e-sa^3'ya^3. From the Indian words *colli*, red, and *saya*, shaped [Weddell], or *calla*, a remedy, and *salla*, a "rocky foundation" [Pöppig], or the name of an Indian chief [Markham]. [B, 23.] A name applied to several species of *Cinchona* furnishing yellow bark and also to the bark itself; usually and more properly restricted to the *Cinchona c.* [B, 23.]—**Bolivian c.** A variety of flat c. bark distinguished by its thinness and close texture and by the presence of numerous laticiferous ducts. [B,

18.]—**C. alta, C. amarilla.** South American names for varieties of the *Cinchona c.* (*q. v.*). [B, 5.]—**C. arrolada.** In South America, quilled c. bark. [B, 5.] See *Yellow* CINCHONA *bark.*—**C. bark.** Ger., *C'rinde.* The bark of the *Cinchona c.*; yellow cinchona bark. [B.]—**C'china** (Ger.). See *C. bark.*—**C. fibrosa.** See *Fibrous c. bark.*—**C. fina.** See *C. amarilla.*—**C. ledgeriana.** The *Cinchona c.*, var. *ledgeriana.* [B.]—**C. morada.** In South America, a variety of yellow cinchona bark. [B, 23.]—**C. of Santa Fé de Bogotá.** The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B. 5, 23.]—**C. plancha** (Sp.), **C. plat** (Fr.). See *Flat c. bark.*—**C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. bark.*—**C. tecta, C. tubulata.** Quilled c. bark. [B.] See *Yellow* CINCHONA *bark.*—**C. verde.** See *C. alta.*—**Falsche C.** (Ger.). See *Spurious c. bark.*—**Fibrous c. bark.** Lat., Sp., *c. fibrosa.* The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* and *Cinchona lancifolia*; so called on account of its fibrous fracture. [B, 81.]—**Flat c. bark.** Fr., *c. plat.* Sp., *c. plancha.* Yellow cinchona bark (the bark of *Cinchona c.*) in flat pieces. [B, 5, 81.]—**Infusion of c. bark.** See *Infusum* CINCHONÆ.—**Light c.** The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 23.]—**Peruvian c. bark.** A sort of c. bark derived from the *Cinchona scrobiculata*, var. δ *delondriana.* [B, 19.]—**Quill c., Quilled c. bark.** Lat., *cortex chinæ convolutus.* Sp., *c. arrolada.* Yellow cinchona bark in quills. [B.] See *Yellow* CINCHONA *bark.*—**Reddish c.** (or **C.**) **bark.** The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 23.]—**Spurious c. bark.** See under CINCHONA.

CALISAYINE, n. Ka^{2}l-i^2-sa'yen. Fr., *calisayne*, c. Ger., *Calisayin.* A name for several reddish amorphous bases derived from cinchona bark. They consist chiefly of quinine. [B, 270.]

CALISAYQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-e-sa^3-ek. Of or pertaining to calisayine. [B, 38.]

CALISPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-spu^{6}r(spe^{2}r)'mu^{3}m-(mu^{4}m). Of Loureiro, a genus of plants, by some referred to the *Berberideæ*, by others to the *Flacourtieæ.* [B, 121.]

CALISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s'ta^3. A variety of fungus growing on the juniper-tree. [L, 41.]

CALISTACHYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s-ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-a^3. From καλός, beautiful, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Of Rafinesque, see LEPTANDRA.

CALISTHENICS, n. Ka^{2}l''i^{2}s-the^{2}n'i^{2}x. See CALLISTHENICS.

CALISTOGA HOT SPRINGS, n. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s-to'ga^3 ho^{2}t' spri^{2}n^{2}gz'. Hot springs in Napa County, California. They contain in 1 pint:

Sodium carbonate	6·671 grains.
Ammonium carbonate	8·613 "
Sodium chloride	10·577 "
Magnesium iodide	0·011 "
Sodium pyroborate (anhydrous)	12·911 " (equivalent to 24·417 grains of the hydrated salt or commercial borax).
Alumina	0·157 grains.
Silicic acid	1·029 "
Matters volatile at a red heat	8·221 "
Total solids	48·190 "
Gaseous carbon dioxide	9·60 cu. in.

These springs probably contain a higher percentage of ammonium salts than any other known. They are said to be very efficacious in gout, rheumatism, paralysis, dartrous affections of the skin, chronic lead-poisoning, and tertiary syphilis. [B, 15.]

CALIUS (Lat.), n. m. Kal(ka^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *calios*, the native name. Of Blanco, a genus of plants growing in the Philippines; doubtfully referred to the *Moreæ*, and by Bentham and Hooker regarded as akin to or identical with the genus *Pseudostrebius.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. lactescens** [Blanco]. A tree of the Philippines with milky juice; the *calios* of the natives. [B, 121.]

CALI-VALLI (Hind.), n. The *Convolvulus hastatus.* [B, 121.]

CALIX (Lat.), n. m. Kal(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}x. Gen., *cal'icis.* Gr., κάλιξ. Fr., *calice.* Ger., *Kelch.* Also (but improperly for the 1st and 2d def's.) written *calyx.* 1. A cup. 2. A cup-shaped organ or depression; hence (*a*) the depression in the corallum which lodges the gastric sac (see CALICE), (*b*) a c. of the kidney (*q. v.*, *infra*), and (*c*) the cavity left on the surface of the ovary by the rupture of a Graafian vesicle. 3. A calyx (*q. v.*). [A, 66; B.]—**Calices majores.** The larger, primary calices of the kidney, connecting directly with its pelvis. [L, 31.]—**Calices minores.** The lesser, secondary calices of the kidney, receiving the papillæ. [L, 31.]—**Calices of the kidney.** Lat., *calices* (seu *infundibula*) *renis.* Fr., *calices* (ou *entonnoirs*) *du rein.* Ger., *Nierenkelche*, *Nierenbecher.* The cup-like prolongations of the pelvis of the kidney which surround the papillæ and receive the urine discharged from the orifices of the latter. [C.]—**Calices vomitorii.** Ger., *Brechbecher.* Syn.: *pocula emetica.* Emetic cups; cups made of antimony, the latter imparting emetic properties to the contained liquid. [B, 98.]

CALIXENE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}x'e^{2}n-e(a). See CALLIXENE.

CALLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'la^3. From κάλλος, beauty. Of Linnæus, a genus of aquatic araceous herbs of the tribe *Calleæ.* [B, 42; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. æthiopica.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Richardia africana.* 2. Of Gärtner, the *C. palustris.* [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. aromatica** [Roxburgh]. The *Homalonema aromaticum.* [B, 172.]—**C. des marais** (Fr.). The *C. palustris.* [B.]—**C. d'Éthiopie** (Fr.). The *Richardia æthiopica* (*africana*). [B, 19.]—**C. dracontium** [Meyer]. The *Monstera pertusa.* [B, 216.]—**C. lily.** The *Richardia africana.* [B.]—**C. palustris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou-calle.* Ger., *Sumpf-Schlangenkraut*, *Drachenschwanz.* A species growing in swampy districts of central and northern Europe and of the western part of North America. The rhizome—*radix dracunculi aquatici* (seu *palustris*)—has been used as a stimulating diaphoretic and contains an acrid volatile principle which is dissipated by cooking, the rhizome then becoming edible and being actually used as a food-stuff in northern Europe in times of scarcity. [B, 42, 180, 245.]—**C. sagittæfolia** [Michaux]. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium.* [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. virginica** [Michaux]. The *Peltandra virginica.* [B, 216.]—**Egyptian c.** The *Richardia africana.* [B, 34.]

CALLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callacées.* A division, order, suborder, family, or tribe of araceous plants comprising, according to Reichenbach, the subdivisions *Lemneæ*, *Pistiaceæ*, *Calleæ*, and *Pothoinæ*, or, in a later classification, the subdivisions *Richardieæ*, *Calleæ*, and *Orontieæ*; according to Bartling, followed by Meissner, the tribes *Cyclantheæ* (now usually referred elsewhere), the *Calleæ*, and the *Pothoinæ*; according to Schott, the genera *Calla*, *Monstera*, and *Scindapsus*; according to Endlicher, who regards it as characterized by the hermaphrodite flowers, the tribes *Calleæ*, *Orontiaceæ*, and *Acoroideæ*; according to Brongniart, the genera *Acorus*, *Symplocarpus*, *Dracontium*, *Anthurium*, *Monstera*, and *Calla*; and according to Spach, the tribes *Pistiaceæ*, *Cryptocoryneæ*, *Dracunculineæ*, *Thompsonieæ*, *Caladieæ*, *Anaporeæ*, and *Calleæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CALLALU, CALLALUH, n's. In Amboyna, a species of *Amarantus* (according to Mérat and De Lens, the *Amarantus oleraceus*) which is there eaten as spinach. [Rumphius (B, 88, 121).]

CALLANDOULÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-la^{3}n-du-la. The French form of a Coromandel name for the *Glycine monophylla.* [B, 121.]

CALLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l. See CALLA.

CALLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callées.* 1. Of Reichenbach (1828) and Bartling, a subdivision of the *Callaceæ*, comprising *Ambrosinia*, *Cryptocoryne*, *Arisarum*, *Arum*, *Symplocarpus*, *Calla*, *Richardia*, and *Caladium.* Afterward by Reichenbach divided into the *C.* (2d def.) and the *Orontieæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, Spach, Kunth, Lindley, and others, a tribe of araceous plants (*Callaceæ*, *Orontiaceæ*), comprising *Calla*, *Monstera*, *Scindapsus*, and other genera characterized, according to Bentham and Hooker, by the inappendiculate spadix and by the hermaphrodite naked flowers with 4 or more stamens, which are distinct and have flattened linear filaments and terminal anthers, and with an ob-pyramidal or prismatic ovary upon whose dilated vertex is placed the depressed subsessile sulcate stigma. Cf. CALLACEÆ [Schott]. By Schott it is divided into the subtribes *Callineæ* and *Monsterineæ.* 3. Of Engler, a tribe of the *Araceæ* (suborder *Calloideæ*), consisting of the single genus *Calla*, distinguished by its naked flowers, albuminous seeds, and parallel-veined leaves. [B, 42, 121, 170; Engler (B, 245).]

CALLE-CALLE, n. In Chili, the *Libertia ixioides.* [B, 121.]

CALLECAMENON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-e^{2}k-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^{2}n-o^{2}n. Burnt copper. [L, 84.] See *Æs usta.*

CALLEIRION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lir'(le^2'i^{2}r)-i^2-o^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, the *Lilium candidum.* [B, 121.]

CALLENA, CALLERIA, n's. A sort of saltpetre. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325); L, 84.]

CALLERYA [Endlicher] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-le^{2}r'i^2(u^6)-a^3. See MILLETTIA.

CALLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *calles'eos* (*cal'lesis*). Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to be the *Verbena.* [B, 121.]

CALLEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-lu^6. See CALLOSE and CALLOUS.

CALLI, n. In Malabar, the milky juice of several plants. [B, 121.]

CALLIANIRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}r-(er)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callianiridées.* A family of the *Stenostoma* (*Ciliograda*), having 2 wing-like lobes bearing the stenophores and 2 lateral tentacles turned from the mouth. [L, 147, 296.]

CALLIANO (It.), n. Ka^{3}l-le-a^{3}n'o. A cold mineral spring in a valley of Casale, Piedmont, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sulphur, gaseous hydrogen sulphide, and carbon dioxide. [L, 135.]

CALLIANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *calliantheme.* Of C. A. Meyer, a genus of ranunculaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Anemoneæ.* [B, 42, 121.]

CALLIAN-TOUVERAI, n. See CALIANDOULÉ.

CALLIAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'li^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *calli'ados* (*-dis*). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Anthemis cotula.* 2. Of Cassini, a genus of plants now referred to *Heliopsis.* [B, 42, 121.]

CALLIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m-(tru^{4}m). Fr., *calliastre.* Of Torrey and Gray, a section of the genus *Aster*, now comprised in the section *Aster* proper. [B, 42, 215.]

CALLIBLEPHARON (Lat.), **CALLIBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καλλιβλέφαρον (from κάλλος, beauty, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid). An ancient application for beautifying the eye by darkening the edges of the lids and the lashes. [A, 387; Pliny (A, 318); F; L, 84.]

CALLIBOTRYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-bo^{2}t'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *callibot'ryos* (*-is*). From κάλλος, beauty, and βότρυς, a bunch of grapes. A section of the genus *Erica.* [B, 121.] See SYRINGODEA.

CALLIBRACHOA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-o'a^3. See CALIBRACHOA.

CALLICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). See CALYCANTHUS.

CALLICARPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ka^{3}r'pa^3. From κάλλος, beauty, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *callicarpe.* Ger., *Wirbelbeere.* Of Linnæus, a genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Viticeæ.* [B, 42, 215.]—**C. acuminata** [Kunth]. See *C. bonplandiana.*—**C. americana** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Burchardia americana* [Duhamel]. French mulberry; a low shrub of the southern United States and the West Indies, with stellate-branching scurfy pubescence, ovate-oblong, acuminate, serrate leaves,

many-flowered cymes of small blue flowers, and violet berries. The leaves (*folia callicarpæ*) have been used as a remedy for dropsy. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. bonplandiana** [Schultes]. A species growing in the United States of Colombia, where the leaves are employed as a diaphoretic and purgative. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. cana** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Tomex tomentosa* [Linnæus]. An East Indian species, by some identified with *C. lanata*. The leaves are diuretic and diaphoretic and are used in cutaneous affections. [B, 172, 180.]—**C. lanata** [Kahl]. A shrub or small tree of India having ovate leaves and purple flowers. The bark, which is somewhat bitter and aromatic, is used in Ceylon as a masticatory instead of the betel, and from the inner bark a fibre (*aroosha fibre*) is obtained. [B, 172.] The leaves are said to be employed by the Malays as a diuretic and emollient [B, 180], and the root as a remedy in skin- iseases. [B, 172.]—**C. Rheedii** [Kostel]. A Malabar species. The acrid root together with the bark is used in decoction for fevers, hepatic disorders, and skin-diseases. The leaves are employed in aphthæ. [B, 180.]—**C. tomentosa.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. cana*. 2. Of Murray, the *C. lanata*.—**C. tomex** [Poiret]. The *C. cana*. [B, 173.]—**Folia callicarpæ.** The leaves of *C. americana*. [B, 180.]

CALLICARPOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^2-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Gr., καλλίκαρπος (from κάλλος, beauty, and καρπός, a fruit). Lat., *callicarpus*. Producing fine fruit. [A, 322.]

CALLICARPUS (Lat.), n. m. and adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ka^{3}r'pu^{3}s-(pu^{4}s). See CALLICARPOUS; as a n., see CALLICARPA.

CALLICEPHALUS [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάλλος, beauty, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *callicéphale*. See CENTAUREA.

CALLICHLOE [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2'klo-(ch^{2}lo^2)-e(a). See ANDROPOGON.

CALLICHROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-kro(ch^{2}ro)'ma^3. Gen., *callichro'matos* (*-is*). From κάλλος, beauty, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *callichrome*. 1. Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Castilleia*. 2. Of Latreille, a genus of coleopterous insects. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. moschata** [Latreille]. The *Cerambyx moschatus*. [B, 180.]

CALLICHROMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-kro(ch^{2}ro)'mi-(me). Fr., *callichromes*. Of Savi, a tribe of the *Passeres*, so named on account of their brilliant plumage. [L, 180.]

CALLICOCCA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ko^{2}k'ka^3. From κάλλος, beauty, and κόκκος, a grain. Fr., *callicoque*. Of Schreber and Brotero, De Candolle, and Gmelin, different genera of rubiaceous plants, now all referred to *Cephaelis*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. eveas** [Brotero], **C. ipecacuanha** [Brotero]. The *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. [B, 42, 173, 180.]

CALLICORE [Link] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}k'o^{2}r-e(a). From κάλλος, beauty, and κόρη, a virgin, the pupil of the eye. See AMARYLLIS.

CALLICOSTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ko^{2}st'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Callicosta*, the single genus. A family of mosses made by C. Mueller. [B, 121.]

CALLICREAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}k're^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *callicre'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., καλλίκρεας (from κάλλος, beauty, and κρέας, flesh). The pancreas. [Galen (B, 115).]

CALLICYSTHUS [Endlicher] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-si^{2}s-(ku^{6}s)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *callicysthe*. See VIGNA.

CALLIELÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-e^{2}l e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καλλιέλαιος (from κάλλος, beauty, and ἔλαιον, oil). Producing fine oil; as a n., the cultivated olive-tree. [A, 322, 387.]

CALLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *callus* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *callifère*. Ger., *schwielentragend*. Bearing a callosity or firm coriaceous thickening upon the surface. [B, 121, 123.]

CALLIFLORÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}l-i^2-flor-a. Of Dumortier, a division of gramineous plants in which the flowers are inserted along with the glumes so that there is no proper spikelet nor secondary rhachis (rhachilla). [B, 121.]

CALLIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-fo^{3}r(for)'mi^{2}s. From *callus* and *forma*, a shape. Fr., *calliforme*. Ger., *schwielenartig*. Having the form or aspect of a callous prominence. [B, 123.]

CALLIGEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-je(ga)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κάλλος, beauty, and *Geum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *calligée*. Of Fischer and Meyer, a section of the genus *Geum*. [B, 121.]

CALLIGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-gon(go^{2}n)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calligonées*. Of C. A. Meyer, a subtribe of the *Polygonaceæ* (tribe *Pterygocarpeæ*), comprising 3 genera (all now referred to *Calligonum*), distinguished by the tetragonal ovary with 4 capitate stigmas and the tetraquetrous achænia with variously prolonged or appendaged angles. [B, 121.]

CALLIGONON [Pliny] (Lat.), **CALLIGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}g'o^{2}n-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *calligone*. 1. Of Pliny, probably the *Polygonum*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of polygonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Eupolygoneæ*. It includes the genera *Pterococcus* [Pallas], *Pallasia* [Linnæus], and *Calliphysa* [Fischer and Meyer], formerly regarded as distinct. 3. Of Pursh, see OBIONE. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. canescens** [Pursh]. The *Atriplex Nuttallii*. [B, 228.]—**C. pallasia** [L'Héritier], **C. polygonoides** [Pallas]. Syn.: *Pallasia caspica* [Linnæus] (seu *pterocarpus* [Pallas]), *Pterocarpus aphyllus* [Pallas]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) indigenous to northern Asia. The wood is used by the Calmucks to make a fumigation used in diseases of the eyes. The acid fruit is used to quench thirst, and the root, which contains a sweetish gummy material, is eaten. [B, 121, 173.]

CALLIGORGIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-go^{2}r-ji(gi^2)'-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). From κάλλος, beauty, and *Gorgiadæ* (*q. v.*). A family of the *Lithophyta*. [L, 245.]

CALLIMERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. See CALIMERIS.

CALLIMORPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-mo^{2}r'fi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κάλλος, beauty, and μόρφη, form. A family of the *Lepidoptera Heterocera*. [B, 248.]

CALLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Calleæ*, comprising the single genus *Calla*. [B, 121.] Cf. CALLEÆ (3d def.).

CALLINUX [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'li^2-nu^{3}x(nu^{4}x). Gen., *calli'nucis*. From κάλλος, beauty, and *nux*, a nut. See PYRULARIA.

CALLIOMARCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-o(o^2)-ma^{3}r'ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). A Gaulish name for coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). [L, 84.]

CALLION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'li^2-o^{2}n. Of Pliny, the *Physalis alkekengi*. [Bory (B, 121).]

CALLIONYMIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), **CALLIONYMINA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2-o^{2}n-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-i(e)'na^3. From κάλλος, beauty, and ὄνομα, name. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 303.]

CALLIONYMOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o^{2}s. From κάλλος, beauty, and ὄνομα, name. Also wrongly written *callyonimus*. An old name for the *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALLIPÆDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2 pe(pa^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-a^3. From κάλλος, beauty, and παίς, child. Fr., *callipédie*. The art of begetting beautiful children. [L, 41, 119.]

CALLIPÉDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-i^2-pa-dek. Of or pertaining to callipædia. [L, 41.]

CALLIPERS, n. Ka^{2}l'i^{2}p-u^{5}rz. See CALIPERS.

CALLIPETALON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From κάλλος, beauty, and πέταλον, a petal. Of Dioscorides, an herb, probably a species of *Potentilla* or of *Geum*. [B, 121.]

CALLIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. A genus of the *Muscidæ cæruleæ*. [L, 301.]—**C. anthropophaga.** A South American species. It deposits its larvæ in the nasal fossæ and on wounds. [L, 320.]

CALLIPHYLLON (Lat.), **CALLIPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καλλίφυλλον, from κάλλος, beauty, and φύλλον, a leaf. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Adiantum*. 2. Of Gaudichaud, a group of plants, regarded as a section of the genus *Saxifraga*. [B, 115, 121.]

CALLIPHYSA [Fischer and Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}f'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-a^3. Fr., *calliphyse*. See CALLIGONUM.

CALLIPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}p'tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *callipter'idos* (*-is*). From κάλλος, beauty, and *Pteris* (*q. v.*). Fr., *calliptéride*. Of J. Smith, a genus of ferns, by Hooker referred to *Asplenium*. [B, 19, 242.]

CALLIPYGOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-pi(pu^6)'go^{2}s. Gr., καλλίπυγος, from κάλλος, beauty, and πυγή, the buttock. Having beautiful buttocks (said of a mollusc with a white stellate spot at its base). [L, 41.]

CALLIRHOE [Nuttal] (Lat.), **CALLIROE** [Link] (Lat.), **CALLIRRHOE** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}l-li^{2}r'o(o^2)-e(a), -ro(ro^2)-e(a). Gr., Καλλιῤῥόη, the name of a fountain, from κάλλος, beauty, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *callirhoé*. 1. Of Link, a section of the genus *Amaryllis*, comprising the *Amaryllis belladonna*. 2. Of Nuttall, a genus of North American malvaceous plants (the *Nuttallia* of Barton), differing from *Malva*, to which it is sometimes referred, in the frequent suppression of some or all of the 3 bracteoles and in its rostrate appendiculate carpels. [B, 19, 42, 121.]

CALLISACE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Gen., *callis'aces*. Of Fischer, a genus of umbelliferous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Angelica*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. cantabrigiensis** [Hoffmann]. The *Selinum silvestre*. [Duchesne (B, 173).]

CALLISEMÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-sem(sam)-e(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From κάλλος, beauty, and σημαία, a banner. Fr., *callisémée*. Of Bentham, see PLATYPODIUM.

CALLISPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-spu^{5}r(spe^{2}r)'-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). See CALISPERMUM.

CALLISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s'ta^3. From καλλίστα, very beautiful. Fr., *calliste*. 1. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants now referred to *Dendrobium*. 2. Of Don, a genus of plants now referred to *Erica*. [B, 42.] 3. A genus of molluscs. [L, 41.]

CALLISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Of Poli, a family of the *Phyllopoda*. [L, 30.]

CALLISTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s'ta^{2}k(ta^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}s-(u^{6}s). Gen., *callistach'yos* (*-yis*, *-ydis*). From κάλλος, beauty, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *callistachyde*. 1. Of Heuffel, see CAREX. 2. Of Ventenat, see OXYLOBIUM.

CALLISTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *callistem'matos* (*-tis*). From κάλλος, beauty, and στέμμα, a garland. Fr., *callistemme*. Of Cassini, see CALLISTEPHUS. 2. Of Mertens and Koch, see SCABIOSA. 3. Of Reichenbach, see METROSIDEROS.—**C. hortense** [Cassini]. The *Callistephus chinensis*. [B, 214.]

CALLISTEMON (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s-te(ta)'mo^{2}n(mon). Gen., *callistem'onos* (*-nis*). From κάλλος, beauty, and στήμων, a column (stamen). Fr., *callistémon*. Of R. Brown, a genus of myrtaceous shrubs or small trees of New Caledonia and Australia. [B, 42.]

CALLISTEMONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s-te^{2}m(tam)-on'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callistémonées*. Of Schauer, a subtribe of myrtaceous plants (tribe *Leptospermeæ*), comprising the genera *Callistemon*, *Kunzea*, *Eucalyptus*, and *Symphomyrtus* (the last being now comprised in the genus *Eucalyptus*). [B, 121.]

CALLISTEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s-te(ta)′mu^{3}m-(mu^{4}m). See Boltonia.—**C. indicum** [G. Don]. The *Boltonia indica.* [B, 42, 214.]

CALLISTEPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s′te^{2}f-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάλλος, beauty, and στέφος, a crown. Fr., *callistèphe.* Of Cassini, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroideæ*, subtribe *Heterochromeæ.* [B, 34, 42.]—**C. chinensis** [Nees], **C. hortensis** [Cassini]. Fr., *reine-marguerite.* Syn.: *Aster chinensis* [Linnæus], *Callistemma hortense* [Cassini], *Diplopappus chinensis* [Lessing]. The China aster; an erect annual herb indigenous to Asia and much cultivated in gardens. The leaves are said to be vulnerary and resolvent. [B, 34, 42, 173, 214.]

CALLISTHENICS, n. sing. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s-the^{2}n′i^{2}ks. Lat., *callisthenia* (from καλλισθενής, of great strength). Fr., *callisthénie.* Ger., *Kallisthenie.* A system of light gymnastics, designed more particularly for the use of young women, to prevent or correct deviations of the vertebral column.. [Clias (A, 301).]

CALLISTITE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-les-tet. Resembling the *Callista* (3d def.). As a n. pl., *c's*, a section of the *Carabidæ* including the genus *Callista.* [L, 41.]

CALLISTODERMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}s-to(to^2)-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)′ma^3. Of Poli, a family of the *Phyllopoda.* [L, 30.]

CALLITHAMNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-tha^{2}m-(tha^{3}m)′ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callithamnées.* Of Hassall, a family of *Algæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CALLITHAMNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-tha^{2}m-(tha^{3}m)-ni(ni^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callithamniées.* Of Harvey, a tribe of *Algæ* (*Ceramiaceæ*), comprising genera in which the tetraspores (formed by the metamorphosis of an entire branch or article) are external and either sessile or pedicellate. According to Kützing, who makes it a family of the *Florideæ*, it is characterized by the confervaceous frond, naked, corticate, or furnished with ramusculi, and by its quadrigeminous exserted tetrachocarpi. [B, 121.]

CALLITHAUMA [Herbert] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-tha^4-(tha^3′u^4)-ma^3. Gen., *callithau′matos* (*-tis*). See Stenomesson.

CALLITHRIC (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-li^2-trek. See Callitriche.

CALLITHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′li^2-thri^{2}x. Gen., *calli′thricis.* Gr., καλλίθριξ (from κάλλος, beauty, and θρίξ, hair). Of Pliny, a plant with colored hair. [B.] See Callitrichon.

CALLITRICHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^2-tri^{2}k-(tri^{2}ch^2)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of the euphorbial alliance. [B, 170.] See Callitrichinæ.

CALLITRICHAL, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}t′ri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *callitrichalis.* Of or resembling *Callitriche.* [B.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus callitrichalis.* See Callitrichales.

CALLITRICHALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-al(a^{3}l)′ez(e^{2}s). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Achlamydeæ*, comprising the single order *Callitrichinæ.* [B, 170.]

CALLITRICHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-e(a). Gen., *callit′riches.* From κάλλος, beauty, and θρίξ, hair, from its cosmetic properties. 1. Of Pliny, see Callitrichon. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of slender terrestrial or aquatic plants having opposite linear leaves and minute unisexual solitary axillary flowers without calyx or corolla, the male flowers consisting of a single stamen usually supported by 2 bracts (by some regarded as a perianth), the female flowers composed of a naked or bracteolate, short-stipitate or sessile, 4-lobed and 4-celled ovary with 2 subulate filiform styles and a single pendulous ovule in each cell. The fruit is coriaceous, indehiscent, 4-lobed and 4-seeded. By Bentham and Hooker the genus is referred to the *Halorageæ*, by Baillon to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, and by others it is made the type of a special order, the *Callitrichinæ* (*q. v.*). The species of *C.* secrete a mucilaginous material which is used in hair-dressing, and they are said to be employed in the preparation of cataplasms to promote suppuration and as emollients. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. aquatica** [Hudson]. A species frequent in fresh-water ponds, very variable in its structural characters. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. heterophylla** [Pursh]. An aquatic species common in the southern United States, with broad spatulate, stalked leaves. Used like *C. verna.* [B, 81.]—**C. verna** [Linnæus]. Water fennel, water star-wort. A species found in ponds and sluggish streams in Europe and the northern United States. Used as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 81.]

CALLITRICHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callitrichées.* Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Onagreæ*; of Bartling and Spach, a tribe or division of the *Halorageæ*; of Baillon, a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising the single genus *Callitriche.* [B, 170.] See Callitrichinæ.

CALLITRICHIDEÆ [Baillon] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Callitrichinæ.

CALLITRICHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-in(en)′a^3. Of Gray, a tribe of the *Cebidæ.* [L, 272.]

CALLITRICHINÆ [Link, Lindley] (Lat.), **CALLITRICHINEÆ** [De Candolle, Koch, Endlicher] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-in(en)′e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *callitrichinées.* Syn.: *Callitrichaceæ* [Lindley], *Callitricheæ* [Reichenbach, Baillon, and others], *Callitrichideæ* [Baillon]. An order of achlamydeous plants (*Aquaticæ* [Lindley, Endlicher]) or of the *Calycifloræ* [Koch], comprising the single genus *Callitriche* (*q. v.*). By De Candolle (followed by Bartling, Spach, and Bentham and Hooker) this genus was referred to the *Halorageæ*, the *C.* being regarded as a tribe of that order; by Reichenbach, followed by Baillon, it is regarded as forming a section or series of the *Euphorbiaceæ* (*Euphorbiaceæ biovulatæ* [Baillon]). According to the last-named author, this series comprises aquatic plants with unisexual, or rarely polygamous, flowers having a single dimerous perianth (the bracteoles of Bentham and Hooker), 1 or 2 stamens, and a 2-carpelled ovary each carpel of which divides into 2 one-ovuled cells, and with a 4-celled fruit, each cell containing a single albuminous seed. [B, 42, 121, 170.] See also Callitrichaceæ, Callitricheæ, and Callitriche.

CALLITRICHON (Lat.), **CALLITRICHUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}t′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καλλίτριχον. [Dioscorides (B, 115).] Syn.: *Callithrix*, *Callitriche* (1st def.). Of Pliny, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*; so called because used to dye the hair. [Bory (B, 121).]—**Herba callitrichi.** The herb of *Salvia sclarea.* [B, 180.]

CALLITRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′li^{2}t-ri^{2}s(res). Gen., *call′itris.* From κάλλος, beauty, and τρεῖς, three, on account of the ternately whorled leaves of the original species. [B, 42.] Of Ventenat, a genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressineæ* and the subtribe *Actinostrobinæ.* Under *C.* are now included several sections such as *Octoclinis*, *Hexaclinis* (*Frenela*), and *Pachylepis*, which were formerly regarded as distinct genera. [B, 42; Eichler (B, 245).]—**C. articulata.** See *C. quadrivalvis.*—**C. juniperoides** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Cupressus juniperoides* [Linnæus], *Juniperus capensis* [Lamarck]. The *Cederboom* of the Boers; a south African tree 30 to 40 feet high. [B, 245.]—**C. quadrivalvis** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Thuja articulata* [Vahl]. A shrub or tree growing in the mountains of northwestern Africa. It is said to be the θύον of the Greeks, used in their sacrifices, and the *arbor citri* of Pliny. Its dried resinous secretion is *sandarac* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 180, 245.]

CALLIXENE [Commerson] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}x′e^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *callix′enes.* Fr., *callixène.* The genus *Enargea.* [B, 42, 121.]

CALL-ME-TO-YOU, n. Ka^{4}l′me-tu-yu. The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 275.]

CALLOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A suborder of the *Araceæ.* [Engler (B, 245).]

CALLOPHYLOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lo^{2}f′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}s. A name proposed by Beckmann for *Calophyllum.* [B, 121.]

CALLOSAL, adj. Ka^{2}l-os′a^{2}l. Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum (said of a cerebral convolution). [L, 14.]

CALLOSE, adj. Ka^{2}l′os. See Callous.

CALLOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lo^{2}s(los)′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *callosita′tis.* See Callosity.—**C. palpebrarum.** Fr., *callosité des paupières.* Ger., *Augenlidschwiele.* An old term for a hardened condition of the eyelids. [F.]

CALLOSITY, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., τύλωσις (1st def.), τύλωμα (2d def.). Lat., *callositas.* Fr., *callosité*, *durillon* (2d def.). Ger., *Verhärtung*, *Schwiele*, *Schwieligsein* (1st def.), *Callosität.* It., *callosità.* Sp., *callosidad.* 1. The state of being indurated. 2. A callous lump or excrescence. [B, 121; L, 81.]

CALLÖSKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l′lu^{6}s-ku^{5}rp-e^{2}r. See Corpus *callosum.*

CALLOSO-MARGINAL, adj. Ka^{2}l-o″so-ma^{3}r′ji^{2}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions of the cerebrum (said of a sulcus that separates them). [L, 142.]

CALLOSO-SERRATE, adj. Ka^{2}l-o″so-se^{2}r′at. Having serrations consisting of callous protuberances. [B, 19.]

CALLOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-los′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Callous.

CALLOTROPIS [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lo^{2}t′ro(ro^2)-pi^{2}s. See Galega.

CALLOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l′u^{3}s. Gr., τυλώδης. Lat., *callosus.* Fr., *calleux.* Ger., *callös*, *schwielig.* It., Sp., *calloso.* 1. Hard and tough. 2. Covered with hard protuberances or rugosities. [B, 121, 123.]

CALLOU (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-u. See Callu.

CALLU, n. The juice exuding from incisions into the inflorescence of *Cocos nucifera*, forming a variety of *toddy.* [B, 121.]

CALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). See Callus.

CALLUMPOTTIE (Tamil), n. The *Melastoma malabaricum.* [B, 172.]

CALLUNA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lu^2(lu)′-na^3. From καλλύνειν, to sweep, because brooms are made of it. A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Ericeæ.* [B, 215.]—**C. atlantica** [Seemann], **C. erica** [De Candolle], **C. vulgaris** [Salisbury]. Fr., *bruyère commune*, *grosse bruyère*, *bucane*, *pétrole.* Ger., *gemeine Haidekraut*, *Haidegras*, *Immerschönkraut.* Syn.: *Erica vulgaris* [Linnæus]. The common heather, ling; the only species. The leafy branches (*herba ericæ*, seu *ericæ vulgaris*) were formerly thought to have solvent properties and were used as a lithontriptic; a decoction of the flowers was used to relieve abdominal pain, and the juice of the leaves as a remedy for weak eyes. Tonic properties have been assigned to the plant, which is also astringent and has been used in tanning, in dyeing, and as a substitute for hops in making beer. [B, 173, 180, 215.]



THE CALLUNA VULGARIS. (AFTER BAILLON.)

CALLUNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-lu^{2}n(lun)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach (1827), a division of the *Ericeæ*, comprising *Blæria*, *Calluna*, *Erica*, *Menziesia*, *Azalea*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæa*, *Arctostaphylos*, and *Arbutus*; afterward made by him a subsection comprising only *Calluna.* [B, 170.]

CALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., *τύλος*, *πῶρος*. Fr., *cal*. Ger., *Schwiele*, *Knochennarbe* (3d def.). It., Sp., *callo*. 1. A callosity (2d def.), especially one due to thickening of the epidermis from friction. 2. In botany, any part of a plant that has become hard and tough; a hard protuberance (verruca); in certain *Fungi*, the hymenium. 3. The plastic material which is exuded between and about the ends of a fractured bone in the process of repair. [A, 301, 322; B, 19, 121, 123; C; E.]—**Aeusserer C.** (Ger.). See *Provisional c.*—**C'bildung** (Ger.). The formation of c. [L, 43.]—**C'wucherung** (Ger.). An over-production of c. [L, 80.]—**Definitive c.** See *Permanent c.*—**Ensheathing c.** [Paget], **External c.** See *Provisional c.*—**Interior c., Internal c.** Fr., *cal interne*. Ger., *innerer C.* Provisional c. deposited in the medullary canal of a fractured bone. [Paget (L).]—**Interposed c., Knochen-C.** (Ger.). Fr., *cal d'interposition*. See *Permanent c.*—**Mark-C.** (Ger.). See *Internal c.*—**Mittlerer C.** (Ger.), **Permanent c.** Fr., *cal définitif*. Ger., *definitiver C.* The c. which is deposited between the ends of a broken bone and is ultimately converted into new bone serving for the permanent repair of the fracture. [A, 385; E.]—**Provisional c., Temporary c.** Fr., *cal provisoire* [Dupuytren] (ou *mou*). Ger., *provisorischer C.* The c. deposited around a fracture and within the medullary canal, serving the temporary purpose of holding the fragments in position until union has taken place, after which it is absorbed. Little if any such c. is formed when the fragments are kept steadily in apposition. [A, 301, 385; E.]

CALLUTANNIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}l-u^2-ta^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide callutannique*. Ger., *Callutansäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_9$, obtained from *Calluna vulgaris*. [A, 385.]

CALLUXANTHIN, n. Ka^{2}l-u^2-za^{2}n′thi^{2}n. Lat., *calluxanthinum*. Fr., *calluxanthine*. Ger., *Calluxanthin*. A yellowish-red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{10}O_7$, obtained by the decomposition of callutannic acid. [A, 385; L, 41, 81.]

CALLYMMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Stenostomata*. [L, 147.]

CALMATIVE, adj. Ka^{3}m′a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *calmans*. Fr., *calmant*. See SEDATIVE.

CALMET, n. See COSMET.

CALMEY (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l′mi. See CALAMINE.

CALMONTANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-mo^{2}nt-a(a^3)′na^3. The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 119.]

CALMUS (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}l′mus. The *Acorus calamus*. [B.]—**C'extract.** See *Extractum* CALAMI.—**C'gerten.** The rhizome of *Carex arenaria*. [B, 180.]—**C'öl.** See *Oil of* CALAMUS.—**C'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* CALAMI.—**C'wein.** See ACORITES.—**C'wurzel.** The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*. [B.]

CALO-APOCARO, n. The *Uvaria zeylanica*. [B, 121.]

CALOCATANOS (Lat.), **CALOCATANUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The wild poppy. [L, 84, 102.]

CALOCEDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)′ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). See LIBOCEDRUS.

CALOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *calocéphale*. Having a beautiful head, top-knot, or calathidium; as a n., a genus of Australian composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ*. [B, 42; L, 41, 180.]

CALOCERA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)′e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *calocère*. Of Fries, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CALODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o′di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *καλώδιον*. See CASSYTHA.—**C. cochinchinense** [Loureiro]. The *Cassytha filiformis*. [B, 172.]

CALO-DOTIRO (Hind.), n. A species of *Stramonium*, differing from *Datura metel* in its smooth fruit. [B, 121.]

CALOMBA, CALOMBO, n's. See CALUMBA.

CALOMECON (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-me(ma)′ko^{2}n(kon). Gen., *calomecon'os* (*-is*). Fr., *calomécon*. See PAPAVER.

CALOMEL, n. Ka^{2}l′o-me^{2}l. Lat., *calomelas* (from *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλας*, black, because of the black color which it gives when treated with an alkali, or in honor of a young negro who assisted Turquet de Mayerne, or because it was good (*καλός*) for black (*μέλας*) bile; or from *καλός*, beautiful, and *mel*, honey [= *mercurius dulcis*]), *hydrargyri chloridum mite*. Fr., c., *calomélas*. Ger., *C.*, *Kalomel*. It., *calomelano*. Sp., *calomélanos*. Mercurous chloride. Hg_2Cl_2. [B.] See under MERCURY *chloride*.—**C. à la vapeur** (Fr.). C. by vaporization; the *protochlorure de mercure par vaporisation* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 113.]—**Collyre sec au c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *collyrium cum chlorureto hydrargyroso*. An impalpable powder made by triturating together equal parts of c. and powdered sugar. [B, 113.]—**Compound c. pill.** Lat., *pilula calomelanos composita* [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Jewell's c.** C. prepared by volatilization in a current of steam; finer and whiter than c. prepared by the simple elutriation or levigation of sublimed c., corresponding nearly to the *protochlorure de mercure par vaporisation* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 5.]—**Ointment of c., Pommade de c.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *subchloridi*.—**Precipitated c., Sublimed c.** See under MERCURY *chloride*.—**Tablettes de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *tabellæ cum chlorureto hydrargyroso*. Tablets each containing 5 centigrammes of c. prepared by vaporization, 90 of powdered sugar, 10 of mucilage of tragacanth, and a very small amount of carmine. [B, 113.]—**Vegetable c.** See *Resina* PODOPHYLLI.

CALOMELÆNOS (Lat.), **CALOMELAINOS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-no^{2}s, -a′(a^3′i^2)-no^{2}s. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *μελαίνειν*, to blacken. Of J. Hartmann, the discoverer of calomel, a variety of calomel made by him, called also *mercurius zoticus*. [A, 301, 322.]

CALOMELANOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s. Properly, the gen. of *calomelas* (*q. v.*). 1. Calomel. 2. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Gymnogramma*. [B, 121.]—**C. Torqueti.** See CALOMELAS *Torqueti*.

CALOMELAS (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}m′e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *calomel'anos*. See CALOMEL.—**C. Torqueti.** In some of Sydenham's formulæ, calomel. [B, 90.]—**C. præcipitatum, C. sublimatum.** See under MERCURY *chloride*.—**C. vapore paratum, C. vaporosum.** Calomel prepared by vaporization (sublimation in a current of air). [B.]—**C. via humida.** Precipitated calomel. [B.] See under MERCURY *chloride*.—**Collyrium calomelanos.** See *Collyre sec au* CALOMEL.—**Pilula calomelanos composita** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Unguentum calomelanos** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *subchloridi*.

CALOMELI, CALOMELIS, n's. See CALOMEL.

CALOMELISSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l-i^{2}s′sa^3. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλισσα* (see MELISSA). Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Melissa*, comprising *Melissa caroliniana* (*Calamintha grandiflora*). [B, 121.]

CALOMYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-mu^{5}rt(mu^{6}rt)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Of Blume, a genus of myrtaceous plants made for two species of *Myrtus*. [B, 121.]

CALONEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-ne^{2}m′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Rostafinski, an order of the *Myxomycetes*. [B, 75.]

CALONEURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-nu^{2}r′a^3. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve, from the well-marked regular nervures of the leaves. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Myristica*. [B, 121.]

CALONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-on′i^2-a^3. Gr., *καλωνία*. Myrrh. [Hippocrates (A, 325); L, 84, 105.]

CALONYCTION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-ni^{2}k(nu^{6}k)′ti^2-o^{2}n. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *νύξ*, night. Of Choisy, a genus of convolvulaceous plants, now made a section of *Ipomœa*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. speciosum** [Choisy]. The *Ipomœa bona nox*. [B, 215.]

CALOOL-TREE, n. The *Sterculia quadrifida*. [B, 275.]

CALOOSE, n. In Sumatra, the *Urtica tenacissima* and the *Bœhmeria nivea*. [B, 19.]

CALOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)′pu^{3}s-(pu^{4}s). See NASSAUVIA.

CALOPE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-op. See CALOPUS.

CALOPETALON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *calopétalon*. The genus *Marianthus*. [B, 121.]

CALOPHACA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}f′a^3-ka^3. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *φακῆ*, the lentil. Of Fischer, a genus of Asiatic leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALOPHANES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}f′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(as). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. Fr., *calophane*. Of Don, a genus of North American acanthaceous herbs of the tribe *Ruellieæ*. [B, 42, 121, 215.]

CALOPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-o-fel. See CALOPHYLLOUS; as a n., see CALOPHYLLUM.

CALOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calophyllées*. A tribe of the *Guttiferæ*, comprising *Calophyllum*, *Mammea*, *Mesua*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CALOPHYLLIEÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-li(li^2)′e^2 e(a^3-e^2). See CALOPHYLLEÆ.

CALOPHYLLODENDRON [Vaillant] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-de^{2}n′dro^{2}n. From *καλός*, beautiful, *φύλλον*, foliage, and *δένδρον*, a tree. See CALOPHYLLUM.

CALOPHYLLOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-lo-(lo^2)-i(e)′dez(das). From *καλός*, beautiful, *φύλλον*, foliage, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Calophyllum*; a botanical species-name. [B, 121.]

CALOPHYLLOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lo^{2}s. See CALOPHYLLUM.

CALOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-o-fi^{2}l′u^{3}s. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *schönblätterig*. Having beautiful foliage. [B, 38, 121; L, 41.]

CALOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *φύλλον*, foliage. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *Schönblatt*. A Linnæan genus of guttiferous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Calophylleæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. bintagor** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species resembling *C. inophyllum* (according to some, identical with it) and having the same uses. [B, 172, 180.]—**C. calaba** [Jacquin]. Fr., *bois-Marie*. Ger., *westindischer Schönbaum*. A West Indian tree from 20 to 60 feet high. A dark-green, aromatic resinous balsam (*baume-Marie*) obtained by incising the bark has been used as a substitute for ccpaiba and balsam of Peru, as a stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic, and as a remedy for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The seeds furnish an illuminating oil. In Mexico the resin (*ocuje de la Habana*) is popularly believed to cure hernia. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 180, 185.]—**C. edule** [Seemann]. A species now referred to *Rheedia*. [B, 42.]—**C. elatum** [Beddome]. The poonspar, a large tree of British India. [B, 172.]—**C. inophyllum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois-canot*. Ger., *grosses Schönblatt*. The Alexandrian laurel; a tree of British India and the Pacific islands, 100 feet high. A resinous substance resembling myrrh, thought to be a variety of tacamahac, exudes from incisions into the bark, and is used as an application to indolent ulcers and for other medicinal purposes. A dark-green oil, of a disagreeable odor (*pinnay oil*, or *bitter oil*: the *dilo* of the Fiji Islands; the *tamann* of Tahiti), obtained from the kernels of the fresh seeds, is much used medicinally, especially in rheumatism, and for illumination. The bark is said to be diuretic.

[B, 172, 180, 185.]—**C. nagassaricum** [Rumphius]. The *Mesua ferrea.* [B, 173.]—**C. spurium** [Choisy]. A tree of India. The fruit is edible and furnishes an illuminating oil. [B, 172.]—**C. tacamahaca** [Willdenow]. A tree of Madagascar and the Mauritius, resembling *C. inophyllum* and furnishing Bourbon tacamahac. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. thuriferum.** A Peruvian species furnishing incense. [B, 121.]

CALOPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a^3-e^2). From καλός, beautiful, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti*, comprising the orders *Pomaceæ, Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ, Spiræaceæ, Amygdaleæ,* and *Chrysobalaneæ* (all now comprised in the *Rosaceæ*) and the *Papilionaceæ, Swartzieæ, Cæsalpineæ,* and *Mimoseæ* (now included under the *Leguminosæ*). [B, 170.]

CALOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., καλοπόδιον. Fr., *calopode.* Ger., *Kolbenhülle.* Lit., a shoemaker's last; of Rumphius, the spathe of the *Araceæ.* [B, 1, 121.]

CALOPS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'o^{2}ps(ops). From καλός, beautiful, and ὤψ, the eye. Having large, brilliant eyes. [L, 180.]

CALOPTEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *calopterus* (from καλός, beautiful, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *caloptère.* Having beautiful wings. [L, 41, 180.]

CALOPTERYGINA (Lat.), **CALOPTERYGINÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-ji(ge)'na^3, -ne(na^3-e^2). A sub-family of the *Agrionidæ.* [L, 121, 250.]

CALOPTILIUM [Lagasca] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}p-ti^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *caloptilion.* See NASSAUVIA.

CALOPUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). Gr., καλόπους (from καλός, beautiful, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *calope.* Ger., *schönfüssig.* Having a beautiful stipes or foot. [L, 180.]

CALOPYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-pi^{2}x(pu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. See COMBRETUM.

CALOR (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'lo^{2}r. Gen., *calo'ris.* Gr., θέρμη, θερμότης. Fr., *chaleur.* Ger., *Hitze, Wärme.* Heat. [D.]—**C. animalis.** Animal heat. [L, 135.]—**C. fervens.** Boiling heat (212° F.). [L, 107.]—**C. innatus.** See CALIDUM *innatum.*—**C. lenis.** A gentle heat (from 90° to 100° F.). [L, 107.]—**C. mordax, C. mordicans.** Lit., a biting heat; a pungent heat of the skin. [L, 107.]—**C. nativus.** See CALIDUM *innatum.*

CALORESCENCE, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Fr., *calorescence.* Ger., *Calorescenz.* The process of transformation of rays of low refrangibility (non-luminous rays) into those of higher refrangibility (luminous rays) by the interposition of a body to be heated, such as a piece of platinum or carbon. [B, 21.]

CALORHABDOS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}r-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'do^{2}s. See CALORRHABDOS.

CALORIC, adj. and n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *caloricus* (adj.), *caloricum* (n.). Fr., *calorique.* Ger., *calorisch* (adj.), *Wärmestoff* (n.). It., *calorico.* Sp., *calórico.* Pertaining to or dependent on heat; as a n., heat (as formerly used, the supposititious imponderable substance supposed to be contained in all warm bodies and by its emission from them to produce the phenomena of heat). [B.]

CALORICITY, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *caloricitas.* Fr., *caloricité.* Ger., *Caloricität.* It., *caloricità.* Sp., *caloricidad.* The heat-producing faculty of living organisms. [Dana (B, 116); L, 41.]

CALORIDUCT, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r'i^2-du^{3}kt. From *calor,* heat, and *ducere,* to lead. A passage through which heat is conducted. [B, 116.]

CALORIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-e. Ger., *Kalorie.* The French unit of heat; the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water 1° C. [B, 21.]

CALORIFACIENT, adj. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^2-fa'si^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *calorifaciens* (from *calor,* heat, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *calorifacient.* Ger., *wärmemachend.* Heat-producing (said of certain non-nitrogenous foods). [K.]

CALORIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-i^2-fe^{2}r. From *calor,* heat, and *ferre,* to bear. Having the property of conducting heat; as a n., an apparatus for the conduction and distribution of heat, especially a system of hot-water pipes. [Ure (B, 116); L, 41.]

CALORIFIANT, adj. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'i^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *calorifians.* See CALORIFACIENT.

CALORIFIC, adj. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *calorificus* (from *calor,* heat, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *calorifique.* Ger., *erwärmend.* Heating, generating heat. [B, 116.] See also *C.* RAYS.—**C. capacity.** See *Specific* HEAT.

CALORIFICATION, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *calorificatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* The production of heat, especially of vital heat. [B, 116.]

CALORIFICIENT, adj. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^2-fi^{2}s'i^2-e^{2}nt. See CALORIFACIENT.

CALORIFICS, n. sing. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'i^{2}ks. Fr., *calorifique.* The physics of heat. [L, 73.]

CALORIFIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-i^2-fek. See CALORIFIC; as a n., see CALORIFICS.

CALORIMETER, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *calorimetrum* (from *calor,* heat, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *calorimètre.* Ger., *Calorimeter, Wärmemesser.* It., Sp., *calorimetro.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, or for determining the specific heat of bodies. [B, 21.]—**Ice-c.** A c. which measures the heat that a body loses in cooling by the quantity of ice which it melts. [A, 376.]

CALORIMETRIC, CALORIMETRICAL, adj's. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *calorimétrique.* Ger., *kalorimetrisch.* Of or pertaining to calorimetry. [B, 116.]

CALORIMETRY, n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *calorimetria.* Fr., *calorimétrie.* Ger., *Calorimetrie, Wärmemesserkunst.* The determination of quantities of heat or of specific heat, especially by the use of a calorimeter. [B, 21.]—**Direct c.** A method of ascertaining the relation of the production and loss of heat in an animal placed in a closed ventilated box surrounded on all sides by a compartment containing water or air. The amount of heat discharged is determined by the amount imparted to the water or air. [W. H. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 7, 1888, p. 365.]—**Indirect c.** A method of computing the heat produced in an animal from the known quantity and heat-producing value of the substances ingested by it during a given time. [W. H. Welch, *l. c.*]

CALORIMOTOR [Hare], n. Ka^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^2-mo'to^{2}r. From *calor,* heat, and *movere,* to set in motion. Fr., *calorimoteur.* Ger., *Calorimotor.* See *Hare's* BATTERY.

CALORINÈSES [Baumes] (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}n-e^{2}s. A class of diseases characterized by morbid increase or diminution of animal heat. [A, 301, 385; L, 41.]

CALORIPUNCTURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-i^2-pu^{6}n^{2}k-tu^{6}r. Puncture with a red-hot needle. [L, 88.]

CALORIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-ek. See CALORIC.

CALORITION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}s-i^2-o^{2}n^2. The faculty of perceiving changes of temperature, considered as a special sense; the temperature sense. [De Blainville (A, 301; L, 49).]

CALORRHABDOS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}b(ra^{3}b)'do^{2}s. From καλός, beautiful, and ῥάβδος, a rod. Fr., *calorrhabde.* Of Bentham, a genus of Asiatic scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Digitaleæ.* [B, 42, 121.]

CALORY, n. Ka^{2}l'o^{2}r-i^2. See CALORIE.

CALOSACME [Wallich] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'-me(ma). See CHIRITA.

CALOSANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thez(thas). Fr., *calosanthe.* 1. See OROXYLUM. 2. Of Haworth, see CRASSULA.

CALOSANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From καλός, beautiful, and ἄνθος, a flower. See OROXYLUM.—**C. indicum** [Blume]. See OROXYLUM *indicum.*

CALOSCILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}l(ski^{2}l)'la^3. See SCILLA.

CALOSCORDUM [Salisbury] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-sko^{2}rd'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See NOTHOSCORDUM.

CALOSMA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s'ma^3. From καλός, fine, and ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *calosme.* Of Presl, the genus *Benzoin.* [B, 121.]

CALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-so'ma^3. Gen., *calosom'atos (-is).* From καλός, beautiful, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *calosome.* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ.* [L, 43, 105.]—**C. sycophanta.** See BUPRESTIS.

CALOSPHACE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s'fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)-e(a). Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Salvia.* [B, 121.]

CALOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s'ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s-(u^{6}s). Gen., *calostach'yos (-is).* From καλός, beautiful, and στάχυς, a spike. Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Stachys.* [B, 121.]

CALOSTELMA [Don] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-ste^{2}l'ma^3. Gen., *calostel'matos (-is).* From καλός, beautiful, and στέλμα, a girdle. See LIATRIS.

CALOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *calostem'matos (-is).* From καλός, beautiful, and στέμμα, a crown. Fr., *calostemme.* Of R. Brown, a genus of Australian amaryllidaceous plants of the tribe *Amarylleæ,* subtribe *Cyathiferæ,* of Bentham and Hooker, or the tribe *Narcisseæ,* subtribe *Eucharidinæ* of Pax. [B, 42; Pax (B, 245).]

CALOSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-sti^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *calostig'matos (-is).* From καλός, beautiful, and στίγμα, a mark. 1. Of De Caisne, a genus of Brazilian asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynancheæ.* 2. Of Schott, a section of the genus *Philodendron.* [B, 42, 121.]

CALOTHAMNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}m-(tha^{3}m)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schauer, a division of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Leptospermeæ.* [B, 121.]

CALOTHAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}m(tha^{3}m)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From καλός, beautiful, and θάμνος, a bush. Of Labillardière, the Australian net-bush; a genus of myrtaceous shrubs of the tribe *Leptospermeæ.* [B, 42, 275.]

CALOTHRICEÆ [Hassall] (Lat.), **CALOTHRICHEÆ** [Kützing] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thri^{2}s(thri^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -thri^{2}k(thri^{2}ch^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CALOTRICHEÆ.

CALOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'o(o^2)-thri^{2}x. Gen., *calot'richos (-is).* From καλός, beautiful, and θρίξ, hair. Of Agardh, a genus of *Algæ* (*Oscillariaceæ* [Harvey] or *Scytonemaceæ* [Rabenhorst]). [B, 29, 121.]

CALOTHYRSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thu^{6}rs(thu^{6}rs)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καλός, beautiful, and θύρσος, a young shoot. See ÆSCULUS.

CALOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ot'i^{2}s. Gen., *calot'idos (-is).* Of R. Brown, a genus of Australian composite shrubs of the tribe *Asteroideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]

CALOTRICHEÆ [Kützing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section or family of *Algæ,* including *Calothrix* (*q. v.,* for deriv.), etc. [B. 121, 170.]

CALOTROPE (Fr.), **CALOTROPIDE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}l-o-trop, -trop-ed. See CALOTROPIS.

CALOTROPIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-trop(tro^{2}p)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher and Reichenbach, a section of as-

clepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynancheæ*, comprising *Calotropis*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CALOTROPIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-o2t'rop(ro2p)-i2s. Gen., *calotrop'idos* (*-is*), *calot'ropis* [Ind. Ph.]. From καλός, beautiful, and τροπίς, a keel. Fr., *calotrope, calotropide*. Ger., *Kielkrone*. Of R. Brown, a genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees of the tribe *Cynancheæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. cortex** [Ind. Ph.]. The bark of *C. gigantea* or the root-bark of *C. procera*. [B, 8.]—**C. gigantea.** Ger., *ostindische Kielkrone*. Syn.: *Asclepias gigantea* [Linnæus]. The gigantic swallow-wort (Hind., *madār*, or *mudar*; Tamil, *yercum*), the *ericu* of Rheede, the *vegetable mercury* of the Hindoos; an arborescent shrub from 6 to 10 feet high, growing throughout southern India, having rose-colored and purple flowers. The variety *alba* (Tamil, *vella-yercum*; Malay, *belerica*) has white flowers. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milky juice which has been used as a remedy for epilepsy, many cutaneous diseases, especially leprosy, the bites of venomous animals, syphilis, dropsy, and typhus, hectic, and intermittent fevers, and as an anthelminthic, also topically for paralyzed limbs and for toothache and earache. The inspissated juice, the bark, and the root are reputed alterative and purgative, the root (*mudar, radix mudarii*) being also used in making an ointment for chronic ulcers. The leaves are employed as a fomentation for abdominal pain and as a rubefacient. The plant also yields a kind of manna (*mudar sugar*), and the inspissated juice is said to have many of the properties of caoutchouc. The medicinal virtues of the plant have been attributed to a principle called *mudarin*. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 387 (B); B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. Hamiltoni** [Wallich], **C. heterophylla** [Wallich]. See *C. procera*.—**C. madarii indico-orientalis, C. mudarii** [Buchanan]. A species thought by Duncan to be the source of mudar; probably the *C. gigantea*. [B, 180.]—**C. procera** [R. Brown]. A shrub growing in northern India and along the Dead Sea; similar in properties and uses to *C. gigantea*, the root-bark being diaphoretic and expectorant, and used as a substitute for ipecac as an emetic and in dysentery, and the juice as an epispastic and counter-irritant. The leaves are considered a cure for the Guinea-worm. The comose follicle is sometimes called apple of Sodom. [B, 172, 185].—**C. pulvis.** See *Pulvis c.*—**C. Wallichii** [Wight]. See *C. procera*.—**Pulvis c.** [Ind. Ph.]. Powder of mudar (see under *C. gigantea*). [L, 120.]

CALOTTE (Fr.), n. Ka3l-ot. Lat., *pileolus*. Ger., *Käppchen, Plattmutze*. It., *calotta*. Sp., *calota*. 1. An adhesive plaster formerly used in France for rapid epilation in the treatment of favus. The head was first shaved, and then the plaster (in the form of a cap) was pressed on to the head until it adhered firmly, when it was torn off forcibly, dragging with it the crusts and the hair-bulbs. The operation was known as *picacismus*. [G.] 2. The calvaria. [I, 28.] 3. In cerebral anatomy, see TEGMENTUM.—**C. aponévrotique.** The tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle. [L, 41.]—**C. céphalique.** See CUCUPHA—**C. d'assurance.** See CONDOM.—**C. du crâne.** The vault of the skull. [A, 385.]

CALOU (Fr.), n. Ka3l-u. See CALLU.

CALOUBOULI (Carib.), n. The genus *Banistera*. [B, 121.]

CALPA [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)'pa3. From κάλπη, an urn. The urn of a genus of mosses [B, 1.]

CALPANDRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2lp(ka3lp)-a2n(a3n)-dri-(dri2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Trichilieæ*, comprising *Calpandria* (*Camellia*) and *Stemmatosiphon* (now referred to *Symplocos*). [B, 42, 170.]

CALPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)'pi2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *calpides*. A family of the *Variegatæ*. [L, 248.]

CALSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)'sa3. A word (for which some read *calla*) found in Pliny's MSS.; regarded as a synonym of the *Anisarum vulgare*. [B, 121.]

CALTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)'tha3. Fr., *calthe*. 1. Of Linnæus, the marsh-marigold; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs of the tribe *Helleboreæ*. 2. Of Mönch and Vaillant, the genus *Calendula*. 3. Of Endlicher, the genus *Celastrus*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. alpina.** In pharmacy, the *Arnica montana*. [B, 180.]—**C. arvensis** [Mönch]. The *Calendula arvensis*. [B, 180.]—**C. bishma, C. bisma** [Hamilton]. A perennial species of *C.* (1st. def.) indigenous to the mountains of northern India, where the root is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. cadua, C. codua** [Hamilton]. A perennial Nepal species of *C.* (1st def.). The root, a variety of *bish*, is very poisonous, the acrid juice being used as an arrow-poison. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. luteola.** Of Vergil, the *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 49.]—**C. major** [Miller]. See *C. palustris*.—**C. montana.** The *Arnica montana*. [B, 180.]—**C. nirbisha** [Hamilton]. A species of *C.* (1st def.) growing in the mountains of northern India; used like *C. bishma*. [B, 180.]—**C. officinalis** [Mönch]. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 173.]—**C. palustris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *populage, souci d'eau* (ou *des marais*), *gannible, giron, coccusau*. Ger., *Sumpfdotterblume, Kuhblume, Wiesenblume, Moosblume, grosse Butterblume, Sumpfschmirgel*. Syn.: *populago*. The marsh-marigold, meadow-bright, golds, water-buttercup, yellow (or water-) gowan; a perennial species of *C.* (1st def.) growing in swamps and damp meadows in Europe, central Asia, and North America. The whole plant is acrid and probably poisonous. The herb, flowers, and buds—*herba, flores, et gemmæ calthæ palustris* (seu *populaginis*)—were formerly official. The young flower-buds are used as capers; the flowers yield a yellow pigment used in painting and for coloring butter. [B.]—**C. sativa, C. vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CALTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-tha(tha3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Of Presl, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, including the single genus *Caltha*. [B, 170.]

CALTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)'the(tha3-e2). Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Caltha* (*Calendula*), etc. [B, 170.]

CALTHE (Fr.), n. Ka3lt. See CALTHA.

CALTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)'the2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *calthées*. 1. Of Reichenbach (1827), a subdivision of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Adonis, Knowltonia, Hydrastis, Trollius, Caltha, Eranthis*, and *Helleborus*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1832, 1841), a subsection of the *Ranunculaceæ* (*Isopyreæ* or *Helleborinæ*), comprising *Caltha, Psychorophila* (now included under *Caltha*), and *Nirbisia* (now referred to *Aconitum*). [B, 42, 170.]

CALTHINEÆ [Spach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-thi2n'e2-e(a3-e2). A section of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Caltha* and *Trollius*. [B, 170.]

CALTHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-tho(tho2)-i(e)'dez(das). Fr., *calthoïde*. Of the ancients, the *Othonna cheirifolia*; of Jussieu, see OTHONNA. [B, 121.]

CALTHULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)'thu2l(thu4l)-a3. See CALTHA.

CALTRAP, CALTRAPS, CALTROPS, n's. Ka2l'tro2p, -tro2ps. A.-S., *coltræppe*. Fr., *chausse-trape*. The *Centaurea calcitrapa* and the *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 19, 121; L, 56.]—**Water-c.** The *Potamogeton densus, Potamogeton crispus*, and *Trapa natans*. [B, 275.]

CALUCU, n. In Macassar, the *Cocos nucifera*. [L, 105.]

CALUMBA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-u3m(um)'ba3. From *kalumb*, the African name. Fr., *colombo*. Ger., *Kolombo, Ruhrwurzel*. It., *colombo*. Sp., *columbo*. The root of *Jateorrhiza palmata* (*Jateorrhiza c.* [U. S. Ph.]). It occurs in discs from 1 in. to 2½ in. in diameter and from ¼ to ½ in. thick, light-yellowish internally, brownish-yellow toward the periphery, of a feeble odor and a slightly aromatic, very bitter taste. It contains calumbin, berberine, calumbic acid, starch, pectin, gum, and resin. Used in medicine as a bitter tonic. [A, 286; B, 81.]—**American c.** The *Frasera Walteri* (seu *caroliniensis*). [B, 81, 97.]—**Calumbæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *C.*—**C.-wood.** The wood of *Coscinium fenestratum*. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145 (B).]—**Extractum c.** [Netherl. Ph.], **Extractum calumbæ** [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de colombo* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolomboëxtract*. An extract made by exhausting c. with alcohol [most pharmacopœias], or with alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], or with water [Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.], or to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.] or of a thick extract, or to dryness [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 10, 81, 113.]—**Extractum calumbæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de colombo*. Ger., *flüssiges Kolomboextract*. A preparation made by exhausting 1 part (by weight) of c. with dilute alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and dissolving in enough dilute alcohol to make 1 part by volume. [B, 81.]—**False c.** See *American c.*—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum calumbæ fluidum*.—**Infusum calumbæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *tisane*) *de colombo*. Ger., *Kolomboinfusion*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of c. in 20 parts of cold distilled water. Similar preparations made by treating 1 drachm of c. with ½ pint of boiling water were official in several old formularies. [B, 5, 97.]—**Marietta c.** Fr., *racine de colombo de Mariette*. See *American c.*—**Tinctura calumbæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de colombo* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolombotinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting 10 parts of c. with 100 of a 2-to-3 mixture of alcohol and water [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting 2½ oz. av. of c. with enough alcohol to make 1 imp. pint [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of c. with 5 parts of alcohol of 60 per cent. by volume [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 113.]

CALUMBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka3l-u6n2-ba. An old name for calumba. [L, 41.]

CALUMBIC ACID, n. Ka2l-u3mb'i2k. A straw-colored bitter principle, $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$, found in calumba. [B, 81.]

CALUMBIN, n. Ka2l-u3mb'i2n. A substance, $C_{42}H_{44}O_{141}$, obtained from calumba; very bitter, odorless, colorless prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, moderately soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B, 81.]

CALUMBO, CALUMBRE, n's. Ka2l-u3mb'o, -u3mbr'. See CALUMBA.

CALUMBUK (Ar.), n. See CALAMBACK.

CALUMET (Fr.), n. Ka3l-u6-ma. A provincial name for certain *Gramineæ*. [B, 38.]—**C. de Cayenne.** The *Mabea piriri*. [B, 121.]—**Petit c.** The *Ophioglossum scandens*. [B, 121.]

CALUNGA, n. In Brazil, the wood and root of *Simaba columbo*. [B, 121.]

CALUNGEN (Ar.), **CALUNGIA** (Ar.), n's. The *Maranta galanga*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CALURANA (Cingalese), n. The *Helleborus niger*. [L, 105.]

CALUS (Fr.), n. Ka3l-u6. See CALLUS and CALLOSITY.

CALVA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)'va3(wa3). See CALVARIA.

CALVANELLA DI MOSI (It.), n. Ka3l-va3n-e2l'la3 de mo'se. A place in Corsica, where there is a warm spring containing sodium sulphate. [A, 385; L, 87.]

CALVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-va(wa3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *calotte du crâne*. Ger., *Kappchen der Schädel*. The vault of the cranium. [L, 115.]

CALVATA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-va(wa3)'ta3. 1. (Sing.) see CALVITIES. 2. (Pl.) an old name for blunt-pointed instruments (*e. g.*, probes). [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325); L, 102, 119.]

CALVEGIA, CALVEGIAM, n's. See CALUNGIA.

CALVITIES (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-vi2sh(wi2t)'i2-ez(as). Gen., *calvitie'i*. Gr., φαλάκρα, φαλακρότης. Fr., *calvitie, chauveté*. Ger., *Kahlheit*. Baldness. [G, 49.]—**C. adnata.** Congenital baldness. [G.]—**C. febrisequa.** Fr., *alopécie de convalescence*. Baldness following acute fevers. [G, 11.]—**C. juvenilis.** See ALOPECIA *præ-*

senilis.—**C. palpebrarum.** Fr., *calvitie des paupières.* Ger., *Kahlheit der Augenlider.* Absence of the eyelashes. [F.] See MADAROSIS.—**C. præmatura.** See ALOPECIA *præsenilis.*—**C. senilis, C. senum.** The baldness of old persons. [G, 11.]

CALVITIUM (Lat.) n. n. Ka²l(ka³l)-vi²sh(wi²t)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See CALVITIES.

CALVITY, n. Ka²l'vi²t-i². See CALVITIES.

CALVOUS, adj. Ka²l'vu³s. Gr., φαλακρός. Lat., *calvus.* Fr., *chauve.* Ger., *kahl, kahlköpfig, schopflos.* Bald, also having the hair shaven off; in botany, very smooth and devoid of hair, having no pappus or other hairy process. [A, 318; B, 19, 121, 123.]

CALX (Lat.), n. f. (sometimes m.). Ka²lx(ka³lx). Gen., *cal'cis.* Gr., χάλξ (1st def.), πτέρνα (3d def.). Fr., *chaux* (1st def.). Ger., *Kalk* (1st def.), *Ferse* (3d def.). Syn.: *calcaria* (1st def.). 1. Lime; of the U. S. Ph., purified quick-lime (calcium monoxide) obtained by calcining calcium carbonate. In chemical nomenclature the word was formerly used in combination to denote the salts of calcium. 2. Of the old chemists, an incombustible residue obtained by burning a substance in contact with the air (applied to several metallic oxides). [B.] 3. The heel. [A, 318.] See CALCANEUM.—**Acetas calcis.** Calcium acetate. [B, 119.]—**Aqua calcis** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Liquor calcis.*—**Aqua calcis cerata.** Fr., *eau de chaux à la cire.* A preparation made by gently heating 1 part of yellow wax with 48 parts of lime-water and straining; used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned and sluggish ulcers. [Würtzb. Ph., 1796 (B, 119).]—**Aqua calcis vivæ.** See *Liquor calcis.*—**Balneum cum calce.** A bath to which 3 lbs. of slaked lime are added at the time of using; employed in gout, the itch, etc. [B, 199.]—**Benzoas calcis.** See CALCIUM *benzoate.*—**Calcis carbonas præcipitata** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Precipitated calcium carbonate. [B.]—**Calcis chloridum.** See *C. chlorata.*—**Calcis hydras.** Slaked lime. [B.]—**Calcis phosphas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Normal (tribasic) calcium phosphate. [B, 95.]—**C. acetata.** Calcium acetate. [B, 119.]—**C. antimonii, C. antimonii Anglorum,** etc. See under ANTIMONIUM.—**C. arsenici alba.** See under ARSENICUM.—**C. bismuthi.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 88, 97.]—**C. caustica.** Quick-lime. [B.]—**C. chlorata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1867], **C. chlorinata** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de chaux sec* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorkalk.* Syn.: *calcaria chlorata* [Ger. Ph.], *hypochloris calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Chlorinated lime, chloride of lime; a compound resulting from the action of chlorine on calcium hydrate. According to the U. S. Ph., it should contain at least 25 per cent. of chlorine available for bleaching purposes. It is a damp whitish powder or lumpy mass, giving off chlorine and becoming more moist on exposure to the air. Used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. [B.]—**C. cinereus mercurii.** See under MERCURIUS.—**C. citrata.** Calcium citrate. [B, 119.]—**C. cum cali (seu kali) puro.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*—**C. cupri viridis.** See under CUPRUM.—**C. extincta.** Fr., *chaux éteinte.* Ger., *gelöschter Kalk.* Slaked lime. [B, 119.]—**C. ferri nigra.** See under FERRUM.—**C. fluorata, C. fluorica.** Calcium fluoride, fluor-spar. [B, 180.]—**C. hydrargyri alba, C. hydrargyri rubra.** See under HYDRARGYRUM.—**C. Jovis.** Melted tin stirred till it is calcined. [L, 119.]—**C. lota.** See *C. extincta.*—**C. mercurii, C. mercurii cinerea,** etc. See under MERCURIUS.—**C. oxymuriatica.** See *C. chlorata.*—**C. præparata.** See *C. extincta.*—**C. pura, C. recens.** Quick-lime. [L, 45.]—**C. saccharata.** 1. Scheele's name for calcium oxalate occurring in rhubarb and other plants. [B, 3.] 2. See *Syrupus calcis.*—**C. salita.** Calcium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. stibii cum sulphure.** See under STIBIUM.—**C. sulphurata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *foie de soufre calcaire, sulfure de calcium.* Ger., *Kalkschwefelleber, Schwefelcalcium.* Syn.: *hepar sulphuris calcareum, calcaria sulphurata* [Gr. Ph.], *sulphuretum calcium* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *calcii* [Belg. Ph.]), *calcium sulfuratum* [Russ. Ph.]. Sulphurated lime, consisting largely of calcium monosulphide (hence often improperly called calcium sulphide), made by calcining 10 parts of lime with 9 of sulphur, or gypsum with charcoal [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; a grayish or yellowish-white powder smelling like hydrogen sulphide and of a repulsive alkaline taste, sparingly soluble in water; used to prevent or limit suppuration. [B, 5, 81, 95, 119.]—**C. sulphurica.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 119.]—**C. usta, C. venalis.** Quick-lime. [B, 119.]—**C. Veneris.** Verdigris. [L, 119.]—**C. vismuthi.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 88, 97.]—**C. vitriolata.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 180.]—**C. viva.** Quick-lime. [B, 119.]—**C. viva philosophorum.** See *C.* HYDRARGYRI.—**C. zinci, C. zinci præcipitata.** See under ZINCUM.—**Carbonas calcis.** Calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**Carbonas calcis depuratus** [Belg. Ph.]. See CRETA *præparata.*—**Carbonas calcis nativus pulverulentus.** Chalk. [B, 119.]—**Chloruretum calcis.** See *C. chlorata.*—**Citras calcis.** Calcium citrate. [B.]—**Decoctum sulphureti calcis Hoffmanni.** See *Aqua* CALCARIÆ *sulphurato-stibiatæ.*—**Hepar calcis.** See *C. sulphurata.*—**Linctus calcis chloratæ** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of chlorinated lime, 4 parts of distilled water, and 5 of purified honey. [B, 95.]—**Linimentum calcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Linimentum ex aqua calcis.** Fr., *liniment* (ou *savon*) *calcaire.* Ger., *Kalkliniment.* Syn.: *linimentum calcicum* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *calcarium* [Russ. Ph.]). Lime liniment, calcium soap, carron-oil; a preparation consisting of equal parts by weight of lime-water and cotton-seed oil [U. S. Ph.], or equal parts by volume of lime-water and olive-oil [Br. Ph.], or equal parts by weight of lime-water and sweet-almond oil [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or 2 parts of lime-water and 1 part of almond-oil [Sp. Ph.]; or equal parts of lime-water and linseed-oil, as in the original carron-oil [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The oil is saponified, forming a curdy mass which separates on standing. [B.] See also *Linimentum calcium cum* OPIO.—**Liquor calcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de chaux c.* Ger., *Kalkwasser.* Syn.: *aqua calcariæ* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *aqua calcis* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor calcii oxydati* [Swiss Ph.], *calcaria caustica soluta* [Russ. Ph.], *solutio hydratis calcici* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Lime-water; a saturated solution of lime in water; prepared by treating lime with water, rejecting the first washing, to remove dissolved alkalies and other impurities [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., etc.], and then treating with from 16 to 300 parts of water; a clear, colorless, odorless liquid containing 1 part of calcium oxide in 800 parts. [B, 81, 95.]—**Liquor calcis chloratæ** [Br. Ph., 1867, Swed. Ph.] (seu **chlorinatæ** [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *chlorure de chaux liquide, soluté d'hypochlorite de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorkalklösung.* Syn.: *hypochloris calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.], *hypochloris calcii liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio calcis chloratæ* [Norweg. Ph.], *solutio hypochloritis calcici* [Netherl. Ph.], *calcaria hypochlorosa soluta* [Russ. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 lb. av. of chlorinated lime in 1 gallon of distilled water. The French preparation is made by triturating 1 part of chlorinated lime with 45 parts of distilled water. The Netherl. Ph. orders 30 parts, the Sp. and Swed. Ph's 40, the Belg. Ph. 45·45, and the Norweg. Ph. 49·5 of water. The preparation of the Russ. Ph. is of about the same strength as that of the Br. Ph., but the former orders also a dilute solution (*calcaria hypochlorosa soluta diluta*), made by diluting 1 part of the strong solution with 4 parts of water. [B, 81, 95.]—**Liquor calcis muriatis.** See *Liquor* CALCII *chloridi.*—**Liquor calcis saccharatus.** See *Syrupus calcis.*—**Murias calcis.** Calcium chloride. [B, 119.]—**Oleum calcis.** The thick, oily liquid produced by the deliquescence of crystals of calcium chloride. [B, 3.]—**Phosphas calcis.** Calcium phosphate. [B, 119.]—**Phosphas calcis stibiatus.** See PULVIS *antimonialis.* [B, 119.]—**Potassa cum calce.** See under POTASSA.—**Potio carbonatis calcis.** See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**Quinas calcis.** Calcium quinate. [B, 119.]—**Solutio calcis chloratæ.** See *Liquor calcis chloratæ.*—**Solutio calcis muriatis.** See *Liquor* CALCII *chloridi.*—**Sulphas calcis.** Calcium sulphate. [B, 119.]—**Sulphis calcis.** Calcium sulphite. [B, 119.]—**Sulphuretum calcis stibiatum, Sulphuretum stibii cum calce.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Syrupus calcis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de chaux.* Ger., *Kalksyrup.* Syn.: *liquor calcis saccharatus* [Br. Ph.]. Syrup (or saccharated solution) of lime; made by triturating 1 part of slaked lime with 6 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 2 parts [Br. Ph.] of sugar and dissolving in enough water to make 20 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 23 parts [Br. Ph.]; a thin, colorless syrup, of a sweetish-bitter taste and alkaline reaction, containing the sucrates of calcium. [B, 5, 81.]

CALY, n. In India, the *Euphorbia tirucalli.* [L, 105.]

CALYBIO (Lat.), **CALYBIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²b(u⁶b)'i²-o, -u³m(u⁴m). Gen., *calybio'nis, -yb'ii.* Gr., καλύβιον (dim. of καλύβη, a pavilion [from καλύπτειν, to envelop]). Fr., *calybion* [Mirbel]. Ger., *Becherfrucht.* A cupulate fruit; a one-celled dry fruit immersed in a cupula (*e. g.*, an acorn). [B, 1, 121, 123.]

CALYCANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²(u⁶)-ka²n(ka³n)'dri²-a³. From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *calycandrie.* Ger., *Kalycandrie.* A name suggested by Richard for members of the Linnæan classes *Icosandria* and *Dodecandria*, comprising genera with more than ten stamens, which are inserted on the perigynous calyx, and with the ovary free or parietal. [B, 1.]

CALYCANT (Fr.), n. Ka³l-i²-ka³n². See CALYCANTHUS.

CALYCANTHACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²-(u⁶)-ka²n(ka³n)-tha(tha³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). See CALYCANTHEÆ (1st def.).

CALYCANTHE (Fr.), n. Ka³l-i²-ka³nt. See CALYCANTHUS.

CALYCANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²(u⁶)-ka²n(ka³n)'-the²-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Lindley, De Candolle, and others, an order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising *Calycanthus* and *Chimonanthus.* Bentham and Hooker, who place it in the cohort *Ranales*, series *Thalamifloræ*, subclass *Polypetalæ*, between the *Dilleniaceæ* and the *Magnoliaceæ*, define it as including shrubs having opposite, undivided, exstipulate leaves; solitary, axillary, hermaphrodite flowers with the sepals and petals, each in several rows, an indefinite number of stamens, of which the interior ones are sterile, inserted on the apex of the tubular torus, and an ovary of several distinct carpels, each bearing a single filiform style and containing either one or two anatropous ascending ovules; and a fruit consisting of one or more achænia, each containing a single erect exalbuminous seed with convolute cotyledons, and all included within the torus, which bears the remains of the petals and stamens and is surrounded and closed in by the remains of the stamens. By other authors the *C.* have been placed among the *Rosales.* Reichenbach, who made them a division of the *Nyctagineæ*, included with them the genus *Atherosperma*, dividing the *C.* into the *Atherospermeæ* and the *Chimonantheæ genuinæ* (the *C.* of Lindley). Baillon makes them a series of the *Monimiaceæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach (1827), a class of plants (*Phylloblasti*), comprising the orders *Varifloræ, Confines*, and *Concinnæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²(u⁶)-ka²n-(ka³n)'the²m-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Epilobium, Œnothera, Ammania, Frankenia, Lythrum, Melastoma*, and other genera now referred to the *Onagarieæ, Lythrarieæ, Melastomaceæ, Frankeniaceæ*, and *Loaseæ.* 2. Of Ventenat, the *Lythrarieæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHEMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²(u⁶)-ka²n(ka³n)'-the²m-i(e). Of Linnæus, see CALYCANTHEMÆ (1st def.).

CALYCANTHEMUM [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²(u⁶)-ka²n(ka³n)'the²m-u³m(u⁴m). A section of the genus *Ipomœa.* [B, 121.]

CALYCANTHIN, n. Ka²l-i²-ka²nth'i²n. Fr., *calycanthine.* A glucoside, $C_{50}H_{28}O_{22}$, found in certain of the *Calycantheæ.* [A, 385.]

CALYCANTHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³l)-i²(u⁶)-ka²n(ka³n)-thi(the)'ne(na³-e²). 1. Of Link, see CALYCANTHEÆ (1st def.). 2. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti*, comprising the orders *Granateæ* and *Calycantheæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHINE [R. G. Eccles], n. Ka²l-i²-ka²nth'en. See under CALYCANTHUS *floridus.*

CALYCANTHINEÆ [Spach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-thi^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CALYCANTHINÆ (2d def.).

CALYCANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From κάλυξ, a covering, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *calycanthe*, *calycant*. Ger., *Kelchblume*. A Linnæan genus of the *Calycantheæ*, comprising three North American species. [B, 42.]—**C. floridus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *Pompadour*, *arbre aux anémones*. Ger., *gewürzhafte Kelchblume*. Sweet-scented shrub, Carolina allspice, bubby; a shrub from 3 to 7 feet high, growing in the southern States. The bark and leaves have a camphoraceous odor. The var. β *lævigatus* has narrower leaves and erect branches; the var. γ *glaucus* has very acuminate and large leaves, which are glaucous and almost glabrous inferiorly; and the var. δ *inodorus* has lanceolate, scabrous leaves, smooth inferiorly, and inodorous flowers. The bark (*cortex calycanthi*) has been used as a bitter tonic in fevers, and the leaves afford a yellow dye. In the seeds of the var. *glaucus* (bubby seeds) three alkaloids have been found by R. G. Eccles, one of which he has named calycanthine, and another of which he thinks may be identical with pyridine. [B, 34, 173, 180; R. G. Eccles, "Brooklyn Med. Jour.," March, 1888, p. 232.]—**C. fragrans**. See *C. floridus*.—**C. glaucus** [Willdenow]. The *C. floridus*, var. γ *glaucus*. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. inodorus** [Willdenow]. The *C. floridus*, var. δ *inodorus*. [B, 34.]—**C. lævigatus** [Willdenow]. The *C. floridus*, var. β *lævigatus*. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. occidentalis**. A California species, distinguished by its long floral peduncles and cordate leaves. [B, 19.]—**B. sterilis** [Walter]. The *C. floridus*. [B, 173.]


THE CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. (AFTER BAILLON.)

CALYCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-a^3. See CLADONIA.

CALYCATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ka(ka^3)′ta^3. An order of the *Ciliata*. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 442 (L).]

CALYCATE, adj. Ka^{2}l′i^2-kat. Lat., *calycatus*. Fr., *calicé*. Furnished with a calyx. [B, 1, 19.]

CALYCE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}l-es. See CALYX and CALICE.

CALYCELLA [Fries] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-e^{2}l′la^3. A section of the genus *Helotium*. [B, 121.]

CALYCERACEÆ [Lindley], **CALYCEREÆ** [R. Brown] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calycéracées*, *calycérées*. An order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, comprising *Calycera* and two other genera intermediate in characters between the *Dipsaceæ* and the *Compositæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

CALYCIACEÆ [Theobald] (Lat.), **CALYCIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), **CALYCIEÆ** [Endlicher] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s-(u^{6}k)-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}s(u^{6}k)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-i(i^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). An order, tribe, or suborder of lichens, comprising *Calicium* and other genera. [B, 170.] See CALICIEI.

CALYCIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)i^2-flor′e-(a^3-e^2). From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *calyciflores*. Ger., *Kelchblüthige*. 1. Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Osyris*, *Trophis*, *Hippophae*, and *Elæagnus*. 2. Of Gmelin, a class (of Crantz, an order) of plants, comprising genera now included under the *Rosaceæ*, also the genus *Ribes*. 3. Of De Candolle, followed by Lindley and others, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it includes plants with sepals more or less united into a peristent tube which is adnate to the ovary or includes it; the petals of the same number as the segments of the calyx or fewer, attached at the apex of the calyx-tube or upon the disc lining it; the stamens definite or indefinite in number and inserted toward the margin or on the inner face of a disc which is adnate to the tube of the calyx and either is entirely free from the ovary or connects the latter with the calyx; and an ovary composed of either united or distinct carpels. It comprises twenty-seven orders grouped in the cohorts *Rosales*, *Myrtales*, *Passiflorales*, *Ficoidales*, and *Umbellales*. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CALYCIFLORAL, **CALYCIFLORATE**, adj's. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^2-flor′a^{2}l, -at. See CALYCIFLOROUS.

CALYCIFLORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-i^2-flor′ez-(e^{2}s). See CALYCIFLORÆ.

CALYCIFLOROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s-i^2-flor′u^{3}s. Lat., *calyciflorus*. Fr., *calyciflore*. Ger., *kelchblüthig*. Having cup-shaped flowers with a perigynous calyx and corolla inserted upon the margin of the receptacle, or, according to former ideas, upon the calyx or the junction of the calyx and the receptacle; of or belonging to the *Calycifloræ*. [B, 121, 123.]

CALYCIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *calyciformis*. Fr., *calyciforme*. Ger., *kelchförmig*. Resembling a calyx. [B, 1, 123.]

CALYCIN, n. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}s-i^{2}n. See CALICIN.

CALYCINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-si(ke)′ne(na^3-e^2). 1. Of Fries, a subdivision of the *Pezizæ*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monocotyledons, including the orders *Flagellarieæ*, *Juncaceæ*, and *Palmæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALYCINAL, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *calycinalis*. Fr., *c*. See CALYCINE.

CALYCINAR, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}s′i^{2}n-a^{3}r. Lat., *calycinaris*. Fr., *calycinaire*. Having the sepals of the calyx transformed into petals. [De Candolle (B, 1, 121).]

CALYCINE, adj. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *calycinus*. Fr., *calycinal*. Ger., *kelchig*. Of, pertaining to, or corresponding to, a calyx; resembling a calyx in texture, appearance, morphology, or functions; of flowers, having an unusually large calyx. [B, 19, 121, 123.]

CALYCINIANUS (Lat.), **CALYCINUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i^2-a(a^3)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s), -si(ke)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CALYCINE.

CALYCIPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-i^2-pe^{2}t′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and πέταλον (see PETAL). Of Wilbrand, a class of dicotyledonous plants. [B, 170.]

CALYCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See CALICIUM. 2. Of Elliott, the genus *Heterotheca*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALYCLE, n. Ka^{2}l′i^2-kl. Lat., *calyculus* (dim. of *calyx* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *calicule*. Ger., *Aussenkelch*, *Afterkelch*, *Nebenkelch*. 1. A partial or incomplete involucre inclosing only one or two flowers. 2. The outer bracts of the involucre of a flower-head forming a distinct row and constituting a sort of accessory involucre. 3. A sort of accessory perianth composed of a whorl of leaflets exterior to the calyx and near enough to it to be regarded as one of the whorls of the floral envelope. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123.]

CALYCLED, adj. Ka^{2}l′i^2-kld. See CALYCULATE.

CALYCOBLASTS, n. pl. Ka^{2}l′i^2-ko-bla^{2}sts. From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and βλαστός, a germ. Cells which, in the *Madreporaria*, secrete the corallum. [V. Heider (J).]

CALYCOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-ka^{3}rp′e(a^3-e^2). From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and καρπός, a fruit. Of Nees, a division of the *Rosaceæ*, comprising *Calycanthus*, *Rosa*, *Punica*, etc. [B, 170.]

CALYCOID, **CALYCOIDEOUS**, adj's. Ka^{2}l′i^2-koid, ka^{2}l-i^2-ko-i^{2}d′e^2-u^{3}s. Gr., καλυκώδης. Lat., *calycodes*. Fr., *calicoïde*. Ger., *kelchförmig*. Resembling a calyx. [B, 19.]

CALYCOPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). See CALICOPETALÆ.

CALYCOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-fo^{2}r′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CALICOPHORIDÆ.

CALYCOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-kos′e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Polypetalæ*, comprising the alliances *Guttales*, *Theales*, *Acerales*, *Cistales*, and *Berberales*. [B. 170.]

CALYCOSTEGIA [Lemaire] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ko-(ko^2)-ste^{2}j(ste^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. See CALYSTEGIA.

CALYCOSTEMONEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-ste^{2}m(stam)-on(o^{2}n)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *calycostemone*. Having the stamens inserted on the calyx; as a n. pl., *Calycostemonei*, a class of plants (the *Calicostemonis* of Gleditsch) having the stamens so inserted. [A, 322; B, 121, 170.]

CALYCOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-zo′a^3. See CALICOZOA.

CALYCRATEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicungulia*, comprising the single genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 170.]

CALYCULAR, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *calycularis* (from *calyculus* [see CALYCLE]). Fr., *caliculaire*. Of a flower, having an involucre in two rows, the outer of which covers in only the base of the inner one (*i. e.*, in the form of a calyculus). [B, 1, 19.]

CALYCULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′-ri^{2}s. Calycular (*q. v.*); as a n., an old name for *Hyoscyamus*. [Apuleius (B, 121).]

CALYCULATE, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-at. Fr., *caliculé*. Ger., *aussenkelchig*, *nebenkelchig*. Provided with a calycle. [B, 121, 123.]

CALYCULE, n. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}k-u^{2}l. See CALYCLE.

CALYDOR, n. Ka^{2}l′i^{2}d-o^{2}r. An English cosmetic preparation, said to have been a solution of corrosive sublimate or of acetate of lead in an aromatic water. [A, 322.]

CALYMELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}l-la-(la^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Corda, a division of gleicheniaceous ferns. [B, 170.]

CALYMENIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}n′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *calyméniens*. A family of trilobite crustaceans. [L, 41.]

CALYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′ma^3. Gen., *calymmatos* (*-tis*). Gr., κάλυμμα. A covering (*e. g.*, a husk, the eyelid, the vault of the cranium, etc.). [A, 322.]

CALYMPERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-pe^{2}r-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of C. Müller, a subtribe of mosses of the *Pottioideæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALYMPEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-pe^{2}r′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Hampe, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses. [B, 170.]

CALYMPEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-pe^{2}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CALYMPERACEÆ.

CALYPHYOMY, n. Ka2l-i2-fi'o-mi2. From κάλυξ (see CALYX), and φῦναι, to be formed. Abnormal adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. [L, 73.]

CALYPTER (Lat.), n. m. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)'tu6r(tar). Gen., *calypter'os (-is)*. Gr., καλυπτήρ. A covering; of Hippocrates, the fleshy covering of a hæmorrhoidal vein constituting a pile. [A, 322, 325; L, 41, 84.]

CALYPTERATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-te2r-a-(a3)'te(ta3-e2). Fr., *calyptérées* [Robineau-Desvoidy]. A family of the *Diptera*. [L, 180.]

CALYPTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-te(ta)'ri2-a3. Gr., καλυπτήρια (from καλύπτειν, to cover). Fr., *calyptères*. Ger., *Schwanzdecken*. The tail-coverts of a bird. [L, 14, 180.]

CALYPTOBLASTEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-to-(to2)-bla2st(bla3st)'e2-a3. From καλύπτειν, to cover, and βλαστός, a bud. A suborder of the *Hydroida*, in which the nutritive or generative buds are contained within a hydrotheca or gonangeium. [L, 193.]

CALYPTOPSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)''to(to2)-su2d(psu2d)-o(o2)-mo2rf-o'si2s. Gen., *calyptopseudomorpho'seos (-sis)*. From καλύπτειν, to cover, ψευδής, false, and μόρφωσις, formation. Ger., *Kalyptopseudomorphose*, *Umhüllungsafterbildung*. The enlargement of a crystal by incrustation. [A, 322.]

CALYPTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)'tra3. Gen., *calyp'tras (-træ)*. Gr., καλύπτρα. Fr., *calyptre*, *coiffe*. Ger., *Mooshaube* (1st def.), *Mutze* (1st def.). 1. The dry membranous covering which, in mosses, covers the sporangeium from above, and in liver-mosses incloses it at the base. 2. Of Tournefort, an aril. [B, 1, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tra(tra3)'-se2(ke2)-a3. Fr., *calyptracées*, *calyptraciens*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 41.]

CALYPTRÆACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tre-(tra3-e2)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-a3. Fr., *calyptréacés*. Of Menke, a suborder of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]

CALYPTRÆFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tre-(tra3-e2)-fo2rm'i2s. From *calyptra* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *calyptriforme*. Ger., *mooshaubenförmig*. Resembling the calyptra of a moss; shaped like a hood or an extinguisher. [B, 1, 123.]

CALYPTRÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tre'-(tra3'e2)-i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Podophthalma*. [L, 282.]

CALYPTRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tra3-i(e)'-na3. A subfamily of the *Calyptrœidœ*. [L, 282.]

CALYPTRAL (Fr.), adj. Ka3l-i2p-tra3l. Pertaining to a calyptra. [A, 301.]

CALYPTRANOLENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tra2n(tra3n)-o2l-e(a)'na3. Fr., *calyptranolènes*. Of Ranzani, an order of the *Mollusca*. [L, 180.]

CALYPTRANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tra2n-(tra3n)'thez(thas). From καλύπτρα (see CALYPTRA), and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *calyptranthe*. 1. Of Swartz, a genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Myrteœ*, indigenous to tropical America. 2. Of Willdenow, a genus now referred to *Syzygium*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. aromatica** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *piment couronné*. A Brazilian shrub; the flower-buds or fruit are highly aromatic and are used instead of cloves. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. caryophyllata** [Persoon]. The *Syzygium caryophyllaceum*. [B, 180.]—**C. caryophyllifolia** [Blume], **C. cumini** [Swartz]. The *Syzygium caryophyllifolium*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. guineensis** [Willdenow]. The *Syzygium guineense*. [B, 173.]—**C. jambolana** [Willdenow]. The *Syzygium jambolanum*. [B, 180.]—**C. paniculata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used like *C. aromatica*. [B, 121.]—**C. schlechtendahliana** [Berg]. A Mexican species, used like *C. aromatica*. [B, 121.]

CALYPTRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tra(tra3)'ta3. Of Hoffmann, a group of cryptogamous plants. [B, 121.]

CALYPTRATE, adj. Ka2l-i2p'trat. Lat., *calyptratus*. Fr., *calyptré*, *coiffé*. Ger., *behaubt*, *gehaubt*. Provided with a calyptra. [B, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRATELY, adv. Ka2l-i2p'trat-li2. Lat., *calyptratim*. Ger., *haubenartig*. In the form, or after the manner, of a hood (calyptra); *e. g.*, c. deciduous. [B, 42, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tra(tra3)'-ti(te). Fr., *calyptrés*. Mosses. [B, 121.]

CALYPTRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka3l-i2p-tra. Calyptrate; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CALYPTRATI. [B, 121.]

CALYPTRIFORM, adj. Ka2l-i2p'tri2-fo2rm. See CALYPTRÆFORMIS.

CALYPTROBOTRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tro-(tro2)-bo2t'ri2(ru6)-a3. Of Reichenbach, the *Bryaceœ* of Endlicher. [B, 121.]

CALYPTROGAMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tro-(tro2)-ga2m(ga3m)'i2-a3. Of Bridel, a class of plants, comprising the divisions *Musci* and *Hepaticœ*. [B, 170.] Cf. BRYOPHYTA.

CALYPTROGEN, n. Ka2l-i2p'tro-je2n. From καλύπτρα, a hood, and γεννᾶν, to beget. The tissue which develops into the root-cup of the root in the angeiosperms. [B, 270.]

CALYPTROPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2p(u6p)-tro(tro2)-fo2r'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Lithophyta*. [L, 245.]

CALYSACCION (Lat.), n. n. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2(u6)-sa2k(sa3k)'si2-(ki2)-o2n. Of Wight, a genus of clusiaceous plants, now referred to *Ochrocarpus*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. longifolium** [Wight]. The *Ochrocarpus longifolius*. [B, 172.]

CALYSAIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2(u6)-sa(sa3)'i2-a3. See CALISAYA.

CALYSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2l(ka3l)-i2s(u6s)-tej(te2g)'i2-a3. Fr., *calystégie*. A genus of convolvulaceous plants, separated by R. Brown from *Convolvulus*, of which it is made a section by Gray. [B, 42, 121, 215.]—**C. reniformis** [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 215.]—**C. sepium** [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 215.]—**C. soldanella** [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 215.]

CALYX (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka3)'li2x(lu6x). Gen., *cal'ycis*. Gr., κάλυξ. Fr., *calice*. Ger., *Kelch*, *Blumenkelch* (1st def.). It., *calice*. Sp., *caliz*. 1. The outermost of the whorls of leaflets forming a flower. It is composed of one or more series of metamorphosed leaves (sepals), either united into a tube (monosepalous c., gamosepalous c.) or separate (polysepalous c., dialysepalous c.). When the corolla is present, the c. usually differs from it in color and texture, being more or less green and herbaceous, sometimes membranaceous or scarious. In apetalous plants the c. is frequently colored and of a delicate texture, like a corolla. In relation to the ovary, the c. is either inferior (hypogynous), half-inferior (perigynous), or superior (epigynous); in shape it is regular or irregular; and in duration it is either caducous (falling in the beginning of anthesis), deciduous (falling at the completion of anthesis), or persistent (remaining attached to the fruit), in which latter case it is sometimes accrescent (increasing in size after the anthesis is completed). 2. In certain *Fungi*, the receptacle. 3. In renal anatomy, see CALIX. 4. See OVISAC. [B, 19, 28; L, 221.]—**C. communis**. Fr., *calice commun*. Of Linnæus, the involucre of the flower-head in composite plants, which, however, is bracteate and not calycine in character. [B, 121.]—**Calyces renales.** See CALICES *of the kidney* (under CALIX).—**Calyces vomitorii**. See CALICES *vomitorii* (under CALIX).

CALZONES DE ZORRA (Sp.), n. Ka3l-th2on'as da th2or'ra3. See DIGITALIS.

CAMACARI, n. An unclassified Brazilian tree. The glutinous juice is rubbed upon the skin to keep insects away. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka3m-a3-sa. See CHAMACEA.

CAMACHIE-PILLOO (Tamil), **CAMACHIE-PILOO** (Tamil), n's. The *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B, 88, 172.]

CAMACOAN, n. Of Rumphius, the *Canarium silvestre*. [B, 121.]

CAMADJARA, n. In Java, the *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMÆLEONA (Lat.), **CAMÆLEONIDÆ** (Lat.), **CAMÆLEONIDEI** (Lat.), **CAMÆLEONII** (Lat.), **CAMÆLEONOIDEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., m. pl., m. pl., and n. pl. Ka2m-(ka3m)-e2l(a3-e2l)-e2-on'a3, -o2n'i2d-e-(a3-e2), -o2n-i2d'e2-i(e), -on'i2-i(e), -o2n-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-a3. See CHAMÆLEONIDÆ.

CAMAGNOC, n. The *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 121.]

CAMAGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Diospyros kaki*. [B, 121.]

CAMAH (Ar.), n. The *Triticum sativum*. [B, 121.]

CAMAJONDURO, n. In Carthagena, the *Helicteres apetala*. [B, 121.]

CAMAL (Hind.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B, 172.]

CAMALANGA, n. A Sumatra cucurbitaceous plant, from which a kind of sweet-meat is made. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMALEON (Sp.), n. Ka3m-a3-la-on'. The *Lacerta chamæleon*, also the genus *Carlina*. [A, 361.]—**C. blanco**. The *Carlina acaulis*. [A, 361.]—**C. negro**. The *Carlina corymbosa*. [A, 361.]—**C. rojo**. Potassium permanganate. [A, 447.]

CAMAMBAYA, n. In Brazil, the *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMAMILLA (Lat.), **CAMAMILLE** (Lat.), **CAMAMILLINA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka2m(ka3m)-a3-mi2l'la3, -mi2l'le(la), -mi2l-li(le)'na3. Old names for the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMAMINE (Fr.), n. Ka3m-a3-men. The *Camelina sativa*. [B, 121.]

CAMANBAYA, n. See CAMAMBAYA.

CAMANDAG, **CAMANDANG**, n's. An undetermined tree of the Philippines. The juice (*taguc*) is a very fatal arrow-poison. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMANIOC, n. See CAMAGNOC.

CAMANTOURAY, n. In Coromandel, the *Pharnaceum distichum*. [B, 121.]

CAMANU, n. A variety of *Psidium*. The bark is febrifuge. [L, 105.]

CAMARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2m(ka3m)'a3-ra3. Gr., καμάρα. Fr., *camare* (4th def.). Ger., *Kammer* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.), *Wölbung* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). 1. In general, an arched or vaulted chamber (see CAMERA). [A, 318, 387.] 2. The fornix of the brain. [Galen (A, 325); L, 84.] 3. The hollow of the external ear, surrounding the external auditory meatus. [A, 325; L, 84.] 4. A carpel; also a more or less membranous dry fruit consisting of two united valves with one or more seeds attached to the inner angle. If one-seeded, the c. is usually indehiscent, and then corresponds to the caryopsis or achænium; if several-seeded, it is generally dehiscent, and then forms a variety of the follicle. It is rarely solitary, several being usually aggregated to form a compound fruit. [B, 1, 19, 123.] 5. Of Plumier, the genus *Lantana*; of Chamisso, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]

CAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Acrodiclinium c.*, also the wood of *Dipteryx odorata*. [B, 19, 121.]

CAMARANBAYA, n. A Brazilian species of *Jussiœa* or *Ludwigia*. [B, 121.]

CAMARATED, adj. Ka^{2}m'a^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. From *camara* (*q. v.*). Dome-shaped. [E.]

CAMARATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a^{3}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *camaratio'nis.* See CAMAROSIS.

CAMARD (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-a^{3}r. Having a flat nose. [L, 180.]

CAMARE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a^{3}r. See CAMARA (4th def.).

CAMAREA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a(a^3)'re^2-a^3. Of A. St.-Hilaire, a genus of Brazilian malpighiaceous plants of the tribe *Gaudichaudieæ.* [B, 42, 121.]

CAMARÈS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a^{3}r-e^{2}z. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A, 385; L, 105.]

CAMARIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-a^3-ri^2-a^{3}n^2. See CAMARIUS.

CAMARIGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a^{3}r-en. The *Empetrum nigrum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAMARILLA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}m-a^3-rel'ya^3. The *Teucrium polium.* [B, 121.]

CAMARINE (Fr.), **CAMARINHEIRA** (Port.), n's. Ka^{3}m-a^{3}r-en, -en-ya'i^2-ra^3. See CAMARIGNE.

CAMARION (Lat.), **CAMARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a(a^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καμάριον (dim. of καμάρα). See CAMARA (2d def.).

CAMARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *camarien.* Resembling or analogous to a camara (4th def.); of Mirbel, having an external longitudinal sulcus corresponding to a lateral placenta inside (said of a berry). [B, 1.]

CAMAROCH [Rumphius] (Pers.), n. The *Averrhoa carambola.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAMAROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a^{3}r-o'ma^3. Gen., *camarom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., καμάρωμα (from καμαροῦν, to arch). Ger., *Gewölbbruch.* An old term for a fracture of the vault of the cranium in which the fragments are displaced outward in the form of a vault. [A, 322, 325; E; L, 41.]

CAMAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a^{3}r-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *camaro'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., καμάρωσις. Fr., *camarose.* Ger., *Verwölbung.* The formation of a camaroma (*q. v.*). [A, 322; L, 41.]

CAMARU, n. In Brazil, the *Physalis pubescens* and *Physalis angulata.* [B, 121.]

CAMARUNA, n. The tonka bean. [B, 121.]

CAMASS, n. Of the Nez Percés Indians, the *Camassia esculenta.* [B, 121.]—**C.-root.** 1. See *C.* 2. In southern Africa, the root of *Gonioma kamassi.* [B, 121.]

CAMASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^2-a^3. 1. Of Lindley, a genus of liliaceous plants (the *Cyanotris* of Rafinesque, the *Sitocodium* of Salisbury) of the tribe *Scilleæ*, distinguished from *Scilla* by its several-nerved perianth. 2. See GONIOMA. [B, 42, 121; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. esculenta** [Lindley]. The *quamash*, or *camass*; a species of *C.* (1st def.) growing in the western United States. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. Fraseri** [Torrey]. Syn.: *Scilla esculenta* [Ker.]. A species of *C.* (1st def.) growing in the United States east of the Mississippi, having an edible bulb about as large as an onion. [B, 34, 245.]

CAMATA, n. The unripe acorns of *Quercus ægilops.* [B, 275.]

CAMATCHILI, n. In Manila, the *Inga c.* [L, 105.]

CAMATENA, n. See CAMATA.

CAMATODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'dez(das). Gr., καματώδης (from κάματος, weariness, exhaustion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Causing or affected with debility. [A, 322, 387.]

CAMATOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'a^3-to^{2}s. Gr., κάματος. Fatigue, exhaustion, disease. [A, 322, 387.]

CAMAX [Schreber] (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)'ma^{2}x(ma^{3}x). Gen., *cam'acos* (*-is*). Gr., κάμαξ. See ROUPOUREA.—**C. fraxinea** [Willdenow], **C. guianensis** [Gmelin]. The *Roupourea guianensis.* [B, 173.]

CAMAYAN, n. In Sumatra, benzoin. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMAZA, n. In the Philippines, the *Croton c.* [L, 105.]

CAMBAIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Curatella c.* [L, 105.]

CAMBAIBINHA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}m-ba^3-e-ben'ya^3. Probably a corruption of *Campainha* (*q. v.*). [a, 14.]

CAMBANG-CUNING (Malay), n. A species of *Cassia* the leaves of which are edible. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMBANG-TSINLANG, n. In Ceylon, a species of *Aglaia.* [B, 121.]

CAMBAR, n. 1. A spagyrical term of unknown meaning. [A, 325.] 2. The *Dioscorea sativa.* [B, 121.]

CAMBARE (Malay), n. The *Tacca pinnatifida.* [B, 121.]—**C. maron.** The *Cyathea excelsa.* [B, 88.]

CAMBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-ba. In Gascony, the *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAMBEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'be^2-a^3. Fr., *cambée.* See CAREYA.

CAMBERY, n. In Brazil, the *Myrtus pimenta.* [Pison (B, 88, 121).]

CAMBI, n. See C.-RESIN PLANT.

CAMBIAL, adj. Ka^{2}m'bi^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cambialis.* Fr., *cambial.* Of or pertaining to cambium. [B, 121.]

CAMBIE-LEAF, n. Ka^{2}m'bi^2. The *Nymphæa alba* and the *Nuphar lutea.* [B, 275.]

CAMBIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}m'bi^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *cambiforme.* Resembling cambium (applied by Nägeli to elongated, thin-walled cells containing a clear liquid found in the liber of plants, now generally called cribrose or sieve-cells; restricted by De Bary to those cells of the sieve-tissue that are smaller and more sharply prismatic than ordinary sieve-cells). [B, 75, 121, 229.]

CAMBIL, n. Of the alchemists, terra rubra. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CAMBING, n. In the Moluccas, an unclassified tree the bark of which contains a gum-resinous juice and is used as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 121; L, 49, 97.]

CAMBIREA [Paracelsus], n. A venereal bubo. [L, 84, 102.]

CAMBI-RESIN PLANT, n. Ka^{2}m'bi^2-re^{2}z''i^{2}n. The *Gardenia lucida.* [B, 275.]

CAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cambire*, to change. Fr., *cambium.* Ger., *Nahrungssaft, Bildungssaft.* It., *cambio.* 1. Of the old writers, a nutritive substance serving for the growth of the organs of the body. [H, 12.] Cf. PROTOPLASM. 2. In botany, of Grew, a clear, viscid liquid found beneath the bark of a growing tree, supposed to be the elaborated sap on the point of transformation into cellular tissue. The c. was afterward ascertained to be itself a tissue, and the term has since been applied to the special form of vegetable tissue (meristem-tissue) constituting this liquid substance, made up of a mass of narrow, thin-walled cells united into a mass which forms one of the layers of the fibro-vascular bundle. The c. layer contains an abundance of protoplasm and other materials necessary for the growth of the plant, and constitutes the generative layer, or portion capable of further differentiation. [B, 1, 75, 121, 229.] 3. Of Billroth, the osteogenetic layer of periosteum, the layer lying next the bone. ["Arch. f. klin. Chir.," vi, p. 723 (J); J, 26, 35.]—**Fascicular c.** The layer of c. found in a fibro-vascular bundle. [B, 229.]—**Interfascicular c.** The layer of c. formed between the fibro-vascular bundles; serving, with the fascicular c., to complete the c. ring. [B, 75, 229.]

CAMBO, n. Ka^{3}m-bo. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there is a sulphurous and also a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; B, 270; L, 105.]

CAMBO, n. A sort of tea, highly perfumed, of the odor of violets. [B, 121.]

CAMBOC, n. Aloes-wood. [L, 49.]

CAMBODIA (Lat.), **CAMBODIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-bod'i^2-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gamboge. [B, 119, 180.]

CAMBOGE, n. Ka^{2}m'boj. See GAMBOGE.

CAMBOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-bo'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. 1. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, gamboge. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of trees producing gamboge, now referred to *Garcinia.* [B, 5, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. gutta** [Linnæus]. The *Garcinia c.* and *Garcinia morella.* [B, 121, 172, 180.]—**C'harz** (Ger.), **C'säure** (Ger.). See CAMBOGIC ACID.—**C. siamensis.** Siam gamboge. [L, 130.]—**C. zeylanica.** Ceylon or Cingalese gamboge. [L, 130.]—**Gummi cambogiæ.** Gamboge. [B, 180.]—**Pilula cambogiæ composita** [Br. Ph.]. A pill mass of 1 part each of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound powder of cinnamon, 2 parts of hard soap, and enough syrup to give the proper consistence. [B, 81.]

CAMBOGIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}m-boj'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cambogique.* Ger., *Cambogiasäure, Cambogiaharz.* The orange-yellow acid resin derived from gamboge; soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in dilute solutions of the alkalies, from which it is precipitated by acids. Its solution is intensely red. [B, 10, 270.]

CAMBOGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-bo-ji(gi^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Mangostaneæ*, comprising *Garcinia, Stalagmites*, and *Pentadesma.* [B, 170.]

CAMBOGIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-bo-zhi^2-a. See GARCINIA.

CAMBOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-bo'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gamboge. [B, 180.]

CAMBOH, n. The *Holcus spicatus.* [Leschenault (B, 121).]

CAMBON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-bo^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [A, 385; L, 105.]

CAMBON, n. The *Holcus spicatus.* [B, 19.]

CAMBONG-SANTAL, n. The *Pavetta indica* or a related species of *Pavetta.* [B, 121.]

CAMBOU, n. See CAMBOH.

CAMBOUIS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-bu-e. 1. An old ointment of rancid lard and oxide of iron, sometimes used by charlatans for resolving indolent swellings and hastening the maturation of abscesses. [L, 105.] 2. Sebaceous matter accumulated in a horse's sheath. [A, 301.]

CAMBRIC-GRASS PLANT, n. Kam'bri^{2}k-gra^{3}s. The *Bœhmeria nivea.* [B, 275.]

CAMBRURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-bru^{6}r. An arch-like or vault-like formation. [A, 301.]

CAMBUATA, n. In Brazil, a species of *Cupania.* [B, 121.]

CAMBUC, n. See CAMBOC.

CAMBUCA (Lat.), **CAMBUCCA** [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n's. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)'ka^3, -bu^{3}k(buk)'ka^3. A venereal ulcer on the genitals or in the groin, also a suppurating bubo. [Proksch, "Med.-chir. Centr.-Bl.," June 9, 1882, p. 265; G; H; L, 97, 102, 104.]—**C. membranata, C. membrata.** See *C.*

CAMBUI, n. See CAMBUY (2d def.).

CAMBURA, n. See CHAMBURU.

CAMBURI, n. Of Rumphius, the *Musa regia.* [A, 385.]

CAMBUY, n. 1. See CAMBO. 2. The name of several Brazilian species of *Eugenia.* [Pison (B, 121, 180).]

CAM-CHAIN, n. The fruit of a Tonquin tree, apparently a variety of orange. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CAMEAA, n. In Malabar, cinnamon. [L, 105.]

CAMEACTIS (Ar.), n. The *Sambucus obulus.* [L, 105.]

CAMÉCERISIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-se^{2}r-es-i^2-a. See CAMÉRISIER.

CAMEELLING, n. A Sumatra fruit the kernel of which is eaten. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CAMELMIA, n. See MEMPHITES.

CAMEL, n. Ka^{2}m'e^{2}l. Gr., κάμηλος. Lat., *camelus.* Fr., *chameau.* Ger., *Kameel.* It., *cammello.* Sp., *camello.* An animal of the genus *Camelus*, especially the *Camelus bactrianus.* Its brain, dried and steeped in vinegar, was said by Galen to cure epilepsy; its bile, drank with honey, was said to have the same virtue; its dried tail was reputed aperient; and its knotted tail was worn on the left arm as a cure for quartan ague. [A, 301, 325.]—**C's-hay.** Ger., *Kameelstroh.* The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 19, 275.]—**C's-thorn.** The *Alhagi camelorum.* [B, 19.]—**C.-tree.** The *Acacia giraffe.* [B, 275.]

CAMELANNE, CAMELAUN, n's. In the Moluccas, the *Piper malimiri.* [B, 121.]

CAMÉLÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-la. The genus *Cneorum.* [B, 121.]—**C. à trois coques.** The *Cneorum tricoccum.* [B, 121.]—**C. noire.** The *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 121.]

CAMÉLÉON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-la-o^{2}n^2. See CHAMÆLEON.—**C. blanc.** The *Atractylis gummifera.* [B, 121.]—**C. minéral.** Potassium permanganate. [L, 32.]—**C. végétal.** The genus *Atractylis.* [A, 301.]—**C. violet.** See *C. minéral.*

CAMÉLÉONIDES (Fr.), **CAMÉLÉONIENS** (Fr.), **CAMÉLÉONOÏDES** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}m-a-la-on-ed, -i^2-a^{3}n^2, -o-ed. See CHAMÆLEONIDÆ.

CAMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e(a)'li^2-a^3. See CAMELLIA.

CAMELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-i^2-as(a^{3}k)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CAMELLIACEÆ.

CAMELIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)'i^{2}d-a^3. A family of the *Tylopoda*, including only the true camels. [L, 173.]

CAMELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *camélidées, cameliens.* A group of the *Ruminantia*, including the camels and llamas. [L, 147.]

CAMELIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CAMELLIEÆ.

CAMELII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)'i^2-i(e). See CAMELIDÆ.

CAMELINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *cameline.* Of Crantz, a genus of cruciferous plants indigenous to central Europe and the temperate regions of Asia. [B, 121.]—**C. dentata** [Persoon]. A species closely allied to *C. sativa*, differing from it chiefly in its sinuately or pinnatifidly dentate, narrower leaves. [B, 180.]—**C. microcarpa.** A European species, regarded by Koch as a variety of *C. sativa*, having the same properties as the latter. [B, 180.]—**C. sativa** [Crantz]. Fr., *camamine, camomille, rouge-bé, sesame bâtard* (ou *d'Allemagne*). Ger., *Flachsdotter, Leindotter, Dotterkraut, Finkensame.* Syn.: *Alyssum* [Scopoli (seu *Myagrum* [Linnæus]) *sativum*, *Mœnchia sativa* [Roth]. A species growing wild in Europe and northern Asia. The herb (*herba sesami vulgaris*) was formerly used in ophthalmia; the leaves have been substituted for those of the mulberry in silk-worm culture; the seeds (*semen camelinæ* [seu *myagri*, seu *sesami vulgaris*) contain a bland oil used for illumination and in making soap, and have been employed as food for geese and sometimes for men, also as an emollient and protective, especially in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180, 270.]—**C. silvestris** [Wallroth]. See *C. microcarpa.*—**Semen camelinæ.** The seeds of *C. sativa.* [B, 270.]

CAMELINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *camelinées.* Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Cruciferæ* (*Notorrhizeæ*), comprising *Camelina*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMELINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-i^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CAMELINEÆ.

CAMELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l'li^2-a^3. From *Camelli*, a Jesuit traveler and botanist. Ger., *Camellie.* Of Linnæus, the tea-rose; a genus of ternstrœmiaceous trees or shrubs closely related to *Thea*, of which some botanists make it a section; indigenous to southern and eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. anemonæflora, C. anemoniflora** [Sims]. The anemone-flowered c.; an Asiatic species. The seeds yield an oil used by the Japanese, and the leaves are substituted for those of tea. [B, 173.]—**C. drupifera** [Loureiro]. A small Cochin-China tree. The seeds yield a fixed oil used like that of *C. japonica.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. japonica** [Linnæus]. The Japan rose; a branching shrub or tree indigenous to China and Japan. The seeds are considered poisonous in Japan, and contain camellin (*q. v.*) and a fixed oil which is used for many purposes in China. [B, 34, 173, 180, 270.]—**C. kissi** [Wallich], **C. oleifera** [Wallich]. See *C. drupifera.*—**C. sasanqua** [Thunberg], **C. sesanqua** [Thunberg]. Ger., *stumpfblätterige Camellie.* A China and Japan tree. The fragrant leaves are used to scent tea and as a substitute for it. The seeds yield an oil resembling olive-oil. [B, 180.]—**C. thea, C. theifera** [Griffith]. Syn.: *Thea chinensis* [Linnæus] (seu *assamica* [Masters]), *Eurya angustifolia* [Miquel]. The tea-plant; an evergreen shrub or small tree growing wild and also extensively cultivated in China and Japan. Several varieties (the *Thea viridis* [Linnæus], *Thea bohea* [Linnæus], and *Thea stricta* [Hayne]) are described. The dried leaves constitute tea. [B, 180, 185, 212.] See TEA and THEA.—**Lady Banks c.** See *C. sasanqua.*

CAMELLIACEÆ [Bartling, Link] (Lat.), **CAMELLIDEÆ** [Dumortier] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l-li^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2), -e^{2}l-li^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *camelliacées.* See CAMELLIEÆ.

CAMELLIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m-e^{2}l-le'. See CAMELLIA.—**Stumpfblätterige C.** The *Camellia sasanqua.* [L, 80.]



CAMELLIA JAPONICA. [A, 327.]

CAMELLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l-li(li^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *camelliées.* The tea-worts; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*, comprising *Camellia* and *Thea.* By more recent authors the *C.* are regarded as a tribe of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, and by some as identical with the latter. [B, 34, 121, 170.]

CAMELLIN, n. Ka^{2}m-e^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *camelline.* A substance, $C_{53}H_{84}O_{19}$, having properties like those of a glucoside, obtained from the seeds of *Camellia japonica.* [B, 270.]

CAMELOPARDALIDÆ (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDALINA** (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDIDÆ** (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDINEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl., n. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-o(o^2)-pa^{3}rd-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'na^3, -pa^{3}rd'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -pa^{3}rd-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From καμηλοπάρδαλις, the giraffe. A family of ruminants, including only the giraffe.

CAMELOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-o(o^2)-pod-(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Dioscorides, the *Marrubium creticum* or *Marrubium peregrinum.* [B, 121.]

CAMELORNITHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-o^{2}r-ni(ne)'thez(the^{2}s). From κάμηλος, the camel, and ὄρνις, a bird. Fr., *camélornithes.* The ostriches. [L, 180.]

CAMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e(a)'lo^{2}s. Gr., κάμηλος. Fr., *chameau.* Ger., *Kameel.* A genus of the *Camelida* and of the *Camelidæ.* [B, 180.]—**C. bactrianus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chameau bactrien* (ou *à deux bosses*). The Bactrian, or double-humped, camel. [A, 301; B, 180.]—**C. dromedarius** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chameau arabe* (ou *à une bosse*), *dromadaire.* The dromedary, or one-humped camel. [A, 301.]—**C. llama.** See AUCHENIA *llama.*—**C. vicugna, C. vicunna.** See AUCHENIA *vicunna.*

CAMENINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-e^{2}n-en. The *Camelina sativa.* [L, 41.]

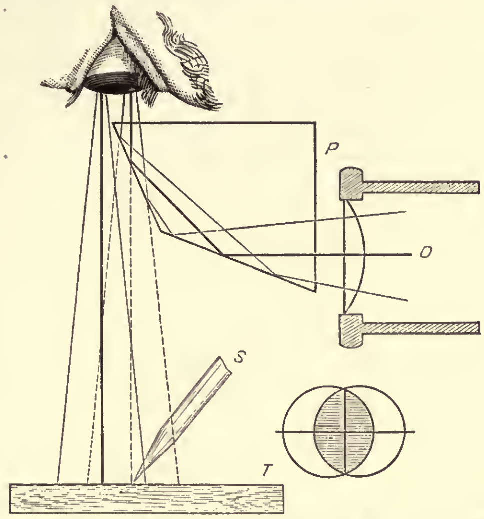
CÄMENT (Ger.), n. Tsa-me^{2}nt'. See CEMENT.

CÄMENTIREN (Ger.), n. Tsa-me^{2}nt-er'e^{2}n. See CÆMENTATIO.

CAMEPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}p(ap)'i^{2}t-i^{2}s. See CHAMÆPITYS and TEUCRIUM.

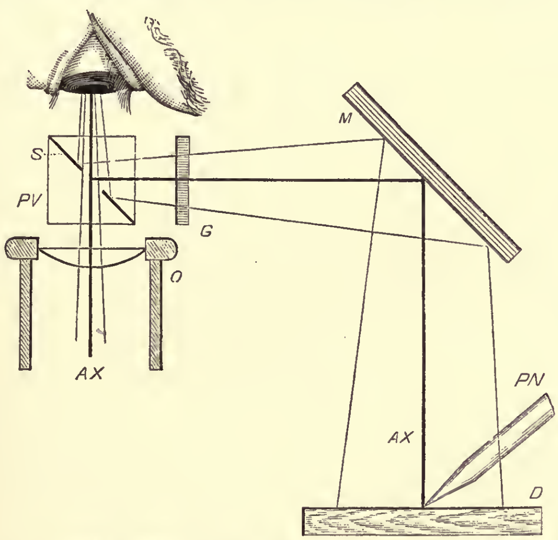
CAMERA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'e^{2}r-a^3. For deriv., see CAMARA. Fr., *chambre.* Ger., *Kammer.* A chamber. [B.] See also CAMARA.—**C. anterior ventriculorum.** See *Anterior* CORNU.—**C. arteriosa.** The right ventricle of the heart exclusive of the conus arteriosus. [C. C. Wolff (L, 31).]—**C. lucida.** Fr., *chambre claire.* Ger., *helle Kammer.* An apparatus for drawing microscopic objects by projecting their image upon a sheet of paper and tracing the outlines thus depicted with a pencil. It was invented by Wollaston in 1804, and consists of a four-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection and thus reaching the observer's eye. The image is thus projected upon the table, *T*, where it is traced with the pencil, *S*. A lens is interposed in order to make the rays from the object and from the point of the pencil have the same divergence and hence appear as if coming from the same point. Amici's c. lucida consists of a right-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection at the base of the prism, and as it emerges strikes a plate of glass, *M*, and is thence reflected to the observer's eye so that the image of *O* is projected on the table, *T*, at the point *K*, where it can be traced with the pencil, *S*. Abbé's c. lucida consists of a cubical prism and a plane mirror. The prism is composed of two equal rectangular prisms, one of which is silvered on the diagonal surface except at a small circular spot in the centre. The prism is placed over the ocular of the microscope, and the rays pass directly through the opening in the silvered surface to the eye. The mirror is placed at a considerable distance from the prism, with its centre opposite the circular opening in the silvered surface of the prism. The mirror

reflects the rays from the drawing surface to the prism, whence they are reflected by the silvered diagonal surface to the eye in connection with the rays from the microscope. Drawing with



WOLLASTON'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

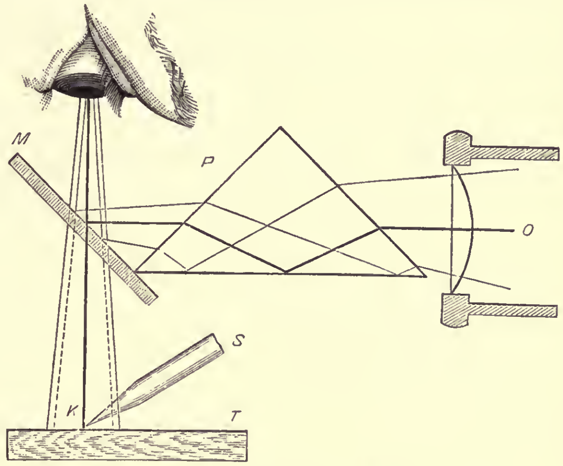
high powers is facilitated by placing a piece of tinted glass in the path of the rays from the drawing surface. This form of c. lucida is designed for use with a vertical microscope, and is very efficient and easily employed in drawing with both low and high powers. [B, 21; J.]—**C. medullaris** [Winslow]. See CENTRUM *ovale*.—**C. obscura.** Fr., *chambre noire.* Ger., *dunkle Kammer.* An apparatus invented by Porta for obtaining pictures of objects. It consists essentially of a box with a small opening closed by a convex lens. The rays from the object, striking upon the lens, are brought to a focus on a plate of ground glass, either directly or after reflection from a mirror. Here the image can either be traced by hand or, if a sensitive plate is introduced, photographed (see *Photographic c.*). The eye is essentially a c. obscura. [B.]—**Cameræ oculi.** See *Anterior* CHAMBER *of the eye* and *Posterior* CHAMBER *of the eye.*—**C. oculi tertia.** See CANAL *of Petit.*—**C. septi lucidi.** The fifth ventricle of the brain. [I,



ABBÉ'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

AX, the axial or central ray from the microscope and the drawing surface; *D*, the drawing surface; *G*, a piece of tinted glass in the course of the rays from the drawing surface; *M*, the mirror reflecting the rays from the drawing surface to the prism; *O*, the ocular of the microscope; *PN*, the drawing pencil; *PV*, the cubical prism over the ocular; *S*, the silvered diagonal surface of the cubical prism serving to reflect the rays from the mirror to the eye.

61; K.]—**Photographic c.** A c. obscura specially adapted to photographing; consisting of a box fitted for the introduction of a sensitive plate designed to receive the image, and provided with a telescopic slide for bringing the rays passing through the lens to a focus on the plate. Special precautions are taken against the admission of light, except through the lens, during the operation of photographing; and, in order to cut off the light when the process is finished, the lens is covered with a cap or (in instantaneous photography) by an automatic drop or shutter which reduces the



AMICI'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

period of exposure to a small fraction of a second. Diaphragms of various sizes are also used to regulate the amount of light admitted. [B.]

CAMERARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *camerarius*, climbing over arbors. Fr., *caméraire, camérier.* Of Plumier, a genus of apocynaceous shrubs of the tribe *Plumierieæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. latifolia** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species. The milky juice is used as an arrow-poison by the aborigines of the West Indies and South America, and is said to furnish a sort of caoutchouc. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. lucida** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species. The juice is said to furnish caoutchouc. [B, 121.]

CAMERARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'ri^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Aranidæ.* [L, 150.]

CAMERATED, adj. Ka^{2}m'e^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. See POLYTHALAMOUS and CAMARATED.

CAMERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cameratio'nis.* See CAMAROSIS.

CAMERI (Jap.), n. The genus *Aleurites*, or, according to Baillon, an undetermined euphorbiaceous plant of the East Indies. [B, 121; L, 87.]

CAMÉRIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-ri^2-a. See CAMERARIA.

CAMÉRINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-ren. See CAMELINA.

CAMÉRISIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-res-i^2-a. The genus *Lonicera.* [L, 41.]—**C. des bois, C. des buissons.** The *Lonicera xylosteum.* [B, 121.]

CAMERITELÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r-i^2-te(ta)'le-(la^3-e^2). From *camera*, a chamber, and *tela*, a web. Fr., *caméritèles, caméritèlées.* See CAMERARIÆ.

CAMEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r-o^{2}st'o(o^2)-ma^3. Gen., *camerostom'atos (-is).* From **καμάρα** (see CAMARA), and **στόμα**, a mouth. Fr., *camérostome.* Of Latreille, a cavity of the anterior portion of the cephalo-thorax in the *Arachnidæ*, from its forming a sort of roof over the manducatory organs. [L, 180.]

CAMERULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *camera* (*q. v.*). Fr., *camérule.* A loculus, or small cavity, in any vegetable organ. [B, 38.]

CAMERY, n. Ka^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^2. See FROUNCE.

CAMES, CAMET, n's. Of the alchemists, silver. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CAMETTI (Malay), n. See CAMMETTI.

CAMFE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^{2}f. In Auvergne, the *Aira*, also probably several other species of grasses. [B, 121.]

CAMFORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-fo'ra^3. See CAMPHORA.

CAMFORATA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-fo-ra(ra^3)'ta^3. The *Polycnemum arvense.* [Tabernæmontanus (B, 121).]

CAMFORELÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-fo^{2}r(for)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. See KAMFORELÆA.

CAMFOROSMA [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-fo^{2}r-(for)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'ma^3. See CAMPHOROSMA.

CAMHA (Ar.), n. The *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAMIAS, n. In the Philippines, the *Averrhoa bilimbi.* [B, 121.]

CAMIFITIUS, CAMIFITUS, n's. In Barbary, the *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAMILLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m-el'le^2. The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 121.]—**C'nöl.** Oil of chamomile. [B.]

CAMINET (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-i^{2}n-a. The *Erica tetralix.* [B, 121.]

CAMINGA, n. The *Canella alba.* [L, 84.]

CAMINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., *κάμινος*. An oven, furnace, or forge; of the alchemists, a bell. [A, 318, 387; Ruland (A, 325); L, 119.]

CAMINYAN, n. In Sumatra, benzoin. [B, 121.]

CAMION, n. Ka^{2}m'i^2-o^{2}n. An unglazed earthen vessel used in the preparation of magnesia. [L, 117.]

CAMIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-i^{2}r(er)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *camiri*, the Javanese name of *Aleurites moluccana*. Fr., *camirion*. See ALEURITES.—**C. cordifolium** [Gärtner]. See ALEURITES *moluccana*.

CAMISIA FŒTUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-i^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Lit., the shirt of the fœtus; the chorion. [A, 325; L, 84.]

CAMISOLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-i^2-sol (as an Eng. word, ka^{2}m'i^{2}s-ol). Ger., *Kamisol, Zwangsjacke*. A strait-jacket; a garment having sleeves much longer than the arms, used for restraining insane and delirious persons, the arms being crossed in front and the sleeves tied together behind. [A, 301, 385.]—**C. de force.** See *C.*

CAMISSONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-i^{2}s-so^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Epilobieæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMIUM (Ar.), n. The *Cuminum cymimum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMLINE, n. Ka^{2}m'li^{2}n. The *Camelina sativa*. [L, 73.]

CAMMARON [Pliny] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'ma^{3}r-o^{2}n. See CAMMARUM.

CAMMAROS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'ma^{3}r-o^{2}s. Gr., *κάμμαρος*. See ASTACUS *fluviatilis*.

CAMMARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'ma^{3}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *κάμμαρον*. Fr., *cammare*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Delphinium* or perhaps the *Mandragora*. 2. Of Pliny, probably the *Arnica scorpioides*; according to some, the *Aconitum*. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Aconitum*. [B, 121.]

CAMMAS, n. See CAMASSIA *esculenta*.

CAMMETTI (Malay), n. Of Rheede, a Malabar tree of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The leaves are used externally for chronic ulcers, baths prepared from the bark are employed in gout, and the milky juice is given internally in dropsy. According to Drury, it is the *Excœcaria cammetia*. [B, 88, 121, 172.]

CAMMOCK, n. Ka^{2}m'o^{2}k. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 121.]

CAMMON (Heb.), n. See CAMIUM.

CAMMORUM Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'mo^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CAMMARUM.

CAMOCHAYOTE, n. In Mexico, the *Sechium edule*. [A, 447.]

CAMOINS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-wa^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring, also a bathing establishment. [A, 319, 385.]

CAMOLANGA, CAMOLENGA, n's. The *Benicasa cerifera*. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

CAMOMELE, n. In southern Europe, the *Matricaria chamomilla* and the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]

CAMOMEN, n. In Flanders, the *Camelina sativa*. [B, 121.]

CAMOMILE, n. Ka^{2}m'o-mil. See CHAMOMILE.

CAMOMILLA (It.), n. Ka^{3}m-o-mel'la^3. Chamomile; the genus *Anthemis*. [B.]

CAMOMILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-o-mel. Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) and related species of plants, especially *Anthemis nobilis* and *Camelina sativa*; of the Fr. Cod., *Matricaria chamomilla* and *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura* CHAMÆMELI.—**C. bâtarde.** The *Anthemis* (*Maruta*) *cotula*. [B, 93.]—**C. bicolore.** The *Ormenis mixta*. [B, 93.]—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 113, 121.]—**C. d'Allemagne** [Fr. Cod.]. German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*). [B, 121.]—**C. de Paris.** A double-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis*, regarded as superior for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 92.]—**C. de Perse.** The *Pyrethrum* (*Chrysanthemum*) *roseum*. [B, 81.]—**C. de Picardie.** The *Camelina sativa*. [B, 121.]—**C. des Allemands.** See *C. d'Allemagne*.—**C. des champs.** The *Anthemis arvensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. des chiens.** See *C. bâtarde*.—**C. des teinturiers.** The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 97; L, 87.]—**C. du Nord.** A single-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis* growing in Belgium and the adjacent parts of France. [B, 92.]—**C. jaune.** See *C. des teinturiers*.—**C. noble.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]—**C. ordinaire.** See *B. commune*.—**C. puante.** See *C. bâtarde*.—**C. pyrèthre.** See *Grande c.*—**C. romaine** [Fr. Cod.]. Roman chamomile; the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]—**C. tinctoriale.** See *C. des teinturiers*.—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* CHAMÆMELI.—**Décoction de c.** See *Decoction of* CHAMOMILE.—**Eau de c.** See *Eau distillée de c.*—**Eau de c. anisée.** See *Aqua* CHAMÆMELI *anisata*.—**Eau de c. vineuse.** See *Aqua florum* CHAMOMILLÆ *vinosa*.—**Eau distillée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of chamomile flowers with water until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. A similar preparation (*aqua chamœmeli* [seu *chamomillæ*]), in which 2 parts of the distillate represented 1 part of the flowers, was formerly official in many formularies. [B, 113, 119.]—**Essence de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B.]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** An alcoholic extract made by evaporating a tincture of chamomile flowers; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Extrait aqueux de c., Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous extract made from chamomile flowers. [B, 113.] See *Extractum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Fausse c.** See *C. des champs*.—**Grande c.** The *Pyrethrum* (*Matricaria*) *parthenium*. [B, 93.]—**Huile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oleum anthemidis*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water-bath, and filtering. Similar preparations (*oil of chamomile by coction, oleum chamœmelinum*) were formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 113, 119.]—**Huile de c. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oleum anthemidis camphoratum*. A solution of 1 part of finely divided camphor in 9 parts of *huile de c.* [B, 113.]—**Huile de c. par coction.** See *Huile de c.*—**Huile de c. pétrolée.** See *Oleum cœruleum* CHAMÆMELI *compositum*.—**Huile essentielle de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B, 119.]—**Huile essentielle de c. citronée.** See *Oleum* CHAMÆMELI *citratum*.—**Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Volatile oil of chamomile. [B, 113.]—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua* CHAMÆMELI.—**Hydrolé de c.** See *Tisane de c.*—**Infusion de c.** See *Tisane de c.* and *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Infusion de c. composée.** See *Compound infusion of* CHAMOMILE.—**Oléo-sucre de c.** See *Elæosaccharum* CHAMÆMELI.—**Oléule de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B, 119.]—**Petite c.** See *C. commune*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried chamomile leaves powdered in an iron mortar and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (Fr.). [B, 113.]—**Sirop d'eau distillée de c.** A solution of 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of aqua chamæmeli. [Antw. Ph., 1812 (B, 119).]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.], **Sirop d'infusion de c.** A syrup made by infusing 100 parts of chamomile flowers in 1,500 of boiling distilled water, straining, decanting, adding 18 of sugar to 10 of the infusion, and boiling. Similar preparations (*syrupus chamœmeli*, etc.) were formerly official in several formularies. [B, 113, 119.]—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura* CHAMÆMELI.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 5 parts of chamomile flowers in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [B, 113.] See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.

CAMOMILLÈNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-o-mi^{2}l-e^{2}n. An oxidation product of volatile oil of chamomile. [A, 301, 385.]

CAMON (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'mo^{2}n(mon). Gen., *camon'os* (*-is*). Gr., *κάμων*. Scammony. [A, 322.]

CAMONA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}m-o'na^3. In Peru, the *Iriarta deltoidea*. [B, 121.]

CAMOOYNE, n. The *Anthemis nobilis* and *Anthemis cotula*. [B, 275.]

CAMOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}m-o'ta. The *Ipomœa batatas*. [B, 19, 88.] See AMOTES.

CAMOUBROULOE (Carib), n. The *Convolvulus brasiliensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMOVYNE, CAMOWYNE, n's. See CAMOOYNE.

CAMPAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are hot saline and chalybeate springs. [A, 319; L, 105.]

CAMPAGNOUL (Fr.), **CAMPAGNOULE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-yul. In the south of France, several species of *Agaricus*. [B, 121.]

CAMPAINHA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^3'en-ya^3. The *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 121.]—**C. amarella.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [a, 14.]

CAMPAIROLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{2}r-ol. The *Agaricus cæsareus*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa(pa^3)'na^3. Gr., *κώδων*. Fr., *cloche*. Ger., *Glocke*. 1. A bell-glass; a bell-shaped vessel, especially one used in making sulphuric acid. [A, 325; L, 107, 119.] 2. A name applied to various plants with bell-shaped flowers (*e. g.*, the *Campanulæ*, certain *Solanaceæ*, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and *Inula helenium*). [B, 121.]

CAMPANACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Linnæus, a natural order of plants, comprising *Evolvulus*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomœa*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Viola*, and other genera now referred to several different orders. 2. Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Campanulatæ*, comprising *Campanula* and other genera now referred to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPANACEI [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n-(pa^{3}n)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). See CAMPANACEÆ (1st def.).

CAMPANACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *campanaceus*. See CAMPANULATE.

CAMPANAL, adj. Ka^{2}m'pa^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *campanalis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Campanula*. [B.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus campanalis*. See CAMPANALES (2d and 3d def's).

CAMPANALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a(a^3)'-lez(le^{2}s). 1. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising the families *Hyacinthinæ*, *Aloideæ*, *Bromeliæ*, *Draconeæ*, and *Tulipaceæ*. 2. Of Lindley, (1833), an alliance of the *Epigynæ*. comprising the orders *Lobeliaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Belvisieæ*, and *Columelliaceæ*. 3. Of Lindley (1847), an alliance of epigynous exogens, including the orders *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Stylidiaceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, *Dipsacaceæ*, *Calyceraceæ*, and *Asteraceæ*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Gamopetalæ*, comprising the orders *Stylidieæ*, *Goodenovieæ*, and *Campanulaceæ* (including the *Lobelieæ*). [B, 42, 170.]

CAMPANATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-a(a^3)'-te(ta^3-e^2). Of Necker, a group of plants, comprising *Jasione* and *Campanula*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n. 1. The genus *Campanula*. 2. A rounded tumor of the hock in horses. [A, 301, 385.]

CAMPANELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-e^{2}l. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANELLATE, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n'e^{2}l-at. Fr., *campanellé*. See CAMPANULATE.

CAMPANÉLO, n. A Languedoc name for several species of *Campanula*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANETO, n. A Languedoc name for several species of *Convolvulus* and for other plants with bell-shaped flowers. [B, 121.]

CAMPANETTA (It.), **CAMPANETTI** (It.), n's. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-e^{2}t'ta^3, -te. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANG-SAPPADOE, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Goodenovieæ*, comprising only *Pentaphragma*. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPANIFLOROUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *campaniflorus* (from *campana*, a bell, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *campaniflore*. Ger., *glockenblüthig*. Having bell-shaped flowers. [L, 41.]

CAMPANIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *campaniformis* (from *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form). Fr., *campaniforme*. Ger., *glockenförmig*. Having a regular bell-shape (said especially of a calyx or corolla). [B, 121.]

CAMPANIFORMÆ (Lat.), **CAMPANIFORMES** [Linnæus] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-i^2-fo^{2}rm-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). The first class of plants in Tournefort's classification, comprising *Atropa*, *Mandragora*, etc. [B, 1, 170.]

CAMPANILE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-el. See CAMPANULA.

CAMPANILIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. See CAMPANIFORM.

CAMPANILLA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-el'ya^3. The genus *Campanula*; applied also in the Spanish colonies to several convolvulaceous plants. [B, 121.]

CAMPANIOLA, n. In Languedoc, the *Agaricus fimetarius*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *campana*, a bell. Fr., *campanule*, *clochette*. Ger., *Glockenblume*. 1. A name applied by the older botanists to various plants with bell-shaped flowers, including *C.* (2d def.). 2. Of Linnæus, the blue-bell; a genus of campanulaceous plants of the tribe *Campanuleæ*, having blue or white flowers. [B, 121, 215.] 3. In zoology, a bell-shaped structure. [L.] See. *C. Halleri*.—**C. aggregata** [Reichenbach], A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B, 214.]—**C. alba.** Of the older botanists, the *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 121.]—**C. alpina linifolia cærulea** [Bauhin]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 211.]—**C. angustifolia cærulea** [Bauhin]. The *C. persicifolia*. [B, 211.]—**C. arvensis** [Persoon]. The *C. speculum*. [B, 173.]—**C. autumnalis.** Of the older botanists, the *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 121.]—**C. bononiensis** [Linnæus]. A perennial species occurring in eastern Europe and western Asia, of which several varieties are described. The leaves were formerly applied like those of *C. trachelium*, and were sometimes called *folia cervicariæ majoris*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. canariensis** [Linnæus]. The *Canarina c.* [B, 173, 214.]—**C. cervicaria** [Linnæus. Ger., *mittleres Halskraut, borstige Glockenblume, Generkraut*. A biennial species growing in temperate and northern Europe and in Siberia. The leaves (*folia cervicariæ minoris*) were formerly employed in inflammations of the throat. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. cervicarioides** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B, 214.]—**C. chilensis** [Presl and Molin]. The *Wahlenbergia linarioides*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. collina** [Bieber]. A Caucasian species, by some identified with *C. glomerata*. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. cordata** [Vis.]. The *Specularia speculum*. [B, 214.]—**C. decurrens** [Linnæus]. The *C. persicæfolia*. [B, 214.]—**C. elliptica** [Kitaibel]. A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B, 214.]—**C. exotica** [Ald.]. The *Convolvulus tricolor*. [B, 214.]—**C. filiformis** [Ruíz and Pavón]. The *Wahlenbergia linarioides*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. flore conglomerato.** The *C. glomerata*. [B, 211.]—**C. glauca** [Thunberg]. An imperfectly known Japanese species. The milky root is eaten and employed like ginseng. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. glomerata** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Europe and Asia and sparingly naturalized in the United States, of which several varieties are described. The leaves (*folia cervicariæ minoris*) were formerly used in inflammations of the throat, and the Russians considered the plant a remedy for rabies. [B, 173, 180, 214, 215.]—**C. graminifolia** [Linnæus]. The *Wahlenbergia graminifolia*. [B, 42, 180, 214.]—**C. Halleri.** A pyriform enlargement, against the posterior surface of the lens, of the processus falciformis in certain fishes. [L, 200.]—**C. hirta** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of the *Specularia speculum*. [B, 215.]—**C. hortensis** [Meerburgh]. The *C. rapunculoides*. [Duchesne (B, 173).]—**C. hortensis folio et flore oblongo** [Bauhin]. The *C. medium*. [B, 211.]—**C. hortensis rapunculi radice** [Bauhin]. See *C. hortensis*.—**C. indica** [Bauhin]. The *Convolvulus purpureus*. [B, 211.]—**C. latifolia** [Linnæus]. A perennial species growing in Europe, Persia, and Nepal, having an edible root. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. lilifolia** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Floerkea lilifolia* [Sprengel]. A Siberian species with an edible root, properly referred to *Adenophora*. [B, 42, 173, 214.]—**C. linarioides** [Lamarck]. The *Wahlenbergia linarioides*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. lutea.** Of the older botanists, the *Linum campanulatum*. [B, 121.]—**C. major vulgatior**, etc. [Morison]. The *C. trachelium*. [B, 211.]—**C. medium.** Fr., *carillon, violette de Marie* (ou *marine*). Syn.: *Viola mariana*. Canterbury bells; a biennial species growing in mountainous places in Europe, having an edible root. [B, 121, 180, 214.]—**C. minima flore cæruleo** [Rudb.], **C. minor** [Lamarck], **C. minor rotundifolia alpina** [Bauhin], **C. minuta** [Savi]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 173, 211, 214.]—**C. nutans.** 1. Of Lamarck, according to Duchesne, the *C. rapunculoides*. 2. Of Sieber, a species now referred to *Symphyandra*. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. pentagonia** [Linnæus], **C. pentagonia flore amplissimo thracica** [Tournefort]. The *Specularia pentagonia*. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. persicæfolia** [Linnæus], **C. persicifolia** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Rapunculus persicifolius magno flore* [Bauhin]. A European species, considered edible. [B. 121, 173, 214.]—**C. pratensis flore conglomerato** [Bauhin]. The *C. glomerata*. [B, 211.]—**C. pyramidalis** [Linnæus]. A perennial species indigenous to Syria and growing in Austria. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. radice esculenta, flore cæruleo** [Herm.] The *C. rapunculus*. [B, 211.]—**C. rapunculoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *fausse raiponce, raiponcette*. A perennial species indigenous to Europe and naturalized in the United States. Several varieties are described. The root is edible. [B, 173, 180, 214, 215.]—**C. rapunculus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *raiponce, petite raiponce de carême, bâton de Jacob, cheveux d'évêque, pied de sauterelle, rampon, rave sauvage*. Syn.: *Rapunculus esculentus* [Bauhin] (seu *vulgaris campanulatus* [Bauhin]). Rampion; a biennial species growing about the Mediterranean, having a white, fleshy, turnip-like root, which, with the young stalks, is eaten as a salad. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. rotundifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *clochette des murs*. The hare-bell, Scotch blue-bell; a species growing along streams in the northern



THE CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

and western United States and in British America, Europe, and northern Asia. The flowers furnish a blue coloring matter used as an ink and a pigment. [B, 173, 180, 215.]—**C. secunda** [Schmidt]. The *C. rapunculoides*. [B, 173.]—**C. serpyllifolia.** 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Linnæa borealis*. 2. Of recent authors, a species now referred to *Edraianthus* (*Wahlenbergia*). [B, 214.]—**C. silvestris.** Of the older botanists, the genus *Digitalis*. [B, 121.]—**C. silvestris minima** [Dodonæus]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 211.]—**C. speculum** [Linnæus]. The *Specularia speculum*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. trachelium.** Fr., *gant de Notre-Dame, gantelet, gantelée, gantillier, herbe aux trachées* (ou *de Notre-Dame*), *ortie bleue*. A perennial European species. The whole plant is astringent and was formerly used as a detersive and vulnerary, the leaves (*folia cervicariæ majoris*) being especially employed in inflammations of the throat; the root and young shoots are sometimes eaten. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. urticæ foliis oblongis**, etc. [Bauhin]. The *C. rapunculoides*. [B, 211.]—**C. urticifolia** [Schmidt]. The *C. trachelium*. [B, 214.]—**C. vulgaris minor** [Morison]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 211.]—**C. vulgatior foliis urticæ**, etc. [Bauhin]. The *C. trachelium*. [B, 211.]

CAMPANULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *campanulacées*. Ger., *Campanulaceen*. The bell-worts; of Jussieu and succeeding authors, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, comprising *Campanula* and related genera. According to De Candolle, it comprises the *C. veræ* (*C.-Campanuleæ*), with a regular carolla, including the tribes *Wahlenbergieæ*, *Campanuleæ*, and *Merciereæ*; and the *Lobeliaceæ* (*C.-Lobelieæ*), with an irregular corolla, including the tribes *Delisseaceæ*, *Clintonieæ*, *Lysipomeæ*, and *Lobelieæ*. Bentham and Hooker divide the *C.* into the *Lobelieæ*, with an irregular corolla and adherent anthers; the *Cyphieæ*, with an irregular corolla and free anthers; and the *Campanuleæ*, with a regular corolla. According to Gray, who limits them to the *C. veræ* of De Candolle and the *Campanuleæ* of Bentham and Hooker, they comprise herbs with a bland, milky juice; with alternate, exstipulate, simple leaves; with regular pentamerous flowers having a gamosepalous calyx adnate to the ovary; a valvate, induplicate, or rarely imbricate gamopetalous corolla; five stamens, usually free and alternate with the corolla-lobes and each bearing a two-celled introrse anther; one style with from two to five introrse stigmas; and a two- to five-celled ovary containing numerous anatropous ovules on axile placentæ; and with a capsular fruit containing numerous small albuminous seeds with a straight axile embryo. [B, 121, 170, 215.]

CAMPANULACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n-u^2-la'shu^{3}s. Lat., *campanulaceus*. Fr., *campanulacé*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Campanula*; of or belonging to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B, 1.]

CAMPANULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)'u^2(u^4)-le(la^3-e^2). Of B. Jussieu and Adanson, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Campanulaceæ*; of A. Richard, a section of that order. [B, 170.]

CAMPANULARIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n-(pa^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). See CAMPANULARIDÆ.

CAMPANULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *campanulaires*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Campanulaceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Cyphieæ* and *Campanuleæ*. [B, 170.] 2. See CALYPTOBLASTEA.

CAMPANULARIDA (Lat.), **CAMPANULARIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)'i^{2}d-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Calyptoblastea*. [L, 121, 292.]

CAMPANULARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n-(pa^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CAMPANULARIÆ.

CAMPANULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)'ta^3. Fr., *campaniformes* [Latreille]. A family of the *Polypi*. [L, 180.]

CAMPANULATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). 1. Of Scopoli, a tribe of plants, comprising the gentes *Campanulaceæ* and *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. Of Batsch, a family corresponding generally to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPANULATE, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n'u^2-lat. Lat., *campanulatus*. Fr., *campanulé*. Ger., *glockenartig*, *glockenförmig*. Bell-shaped, cup-shaped. [B, 19, 121 ; L, 147.]

CAMPANULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-u^{6}l. See CAMPANULA.

CAMPANULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-u^{6}l-a. See CAMPANULATE ; as a n., in the f. pl., *C'es*, see CAMPANULEÆ.

CAMPANULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2-(u^4)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *campanulées*. 1. Of J. St.-Hilaire, the *Campanulaceæ* (in the widest sense). 2. Of Sprengel and others, an order of plants, comprising *Campanula* and other genera of the *Campanulaceæ* (in the restricted sense), also *Cyphia*. 3. Of other authors, a tribe or division of the *Campanulaceæ*. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it corresponds to the whole of the order in the restricted sense adopted by A. Gray and the continental authors ; as defined by Gray, it comprises those genera of the *Campanulaceæ* (in the restricted sense) which have usually a centripetal inflorescence, a corolla valvate or induplicate in the bud, stamens either free or adnate to the very base of the corolla, and a hairy style. [B, 42, 170, 215.]

CAMPANULIFLOROUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-pa^{2}n-u^{2}l-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *campanuliflorus* (from *campanula*, a little bell, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *campanuliflore*. Having bell-shaped flowers. [L, 42.]

CAMPANULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2-(u^4)-li(le)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *campanulinées*. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti*, comprising the orders *Goodenovieæ*, *Stylideæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, and *Campanulaceæ*. Endlicher, who made it a class of the *Acramphibrya gamopetala*, and Meissner, who made it a class of the *Diplochlamydeæ*, divided it into the orders *Brunoniaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Pongatieæ*, and *Stylideæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPANULINÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}n-u^6-le-na. Campanulate ; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Campanulinæ* or the *Campanulineæ*. [B, 88.]

CAMPANULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-li^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *campanulinées*. Ger., *Glockenblüthige*. Of Spach, a class of monopetalous dicotyledons, comprising the families *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Stylideæ*, and *Goodenovieæ* (*Goodeniaceæ*). Cf. CAMPANULINÆ. Brongniart divided it into the same families with the addition of the *Calycereæ* and *Brunoniaceæ*, and Sachs, in a recent classification, includes under it the four families of Spach and the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 170, 279.]

CAMPARELLE (Fr.), **CAMPAROLE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}m-pa^{3}r-e^{2}l, -ol. The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMPE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'pe(pa). Gen., *cam'pes*. Gr., *κάμπη*. Flexion, a flexure. [A, 325, 387 ; L, 84.]

CAMPEACHY-WOOD, n. Ka^{2}m-pe'chi^2. See CAMPECHE-WOOD.

CAMPECHEHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m-pa'ch^{2}a-ho^{3}ltz. See CAMPECHE-WOOD.—**C'baum, Gemeiner C., Gemeiner C'baum.** The *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 180.]

CAMPECHE-WOOD, n. Ka^{2}m-pe'che. Fr., *bois de Campêche*. Ger., *Campecheholz*. It., *campeggio*. Sp., *campeche*. Logwood ; the wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 19, 121, 180.]

CAMPECHIA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pe(pa)'ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. The *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 121.]

CAMPECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pe(pa)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for hæmatoxylin. [B, 88.]

CAMPECIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pe(pa)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *campécie*. Of Adanson, the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum* ; applied also to several species of *Cæsalpinia*. [B, 121.]

CAMPELIA [L. C. Richard] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pe(pa)'-li^2-a^3. Fr., *campélie*. See COMMELINA.

CAMPELLA [Link] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pe^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *campelle*. See DESCHAMPSIA.

CAMPEPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), **CAMPEPHAGINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pe^2(pa)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-i-(e)'na^3. From *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. The caterpillar-eaters ; a family or group of the *Dentirostrata*. [L, 121, 180.]

CAMPERNELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pe^{2}r-ne^{2}l. The *Narcissus odorus*. [B, 275.]

CAMPESTER (Lat.), **CAMPESTRIS** (Lat.), adj's. From *campus*, a field or plain. Fr., *champêtre*. Lit., of or pertaining to a field ; in botany, growing wild in uncultivated ground (opposed to *arvensis*). [B, 121.]

CAMPHAMIDE, n. Ka^{2}m'fa^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See CAMPHORAMIDE.

CAMPHAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m-fa^{3}m-en'zoir-e^2. See CAMPHORAMIC ACID.

CAMPHANIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}m-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide camphanique*. An acid first prepared by Wreden. On distillation it is converted into carbon dioxide, campholactone, and lauronolic acid. [L. Woringer "Annalen" 227, 1 ; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82 (B).]

CAMPHATE, n. Ka^{2}m'fat. A salt of camphic acid. [B, 46.]

CAMPHENE, n. Ka^{2}m'fen. Lat., *camphenum*. Fr., *camphène*. Ger., *Camphen*, *Kamphen*. A name applied to a series of solid hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by heating with caustic potash and alcohol the addition products of oil of turpentine with hydrochloric acid. Four varieties are known : 1. *Lævorotary c.* (terecamphene) derived from lævorotary oil of turpentine. 2. *Dextrorotary c.* (austracamphene) derived from American oil of turpentine. 3. *Optically inactive c.*, of which there are two varieties, designated α and β, formed by the action of sodium benzoate on the hydrochloride compound of oil of turpentine. The name is also sometimes applied generically to the terebenes, which are then divided into several orders, the c's of the second order, or *camphenes*, being derived from the natural c's (or those of the first order), with which they are isomeric, by the action of acids ; and the c's of the third order, or *camphilenes*, being formed from the hydrochlorides of other c's by the action of lime or baryta. [B, 4, 38, 270.]

CAMPHENIC, adj. Ka^{2}m-fe^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *camphénique*. Of or pertaining to camphene ; according to De Chambre, a term applied to the series of alcohols of the general formula $C_nH_{2n-2}O$, of which Borneo camphor is a member. [B, 93.]

CAMPHER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m'fe^{2}r. Camphor. [B.]—**Alantc'.** See under ALANT.—**Anemonenc'.** See ANEMONIN.—**Borneoc'.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**C'ammoniumliniment.** The linimentum ammoniato-camphoratum. [B.] See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ *compositum*.—**C'baum.** The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B, 48.] —**C'cymol.** See CAMPHOR*cymene*.—**C'eis.** See CAMPHOR *ice*.—**C'essig.** See ACETUM *camphoratum*.—**C'geist.** See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'liniment.** See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'lorbeer, C'lorbeerbaum.** The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B, 49.] —**C'methylsäure.** Methylcamphoric acid. [B.]—**C'milch.** See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'natrium.** Sodium camphor. [B, 207.]—**C'öl.** See CAMPHOR *oil* and *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'ölbaum.** The *Dryobalanops*. [B, 49.]—**C'phoron.** See *Camphor*-PHORONE. —**C'quecksilbersalbe.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *compositum*. [B, 81, p. 157.]—**C'salbe.** See *Ceratum* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'salz.** See CAMPHATE.—**C'sauer.** Of or pertaining to camphoric acid ; with the name of a base, the camphorate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure.** Camphoric acid. [B, 4.]—**C'säureanhydrid.** Camphoric anhydride. [B.]—**C'seife.** A solution of camphor in a caustic alkali or in ammonia-water. [B, 48.]—**C'seifenliniment.** See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**C'spiritus** [Ger. Ph.]. The spiritus camphoratus of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205.] See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'wasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua* CAMPHORÆ.—**C'wein** [Ger. Ph.]. See VINUM *camphoratum*.—**C'weinsäure.** See METHYL*camphoric acid*.—**Einfachbromirter C.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**Flüchtiges C'öl.** See CAMPHOR *oil*.—**Japanc'.** See *Japan* CAMPHOR.—**Kistenc'.** Chinese camphor ; so called because exported in chests. [B, 270.]—**Künstlicher C.** See *Artificial* CAMPHOR.—**Laurineenc'.** See *Laurel* CAMPHOR.—**Linksdrehende C'säure.** Lævocamphoric acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC *acid*.—**Linksdrehender C.** Matricaria camphor (from the *Matricaria parthenium*). [B, 48.]—**Optisch-inactive C'säure, Optisch-unwirksame C'säure.** Optically inactive camphoric (paracamphoric) acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC *acid*.—**Rechtsdrehende C'säure.** Dextrocamphoric acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC *acid*.—**Rohc'.** See *Crude* CAMPHOR.—**Röhrenc'.** Japanese camphor which is exported packed in bamboos. [B, 270.]—**Salicylirter C.** See CAMPHORA *salicylata*.—**Wasserfreie C'säure.** See CAMPHORIC *anhydride*.

CAMPHERENE, n. Ka^{2}m'fe^{2}r-en. Fr., *camphérène*. A camphene of the second order. [B, 38.] See under CAMPHENE.

CAMPHEROL, n. Ka^{2}m'fe^{2}r-o^{2}l. A dextrorotary derivative of camphoglycuronic acid, $C_{20}H_{16}O_4$. [A, 385.]

CAMPHERONE, n. Ka^{2}m'fe^{2}r-on. Ger., *Campheron*. See *Camphor*-PHORONE.

CAMPHERYL, n. Ka^{2}m'fe^{2}r-i^{2}l. Fr., *camphéryle* [Laurent]. See *Camphor*-PHORONE.

CAMPHIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}k. Fr., *acide camphique*. Ger., *Camphinsäure*. According to Berthelot and Montgolfier, an acid of the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O_{21}$, formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of soda on camphor. According to other authors, probably no such acid is formed, but a substitution compound of camphor and sodium. [B, 4, 38, 207.]

CAMPHIDE, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}d(fid). Of Laurent, a nucleus in which combustible hydrogen is replaced by oxygen. [B, 38 ; L, 41.]

CAMPHILENE, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}l-en. Fr., *camphilène*. Ger., *Camphilen*. It., *canfilene*. An optically inactive liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by the decomposition of optically inactive camphene with lime at 200° C. The name is also applied generically to any terpene similarly formed, *e. g.*, to the camphenes of the third order. See CAMPHENE. It forms with hydrochloric acid a solid compound, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, like artificial camphor (*q. v.*). [B, 4, 38.]

CAMPHIMIDE, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See CAMPHORIMIDE.

CAMPHIN, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}n. Lat., *camphinum*. Fr., *camphine*. Ger., *Camphin*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_8$, formed by distilling camphor with iodine. It forms substitution products with the halogens. [B, 38, 270.]—**C'bad** (Ger.). See CAMPHINE *bath*.—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to camphic acid ; with the name of a base, the camphate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Camphic acid. [B, 207.]

CAMPHINE, n. Ka^{2}m'fen. A commercial term for French oil of turpentine, formerly used as an illuminating agent. [B, 38, 270.]—**C. bath.** Ger., *Camphinbad*. A bath used in Sweden, formed by the addition of 500 grammes of soda and 4 to 10 grammes of oil of turpentine to a common bath. [B, 270.]

CAMPHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-fek. See CAMPHIC ACID.

CAMPHIRE, n. Ka^{2}m'fir. 1. The *Crithmum maritimum*. 2. Of Scripture, probably the *Lawsonia alba*. 3. An obsolete form of *camphor*. [B, 117, 185, 275.]

CAMPHOCARBONATE, n. Ka^{2}m-fo-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at. A salt of camphocarbonic acid. [B.]

CAMPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}m-fo-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide camphocarbonique*. Ger., *Camphocarbonsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_3$, or $C_{10}H_{15}O - CO.OH$, formed by the decomposition of sodium camphocarbonate. [B, 4.]

CAMPHOCRÉOSOTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-fo-kra-o-sot. A body formed, along with camphin, by decomposing camphor with iodine; according to Schweizer, probably identical with carvacrol. [B, 38.]

CAMPHOGEN, n. Ka^{2}m′fo-je^{2}n. Lat., *camphogenium.* Fr., *camphogène.* Ger., *Camphogen, Kamphogen.* Cymene formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on camphor. [B, 38.]

CAMPHOGLYCURONIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}m-fo-gli^{2}k-u^{2}r-o^{2}n′-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide camphoglycuronique.* Ger., *Camphoglykuronsäure.* An acid, $C_{16}H_{24}O_8$, discovered by Schmiedeberg and Meyer in the urine after the ingestion of camphor. There are two isomeric varieties, α and β c. a., the former of which, is lævorotary. On treatment with dilute acids, they are converted into campherol and glycuronic acid. ["Annal. di chim.," July, 1883, p. 29 (B); B, 207.]

CAMPHOKREOSOT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}m-fo-kra-o-zot′. See CAMPHOCRÉOSOTE.

CAMPHOL, n. Ka^{2}m′fo^{2}l. According to some, ordinary camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$; according to Watts, borneol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$. [B, 2, 270.]—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to campholic acid; with the name of a base, the campholate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Campholic acid. [B, 4.]

CAMPHOLACTONE, n. Ka^{2}m-fo-la^{2}k′ton. A lactone, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, produced, along with lauronolic acid, by the distillation of camphanic acid; a solid melting at 50° C. [L. Woringer, "Annalen," 227, 1; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82 (B).]

CAMPHOLATE, n. Ka^{2}m′fo^{2}l-at. A salt of campholic acid. [B.]

CAMPHOLENE, n. Ka^{2}m′fo^{2}l-en. Lat., *campholenum.* Fr., *campholène.* Ger., *Campholen.* An oily liquid, C_9H_{16}, formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on campholic acid. [B, 4.]

CAMPHOLÉULE [Béral] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-fo-la-u^{6}l. A mixture of 1 part of camphor and 3 parts of an essential oil. [B, 119.]

CAMPHOLIC, adj. Ka^{2}m-fo^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *campholique.* Of or pertaining to camphol. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide campholique.* Ger., *Campholsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, isomeric with borneol, and formed with the latter when camphor is boiled with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. [B, 4.]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool campholique.* Borneo camphor. [B, 93.]—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde campholique.* Ordinary camphor regarded as the aldehyde of campholic alcohol. [B, 93.]

CAMPHOLONE, n. Ka^{2}m′fo^{2}l-on. A substance, $C_{19}H_{34}O$, analagous to the ketones in structure, produced by the dry distillation of calcium campholate. [B, 46, 93.]

CAMPHOLURETHANE, n. Ka^{2}m fo^{2}l-u^2′re^{2}th-an. Fr., *camphol-uréthane.* Ger., *Campholurethan.* A name applied to two crystalline bodies of the composition of urethanes, physically isomeric, one of which is lævorotary and the other dextrorotary, derived from Ngai camphor. [Halles, "Bull. de la Soc. chim.," xli, 327; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," May, 1884, p. 163 (B).]

CAMPHOMETHYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}m-fo-me^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide camphométhylique.* Ger., *Camphermethylsäure.* See METHYL-*camphoric acid.*

CAMPHONE, n. Ka^{2}m′fon. Cymene. [B, 2.]

CAMPHOR, n. Ka^{2}m′fo^{2}r. From old Lat., *caphura,* from Ar., *Kâfûr,* and this probably from Sansc. *karpura,* white. [B, 18.] Lat., *camphora, camphora depurata* [Finn. Ph.] Fr., *camphre, camphre du Japon* [Fr. Cod]. Ger., *Campher, Kampher.* It., *canfora.* Sp., *alcanfor.* Syn.: *laurinol, Chinese c.* 1. A concrete volatile oil (stearoptene), $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from the wood of the *Cinnamomum camphora* by distillation with water. That exported from Formosa (Formosa or Chinese c.) comes usually in chests lined with lead foil; Japan c., which is more valued and contains fewer impurities, comes packed in bamboos. The crude c. is purified by sublimation, forming flowers of c. (*camphora depurata*), the process being performed either in glass jars, when the c. is obtained in the form of cakes, or in iron retorts, when the c. is procured in flat discs. It forms tough, white, lustrous masses, composed of tubular or prismatic doubly refracting crystals, having a peculiar, well-marked odor and taste, imparting to the mouth a sensation of warmth, followed by that of coolness. It is volatile at ordinary temperatures and burns readily with a bright, smoky flame. Thrown into water, it exhibits peculiar gyratory movements. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed and volatile oils; nearly insoluble in water. Its solution is highly lævorotary. It is thought to possess stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne properties. Taken in excess, it acts as an irritant narcotic poison, producing epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, maniacal delirium, and convulsions. Its structural formula, according to Kekulé, is $C_6[H_2,H(C_3H_7),H_2,H,CH_3,O]$. Other structural formulæ have been deduced; by Kachler, $CH_2.CH_2.C(C_3H_7) - CO - CH.CH_2.CH_2$; by Armstrong, $CH_2.CH_2.CH = CH - O - CH = C(CH_3).CH_2.CH.CH_3$. 2. A name applied to a series of solid volatile principles obtained by distillation from vegetable substances, having the constitution of oxygenated hydrocarbons and in many ways acting as alcohols. They comprise four classes: (*a*) Substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{20}O$, such as menthol; (*b*) substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{18}O$, (Borneo c., Ngai c., oil of valerian, oil of cajuput, and numerous other oils, together with the homologous oil of angustura, $C_{13}H_{24}O$); (*c*) substances of the composition $C_{15}H_{28}O$, (patchouli c., etc.); (*d*) substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$, (ordinary c., Matricaria c., alant c., oil of eucalyptus, oil of wormwood, etc.). [B, 4, 5, 172, 270.]—**Acid of c.** An old name for camphoric acid. [B, 86.]—**Acidulated mixture of c.** See *Mixtura e* CAMPHORA *cum aceto.*—**Alyxia c.** See under ALYXIA.—**Anise c.** See ANISE *c.* and ANETHOL.—**Artificial c.** Fr., *camphre artificiel.* Ger., *künstlicher Campher.* A terpene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$. formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of turpentine; a solid closely resembling ordinary c. [B, 4, 270.] See also *Liquid artificial c.*—**Asarabacca c., Asarum c.** See ASARONE.—**Barosma c.** Diosphenol; a stearoptene, $C_{14}H_{22}O_3$, of a somewhat aromatic odor and peculiar taste. [B, 5, 81, 303.]—**Barus c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Bergamot c.** See BERGAPTENE.—**Birch c.** See BETULIN.—**Blumea c.** See *Ngai c.*—**Bornean c., Borneo c.** Fr., *camphre de Bornéo.* Ger., *Borneocampher.*: Syn.: *borneol.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of the structural formula $C_6[H_2,H(C_3H_7),H_2,H,CH_3,H,OH]$, derived from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* and obtained from ordinary c. by heating with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash; brittle, white, transparent crystalline masses, less volatile and harder and more solid than ordinary c.; readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water; dextrorotary. By oxidation with nitric acid it is converted into ordinary c., which stands to it in the relation of a ketone to an alcohol. An isomeric compound distinguished from Borneo c. by being lævorotary (lævorotary borneol) is contained in the spirit distilled from madder-root. Borneo c. is much more costly than ordinary c., and is rarely exported. It is used in Japan, China, and the East Indies as a medicine and in embalming. [B, 4, 172, 270.] See also *C. oil of Borneo.*—**Bromated c., Brominated c., Brominized c., Bromized c.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata.*—**C. balls.** See *C. cakes.*—**C. bibromide.** See *C. dibromide.*—**C. bromide.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata.*—**C. cakes.** Balls of spermaceti, white wax, and olive-oil mixed with small pieces of camphor and melted together. [L, 120.]—**C. cerate.** See *Ceratum* CAMPHORÆ.—**C.-chloral.** See under CHLORAL.—**C'cymene.** Ger., *Camphercymol.* Cymene obtained from camphor. [Ziegler, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharmakol.," 1873 (B).]—**C. dibromide.** Fr., *bibromure de camphre.* Ger., *Campherdibromür.* An addition product, $C_{10}H_{16}OBr_2$, of c. and bromine, formed by the interaction of these two substances, and hence prepared in the manufacture of monobromated c. [B, 81.]—**C. dihydrochloride.** A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{14}.HCl_2$, of c. and hydrochloric acid, formed by the action of phosphoric chloride on c. [B, 4.]—**C. emulsion.** See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—**C.-gland.** See under GLAND.—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{10}H_{14}.HCl$, formed by the action of phosphoric chloride on c. [B, 4.]—**C. ice.** Ger., *Camphereis.* A cosmetic preparation made by melting together 16 parts of white wax and 48 of benzoated suet, and adding 8 parts of c. and 1 part of oil of lavender. [B, 81.]—**C. julep.** See *Mixtura* CAMPHORÆ.—**C. laurel.** Ger., *Campherlorbeerbaum.* The *Cinnamomum camphora.* [B, 81.]—**C. liniment** (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.). See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**C. mixture.** See *Mixtura* CAMPHORÆ.—**C. monobromide.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata.*—**C. monohydrochloride, C. muriate.** See *C. hydrochloride.*—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de camphre.* See *Oleum* CAMPHORÆ *nitricatum.*—**C.-oil.** Lat., *oleum camphoræ* (U. S. Ph., 1870). Ger., *Campheröl.* It., *olio di canfora.* Sp., *aceite de alcanfor.* A dense, dark-yellow or brownish oil of camphoraceous odor and taste, of the sp. gr. of 0·945, found in all parts of the c.-tree, and also formed during the refining of c., having, according to Martius, the constitution $C_{20}H_{16}O_2$, according to Mulder, consisting of a mixture of ordinary c. and a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is employed externally and internally for the same purposes as c. Lallemand discovered in the c. tree a thin dextrorotary oil which on distillation furnishes a hydrocarbon and ordinary c. [B, 5, 207]—**C. oil of Borneo.** A volatile, viscid, brownish or reddish, dextrorotary oil obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* along with Borneo c., and employed for similar purposes. It is composed of resin and, according to some, of Borneo c., dissolved in a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, called *borneene* or *valerene.* [B, 81, 172.]—**C. oil of Formosa.** See *C. oil.*—**C. ointment.** See UNGUENTUM *camphoratum.*—**C.-phorone.** See under PHORONE.—**C. resin.** The tough, golden-yellow, resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, formed by heating c. with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. [B, 2.]—**C. tea.** A preparation made by pouring boiling water upon camphor. [L, 61.]—**C.-tree.** The *Cinnamomum camphora* and the *Dryobalanops aromatica* [B, 275.]—**C. water.** See *Aqua* CAMPHORÆ.—**C. wood.** The *Callitris Ventenatii.* [B, 275.]—**Carbolated c.** See CAMPHORA *carbolisata.*—**China c., Chinese c.** Fr., *camphre de la Chine.* Ger., *chinesischer Campher.* See *C.* (1st def.).—**Chlorated c., Chlorinated c.** See MONOCHLORCAMPHOR.—**Common c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Compound liniment of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ *compositum.*—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata.*—**Crude c.** Lat., *camphora cruda* (seu *rudis*). C. which has not been refined. [B; L, 130.]—**Dextro-c.** Ordinary c, [B, 2.]—**Dibromated c.** See DIBROMCAMPHOR.—**Dryobalnops c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Dutch c.** See *Japan c.*—**Elecampane c.** See ALANT*campher.*—**Emulsion of c.** See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—**Ethereal tincture of c.** See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea.*—**Factitious c.** See *Artificial c.*—**Feverfew c.** See *Matricaria c.*—**Flowers of c.** Lat., *camphoræ flores.* Pulverized c. obtained by the condensation of sublimed c. It is readily preserved in the powdered state. [B, 81.]—**Formosa c.** See *Chinese c.*—**Hard c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Inactive c.** Any c., such as those derived from the essential oils of the labiates, having no action on the plane of polarization. [B, 2.]—**Inula c.** See ALANT*campher.*—**Iodized c.** A preparation proposed by Barrère, made by causing 100 parts of powdered camphor to unite with 1 part of iodine; used by inhalation. [B, 5.]—**Japan c.** Fr., *camphre du Japon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Japan-Kampher.* Ordinary c. [B, 8, 81.]—**Lævo-c., Lævogyre c., Lævorotary c.** Ger., *Linkscampher.* See *Matricaria c.*—**Laurel c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Ledum c.** A stearoptene, probably $5C_{10}H_{16}.4H_2O$, forming silky, acicular crystals, obtained from the oil of *Ledum palustre.* [B, 81.]—**Left c.** See *Matricaria c.*—**Liquid artificial c.** A liquid of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}.HCl$. isomeric with solid artificial c., obtained when oil of turpentine is treated with gaseous hydrochloric acid at high temperatures. [B, 4, 5.]—**Liquid c.** See *C. oil.*—**Malayan c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Matricaria c.** Ger., *Matricaria-Campher.* A c. isomeric with ordinary c. and resembling the latter in all respects, except that it is lævorotary; derived from the oil of *Matricaria parthenium.* [B, 4, 7.]—**Mineral c. of coal-tar.** See CAMPHRE *minéral des goudrons.*—**Mint c.**

See MENTHOL.—**Mixture of c.** See *Mixtura* CAMPHORÆ.—**Mixture of c. and magnesia.** See *Mixtura* CAMPHORÆ *cum magnesia*.—**Monobromated c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Monobromc'.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**Monochlorated c, Monochlorc'.** Lat., *camphora monochlorata*. Fr., *camphre monochloré*. Ger., *Monochlorkampher*. See CHLORCAMPHOR. [B, 4, 664.]—**Neroli c.** A crystalline substance devoid of taste and odor, obtained from oil of neroli, oil of orange-flowers, etc. [B.]—**Ngai c.** Fr., *camphre de Ngai*. Ger., *Ngaicampher*. Syn.: *Blumea c.* A c. derived from the *Blumea balsamifera*, having the same constitution as Borneo c. but rotating the plane of polarization to the left, and, when treated with nitric acid, forming a lævorotary c. isomeric with ordinary c. It is used in making India ink. [B, 81, 172.]—**Nitric oil of c.** See *Oleum* CAMPHORÆ *intricatum*.—**Oil of c.** See *C. oil*.—**Patchouli-c.** Ger., *Patschuli-Campher*. The crystalline stearoptone, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, homologous with Borneo c., contained in oil of patchouli. [B, 2, 4.]—**Peppermint c.** See MENTHOL.—**Phenol-c.** See CAMPHORA *carbolisata*.—**Refined c.** Lat., *camphora raffinata* (seu *elaborata*). C. purified by sublimation and occurring in the form of large concave cakes or flat discs. [B, 18.]—**Right c.** See *Dextro-c.*—**Salicylated c.** See CAMPHORA *salicylata*.—**Solid artificial c.** See *Artificial c.*—**Spirit** (or **Spirits**) **of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**Spirit of c. with saffron.** See AQUA *pestilentialis*.—**Sublimed c.** See *Flowers of c.*—**Sumatra c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Tincture of c.** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**Tub c.** Japan c., so called because imported in tubs. [B, 81.]—**Turpentine c.** Terpin. a compound, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, obtained by treating oil of turpentine with alcohol and nitric acid. [B, 81.]—**Wine of c.** See VINUM *camphoratum*.

CAMPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo'ra[3]. 1. Camphor; the official term for Chinese camphor in the U. S. Ph., the Br. Ph., and most of the continental pharmacopœias. [B, 95.] 2. In botany a genus of plants, made by Nees, equivalent to *Cinnamomum*; of Meissner, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]—**Acetum camphoræ.** See ACETUM *camphoratum*. ACIDUM ACETICUM *camphoratum*, and *Mixtura e c. cum aceto*.—**Alcohol camphoræ saponaceum.** The linimentum saponato-camphoratum. [B.] See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**Aqua camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau camphrée*. Ger., *Campherwasser*. It., *acqua di canfora*. Sp., *agua de alcanfor*. Syn.: *aqua camphorata* [Fr. Cod.]. Camphor-water; a solution of camphor in water. In the U. S. Ph. preparation, 8 parts of camphor are dissolved in 1,000 of water, the camphor being first finely subdivided by solution in alcohol and diffusion through cotton; in the Br. Ph. preparation, a little over 3 parts of powdered camphor are treated with 1,000 of water; in the Fr. Cod. preparation, 2 parts of camphor are powdered and washed with 1,000 of water. [B, 5, 113.]—**C. bromata** [Russ. Ph.]. See *C. monobromata*.—**C. capensis.** Of the pharmacists, the *Osmites camphorina*. [B, 121.]—**C. carbolisata.** Fr., *camphre phénolé*. Ger., *Phenolcampher*. An oily, colorless liquid, miscible with oils, but not with water or alcohol, obtained by rubbing up 100 parts of camphor with a solution of 36 of carbolic acid in 4 of alcohol; used instead of carbolic acid as an antiseptic, both locally and internally. It has been particularly applied in diphtheria. [B, 81, 107.]—**C. de Baros, C. de Borneo.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**C. chinensis.** See *Chinese* CAMPHOR.—**C. cruda.** See *Crude* CAMPHOR.—**C. depurata** [Finn. Ph.]. Camphor purified for medicinal use. [B, 95.]—**Camphoræ hydrochloras.** See CAMPHOR *hydrochloride*.—**C. elaborata.** See *Refined* CAMPHOR.—**Camphoræ elixir.** See AQUA *pestilentialis*.—**Camphoræ flores.** See *Flowers of* CAMPHOR.—**Camphoræ flores compositi.** Camphor sublimed with benzoin. [L, 119.]—**Camphora glandulifera** [Nees and Wallich]. The *Cinnamomum glanduliferum*. [B, 214.]—**C. inuncta** [Nees]. The *Cinnamomum inunctum*. [B, 214.]—**C. japonica.** See *Japanese* CAMPHOR.—**C. monobromata** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *camphre monobromé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monobromcampher*, *einfach bromirter Campher*. It., *canfora monobromurata*. Sp., *alcanfor monobromurado*. Syn.: *c. bromata* [Russ. Ph.], *monobromated camphor*, *monobromcamphor*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, formed by the action of bromine on camphor heated upon the water-bath; a colorless, crystalline substance of camphoraceous odor and taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed oils; used as a sedative in delirium tremens and related conditions. [B, 4, 270.]—**C. officinarum.** 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Cinnamomum c.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., ordinary c. [B, 113, 214.]—**C. parthenoxylon** [Nees]. The *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*. [B, 214.]—**C. phenolata.** See *C. carbolisata*.—**C. pseudo-sassafras** [Miquel]. The variety β *glaucescens* of the *Cinnamomum c.* and the *Cinnamomum pseudo-sassafras*. [B, 214.]—**C. purificata.** See *Magisterium camphoræ* and *C. depurata*.—**C. raffinata.** See *Refined* CAMPHOR.—**C. rudis.** See *Crude* CAMPHOR.—**C. salicylata.** Fr., *camphre salicylé*. Ger., *salicylirter Campher*. Salicylated camphor; a colorless, oily liquid made by heating together on a water-bath 84 parts of camphor and 65 of salicylic acid; or made up of equal parts of salicylic acid and camphor mixed with a little alcohol and some vaseline; used as an application for weak and phagedænic ulcers. [B, 81.]—**C. sumatrana** [Miquel]. The *Cinnamomum sumatranum*. [B, 214.]—**C. sumatrensis.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**Ceratum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat camphré*. Ger., *Camphersalbe*. It., *cerato canforato*. Syn.: *ceratum camphoratum* [Belg. Ph.]. Camphor cerate; a mixture of 3 parts of camphor liniment, 12 of olive-oil, and 85 of cerate [U. S. Ph.], or of 10 of camphor and 90 of simple cerate [Belg. Ph., 1854]. [B, 10, 81.] Cf. UNGUENTUM *camphoratum*.—**Elixir camphoræ.** See AQUA *pestilentialis*.—**Emulsio camphoræ** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *émulsion camphrée*. Ger., *Camphermilch*. Syn.: *emulsio camphorata* [Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made of 1 part of camphor and 12 parts each of blanched almonds and sugar, official in the Ed. Ph., 1826. Similar preparations made with camphor, mucilage, and simple emulsion, or with camphor mixed with water, were official in a number of the older formularies, and the preparation of the Finn. Ph. and the Swed. Ph. is in like manner made of camphor, gum arabic, and simple emulsion, that of the Sp. Ph. being made of camphor, sweet almonds, sugar, and water. [B, 95, 97, 119.]—**Gummi c.** See CAMPHOR (1st def.).—**Julapium e c.** See *Mixtura camphoræ*.—**Julapium e c. cum aceto.** See *Mixtura e c. cum aceto*.—**Linimentum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Camphor liniment; camphorated oil; a preparation consisting of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 4 parts of cotton-seed oil [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 oz. (av.) of camphor dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of olive-oil [Br. Ph.]. The German and French preparations are composed of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 9 parts of olive-oil. Similar preparations in which 1 part of camphor was dissolved in from 1 to 16 parts of olive, linseed, or rape-seed oil were formerly official. Employed as a stimulant and anodyne application to bruises and sprains and in rheumatism and other painful affections. One variety, official in the Disp. fuldens., 1791, made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 8 parts of oil of ben, was also used internally in doses of from 3 to 6 drops. [B, 5, 97, 113, 119, 205.]—**Linimentum camphoræ ammoniatum, Linimentum camphoræ compositum** [Br. Ph.]. Compound liniment of camphor; made by dissolving 2¼ oz. (av.) of camphor and 1 fluidrachm of oil of lavender in 15 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, and adding 5 fl. oz. of strong solution of ammonia [Br. Ph.]. It contains about 1 part in 8 of camphor. The corresponding German preparation, the *linimentum ammoniato-camphoratum*, is made up of 1 part of caustic solution of ammonia, 1 part of oil of poppies, and 3 parts of camphorated oil (containing 0·3 part of camphor). It contains about 1 part in 17 of camphor. The French preparation, *liniment ammoniacal camphré*, is made up of 1 part of concentrated ammonia solution and 9 parts of camphorated oil, and contains about 1 part in 11 of camphor. [B, 5, 113, 205.]—**Magisterium camphoræ.** Fr., *magistère de camphre*. Camphor purified by washing with water and drying. [B, 119.] Cf. *C. depurata*.—**Mixtura camphoræ.** Fr., *julep camphré*. Syn.: *julapium camphoratum*, *mixtura camphorata*. A mixture made by rubbing up ½ drachm of camphor with 10 minims of rectified spirit, and adding a pint of water [Lond. Ph., 1824]; or by rubbing 20 grains of camphor with 10 drops of the spirit, and adding ½ oz. of sugar and 1 pint of water [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dubl. Ph., 1830]. Similar preparations, in which the camphor, with or without the addition of the water to pulverize it, was triturated with mucilage, elder honey, or gum arabic and sugar, were formerly official in a number of formularies. [B, 97, 119.]—**Mixtura camphoræ cum magnesia** [Dubl. Ph., 1830]. A preparation made by triturating 12 grains of camphor with 30 of magnesium carbonate and adding 6 oz. of water. [B, 97.]—**Mixtura e c. cum aceto.** Syn.: *julapiam e c. cum aceto*. A preparation made by pulverizing 1 part of camphor with a little alcohol and adding 2 parts each of gum arabic and water and 128 of vinegar [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. or by adding to the camphor, pulverized with alcohol, 4 parts of gum arabic, 6 of sugar, 8 of vinegar, and 96 of water [Mil. Ph. of Copenh., 1818]. [B, 97.]—**Oleum camphoræ.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see CAMPHOR *oil*. 2. See *Oleum camphoræ nitricatum*.—**Oleum camphoræ factitium, Oleum camphoræ nitricatum.** Fr., *nitrate de camphre*. The oily liquid obtained by saturating camphor with nitric acid; formerly employed internally in chronic pleurisy and locally as a stimulant application in rheumatism and paralysis. [B, 119.]—**Pulvis camphoræ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* CAMPHRE.—**Solutio camphoræ ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée de camphre* [Fr. Cod.], *Ether camphré*. Syn.: *tinctura ætherea camphorata* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor nervinus Bangii*, *spiritus sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus*, *naptha vitrioli camphorata*. A solution of 1 part of camphor in from 2 to 9 parts of ether (the Fr. Cod. prescribing 9 parts): official in several formularies. Similar preparations, in which a mixture of alcohol and ether or the compound spirit of ether formed the excipient, were formerly official. [B, 97, 113, 119.] See also AQUA *camphorata ætherea*.—**Solutio camphoræ aquosa.** See *Aqua camphoræ*.—**Solutio camphoræ oleosa.** See *Linimentum camphoræ*.—**Spiritus camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de camphre*, *alcool camphré*, *eau-de-vie camphrée*. Ger., *Camphergeist*, *Campherspiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *spirito canforato*, Sp., *espiritu alcanforado*. Syn.: *tinctura camphoræ*, *spiritus camphoratus* [Ger. Ph.], *alcohol camphoratum*, *alcool camphoratus* [Fr. Cod.]. Spirit of camphor; made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 7 parts of alcohol, and adding 2 of water [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or by dissolving 1 oz. of camphor in 9 fl. oz. of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs two preparations: The *teinture de camphre concentrée*, in which 9 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and the *teinture de camphre faible*, in which 39 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol are employed, to dissolve 1 part of camphor. The preparations of the Austr. Ph. (1869) and the Dan. Ph. (1868–1876) contain 1 part of camphor to 9 parts of alcohol, and that of the Russ. Ph. (1880) contains 1 part of camphor to 9 parts of alcohol and 3 parts of water. Similar preparations, containing 1 part of camphor in from 6 to 50 parts of alcohol or brandy, were official in most of the older formularies. [B, 10, 81, 97, 113, 119, 205.]—**Tinctura camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., 1850; Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Spiritus camphoræ*.—**Tinctura camphoræ composita** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata*.

CAMPHORACEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r(for)-a(a[3])'se[2]-(ke[2])-a[3]. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [L, 130.]

CAMPHORACEOUS, adj. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r-a'shu[3]s. Lat., *camphoraceus*, *camphoreus*. Fr., *camphoré*. Ger., *campherartig*. Of the nature of, containing, or resembling, camphor. [A, 301.]

CAMPHORALE (Lat.). n. n. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r(for)-a(a[3])'-le(la). The *Camphorosma monspeliaca*. [A, 322.]

CAMPHORAMIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r-a[2]m'i[2]k. Fr., *acide camphoramique*. Ger., *Camphoramsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$, or $C_8H_{14}(CO.OH)(CO.NH_2)$, or camphoric acid in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by amidogen. [B, 38.]

CAMPHORAMIDE, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r'a[2]m-i[2]d(id). The amide of camphoric acid, $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_2$ or $C_8H_{14}(CO.NH_2)_2$; a syrupy substance. [B, 38.]

CAMPHORAMSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka[3]m-fo[2]r-a[3]m'zoir-e[2]. Camphoramic acid. [B, 48.]

CAMPHORANIL, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r'a[2]n-i[2]l. The anil of camphoric acid, $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 48.]

CAMPHORANILIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r-a[2]n-i[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide camphoranilique*. Ger., *Camphoranilsäure*. Phenylcamphoramic acid. [B, 2.]

CAMPHORATA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r(for)-a(a[3])'ta[3]. 1. Of Tournefort, the genera *Herniaria* and *Camphorosma*. 2. The *Camphorosma monspeliaca*. 3. Of Commelin, the *Selago corymbosa*. [B, 121; L, 84.]—**C. hirsuta** [Mönch], **C. monspeliensium** [Crantz]. See *C.* (2d def.).—**Herba camphoratæ.** The herb of *Camphorosma monspeliaca*. [B, 180.]

CAMPHORATE, n. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-at. A salt of camphoric acid. [B.]

CAMPHORATED, adj. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-at-e[2]d. Lat., *camphoratus*. Fr., *camphré*. Ger., *mit Campher angemacht*. It., *canforato*. Sp., *alcanforado*. Containing camphor. [A, 301.]

CAMPHORATO-ÆTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r-(for)-a(a[3])''to(to[2])-e(a[3]-e)-the(the[2])'re[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Containing camphor and ether. [B.] See AQUA *camphorato-ætherea*.

CAMPHORATO-CROCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r-(for)-a(a[3])''to(to[2])-krok(kro[2]k)-a(a[3])'tu[3]s(tu[4]s). Containing camphor and saffron. [B, 270.]

CAMPHORATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r(for)-a(a[3])'tu[3]s-(tu[4]s). See CAMPHORATED.

CAMPHORE (Fr.), n. Ka[3]m-for. See CAMPHOR (2d def.).

CAMPHORÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]m-for-a. Camphoraceous; resembling the camphor-tree; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Camphoreæ*. [B, 38.]

CAMPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo're[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *camphorées*. Of Nees and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, comprising the single genus *Camphora* (*Cinnamomum*). [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPHORESIN, n. Ka[2]m-fo-re[2]z'i[2]n. Of Claus, a non-volatile substance produced by the action of iodine on camphor. [B, 2.]

CAMPHORÉSINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]m-fo-ra-zi[2]n-ek. See CAMPHRESINIC ACID.

CAMPHORETIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r-e[2]t'i[2]k. Fr., *acide camphorétique*. See CAMPHRESINIC ACID.

CAMPHOREUS (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo're[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). See CAMPHORACEOUS.

CAMPHORIC, adj. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r'i[2]k. Lat., *camphoricus*. Fr., *camphorique*. Of or pertaining to camphor. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum camphoricum* (seu *camphoræ*). Fr., *acide camphorique*. Ger., *Camphersäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$; according to Wreden, tetrahydrometaxylenedicarbonic acid, $C_6(C_3H_5)H_6,H_4$-$(CO.OH)_2$; according to Strecker, $C(C_3H_7)H(CO.OH)-CH_2-CH=C(CH_3)(CO.OH)$; produced by the action of oxidizing agents, such as nitric acid, on camphor. It forms shining tabular crystals. When prepared from ordinary camphor it is dextrorotary, and is then called *dextrocamphoric acid*; when prepared from matricaria camphor it is lævorotary (*lævocamphoric acid*), and when the two varieties are mingled an optically inactive variety (*paracamphoric acid*) is produced. Another inactive variety (*mesocamphoric acid*), occurring under the form of interlaced acicular crystals, is formed by heating dextrorotary c. acid with hydrochloric acid. C. acid has been used topically in catarrhs. [M. Niesel, "Allg. med. Ctrl.-Ztg.," 1888, No. 80; B, 4, 207, 270.]—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride camphorique*. Ger., *Camphersäure-Anhydrid*. The anhydride, $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$, of c. acid; occurring as a viscous mass when the crude c. acid prepared by treating camphor with nitric acid is strongly heated. [B, 2.]—**C. oxide.** See *C. anhydride*.

CAMPHORIDE, n. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-i[2]d(id). A substance resembling camphor. [B, 38.]

CAMPHORIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]m-for-i[2]-fe[2]r. Producing camphor. [B, 38.]

CAMPHORIMIDE, n. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r'i[2]m-i[2]d(id). A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_2=C_8H_{14}(CO-NH-CO)$, an imide of camphoric acid; formed by distilling camphoramic acid. [B, 38.]

CAMPHORIN, n. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-i[2]n. Fr., *camphorine*. Ger., *Camphorin*. Glyceryl camphorate; produced by heating glycerin with camphoric acid. [B, 38.]

CAMPHORINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-for-i(e)'na[3]. A pharmaceutical name for some plants. [B.]—**C. capensis.** The *Osmites c.* [B, 121.]

CAMPHORMETHYLIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r-me[2]th-i[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide campho-méthylique*. Ger., *Camphermethylsäure*. See METHYL*camphoric acid*. [B.]

CAMPHOROID, CAMPHOROIDAL, adj's. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-oid, -oid'a[2]l. Fr., *camphoroïde*. Camphoraceous; resembling camphor, as in odor. [B, 2, 121.]

CAMPHORONATE, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r'o[2]n-at. A salt of camphoronic acid. [B.]

CAMPHORONE, n. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-on. Ger., *Camphoron*. See *Camphor*PHORONE.

CAMPHORONIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fo[2]r-o[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide camphoronique*. Ger., *Camphoronsäure*. A tribasic lævorotary acid, $C_9H_{12}O_5$, formed, along with camphoric acid, by the action of nitric acid on camphor; forming white acicular microscopic crystals readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 207.]

CAMPHOROSMA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r(for)-o[2]z(o[2]s)'-ma[3]. From *camphora*, camphor, and ὀσμή, odor. Fr., *camphorosme*. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants of the *Camphorosmeæ*, growing in southern Europe and central Asia. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. hirsuta** [Mönch], **C. monspeliaca** [Linnæus], **C. monspeliensis**, **C. perennis.** Fr., *camphrée de Montpellier*. Syn.: *camphorata*. A heath-like undershrub growing along the shores of the Mediterranean, distinguished by its feeble camphoraceous odor and warm biting taste. The leaves and tops (*herba camphorosmæ* [seu *camphoratæ*]) are regarded as carminative, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, and are used especially in dropsy and asthma. [A, 319; B, 121, 173, 180.]

CAMPHOROSMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fo[2]r(for)-o[2]z-(o[2]s)'me[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *camphorosmées*. Of Endlicher and others, a tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, including *Camphorosma* and related genera. Bentham and Hooker restrict the tribe to genera with erect embryos.

CAMPHOROUS, adj. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-u[3]s. See CAMPHORACEOUS.

CAMPHORYL, n. Ka[2]m'fo[2]r-i[2]l. See *Camphor*PHORONE.—**C. chloride.** A liquid, $C_9H_{13}Cl$, isomeric with camphryl chloride. [B, 2.]

CAMPHOVINIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fo-vi'ni[2]k. Fr., *acide camphovinique*. See METHYL*camphoric acid*.

CAMPHRE (Fr.), n. Ka[3]mfr. Camphor. [B, 113.]—**Acétolé de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See ACETUM *camphoratum*.—**Alcoolé de c.**, **Alcoolé de c. concentré** [Fr. Cod.], **Alcoolé de c. faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**Azotate de c.** See *Oleum* CAMPHORÆ *nitricatum*.—**Bibromure de c.** See CAMPHOR *dibromide*.—**Bromure de c.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**C. artificiel.** See *Artificial* CAMPHOR.—**C. bibromé.** Dibromcamphor. dibromated camphor. [B.]—**C. bromé.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**C. d'asarum.** See ASARIN.—**C. d'aunée.** See ALANT*campher*.—**C. de Bornéo.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**C. de copahu.** An optically inactive crystalline body, $C_{10}H_9Cl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on copaiba. [A, 301.]—**C. de garance.** Lævorotary Borneol. [B, 46.] See under *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**C. de girofle.** See EUGENIN.—**C. de Japon.** See *Japan* CAMPHOR.—**C. de Java.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**C. de lédum.** See *Ledum* CAMPHOR.—**C. de menthe.** See MENTHOL.—**C. des fleurs de muscade.** See MYRISTICIN.—**C. d'essence.** A stearoptene. [B, 92.]—**C. de Sumatra.** See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.—**C. de Tonka.** See COUMARIN.—**C. du Japon** [Fr. Cod.] Japan (ordinary) camphor. [B, 113.]—**C. liquide.** See CAMPHOR *oil*.—**C. minéral des goudrons.** Carbolic acid. [B, 92.]—**C. monobromé** [Fr. Cod.]. See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**C. monochloré.** See CHLORCAMPHOR.—**C. phéniqué, C. phénolé.** See CAMPHORA *carbolisata*.—**C. salicylé.** See CAMPHORA *salicylata*.—**Dibromure de c.** See CAMPHOR *dibromide*.—**Éléolé de c.** See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**Esprit de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**Éthérolé de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea*.—**Huile volatile de c.** See CAMPHOR *oil*.—**Hydrolé de c.** See *Aqua* CAMPHORÆ.—**Hydrolé de c. éthéré.** See EAU *camphrée éthérée*.—**Magistère de c.** See *Magisterium* CAMPHORÆ.—**Monobromure de c.** See CAMPHORA *monobromata*.—**Nitrate de c.** See *Oleum* CAMPHORÆ *nitricatum*.—**Œnolé de c.** See VINUM *camphoratum*.—**Oléule de c.** See CAMPHOLÉULE.—**Oxéolé de c.** See ACETUM *camphoratum*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis camphoræ*. A powder made by grating camphor and passing it through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113.]—**Teinture de c. concentrée** [Fr. Cod.], **Teinture de c. faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**Teinture éthérée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Solutio* CAMPHORÆ *ætherea*.

CAMPHRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]m-fra. See CAMPHORATED.

CAMPHRÉE (Fr.), n. Ka[3]m-fra. See CAMPHOROSMA.—**C. de Montpellier.** See CAMPHOROSMA *monspeliaca*.

CAMPHRENATE, n. Ka[2]m'fre[2]n-at. A salt of camphrenic acid. [B, 46.]

CAMPHRENE, n. Ka[2]m'fren. Fr., *camphrène*. Ger., *Camphren*. A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$ (according to early authors $C_9H_{12}O$), isomeric or, according to Ganswindt, identical with camphorphorone (*q. v.*, under PHORONE). [B, 5, 207, 270.]

CAMPHRENIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fre[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide camphrénique*. Ger., *Camphrensäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on the cymene formed from camphor. [B, 207.]

CAMPHRESINIC ACID, n. Ka[2]mf-re[2]z-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide camphrésinique*. Ger., *Camphresinsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_{14}$, prepared by the prolonged action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine and camphor; a pale yellow, tenacious, turpentine-like substance, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and by warming decomposed into camphoric anhydride; probably a mixture of camphoric and camphoronic acids. [B, 2, 81, 207.]

CAMPHRETIC ACID, n. Ka[2]m-fre[2]t'i[2]k. See CAMPHRESINIC ACID.

CAMPHRIER (Fr.), n. Ka[3]m-fri[2]-a. 1. Any tree producing camphor. 2. A slang term for a brandy-drinker. [B, 38, 121, 173; L, 41.]—**C. de Bornéo.** The *Dryobalanops aromatica*. [B, 121.]—**C. du Japon.** The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B, 121.]

CAMPHRONE, n. Ka[2]m'fron. Ger., *Camphron*. A colorless oily liquid of peculiar odor, $C_{30}H_{44}O$, formed, along with naphthaline, by passing camphor vapor over red-hot quicklime. [B, 48.]

CAMPHRYL CHLORIDE, n. Ka[2]m'fri[2]l. A colorless neutral liquid, $C_9H_{13}Cl$, produced by treating camphrene with phosphorus pentachloride; isomeric with camphoryl chloride. [B, 2.]

CAMPHURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]m(ka[3]m)-fu[2]r(fur)'a[3]. See CAMPHOR.

CAMPHYL, n. Ka[2]m'fi[2]l. A suppositious univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, found in the derivatives of Borneo camphor. [Berthelot (B, 2).]—**C. alcohol.** Borneo camphor; so called from its formula, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$. [B, 9, 81, 7.]—**C. chloride.** A substance, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$,

isomeric with artificial camphor, obtained by heating Borneo camphor in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. [B, 2.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Camphoric acid. [B, 207.]

CAMPHYLENE, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}l-en. See CAMPHILENE.

CAMPHYMIDE, n. Ka^{2}m'fi^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See CAMPHIMIDE.

CAMPICOLOUS, adj. Ka^{2}mp-i^{2}k'o-lu^{3}s. From *campus*, a field, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *campicole*. In zoology, living in open fields or plains. [L, 42.]

CAMPIMETER, n. Ka^{2}mp-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *campus*, a field, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *campimètre*. Ger., *Campimeter*. An apparatus for measuring the field of vision; similar to the Utrecht perimeter, but in the form of a blackboard graduated on one side like the projection of a part of a hemisphere, and on the other simply in a rectangular system of co-ordinates. [F.]

CAMPIMETRIC, adj. Ka^{2}mp-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *campimétrique*. Ger., *campimetrisch*. Pertaining to campimetry.

CAMPION, n. Ka^{2}m'pi^2-o^{2}n. A popular name for various plants, especially of the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*. [B, 275.]—**Berry-bearing c.** The *Cucubulus bacciferus*. [B, 275.]—**Bladder-c.** The *Silene inflata*. [B, 19, 275.]—**C. of Constantinople.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Corn-c.** The *Agrostemma githago*. [B, 19.]—**Double red c.** The *Lychnis dioica*. [B, 275.]—**Meadow-c.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [B, 19.]—**Moss-c.** The *Silene acaulis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Red c.** The *Lychnis diurna*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Rose-c.** The *Lychnis (Agrostemma) coronaria*. [B, 19.]—**Senna-c.** The *Lychnis senna*. [B, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Silene otites*. [B, 275.]—**Starry c.** The *Silene stellata*. [B, 275.]—**White c.** The *Lychnis vespertina*. [B, 19, 275.]

CAMPKIT, n. In Cochin-China, a certain cultivated species of orange-tree. [B, 121.]

CAMPODEÆ [Meinert] (Lat.), **CAMPODEIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pod(po^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -e(e^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Thysanura*. [L, 196.]

CAMPOMANESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-po(po^2)-ma^{2}n-(ma^{3}n)-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *campomanésie*. Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus of myrtaceous plants indigenous to tropical America. [A, 385; B, 121.]—**C. linearifolia** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Syn.: *Psidium linearifolium* [Persoon]. A Peruvian species with an edible fruit about as large as an apple. [B, 88, 173.]

CAMPOMORPHE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-po-mo^{2}rf. From κάμπη, a caterpillar, and μορφή, shape. Shaped like a caterpillar. [A, 385.]

CAMPONTIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m-po^{2}n-ti(ti^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *campontiens*. See TUBICOLA.

CAMPONY, n. A kind of black tea. [L, 105.]

CAMPOPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-po(po^2)-fa^{2}j-(fa^{3}g)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cichlomorphæ*. [Sundevall (L).]

CAMPSANEMA, n. An old name for rosemary. [B, 121.]

CAMPSIDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}mp-sed. See CAMPSIS (2d def.).

CAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *camp'seos* (*-is*). Gr., κάμψις. Fr., *campsis* (1st def.), *campside* (2d def.). Ger., *Biegung* (1st def.), *Verbiegung* (1st def.). 1. An abnormal curvature of a limb or other part of the body. [A, 322; E; L, 41.] 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of bignoniaceous shrubs of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. [B, 121.]—**C. radicans** [Seemann]. The *Tecoma radicans*. [B, 121.]

CAMPSURUS, n. The *Sciurus vulgaris*. [L, 105.]

CAMPTELEPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)-te^{2}l'e^2-fa^{2}s-(fa^{3}s). Gen., *camptelephant'os* (*-is*). From καμπτός, flexible, and ἐλέφας, ivory. Ger., *biegsames Elfenbein*. Flexible (decalcified) ivory. [A, 322.]

CAMPTER (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *campte'ros* (*-is*). Gr., καμπτήρ. A flexion, flexure. [A, 325.]

CAMPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάμπτειν, to crook. Pertaining to, dependent on, causing, or affected with, flexion. [A, 322.]

CAMPTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'ti^{2}s. See CAMPSIS (2d def.).

CAMPTOCARPUS [Decaisne] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)-to(to^2)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάμπτειν, to crook, and καρπός, a fruit, from the arcuate fruit. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs of the tribe *Periploceæ*, growing in the Mascarene Islands. [B, 42, 121, 212.]—**C. mauritianus** [Decaisne]. Fr., *liane à café*. A climbing shrub of the Island of Bourbon. [B, 214.]

CAMPTOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)-to(to^2)-lo'ma^3. Gen., *camptolom'atos* (*-is*). Of Bentham, a genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Digitaleæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMPTOPUS [Hooker] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'to(to^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). Gen., *camptop'odos* (*-is*). From καμπτός, flexible, and πούς, the foot. See CEPHAELIS.

CAMPTOTHECIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)-to(to^2)-the^{2}s(thak)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From καμπτός, bent, and θήκη, an urn. Of Schimper, a family of mosses of the tribe *Hypnaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CAMPTOTROPAL, CAMPTOTROPOUS, adj. Ka^{2}mp-to^{2}t'ro-pa^{2}l, -pu^{3}s. Lat., *camptotropus* (from καμπτός, bent, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *camptotrope*. In botany, curved abruptly into the shape of a horse-shoe (said by Schleiden of very elongated orthotropal ovules). [B, 19, 121.]

CAMPU, n. A variety of tea. [B, 180.]

CAMPULITROPOUS, adj. Ka^{2}mp-u^2-li^{2}t'ro-pu^{3}s. Fr., *campulitrope*. See CAMPYLITROPAL.

CAMPYLANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Campylanthus*, the only genus. Fr., *campylanthées*. Of Webb, a tribe or subtribe of scrophulariaceous plants of the *Salpiglossideæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *cam'pyles*. Gr., καμπύλη. A curvature. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καμπύλος, crooked, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *campylocarpe*. See ARABIS.

CAMPYLOCARYUM [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-ka(ka^3)'ri^2(ru^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From καμπύλος, crooked, and κάρυον, a nut. Fr., *campylocarye*. See ALKANNA and ANCHUSA.

CAMPYLOCHEIRUS (Lat.) **CAMPYLOCHIRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}m(ka^{2}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-kir'(ch^{2}e^2'i^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -kir-(ch^{2}er)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καμπύλος, crooked, and χείρ, the hand. Having distorted hands or upper limbs. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOCLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-kli^{2}n(klen)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *campylocline*. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Eupatorium*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMPYLOMELE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-e(a). See MELOCAMPYLE.

CAMPYLON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}n. See CAMPYLOTES.

CAMPYLOPHYTE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-pi^{2}l-o-fet. From καμπύλος, crooked, and φυτόν, a plant. Having the superior part of the corolla curved obliquely. [B, 38.]

CAMPYLOPODES [Bridel] (Lat.), **CAMPYLOPODIA** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}p'-o^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s), -o^{2}p-od(o^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From καμπύλος, crooked, and πούς, a foot. A family or section of mosses, including *Campylopus*. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-pi^{2}l-o^{2}p-te^{2}r. From καμπύλος, crooked, and πτερόν, a pinion. Having the shafts of the flying feathers curved; as a n. f., the botanical genus *Campyloptera*. [B; L, 41, 42.]

CAMPYLORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}r'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *campylorrhach'idos* (*-is*). From καμπύλος, crooked, and ῥάχις, the backbone. A fœtus deformed by a curvature of the spine. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLORRHINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}r-ri(re)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From καμπύλος, crooked, and ῥίς, the nose. A fœtus deformed by crookedness of the nose. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLORRHYNCHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l-(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)-ki(ch^{2}e)'ne(na^3-e^2). From καμπύλος, crooked, and ῥύγχος, the snout. A subfamily of the *Troglodytidæ*. [L, 211.]

CAMPYLOSCELUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o^{2}s'-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καμπύλος, crooked, and σκέλος, the leg. Having crooked legs. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOSOME (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-pi^{2}l-o-som. From καμπύλος, crooked, and σῶμα, the body. Having a flexible body; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, an order of the cirripedes. [L, 41.]

CAMPYLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e(a^3-e^2). From καμπύλος, crooked, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *campylospermées*. Ger., *Krummsamigen*. Of De Candolle *et al.*, a suborder of umbelliferous plants, comprising the tribes *Elæoselineæ*, *Caucalineæ*, *Scandicineæ*, and *Smyrneæ*, having the edge of the fruit turned inward so as to form a longitudinal furrow on the commissural face. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPYLOSPERMATE, CAMPYLOSPERMOUS, adj's. Ka^{2}m-pi^{2}l-o-spu^{5}rm'at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *campylospermus*. Fr., *campylosperme*. Ger., *krummsamig*. Having a gutter along the edge, formed by the rolling in of the latter (said of seeds and seed-like fruits). [B, 19, 38; L, 73.] Cf. CAMPYLOSPERMÆ.

CAMPYLOSTELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l-(pu^{6}l)-o(o^2)-ste^{2}l(stal)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Campylostelium*, the only genus. Of Bruch, Schimper, and Gümbert, a family of mosses. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *campylote'tos* (*-is*). Gr., καμπυλότης. Crookedness, distortion, particularly of the eyelids (καμπυλότης βλεφαρίδων). [A, 325.]

CAMPYLOTROPAL, CAMPYLOTROPOUS, adj's. Ka^{2}m-pi^{2}l-o^{2}t'ro-pa^{2}l, -pu^{3}s. Lat., *campylotropus* (from καμπύλος, crooked, and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *campylotrope*. Ger., *krummläufig*, *krummwendig*. In botany, having a reniform shape by the greater development of one side (said of an ovule when the micropyle is almost in contact with the hilum). [B, 19, 34, 121.]

CAMPYLOTROPIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-pi^{2}l-o-trop-e. The state of being campylotropous. [B, 121.]

CAMPYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)'pi^{2}l(pu^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CAMPYLOTES.

CAMPYNEMACEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), **CAMPYNEMATOIDEÆ** [Pax] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi^2(pu^6)-ne^{2}m(nam)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From καμπύλος, crooked, and νῆμα, a thread. Of Dumortier, an order of plants (of Pax, a suborder of the *Amaryllidaceæ*), consisting of the single genus *Campynema*. [B, 170; Pax (B, 245).]

CAMRHAKH (Hind.), **CAMRUC, CAM-RUNGA,** n's. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 19, 121, 172.]

CAM-SANH, n. In Cochin-China, a cultivated species of orange. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMSIA (Chinese), **CAMTIA** (Chinese), n's. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [L, 105.]

CAMUL, n. The *Rottlera tinctoria*. [B, 172.]

CAMUM (Ar.), n. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [L, 105.]

CAMUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-u^{2}n(un)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See MURRAYA.—**C. japonense** [Rumphius]. The *Murraya exotica*. [B, 173.]

CAMURIEN, n. In the Philippines, a large vine said to act medicinally like guaiacum. [B, 88.]

CAMWOOD, n. Ka^{2}m'wu^{4}d. The *Baphia nitida* and its wood. [B, 19, 185.]

CAM-XA, n. See CAM-SANH.

CANA (Chinese), n. The *Pimela alba.* [B, 121.]

CAÑA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n'ya^3. The *Arundo donax.* [B, 121.]—**C. de la víbora.** In South America, the *Kunthia montana.* [B, 19, 88.]—**C. fistula.** The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 121.]

CANAB (Ar.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121.]

CANABA, n. In Bolivia and Peru, a species of *Chenopodium*, resembling the *Chenopodium quinoa*, having an edible seed. [B, 121.]

CANABÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-ba. In Provence, the *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121.]

CANABERGE (Port.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-be^{2}r'je^2. The *Vaccinium oxycoccos.* [B, 88.]

CANABIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-bi^2-a. See CANABÉ.

CANABIL (Ar.), n. See ERETRIA.

CANABINASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^3-bi^{2}n-a^{2}st-(a^{3}st)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). The *Galeopsis galeobdolon.* [B, 121.]

CANABINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CANNABINUS.

CANABIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}s. See CANNABIS.

CANABON, n. In Languedoc, the hemp or hemp-seed. [B, 38, 121.]

CANABRAZ (Port.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-bra^{3}th'. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 121.]

CANADA, n. A French provincial name for the *Helianthus tuberosus.* [B, 121.]

CANADO DE PARYA, n. The *Rauwolfia canescens.* [B, 121.]

CANADOL, n. Ka^{2}n'a^{2}d-o^{2}l. One of the more volatile products of the fractional distillation of petroleum; it boils at 60° C., has a sp. gr. of 0·650 to 0·700, and consists chiefly of hexane. It has been used with success as a local anæsthetic in the form of spray. [J. P. Plüshkoff, "Vratch," 1887, No. 28, p. 544; "Med. Chron.," May, 1888, p. 147; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1888, p. 103; B, 2, 270.]

CANAHEIA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-a'e-a^3. A provincial name for several *Umbelliferæ*, especially *Thapsia* and *Ferula.* [B, 121.]

CANAHIA, n. See KANAHIA.

CANAL, n. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}l'. Gr., σωλήν. Lat., *canalis.* Fr., *c.*, *conduit.* Ger., *C.*, *Gang*, *Schlauch.* It., *canale.* Sp., *c.* A channel, tube, or duct; a long, narrow passage. In veterinary language, see *Lingual c.* [A, 325; L.] Cf. FORAMEN.—**Abdominal c.** See *Inguinal c.*—**Abital c.** See *Aphodal c.*—**Abzugsc'** (Ger.). See under ABZUG.—**Accessory posterior palatine c's.** One or two small c's often found in the horizontal plate of the palate bone near the groove entering into the formation of the posterior palatine c. [A, 478.]—**Adital c.** See *Prosodal c.*—**Aerial c.** See *Air-c.*—**Afferent c.** See *Incurrent c.*—**Air-c.** Lat., *canalis aeriferus.* Fr., *c. aérifère.* An intercommunicating cavity such as exists in most vegetable organs, containing air; formed by a lacuna between the cells (an intercellular c.) or by an arrest of development or a destruction of some of the anatomical elements. [B, 121.] Cf. *Air-*CELLS.—**Alimentary c.** Lat., *canalis alimentarius.* Fr., *canal alimentaire.* Ger., *Verdanungscanal.* The whole digestive tube, from the mouth to the anus. [L, 44, 142.]—**Alisphenoid c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. in the alisphenoid bone, opening anteriorly into the foramen rotundum, for the passage of the external carotid artery. [L, 153.]—**Alveolo-dental c's.** See *Dental c's.*—**Ambulacral c's.** In the *Echinodermata*, branches of the circular c. which run outward along the middle of the inner surface of the ambulacral plates. [L, 11, 121, 147.]—**Anal c.** Fr., *c. de l'anus.* The c. leading from the rectum to the external opening of the anus, corresponding in length to the thickness of the pelvic floor.—**Anterior dental c.** Fr., *c. dentaire antérieure.* A c. of the superior maxilla which runs down into the facial portion of the bone and conveys the anterior dental vessels and nerves. [C.]—**Anterior ethmoidal c., Anterior internal orbital c.** Lat., *canalis ethmoidalis anterior.* A c. formed between the ethmoid and frontal bones, transmitting the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels. [L, 31, 142.]—**Anterior palatine c.** See *Incisor* FORAMEN and APERTURA *inferior canalis incisivi.*—**Anterior semicircular c., Anterior vertical semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Aphodal c.** In certain sponges, a c. connecting a chamber with an excurrent c. [L, 121.]—**Apical c's.** In the *Ctenophora*, two c's given off from the funnel and terminating in the apical pores near the apical pole. [L, 147.]—**Aquiferous c's.** Fr., *canaux aquifères.* Simple or branched c's which, in many molluscs, traverse the substance of the foot, opening externally by pores, or, in many instances, internally into the blood-sinuses; in the *Entozoa*, a series of ramifying excretory c's with blind extremities, converging to a common c. that opens externally. [L, 11, 16.]—**Arachnoid c.** Lat., *canalis arachnoideus.* Fr., *c. arachnoïdien* (ou *de Bichat*). A space formed beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain, as it crosses the transverse and longitudinal fissures; it lodges the venæ magnæ Galeni. [I, 3; K.]—**Arterial c.** See DUCTUS *arteriosus.*—**Auditory c's.** See *External auditory c.* and *Internal auditory c.*—**Auricular c.** See *External auditory c.*—**Avant-c.** (Fr.). The anterior portion of the male urethra. [L, 88.]—**Axenc' der Gehörschnecke** (Ger.). See *Central c. of the modiolus.*—**Axenc' des Rückenmarks** (Ger.). See *Central c. of the spinal cord.*—**Axial c.** In certain *Echinodermata*, the central canal of a brachium, opening into the alimentary c. [L, 121.]—**Bartholin's c.** See DUCT *of Bartholin.*—**Beckenc'** (Ger.). See *Pelvic c.*—**Befruchtungsc'** (Ger.). See *Fertilizing c.*—**Bichat's c.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**Biflex c.** Fr., *c. biflexe.* See *Interungulate* GLAND.—**Biliary c's.** See *Hepatic c's.*—**Bogig gewundene C'stücken** (Ger.). See *Convoluted* TUBULES.—**Bone-c's.** See CANALICULI *of bone.*—**Breschet's c's.** See CANALES *diploici.*—**Bruchc'** (Ger.). See *Hernial c.*—**Bullular c. of Petit.** See *C. of Petit.*—**Calciferous c's.** See CANALICULI *calciferi.*—**C. aérien** (Fr.). The trachea, a bronchus, or a bronchial tube. [L, 41.] Cf. *Pneumatic* DUCT.—**C. aérifère** (Fr.). See *Air-c.*—**C. albuminifère** (Fr.), **C. albuminigène** (Fr.). See *Vitellarian* DUCT.—**C. alimentaire** (Fr.). See *Alimentary c.*—**C. annulaire** (Fr.). See *Circular c.*—**C. arachnoïdien** (Fr.), **C. arachnoïdien de Bichat** (Fr.). See *Arachnoid c.*—**C. artériel** (Fr.). See DUCTUS *arteriosus.*—**C. azygos pancréatique** (Fr.). See DUCTUS *pancreaticus minor.*—**Canaux branchiaux afférents** (Fr.). In the *Crustacea*, the afferent branchial vessels. [L, 321.]—**Canaux branchiaux efférents** (Fr.). In the *Crustacea*, the efferent branchial vessels. [L, 321.]—**C. carotidien** (Fr.). See *Carotid c.*—**C. central de la moëlle épinière** (Fr.). See *Central c. of the spinal cord.*—**C. central de l'axe du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Central c. of the modiolus.*—**C. central du bulbe** (Fr.). The embryonic central c. of the medulla oblongata. [I, 36; K.]—**C. cholédoque** (Fr.). See DUCTUS *choledochus.*—**C. ciliaire** (Fr.). See *C. of Fontana.*—**C. circonpédonculaire** [Sappey] (Fr.). The lateral ventricles of the brain. [I, 36; K.]—**C. collecteur** (Fr.). The duct of the organ of Rosenmüller. [A, 385.]—**C. condylien antérieur** (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar* FORAMEN.—**C. creusé** [Vicq d'Azyr] (Fr.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 18; K.]—**C. crural** (Fr.). See *Femoral c.* (1st def.).—**C. cystique** (Fr.). See *Cystic* DUCT.—**C. d'Arantius** (Fr.). See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**C. de Bartholin** (Fr.). See DUCT *of Bartholin.*—**C. de Bichat** (Fr.). See *Arachnoid c.*—**Canaux de communication** (Fr.). See *C's of communication.*—**C. de Cuvier** (Fr.). See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**Canaux de dérivation** [Le Dentu] (Fr.). Anastomotic venous branches, especially those running from deep to superficial veins. [A, 385.]—**C. déférent** [Cuvier] (Fr.). See VAS *deferens.*—**C. de Ferrein** (Fr.). See *C. of Ferrein.*—**C. de Fontana** (Fr.). See *C. of Fontana.*—**Canaux de Havers** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. de l'accouchement** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**C. de la commissure antérieure** (Fr.). See FORAMEN *of Monro.*—**C. de la moëlle épinière** (Fr.). The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 39; K.]—**C. de l'anus** (Fr.). See *Anal c.*—**C. de la trompe de Fallope** (Fr.). See OVIDUCT.—**C. de l'hypoglosse** (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar* FORAMEN.—**Canaux de Malpighi blancs** (Fr.). Two white convoluted urinary tubules opening into the large intestine in insects. [L, 321.]—**Canaux de Malpighi jaunes** (Fr.). Two yellowish convoluted tubes opening at the junction of the stomach and intestine in insects; formerly regarded as hepatic, now as urinary. [L, 321.]—**Canaux demi-circulaires** (Fr.). See *Semicircular c's.*—**Canaux dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental c's.*—**C. der Scheidenhaut** (Ger.). See *Inguinal c.*—**C. der Vierhügel** (Ger.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3; K.]—**C. des Glaskörpers** (Ger.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**C. des Rückenmarks** (Ger.). The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 35; K.]—**C. de Sténon** (Fr.). See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**Canaux de sûreté** [Verneuil] (Fr.). Communicating branches running from one part to another of the same vein, passing one or more valves in their course, thus forming supplementary channels guarding against obstruction. [P. Poirier (review of Jarjavay), "Progr. méd.," May 10, 1884, p. 382.]—**C. de Wharton** (Fr.). See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**C. de Wirsung** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**C. digestif** (Fr.). See *Alimentary c.*—**C. du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Cochlear c.*—**C. du nerf grand hypoglossal** (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar* FORAMEN.—**C. d'union** (Fr.). See *Connecting c.*—**Canaux du suc** (Fr.). See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**C. éjaculateur** (Fr.). See *Ejaculatory* DUCT.—**Canaux en anse de Henle** (Fr.). See *Henle's loop-*TUBES and *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Canaux en lacet** (Fr.). See *Segmental* ORGANS.—**C. excréteur** (Fr.). An excretory duct. [L.]—**Canaux galactophores** (Fr.). See *Galactophorous c's.*—**C. gynécophore** (Fr.). See *Gynæcophorous c.*—**C. for Arnold's nerve.** See CANALIS *mastoideus.*—**C. for the chorda tympani.** See CANALIS *chordæ tympani.*—**C'gas** (Ger.). Sewer gas. [L.]—**C. godronné** [F. Petit] (Fr.). See *C. of Petit.*—**C. hépatique** (Fr.). See *Hepatic* DUCT.—**C. hyaloïdien** (Fr.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**C. inflexe du temporal** (Fr.). See *Carotid c.*—**C. intermédiaire des ventricules** (Fr.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [L.]—**C'luft** (Ger.). The air contained in sewers. [B, 270.]—**Canaux maxillaires** (Fr.), **Canaux maxillo-dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental c's.*—**Canaux médullaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. nasal** (Fr.). See *Nasal* DUCT.—**C. naso-branchial** (Fr.). In the *Myxinidæ*, a c. connecting the nasal capsule and the branchial chamber. [L, 321.]—**Canaux nourriciers** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. of Arantius.** See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**C. of Bichat.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**C's of Breschet.** See CANALES *diploici.*—**C. of Cloquet.** See *Hyaloid c.*—**C's of communication.** Fr., *canaux de communication.* C's which, in the embryo of the fowl, run from the cavity of each protovertebra to the pleuro-peritoneal space, constituting the rudiments of the secretory system. [Renson, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxii, 4; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 3.]—**C. of Cuvier.** See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**C's of Cuvier.** See *Cardinal* VEINS.—**C. of Ferrein.** A triangular channel supposed by Ferrein to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the puncta lacrimalia during sleep. [F.]—**C. of Fontana.** Syn.: *ciliary c.* A series of passages or spaces (very small in man, but of great size in some of the lower animals) formed by the interlacing of the connective-tissue fibres forming the framework of the peripheral processes, or roots, of the iris; situated in the angle of the anterior chamber and serving as the medium of transudation of the aqueous humor from the interior to the exterior of the eye. [F.]—**C. of Gartner** (not Gärtner). See *Gartner's c.*—**C's of Havers.** See *Haversian c's.*—**C. of Huguier.** See CANALIS *chordæ tympani.*—**C. of Jacobson.** See *Tympanic c.* and *Jacobson's* ORGAN.—**C. of Laufer.** In cer-

tain worms, a c. by which the oviduct opens externally on the dorsal surface; according to some, the vitellarian duct. [L, 121, 322.]—**C. of Müller.** See *Müllerian* duct.—**C. of Nuck.** A pouch of peritonæum which, in the female fœtus, descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus into the inguinal c.; the analogue of the processus vaginalis in the male. It sometimes persists after birth. [A, 301; C.]—**C. of Petit.** Fr., *c. godronné* [F. Petit]. A supposed c. (properly a space intersected by numerous fine interlacing fibres) existing between the anterior and posterior laminæ of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens, or zonule of Zinn; extending from the periphery of the lens nearly to the apices of the ciliary processes. [F.]—**C. of Reissner.** See *Membranous c. of the cochlea.*—**C. of Rivinus.** The duct of the sublingual gland. [A, 301.]—**C. of Rosenthal.** See *Spiral c. of the modiolus.*—**C. of Schlemm.** Syn.: *sinus vinosus.* An irregular space or plexiform series of spaces occupying the sclero-corneal region of the eye; regarded by some as a venous sinus, by others as a lymph-channel. On section, it is sometimes circular, sometimes irregularly ovoid, and in places consists of several channels. [F.] See illustration under *Ciliary* muscle.—**C. of Stenson** (not Stenon or Steno). See *Stenson's* duct.—**C. of Stiega.** See *C. of Laurer.*—**C. of Stilling.** See *Hyaloid c.* and *Central c. of the spinal cord.*—**C. of the anus.** See *Anal c.*—**C. of the cervix uteri.** Lat., *canalis cervicis* (seu *colli*) *uteri.* Fr., *c. cervical* (ou *du col*) *de l'utérus.* That portion of the uterine c. which extends from the os externum to the os internum.—**C. of the cochlea.** See *Cochlear c.*—**C. of the epididymis.** Lat., *canalis epididymidis.* Fr., *c. de l'épididyme.* Ger., *Nebenhodencanal.* A convoluted tube, about 20 feet long when straightened, constituting the epididymis and being continued as the vas deferens. [C; L, 142.]—**C. of the spinal cord** (or **marrow**). See *Central c. of the spinal cord.*—**C. of Wharton.** See *Wharton's* duct.—**C. of Wirsung.** See *Pancreatic* duct.—**C. of Wolff.** See *Wolffian* duct.—**C. olfactif** (Fr.). The nasal fossæ at an early stage of development. [L, 49.]—**C. oviducte** (Fr.). See Oviduct.—**C. pancréatique** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic* duct.—**C. pancréatique azygos** (Fr.). See Ductus *pancreaticus minor.*—**C. pancréatique récurrent** [Bernard] (Fr.). The accessory pancreatic duct, regarded by Bernard as constant in man. [K, 30.]—**C. péritonéo-vaginal** (Fr.). See *Inguinal c.*—**C. pierreux** (Fr.). See *Madreporic c.*—**Canaux plasmatiques** (Fr.). See *Serous* canaliculi.—**C. pneumatique** (Fr.). See *Pneumatic* ducts.—**Canaux ponctués** (Fr.). See *Pore c's.*—**Canaux poreux** (Fr.). See *Intercellular* channels and *Pore c's.*—**C. préputial** (Fr.). In the lower animals, the sheath of the penis. [L, 321.]—**Canaux rayonnants.** See *Radial c's.*—**C. rhachidien** (Fr.). See *Vertebral c.*—**C. sacré** (Fr.). See *Sacral c.*—**C. sécréteur** (Fr.). See *Secretory c.*—**C. spiral du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Spiral c. of the cochlea.*—**C. spiroïde du temporal** (Fr.). See Aqueduct *of Falloppius.*—**C. thoracique** (Fr.). See *Thoracic* duct.—**C. tubaire** (Fr.), **C. tubo-ovarien** (Fr.). See Oviduct.—**C. utéro-vagino-vulvaire** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**C. vagino-péritonéal** (Fr.). See *Inguinal c.*—**Canaux vasculaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. vecteur** (Fr.). See Oviduct.—**C. veineux** (Fr.). See Ductus *venosus.*—**C. vertébral** (Fr.). See *Vertebral c.*—**C. vestibulaire** (Fr.). See *Urogenital* sinus.—**C. vitellin** (Fr.). A supposed c. leading from the central cavity of the vitellus, in birds' eggs, to that part of the surface of the vitellus at which the cicatricula is situated. [A, 4.]—**C. vulvaire** [Dolbeau] (Fr.). The vestibule of the vagina. [L, 31.]—**C. vulvo-utérin** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**Carinal c.** An air-c. in the *Equiseta*, situated on the inner side of the xylem and opposite a ridge on the surface of the stem. [B, 279.]—**Carotic c., Carotid c.** Lat., *canalis caroticus.* Fr., *c. carotidien.* Ger., *carotischer Canal, Kopfpulsadercanal.* The c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the transmission of the internal carotid artery. [C; L, 31.]—**Cartilage-c's.** Ger., *Knorpelcanäle.* Syn.: *cartilage-channels.* The c's, or channels, formed in ossifying cartilage during its vascularization, to receive prolongations of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. They radiate in all directions from the centre of ossification. [J, 32, 35.]—**Centralc' des Glaskörpers** (Ger.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**Central c. of the modiolus.** Lat., *canalis centralis modioli.* Fr., *c. central de l'axe du limaçon.* Ger., *Axencanal der Gehörschnecke.* A c. running from the base to the apex of the modiolus of the cochlea. [L, 142.]—**Central c. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *canalis centralis medullæ spinalis.* Fr., *c. central de la moëlle épinière.* Ger., *Axencanal des Rückenmarks.* Syn.: *myelocœle* [B. G. Wilder], *c. of Stilling, ventricle of the cord.* The small c. which extends through the centre of the spinal cord from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle, where it expands at the calamus scriptorius. It represents the embryonic ectodermal c. [I, 68; "Med. News," Dec. 15, 1883 (I); K.]—**Cervical c.** See *C. of the cervix uteri.*—**Cervico-uterine c.** See *Uterine c.*—**Chyle aqueous c's.** In certain invertebrates, a system of c's containing water and digestive products. [L, 147.]—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *c. ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliarcanal.* See *C. of Fontana.*—**Circular c.** Fr., *c. annulaire.* Syn.: *ambulacral ring.* In the *Echinodermata*, a vessel surrounding the œsophagus, connected with the exterior by the madreporic c. and giving off the ambulacral c's. [L, 147.]—**Cloacal c's.** See *Excurrent c's.*—**Cloquet's c.** See *Hyaloid c.*—**Cochlear c.** Lat., *canalis cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *c. du limaçon.* Ger., *Schneckenc'.* The spiral cavity or c. of the cochlea, 28 to 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward the upper end, making two turns and a half, showing on cross-section the form of a garden snail. The base is turned inward toward the internal auditory meatus, and the apex outward toward the tympanum. [F.]—**Coiled c's.** See *Segmental* organs.—**Connecting c.** Fr., *c. d'union, tube contourné.* Ger., *geschlungene Uebergangscanälchen, Schaltstück, Schaltewindung, Verbindungscanal.* It., *canalicolo urinifero flessuoso.* Syn.: *intercalated portion, junctional tubule.* The arched, often coiled, part of a uriniferous tubule joining with a collecting tubule. [J.]—**Convoluted c's.** See *Convoluted* tubules.—**Corti's c.** The triangular c. or tunnel formed by the pillars or arches of Corti, the base of which corresponds to the membrana basilaris. It extends over the entire length of the lamina spiralis. [F.]—**Cotunnius's c.** See Aqueduct *of the vestibule.*—**Crural c.** Lat., *canalis cruralis.* See *Femoral c.* (1st def.).—**Ctenophoral c's.** Fr., *canaux cténophoriques.* In the *Ctenophora*, eight c's connected at right angles with the tertiary radial c's, corresponding in their course with the eight locomotive bands. [L, 147.]—**Cuvier's c.** See Ductus *venosus.*—**Cystic c.** See *Cystic* duct.—**Darmc'.** (Ger.). See *Intestinal c.*—**Deferent c.** Lat., *canalis deferens.* Fr., *c. déférent.* The vas deferens or any c. representing it. [L, 321.]—**Demicircular c's.** See *Semicircular c's.*—**Dental c's.** See *Anterior dental c., Inferior dental c.* (to which the term is sometimes restricted), and *Posterior dental c's.*—**Dentinal c's.** Lat., *canaliculi dentium.* Fr., *canalicules dentaires* (ou *de l'ivoire*). Ger., *Zahncanälchen, Zahnröhrchen.* Syn.: *dentinal channels* (or *tubules*, or *tubes*), *dental canaliculi* (or *tubuli*), *calcigerous tubes.* The minute c's, or tubules, in dentine, extending approximately at right angles to the surface of a tooth from the pulp-cavity, into which they open, to the cementum and enamel. They anastomose by fine lateral branches and divide toward the periphery, becoming finer and more numerous. Some of these peripheral branches unite; others seem to end blindly. [J, 24, 35.]—**Descending palatine c.** See *Palato-maxillary c.*—**Digestive c.** Fr., *c. digestif.* See *Alimentary c.*—**Efferent c's.** Fr., *canaux efférents.* 1. See *Excurrent c's.* 2. In the *Cestoda*, c's connecting the testicles with the deferent c. [L, 321.]—**Ejaculatory c.** See *Ejaculatory* duct.—**Ernährungscanäle** (Ger.). See *Haversian c's.*—**Eschricht's yellow c's.** In certain of the *Cestoda*, a branching system of c's opening into the fertilizing c. and terminating in round or oval sacs lying between the subcuticula and the longitudinal muscles. [L, 182.]—**Ethmoidal c's.** See *Anterior ethmoidal c.* and *Posterior ethmoidal c.*—**Eustachian c.** A c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing a portion of the Eustachian tube. [C; L, 142.]—**Excurrent c's.** The c's which, in sponges, carry water from the ciliated chambers to the exterior. [L, 121, 147.]—**External auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius externus, alvearium.* Fr., *conduit auditif externe.* Ger., *äusserer Gehörgang.* Syn.: *external auditory meatus.* The passage leading from the auricle to the drum membrane of the ear. [F.]—**External semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis externus.* Fr., *c. demi-circulaire externe.* Ger., *äusserer Bogengang.* That one of the semicircular c's of the labyrinth which has its plane horizontal and its convexity directed backward. [F, 32.]—**External small palatine c.** A small c. in the pyramidal process of the palate bone, close to its connection with the horizontal plate, transmitting the external palatine nerve. [C; L, 142.]—**Facial c.** Lat., *canalis facialis.* See Aqueduct *of Falloppius.*—**Falloppian c.** See Aqueduct *of Falloppius* and Oviduct.—**Fat-c.** See *Fat*-column.—**Femoral c.** Lat., *canalis femoralis* (seu *cruralis*). Fr., *c. fémoral* (ou *crural*). Ger., *Schenkelcanal.* 1. The inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels, behind Poupart's ligament, into which a femoral hernia descends. [L, 142.] 2. See *Hunter's c.*—**Ferrein's c.** See *C. of Ferrein.*—**Fertilizing c.** Ger., *Befruchtungscanal.* A c. connecting the vagina and the uterus in most of the *Cestoda.* [L, 182.]—**Fibro-adipose c.** A c. filled with adipose tissue, on the dorsal side of the neural c. in certain fishes, included between some of the neurapophyses of the neural arch. [L, 14.]—**Fontana's c.** See *C. of Fontana.*—**Frontal semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Galactophorous c's.** Fr., *canaux galactophores.* The lactiferous tubules of the mammary gland. [L, 49.]—**Gartner's** (not Gärtner's) **c.** In the female, a relic of the main or middle portion of the Wolffian duct of the embryo; a tube running down from the broad ligament of the uterus to be incorporated with the wall of the uterus and vagina and to be lost on the latter. In some of the lower animals its orifice remains patulous in adult life. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]—**Gastro-vascular c's.** Fr., *canaux gastro-vasculaires.* In the *Hydrozoa*, c's extending from the stomach into the substance of the disc of the umbrella, opening externally. [L, 210.]—**Gaumenc'** (Ger.). See *Pterygo-palatine c.*—**Geburtsc'** (Ger.). See *Parturient c.*—**Genital c.** Lat., *canalis genitalis.* In comparative anatomy, any channel or c. designed for copulation or for the discharge of ova. [L, 121.]—**Germigene c.** Fr., *germiducte.* In comparative anatomy, the true oviduct, *i. e.*, the c. leading to the ovary, as distinguished from the vitelligene c's. [L, 16.]—**Gewundener C.** (Ger.). See *Convoluted* tubule.—**Gonocalycine c's.** A system of c's found in the gonocalyx of the *Hydrozoa.* [L, 147.]—**Groin c.** See *Inguinal c.*—**Guidi's c.** See *Vidian c.*—**Gynæcophoric c.** Fr., *vitelloducte.* In *Bilharzia*, a crease or slit extending from a little below the ventral sucker to the end of the tail. It lodges the female during copulation. [L, 16.]—**Hæmal c.** A c. on the ventral surface of the vertebral column, inclosed by the hæmal arches; incomplete in certain portions. [L, 14.]—**Halbzirkelförmige Canäle** (Ger.). See *Semicircular c's.*—**Häutiger Schneckenc'** (Ger.). See *Membranous c. of the cochlea.*—**Haversian c's.** Lat., *canaliculi haversiani* (seu *medullares*, seu *vasculosi*), *ductus nutritii.* Fr., *canaux* (ou *canalicules*) *de Havers, canaux* (ou *conduits*) *vasculaires* (ou *médullaires*, ou *nourriciers*). Ger., *Haversische canälchen, Gefässcanälchen, Markcanälchen.* Syn.: *c's of Havers, medullary* (or *nutritive*, or *vascular*) *c's.* C's in the compact substance of bone which form a wide-meshed network and establish communication between the medullary cavity and the surface of the bone, giving passage to the blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves supplying the bone. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{500}$ inch, and they are lined by a continuation of the endosteum. They are wanting in very thin, paper-like bones. [A, 70; J, 30, 42; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1870, p. 182 (J).]—**Henle's c's.** See *Henle's loop*-tubes and *Uriniferous* tubules.—**Hepatic c.** The excretory duct of the liver or its analogue. [L, 321.]—**Hepatic c's.** Fr., *canaux hépatiques.* The radicles of the hepatic duct. [A, 385.]—**Hernial c.** Ger., *Bruchc'.* A c. through which a hernia passes. See *Inguinal c.* and *Femoral c.*—**Horizontal semicircular c.** See *External semicircular c.*—**Hovius's c.** See *C. of Fontana.*—**Huguier's c.** See Iter *chordæ anterius.*—**Hunter's c.** A tri-

angular c. running through the adductor magnus muscle of the thigh, giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve. [A, 5; C; L, 142.] See cut under ADDUCTORS *of the thigh.*—**Hyaloid c.** Fr., *c. hyaloïdien.* Ger., *C.* (oder *Centralc'*) *des Glaskörpers.* Syn.: *c. of Stilling, c. of Cloquet.* An irregularly cylindrical c. running antero-posteriorly through the vitreous body, through which, in the fœtus, the hyaloid artery passes to ramify on the posterior surface of the crystalline lens. [F.] —**Hyapophyseal c.** In birds, a c. formed by the inferior spinous processes of the upper cervical vertebræ, transmitting the carotid artery. [L, 14.]—**Hygrophthalmic c's.** See under *Lacrymal c.*—**Incisive c., Incisor c.** Lat., *canalis incisivus.* Ger., *Nasengaumenc'* (1st def.). 1. A c. which opens by the apertura inferior canalis incisivi into the mouth, just behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw; formed by a groove (incisura incisiva) on the adjoining surfaces of the superior maxillæ and having two branches which open into the nasal fossæ. 2. In the pl., the lateral branches mentioned above. 3. See *Incisor* FORAMEN. [L, 31, 142.]—**Incurrent c's.** In sponges, the c's that convey water from the exterior to the ciliated chambers. [L, 121, 147.]—**Inferior dental c.** Lat., *canalis alveolaris inferior.* Fr., *c. dentaire inférieure.* Ger., *Unterkieferc'.* The dental c. of the inferior maxilla, which lodges the dental nerve and vessels. [A, 5; C.]—**Inferior semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis inferior.* Fr., *c. demi-circulaire inférieure.* Ger., *unterer Bogengang.* See *Posterior semicircular c.*—**Infra-orbital c.** Lat., *canalis infraorbitalis.* Fr., *c.* (ou *conduit*) *infra-orbitaire* (ou *sous-orbitaire*). Ger., *Infraorbitalc', Unteraugenhöhlenc'.* A small c. running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit. It begins behind as a groove, and divides anteriorly into two branches, one of which descends into the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus, while the other terminates in the infra-orbital foramen. It transmits the infra-orbital artery and nerve. [F; L, 31, 142.]—**Inguinal c.** Lat., *canalis inguinalis.* Fr., *c. inguinal.* Ger., *Leistenc', C. der Scheidenhaut.* A c. about 1¼ inch long, running obliquely downward and inward from the internal abdominal ring to the external abdominal ring, transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the uterus in the female, and constituting the channel by which an inguinal hernia descends; covered in front by the skin, the superficial abdominal fascia, the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and in its outer third by the internal oblique, and behind by the conjoined tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles, the triangular ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the peritonæum. [C; L, 142, 177.]—**Inner semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.*—**Inter-c's.** See *Incurrent c's.*—**Intercellular c's.** 1. See *Intercellular* CHANNELS. 2. In botany, c's formed of the interspaces between the vegetable cells. [B, 75.] Cf. *Secretory c.*—**Interlobular biliary c's.** C's situated between the acini of the liver, containing small branches of the portal vein, etc. [L, 318.]—**Internal auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius internus.* Fr., *conduit auditif interne.* Ger., *innerer Gehörgang.* Syn.: *internal auditory meatus.* A c. beginning by a large orifice of varying size on the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and running outward and backward for a distance of about 4 lines, transmitting the auditory and facial nerves and the auditory artery. [F.]—**Internal semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.*—**Intestinal c.** Lat., *canalis intestinalis.* Fr., *c. intestinal.* Ger., *Darmc'.* That portion of the alimentary c. which is included between the pylorus and the anus. [L, 115.]—**Intrafascicular c.** A c. formed in a fibro-vascular bundle by the destruction of the vascular tissue and parenchyma of the latter. [B, 75.]—**Intralobular biliary c's.** Ger., *Gallencanälchen, Gallencapillaren.* Syn.: *capillary bile ducts.* The radicles of the bile ducts, forming a fine network in and around the hepatic cells and communicating with vacuoles in the cells. [L, 142, 318.]—**Jacobson's c.** See *Tympanic c.* and *Jacobson's* ORGAN. —**Juice-c's.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Knorpelcanäle** (Ger.). See *Cartilage c's.*—**Kopfpulsaderc'** (Ger.). See *Carotid c.*—**Kidney c's.** Ger., *Nierencanäle.* In the *Platelminthes,* tubes which take up excrementitious matter from the tissues and discharge it externally. [L, 146.]—**Kreuzbeinc'** (Ger.). See *Sacral c.* —**Lacrymal c.** Lat., *canalis lacrimalis.* Fr., *c. lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränenc'.* The bony c. (see *Lacrymal* GROOVE) which lodges the nasal duct; in the pl., see CANALICULI *lacrimales.* [L, 13, 31, 142, 172.]—**Lateral c's.** Fr., *canaux latéraux.* Two c's, one on each side, which, in most fishes, communicate with cavities in the head and with the exterior by apertures in each overlying scale; probably sensory in function. [L, 14, 147, 321.]—**Lateral semicircular c.** See *External semicircular c.*—**Laurer-Stiega c.** See *C. of Laurer.*—**Leberblasenc'** (Ger.). See DUCTUS *choledochus communis.*—**Leistenc'** (Ger.). See *Inguinal c.*—**Lingual c.** Fr., *auge.* Ger., *Kehlganggegend.* In the horse, etc., the floor of the mouth, from its lodging the tongue. [L, 13, 32, 44.]—**Loewenberg's c.** That portion of the cochlear c. which is situated above the membrane of Corti. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," 1864, p. 694 (F).]—**Longitudinal c's.** In the *Cestoda,* c's one on each side of a joint; of uncertain function. [L, 321.]—**Looped c's.** In the *Annulata,* the segmental organs. [L, 176.]—**Macro-myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 14; K.]—**Madreporic c.** Fr., *c. madréporique* (ou *pierreux.* In the *Echinodermata,* a c. opening by one end at the madreporite, either exteriorly or into the circumvisceral cavity, and by the other into the circular c. [L, 147.]—**Malar c.** Lat., *canalis zygomatico-facialis.* Fr., *c. malaire.* A c. in the malar bone transmitting the malar division of the temporo-malar branch of the superior maxillary nerve. [C; L, 142.]—**Maxillary c's.** See *Dental c's.*—**Median c.** Lat., *canalis medianus.* 1. The central c. of the spinal cord. 2. The aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3, 62; K.]—**Marrow-c's.** See *Cartilage-c's.*—**Medullary c.** Lat., *cavum medullare* (1st def.). Fr., *c. médullaire.* Ger., *Markhöhle* (1st def.). 1. The hollow of a long bone, containing the marrow. [C.] 2. See *Vertebral c.* 3. The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 2; K.] 4. An Haversian c. [L.] 5. Of De Candolle, the c. inclosing the pith in the stem of plants. [B, 121.] 6. In embryology, see *Medullary* TUBE.—**Medullary cerebro-spinal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 23; K.]—**Membranous c. of the cochlea.** Lat., *canalis cochleæ membranaceus, ductus cochlearis.* Ger., *häutiger Schneckenc'.* A c. in the cochlea which follows the turns of the lamina spiralis. It is bounded by the basilar membrane, the membrane of Reissner, and the wall of the cochlea, and communicates with the cavity of the saccule by the canalis reuniens. [L, 142.]—**Membranous semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares membranacei.* Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires membraneux.* Ger., *häutige halbkreisförmige Gänge* (oder *halbzirkelförmige Canäle*). See under *Semicircular c's.*—**Muciparous c's.** Fr., *canaux mucipares.* In zoology, see under *Mucous c's.*—**Mucous c's.** Fr., *canaux muqueux.* In general, c's lined with mucous membrane; in zoology, c's found beneath the scales of fishes and other scaly animals, furnishing the mucus which lubricates the surface. [L 14, 147.]—**Müller's c.** See *Müllerian* DUCT.—**Myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 14; K.]—**Nasal c.** Lat., *canalis nasalis.* An occasional c. (usually a groove) found in the posterior portion of the nasal bone, transmitting the nasal nerve. [L, 142, 146, 172.] See also *Nasal* DUCT.—**Nasengaumenc'** (Ger.). See *Incisor c.* (1st def.).—**Naso-lacrymal c.** See *Lacrymal c.*—**Naso-palatine c.** See *Incisor c.* (1st def.).—**Nebenhodenc'** (Ger.). See *C. of the epididymis.*—**Neural c.** See *Vertebral c.* and *Medullary* TUBE.—**Neurenteric c.** Lat., *canalis neurentericus.* In the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron. [I, 15; K; L.]—**Neuro-central c.** See *Vertebral c.*—**Nuck's c.** See *C. of Nuck.*—**Nutritive c's.** See *Haversian c's* and *Nutrient* FORAMINA.—**Obstetric c.** See *Parturient c.*—**Obturator c.** Lat., *canalis obturatorius.* A c. in the ilium, transmitting the obturator nerve and vein. [L, 31.]—**Ohrc'** (Ger.). See CANALIS *auricularis.*—**Olfactory c.** Fr., *c. olfactif.* In the embryo, the nasal fossæ at an early period of development. [A, 385.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric c.** Fr., *c. omphalo-mésentérique.* In the embryo, a c. which connects the cavity of the intestine with the umbilical vesicle. [L, 49.]—**Optic c.** See *Optic* FORAMEN.—**Osseous semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares ossei.* Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires osseux.* Ger., *knöcherne halbzirkelförmige Canäle* (oder *halbkreisförmige Gänge*). See under *Semicircular c's.*—**Palato-maxillary c.** Lat., *canalis palato-maxillaris.* A c. formed by the outer surface of the palate bone and the adjoining surface of the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. [L, 142.]—**Paragastric c.** In the *Ctenophora,* a c. which branches off on each side of the funnel, runs parallel with the digestive sac, and terminates near the oral extremity. [L, 147.]—**Parturient c.** Fr., *c. de l'accouchement* (ou *vulvo-utérin,* ou *utéro-vagino-vulvaire*). Ger., *Geburtsc', Geburtsweg.* Syn.: *obstetric c.* The channel through which the fœtus passes in parturition, including the pelvic c. and the uterus and vagina considered as a single c.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *c. pelvien.* Ger., *Beckenc'.* The c. of the pelvis, from the superior to the inferior strait.—**Pericardio-peritoneal c's.** C's which, in some of the lower vertebrates, connect the pericardium and the peritoneal cavity. [L, 200.]—**Perigastric c's.** Fr., *canaux périgastriques.* In the *Hydrozoa,* two c's running parallel to the stomach from the infundibulum, terminating in culs-de-sac near the mouth. [L, 321.]—**Peritoneal c's.** Fr., *canaux péritonéaux.* In the *Plagiostomata,* etc., two c's leading from the peritoneal cavity, one to each side of the cloaca. [A, 385.]—**Perivascular c's.** The circumvascular lymph-spaces. [L, 13.]—**Petit's c.** See *C. of Petit.*—**Petro-mastoid c.** A small c., not always present, at the angle of union between the mastoid and petrous bones, transmitting a small vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. [F.]—**Plasmatic c's.** Fr., *canaux plasmatiques.* Ger., *plasmatische Canäle.* 1. See *Serous* CANALICULI. 2. See *Haversian c's.* 3. In the *Tæniadæ,* vessels given off from the longitudinal vessels, containing a homogeneous plasmatic fluid and supposed to serve for the nutrition of the animal. [L, 14, 182, 210.]—**Poison-c.** In snakes, the c. in the poison-fang, serving for the ejaculation of the venom. [L, 14.]—**Pore c's, Porous c's.** Fr., *canaux ponctués.* Ger., *Porencanälen.* Fine c's in the ovule, supposed to serve for the entrance of the spermatozooids in fecundation. Similar c's exist also in many other cells. [L, 146.]—**Portal c's.** See *Interlobular biliary c's.* —**Posterior dental c's.** Lat., *canales alveolares posteriores.* Two c's in the superior maxilla which transmit the superior posterior dental vessels and nerves. [L, 31.]—**Posterior ethmoidal c., Posterior internal orbital c.** Lat., *canalis ethmoidalis posterior.* The posterior of two c's formed by the ethmoid bone and the orbital plate of the frontal, transmitting the posterior ethmoidal vessels. [A, 478; L, 31, 142.]—**Posterior palatine c.** Lat., *canalis palatinus posterior.* See *Palato-maxillary c.*—**Posterior semicircular c., Posterior vertical semicircular c.** That one of the semicircular c's (*q. v.*) which has its convexity directed backward and its plane nearly parallel to the posterior wall of the pyramid. [F, 32.]—**Primitive c.** A rudimentary c., especially the neural c. of the embryo. [L.]—**Primitive kidney c's.** Ger., *Urnierencanäle.* C's which, in some of the lower animals, appear to replace the kidneys. [L, 146.]—**Prosodal c.** In sponges, a c. connecting the chamber with the prosopyle. [L, 121.]—**Pseudostomatous c's** [Klein]. The processes of branched cells which extend from a subepithelial or endothelial layer to the free surface, their free ends forming the pseudostomata. [J, 73.]—**Pterygoid c.** Lat., *canalis pterygoideus.* Fr., *conduit ptérygoïdien.* See *Vidian c.*—**Pterygo-palatine c.** Lat., *canalis pterygo-palatinus.* Fr., *c. ptérygo-palatin.* Ger., *Gaumenc'.* A c. formed by the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, transmitting the pterygo-palatine artery. [C; L, 31, 142.]—**Pulmo-aortic c.** See DUCTUS *arteriosus.*—**Radial c's.** Fr., *canaux radiaires* (ou *rayonnants*). In the *Ctenophora,* two c's which branch off laterally from the funnel. Each divides into two (the *secondary radial c's*), which themselves divide into two (the *tertiary radial c's*), which open into the ctenophoral c's. [L, 147.]—**Recklinghausen's c's.** See *Serous* CANALICULI (1st def.).—**Reissner's c.** See *Membranous c. of the*

cochlea.—**Resin-c., Resiniferous c.** Fr., *c. résinifère.* A secretory c. in which resin is secreted. [B, 75.]—**Rhachidian c.** Fr., *c. rhachidien.* See *Vertebral c.*—**Rosenthal's c.** See *Spiral c. of the modiolus.*—**Rivinius's c's.** See DUCTS *of Rivini.*—**Rückenmarksc'** (Ger.), **Rückgratsc'** (Ger.). See *Vertebral c.*—**Sacculo-cochlear c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the cochlea. [L, 294.]—**Sacculo-utricular c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the utricle. [L, 294.]—**Sacral c.** Lat., *canalis sacralis.* Fr., *c. sacré.* Ger., *Kreuzbeinc'.* The continuation of the vertebral c. in the sacrum. [L, 142.]—**Sagittal semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.*—**Sand-c.** See *Madreporic c.*—**Schenkelc'** (Ger.). See *Femoral c.*—**Schlemm's c.** See *C. of Schlemm.*—**Schneckenc'** (Ger.). See *Cochlear c.*—**Secondary radial c's.** See under *Radial c's.*—**Secretory c.** Fr., *c. sécréteur.* A passage or interspace between the cells of vegetable tissue, not provided with a proper wall, but lined with special cells secreting various products such as oils, balsams, gum-resins, etc. [B, 121.]—**Semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares.* Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires.* Ger., *Bogengänge, halbzirkelförmige Canäle, halbkreisförmige Gänge.* The *osseous semicircular c's* form the second division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear lying in the petrous bone, behind the vestibule. They are three in number, known as the *external,* the *superior,* and the *posterior* (*q. v.*). Each begins by an ellipsoidal dilatation, the so-called osseous ampulla. They open into the vestibule by two orifices, the superior and the posterior c's having become united before reaching that point. The *membranous semicircular c's* are contained within the osseous c's, and are of about one fifth the diameter of the latter. Each ampullary dilatation has a sharply defined macula acustica with otoconia, like the utricle, and on its inner side an elevation (crista acustica) covered with ciliated auditory cells, connected with the auditory nerve. [F, 32.]—**Seminal c's.** See CANALES *seminales.*—**Serous c's.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Side c's.** Ger., *Seitencanäle.* Blind c's in two parallel folds of the ventral skin of *Amphioxus,* which have been supposed to have a urinary function. [L, 146.]—**Smaller palatine c.** See *Posterior palatine c.*—**Spermatic c.** Fr., *conduit spermatique.* 1. The vas deferens. [A, 301.] 2. The inguinal c. in the male, from its transmitting the spermatic cord. [A, 478.]—**Spinal c.** See *Vertebral c.*—**Spiral c. of the cochlea.** Lat., *canalis spiralis cochleæ.* Fr., *c. spiral du limaçon.* Ger., *Schneckenc', Schneckengang.* A c. which runs spirally around the modiolus (from left to right in the right ear, from right to left in the left ear, the cochlea being viewed from its base), taking two turns and a half, diminishing in size from the base to the apex, where it terminates in the cupola. The lowermost coil forms the promontory. [L, 142, 172.]—**Spiral c. of the modiolus.** Lat., *canalis spiralis modioli.* A small c. winding around the modiolus in the base of lamina spiralis. [L, 142.]—**Spiroid c. of the temporal bone.** Fr., *c. spiroïde du temporal.* See AQUEDUCT *of Falloppius.*—**Stenson's c.** (not Stenon's or Steno's). See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**Sternal c.** Fr., *c. sternal.* In the *Crustacea,* a c. formed by the union of the mesophragms of the endosternites. [L, 11.]—**Stiebel's c.** The embryonic renal organ in certain *Mollusca.* [L, 121.]—**Stilling's c.** See *Hyaloid c.* and *Central c. of the spinal cord.*—**Stone c.** See *Madreporic c.*—**Suborbital c.** See *Infra-orbital c.*—**Superior-palatine c.** A c. formed by the palate bone and the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. [C.]—**Superior semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis superior.* Fr., *c. demi-circulaire supérieure.* Ger., *oberer Bogengang.* That one of the semicircular c's which has its convexity turned toward the upper surface of the pyramid. [F, 32.]—**Supra-orbital c.** Lat., *canalis supraorbitalis.* A c. at the upper margin of the orbit, transmitting the supra-orbital artery and nerve. [L, 31, 142.] Cf. *Supra-orbital* NOTCH.—**Temporal c.** See CANALIS *zygomatico-temporalis.*—**Temporo-malar c's.** See *Zygomatic c's.*—**Tertiary radial c's.** See under *Radial c's.*—**Thränenc'** (Ger.). See *Lacrymal c.*—**Thoracic c.** Fr., *c. thoracique.* See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**Turpentine-c.** A secretory c. in which turpentine is secreted. [B, 75.]—**Tympanic c.** Lat., *canalis tympanicus.* Fr., *c. tympanique.* Syn.: *Jacobson's c.* A c. which opens on the lower surface of the petrous bone, between the carotid c. and the groove for the internal jugular vein; containing Jacobson's nerve. [F.]—**Unteraugenhöhlenc'** (Ger.). See *Infra-orbital c.*—**Unterkieferc'** (Ger.). See *Inferior dental c.*—**Urethro-sexual c.** The vagina when, as in some mammals, the urethra opens into it. [L, 14.]—**Urinary c.** The urethra. [L, 146.]—**Uro-genital c.** Lat., *canalis uro-genitalis.* Fr., *c.* (ou *sinus*) *uro-génital.* See *Uro-genital* SINUS.—**Uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérin.* The c. of the uterus, including that of its body and that of its neck.—**Utero-cervical c.** [Sims]. Fr., *c. utéro-cervical.* The cavity of the cervix uteri at the time of labor. [A, 301.]—**Utero-vaginal c.** The common c. formed by the uterus and vagina (see *Parturient c.*); in embryology, see *Müllerian* DUCT.—**Vaginal c.** The c. of the vagina.—**Vascular c's.** See *Haversian c's* and *Cartilage-c's.*—**Vector c.** See OVIDUCT.—**Venous c.** See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**Verbindungsc'** (Ger.). See *Connecting c.*—**Vertebral c.** Lat., *canalis vertebralis.* Fr., *c. vertébral.* Ger., *Wirbelc', Rückenmarksc'.* Syn.: *rhachidian c.* The c. which lodges the spinal cord, formed by the vertebræ. [C.]—**Vertebrarterial c.** The osseous c. through which the vertebral artery runs. [L, 14, 153.]—**Vestibular c's.** See *Incurrent c's.*—**Vidian c.** Lat., *canalis vidianus.* Fr., *conduit vidien.* Ger., *Vidi'scher C., Flügelnervgang.* A c. of the sphenoid bone, at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the spheno-maxillary fossa and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum, transmitting the Vidian nerve and vessels. [L, 117.]—**Vitelligene c's.** In comparative anatomy, c's leading to the vitelligene glands. [L, 16.]—**Vulvar c.** Fr., *c. vulvaire* [Dolbeau]. The vestibule of the vagina. [L, 31.]—**Vulvo-uterine c.** Fr., *c. vulvo-utérin.* The vagina. [A, 301.]—**Vulvo-vaginal c.** 1. The vagina and the vulva considered as a single c. 2. The orifice of the hymen. [A, 301.]—**Water-vascular c's.** See *Aquiferous c's* (2d def.).—**Wharton's c.** See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**Wirbelc'** (Ger.). See *Vertebral c.*—**Wirsung's c.** See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**Zygomatic c's.** See CANALIS *zygomatico-facialis* and CANALIS *zygomatico-temporalis.*—**Zygomatico-facial c.** Lat., *canalis zygomatico-facialis.* See *Malar c.*—**Zygomatico-temporal c.** See CANALIS *zygomatico-temporalis.*

CANALA [Pohl] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a(a^3)′la^3. See SPIGELIA.

CANÄLCHEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-al′ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little canal. [L, 304.] See CANALICULUS.—**Helle C.** The intercalated convolutions of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 31.]—**Kalkc'.** See CANALICULI *calciferi.*—**Knochenc'.** See CANALICULI *of bone.*—**Saftc'.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Sammelc'.** A collecting tubule of the kidney. [L, 31.]—**Schleifenförmige C.** (oder **Harnc'**). See *Henle's loop-*TUBES and *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**Verbindungsc'.** A junctional tubule of the kidney. [L, 31.]

CANALICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. See CANALICULUS.

CANALICULAR, adj. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *canalicularis.* Fr., *canaliculaire.* Permeated with channels. [A, 385.]

CANALICULATE, adj. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *canaliculatus.* Fr., *canaliculé, cannelé.* Ger., *gerinnt, gerinnelt.* Channeled or furrowed, having a longitudinal furrow. [A, 301, 385; B, 34, 121.]

CANALICULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ti(te). A subsection of the *Gastrocœli.* [L, 227.]

CANALICULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}l-i^2-ku^{6}l. See CANALICULUS.—**C's biliares.** See *Bile-*CANALICULI.—**C's calcifères.** See CANALICULI *calciferi.*—**C's contournés.** See *Convoluted* TUBULES.—**C's de Bellini.** See TUBES *of Bellini.*—**C's de Havers.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**C's de l'ivoire, C's dentaires.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**C's de Rosenmüller.** The canals of the organ of Rosenmüller.—**C. droit.** See *Collecting* TUBULE.—**C's médullaires.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**C's osseux.** The canaliculi of bone. [J.]—**C's poreux.** See *Pore-*CANALS.—**C's primitifs.** The canaliculi of bone. [J.]—**C's récurrents** [Ranvier]. Those canaliculi of bone which extend nearly to an Haversian canal, but, instead of opening into it, curve sharply and communicate with the other canaliculi. [J, 31.]—**C's urinaires, C's urinifères.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**C's vasculaires.** See *Haversian* CANALS.

CANALICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}l-i^{2}k-u^{6}l-a. See CANALICULATE. As a n., in the pl., *c's,* a family of the *Calcaria.* [L, 321.]

CANALICULIZATION, n. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. The formation in calcified cartilage of the canals into which the periosteal processes extend. [J.]

CANALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}k′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *canalis,* a canal. Fr., *canalicule.* Ger., *Canälchen.* A small channel.—**Bile-canaliculi, Biliary canaliculi.** Fr., *canalicules biliaires.* See *Intralobular biliary* CANALS.—**Canaliculi accessorii.** Inconstant canals for the transmission of veins at the outer edge of the canalis condyloideus anterior. [L, 31.]—**C. arteriosus.** See DUCTUS *arteriosus.*—**Canaliculi biliferi.** See *Intralobular biliary* CANALS.—**Canaliculi calciferi.** Fr., *canalicules calcifères.* Ger., *Kalkcanälchen.* An old term for the canaliculi of bone (from the mistaken notion that they were filled with lime). [J, 35.]—**C. carotico-tympanicus.** See CANALIS *carotico-tympanicus.*—**Canaliculi chalicophori.** See *Canaliculi calciferi.*—**C. chordæ tympani.** See CANALIS *chordæ tympani.*—**C. communicationis** [Verga]. Syn.: *aquæductus communicationis.* A small canal at the margin of the temporal bone, at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions, which transmits a vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. [L, 30.]—**Canaliculi dentium.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Canaliculi haversiani.** See *Haversian* CANAL.—**C. innominatus.** See CANALIS *innominatus.*—**Canaliculi lacrimales.** Fr., *canalicules lacrymaux.* Ger., *Thränenwege, Thränenröhrchen.* Two small excretory channels for the tears, one in the inner third of each lid, running from the puncta lacrimalia to the lacrymal sac, which they enter by a double or a single opening. [F.]—**C. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* CANAL.—**C. laqueiformis.** See *Henle's* LOOP-TUBE.—**C. mastoideus.** See CANALIS *mastoideus.*—**Canaliculi medullares.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**Canaliculi of bone.** Lat., *canaliculi ossei* (seu *ossium*). Fr., *canalicules osseux* (ou *primitifs*). Ger., *Knochencanälchen.* Minute canals in bone connecting the lacunæ with one another and with the Haversian canals. [J, 30, 32.]—**C. pharyngeus** [Arnold]. A canal formed between the body of the sphenoid bone, the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, and the ala vomeris. [L, 31.]—**Canaliculi pterygoidei.** Certain canals in front of the lingula of the sphenoid bone. [L, 115.]—**C. pteryo-palatinus.** See *Pterygo-palatine* CANAL.—**Canaliculi semicirculares.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**Canaliculi seminales.** See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**Canaliculi seminales recti.** The straight tubules of the testicle. [L.]—**Canaliculi seminiferi.** See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**Canaliculi sphenoidales.** See *Canaliculi pterygoidei.*—**C. spheno-palatinus** [Hyrtl], **C. spheno-pharyngeus.** See *Pterygo-palatine* CANAL.—**C. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic* CANAL.—**Canaliculi vasculosi.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**Canaliculi vomero-sphenoidales laterales.** See CANALES *vomero-basilares.*—**C. vomero-sphenoidalis medianus.** See CANALIS *vomeris.*—**Collecting c.** A collecting tube of the kidney. [L, 31.]—**Dental canaliculi.** See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**Intercellular canaliculi.** See *Intercellular* CHANNELS.—**Juice-canaliculi, Lymphatic canaliculi.** See *Serous canaliculi.*—**Porous canaliculi.** See *Pore-*CANALS.—**Sapcanaliculi.** See *Serous canaliculi.*—**Serous canaliculi.** Lat., *vasa serosa.* Fr., *canaux* (ou *tubes*) *plasmatiques* (ou *du suc*). Ger., *plasmatische Canäle, Saftcanälchen. Saftröhren, Saftbahnen.* Syn.: *cell-spaces, juice-canals* (or *canaliculi*), *lymphatic channels* (or *canaliculi*), *plasmatic canals* (or *channels,* or *vessels*), *sap-canals* (or *canaliculi*), *serous canals.* 1. Of von Recklinghausen (1862), minute channels supposed to exist in all connective tissue, which are directly continuous with lymphatic vessels and hence may be said to form their origin. 2. Any minute channels supposed to be filled with lymph and connected with the lymph-vessels (*e. g.,* the serous canals supposed to be connected with the cell

cavities in cartilage). See also *Intercellular* SPACES. 3. Minute channels, too small for blood-corpuscles, which were formerly supposed to supply parts with lymph or plasma and to form a direct communication between lymphatic and blood-capillaries. [J, 21, 30, 31, 35, 42.]

CANALIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *canalis*, a canal, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *canalifère*. Provided with a canal or with canals; in the n. pl., *Canalifera*, as a n., see MURICIDÆ. [L, 108, 180.]

CANALIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *canaliformis* (from *canalis*, a canal, and *forma*, form). Fr., *canaliforme*. Canal-shaped. [B, 121; L, 109.]

CANALIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. 1. A canal (*q. v.*). 2. Anciently, a channeled instrument or appliance (*e. g.*, a guttered splint). [A, 325.]—**Canales accessorii c. condyloidei anterioris** [Schwegel]. See *Canales condyloidei antici*.—**Canales aeriferi.** See *Air*-CANALS.—**C. alimentarius.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**C. alveolaris anterior.** See *Anterior dental* CANAL.—**C. alveolaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental* CANAL.—**Canales alveolares posteriores.** See *Posterior dental* CANALS.—**C. animæ.** An old name for the trachea. [L, 119.]—**C. arachnoideus.** See *Arachnoid* CANAL.—**C. arteriosus.** See DUCTUS *arteriosus*.—**C. auricularis.** Ger., *Ohrcanal.* The channel produced by a constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of the fœtal heart at the time of its division into a single auricle and ventricle. [A. Thomson (A, 5); H; L, 142.]—**C. Bichatii.** See *Arachnoid* CANAL.—**C. biflexus.** See *Interungulate* GLAND.—**C. Botalli.** See DUCTUS *arteriosus*.—**C. canaliculatus.** See DUCTOR *canaliculatus*.—**C. carotico-tympanicus.** A canal opening into the carotid canal, transmitting the carotid branch of the tympanic plexus. [L, 31.]—**C. caroticus.** See *Carotid* CANAL.—**C. centralis.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord*.—**C. centralis cochleæ.** See *Central* CANAL *of the modiolus*.—**C. centralis medullæ spinalis, C. centralis medullaris.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord*.—**C. centralis modioli.** See *Central* CANAL *of the modiolus*.—**C. centralis myelonis.** See *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord*.—**C. cervicis uteri.** See CANAL *of the cervix uteri*.—**C. choledochus.** See DUCTUS *choledochus communis*.—**C. chordæ tympani.** A c. in the outer wall of the tympanum, transmitting the chorda tympani. [A, 478; L, 31.]—**Canales circulares.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**C. cochleæ.** Fr., *canal du limaçon.* Ger., *Schneckencanal.* See *Cochlear c.*—**C. cochleæ membranaceus.** See *Membranous* CANAL *of the cochlea*.—**C. cochleæ spiralis.** See *Spiral* CANAL *of the cochlea*.—**C. cochlearis.** See *Cochlear c.*—**C. communis nervorum auditus.** See *Internal auditory* MEATUS.—**C. condyloideus.** See *Posterior condylar* FORAMEN.—**C. condyloideus anterior.** See *Anterior condylar* FORAMEN.—**Canales condyloidei antici** [Schwegel]. One or two canals sometimes found near the anterior condylar foramen. [L, 31.]—**C. condyloideus posticus inferior** [Schwegel]. A canal sometimes found in the occipital bone between the condyle and the jugular foramen. [L, 31.]—**C. corporum quadrigeminorum.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius*.—**C. cranio-pharyngeus** [Landzert]. A canal perforating the posterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone in the fœtus, containing a prolongation of the dura mater; sometimes persistent in infancy. [L, 31.]—**C. cruralis.** See *Femoral* CANAL.—**C. cysticus.** See *Cystic* DUCT.—**C. deferens.** See VAS *deferens*.—**C. eminentiæ quadrigeminæ.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius*.—**C. endolymphaticus** [Hasse]. See AQUEDUCT *of the vestibule*.—**C. epididymidis.** See CANAL *of the epididymis*.—**C. ethmoidalis anterior.** See *Anterior internal orbital* CANAL.—**C. ethmoidalis posterior.** See *Posterior internal orbital* CANAL.—**C. excretorius linguæ.** An occasional blind canal running backward into the substance of the tongue from the foramen cæcum. [L, 31.]—**C. facialis, C. Falloppii.** See AQUEDUCT *of Falloppius*.—**C. fibrosus vasorum tibialum anticorum** [Hyrtl]. A canal formed by the tibio-fibular interosseous ligament behind and by the connective tissue in front, containing the anterior tibial artery and its venæ comites. [L, 31.]—**C. Fontanæ.** See CANAL *of Fontana*.—**C. ganglionaris** [Claudius]. See *Spiral* CANAL *of the modiolus*.—**C. genitalis.** See *Genital* CANAL.—**C. gutturalis.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**C. hepatico-cysticus.** See DUCTUS *choledochus communis*.—**C. hyaloideus.** See *Hyaloid* CANAL.—**C. hypoglossi.** See *Anterior condylar* FORAMEN.—**C. incisivus.** See *Incisor* CANAL.—**C. infraorbitalis.** See *Infra-orbital* CANAL.—**C. inguinalis.** See *Inguinal* CANAL.—**C. innominatus** [Arnold]. An occasional canal situated between the foramen ovale and the foramen rotundum, transmitting the superficial petrosal nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. intestinalis, C. intestinorum.** See *Intestinal* CANAL.—**C. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* CANAL; in the pl., *canales lacrimales*, an old name for the secreting duct of the lacrymal gland, for the canaliculi lacrimales, and for the nasal or lacrymal ducts. [F.]—**Canales laqueiformes.** See *Henle's loop*-TUBES and *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**C. mandibularis.** See *Inferior dental* CANAL.—**C. mastoideus.** The canal for Arnold's nerve; opening just above the stylo-mastoid foramen and transmitting the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. maxillaris, C. maxillaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental* CANAL.—**C. maxillaris superior.** See FORAMEN *rotundum*.—**C. medianus, C. medius.** See *Median* CANAL (2d def.).—**C. medullæ spinalis.** See *Vertebral* CANAL.—**C. medullaris.** See *Medullary* CANAL.—**C. membranaceus.** See *Membranous* CANAL *of the cochlea*.—**C. musculo-peroneus** [Hyrtl]. The space between the origins of the flexor longus hallucis and the tibialis posticus, for the lower portion of the peroneal artery. [L, 31.]—**C. musculo-tubarius.** A canal in the petrous bone, containing a portion of the stapedius muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. nasalis, C. nasolacrimalis.** See *Nasal* DUCT.—**C. nasopalatinus membranaceus.** See *Incisor* CANAL.—**C. nervi petrosi profundi minoris.** A canal in the petrous bone, transmitting the small deep petrosal nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. nervi petrosi superficialis majoris.** A canal opening into the aqueduct of Falloppius, transmitting the large superficial petrosal nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. neurentericus.** See *Neurenteric* CANAL.—**C. Nuckii.** See CANAL *of Nuck*.—**Canales nutritii.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**C. obturatorius.** See *Obturator* CANAL.—**C. opticus.** See *Optic* FORAMEN.—**C. orbitæ nasalis.** See *Nasal* DUCT.—**C. palatinus descendens (seu posterior).** See *Posterior palatine* CANAL.—**C. palatinus tympani.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**C. pancreaticus azygos.** See DUCTUS *pancreaticus minor*.—**C. periphericus modioli.** See *Spiral* CANAL *of the modiolus*.—**C. Petiti, C. petitianus.** See CANAL *of Petit*.—**C. pharyngo-tympanicus.** A canal of the embryo which is developed into the Eustachian tube and the tympanum. [Kölliker (H).]—**C. pro tensore tympani.** A rounded canal lying in the anterior wall of the tympanum, close to the hiatus Falloppii. Its tympanic end forms a conical eminence which is prolonged backward into the tympanum and perforated at its summit by an aperture transmitting the tendon of the tensor tympani. [F, 31.]—**C. pterygoideus.** See *Vidian* CANAL.—**C. pterygo-palatinus.** See *Pterygo-palatine* CANAL.—**C. quadrigeminæ.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius*.—**C. radicis.** The canal in the fang of a tooth. [L, 304.]—**C. recurrens.** See *Vidian* CANAL.—**C. Reissnerii.** See *Membranous* CANAL *of the cochlea*.—**C. reuniens** [Hensen]. A narrow canal leading from the saccule into the cochlear canal. [A, 5, 8.]—**C. Rosenthalii.** See *Spiral* CANAL *of the modiolus*.—**C. rotundus.** See FORAMEN *rotundum*.—**C. sacralis.** See *Sacral* CANAL.—**Canales sanguiferi.** The blood-vessels. [L, 146.]—**C. scalarum communis.** See INFUNDIBULUM *cochleæ*.—**C. Schlemmii.** See CANAL *of Schlemm*.—**Canales semicirculares.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**Canales seminales.** The seminiferous tubules. [L, 115.]—**C. spheno-palatinus** [Hyrtl], **C. sphenopharyngeus** [Gray]. See *Pterygo-palatine* CANAL.—**C. spinalis.** See *Vertebral* CANAL and *Central* CANAL *of the spinal cord*.—**C. spiralis membranaceus.** See *Membranous* CANAL *of the cochlea*.—**C. spiralis modioli** [Rosenthal]. See *Spiral* CANAL *of the modiolus*.—**C. supraorbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* CANAL.—**C. tarsi.** See SINUS *tarsi*.—**C. tensoris tympani.** See *C. pro tensore tympani*.—**Canales tubæformes.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**C. tuberculorum quadrigeminorum.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius*.—**C. tubo-tympanicus** [Kölliker]. The upper and outer part of the c. pharyngo-tympanicus, above the malleus. [H.]—**C. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic* CANAL.—**C. uro-genitalis.** See *Urogenital* SINUS.—**C. vasculosus epididymidis.** See CANAL *of the epididymis*.—**C. venosus.** See DUCTUS *venosus*.—**C. vidianus.** See *Vidian* CANAL.—**C. vomeris.** A canal situated between the lower surface of the sphenoid bone and the vomer, transmitting blood-vessels to the nose. [L, 31.]—**Canales vomero-basilares, Canales vomero-sphenoidales laterales.** Several small lateral canals situated between the sphenoid bone and the vomer, transmitting small blood-vessels. [L, 31.]—**C. zygomatico-facialis.** See *Malar* CANAL.—**C. zygomatico-temporalis.** The temporal canal of the malar bone, running from its orbital (sometimes by a common opening with the malar canal) to its temporal surface, transmitting a branch of the superior maxillary nerve. [L, 31.]

CANALIZATION, n. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *canalisation*. Ger., *Canalisation, Canalisirung.* 1. The process of the formation of channels, as in the development of blood-vessels; the hollowing out of cells (vasifactive cells) which subsequently unite to form the capillaries and smallest vessels; also the formation of tubes in the solid cords of cells representing the larger vessels by the liberation of the central cells, the latter in many instances becoming blood-corpuscles. [J, 1, 75, 84.] 2. A system of sewerage. [Soyka (A, 319).] 3. Of Neuber, a method of draining wounds without the use of tubes; including (1) *shallow c.*, effected by punching holes in the skin overlying the cavity of the wound; (2) *deep c.*, by securing the edges of skin-flaps in the deep part of a wound, so as to line the cavity with skin. [A. G. Gerster, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 8, 1884, p. 261.]

CANALOTTO (It.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}l-ot'to. A place in Sicily, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

CANAMELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-me^{2}l. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAÑAMO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n'ya^3-mo. Of the Sp. Ph., cannabis (the fruit and the herb). [B, 95.]

CANANG, n. The *Uvaria* (*Unona*) *odorata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANANGA, n. In India, the *Ipomœa batatas*. [B, 121.]

CANANGA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ga^3. 1. Of Aublet, a genus of anonaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. See GUATTERIA. 2. Of Rumphius, the genus *Unona*. 3. Of Hooker and Thompson, a genus including three species separated from *Unona* and by Baillon made a section of that genus, under the name of *Canangium*. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. odorata** [Roxburgh]. The *Unona odorata*. [B, 121.]

CANANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See CANANGA (Lat., 3d def.).

CANAPA (It.), n. Ka^{3}n'a^3-pa^3. See CANAPE.

CANAPACIA [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^3-pa-(pa^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANAPE (It.), n. Ka^{3}n'a^3-pa. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CANAPIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}n(ka^{3}n)'a^3-pi^{2}s. See CANNABIS.

CANAPUCCIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-put'chi^2-a^3. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANARD (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r. See ANAS.

CANARI (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r-e. See CANARIUM.—**C. macaque.** The fruit of *Lecythis grandiflora*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Of mediæval writers, the *Cynodon dactylon*; of Linnæus, the genus *Canarina*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANARIENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. See CANARIUM.—**Gemeiner C.** See CANARIUM *commune.*

CANARIENGRAS (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-gra^{3}s. See CANARY-GRASS.

CANARIENHARZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-ha^{3}rtz. The gum-resin obtained from *Canarium commune.* [B, 121.]

CANARIENPFLASTER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-pfla^{3}st-e^{2}r. See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS *rubrum.*

CANARIENSAMEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. See CANARY-SEED.

CANARIENVOGEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-fog-e^{2}l. The *Fringilla canaria.* [B, 180.]

CANARIENZUCKER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r'i^2-e^{2}n-tzuk-e^{2}r. The *Saccharum canariense*, also a popular term for any finely powdered white sugar. [B, 180, 270.]

CANARI-LAUT (Malay), n. The *Terminalia catappa.* [B, 88, 121.]

CANARINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *canarine.* Of Linnæus, a genus of campanulaceous herbs of the tribe *Campanuleæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. campanulata** [Linnæus]. A lactescent herb of the Canary Islands, where the buds are eaten. [B, 88, 173, 214.]

CANARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach and Webb, a subdivision or tribe of the *Campanuleæ*, comprising *Canarina*, etc. [B, 170.]

CANARION (Fr.), **CANARIS** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}r-i^2-o^{2}n^2, -a^{3}r-e. See CANARIUM.

CANARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *canarion, canari, canaris.* Ger., *Canarienbaum.* Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical burseraceous plants. [B, 121.]—**C. album** [Räuschel]. Syn.: *Pimela alba* [Loureiro]. A shrub of China, Cochin-China, and the Philippine Islands, furnishing árbol-a-brea resin. [B, 2, 214.]—**C. balsamiferum.** Of Willdenow, the *Bosweltai glabra;* of Moore, the *C. zeylanicum.* [B, 212, 214.]—**C. bengalense** [Roxburgh]. A tree of Silhet, furnishing a clear amber-colored resin which, on hardening, becomes brittle and resembles copal, for which it is said to be used in Calcutta. [B, 172, 180.]—**C. commune** [Linnæus]. Ger., *gemeiner Canarienbaum.* The Java almond-tree, elemi-tree, growing throughout the East Indies. A yellowish-white fragrant gum (Manila elemi) exudes from the stem and is used as an application to sluggish ulcers. The bark yields a limpid oil of a terebinthaceous odor which, on standing, congeals into a buttery substance resembling camphor and having properties like those of copaiba balsam. The 3-sided nut (Chinese almond) contains a single edible seed of almond-like taste, from which bread is made in the Celebes, although too free indulgence in the nut is said to cause diarrhœa. An oil expressed from the kernels is used for illumination and, when fresh, as a condiment. [B, 172, 185.]—**C. decumanum** [Gärtner]. A Molucca tree. [B, 214.]—**C. mauritianum.** Syn.: *Colophonia mauritiana* [De Candolle], *Bursera orientalis* [Lamarck] (seu *paniculata* [Lamarck]). A tree of the Mauritius. The wood yields a resinous juice, smelling like camphor and turpentine, used by the natives like colophony. [B, 42, 93, 173.]—**C. mehenbethene** [Gärtner]. The *C. commune.* [B, 214.]—**C. microcarpum** [Willdenow]. See AMYRIS *oleosa.*—**C. pimela** [König]. Syn.: *Pimela nigra* [Loureiro]. A tree of China and Cochin-China. [B, 214.]—**C. silvestre** [Gärtner]. The camacoan-tree of Amboyna; said to furnish Caragua gum. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. sinense** [Rumphius]. See *C. album.*—**C. strictum** [Roxburgh]. The black-dammar-tree; a large Malabar tree furnishing black dammar. [B, 172.]—**C. vulgare.** See *C. commune.*—**C. zephyrinum** [Rumphius]. The *Canary barat* of Rumphius; a variety of *C. commune.* [B, 214.]—**C. zeylanicum** [Blume]. A Cingalese species closely related to and perhaps identical with *C. commune.* [B, 212.]

CANARY ARCHIL, n. Ka^{2}n-a'ri^2 a^{3}rk'i^{2}l. See ROCCELLA *tinctoria.*

CANARY BARAT, n. See CANARIUM *zephyrinum.*

CANARY-CREEPER, n. The *Tropæolum aduncum* (*canariense*). [B, 34, 275.]

CANARY-FLOWER, n. The *Tropæolum peregrinum.* [B, 185.]

CANARY-GRASS, n. Ger., *Canariengras.* The *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 34.]

CANARY-SEED, n. Ger., *Canariensamen.* The hulled seeds of *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 270, 275.]

CANARY-WEED, n. A Canary Island species of *Roccella.* [B.]

CANARY WINE, n. See under WINE.

CANARY-WOOD, n. The *Persea indica* (*canariensis*). [B, 19, 185, 275.]

CANATTE-CORONDE, n. A Ceylon tree producing a bitter variety of cinnamon. [Bory (B, 121).]

CANAVALI, n. 1. In India, the *Canavalia ensiformis.* 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Canavalia.* 3. Of Commerson, an undetermined species of *Commelina.* [B, 42, 88, 121.]

CANAVALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}n-a^3-va^{3}l'i^2-a^3. From *canavali* (*q. v.*). Fr., *canavalie.* Of Adanson, a genus of tropical papilionaceous prostrate or twining herbs of the tribe *Phaseoleæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. cathartica** [Dupetit-Thouars]. Syn.: *Canavali cathartica.* An East Indian species; purgative. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. ensiformis** [De Candolle], **C. gladiata** [De Candolle], **C. incurva** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Dolichos ensiformis* [Linnæus] (seu *acinaciformis* [Jacquin], seu *gladiatus* [Jacquin]). The horse-bean or sword-bean, the "overlook" of the West Indies (so called because planted on the boundaries of plantations and supposed to act as a watchman); a perennial twining species growing in India, the West Indies, and South America. Several varieties are cultivated for their edible pods. The seeds are said to be poisonous. The plant has been used for various cachexiæ. [B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. lineata** [De Candolle]. See *C. obtusifolia.*—**C. Loureirii** [G. Don]. See *C. ensiformis.*—**C. maritima** [Dupetit-Thouars]. Syn.: *Canavali maritima.* An East Indian purgative species. The leaves are applied to glandular swellings. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. obtusifolia** [De Candolle], **C. rosea** [De Candolle], **C. rutilans** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Rhynchosia rosea* [De Candolle], *Dolichos obcordatus* [Roxburgh] (seu *rotundifolius* [Roxburgh]). The seaside bean; a species found on tropical sea-shores. [B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. virosa** [Wight and Arnott]. Syn.: *Dolichos virosus* [Roxburgh]. A wild variety of *C. ensiformis*, distinguished by its bitter seeds. [B, 180, 212.]

CANAVEILLES (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^3-ve^{2}l-y'. A place in the department of the Pyrenées-Orientales, France, where there is a spring containing sodium sulphide. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CANCALE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^2-ka^{3}l. A maritime health-resort in the department of Ile-et-Vilaine, France. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CANCAMON (Lat.), **CANCAMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)'-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κάγκαμον. Fr., *cancame.* Syn.: *balsamum c.* 1. Of Dioscorides, a resinous gum of Arabia; supposed to have been derived from *Balsamodendron Kataf.* 2. Gum anime. [B, 88, 119, 121, 180.] Cf. BALSAMUM *c.*—**C. Graecorum.** See COURBARIL.

CANCANON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)'ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-o^{2}n. See CACALIA.

CANCAVI, n. The *Jatropha manihot.* [B, 88.]

CANCELLARIA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}l-(kel)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. A family of the *Siphonochlamyda.* [L, 121.]

CANCELLARIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Proboscidifera.* [L, 282.]

CANCELLARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la^{2}r-(la^{3}r)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Toxiglossa.* [L, 121.]

CANCELLATE, CANCELLATED, CANCELLOUS, adj's. Ka^{2}n'se^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d, -se^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *cancellatus.* Fr., *cancellé, criblé, ridé.* Ger., *gitterig, gitterartig, gitterförmig.* Having a lattice-like structure. [A, 318; B, 19, 121.] See CANCELLUS.

CANCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *cancer* (*q. v.*). Gr., κιγκλίς. Fr., *cancelle.* Ger., *Gitter.* An individual element of a lattice-like structure. The cancelli of bone are the columns or plates making up the framework of its spongy substance, so arranged in arches as to combine great strength with lightness and elasticity. [A, 70.]

CANCER (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)'su^{5}r(ke^{2}r). Gen., *can'cri, can'ceris.* Gr., καρκῖνος, καρκίνωμα (3d def.). Heb., *deest* (1st def.), *ikut* (3d def.). Ar., *acrabb* (1st def.), *ikila* (3d def.). Fr., *c., crabe* (1st def.), *écrevisse* (1st def.), *cancre* (1st def.). Ger., *Krebs* (1st and 3d def's). It., *cancro* (1st and 3d def's). Sp., *cangrejo* (1st def.), *c.* (3d def.). 1. A crab, including the zodiacal sign so called. [A, 325.] 2. A cancellus (*q. v.*). [Apuleius (A, 318).] 3. A general term for malignant tumors, infiltrations, and ulcers (perhaps from the fancied resemblance of the enlarged veins often surrounding the lesion to a crab's claws, or from an ancient belief that an animal was devouring the diseased part); restricted by Virchow to those that are partly or wholly of epithelial origin. 4. An old name for a certain bandage for the head (from its having been cut into a number of tails resembling a crab's legs). [A, 301, 322, 325, 385; L, 313.]—Cf. CARCINOMA.—**Acinous c., Acute c.** See *Medullary* CARCINOMA and *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Adenoid c.** See ADENO-CARCINOMA and *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Alveolar c.** Lat., *c. alveolaris.* Fr., *c. alvéolaire.* Any c. of an alveolar structure; one in which the cells of epithelial origin are packed in regular alveoli bounded by trabeculæ of fibrous tissue. The term has been improperly restricted to colloid c. [E; L, 44, 314.]—**Apinoid c.** A variety of scirrhus resembling an unripe pear in section. [L, 317.]—**Aquatic c.** See *C. aquaticus.*—**Areolar c.** Fr., *c. aréolaire* [Cruveilhier]. See *Colloid c.*—**Atrophic c., Atrophying c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*—**Black c.** See *Melanotic c.*—**Bunioid c.** Fr., *c. bunioïde.* An old term for a turnip-shaped scirrhus. [A, 301.]—**Calcifying c.** A c. in which calcareous matter has been deposited. [L, 314.]—**Calculi cancrorum.** See ASTACOLITH.—**C. albus.** See *C. aquaticus.*—**C. à myéloplaxes** (Fr.). See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**C. anthracinus.** A c. which begins as a blackish speck and develops into a mulberry-like excrescence. [L, 135.]—**C. apertus.** Gr., καρκίνος ἑλκωθείς. Fr., *c. ouvert.* Ger., *offener Krebs, Krebsgeschwür.* An open c.; one in a state of ulceration. [L, 44, 135.]—**C. aquaticus.** Fr., *c. aquatique, c. aqueux.* Ger., *Wasserkrebs.* Water-c. (or canker); an old term for various gangrenous affections of the mouth, perhaps from the profuse flow of saliva. [D, 75; E; L, 41, 44.]—**C. aréolaire** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. aréolaire pultacé** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). A variety of colloid c. in which the areolæ contain an opaque, yellowish, tallow-like material resembling casein. [L, 316.]—**C. astacus** [Linnæus]. See ASTACUS *fluviatilis.*—**C. atrophique** (Fr.). See *Cicatrizing c.*—**C. Bassii.** An eighteen-tailed bandage. [L, 135.]—**C. bâtard** [Ecker] (Fr.). See EPITHELIOMA.—**C. Bernhardus** [Linnæus]. See PAGURUS *Bernhardus.*—**C. blastema.** A supposititious structureless fluid from which c. has been supposed to be developed. [L, 317.]—**C. caminariorum londinensium.** See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C. cartilagineux** (Fr.). See *Chondroid c.*—**C. cell.** See under CELL.—**C. cérébriforme** (Fr.). See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. chondro-fibreux** (Fr.). See *Chondroid c.*—**C. cysticus.** See *Colloid c.* and *Cysto*-CARCINOMA.—**C. de Galien** (Fr.). See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. dendritique** (Fr.). See PAPILLOMA.—**C. des fumeurs** (Fr.). See *Smokers' c.*—**C. des ramoneurs** (Fr.). See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C. dur** (Fr.). See *Scirrhous c.*—**C. e fuligine.** See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C. encéphaloïde** (Fr.). See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. en cuirasse** (Fr.). See SQUIRRHE *en cuirasse.*—**C.**

en nappe (Fr.). A c. which extends in the form of a layer, as on a mucous surface, without penetrating to any considerable depth. [A, 273.]—**C. en plaque** (Fr.). See Squirrhe *en cuirasse*.—**C. exulceratus.** See *C. apertus.*—**C. fibreux** (Fr.), **C. fibroïde** (Fr.), **C. fibro-plastique** (Fr.). See *Fibrous c.* and *Scirrhous c.*—**C. fluviatilis.** See Astacus *fluviatilis*.—**C. fragile** (Fr.). See Epithelioma.—**C. fongoïde** (Fr.), **C. fungoides, C. fungosus.** See Fungus *hæmatodes* and *Scirrhous c.*—**C. Galeni.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. gammarus.** See Homarus *vulgaris*.—**C. gélatiniforme** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. genuinus occultus.** See *C. occultus.*—**C. glaucoïde** (Fr.). See Chloroma.—**C. globosus.** A c. of a globular shape. [L, 135.]—**C. gommeux** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. hématoïde** (Fr.). See Fungus *hæmatodes*.—**C. juice.** Fr., *suc cancéreux.* Ger., *Krebsmilch.* A thick, glairy, or oily liquid, of a creamy, yellow, or pink color, contained in the cavities of a c. or infiltrated into the tissue, holding the c. cells in suspension. [A, 2.]—**C. kystique** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. latens.** See *C. occultus.*—**C. latro** [Linnæus]. See Birgus *latro*.—**C. lenticularis** [Schuh]. See Squirrhe *en cuirasse*.—**C. leuce.** Medullary sarcoma. [G, 15.]—**C. lupus.** Lupia cancrosa (*q. v.*). [G, 17.]—**C. mænas** [Linnæus]. The common crab. [L, 303.]—**C. manifestus.** See *C. apertus.*—**C. marinus.** See Homarus *vulgaris*.—**C. médullaire** (Fr.), **C. medullaris.** See *Medullary* carcinoma and *Medullary* sarcoma.—**C. melæneus, C. mélane** (Fr.), **C. mélanique** (Fr.), **C. melanodes, C. mélanoïde** (Fr.), **C. mélanotique** (Fr.). See *Melanotic* c. and Keloid.—**C. mollis, C. mou** (Fr.). See *Medullary* carcinoma and *Medullary* sarcoma.—**C. mundatorum.** See *Chimney-sweepers'* c.—**C. myrmecia.** See *C. verrucosus.*—**C. napiforme** (Fr.). See *Bunioid c.*—**C. nobilis** [Schrank]. See Astacus *fluviatilis*.—**C. noir** (Fr.). See *Melanotic c.*—**C. occultus.** Gr., κρυπτὸς καρκῖνος. An old term for a c. that had not yet assumed the gross characteristic features, especially a scirrhous c. of the mamma in which the veins about the nipple had not yet become enlarged; also for a c. that had not ulcerated. [A, 301; L, 135.]—**C's of cicatrices.** A variety of epithelioma growing in or upon scars. [Paget (L).]—**C. of the blood.** Leucocythæmia. [Bard, "Lyon méd.," 1888, No. 7; "Lancet," Mar. 3, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 326.]—**C. oris.** See *C. aquaticus.*—**C. ossis.** See *Fungous* arthritis.—**C. ouvert** (Fr.). See *C. apertus.*—**C. pagurus** [Linnæus]. A Mediterranean variety of *C.* (1st def.), furnishing chelæ cancrorum. [B, 119; L, 105.]—**C. par infection** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.*—**C. phagedæna.** A c. that begins as a pustule which suddenly ulcerates and progresses rapidly. [G, 17.]—**C. primitif** (Fr.). See *Primary c.*—**C. pullulans.** A c. that, having ulcerated, occasionally granulates and gives rise to delusive hopes of a cure. [L, 83.]—**C. pultacé** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. purgatoris infumiculi.** See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C.-root.** A popular name for various plants that are applied to cancerous ulcers, including *Conopholis* (*Orobanche*) *americana*, *Epiphegus* (*Orobanche*) *virginiana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum.* [B, 19.]—**C. ruricola.** A species of *C.* (1st def.) from which, when exposed to heat, an oil exudes that is used for rheumatism by the negroes in the French colonies. [L, 105.]—**C. scirrhosus.** See *Scirrhous* c.—**C. scroti.** See *Chimney-sweepers'* c.—**C. serum.** See *C. juice.*—**C. sous-cutané** (Fr.). See Carcinoma *tuberosum* and Keloid.—**C. spongiosus.** See Fungus *hæmatodes*.—**C. squilla.** See Palæmon *squilla*.—**C. squirrheux** (Fr.). See *Scirrhous c.*—**C. terebrans.** See Epithelioma.—**C. tuberosus.** See Carcinoma *tuberosum* and Keloid.—**C. verrucosus.** Fr., *carcine verruqueuse.* Epithelioma with warty hypertrophy of the epidermis. [G.]—**C. vulgaris.** See *Scirrhous c.*—**C'wort.** The *Linaria spuria* and *Linaria elatine*, also the genus *Veronica.* [B, 275.]—**C. xanthosus.** See Chloroma.—**Cancrorum chelæ.** See *Chelæ cancrorum.*—**Cancrorum concrementa** (seu **lapides,** seu **lapilli,** seu **oculi**). See Astacolith.—**Cauliflower c.** A form of ulcerated epithelioma in which the surface is deeply fissured, so as to look like a cauliflower. [A, 365.]—**Cavernous c.** A c. containing one or more cavities formed by fatty metamorphosis or simple atrophy. [A, 291.]—**Cellular c., Cerebriform c.** See *Medullary* carcinoma and *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Chelæ cancrorum.** Crabs' claws; the ends of the claws of *C. pagurus*; formerly official. [B, 119.]—**Chimney-sweeps'** (or **sweepers'**) **c.** Lat., *c. caminariorum*, *c. e fuligine*, *carcinoma asbolicum.* Fr., *c. des ramoneurs.* Ger., *Schornsteinfegerkrebs, Hodensackskrebs, Russkrebs, Theerkrebs.* Syn.: *oscheocarcinoma.* A form of epithelioma of the scrotum, so called from its having been generally observed in the chimney-sweepers of London, in whom it was attributed to the irritant action of soot. It begins as a tubercle, generally at the lower and fore part of the scrotum, which becomes covered with a crust, ulcerates, and spreads so as to expose the testicles, which are said to undergo destruction occasionally, but not until after the inguinal glands have become involved. In some cases a verrucous condition takes place, with hardly any ulceration. It is commonly met with in middle life, but has been observed in childhood. [A, 326; G. M. Humphry (A, 279).]—**Chondroid c.** Fr., *c. chondroïde* [Récamier]. A variety of scirrhous c. which, on section, presents a shining, bluish-white look. [L, 317.] See also Chondroma.—**Chronic c.** See *Scirrhous c.*—**Cicatricial pavement-cell c.** A variety of superficial epithelioma, of slow growth, occurring mostly on the face in old persons, characterized by gradual retrogression and resorption of a great portion of the cells and cicatricial contraction of the stroma, so that superficial infiltrated cicatrices are formed at the periphery without previous ulceration. [A, 291.]—**Cicatrizing c.** A variety of c., especially scirrhus, in which atrophy and shrinking are prominent phenomena. [L, 311.]—**Clay-pipe c.** See *Smokers' c.*—**Colloid c.** Lat., *c. alveolaris*, *carcinoma alveolare.* Fr., *c. colloïde* (ou *gélatiniforme*, ou *gommeux*, ou *aréolaire*, ou *pultacé*). Ger., *Gallertkrebs.* A form of c. in which the alveoli contain colloid material (see Colloid) regarded as arising from a transformation of the epithelial cells; commonly found in the viscera. [E.]—**Connective-tissue c.** See *Scirrhous c.*—**Cylinder-cell c., Cylindriform epithelial c.** See *Cylindrical* epithelioma.—**Cystic c.** Lat., *c. cysticus.* Fr., *c. cystique.* See *Colloid c.* and *Cysto*-carcinoma.—**Dendritic c.** Fr., *c. dendritique.* See Papilloma.—**Duct c.** A subvariety of columnar epithelioma. [E.]—**Eburneous c.** Lat., *carcinus eburneus.* See Sclerema.—**Embolic c.** Ger., *embolischer Krebs.* A secondary c. due to embolic infection. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Encephaloid c.** [Laennec], **Encephalomatous c.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Endothelial c.** See Endothelioma.—**Epithelial c.** See Epithelioma.—**Epithelial c. with cylindrical cells.** See *Cylindrical* epithelioma.—**Fasciculated c.** See *Spindle-celled* sarcoma.—**Faux c.** (Fr.). See Epithelioma.—**Fibrous c.** Fr., *c. fibreux*, *c. fibroïde.* Ger., *Faserkrebs.* 1. See *Scirrhous c.* 2. Of Paget, a recurrent fibroid tumor. [L, 88.]—**Flat epithelial c.** [Thiersch]. Ger., *Plattenepithelkrebs, Oberhautcarcinom, Hautkrebs.* A superficial cutaneous epithelioma with flat cells. [L, 44, 309, 310, 311.]—**Fungous c.** See Fungus *hæmatodes*.—**Gelatiniform c., Gelatinous c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Gland c., Glandular c., Glandular-cell c.** See Adeno-carcinoma and *Cylindrical* epithelioma.—**Green c.** Fr., *c. glaucoïde.* See Chloroma.—**Gum c., Gummous c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Hæmatoid c.** See Fungus *hæmatodes*.—**Hard c.** See *Scirrhous c.*—**Hidden c.** See *C. occultus.*—**Lapides cancri** [Dan. Ph.] (seu **cancrorum**). See Astacolith.—**Lapides cancrorum acetati.** Calcium acetate formed by the action of vinegar on astacoliths. [B, 119.]—**Lapides cancrorum citrati.** Calcium citrate formed by the action of lime-juice on astacoliths. [B, 119.]—**Lapides cancrorum præparati** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A fine whitish powder prepared by treating crabs' eyes after the method used for testa præparata. [B, 95.]—**Lapilli** (seu **Lapis** [Netherl. Ph.] **cancrorum**). See Astacolith.—**Lardiform c., Larinoid c.** Fr., *c. lardiforme*, *c. larinoïde.* A variety of scirrhous c. resembling lard. [A, 301.]—**Latent c.** See *C. occultus.*—**Lenticular c.** Lat., *c. lenticularis* [Schuh]. Fr., *squirrhe pustuleux* (ou *disseminé*). See Squirrhe *en cuirasse*.—**Lipomatous c.** A c. with an abundance of fat-cells in the stroma. [L, 314.]—**Lupous c.** See Lupia *cancrosa*.—**Magisterium oculorum cancri.** Calcium carbonate made by washing astacoliths with water and pulverizing. [B, 119.] See Creta *præcipitata*.—**Mammary c.** 1. C. of the mammary gland. 2. See *Mastoid c.* [L, 317.]—**Mastoid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma which, on section, looks like the boiled udder of a cow. [L, 316.]—**Medullary c.** See *Medullary* sarcoma and *Medullary* carcinoma.—**Melanoid c., Melanotic c.** Lat., *c. melanodes.* Fr., *c. mélanique.* Ger., *melanotischer Krebs, Pigmentkrebs.* Black c.; a malignant growth (carcinomatous or sarcomatous) in which there is a deposit of melanin. [L, 311.]—**Metastatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Milt-like c.** See *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Mucous c.** Ger., *Schleimgerüstkrebs.* See *Colloid c.*—**Multicellular c.** See *Medullary* carcinoma and *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Myxomatous c.** A c. in which the stroma has undergone myxoid transformation. [L, 314.]—**Napiform c.** Fr., *c. napiforme.* See *Bunioid c.*—**Nephroid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling a kidney in section. [L, 316.]—**Obsolescent c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*—**Occult c.** See *C. occultus.*—**Oculi cancrorum.** See Astacolith.—**Open c.** See *C. apertus.*—**Osteoid c.** Fr., *c. ostéoïde.* Ger., *Osteoidkrebs.* 1. A variety of c. in which there is a deposit of osseous matter. 2. Osteoid chondroma. 3. Osteosarcoma. [L, 311, 315, 317.]—**Osteolytic c.** Cancerous infiltration of bone without the formation of a distinct tumor, resembling a local osteomalacia. [L, 315.]—**Pancreatic c.** A variety of schirrhus resembling the pancreas in structure. [L, 317.]—**Papillary c., Papillary epithelial c.** See *Papillary* epithelioma.—**Pavement-cell c.** See Cancroïde.—**Pigmentary c., Pigment c.** See *Melanotic c.*—**Placental c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling the placenta in structure. [L, 312.]—**Primary c.** Fr., *c. primitif.* Ger., *primärer Krebs.* A c. occurring as the original manifestation of cancerous disease; one that is not due to infection from a preceding c.—**Pulpy c., Pultaceous c.** Fr., *c. pultacé.* See *Colloid c.*—**Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus.** Fr., *poudre de pinces de cancre.* An old preparation consisting of 1 part each of prepared mother of pearl, prepared crabs' eyes, prepared red coral, white amber, and hartshorn prepared without fire (impure calcium phosphate) and 5 parts of crabs' claws [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or of 1 part each of oriental bezoar, oriental pearls, red coral, white amber, calcined hartshorn, and crabs' eyes and 6 parts of crabs' claws [Palat. Disp., 1764]; frequently mentioned by Sydenham. [B, 90, 119.]—**Ramose c.** A branching variety of scirrhus. [L, 312.]—**Rapiform c.** Fr., *c. rapiforme.* See *Bunioid c.*—**Retractile c.** Fr., *c. rétractile. c. avec rétraction du mamelon.* A c. of the mamma with retraction of the nipple. [A, 301.]—**Rodent c.** See Epithelioma.—**Sal oculorum cancri.** See *Lapides cancrorum acetati.*—**Sarcomatous c.** Lat., *carcinoma sarcomatodes.* Ger., *sarkomatöses Carcinom.* An adeno-carcinoma with sarcomatous degeneration of the interstitial connective tissue. [Rindfleisch (A, 326); G.]—**Scirrho-c., Scirrhous c.** Fr., *c. dur*, *squirrhe.* Ger., *Skirrhus.* Hard c., scirrhus; a form of carcinoma in which induration is a prominent feature, forming a tumor of a stony feel which creaks under the knife on section and presents a bluish-white or grayish-white appearance. Its characteristics are those of texture, not of essential structure, being due to an abundance of fibrous tissue in the stroma. [A, 385; L.] Cf. Scirrhus.—**Secondary c.** Fr., *c. par infection.* Ger., *secundärer Krebs.* Syn.: *metastatic c.* A c. formed as the result of infection from a preceding c. in another situation.—**Shrinking c.** See Scirrhus.—**Simple c.** See *Scirrhous c.*—**Smokers' c.** Fr., *c. des fumeurs.* Epithelioma of the lips or mouth attributed to the action of tobacco smoke or the mechanical irritation of a pipe. [L, 49.]—**Soft c.** Lat., *c. mollis.* Fr., *c. mou.* See *Medullary* carcinoma and *Medullary* sarcoma.—**Solanoid c.** A c. resembling a potato in section. [L, 316.]—**Soot c.** Lat., *c. e fuligine.* Epithelioma due to the irritant action of soot on the skin; most common in the form of chimney-sweepers' c. (*q. v.*). [L, 312.]—**Squamous-celled c., Squamous epithelial c.** See Cancroïde.—**Stone c.** See Scirrhus.—**Teleangiectatic c.** Ger., *teleangiektatischer Krebs.* Fungus hæmatodes (*q. v.*). [A, 326.]—**Tinctura oculorum cancrorum.** See *Tinctura* coral-

LIORUM.—**Tuberous c.** See CARCINOMA *tuberosum* and KELOID.—**Tubular epithelial c.** See CYLINDROMA.—**Ungulæ cancrorum.** See *Chelæ cancrorum*.—**Villous c.** Fr., *c. villeux*, *c. dendritique*. Ger., *Zottenkrebs* [Rokitansky]. See PAPILLOMA.—**Wart-like c.** See *Papillary* EPITHELIOMA.—**Water c.** See *C. aquaticus*.—**Withering c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*

CANCÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n^2-sa-ru^5. See CANCEROUS.

CANCERHEMIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^2-se^{2}r-a-me. The supposed presence of cancer elements in the blood. [A, 385.]

CANCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cancériens*, *cancérides*. A family of the *Cyclometopita*. [L, 303.]

CANCERIDEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}n-su^{5}r-i^{2}d'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *cancerideus*. Fr., *cancéridé*. Resembling a crab. [L, 180.]

CANCERIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'i^{2}d-ez-(e^{2}s). Fr., *cancérides*. See BRACHYURA.—**C. littorales** [Duméril]. See DROMIADÆ.—**C. pelagii** [Latreille]. See PORTUNIDÆ.—**C. vigiles** [Latreille]. See PINNOTHERIDÆ.

CANCÉRIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}n^2-sa-re-a^{3}n^2. See CANCERIDÆ.

CANCÉRIFORME (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n^2-sa-re-fo^{2}rm. See CANCERIDEOUS; as a n., in the pl., of Duméril, see CATOMETOPITA.

CANCÉRILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^2-sa-re-y'. The *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 121.]

CANCERILLO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-the^{2}r-el'yo. The *Asclepias curassavica*. [A, 447.]

CANCÉRISME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^2-sa-rezm. The cancerous state. [A, 301; E.]

CANCEROMA [Celsus] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o'-ma^3. Gen., *cancerom'atos* (*-tis*). See CARCINOMA.

CANCEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}n'su^{5}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cancrosus*, *cancrinus*. Fr., *cancéreux*. Ger., *krebsartig*, *krebsig*. It., *canceroso*, *cancerigno*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, cancer. [A, 385; E.]

CANCETILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^{2}s-te-y'. See CANCÉRILLE.

CANCHALAGUA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}n-cha^{3}l-a^{3}g'wa^3. From the Colombian name, *cancha-lahua* or *cachen-lahuen*. Sp., *c.* Of the Sp. Ph., the *Erythræa chilensis*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Erythræa chilensis*, *Erythræa stricta*, and *Erythræa jorullensis*; also the *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. [A, 447; B, 88, 95, 121.]—**Herba canchalaguæ.** The herb of *Erythræa chilensis*. [B, 95.]

CANCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., καγχασμός. Immoderate or hysterical laughter. [A, 322.]

CANCHE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}nsh. See AIRA (2d def.).—**C. à feuilles d'œillet.** See AIRA *caryophyllea*.—**C. aquatique.** See AIRA *aquatica*.—**C. blanchâtre.** See AIRA *canescens*.—**C. des gazons, C. élevée.** See AIRA *cæspitosa*.—**C. flexible.** See AIRA *flexuosa*.

CANCHE (Chinese), n. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 121.]

CANCHICA (Sanscr.), n. Vinegar or acetic acid. [L, 105.]

CANCHILAGUA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-chel-a^{3}g'wa^3. In Aragon, the *Linum catharticum*. [B, 121.]

CANCHORIE (Tamil), n. The *Tragia involucrata*. [B, 172.]

CANCHRYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)'kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s). Gr., κάγχρυς. See CACHRYS.

CANCINPERICON, n. An old name for hot horse-dung. [Ruland (A, 325); L, 94.]

CANCONG (Malay), n. The *Convolvulus reptans* and *Convolvulus medium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANCRA (Hind.), n. The *Pavetta indica*. [B, 172.]

CANCRASTACOIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kra^{2}s-(kra^{3}s)-ta^{2}k(ta^{3}k)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). For deriv., see CANCER, ASTACUS, and *-oid*.* Fr., *cancrastacoïdes* [De Blainville]. A family of decapods. [L, 180.]

CANCRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^{2}kr. 1. A popular name for various crustaceans, particularly the common crab. 2. A chancre. 3. Cancer. [A, 385; L, 105, 109.]—**Pinces de c.** See *Chelæ* CANCRORUM (under CANCER).—**Poudre de pinces de c.** See *Pulvis e chelis* CANCRORUM *compositus* (under CANCER).

CANCRELAT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^{2}kr-la^3. The *Blatta orientalis*. [A, 385.]

CANCRENA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kre(kra)'-na^3. See GANGRENE.

CANCRIDE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n^2-kred. Pertaining to or resembling a crab; as a n., in the pl., see CANCERIDÆ. [A, 385.]

CANCRIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}n^2'kri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cancriformis* (from *cancer*, a crab, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cancriforme*. See CANCERIDEOUS.

CANCRIFORMES (Lat.), **CANCRIFORMIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kri^2-fo^{2}rm'ez(e^{2}s), -i^2-a^3. Of Duméril, a family of the *Decapoda*; of Latreille, a family of the *Trichostema*. [L, 180.]

CANCRINE, adj. Ka^{2}n^2'kri^{2}n. Lat., *cancrinus*. Ger., *cancrinisch*. See CANCEROUS.

CANCRIVORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kri^2'vo(wo^2)-ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From *cancer*, a crab, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *cancrivore*. Ger., *krebsfressend*. Feeding on crabs and other *Crustacea*. [L, 180.]

CANCRODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-krod'ez(as). From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. See CANCROID.

CANCROID, adj. and n. Ka^{2}n^2'kroid. Gr., καρκινώδης (adj.). Lat., *cancrodes*. Fr., *cancroïdal* (adj.), *cancroïde* (n.). Ger., *krebsartig* (adj.), *Warzenkrebs* (n.). Resembling a crab or a cancer; as a n., see CANCROÏDE.—**C'körper** (Ger.). Fr., *globes épidermiques*. Globules consisting of concentric layers of flattened epithelial cells found in cancer of the derma (the *Hornkörpercarcinom* of Waldeyer). [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

CANCROÏDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n^2-kro-ed. Of Alibert, a variety of keloid (*q. v.*); of Lebert, epithelioma. [A, 301, 322, 326, 385; G, 7.] Cf. CYLINDROMA.—**C. dermique.** Epithelioma affecting the whole thickness of the skin. [L, 88.]—**C. folliculaire** [Lebert]. Epithelioma originating in the cutaneous glands or the hair follicles. [L, 88.]—**C. papillaire.** Epithelioma affecting at first the papillary layer and afterward the other layers of the skin. [L, 88.]

CANCROIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n^2)-kro(kro^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-a^3. See CATOMETOPITA and CORYSTIDÆ.

CANCROIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kro(kro^2)-id(ed)'ez-(as). See CANCROID; as a n. pl., of De Blainville, a family of the *Decapoda*; of Degeer, a family of spiders. [A, 322; L, 180.]

CANCROIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)'kro(kro^2)-i^{2}s(es). Gen., *cancroid'os* (*-is*). See CANCROÏDE.

CANCROLOGY, n. Ka^{2}n^2-kro^{2}l'o-ji^2. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cancrologie*. See CARCINOLOGY.

CANCROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kro'ma^3. Fr., *cancrome*. See CARCINOMA.

CANCROMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kro^{2}m'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Herodii*. [L, 221.]

CANCROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kro^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and φάγειν, to eat. Fr., *cancrophage*. See CANCRIVORUS.

CANCROSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)-kros'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CANCEROUS and CANCROID.

CANCRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n^2(ka^{3}n^2)'kru^{3}m(kru^{4}m). Fr., *chancre*. Canker; any spreading ulceration. [A, 385.]—**C. oris, C. pudendi.** See under NOMA.

CANDALO (Hind.), n. The *Rhizophora*. [B, 121.]

CANDALOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 172.]

CANDALU, n. In India, the *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANDA-PANI (Tamil), n. The *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B, 121.]

CANDAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-da(da^3)'re^2-e(a^2-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Dracunculinæ*, comprising *Pythonium* and *Candarum*. [B, 170.]

CANDÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-da. 1. A small village in the department of Marne-et-Loire, France, near which there is a spring containing iron and sulphate and chloride of calcium. 2. A cold mineral spring in the department of Vienne, France, containing sulphate of calcium, carbonate of iron, chloride of magnesium, and free carbonic acid; slightly aperient and diuretic. [L, 49, 105.]

CANDEL, n. See CANDALO.

CANDELA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-de(da)'la^3. From *candere*, to glow. Gr., λύχνος, κηρός. A bougie, also a candle. [B.]—**C. candelaria.** See VERBASCUM.—**Candelæ camphoratæ.** Candles for the administration of camphor by inhalation, containing 6 parts each of charcoal and camphor, and 3 of potassium nitrate. [B, 270.]—**Candelæ carbolisatæ.** Candles for the administration of carbolic acid by inhalation, containing 7 parts of charcoal, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of carbolic acid. [B, 270.]—**C. cerea.** A wax bougie. [A, 322.]—**Candelæ contra subitanea.** An old preparation consisting of candles made of male and female frankincense, white and yellow amber, camphor, mastic, red myrrh, benzoin, hartshorn, angelica, burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*), and wax. [B, 200.]—**Candelæ fumales** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *clous fumants* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Räucherkerzen*. Sp., *trociscos balsámicos fumantes* [Sp. Ph.]. Pyramidal bodies consisting of powdered aromatic substances with sufficient mucilage of tragacanth to secure the proper consistence. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. contains 1 part each of balsam of Tolu and yellow sandal-wood, 4 parts of benzoin, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 25 of wood charcoal. That of the Gr. Ph. contains 1 part of potassium nitrate, 1·5 part each of flowers of *Laurus cassia* and sugar, 3 parts of styrax calamita, 2 each of cubebs and cloves, 5 each of benzoin and cascarilla-bark, 6 each of mastic and olibanum, and 96 of wood charcoal. The Sp. Ph. orders 4 parts each of styrax calamita, cascarilla-bark, and potassium nitrate, 3 of gum tragacanth, 2 of ladanum, 8 each of olibanum and sugar, 32 of benzoin, and 96 of charcoal. [B, 95.]—**Candelæ fumales Francofurtensium.** Candles made of benzoin, aloes-wood, rose-wood, yellow sandal-wood, ladanum, olibanum, mastic, cloves, sugar, lime-tree charcoal, and mucilage of tragacanth, scented with several aromatics. [B, 200.]—**Candelæ fumales medicinales.** Candles containing medicinal ingredients intended to be administered by inhalation. [B, 270.] See *Candelæ iodatæ*, *Candelæ camphoratæ*, *Candelæ carbolisatæ*, *Candelæ* STRAMONII, etc.—**Candelæ iodatæ.** Candles for the administration of iodine by inhalation; made of 11 parts of charcoal, 6 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of iodine dissolved in ether. The candles, after drying, are painted with tincture of benzoin to prevent evaporation of the iodine. [B, 270.]—**C. medicata.** See *Medicated* BOUGIE.—**C. mercurialis.** See *Mercurial* CANDLE.—**Candelæ odoriferæ.** See *Candelæ fumales*. The preparation so called in the old Antw. Ph. contained, among other ingredients, musk and camphor. [B, 200.]—**C. pro suffitu odorata.** See *Candelæ odoriferæ*.—**Candelæ pro suffitu secundæ.** Of the Ph. augustana, candles made of styrax calamita, willow charcoal, benzoin, cloves, ladanum, Cyprian turpentine, mucilage of tragacanth, and rose-water. [B, 200.]—**C. regis.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180.]—**C. uterina.** A uterine bougie. [Scultetus (A, 325).]

CANDELARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-de^{2}l(dal)-a(a^3)'rez-(ras). Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Rhizophora*, *Mimusops*, and *Nyssa*. [B, 170.]

CANDELARIA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-de^{2}l-a^3'ri^2-a^3. Any thick, woolly plant serviceable for making lamp-wicks (*e. g.*, *Phlomis* and *Verbascum*). [B, 121.]

CANDELETTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-de^{2}l-e^{2}t. A urethral bougie. [L, 105.]

CANDELILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-de^{2}l-el'ya^3. See PEDILANTHUS *pavonis*.

CANDELULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-de^{2}l(dal)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *candela* (*q. v.*).

CANDENS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'de^{2}nz(de^{2}ns). From *candere*, to glow. Glowing, incandescent. See FERRUM *c.*

CANDI, n. 1. See CANDY. 2. In Languedoc, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANDIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-di^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Lit., of or pertaining to Candia (Crete); as a n. m., the *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 180.]—**Semen candiani.** The fruit of *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 180.]

CANDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-di^2-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *candicatio'nis*. From *candicare*, to be white. See BLANCHING.

CANDIDULUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-di^{2}d'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *candidus*, white. Fr., *blanchâtre*. Ger., *weisslich*. Whitish, shining-white. [A, 312.]

CANDIDUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *candidus* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'-di^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Anything white.—**C. ovi.** Fr., *blanc d'œuf*. Ger., *Eiweiss*. White of egg. [B.] See ALBUMEN.

CANDIDUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'di^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pure white, lily-white. [B, 19, 121.]

CANDIFICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-di^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *candificare*, to make dazzlingly white. Making white. [A, 312.] See PULVISCULUS *c.*

CANDILERA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-di^{2}l-a'ra^3. See CANDELARIA.

CANDIN (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n'den. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CANDIOL, n. Ka^{2}n'di^2-o^{2}l. The pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 180.]

CANDIREN (Ger.), **CANDISATION** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}n-der'e^{2}n, -de-za^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The process of making sugar candy, also that of coating objects with sugar. [A, 385; B; L, 80.]

CANDISSOIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-des-wa^{3}r. A vessel for candisation. [L, 32.]

CANDIZUCKER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n'de-tzuk-e^{2}r. Sugar candy; rock candy. [B.]

CANDLE, n. Ka^{2}ndl. Lat., *candela*. Fr., *chandelle*. Ger., *Kerze*. See BOUGIE and CANDELA.—**C'berry, C'berry-myrtle.** The *Myrica cerifera*. [B.]—**C'berry-tree.** The *Myrica cerifera* and the *Aleurites triloba*. [B, 19; L, 56.]—**C.-fish.** See EULACHON.—**C'mas-bells.** The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 275.]—**C'nut.** The fruit of *Aleurites triloba* and *Aleurites moluccana*. [B, 75, 185; L, 56.]—**C'nut-tree.** The *Aleurites moluccana* and the *Viola sebifera*. [B, 275.]—**C.-plant.** The *Cacalia coccinia*. [B, 275.]—**C.-rush.** The *Juncus communis*. [B, 275.]—**C.-tree.** The *Parmentiera cerifera*. [B, 19, 185.]—**C.-tree oil.** A solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera* or the *Croton sebiferum*, used for making candles. [L, 107.]—**C.-wick.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 275.]—**C'wood.** The *Fouquiera splendens* and the *Gomphia guianensis*. [B. 121, 275.]—**Electric c.** Ger., *elektrische Kerze*. A rod of charcoal or other material used in producing an electric light. [B.]—**Jablochkoff c.** Fr., *bougie Jablochkoff*. An electric lighting apparatus consisting of two parallel charcoal rods separated except at the top by a layer of gypsum or some other feeble conductor. A current passing through the carbons produces a luminous arc between their extremities, which are connected at first by a little piece of charcoal. The latter, which is used to establish the current, soon burns up, and in proportion as the carbons are consumed the non-conducting substance melts away. [B, 22.]—**Mercurial c.** Lat., *candela mercurialis*. A c. containing cinnabar mixed with melted wax, with a wick, to be burnt under a curved glass funnel in the administration of mercury by inhalation. [L, 130.]—**Jamaica c'wood.** The *Gomphia guianensis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**South American c'wood.** The *Sciadophyllum capitatum*. [B, 275.]—**White c'wood.** The *Amyris balsamifera*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow c'wood.** The *Amyris maritima*. [B.]

CANDOCK, n. Ka^{2}n'do^{2}k. The *Nuphar lutea* and the *Nymphæa alba*. [B, 275.]

CANDOLAY, n. In the Philippines, a plant thought to be the *Pœderia fœtida*. A decoction of the leaves is used for urinary affections, vertigo, fevers, etc., also in baths. [L, 105.]

CANDOLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. [Ka^{3}n-dol'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From the genus *Candollea*, named after *De Candolle*, the French botanist. Fr., *candollées*. Of Baillon, a series of the *Dilleniaceæ*.

CANDUA, n. In Brazil, the *Cladonia sanguinea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANDUM, n. See CANDY.

CANDY, n. Ka^{2}n'di^2. Ar., *kand*, *kandat*. Ger., *Candizucker*, *Candis*. A concrete mass consisting wholly or chiefly of sugar.—**Bitter c'tuft.** The *Iberis amara*. [B, 285.]—**Broad-leaved c'tuft.** The *Iberis semperflorens*. [B, 275.]—**C'tuft.** The genus *Iberis*. [B, 19, 75.]—**Glaucous c'tuft, Lebanon c'tuft.** The *Iberis jucunda* (*Æthionema coridifolium*). [B, 275.]—**Rock c.** An aggregation of crystals of cane-sugar constituting a translucent hard mass.—**Rock c'tuft.** The *Iberis saxatilis*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c'tuft.** See *Bitter c'tuft*.

CANE, n. Kan. Heb., *kaneh*. Gr., κάννα. Lat., *canna*. Fr., *canne*. Ger., *Rohr*. It., *canna*. Sp., *caña*. A common commercial name for the stems of various grasses, palms, etc., especially the *Arundinaria*. [B, 19, 34, 185.]—**Bamboo c.** The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 19.]—**Cable c.** The *Calamus rudentum*. [L, 73.]—**C.-apple.** The *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 275; L, 73.]—**C.-brake.** The *Arundinaria*. [B, 19.]—**C. juice.** The juice of the sugar-cane. [L, 73.]—**C.-piece.** The *Cassia glandulosa*. [B, 282.]—**C. sugar.** See under SUGAR.—**Chair-bottom c.** The *Calamus rotang*, *Calamus rudentum*, *Calamus versus*, and *Calamus viminalis*. [B, 275.]—**Chinese sugar-c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 275.]—**Dragon c.** The *Calamus draco*. [B, 19.]—**Dumb c.** The *Dieffenbachia seguine*. [B, 19.]—**Great rattan-c.** The *Calamus rudentum*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Ground rattan-c.** The *Rhapis flabelliformis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Imphee c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 275.]—**Indian c.** See CANNA *indica*.—**Large American c.** The *Arundinaria macrosperma*. [B, 275.]—**Malacca c.** The stem of *Calamus scipionum*. [B, 19, 172.]—**Rattan c.** The *Calamus draco*, *Calamus rotang*, *Calamus fasciculatus*, and their stems. [B, 19, 172.]—**Small American c.** The *Arundinaria tecta*. [B, 275.]—**Snake-c.** The *Kunthia montana*. [B, 275.]—**Sugar-c.** The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 19.]—**Sweet c.** The *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. [B, 19.]—**Tobago c.** The stalk of *Bactris minor*. [B, 19.]—**Wanghee** (or **Whangee**) **c.**—The *Phyllostachys nigra*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** The *Arundo occidentalis* and *Arundo saccharoides*. [B, 275.]

CANEBA (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^2-ba^3. In the central part of France, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38, 88, 121; L, 41.]

CANEBAS, n. In Provence, the *Althœa officinalis* and *Althœa cannabina*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANÈBE (Fr.), **CANEBÉ** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}b, -e^{2}b-a. See CANEBA.

CANEBERGE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^2-be^{2}rzh. See CANNEBERGE.

CANEEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-al'. The bark of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 270.]—**C'blüthen.** The flowers of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 270.] See also *Flores* CASSIÆ.—**C'rinde.** See CANELLA *alba*.—**C'syrup.** See *Syrupus* CINNAMOMI.—**C'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* CINNAMOMI.—**Weisser c.** The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 270.]

CANÉFICE (Fr.), **CANÉFICIER** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}n-a-fes, -fes-i^2-a. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**Canéficier bâtard.** The *Cassia bicapsularis*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Canéficier sauvage.** An American species of *Galega*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANÉFICT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a-fi^{2}kt. See CANÉFICIER.

CANEHL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-al'. See CANEEL.

CANELA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-a'la^3. Cinnamon; in the tropics, the *Cascarilla Pavonii*. [B, 121.]—**C. de ema.** The *Phrugmites communis*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Paramo.** The *Drimys granatensis*. [B, 121.]

CANELILLA, n. In Brazil, the bark of *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*. [Humboldt (B, 180).]

CANELL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l'. See CANEEL.

CANELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *canna*, a reed; more properly written *cannella*. Fr., *cannelle*. Ger., *Kaneelbaum* (1st def.). It., *cannella*. Sp., *canela*. 1. Of P. Browne, a genus of shrubs or trees of the *Canelleæ*, indigenous to tropical America. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the bark of *C. alba*. 3. In Port., cinnamon; a name applied to several plants of Brazil. [B.]—**C. alba.** Fr., *cannelle blanche*. Ger., *weisser Caneel*. It., *cannella bianca*. Sp., *canela blanca*. 1. Of Murray, the *Winterana c.*, white wood, wild cinnamon-tree; an evergreen tree about 40 feet high, indigenous to the West Indies and to southern Florida, with lanceolate leaves, pale-violet aromatic flowers, and dark-blue baccate fruit. The bark—*Canellæ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *canellæ albæ cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. alba* [Gr. Ph.], *cortex canellæ albæ* [Swed. Ph.]; Fr., *cannelle blanche* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *weisser Zimmt*, *weisse Caneelrinde*; It., *corteccia di cannella bianca*; Sp., *corteza de canela blanca*—occurs in quills or half-quills yellowish-red without and white within, presenting a white, yellow-dotted surface on fracture, of an agreeable cinnamon-like odor and an aromatic, bitterish, somewhat biting taste. It contains a bitter principle, a volatile oil, and a resin, and is used as a tonic and stimulant, chiefly as an adjuvant to stomachic tonics and to purgatives. 2. Of Swartz, the *C. laurifolia*. 3. Of the Gr. Ph., the bark of *C. alba*. [B, 81, 95, 180.]—**C. amara.** The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*. [B, 180.]—**C. amarella.** In Brazil, a variety of *Nectandra nitidula*. [B, 214.]—**C. axillaris.** Of Nees and Martin, a Brazilian tree with oval leaves and nodding axillary flowers. The highly aromatic bark, Paratudo bark (*cortex paratudo*, *cortex paratodo*), occasionally comes into commerce. [B, 180.]—**C. bark.** The bark of *C. alba*. [B.]—**C. branca do Brejo.** In Brazil, the *Nectandra leucothyrsus*. [B, 214.]—**C. capitão.** In Brazil, a species of *Nectandra*. [B, 121.]—**C. caryophyllata.** The *Pimenta acris*, *Syzygium caryophyllœum*, and *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. Cheiro.** See *C. de Cheiro*.—**C. columnæ.** Of Joust, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, var. *cassia*. [B, 180.]—**C. cubana.** The bark of *Calyptranthes caryophyllata*. [B, 119.]—**C. culilabani.** The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*. [B, 180.]—**C. de Cheiro.** The *Oreodaphne opifera*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. de ema** [Port.]. Certain species of *Vellozia*. [B, 121.]—**C. de folha minda Madeira de Rey.** The *Gœppertia cantagallana*. [B, 214.]—**C. de veado.** In Brazil, the *Excœcaria lanceolata* (*Actinostemon lanceolatum*). [B, 121.]—**C. do mato.** The *Cinnamomum* (*Laurus*) *cassia*. [B, 121.]—**C. dulcis.** The bark of *C. alba*. [B, 180.]—**Canellæ albæ cortex** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Canellæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. alba*.—**C. fœdorenti.** Of Reid, the *Nectandra myriantha*. [B, 214.]—**C. jamaicensis.** The *C. alba*. [L, 104.]—**C. laurifolia.** A tropical American tree very similar to *C. alba*,

with which, by some, it is identified. Its bark is employed like that of *C. alba*, and has the same names. [B, 180.]—**C. magellanica.** The bark of *Drimys Winteri.* [B, 180.]—**C. malabarica** [Piso]. The *Cinnamomum* (*Laurus*) *cassia.* [B, 180.]—**C. marcanahyba** (Port.). In Brazil, the *Cassia marcanahyba.* [B, 121.]—**C. optima.** Cinnamon. [B, 180.]—**C. preta** [Peckolt] (Port.). The *Nectandra amara.* [B, 214.]—**C. sassafras** [Schott]. The *Mespilodaphne indecora.* [B, 214.]—**C. silvestris.** A name for several East Indian species of *Cinnamomum.* [B, 180.]—**C. tubis minoribus alba, C. winterana** [Gärtner]. The *C. alba.* [B, 200, 270.]—**C. Zeylanica.** 1. Of the pharmacists, cinnamon. [B, 119, 180.] 2. Of Hermann, the *Daphnidium myrrha.* [B, 214.]—**Calyces canellæ.** See *Flores* CASSIÆ. [B, 180.]—**Cortex canellæ albæ** [Swed. Ph.]. The bark of *C. alba.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Cortex canellæ albæ spurius.** A name applied to several barks also designated costus. [B, 180.]—**Essentia canellæ albæ.** See *Tinctura canellæ alba.*—**Flores canellæ.** See *Flores* CASSIÆ. [B, 180.]—**Folia canellæ silvestris.** The leaves of several species of cinnamon ; *folia malabathri* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]—**Laurel-leaved c.** The *C. alba*, or rather, perhaps, the *C. laurifolia.* [B ; L, 102.]—**Semen canellæ.** See *Semen* CASSIÆ. [B, 180.]—**Tinctura canellæ albæ.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cannelle blanche.* A tincture made with 1 part of *C. alba* and 8 parts of alcohol. [Amsterd. Ph., 1792 (B, 119).]—**White c. bark.** The bark of *C. alba.* [B.]

CANELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). More properly written *Cannellaceæ.* Fr., *canellacées.* Ger., *Canellaceen.* Of Martius, Endlicher, and succeeding authors, an order of plants comprising *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron*, to which some authors add *Cinnamosma.* The *C.* have been variously regarded as akin to the *Guttiferæ*, the *Magnoliaceæ* (by Baillon), and the *Bixaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CANELLBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l'ba^3-um. The *Canella alba.* [B, 48.]

CANELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l. See CANELLA and CANNELLE.

CANELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-e^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). More properly written *Cannelleæ.* Fr., *cannellées.* Ger., *Canelleen.* See CANELLACEÆ.

CANELLIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l-i^2-a. See CANNELLIER.

CANELLIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{2}n)-e^{2}l-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^3. See CANELLA.

CANELLIN, n. Ka^{2}n-e^{2}l'i^{2}n. A principle found by Petroz and Robinet in the bark of *Canella alba;* according to Meyer and v. Reiche, identical with mannite. [B, 81.]

CANELLINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-e^{2}l-li(le)'na^3. More properly written *cannellina.* Cinnamon-bark. [B, 121.]

CANELO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-a'lo. In Chili, the *Drimys chilensis.* [B, 121.]—**C's de quixos.** A South American tree having an aromatic bark of a biting taste. [B, 121.]

CANENA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-a'na^3. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CANEON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'e^2-o^{2}n, ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-e(a)'o^{2}n. Gr., κάνεον, κάνειον, κανεῖον, κανίον, κανοῦν. The lid of a vessel through which a reed was inserted for fumigating the uterus. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).]

CANEPIN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-pa^{2}n^2. A very thin variety of sheepskin, used to test the sharpness of instruments. [L, 105.]

CANER (Hind.), n. The *Nerium odorum.* [B, 172.]

CANESCENT, adj. Ka^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *canescens, incanescens* (from *canescere* and *incanescere*, to grow white). Fr., *c.* Ger., *weissgraulich.* Whitish or hoary ; grayish-white, from the presence of scattered hairs. [B, 19, 121.]

CAÑETE (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-ya'ta. A variety of the *Allium sativum.* [D, 98.]

CANETILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^2-tel-y'. The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 173.]

CANEULÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-u^{5}l-a. The *Cornus mascula.* [B. 173.]

CANFOR, n. Ka^{2}n'fo^{2}r. An old name for camphor (the Sp. *alcanfor* without the Ar. article *al*). [B, 180.]

CANGAN (Hind.), n. The *Panicum italicum.* [B, 172.]

CANGAN-GOUPI (Hind.), n. The *Randia malabarica.* [B, 121.]

CANGERANE, n. In Brazil, the *Cabralea cangerana.* [B, 121.]

CANGNI, n. See CANGAN.

CANGULULU, n. In the Congo country, the *Polygonum fagopyrum.* [B, 121.]

CANHAYAWL, n. A Gaulish name for the *Parietaria officinalis.* [L, 105.]

CANI, n. The sun-dried tubers of *Oxalis tuberosa.* [B, 19.]

CANIB (Ar.), n. The *Triticum monococcum.* [B, 121.]

CANICA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-ek'a^3. A tree of Cuba, apparently the *Myrtus pimenta.* [B, 88, 121.]

CANICACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}n-i^2-ka'shu^{3}s. Lat., *canicaceus* (from *canicæ* [*q. v.*]). Furfuraceous. [G.]

CANICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'i^2-se(ka^3-e^2). A kind of bran. [A, 312.]

CANICIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^2-si(ke)'da^3. From *canis*, a dog, and *cædere*, to kill. Fr., *canicide.* An old name for aconite, from its being fatal to dogs. [L, 109.]

CANICIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^2-si^{2}d(ked)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). For deriv., see CANICIDA. Fr., *canicide.* The vivisection of dogs. [L, 109, 119.]

CANICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. From *canicula*, the dog-star. Fr., *caniculaire.* Occurring during the dog-days ; as a zoological species-name, common at the close of summer (said of insects). [L, 180.]

CANICULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-i^2-ku^{6}l. A provincial name for the large-sized *Confervæ*, which are supposed to produce fermentation in water during the dog-days. [B, 121.]

CANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *canis*, a dog. Fr., *canins.* A family of the *Cynoidea* or of the *Digitigrada*, including the dog, fox, wolf, and jackal. [L, 121, 147.]

CANIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-e-da. See CANINE.

CANIFICIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-i^2-fe-si^2-a. See CANÉFICIER.

CANILLÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e-ya. A provincial name for the *Lemna.* [B, 121 ; L, 41.]

CANILLEJAS (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-el-ya'ha^{3}s. A place in Spain, near Madrid, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49.]

CANINA [J. E. Gray] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i(e)'na^3. See CANIDÆ.

CANINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A group of the *Ursidæ.* [L, 253.]

CANINANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'na^3. The *Chiococca racemosa.* [B, 121, 180.]

CANINE, adj. Kan'i^{2}n(in). Gr., κυνικός. Lat., *caninus* (from *canis*, a dog), *cynicus.* Fr., *canin.* Ger., *hündisch.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a dog ; resembling some structure in a dog, particularly a dog's teeth. [C ; L.]

CANINERO (It., Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-en-a'ro. The *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 88.]

CANINIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}n-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *caniniformis* (from *caninus*, canine, and *forma*, form). Resembling a canine tooth. [L, 121.]

CANINI-LABIALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i(e)'ni(ne)-la(la^3)-bi^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. The levator anguli oris. [L.]

CANINS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}n-a^{2}n^2. See CANIDÆ.

CANINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CANINE ; as a n. (*musculus* understood), the levator anguli oris. [L.]

CANION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. See CANEON.

CANIRAM, n. According to Rheede, a Malabar name for the *Strychnos nux vomica ;* of Dupetit Thouars, the genus *Strychnos.* [B, 121.]—**C. à crochet** (Fr.), **Modira c.** [Rheede]. The *Strychnos colubrina.* [L, 49.]

CANIRAMINE, n. Ka^{2}n-i^{2}r'a^{2}m-en. Lat., *caniramina, caniriminum.* An old name for brucine. [B, 270.]

CANIRI-UTAM, n. In Java, the *Rumphia amboinensis.* [B, 121.]

CANIRUBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). From *canis*, a dog, and *rubus*, a bramble-bush. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka(ka^3)'ni^{2}s. Gr., κύων. Fr., *chien.* Ger., *Hund.* It., *cane.* Sp., *perro.* 1. The dog, various parts of which were formerly used in medicine. 2. A genus including the dog, wolf, and jackal. 3. An old name for the frenum præputii. 4. Of Suidas and Eustathius, the vulva (κύνα). [A, 325 ; L, 121.]—**C. Aristoteli** (seu **carcharias**). The *Squalus carcharias.* [L, 105.]—**C. familiaris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chien.* Ger., *Haushund.* The common dog, the flesh, fat, and dung of which were formerly used medicinally. [B, 180 ; L, 105.] See also *Hepar c. rabidi*, AXUNGIA *c.*, and ALBUM *græcum.*—**C. intersector.** A plant of the genus *Cevadilla.* [L, 97, 119.]—**C. lupus** [Linnæus]. The wolf. Its liver (*hepar lupi*) was once considered a remedy for rabies, and its fat (*axungia lupi*) was thought a very choice medicine in various affections. [B, 180.]—**C. marinus.** An old name for the *Phoca vitulina.* [L, 105.]—**C. ponticus.** The beaver. [L, 119.] See CASTOR *fiber.*—**C. vulpes** [Linnæus]. Fr., *renard.* Ger., *Fuchs.* The fox. Its flesh, its spine, and especially its dried lungs (*caro, spinæ* et *pulmones siccati*), were formerly much employed as a remedy for phthisis ; and the fat (*axungia vulpis*) in earache. [B, 180.]—**Hepar c. rabidi.** A mad dog's liver ; formerly used for rabies. [B, 180.]

CANITIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See CANITIES.

CANITIES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-ez(e^{2}s). From *canus*, white. Gr., πολιά, πολιός. Fr., *canitie, blanchissure des cheveux.* Ger., *Ergrauen der Haare.* It., *canizie, canutezza.* Sp., *canicie.* Grayness, deficient pigmentation, of the hair. [G.]—**C. præmatura.** C. appearing at an earlier period of life than usual. [G.]—**C. senilis.** The c. of aged persons. [G.]

CANITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-i^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *canitu'dinis.* See CANITIES.

CANJALAT (Malay), **CANJULUT** (Malay), n's. A bitter plant of Amboyna, the *Urbium polypoides* of Rumphius ; according to Loureiro, a species of *Stemona.* [B, 121.]

CANJAN-CORAI, n. In Coromandel, the *Ocimum basilicum.* [B, 121.]

CANKER, n. Ka^{2}n^2'ku^{5}r. Lat., *cancrum.* Fr., *chancre.* 1. Any spreading, corroding, or virulent ulceration. 2. An obstinate and often incurable disease of the horse's foot. 3. A disease in the ears of dogs. 4. A caterpillar. 5. A toadstool. 6. A kind of wild rose. 7. In vegetable pathology, a name applied to a variety of diseases, some due to animal parasites, others to the decay of adventitious roots and consequent contamination of the adjacent tissues, and still others probably to vitiation of the juices of the plant by principles derived from an unsuitable soil. In the human subject several conditions have been included under this term. [B, 19 ; L, 56, 73.] See STOMATITIS, APHTHA, and CANCER *aquaticus.*—**C.-berry.** The fruit of the *Rosa canina* and of the *Solanum baha-*

mense. [B, 275.]—**C.-flower.** The *Rosa canina.* [L, 73.]—**C.-nail.** See Hang-nail.—**C.-rash.** A variety of scarlet fever with an ulcerated throat. [L.]—**C.-root.** The common sorrel. [L, 73.]—**C.-rose.** The *Papaver rhœas* and the *Rosa canina.* [B, 121, 275; L, 73.]—**C.-weed.** A name given to various composite plants, including the *Senecio jacobœa*, the *Senecio silvaticus*, and the *Senecio tenuifolius.* [B, 275; L, 73.]—**C'wort.** The *Linaria spuria*, the *Linaria elatine*, and the *Leontodon taraxacum.* [B, 275; L, 73.]—**Water-c.** See Cancer *aquaticus.*

CANKRIENIA [De Vries] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}n^2-kren'i^2-a^3. See Primula.

CANNA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'na^3. Heb., *kaneh.* Gr., **κάννα.** Fr., *canne* (1st def.), *balisier* (2d def.). Ger., *Rohr* (1st def.), *Blumenrohr* (2d def.). It., *c.* Sp., *caña.* 1. Anciently, a cane or any hollow vegetable stalk, also the genus *Arundo*, the tibia, the fibula, and any tubular article. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of marantaceous plants of the tribe *Canneœ.* 3. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, c. starch. [A, 325; B, 81, 121.]—**Amylum cannæ.** See *C. starch.*—**C. achiras** [Gillies]. The achiras; a Peruvian species said to furnish arrow-root, perhaps identical with *C. edulis*, which also is said to be termed achiras. [B, 5, 121, 270.]—**C. angustifolia** [Linnæus]. A Brazilian species. The tubers are edible, and the plant is said to be used as a diaphoretic and excitant, especially in rheumatism. [B, 180.]—**C. arrow-root.** See C. *starch.*—**C. aurantiaca.** An ornamental species said to have properties like those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica.* [B, 121.]—**C. carganna.** In pharmacy, the *Arundo donax.* [B, 121, 180.]—**C. coccinea** [Aiton, Roscoe]. One of the species said to furnish c. starch. [B, 121, 270.]—**C. dei giardini** (It.). The *Arundo donax.* [B.]—**C. discolor.** A cultivated species said to have properties like those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica.* [B, 121.]—**C. domestica cruris, C. domestica major cruris.** See *C. major.*—**C. edulis** [Ker]. Fr., *balisier comestible.* A species indigenous to Peru and Brazil and cultivated in the West Indies. The tuberous rhizomes, which are eaten like potatoes, are probably the source of c. starch. [B, 81, 121.]—**C. fistula.** The *Cassia fistula.* [L, 84.]—**C. glauca.** A cultivated species said to have properties resembling those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica.* [B, 121.]—**C. gutturis.** The trachea. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]—**C. hispanica.** In pharmacy, the *Arundo donax.* [B, 180.]—**C. indica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *canne Congo* (ou *d'Inde*), *balisier des Indes*, *faux sucrier*, *gingembre* (ou *safran*) *marron.* Indian shot (from the hard and shin-



THE CANNA INDICA. [A, 327.]

ing seeds); a shrub growing throughout the tropics, having many varieties. The rhizome (*radix cannœ indicœ*) is said to be acrid and stimulant when raw. It is used in India in veterinary practice, and is said to be employed in the West Indies as a diuretic and diaphoretic, especially in skin diseases and gonorrhœa. Emollient cataplasms are also made from it. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180.]—**C. lutea** [Roscoe]. An East Indian species. The tubers are edible. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. major.** The tibia. [A, 322; L, 31.]—**C. minor.** The fibula. [A, 322; L, 31, 97, 115.]—**C. odorifera.** The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. orientalis** [Roxburgh]. A species referred to *C. indica.* The juice of the fruit is used for earache and in the treatment of the after-effects of corrosive sublimate. [B, 172, 180.]—**C. palustris.** The *Arundo phragmites* (*Phragmites communis*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. paniculata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species with edible tubers. [B, 180.]—**C. pulmonis.** The trachea. [L, 119.]—**C. speciosa** [Roscoe]. A species supposed to furnish the rhizome, resembling turmeric, used by the natives of the Sierra Leone as a yellow dye. [W. F. Daniell, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov., 1859, p. 258 (A, 308).]—**C. starch.** Lat., *amylum cannœ.* Fr., *tous-les-mois*, *amidon de canne.* Ger., *C'stärke.* Queensland arrow-root, tulema, tolomane; a starch derived from the tuberous rhizomes of some species of *C.*, probably *C. edulis* and perhaps also *C. achiras*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. indica*; a white, satiny powder composed of large, somewhat flattened, ovate or oblong granules with an inconspicuous hilum surrounded by a number of concentric rings. It contains 17 per cent. of water. Boiled with water, it forms a tenacious jelly less transparent than that formed by ordinary arrow-root. [B, 81.]—**C. variabilis** [Willdenow]. The *C. indica.* [B, 173.]—**Siroppo di c.** (It.). Of the Sard. Ph., a solution of equal parts of c. starch and sugar in boiling water, evaporated to the proper consistence. [B.]

CANNAB (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-a^{3}b. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121.]

CANNABACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See Cannabinaceæ.

CANNABARE, n. In Malabar, the *Commelina bengalensis.* [B, 121.]

CANNABENE, n. Ca^{2}n'a^{2}b-en. Fr., *cannabène.* Ger., *Cannaben.* A liquid, $C_{18}H_{20}$, found by Personne, along with c. hydride, in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica.* [B, 81.]—**C. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de cannabène.* Ger., *Cannabenwasserstoff.* According to Stillé and Maisch, a solid, $C_{18}H_{22}$, found, along with c., in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*; according to Fronmüller, a thin, golden-yellow liquid of repulsive odor, highly irritant and poisonous. [B, 81; "Memorabil.," xxvii, p. 257 (B).]

CANNABIN, n. Ka^{2}n'a^{2}b-i^{2}n. Lat., *cannabinum*, *cannabina.* Fr., *cannabine.* Ger., *C.* 1. A brown, amorphous resinous substance obtained by T. and H. Smith from Indian hemp, containing the active principles. 2. A glucoside contained in the watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off. [B, 2, 81, 270.]—**C. tannate.** Lat., *cannabinum tannicum.* Fr., *tannate de cannabine.* Ger., *C'tannat*, *gerbsaures C.* An improper name for a substance obtained by precipitating with tannic acid a watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off; a yellowish-brown, almost odorless powder, of a bitter, very astringent taste, nearly insoluble in water and in ether, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, burning almost without residue; said to be an efficient and safe narcotic and hypnotic in doses of from 7 to 15 grains. [B, 81, 270; Fronmüller, "Memorabil.," xxvii, p. 257 (B).]

CANNABIN (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-a^3-ba^{2}n^2. See Cannabinus.

CANNABINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'i^{2}n-a^3. 1. The *Datisca c.* 2. See Cannabin and Cannabine. [B, 121; L, 84.]—**C. aquatica** [J. Bauhin, C. Bauhin]. 1. The *Bidens tripartita.* 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 121, 200.]—**Herba cannabinæ.** The herb of *Datisca c.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cannabinæ aquaticæ, Radix cannabinæ aquaticæ.** The herb and root of *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 180.]

CANNABINACEÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). The hempworts; of Lindley, an order of the urtical alliance, corresponding to the tribe *Cannabineœ.* [B, 170.]

CANNABINÆ [Blume, Bartling] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'i^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). See Cannabineæ.

CANNABINE, n. Ka^{2}n'a^{2}b-en. Lat., *cannabina*, *cannabinum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cannabin.* A clear, transparent, brown, syrupy alkaloid obtained from *Cannabis indica*; said to be a pure hypnotic "free from all deleterious accessory symptoms," given in doses of from 1½ to 4½ grains. ["Merck's Bulletin," June, 1888, p. 14.]

CANNABINÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-a^3-ben-a. See Cannabinus; as a n. f. pl., *c'es*, see Cannabineæ.

CANNABINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cannabinées.* Of Gaudichaud *et al.*, a tribe, division, or suborder of the *Urticaceœ* (according to Baillon, of the *Ulmaceœ*), comprising *Cannabis* and *Humulus*; made a distinct order by Endlicher and Brongniart (the *Cannabinaceœ* of Lindley). [B, 19, 34, 121, 170.]

CANNABINEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See Cannabinus.

CANNABININE, n. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}b'i^{2}n-en. A volatile alkaloid found by Siebold and Bradbury in Indian hemp, having an odor like that of conium. [B, 81, 270.]

CANNABINONE, n. Ka^{2}n-a^{2}b'i^{2}n-on. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cannabinon.* A substance of the consistence of a soft resin, obtained from Indian hemp; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed and volatile oils; said to be a hypnotic and, in doses of from 2 to 5 grains, to produce symptoms of poisoning like those due to *Cannabis indica.* [B, 270; "Pharm. Rundsch.," Feb., 1886, p. 45.]

CANNABINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'i^{2}n-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Cannabin and Cannabine.—**C. tannicum.** See Cannabin *tannate.*

CANNABINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cannabin*, *cannabiné.* Hempen; resembling hemp or the genus *Cannabis.* [A, 318; B, 121.]

CANNABIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-i^{2}s. Gen., *can'nabis* (*cannab'ios*, *-eos*). Gr., **κάνναβις.** Fr., *chanvre.* Ger., *Hanf.* It., *canapa.* Sp., *cáñamo.* 1. Hemp; a genus of annual urticaceous herbs of the tribe *Cannabineœ*, distinguished by the opposite or alternate digitate leaves and the axillary diœcious flowers, the male flowers being in cymose panicles and consisting of a 5-parted calyx and five stamens, and the female flowers being in sessile spikes and consisting of a single oblong-acuminate sepal investing the 2-styled, 1-ovuled ovary. The fruit is a bivalve caryopsis invested by the permanent calyx and containing a single exalbuminous seed with a curved embryo. [B, 34.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., the fruit of *C. sativa.* [B, 95.]—**American c.** [U. S. Ph.], **C. americana** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chanvre* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre de l'Amérique.* Ger., *amerikanischer Hanf.* It., *canapa americana.* Sp., *cáñamo americano.* The American variety of *C. sativa*; of the U. S. Ph., the herb of this variety grown in the Southern States and collected while flowering. [A, 477; B, 5, 81, 113.]—**C. indica** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *chanvre de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre indien.* Ger., *indischer Hanf.* It., *canapa indica.* Sp., *cáñamo* [Sp. Ph.], *marihuana* [Mex. Ph.]. Of Lamarck, the East Indian variety of *C. sativa*; of the pharmacopœias, the tops and leaves of the stalks of the female plant. [B, 95, 180.] See *C. sativa.*—**C. lutea.** The *Datisca cannabina.* [B, 121.]—**C. sativa** [Lin-

næus]. Fr., *chanvre.* Ger., *gemeiner Hanf.* It., *canapa.* Sp., *cáñamo.* The common hemp, indigenous to Asia and cultivated throughout Europe and America, where it has become naturalized so as to grow spontaneously; an erect branching herb from 4 to 10 feet high, with a rough, angular stem, small green or whitish flowers, and petiolate leaves divided into from 5 to 9 lanceolate or linear, acuminate, serrate leaflets. The American variety, *C. sativa*, var.



THE CANNABIS SATIVA. [A, 327.]

americana (*C. americana*), is less branching, has finer bast fibres, and contains less of the peculiar resinous principle than the Indian sort. The fruiting tops of the latter, agglutinated with resin, constitute the *gunjah*, or *guaza*, of the Hindoos, while the leaves or small stalks are the *bhang*, *siddi*, or *hasheesh.* The impure resin, obtained by scraping the tops of the plant or the clothes of men who have run through hemp fields, is known as *charas* or *churrus.* The herb of the Indian plant has a peculiar heavy odor and a bitter, acrid taste, and contains a volatile oil composed, according to Personne, of cannabene, cannabene hydride, several alkaloids (cannabinine, tetano-cannabinine, etc.), cannabinone, and cannabin, the latter being the chief active ingredient. The European and American varieties are less active and contain less of the resinous constituent. The herb of Indian hemp is extensively used in the East as an intoxicant, producing peculiar delusions in which the perception of the proper relations of things in time and space is decidedly perverted. Anæsthesia and analgesia are observed, also, in cases of acute poisoning, stupor with collapse, a cataleptic condition, or convulsions. The plant is used medicinally as an antispasmodic, antipruritic, and antalgesic and as a remedy in various nervous conditions (delirium tremens, the delirium of fever, insanity, tetanus, and migraine) and in uterine hæmorrhage. The fruit—hemp-seed, *fructus c.* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *c.* [Netherl. Ph.], *c. semen* [Belg. Ph., 1854, Gr. Ph.], *chènevis* [Fr. Cod.], *canepa* [Roum. Ph.], *cáñamon* [Sp. Ph.]—is a broadly ovate, smooth, somewhat compressed caryopsis containing about 30 per cent. of a fixed oil (*oil of hemp-seed*, *oleum c.*, *oleum expressum c.*), a greenish or brownish-yellow drying oil of peculiar odor, used in the preparation of emulsions, as an illuminating oil, and for varnishes. The seed itself is used as a food for birds and is sometimes eaten by men in northwestern Europe. [B, 34, 81, 95, 172, 270.]—**C. semen** [Belg. Ph., 1854, Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus c.*—**C. silvatica, C. silvestris.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit.* [B, 121, 180.]—**C. spuria.** A species of *Galeopsis.* [B, 121.]—**Emulsio c.** [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Emulsio seminum c.** [Belg. Ph., 1854]. Fr., *émulsion de chènevis* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emulsion de semilla de cáñamo* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made with hemp-seed and water alone [Russ. Ph.], or a mixture of water and sugar [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or simple syrup [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Extractum c. americanæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Extract of American hemp, made by evaporating an alcoholic tincture of *C. americana.* [B, 81.]—**Extractum c. indicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., 1854, Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de chanvre de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *estratto di canapa indica.* Roum., *extractu de canepa indica* [Roum. Ph.]. An extract of pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.] made by exhausting the herb of *C. indica* with strong alcohol by percolation and evaporating the tincture so prepared. The Fr. Cod. directs dilute alcohol (sp. gr., 0·912). The Hung. Ph. directs that the thick extract obtained, as ordered in the other pharmacopœias, by maceration in alcohol, extraction by filtration, and subsequent evaporation, be converted into the dry extract (*extractum c. indicæ siccum*) by the addition of dextrin. [B, 95.]—**Extractum c. indicæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by exhausting 100 parts of the herb of *C. indica* in No. 20 powder with alcohol by percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to the consistence of a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to bring the whole up to 100 parts by volume. [B, 81.]—**Extractum c. indicæ siccum** [Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum c. indicæ* [Hung. Ph.]. Dry extract of Indian hemp; made by adding to extractum c. indicæ enough licorice [Swed. Ph.] or dextrin [Hung. Ph.] to double [Swed. Ph.] or triple [Hung. Ph.] its weight. [B, 95.]—**Fructus c.** Fr., *chènevis.* Ger., *Hanfsamen, Hanfkörner.* Hemp-seed; the fruit of *C. sativa* (*q. v.*). [A, 301, 319; B, 95.]—**Herba c.** The herb of the European variety of *C. sativa.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Herba c. americanæ.** The herb of the American variety of *C. sativa.* [B, 95.]—**Herba c. aquaticæ.** The herb of *Bidens tripartita.* [B, 180.]—**Herba c. indicæ** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., etc.]. The fruiting tops of the female plant of *C. indica.* [B, 95.]—**Herba c. silvestris.** The herb of *Galeopsis tetrahit.* [B, 180.]—**Indian c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. indica.*—**Infusum c. indicæ** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion of the herb of *C. indica* made with boiling distilled water, 167 parts of the product to represent 1 part of the herb. [B, 95.]—**Oleum c.** See *Oleum expressum c.*—**Oleum c. indicæ.** A preparation made by exhausting the herb of *C. indica* with oil. [B, 270.]—**Oleum expressum c.** Fr., *huile de chènevis.* Ger., *Hanföl.* Oil of hemp-seed; a fixed oil obtained by expression from the fruit of *C. sativa.* [B, 119, 180.]—**Semen c.** See *Fructus c.*—**Tinctura c.** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Tinctura c. indicæ** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de chanvre de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Indischhanf-Tinctur.* It., *tintura di canapa indica.* A preparation made by exhausting 1 part of the herb of *C. indica* with enough strong alcohol to make 5 parts [U. S. Ph.], or with 5 parts of 52-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or by dissolving 1 part of extractum c. indicæ in 19 [Ger. Ph.] or 16$\frac{2}{3}$ [Br. Ph.] parts of strong alcohol. [B, 81, 113.]

CANNABIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CANNABIN and CANNABINE.

CANNABOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Engler, a suborder of the *Moraceæ*, corresponding to the *Cannabineæ.* [B, 245.]

CANNA-BOSCH, n. In Africa, the *Caroxylon salsola.* [B, 121.]

CANNABUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'na^{2}b(na^{3}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CANNABIS.

CANNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na(na^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cannacées.* Of Agardh and Lindley, the *Canneæ.* [B, 19, 121.]

CANNACORUS [Tournefort] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^{2}k-(na^{3}k)'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cannacore.* See CANNA (2d def.).—**C. radice crocea.** See CURCUMA.

CANNA-DOWN, n. Ka^{2}n'na^3-du^5-u^{4}n. The *Eriophorum vaginatum.* [B, 275.]

CANNÆ [Roscoe, Kunth] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'ne(na^3-e^2). See CANNEÆ.

CANNAMELLEA [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^3-me^{2}l'le^2-a^3. From *canna* (*q. v.*), and *mel*, honey. Fr., *cannamelle.* The genus *Saccharum*, especially *Saccharum officinarum.* [B, 121, 173; L, 49.]

CANNA-POUDRE, CANNA-POUDU, n's. Coromandel names for certain species of *Crotalaria.* [B, 121; L, 109.]

CANNA-POULOE, n. The *Cynosurus lagopoides.* [B, 121.]

CANNARIEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-na^2-(na^3)-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CANNEÆ.

CANNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n. See CANNA.—**Amidon de c.** See CANNA *starch.*—**C. à main.** The genus *Calamus.* [B, 121.]—**C. aromatique.** Syn.: *roseau aromatique.* The stem or root of *Calamus aromaticus* or, according to Guibourt, *Gentiana chyraita;* now applied in commerce to the root of *Acorus calamus.* [A, 301.]—**C. à sucre** [Fr. Cod.]. The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). [B, 19.]—**C. bamboche.** The *Bambusa arundinaria.* [B, 173.]—**C. Congo.** The *Canna indica* and the *Amomum petiolatum* (*Costus spicatus*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Batavia.** The *Saccharum violaceum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de jonc.** The *Typha latifolia.* [B, 19.]—**C. de Madère.** The *Caladium seguinum* (*Dieffenbachia seguine*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Provence** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *roseau à grenouilles.* The *Arundo donax.* [B, 113, 121, 173.]—**C. de rivière.** See *C. Congo.*—**C. de vipère.** The *Kunthia montana.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. d'Haïti.** See *C. de Batavia.*—**C. d'Inde.** See *C. Congo.*—**C. épineuse.** The genus *Calamus.* [B, 121.]—**C. marine.** See *C. marronne.*—**C. marone des Antilles.** The *Caladium esculentum* and the *Dieffenbachia seguine.* [B, 93, 173.]—**C. marronne.** In the West Indies, the *Dieffenbachia seguine;* in the Mauritius, the *Scirpus iridifolius;* in French Guiana, the *Alpinia occidentalis.* [B, 121.]—**C. royale.** The *Arundo donax*, var. *variegata.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. vèle.** In the south of France, the *Arundo donax.* [B, 121.]—**Sucre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cane-sugar. [B, 113.]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.], **Tisane de c. de Provence.** A strained decoction of 20 parts of the sliced rhizome of *Arundo donax* in enough water to make 1,000 parts. [B, 113.]

CANNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cannées, balisiers.* Of R. Brown, a family of plants, now usually regarded as a tribe or suborder of the *Scitamineæ* (*Amomeæ, Marantaceæ*), comprising *Canna* and other genera. [B, 75, 170.]

CANNEBERGE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-be^{2}rzh. The genus *Vaccinium*, especially the *Vaccinium oxycoccus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de la Tasmanie.** The *Astroloma humifusum.* [L, 49.]—**C. des marais.** The *Vaccinium oxycoccus.* [B, 119.]—**C. ponctuée.** The *Vaccinium vitis idæa.* [B, 119.]—**Rob de c. des marais.** See *Rob* OXYCOCCOS.—**Rob de c. ponctuée.** See *Rob* VITIS *idææ.*—**Sirop de c. des marais.** See *Syrup of* CRANBERRY.

CANNÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}n-a. See CANNEÆ.

CANNEIRA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}n-a'ra^3. The *Arundo donax.* [B, 121.]

CANNELÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l-a. Grooved, channeled; as a n., the corpus striatum; as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CANALICULATI. [A, 301; B, 121; L, 41.]

CANNELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-ne^{2}l'la^3. See CANELLA and CINNAMON.

CANNELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-ne^{2}l-la(la^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See CANELLACEÆ.

CANNELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l. See CANELLA and CINNAMON.—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Spiritus* CINNAMOMI.—**Alcoolat de c. composé.** See ELIXIR *vitæ Matthioli.*—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinc-*

tura CINNAMOMI.—**Alcoolé de c. blanche.** See *Tinctura* CANELLÆ *albæ*.—**Alcoolé de c. et de cardamome composé.** See TINCTURA *aromatica*.—**Alcoolé de c. et de carvi composé.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI *composita*.—**Alcoolé de c. lavandulé.** See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ *compositus*.—**Baume de c.** See *Balsamum* CINNAMOMI.—**C. bâtarde.** 1. The bark of *Canella alba*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium caryophyllœum*. [B, 173.]—**C. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 113, 173.]—**C. brûlante.** The bark of *Drimys granatensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Cayenne.** Cinnamon bark obtained from the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* when grown in Guiana and the West Indies. [B, 121.]—**C. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.]. Ceylon cinnamon, the bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 113, 173.]—**C. de Chine.** A bark derived, according to some, from *Cinnamomum cassia*, according to others from the older branches of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 121, 173.] See CASSIA *lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. de Cochin-Chine, C. de Coromandel.** The *Cinnamomum cassia* and its bark. [B, 88, 121, 173.]—**C. de Java.** An aromatic bark, inferior to ordinary cinnamon, probably of a Java species of *Cinnamomum*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Magellan.** The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Malabar.** See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—**C. de Padang.** A variety of cinnamon resembling Chinese and Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 93.]—**C. des Indes.** See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—**C. de Sumatra.** An aromatic bark of Sumatra, inferior to ordinary cinnamon, probably that of a species of *Cinnamomum*. [B, 121.]—**C. du Malabar.** See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—**C. giroflée.** 1. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium caryophyllœum*. 3. According to some, the bark of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. giroflée du Brésil.** Probably the c. giroflée (1st def.). [B.]—**C. mate.** See CASSIA *lignea*.—**C. noire.** 1. The *Eugenia caryophyllus*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium caryophyllœum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. plate.** See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—**C. poivrée.** The *Canella alba* and its bark. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. sauvage.** The bark of a wild cinnamon-tree of Ceylon, perhaps the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 121.]—**Chocolat à la c.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation of 72 parts each of pasta cacao caracensis and pasta cacao insularum, 120 parts of sugar, and 1 part of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Cire de c.** A concrete wax-like substance obtained by boiling the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; used for making sweet-scented candles. [B, 173.]—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI.—**Eau de c. alcoolisée.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *spirituosa*.—**Eau de c. buglossée.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *buglossata*.—**Eau de c. cordiale.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *cordialis*.—**Eau de c. cydoniée.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *cydoniata*.—**Eau de c. vineuse.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *vinosa*.—**Eau distillée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI.—**Épyrèle de c.** Volatile oil of cinnamon. [B, 119.]—**Esprit de c.** See *Spiritus* CINNAMOMI.—**Essence de c.** Oil of cinnamon. [B.]—**Essence de c. de Ceylan.** The oil of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 81.]—**Essence de c. de Chine.** The oil of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 81.]—**Fausse c.** The *Cinnamomum cassia*, the *Eugenia caryophyllata*, the *Croton cascarilla*, and the *Syzygium caryophyllœum* and their barks. [B, 121, 173.]—**Fleurs de c.** See *Flores* CASSIÆ.—**Grosse c.** See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—**Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Oil of cinnamon. [B, 113.]—**Hydralcoolat de c.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *spirituosa*.—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI.—**Hydrolat de c. alcoolisé.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *spirituosa*.—**Œnolature de c.** See *Vinum* CINNAMOMI.—**Oléosaccharure de c., Oléosucre de c.** See *Elæosaccharum* CINNAMOMI.—**Oléule de c.** Volatile oil of cinnamon. [B, 119.]—**Poudre de c. composée.** See *Pulvis* CINNAMOMI *compositus*.—**Poudre de c. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.]. Cinnamon powdered, after drying in an oven at 40° C., and passed through a sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Poudre de c. et de gingembre.** See PULVIS *aromaticus*.—**Poudre de c. et de girofle composée.** See *Cordial* POWDER.—**Saccharolé oléulique de c.** See *Elæosaccharum* CINNAMOMI.—**Sirop d'eau de c., Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* CINNAMOMI.—**Sirop de c. vineux.** Vinous syrup of cinnamon. See under *Syrupus* CINNAMOMI. [B, 119.]—**Sirop d'esprit de c.** See *Syrupus* CINNAMOMI.—**Sirop œnolique de c.** See *Sirop de c. vineux*.—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CINNAMOMI.—**Teinture de c. blanche.** See *Tinctura* CANELLÆ *albæ*.—**Teinture de c. composée, Teinture de c. et de cardamome composée.** See TINCTURA *aromatica*.—**Teinture de c. et de carvi.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI *composita*.—**Teinture de c. et de gingembre composée.** See *Compound tincture of* CINNAMON *and ginger*.—**Teinture de c. et de muscade composée.** See *Spiritus* LAVANDULÆ *compositus*.—**Teinture éthérée de c.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *sulphuricus aromaticus*.—**Vin de c. sucré.** See *Saccharated wine of* CINNAMON and *Vinum* CINNAMOMI.

CANNELLIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l-i^{2}-a. The cinnamon-tree. [B, 173.]—**C. de Malabar.** The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 173.]—**Essence de feuilles de c.** Oil of cinnamon-leaves. [B, 81.]—**Essence de racine de c.** Oil of cinnamon-root. [B, 81.]

CANNELLINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l-en. See CANELLIN.

CANNELLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l-ek. See CINNAMIC ACID.

CANNELURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}l-u^{6}r. A groove (*e. g.*, of a director). [A. 301, 385 ; L, 109.]

CANNES (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n. A seaside winter health resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

CANNETTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-e^{2}t. The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 121.]

CANNIBAL-APPLE, n. Ka^{2}n′i^{2}-ba^{2}l-a^{2}pl. The *Solanum anthropophagorum*. [B, 185.]

CANNIHERBA, n. An old name for the *Santolina chamæcyparissus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANNON-BALL-TREE, n. Ka^{2}n′o^{2}n-ba^{4}l-tre. The *Couroupita guianensis*. [B, 19, 185, 275.]

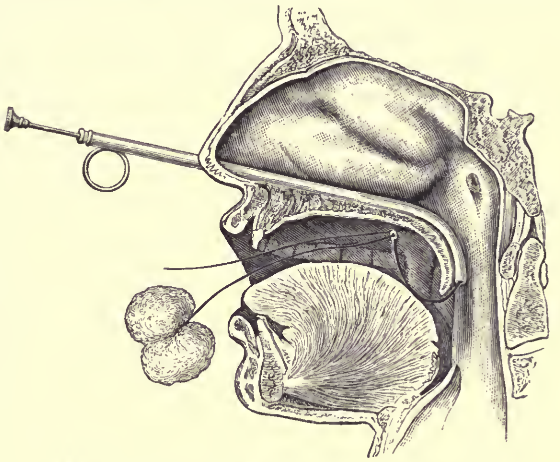
CANNON-BONE, n. Ka^{2}n′o^{2}n-bo^{3}n. See under BONE.

CANNOSTOMÆ [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-no^{2}s′-tom(to^{2}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). An order of the *Octomeralia*. [L, 121.]

CANNSTATT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n′sta^{3}t. A place in Würtemberg, near Stuttgart, of a mild, equable temperature, where there are saline springs, the more important of which are the *Wilhelmsbrunnen* (formerly called the *Sulzerrainquelle*) and the two *Fröschner'schen Quellen* (the *Männlein* and the *Weiblein*). [A, 319 ; L, 49.]

CANNUCCIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}n-nut′chi^{2}-a^{3}. The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 121.]

CANNULA (Lat.). n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′nu^{2}(nu^{4})-la^{3}. Dim. of *canna* (*q. v.*). Gr., αὐλισκος. Fr., *canule*, *cannule*. Ger., *Canüle*, *Röhrchen*. It., *c*. Sp., *cánula*. A tube (*e. g.*, one that incloses a trocar or some other instrument for making a puncture, the latter to be withdrawn after the puncture is made, in order that any liquid that may be present may flow off through the c. ; a tracheotomy tube, etc.). [A, 385 ; E.]—**Bellocq's c., Belloq's c.** (not *Belloc's*).



BELLOCQ'S CANNULA. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

Fr., *sonde de Bellocq* (ou *Belloq*). Syn. : *Bellocq's* (or *Belloq's*) *sound*. An instrument used for plugging the posterior nares. It consists of a tube somewhat curved at one end and having a ring attached at the other end, traversed by a stylet which is continuous with a piece of curved watch-spring terminating in a button having an eye for carrying a thread. The stylet having been pulled back until the button closes the end of the tube, the instrument is passed along the floor of the nasal passage into the pharynx ; the stylet is then pressed farther into the tube, and a finger passed in by the mouth guides the button, armed with the thread, past the soft palate ; the thread is then brought out through the mouth, a piece of sponge or a wad of lint is secured to it, and the stylet is again withdrawn together with the tube, the sponge or lint being guided with the finger to its position against the posterior naris ; the thread is then detached from the instrument and secured to another plug placed against the nostril for the purpose of counter-pressure. [A, 278.]—**Bernard's c.** A short tube having a flange at each end ; used in making gastric and other fistulæ for experimental purposes. [L, 44.]—**C. pulmonum.** The trachea. [A, 322.]—**Durham's c.** A tracheotomy tube having a short tracheal arm joined to the horizontal arm by a sharp curve approaching a right angle, the inner tube being jointed. [A, 418.]—**Fuller's c.** A tracheotomy tube in which the outer tube is split above and below, so that, on being compressed, the extremity is easily inserted. [A, 418.]—**Gendron's c.** A tracheotomy tube similar to Fuller's c., the tracheal tube consisting of two segments, which are separated by means of a screw after the instrument has been introduced. [A, 418.]—**Gooch's c.** A double c. formerly much used in the ligation of uterine polypi. It consists of two straight silver cannulæ about 8 inches long, each adapted to pass through rings attached to a rod lying between the two. A strong ligature is passed through the two cannulæ, and the loop is thrown around the pedicle of the tumor. The cannulæ are then passed through the rings, and the ligature is tightened and tied to certain rings attached to the central rod. [A, 162.]—**Hartmann's c.** A slender silver tube fitted with a piece of rubber tubing for adapting it to the nozzle of a syringe ; used in washing out the tympanum through a perforation in the membrana tympani. [F, 32.]—**Lacrymal c.** A small tube with an expanded upper end, to be worn in the lacrymal duct in cases of stenosis. [L. 44.]—**Meissner's c.** A small c. with a needle for puncturing the fœtal envelopes.—**Reybard's c.** A c. with a trocar for the operation of paracentesis thoracis, opening into a small bag of goldbeater's skin. [A, 385.]—**Right-angled c.** See *Durham's c.*—**Trachea c.** A tracheotomy tube. [E.]—**Trendelenburg's rubber tampon-c.** See *Trendelenburg's trachea* TAMPON.

CANNULAR, CANNULATE, CANNULATED, adj's. Ka^{2}n′u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *cannulatus*. Fr., *canellé*. Ger., *cannelirt*. Channeled, tubular. [L, 56, 81.]

CANNUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See CALAMUS and CANNA.

CANO-CANO (Malay), n. The *Aira arundinacea*. [B, 121.]

CANOE-WOOD, n. Ka^{2}n-u′wu^{4}d. The *Liriodendron tulipifera*. [B, 19, 275.]

CANOKERSAIA, n. A name supposed to have been applied by Dioscorides to the *Parietaria.* [Bory (B, 121).]

CANON (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'no^{2}n(non). Gen., *can'onis.* Gr., *κανών.* 1. A fundamental rule, a canon (*e. g.*, a rule of proportion, as that the head is of one eighth the height of the body). [A, 322, 385.] 2. The beam of a balance. [A, 387.] 3. An old instrument for adjusting sutures. [A, 322.]—**C.-bone.** See *Cannon*-BONE.

CANONIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *canon'iæ.* Gr., *κανονίας.* A thin, lank person. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CANONICA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3. From *canonicus*, canonical, because cultivated in monasteries. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 121.]

CANÓNIGOS (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-on'e-gos. The *Valeriana toluccana.* [A, 447.]

CANOPIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-op-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Presl, an order of plants, consisting of the genus *Canopus.* [B, 170.]

CANOPICON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-o^{2}p(op)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, the *Euphorbia helioscopia.* [B, 121.]

CANOPITE, n. A sort of collyrium mentioned by Celsus. [L, 109.]

CANOPUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-op'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *κάνωπον.* The *Sambucus nigra.* [Paulus Ægineta (B, 121).]

CANOR (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'no^{2}r. Gen., *cano'ris.* From *canere*, to sing. A musical sound. [A, 318.]—**C. stethoscopicus.** The auscultatory sound known as metallic tinkling. [A, 322.]

CANORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-o'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Sonorous. [A, 318, 322.].

CANOTA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-o'ta^3. The *Panicum italicum.* [B, 121.]

CANOTTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-ot. A provincial name for the *Nenuphar.* [B, 121.]

CANSCHENAPOU (Malay), n. The *Bauhinia tomentosa.* [Rheede (B, 121); B, 172.]

CANSCHI (Malay), n. The *Truvia nudiflora.* [B, 121, 172.]

CANSCORA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-sko'ra^3. From *cansjan-coure*, the Malabar name. A genus of tropical gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieæ.* [B, 42, 121.]

CANSJAN-COURE, CANSJAN-KERA, n's. Malabar names for the *Canscora.* [B, 121.]

CANSJAVA (Malay), **CANSJAVAS** (Malay), n's. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 88, 121.]

CANTABRICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cantabricus*, pertaining to *Cantabria* (the ancient name of a region in Spain now called Biscaya). Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)'ri^{2}k-a^3. A name variously applied by the ancients to a species of *Convolvulus*, of *Dianthus*, and of *Campanula ;* of Celsus, according to Milligan, the *Convolvulus c.* [B, 45, 121.]

CANTABRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'ta^{2}b(ta^{3}b)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Bran. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

CANTACON, n. Of the alchemists, garden-saffron. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CANTALEUP, CANTALOUP, CANTALOUPE, n's. Ka^{3}nt'a^{3}l-up. From the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy. Fr., *cantaloupe.* A variety of the *Cucumis melo.* [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CANTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-ta(ta^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *cantam'inis.* From *cantare*, to sing. An incantation, a charm. [A, 318.]

CANTAPERDRIS, n. In Languedoc, the *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 121.]

CANTARA, n. The *Strychnos ignatia.* [L, 84.]

CANTARELLA (It.), n. Ka^{3}n-ta^{3}r-e^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *cantarelle.* A term variously applied to acqua Tofana, to a variety of that poison containing cantharides, and to a poison said to be made from the saliva of a rabid pig ; also a popular name for the *Meloe proscarabæus.* [A, 322 ; L, 41.]

CANTARELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-ta^{3}r-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CANTHARELLUS and MELOE *proscarabæus.*

CANTÁRIDA (Sp.), **CANTARIDO** (It.), n's. Ka^{3}n-ta^{3}r'i^{2}d-a^3, -o. The genus *Cantharis ;* in the pl. (Sp., *cantáridas ;* It., *cantaridi*), cantharides. [Sp. Ph. (B. 95).]

CANTARILLOS (Sp.), n. pl. Ka^{2}n-ta^{3}r-el'yos. The *Androsace maxima.* [B, 121.]

CANTARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'ta^{3}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *cantar'idos (-is).* Of Dioscorides, the *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CÁNTARO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n'ta^3-ro. The *Cordia gerascanthus.* [B, 121.]

CANTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cantatio'nis.* See CANTAMEN.

CANTELEUP, CANTELOUP, CANTELOUPE, n's. See CANTALOUPE.

CANTE-MORGARO, n. In the East Indies, the *Achyranthes prostrata.* [B, 121.]

CANTERBURY, n. Ka^{2}nt'u^{5}r-be^{2}r-i^2. A place in England, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 94.]—**C.-bell.** The *Campanula medium, Campanula trachelium*, and *Campanula pratensis.* [B, 275.]

CANTERINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}n(ka^{2}n)-tu^{5}r(tar)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *canterius*, a gelding. Pertaining to horses (*e. g.*, *hordeum canterinum*). [A, 318.]

CANTERIUM (Lat.), **CANTERIUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)-te(te^2)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *κάντεριος.* A bar resting on two posts, used by Hippocrates in reducing dislocations of the humerus. [A, 325 ; L, 94.]

CANTHA-JATHI (Bengal.), n. The *Barleria prionitis.* [B, 172.]

CANTHAL, adj. Ka^{2}n'tha^{2}l. From *κανθός* (see CANTHUS). Pertaining to the angle of the eyelids.

CANTHARELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-tha^{3}r-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Fr., *cantharelle, chanterelle.* Ger., *Faltenpilz.* Of Adanson, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* of the *Agaricini.* [B, 121, 270.]—**C. aurantiacus** [Fries]. Fr., *fausse chanterelle.* Ger., *orangefarbener Faltenpilz.* Syn.: *Merulius aurantiacus* [Persoon], *Agaricus alectorolophoides* [Schäffer]. A species thought to be poisonous, resembling *C. cibarius*, but distinguished from it by its orange-red color, its colored flesh, and the absence of a fatty feel. [B, 180, 270.]—**C. cibarius** [Fries]. Fr., *chanterelle, chanterelle comestible, cheville, chevrette, gallinace, girandolle, girolle ordinaire, manne terrestre, moëlle de terre, oreille de lièvre jaune, roussane, virolle.* Ger., *Eierschwamm, Pfefferling, gemeiner Faltenpilz.* The chanterelle ; a European species distinguished by its bright-yellow color, its white flesh, its pleasant fruity odor, and its fatty feel ; highly esteemed as an article of food. [B, 19, 121, 180.]—**C. lacteus** [Fries]. A variety of *C. aurantiacus.* [B, 173.]—**C. nigripes** [Duhamel]. See *C. aurantiacus.*

CANTHARATE, n. Ka^{2}n'tha^{2}r-at. A salt of cantharic acid. [A, 385.]

CANTHARIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-tha^{3}r-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *canthariasʼeos (-is).* The state of being infested with the larvæ of coleopterous insects. [A, 385 ; "Lond. Med. Gaz.," xx, p. 94 (L).]

CANTHARIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}n'tha^{2}r-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cantharique.* Ger., *Cantharsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4 = C_9H_{11}O_2 - CO.OH$, isomeric with cantharidic acid, formed from cantharidin by the action of hydriodic acid. [B, 81, 270.]

CANTHARIDAL, adj. Ka^{2}n-tha^{2}r'i^{2}d-a^{2}l. Lat., *cantharidalis.* Fr., *cantharidien.* Pertaining to or containing cantharides. [B.] See *C.* COLLODION.

CANTHARIDATE, n. Ka^{2}n-tha^{2}r'i^{2}d-at. A salt of cantharidic acid. [B.]

CANTHARIDATED, adj. Ka^{2}n-tha^{2}r'i^{2}d-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *cantharidatus.* Fr., *cantharidé.* Combined with or containing cantharides. [B.]

CANTHARIDE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n^2-ta^{3}r-ed, ka^{3}n-ta^{3}r-ed'e^2. 1. (Fr., Ger.) the genus *Cantharis* and the drug cantharides. 2. (Fr.) of Paulet, the *Agaricus cyaneus* or some related species of *Agaricus.* [B, 121.]—**Acétolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Acetum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Aetherische C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDUM *ætherea.*—**Aetherisches C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CANTHARIDUM *spirituosum.*—**Alcoolé de c.** (ou de c's) (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDIS. — **Blaue C'n** (Ger). See LYTTA *gigas.* —**C. à bandes** (Fr.). See LYTTA *vittata.*—**C. à tête rouge** (Fr.). The *Cantharis* (*Lytta*) *ruficeps.* [B, 38.]—**C. à vésicatoires** (Fr.)., **C. des boutiques** (Fr.). The *Cantharis vesicatoria.* [B, 119.]—**C. marginée** (Fr.). The *Cantharis* (*Lytta*) *marginata.* [B, 180.]—**C'ncampher** (Ger.). Cantharidin. [B, 180.]—**C'nessig** (Ger.). See *Acetum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C'nextract-Cerat** (Ger.). See *Ceratum extracti* CANTHARIDIS.—**C'npflaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS. — **C'nsalbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDIS.— **C. officinale** (Fr.), **C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See CANTHARIS *vesicatoria.*—**C. tachetée** (Fr.). The *Cantharis vittata.* [B, 119.]— **Cérat avec l'alcoolé de c's** (Fr.). Cerate of tincture of cantharides. [B, 119.] See under *Ceratum extracti* CANTHARIDIS.— **Cérat avec l'hydrolé de c's** (Fr.). Cantharidal cerate made with an aqueous decoction or infusion of cantharides. [B, 119.] See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Cérat d'extrait de c's** (Fr.). See *Ceratum extracti* CANTHARIDIS.—**Chinesische C'n** (Ger.). See MYLABRIS *cichorii* and MYLABRIS *phalerata.*—**Éléolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Oleum* CANTHARIDUM.—**Emplâtre de c's** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Éthérolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDUM *ætherea.*—**Extrait acéto-alcoolique de c's** [Trousseau] (Fr.). A syrupy preparation made by digesting 4 parts of coarsely powdered cantharides, 1 part of concentrated pyroligneous acid, and 16 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol over a water-bath at from 40° to 50° C., expressing, filtering, and evaporating at a gentle heat. Bibulous paper soaked in this preparation was recommended by Trousseau as a very convenient and certain application for drawing a blister. [A, 290.]—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Extrait de c. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum* CANTHARIDIS *spirituosum.*—**Geistiges C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CANTHARIDUM *spirituosum.*—**Huile de c's** (Fr.). See *Oleum* CANTHARIDUM.—**Huile de c's térébinthinée** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CANTHARIDIS.— **Hydrolé (ou Infusion) de c's** (Fr.). See *Infusum* CANTHARIDIS. —**Liparolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Oléule de c's** (Fr.). See *Linimentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Ostindische C'n** (Ger.). See CANTHARIDES *cœruleæ* (under CANTHARIS).—**Oxéolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Acetum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Papier à vésicatoire aux c's.** See *Charta* CANTHARIDIS.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *pulvis cantharidis* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by pulverizing cantharides warmed in an oven to 50° C., and passing through a No. 1 or No. 3 hair sieve or a silk sieve of 80 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Schwarze C'n** (Ger.). A name for several species of *Meloe* used like cantharides. [B, 270.]— **Spirituöses C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CANTHARIDUM *spirituosum.*—**Teinture de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDIS. —**Teinture de c's camphrée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDUM *camphorata.*—**Teinture de c's composée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura*

CANTHARIDUM *composita.*—**Teinture éthérée camphrée de c's** (Fr.). See *Camphorated ethereal tincture of* CANTHARIDES.—**Teinture éthérée de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDUM *ætherea.*—**Zusammengesetzte C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CANTHARIDUM *composita.*

CANTHARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²n(ka³n)-tha²r(tha³r)'i²d-ez(e²s). The pl. of *cantharis* (*q. v.* [2d def.]).

CANTHARIDIÆ (Lat.), **CANTHARIDIANI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Ka²n(ka³n)-tha³r-i²d'i²-e(a³-e²), -i²d-i²-a(a³)'ni(ne). Fr., *cantharidies, cantharidiens.* A tribe of the *Trachelidæ* or a division of the *Coleoptera* having *Cantharis* as the type. [L, 180.]

CANTHARIDIC, adj. Ka²n-tha²r-i²d'i²k. Lat., *cantharidicus.* Fr., *cantharidique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cantharides. [B.]—**Anhydrous c. acid.** Fr., *acide cantharidique anhydre.* Ger., *wasserfreie Cantharidinsäure.* See CANTHARIDIN.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cantharidicum.* Fr., *acide cantharidique.* Ger., *Cantharidinsäure.* It., *acida cantaridico.* Sp., *ácido cantarídico.* A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4 = C_8H_{12}(CO.OH)_2$, formed from cantharidin by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 81, 270.]—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride cantharidique.* Ger., *Cantharidinsäure-Anhydrid.* See CANTHARIDIN.—**C. ether.** Fr., *éther cantharidique.* Ger., *Cantharidinsäure-Ester.* A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle. [B.]

CANTHARIDIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³n-ta³r-ed-i²-a³n². Pertaining to the genus *Cantharis* or to cantharides; as a n., in the pl., see CANTHARIDIÆ. [A, 301, 385.]

CANTHARIDIN, n. Ka²n-tha²r'i²d-i²n. Lat., *cantharidinum, cantharidina.* Fr., *cantharidine.* Ger., *Cantharidin.* It., Sp., *cantaridina.* Syn.: *vesicatorin.* The active principle of cantharides, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, forming odorless and colorless scales or prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in acetic ether, in chloroform, in oil of turpentine, in the fats and fatty oils, in wax, and in resins; chemically, the anhydride, $C_8H_{12}O\langle{}^{CO}_{CO}\rangle O$, of cantharidic acid. [B, 81, 270.]—**C.-ammonia.** See AMMONIUM *cantharidate.*—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cantharidic acid; with the name of a base, the cantharidate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cantharidic acid. [B, 270.]—**C'säure-Anhydrid** (Ger.). See *C.*—**C'säure-Dimethyläther** (Ger.). Methyl cantharidate. [B, 270.]—**C'säure-Ester** (Ger.). See CANTHARIDIC *ether.*—**C'säure-Methylester** (Ger.). Methyl cantharidate. [B.]—**Wasserfreie C'säure** (Ger.). See *C.*

CANTHARIDINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka²n(ka³n)-tha³r-i²d-i(e)'na³. 1. (F. sing.) see CANTHARIDIN. 2. (N. pl.) a subfamily of the *Trochidæ.* [L, 282.]

CANTHARIDINIC ACID, n. Ka²n-tha²r-i²d-i²n'i²k. See CANTHARIDIC *acid.*

CANTHARIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²n(ka³n)-tha³r-i²d-i(e)'-nu³m(nu⁴m). See CANTHARIDIN.—**C. oleosum.** See *Oleum* CANTHARIDIS *viride.*

CANTHARIDISM, n. Ka²n-tha²r'i²d-i²zm. Lat., *cantharidismus.* Fr., *cantharidisme.* Poisoning with cantharides, either by their ingestion by the mouth or by absorption from a cantharidal blister. The chief symptoms are strangury, burning pain in the urethra, swelling or even gangrene of the genitals, and the passage of bloody and albuminous urine, together with the usual gastro-intestinal signs of irritant poisoning if the drug has been taken by the mouth. The lesions are inflammatory conditions of the kidneys and bladder. Death may occur from the primary irritant effect upon the gastro-intestinal canal or from the subsequent renal and cystic inflammation. The treatment consists in the removal of the poison, the administration of water and mucilaginous drinks, and the use of opiates, the bromides, and hot sitz-baths for the relief of the pain. [B, 81, 270.]

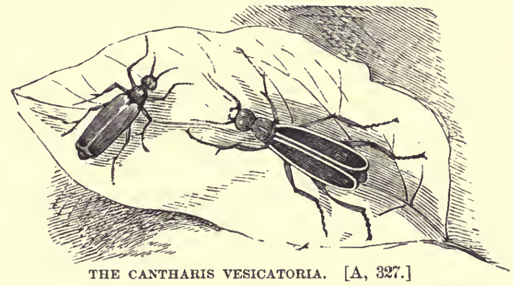
CANTHARIDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²n(ka³n)-tha²r(tha³r)-i²d-i²z(i²s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). See CANTHARIDISM.—**C. externus.** Cantharidism from absorption of cantharides applied to the skin. [B, 270.]

CANTHARIDITES, n. pl. Ka²n-tha²r'i²d-itz. See CANTHARIDIÆ.

CANTHARIN, n. Ka²n'tha²r-i²n. Lat., *cantharinum.* Fr., *cantharine.* Ger., *Cantharin.* A substance, C_8H_{12}, formed by the distillation of cantharic acid with lime. [B, 270.]

CANTHARINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²n(ka³n)-tha²r(tha³r)-i(e)'-na³. A group of the *Sparidæ.* [L, 207.]

CANTHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²n(ka³n)'tha²r(tha³r)-i²s. Gen., *canthar'idis.* Gr., *κανθαρίς.* Fr., *cantharide.* Ger., *Cantharide, spanische Fliege* (2d def.). It., *cantarida.* Sp., *cantárida.* 1. A genus of coleopterous insects, now referred to *Lytta* (*q. v.* for species not here given). 2. The Spanish fly (see LYTTA *vesicatoria*). In English it is usually written in the pl., *cantharides,* which is also the official title in the German and some other pharmacopœias. Applied externally, the preparations act as rubefacients and vesicants; taken by the mouth, in ordinary medicinal doses, they stimulate the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts, and, given in minute doses, they have been used for the mitigation of strangury. For the poisonous effects, see CANTHARIDISM. [A, 322; B.]—**Acetum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Acetum cantharidum, Acidum aceticum cantharidum.** Fr., *acétolé de cantharide, vinaigre cantharidé.* Ger., *Cantharidenessig.* Vinegar of cantharides; made by digesting 2 oz. of cantharides with 2 fl. oz. of glacial acetic acid and 13 fl. oz. of acetic acid at a temperature of 200° C., percolating, expressing the residue with 5 fl. oz. of acetic acid, mixing the percolate and the expressed liquid, and adding acetic acid to 1 pint. A similar preparation, made with vinegar, was official in the old Lond. Ph., and the *vinaigre rubéfiant* of the Formulary of the Paris Hospitals (1839) was also similar, containing, besides the cantharides and acetic acid, alcohol, garlic, mustard, black pepper, and camphor. All these preparations are powerful vesicants. [Vogl (A, 319); B, 95, 119.]—**Adeps cantharidibus medicatus.** See *Unguentum cantharidis.*—**Alcoholic extract of cantharides.** See *Extractum cantharidum spirituosum.*—**Ash-colored c.** The *Lytta cinerea.* [B, 5.]—**Camphorated cantharides plaster.** See *Emplastrum cantharidum camphoratum.*—**Camphorated ethereal tincture of cantharides.** Fr., *teinture éthérée camphrée de cantharides.* Of the Brunsw. Ph., 1777, a preparation made by triturating together 1 part each of camphor and cantharides, and digesting the mixture on a water-bath with 56 parts of alcohol and 4 of nitric acid; used internally in dropsy. [B, 119.]—**Camphorated tincture of cantharides.** See *Tinctura cantharidum camphorata.*—**C. aurata.** A species used in the Deccan. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871, p. 424 (L).]—**C. aurulenta.** See LYTTA *Rouxii.*—**Cantharides cæruleæ.** Ger., *blaue Cauthariden.* The purplish-blue specimens of *Lytta gigas* occasionally found in commerce. [B, 180.]—**Cantharides camphor.** See CANTHARIDIN.—**Cantharides cerate.** See *Ceratum cantharidis.*—**C. erythrocephala.** A Chinese species. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871, p. 424 (L).]—**C. hirtipes** [Waterhouse]. A species closely allied to *Lytta nepalensis.* ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871, p. 424 (L).]—**Cantharides liniment.** See *Linimentum cantharidis.*—**Cantharides paper.** See *Charta cantharidis.*—**C. pennsylvanica.** See LYTTA *atrata.*—**Cantharides plaster.** See *Emplastrum cantharidis.*—**C. prima.** The *Lytta vesicatoria.* [B, 180.]—**C. proscarabæus** [De Geer]. The *Meloe proscarabæus* and the *Meloe violaceus.* [B, 180.]—**C. syriaca.** Probably the *Lytta syriaca;* said to have been used formerly in southern Europe as a substitute for *Lytta vesicatoria,* and by Forskål to be employed in Arabia. [B, 270; L, 130.] Cf. LYTTA *segetum.*—**C. trimaculata.** The *Lydus trimaculatus.* [B, 180.]—**C. vesicatoria** [Latreille]. Fr., *mouche d'Espagne* (ou *vésicante*), *cantharide.* Ger., *spanische Fliege, Blasenzieher, Laubkäfer, Graskäfer, Goldkäfer.* Syn.: *Lytta vesicatoria* [Fabricius], *Meloe vesicatorius* [Linnæus], *musca hispanica.* The Spanish fly, or blister-beetle, of southern and central Europe. It is from ½ inch to 1 inch long; broad, flattened-cylindrical in shape; of a copper-green or shining brass-color above and below; with two lateral eyes; having filiform antennæ of eleven joints; the



THE CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. [A, 327.]

wing-cases covering the body; wings membranous and brownish; claws bifid. It constitutes the drug c. or *cantharides.* The insects are captured before sunrise by spreading cloths under the trees that they frequent; persons protected with gloves and masks shake the trees violently, and the beetles fall on to the cloths, after which they are killed with the vapor of vinegar and dried. Thus prepared, they have a peculiar, somewhat disagreeable odor. [A, 290; B, 180, 270; L, 65.]—**C. violacea.** Probably the *Lytta violacea.* [B.]—**C. viridi-aurata.** The *C.* (*Lytta*) *vesicatoria.* [B, 180.]—**Ceratum cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat cantharidé* (ou *vésicant*). Ger., *Cantharidencerat.* Cantharides (or blistering) cerate; made by melting together 20 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 25 of lard, and adding 35 of powdered cantharides. Similar preparations—made from cantharides and simple cerate; from an aqueous decoction or infusion of cantharides mixed with resin cerate or with lard, yellow wax, resin, and turpentine; or from an infusion of cantharides in olive-oil mixed with wax—were formerly official. [B, 81, 119.] See also *Emplastrum cantharidis.*—**Ceratum extracti cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat d'extrait de cantharides.* Ger., *Cantharidenextract-Cerat.* Cerate of extract of cantharides; made by extracting 30 parts of cantharides with alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·820, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating the extract on a water-bath to 15 parts, and mixing it with 15 of resin and 35 each of yellow wax and lard. A similar preparation of the Bavarian Ph., 1822—a *cerate with tincture of cantharides* (*cérat avec alcoolé de cantharides*)—was made by digesting 2 parts of cantharides with 4 of brandy, adding 8 of almond-oil, boiling until the alcohol was dissipated, straining, and adding 3 parts of white wax. [B, 81, 95, 119.]—**Charta cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Papier.* It., *carta vesicatoria.* Sp., *papel epispástico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *charta epispastica* [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Cantharides (or blistering) paper; paper spread with a preparation of cantharides. The U. S. Ph. orders a mixture of 8 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, 4 of olive-oil, 1 part each of Canada balsam and cantharides, and 10 parts of water, boiled together and strained. The Br. Ph. orders 4 parts of powdered cantharides, 24 of distilled water, 16 of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 3 of rosin, and 7½ of olive-oil, digested on a water-bath and, after removal of the watery liquid, melted and mixed with 1 part of Canada balsam. The Netherl. Ph. orders a mixture of 3 (in the *charta epispastica No.* 1) or 4 (in the *charta epispastica No.* 2) parts of cantharides, 30 of water, 24 of yellow wax, 9 of spermaceti, and 12 of olive-oil, to which, after heating, 3 of larch turpentine are added. The Fr. Cod. directs an ointment of 10 parts of cantharides, 24 of mutton

tallow, and 36 of benzoated lard; of this ointment 36 parts for the *papier épispastique No. 1*, 45 for the *papier épispastique No. 2*, and 60 for the *papier épispastique No. 3*, are mixed with 6 of white wax, also, for the *papier épispastique No. 1*, with 15 of benzoated lard and 10 of mutton tallow, while, for the *papier épispastique No. 2*, 9 parts of benzoated lard and 6 of tallow are employed. The Belg. Ph. directs that 78 parts of cantharides for the *charta epispastica No. 1*, and 90 for the *charta epispastica No. 2*. be boiled three successive times with 10 times the quantity of water, and the strained decoctions mixed, evaporated to a sixth, and then mixed with 433 parts of yellow wax, 217 each of spermaceti and elemi, and 133 of larch turpentine. The Sp. Ph. orders cantharides to be heated with 16 parts of lard, and the filtered mixture melted with 9 of white wax and 4 of spermaceti, tartar emetic being added subsequently; the three preparations of the Sp. Ph. contain, respectively, 3, 3·5, and 4 parts of cantharides, and 1, 1·5, and 2 of tartar emetic. [B, 81, 95, 113.] Cf. *Extrait acéto-alcoolique de* CANTHARIDES (under CANTHARIDE).—**Collodium cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under COLLODIUM.—**Compound tincture of cantharides.** See *Tinctura cantharidum composita.*—**Emplastrum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum cantharidum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicatoire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Pflaster*, *Blasenpflaster.* Sp., *emplasto de cantáridas* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru de cantharide* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *epispasticum*, seu *vesicatorium*, seu *vesicans*). Cantharides (or blistering) plaster; made by melting together 12 parts of lard, 15 each of yellow wax and suet, and 3 of resin with 12 of cantharides [Br. Ph.]; or by melting together 20 parts of yellow wax, 5 of elemi, 2 of olive-oil, 15 of basilicon ointment, and 21 of cantharides [Fr. Cod.]; or by digesting 4 parts of yellow wax with 1 part each of olive-oil and turpentine and 2 parts of cantharides [Ger. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Russ. Ph. substitute larch turpentine for common turpentine, and the Belg. Ph. and Netherl. Ph. add 3 per cent. of balsam of Peru. The percentages of cantharides are: 20 [Swiss Ph.], 25 [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], $26\frac{2}{3}$ [Russ. Ph.], 27·27 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 30 [Sp. Ph.], $33\frac{1}{3}$ [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 35·82 [Netherl. Ph.], and 36 [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum anglicum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 203 parts each of yellow wax and mutton tallow, 94 of purified pine resin, and 168 of lard, and adding 332 of cantharides. [B, 95.] Cf. EMPLASTRUM *calefaciens.*—**Emplastrum cantharidum camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicatoire camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 96 parts of emplastrum cantharidis with 4 of camphor [Belg. Ph.]; or a plaster made by covering a cantharidal plaster with a thin layer of camphor [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations were the *camphorated blistering cerate*, made by mixing 1 part of camphor, 20 parts of cantharides, and 60 of yellow wax; and the *camphorated blistering plaster*, made of 11 parts of cantharides and 1 part of camphor mixed with 32 parts of plaster of melilotus, or with 7 parts each of oil of roses and turpentine and 27 of yellow wax. [B, 95, 119.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum colatum** [Norweg. Ph., 1870, Swed. Ph., 1879]. A preparation made by melting together 5 parts of yellow wax, 8 of rosin, and 2 of suet, mixing with 8 parts of cantharides, and, after heating, adding 1 part of common turpentine, straining, and pouring into paper molds. [B, 95.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio.** See *Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum.*—**Emplastrum cantharidum extensum.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans.*—**Emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium** [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum cantharidis.*—**Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicant de Janin*, *vésicatoire perpetuel.* Ger., *immerwährendes Zugpflaster*, *ewiges Pflaster.* Sp., *vejigatorio perpétuo.* Roum., *emplastru perpetuu de cantharide.* Syn.: *emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *euphorbii* [Gr. Ph.]). A plaster of 10 parts of yellow wax, 14 of rosin, 4 of suet, 7 of turpentine, 4 of cantharides, and 1 part of euphorbium [Ger. Ph.]. Other pharmacopœias replace the turpentine with larch turpentine, or direct lard instead of suet, or omit both these ingredients, or add mastic or sandarac. The percentages of cantharides are: 10 [Ger. Ph.], 12·9 [Belg. Ph.], 12·96 [Russ. Ph.], 13·2 [Roum. Ph.], 13·33 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 18·18 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], and 24·24 [Gr. Ph.]; those of euphorbium are: 2·5 [Ger. Ph.], 3·03 [Gr. Ph.], 5·55 [Russ. Ph.], 6·4 [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 6·67 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and 9·09 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. [B, 95; *a*, 14.]—**Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under PIX.—**Essentia cantharidum.** See *Tinctura cantharidis.*—**Ethereal extract of cantharides.** See *Extractum cantharidum æthereum.*—**Ethereal tincture of cantharides.** See *Tinctura cantharidum ætherea.*—**Extractum cantharidis.** Fr., *extrait de cantharide.* Of the Belg. Ph., see *Extractum cantharidum æthereum*; of the older pharmacopœias, see *Extractum cantharidum spirituosum.*—**Extractum cantharidum æthereum.** Fr., *extrait de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherisches Cantharidenextract.* Syn.: *extractum cantharidis* [Belg. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting cantharides with ether and separating the latter by evaporation. [B, 95.]—**Extractum cantharidum spirituosum.** Fr., *extrait de cantharide alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *geistiges* (oder *spirituöses*) *Cantharidenextract.* Sp., *extracto alcohólico de cantáridas.* An extract made by macerating cantharides for ten days with 6 parts of 78-per-cent. alcohol, filtering with expression, macerating the residue with 2 parts of alcohol for three days, mixing the two tinctures, and evaporating [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. directs cantharides to be macerated for three days with 5 parts of 77-per-cent. alcohol, and the liquid filtered and evaporated. [B, 95, 113.]—**Infusum cantharidis** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *hydrolé* (ou *infusion*) *de cantharides.* A strained infusion of cantharides in boiling water, 72 parts being made from 1 part of cantharides. [B, 119.]—**Linimentum cantharidis.** Fr., *huile de cantharides térébinthinée* (1st def.). Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Liniment.* 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a strained infusion of 15 parts of cantharides in 85 of oil of turpentine: a powerful counter-irritant and vesicant. 2. Of the Br. Ph., 1864, see LIQUOR *epispasticus.*—**Oil of cantharides.** See *Oleum cantharidis.*—**Ointment of cantharides.** See *Unguentum cantharidis.*—**Oleum cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.], **Oleum cantharidum, Oleum cantharidum infusum.** Fr., *huile de cantharides* (ou *de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Cantharidenöl.* Sp., *aceite de cantáridas.* Syn.: *oleum cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph.]. A filtered infusion of 1 part of cantharides in 10 parts of olive-oil [Fr. Cod.]. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. is made with 3 parts of cantharides and 10 of rapeseed-oil. [B; *a*, 14.] Cf. *Linimentum cantharidis.*—**Oleum cantharidum viride.** See *Extractum cantharidum æthereum.*—**Pomatum cum cantharide, Pomatum luteum de cantharide** [Fr. Cod.], **Pomatum viride cum cantharide** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pommade épispastique jaune* (et *verte*). See *Unguentum cantharidis.*—**Pulvis cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* CANTHARIDE.—**Tinctura ætherea cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cantharidum ætherea.*—**Tinctura cantharidis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], **Tinctura cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cantharide.* Ger., *Cantharidentinctur*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Tinctur.* A tincture containing 5 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], rather less than 2 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 9 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 10 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of cantharides. Various old similar tinctures contained from 1 to 20 per cent. [B, 81, 119.]—**Tinctura cantharidum acetica.** A tincture of cantharides made with acetic acid and alcohol. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**Tinctura cantharidum ætherea.** Fr., *éthérolé* (ou *teinture étherée*) *de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische Cantharidentinctur.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of cantharides in 10 of acetic ether [Fr. Cod.]; in various old formularies it was from four to eight times as strong. Used as an epispastic. [B, 113, 119.] Cf. LIQUOR *epispasticus.*—**Tinctura cantharidum camphorata.** Fr., *teinture de cantharides camphrée.* An old preparation made by dissolving camphor in tincture of cantharides. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura cantharidum composita.** Fr., *teinture de cantharides composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzte Cantharidentinctur.* Compound tincture of cantharides; made with 10 parts of cantharides, 1 part of capsicum, and 120 parts of brandy [U. S. Ph., 1820]; or 8 parts of cantharides, 576 parts of alcohol, 1 part of ambergris, and 48 parts of tincture of cinnamon [Sp. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119.]—**Unguentum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Unguentum cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cantharidensalbe*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Salbe.* Sp., *unguento de cantáridas.* An ointment made by mixing 1 oz. of yellow wax with a strained infusion of 1 oz. of cantharides in 6 fl. oz. of olive-oil [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders a similar procedure with 2 parts of cantharides, 8 of olive-oil, and 3 of yellow wax. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two preparations: the *pommade épispastique jaune*, made by mixing a filtered infusion of 4 parts of cantharides in 56 of lard (1 part of turmeric being added) with 30 parts of melted yellow wax, and scenting with 2 parts of oil of lemon; and the *pommade épispastique verte*, made with 1 part of cantharides, 28 parts of poplar ointment, and 4 of wax. Similar preparations were formerly known as *unguentum vesicatorium* (seu *irritans*), made with cantharides and basilicon ointment; and *green epispastic ointment*, made with cantharides, pitch, turpentine, yellow wax, mustard, and black pepper, or with cantharides and basilicon ointment, colored with verdigris. [B, 81, 119; *a*, 14.] Cf. UNGUENTUM *acre.*—**Vinegar of cantharides.** See *Acetum cantharidis.*

CANTHAROPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-tha^{2}r(tha^{3}r)-o^{2}f′a^{2}(a^{3})-ga^{3}. From κανθαρίς, a beetle, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Ger., *insectenfressende Beutelthiere.* An order of the *Marsupialia.* [L, 173.]

CANTHARSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n′ta^{3}r-zoir-e^{2}. Cantharic acid. [B, 270.]

CANTHARULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-tha^{2}r(tha^{3}r)′u^{2}(u^{4})-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CANTHARELLUS.

CANTHARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′tha^{2}r(tha^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάνθαρος. 1. A beetle. 2. A cup or other like vessel. [A, 387.]—**Canthari figulini.** Earthen cucurbits. [L, 84, 97.]

CANTHECTOMY, n. Ka^{2}nth-e^{2}k′to-mi^{2}. From κανθός (see CANTHUS), and ἐκτομή, a clipping. Fr., *canthectomie.* See CANTHOTOMY.

CANTHERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-the(the^{2})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Hordeum hexastichum.* [B, 121.]

CANTHERIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-the(the^{2})′ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CANTERIUM.

CANTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}nth(ka^{3}nth)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *canthit′idis.* Fr., *canthite.* Ger., *Augenwinkelentzündung.* Inflammation of the angle of the eyelids. [A, 301, 322; L, 107.]

CANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′thi^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *canti.* Of Lamarck, the genus *Plectronia.* [B, 121.]—**C. coronatum** [Lamarck]. The *Gardenia dumetorum.* [B, 173.]—**C. parviflorum** [Lamarck]. The *Webera tetrandra.* [B, 172, 173.]

CANTHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-tho^{2}l′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cantholys′eos* (*thol′ysis*). From κανθός (see CANTHUS), and λύειν, to loosen. The operation of canthotomy combined with division of the external canthal ligament. [F.]

CANTHOPLASTIC, adj. Ka^{2}n-tho-pla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *canthoplastique.* Ger., *canthoplastisch.* Pertaining to canthoplasty.

CANTHOPLASTY, n. Ka^{2}n′tho-pla^{2}st-i^{2}. Lat., *canthoplastice* (from κανθός [see CANTHUS], and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *canthoplastie.* Ger., *Canthoplastik.* Any plastic operation in the vicinity of the canthus of the eye (almost always the outer canthus); strictly, the reconstruction or re-establishment of the canthus by a plastic operation that lengthens the palpebral fissure. Von Ammon simply divided the canthus, leaving a rhomboid wound to heal by

granulation. Pagenstecher's method consists of a combination of canthotomy and the use of Gaillard's ligature ; the tissues are lifted with a forceps so as to form a fold parallel with the margin of the lid, through the base of which the ligatures are passed. [" Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, 2, p. 533 (F) ; Pagenstecher (F).]

CANTHORRHAPHY, n. Ka^{2}n-tho^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *canthorrhaphe, canthorrhaphia* (from κανθός [see CANTHUS], and ῥαφή, a seam). Fr., *canthorrhaphie.* Ger., *Canthorrhaphie.* Suture of the canthus to restore the normal condition of the interpalpebral aperture. [F.]

CANTHOTOMY, n. Ka^{2}n-tho^{2}t'o-mi^2. From κανθός (see CANTHUS), and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *canthotomie.* Ger., *Canthotomie, Augenwinkelschnitt.* The operation of simply dividing the canthus (usually the external), without division of the tarsal ligament or any plastic operation. [F.]

CANTHROPE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-trop. See CANTHUS.

CANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'thu^{3}m(thu^{4}m). See CANTUM.

CANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., κανθός. Fr., *angle oculaire, coin de l'œil.* Ger., *Augenwinkel.* It., *coda dell'occhio.* Sp., *canto, ángulo del ojo.* The palpebral commissure, the angle formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids. [A, 301 ; F.]—**Anterior c.** In birds, the inner c. [L, 221.]—**C. externus.** See *Outer c.*—**C. internus, C. major.** See *Inner c.*—**C. minor.** See *Outer c.*—**C. nasalis.** See *Inner c.*—**C. temporalis, External c.** See *Outer c.*—**Greater c.** Fr., *grand c.* See *Inner c.*—**Inner c., Internal c.** Lat., *c. internus.* Fr., *grand c.* Ger., *innerer Augenwinkel.* The inner commissure of the lids. [F.]—**Lesser c.** Fr., *petit c.* See *Outer c.*—**Nasal c.** See *Inner c.*—**Outer c.** Fr., *petit c.* Ger., *äusserer Augenwinkel.* The outer commissure of the lids. [F.]—**Posterior c.** In birds, the outer c. [L, 221.]—**Temporal c.** See *Outer c.*

CANTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}nt(ka^{3}nt)-i^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From the name *Kent.* See *Lady Kent's* POWDER.

CANTILAGUA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-ti^{2}l-a^{3}g'wa^3. The *Linum catharticum.* [B, 121.]

CANTINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-ten. See *Sac d'*AMBULANCE.

CANTINOSA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-ti^{2}n-o'sa^3. The *Lavandula stœchas.* [B, 121.]

CANTION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'ti^2-o^{2}n. See CANTUM.

CANTIUM, n. Ka^{2}n'ti^2-u^{3}m. See CANTUM.

CANTO (It.), n. Ka^{3}n'to. A plant of Guinea, a decoction of which is used in gonorrhœa. [L, 105.]

CANTONG, n. A plant of the Philippines, resembling the *Soldanella.* A variety of it is said to be laxative, to be used for dropsy, and to be edible when young ; another is employed as a remedy for wounds, burns, and scrofula. [B, 88, 121 ; L, 105.]

CANTORBALSAM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}n'tor-ba^{3}l-za^{3}m. See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum rubrum.*

CANTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-to'rez(re^{2}s). Pl. of *cantor,* a singer. Fr., *chanteurs.* See PASSERES.

CANTSANU, n. In India, the *Bauhinia tomentosa.* [B, 121.]

CANTUA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'tu^2(tu^4)-a^3. Of Jussieu, a genus of polemoniaceous plants, comprising several South American species. Certain North American species that have been included under it are referred by Gray to *Collomia* and *Gilia.* [B, 42, 121, 215.]—**C. coccinea** [Poiret], **C. hoitzia** [Willdenow]. Syn. : *Hoitzia coccinea* [Cavanilles] (seu *mexicana* [Lamarck]). A Mexican species, used as a topical application for fluxions of the face. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. pinnatifida** [Lamarck], **C. thyrsoidea** [Jussieu]. The *Gilia coronopifolia.* [B, 215.]

CANTUELLO (It.), **CANTUESO** (Sp.), **CANTUESSO** (It.), n's. Ka^{2}n-tu-e^{2}l'lo, -a'zo, -e^{2}s'so. The *Lavandula stœchas.* [A, 447 ; B, 121.]

CANTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Med. Gr., καντόν, καντίον. An old name for crystallized sugar. [A, 325 ; L, 94.]

CANTURINON (Lat.), **CANTYRION** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)-tu^2(tu)'ri^{2}n-o^{2}n, -ti^{2}r(tu^{6}r)'i^2-o^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been a species of *Ballota.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

CANULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See CANNULA.

CANULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}n-u^{6}l. See CANNULA.—**C. à chemise.** A metallic catheter incased in a linen sleeve to be stuffed with lint for the purpose of making pressure and preventing hæmorrhage from the urethra. [E.]

CANUS (Lat.), adj. Ka(ka^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). White, gray, hoary ; in botany, white with appressed hairs. [B, 121.]

CANUTILLO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}n-u-tel'yo. A shrub of the genus *Ephedra* (probably *Ephedra antisyphilitica* or *Ephedra trifurcata*), growing in Texas, where it is much used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and kidney diseases, also as a styptic and vulnerary. [" New Comm. Plants and Drugs," 1886, No. 9, p. 31 (B).]

CANUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-u^2(u)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See CANNUTUM.

CANVUM, n. An old name for the *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121.]

CAN-XU, n. In Cochin-China, the orange-tree. [B, 121.]

CAOBA (Sp.), **CAOBO** (Sp.), n's. Ka^3-ob'a^3, -o. In Carthagena, the *Anacardium ;* of the Mex. Ph., the *Swietenia mahogoni.* [A, 447 ; B, 121.]

CAOCIA, n. A West Indian seed of unknown botanical origin, perhaps from a species of *Euphorbium,* used as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 121.]

CAO-KEN (Chin.), n. The cardamom. [L, 49.]

CAOL, n. In Ceylon, a sort of gruel made of the young shoots of a species of *Borassus.* [A, 385.]

CAO-LEAMKIAM, CAO-LUONG-KUONG, n's. In China and Cochin-China, the genus *Galanga.* [B, 121.]

CAOPIA [Piso], **CAOPOIBA**, n's. See VISMIA.

CAOU, n. In Gascony, the cabbage. [B, 121.]

CAOUA (Ar.), n. Infusion of coffee. [B, 121.]

CAOUANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^3-u-a^{3}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Oiacopodes.* [L, 256.]

CAOUANINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^3-u-a^{3}n-i(e)'na^3. A tribe of the *Caouanidæ.* [L, 256.]

CAOULE, CAOULET, n's. See CAOU.

CAOULICAOU, n. In Languedoc, the *Cucubalus behen.* [B, 121.]

CAOURET, n. See CAOU.

CAOUROUBALI, (Carib), n. The *Hymenœa courbaril.* [B, 121.]

CAOUSSIDA, CAOUSSIDOS, n's. In Provence and Languedoc, the genus *Cirsium.* [B, 121.]

CAOUTCHENE, n. Ka^3-ut'chen. Fr., *caoutchène.* According to Bouchardat, one of the constituents of caoutchoucin ; an oily liquid of the sp. gr. of 0·65, boiling at 14·5° C., probably isomeric with tetrylene (butylene), C_4H_8. [B, 2.]

CAOUTCHIN, n. Ka^3-ut'chi^{2}n. Fr., *caoutchine.* According to Himly, one of the constituents of caoutchoucin ; a transparent, colorless, oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the sp. gr. of 0·842 at 0° C., boiling at 175·5° C., of an odor like that of orange-oil and an aromatic taste. [B, 2.]

CAOUTCHOUC, n. Ka^3-ut'chuk. Said to be from the South American words *cate,* a tree, and *chu,* juice. Lat., *resina elastica* (seu *cayennensis*), *gummi elasticum.* Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *gomme élastique.* Ger., *Kautschuk, elastisches Gummi, Ledergummi, Federharz.* It., *cautchuc.* Sp., *goma elástica.* India-rubber, rubber, gum elastic, gum ; a substance obtained by drying the milky juice of various plants, particularly, according to the Fr. Cod., of the *Castilloa elastica* and other artocarpaceous trees, the *Hevea guayanensis* (*Siphonia elastica*), *Hevea lutea, Hevea* (*Siphonia*) *brasiliensis,* and *Hevea spruceana,* and of several species of *Apocynaceæ,* especially of the genera *Hancornia* and *Vahea.* Other trees furnishing c. are the *Ficus elastica* (*Urostigma elasticum*), *Ficus indica, Ficus religiosa, Urostigma Vogelii, Landolphia gummifera, Landolphia florida, Urceola elastica, Urceola esculenta, Willoughbeia edulis,* and various plants of the *Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Urticaceæ,* and *Euphorbiaceæ.* It forms variously shaped, tough, highly elastic, amorphous, somewhat porous masses, black or dark-brown externally and white or brownish within, of a sp. gr. varying from 0·92 to 0·96 ; insoluble in water, softened by treatment with hot alcohol ; partially soluble in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, in oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide, the undissolved portion forming a soft, jelly-like mass, while that in solution is highly adhesive and ductile. The best solvents are chloroform, carbon disulphide, and caoutchoucin. C. melts at 125° C., and is readily inflammable, burning with a smoky flame. Chemically, it is a hydrocarbon, or a mixture of hydrocarbons, of the empirical formula $C_{20}H_{32}$. It is used in surgery and in the arts wherever elasticity or protection from air or liquids is desired, as in elastic stockings, elastic bandages, protective coverings, etc. Combined with sulphur and other ingredients, it is used for making tubing and innumerable other articles. [A, 301 ; B, 2, 81, 95, 113.] See *Vulcanized c.* and *Hard* RUBBER.—**Bornean c., Borneo c.** C. obtained from Borneo, from different species of *Urceola.* [B, 81, 275.]—**C. des Papayanais** (Fr.). A variety derived from the *Lobelia* (*Siphocampylus*) *caoutchouk.* [B, 93.]—**C. dur** (Fr.), **C. durci** (Fr.). See *Hard* RUBBER.—**C. minéral** (Fr.). See ELATERITE.—**C. soufré** (Fr.), **C. volcanisé** (Fr.), **C. vulcanisé** (Fr.). See *Vulcanized c.* and *Hard* RUBBER.—**Ceara c.** C. obtained from the *Manihot Glaziovii.* [B, 81.]—**Chittagong c.** C. derived from the *Willoughbeia edulis* and allied apocynaceous plants. [B, 81.]—**East Indian c.** C. derived from the *Ficus elastica.* [B, 275.]—**Empyreumatic oil of c.** See CAOUTCHOUCIN.—**Hardened c.** See *Hard* RUBBER.—**Indian c.-tree.** The *Ficus indica.* [B, 172.]—**Madras c.** C. derived from the *Euphorbia catimandoo.* [B, 275.]—**Mangabeira c.** C. derived from the *Hancornia speciosa.* [B, 81.]—**Mexican c.** See *Mexican* CHICLE.—**Mineral c.** See ELATERITE.—**Oil of c.** See CAOUTCHOUCIN.—**Panama c.** C. derived from the *Castilloa elastica* and the *Castilloa markhamiana.* [B, 275.]—**Para c.** One of the best varieties, derived from the *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea guianensis*), a tree indigenous to Guiana and northern Brazil. [B, 81.]—**Penang c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Sulphured c., Vulcanized c.** Fr., *c. vulcanisé* (ou *soufré*). Ger., *vulkanisirtes Kautschuk.* Vulcanized rubber ; c. mixed intimately with sulphur and heated. It is not affected by the ordinary solvents of c., and does not, like the latter, lose its elasticity at low temperatures. When of good quality, it preserves its properties for a long time, but the poorer qualities soon become worthless. It is injured by contact with oil, but it is said that the injury may be repaired by washing with ammonia-water. It is largely used in the manufacture of most articles for which c. is suitable. By long-continued vulcanization at a high temperature, it is converted into hard rubber (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 81.]

CAOUTCHOUCIN, n. Ka^3-ut'chu-si^{2}n. Oil (or empyreumatic oil) of caoutchouc ; produced by the distillation of caoutchouc. According to Bouchardat, it consists of a very volatile oil, probably of the constitution of butylene, and of caoutchene and heveene ; according to Himly, of faradayin, caoutchin, and a mixture of oils boiling at 96° C. Williams found in it also isoprene, a polymer of caoutchin. According to others, it is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the formula C_8H_8, or polymers of this formula. It is a good solvent for caoutchouc and resins. [B, 2, 81.]

CAOUTCHOUK, CAUTSCHOUC, n's. See CAOUTCHOUC.

CAOVA, n. An old name for coffee. [B, 121.]

CAP, n. Ka^{2}p. A.-S., *cappe.* 1. In botany, the pileus of the *Basidiomycetes*, also the calyptra of mosses. [B, 19, 275, 279.] 2. Of a lymph follicle (Ger., *Kuppe eines Follikels*), the bluntly conical end of the follicle, which projects toward or into the lumen of the part in which it is situated, or the epithelial and adenoid tissue covering the conical end. [J, 21, 35.] 3. Of the cerebral peduncle, see TEGMENTUM.—**Friar's c., Soldier's c.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 275; L, 73.]

CAP (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p. In the north of France, an excrescence on birch-trees. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. de Broca, C. de la troisième circonvolution frontale** [Broca]. The præoperculum (*q. v.*). ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 2d ser., i, 20 (I).]

CAPACITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *capacita'tis.* See CAPACITY.

CAPACITÄT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p-a^{3}t-set-at'. See CAPACITY.—**Vitale C.** See BREATHING *capacity.*

CAPACITÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-a^{3}s-e-ta. See CAPACITY.—**C. absolue des poumons.** The entire capacity of the lungs, represented by the sum of the breathing capacity (3,500 c. c.) and the residual air (1,800 c. c.). [J, 28.]—**C. des aliénés.** The legally recognized capability of insane persons to dispose of property, etc., during lucid intervals. [A, 385.]—**C. de saturation.** See CAPACITY *of saturation.*—**C. globulaire.** See *Blood-corpuscle* CAPACITY.—**C. inspiratrice extrême.** See BREATHING *capacity.* —**C. inspiratrice ordinaire.** See *Tidal* AIR.—**C. pulmonaire.** See *Stationary* AIR.—**C. respiratoire, C. vitale.** See BREATHING *capacity.*

CAPACITY, n. Ka^{2}p-a^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., χώρησις. Lat., *capacitas.* Fr., *capacité.* Ger., *Capacität, Annehmungsvermögen, Aufnehmungsvermögen, Fasskraft.* It., *capacità.* Sp., *capacidad.* Capability, either functional or that of containing or combining with or absorbing another body. [A, 301.]—**Blood-corpuscle c.** Fr., *capacité globulaire* [Malassez]. A condition expressed by the quotient obtained by dividing the entire number of red blood-corpuscles in an animal by the number of grammes that the animal weighs. ["Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," 1877 (J).]—**Breathing c.** See under BREATHING.—**Calorific c.** See *Specific* HEAT.—**C. of saturation.** Fr., *capacité de saturation.* Of a base, the degree of its capability of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. [A, 301, 385.]—**Combining c.** See ATOMICITY.—**Electrical c.** The amount of electricity which a body can acquire when placed in contact with another body which charges it to a certain electric potential. [α, 17.]—**Extreme breathing c., Extreme differential c., Lung c., Pulmonary c., Pulmonic c., Respiratory c.** Fr., *capacité respiratoire.* Ger., *Athmungscapacität des Blutes.* The c. of the blood for absorbing oxygen in the respiratory organs and supplying it to the tissues, depending directly on the amount of hæmoglobin present. The expression should also denote the c. of the blood for removing carbon dioxide from the tissues. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," xlviii (J); "Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1888, 2 (J).] Cf. BREATHING *c.*—**Specific inductive capacity.** Inductive power; the degree of capability of transmitting electrical induction, air being taken as the standard. [α, 17.]—**Testamentary c.** The degree of soundness of mind requisite for making a valid will.—**Thermal c.** Ger., *Wärmecapacität.* See *Specific* HEAT.—**Thoracic c., Vital c.** See BREATHING *c.*

CAPAIBA, n. See COPAIBA.

CAPA-ISIAKKA, n. See CAPA-TSJACCA.

CAPAIVA, n. See COPAIBA.

CAPALAGA (Malay), n. The cardamom. [B, 88, 125.]

CAPALOE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p'a^{3}l-o-e^2. Cape aloes. [B, 81.]

CAPA-MOLAGA (Malay), n. The *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 172.]

CAPARAS (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}p'a^{3}r-a^{3}s. The *Delphinium staphisagria.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAPARROSA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}p-a^{3}r-ro'sa^3. Vitriol. [A, 447.]—**C. azul.** Copper sulphate. [A, 447.]—**C. blanca.** Zinc sulphate. [A, 447.]—**C. verde.** Iron sulphate. [A, 447.]

CAPAS (Malay), n. The *Gossypium indicum.* [B, 121.]—**C.-antu.** Literally, devil's cotton; a shrub, supposed to be a species of *Ketinia*, the root of which is used for the itch. Rumphius calls it the *Gossypium dæmonis.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAPA-TSJACCA, n. In Malabar, the *Ananassa.* [B, 121.]

CAPAUNENSCHMALZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p-a^3'un-e^{2}n-shma^{3}ltz. Capon's fat. [B, 88.]

CAPAVELLA, n. The *Cleome pentaphylla.* [B, 121.]

CAPBERN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-be^{2}rn^2. See CAPVERN.

CAP-BRETON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-bre^2-to^{2}n^2. A sea-bathing station in the department of the Landes, France. [L, 87.]

CAP DE COBRA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}p-da-ko'bra^3. The *Croton acutum.* [B, 121.]

CAPEL-À-TEIGNEUX (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}l-a^3-te^{2}n-yu^5. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 173.]

CAPELAN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}l-a^{3}n^2. 1. A silk-worm which dies before having completed or shed its cocoon. 2. A popular name in central France for the glow-worm. 3. The *Agaricus colubrinus.* [B, 121; L, 41.]

CAPELET (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}l-a. Ger., *Stollbeule* (1st def.). It., *capelletto.* Sp., *esparaván.* 1. See SPAVIN. 2. The *Myrtus caryophyllata.* [B, 88.] 3. A Languedoc name for the *Paliurus australis*; in the pl., *c's*, its fruit. [B, 121, 173.]

CAPELINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-e^{2}l-i(e)'na^3. See *Capeline* BANDAGE.

CAPELINE, adj. Ka^{2}p'e^{2}l-en. From *caput*, the head. See *C.* BANDAGE.

CAPELINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}l-en. A recurrent, cap-like bandage, especially one for the head. [A, 301.] See *C.* BANDAGE.—**C. de la clavicule.** An old form of bandage used for fractures of the acromion, the spine of the scapula, and the clavicle. [A, 301.]—**C. de la tête, C. d'Hippocrate.** See *C.* BANDAGE.—**C. des amputations, C. des membres amputés, C. des moignons.** A recurrent bandage for a stump after amputation. [A, 301; α, 18.]

CAPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-e^{2}l'la^3. See CUPEL and ALEMBIC.

CAPELLACI, n. The *Nymphæa lotus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAPELLAN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}l-a^{3}n^2. See CAPELAN.

CAPELLINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-e^{2}l-li(le)'na^3. See *Capeline* BANDAGE.

CAPER, n. Ka'pu^{5}r. Probably from *capparis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *câpre.* Ger., *Kaper.* It., *cappero.* Sp., Port., *alcaparra.* The *Capparis spinosa* and related species of *Capparis*; also the flower-buds, used as a condiment. [B, 19, 75; α, 14.]—**Bean c.** The *Zygophyllum fabago*; in the pl., the *Zygophyllaceæ.* [B, 34.]—**C.-bush.** The *Capparis spinosa*; also the *Euphorbia lathyris.* [B, 79, 275.]—**C. family.** The *Capparidaceæ.* [B.]—**C.-plant.** See *C.-bush.*—**C.-spurge.** The *Euphorbia lathyris.* [B, 19.]—**C.-tree.** 1. The *Capparis.* 2. The *Busbeckia arborea.* [B, 19.]—**False c., Wild c.-bush.** See *C.-spurge.*

CAPER (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r). 1. A goat. 2. The goat-like odor of the armpits; bromidrosis. [G, 49.] Cf. HIRCUS, GRASUS, and CINABRA.

CAPERON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}r-o^{2}n^2. The fruit of *Fragaria moschata.* [A, 385.]

CAPERONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-e^{2}r-o^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A sub-tribe of the *Acalypheæ.* [B, 121, 214.]

CAPERONNIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-e^{2}r-on-i^2-a. The *Fragaria moschata.* [A, 385.]

CAPETUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'e^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάπετος. A pit, a small fossa. [A, 325.]

CAPE-WEED, n. Kap'-wed. The *Roccella tinctoria.* [B, 19.]—**Australian c.-w.** The *Hypochœris radicata* and the *Cryptostemma calendulacea.* [B, 275.]—**New Zealand c.-w.** The *Hypochœris radicata.* [B, 275.]

CAPEY (Malay), n. The *Ophioglossum flexuosum.* [B, 121.]

CAPHOPICRIN, CAPHOPICRITE, n's. Ka^{2}f-o-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}n, -rit. Fr., *caphopicrine, caphopicrite.* A substance found in rhubarb; a brown, opaque, bitter acid, having the odor of rhubarb; slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol, in acetic acid, and in alkalies; according to Caventou, a mixture of rhabarbarin and a peculiar yellow matter. [B, 121, 173; L, 105.]

CAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)-o'ra^3. See CAMPHOR.

CAPHUR (Ar.), n. See CAMPHOR.

CAPHURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)-u'ra^3. Gr., καφουρά. See CAMPHOR.

CAPHYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}f(ka^{3}f)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Brachyura.* [L, 240.]

CAPIA, n. A name given to several Brazilian plants, particularly to one which seems to be the *Philesia buxifolia.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAPIAT, n. Kap(ka^{3}p)'-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t). Lit., let it take, or it may take (3d pers. pres. subj. of *capere*, to take). An instrument for removing placental remnants, etc., from the uterus. It consists of a number of concentric elliptical springs included in a cannula, which, after the instrument is introduced, are protruded

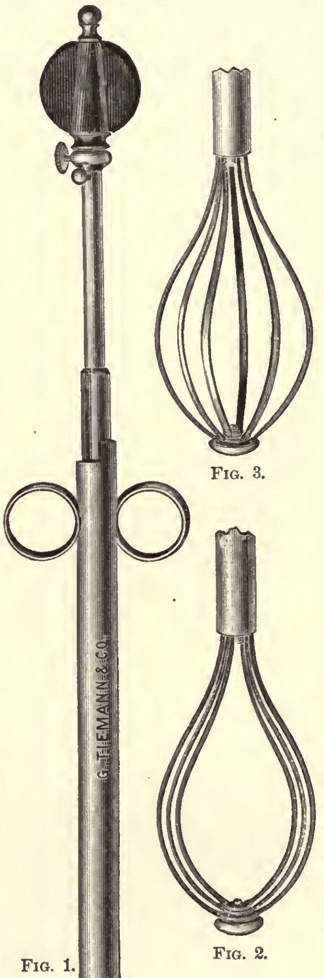


FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

THE CAPIAT. (AFTER POYNOR.)

Fig. 1, the instrument closed for introduction. Fig. 2, the springs protruded. Fig. 3, the springs distributed by rotation of the handle, forming a basket.

and made to grasp the foreign body in a sort of basket formed by them on rotation of the handle. [J. S. Poynor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 586.]

CAPIBARA, n. In Brazil, the *Cavia capybara.* [L, 105.]

CAPI-CATINGA, n. In Brazil, a plant, perhaps the *Acorus calamus.* [B, 121.]

CAPIC-COTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Coffea arabica.* [B, 88.]

CAPILACTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^2-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)'te^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See APHROGALA.

CAPILI-PODI, n. In India, a powder made from the fruit of *Rottlera tinctoria* (*Echinus philippinensis*). [B, 121.]

CAPILLACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *capillaceus* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillacé.* Having long filaments ; as a species-name, hair-like, capillary. [B, 121.]

CAPILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^2-la^{2}r. Capillary ; as a n., a capillary, also a name for several plants, especially the ferns with divided frond. [B, 121.]—**C. blanc.** 1. See CAPILLICULE (1st def.). 2. The *Aspidium rhæticum* and the *Asplenium ruta muraria.* [B, 88, 121.] Cf. POLYPODIUM *alpestre.*—**C. commun.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 121.]—**C. de Canada.** See *C. du Canada.*—**C's de la première variété.** The finer capillaries, from 0·007 to 0·030 mm. in diameter. [A, 385.]—**C's de la seconde variété.** Capillaries from 0·030 to 0·070 mm. in diameter. [A, 385.]—**C's de la troisième variété.** The larger capillaries, from 0·060 to 0·140 mm. in diameter. [A, 385.]—**C. de Montpellier** [Fr. Cod.]. Maiden-hair, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 113, 173.]—**C. d'Éthiopie.** The *Adiantum æthiopicum.* [B, 121.]—**C. de transition.** Blood-vessels intermediate in size between the capillaries and the arteries and veins. [L, 41.]—**C. doré.** The *Polytrichum commune.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Adiantum pedatum.* [B, 19, 113, 121.]—**C. du Mexique.** The *Adiantum tenerum.* [B, 121.]—**C. noir.** The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. rouge.** The *Asplenium trichomanes.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C's sanguins.** Capillary blood-vessels. [L, 49.]—**C. sauve-vie.** See *C. blanc.*—**C. vrai.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C's vrais.** The true capillaries, the walls of which consist of but a single layer of endothelial cells. [L, 49.]—**Hydrolé de c., Infusion de c.** See *Infusum* CAPILLI *Veneris.* [B, 119.]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* CAPILLORUM *Veneris.*—**Sirop de c. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ADIANTI *canadensis.*—**Tisane de c. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 1 part of the herb of *Adiantum pedatum* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water. [B, 113.]—**Vrai c.** See *C. vrai.*

CAPILLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-la^3-me^{2}nt'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *capillari*, to put forth hair. Fr., *capillament.* A slender and elongated hair-like fibril (*e. g.*, the filament of a stamen). [B, 38, 121.]

CAPILLAR (Ger.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}l-la^{3}r'. See CAPILLARY.—**C'adventitie.** See PERITHELIUM.—**C'gefäss.** See CAPILLARY.—**C'gefässkerne.** The nuclei of the endothelium of the capillaries. [J, 67.]—**C'kreislauf.** See *Capillary* CIRCULATION.—**C'netz.** A capillary network. [L, 31, 115.]—**C'puls.** See *Capillary* PULSE.—**C'scheide.** See PERITHELIUM.

CAPILLARIMETER, n. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}l-a^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *capillus*, a hair, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *capillarimètre.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of capillary tubes. [A, 301, 385.]

CAPILLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. See CAPILLARY.

CAPILLARITY, n. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}l-a^{2}r'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *capillaritas.* Fr., *capillarité.* Ger., *Capillarität, Haarröhrchenanziehung.* 1. The condition of being capillary. 2. Capillary attraction. [B ; L, 180.]—**Coefficient of c., Constant of c.** A number indicating the amount of capillary force exerted upon the unit of area of a solid or liquid ; in the case of liquids it is the weight of the column of a liquid raised by capillary attraction in a tube of given calibre ; in the case of solids their surface tenacity, *i. e.*, the weight which, applied to a unit of area of surface, will change its shape. [B, 2.]—**Modulus of c.** A number representing the change in the height of a capillary column consisting of a solution of a metallic salt, when either the basic or the acid radicle of the salt is replaced by another radicle. This modulus is constant for any given radicle. Thus, for a tube 5 mm. in diameter and at 15° C., the modulus of c. of sodium as compared with ammonium is 1·2 mm., *i. e.*, a column consisting of a solution of ammonium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, on being converted into a solution of sodium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, will show an alteration in height of 1·2 mm. [B, 2.]

CAPILLÄRKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}l-lar'kra^3-ut. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 270.]

CAPILLÄRSAFT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}l-lar'za^{3}ft. See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum.*

CAPILLARY, adj. and n. Ka^{2}p'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Gr., τριχώδης (adj.). Lat., *capillaris* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillaire.* Ger., *capillar* (adj.), *haarfein* (adj.), *haardünn* (adj.), *Haargefäss* (n.). Sp., *capilar.* 1 (adj.). Pertaining to the hair or to very thin hair-like filaments. [B.] 2 (adj.). Of hair-like fineness. [B.] 3 (n.). A minute vessel, especially a minute blood-vessel of the system connecting the terminations of the arteries with the radicles of the veins, ranging in diameter from 0·007 to 0·140 mm. [A, 385 ; C.]—**Arterial capillaries.** Ger., *arterielle Capillaren, kleinste Arterienreiser.* The capillaries immediately terminating the smallest arteries ; from 30 to 60 μ in diameter. [J, 67.]—**Biliary capillaries.** Fr., *capillaires biliaires.* See *Intralobular* CANALS.—**Chorio-capillaries.** The capillaries of the chorion. [L, 318.]—**Gall-capillaries.** See *Intralobular* CANALS.—**Lymphatic capillaries.** Fr., *capillaires lymphatiques, capillicules.* The radicles of the lymphatic ducts, 0·002 mm. in diameter. [A, 385 ; C.]—**Pulmonary capillaries.** Fr., *capillaires pulmonaires.* The capillaries in the membranous lining of the air-cells of the lungs, between the pulmonary arteries and veins. [C.]—**Radial capillaries of the liver.** Branches of the central vein of an acinus of the liver, radiating toward the periphery of the acinus. [L, 318.]—**Venous capillaries.** Ger., *venöse Capillaren, kleinste Venenwurzeln.* The capillaries immediately preceding and forming the smallest veins ; the venous radicles. [J, 67.]

CAPILLATE, adj. Ka^{2}p'i^{2}l-at. See CAPILLATUS.

CAPILLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *capillatio'nis.* Fr., *capillation.* 1. Trichismus (*q. v.*). [A, 325.] 2. A covering with hair. [A, 318.] 3. An ancient term for a diseased condition in which hair-like masses were passed with the urine. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

CAPILLATURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}l-a^3-tu^{6}r. See CAPILLAMENTUM.

CAPILLATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., τριχωτός. Covered with hair-like filaments. [B, 121.]

CAPILLICULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}l-i^2-ku^{6}l. 1. Of Sappey, a lymphatic capillary. Such vessels are supposed by Sappey to form minute channels, 1 to 4 μ in diameter, directly connecting the capillary blood-vessels with the lymphatic capillaries. ["Union méd.," 1874, p. 975 (J) ; L, 49.] Cf. CAPILLICULUS. 2. Of Bourgery, a capillary blood-vessel which he believed conveyed serum only, since found to be a partially filled capillary. [L, 49.]

CAPILLICULTURE, n. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}l'i^2-ku^{3}lt-u^{2}r. From *capillus*, a hair, and *cultura*, care. Fr., c. Manipulative or medicinal treatment for the purpose of improving the condition of the hair or promoting its growth. [L, 41.]

CAPILLICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-li^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillicule.* An old term for certain vessels more minute than the capillary blood-vessels, supposed to form the ultimate elements of the organs. [L, 49, 107.] Cf. CAPILLICULE.

CAPILLIFOLIOUS, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}l-i^2-fol'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *capillifolius* (from *capillus*, a hair, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *capillifolié.* Having hair-like leaves. [L, 41, 107.]

CAPILLIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *capilliformis* (from *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form). Fr., *capilliforme.* Ger., *haarförmig.* Shaped like a hair. [B, 121 ; L, 41, 180.]

CAPILLIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-li^2-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *capillus*, a hair. 1. The hair (collectively). 2. Any villous or hairy covering. [G, 16.]

CAPILLITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-li^2'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillitie, chevelure.* 1. The hair of the head (collectively). [G.] 2. That part of the scalp usually covered by hair. [G.] 3 (Ger., *Haargeflecht*). A filamentous tissue consisting of a network of thin capillary tubes, like that in the sporangeia of many *Myxomycetes.* [B, 35, 75.] 4. In certain *Protozoa*, a sustentacular network in the meshes of which the spores are situated. [L, 121.]—**C. distichia.** Distichiasis (*q. v.*). [L, 119.]—**C. intricatum.** See PLICA *polonica.*

CAPILLOSE, adj. Ka^{2}p'i^{2}l-os. Lat., *capillosus.* Hairy. [A, 318 ; L, 56.]

CAPILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Said to be contracted from *capitis pilus*, the hair of the head. Gr., θρίξ. Fr., *cheveu.* Ger., *Kopfhaar, Haupthaar.* It., *capello.* Sp., Port., *cabello.* 1. A hair or the hair, especially that of the head. [G, 49.] 2. A root-hair, a fine hair-like fibril on the root of a plant. [B, 123.] 3. A hair's breadth ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a line). [B, 123.]—**Capilli Veneris herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. Veneris.*—**Capillorum defluvium.** See ALOPECIA.—**C. Veneris** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *capillaire de Montpellier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Capillärkraut.* Sp., *culantrillo, culantrillo de pozo* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb or leaves of *Adiantum c. Veneris.* [B, 95, 180.]—**C. Veneris canadensis.** The *Adiantum pedatum* or *Adiantum canadense* and its herb. [B, 180.]—**Folia capilli Veneris** [Swiss Ph.], **Folia capilli Veneris, Herba capilli Veneris.** See *C. Veneris.*—**Infusum capilli Veneris.** Sp., *infusión de culantrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. A strained infusion of 1 part of the herb of *Adiantum c. Veneris* in 69 parts of boiling water. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus capillorum Veneris** [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de capillaire.* Syn. : *syrupus adianti.* A syrup, official in a number of formularies, made of the herb of *Adiantum c. Veneris*, sugar, and boiling water, with or without the addition of orange-flower water. [B, 119.] Cf. *Syrupus* ADIANTI *canadensis.*

CAPIPLENIUM [Schneider] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^2-plen-(plan)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). More properly written *capitiplenium.* From *caput*, the head, and *plenus*, full. See GRAVEDO.

CAPIPROE-CORONDE, n. A sort of cinnamon-tree of Ceylon, the bark of which emits a camphoraceous odor. [B, 121.]

CAPIPUBA, n. In Brazil, a gramineous plant, probably the *Cynodon dactylon*, the bruised root of which is used as an alexipharmac. [B, 88.]

CAPIRI, n. Ger., *Capiribalsam.* Balsam of copaiba. [B, 121, 180.]

CAPISTRATE, adj. Ka^{2}p'i^{2}s-trat. Lat., *capistratus* (from *capistrum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *c.* Having a colored band about the mouth, like a muzzle (said of animals). [L, 41, 180.]

CAPISTRATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}s-tra(tra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *capistratio'nis.* From *capistrare*, to muzzle. Fr., *capistration.* Ger., *Halfterung, Zäumung.* 1. Phimosis. 2. Trismus. [A, 322 ; L, 41.]

CAPISTRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}s-tra. Affected with trismus. [L, 41.]

CAPISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}st'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *caput*, the head. Fr., *capistre, chevêtre* (2d def.). Ger., *Halfter* (1st def.), *Halfterbinde* (2d def.). It., *museruola* (1st def.). Sp., *ca-*

bezal (1st def.). 1. The muzzle; that part of the head of a bird that surrounds the beak. [L, 180; a, 14.] 2. A name for several head bandages, particularly for the lower jaw. [A, 322.] 3. Trismus. [L, 30.]—**C. auri.** Borax. [Ruland (A, 325).]—**C. duplex.** Fr., *chevêtre double.* Ger., *doppelter Halfter.* A double-headed roller bandage for the jaw. [A, 301.]—**C. simplex.** Fr., *chevêtre simple.* Ger. *einfacher Halfter.* A single-headed roller bandage for the jaw. [A, 301.]

CAPITA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *caput* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′i^{2}t-a^3.

CAPITAL, adj. Ka^{2}p′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *capitalis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Haupt-.* Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the head; of surgical operations, important, serious (as opposed to minor operations).

CAPITALIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *capitalis* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3.

CAPITALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *caput*, the head. Capital; as a n. (*fascia* understood), see *Capeline* BANDAGE; as a n. in the n. pl., *capitalia* (*medicamenta* understood), remedies for affections of the head. [L, 97.]—**C. reflexa.** A recurrent bandage for a stump. [L, 97.]

CAPITAN (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^2-ta^{3}n′. In Carthagena, the *Aristolochia maxima.* [B, 121.]

CAPITANEJA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^2-ta^{3}n-a′ha^3. In Mexico, the *Verbesina erocata.* [A, 447; B, 121.]

CAPITÃO DO MATO (Port.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}t-o^{2}n^2′ do ma^{3}t′o. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudo-thea.* [B, 19.]

CAPITATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′te(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *capitées.* 1. Of Hallier, Gmelin, and Linnæus, a tribe or division of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Onopordon*, *Lappa*, *Carduus*, *Atractylis*, etc., corresponding nearly to the *Cynarocephalæ* of Jussieu. 2. Of Link, a suborder of the *Umbellatæ*, consisting of *Eryngium.* [B, 121, 170.]

CAPITATE, adj. Ka^{2}p′i^{2}t-at. Gr., κεφαλωτός. Lat., *capitatus* (from *caput*, a head). Fr., *capité.* Ger., *kopfig*, *kopfförmig*, *kopftragend.* 1. Provided with a head; shaped like a head; shaped like a pin or nail (*e. g.*, a stigma). 2. Growing in heads (said of flowers). 3. In zoology, having a large head or one different in color from the rest of the body; of the *Crustacea*, having a distinct head. [B, 19, 123; L, 41, 180.]

CAPITATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′ti(te). 1. Of Linnæus, a division of the *Compositæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Capitatæ* of Hallier. 2. Of Schörer, a class of lichens, comprising the orders *Calicioidei*, *Sphærophorei*, and *Cladoniacei.* [B, 121, 170.] 3. In zoology, the *Arthrocephala.* [B.]

CAPITATUM (Lat.), n., n. of *capitatus* (*os* understood). Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). In comparative anatomy, the os magnum. [L, 153.]

CAPITATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CAPITATE.

CAPITELIUM, n. An old name for soap-water or a lixivium of soap. [Johnson, Paré, Falloppio (A, 325).]

CAPITELLATE, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}t-e^{2}l′at. Lat., *capitellatus* (from *capitellum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *capitellé.* Ger., *kleinköpfig.* 1. In zoology, having a small head. 2. Topped by a small head or head-like process. [B, 121, 123; L, 56, 81, 180.]

CAPITELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-e^{2}l′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Annelida.* [L, 121.]

CAPITELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-e^{2}l′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *caput*, a head. 1. The seed-vessel of mosses. 2. A still. 3. An alembic. 4. Soapy water. 5. A lixivium. 6. A rounded eminence on the lower end of the humerus articulating with the radius. [B, 109; C, 3; L, 51, 119.]

CAPITÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}t-a. See AMPHIPODA.

CAPITEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^2-tu^5. Heady, rich in alcohol (said of wines). [A, 301.]

CAPITIBRANCHE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}t-i^2-bra^{3}n^{2}sh. See CAPITOBRANCHIATE.

CAPITIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-i^2-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)′to^{2}r. Gen., *capitiducto′ris.* From *caput*, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. An obstetrical forceps. [A, 322.]

CAPITILUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-i^2-lu^2(lu)′vi^2-(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *caput*, the head, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *capitiluve.* Ger., *Kopfbad.* A bath or lotion for the head. [A, 301, 385.]

CAPITIPLENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-i^2-plen(plan)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A more correct form of *capiplenium* (*q. v.*).

CAPITIPURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-i^2-pu^{5}r(pur)′-ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *caput*, the head, and *purgare*, to cleanse. A remedy for cleansing the nose (like snuff, etc.). [A, 322.]

CAPITISPLENIUS [E. Coues], n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-i^2-splen-(splan)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SPLENIUS *capitis.*

CAPITITRAHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-i^{2}t′ra^3-ha^3. See CAPITRAHA.

CAPITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^2′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *couvre-chef.* Ger., *Kopfmütze.* A handkerchief bandage for the head. [A, 301, 326.]—**C. magnum.** Fr., *grand couvre-chef*, *serviette en carré.* Ger., *grosse* (oder *viereckige*) *Kopfmütze.* A four-cornered head bandage. [A, 326; L, 135.]—**C. minus.** Fr., *petit couvre-chef*, *mouchoir en triangle.* Ger., *kleine* (oder *dreieckige*) *Kopfmütze.* A three-cornered head bandage. [A, 326; L, 135.]—**C. quadrangulare, C. quadratum.** See *C. magnum.*—**C. triangulare.** See *C. minus.*

CAPITO (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′i^{2}t-o. Gen., *capito′nis.* See MACROCEPHALUS.

CAPITO-BRANCHIATE, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}t-o-bra^{2}n^2′ki^2-at. From *caput*, the head, and *branchia*, a gill. Fr., *capitibranche.* Having gills on the head. [A, 385; L, 121.]

CAPITONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^2-to^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A family of the *Cuculiformes.* [L, 221.] 2. A group of the *Desmognathæ.* [L, 121.]

CAPITOPEDAL, adj. Ka^{2}p″i^{2}t-o-pe′da^{2}l. From *caput*, the head, and *pes*, the foot. Situated near the junction of the head and foot (said of certain orifices in some of the *Mollusca*). [L, 121.]

CAPITRAHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t′ra^3-ha^3. From *caput*, the head, and *trahere*, to draw. Ger., *Kopfschlinge.* An old form of fillet for extracting the fœtal head, especially after its separation from the trunk. [A, 112.]

CAPITULAR, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}t′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. See CAPITULATE.

CAPITULARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of lichens (*Cladoniaceæ*), comprising *Bæomyces*, *Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon.* [B, 170.]

CAPITULATE, adj. Ka^{2}p-i^{2}t′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *capitulatus* (from *capitulum*, a little head). Fr., *capitulé.* Having a little knob or head on top; of flowers, disposed in capitula. [B; L, 107.]

CAPITULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}t-u^{6}l. See CAPITULUM.

CAPITULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}t-u^{6}l-a. See CAPITULATE.

CAPITULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *capitulum* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *capituliforme.* Ger., *kopfförmig.* Shaped like a capitulum. [B, 198.]

CAPITULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *caput*, a head. Gr., κεφαλίς, κόνδυλος (4th def.). Fr., *capitule*, *calathide* (1st def.). Ger., *Köpfchen*, *Blüthenkopf* (1st def.). 1. In phanerogamous plants, a flower-head; a variety of racemose inflorescence consisting of numerous crowded sessile flowers completely covering the abbreviated axis, which is flat, globular, concave or conical, and surrounded by a general involucre of bracts. The c. resembles in appearance a single flower, and hence was formerly called a compound flower, the involucre being designated as the *calyx communis*, and the separate flowers being called *flosculi*, or florets. The c. is the distinguishing form of inflorescence in the *Compositæ.* 2. In cryptogamous plants, any globular or head-shaped organ containing the spores or generative organs (*e. g.*, the pileus of the *Hymenomycetes*); in the *Characeæ*, the head-cell. [B, 19, 123, 279.] 3. In zoology, the body of a barnacle, because placed upon a stalk or peduncle. [L, 31.] 4. In osteology, a little head; a small process or protuberance fitting into a depression in another bone; also the head of a rib, a metacarpal bone, etc. [A, 325; L, 31, 294.] Cf. CONDYLE. 5. An alembic. [L, 104.]—**Capitula arytænoidea, Capitula cartilaginis arytænoideæ.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**C. Martis.** The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180; L, 49.]—**C. costæ.** The head of a rib. [L, 115.]—**Capitula medullæ oblongatæ.** The optic thalami. [L, 7.]—**C. pili** [Malpighi]. The bulb of a hair. [L, 31.]—**Capitula Santorini.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*

CAPITULIFORME (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-i^{2}t-u^{6}l-i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *capitulum* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Resembling a capitulum. [A, 385.]

CAPIVI, n. See COPAIBA.

CAPNANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}p)-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)′-the^{2}m-e(a^3-e^2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Cruciatæ*, comprising the families *Capparideæ*, *Rhœadeæ*, and *Guttæferæ.* [B, 170.]

CAPNELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ne^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., καπνέλαιον (from καπνός, smoke, and ἔλαιον, fat). Fr., *capnéléon.* An ancient name for a very liquid resin of spontaneous flow, thought to have been turpentine; so called from the great amount of smoke produced by burning it. [A, 325; L, 41.]

CAPNIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′ni^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., καπνίας (from καπνός, smoke). An old name for certain smoky-looking minerals, also for a kind of vine bearing grapes of a smoky appearance. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CAPNION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′ni^2-o^{2}n. From καπνίον, a slight smoke. Of Dioscorides, the genus *Corydalis.* [B, 121.]

CAPNISIS (Lat.), **CAPNISMA** (Lat.), n′s f. and n. Ka^{2}p-(ka^{3}p)′ni^2-si^{2}s, -ni^{2}z(ni^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *capnis′eos* (*cap′nisis*), *-nis′matos* (*-is*). Fumigation. [A, 387.]

CAPNISTON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ni^{2}st′o^{2}n. Gr., καπνιστόν (ἔλαιον understood). Perfumed oil. [A, 387.]

CAPNITES (Lat.), **CAPNITIS** (Lat.), n′s m. and f. Ka^{2}p-(ka^{3}p)-ni(ne)′tez(tas), -ti^{2}s. Gen., *capnit′æ*, *-nit′idis.* Gr., καπνίτης, καπνῖτις (from καπνός, smoke). See CAPNIAS.

CAPNODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-nod′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of *Fungi.* [B, 61.]—**C. citri.** A species attacking orange- and lemon-trees. [B, 61.]—**C. elongatum.** A species attacking the branches of pear-trees. [B, 61.]

CAPNOGORGION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-no(no^2)-go^{2}r′ji^2-(gi^2)-o^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, the *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CAPNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-no(no^2)-i(e)′dez(das). From καπνός, smoke, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Tournefort, the genus *Corydalis*; of Gärtner, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]

CAPNOMANCY, n. Ka^{2}p′no-ma^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *capnomantia* (from καπνός, smoke, and μαντεία, divination). Fr., *capnomancie.* Ger., *Rauchprophezeiung.* Divination by the direction of the ascent of smoke. [A, 322.]

CAPNOMOR [Reichenbach], n. Ka^{2}p′no-mor. Lat., *capnomorum*, *capnomora* (from καπνός, smoke, and μοῖρα, a portion). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A peculiar light, oily constituent of smoke; obtained by the distillation of tar. [A, 301, 322, 385.]

CAPNON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′no^{2}n. See CAPNOS.

CAPNORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-no^{2}r'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s). Gen., *capnorch'idos* (*-is*). The *Fumaria bulbosa.* [B, 121.]

CAPNOS (Lat.), **CAPNUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Gr., *καπνός.* The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 121.]—**C. bulbosa, C. chelidonia, C. latifolia, C. phragmites.** Gr., *καπνός χελιδονίας.* The *Corydalis cava.* [B, 200.]

CAPO (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'po. Gen., *capo'nis.* Gr., *κάπων.* A capon. [A, 318.]—**Aqua caponis.** Fr., *bouillon de poulet* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Chicken bouillon; made from 4 oz. of lean chicken and 2 lbs. of water. [B, 119.]

CAPOCK, n. In the Moluccas, the *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* [B, 121.]

CAPOLIN (Sp.), **CAPOLLIN** (Sp.), n's. Ka^{3}p-ol'en, -ol'yen. Of Hernandez, an undetermined tree, cultivated for its edible fruit, which resembles the cherry. A decoction of its root is used for dysentery. [B, 88, 121.] Of the Mex. Ph., the *Cerasus capollin.* [A, 447.]

CAPO-MOLAGO, n. See CAPA-MOLAGA.

CAPON, n. Ka'po^{2}n. Gr., *κάπων.* Lat., *capo.* Fr., *chapon, capon.* Ger., *Kapaun.* A cock-chicken that has been gelded for the purpose of improving its flesh for the table. [L.]

CAPON SPRINGS, n. Ka'po^{2}n. A place in Hampshire County, West Virginia, where there are two springs ("Main" and "Beauty"). The water contains sodium and magnesium carbonates, iodine, bromine, silicic acid, and much free carbonic acid. Used for dyspepsia, uric-acid lithiasis, and intestinal worms. There is also a chalybeate spring, together with plunge, shower, douche, and warm baths. [A, 363.]

CAPOOR KICHLIE (Tamil), n. The *Curcuma Zerumbet.* [B, 172.]

CAPOUR-BARROOS (Malay), n. An undetermined tree said to produce camphor; according to some, the ordinary camphor-tree. [B, 121.]

CAPPAR (Ar.), n. The *Capparis spinosa.* [B, 121.]

CAPPAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-pa(pa^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Necker, an order of plants comprising the genera *Reseda* and *Viola.* 2. Of De Candolle *et al.*, a tribe or suborder of the *Capparidaceæ*, comprising *Capparis, Cratæva,* etc. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CAPPARI (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i(e). See CAPPARIS.

CAPPARIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *capparidacées.* See CAPPARIDEÆ (1st def.).

CAPPARIDACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}p-a^{2}r-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *capparidaceus.* Fr., *capparidacé.* See CAPPARIDEOUS.

CAPPARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Cruciflorœ*, comprising the divisions *Cleomeœ, Cappareœ,* and *Flacourtieœ.* [B, 170.]

CAPPARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *capparidées.* Ger., *Capparideen.* 1. Of Ventenat, Batsch, Jussieu, and succeeding authors, an order of dicotyledenous plants, including the *Cappareœ* (with baccate fruit) and the *Cleomeœ* (with dry, siliquiform fruit), also, according to Baillon, the *Moringeœ, Rhopalocarpeœ,* and *Mœrueœ*; closely allied to the *Cruciferœ*, from which they are distinguished mainly by the stamens, which are either indefinitely numerous or, if definite, are not tetradynamous, and by their frequently stipulate and sometimes compound leaves. 2. Of Baillon, a series corresponding to the *Cappareœ* of De Candolle. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CAPPARIDEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}p-a^{2}r-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *capparideus.* Fr., *capparidé.* Resembling the capparids; of or belonging to the *Capparideœ.* [B.]

CAPPARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Of Jussieu, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Capparideœ* (1st def.), but including also *Viola, Tropœolum, Reseda, Drosera, Marcgravia,* etc., now referred to distinct orders. [B, 170.]

CAPPARIDS, n. pl. Ka^{2}p'a^{2}r-i^{2}dz. See CAPPARIDEÆ (1st def.).

CAPPARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cappar'idis, cap'paris.* Gr., *κάππαρις.* Fr., *câprier.* Ger., *Kappernstrauch.* Of Tournefort and Linnæus, a genus of capparideous plants, comprising shrubs with 4 sepals, 4 petals, numerous stamens, and stalked bacciform fruit, which is incompletely or not at all dehiscent. [B, 121, 180.] In the pl., *cappares*, capers.—**C. aculeata** [Linnæus]. The *C. spinosa.* [B, 173.]—**C. ægyptiaca** [Lamarck]. A species growing in upper Egypt, where the root is used as a diuretic and anthelminthic. The flower-buds are used like those of *C. spinosa.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. amygdalina** [Lamarck]. A shrub of the West Indies and South America, where the root and fruit have been employed as an anodyne and laxative, the flowers as a remedy for jaundice and amenorrhœa, and the leaves in the form of a bath for hysteria and hypochondriasis. The species is perhaps to be identified with *C. breynia* or with *C. ferruginea.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. aphylla** [Roxburgh]. A shrub of India. The buds and fruit are eaten, especially in the form of a pickle, and the plant is used for boils, eruptions, and diseases of the joints, and as an antidote to poisons. [B, 172.]—**C. brevispina** [De Candolle]. An East Indian species; the leaves and flowers are purgative, and the leaves are also used as a local application in arthritic pains. [B, 180.]—**C. breynia** [Willdenow]. Fr., *fève du diable.* A West Indian species; the root-bark is said to be diuretic, cathartic, and emmenagogue, and to be employed as a remedy in dropsy and hysteria and as a vesicant. The fruit is considered poisonous. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. carandas** [Gmelin]. The *Carissa caraudas.* [B, 173.]—**C. coriacea.** A Peruvian species; the fruit (*simulo*) has been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy. [Larrea, "Bolet. Méd."; "Brit. Med. Jour."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 736.]—**C. cynophallophora** [Linnæus]. A West Indian species; the acrid root-bark is used as a diuretic and cathartic in dropsy and abdominal engorgement, and the fruit as an antispasmodic and a remedy for hysteria. By some it is identified with *C. breynia.* [B, 121, 173, 180; L, 87.]—**C. Dahi** [Forskål]. An Egyptian species; the leaves are used as a local application to snake-bites. [B, 173.]—**C. ferruginea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois-caca, bois de merde.* A West Indian species having properties and uses similar to those of *C. breynia.* [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. Fontanesii** [Lamarck]. A Barbary species. The flower-buds are used like those of *C. spinosa.* [B, 93.]—**C. frondosa** [Jacquin]. A South American species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous. [B, 180; L, 49.]—**C. heyneana** [Wallich]. An East Indian shrub, having properties and uses like those of *C. brevispina.* [B, 180.]—**C. jamaicensis** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species, employed like *C. breynia.* [B, 121, 180.]—**C. mithridatica** [Forskål]. An imperfectly known Arabian species, said to be used as an alexipharmac, the leaves being especially employed as a local remedy for snake-bites. The young branches are eaten as a vegetable. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. morisonia** [Swartz]. Fr., *arbre du diable.* Syn.: *Morisonia americana* [Linnæus]. A South American species; the wood is reputed antispasmodic. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. octandra** [Jacquin]. The *C. ferruginea.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. ovata** [Desfontaines]. A species growing in southern Europe and northern Africa. It closely resembles *C. spinosa* and has similar properties. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. pulcherrima** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. rupestris** [Sibthorp and Smith]. A thornless variety of *C. spinosa.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. sativa** [Persoon]. The *C. spinosa.* [B, 173.]—**C. siliquosa** [Linnæus]. A West Indian species, by some identified with *C. amygdalina*, by others regarded as a variety of *C. breynia.* It has properties similar to those of the latter. [B, 173.]—**C. sinaica** [Duhamel du Monceau]. A species growing about Mt. Sinai, where the flower-buds, which are very large, are made into preserves. [B, 173.]—**C. sodada** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Sodada decidua* [Forskål]. A small shrub of Arabia and Egypt; the pungent berries are employed as a remedy for sterility, and, when unripe, are cooked and eaten as a condiment. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. spinosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *câprier, taperier des Provençaux.* Ger., *gemeiner Kappernstrauch.* The caper-bush; a thorny



THE CAPPARIS SPINOSA. [A, 327.]

shrub growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, also frequently cultivated there. The flower-buds preserved in vinegar constitute capers (*gemmœ conditœ capparidis*), which are now used only as a condiment, but were formerly regarded as a stimulant and antiscorbutic. The root-bark (*cortex radicis capparidis, cortex capparidis, radix capparidis*; Sp., *alcáparos* [Sp. Ph.], *corteza de la raiz* [Sp. Ph.]) has a bitter, biting taste, and was formerly used as a diuretic and cathartic in intestinal torpor and constipation, and as a depurative application to ulcers. An infusion or tincture of the young branches may be used as a test for alkalies and acids, being reddened by the latter and rendered green by the former. The flowers are official in the Sp. Ph. as *alcaparro.* [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. yeo** [Eichler]. A Brazilian species; all parts are said to be poisonous. [B, 121, 180.]—**Cortex capparidis, Cortex c., Cortex radicis capparidis.** The root-bark of *C. spinosa.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Flores capparidis.** The flowers of *C. spinosa.*—**Flores conditæ capparidis, Gemmæ conditæ capparidis.** Capers; the preserved flower-buds of *C. spinosa.* [B, 119, 180.]—**Oleum capparum, Oleum de capparibus.** Fr., *huile de câprier.* A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, made by boiling the root-bark of *C. spinosa* in olive-oil, with or without the addition of capers and either vinegar or wine; and in some cases of rue, ceterach, *Cyperus longus,* etc. [B, 119.]—**Radix capparidis.** The root-bark of *C. spinosa.* [B, 119.]

CAPPAROSA DO CAMPO (Port.), n. Ka^{3}p-pa^{3}r-o'sa^3 do ka^{3}mp'o. In Brazil, the *Pisonia capparosa.* [B, 121.]

CAPPA-THYA, n. In Ceylon, the *Croton lacciferum.* [B, 121.]

CAPPERS SPRINGS, n. Ka^{2}p'pu^{5}rz. Mineral springs in Frederick County, Virginia. [A, 363.]

CAPPONE (It.), n. Ka^{3}p-pon'a. A warm saline spring in the island of Ischia, near Naples. [L, 105.]

CAPRA (Lat.), n. f. Gr., *αἴξ*. Fr., *chèvre*. Ger., *Ziege*. The goat, also the odor of the axilla. [A, 318; L, 105.] Cf. HIRCUS.—**C. ægagrus.** A variety which furnishes the oriental bezoar. [L, 105.]—**C. alpina.** The chamois. [L, 119.]—**C. bezoardica.** See *C. ægagrus*.—**C. domestica, C. hircus.** The domestic goat. [L, 105.]—**C. ibex.** A variety, the blood of which, dried and powdered, was formerly recommended for pleurisy, dysentery, etc. [L, 105.]—**C. silvestris.** See *C. ægagrus*.

CAPRAGINA (Lat.), **CAPRAGO** [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ra^3-ji(ge)'na^3, -ra(ra^3)'go. Gen., *capragi'næ*, *capra'ginis*. The *Galega officinalis*. [B, 88, 121, 180.]

CAPRAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-ra^{2}r. See CAPRARIA.

CAPRAL, n. Ka^{2}p'ra^{2}l. 1. Capric aldehyde. 2. Caproic aldehyde. [B, 2.]

CAPRALDEHYDE, n. Ka^{2}p-ra^{2}l'de-hid. See CAPRIC *aldehyde*.

CAPRAMIDE, n. Ka^{2}p'ra^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Capramid*. An amide of capric acid, formed when capric ether is agitated with concentrated aqueous ammonia, a substance, $C_{10}H_{19}O.NH_2 = C_9H_{19} - CO,NH_2$, occurring in colorless crystalline scales readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 2; L, 87.]

CAPRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ra(ra^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *caprarius*, pertaining to a goat, perhaps because goats are fond of it. [B, 173.] Fr., *capraire*. Of Linnæus, a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs or undershrubs indigenous to America; of Matthioli, the *Galega officinalis*. [B, 121; Bentham (B, 214).]—**C. biflora** [Linnæus]. Fr., *thé des Antilles*. Syn.: *Xuaresia biflora* [Ruíz and Pavón]. A species growing in tropical America, where the leaves are employed, under various names, as a substitute for tea. [B, 121, 173.]

CAPRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ra(ra^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising *Capraria*, etc. [B, 121.]

CAPRARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ra(ra^3)-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrofularinæ* (*Scrophulariaceæ*), comprising the sections *Verbascariæ* (*Verbasceæ*), *Gratioleæ*, and *Brunsfelsieæ*, also, in a later classification, the *Buchnereæ*. [B, 170.]

CAPRATE, n. Ka^{2}p'rat. Fr., *c.* A salt of capric acid. [B.]

CÂPRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}pr. See CAPER.

CAPREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of the ruminants, having recurved compressed horns and a concave forehead. The male is bearded. [L, 302.]

CAPRELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-re^{2}l'la^{2}d(la^{3}d)-e-(a^3-e^2). See CAPRELLINI.

CAPRELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-re^{2}l'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caprelliens*. A family of the *Caprellini*. [L, 303.]

CAPRELLINA [Lamarck] (Lat.), **CAPRELLINI** (Lat.), n's n. and m. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-re^{2}l-li(le)'na^3, -ni(ne). Fr., *caprellins*. An order of the *Edriophthalmia*. [L, 303.]

CAPREOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-re^2-o(o^2)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capréolaire*. Spiral (said of the spermatic vessels, a varix, etc.). [A, 325; L, 41, 43.]

CAPREOLATE, adj. Ka^{2}p're-o-lat. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capréolé*. Provided with or resembling tendrils. [B; L, 41.]

CAPREOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-re(re^2)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). 1. The roebuck (*Cervus c.*). [L, 105.] 2. A tendril. [B, 19, 121.] 3. In the *Gasteropoda*, the spermatophore. [A, 385.] 4. The helix of the ear. [Bartholin (A, 325).]—**C. auris.** See *C.* (4th def.).

CAPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'ri^2-a^3. Of Dioscorides, the *Capparis spinosa*. [L, 105.]

CAPRIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley, an alliance of *Epigynæ*, consisting of the single order *Caprifoliaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CAPRIC, adj. Ka^{2}p'ri^{2}k. From *capra*, a goat. Fr., *caprique*. Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, a goat. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide caprique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. So called from its odor, or from its occurring in goats' milk or in the *Capparis* (*câprier*). Syn.: *decylic* (*rutic*) *acid*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2. - CO.OH$, occurring as a glyceride, in conjunction with caprylic and caproic acids, in cows' butter, cocoa-nut oil, and other fats, and in the fusel oil of Hungarian wines, and obtained abundantly by the oxidation of oil of rue. It forms acicular crystals having a faint odor like that of goats or of sweat. It melts at 30° C., and is almost insoluble in water. [B, 2, 4, 270.]—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde caprique*. The aldehyde of c. acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O$; formerly supposed to exist in oil of rue. The isomeric isocapric aldehyde is known.—**C. ether.** A caprate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caprate. [B, 2.]

CAPRICERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)'va^3(wa^3). Fr., *capricerf*, *cervichèvre*. See CAPRA *ægagrus*.

CAPRICORNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-ko^{2}rn'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *capricorne*. A section of the genus *Antilope*, also a genus of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41, 105.] See CERAMBYX. [L, 41, 105.]—**C. castigatus.** In alchemy, lead. [B, 50.]

CAPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *capridées*. A family of horned ruminants having the goat as the type. [L, 41, 107.]

CÂPRIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-ri^2-a. The genus *Capparis*. [B, 120, 173.]—**C. commun.** The *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**Huile de c.** See *Oleum* CAPPARUM, under CAPPARIS.

CAPRIFICATION, n. Ka^{2}p-ri^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Gr., *ἐρινέασμα*. Lat., *caprificatio* (from *caprificus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *c.* The operation of hastening the ripening of cultivated figs by transferring to the latter the insects which infest the wild figs. In order to accomplish this, wild figs were planted to the windward of the cultivated ones, and the insects (a species of *Cynips*) were carried by the wind from the former to the latter. These insects appear to produce ripening of the figs by the punctures which they make in the latter, causing an exudation of oil which seems to hinder the processes of exhalation and to produce an accumulation of the juices within the fruit. The same result is sometimes effected by punctures made with a needle. The term c. is also applied to the fertilization of flowers by insects. [B, 19, 121, 270.]

CAPRIFICUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-fi(fe)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Fr., *caprifiguier*. The wild fig-tree (the wild variety of *Ficus carica*) and its fruit; also a genus proposed for that tree. [B, 19, 121.]

CAPRIFOLE, n. Ka^{2}p'ri^2-fol. Lat., *caprifolium*. The *Lonicera caprifolium*. [B, 275.]

CAPRIFOLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. Of Adanson, a family of plants comprising the *Caprifoliaceæ* and genera referred to other orders (*e. g.*, *Loasa*, *Cornus*, *Santalum*, etc.). [B, 170.]

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caprifoliacées*. Syn.: *Lonicereæ* [De Candolle], *Caprifolia* [Adanson]. The honeysuckle family. Of Ventenat, Jussieu, and De Candolle, an order of dicotyledonous plants. As defined by Jussieu and Adanson, it included genera now separated into the distinct orders *Cornaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Loranthaceæ*. Endlicher united the *C.* with the *Rubiaceæ*, with which they are closely related. As defined by Sachs, they are an order of the *Aggregatæ*, comprising the families *Rubiaceæ*, *Valerianeæ*, *Dipsaceæ*, *Compositæ*, and *Calycereæ*. The *C.* are divided by De Candolle and Bentham and Hooker into the *Sambuceæ* with short style deeply cleft into from two to five divisions, and the *Lonicereæ* with elongated capitate style. As limited by these and most authors, they comprise herbs and shrubs differing from the *Rubiaceæ* in the absence of stipules, the frequently irregular flowers, and the fact that the stalk never becomes black in drying, and from the *Araliaceæ* in the gamopetalous corolla. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180, 279.]

CAPRIFOLIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caprifoliées*. Of Persoon, a family of plants comprising *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Triosteum*, etc.; of Torrey and Gray, a subtribe of the *Lonicereæ*, comprising *Linnæa*, *Symphoricarpus*, *Lonicera*, and *Diervilla*. [B, 170.]

CAPRIFOLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caprifoliées*. Of Mirbel, De Candolle, and Richard, the *Caprifoliaceæ* of Jussieu. [B, 170, 173.]

CAPRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *chèvrefeuille*. Of Tournefort, a genus of plants, now regarded as a section of *Lonicera*, especially the *Lonicera c.* [B, 19, 88, 121.]—**Baccæ caprifolii, Baccæ caprifolii germanici.** The berries of *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**Baccæ caprifolii italici.** The berries of *Lonicera c.* [B, 180.]—**C. alpigenum** [Gärtner], **C. alpinum** [Lamarck]. The *Lonicera alpigena*. [B, 173.]—**C. cæruleum** [Lamarck]. The *Lonicera cœrulea*. [B, 173.]—**C. distinctum** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 170.]—**C. dumetorum** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 173.]—**C. germanicum.** The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**C. hortense** [Lamarck], **C. italicum** [Römer and Schultes], **C. perfoliatum** [Röhling]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173.]—**C. periclymenum** [Römer and Schultes]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173.]—**C. rotundifolium** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173.]—**C. silvaticum** [Lamarck]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173.]—**C. xylosteum** [Gärtner]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173.]—**Flores, Folia et Stipites caprifolii (seu caprifolii germanici).** The flowers, leaves, and stalks of *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**Flores, Folia et Stipites caprifolii italici.** The flowers, leaves, and stalks of *Lonicera c.* [B, 180.]

CAPRILIDENE, n. Ka^{2}p-ri^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}$, obtained by E. Rubien by continued boiling of bromated caprylene ($C_{16}H_{16}Br_2$) with alcoholic potash; a colorless oil, of the odor of leek, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene, lighter than water, boiling between 133° and 134° C. With bromine it forms the compound $C_{16}H_{14}Br_4$, of a pleasant fruity odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 275 (B).]

CAPRILOQUIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-lok(lo^{2}k)'wi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *caper*, a goat, and *loqui*, to speak. See ÆGOPHONY.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-mu^{3}l(mu^{4}l)'-ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). From *caprimulga* (from *caper*, a goat, and *mulgere*, to milk), a viper that was fabled to milk goats. Fr., *caprimulgides*. A family of the *Cypseliformes*. [L, 221.]

CAPRIMULGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^2-mu^{3}l(mu^{4}l)-ji(ge)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *caprimulgines*. A subfamily of the *Caprimulgidæ*. [L, 221.]

CAPRIN, n. Ka^{2}p'ri^{2}n. Lat., *caprinum* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprine*. Ger., *C.* A saponifiable neutral substance found in goats' butter, transformed by saponification into capric acid and glycerin. [A, 301; L, 41.]

CAPRINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri(re)'na^3. From *caper*, a goat. Ger., *Ziegen*. See CAPRIDÆ.

CAPRINAMIDE, n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-ri^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See CAPRAMIDE.

CAPRINATE, n. Ka^{2}p'ri^{2}n-at. See CAPRATE.

CAPRINE, adj. Ka^{2}p'ri^{2}n. Gr., *αἴγειος*. Lat., *caprinus* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprin*. Ger., *ziegenartig*. Goat-like. [L, 41.]

CAPRINELLA (It.), n. Ka^{3}p-ri^{2}n-e^{2}l'la^3. The *Triticum repens*. [L, 105.]

CAPRINIC, adj. Ka^{2}p-ri^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *caprinique*. See CAPRIC.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide caprinique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. See CAPRIC *acid*.

CAPRINILIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³p-ri²n-i²l-ek. See CAPRIC.

CAPRINSAUER (Ger.), adj. Ka³p-ren'za³-u-e²r. Of or pertaining to capric acid; with the name of a base, the caprate of that base. [B.]

CAPRINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka³p-ren'zoir-e². Capric acid. [B, 4.]

CAPRINYLINE (Fr.), n. Ka³p-ri²n-i²l-en. See CAPRIN.

CAPRIOLA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-ri(ri²)'o(o²)-la³. Fr., *capriole*. The genus *Cynodon*. [B, 121.]

CAPRIPED, adj. Ka²p'ri²-pe²d. Lat., *capripes* (from *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *capripède*. Having feet like those of a goat. [L, 41, 56.]

CAPRISANT (Fr.), adj. Ka³p-rez-a³n². See CAPRIZANT.

CAPRIUOLA (It.), n. Ka³p-re-u-o'la³. The *Tropæolum majus*. [L, 105.]

CAPRIZANT, adj. Ka²p'ri²z-a²nt. Gr., δορκαδίζων. Lat., *caprizans* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprisant*. Ger., *springend*. Postponed and then accomplished precipitately (said of a pulse-beat); bounding. [A, 301, 322, 325.]

CAPROATE, n. Ka²p'ro-at. Fr., *c*. A salt of normal caproic acid. [B, 4.]

CAPROENE, n. Ka²p'ro-en. Fr., *caproène*. See HEXYLENE.

CAPROIC, adj. Ka²p-ro'i²k. From *caper*, a goat. Fr., *caproïque*. See CAPRIC.—**Anhydrous c. acid.** See *C. anhydride*.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide caproïque*. Ger., *Caproïnsäure*, *Capronsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$. Several isomeric bodies are known having this constitution: 1. *Normal c. acid* (amylcarbonic acid), $CH_3-(CH_2)_4-CO,OH$, an oily liquid of an unpleasant sweat-like odor and sharp acid taste, boiling at 205° C. and occurring in the free state in sweat, among the products of oxidation of albuminoids, and, under the form of caproates, in butter and cocoa-nut oil. 2. *Isocaproic acid* (isoamylcarbonic acid), $(CH_3)_2=CH.CH_2.CH_2.-CO.OH$, an oily liquid boiling at 200° C. 3. *Methylisopropylacetic acid*, an oily liquid of repulsive odor. 4. *Diethacetic acid*, $(C_2H_5)_2=CH.CO.OH$, an oily liquid. 5. *Dimethethacetic acid*, $(CH_3)_2=C(C_2H_5)-CO.OH$, a colorless liquid boiling at 187° C. [B, 4.]—**C. alcohol.** See HEXYL *alcohol*.—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde caproïque*. Syn.: *Oxide of hexene*, *caproyl hydride*. A body, $C_6H_{12}O$, bearing the same relation to caproic acid that acetic aldehyde has to acetic acid. Two isomeric forms are known, both liquids. [B, 8.]—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride caproïque*. The anhydride, $C_{12}H_{22}O_3=(C_6H_{11}O)_2=O$, of normal c. acid; a neutral oily liquid of an odor like that of normal c. acid. [B, 2.]—**C. ether.** A caproate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caproate. [B, 2.]

CAPROILENE, n. Ka²p-ro'i²l-en. A light, colorless liquid of unpleasant odor; a product of the destructive distillation of fatty bodies. [L, 108.]

CAPROIN, n. Ka²p'ro-i²n. Fr., *caproïne*. Ger., *Caproïn*. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin. [L, 87.]

CAPROÏNSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka³p-ro-en'zoir-e². Caproic acid. [B.]

CAPRONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²p(ka³p)-ron'e(a³-e²). The hair above the forehead. [A, 322.]

CAPRONATE, n. Ka²p'ron-at. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Capronat*. See CAPROATE.

CAPRONE, n. Ka²p'ron. Lat., *capronium*, *capronum*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Capron*. A liquid boiling at 220° C., having the formula $C_{11}H_{22}O_0$, and so isomeric with methylnonyl ketone; the chief constituent of oil of rue. It is probably diamyl ketone, $C_5H_{11}-CO-C_5H_{11}$. [B, 4.]

CAPRONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²p(ka³p)-ron'e²-e(a³-e²). See CAPRONÆ.

CAPRONIC, adj. Ka²p-ro²n'i²k. Fr., *capronique*. See CAPROIC.

CAPRONINE (Fr.), n. Ka³p-ron-en. See CAPROIN.

CAPRONITRILE, n. Ka²p-ro-ni'tri²l. A substance, $C_6H_{11}N$, the nitrile of caproic acid, $C_5H_{11}C{\equiv}N$, or amyl isocyanide. Its isomeride, amyl cyanide, is known. [B, 2.] See AMYL.

CAPRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²p(ka³p)-ron'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See CAPRONE.

CAPRONOÏLE (Fr.), n. Ka³p-ron-o-el. See CAPRONOYL.

CAPRONONE, n. Ka²p'ron-on. See DIAMYL *ketone*.

CAPRONOYL, n. Ka²p ro²n'o-i²l. Fr., *capronoïle*. Of Weltzien, the radicle C_6H_{11}, supposed to exist in the caproic compounds and in caprone. [B, 2.]

CAPRONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka³p-ron'zoir-e². Caproic acid. [B, 270.]

CAPRONUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²p(ka³p)-ron'u³m(u⁴m). See CAPRONE.

CAPRONYL, n. Ka²p'ron-i²l. Fr., *capronyle*. The hypothetical radicle, $C_{12}H_{11}$, of caproic acid. [A, 301.]

CAPRONYLINE (Fr.), n. Ka³p-ron-i²l-en. See CAPROIN.

CAPRONYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³p-ron-i²l-ek. See CAPROIC.

CAPROS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²p(ka³p)'ro²s. Gr., κάπρος. The penis. [A, 387.]

CAPROTINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²p(ka³p)-ro(ro²)-ti²n'i²d-e-(a³-e²). A family of the *Rudistes*. [L, 234.]

CAPROXYLON [De Tussac] (Lat.), n. n. Ka²p(ka³p)-ro²x'i²l-(u⁶l)-o²n. The genus *Hedwigia*. [B, 121.]—**C. Hedwigii** [De Tussac]. The *Hedwigia balsamifera*. [B, 180.]

CAPROYL, n. Ka²p'ro-i²l. Lat., *caproylium*. Fr., *caproyle*. 1. The radicle, $C_6H_{11}O$, supposed to exist in caproic acid. 2. The radicle C_6H_{13}, or hexyl. [B, 2.]—**C. alcohol.** See HEXYL *alcohol*.—**C'amine.** Hexylamine. [B, 2.]—**C. hydrate.** 1. Caproic acid. 2. Hexyl alcohol. [B, 2.]—**C. hydride.** Caproic aldehyde. [B, 2.]—**Hydrated c. oxide.** Hexyl alcohol. [B, 2.]

CAPROYLATE, n. Ka²p'ro-i²l-at. A substitution compound of hexyl alcohol with a base; hexyl alcohol in which a base replaces hydrogen. [B.] See HYDROGEN *c*.

CAPROYLENE, n. Ka²p'ro-i²l-en. Fr., *caproylène*. Ger., *Caproylen*. Hexylene. [B, 2.]

CAPROYLIC, adj. Ka²p-ro-i²l'i²k. Of or pertaining to caproyl. [B.]—**C. alcohol.** See HEXYL *alcohol*.

CAPRYL, n. Ka²p'ri²l. Fr., *capryle*. Ger., *C*. 1. Rutyl, the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}O$, found in capric acid. 2. Caprylyl, the radicle $C_8H_{15}O$, found in caprylic acid. 3. Octyl, the radicle C_8H_{17}, found in c. alcohol. [B, 2.]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylalkohol*. Secondary octyl alcohol. [B, 4.] See OCTYL *alcohol*.—**C'amide.** Fr., *c'amide*. Ger., *C'amid*. The amide of caprylic acid; a solid body, $C_8H_{17}NO=C_7H_{15}-CO.NH_2$, melting at 110° C. [B, 4.]—**C'amine.** Fr., *c'amine*. Ger., *C'amin*. See OCTYL*amine*.—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de capryle*. Ger., *C'hydrat*. C. alcohol. [B, 2.]—**C. hydride.** See CAPRIC *aldehyde* and CAPRYLIC *aldehyde*.—**C. octylate.** Fr., *octylate de capryle*. Ger., *C'octylat*. A liquid, $C_8H_{17}.O,C_8H_{15}O=C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid. [B, 4.]—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to caprylic acid; with the name of a base, the caprylate of that base. [B, 270.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CAPRYLIC *acid*.—**C'säure-Aethylester** (Ger.). Ethyl caprylate. [B.]—**C'säureanhydrid** (Ger.). Caprylic anhydride. [B, 4.]—**C'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *C'schwefelsäure*. Acid capryl (isoctyl) sulphate, $C_8H_{17}.HSO_4$. [B.] See OCTYL *sulphate*.—**Hydrated c. oxide.** C. alcohol. [B, 2.]

CAPRYLATE, n. Ka²p'ri²l-at. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Caprylat*. 1. A compound formed by replacing the alcoholic hydrogen of capryl alcohol by a base; an octylate. The c's in this sense have the general formula $(C_8H_{17}O)_nR$, in which R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. See HYDROGEN *c*. 2. A salt of caprylic acid. The c's in this sense have the general formula $(C_8H_{15}O_2)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B, 2, 4.]

CAPRYLENE, n. Ka²p'ri²l-en. Lat., *caprylenum*. Fr., *caprylène*. Ger., *Caprylen*. Syn.: *octylene*. A bivalent hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16}, derived from capryl (secondary octyl) alcohol. [B.]

CAPRYLIC, adj. Ka²p-ri²l'i²k. Fr., *caprylique*. Derived from or containing capryl or octyl. [B, 2.]—**Anhydrous c. acid.** See *C. anhydride*. [B, 2.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylsäure*. Syn.: *heptylcarbonic acid*, *octylic acid*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O=CH_3-(CH_2)_6-CO,OH$, occurring under the form of acicular or laminar crystals of a faint disagreeable odor, melting at about 17°, and found in the fusel oil of wine, as a caprylate in butter and cocoa-nut oil, and in Limburger cheese. [B, 2, 4.]—**C. alcohol.** See CAPRYL *alcohol*.—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylaldehyd*. Caprylyl hydride, the aldehyde of caprylic acid; a colorless, highly refractive, inflammable liquid, $C_8H_{16}O$, boiling at 178° C. or 171° C. [Bouis], having a caustic taste and an aromatic odor. [B, 2.]—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylsäureanhydrid*. A body, $(C_8H_{15}O)_2,O$, liquid at ordinary temperatures. [B, 4.]—**C. ether.** A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle, especially with ethyl. [B, 2.]

CAPRYLIN, n. Ka²p'ri²l-i²n. Fr., *capryline*. Ger., *C*. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin. [L, 87.]

CAPRYLONE, n. Ka²p'ri²l-on. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Caprylon*. A substance supposed to have the composition $C_{15}H_{30}O$, obtained as a white crystalline waxy substance, soluble in alcohol and in ether, by the destructive distillation of a salt of caprylic acid with an excess of lime. [B, 2.]

CAPRYLONITRILE, n. Ka²p-ri²l-o-ni'tri²l. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Caprylonitril*. A liquid, $C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_7H_{15}.CN$, boiling at 195° C. [B, 4.]

CAPRYLYL, n. Ka²p'ri²l-i²l. See CAPRYL (2d def.). [B, 2.]—**C. hydrate.** See CAPRYLIC *acid*.

CAPSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)'sa³. Gr., κάψα. Fr., *boîte*. Ger., *Kapsel*. A box, case, capsule. [A, 318.]

CAP-SAFRAN (Ger.), n. Ka³p'za³f-ra³n. The flowers of *Lyperia crocea*. [B, 270.]

CAPSAICIN, n. Ka²p-sa'i²-si²n. Fr., *capsaïcine*. Ger., *C*. The fiery principle of capsicum; a colorless crystallizable substance, $C_9H_{14}O_2$, melting at 59° C., soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the fixed oils. It volatilizes at 115° C. with the evolution of very acrid vapors. [B, 81, 270.]

CAPSALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²p(ka³p)-sa²l(sa³l)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Bdellomorpha*. [L, 261.]

CAPSARIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *capsarium* (*q. v.*). Ka²p(ka³p)-sa(sa³)'ri²-a³. A division of the *Capsina*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1878, p. 461 (L).]

CAPSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²p(ka³p)-sa(sa³)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Dim. of *capsa*. See CAPSULE.

CAPSEL (Ger.), n. Ka³p'ze²l. See KAPSEL.

CAPSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-se²l'la³. Dim. of *capsa* (*q. v.*). Fr., *capselle*. Ger., *Hirtentäschel* (2d def.), *Täschelkraut* (2d def.). 1. A small capsule. 2. A genus of cruciferous plants separated by Mönch from the genus *Thlaspi* of Linnæus. [B, 121, 180; L, 41.]—**C. bursa pastoris** [Mönch]. Fr., *capselle*, *bourse à pasteur* (ou *à berger*), *boursette*, *malette*, *malette à berger*, *moutarde sauvage* (ou *de Mithridate*), *tabouret*. Ger., *gemeines Hirtentäschelkraut*, *Gänsekresse*. Syn.: *Thlaspi* [Linnæus], *Iberis* [Crantz], *Nasturtium* [Rodschied], *Rodschieda* ["Fl. Wett."], *bursa pastoris*. The *shepherd's purse*, *pickpocket*; an annual herb growing wild in waste places throughout Europe, and naturalized in America. The

herb—*herba bursæ pastoris* (seu *peræ pastoris*, seu *canori*, seu *thlaspi*, seu *thlaspeos*, seu *sanguinariæ*)—is said to be astringent and antiscorbutic, and was formerly employed for dysentery, hæmorrhage, wounds, and cancerous ulcers, and is still occasionally used for these purposes and in urinary troubles. It contains less of the acrid principle than most cruciferous plants and is sometimes used as a pot-herb. The seeds are much sought after by birds. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180; v. Ehrenwall, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Mar. 29, 1888, p. 307.]—**Herba capsellæ.** The herb of *C. bursa pastoris.* [B, 180.]

CAPSICIN, n. Ka^{2}p'si^{2}-si^{2}n. Lat., *capsicinum.* Fr., *capsicine.* Ger., *C.* 1. A name applied to various resinous liquid or soft solid extracts consisting of a mixture of principles obtained from capsicum. 2. Of Strohmer (1884), a camphor-like body of a penetrating odor and a biting taste, found in capsicum and especially in the pods, dissolved in a fatty oil. [B, 81, 270.]

CAPSICINE, n. Ka^{2}p'si^{2}-sen. Lat., *capsicina, capsicia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Capsicin.* A volatile alkaloid obtained from capsicum, having the odor of coniine, from which it differs in the crystalline form of its hydrochloride. [B, 81.]

CAPSICOL, n. Ka^{2}p'si^{2}k-o^{2}l. From *capsicum* (*q. v.*), and *oleum*, oil. Of Buchheim, a red oily liquid obtained from the oleo-resin of capsicum by treating it with a solution of potash and decomposing the product with carbon dioxide. [B, 81.]

CAPSICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'si^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *piment, capsique.* Ger., *Beissbeere, spanischer Pfeffer.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of solanaceous herbs and shrubs found in the East Indies, China, Egypt, South America, and the West Indies. The capsular fruit constitutes the several varieties of red or Cayenne pepper, chillies, etc. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. fastigiatum.* [B.]—**Annual c.** See *C. annuum.*—**Baccæ capsici annui.** The fruit of *C. annuum.* [B, 180.]—**Berry-bearing c.** The *C. baccatum.* [B, 19.]—**C. angulatum** [Miller]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. annuum.* [B. 180.]—**C. annuum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *piment, piment des jardins* (ou *annuel*), *poivre de Guinée* (ou *d'Espagne*, ou *d'Inde*, ou *du Brésil*, ou *de Portugal*), *corail des jardins.* Ger., *einjährige Beissbeere, spanischer* (oder *türkischer*) *Pfeffer.* Guinea, or red, pepper; an annual herb, indigenous to South America, but now cultivated throughout the temperate zone, having ovate, acuminate leaves, white nodding flowers, and conical or globular red or yellow fruit from 2 to 4 inches in length and from 1 to 1¼ in. thick. The latter is the *fructus capsici* (seu *capsici annui*, seu *capsici indici*, seu *capsici hispanici*) of the Ger., Belg., Dan., Russ., and Swed. Ph's; the *piper hispanicum* (seu *brasitiense*, seu *indicum*, seu *turcicum*) of the Finn. and Gr. (3d ed.) Ph's; the *piment des jardins, poivre de Guinée*, of the Fr. Cod. It has a peculiar pungent odor and a sharp burning taste, and incloses numerous disc-shaped yellowish seeds. The smaller varieties are called chillies and Cayenne pepper, like the fruit of *C. fastigiatum.* It is employed as a condiment, and medicinally as a rubefacient and vesicant, as a gargle in putrid sore throat and other inflammatory conditions of the throat and mouth, and internally in torpid conditions of the stomach and intestines, and as a stimulant in fevers. The *C. annuum* has several varieties, which have been regarded as distinct species. One of these, the *C. longum*, is official in the Dan. and Russ. Ph's. [B, 81, 95, 173, 180.]—**Capsici fructus** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. fastigiatum.*—**C. baccatum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *piment baccifère.* Bird-pepper, berry-bearing c.; a species, by some identified with *C. fastigiatum*, found in the East and West Indies, with oval rounded pods, which are very pungent and are employed like those of other species of *C.*—**C. bicolor** [Jacquin]. A species identical, according to Winkler, with *C. frutescens.* [B, 180.]—**C. cerasiforme** [Willdenow]. Cherry-form pepper; a species with fruit of the size and form of a cherry, employed like *C. frutescens* and *C. annuum*, of which by some it is considered a variety. [B, 81, 180.]—**C. ceratocarpum** [Fingerhut]. The *C. sinense.* [Winkler (B, 180).]—**C. chlorocladum** [De Candolle]. A species with small oblong fruit, which is employed like that of *C. fastigiatum.* [B, 81.]—**C. ciliare** [Willdenow]. A species doubtfully identified with *C. microcarpum* (*C. sinense*). [B, 173.]—**C. conicum** [Lamarck], **C. conoides** [Miller]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens.* [B, 180.]—**C. cordiforme** [Miller]. A species now regarded as a variety of *C. annuum.* [B. 81, 180.]—**C. cumanense** [Kunth]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum.* [B, 180.]—**C. fastigiatum** [Blume]. A small shrub indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated in America and Africa, bearing conical-oblong scarlet fruits about ⅓ to ⅔ in. long and ⅕ in. thick, which contain numerous flat, reniform seeds, and have a pungent, peculiar odor and a very hot, biting taste. These fruits constitute the African, or bird, or Guinea, pepper, called also chillies. It is official in the U. S. Ph. as *c.*, and in the Br. Ph. as *capsici fructus;* and is employed medicinally, and as a condiment, like *C. annuum.* It is sometimes confounded with *C. frutescens*, the fruit of which is very similar. Like the latter it furnishes Cayenne pepper. [B, 81, 95, 180, 270.]—**C. fruit.** The fruit of several species of *C.* [B.] See *C. annuum, C. fastigiatum*, and *C. frutescens.*—**C. frutescens** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Cayennepfeffer.* Syn.: *shrubby c., spur-pepper.* A shrub growing in the East Indies and in tropical America. The fruit (*fructus capsici guayanensis;* the *piment de Cayenne* of the Fr. Cod.) is an ovate-oblong capsule ⅓ to ½ in. long and ⅛ to ⅙ in. thick, which closely resembles (or is identical with) the c. of the U. S. Ph. (the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*). Dried and powdered, it forms Cayenne pepper. [B, 19, 81, 95, 98, 180.]—**C. grossum** [Willdenow]. Bell-pepper; a species growing in the East Indies, now regarded as a variety of *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum.* [B, 81, 172, 173, 180.]—**C. guayanense.** See *C. frutescens.*—**C. longum** [De Candolle]. A species resembling *C. annuum*, and probably to be regarded as a variety only. [B, 81, 180.]—**C. luteum** [Lamarck]. The *C. sinense.* [B, 180.]—**C. microcarpum** [De Candolle]. A species now referred to *C. sinense.* [B, 180.]—**C. minimum** [Roxburgh]. The *C. fastigiatum.* [B, 270.]—**C. nepalense.** A Nepal species, very pungent. [B, 172.]—**C. pendulum** [Willdenow]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum.* [B, 180.]—**C'pflaster** (Ger.), **C. plaster.** See *Emplastrum capsici.*—**C. pyramidale** [Miller]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum.* [B, 180.]—**C.-red.** Ger., *C'roth.* A resinous body constituting the coloring matter of c.; said to be readily soluble in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in the oils. [B, 81, 270.]—**C. sinense** [Jacquin]. A shrub growing in Africa, Asia, and tropical America; employed like *C. annuum.* [B, 180.]—**C. sphæricum** [Willdenow]. A species now identified with *C. annuum.* [B, 180.]—**C. tetragonum** [Miller]. Bonnet-pepper; a species, now regarded as a variety of *C. annuum.* Its fruit, which is very fleshy and shaped like a Scotch bonnet, is much esteemed in Jamaica as a condiment. [B. 19, 180.]—**C. violaceum** [Kunth]. The *C. sinense.* [B, 180.]—**Emplastrum capsici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sparadrap de capsique.* Ger., *C'pflaster.* C. plaster; made by painting oleo-resin of c. over the surface of muslin previously covered with lead plaster, about 4 grains of the oleo-resin being applied to 16 square inches of surface. [B, 95.]—**Extractum capsici æthereum.** See *Oleoresina capsici.* [B, 95.]—**Extractum capsici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of c.; made by extracting 100 parts of c. in No. 60 powder with alcohol by maceration and percolation, evaporating, and adding to the extract so obtained sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts by volume. [B, 5, 95.]—**Fructus capsici** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Fructus capsici annui.** The fruit of *C. annuum.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Fructus capsici guayanensis.** Fr., *piment de Cayenne* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *C. frutescens.* [B, 95.]—**Infusion of c., Infusum capsici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *tisane de capsique.* Ger., *Spanischpfefferaufguss.* A preparation made by macerating for two hours 240 grains of c. in a pint of boiling water. [B, 81.]—**Lignum capsici.** Ger., *Pfefferholz.* The wood of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.* [B, 180.]—**Oleoresina capsici** [U. S. Ph.]. Oleo-resin of c.; made by extracting 100 parts of c. in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of extract are obtained, removing the ether by evaporation, separating the liquid portion of the residue by decantation and filtration from the fatty portion, which is to be rejected, and mixing the decanted portion with the residual mass and the filtrate. [B, 95.]—**Shrubby c.** The *C. frutescens.* [B, 19.]—**Tinctura capsici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 5 parts of c. (the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*) and a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 19 to 1) sufficient to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of ¾ oz. (av.) of c. and proof spirit up to 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of c. (the fruit of *C. annuum*) and 10 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 5.]—**Tincture of c. and cantharides** [U. S. Ph. (1820)]. Fr., *teinture de poivre de Cayenne et de cantharides.* A preparation consisting of 1 drachm of c. and 10 drachms of cantharides, dissolved in 1 pint of brandy. [B, 119.]



THE CAPSICUM ANNUUM. [A, 327.]



THE CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS. [A, 327.]

CAPSICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *capsa* (*q. v.*). See Capsular.

CAPSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'si^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A family of the *Gymnocerata.* [L, 121.]

CAPSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-sin(sen)'a^{3}. A subfamily of the *Cimicidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 461 (L).]

CAPSINE, n. Ka^{2}p'sen. An alkaloid formerly supposed to be present in capsicum. [B, 119.] Cf. Capsicin.

CAPSIQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-sek. See CAPSICUM.—**Sparadrap de c.** See *Emplastrum* CAPSICI.—**Tisane de c.** See *Infusion of* CAPSICUM.

CAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cap′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., *κάψις*. Rapid breathing or swallowing. [A, 322, 387.]

CAPSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-si(se)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *capsit′idis.* From *κάψα* (see CAPSA). See also *-itis.** Fr., *capsite.* Ger., *Kapselentzündung.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [F.]

CAPSOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)″so(so^2)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^2(a^3)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)′ta^3. For deriv., see CAPSA and CATARACTA. See *Capsular* CATARACT.

CAPSULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)′su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *capsa* (*q. v.*). 1. See CAPSULE. 2. A pulmonary alveolus [Lereboullet (L, 31).]—**C. adiposa.** Fr., *capsule rénale.* Ger., *Nierenkapsel.* The layer of adipose and connective tissue surrounding the kidney. [L, 44.]—**C. amylacea.** Fr., *cachet* [Fr. Cod.]. A capsule (3d def.) made of unleavened bread. [B, 95.]—**C. aquea cartilaginosa.** The membrane of Descemet. [L, 7.]—**C. articularis.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT.—**Capsulæ atrabiliares** [Bartholin]. The suprarenal capsules. [A, 325.]—**C. bulbi oculi.** See *Bonnet's* CAPSULE.—**C. cerebelli.** The cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 6.]—**C. circumscissa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *boîte à savonnettes.* Ger., *Büchsekapsel.* A pyxidium (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]—**C. clausa.** Ger., *Schliesskapsel.* See CARCERULUS.—**C. communis Glissonii.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.—**C. cordis.** Fr., *capsule du cœur.* The pericardium. [Paracelsus (A, 325 ; L, 44, 119).]—**C. crystallina.** The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 43.]—**C. dentis.** See *Dental* CAPSULE.—**C. exterior, C. externa.** See *External* CAPSULE.—**Capsulæ fariniferæ** [Wahlenberg]. The microsporangeia in the *Isoeteæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. fibrosa.** The sclerotic coat of the eye, also the fibrous capsule of the kidney. [L, 31.]—**C. gelatinosa.** See *Gelatin* CAPSULE.—**C. Glissonii.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.—**Capsulæ graniferæ** [Wahlenberg]. The macrosporangeia in the *Isoeteæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. hepatica.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.—**C. humoris aquei.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet.*—**C. incudis tympanica** [Huschke]. Fr., *capsule incudo-tympanique.* A capsule covering the union of the malleus with the membrana tympani. [L, 7, 31.]—**C. interior, C. interna.** See *Internal* CAPSULE.—**C. intima.** The innermost layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney. [L, 31.]—**C. lateralis.** Of the older botanists, the naked fruit of certain *Algæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. lentis.** See CAPSULE *of the lens.*—**C. lumbaris.** The receptaculum chyli. [L, 325.]—**C. mallei et incudis.** Fr., *capsule malléo-incudienne.* The capsule of the articulation between the malleus and the incus. [L, 7.]—**C. Müllerii.** See *Bowman's* CAPSULE.—**C. nervorum.** See PERINEURIUM.—**C. operculata.** A form of gelatin capsule, used for administering powdered or solid preparations, in which two cups, slightly differing in diameter. are joined into a spheroid by sliding one into the other. [B, 270.]—**C. ovarii.** In comparative anatomy, the pouch of peritonæum covering the ovary. [L, 14.]—**C. pericarpio membranaceo** [C. Agardh]. The cystocarpi in some varieties of *Algæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. præaquosa.** See MEMBRANE *of Descemet.*—**Capsulæ renales, Capsulæ renibus incumbentes** [Eustachius]. See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**C. renis adiposa.** See *C. adiposa.*—**Capsulæ Schebti.** The fruit of *Phytolacca abyssinica.* [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Capsulæ seminales.** See *Seminal* VESICLES.—**C. seminalis.** See CAPSULE (4th def.).—**C. sequestralis, C. sequestri.** Fr., *capsule du séquestre.* Ger., *Sequestralkapsel.* The portion of living bone surrounding a sequestrum. [L, 44.]—**C. siliquiformis** [C. Agardh]. The lateral sporangeia in certain *Algæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. stapedio-lenticularis.** Fr., *capsule stapédio-lenticulaire.* The capsule surrounding the articulation between the body of the incus and the lenticular process or bone. [L, 7.]—**Capsulæ suprarenales.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**C. synovialis.** See *Synovial* MEMBRANE and *Synovial* BURSA.—**C. tripartita** [C. Agardh]. The tetraspores in certain *Algæ.* [B, 121.]—**C. unguinosa.** See *Synovial* MEMBRANE.—**C. venæ portæ.** See *Glisson's* CAPSULE.

CAPSULÆSCIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}p-su^{2}l-e^{2}s′i^{2}k. From *capsula* (*q. v.*), and *æsculus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acide capsulæscique.* Syn. : *capsuleic acid.* A crystallizable acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts. [B, 92.]

CAPSULAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ka^{3}p-su^{6}l-a^{2}r. Capsular ; as a n., any capsular structure. [L.]—**C's inférieures.** The inferior capsular arteries. [L, 49.]—**C's moyennes.** The middle capsular arteries. [L, 49.] –**C's supérieures.** The superior capsular arteries. [L, 49.]

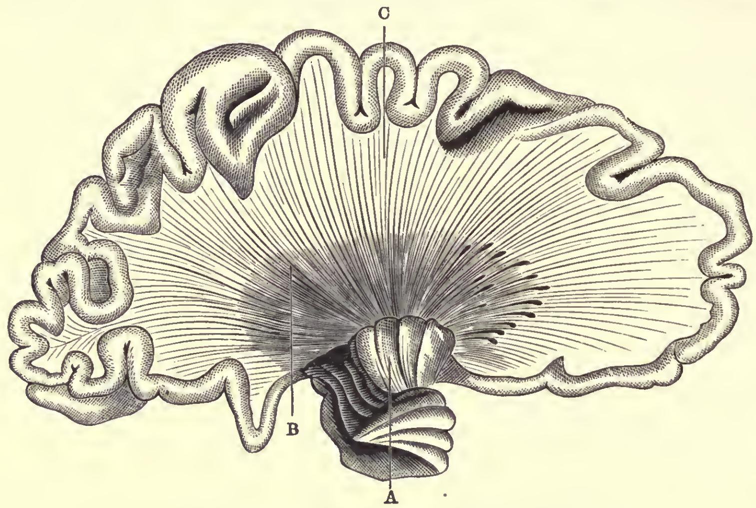
CAPSULAR, adj. Ka^{2}p′su^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *capsularis* (from *capsula* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *capsulaire.* Ger., *kapselig, kapselförmig, kapselartig.* Pertaining to or resembling a capsule. [B.]

CAPSULARES (Lat.), n., m. pl. of *capsularis.* Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-a(a^3)′rez(re^{2}s). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Idiocarpicæ*, comprising the *Caryophylleæ*, *Tiliaceæ*, and *Theaceæ* ; in a later classification, a division of the *Asperifoliaceæ*, comprising the *Ellisieæ*, *Hydrophylleæ*, and *Nemophileæ.* [B, 121.] Cf. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.—**C. seminales.** Of Bartholin, dilatations of the vasa deferentia near the seminal vesicles ; of others, the seminal vesicles. [L, 325.]

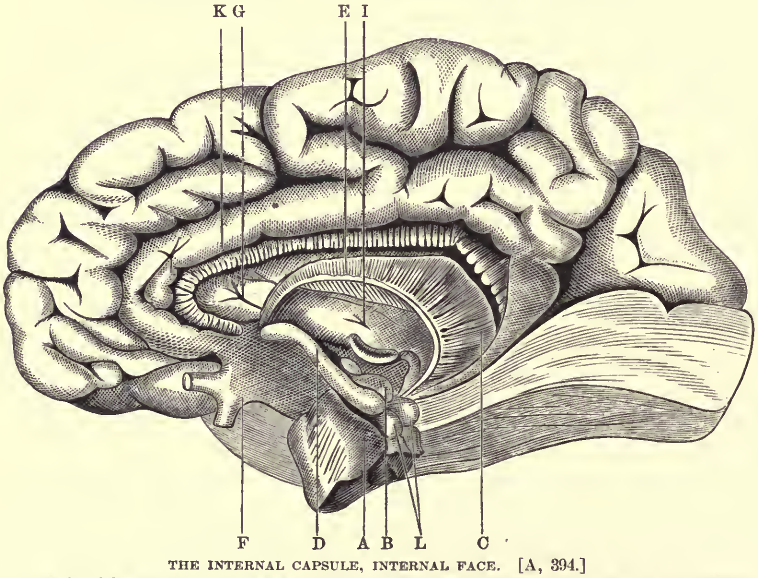
CAPSULARIS (Lat.), **CAPSULARY,** adj's. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-su^{2}l-(su^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s, ka^{2}p′su^{2}l-a-ri^2. See CAPSULAR.

CAPSULE, n. Ka^{2}p′su^{2}l. Gr., *καψάκιον.* Lat., *capsula.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kapsel.* It., *capsula.* Sp., *cápsula.* In general, any enveloping structure containing a body distinct from itself. Hence : 1. In anatomy, a membranous sac enveloping other structures. 2. In chemistry, a shallow dish for holding substances to be evaporated or melted. 3. In pharmacy, a hollow pill made of some medicinally inactive substance, such as gelatin, designed to inclose a nauseous drug. 4. In botany, any hollow organ containing bodies, such as seeds, which subsequently escape ; especially (*a*), in *Algæ*, the naked fruit of some genera, the cystocarpi of others, and various other organs ; (*b*) in *Fungi*, certain varieties of receptacle ; (*c*) in ferns, the sporangeia ; (*d*) in mosses, the upper part of the sporocarp, containing the sporangeium ; (*e*) in the genus *Carex*, the utricle ; (*f*) in most phanerogams, any dry fruit made up of several carpels and opening by dehiscence. [B, 19, 121, 270, 279.]—**Accessory suprarenal c.** Ger., *Nebennebenniere.* An additional suprarenal c., without a medullary portion, but frequently as large as a pea, sometimes seen attached to the main c. by connective tissue. [Duckworth (C).]—**Acoustic c.** See *Otic* VESICLE.—**Aqueous c.** Lat., *capsula aquea cartilaginosa.* The membrane of Descemet. [L, 7.]—**Articular c.** Lat., *capsula articularis.* Fr., *c. articulaire.* See *Capsular* LIGAMENT.—**Atrabiliary c's.** See *Suprarenal c's.*—**Auditory c.** See *Otic* VESICLE.—**Bonnet's c.** Lat., *capsula bulbi oculi.* The posterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball up to the passage of the tendons of its muscles. [F.]—**Bowman's c.** Lat., *capsula Müllerii.* Fr., *c. de Müller* (ou *du glomérule*). Ger., *Bowman'sche kapsel, Kapsel des Nierenkorns* (oder *des Glomerulus*, oder *der malpighi'schen Körperchen, malpighi'sche* (oder *Müller'sche*) *Kapsel.* Syn.: *c. of a glomerulus, Malpighian c., Müller's capsule.* The hyaline membrana propria forming the wall of the spherical cæcal enlargement at the origin of the uriniferous tubules. It is connected with the surrounding tissue by a limited amount of connective tissue and is lined by epithelium which is reflected over the contained glomerulus. The c. and its epithelium are continuous with the membrana propria and the epithelium of the renal tubules. [J, 32.]—**Brain c.** The structures inclosing the brain. [L, 20.]—**Brood-c's.** Ger., *Brutkapseln.* In the *Cestoda*, small sacs on the inner surface of the general sac, from which the echinococcus heads spring. [L, 182.]—**C. cartilagineuse** (Fr.). See *C. of a cartilage-cell.*—**C. cristalline** (Fr.). See *C. of the lens.*—**C. de l'ovaire** (Fr.). See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**C. de l'urne** (Fr.). The marginal portion of the urn of an embryo of the *Dicyemida.* [L, 11, 321.]—**C. de Müller** (Fr.). See *Bowman's c.*—**C. du cœur** (Fr.). See PERICARDIUM.—**C's du gout** (Fr.). A number of capsular organs in the mucous membrane of the palate of fishes, believed to be concerned in the function of taste. [L, 321.]—**C. fibreuse** (Fr.). See *Capsular* LIGAMENT.—**C. médicinale** (Fr.). See *C.* (3d def.).—**C. of a cell.** See *Cell*-MEMBRANE.—**C. of a cartilage-cell.** Fr., *c. péricellulaire* (ou *de cartilage*). Ger., *Kapselmembran, Knorpelkapsel.* Syn. : *cartilage-c., capsular membrane, mother-cells.* The multiple or single concentric areas of chondrogenous substance surrounding a cartilage-cell or groups of such cells and forming part or all of the ground substance or matrix of the tissue. [J, 35.] They are classed as *primary* (those immediately surrounding the cells) and *secondary* (those outside the primary).—**C. of a Malpighian body.** See *Bowman's c.*—**C. of a nerve-cell.** Ger., *Hülle* (oder *Kapsel*) *der Ganglionzelle.* The transparent sheath inclosing the nerve-cells of the peripheral nervous system (the spinal ganglia and sympathetic system). They are continuous with the primitive sheath, or neurilemma, and, like it, have nuclei on their inner surface. [J, 30, 31, 35.]—**C. of a glomerulus, C. of a uriniferous tubule.** See *Bowman's c.*—**C. of Glisson.** See *Glisson's c.*—**C. of Tenon.** See *Tenon's c.*—**C. of the aqueous humor.** Lat., *capsula humoris aquei.* See MEMBRANE *of Descemet.*—**C. of the heart.** See PERICARDIUM.—**C. of the kidney.** The connective tissue containing fat surrounding the kidney. [L, 31.]—**C. of the lens.** Lat., *capsula lentis.* Ger., *Linsenkapsel.* The transparent elastic envelope of the crystalline lens. [F.]—**C. ovarienne** (Fr.). See *Graafian* VESICLE.—**C. péricellulaire** (Fr.). See *C. of a cartilage-cell.*—**C's polaires** (Fr.). Certain spores contained within a sporocyst when situated at or near the poles of the cyst. [L, 321.]—**C. rénale** (Fr.). See CAPSULA *adiposa.*—**C. unguineuse** (Fr.). See *Synovial* MEMBRANE.—**Cartilage c.** See *C. of a cartilage-cell.*—**Cellular c. of the eye.** See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Devorative c.** See *Folding c.*—**Dental c.** A connective-tissue capsule surrounding a rudimentary tooth of the fœtus. [L, 201.]—**Egg-c.** In the cuttle-fish, a sac containing one or more ova. [L, 121.]—**Evaporating c.** Ger., *Abdampfungsschale.* See *C.* (2d def.).—**External c.** Lat., *capsula externa.* Fr., *c. externe.* Ger., *äussere Kapsel.* 1. See CAPSULA *adiposa.* 2. In cerebral anatomy, a layer of white matter situated externally to the lenticular nucleus and separating that ganglion from the island of Reil ; composed of association fibres which connect the posterior part of the frontal convolutions with the temporal, but next to the lenticular nucleus some of the fibres turn almost at a right angle and disappear in the outer segment (putamen) of the nucleus. [*a*, 18.]—**Eye c.** See *Optic c.*—**Fibrous c.** See *Capsular* LIGAMENT.—**Folding c.** A very thin sheet of gelatin in which are infolded dry medicines which it is desired to make easy of administration. [B, 81.]—**Fruit-c.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**Gelatin c.** Lat., *capsula gelatinosa.* Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *c. gélatineuse.* Ger., *Gelatinekapsel, Gallertkapsel.* A c. (3d def.) made of melted gelatin which is either cast upon a mold in the form of a sphere or spheroid in two parts which fit together after being filled, or is rolled into sheets from which pieces are cut to make the folding c. (*q. v.*). [B, 81, 270.] See also CAPSULA *operculata* and *Medicinal* PEARLS.—**Glisson's c.** Lat., *capsula* (seu *vagina*) *Glissonii.* A strong sheath of connective tissue which loosely envelops the hepatic vessels, and accompanies their distribution in the substance of the liver, becoming an exceedingly delicate investment to their smaller branches. [C ; L, 44.]—**Gum-c.** See CAPSULA *dentis.*—**Hæmorrhoidal c.** Of Jobert, a c.-shaped instrument consisting of two crescentic pieces of metal for inclosing a hæmorrhoid. After being applied, it is filled with Vienna paste. [*a*, 18.]—**Hyaloid c.** Lat., *capsula hyaloidea.* See MEMBRANA *limitans retinæ.*—**Inner c. of the eye.** In certain *Cephalopoda*, a layer of cartilage between the tapetum and the retina. [L, 11.]—**Internal c.** Lat., *capsula interna.* Fr., *c. interne.* Ger., *innere Kapsel.* In cerebral anatomy, a broad, angular tract of white fibres passing through the ganglia at the base of the cerebrum. It is limited above by the upper border of the caudate nucleus; below, it ceases to be known by this name at the level of the optic tract ;

its anterior limit is marked by the anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus; and it extends backward to the posterior extremity of the optic thalamus. The general direction of the fibres is from below upward and from behind forward and outward; they are continued upward as the *corona radiata* (Reil), and downward as the *crus cerebri*. [*a*, 18.]—**Lens-c.** See *C. of the lens.*—**Malpighian c., Müller's c.** See *Bowman's c.*—**Nasal c.** See *Olfactory c.*—



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, EXTERNAL FACE. [A, 394.]
A, radiating fibres; B, foot of the internal capsule; C, internal capsule (external face.)



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, INTERNAL FACE. [A, 394.]
A, section of the protuberance; B, cerebral peduncle, fibres of the peduncle (passing directly into the optic thalamus); C, fibres from the optic thalamus going to the extra-ventricular nucleus (lenticular ganglion) of the corpus striatum and to the internal capsule; D, postero-external fasciculus, which, starting from the peduncle, passes around the posterior part of the optic thalamus and joins it superiorly; E, fibres going from the optic thalamus to the extra-ventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum, F, chiasma of the optic nerves; G, intra-ventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; I, optic thalamus; K, convolutions of the corpus callosum; L, tubercula quadrigemina.

Notochordal c. The sheath of the notochord. [L, 14.]—**Ocular c.** See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Olfactory c.** In comparative anatomy, an osseous or cartilaginous structure containing the olfactory organs. [L, 14.]—**Optic c.** In comparative anatomy, a cartilaginous or osseous structure which represents the sclerotic coat of the human eye. [L, 14.]—**Ovic'.** See the major list.—**Periotic c.** The structure inclosing the internal ear. [L, 210.]—**Persistent c.** See CUTICULA *dentis.*—**Renal c's.** See *Suprarenal c's.*—**Seminal c's.** See CAPSULARES *seminales.*—**Sense c's.** In comparative anatomy, the bony or cartilaginous cavities which lodge the higher organs of sense; the nose, eye, and ear. [C.]—**Spurious c.** A dry fruit resembling a true c. (4th def.), but indehiscent. [B, 19.]—**Suprarenal c's.** Lat., *capsulæ suprarenales.* Fr., *c's surrénales.* Ger., *Nebennieren.* Two flattened bodies which rest upon the kidneys, the right and smaller one being in relation posteriorly with the diaphragm and above with the liver; the left one with the spleen above and the pancreas below. They are ductless glands, having a fibrous investment, and cortical and medullary portions. The right is triangular, the left crescentic. They measure from 1¼ to 1¾ in. from above downward. [C.]—**Synovial c.** Lat., *capsula synovialis.* Fr., *c. synoviale.* Ger., *Synovialkapsel.* See *Synovial* MEMBRANE.—**Tenon's c.** 1. The anterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball, in front of the situation where it is pierced by the muscles of the eyeball. [L, 326.] 2. Of some anatomists, the entire sheath of the eyeball. [L.]—**Terminal gland-c.** [Krause]. A simple kind of Pacinian corpuscle. [L, 318.]—**Urticating c.** See NEMATOCYST.

CAPSULEIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}p-su^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. See CAPSULÆSCIC ACID.

CAPSULIFER (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)'i^{2}f-u^{6}r(e^{2}r). From *capsula* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *capsulifère.* Bearing capsules; in inflorescence, producing flowers and then capsules. [B, 121.]

CAPSULIFERÆ ["Fl. Wett."] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *capsulifères.* An order of the *Didynamia*, corresponding to the *Angeiospermia.* [B, 121, 170.]

CAPSULIFEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}p-su^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. See CAPSULIFER.

CAPSULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *capsulit'idis.* For deriv., see CAPSULA and *-itis.** See CAPSITIS.—**C. ocularis.** Fr., *capsulite oculaire.* Ger., *Entzündung der Augenkapsels.* Inflammation of the fibrous capsule of the eyeball. [F.]

CAPSULOGENOUS, adj. Ka^{2}p-su^{2}l-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *capsula* (*q. v.*), and *gignere*, to produce. Fr., *capsulogène.* Capsule-producing (said of glands, in the *Oligochæta*, which are believed to secrete the egg-capsules). [L, 300, 321.]

CAPSULO-CILIARIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)''su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)'-ri^{2}s. Relating to the crystalline lens and to the ciliary body. [L, 31.]

CAPSULO-LENTICULAR, adj. Ka^{2}p''su^{2}l-o-le^{2}n-ti^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *capsulo-lenticularis.* Relating to the crystalline lens and its capsule. [L.]

CAPSULO-PUPILLARY, adj. Ka^{2}p''-su^{2}l-o-pu^2'pi^{2}l-a-ri^2. For deriv., see CAPSULE and PUPIL. Fr., *capsulo-pupillaire.* Pertaining to the capsule of the crystalline lens and to the iris. [A, 385; L, 44.]

CAPSULOTOMY, n. Ka^{2}p-su^{2}l-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From *capsula* (*q. v.*), and **τέμνειν**, to cut. Incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [F.]—**Gruening's peripheral c.** An operation similar to Knapp's but previously employed by Gruening for Morgagnian cataracts. ["Arch. of Ophthal.," vii, 1, p. 53 (F).]—**Knapp's peripheral c.** An operation in which the capsule is opened along the upper portion of the equator of the lens, parallel with and close to the section of the eyeball. ["Arch. of Ophthal.," vi, 4, p. 545 (F).]

CAPTAGE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-ta^{3}zh. See CAPTION.

CAPTATION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-ta^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. 1. See CAPTION. 2. Of Descourtis, the first stage (*fascination*) of hypnotism. ["Encéphale," 1885, 1, p. 59 (*a*, 18).]

CAPTORIAL, adj. Ka^{2}p-to'ri^2-a^{2}l. From *capere*, to seize. Fitted for catching prey (said of the appendage of the *Cirripedes*). [L, 121.]

CAPUCAYA, n. The Brazil nut (the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*). [B, 92.]

CAPUCE DE MOINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-u^{6}s d' mwa^{3}n. Monk's-hood (the *Aconitum napellus*). [B, 173.]

CAPUCHIN (Fr.), **CAPUCHINE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}p-u^6-sha^{2}n, -shen. The *Tropæolum aduncum.* [B, 34.]

CAPUCHON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-u^6-sho^{2}n^2. 1. A hood. See CUCULLUS and GYNOSTEGIUM. 2. The trapezius (cucullaris) muscle. 3. The *Arisarum vulgare.* 4. The *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 19, 121, 173; L, 41.]—**C. caudal de l'amnios.** The caudal fold of the amnion.—**C. céphalique de l'amnios.** The cephalic fold of the amnion.—**C. de moine.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 38.]—**C's latéraux de l'amnios.** The lateral folds of the amnion.

CAPUCHONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}p-u^6-sho^{2}n-a. See CUCULLATUS.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-u^6-sen. The genus *Tropæolum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à feuilles larges.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [A, 301; B, 173.]—**C. à petites feuilles.** The *Tropæolum minus.* [A, 301.]—**C. cultivée.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 173.]—**C. tubéreuse.** The *Tropæolum tuberosum.* [A, 301.]—**Grande c.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 93.]

CAPUCINERBLUME (Ger.), **CAPUCINERKRESSE** (Ger.), n's. Kap-u-tsen'e^{2}r-blum-e^2. See TROPÆOLUM.

CAPULAGA (Malay), n. The *Amomum cardamomum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAPULEA [Menke] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *capulés*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]

CAPULI, n. In Peru, the *Physalis pubescens*. [B, 121; L, 49, 56.]

CAPULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tæniolossa*. [L, 121.]

CAPULIN, n. See CAPULI.

CAPULIO DE JEDA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}p-ul'i^2-o da ha'da^3. The *Bombyx Mori*. [L, 105.]

CAPULOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *capulus*, a hilt, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *capuloïde*. Resembling the penis; as a n. in the n. pl., *Capuloidea* (Fr., *capuloïdes* [Cuvier]), a family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 41, 180.]

CAPULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A small vessel, like a spoon. 2. A spoon-shaped curvature (*e. g.*, of the eyelid). [A, 322; L, 81.]

CAPULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A handle, haft, hilt. 2. The penis. [A, 318.]

CAPUR, n. An old name for camphor. [L, 84, 97.]

CAPURA [Blanco] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-u^2(u)'ra^3. A genus of East Indian sapindaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 121.]

CAPURA-CATARI, n. In India, the *Kœmpferia galanga*. [B, 121.]

CAPUR-KICHLIE (Tamil), n. The *Amomum zerumbet*. [B, 88.]

CAPUSA-CATARI, n. See CAPURA-CATARI.

CAPUSILAN-KITSPIL, n. In Java, an asclepiadaceous plant with edible leaves. [B, 121.]

CAPUSSI, n. The *Gossypium arboreum*. [B, 121.]

CAPUT (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)'pu^{3}t(pu^{4}t). Gen., *cap'itis*. Gr., κεφαλή. Fr., *tête*. Ger., *Kopf*. It., *capo*. Sp., *cabeza*. 1. The head. 2. The peridium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 180.] Also any rounded, head-like extremity of an organ or structure; in the pl., *capita*, the tops of plants (*e. g.*, *capita papaveris*), also, of Albinus the vertebral origins of the diaphragm. [L. 31.]—**Bicipitis c. breve.** The short (middle) head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**Bicipitis c. longum.** The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. angulare.** See AUGEN*brauenzache*.—**C. argutum.** A head shaped like a sugar-loaf. [L, 119.]—**C. auriculare musculi styloglossi** [Gruber]. An accessory head of the styloglossus muscle arising from the auditory canal. [L, 31.]—**C. breve.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.—**C. cæcum coli.** See CÆCUM.—**C. caudati** [Wilder]. See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. claviculare.** The clavicular origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. coli.** See CÆCUM.—**C. concutiens.** See under CONCUTIENS.—**C. cordis.** The base of the heart. [Galen (A, 325).]—**C. cornu posterioris.** The broad anterior extremity of the gray columns of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—**C. corporis striati.** The anterior portion or base of the corpus striatum. [I, 17; K.]—**Capita corporum cavernosorum penis.** The crura of the corpora cavernosa. [L, 31.]—**C. dorsicornu.** See *C. cornu posterioris*.—**C. epididymidis.** See GLOBUS *major*.—**C. externum.** The outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. facere.** To gather, come to a head (said of inflammatory swellings). [L, 119.]—**C. femoris.** The head of the femur. [L, 115.]—**C. florum.** See CAPITULUM.—**C. galeatum.** Ger., *Glückshaube*. The condition in which, during parturition, the child's head emerges still covered with the membranes (a caul). [A, 326.]—**C. galli, C. gallinaceum, C. gallinaginis.** Fr., *crête uréthrale*. Ger., *Hahnenkopf*, *Schnepfenkopf*, *Samenhügel*. Syn.: *verumontanum*. An oblong eminence on the floor of the urethra of the male, in front of the prostate, flattened from side to side and tapering anteriorly; formed chiefly by a mass of muscular fibres from the posterior wall of the bladder and having at its summit the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts. [A, 301, 322; L, 115.]—**C. gelatinosum** [Spitzka]. The collection of gray matter seen on the posterior and inner edge of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).] Cf. SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa*.—**C. inclavatum, C. incuneatum.** The condition in which the fœtal head is impacted in the pelvis. [A, 85.]—**C. infra-orbitale.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius*.—**C. internum.** The inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. lienis.** The upper end of the spleen. [L, 31.]—**C. longum.** The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.] See also ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.—**C. magnum.** See *C. externum* and ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.—**C. magnum tricipitis brachii.** In the solipeds, the scapulo-olecranius and scapulo-olecranius magnus muscles. [L.]—**C. majus.** See GLOBUS *major*.—**C. medullæ** [Bartholini]. Syn.: *medulla globosa*. The cerebrum as distinguished from the medulla oblongata. [I, 3.]—**Capita medullæ oblongatæ.** The optic thalami. [L, 7.]—**C. medullæ oblongatæ.** See *C. medullæ*.—**C. Medusæ.** Ger., *Medusenhaupt*. A dilated state of the small cutaneous veins around the umbilicus in a new-born infant, due to stasis of blood in the portal vein; so called from the resemblance of the veins to the fabled head of Medusa. [A, 326; L, 57.]—**C. minus.** See GLOBUS *minor*.—**C. monachi.** The *Taraxacum dens leonis*. [L, 97, 119.]—**C. mortuum.** Fr., *tête morte*. Ger., *Todtenkopf*, *Rückstand*. Of the old chemists, a mass of impure iron oxide left after the expulsion of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate by heat. [A, 322; L, 81.] Cf. *C. mortuum* VITRIOLI.—**C. moventium secundus.** See BIVENTER *cervicis*.—**C. obliquum.** See ADDUCTOR *hallucis*.—**C. obstipum.** See TORTICOLLIS.—**C. of the posterior horn.** The pointed extremity of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 1; K.]—**C. ossis.** The head of a bone. [Gorræus (A, 325).]—**C. pancreatis.** The head of the pancreas. [L, 31.]—**C. parvum.** See *C. internum* and TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.—**C. penis.** See GLANS *penis*.—**C. primum.** See *C. longum*.—**C. progenæum.** A head with the lower incisor teeth in advance of the upper ones. [Benedikt (A, 319).]—**C'purgium.** See CAPITIPURGIUM.—**C. radicale, C. radicis.** The crown of a root; the summit of a subterranean stem (rhizome) from which the aerial stem springs. [B, 19, 123.]—**C. rosæ** [Avicenna]. The infundibulum or pituitary body of the brain. [I, 3; K; L, 7.]—**C. scapulæ.** The head of the scapula; that portion which bears the articular surface. [L, 142.]—**C. secundum.** See *C. externum*.—**C. sternale.** The sternal origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. succedaneum.** Fr., *bosse sanguine* (ou *séro-sanguine*). Ger., *Geburtsgeschwulst*, *Kopfgeschwulst*, *Vorkopf*, *Nebenkopf*. Syn.: *scalp-tumor*. A puffy, swollen condition of the presenting part of the fœtus, usually the head, due to that part being free from pressure during labor, while the surrounding parts are subjected to pressure. To be distinguished from cephalæmatoma (*q. v.*).—**C. superius.** That portion of the peroneus longus muscle arising from the upper end of the tibia and the head of the fibula. [L, 31.]—**C. tali.** The head of the astragalus. [L, 31.]—**C. tertium.** See *C. internum*.—**C. testis.** The epididymis. [L, 325.]—**C. transversum.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.—**C. vituli.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 180.]—**C. zygomaticum.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**Prævio capite.** Head first; the head presenting (in parturition). [A, 19.]—**Tertium c.** [Riolan]. The adductor femoris magnus. [L, 44.]—**Tertius movens c.** [Falloppius]. See COMPLEXUS *minor*.

CAPU-UPEBA, n. In Brazil, the *Andropogon bicornis*. [B, 121, 200.]

CAPVERN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}p-ve^{2}rn^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [B, 93.]

CAQUENLIT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-a^{3}n^2-le. The *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAQUÉPIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-a-per. The genus *Gardenia*, especially the *Gardenia florida*. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Gardenia thunbergia*. [B, 121.]

CAQUESANGUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-e^2-sa^{3}n^{2}g. It., *caca-sangue* (from *cacare*, to go to stool, and *sanguis*, blood). Dysentery. [A, 301, 385.]

CAQUILLIÉ (Fr.), **CAQUILLIER** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}k-el-i^2-a. The *Cakile maritima*. [B, 121.]

CAQUIPIRIA [Gmelin] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-wi^2-pi^{2}r'i^2-a^3. The genus *Gardenia*. [B, 121.]

CARA (Lat.), n. n. and f., indecl. Ka(ka^3)'ra^3. Gr., κάρα. The head or any rounded, head-like body. [A, 322.]

CARA (Sp.), n. Ka^3'ra^3. 1. The *Dioscorea alata*. 2. An apocynaceous plant of the East Indies. [Rumphius (B, 121).] 3. A sort of *Convolvulus* with an edible root, growing in Africa. [B, 38.]

CARABA, n. From Pers., *karubah*. Fr., *carabé*. 1. Amber. [A, 322.] 2. The *Swietenia mahogani*. [B, 38.] 3. In Guiana, the oil obtained from the cashew-nut. [B, 121; L, 41.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). The oil of *Swietenia mahogani*. [B, 173.]

CARABACCIUM, n. An undetermined tree of India; according to some, the *Cassia caryophyllata*. The wood has an odor like that of cloves, and is used as a tonic and antiscorbutic. [B, 38, 121.]

CARABAYA, n. The bark of *Cinchona elliptica*. [A, 385.]

CARABE, n. See CARABA (1st def.).—**C. Arabum, C. funerum, C. of Sodom, C. Sodomæ.** Bitumen. [B, 180; L, 104.]

CARABE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}b. See CARABUS.—**C. ferrugineux.** See CARABUS *ferrugineus*.

CARABÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ba. See CARABA (1st def.).

CARABICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^2-si(ke). Fr., *carabiques* [Cuvier *et al.*]. A tribe of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CARABIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carabidées*. A family of the *Coleoptera* having *Carabus* as the type. [A, 385; L, 121.]

CARABIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-a^3-bi^{2}d-a. Resembling the genus *Carabus* or belonging to the *Carabidæ*. [A, 385.]

CARABIN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ba^{2}n^2. In Normandy, etc., the *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 138, 173.]

CARABIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-a^3-bek. See CARABIDÉ; as a n. in the pl., c's, see CARABICI.

CARABO, n. See CARABIN.

CARABUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάραβος. Fr., *carabe*. Ger., *Laufkäfer*. Sp., *carabo*. The ground-beetle; a genus of coleopterous insects (family, *Carabidæ*). Several species have been considered to be vesicant. [A, 301, 322, 385.]—**C. crepitans.** See BRACHINUS *crepitans*.—**C. ferrugineus** [Linnæus]. A species said to be employed like cochineal, also, in France, as a popular topical remedy for toothache. [A, 301; B, 180.]

CARACA, n. The *Dolichos bulbosa*. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

CARACALLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^2(a^3)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'la^3. Of G. Don, a section of the genus *Phaseolus*. [B, 121.]

CARACAN, n. An Indian name for the *Cynosurus coracanus* (*Eleusine coracana*). [B, 88.]

CARA-CANIRAM, n. In Malabar, the *Justicia* (*Andrographis*) *paniculata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARACARACAL, n. An undescribed form of tinea said to have been observed among the (aboriginal ?) Americans. [A, 301.]

CARACHE (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3'cha. In Peru, a pustular affection of the arms and the chest leaving white scars in negroes and dark ones in whites, who are far less commonly attacked. [A, 301.]

CARACHICHU (Port.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-she-shu′. In Brazil, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 19.]

CARACHUNAY (Tamil), n. The *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B, 172.]

CARACK-NASSI, n. In Java, the *Pergularia glabra*. [B, 121.]

CARACOLL (Sp.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-kol′. In New Granada, the *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

CARACOLLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-kol. The *Phaseolus caracalla*. [B, 121.]

CARACOSMOS, n. Sour mare's milk. [A, 325.]

CARACTÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}k-te^{2}r. See CHARACTER.

CARAF (Ar.), n. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [B, 88.]

CARAFÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-fa. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 173.]

CARAGAHEEN, n. Ka^{2}r′a^3-ga^3-hen. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDRUS (2d def.).

CARAGALE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ga^{3}l. See CARAGUATA.

CARAGAN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ga^{3}n^2. The *Caragana arborescens*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de la Chine.** The *Caragana chamlagu*. [B, 19.]

CARAGANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a(a^3)′na^3. Of Lamarck, a genus of papilionaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, indigenous to Siberia and the Himalayas. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. altagana, C. arborescens** [Lamarck]. Fr., *caragan, arbre aux pois*. Syn.: *Robinia c.* [Linnæus]. The Siberian pea-tree. The leaves contain a blue coloring matter like indigo. The seeds are eaten by men and are also fed to poultry, and the leaves and roots are eaten by swine. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. chamlagu** [Willdenow], **C. chanlagu.** Fr., *caragan de la Chine*. A species introduced from China. [B, 71.]—**C. flava.** A shrub the roots of which, said to have tonic, emollient, and arthritic properties, are thought by the Chinese to prolong life. [L, 75.]—**C. inermis.** See *C. arborescens.*—**C. microphylla.** See *C. flava.*—**C. pygmæa** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Robina pygmæa* [Linnæus]. A species growing in Dahuria; the leaves are said to furnish a variety of indigo. [B, 173.]

CARAGATE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ga^{3}t. The genus *Tillandsia*. [B, 121.]—**C. musciforme.** The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 173.]—**C. récourbée.** The *Tillandsia recurvata*. [B, 173.]

CARAGEEN, n. Ka^{2}r′a^3-gen. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDRUS (2d def.).

CARAGENIN, n. Ka^{2}r-a^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^{2}n. See CARAGIN.

CARAGHEEN, CARAGHEEN-MOSS, n's. Ka^{2}r′a^{2}g-en. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDRUS (2d def.).

CARAGIN [Berzelius], n. Ka^{2}r′a^{2}j-i^{2}n. A mucilage which is not precipitated by tannin, contained in carrageen. [B, 270.] See also ALGIN.

CARAGNA, n. See CARAGANA, CARAÑA, CARAGNE, and ICICA *c.*

CARAGNATÁ, CARAGNATÁ-MALA, n's. In the West Indies, a species of *Fourcroya* or *Agave*. [B, 189.]

CARAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}n-y′. See CARANA.

CARAGUATE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}g-wa^{3}t. See TILLANDSIA.

CARAIBA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-a^3-e′ba^3. See CAROBA.—**Cortex caraibæ.** Ger., *C′rinde*. The bark of *Jacaranda procera* and other Brazilian bignoniaceous trees. [B, 180.]

CARAICHE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-e^{2}sh. The genus *Carex*. [B, 121.]

CARAI-CODI, n. In Coromandel, an undetermined species of *Bryonia*. [B, 121.]

CARAIPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-a^3-e′pa^3. Fr., *caraïpe*. Of Aublet, a genus of ternstrœmiaceous trees of tropical America. [B, 121.]—**C. angustifolia** [Aublet]. A tree of Guiana, having astringent properties. [B, 121.]—**C. fasciculata.** A species from which is probably obtained the balsam of Tamacoari, a substance of the color of old port wine and of the consistence of olive-oil; said to be of use in the cure of itch. [B, 19.]

CARAJURA (Port.), **CARAJURU** (Port.), n's. Ka^3-ra^3-ju′ra^3, -ru. In Brazil, the *Bignonia chica* and the red coloring matter obtained from it. [B, 19, 121.]

CARAKAIA (Teloogoo), n. The *Terminalia chebula*. [B, 172.]

CARAKARANEI-KIJANGOU (Tamil), n. The *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. [B, 121.]

CARAK-NASSIA FÆLA-AROS (Malay), n. The *Rondeletia asiatica*. [B, 121.]

CARALINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}l-en. The *Ranunculus glacialis*. [B, 121.]

CARALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^2-a^3. Fr., *carallie*. Syn.: *Barraldeia* [Dupetit-Thouars]. Of Roxburgh, a genus of rhizophoraceous plants. [B, 42, 121.]

CARRALLINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}l-en. See CARALINE.

CARA-MANDYN, n. In Madagascar, the *Melastoma aspera*. [B, 121.]

CARA-MARDOO (Tamil), n. The *Terminalia glabra*. [B, 172.]

CARAMATA, CARAMATU, n's. See CORTEX *caramata*.

CARAMBA, n. See CARAMBOLA.

CARAMBASSE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}m-ba^{3}s. A sort of millet or of sorghum. [B, 38; Bosc (B, 121).]

CARAMBOLA, n. Lat., *caramobolos*. Fr., *carambolier*. [B, 173.] Syn.: *caramba*. In the Celebes, the *Averrhoa c.* of Linnæus; a tree of the East Indies bearing an acrid fruit, which is recommended in bilious fevers and dysentery; hence, of Rheede, the genus *Averrhoa*, and, of Endlicher, a section of that genus.. [B, 19, 121, 275.]

CARAMBOLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}m-bol. The fruit of *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 121.]

CARAMBOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bol(bo^{2}l)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Oxaleæ genuinæ*, comprising *Averrhoa*, etc. [B, 270.]

CARAMBOLIER (Fr.), n., **CARAMBOLOS** (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}m-bol-i^2-a, ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bo(bo^2)-lo^{2}s. See CARAMBOLA.

CARAMBU (Malay), n. The *Jussiæa caryophylloides* (*suffruticosa*). [Rheede (B, 88, 121, 172).]

CARAMEILE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-me^{2}l. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [B, 275.]

CARAMEL, n. Ka^{2}r′a^3-me^{2}l. Lat., *saccharum percoctum*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *C., braungekochter Zucker*. Sp., *caramelo*. Burnt sugar; a bitter, brownish, hygroscopic substance obtained by heating saccharose to 400° C.; chemically, a mixture of different substances, the chief constituent being caramelan. [B, 4, 173.]

CARAMELAN, n. Ka^{2}r-a^{2}m′e^{2}l-a^{2}n. Fr., *caramélan, caramélane, caramélène, caramélite, acide caramélique*. A constituent of caramel, an amorphous deliquescent colorless substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$, of a bitter taste. [B, 3.]

CARAMÉLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-a^3-mal-ek. Pertaining to caramel. [A, 385.]—**Acide c.** See CARAMELAN.

CARANA, n. 1. Of the Ostiak Tartars, the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Bromelia Karatas* (*Karatas Plumierii*). [B, 38.]—**C. resin.** See CARAÑA.

CARAÑA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}n′ya^3. Lat., *resina caragne*. Fr., *gomme caragne* (ou *caranne*, ou *careigne*, ou *carane*). Ger., *Carannaharz, Caranna-Gummi*. A medicinal resin furnished by a burseraceous plant of Mexico, either the *Icica* (*Amyris*) *carana* (*caranna*), the *Bursera acuminata*, or the *Cedrota longifolia*. It was formerly exported from the West Indies and South America wrapped in the leaves of various plants. It presents several varieties, differing in melting point, and with or without a feeble guaiac-like odor. [A, 447; B, 180.]

CARANAIBA [Pison], **CARANA-IBA** [Marcgraff], n's. Ka^3-ra^3-na^3-e′ba^3. The genus *Copernicia*. [B, 121.] Cf. CARNAUBA.

CARA-NASCI, n. A name applied to different plants in Amboya. [B, 121.]—**Great c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. grand*. The *Ruellia antipodia*. [B, 121.]—**Narrow-leaved c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. à feuilles étroites*. The *Oldenlandria repens*. [B, 121.]—**Small c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. petit*. The *Capraria crustacea*. [B, 121.]

CARANDA, n. 1. In South America, wax made from the *Copernicia cerifera*. 2. The *Carissa carandas*. 3. Of Gärtner, a palm of Ceylon, little known. [B, 121; *a.* 17.]

CARANDAI, n. See CARANDA (1st def.).

CARANDAS, n. From Hind., *kurunda*. The *Carissa carandas*. [Rumphius (B, 121), B, 275.]

CARANDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}nd. The fruit of the *Caranda* (3d def.). [B, 38.]

CARANDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)-i(i^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Apocyneæ*, comprising *Carissa*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CARANDIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}nd-i^2-a. See CARANDA (3d def.).

CARANG (Hind.), n. The *Dalbergia arborea*. [B, 172.]

CARANGA, n. See CURANGA.

CARANGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*. [L, 207.]

CARANGINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge)′na^3. A group of the *Carangidæ*. [L, 280.]

CARANGOID, adj. Ka^{2}r-a^{2}n^2′goid. Belonging to or of the nature of the *Carangidæ*. [L, 14.]

CARANGUA, n. See CARAÑA.

CARANNA, n. See CARAÑA.—**C.-gum.** Lat., *gummi carannæ*. See CARAÑA.—**C.-Balsambaum** (Ger.). The tree furnishing caraña. [B; L, 80.]—**C.-Gummi** (Ger.), **C′harz** (Ger.), **C.-resin.** See CARAÑA.—**C.-palm.** In South America, the *Mauritia carana*. [B, 19.]—**Gum c., Gummi carannæ, Resina c.** See CARAÑA.

CARANOSI, n. In Malabar, the *Vitex trifolia*. [B, 121.]

CARANOTSCHI (Malay), n. The *Justicia gendarussa* (*Gendarussa vulgaris*). [B, 121.]

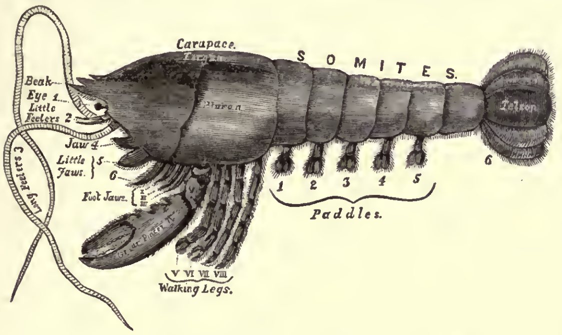
CARANTIA, n. In India, the *Euphorbia captitata*. [L, 105.]

CARAP, n. Fr., *huile de carapa*. Ger., *Carapaöl*. In Guiana, a very bitter concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Carapa guianensis;* used for illumination, in making soap, and, rubbed on the hair and body, as a protection against insects. [B, 121, 173, 180; L, 73.]

CARAPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-a^3′pa^3. Of Aublet, a genus of tropical maritime meliaceous trees of the tribe *Trichilieæ*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C′fett** (Ger.). See CARAP.—**C. guianensis** [Aublet]. Fr., *c. de la Guiane*. Ger., *gujanische C.* Syn.: *Persoonia guareoides* [Willdenow], *Xylocarpus c.* [Sprengel]. A tall tree of Guiana, having very bitter bark which has been used as an antispasmodic and is said to contain an alkaloid, *carapine*. The buds are anthelminthic and also protect against insects. [B, 121, 173, 180.] See CARAP.—**C. guineensis** [Sweet]. Fr., *c. du Sénégal*. Ger., *guineische C.* A large tree of Senegal. From the seeds is obtained a butyraceous concrete oil of rancid odor and very bitter taste (touloucouna oil), used as an illuminating oil, in making soap, and for other purposes. A decoction of the wood is said to be in use as a tonic, and a resin derived from the tree is used by fumigation in the treatment of chronic otorrhœa. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. indica** [Jussieu], **C. moluccen-**

sis [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Xylocarpus granatum* [König]. A tree of the East Indies, having a bitter bark and root which are employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. The envelope of the fruit is employed in skin affections and gastric debility, and the bitter seeds are used in colic. [B, 180.]—**C. obovata** [Blume]. Syn.: *Xylocarpus obovatus* [Jussieu]. An East Indian species with a very bitter bark. [B, 93.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See Carap.—**C. procera.** The *Trichilia procera.* [L, 49.]—**C. Rumphii** [Kosteletsky]. An East Indian tree, employed like *C. molluccensis.* [B, 180.]—**C. touloucouna** [Guillemin and Perottel]. The *C. guineensis.* [B, 173.]—**Cortex carapæ.** The bark of *C. guianensis.* [B, 180.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See Carap.

CARAPACE, n. Ka^{2}r'a^3-pas. Lat., *carassæ.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Rückenschild.* In general, any hard envelope protecting the body of an animal; in the chelonians, the osseous envelope derived from



THE CARAPACE OF A LOBSTER. (AFTER S. H. STEVENSON.)

the ribs, also the dorsal horny shell; in the crustaceans, the chitino-calcareous shell covering the skin, especially of the cephalo thorax. [A, 385; B, 38; L, 41.]

CARAPAT, n. Ka^{2}r'a^3-pa^{2}t. Castor-oil; also the *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121.]

CARAPATA, n. See Carapatos.

CARAPATINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^3-pa^{2}t(pa^{3}t)-i(e)'na^3. See Bufonites.

CARAPATOS (Port.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-pa^3'tos. 1. A species of *Ixodes* found in Brazil, in the region of the Amazon. [G.] 2. In Brazil, the *Ricinus communis.* [B, 121.]

CARAPAX, n. Ka^{2}r'a^3-pa^{2}x. See Carapace.

CARAPIA, n. In Brazil, the *Dorstenia cayapia* and the *Dorstenia tubicina.* [B, 121.]

CARAPICHEA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^3-pi^{2}k(pech^2)'-e^2-a^3. Fr., *carapichée.* See Cephaelis.—**C. gujanensis** [Aublet]. The *Cephaelis involucrata.* [B, 121, 180.]

CARAPICOR, n. The *Plumbago scandens.* [B, 121.]

CARAPINE, n. Ka^{2}r'a^3-pen. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carapin.* An alkaloid found in the bark of *Carapa guianensis.* [B, 121, 180.]

CARAPIXO DA CALÇADA (Port.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-pe'sho da^3 ka^{3}l-sa^3'da^3. In Brazil, some species of *Triumfetta.* [B, 19.]

CARAPOUCHA, n. A grass which causes drunkenness and delirium; according to some, the *Bromus catharticus;* according to others, probably the *Festuca quadridentata.* [B, 88, 121.]

CARAPOS, n. Of Rheede, an undetermined East Indian plant. [B, 121.]

CARAPSOT, n. See Caraña.

CARAPU, n. The *Smilax indica.* [B, 121.]

CARAPUE (Port.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-pu'a. In Brazil, the *Bactris socialis.* [B, 121.]

CARAPULLI, CARAPULLO, n's. See Carapoucha.

CARAQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}k. Lit., Caracas; a superior sort of cacao imported from Caracas. [B, 121.]

CARARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a(a^3)'ra^3. In Tuscany, the *Lepidium sativum,* the *Lepidium latifolium,* and the *Senebiera coronopus;* of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Senebiera.* [B, 88, 121.]

CARARU (Port.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-ru'. In Brazil, the *Amarantus viridis* (*c.*). [B, 88, 121.]

CARASCA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{3}s'ka^3. The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 88, 121.]

CARA-SCHULLI, CARASCULI, n's. The *Barleria buxifolia.* [B, 121.]

CARASSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'se(sa^3-e^2). See Carapace.

CARASSUDO, n. The *Centaurea collina.* [B, 121.]

CARATA, n. Ka^{3}r-a^3'ta. See Carate (2d def.).

CARATALA, n. A Brahmin name for the *Corypha umbraculifera.* [B, 121.]

CARATE, n. Ka^{3}r-a^3'ta. From Sp., *cara,* the face, and an Indian word, *ate,* look ("look at the face!") Lat., *pannus caratus* (2d def.). Fr., *caraté, panne caratée* (2d def.), *carathès* (2d def.), *tache endémique des Cordillères* (2d def.). 1. In South America, the *Momordica charantia;* also a sort of camphor extracted from it. [B, 88, 121; L, 109.] 2. In South America, a cutaneous disease, said to be endemic in the states of Colombia, characterized by round or oval spots, of a blue-white or rose color, on the hands, face, neck, and abdomen, occurring usually in persons of the dark-skinned races. [Van Archen. "Am. Med. Month.," Apr., 1858; J. Gomez, "Du carathès," etc., Paris, 1879.] Cf. Mal *del pinto.*

CARATÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-a^3-ta. Attacked with carate. [L, 109.] As a n., the *Momordica charantia.* [B, 121.]

CARATHÈS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-te^{2}z. See Carate (2d def.).

CARATHILLUT (Carib), n. The *Malpighia coccifera.* [B, 121.]

CARATI, n. See Carate (1st def.).

CARATOE, n. A West Indian name for the *Agave americana.* [B, 19.]

CARAUNDA (Hind.), n. The *Carissa carandas.* [B, 172.]

CARAVALA, n. A parasitic plant of Jamaica, probably a species of *Tillandsia.* [B, 121.]

CARAVATA, n. See Cacao.

CARAVATA-MIRI, n. A Guiana species of *Serapias.* [Aublet (B, 121).]

CARAVATTI, n. The *Ficus ampelo.* [B, 121.]

CARAVAUN-BEG, n. The *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 275.]

CARAVEA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^3-va'a^3. The *Carum carvi.* [B, 121.]

CARA-VEELA, n. The *Cleome pentaphylla.* [B, 121.]

CARAWAY, n. Ka^{2}r'a^2-wa. O. E., *carwey, carvi, carvy* (from κάρον, through Ar. *karwiya*). Lat., *carum, carui, carvi.* Fr., *carvi.* Ger., *Kümmel.* It., *carvi.* Sp., *alcarahueya.* The *Carum carui* and its fruit. [B.]—**C.-fruit, C.-seeds.** Lat., *carum* [U. S. Ph.], *carvum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *carvi* [Netherl. Ph.], *carui fructus* [Br. Ph.], *carvi semen* [Gr. Ph.], *fructus carvi* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph.]. Fr., *carvi* [Fr. Cod.], *fruit de carvi.* Ger., *Kümmel.* It., *carvi, cumino tedesco.* Sp., *alcarabea* [Sp. Ph.]. The fruit of *Carum carui.* It consists of two mericarps (usually separated in the c. of the shops) from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ in. long, brown and smooth, each with 5 filiform ribs on the dorsum and 1 vitta in each of the 4 spaces between the ribs, with two vittæ on the flat surface. It has an aromatic odor and agreeable taste, and contains from 4 to 7 per cent. of volatile oil (see *Oil of c.*), a fixed oil, sugar, resin, mucilage, etc. It is used chiefly as a condiment, a flavoring ingredient, and a carminative. [B, 81, 95.]—**C.-water.** See *Aqua* carui.—**Edible-rooted c.** The *Carum Gavidneri* and *Carum Kelloggii.* [B, 275.]—**Mogador c.** A variety of c.-fruit with mericarps $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. [B, 81.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cari* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *carui* [Br. Ph.], seu *carvi* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *huile volatile de carvi* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kümmelöl.* A volatile oil obtained from c.-fruit by distillation; limpid, colorless or yellowish, neutral, of an agreeable odor and aromatic taste, consisting of varying proportions of *carvene,* $C_{10}H_{16}$, which has little odor or taste, boils at 173° C., and is highly dextrorotary, and of *carvol,* $C_{10}H_{14}O$, which has the odor of c., boils at 227° C. (Gladstone) or 250° C. (Varrentrap), and is lævorotary. The Ger. Ph. requires oil with but little carvene and of a sp. gr. of not less than 0·910. [B, 81.]—**Tuberous-rooted c.** The *Carum* (*Bunium*) *bulbocastanum.* [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris* and *Cacalia atriplicifolia.* [B, 275.]

CARAY-CHEDDY (Tamil), n. The *Webera tetrandra.* [B, 172.]

CARBACETOXYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbacétoxylique.* A monobasic acid, $C_3H_4O_4 = CH_2(OH) - CO - CO.OH$, isomeric with malonic acid, formedby heating silver oxide in excess with β-chlorpropionic acid. [Wichelhaus (B, 2).]

CARBACETYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbacétylique.* Pyroracemic acid. [Wichelhaus (B, 2).]

CARBALLINO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{3}l-ye'no. A place in Galicia, Spain, where there are springs containing sodium sulphide. [A, 319.]

CARBALLO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{3}l'yo. A place in Corunna, Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 319.]

CARBALLYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}l-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carballylique.* Of Kekulé, tricarballylic acid. [B, 3.]

CARBAMATE, n. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}m-at. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbamat.* A salt of carbamic acid, of the general formula $(NH_2 - CO - O)_nR$, R being a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* C's of the compound radicles (ethereal c's) are called also urethanes. [B.]

CARBAMIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *carbamique.* Ger., *Carbamin-.* Of or derived from carbamide. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carbamique.* Ger., *Carbaminsäure.* An amic acid, $CO_2NH_3 = NH_2 - CO.OH$, derived from carbamide by the substitution of hydroxyl for amidogen; known by its salts. [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**C. ether.** See Urethane.

CARBAMID (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{3}m-ed'. See Carbamide.—**C'kohlensäure, C'säure.** See Carbamic *acid.*

CARBAMIDATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Combined with or containing carbamide; converted into a carbamide. [B.]

CARBAMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see Carbon and Amide. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbamid.* Urea, because it may be regarded as an amide of carboxyl; also, as a generic term, a urea or a compound of urea with a radicle. [B.]—**C'carbanilide.** Phenylurea. [B, 2.]—**Seleno-c.** See the major list.

CARBAMIDODRACYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-dra^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbamidodracylique.* See Carboxamidobenzoic acid.

CARBAMIN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{3}m-en'. See Carbamine.—**C'säure.** Carbamic acid. [B, 270.]

CARBAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}m-en. For deriv., see Carbon and Amine. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carbamin*. See Carbammonium.

CARBAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). For deriv., see Carbon and Ammonium. Isocyanogen, so called because it may be regarded as ammonium in which the quadrivalent carbon replaces 4 atoms of hydrogen; in composition, an isocyanide. [B, 4.]

CARBANHYDRIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n-hid'ri^{2}d(rid). Carbon dioxide. [B, 2.]

CARBANIL, n. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}n-i^{2}l. For deriv., see Carbon and Aniline. Lat., *carbanilium*. Phenyl isocyanate, so called because it may be regarded as aniline in which carboxyl replaces hydrogen. [B, 158; L, 81.]

CARBANILAMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see Carbon, Aniline, and Amide. Phenylurea, so called because it may be regarded as the amide of carbanilic acid. [B, 3.]

CARBANILATE, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-at. A salt of carbanilic acid, of the general formula $[N(C_6H_5)H - CO - O]_nR$, R being a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. C's of the compound radicles (ethereal c's, carbanilic ethers) are called also phenylurethanes. [B, 3.]

CARBANILETHANE, n. Ka^{3}rb''a^{2}n-i^{2}l-e^{2}th'an. For deriv., see Carbanilic *acid* and Ethane. Fr., *carbaniléthane*. Ger., *Carbanilätban*. Ethyl phenylcarbamate (carbanilate), phenylurethane. [B, 2.]

CARBANILIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanil-*. Derived from carbon and aniline. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure*. Phenylcarbamic (anthranilic) acid; a monobasic carbon acid, $H_7C_7NO_2 = N(C_6H_6)H - CO.OH$, derived from aniline by the substitution of carboxyl for hydrogen, known only by its salts. [B, 3.]—**C. ether.** Fr., *éther carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure-Ester*, *Carbanilsäure-Aether*. A salt compounded of c. acid and a compound radicle, a phenylurethane; used without qualification, ethyl carbanilate. [B.]

CARBANILIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carbanilid*. The anilide of carbonic acid; diphenylurea. [B, 3.]

CARBANILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Carbanil.

CARBASA (Lat.), n., heterocl. n. pl. of *carbasus* (*q. v.*). Ka^{3}rb'-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3.

CARBASEUS (Lat.), **CARBASINEUS** (Lat.), **CARBASINUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{3}rb-a(a^3)'se^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Made of flax or linen. [B.]

CARBASUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάρπασος (from Sanscr. *karpása*, cotton). Anciently, a fine kind of flax grown in Spain, also picked lint, or charpie, and cotton or the cotton-plant; as now used, a fabric, especially linen cloth, sail-cloth, and surgical gauze. [A, 311, 312, 322; Scribonius Largus (A, 325); B, 121.] See *C.* acidi carbolici.

CARBAZOL, n. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}z-o^{2}l. For deriv., see Carbon and Azote. Diphenylimide. [B, 158.]

CARBAZOLINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}z'o^{2}l-en. A crystalline base, $C_{12}H_{15}N$, derived from carbazol by the action of hydriodic acid in the presence of amorphous phosphorus. [B, 2.]

CARBAZOTATE, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}z'ot-at. See Picrate.

CARBAZOTE, n. Ka^{3}rb'a^{2}z-ot. Ger., *Carbazot*. Of Thanlow, a gas of peculiar odor evolved from silver cyanide, thought by him to be isomeric, but not identical, with cyanogen; highly irritant to mucous surfaces. [B, 2.]

CARBAZOTIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-a^{2}z-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum carbazoticum*. Fr., *acide carbazotique*. Ger., *Kohlenstickstoffsäure* [Liebig], *Carbazotsäure*. Of Liebig, picric acid. [B, 3.]

CARBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rb-a. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 173.]

CARBENGA, n. The *Zingiber zerumbet*. [B, 121.]

CARBENI [Adanson], n. See Carbenia.

CARBENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rb-en(an)'i^2-a^3. Of Adanson, a genus of composite plants, made by A. Gray a section of *Centaurea*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. benedicta.** The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B.]

CARBERRY, n. Ka^{3}r'be^{2}r-i^2. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B, 19, 275.]

CARBETHYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbéthylique*. See Ethyl*carbonic acid*.

CARBHYDRAT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb-hu^{6}d-ra^{3}t'. See Carbohydrate.

CARBI (Hind.), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 172.]

CARBIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb'i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see Carbon and *-ide*.* Lat., *carbidum*, *carburum*, *carburetum*. Fr., *carbure*. A compound formed by the union of carbon directly with an element or radicle. The name is usually restricted to such compounds formed with the metallic elements. The acetylides (*q. v.*) are c's of a peculiar constitution. [B.]

CARBIMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see Carbon and Imide. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carbimid*. Isocyanic acid, $CO = N - H$, regarded as an imide of carboxyl; also an isocyanate, which may be regarded as c. in which a radicle replaces hydrogen. [B.]

CARBIMIDODIAMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-i^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-di'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Guanidine, regarded as a combined imide and diamide of carbon. [B, 158.]

CARBINOL, n. Ka^{3}rb'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. For deriv., see Carbon and *-ol*.* Of Kolbe, any monatomic alcohol formed by the substitution of one or more hydrocarbon radicles for the radical hydrogen of methyl alcohol, which is itself often called c., the other members of the series being designated by a prefix indicating the substituted radicle. Thus, methylc' is $CH_2(CH_3).OH$, methylethylc' is $C(CH_3)-C_2H_5)H.OH$, etc. C's in which there is but one replacing radicle, having therefore the general constitution $CH_2(C_nH_{2n+1}).OH$, are primary alcohols (or primary c's), since the carbon atom belonging to the c. molecule $CH^2.OH$ is attached directly to but one other atom of carbon (the last one in the chain C_nH_{2n+1}). For a similar reason, c's containing 2 substituted radicles, having the general formula $CH(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_mH_{2m+1}).OH$, are secondary alcohols (secondary c's), and c's of the formula $C(C_pH_{2p+1})(C_mH_{2m+1})(C_nH_{2n+1})-.OH$, containing 3 substituted radicles, are tertiary alcohols (tertiary c's). [B, 2, 3, 4.]

CARBINYL, n. Ka^{3}rb'i^{2}n-i^{2}l. The radicle of a carbinol; the univalent radicle formed from a carbinol by the suppression of the alcoholic hydroxyl. The term is used chiefly in composition (*e. g.*, propylmethylc' = $C(C_3H_7)(CH_3)H'$). [B, 2.]

CARBO (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rb'o. Gen., *carbo'nis*. 1. A coal, charcoal (dead or burning), also carbon. 2. See Anthrax (2d def.). [B.]—**C. animalis.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., and Belg. Ph., animal charcoal prepared by burning bones. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), that made by burning flesh. [B, 95.]—**C. animalis depuratus** (seu **præparatus** [Gr. Ph.], seu **purificatus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). See *Purified animal* charcoal.—**C. carnis** [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *C. animalis* (2d def.).—**C. e ligno.** Wood charcoal. [B, 81.]—**C. fossilis.** Mineral coal. [L, 119.]—**C. fuci vesiculosi.** Syn.: *æthiops vegetabilis*. Charcoal made from sea-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), containing a small amount of iodine and other inorganic substances; formerly used as an application to scrofulous swellings. [B, 46, 59, 78.]—**C. hirudinis.** Charcoal obtained by burning the swallow; used medicinally by the ancients. [B, 45.]—**C. lapideus.** Mineral coal. [B, 88.]—**C. ligni.** Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., and Finn. Ph., see *Wood* charcoal; of the Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Fr. Cod., see *Pulverized wood* charcoal.—**C. ligni depuratus.** Of the Belg. Ph., see *Prepared wood* charcoal; of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Pulverized wood* charcoal.—**C. ligni præparatus.** Of the Norweg. Ph., see *Prepared wood* charcoal; of the Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Finn. Ph., see *Pulverized wood* charcoal.—**C. ligni pulveratus** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Pulverized wood* charcoal.—**C. mineralis.** See *C. lapideus*.—**C. ossium** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.]. See *C. animalis* (1st def.).—**C. ossium acido depuratus** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ossium depuratus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Purified animal* charcoal.—**C. palpebræ.** See Anthracosis (1st def.).—**C. petræ.** See *C. lapideus*.—**C. pilæ marinæ.** Fr., *charbon de pelotes de mer*. Charcoal made by burning the *Ceramium ægagropilum*; used like c. fuci vesiculosi. [B, 119.]—**C. præparatus** [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.)]. See *Prepared wood* charcoal.—**C. pulveratus.** See *Pulverized wood* charcoal.—**C. purificatus.** See *Purified animal* charcoal.—**C. sphæræ marinæ.** See *C. pilæ marinæ*.—**C. spongiæ.** Fr., *charbon d'éponge*. Ger., *Schwammkohle*. Syn.: *spongiæ ustæ*. Charcoal made by burning sponges; a nearly odorless, brownish-black powder of a salty taste, containing more or less iodine according to the degree of heat employed in the process. [B, 119, 270.] Cf. *C. fuci vesiculosi*.—**C. suberis.** Ger., *Korkkohle*. Charcoal made by burning cork. [B, 180.]—**C. vegetabilis** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Wood* charcoal.—**C. vegetabilis præparatus** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Pulverized wood* charcoal.—**C. vegetalis.** See *Wood* charcoal.—**Cataplasma carbonis** [Br. Ph.]. Charcoal poultice; made by soaking 2 oz. (av.) of bread-crumb in 10 fl. oz. of warm water, adding ½ oz. of wood charcoal and 1½ oz. of linseed meal, and stirring till the mass has the proper consistence; used as a deodorizing application. [B.] Cf. Cataplasma *carbonaceum*.—**Pulvis carbonis vegetalis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* charbon *vegetal*.—**Tabellæ cum carbone** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de* charbon.

CARBOAZOTIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-a^{2}z-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. See Carbazotic acid.

CARBOBENZIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-be^{2}nz'i^{2}d(id). See Benzophenone.

CARBOBENZOIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbo-benzoïque*. Myroxylic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOCINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-si^{2}n-ko-me^{2}r-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbo-cinchoméronique*. Ger., *Carbocinchomeronsäure*. See Pyridine*tricarbonic acid*.

CARBOCINCHONIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-si^{2}n-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbo-cinchonique*. A crystallizable acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$, obtained by decomposing cinchonine with potassium permanganate. [A, 308.]

CARBODIAMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-di'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carbodiamid*. Urea regarded as a diamide of carboxyl. [B.]

CARBODIIMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-di'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carbodiimid*. Syn.: *cardimide*. A double imide of carbon, $NH = C = NH$. [B, 158.] Cf. Cyanamide.

CARBODIPHENYLIMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}m-i^{2}d-(id). Fr., *carbo-diphénylimide*. Ger., *Carbodiphenylimid*. Syn.: *diphenylcyanamide*. A phenyl substitution derivative of carbodiimide, a syrupy liquid, $C_{13}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5.N = C = N.C_6H_5$, boiling at 330° C. [B, 4, 158.]

CARBODIPHENYLTRIAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-tri'-a^{2}m-en. Fr., *carbo-diphényl-triamine*. Ger., *Carbodiphenyltriamin*. Diphenylguanidine. [B, 2.]

CARBOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rb-o(o^2)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From *carbo*, carbon, and αἷμα, blood. More properly written *carbonæmia*. Fr., *carbonémie*, *carbonhémie*. An excessive presence of carbon compounds in the blood. [B; C.]

CARBOHYDRATE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-hid'rat. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carbohydrat*, *Carbhydrat*, *Kohlenhydrat*. It., *carbo-idrato*. Sp., *carbo-hidrato*. A compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, the

latter elements being in the same proportion in which they unite to form water. In all compounds of this class thus far investigated the number of carbon atoms in the molecule is 6 or a multiple of 6. The c's are divided into several groups, of which the more important are the sugar group, comprising the saccharoses and glucoses, and the starch group, or amyloses. The saccharoses have the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and comprise ordinary saccharose (cane-sugar), parasaccharose, lactose (milk-sugar), melezitose, melitose, trehalose, and maltose. These are all dextrorotary, are apparently ethers of the composition $(C_6H_{12}O_6)_2O$, and are converted into glucoses by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. The glucoses, of the general formula $C_6H_{11}O_6$, comprise ordinary glucose (dextrose, grape-sugar), lævulose (fruit-sugar), galactose, arabinose, eucalyn, sorbin, inosite, scyllite, and dambose. They present some of the reactions of aldehydes, but are more probably combined ketones and alcohols of the constitution $C(OH)H_2 - CH(OH) - CH(OH) - CH(OH).CO.CH_2(OH)$. The amyloses have the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, and comprise starch, dextrin, inulin, lævulin, glycogen, the gums, cellulose, and tunicin. They are converted into glucoses by treatment with acids. [B, 3.]

CARBOHYDRIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-o-hid'ri^{2}k. Fr., *carbohydrique.* Containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (said of acids). [L, 41.]

CARBOHYDROCHINONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb-o-hu^{6}d-ro-ch^{2}i^{2}n-on'zoir-e^2. See CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID.

CARBOHYDROGEN, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-hid'ro-je^{2}n. A hydrocarbon. [B, 2.]

CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-hid-ro-kwi^{2}n-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbohydroquinonique.* Ger., *Carbohydrochinonsäure.* Hydroxysalicylic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOKETONIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-ke-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbo-kétonique.* Ger., *Carboketonsäure.* An acid compounded of a ketone and the carboxyl group CO.OH (*e. g.*, acetoacetic acid, $CH_3 - CO - CH_2 - CO.OH$). Such acids may also be regarded as carbon acids in which an acid radicle replaces hydrogen. [B, 158.]

CARBOL (Ger.), n. Karb-ol'. See PHENOL.—**C'gaze.** See *Carbolized* GAUZE.—**C'harn.** The condition of the urine produced by poisoning with carbolic acid. [L. Lewin (A, 319).] See CARBOLISM.—**C'jute.** Carbolized jute. [B, 270.]—**C'lint.** Carbolized lint. [B, 270.]—**C'öl.** Carbolized oil. [B.]—**C'säure.** Carbolic acid. [B.]—**C'säureglycerit.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**C'säuresalbe.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**C'säurestuhlzäpfchen.** See *Suppositoria* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**C'säurewasser.** See AQUA *carbolisata.*—**C'seife.** Carbolized soap. [L, 57.]—**C'vergiftung.** See CARBOLISM.—**C'wasser, Gelöste C'säure.** See AQUA *carbolisata.*—**Geseifte C'säurestuhlzäpfchen.** See *Suppositoria* ACIDI CARBOLICI *cum sapone.*—**Rohe C'säure.** See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM *crudum.*—**Verflüssigte C'säure.** See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM *liquefactum.*

CARBOLATE, n. Ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l-at. Lat., *carbolas, phenas.* Fr., *phénate, c.* Ger., *Carbolat, Phenat.* It., Sp., *carbolato, fenato.* A salt of so-called carbolic acid; a compound of phenol in which a base replaces the hydroxylic hydrogen, of the general formula $[C_6H_5.O]_nR$, R being a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B.]

CARBOLIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *carbolicus* (from *carbo* [*q. v.*], and *oleum*, oil), *phenicus, phenylicus.* Fr., *carbolique, phénique.* Ger., *Carbol-.* It., *carbolico, fenico.* Sp., *carbólico, fénico.* Contained in or derived from coal-tar oil. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum carbolicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *acidum carbolicum crystallisatum* [Russ. Ph.], *acidum phenicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *phœnicum* [Gr. Ph.], seu *phenylicum* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], seu *phenylicum depuratum* [Swed. Ph.]). Fr., *acide phénique* (ou *carbolique*), *phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Carbolsäure, Phenol, Kohlenölsäure* [Runge]. It., *acido carbolico* (o *fenico*), *fenolo.* Sp., *ácido carbólico* (ó *fénico*). Syn.: *phenic* (or *phenylic*) *acid, hydrogen phenate, phenyl hydrate* (or *alcohol*), *phenol, hydroxybenzene.* A substance of the composition $C_6H_5.OH$, that of benzene in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen, produced in the distillation of coal-tar. It was discovered in 1834 by Runge, who gave it its present name. When pure, it forms colorless prismatic crystals of a peculiar empyreumatic odor and burning taste, melting at 40° or 41° C. and dissolving in 20 parts of water. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in glycerin, in carbon disulphide, and in the fixed and volatile oils. Applied locally, either pure or in strong solution, it acts as an irritant, causing a burning or tingling pain followed by anæsthesia; on a mucous or an abraded cutaneous surface it acts as a superficial caustic. Introduced into the system, either by the mouth or through an open surface, it acts as a powerful poison (see CARBOLISM). It coagulates albumin and is very destructive to the lower forms of animal and vegetable life; hence it is much used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. It is properly an alcohol, and, like other alcohols, admits of the replacement of its hydroxylic hydrogen by basic radicles, producing carbolates. It is the starting-point of the phenols, which are formed from it by the substitution of various hydrocarbons for the hydrogen of its phenyl radicle. [B, 3, 4, 5, 95.]—**C.-acid plant.** The *Gaultheria Leschenaultii.* [B, 275.]—**C.-acid poisoning.** See CARBOLISM.—**C.-acid water.** See AQUA *carbolisata.*—**Chlorinated c. acid.** Trichlorphenol. [B.]—**Crude c. acid.** See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM *crudum.*—**Glycerine of c. acid.** See *Glycerinum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Ointment of c. acid.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Suppositories of c. acid.** See *Suppositoria* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Suppositories of c. acid with soap.** See *Suppositoria* ACIDI CARBOLICI *cum sapone.*—**Trichlorinated c. acid.** Trichlorphenol. [B.]

CARBOLINEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Avenarius, a dark brown liquid, probably a mixture of the heavier oils obtained from coal-tar, used for the preservation of wood. [B, 270.]

CARBOLISATIO (Lat.), **CARBOLISATUS** (Lat.), **CARBOLISÉ** (Fr.), **CARBOLISIRT** (Ger.), n. f., adj., adj., adj. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -ez-a, -ert'. Gen., *carbolisatio'nis.* See CARBOLIZATION and CARBOLIZED.

CARBOLISM, n. Ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *carbolismus.* Fr., *carbolisme.* Ger., *Carbolvergiftung.* The state of being poisoned with carbolic acid. The chief symptoms are feebleness of the pulse, which may be either accelerated or retarded, faintness, stertorous breathing, muscular weakness, and finally collapse. Vomiting, diarrhœa, vertigo, coma, general anæsthesia, and convulsions are also observed in some cases. The urine becomes dark-colored and in some cases nearly black, and shows a marked diminution or almost complete absence of sulphates. C. may be very acute, coming on immediately after the ingestion or application of carbolic acid and causing death within a very few hours, or it may be insidious in its onset, with symptoms lasting for several weeks. The latter form is due especially to the prolonged and continuous external application of the acid. The treatment consists in the removal of the acid and, in case it has been taken internally, the use of albuminous drinks, oil, saccharated lime-water, and a soluble sulphate. [B, 81.]

CARBOLIZATION, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *carbolisatio.* Fr., *carbolisation.* Ger., *Carbolisiren.* It., *carbolizzazione.* Sp., *carbolización.* The act or process of carbolizing. [B.]

CARBOLIZE, v. tr. Ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l-iz. Fr., *carboliser, phéniquer.* Ger., *carbolisiren.* It., *carbolizzare.* Sp., *carbolizar.* To mix or bring into contact with carbolic acid; to treat a substance with carbolic acid in order to render it antiseptic. [B.]

CARBOLIZED, adj. Ka^{3}rb'o^{2}l-izd. Lat., *carbolisatus.* Fr., *carbolisé, phéniqué.* Ger., *carbolisirt.* It., *carbolizzato, fenicato.* Sp., *carbolizado, fenicado.* 1. Containing or combined with carbolic acid. 2. Treated with carbolic acid so as to be rendered aseptic or antiseptic. [B.]

CARBOMETHYLIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-o-me^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *carbométhylique.* Carbonic and containing methyl. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carbométhylique.* See METHYLCARBONIC *acid.*—**C. ether.** Fr., *éther carbométhylique.* See ETHYL *methylcarbonate.*

CARBOMETHYLTRIAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-tri'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *carbo-méthyltriamine.* Ger., *Carbomethyltriamin.* Methylguanidine. [B, 2.]

CARBON, n. Ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n. Lat., *carboneum, carbonium, carbonum, carbo.* Fr., *carbone.* Ger., *Kohlenstoff.* It., *carbonio.* Sp., *carbono.* A non-metallic element occurring in nature uncombined, in the form of the diamond and in that of graphite. Combined with oxygen, it occurs to a small extent in the atmosphere, and in the form of organic compounds it is found in all animal and vegetable tissues. It is also found as a relic of extinct animal and vegetable organisms in the form of carbonates (chalk, coral, limestone) and of coal, and its occurrence in petroleum is probably of like origin. It is also produced (in the form of lamp-black, gas-c., or charcoal) by the incomplete combustion of animal or vegetable tissue. All varieties of c. are combustible, but in very different degrees of readiness, and under the action of heat they all unite with oxygen to form c. dioxide. In its chemical relations c. exhibits great stability. It is not attacked by acids and is not soluble in any liquid; neither can it be fused nor volatilized. In combination it shows like stability, silicon being almost the only element that expels it from its compounds. It is distinguished from all other elements by its remarkable capacity for combining with itself, so that even several hundreds of atoms may be linked together in a single molecule. From the fact that such compounds are the characteristic components of organized tissues, the term organic has been applied to the whole class of c. compounds. C. combines directly with hydrogen, forming the various series of hydrocarbons, which are characterized by the facility with which the hydrogen is replaceable by other elements or by radicles, thus giving rise to the alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, organic acids, etc. In composition c. acts as a quadrivalent radicle, replacing or combining with 4 atoms of hydrogen; atomic weight, 11·97; symbol, C. The term c. is also popularly used to denote something made of c., such as the c. plate in a galvanic battery and the c. pole of an apparatus for electric lighting. [B, 3, 4.] See CHARCOAL, DIAMOND, GRAPHITE, LAMPBLACK, and *Gas c.*—**C. acid.** See *Organic* ACID.—**C. bichloride.** Lat., *carboneum bichloratum.* Fr., *bichlorure de carbone.* See *C. tetrachloride.*—**C. binoxide.** Fr., *bioxyde de carbone.* See *C. dioxide.*—**C. bisulphide, C. bisulphuret.** See *C. disulphide.*—**C'blut** (Ger.). Charcoal impregnated with blood; used in the clarification of sugar. [B, 270.]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de carbone.* Ger., *Bromkohlenstoff.* A compound of c. and bromine. [B.] See *C. tetrabromide, C. chlorobromide,* and *C. oxybromide.*—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de carbone.* Ger., *Chlorkohlenstoff.* A compound of c. and chlorine. [B.] See *C. tetrachloride, C. dichloride, C. monochloride, C. chlorobromide,* and *C. oxychloride.*—**C. chlorobromide.** Fr., *chlorobromure de carbone.* Ger., *Chlorbromkohlenstoff.* Tetrachlordibromethane. [B, 158.]—**C. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure* (ou *bibromure*) *de carbone.* Tetrabromethylene. [B, 2, 158.]—**C. dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de carbone.* 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. C. tetrachloride (tetrachlormethane). [B, 2, 158.]—**C. dioxide.** Lat., *carbonei dioxidum, carboneum bioxydatum, acidum aereum* (seu *mephiticum*), *gas mephiticum.* Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) *de carbone.* Ger., *Kohlendioxyd.* It., *diossido* (o *biossido*) *di carbonio.* Sp., *dióxido* (ó *bióxido*) *de carbono.* Syn.: *carbonic anhydride, aerial acid, mephitic* (or *fixed*) *air.* A colorless gas, CO_2, of a rather pungent acid odor and acid taste, often erroneously called carbonic acid or carbonic-acid gas; found as a constant constituent of the atmosphere, of which it forms about 4 parts by volume (6 by weight) in 10,000. It also occurs dissolved in considerable quantities in certain mineral waters, giving them their effervescence; and in some volcanic districts it is given off from clefts in the ground, from caves, and from volcanic craters. Its presence in the atmosphere or elsewhere is due to its production by the combustion of organic matter (coal, wood, etc.), by the respiration of animals, or by the decay of dead organic matter in the soil. Its accumulation in the atmosphere is

prevented by the continual decomposition which it undergoes in the processes of vegetable assimilation. The chlorophyll of plants has the property of decomposing it. the oxygen being set free and the c. taken up by the plant-cells. C. dioxide is very stable, parting with its oxygen only at a very high temperature, so that it is unfit to support respiration or combustion, although it does not seem to be directly poisonous when inhaled. Its sp. gr. is 1·542. It can readily be liquefied, and even obtained solid, by the combined use of cold and pressure. It dissolves in its own volume of water at ordinary temperatures and under a pressure of 1 atmosphere; by increased pressure several volumes may be dissolved in 1 volume of water, constituting the so-called soda-water, or carbonic-acid water (see *Aqua* ACIDI CARBONICI). Such an aqueous solution contains true carbonic acid. C. dioxide, by inhalation, has been recommended as a remedy for the dyspnœa and palpitation of phthisical subjects. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 5, 1888, p. 494; B, 3.]—**C. disulphide.** Lat., *carbonei bisulphidum* [U. S. Ph.], *carboneum sulfuratum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *sulphuratum* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulphuretum carbonis* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfure* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *bisulfure*) *de carbone*. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*. It., *solfuro di carbonio*. Sp., *sulfuro de carbono* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *alcohol sulphuris*. A colorless, mobile liquid, CS_2, having when pure a sweetish, ethereal odor, but usually containing adventitious sulphur compounds which give it a very repulsive odor. At 0° C. it has a sp. gr. of 1·293, at 15° C. a sp. gr. of about 1·27 (1·272 [U. S. Ph.]); it boils at 46° or 47° C., it is highly volatile and inflammable, and its vapor, mixed with air, is very explosive. The inhalation of its vapor is said to produce various nervous, gastric, and other toxic symptoms. At about − 12° C. it solidifies into a snow-like cauliflower mass. It dissolves sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, oils, fats, and caoutchouc; hence it is much used in the arts. Its vapor is said to have decided antiseptic properties, and the substance itself has been employed as a local anæsthetic and anodyne. [B, 2, 3, 5, 81, 95.]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenhydrat*. See CARBOHYDRATE.—**C. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenhydrür*. See HYDROCARBON.—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de carbone*. Ger., *Jodkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and iodine. [B.] See *C. tetraiodide*.—**C. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure de carbone*. Syn.: *c. protochloride*, *Julin's chloride of c.* A chloride of c., supposed to have the composition C_2Cl_2 (being that of dichloracetylene), obtained by passing the vapor of chloroform or of tetrachlorethylene through a red-hot tube. The body so formed is now known to be hexchlorbenzene. [B, 3, 158.]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. It., *monossido di carbonio*. Sp., *monóxido de carbono*. Syn.: *carbonic oxide*. A substance, CO, produced by the incomplete combustion of charcoal and other carbonaceous matter; a colorless, tasteless gas of a peculiar odor, readily inflammable, burning with a bluish flame. It acts as an energetic respiratory poison when inhaled, combining with the hæmoglobin of the blood to form a compound which will no longer take up oxygen. [B, 3.]—**C. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de carbone*. A maroon-colored, odorless, tasteless powder, CS, formed by the action of sunlight or of iron on c. disulphide. The existence of a substance of this composition has been denied. [B, 2, 158.]—**C. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenstoffnitrür*. A compound of c. and nitrogen. Only one such compound, cyanogen, is known. Mellone, C_9N_{12}, is not a direct compound of nitrogen with c., but of tricyanogen with c. [B.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de carbone*. A compound of c. and oxygen. [B.] See *C. dioxide*, *C. monoxide*, and *C. suboxide*.—**C. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure de carbone*. See CARBONYL *bromide*.—**C. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxydchlorid*. See CARBONYL *chloride*.—**C. oxysulphide.** Fr., *oxysulfure de carbone*. See CARBONYL *sulphide*.—**C. perchloride.** Fr., *perchlorure de carbone*. Hexchlorethane. [B, 2.]—**C. protochloride.** Fr., *protochlorure de carbone*. 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. C. monochloride (hexachlorbenzene). [B, 2, 3.]—**C. protosulphide.** Fr., *protosulfure de carbone*. See *C. monosulphide*.—**C. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde de carbone*. See *C. monoxide*.—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to carbonic acid; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Carbonic acid. [B.]—**C'säuren** (Ger.). A generic term for the group of organic acids formed after the model of carbonic acid by the substitution of the carboxyl group CO.OH for hydrogen in a hydrocarbon. [B, 270.]—**C. selenide.** Fr., *séléniure de carbone*. Ger., *C'seleniür*. A compound of c. and selenium; a liquid, CSe_2, emitting very pungent, irritant vapors. It has not yet been obtained pure. [B, 2.]—**C. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Anderthalbchlorkohlenstoff*. Hexchlorethane. [B, 2, 4.]—**C. sesquiiodide.** See IODOFORM.—**C. sesquisulphide.** Fr., *sesquisulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Anderthalbschwefelkohlenstoff*. An amorphous brownish substance, C_2S_3. [B, 2.]—**C. spar.** Any native carbonate of analogous constitution to calcium carbonate (*e. g.*, magnesium carbonate). [L, 56.]—**C. subchloride.** Fr., *souschlorure de carbone*. See *C. monochloride*.—**C. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxyde de carbone*. A substance, perhaps C_4O_3, obtained by reducing c. monoxide with the galvanic current. [B, 2.]—**C'sulfid** (Ger.). C. disulphide. [B, 270.]—**C. sulphide.** Lat., *carbonei sulphidum*, *carboneum sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*, *Kohlensulfid*. A compound of c. and sulphur. See *C. disulphide*, *C. monosulphide*, *C. sesquisulphide*, and *C. oxysulphide*. Other sulphides of c. have been described, especially one of the composition C_5S_2, a blackish or reddish-brown, amorphous substance produced by the action of sodium on c. disulphide [Raale (B, 2)], and another of the composition C_8S_2. [Loew, cited in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 207 (B).]—**C. sulphobromide.** Fr., *sulfobromure de carbone*. See THIOCARBONYL *bromide*.—**C. sulphochloride.** Fr., *sulfochlorure de carbone*. See THIOCARBONYL *chloride*.—**C. tetrabromide.** Fr., *tétrabromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrabromür*. Tetrabrommethane. [B, 4.]—**C. tetrachlordibromide.** Fr., *tétrachloro-dibromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrachlorürdibromür*. Tetrachlordibromethane. [B, 2.]—**C. tetrachloride.** Lat., *carbonei tetrachloridum*. Fr., *tétrachlorure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrachlorür*. Tetrachlormethane. [B.]—**C. tetraiodide.** Fr., *tétraiodure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrajodür*. Tetraiodomethane. [B.]—**C. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tribromür*. Hexabromethane. [B, 158.]—**C. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *C'trichlorür*. Hexachlorethane. [B, 158.]—**Gas-c.** Ger., *Retortengraphit*. A form of c. deposited in the retorts of gas-works; a very hard, amorphous, iron-gray substance, of the sp. gr. of 2·356; a good conductor of heat and electricity, and therefore used for the c. plates in some forms of the galvanic battery and the c. points of the electric light. [B, 3.]—**Gaseous oxide of c.** See *C. monoxide*. —**Julin's chloride of c.** See *C. monochloride*.

CARBON, n. The *Cordia decandra*. [B, 121.]

CARBONACEOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *carbonaceus*. Fr., *carbonacé*. Ger., *kohlig*. Of, pertaining to, or containing, coal or charcoal; in botany, resembling charcoal in hue or appearance. [B, 123.]—**C. acid.** See CARBON *dioxide*.

CARBONAJO (It.), n. Ka^{3}rb-on-a^3'yo. A name for various edible black and brownish *Agarici* and *Boleti*. [Micheli (B, 88, 121).]

CARBONAL (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rb-on-a^{3}l. The caries of wheat. [B, 121.]

CARBONAMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbonamid*. Of Dumas, normal ammonium carbonate, $(NH_4)_2$-CO_3, on the supposition that its formula was NH_2,CO,HO (old notation). [B, 98.]

CARBONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-na^{2}f(nap)-tha^{2}l'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbo-naphtalique*. Ger., *Carbonaphtalsäure*. Naphthylcarbonic (naphthoic) acid. [B, 2.]

CARBONAPHTHOLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-na^{2}f(na^{2}p)-tho^{2}l'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbonaphtolique*. Hydroxynaphthoic acid. [B, 2, 4.]

CARBONARIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}rb-o-na^3'ri^2-a^3. An edible species of *Boletus*. [B, 121.]

CARBONAS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Ka^{3}rb-on'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *carbona'tis*. A carbonate. [B.]—**Balneum cum carbonate sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *alcalinum*.—**C. ammonicus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 119.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**C. ammonicus admixto oleo empyreumatico.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**C. baryticus.** Barium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. bismuthicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. calcareus.** Calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. calcicum bituminatum.** See *C. calcicus bituminatus*.—**C. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Calcium carbonate. [B, 113.]—**C. calcicus bituminatus.** Fr., *pierre de porc*. Ger., *Schweinstein*, *Stinkspath*. Syn.: *lapis porcinus* (seu *suillus*). A grayish or blackish mineral of compact texture, emitting when rubbed the odor of sulphureted hydrogen or of putrid urine, and consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate; official in the Swed. Ph. of 1817. [B, 119, 180.]—**C. calcicus cretaceus** (seu **nativus**). Chalk. [B.]—**C. calcicus præcipitatus.** Precipitated calcium carbonate. [B, 81.]—**C. cupri, C. cupricus.** Copper carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. et hydras magnesicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. Light magnesium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. et hydras plumbicus.** Basic lead carbonate. [B.] See LEAD *carbonate*.—**C. ferrosus.** Ferrous carbonate. [B, 119.] See IRON *carbonate*.—**C. ferrosus saccharatus.** See FERRI *c. saccharatus*. —**C. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. kalicus crudus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Crude* POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**C. kalicus depuratus** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. kalicus e cineribus clavellatis.** Normal potassium carbonate obtained by lixiviation. [B, 270.]—**C. kalicus e tartaro.** Normal potassium carbonate. [B, 270.]—**C. kalicus purus** [Norweg. Ph.]. See *C. kalicus*.—**C. lithicus** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Lithium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. lixiviæ alcalinus solutus.** An aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. lixiviæ purus.** Pure potassium carbonate. [B.]—**C. magnesicus** [Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph.]. Heavy magnesium carbonate. [B, 95.] See MAGNESIUM *carbonate*.—**C. manganosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Manganous carbonate, manganese carbonate. [B, 113.]—**C. natricus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. Sodic carbonate: either normal or acid sodium carbonate; of the Swed. Ph., the crude carbonate. [B, 95, 119.]—**C. natricus crudus** [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Crude sodium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. natricus depuratus** [Swed. Ph.]. Purified sodium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. natricus siccatus** [Dan. Ph.]. Dried (anhydrous) sodium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. natricus venalis** [Dan. Ph.]. Crude sodium carbonate. [B, 95.]—**C. plumbicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Basic lead carbonate. [B, 113.]—**C. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassic carbonate, normal potassium carbonate. [B, 113.]—**C. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodic carbonate; either the normal carbonate [Fr. Cod.] or the bicarbonate. [B, 113, 119.]—**C. superammonicus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 88.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**C. superammonicus aquosus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici*.—**C. superammonicus pyro-oleoso-aquosus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum liquidum*.—**C. superammonicus pyro-oleosus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**C. superpotassicus.** Normal potassium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. superpotassicus depuratus** (seu **purus**). Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. zincicum terrestre.** Calamine. [B, 180.]—**C. zincicus.** Zinc carbonate. [B, 81.]—**Emulsio carbonatis calcici** [Swed. Ph.] See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**Liquor carbonatis ammonici pyroleosi** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici pyro-oleosi*.—**Liquor carbonatis kalici** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici*.—**Pilulæ cum carbonate ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pilules de carbonate ferreux*. See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis*.—**Pomatum cum carbonate plumbico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**Pulvis carbonatis magnesici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de carbonate de* MAGNÉSIE.—**Solutio carbonatis kalici** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor* KALII *carbonici*. —**Tabellæ cum carbonate magnesico** [Fr.

Cod.]. See *Tablettes de carbonate de* MAGNÉSIE.—**Unguentum carbonatis plumbici.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*

CARBONATE, n. Ka³rb'o²n-at. Lat., *carbonas.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbonat, carbonsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *carbonato.* A salt of carbonic acid. The *normal c's* (formerly called basic c's or subc's) have the general formula $R_2(CO_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*, or $R(CO_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence 2*n*. The *acid c's* (hydric c's, hydrogen c's, bic's) have the general formula $R(HCO_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. In addition, various *basic c's*, formed by the substitution of a metallic oxide or hydrate for the hydrogen in carbonic acid, are known. According to some recent authors, these basic c's are to be regarded as the salts of an orthocarbonic acid, H_4CO_4, analogous to orthosilicic acid, the normal c's being regarded as the salts of metacarbonic acid, $H_2(CO)O_2$. [B, 2.]—**Acid c.** Lat., *bicarbonas.* Fr., *c. acide.* Ger., *saures Carbonat* (oder *carbonsaures Salz*). It., *carbonato acido.* Sp., *carbonato ácido.* A bicarbonate; a substitution compound of carbonic acid in which only one of its hydrogen atoms is replaced by a base. [B.] See *C.*—**Basic c.** Fr., *c. basique.* Ger., *basisches Carbonat* (oder *carbonsaures Salz*). It., *carbonato basico.* Sp., *carbonato básico.* Formerly a normal c.; as now used, a compound of a c. with the oxide or hydroxide of the same base. [B.] See *C.*—**C. barytique** (Fr.). Barium c. [B, 119.]—**C. calcaire** (Fr.), **C. calcique** (Fr.). Calcium c. [B, 119.]—**C. cuivrique** (Fr.). Cupric c. [B, 119.] See COPPER *c.*—**C. ferreux** (Fr.). Ferrous c. [B, 113, 119.] See IRON *c.*—**C. ferrico-potassique** (Fr.). Iron and potassium c. [B. 119.]—**C. magnésique** (Fr.). Magnesium c. [B, 119.]—**C. mercurique** (Fr.). Mercuric c. [B, 119.] See MERCURY *c.*—**C. plombique** (Fr.). Lead c. [B, 119.]—**C. potassique** (Fr.). Potassium c. [B, 119.]—**C. sodique** (Fr.). Sodium c. [B, 119.]—**C. zincique** (Fr.). Zinc c. [B, 119.]—**Hydric c.** See *Acid c.*—**Hydrogen c.** 1. Carbonic acid. 2. See *Acid c.* [B.]—**Neutral c., Normal c.** Fr., *c. normal* (ou *neutre*). Ger., *normales* (oder *neutrales*) *Carbonat* (oder *carbonsaures Salz*). It., *carbonato normale.* Sp., *carbonato normal.* A substitution compound of carbonic acid in which all its hydrogen is replaced by a base. [B.] See *C.*—**Pilules de c. ferreux (selon la formule de Vallet)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Massa* FERRI *carbonatis.*

CARBONATED, adj. Ka³rb'o²n-at-e²d. Lat., *carbonatus.* Fr., *carboné.* Combined with or containing carbonic acid; converted into a carbonate. [B.]

CARBONCLE (Fr.), n. Ka³rb-o²n²kl. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.

CARBONCULAIRE (Fr.), **CARBONCULEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Ka³rb-o²n²-ku⁶l-a²r, -u⁵. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBONE, n. Ka³rb'on. 1. An old form of *carbon* (*q. v.*). 2. A carbuncle. [B, 59.]

CARBONE (Fr.), n. Ka³rb-on. Carbon. [B.]—**Azoture de c.** See CARBON *nitride.*—**Bioxyde de c.** See CARBON *dioxide.*—**Bisulfure de c.** See CARBON *disulphide.*—**C. animale.** See *Animal* CHARCOAL.—**C. végétale.** Vegetable (wood) charcoal. [B.]—**Hydrate de c.** See CARBOHYDRATE.—**Hydriodure de c.** Iodoform. [A, 301.]—**Oxysulfure de c.** See CARBONYL *sulphide.*—**Sulfure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CARBON *disulphide.*

CARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka³rb-on-a. See CARBONATED.

CARBONÉMIE (Fr.), n. Ka³rb-on-a-me. See CARBOHÆMIA.

CARBONEOUS, adj. Ka³rb on'e²-u³s. See CARBONOUS.

CARBONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rb-on'e²-u³m(u⁴m). Carbon. [B.]—**Carbonei bisulphidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See CARBON *disulphide.*—**Carbonei tetrachloridum.** Carbon tetrachloride; tetrachlormethane. [B, 81.]—**C. bichloratum, C. chloratum.** Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachlormethane. [B, 81, 270.]—**C. sulfuratum, C. sulphuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B, 95, 119.]—**C. trichloratum.** Hexchlorethane. [B, 270.]

CARBONEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka³rb-on-u⁵. See CARBONOUS.

CARBONGA, n. See CARBENGA.

CARBONHÉMIE (Fr.), n. Ka³rb-on-a-me. See CARBOHÆMIA.

CARBONIC, adj. Ka³rb-o²n'i²k. Lat., *carbonicus.* Fr., *carbonique.* Containing carbon. [B.]—**Anhydrous c. acid.** Carbon dioxide. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum carbonicum.* Fr., *acide carbonique.* Ger., *Kohlensäure, Carbonsäure.* A dibasic acid, $H_2CO_3 = CO{<}^{OH}_{OH}$, known only in aqueous solution; formed whenever carbon dioxide is dissolved in water. The name c. acid is often improperly given to carbon dioxide. Its aqueous solution is a colorless liquid of faintly acid reaction, which readily parts with any excess of dioxide and is hence effervescent. C. a. forms the series of salts called carbonates and bicarbonates. According to Watts, ordinary c. acid should be called metacarbonic acid, the basic carbonates being derived from an acid, H_4CO_4, which he calls orthocarbonic acid. [B, 2, 3.]—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride carbonique.* Ger., *Kohlensäure-Anhydrid.* The anhydride of c. acid; carbon dioxide. [B.]—**C. chloride.** Tetrachlormethane. [B, 2.]—**C. dioxide.** See CARBON *dioxide.*—**C. ether.** Fr., *éther carbonique.* Ger., *Carbonsäure-Aether, Carbonsäure-Ester.* An ethereal salt of c. acid, especially ethyl carbonate. [B, 2.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde carbonique.* Ger., *Kohlenoxyd.* Carbon monoxide. [B.]—**Hydrated c. acid.** A compound of 1 molecule of c. acid and 8 molecules of water, which begins to dissociate unless kept below the freezing point of water and under a pressure of 12 atmospheres. [Wroblewski, "Lancet," Apr. 15, 1882.]

CARBONICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rb-o²n'i²k-u³m(u⁴m). Carbon. [B.]—**C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B, 205.]

CARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rb-o²n'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Carbonic, containing carbon; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base. [B.]

CARBONIDE, n. Ka³rb'o²n-i²d(id). 1. A carbide. 2. A mineral containing carbon, such as the carbides, the carbonates, etc. [B, 38, 158.] 3. Of Dulong, an oxalate deprived of its hydrogen by heat. [A, 301.]

CARBONIFEROUS, adj. Ka³rb-o²n-i²f'e²r-u³s. From *carbo,* carbon, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *carbonifère.* Containing carbon; producing carbon or coal. [B.]

CARBONILIC ACID, n. Ka³rb-o²n-i²l'i²k. See CARBANILIC ACID.

CARBONISATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rb-on-i²z(i²s)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *carbonisatio'nis.* See CARBONIZATION.

CARBONITE, n. Ka³rb'o²n-it. See OXALATE.

CARBONITRILE, n. Ka²rb-o-ni'tri²l. Cyanogen, $-C\equiv$; so called because regarded as a nitrogen derivative (nitrile) of carbon. [B, 4.]

CARBONITROTOLUIC ACID, n. Ka³rb-o-ni-tro-to²l-u²'i²k. See NITRODRACYLIC ACID.

CARBONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rb-on'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Carbon. [B, 81.]—**Carbonii bisulphuretum.** Carbon disulphide. [B, 81.]—**Carbonii tetrachloridum.** Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachlormethane. [B, 81.]

CARBONIZATION, n. Ka³rb-o²n-i²z-a'shu³n. Lat., *carbonisatio.* Fr., *carbonisation.* Ger., *Carbonisirung, Verkohlung.* 1. A charring, a conversion into charcoal. 2. The process of covering with a layer of charcoal by the action of heat or of strong sulphuric acid. [B, 270.]

CARBONNEL (Fr.), n. Sha³r-bon-e²l. In the Cévennes, the *Tricholoma terreus.* [B, 121.]

CARBONOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Ka³rb-on-o-ed. Resembling carbon; as a n. in the pl., c's, a family of metalloids, comprising carbon, boron, silicon, etc. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CARBONOMETER, n. Ka³rb-o²n-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. From *carbo,* carbon, and *μέτρον,* a measure. An apparatus for determining amounts of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water. [B.]

CARBONOMETRY, n. Ka³rb-o²n-o²m'e²t-ri². Fr., *carbonométrie.* The measurement of the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs. [Hervier and St.-Lager (A, 301, 385).]

CARBONOUS, adj. Ka³rb'o²n-u³s. Lat., *carbonosus.* Fr., *carboneux.* Containing carbon. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carboneux.* A name proposed for oxalic acid. [B.]—**C. oxide.** Carbon monoxide. [B, 2.]

CARBONSPATH (Ger.), n. Ka³rb-on'spa³t. Calc spar. [B, 180.]

CARBONUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rb-on'u³m(u⁴m). Carbon.—**C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B, 95.]

CARBONUSNIC ACID, n. Ka²rb-o²n-u³s'ni²k. Ger., *Carbonusninsäure.* An acid, $C_{19}H_{16}O_7$, forming sulphur-colored crystals, derived from the *Usnea barbata* and other lichens. [Hesse (B, 2, 270).]

CARBONYL, n. Ka³rb'o²n-i²l. Fr., *carbonyle.* Ger., *C.* 1. A bivalent radicle, $(C = O)''$, which appears in the free state as carbon monoxide. 2. Of Berthelot, any member of a class of compounds comprising camphor, allylene oxide, diphenylene ketone, and perhaps suberone. The c's are peculiar aldehydes distinguished by the following reactions: 1. They unite directly with hydrogen to form alcohols. 2. They are derived from unsaturated hydrocarbons by the substitution of 1 atom of oxygen for 2 atoms of hydrogen in a molecule. 3. They unite with the elements of water to form monobasic acids. 4. They unite with 3 atoms of oxygen to form dibasic acids. [B, 2.]—**C. amyl and hydrogen sulphide.** See AMYL*thiocarbonic acid.*—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de carbonyle.* Ger., *C'bromür.* Oxybromide of carbon; a gas of the composition $COBr_2$. [B, 3.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de carbonyle.* Ger., *C'chlorür, Chlorkohlensäure.* Phosgene gas, or oxychloride of carbon, $COCl_2$; of a peculiar, disagreeable, pungent odor, which at low temperatures condenses into a colorless liquid. [B, 3.]—**C. chloroplatinite.** Fr., *chloroplatinite de carbonyle.* A compound of c. with platinum dichloride. Several such compounds are known, having the composition $PtCl_2.CO, PtCl_2(CO)_2$ and $PtCl_2$-$(CO)_3$. [B, 3.]—**C. diacetamide.** A substance, $C_5H_8N_2O_3 = (CH_3.CO)HN-CO-NH(CH_3.CO)$, forming rhombic acicular crystals. [B, 2.]—**C'diamide.** Urea. [B, 270.]—**C. dibiuret.** A crystalline substance, $C_5H_8N_6O_5 = NH_2.CO.NH.CO.NH-CO-NH.CO.NH.CO.NH_2$, formed by heating biuret with liquid phosgene. [B, 2.]—**C. dicarbamide, C'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *C'urea.*—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de carbonyle.* Ger., *C'sulfid.* Oxysulphide of carbon; a colorless, inflammable gas, COS, probably contained in several sulphur waters. [B, 3.]—**C'urea.** A microcrystalline powder, $C_3H_6N_4O = NH_2.CO.NH-CO-NH.CO.NH_2$, formed by the action of liquid phosgene on urea. [B, 2.]

CARBOPHENYLAMIDE, n. Ka³rb-o-fe²n-i²l'a²m-i²d(id). See DIPHENYL*carbamide.*

CARBOPYRROLAMIDE, n. Ka³rb-o-pi²r-o²l'a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Carbopyrrolamid.* Syn.: *dipyromucamide* [Watts]. A crystalline body having the constitution of an amide of carbopyrrolic acid, $C_4H_4N,CONH_2 = C_5H_6N_2O$. [B, 3.]

CARBOPYRROLIC ACID, n. Ka³rb-o-pi²r-o²l'i²k. Fr., *acide carbopyrrolique.* Ger., *Carbopyrrolsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid having the constitution of carbonic acid in which the residue of pyrrol takes the place of hydroxyl, $(C_4H_4N)-CO.OH = C_5H_5NO_2$. [B, 3.]

CARBOSTYRIL, n. Ka³rb-o-sti²r'i²l. Lat., *carbostyrilium.* Ger., *Carbostyril.* A substance, $C_9H_7NO = N(C_8H_7)(CO)$, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocinnamic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOSULFURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rb-o-su^{6}lf-u^{6}r. Carbon disulphide. [B.]

CARBOSULPHIDE, CARBOSULPHURET, n's. Ka^{3}rb-o-su^{3}lf'i^{2}d(id), -u^2-re^{2}t. A compound of carbon and sulphur with a radicle. [B.]

CARBOTHIALDINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-thi-a^{2}ld'en. From *carbo*, carbon, θεῖον, sulphur, and *aldehyde* (*q. v.*). 1. A body, $(CnH_{2n})_2\text{-}N_2H_2CS_2$, consisting of a double molecule of an aldehyde radicle combined with 2 molecules of the radicle (NH)'' and a molecule of carbon disulphide, (CS_2). 2. Used without qualification, the body derived from the radicle of ordinary (acetic) aldehyde and having thus the composition $(C_2H_4)_2N_2H_2CS_2 = C_6-H_{10}N_2S_2$. It forms colorless crystals which are soluble in hot alcohol. [B, 5.]

CARBOTRIAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-tri'a^{2}m-en. Guanidine. [B, 158.]

CARBOTRIETHYLTRIAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-tri-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-tri'-a^{2}m-en. Triethylguanidine. [B, 2.]

CARBOTRIPHENYLTRIAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-tri-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-tri'a^{2}m-en. Triphenylguanidine. [B, 2.]

CARBOVINATE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-vin'at. An ethylcarbonate. [B, 2.]

CARBOVINIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-vin'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carbovinique*. Ethylcarbonic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOVINOMETHYLIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o-vin-o-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-i^{2}d-(id). Ethyl methylcarbonate. [B, 2.]

CARBOXAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x-a^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carboxamidobenzoïque*. An acid, $C_{16}\text{-}H_{12}N_2O_5 = C_7H_5.NHO_2 - CO - C_7H_5.NHO_2$, produced by the decomposition of uramidobenzoic acid. An isomeric modification, *carboxamidodracylic acid*, forming minute white acicular crystals, is derived from uramidodracylic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOXYCINCHONIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x-i^2-si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carboxycinchonique* [Wilm]. A feeble acid formed by the oxidation of cinchonine. [A, 301.]

CARBOXYHÆMOGLOBIN, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x-i^2-he^{2}m-o-glob'-i^{2}n. Fr., *carboxy-hémoglobine, hémoglobine oxycarbonique*. Ger., *Kohlenoxydhämoglobin*. A compound of hæmoglobin with carbon monoxide. It gives the blood a bright cherry-red color, paralyzes the respiratory function of the red corpuscles, and causes suffocation. Under the spectroscope it shows two absorption bands almost identical with those of oxyhæmoglobin, but their centres are several wave-lengths nearer the violet end of the spectrum. [J, 18, 99, 101.]

CARBOXYL, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x'i^{2}l. Fr., *carboxyle*. Ger., *C.* 1. Carbonyl. 2. The acid characteristic, CO.OH, of the organic acids. [B, 2.]—**C'amine.** A suffix which, when preceded by the name of a radicle, is indicative of an amine, or substituted ammonia, in which the hydrogen is replaced by that radicle and by c., an isocyanate. The formula of the c'amines is $R' - N = C = O$. [B.]—**C'phenylimide.** Ger., *C'phenylimid*. An imide of c., $CO = NH -$, in which the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl ; phenyl pseudocyanate, $CO.N(C_6H_5)$. [B, 4.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Carboxylic acid. [B, 4.]

CARBOXYLATE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-at. Ger., *Carboxylat*. A salt of carboxylic acid. [B, 3.]

CARBOXYLIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *carboxylique*. Derived from or containing carboxyl. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carboxylique*. Ger., *Carboxylsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, $C_{10}H_4O_{10}$, known only through its salts, the carboxylates. [B, 3.] See also DIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID and TRIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID.

CARBOXYLIMIDE, n. Ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Pseudocyanic acid, $H - N = C = O$, which may be regarded as an imide of carboxyl ; *i. e.*, a molecule of ammonia (NH_3) in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the bivalent radicle CO'', carboxyl (carbonyl) ; or as the acid characteristic carboxyl, CO.OH, in which NH replaces OH.

CARBOY, n. Ka^{3}r'boi. Turk., *karaboya*. A large globular bottle, inclosed in basket-work and usually protected by a wooden box ; used especially for the storage and transportation of corrosive liquids. [α, 17.]

CARBUNCLE, n. Ka^{3}rb'u^{3}n^{2}kl. Gr., ἄνθραξ (2d def.). Lat., *carbunculus*. Fr., *charboncle* (1st def.), *gros rubis* (2d def.), *escarboncle* (2d def.). Ger., *Kohlenbeule* (1st def.), *Carbunkel* (1st def.), *Granat* (2d def.), *Carfunkel* (2d def.). 1. See ANTHRAX (2d def.). 2. A precious stone, so called because deep red and looking in sunlight like a glowing coal, consisting chiefly of alumina (corundum) variously colored. Under this head were formerly included the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, and topaz. [B, 180.]—**Berry c.** See TERMINTHUS.—**Contagious c.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Facial c.** A c. generally seated on the lip and attended by severe local and constitutional symptoms. It should not be confounded with malignant pustule. [Reverdin, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1870 (E).]—**Fungous c.** See CARBUNCULUS *fungodes*.—**Malignant c.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Malignant facial c.** An extremely fatal disease, appearing generally on the lip, running a very rapid course, and peculiarly prone to attack young adults. It is often confounded with malignant pustule, but differs from it in its rapidly progressive gangrene and purulent infiltration, in the greater liability to extensive venous thrombosis, and in the absence of inoculation from a known specific source. [E, 25.]

CARBUNCLED, adj. Ka^{3}rb'u^{3}n^{2}kld. Affected with carbuncle.

CARBUNCULAR, CARBUNCULATE, adj's. Ka^{3}rb-u^{3}n^{2}k'-u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at. Lat., *carbuncularis, carbunculatus, carbunculosus*. Fr., *carbonculaire, charbonculeux, charbonneux*. Ger., *karbunkulös, milzbrandig*. 1. Resembling or of the nature of carbuncle, anthracoid. 2. Affected with rosacea. [L, 325.]

CARBUNCULATION, n. Ka^{3}rb-u^{3}n^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀνθράκωσις. Lat., *carbunculatio*. Ger., *Karbunkelbildung* (1st def.), *Brandigwerden* (2d def.), *Augenlidbrand* (3d def.). 1. The formation of a carbuncle. 2. Gangrenescence. [A, 322.] 3. Of the eye (*carbunculatio oculi*), see BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS. 4. A blighting of the buds of plants produced by excessive heat or cold. [L, 56.]

CARBUNCULOID, adj. Ka^{3}rb-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{2}l-oid. From *carbunculus*, a carbuncle, and εἶδος, resemblance. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULOSEPILZ (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb-un^{2}k-ul-oz'e^2-pi^{2}ltz. An undescribed fungus found in anthracosis. [A, 396.]

CARBUNCULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rb-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *carbunculo'seos (-is)*. See ANTHRACOSIS.

CARBUNCULOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rb-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *carbunculosus*. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rb-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Dim. of *carbo*, a live coal. See CARBUNCLE and ANTHRAX.—**C. alabandicus.** An old name for a certain blackish and yellow mineral. [A, 325.]—**C. anginosus.** See ANGINA *carbuncularis*.—**C. bulbi.** Carbuncular inflammation of the eye. [L, 135.]—**C. contagiosus, C. epidemicus.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. epizooticus.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE.—**C. fungodes.** Fungous carbuncle ; a chronic affection characterized by small inflammatory tumors on the head or the trunk, which break at the apex, forming openings from which fungous masses protrude, covered with a purulent discharge or with dirty-brown crusts, and slow to heal. [Struve (G, 33).]—**C. gallicus.** See ANTHRAX *gallicus*.—**C. hungaricus.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX and PEMPHIGUS *Hungariæ gangrænosus*.—**C. magnus, C. malignus.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. oculi.** See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).—**C. palpebrarum.** See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**C. pestilentialis.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. rubinus.** A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon ; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, etc. [G, 16.]—**C. septentrionalis.** See ANTHRAX *malignus sibiricus*.—**C. septicus.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. simplex, C. sporadicus.** Fr., *charbon sporadique*. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**C. symptomaticus.** Fr., *charbon symptomatique*. 1. Anthrax observed during the plague, either as a symptom of the disease or as an epiphenomenon. [G, 7.] 2. Anthrax of the skin occurring as a symptom of febris carbunculosa (*q. v.*, under FEBRIS).—**C. ulcusculosus.** See ANGINA *carbuncularis*.—**C. vulgaris.** See ANTHRAX (2d def.).

CARBUNKEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rb'un^{2}k-e^{2}l. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.—**Augenc'.** See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).

CARBURAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rb'u^2(u^4)-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *carburat'is*. A carbide. [B.]—**C. ferri.** Graphite. [B, 180.]

CARBURATION, n. Ka^{3}rb-u^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carburiren*. An operation by which carbon is added to iron to change it into cast-iron ; or to gases, to increase their illuminating power. [L, 41.]

CARBURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rb-u^{6}r. A carbide. [B, 38.]

CARBURÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rb-u^{6}r-a. See CARBURETED.

CARBUREIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rb-u^2-re'i^{2}k. Allophanic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBURET, n. Ka^{3}rb'u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *carburetum*. A carbide. [B.]

CARBURETED, adj. Ka^{3}rb'u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. Combined with or containing carbon. [B.]

CARBURINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rb-u^{6}r-en. Commercial carbon disulphide. [B, 270.]

CARBURUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rb-u^2(u)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). A carbide. [B.]

CARBYL, n. Ka^{3}rb'i^{2}l. Fr., *carbyle*. 1. Matter as a principle of being. [L, 73.] 2. A name often applied to carbon regarded as a radicle, in compound chemical names. [B.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Ethionic acid. [B, 48.]—**C. sulphate.** Of Magnus, the sulphacetylic acid of Regnault ; ethionic anhydride. [B, 2, 3.]

CARBYLAMINE, n. Ka^{3}rb-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbylamin*. Hydrocyanic acid, HCN, on the supposition that its formula is $HN = C$, carbon in this case being conceived to be a diad. [B, 6.]—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcarbylamin*. A substance having the composition $HN{<}^{C}_{HCl}$. [B, 6.]

CARBYLIC, adj. Ka^{3}rb-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Of or containing carbyl. [B.]

CARCA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r'ka^3. The *Rubus cæsius*. [B, 121.]

CARCADANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-a(a^3)'na^3. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 121.]

CARCADET (Fr.), **CARCAILLOT** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}r-ka^3-da, -ka^3-el-yo. The *Tetrao coturnix*. [L, 105.]

CARCANIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ka^{3}n-i^2-e^{2}r. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there are sulphurous saline springs. [L, 49.]

CARCAPULI, CARCAPULLI, n's. In India, a tree (probably a *Garcinia*) producing gamboge. [B, 38, 121.]

CARCAROS (Lat.), **CARCARUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{3}r'ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάρκαρος (from καρκαίρειν, to tremble). See QUERQUERA and *Intermittent* FEVER.

CARCAX, n. An old name for a sort of poppy having a very large head. [Hartmannus (A, 325).]

CARC-BŒUF (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rk-bu^{5}f. See ARRESTA BOVIS.

CARCER (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r'su^{5}r(ke^{2}r). Gen., *car'ceris*. Lit., a prison ; of Paracelsus, a remedy having a restraining effect on disordered muscular movements (as in chorea) or on deranged actions of the mind. [A, 325.]

CARCERULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See CARCERULUS.

CARCERULAR, adj. Ka^{3}r-se^{2}r′u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *carcerularis*. Fr., *carcérulaire*. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a carcerulus. [B, 1, 121.]

CARCERULE, n. Ka^{3}r′se^{2}r-u^{2}l. See CARCERULUS.

CARCERULOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-u^2(u^4)-los′e-(a^3-e^2). Of Spach, a tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 121.]

CARCERULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *carcer*, a prison. Fr., *carcérule*. Ger., *Schliesskapsel*, *Samenzelle*. Syn.: *capsula clausa* (1st def.). 1. Of Mirbel, a dry, indehiscent fruit containing two or more loculi and inclosing several seeds, especially one that ultimately breaks up into one-seeded achænium-like parts not supported on a branched carpophore. Cf. CATACLESIUM. 2. In certain *Fungi*, the spore-case. [B, 19, 75, 121, 123.]

CARCHARADONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}r-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^3-do^{2}nt′a^3. See CARCHARODONTA.

CARCHARIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r-ka(ch^{2}a^3)′ri^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *carchari′ados* (-*is*). Gr., καρχαρίας. The shark (*Squalus c.*). [L, 105.]

CARCHARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i(i^2)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). From καρχαρίας, a shark. A family of the *Selachoidei*. [L, 207.]

CARCHARIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}r-ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^2-in(en)′a^3. A group of the *Carchariidæ*. [L, 280.]

CARCHARODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}r-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-o(o^2)-do^{2}nt′a^3. Gr., καρχαροδόντα (from κάρχαρος, sharp, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Fr., *carcharodontes*. Of Aristotle, a general term for animals having sharp teeth. [A, 322, 325; L, 121.]

CARCHEDONIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r-ke^2(ch^{2}a)-don(do^{2}n)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., Καρχηδόνιος (because brought from Carthage). An ancient name for a certain gem, perhaps the Oriental amethyst or garnet. [A, 318, 325.]

CARCHESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-ke(ch^{2}a)′zi^2(si^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καρχήσιον. Lit., the head of a mast, also a sort of machine like a crane, also a kind of goblet with two handles; of Galen, an appliance for the reduction of dislocations. [A, 318, 322, 325.] Cf. LAQUEUS *carchesius*.

CARCHESIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}r-ke(ch^{2}a)′zi^2(si^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καρχήσιος. Fr., *carchésien*. Pertaining to a carchesium. [A, 301, 325.] See LAQUEUS *c.*

CARCHICHEC (Turk.), n. A variety of the *Primula veris*. [B, 121.]

CARCHOFA, CARCHOFELA, CARCHOFETA, CARCHOFLE, CARCHOUFLE, CARCHOUFLIER, n's. In Provence, the *Cynara scolymus*, the *Carduus crispus*, and similar plants resembling the artichoke; also the *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 38, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CARCINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-sen. See CANCER and CARCINUS.

CARCINELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *carcinelco′seos* (-*is*). From καρκίνος, a cancer, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Krebsgeschwür*, *krebsige Verschwärung*. Cancerous ulceration. [A, 322; E; G, 5.]—**C. fungosa.** See CANCER *verrucosus*.—**C. simplex.** A simple form of ulcerating cancer. [G, 5.]

CARCINÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-am-e. The cancerous cachexia. [A, 250.]

CARCINETHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}th(ath)′ro^{2}n. Gr., καρκίνηθρον. Of Pliny, a plant thought to have been the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 318; B, 88, 121.] Cf. CARCINITRON.

CARCINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See PORTUNIDÆ.

CARCINIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. Of Piorry, carcinosis; of Alibert, cancer of the skin. [A, 250, 301, 385.]

CARCINITRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^2(ki^2)-ni^{2}t′ro^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been the *Polygonum vulgare*, var. *multiflorum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARCINOCÉLIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o-sa-le. A cancerous tumor. [A, 250.]

CARCINODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′dez(das). See CARCINOID; as a n., the canker of plants. [B.]

CARCINOHÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o-a-me. See CARCINÉMIE.

CARCINOID, adj. Ka^{3}r′si^{2}n-oid. Gr., καρκινώδης (from καρκίνος, a crab, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *carcinodes*, *carcinoides*. Fr., *carcinode*, *carcinoïde*. Ger., *krebsähnlich*, *carcinoidisch*. Resembling a crab or a cancer. [A, 385.]

CARCINOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(das). See CARCINOID; as a n. pl. (Fr., *carcinoïdes*), see CATOMETOPITA.

CARCINOLOGY, n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From καρκίνος, a crab, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *carcinologie*. The zoology of the *Crustacea*. [L, 41.]

CARCINOM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-tzen-om′. See CARCINOMA.—**Bindegewebsc′.** See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**Drüsenc′.** See ADENOCARCINOMA.—**Epithelialc′.** See EPITHELIOMA.—**Gallertc′.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**Hartes C.** See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**Hornkörperc′** [Waldeyer]. Cancer of the derma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Kolloides C.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**Medullarc′.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Melanoc′.** See *Melanotic* CANCER.—**Weiches C.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.

CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′ma^3. Gen., *carcinom′atos* (-*is*). Gr., καρκίνωμα. Fr., *carcinome*. Ger., *Carcinom*, *Baumkrebs* (2d def.). It., Sp., *c.* 1. A cancer (3d def.), especially of the forms that are composed of an alveolar network of fibroid tissue, the interspaces containing epithelioid cells, and that spread by the lymphatics instead of by the blood-vessels; of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata*. [E; L, 290, 311, 315.] 2. In trees, a disease in which the bark separates and an acrid sap exudes and causes the surrounding parts to ulcerate. [B, 19.]—**Acinous c.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Adeno-c.** See the major list.—**C. adenodes, C. adenoides.** See ADENO-C.—**C. alveolare.** See *Alveolar* CANCER.—**C. arborum.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. asbolicum.** See *Chimney-sweepers′* CANCER.—**C. atrophicum.** See *Cicatrizing* CANCER.—**C. caminariorum, C. caminos purgantium.** See *Chimney-sweepers′* CANCER.—**C. cicatricans, C. cicatricialis.** See *Cicatrizing* CANCER.—**C. colloides.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**C. cutaneum, C. cutis.** Cancer of the skin; including, according to Auspitz, soft, colloid, and melanotic cancer; according to Kaposi, c. lenticulare, c. tuberosum, and c. melanodes. [a, 18.]—**C. cysticum papillare psammosum.** A cystic c. bearing papillomatous growths in which some or all of the cellular elements have been transformed into calcareous concretions. It has been observed in the region of the ovary, often between the folds of the broad ligament and pointing toward the vagina. [Flaischler, "Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.," vii, p. 464 (a, 18).]—**C. durum.** Fr., *carcinome dur*. Ger., *hartes Carcinom*. See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**C. epitheliodes, C. epitheliosum.** See EPITHELIOMA.—**C. fasciculatum** [Müller]. See *Spindle-celled* SARCOMA.—**C. fibrosum.** Ger., *Faserkrebs*. See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**C. glandulare.** See ADENO-C.—**C. hæmatodes.** See FUNGUS *hæmatodes*.—**C. hyalinum.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**C. lenticulare.** See SQUIRRHE *en cuirasse*.—**C. medullare, C. medullosum.** Fr., *carcinome médullaire*. Ger., *Medullarkrebs*. See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. melanodes, C. melanoticum.** See *Melanotic* CANCER.—**C. molle.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. muciparum, C. mucosum.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**C. myxomatodes.** See *Myxomatous* CANCER.—**C. nigrum.** See *Melanotic* CANCER.—**C. osteodes, C. osteoides.** See *Osteoid* CANCER.—**C. psammosum.** Ger., *Psammocarcinom*, *psammöses Carcinom*. A c. in which the epithelial elements have been transformed into stratified calcareous concretions differing from those found in true psammomata. [Kolisko, "Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," Oct. 10, 1885 (a, 18).]—**C. reticulare** [Müller], **C. reticulatum.** A c. which, after undergoing fatty metamorphosis, shows its reticulum (stroma) more distinctly. [Rokitansky (a, 18).]—**C. sarcomatodes.** See *Sarcomatous* CANCER.—**C. scroti, C. scroti asbolicum.** See *Chimney-sweepers′* CANCER.—**C. simplex.** See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**C. spongiosum.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**C. teleangiectodes.** See FUNGUS *hæmatodes*.—**C. tuberosum.** Fr., *cancer tubéreux* (ou *sous-cutané*). Ger., *Knollenkrebs*, *Krebsknollen*. Syn.: *tumor carcinomatodes telæ subcutaneæ*, *cancer tuberosus*, *mycosis fungoides*. A form of connective-tissue cancer occurring most commonly in elderly persons, in the shape of nodules on the face, hands, and other parts, which tend to early softening and deep ulceration, with similar growths in the internal organs. [G.]—**C. villosum.** See PAPILLOMA.—**Colloid c.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**Columnar-celled c., Cylindrical-celled c., Cylindrical epithelial c.** See *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Cystic c., Cysto-c., Cystoid c.** A c. containing one or more cysts or cyst-like spaces. [L, 311, 314.]—**Epithelial c.** See EPITHELIOMA.—**Fasciculated c.** [Müller]. See *Spindle-celled* SARCOMA.—**Fibroso-medullary c.** [Waldeyer]. A c. consisting of cells and stroma in about equal amount. [L, 314.]—**Glandular-celled c.** See ADENO-C. and *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Hard c.** See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**Lipomatous c.** See *Lipomatous* CANCER.—**Medullary c.** Soft cancer; a variety in which the cells exceed the stroma in amount and do not resemble acini or columnar or squamous epithelia; so called from its resemblance to brain tissue. [L, 315.]—**Melanoid c., Melanotic c.** See *Melanotic* CANCER.—**Multicellular c.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA.—**Obsolescent c.** See *Cicatrizing* CANCER.—**Osteo-c., Osteoid c.** See *Osteoid* CANCER.—**Pavement-cell epithelial c.** See CANCROÏDE.—**Pigmented c.** See *Melanotic* CANCER.—**Retracting c.** See *Retractile* CANCER.—**Sarcomatous c.** See *Sarcomatous* CANCER.—**Scirrhous c.** See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**Soft c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Spheroidal-celled c.** See ADENO-C. and *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**Squamous-celled c., Squamous epithelial c.** See CANCROÏDE.—**Teleangiectatic c.** See FUNGUS *hæmatodes*.—**Tuberous c.** See *C. tuberosum*.—**Tubular c.** See CYLINDROMA.—**Villous c.** See PAPILLOMA.—**Withering c.** See *Cicatrizing* CANCER.

CARCINOMATOUS, adj. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o^{2}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *carcinomatosus*. Fr., *carcinomateux*. Ger., *carcinomatös*, *krebsartig*. It., Sp., *carcinomatoso*. Pertaining to or of the nature of carcinoma. [E.]

CARCINOMELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-om-e^{2}l-ko′-si^{2}s. See CARCINELCOSIS.

CARCINOMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o-mi(me)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). Cancerous pus; used as a remedy by the isopathists. [B, 270.]

CARCINOPÉRITONIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o-pa-ri^2-to-ne. Cancer of the peritonæum. [A, 250.]

CARCINOPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o^{2}f′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καρκίνος, a crab, and φαγεῖν, to eat. See CANCRIVORUS.

CARCINOPLACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o(o^2)-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}k)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the Catometopa. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1879, p. 20 (L).]

CARCINOPLEURIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o-plu^{5}r-e. Cancer of the pleura. [A, 250.]

CARCINOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o(o^2)-po^{2}l′-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see CARCINUS and POLYPUS. Ger., *krebsartiger Polyp*. A cancerous polypus. [A, 322.]

CARCINOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r′si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o^{2}s. Gr., καρκίνος. See CANCER.

CARCINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *carcino′seos* (-*is*). From καρκίνος, a cancer (see also -*osis**). Fr., *carcinose*. Ger., *Carcinose*. It., *carcinosi*. Sp., *c.* Properly, the formation or production of cancer; the cancerous cachexia; cancer. In the pl., *carcinoses*, of Eisenmann, a group of diseases, including tuberculosis, scirrhous cancer, and medullary carcinoma; of Fuchs, a

family of skin diseases, including the various forms of cancer. [A, 301, 322 ; D, 2 ; G, 5.]—**Acute miliary c.** Lat., *c. miliaris acuta.* Fr., *carcinose miliaire aiguë* [Demme]. The rapid development of minute primary or secondary cancerous masses within an internal organ or on its surface. [A, 301 ; L, 49.]

CARCINOTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o^{2}th(oth)′ro^{2}n. Gr., *καρκίνωθρον.* Of Pliny, the *Polygonum.* [A, 312.]

CARCINOUS, adj. Ka^{3}r′si^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., *καρκινώδης.* Lat., *carcinosus.* Fr., *carcinode, carcinoïde.* Ger., *carcinös.* See CANCEROUS.

CARCINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r′si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *καρκίνος.* Fr., *carcine.* 1. A crab. [L.] 2. Cancer, especially of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. eburneus.** Fr., *carcine éburnée.* Sclerema adultorum. [G, 7.]—**C. globulosus.** Fr., *carcine globuleuse.* Carcinoma tuberosum of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. mænas** [Leach]. See CANCER *mœnas.* —**C. medullaris.** Fr. *carcine médullaire.* Medullary carcinoma of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. melaneus.** Fr., *carcine mélanée.* Melanotic cancer of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. spongiosus.** Medullary carcinoma. [E.]—**C. tuberculosus.** Fr., *carcine tuberculeuse.* Lenticular cancer. [G, 7.] See SQUIRRHE *en cuirasse.*—**C. verrucosus.** Fr., *carcine verruqueuse.* Cancer verrucosus (*q. v.*). [G, 7.]

CARCINUSTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s(us)′the-(tha^3-e^2). Gr., *καρκινοῦσθαι* (from *καρκινοῦν*, to become tangled). An old term for plants having tangled roots. [A, 325.]

CARCIOFFUS (Lat.). n. m. Ka^{3}r-si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}f′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). It., *carcioffo, carciofi.* The *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 121.]

CARCITHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}th(ki^{2}th)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *carcythe* [Necker]. The mycelium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19.]

CARCOM (Heb.), n. The *Crocus sativus.* [B, 121.]

CARCONILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-kon-el-y′. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 121.]

CARCOS (Heb.), n. See CARCOM.

CARCYTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-si^{2}th(ku^{6}th)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CARCITHIUM.

CARDA, n. See ALEURITES.

CARDABELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-da^3-be^{2}l. The *Carlina acanthifolia.* [B, 93.]

CARDAMANTICA (Lat.). **CARDAMANTICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′ti-ka^3, -se(ka). Fr., *cardamantique.* See CARDAMINE.

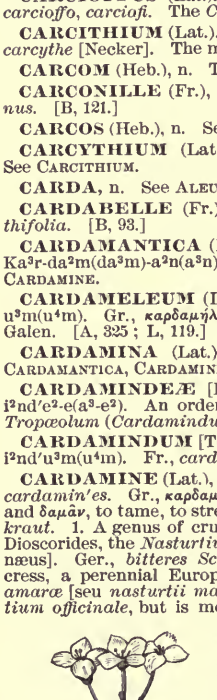
CARDAMELEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)-e(a)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *καρδαμήλειον.* A certain medicine mentioned by Galen. [A, 325 ; L, 119.]

CARDAMINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i(e)′na^3. See CARDAMANTICA, CARDAMINE, and CARDAMOM.

CARDAMINDEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i^{2}nd′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of plants comprising the single genus *Tropæolum* (*Cardamindum*). [B, 121.]

CARDAMINDUM [Tournefort] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i^{2}nd′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cardaminde.* See TROPÆOLUM.

CARDAMINE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i(e)′ne(na). Gen., *cardamin′es.* Gr., *καρδαμίνη* (said to be from *καρδία*, the stomach, and *δαμᾶν*, to tame, to strengthen). Fr., *cardamine.* Ger., *Schaumkraut.* 1. A genus of cruciferous plants. [B, 3, 19, 34, 121.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 180.]—**C. amara** [Linnæus]. Ger., *bitteres Schaumkraut, bittere Kresse.* The bitter cress, a perennial European herb. Its herb (*herba cardamines amaræ* [seu *nasturtii majoris amari*]) tastes like that of *Nasturtium officinale*, but is more bitter. It is occasionally substituted for the latter, and is regarded as an antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. asarifolla** [Linnæus]. A species growing in northern Italy, said to have properties like those of *C. amara.* [B, 46, 211, 214.]—**C. bulbifera** [R. Brown]. The *Dentaria bulbifera.* [B, 46.]—**C. chelidonla** [Linnæus]. A perennial herb of southern Europe. The aqueous extract has been extolled as an antiscorbutic. [B, 173.]—**C. fontana** [Lamarck]. The water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*). [B, 173, 180.]—**C. gilanensis** [Willdenow]. The *C. impatiens.* [B, 46.] —**C. hirsuta** [Linnæus]. The small bitter cress ; a European species resembling *C. pratensis* and of like properties : by some identified with *C. amara.* [B, 81, 180 ; L, 65.]—**C. impatiens** [Linnæus]. A species growing in England and France, said to have properties like those of *C. amara.* [H. Baillon (B. 46 ; B, 214).]—**C. montana asari folio** [Tournefort]. The *C. asarifolia.* [B, 211.]—**C. nasturtiana** [Thuiller]. The *C. amara.* [B, 173.]—**C. nasturtioides.** A species used in Chili as an antiscorbutic. [L, 87.]—**C. nasturtium** [Mönch]. The *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 173.]—**C. Opizii** [Presl]. See *C. amara.* — **C. pentaphyllos** [Aiton]. The *Dentaria pentaphyllos.* [B, 173.]—**C. pinnata** [Aiton]. The *Dentaria pinnata.* [B, 173.] — **C. præcox** [Pallas). The *C. hirsuta.* [B. 46.] — **C. pratensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cresson des près* (ou *élegant*), *petit cresson aquatique, cressonette, pec à l'oiseau.* Ger., *Wiesenschaumkraut, Wiesenkresse, Gauchblume.* Syn. : *Nasturtium pratense.* The cuckoo-flower or lady's-smock ; a perennial species growing in the meadows of Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and flowers (*herba* et *flores cardamines* [seu *nasturtii pratensis*], *flores cuculi*) were formerly employed as antiscorbutics. [B, 19, 173, 180.]—**C. umbrosa.** See *C. amara.*—**Flores c's.** The flowers of *C. pratensis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba c's.** The herb of *C. pratensis*, also that of *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 180.]—**Herba c's aquaticæ.** The herb of *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 180.]



THE CARDAMINE PRATENSIS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

CARDAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i^{2}n(en)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Cruciferæ* (*Arabideæ genuinæ*), including *Cardamine*, *Dentaria*, and three other genera, and also, in a later classification, *Nasturtium.* [B, 173.]

CARDAMINOPSIS [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m-(da^{3}m)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}p′si^{2}s. A section of the genus *Arabis.* [B, 121.]

CARDAMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i(e)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Nasturtium*, including *Nasturtium officinale* ; of others, a genus including that species. [B, 121.]

CARDAMOM, n. Ka^{3}r′da^3-mu^{3}m. Gr., *καρδάμωμον.* Lat., *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cardamome.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., Port., *cardamomo.* Of the pharmacopœias, the lesser c.; of the Fr. Cod., also the round c. and the long c. [B.]—**Abyssinian c.** Fr., *cardamome d'Abyssinie.* A variety obtained from Abyssinia, said to be derived from *Amomum angustifolium.* [B, 121.] See also *Korarima c.*—**Aetherisches C'enöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of c.*—**Aleppo c.** A variety of lesser c. resembling Malabar c., derived from Aleppo. [B, 81.]—**Bastard c.** See *Xanthioid c.*—**Bengal c.** Ger., *bengalische C'en.* The fruit of *Amomum aromaticum*, or, according to some, of *Amomum subulatum* ; oblong or oval, about 1 inch long, ending in a short nipple-like process, and having 9 wings near the apex. [B, 5, 81, 270.]—**Black c.** Fr., *cardamome noir.* The fruit of *Zingiber nigrum.* [B, 121.]—**C.-Amome** (Ger.). The *Amomum cardamomum.* [B.]—**C.-Elettarie** (Ger.). The *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 180.]—**C'entinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI.—**C'en von Banda** (Ger.). See *Madagascar c.*—**C.-fruit.** See *C.*—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of c.*—**C.-plant.** The *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 172.]—**C.-seed.** See *C.*—**Ceylon c.** See *Long c.*—**Chinese c.** Fr., *cardamome rond de la Chine.* A spherical c. from China, probably the fruit of *Amomum globosum.* [B, 10, 81.] See also *Ovoid China c.*—**Clusius's c.** The fruit of *Amomum Clusii.* [L, 130.]—**Cluster c.** Lat., *cardamomum racemosum.* Fr., *cardamome* (ou *amome* [Fr. Cod.]) *en grappe.* Ger., *Traubenc'.* The round c.; so called because it occurs in commerce in bunches of fruit on a common stalk. [B, 49, 98.] —**Common c.** See *Malabar c.*—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI *composita.*—**Gärtner's black c.** See *Black c.*—**Greater c., Greater Java c.** Lat., *cardamomum majus, cardamoma majora javanensia.* Fr., *grand cardamome.* Ger., *grössere C'en, Java-C.* The capsule of *Amomum maximum* (or, according to some old authors, of *Amomum angustifolium*) ; about 1 inch long, triangular, rounded above, having several very short longitudinal wings on each side ; seldom seen in commerce. [B, 81, 180, 270.]—**Grössere C'en** (Ger.). See *Greater Java c.*—**Grösste C'en** (Ger.). See *Madagascar c.*—**Java c.** Lat., *cardamomum javanicum.* See *Greater Java c.* and *Round c.*—**Kleine C'en** (Ger.). See *Lesser c.*—**Korarima c.** According to Flückiger and Hanbury, the true cardamomum majus, from Abyssinia, said to be the fruit of *Amomum korarima* ; conical, with angular, rounded seeds, of a taste like that of Malabar c. [B, 18, 98.]—**Lange C'en** (Ger.). See *Long c.*—**Large c.** See *Larger c.*—**Large Java c.** See *Greater Java c.*—**Larger c.** Greater Java c. and long c. [B, 5.]—**Lesser c.** Lat., *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cardamomum minus* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *petit cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kleine* (oder *malabarische*) *C'en.* It., *cardamomo minore* (o *corto*). Sp., *cardamomo, cardamomo menor* [Sp. Ph.]. The c. of the pharmacopœias, the capsule of *Elettaria cardamomum* ; of a pale-buff color, leathery, ovoid or oblong, triangular, rounded inferiorly, with a beak above, longitudinally striate, and divided into 3 cells, each containing 2 rows of brown, angular, rugose seeds disposed along central placentæ. It varies in length from 0·4 to 0·8 inch, being designated, according to its length, as long, short-long (medium), and short. The seeds, about 20 in number, should constitute about 75 per cent. of the c. ; they are the important constituent, and have an aromatic, agreeable odor and a pungent taste. According to the Br. Ph. and some other pharmacopœias, they are the only part to be employed. Lesser c. is brought from the Malabar coast, Madras, Aleppo, and other East Indian ports. According to some pharmacopœias, only the Malabar variety is to be employed. Lesser c. is much used as a carminative, stomachic tonic, and stimulant. [B, 81, 95.] See also *Malabar c., Aleppo c., Madras c.*, and *Medium c.*—**Long c.** Lat., *cardamomum longum* (seu *ceylanicum*), *semen cardamomi medium, cardamoma minora ceylanica.* Fr., *grande cardamome* [Fr. Cod.], *cardamome de Ceylan* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange* (oder *grosse*, oder *ceylanische*) *C'en.* It., *cardamomo lungo.* The fruit of *Elettaria major*, obtained from Ceylon, rarely found in commerce ; an oblong-lanceolate, acutely triangular capsule about 1·5 in. long, with an attenuated apex, darker than the lesser c. and of a less agreeable aroma. [B, 81, 180.]—**Madagascar c.** Lat., *cardamomum madagascarense* (seu *bandaense*, seu *maximum*). Fr., *grand cardamome de Madagascar.* Ger., *Madagascar-C., C'en von Banda, grösste C'en.* A very large variety from Madagascar, rare in commerce ; derived, according to some, from the *Amamum angustifolium*, but, according to the old authors, the completely ripe fruit of *Amomum grana Paradisi.* [B, 121, 180.]—**Madras c.** A Madras variety of lesser c., more oblong and acuminate than Malabar c. [B, 81.]—**Malabar c.** Lat., *cardamomum malabaricum, cardamoma minora malabarensia, semen cardamomi minoris malabarensis.* Fr., *cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger.,

Malabar-C., *malabarische C'en.* The ordinary variety of lesser c. The capsules are generally ovoid and short-beaked at the apex. [B, 81, 95, 180.]—**Medium c.** Lat., *cardamomum medium.* Fr., *cardamome du Malabar moyen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *mittlere C'en.* 1. A variety derived from *Elettaria cardamomum medium*, identified by Martius with long c. 2. Short-long c., a variety of lesser c. [B, 81, 113, 180.]—**Mittlere C.-Elettarie** (Ger.). The *Elettaria cardamomum medium.* [B, 180.]—**Mittlere C'en** (Ger.). See *Medium c.*—**Nepal c.** A variety of uncertain origin, said by some to be identical with Bengal c., from which it differs in being tipped with the long, beak-like calyx. [B, 81, 270.]—**Official c., Officinal c.** See *Lesser c.*—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cardamomi æthereum.* Fr., *huile essentielle de cardamome.* Ger., *ätherisches C'enöl.* A volatile oil contained in c.-seeds, chiefly in the testa; colorless or yellowish, smelling and tasting like the seeds. [B, 81, 119.]—**Ovoid China c.** Fr., *cardamome ovoïde de la Chine.* A variety furnished by *Amomum medium* (*Alpinia alba*). [B, 121.]—**Puneer c.** The fruit of *Withania coagulans.* [M. Verghese, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 403.]—**Round c.** Lat., *cardamomum rotundum, semen* (seu *fructus*) *cardamomi rotundi.* Fr., *amome en grappe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde* (oder *traubige*) *C'en.* The fruit of *Amomum cardamomum*, from Siam, Java, and the neighboring islands; rounded, with three convex sides, of about the size of a cherry, containing dark-gray, angular seeds of a somewhat camphoraceous taste; not commonly met with. [B, 81, 180.]—**Round China c.** See *Chinese c.*—**Runde C'en** (Ger.), **Siam c.** See *Round c.*—**Small c.** See *Lesser c.*—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI.—**Traubene'** (Ger.). See *Cluster c.*—**Traubige C'en** (Ger.). See *Round c.*—**True c.** See *Lesser c.*—**Wild c.** Long c., xanthioid c., and *Xanthoxylon capense.* [B, 5, 18, 275.]—**Winged Bengal c.** See *Bengal c.*—**Winged Java c.** Fr., *cardamome ailé de Java.* See *Greater Java c.*—**Wynaad c.** See *Malabar c.*—**Xanthioid c.** A Siam variety derived from *Amomum xanthioides*, much resembling ordinary c. [B, 18.]—**Zusammengesetzte C'entinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI *composita.*

CARDAMOME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-da^3-mom. See CARDAMOM.—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI.—**C. ailé de Java.** See *Greater Java* CARDAMOM.—**C. à semences polies de Clusius.** See *Clusius's* CARDAMOM.—**C. de Banda.** See *Madagascar* CARDAMOM.—**C. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**C. du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Malabar* CARDAMOM and *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**C. en grappe.** See *Cluster* CARDAMOM.—**C. moyen.** See *Medium* CARDAMOM and *Round* CARDAMOM.—**C. moyen du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Medium* CARDAMOM.—**C. noir de Gärtner.** See *Black* CARDAMOM.—**Essence de c.** See *Oil of* CARDAMOM.—**Grand c.** Greater Java cardamom; of the Fr. Cod., long cardamom. [B.]—**Grand c. de Madagascar.** See *Madagascar* CARDAMOM.—**Huile essentielle de c., Oléule de c.** See *Oil of* CARDAMOM.—**Petit c., Petit c. du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis cardamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying cardamom-seeds in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., powdering, and passing through a silk sieve of 100 meshes to the French inch. [B, 113.]—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI.—**Teinture de c. composée.** See *Tinctura* CARDAMOMI *composita.*

CARDAMOMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-om'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καρδάμωμον. Fr., *cardamome.* Ger., *Cardamom.* It., Sp., Port., *cardamomo.* 1. Of Rumphius, see AMOMUM. 2. Cardamom; in the U. S. Ph., lesser cardamom (the fruit of *Elettaria c.*).—**Æthereleum cardamomi.** See *Oil of* CARDAMOM.—**Cardamomi genus maximum** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. maximum* or *grana Paradisi.* [B, 200.]—**Cardamomi semina** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**C. Arabum majus** [Ger.]. The *grana Paradisi.* [B, 200.]—**C. bandaense.** Ger., *Banda-Kardamom.* See *Madagascar* CARDAMOM.—**C. ceylanicum.** See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**C. cum siliquis brevibus** [J. Bauhin]. Lesser cardamom. [B, 200.]—**C. cum siliquis longis** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. majus.* [B, 200.]—**C. cum thecis brevibus** [J. Bauhin]. Lesser cardamom. [B, 200.]—**C. excorticatum.** Cardamom seed deprived of its envelope. [B, 180.]—**C. javanicum.** See *Round* CARDAMOM.—**C. longum.** See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**C. madagascariense.** See *Madagascar* CARDAMOM.—**C. majus.** Ger., *grössere Cardamomen.* 1. See *Java* CARDAMOM. 2. Of some authors, the *C. maximum* (*grana Paradisi*). [B, 200.]—**C. majus officinarum** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. majus.*—**C. majus vulgare.** Of Clusius, the *Elettaria major*; of Gerard, see *C. majus.* [B; L, 130.]—**C. malabarense, C. malabaricum.** See *Malabar* CARDAMOM.—**C. maximum.** Ger., *grösstes Cardamom.* The fruit, ripe and unripe, of *Amomum grana Paradisi.* [B, 180.] See GRANA *Paradisi* and *Madagascar* CARDAMOM.—**C. medium.** See *Medium* CARDAMOM and *Round* CARDAMOM.—**C. minus, C. minus vulgare.** See *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**C. piperatum.** See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**C. racemosum.** See *Cluster* CARDAMOM.—**C. rotundum.** See *Round* CARDAMOM.—**C. siberiense.** See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**C. zeylanicum.** Ceylon cardamom. [B.] See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**Fructus cardamomi** [Ger. Ph.]. Cardamom fruit; cardamom. [B.] See *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**Fructus cardamomi longi.** See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**Fructus cardamomi majoris.** See *Greater Java* CARDAMOM.—**Fructus cardamomi malabarici.** See *Malabar* CARDAMOM. [B, 119.]—**Fructus cardamomi minoris** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**Oleum cardamomi æthereum.** See *Oil of* CARDAMOM.—**Pulvis cardamomi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* CARDAMOME.—**Semen cardamomi.** See CARDAMOM.—**Semen cardamomi medii.** See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**Semen cardamomi minoris.** See *Lesser* CARDAMOM.—**Semen cardamomi minoris ceylanici.** See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**Semen cardamomi minoris malabarensis.** See *Malabar* CARDAMOM.—**Semen cardamomi rotundi.** See *Round* CARDAMOM.—**Semina cardamomi majoris.** See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**Tinctura cardamomi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cardamome.* Ger., *Cardamomentinctur.* A preparation made by exhausting 15 parts of lesser cardamom with sufficient dilute alcohol to make 100 parts. [B, 81, 119.]—**Tinctura cardamomi composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cardamome composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzte Cardamomentinctur.* A preparation made by exhausting a mixture of 20 parts of lesser cardamom and 5 of cochineal with sufficient dilute alcohol to make 940, and adding 60 of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting ¼ oz. (av.) each of cardamom seeds and caraway, 2 oz. of stoned raisins, ¼ oz. of cinnamon, and 60 grains of cochineal with enough proof spirit to make a pint [Br. Ph. (B, 81)].

CARDAMOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-a^{2}m(a^{4}m)-om'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Usually used in the pl., *cardamomi.* Cardamom. [B.]—**Cardamomi majores javanici.** See *Greater Java* CARDAMOM.—**Cardamomi minores ceylanici.** See *Long* CARDAMOM.—**Cardamomi minores malabarenses.** See *Malabar* CARDAMOM.

CARDAMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}n. Gr., κάρδαμον (from καρδία, the heart). 1. Anciently, the cress (*Nasturtium*), on account of its digestive (heart-fortifying) properties. The C. of Theophrastus was probably the *Lepidium sativum*; that of some other authors, the *Lepidium latifolium.* 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Lepidium.* [B, 121.]

CARDAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CARDAMOM and CARDAMON.—**C. majus.** 1. The *Tropæolum majus.* 2. Long cardamom, or perhaps the long variety of the lesser cardamom. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. medium.** See *Medium* CARDAMOM.—**C. minus.** 1. The *Tropæolum minus.* 2. See *Lesser* CARDAMOM. [B, 88, 121, 180.]—**Common c.** Ordinary (lesser) cardamom. [B, 200.]—**Herba cardami majoris.** The herb of *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 119, 180.]

CARDÃO (Port.), **CARDASSE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}rd-o^{2}n^2', -a^{3}s. The *Opuntia vulgaris.* [B, 88.]

CARDAVALLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-a^3-va^{3}l. See CARLINA.

CARDAVELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-a^3-ve^{2}l. See CARDABELLE.

CARDE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rd, ka^{3}rd'e^2. The *Cynara cardunculus.* [B, 121.]—**C. poirée** (Fr.). The *Beta cicla.* [B, 121.]—**C'benedict** (Ger.). The *Centaurea benedicta.* [L, 43.]

CARDEL (Moor., Ar.), n. The genus *Sinapis.* [B, 121.]

CARDELO, n. In Provence, the genus *Sonchus.* [B, 121.]

CARDEOLI, n. The *Agaricus eryngii.* [B.]

CARDÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-e^{2}r. The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 173.]

CARDERINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-e^{2}r-i(e)'na^3. The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARDE THISTLE, n. Ka^{3}rd thi^{2}stl. The *Dipsacus silvestris.* [B, 275.]

CARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. Gr., καρδία. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *obere Magenmund* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. As now generally used, the opening of the œsophagus into the stomach. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIAC, adj. Ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^{2}k. Gr., καρδιακός. Lat., *cardiacus.* Fr., *cardiaque.* Pertaining to the heart or to the cardia (2d def.); as a n., a stimulant or tonic acting especially on the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIACA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3. See under CARDIACUS.

CARDIACAL, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i'a^{2}k-a^{2}l. See CARDIAC.

CARDIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. See CARDIADÆ (1st def.).

CARDIACO-BRANCHIAL, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i''a^{2}k-o-bra^{2}n^2'ki^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the cardiac and branchial regions (said of a suture in the *Crustacea*). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 300 (L).]

CARDIACO-VASCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^3-ko-va^{3}s-ku^{6}l-a^{2}r. Relating to the heart and the vascular system. [L, 88.]

CARDIACUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Cardiac (*q. v.*); of the old authors, cardialgic; as a n., in the fem., *cardiaca*, of the older authors, the *Leonurus cardiaca*; of Mönch, a section of the genus *Leonurus*, and, in pathology (Gr., καρδιακή), cardialgia; as a n., in the n., *cardiacum* (*remedium* understood), a remedy that acts as a stimulant or tonic to the heart. [A, 301, 322; B, 121; L.]—**Cardiaca arvensis** [Lamarck]. The *Stachys arvensis.* [B, 121.]—**Cardiaca crispa, Cardiaca lycopus.** The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B.]—**Cardiaca silvestris** [Lamarck]. The *Galeobdolon luteum.* [B, 173.]—**Cardiaca trilobata** [Lamarck], **Cardiaca vulgaris** [Mönch]. The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 121.]—**Herba cardiacæ.** The herb of *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 180.]—**Morbus c., Passio cardiaca** [F. Plater]. Cardialgia. [A, 322, 325.]

CARDIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A numerous family of lamellibranchiate dimyary bivalve molluscs, including those in which the mantle is open anteriorly for the foot and has two distinct orifices, one for respiration, the other for excretion, as in the cockle. [L, 108.] 2. A family of the *Asiphonida.* [L, 227.]

CARDIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i(i^2)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From καρδία (see CARDIA), and ἄγρα, an attack. Fr., *cardiagre.* Ger., *Herzweh, Herzschmerz.* Pain in or gout of the heart; also cardialgia. [L, 81, 82.]

CARDIAGRAPHY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. See CARDIOLOGY.

CARDIAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}r. See CARDIAC; as a n., the *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 173.] See also CARDIARIUS.

CARDIAL, adj. Ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^{2}l. See CARDIAC.

CARDIALGES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'jez(gas). Gr., καρδιαλγής. Affected with cardialgia. [A, 322, 387.]

CARDIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., καρδιαλγία (from καρδία [see CARDIA], and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *cardialgie, mal de cœur.* Ger., *Magenweh, Magenschmerz, Magen-*

krampf, Kardialgie. Properly, neuralgia of the stomach, but often applied to various forms of gastric pain and to pyrosis. [Rosenbach (A, 319); L, 325.]—**C. icterica** [Schusterus]. Heartburn with jaundice. [L.]—**C. inflammatoria.** Gastritis. [L, 119.]—**C. nerviosa** (Lat. and Sp.). C. of nervous origin. [D, 70.]—**C. spasmodica, C. spastica.** Spasmodic c. [L.]—**C. sputatoria.** Pyrosis. [L, 119.]

CARDIALGIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}l′ji^{2}k. Gr., καρδιαλγικός. Lat., *cardialgicus.* Fr., *cardialgique.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, cardialgia. [A, 322.]

CARDIALOGY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}l′o-ji^2. See CARDIOLOGY.

CARDIAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf′i^2-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, α priv., and μορφή, shape. Malformation or deformity of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **CARDIANÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)′i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *cardianæsthes′iæ, -eos(is).* From καρδία, the heart, α priv., and αἴσθησις, perception. Ger., *Fühllosigkeit des Herzens.* Insensibility of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIANASTROPHE [Hoffmann] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′tro^{2}f-e(a). Written also, incorrectly, *cardianastrophia.* From καρδία, the heart, and ἀναστροφή (see ANASTROPHE). Fr., c. Transposition of the heart to the right side. [A, 301, 322; L, 135.]

CARDIANASTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}f′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to cardianastrophe. [A, 322.]

CARDIANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2′ri^2-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, and ἄνευρος, relaxed, nerveless. A more correct form of *acardionervia* (*q. v.*).

CARDIANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z-(u^{6}s)′-ma^3. Gen., *cardianeurys′matos (-is).* For deriv., see CARDIA and ANEURYSM. Dilatation of the heart or of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIANT [H. C. Wood], adj. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^{2}nt. Affecting the heart (said of remedies). [α, 7.]

CARDIAORTIQUE [Piorry] (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^3-ort-ek. Pertaining to the heart and aorta. [A, 250.]

CARDIAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^3-ple(pla)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See CARDIOPLEGIA.

CARDIAQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{3}k. Cardiac (*q. v.*); as a n., a person affected with heart disease, also, in botany, the genus *Cardiaca.* [B, 121.]—**C. officinale.** The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 173.]

CARDIARCTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{3}rk-te. From καρδία, the heart, and *arctare,* to contract. See CARDIOSTENOSIS.

CARDIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cardiaire.* Cardiac (*q. v.*); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cardiarii,* certain worms said to have been found in the heart and in the pericardium. [B, 121.]

CARDIASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^3-ze. See CARDIECTASIS.

CARDIASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)′ma^3. Gen., *cardiasth′matos (-is).* See *Cardiac* ASTHMA.

CARDIATELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-i(e)′a^3. From καρδία, the heart, and ἀτέλεια, incompleteness. Fr., *cardiatélie.* Syn.: *atelocardia* [Crampton]. Incomplete development of the heart. [A, 301, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIATOMY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}t′o-mi^2. See CARDIOTOMY.

CARDIATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rof(ro^{2}f)′-i^2-a^3. For deriv., see CARDIA and ATROPHY. Syn.: *acardiotrophia* [Piorry]. Atrophy of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{4}x′(a^3′u^{4}x)-e(a). From καρδία, the heart, and αὔξη, increase. Enlargement of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-e. Any disease of the heart. [A, 250.]

CARDIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-e^2. See CARDIA.

CARDIECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}k(ach^2)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *cardiechem′atos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and ἤχημα, a sound. Ger., *Herzlaut.* A cardiac sound. [A, 322.]

CARDIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}k′ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cardiecta′seos (-ec′tasis).* From καρδία, the heart, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *cardiectasie.* See CARDIANEURYSMA.

CARDIELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}l-se. See CARDIELCOSIS.

CARDIELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *cardielco′seos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *cardielcose, cardielcosie* [Piorry], *cardielcie* [Piorry]. Ulceration of the heart. [D, 44.]

CARDIELCTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}lk′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to cardielcosis. [A, 322.]

CARDIEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From καρδία, the heart, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Obstruction in the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIENCÉPHALOÏDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-a^{3}n^2-saf-a^{3}l-o-e-de. Encephaloid cancer of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}r. See CARDÈRE.

CARDIETHMOLIPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}th(ath)″mo-(mo^2)-li^{2}p-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *cardiethmolipo′seos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, ἠθμός, a sieve, and λίπος, fat. Fr., *cardiethmoliposie* [Piorry]. A fatty deposit in the connective tissue of the heart. [A, 250.]

CARDIEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *cardieurys′matos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and εὐρύς, extended. Fr., *cardieurysme.* Morbid dilatation of the heart. [A, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-he^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. See CARDIELCOSIS.

CARDILÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. See CARDIALGIA.

CARDIMELECH [Dolæus], n. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}m′e^{2}l-e^{2}k. From καρδία, the heart, and Heb. *melek,* a governor. A supposed vital principle situated in the heart. [A, 325; R, 4.]

CARDIMIDE [Mulder], n. Ka^{3}r-di′mi^{2}d(mid). For deriv., see CARBON, *di-**, and IMIDE. Ger., *Cardimid.* See CARBODIIMIDE.

CARDINAL, adj. Ka^{3}rd′i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *cardinalis* (from *cardo,* a hinge). Fr., c. Ger., *kardinal, Haupt-* (1st def.), *vornehmste* (1st def.), *hauptsächlichste* (1st def.). 1. Chief, predominant. 2. Pertaining to or serving as a hinge or joint. 3. As a Fr. n., the *Carduus nutans.* [A, 385; B, 100; Berry (B, 121).]—**Blue c.-flower.** Fr., *cardinale bleue.* The *Lobelia syphilitica.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C'blume** (Ger.), **C'flower.** The *Lobelia cardinalis* and the *Cleome cardinalis.* [B, 19, 48, 275.]

CARDINALE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-a^{3}l. The *Lobelia cardinalis.* [B, 173.]—**C. bleue.** The *Lobelia syphilitica.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. rouge.** See *C.*

CARDINALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Carinatæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 258 (L).]

CARDINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Cardinal (*q. v.*); as a n., the genus *Lobelia.* [Rivinius (B, 121).]

CARDINAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}nt′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cardo,* a hinge. Gr., γιγγλυμοειδές [Hippocrates]. The articular surface of the lower end of the humerus; so called from its hinge-like hollows and eminences. [Galen (A, 325).]

CARDINATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-a(a^3)′ta^3. An order of the *Brachiopoda.* [L, 121.]

CARDINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Hinged, hinge-like. [A, 318, 325.]

CARDINIFEROUS, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}n-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *cardo,* a hinge, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *cardinifère.* Articulated by a sort of hinge (said of bivalve shells). [L, 41.]

CARDIO-AORTIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-a-o^{2}rt′i^{2}k. For deriv., see CARDIA and AORTA. Lat., *cardio-aorticus.* Fr., *cardio-aortique.* Ger., *cardio-aortisch.* Pertaining to the heart and to the aorta. [J.] Cf. CARDIO-ARTERIAL and PRESPHYGMIC.

CARDIO-ARTERIAL, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-a^{3}r-te′ri^2-a^{2}l. For deriv., see CARDIA and ARTERY. Pertaining to the heart and to the arteries (said especially of the interval between the beginning of the ventricular systole and the arterial pulse). ["Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," v, p. 268, vii, p. 103 (J); "Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," i, p. 661 (J).] Cf. PRESPHYGMIC and see under INTERVAL.

CARDIOBELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-be^{2}l′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Philodendron hederaceum.* [B, 121.]

CARDIOBOTANON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-bo^{2}t′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n. From καρδία, the heart, and βοτάνη, a plant. Fr., *cardiobotane.* The *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARDIOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. From καρδία, the heart, and καρκίνος, an eating ulcer. Cancer of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SOULAMEA.—**C. amarus** [Reinw.]. See SOULAMEA *amara.*

CARDIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., ka^{3}rd′i^2-o-sel. From καρδία, the heart, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cardiocèle.* Ger., *Herzbruch.* Hernia of the heart. [A, 326.]—**C. abdominalis.** Ger., *Bauchherzbruch.* A hernial escape of the heart into the abdomen. [A, 322.]

CARDIOCÉLIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i-o-sal-e. A tumor in the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-es(as)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cardiocentes′eos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and κέντησις, puncture. Fr., *cardiocentèse.* Puncture of the heart; aspiration of a chamber of the heart. [I. Bruhl, "Progr. méd."; "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Nov., 1888, p. 454.]

CARDIOCLASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-kla^{3}z-e. From καρδία, the heart, and κλάσις, a breaking. Rupture of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOCRYSTALLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-kri^{2}st-(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li(le). From καρδία, the heart, and κρύσταλλος, a crystal. Fr., *cardio-cristaux.* Ger., *Herzkrystallen.* Whitish microscopic crystals found by Gluge in the heart substance. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1837, No. 57 (A, 322); L, 81.]

CARDIODEMIA [Lobstein] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-dem-(dam)′i^2-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, and δημός, grease. Fr., *cardiodémie.* Fatty degeneration of the heart. [A, 301, 385.]

CARDIODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o′dez(das). From καρδία, the heart, and εἶδος, likeness. Ger., *herzförmig.* Heart-shaped. [L, 81.]

CARDIODYNE (Lat.), **CARDIODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}d′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a), -od(o^{2}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From καρδία (see CARDIA), and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *cardiodynie.* Ger., *Herzschmerz.* Pain in the heart or in its vicinity. [L, 44.]—**C. spasmodica intermittens.** Angina pectoris. [A, 322.]

CARDIODYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **CARDIODYSÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), **CARDIODYSNEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)′i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s, -nu^2′ri^2-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, and αἴσθησις, perception, or νεῦρον, a nerve (see also *Dys-**). Impaired innervation of the heart. [A, 322.]

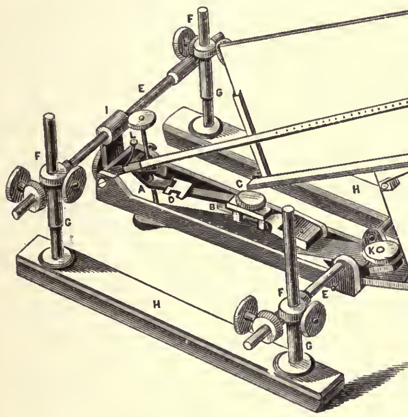
CARDIOGASTROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)‴tro(tro^2)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From **καρδία** (see Cardia), **γαστήρ**, the belly, and **σκιρρός** (see Scirrhus). Ger., *Magenmundskirrhus*. Scirrhus of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIOGMOS (Lat.), **CARDIOGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}g(og)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., **καρδιωγμός**. Fr., *cardiogme*. See Cardialgia and Angina pectoris.—**C. strumosus** [Hirsch]. Exophthalmic goître. [F.]

CARDIOGRADE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-gra^{3}d. From **καρδία**, the heart, and *gradus*, a step. Accomplishing locomotion by alternate systolic and diastolic movements like those of the heart (said of *Acalephæ*); as a n., in the pl., *c's*, an order of *Arachnoderma* so characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

CARDIOGRAM, n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-o-gra^{2}m. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **γράμμα**, a writing. A curve or graphic representation of the apex-beat of the heart, obtained by means of the cardiograph (*q. v.*). [K.]

CARDIOGRAPH, n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-o-gra^{3}f. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **γράφειν**, to write. Fr., *cardiagraphe*. Ger., *C*. An instrument for registering the force and other features of the cardiac contractions. Marey's improved c. consists of a tambour contained in a wooden cup that can be fastened in an air-tight manner over the situation of the apex-beat, having attached to it a button that can be pressed upon the skin by a degree of force regulated with a screw. In Sanderson's c. the button is borne on a spring, and is separated from the tambour by an aluminium plate. In each instrument there is a tube communicating with a registering tambour. In Galabin's c., the bar, *B*, carrying the knife-edge, *A*, is made up



GALABIN'S CARDIOGRAPH. (AFTER BRAMWELL.)

of two parts, one of which slides within the other and can be fixed with a screw, *C*. A second knife-edge, *D*, which can be raised or lowered, is attached to the bar. The brass frame is swung free by means of two transverse steel rods, *E*, attached by joints, *F*, allowing of vertical and horizontal adjustment, to four vertical steel rods, *G*, each pair being inserted into a bar of wood covered with leather, by which the instrument rests on the chest. The button is pressed on the site of the impulse by a spring, the force being adjustable with a screw, *K*, which perforates the short arm of the spring-lever, *B*. There are also two small springs, *L*, of different strength, to depress the long lever and prevent its being jerked away from its knife-edge by a sudden movement. In experiments on the lower animals an intracardiac c. is used, consisting of a tube, properly curved for insertion into the heart through the jugular vein, and furnished with two small elastic bags—one, *V*, at the extremity, to rest within the ventricle, and the other, *O*, at such a distance from the first as to rest within the auricle. The bags communicate with a registering apparatus by separate compartments of the tube, ending in separate tubes, *TO* and *TV*. There is also a third tube, *TC*, having a similar bag, *C*, at its free end, which is secured in an incision over the situation of the apex-beat; this, too, communicates with the registering apparatus. [A, 333, 429, 440; "Med.-chir. Trans.," lviii, p. 359 (A, 411); K.] Cf. Pansphygmograph and Polygraph.

CARDIOGRAPHIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-gra^{2}f′i^{2}k. Fr., *cardiographique*. Ger., *cardiographisch*. Pertaining to cardiography or to the cardiograph. [A, 301.]

CARDIOGRAPHY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *cardiographie*. Ger., *Cardiographie*. 1. See Cardiology. [L, 41.] 2. The use of the cardiograph.

CARDIOHYDATIDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-ed-a^3-tede. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **ὑδατίς**, a vesicle. Hydatid disease of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOID, adj. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-oid. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **εἶδος**, resemblance. Fr., *cardioïde*. Heart-like. [A, 301.]

CARDIO-INHIBITORY, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-i^{2}n-hi^{2}b′i^{2}t-o-ri^2. From **καρδία**, the heart, and *inhibere*, to check. Fr., *cardio-inhibitoire*. Ger., *cardioïnhibitorisch*. Having an inhibitory action on the heart. [α, 17.]

CARDIOLITH, n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-o-li^{2}th. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **λίθος**, a stone. Fr., *cardiolithe*, *cardiolite*, *cardiolithie* [Piorry]. An incrustation of the heart with calcareous matter. [L, 82.]

CARDIOLOGY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **λόγος**, understanding. Fr., *cardiologie*. Ger., *Cardiologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the heart. [L, 41.]

CARDIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a-(a^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **μαλακία**, softness. Fr., *cardiomalacie*, *cardiomalaxie* [Piorry], *cardiomyomalaxie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Herzerweichung*. Softening of the heart. [A, 322; Lobstein (A, 301); L, 82.]

CARDIOMÉGALIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-ma-ga^{3}l-e. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **μέγας**, large. Enlargement of the heart. [A, 250.]

CARDIOMÉLANOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-ma-la^{3}n-oz-e. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **μέλας**, black. Melanosis of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOMETER, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **μέτρον**, a measure. Fr., *cardiomètre*. See Hæmodynamometer.

CARDIOMETRY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. The practice of measuring the area of the heart by percussion. [K.]

CARDIOMYOLIPOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-me-o-li^{2}p-o-ze. From **καρδία**, the heart, **μῦς**, a muscle, and **λίπος**, fat. Fatty degeneration of the heart muscle. [L, 82.]

CARDIOMYOMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-me-o-ma^{3}l-a^{3}x-e. From **καρδία**, the heart, **μῦς**, a muscle, and **μαλακία**, softness. See Cardiomalacia.

CARDIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **καρδία**, the heart, and **ὄγκος**, a tumor. An aneurysm of the heart or of the aorta near the heart. [L, 84.]

CARDIONÉCROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-na-kro-ze. From **καρδία**, the heart, and **νέκρωσις**, death. Gangrene of the heart. [L, 82.]

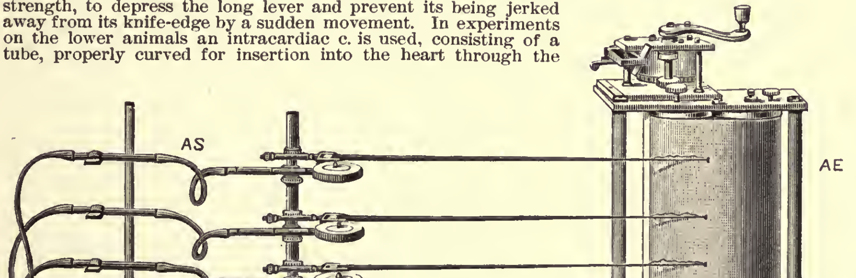
CARDIONOSOS (Lat.), **CARDIONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-on(o^{2}n)′o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **καρδία**, the heart, and **νόσος**, disease. Fr., *cardionose*. Ger., *Herzkrankheit*. Any disease of the heart. [A, 301, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIOPALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From **καρδία**, the heart, and **παλμός**, agitation. Fr., *cardiopalmie*, *cardiopalme*. Ger., *Cardiopalmie*, *Herzklopfen*. Palpitation of the heart. [A, 326.]

CARDIOPARAPLASIS (Lat.), **CARDIOPARAPLASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)′la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s, a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-la^{2}z-(la^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From **καρδία**, the heart, and **παραπλάζειν**, to lead astray. Malformation of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)′-i^2-a^3. See Cardiopathy.

CARDIOPATHIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-pa^{3}t-e, -e′. See Cardiopathy.—**C's artérielles** [Huchard]. Certain affections of the heart which occur in the course of general sclerotic processes, especially arterio-sclerosis. They may affect the aorta alone, the auriculo-ventricular and aortic valves, the coronary arteries and their branches, or the muscular interstices and the muscular fibre



THE INTRACARDIAC CARDIOGRAPH. (FROM FLINT, AFTER CHAUVEAU AND MAREY.)

itself. They commonly reveal themselves suddenly by an attack of acute asystole brought on by some trifling cause. [" Bull. gén. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1886, p. 302 (*a*, 18).]—**C. de la ménopause** [E. Clément]. Ger., *C. der Menopause.* A progressive functional disturbance of the heart associated with the menopause; characterized at first by attacks of palpitation and precordial distress at night, afterward by dyspnœa in addition, with syncopal seizures. [" Lyon méd.," Aug. 3, 1884, p. 433.]—**C. scarlatineuse.** Disease of the heart due to scarlet fever. [" Union méd.," March 17, 1887, p. 426 (*a*, 18).]

CARDIOPATHY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *cardiopathia* (from καρδία, the heart, and πάθος, suffering). Fr., *cardiopathie.* Ger., *Cardiopathie.* Disease of or distress in the heart. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cardiopericardit′idis.* For deriv., see CARDIA, PERICARDIUM, and *-itis**. Fr., *cardiopéricardite.* Inflammation of the heart and pericardium. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPETALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-pe^{2}t-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cardiopétales.* Of Reichenbach, a section of anonaceous plants comprising *Cardiopetalum* (*Aberemoa*), etc. [B, 170.]

CARDIOPETALOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From καρδία, the heart, and πέταλον (see PETAL). Fr., *cardiopétale.* Having heart-shaped petals. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o^{2}f-tha^{3}r′si^{2}s. Gen., *cardiophthars′eos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and φθείρειν, to corrupt. A destructive affection (*e. g.*, ulceration) of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPHTHARTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o^{2}f-tha^{3}rt′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to cardiophtharsis. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-fi^{2}l′u^{3}s. From καρδία, the heart, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *cardiophylle.* Having heart-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-fem-e. From καρδία, the heart, and φῦμα, a growth. Tuberculosis of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOPLECTIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-ple^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Lat., *cardioplecticus.* Fr., *cardioplectique.* Pertaining to cardioplegia. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-ple(pla)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *cardioplégie.* Ger., *Cardioplegie, Herzschlag, Herzlähmung.* 1. Paralysis or sudden failure of the heart. [L, 44, 81.] 2. Spasmodic contraction and relaxation of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPLEGICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-ple(pla)′ji^{2}k-(gi^{2}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARDIOPLECTIC.

CARDIOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-ple^{2}th(plath)-o′ra^3. For deriv., see CARDIA and PLETHORA. Engorgement of the substance of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPNEUMATIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-nu^2-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. From καρδία, the heart, and πνεῦμα, a breath. Fr., *cardio-pneumatique.* Ger., *cardiopneumatisch.* Relating to the heart and the lungs, especially to the action of the heart in producing or modifying respiratory movements. [J, 54, 55, 57; K, 16.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPH, n. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-nu^2′mo-gra^{3}f. From καρδία, the heart, πνεῦμα, a breath, and γραφειν, to write. An instrument devised by Landois for estimating the cardiopneumatic effect of the systole and diastole of the heart. It consists essentially of a tambour which is connected with a tube that is held between the lips. The slightest movements of inspiration and expiration are communicated to the sensitive drum and to a lever-index which registers the curves of variation upon a revolving cylinder. [K, 19.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPHIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-nu^2-mo-gra^{2}f′i^{2}k. Ger., *cardiopneumographisch.* Pertaining to the cardiopneumograph or to a curve produced with it. [J, 57.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPHY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-nu^2-mo^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. The use of the cardiopneumograph. [*a*, 17.]

CARDIOPOLYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, πολύς, much, and αἷμα, blood. See CARDIOPLETHORA.

CARDIOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From καρδία, the heart, and πτέρον, a wing or fin. Of Blume and of H. Baillon, a family of plants related to the *Boragineæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cardiopteris.* [B, 170, 214.]

CARDIOPTERIS [Wallich] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-i^{2}s. A genus of plants of doubtful botanical affinities, but probably to be referred to the gamopetalous dicotyledons; so called from the heart-shaped winged fruit. [B, 121.]—**C. Rumphii** [H. Baillon]. Fr., *cambar, igname blanche* (ou *commune*), *liane à raves.* A climbing herb with a milky juice and a root which is edible, though purgative to those unaccustomed to it. [B, 121, 173, 214.]

CARDIOPTEROUS, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *cardioptère.* Having heart-shaped wings or fins. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′-mo^{2}s. From καρδία, the heart, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. An old term for exophthalmic goître. [F.]

CARDIO-PULMONARY, CARDIO-PULMONIC, adj's. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-pu^{3}l′mon-a-ri^2. -pu^{3}l-mo^{2}n′i^{2}k. For deriv., see CARDIA and PULMO. Fr., *cardio-pulmonaire.* Relating to the heart and lungs.

CARDIO-PUNCTURE, n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-o-pu^{3}n^{2}k′tu^{2}r. From καρδία, the heart, and *punctura*, a puncture. Fr., *c.-p.* An experimental puncture of the heart in an animal with the tip of a needle, the motions of the free end of which give a tracing of the cardiac movements. [L, 49.]

CARDIO-PYLORIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-pil-o^{2}r′i^{2}k. For deriv., see CARDIA and PYLORUS. Pertaining to the cardial and pyloric regions. [B, 100.]

CARDIORRHECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o^{2}r-rek(rak)′-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to cardiorrhexis. [A, 322.]

CARDIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m′a^3. Gen., *cardiorrheum′atos (-is).* For deriv., see CARDIA and RHEUMATISM. Rheumatism of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cardiorrhex′eos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and ῥῆξις, rupture. Fr., *cardiorrhexie, déchirure du cœur.* Ger., *Zerreissung des Herzens.* Rupture of the heart. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}r′ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s(es). Gen., *cardiorrhoi′dos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *perverse Hämorrhoidal-Krankheit des Herzens.* A name said to have been applied to a hæmorrhoidal affection of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOSCIRRHOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-si^{2}r-o-ze. From καρδία, the heart, and σκιῤῥός, a hard swelling. Scirrhus of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *cardiosclerosʹeos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Fr., *cardiosclérose, cardiosclérosie* [Piorry], *endurcissement du cœur.* Ger., *Verhärtung des Herzens.* Induration of the heart. [Lobstein (L, 44); L, 82.]

CARDIOSCOPE, n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-o-skop. From καρδία, the heart, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cardioskop.* An instrument for studying the cardiac movements. [Czermak (A, 385).]

CARDIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From καρδία, the heart, and σπέρμα, a seed. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Paullinieæ*, comprising *Cardiospermum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDIOSPERMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′o^{2}n. 1. See CARDIOSPERMUM. 2. An old name for the *Calendula officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CARDIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cardiosperme.* Of Linnæus, a genus of sapindaceous tropical climbing shrubs or herbs, named from the heart-shaped scars on the seeds. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. corindum** [Linnæus]. A Brazilian species, but little known, resembling *C. halicacabum.* [B, 211, 214.]—**C. halicacabum** [Linnæus]. Bengal., *nayaphataki, lataphatakari.* Sanscr., *jyantishamati.* Fr., *pois-de-cœur, pois de merveille, cœur des Indes.* Ger., *gemeiner Herzsamen, Herzerbsen, Wundererbsen, schwarze Schlutten.* The common heart-seed, winter cherry, or heart-pea; a tropical species found in both hemispheres. The mucilaginous root is employed as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is used especially in diseases of the bladder. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable in the Moluccas, and are employed on the Malabar coast as a remedy in pulmonary diseases. Mixed with castor-oil, they are used internally for rheumatism and lumbago, and, boiled with oil and juggery, are applied to sore eyes. The whole plant, boiled with oil, is used externally in bilious disorders; mixed with water, it is applied to stiff and rheumatic limbs; and, infused with milk, is employed to soften hard swellings. The seeds are said to be edible. [A, 479; B, 19, 121, 172.]

CARDIOSPHYGMOGRAPH, n. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-sfi^{2}g′mo-gra^{3}f. From καρδία, the heart, σφυγμός, a throb, and γράφειν, to write. See CARDIOGRAPH.

CARDIOSTÉIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-sta-e. Calcification of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOSTENOMA (Lat.), **CARDIOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-ste^{2}n-o′ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *cardiosteno′matos (-is), -o′seos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and στένωμα, a strait, or στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *cardiosténome, cardiosténose, cardiosténie* [Piorry], *cardiosténosie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Verengerung der Herzmündungen, Herzverengerung.* Constriction of the heart or of any of its cavities or orifices. (Properly, *cardiostenosis* means only the process of formation of a *cardiostenoma.*) [A, 301, 322; L, 81, 82.]

CARDIOTOMY, n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *cardiotomia* (from καρδία, the heart, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *cardiotomie.* Dissection or the anatomy of the heart. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CARDIO-TOPOGRAPHY, n. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-to^{2}p-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From καρδία, the heart, τόπος, a locality, and γράφειν, to describe. The topographical anatomy of the heart, also the art of ascertaining its situation, size, and shape during life. [A. F. Rasori, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," v, 1884, p. 315.]

CARDIO-TOXIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-to^{2}x′i^{2}k. From καρδία, the heart, and τοξικόν, a poison. Acting as a poison to the heart. [B.]

CARDIOTRAUMA (Lat.), **CARDIOTRAUSIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o(o^2)-tra^4′(tra^3′u^4)-ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *cardiotraum′atos (-is), -trau′seos (-is).* From καρδία, the heart, and τραῦμα, a wound, or τέρειν, to wound. Fr., *cardiotraumie* [Piorry], *cardiotraumatie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Herzwunde, Verwundung des Herzens, Herztraumatismus.* Traumatism of the heart. [A, 250, 322.]

CARDIOTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}t′rom(ro^{2}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From καρδία, the heart, and τρόμος, a quivering. Ger., *Herzzittern.* Fluttering of the heart. [L, 50.]

CARDIOTROPHE (Lat.), **CARDIOTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}t′ro^{2}f-e(a), -o(o^2)-trof(tro^{2}f)′i^2-a^3. From καρδία, the heart, and τροφή, nutrition. The nutrition of the heart; of Piorry, its volume. [A, 322.]

CARDIOTROTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o(o^2)-trot′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καρδιότρωτος (from καρδία, the heart, and τρωτός, wounded). Fr., *cardiotrote.* A person wounded in the heart. [Galen (A, 325).]

CARDIO-VASCULAR, adj. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-o-va^{2}s′ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. From καρδία, the heart, and *vas*, a vessel. Fr., *cardio-vasculaire.* Pertaining to the heart and the blood-vessels; belonging to the vascular system. [“Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.,” 1877 (J).]

CARDIOZOOTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-o-zo-o-te. From καρδία, the heart, and ζῷον, a living creature. The presence of entozoa in the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Fr., *cardipéricardite.* See Cardiopericarditis.

CARDIR, n. An alchemical name for tin. [B, 50.]

CARDITACEA [Menke] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *carditacés.* A family of the *Lamellibranchiata.* [L, 180.]

CARDITIC, adj. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *carditicus.* Fr., *carditique.* Pertaining to the heart or to carditis.

CARDITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-i^{2}t′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the**Lamellibranchiata.* [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1881, p. 705 (L).]

CARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cardit′idis.* For deriv., see Cardia and *-itis.** Fr., *carditie.* Ger., *Herzentzündung.* Inflammation of the heart, especially of its muscular tissue. [Bouillaud (A, 301).]

CARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *bucarde.* The cockle, a genus of the *Cardiadæ.* [L, 227.]—**C. edule.** A species the powdered shell of which is used medicinally by the Chinese. [L, 75.]

CARDIVALVULITE [Bouillaud] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-i^2-va^{3}lv-u^{6}l-et. An endocarditis affecting the valves only. [L, 88.]

CARDIYPERTROPHE (Lat.), **CARDIYPERTROPHIA** (Lat.), n′s f. Ka^{3}rd″i^2-i(u^6)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)′tro(tro^2)-fe(fa), -pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-trof(tro^{2}f)′i^2-a^3. For deriv., see Cardia and Hypertrophy. Hypertrophy of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARD-LEAF-TREE, n. Ka^{3}rd′lef-tre. In the West Indies, the genus *Clusia.* [B, 19.]

CARDO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd′o. Gen., *card′inis.* 1. See Ginglymus. 2. See Axis (8th def.). 3. In certain insects, the basal joint of the maxilla. [L, 84, 96, 196, 210.]

CARDO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}rd′o. 1. A thistle. 2. The *Carduus* and other spiny plants. [B, 121.]—**C. alcachofero, C. comestible.** The artichoke. [A, 447.]—**C. corredor.** The genus *Eryngium.* [B, 121.]—**C. de María, C. mariano.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 121.]—**C. santo.** 1. Of the Sp. Ph. and Mex. Ph., the herb and flowers of *Centaurea benedicta.* 2. Of tropical America, the *Argemone mexicana.* [A, 447; B, 95, 121.]

CARDOBENEDICTEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rd-o-be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}kt′e^{2}n. The *Centaurea benedicta.* [L, 80.]—**C′extract.** See *Extractum* carduі *benedicti.*—**C′kraut** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 205.]—**C′syrup.** A syrup made from *Centaurea benedicta.* [B; L, 80.]—**C′tinctur.** See *Tinctura* carduі *benedicti.*

CARDOL, n. Ka^{3}rd′o^{2}l. Lat., *cardoleum, cardolum.* Fr., *c., cardole.* Ger., *C.* An acrid oil derived from the pericarp of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale* (the cashew-nut); a yellowish liquid, $C_{24}H_{31}O_2$, very irritating, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [L, 172; Städler (L, 87).]

CARDOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-ol(o^{2}l)′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Cardol.—**C. pruriens.** An ethereal extract of the fruit of *Anacardium orientale*; a rubefacient. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C. vesicans.** An ethereal extract of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*; a vesicant. [Vogl (A, 319).]

CARDON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-o^{2}n^2. The *Cynara carduncuIus.* [B, 121.]—**C. d'Espagne.** 1. Of Duchesne, the spinose variety of *Cynara carduncuIus.* 2. Of Baillon, the *Scolymus hispanicus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Tours.** The unarmed (non spinose) variety of *Cynara carduncuIus.* [B, 173.]

CARDONCELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-o^{2}n^2-se^{2}l. The genus *Carduncellus.* [B, 121.]

CARDONE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rd-on′e^2. The *Cynara carduncuIus.* [B, 180.]—**C.-Artischocke.** See *C.*

CARDONET, n. Ka^{3}rd-o^{2}n-e^{2}t.′ Fr., *cardonnette.* The *Cynara carduncuIus.* [B, 88, 173.]

CARDONIUM [Paracelsus], n. An old preparation made by infusing certain herbs in new wine, and filtering. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CARDOON, n. Ka^{3}rd-un′. The *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 215.]

CARDOPAT (Fr.), **CARDOPATE** (Fr.), n′s. Ka^{3}rd-o-pa^3, -pa^{3}t. See Cardopatium.

CARDOPATEÆ [Lessing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-o(o^2)-pa^{2}t-(pa^{3}t)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of composite plants (*Cynareæ*) consisting of the single genus *Cardopatium.* [B, 170.]

CARDOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)′i^2-a^3. The *Carlina acaulis.* [B.]

CARDOPATHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rd-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Cardopatium.

CARDOPATIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-o(o^2)-pa(pa^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See Cardopathia.

CARDOPATIEÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-o(o^2)-pa^{2}t-(pa^{3}t)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Cardopateæ.

CARDOPATIUM [Jussieu] (Lat.), **CARDOPATUM** [Persoon] (Lat.), n′s n. Ka^{3}rd-o(o^2)-pa(pa^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). 1. See Cardopathia. 2. Of Jussieu, a genus of composite plants belonging to the *Cynaroideæ*, comprising northern African and Oriental species. [B, 121.]—**C. corymbosum** [Jussieu]. Ger., *doldentraubige Giftdistel.* Syn.: *Carthamus corymbosus* [Linnæus], *Onobroma corymbosum* [Sprengel]. *Brotera corymbosa* [Willdenow]. A perennial species of *C.* (2d def.), found in Europe and northern Africa. The root (the χαμαιλέων μέλας of Hippocrates and Dioscorides) was formerly used topically in the itch and other cutaneous affections, to arrest gangrene, and for toothache. [B, 19, 180.]—**Radix cardopatii.** The root of *Carlina acaulis.* [B.]

CARDOUILA, n. In Languedoc, the *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 121.]

CARDOUILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-u-el-y′. In central France, the *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 80.]

CARDOUILLES (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-u-el-y′. According to Baillon, the different species of *Carlina*; according to Duchesne, the *Scolymus hispanicus.* [B, 121, 173.]

CARDOUSSES, n. In Languedoc, the *Scolymus hispanicus.* [B, 121, 173.]

CARDUACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carduacées.* 1. Of Necker, an order of plants comprising *Serratula, Carduus*, and *Centaurea.* 2. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Compositæ* (*Cynarocephalæ*), comprising *Cardopatium, Carduncellus, Carthamus, Onopordum, Arctium, Lappa, Silybum, Carduus, Serratula, Rhaponticum, Chuquiraga, Cirsium, Cynara, Carlina, Atractylis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDUACEOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rd-u^2-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *carduaceus.* Fr., *carduacé.* Belonging to the *Carduaceæ* or resembling the genus *Carduus.* [A, 385.]

CARDUEÆ [C. Koch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-u^2(u^4)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of the *Cynarocephalæ*, comprising *Cirsium, Carduus, Oligochæta*, and *Lappa.* [B, 170.]

CARDUÈLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-u^6-e^{2}l. A name for several *Agarici* growing among the species of *Rubus* and the thistles. [Micheli (B, 121).]

CARDUELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rd-u^2(u^4)-e(a)′li^{2}s. A bird feeding among thistles; of Pliny, the linnet. Its excrement was formerly used as a remedy for convulsions in children, and its flesh, roasted, for colic. [A, 318, 325; L, 94.]

CARDUI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{3}rd′u^2(u^4)-i(e). Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Carthamus, Carlina, Carbeni, Atractylis, Carduncellus, Calcitrapa, Silybum, Lappa, Cirsium, Carduus*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. Carduaceæ (2d def.).

CARDUINÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-u^2(u^4)-i(e)′-ne(na^3-e^2). A section of the *Carduaceæ*, comprising the *Silybeæ, Cynareæ, Lamyreæ*, and the *Carduineæ genuinæ* (the *Carduineæ veræ* of Cassini). [B, 170.] Cf. Carduineæ *archetypæ.*

CARDUINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rd-u^2(u^4)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Cassini and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, comprising the *Serratuleæ* and *C. archetypæ*; or, in a later classification, the divisions *Carthameæ, Rhaponticeæ, Serratuleæ, Silybeæ, Cinareæ* (*Cynareæ*), and *Lamyreæ.* As defined by Bentham and Hooker, they are a subtribe of the *Cynaroideæ*, comprising *Carduus, Cnicus, Onopordon, Cynara, Silybum, Arctium*, etc. [B, 121, 170, 215.]—**C. archetypæ** [Cassini]. A subtribe of the *C.*, comprising the divisions *Silybeæ, Cynareæ, Lamyreæ*, and *C. veræ.* [B, 170.]—**C. legitimæ** [Schultz]. A section of the *Eucarduineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Carduus.* [B, 170.]—**C. veræ** [Cassini]. A division of the *C. archetypæ*, comprising *Cirsium, Carduus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDUINEOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rd-u^2-i^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s. Belonging to the *Carduineæ.* [B.]

CARDUMENI, n. The cardamom. [B, 121.]

CARDUNCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-u^{3}n(u^{4}n^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Fr., *cardoncelle.* Of Adanson, a genus of the *Compositæ*, resembling *Carthamus.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]

CARDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)′ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

CARDUO-CNICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd″u^2(u^4)-o(o^2)-kni(kne)′-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). The *Carthamus lanatus.* [B.]—**C.-c. atractylis dicta.** See *C.*

CARDURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rd-u^{6}r. The genus *Dipsacus.* [L, 41.]

CARDUUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rd′u^2(u^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A thistle. 2. The artichoke. 3. Of Linnæus, the plumeless thistle; a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideæ*, subtribe *Carduineæ*, differing from *Cnicus* in the naked or almost naked bristles of the pappus. [A, 318; B, 42, 121, 215.]—**Aqua cardui benedicti.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de chardon bénit.* A preparation made by distilling the herb of *Centaurea benedicta* with water, or by distilling the juice of the plant; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Cardui benedicti herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 95.]—**C. acanthifolia** [Lamarck]. Probably the *Cnicus oleraceus.* [B, 173.]—**C. acanthium dictus** [Volck.]. The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 200.]—**C. acanthus.** The genus *Acanthus.* [B.]—**C. acarna** [Linnæus]. The *Carlina* (*Picnomon*) *acarna.* [B, 180.]—**C. alatus tomentosus latifolius vulgaris** [“Hist. Oxon.”]. The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 200.]—**C. albis maculis notatus vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 200.]—**C. altilis.** The artichoke. [B, 200.]—**C. anglicanus.** The *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 180.]—**C. anglicus** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus anglicus* (*pratensis*). [B, 173.]—**C. arvensis** [Eng. Bot.]. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 180, 215.]—**C. benedictus.** The *Centaurea benedicta*; of the Netherl. Ph., its herb. [B, 95, 180.]—**C. brasilianus.** The pineapple. [B, 200.]—**C. Casabonæ** [Linnæus]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ.* [B, 42, 214.]—**C. ceanothos** [Parkinson]. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 200.]—**C. chamæleon dictus,** etc. [“Hist. Oxon.”]. The *Cardopatium corymbosum.* [B, 200.]—**C. cnicus silvestris.** The *Centaurea benedicta.* [L, 119.]—**C. cyanoides** [Linnæus]. The *Jurinea cyanoides.* [B, 180.]—**C. dissectus** [Hudson]. The *Cnicus pratensis.* [B, 173.]—**C. domes-**

O, no; **O^2,** not; **O^3,** whole; **Th,** thin; **Th^2,** the; **U,** like oo in too; **U^2,** blue; **U^3,** lull; **U^4,** full; **U^5,** urn; **U^6,** like ü (German).

ticus. The artichoke. [B, 200.]—**C. eriocephalus** [Dod.], **C. eriophorus** [Linnæus]. The *Cnicus eriophorus.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. flavus.** The *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 270.]—**C. fullonum.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 89.]—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 173.]—**C. helenioides** [Hudson]. The *Cnicus heterophyllus.* [B, 214.]—**C. heterophyllus.** 1. Of Lightfoot, the *Cnicus pratensis.* 2. Of Linnæus, the *Cnicus heterophyllus.* [B, 173.]—**C. humilis gummifera.** The pineapple. [L, 119.]—**C. lacteus.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**C. lanceolatus** [Linnæus]. The *Cnicus lanceolatus.* [B, 173, 215.]—**C. leucanthemus** [Schw.]. The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 200.]—**C. luteus erectus, reticulatus,** etc. [Morison]. The *Carthamus lanatus.* [B, 200.]—**C. lycopifolius** [Villars]. The *Serratula heterophylla.* [B, 214.]—**C. maculatus, C. Mariæ, C. marianus** [Linnæus]. The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**C. marianus (semen)** [Netherl. Ph.]. The fruit (achænia) of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 95.]—**C. monspessulanus** [Linnæus]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus.* [B, 214.]—**C. nutans** [Linnæus]. The musk-thistle, a biennial European species with nodding heads of crimson-purplish, highly odorous flowers; thought to render the milk of cows somewhat bitter. [B, 19, 121, 215.]—**C. oleraceus** [Linnæus]. The *Cnicus oleraceus.* [B, 173.]—**C. onopordon.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 180.]—**C. pineus.** See Carlina *acaulis.*—**C. polyacanthus** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ.*—**C. polymorphus** [Lapeyrouse]. The *C. helenioides.* [B, 173.]—**C. pyrenaicus.** The *Cnicus pyrenaicus.* [B, 214.]—**C. sanctus.** See *C. benedictus.*—**C. sativus.** The *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 180.]—**C. sativus carthamus (seu cnicus) dictus** [Pluk.]. The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 200.]—**C. serpens lævicaulis** [J. Bauhin], **C. serratuloides** [Necker]. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 173, 200.]—**C. solstitialis.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B.]—**C. stellatus.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 119.]—**C. stellatus luteus.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B.]—**C. syriacus** [Linnæus]. The *Cnicus syriacus.*—**C. tinctorius** [Scopoli]. The *Serratula tinctoria.* [B, 180.]—**C. tomentosus, C. tomentosus, acanthi folio, vulgaris** [Tournefort], **C. tomentosus, acanthium dictus, vulgaris** [Ray], **C. tomentosus latifolius silvestris, spina alba dictus** [Herm.]. The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 180, 200.]—**C. Veneris.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 88.]—**C. viarum et vinearum repens** [Parkinson], **C. vinearum repens sonchi folio** [C. Bauhin]. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 200.]—**C. virginianus.** Of Jacquin, the *Cnicus virginianus;* of Walton, perhaps the *Cnicus repandus.* [B, 214, 215.]—**C. volutans, C. volutans aculeatus.** The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180.]—**C. vulgaris** ["Merc. Bot."]. The *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 200.]—**C. vulgatissimus viarum** [Ger.], **C. vulgatissimus, radice repente, ceonothos Theophrasti** [Merc.]. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 200.]—**C. xeranthemos, flore albo ampliore, acaulis** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 200.]—**C. xeranthemos vulgaris annuus** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 200.]—**Colschierni c.** A plant resembling the *Atractylis.* [L, 97.]—**Conserva cardui benedicti.** Fr., *conserve de chardon bénit.* A mixture of 1 part of the herb of *Centaurea benedicta* and 2 parts of sugar. [Palat. Disp., 1764, Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Essentia cardui benedicti.** See *Tinctura cardui benedicti.*—**Extractum cardui benedicti** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de chardon bénit* [Fr. Cod.]. An extract from the herb or leaves of *Centaurea benedicta;* made by infusion or decoction or by inspissation of the juice. [B, 95, 119.]—**Extractum cardui benedicti fluidum.** An extract made from the root of *Centaurea benedicta* by exhausting it with dilute alcohol (such a quantity of the menstruum being employed that a pint of the preparation corresponds to 16 oz. of the root) and adding 6 oz. of sugar to the pint. [G. Dohme, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 77 (B).]—**Extractum cardui tomentosi.** Fr., *extrait de chardon aux ânes.* An extract made by inspissating the juice of the herb of *Onopordon acanthium.* [Disp. fuldens, 1791, Disp. lippiac., 1794 (B, 119).]—**Flores cardui benedicti.** Sp., *cardo santo* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 95.]—**Folia cardui benedicti** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The leaves of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 95.]—**Fructus cardui Mariæ.** The fruit (achænia) of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 95.]—**Herba cardui benedicti** [Ger. Ph., Belg Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Herba cardui eriocephali.** The herb of *Cnicus eriophorus.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cardui hæmorrhoidalis.** The herb of *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cardui lactei (seu maculati, seu Mariæ, seu mariani).** The herb of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cardui sancti.** The herb of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cardui stellati.** The herb of *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cardui vulgaris.** The herb of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba recens cardui onopordi (seu tomentosi).** The fresh herb of *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 180.]—**Infusum cardui benedicti.** See *Tisane de* chardon *bénit.*—**Radix cardui anglicani.** The root of *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 180.]—**Radix cardui lactei (seu maculati).** The root of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**Radix cardui onopordi.** The root of *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 180.]—**Radix cardui stellati.** The root of *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 119.]—**Radix cardui tomentosi.** See *Radix cardui onopordi.*—**Radix cardui volutantis (aculeati).** The root of *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180.]—**Radix cardui vulgaris.** The root of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**Semen cardui benedicti.** The fruit of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 180.]—**Semen cardui Mariæ (seu mariani).** The fruit of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**Semen cardui sativi.** The fruit of *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 180.]—**Semen cardui vulgaris.** The fruit of *Silybum marianum.* [B, 180.]—**Tinctura cardui benedicti.** Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de chardon bénit.* A preparation made by exhausting 1 part of *Centaurea benedicta* with 4 parts of alcohol. [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]

CARE, n. The *Pyrus aucuparia;* in Coromandel, the *Webera tetrandra* and the *Gmelina cordata.* [B, 121, 275.]

CARE (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ka(ka^3)′re(ra). See Cara.

CAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka(ka^3)′re^2-a^3. Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbellatæ,* comprising *Careum* (*Carum*), *Celeri, Tragoselium, Podagraria,* and *Anisum.* [B, 170.]

CAREAR (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e(a)′a^{3}r. Gen., *care′atos* (*-is*). Gr., κάρηαρ. See Cara.

CAREBARESIS (Lat.), **CAREBARIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e^2(a)-ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-e(a)′si^{2}s, -ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i(e)′a^3, -ba(ba^3)′ri^2-a^3. Gen., *carebare′seos* (*-is*), *-bari′æ, -bar′iæ.* Gr., καρηβάρησις, καρηβάρεια, καρηβαρία (from καρεβαρεῖν, to have a heaviness of the head). Fr., *carébarie.* Ger., *drückender Kopfschmerz.* Pain in the head with a sense of heaviness. [A, 301, 322; Galen (A, 325); L, 128.]

CAREBARICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e^2(a)-ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καρηβαρικός. Pertaining to carebaria. [A, 322.]

CARE-BŒUF (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-bu^{5}f. The *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 173.]

CAREICHE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-e^{2}sh. The genus *Carex.* [B, 173.]

CAREILLADA (Languedoc), **CAREILLADE** (Fr.), **CAREILLADO** (Languedoc), n's. Ka^{3}r-e^{2}l-ya^{3}d-a^3, -ya^{3}d, -ya^{3}d-o. The *Hyoscyamus niger.* [B, 121, 173.]

CARE-KANDEL, n. Of Rheede, an undetermined East Indian shrub belonging to the *Myrtaceæ.* [B, 121.]

CARELA (Hind.), n. The *Momordica charantia.* [B, 172.]

CARELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e(a)′li^2-a^3. Fr., *carélie.* 1. Of Adanson, see Ageratum. 2. Of Lessing, a genus of composite shrubs indigenous to Brazil. [B, 42, 121.]

CARELIADO, n. See Careillado.

CARELLI, n. See Caretti.

CARELLONA-CONDI, n. In the East Indies, the *Convolvulus* (*Ipomœa*) *pes-capræ.* [B, 121.]

CARELVE-VEGON (Malay), **CARELVE VENGOU** (Malay), n's. The *Aristolochia indica.* [B, 121, 172.]

CAREMOTTI, n. In Malabar, the *Sapium aucuparium.* [B, 121.]

CARENA, n. An old name for the twenty-fourth part of a drop. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CARÉNAL (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-an-a^{3}l. See Carinal.

CARENARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. A vessel in which carenum was made. [A, 318.]

CARENDANG, n. In Java, the *Carissa edulis.* [B, 121.]

CARÈNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-e^{2}n. See Carina.—**C. à deux pieds.** See Carina *biceps.*—**C. de l'hyoïde** [Cuvier]. See *Urohyal* bone.—**C. dipétale.** See Carina *dipetala.*

CARÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-an-a. See Carinate.

CARENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-en(an)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κάρηνον (1st def.). κάροινον (2d def.). 1. The head. [Galen (A, 325).] 2. New wine inspissated by boiling; used anciently for vesical calculus, renal disease, and sciatica. [A, 318; B, 200.]

CARET (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a. 1. The *Chelonia* (*Testudo*) *imbricata.* [A, 301; L, 105.] 2. The genus *Carex.* [B, 121.]

CARETELA, n. In the East Indies, the *Corypha umbraculifera.* [B, 121.]

CARETTA-TSJORI-VALLI, n. The *Cissus trilobata.* [Rheede (B, 121).]

CARETTI (Malay), n. The *Cæsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 172.]

CARETTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e^{2}t-ti(te)′na^3. A tribe of the *Chelioniadæ.* [L, 256.]

CARETTOCHELYDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e^{2}t″to-(to^2)-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pleurodira.* [L, 121.]

CARETTOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-e^{2}t-to-(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. Fr., *carettoïdes* [Fitzinger]. A family of the *Chelonidæ.* [L, 180.]

CAREUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)′re^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Pliny, the genus *Carum.* [Adanson (B, 121).]—**C. vinum.** See Carenum (2d def.).

CAREX (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)′re^{2}x(rax). Gen., *car′icis.* Fr., *laîche.* Ger., *Riedgras, Segge.* The sedge; a genus of perennial cyperaceous grass-like herbs of the tribe *Caricinæ* (*Cariceæ*). It comprises from 500 to 1,000 species growing in all parts of the globe and found especially in damp and marshy grounds. [B, 19, 34, 121; Pax (B, 245).]—**C. approximata** [Hoffmann]. A European species identified by Duchesne with *C. leporina* or *C. lagopina.* [B, 173.]—**C. arenaria.** Fr., *laîche des sables, salsepareille d'Allemagne.* Ger., *Sandriedgras, Sandsegge, rothe Quecke.* 1. Of Linnæus, a European species, of which the rhizome—*radix caricis* (seu *caricis arenariæ,* seu *arenariæ,* seu *arenaria,* seu *graminis rubri,* seu *graminis nigri,* seu *graminis majoris,* seu *sarsaparillæ germanicæ,* seu *sarsæ germanicæ*), or German sarsaparilla—has, when fresh, a feebly balsamic odor and a sweetish pungent aromatic taste. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and in herpes, impetigo, and syphilis. 2. Of Leers, a species identified with *C. disticha.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. disticha** [Hudson]. Fr., *laîche à deux rangs.* Ger., *mittleres Riedgras.* A species found in Europe and North America, very similar to *C. arenaria* (and also known as German sarsaparilla), of which the rhizome is said to be diaphoretic and emollient. It is employed like that of *C. arenaria.* [B, 34, 173, 180.]—**C. hirta** [Linnæus]. Fr., *laîche velu.* Ger., *steifhaariges Riedgras, haarige Segge.* A European species resembling *C. arenaria* in physical characters. It is often substituted for the latter, but the rhizome is less aromatic, and probably has less medicinal value. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. inflata** [Roth]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. vesicaria.* [B, 173.]—**C. intermedia** [Good.]. The *C. disticha.*

[B, 34, 173.]—**C. Lachenalii** [Schkuhr]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. lagopina* or *C. leporina*; employed like the latter. [B, 173.]—**C. lagopina** [Wahlberg], **C. leporina** [Linnæus]. Two European species, said to be used by the Tartars in making bed-coverings. [B, 173.]—**C. lithosperma** [Linnæus]. The *Scleria flagellum*. [Kunth; B, 173.]—**C. multiformis** [Thuillier]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. disticha*. [B, 173.]—**C. pseudo-arenaria** [Persoon]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. disticha*. [B, 173.]—**C. spicata.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. disticha*. 2. Of Thuillier, the *C. vulpina*. [B, 173.]—**C. torrefacea** [Gmelin]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. vesicaria*. [B, 173.]—**C. vesicaria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ciseau, rouche, rouchette*. A European species, the dry leaves of which are used like straw for making chairs; and for making garments which protect from cold and absorb sweat. [B, 173.]—**C. vulpina** [Linnæus]. A European species which affords good pasturage for goats and horses, and the culm of which is made into cords. [B, 173.]—**Radix caricis** (seu **caricis arenariæ**), **Rhizoma caricis, Stolones caricis.** The rhizome of *C. arenaria*. [A, 319; B, 180, 270.]

CAREYA [Roxburgh] (Lat.), n. f. Ka′re^2-a^3. Named after *W. Carey*, an English botanist. A genus of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Barringtonieæ*, indigenous to the East Indies and tropical Australia. [B, 121.]—**C. arborea** [Roxburgh]. A large tree of Coromandel and Malabar. [B, 172.]

CAREZZA (It.), n. Ka^{3}r-e^{2}tz′tza^3. The genus *Carex*. [B, 121.]

CARFUNKEL (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r′fun^{2}k-e^{2}l. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.

CARGILLIA [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)′li^2-a^3. See DIOSPYROS.

CARGOBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}r-go(go^2)-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a(a^3)′ta^3. Fr., *cargobranches*. See NUCLEOBRANCHIATA.

CARGUA-CARGUA, n. In Peru, the *Cascarilla carua* and the *Cascarilla bullata*. [B, 121.]

CARGUADERO, n. In New Granada, the *Guatteria carcadero*. [B, 121.]

CARHUMFET (Ar.), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARHUN-KAMMEN, n. In Finland, the *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARI, n. See CARY.

CARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)′ri^2-a^3. Of Pliny, the *Juglans regia*. [L, 105.]

CARIACO, n. A small variety of maize much esteemed in British Guiana. [B, 19.]

CARIACON, n. Fr., *c*. A fermented drink made in Cayenne from cassava, sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane. [L, 105.]

CARIAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). 1. A family of the *Alectorides*. [L, 221.] 2. Of Sclater, a family of the *Carinatæ*. [L, 121.]

CARIAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}n′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cariaminées*. See CARIAMIDÆ.

CARIANGAY, n. See ABABANGAY.

CARIA-POETI (Hind.), n. The myrtle. [B, 88, 121.]

CARIARI (Hind.), n. The *Gloriosa superba*. [B, 172.]

CARIAROU, n. In the Antilles, a vine the leaves of which furnish a red pigment. The name is also applied to several species of *Convolvulus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARIATED, adj. Ka′ri^2-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *carié*. See CARIOUS.

CARICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *caricus* (*ficus* understood). Ka^{2}r-(ka^{3}r)′i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *figue* (1st def.), *papayer* (2d def.). Ger., *Feige* (1st def.). 1. A fig. Cf. FICUS *c.*; in the pl., *caricæ*, the official title for figs in the Ger. (1st ed.), Austr., Belg., Swiss, and Gr. Ph's.



THE CARICA PAPAYA. [A, 327.]

[B, 95.] 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of plants, by some referred to the *Passifloraceæ*, by Link and others made the type of a distinct order, the *Papayaceæ*; the *Papaya*, of De Candolle. [B, 75, 121.]—**C. citriformis.** A species with edible fruit. [B, 19.]—**C. digitata.** See *C. spinosa*.—**C. papaya** [Linnæus]. Fr., *papayer commun, figuier des îles* (ou *des nègres*). Ger., *Melonenbaum*. It., *papajo*. Sp., *papayo* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Papaya communis* [Lamarck] (seu *vulgaris* [De Candolle], seu *c.* [Gärtner]). The papaw-, or melon-tree, indigenous to South America, and cultivated throughout the tropics. It is a small tree, bearing large palmate leaves, and an orange-colored, succulent, oblong fruit, with thick rind, and containing numerous black seeds. When ripe, the fruit is eaten, especially in the form of preserves or pickles. The leaves are used instead of soap. The juice of the unripe fruit contains an albuminoid substance, papain or papayotin, which gives it a peptonizing property. A similar property seems to reside in other parts of the plant, as



THE CARICA SPINOSA. [A, 327.]

meat wrapped in the leaves or suspended from the branches, and also the flesh of animals feeding upon the leaves and fruit, are rendered tender. The juice is also said to exert a solvent effect on the circulating blood. Taken internally undiluted, it is acrid and may cause severe gastro-enteritis, acting as a powerful cathartic. Together with the seeds and the milky juice of the tree, it is employed as an anthelminthic. The juice of the fruit-pulp is used to remove freckles. [B, 19, 81, 172, 173, 180; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886.]—**C. pyriformis.** A species with edible fruit. [B, 19.]—**C. spinosa.** The chambura; a species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana. The juice of the tree is very acrid, the fruit is insipid, and the flowers emit a stercoraceous odor. [L, 80, 86; B, 19.]—**Fructus caricæ.** The fig. [B, 180.]

CARICACEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2-ka-(ka^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). The *Papayaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CARICÆ (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *carica* (*q. v.*). Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)′i^2-se-(ka^3-e^2). 1. Figs. See CARICA. 2. Of Link, the *Papayaceæ*. [B, 95, 170.]

CARI-CAPUDI (Malay), **CARI-CAPUSI** (Malay), n's. The *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *tiliaceus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARICATURE-PLANT, n. Ka^{2}r′i^2-ka^{2}t-u^{2}r. The *Graptophyllum hortense*. [B, 185, 275.]

CARICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Carex* (1st def.) or *Carica* (2d def.). 1. Of Kunth and others, a division of cyperaceous plants comprising *Carex*, etc., in which the flowers are completely diclinous and usually monœcious, and have no perianth, the latter being replaced in female flowers by a perigynium; the female spikelets are one-flowered, the male normally containing two or more flowers, and are terminal. [B, 42, 121, 170; Pax (B, 245).] 2. Of Turp., the *Papayaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CARICIN, n. Ka^{2}r′i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *caricine*. A green amorphous substance obtained by precipitating the juice of *Carica papaya* with alcohol; thought by its discoverer, Moncorvo, to be the active digestive principle of the plant. [B, 108.]

CARICINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2-si(ke)′re(na^3-e^2). Of Kunth and others, a section of cyperaceous plants, including the genus *Carex*, and, according to Reichenbach, comprising the divisions *Elynaceæ* (*Elyneæ*), *Cariceæ*, *Chrysithriceæ* (*Chrysitriceæ*), and *Scleriaceæ* (*Sclerieæ*). [B, 170.]

CARICINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CARICEÆ.

CARICOGRAPHY, n. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}k-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From *carex* (*q. v.*), and γράφειν, to delineate. Fr., *caricographie*. The botany of the sedges. [B, 121.]

CARICOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of cyperaceous plants, comprising the tribes *Rhyncosporeæ*, *Gahnieæ*, *Hoppieæ* (with the subtribes *Chrysitrichinæ* and *Hoppiinæ*), *Sclerieæ*, and *Cariceæ*, in which the flowers are usually monœcious and disposed in unisexual or androgynous spikelets. [Pax (B, 245).]

CARICOLOGY, n. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}k-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *caricologia* (from *carex* [*q. v.*], and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *caricologie*. See CARICOGRAPHY.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

CARICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}k'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *carex* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Living upon sedges (said of insects). [L, 41, 180.]

CARICON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., *καρικόν*. Ger., *karische Salbe*. Of Hippocrates, a medicine used as an escharotic for exuberant granulations, consisting of black hellebore, sandarac, copper scale (red oxide of copper), washed lead, sulphur, orpiment, and cantharides mixed with oil of cedar. [B, 200.]

CARICOUS, adj. Ka^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *caricosus* (from *carica*, a fig). Fr., *cariqueux*, *caricoïde*. Ger., *feigenartig*. Resembling a fig. [*a*, 18; L, 41.]

CARICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CARICON.

CARIDE [Alibert] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ed. A variety of cancerous disease of the skin. [A, 301.]

CARIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{2}r)-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. See CARIDES.

CARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., *καρίδες*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cariden*, *Krebsthiere*. 1. Of Galen, shrimps. [B, 200.] 2. Of Hæckel, a class of the *Arthropoda*, including those having 2 pairs of antennæ. [L, 121, 228.]

CARIDIOIDES [M. Edwards] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}d-o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *caridoïdes*. See SCHIZOPODA.

CARIDITA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}d-i(e)'ta^3. See CARIDES.

CARIDOÏDES [Milne-Edwards] (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}r-i^{2}d-o-ed. A division of the *Stomatopoda*. [L, 11.]

CARIDOMORPHA [Huxley] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(Ka^{3}r)-i^{2}d-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'a^3. A group of the *Phyllobranchiata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 783 (L).]

CARIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-e. See CARIES.—**C. des céréales.** See CARIES *of wheat* and CARIES *of Indian corn*.—**C. des dents.** See *Dental* CARIES.—**C. des grains.** Vegetable caries affecting the seeds of plants. [L, 41.]—**C. des végétaux.** See CARIES (2d def.).—**C. du blé.** See CARIES *of wheat*.—**C. du maïs.** See CARIES *of Indian corn*.—**C. fongueuse.** See CARIES *fungosa*.—**C. humide.** An old name for caries as distinguished from necrosis. [A, 301.]—**C. nécrotique.** See CARIES *necrotica*.—**C. pénétrante.** Dental caries extending to the pulp. [A, 301.]—**C. profonde.** Dental caries affecting the dentin. [A, 301.]—**C. sèche.** An old name for necrosis. [A, 301.]—**C. superficielle.** Dental caries affecting only the enamel. [A, 301.]

CARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-i^2-a. See CARIOUS.

CARIEIRO, n. In Languedoc, the *Ruta graveolens*. [B, 121.]

CARIES (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)'ri^2-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *carie'i*. Gr., *τερηδών*. Fr., *carie*. Ger., *Beinfrass*, *Beinfäule*, *Knochenfrass*. It., Sp., *c*. 1. Ulceration, especially of bone. [A, 325.] 2. A term for various morbid processes in vegetables, producing deformation and progressive destruction of the tissues, and usually caused by parasitic vegetable organisms. It comprises the various forms of smut, bunt, etc., in cereals. [B, 19, 121.] See *C. of wheat* and *C. of Indian corn*.—**Atonic c.** Fr., *carie atonique*. Of Billroth, a variety of c. in which there is little swelling, the skin is red, thin, and often undermined, and the pus discharged is thin and often fœtid and sanious. [A, 328 (*a*, 18).]—**C. aperta** (obsolete). C. of bone with overlying ulceration of the soft parts. [L, 44.]—**C. articulorum.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**C. callosa.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**C. carnosa.** C. fungosa with numerous large fleshy masses of granulations. [L, 44.]—**C. centralis.** A circumscribed chronic osteomyelitis in the medullary cavity of a hollow bone, causing disease of the cortical substance from within. [E, 15.]—**C. dentis, C. dentium.** Fr., *carie dentaire*. Ger., *Zahncaries*. C. of the teeth. [E.]—**C. fungosa.** Ger., *fungöser Knochenfrass*. See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**C. gallica.** See *Syphilitic* CHANCRE.—**C. gangrænosa.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. granulosa.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**C. interna.** See *C. centralis*.—**C. mollis.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**C. necrotica.** A form in which fragments of bone are detached before being disintegrated. [A, 326.]—**C. non gallica** [Falloppius]. See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**C. occulta.** An old name for c. of bone with the overlying skin intact. [F. Busch (A, 319).]—**C. of Indian corn.** Fr., *carie du maïs*. A form of c. (2d def.) due to the development of the *Ustilago maydis* (corn-smut), the mycelium of which penetrates and destroys the tissues and reproductive organs of maize (*Zea maydis*), gradually replacing them with masses of dark-colored spores enveloped in a gelatinous membrane. [B, 11, 81, 121.]—**C. of wheat.** Fr., *carie du blé*. A form of c. (2d def.) produced by the *Tilletia c.*, the mycelium of which penetrates the seed-coat and causes the absorption of the seed, which it replaces by its own globose spores. The disease is sometimes also produced by the *Anguillula* (*Rhabditis*) *tritici*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. profunda.** See *C. centralis*.—**C. pudendagra, C. pudendorum.** See CHANCRE.—**C. rheumatica.** An improper name for ulceration of the articular ends of bones in purulent arthritis, by an extension of the process of ulceration from the articular cartilages to the subjacent bone. [L, 44.]—**C. sicca.** C. in which there is as yet no external opening, or in which there is hardly any suppuration. [A, 326.]—**C. sicca syphilitica** [Virchow]. A form of c. sicca occurring by the formation of a gumma in the periosteum. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**C. superficialis.** Chronic suppurative, ulcerative osteitis. [A, 365.]—**C. virgæ** (Lat.). Chancre (*q. v.*) of the penis. [G.]—**Central c.** See *C. centralis*.—**Lacunar c.** A form of c. in which the edge of the undermined portion of bone forms a line made up of arcs of small circles. [Moos, "Arch. of Otol.," xiv, p. 44 (*a*, 18).]—**Secondary c.** C. developed in connection with injury or disease of adjacent structures. [L, 324.]—**Strumous c.** A c. of constitutional origin or from slight local irritation, usually appearing in the tarsus, carpus, or vertebræ, or in the cancellous ends of long bones. [E.]—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c*.—**Vegetable c.** See *C.* (2d def.).

CARIESIN, n. Ka-ri^2-es'i^{2}n. In isopathic medication, carious bone used as a remedy. [B, 270.]

CARIEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-ri^2-u^5. See CARIOUS.

CARILHA, CARILLA, n's. In Malabar, a species of *Vitex*, probably *Vitex trifoliata*. [B, 121.]

CARILLON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-el-yo^{2}n^2. The *Campanula medium*. [B, 121, 173.]

CARIM-CORINI (Malay), **CARIM-CURINI** (Malay), n's. The *Justicia ecbolium*. [B, 121, 172.]

CARIMGALA (Malay), **CARIM-GOLA** (Malay), n's. The *Pontederia vaginalis*. [B, 121, 172.]

CARI-MOULLI (Tamil), n. The *Solanum indicum*. [B, 121.]

CARIM-PANA (Malay), n. The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [Rheede (B, 88, 172).]

CARIM-TUMBA (Malay), n. The *Anisomeles* (*Nepeta*) *malabarica*. [B, 172.]

CARINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i(e)'na^3. From *καρεῖν*, to cleave. Fr., *carène*. Ger., *Kiel*, *Schiffchen*. A ridge or keel-like process. Hence: 1. A process running like a keel along the dorsal surface of any elevated portion of a plant-structure, especially if the latter is hollow. 2. The ridge made by the union of the prominent lower edges of the two inferior petals of a papilionaceous flower. 3. The anterior petal in the flower of the *Polygalaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 123.] 4. In conchology, a dorsal median piece in the shell of certain cirripeds. [L, 11, 221, 296.] 5. In anatomy, a median ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri, also the spinal column. [Wilder (K); L, 325.]—**C. aquæductus Sylvii.** The keel-shaped lower edge of the aquæductus Sylvii. [*a*, 18.]—**C. biceps.** Fr., *carène à deux pieds*. A c. (2d def.) where the two petals are free at the base and adherent along their edges above. [B, 121.]—**C. dipetala.** Fr., *carène dipétale*. Ger., *zweiblättriges Schiffchen*. A c. (2d def.) in which the two petals are free through their entire length. [B, 121, 123.]—**C. monopetala.** Ger., *einblättriges Schiffchen*. See *C. biceps*. [B, 123.]—**C. sterni.** In birds, the keel-like projection of the sternum. [L, 200.]—**C. vaginæ** [Kohlrausch]. See COLUMNA *vaginæ anterior*.

CARINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}n(en)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carinacées* [De Blainville]. A family of the univalve molluscs. [L, 180.]

CARINAL, adj. Ka^{2}r'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *carinalis*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *kielförmig*. Having the form of a keel; in botany, pertaining to the carina. [B, 1, 77, 123.]

CARINARIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}n(en)-a(a^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. A suborder of the *Natantia*. [L, 121.]

CARINATÆ [Huxley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}n(en)-a(a^3)'-te(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *carinées*. Ger., *Kielvögel*. An order of birds having the sternum raised into a median ridge or keel. [L, 221.]

CARINATE, CARINATED, adj's. Ka^{2}r'i^{2}n-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *carinatus*. Fr., *cariné*, *caréné*. Ger., *kielförmig*, *gekielt*, *kielig*, *gefalzt*. Shaped like a keel; also provided with a keel or carina (*q. v.*) or a keel-like process. [B, 19, 121, 123; L, 121.] Cf. PECTUS *carinatum*.

CARINATION, n. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. The state of being keel-shaped or the production of a keel shaped formation. [L.]

CARINATO-PLICATE, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}n-a''to-pli'kat. From *carina*, a keel, and *plica*, a fold. Plicate with each fold forming a keel like process. [B, 19.]

CARINÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-en-a. See CARINATE.

CARINIFEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *carina*, a keel, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carinifère*. Ger., *kielragend*. Furnished with a keel-like process. [L, 41, 180.]

CARINIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *carina*, a keel, and *forma*, form. Keel-shaped.

CARINO-LATERAL, adj. Ka^{2}r''i^{2}n-o-la^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *carina* (*q. v.*), and *latus*, the side. 1. Situated at the side of the carina. [B, 100.] 2. In the cirripeds, relating to the carina and to the lateral regions of the body. [L, 296.]

CARIN SIRAGUM (Tamil), n. The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 172.]

CARINTA-KALI, n. In Malabar, the *Psychotria herbacea*. [B, 121.]

CARINTI, n. In the East Indies, the *Uvaria zeylanica*, also an undetermined species of *Momordica*. [B, 121.]

CARINULATE, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^{2}n'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *carinulatus*. Fr., *carinulé*. Furnished with a small or not well-defined keel. [L, 180.]

CARIOCAR, n. See CARYOCAR.

CARIO-NÉCROSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-i^2-o-na-kroz-ek. Carious and necrotic. [L, 88.]

CARIOSITY, n. Ka-ri^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. See CARIES.

CARIOSSO, n. See ADY.

CARIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka(ka^3)-ri^2-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARIOUS.

CARIOTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka^3)-ri^2-o'te(ta^3-e^2). Of Dioscorides, dry dates. [Bory (B, 121); L, 105.]

CARIOUS, adj. Ka'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *cariosus*. Fr., *carié*, *carieux*. Ger., *cariös*, *beinfrässig*, *knochenfrässig*. Pertaining to or affected with caries; in botany, having irregular depressions and perforations as if worm-eaten, so as to resemble a carious bone. [B, 123.]

CARIPA, n. The genus *Pirigara*. [B, 121.]

CARIQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ek. In Provence, dry figs. [B, 121.]

CARIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-e-ku^5. See CARICOUS.

CARIRAM (Malay), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 172.]

CARISSA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}s'sa^3. Fr., *carisse.* A genus of spiny shrubs of the tribe *Carisseæ*, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. arduina** [Lamarck], **C. bispinosa** [Linnæus]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, where the berries are eaten. [B, 173.]—**C. carandas** [Linnæus]. Fr., *calac.* Malay, *keelay.* Tamil, *kalapa.* Hind., *karoñda.* Sanscr., *karamarandaka.* A thorny shrub growing throughout India. The fruit is stomachic and used in biliousness. The unripe fruit is astringent. [A, 479; B, 19, 172.]—**C. diffusa.** A thorny shrub of India, employed medicinally by the Hindoos. It bears a small black edible fruit. [B, 172.]—**C. edulis** [Vahl]. An Egyptian species. The berries and young shoots are eaten. [B, 173.]—**C. ferox.** A species which, with *C. arduina*, includes the Linnæan species *Arduina bispinosa.* [B.]—**C. grandifolia.** An African species with a fleshy subacid fruit called *Natal plum* and *amatungula.* [B, 19.]—**C. xylopicron** [Dupetit-Thouars]. Fr., *bois amer de Bourbon, bois d'absinthe.* A species growing in the Isle of Bourbon. The bark is used in diseases of the urinary organs, and the very bitter wood is made into bitter-cups, which impart to wine or water a bitter taste and a tonic property. [B, 19, 173.]

CARISSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}s'se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carissées.* 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Contortæ*, comprising *Carissa, Rauwolfia, Cerbera, Allamanda, Alyxia, Ophioxylon, Strychnos*, etc. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Contortæ*, comprising nearly the same genera and subsequently subdivided into the *Jasmineæ, Rauwolfieæ*, and *Cerbereæ.* 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Apocynaceæ* comprising *Carissa, Willughbeia, Ambelania*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CARISTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}st'e(a^3-e^2). Dates. [B, 180.]

CARIUM TERRÆ, n. An old name for gluten. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CARIVE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ev. Formerly, the *Capsicum annuum.* [Pomet (B, 121).]

CARI-VILLANDI, n. The *Smilax indica.* [B, 121.]

CARLATE, n. Ka^{3}rl'at. Fr., *c.* A salt of carlic (atractylic) acid. [A, 385.]

CARLIC, n. Ka^{3}rl'i^{2}k. See CHARLOCK.

CARLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rl'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carlique.* See ATRACTYLIC ACID.

CARLINA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rl-i(e)'na^3. Named, according to Linnæus, after *Charles V.*, of Germany; according to Olivier de Sevres, after *Charlemagne*; both being said to have cured the plague in their armies with *C. acaulis.* Fr., *carline.* Ger., *Eberwurz.* It., *c.*, Sp., *carlina.* A genus of composite prickly herbs of the tribe *Cynaroideæ*, subtribe *Carlineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 180.]—**Æther-oleum carlinæ.** See *Oleum carlinæ æthereum.*—**C. acanthifolia** [Allioni]. Fr., *caméleon blanc, carline blanche, chardousse, chardonnette, cardabelle.* Syn.: *Chamæleon albus* [Daleschamp]. A species growing on high mountains in southern and central Europe, closely related to *C. acaulis.* The root, somewhat less bitter than that of *C. acaulis*, is used for the same purposes and under the same names. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. acarna** [Biebstein]. The *Picnomon acarna.* [B, 180.]—**C. acaulis.** Fr., *carline noire* (ou *des Alpes*), *caméleon noir, grande carline.* Ger., *stengellose Eberwurz, Rosswurzel, Karls-Distel, Wetterdistel, wilde Artischocke.* 1. Of Linnæus, a perennial acaulescent species growing on the mountains of central Europe, and bearing lilac-red flowers on very large receptacles. The latter, which are fleshy and bitter, are used as a substitute for the artichoke. The root—*radix carlinæ* (seu *carlinæ humilis*, seu *cardopatiæ*, seu *cardopatii*, seu *cardopathiæ*, seu *chamæleontis albi*, seu *cardui anglicani*, seu *caballionæ*, seu *apri*)—has a resinous and aromatic, sometimes nauseous and irritant, odor and a sweetish, pungent, aromatic taste. It acts as a vascular and nervous stimulant, as a stomachic tonic, and as a diuretic of some power, and increases secretion from the various mucous membranes. 2. Of Lamarck, the *C. acanthifolia.* [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. aggregata** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. The branching variety of *C. acaulis.* [B, 180.]—**C. alpina** [Jacquin]. The *C. acaulis.* [B, 173.]—**C. caulescens** [Lamarck]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173.]—**C. caulifera** [I. Bauhin]. The *C. acaulis.* [B, 200.]—**C. chamæleon** [Villars]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173.]—**C. chardoussæ** [Villars]. The *C. acanthifolia.* [B, 173.]—**C. grandiflora** [Mönch]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173.]—**C. gummifera** [Lessing]. The *Atractylis gummifera.* [B, 19; L, 84.]—**C. humilis** [Parkinson]. **C. major.** The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 180, 200.]—**C. scandens** [Wedelius], **C. silvestris** [Ray], **C. silvestris major** [Parkinson], **C. silvestris vulgaris.** The *C. vulgaris.* [B, 180, 200.]—**C. simplex** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. Fr., *carline acaule.* Ger., *wilde Artischocke.* The non-branching variety of *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 180.]—**C. subacaulis** [De Candolle]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173, 180.]—**C. utzka** [Hacquet]. The *C. acanthifolia.* [B, 173.]—**C. vulgaris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *carline.* Ger., *gemeine Eberwurz, Sanddistel.* The carline thistle; a species growing in sandy places throughout continental Europe and in England. The herb and the root—*herba* (et *radix*) *carlinæ silvestris* (seu *carlinæ vulgaris*, seu *heracanthæ*)—were formerly employed as a sudorific in pestilential diseases. [B, 19, 121, 180.]—**Herba carlinæ silvestris (seu vulgaris).** The herb of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Oleum carlinæ æthereum.** Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de carline.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling the root of *C. acaulis.* [B, 119.]—**Radix carlinæ, Radix carlinæ humilis (seu silvestris, seu vulgaris).** Ger., *Eberwurzel.* The root of *C. acaulis.* [B, 180.]

CARLINE, adj. Ka^{3}rl'en. See *C.* THISTLE.

CARLINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rl-en. The genus *Carlina*, especially the *Carlina vulgaris.* [A, 301; B, 173.]—**C. blanche.** The *Carlina acanthifolia.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. des Alpes.** The *Carlina acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173.]—**C. des anciens.** The *Carlina vulgaris.* [L, 105.]—**C. noire, Grande c.** The *Carlina acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 88, 173.]

CARLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rl-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Cassini, a tribe of composite plants, comprising *Carlina, Cardopatium, Atractylis, Chuquiraga*, and other genera subsequently disposed by Cassini in 4 subdivisions, the *Xeranthemeæ*, *C. archetypæ* (comprising *Atractylis, Carlina, Acarna*, and 6 other genera), *Barnadesieæ*, and *Stæhelineæ.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cynaroideæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CARLINIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rl-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carlinique.* Ger., *Carlininsäure.* See ATRACTYLIC ACID. [B, 207.]

CARLIN-SPURS, n. Ka^{3}rl'i^{2}n-spu^{5}rz. The *Genista anglica.* [B, 275.]

CARLISLE SPRINGS, n. Ka^{3}r-lil'. 1. A place in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at the base of Blue Mountain, where there are mild sulphurous springs. 2. A place in Pueblo County, Colorado, where there are springs containing sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, silica, organic matter, and carbon dioxide. [A, 363.]

CARLOCK, n. Ka^{3}rl'o^{2}k. 1. The charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*). [B, 275.] 2. Russian isinglass made from the roe of the sturgeon. [L, 56.]

CARLO SANTO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}rl'o sa^{3}n'to. St. Charles's root; an undetermined plant of Mechoacan. The bitter aromatic bark is said to have sudorific and stomachic properties and to strengthen the gums. [B, 121; L, 84.]

CARLSBAD (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rls'ba^{3}d. A small village in Bohemia very celebrated for its saline and alkaline springs, the temperature of which is from 50° to 60° C. The accompanying table shows the constitution of the water of the principal springs:

1,000 PARTS CONTAIN.	Sprudel.	Markt-brunnen.	Schloss-brunnen.	Mühl-brunnen.	Neu-brunnen.	Theresien-brunnen.	Elisabeth-quelle.	Felsen-quelle.	Kaiser-brunnen.
Iron carbonate	0·003	0·0006	0·0001	0·002	0·002	0·001	0·002	0·002	0·002
Manganese carbonate	0·0002	0·0002	traces	traces	traces	0·0002	0 0002	0·0002	0·0002
Magnesium carbonate	0·166	0·166	0·161	0·161	0·159	0·157	0·164	0·161	0·160
Calcium carbonate	0·321	0·335	0·333	0·326	0·328	0·327	0·327	0·329	0·317
Strontium carbonate	0·0004	0·0004	0·0004	0·0004	0·0004	0·0003	0·0004	0·0003	0·0004
Lithium carbonate	0·012	0·012	0·013	0·011	0·011	0·011	0·012	0·011	0·012
Sodium carbonate	1·298	1·270	1·227	1·279	1·291	1·262	1·279	1·283	1·267
Potassium sulphate	0·186	0·181	0·193	0·188	0·183	0·190	0·184	0·180	0·179
Sodium sulphate	2·405	2·386	2·315	2·391	2·365	2·377	2·376	2·378	2·341
Sodium chloride	1·041	1·030	1·004	1·028	1·030	1·027	1·031	1·031	1·010
Sodium fluoride	0·005	0·005	0·004	0·004	0·004	0·004	0·005	0·006	0·005
Sodium borate	0·004	0·004	0·003	0·002	0·003	0·003	0·003	0·003	0·0057
Calcium phosphate	0·0007	0·0007	0·0004	0·0009	0·0004	0·0009	0·0007	0·0007	0·0005
Alumina	0·0004	0·0007	0·0005	0·0005	0·0006	0·0005	0·0006	0·0003	0·000
Silicic acid	0·071	0·071	0·070	0·073	0·070	0·071	0·072	0·070	0 072
Carbon dioxide: Partially combined	0·976	0·768	0·749	0·767	0·762	0·758	0·769	0·770	0·758
Carbon dioxide: Free	0·189	0·555	0·582	0·516	0·437	0·510	0·608	0·465	0·564

According to Seegen, the C. waters diminish the excretion of urea and sulphuric acid. They have been used for venous stases, chronic affections of the stomach and liver (especially gall-stones), diabetes, gout, urinary concretions, etc. [A, 319; C. F. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 2, 1887, p. 380.]

CARLSBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rls'brun. A place in Austrian Silesia, where there are feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 319.]

CARLSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rls'brun-ne^{2}n. One of the springs at Mehadia (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]

CARLSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rls'kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the springs at Gleichenberg (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]

CARL-THEODORQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rl-ta-o-dor'kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the springs at Reichenhall (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]

CARLUDOVICA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rl-u-do-ve'ka^3. Fr., *carludovique.* Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus of cyclanthaceous plants indigenous to tropical America. [B, 121; Drude (B, 245).]—**C. palmata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A species growing in Peru and New Granada. A fixed oil is expressed from the seeds. [B, 121; Drude (B, 245).]

CARLUDOVICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rl-u-do-vi^{2}s(vek)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carludovicées.* A division of the *Cyclanthaceæ*, comprising *Carludovica*, etc. [Drude (B, 245).]

CARMANTINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ma^{3}n-ten. The genus *Justicia.* [B, 173.]—**C. pectorale.** The *Justicia pectoralis.* [B, 173.]

CARMAS (Ar.), n. The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 121.]

CARMEDIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-me^{2}d-e. A composite plant of the Cape of Good Hope, related to *Carthamus tinctorius.* [A, 385.]

CARMÉINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ma-en. See CARMIN.

CARMEL (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum simplex.* [B, 19.]

CARMELIA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-me(ma)'li^2-a^3. A section of the genus *Heracleum*. [B.]

CARMELITERGEIST (Ger.), **CARMELITWASSER** (Ger.), n's. Ka^{3}rm-e^{2}l-et'e^{2}r-gist, -et'va^{3}s-se^{2}r. Fr., *eau de mélisse des Carmes*. Carmelite water; the *spiritus melissæ compositus* of the Ger. Ph. [*a*, 18; B, 205.]

CARMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rm'e^{2}n. Gen., *carm'inis*. From *canere*, to sing. Gr., ἔπος, ἐπωδή. A charm, magical form, incantation, or enchantment used to prevent or cure disease. [A, 318, 325.]

CARMENTINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rm-a^{3}n^2-ten. The genus *Justicia*; especially the *Justicia pectoralis*. [B, 52, 93.]

CARMIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rm'i^{2}k. See CARMINIC ACID.

CARMIDINE, n. Ka^{3}rm'i^{2}d-en. A base (probably a mixture of pyrrhol and vertidine) obtained by passing lutidine over hot lime. [B, 2.]

CARMIN, n. Ka^{3}rm'i^{2}n. Lat., *carminum, carmina*. Fr., *c., carmine*. Ger., *C., Karmin*. It., *carmino*. Sp., *carmín*. 1. The red coloring matter of cochineal, especially the red pigment produced by precipitating a decoction of cochineal with alum, cream of tartar, or acid potassium oxalate; a mixture of carminic acid, c. red, and other substances; used as a staining reagent in microscopy. 2. A brilliant shade of red like that of cochineal. [B.]—**Ammonia c.** Ger., *Ammoniakc'*, *C'ammoniak*. A solution of c. in ammonia-water; used as a staining reagent in microscopy.—**Blue c.** Lat., *carmina cœrulea*. Fr., *c. bleu, carmine bleue*. Ger., *blauer C*. See INDIGO *carmin*.—**Borax c.** A staining solution containing c. and borax.—**C'ammoniak** (Ger.). See *Ammonia c*.—**C'beeren** (Ger.). Kermes. [B, 180.]—**C. bleu** (Fr.). See INDIGO-*carmin*.—**C. de safranum** (Fr.). Impure carthamine. [L, 49.]—**C. des confiseurs** (Fr.). A solution of c. in alcohol with a little ammonia; used by confectioners. [L, 49.]—**C. lake.** A compound of c. and alumina, made by treating cochineal with alum and an alkaline carbonate. [B, 2.]—**C. red.** Fr., *rouge de c*. Ger., *C'roth*. A purplish-red, lustrous substance, $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$, produced by the decomposition of carminic acid; probably a derivative of phthalic acid. [B, 2, 4, 5, 270.]—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to carminic acid; with the name of a base, the carminate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Carminic acid. [B, 4.]—**Indigo-c.** See under INDIGO.—**Thiersch's c. reagent.** A staining solution containing c., oxalic acid, etc.

CARMINA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *carmen* (*q. v.*). Ka^{3}rm'i^{2}n-a^3.

CARMINA (Lat.). n. f. Ka^{3}rm-i(e)'na^3. See CARMIN.—**C. cærulea.** See INDIGO*carmin*.

CARMINANS (Lat.), **CARMINANT,** adj's. Ka^{3}rm'i^{2}n-a^{2}nz-(a^{3}ns), -a^{2}nt. See CARMINATIVE.

CARMINATE, n. Ka^{3}rm'i^{2}n-at. A salt of carminic acid. [B.]

CARMINATION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rm-en-a^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The coloring action of carmin, also its employment as a staining agent. [A, 385.]

CARMINATIVE. adj. Ka^{3}rm-i^{2}n'a^{3}t-i^{2}v. Gr., ξαντικός, διαξαντικός. Lat., *carminans, carminativus* (from *carminare*, to card wool, to remove impurities). Fr., *carminatif*. Ger., *blähungtreibend*. It., Sp., *carminativo*. Having the power of expelling flatus and thus mitigating colicky pain. The c's are mostly aromatics. [L, 81.]—**Four greater c's.** See *Quatuor* SEMINA *calida majora*.

CARMINE, n. Ka^{3}rm'en(in). See CARMIN.

CARMINIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rm-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carminique*. Ger., *Carminsäure*. The red coloring matter of cochineal, a purplish, hygroscopic substance, probably $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used as a diuretic. [B, 2, 4, 270.]

CARMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rm-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CARMIN.

CARMOT, n. Of the alchemists, the substance constituting the philosopher's stone. [B, 200.]

CARMUFELLIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rm-u^2-fe^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum carmufellinicum*. Fr., *acide carmufellinique*. Ger., *Carmufellinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{16}$, obtained by Muspratt and Dawson from cloves; regarded as an artificial product. [B, 18.]

CARNA (Hind.), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 172.]

CARNABADIUM [Myrepsus] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rn-a^3-ba(ba^3)'-di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καρναβάδιον. The *Cuminum œthiopicum* (*Cuminum cyminum*); according to some, the *Carum œthiopicum*. [B, 88, 121, 200.]

CARNABIOOU, n. In Languedoc, the *Lathyrus aphaca*. [B, 121.]

CARNAGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Diospyros philosanthera*. [B, 121.]

CARNAHUBA, n. See CARNAUBA.

CARNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-a^{2}r. See CARNIVOROUS.

CARNALITE, CARNALLITE, n's. Ka^{3}rn'a^{2}l-it. Ger., *Carnallit* (from its discoverer, von Carnall). A native double chloride of magnesium and potassium, associated with rock salt. [L, 61.]

CARNARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rn-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *caro*, flesh. Fr., *carnassiers* (1st def.). 1. Of Cuvier, an order of *Mammalia* including the *Carnivora, Insectivora, Cheiroptera*, and *Marsupialia*. 2. A family of *Coleoptera* that are carnivorous. 3. Of Haeckel, an order of the *Zonoplacentalia*. [L, 14, 173, 180.]

CARNARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{3}rn-a(a^3)'ri^2-i(e). See CARNARIA.

CARNASSIA (Lat.). n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rn-a^{3}s(a^{3}s)'si^2-a^3. Fr., *carnassiers*. Ger., *Fleischfresser*. Of Haeckel, a legion of the *Deciduata*. [L, 173, 228.]

CARNASSIAL, adj. Ka^{3}rn-a^{2}s'si^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *carnassier*. Syn.: *sectorial*. 1. Adapted to eating flesh (said of teeth which come together like the blades of scissors). 2. As a n., a large tooth (in the lower jaw a molar, in the upper a premolar) found in the *Carnivora*, sharper and more prominent than the others. [A, 385.]

CARNASSIER (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-a^{3}s-i^2-a. 1. Carnivorous. 2. See CARNASSIAL. As a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CARNASSIA. [B, 121.]

CARNASSIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rn-a^{3}s-i^2-e^{2}r. See CARNASSIAL (2d def.).

CARNATION, n. Ka^{3}rn-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *carnatio*. Fr., *c*. 1. The natural color of flesh. 2. The *Dianthus carophyllus*. [B, 19, 275; L, 56.]—**C.-grass.** The *Carex glauca* and *Carex panicea*. [B, 275.]—**C.-tree.** The *Kleinia neriifolia*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [B, 19, 275.]

CARNAUBA, n. The *Copernicia cerifera* or its root; also the wax (c.-wax) obtained from it. [B, 19, 121.]—**C.-palm.** See *C*.—**C.-wax.** Fr., *cire de c*. Ger., *C'wachs, Cearawachs*. The yellow or greenish-yellow wax secreted upon the leaves of *Copernicia cerifera*; a mixture of fatty acids (especially cerotic acid) and alcohols (especially myricyl alcohol) with a small quantity of hydrocarbons; used for making candles and in the manufacture of petroleum soap. [B, 270.]

CARNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-a. Flesh-colored. [A, 385.]

CARNELIAN, n. Ka^{3}rn-el'ya^{2}n. Lat., *carneolus, corneleus, carniolus, carniola* (from *carneus*, fleshy). Fr., *carnalien, cornatine*. Ger., *Carneol*. It., *corniola*. Also written *cornelian*. A variety of chalcedony of a clear flesh-red color. [B, 200.]

CARNEO-APONEUROTIC, adj. Ka^{3}rn"e^2-o-a^{2}p-o-nu^2-ro^{2}t'-i^{2}k. For deriv., see CARO and APONEUROSIS. Fleshy and aponeurotic. [L, 14.]

CARNEOLUS (Lat.), **CARNEOLUS LAPIS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{3}rn-e(e^2)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CARNELIAN.

CARNEO-PAPILLOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn"e^2-o(o^2)-pa^{2}p-(pa^{3}p)-i^{2}l-lo'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). For deriv., see CARO and PAPILLA. Consisting of fleshy papillæ (said of the columns of the vagina). [L, 31.]

CARNEO-TENDINOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rn"e^2-o-te^{2}n'di^{2}n-u^{3}s. For deriv., see CARO and TENDO. Partly muscular and partly tendinous (said of muscles). [L, 14]

CARNEOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rn'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *carneus, carnosus* (from *caro*, flesh). Fr., *carné, charnu, charné*. Ger., *fleischig*. It., Sp., *carnoso*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, flesh, especially muscle. [J.]

CARNÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}rn-a. The name of two flesh-colored *Agarici*. [Paulet (B, 121).]

CARNEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARNEOUS and COLUMNÆ *carneæ*.

CARNICULA [Falloppius] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rn-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *caro* (*q. v.*). The flesh of the gums. [L, 84, 94.]

CARNIFEX (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rn'i^2-fe^{2}x. Gen., *carnif'icis*. From *caro*, flesh, and *facere*, to make. 1. Originally, a public torturer or executioner, and anciently, as an opprobrious epithet, a surgeon. [Laboulbène "Union méd.," Apr. 2, 1885]. 2. An alchemical term for the "spagyric Vulcan," or fire as used in the search for the philosopher's stone. [A, 325; B, 200.]

CARNIFICATION, n. Ka^{3}rn-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Gr., σάρκωσις. Lat., *carnificatio* (from *carnificare*, to make flesh, carnify). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Verfleischen, Verfleischung*. It., *carnificazione*. Sp., *carnificación*. Conversion into flesh, or a flesh-like substance, by the action of some pathological process in a tissue; by Baron the term was applied to amyloid degeneration. [D.] Cf. SPLENIZATION.—**C. of bone.** Fr., *c. des os*. Ger., *Verfleischung der Knochen*. See OSTEOSARCOSIS.—**C. of the lungs, Pulmonary c.** *Carnificatio pulmonum*. Fr., *c. des poumons*. Ger., *Verfleischung der Lungen*. A conversion of the pulmonary parenchyma into a dusky-red material resembling muscle, as in atelectasis; also a consolidation of the lung by the products of an inflammation. [A, 319; D.]—**Congestive c. of the lung.** Brown induration of the lung. [L, 331.]

CARNIFIED, adj. Ka^{3}rn'i^2-fid. Lat., *carnificatus*. Fr., *carnifié*. In a state of carnification (*q. v.*). [A, 301.]

CARNIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, form. Gr., σάρκωδης. Fr., *carniforme*. Ger., *fleischförmig*. Having the appearance of flesh. [L, 41.]—**C. abscessus.** See ABSCESSUS *c.*, in Supplement.

CARNILLET (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rn-e-ya. The *Silene inflata* (*Cucubulus behen*). [B, 88, 121, 173; L, 41.]

CARNINE, n. Ka^{3}rn'en. From *caro*, flesh. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Carnin*. It., Sp., *carnina*. A colorless crystalline base, $C_7H_8N_4O_3 + H_2O$ (according to Weidel), obtained by Weidel from extract of meat and recently also found in the tissues of fresh-water fish and frog's spawn. [J. Munk (A. 319); B, 4; Krukenberg and Wagener, "Verhandl. d. würzb. physiol. Gesellsch.," 1883 (B); "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," clviii (K).]

CARNIOLA (Lat.), **CARNIOLUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka^{3}rn-i(i^2)'o(o^2)-la^3, -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CARNELIAN.

CARNISATION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rn-i^{2}z-a^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See CARNIFICATION.

CARNIVORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rn-i^2'vor(wo^{2}r)-a^3. From *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *carnivores*. Ger., *Raubthiere, Fleischfresser*. 1. An order of *Mammalia* comprising all flesh-eating mammals, both marine and terrestrial; of Cuvier and others, a family of *Carnaria*; as now used, an order embracing only the *Canidæ, Felidæ*, and *Ursidæ*. [B, 28; L, 253.] 2. A division or group of the *Cetacea*. [L, 321.] 3. Of Lankester, an order of the *Typidentata*. [L, 121.]—**Amphibious C.** See *C. primipedia*.—**C. insectivora.** A proposed suborder of *C*. consisting of the *Insectivora*. [L, 253.]—**C. primigenia.** A suborder of fossil *C*. [L, 256.]—**C. primipedia.** A suborder of *C*., consisting of

marine carnivorous mammals. [L, 253.]—**C. vera, Fissiped c.** The true *C.*, a suborder comprising terrestrial mammals only. [L, 253.]

CARNIVORACITY, CARNIVORITÉ (Fr.), n's. Ka^{3}rn-i^2-vor-a^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2, -vor-i^{2}t-a. The state of being carnivorous. [L, 41, 180.]

CARNIVOROUS, adj. Ka^{3}rn-i^{2}v'or-u^{3}s. Gr., σαρκοφάγος. Lat., *carnivorus* (from *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to eat). Fr., *carnivore*. Ger., *fleischfressend*. Subsisting on flesh (said of animals and of insect-eating plants, which have the power of absorbing and digesting animal substances); in surgery, escharotic. [B, 121, 175; L, 43, 56.]

CARNOSA (Lat.), n., f. and n. pl. of adj. *carnosus* (*tunica* or *animalia* understood). Ka^{3}rn-os'a^3. 1. A fleshy layer. [A, 325.] 2. Of Gray, an order of the *Polyzoa*. [L, 303.]—**C. cutis.** See Panniculus *carnosus*.

CARNOSE, adj. Ka^{3}rn'os. See Carneous.

CARNOSITY, n. Ka^{3}rn-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *carnositas* (from *carnosus*, fleshy). Fr., *carnosité*. Ger., *Carnosität*, *Fleischauswuchs*. A granular fleshy vegetation or excrescence on a mucous membrane or a wound. [A, 301.]—**Urethral c.** See *Urethral* caruncle.—**Venereal c.** Fr., *carnosité vénérienne*. A condyloma. [G.]

CARNOSULUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-o^{2}s'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fleshy (said of small parts or organs). [B, 123.] Cf. Carnulosus.

CARNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *caro*, flesh. Fleshy; pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling flesh; in botany, soft, succulent, and rather thick and firm. [B, 121.]

CARNOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rn'u^{3}s. See Carneous.

CARNUB, n. In the East, the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 121.]

CARNULENTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e^{2}nt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Carnosus.

CARNULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rn-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dimin. of *carnosus* (*q. v.*). Moderately fleshy. [B, 121.] Cf. Carnosulus.

CARN-WOOD, n. Ka^{3}rn'wu^{4}d. See Cam-wood.

CARO (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)'ro. Gen., *carn'is*. Gr., σάρξ, κρέας. Fr., *chair*. Ger., *Fleisch*. Sp., *carne*. Flesh; the red part or belly of muscles; in botany, a fleshy part, a soft succulent substance forming part of a plant (*e. g.*, the pulp of a fruit). [A, 325; B, 19, 121.]—**C. accessoria.** See Accessorius *flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.—**C. adnata ad testem.** Sarcocele. [L, 50.]—**C. anserina.** See Cutis *anserina*.—**C. bovilla, C. bovis, C. bubula.** See Beef.—**C. carcinodes.** A cancerous growth. [L, 119.]—**C. cucumeris.** The pulp of *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 180.]—**C. eminens, C. excrescens.** A fleshy excrescence. [A, 325.]—**C. glandulosa.** See Gland.—**C. linguæ.** The fleshy portion of the tongue. [L, 175.]—**C. luxurians.** Exuberant granulations. [B, 57.]—**C. musculosa.** See Muscle.—**C. musculosa quadrata.** The palmaris brevis muscle. [L, 119.]—**C. orbicularis.** The placenta. [L, 325.]—**C. quadrata Sylvii.** See Flexor *accessorius pedis*.—**C. strigis.** Owl's flesh; the flesh of *Strix aluco*, formerly official. [B, 180.]—**C. testudinis.** The flesh of the common tortoise, formerly used in decoction as a restorative in cases of phthisis or exhaustion. [B, 119.]—**C. viperæ.** The flesh of the common viper, which, with the heart and liver, was made into a powder constituting the *bezoardicum animale* (1st def.). [B, 119.]—**C. vulpis.** The flesh of the fox (*Canis vulpes*), formerly official. [B, 180.]—**Extractum carnis, Extractum carnis bovinæ** [Gr. Ph.], **Extractum carnis Liebig** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See Beef-*extract*.—**Infusum carnis bubulæ.** See Beef-*tea*.—**Infusum carnis frigide paratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A sort of beef-extract made up of 2,280 parts of finely chopped beef, freed from fat, 7,680 of cold distilled water, 4 of hydrochloric acid, and 30 of pure salt, macerated for two hours with frequent stirring and strained. The filtrate should amount to 5,760 parts, and be a clear reddish-brown fluid. [B, 95.] Cf. Beef-*juice*.—**Jusculum cum carne bovis.** See Beef-*tea*.—**Succus carnis.** See Beef-*juice*.

CARO, n. In India, the *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 121.]

CAROB, n. Ka^{2}r'o^{2}b. From Ar., *kharrûb*, a pod. Lat., *caroba*. Fr., *caroubier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Karoubenbaum*, *Johannisbrodbaum*. It., *carrubo*. Sp., *algarrobera*, *algarrobo*. The *Ceratonia siliqua*, or St. John's bread-tree; also its fruit. [B, 19, 113.]—**C.-beans.** Fr., *caroube* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit (pods) of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 19, 119.]—**C.-tree.** See *C.*

CAROBA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-ob'a^3. Fr., *caroub*. Ger., *C.* It., Port., *c.* 1. The carob, or fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. In Brazil, a name for several bignoniaceous trees used medicinally, especially the *Jacaranda procera*; in this sense, often written *caraiba*. [B, 180, 270; "Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163 (B).]—**C.-assu.** The *Jacaranda subrhombea*. [B, 270.]—**C.-bark.** See *Cortex carobæ*.—**C. branca.** The *Sparattosperma lithontripticum*. [B, 270.]—**C. de campo** (Port.). The *Bignonia nodosa*. [B, 270.]—**C. de flor verde** (Port.). The *Cybistax antisyphilitica*. [B, 270.]—**C. de paulistas** (Port.). The *Jacaranda oxyphylla*. [B, 270.]—**C. guyra.** The *Bignonia purgans*. [B, 270.]—**C'harz** (Ger.). See *C. resin*.—**C.-leaves.** See *Folia carobæ*.—**C. mirim, C. miuda.** The *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 270.]—**C. preta.** See *C.-assu*.—**C. resin.** Ger., *C'harz*. Fr., *résine du caroub*. A resin found by Peckholt, to the amount of 1 part in 30, in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 270.]—**C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Cortex carobæ*.—**C'säure** (Ger.). Carobic acid. [B, 270.]—**Cortex carobæ, Folia carobæ.** The bark and leaves of *Jacaranda procera* and of other bignoniaceous trees, especially of *Cybistax antisyphilitica*; the former is emeto-cathartic and is employed in syphilis, diarrhœa, and dysentery; the latter are used in frambœsia. [B, 180.]

CAROBE DI GIUDEA (It.), n. Ka^{3}r-ob'a de ju-da'a^3. The galls which form on the branches of *Pistacia terebinthus*; so called from their resemblance to the pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*; very resinous and used as a fumigation in asthma. [B, 180, 270.]

CAROBARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-ob-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. The *Cercis siliquastrum*. [B, 121.]

CAROBENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-ob'e^{2}n-ba^3-um. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 180.]

CAROBIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}r-ob'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carobique*. Ger., *Carobasäure*. A crystallizable acid, soluble in water and in alcohol, found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera* in the proportion of 1 part in 2,000. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B, 270.]

CAROBINE, n. Ka^{2}r-ob'en. A natural alkaloid found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*, in the proportion of 1 part in 600, crystallizing in silky needles, insoluble in ether, rapidly soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B, 270.]

CAROBINHA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}r-ob-en'ya^3. The *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 270.]

CAROBONE, n. Ka^{2}r-ob'on. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carobon*. A balsamic, acid resin found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera* in the proportion of 1 part in 38. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B, 270.]

CARŒNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-en'(o^2'e^{2}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Carenum (2d def.).

CAROLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-ol'i(e). An old name for venereal pustules upon the penis, chancre. [A, 325; G.]

CAROLINATHEE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-ol-en'a^3-ta. The leaves of *Prinos glaber* and of related species of *Prinos*. [B, 270.]

CAROLINEA [Linnæus fil.] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-ol-i^{2}n'e^2-a^3. From the princess *Sophia Caroline* of Baden. See Pachira. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. insignis** [Swartz]. The *Pachira insignis*. [B, 173.]—**C. princeps** [Linnæus]. The *Pachira aquatica*. [B, 173.]

CAROLINENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-ol-en'e^{2}n-brun-ne^{2}n. See Marienbad.

CAROLINENQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-ol-en'e^{2}n-kwe^{2}l-le^2. See Mehadia.

CAROMEL, n. Ka^{2}r'o-me^{2}l. See Caramel.

CAROMP-ALLAGUM (Hind.), n. A *Fungus* (according to Berkeley, the *Mylitta lapidescens*), much used as a diuretic, especially in cases of turbid urine with copious white deposits. [B, 121.]

CARON (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)'ro^{2}n. Gr., κάρον. Of Dioscorides, caraway-fruit. [B, 180.]

CARONCLE, n. Ka^{2}r'o^{2}n^{2}kl. A soft retractile caruncle on each side, at the anterior angle of the prothorax of certain *Coleoptera*. [L, 158.]

CARON-COUACA, n. In Surinam, the *Clusia rosea*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARONCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-on^{2}k-u^{6}l-a^{2}r. See Caruncular.

CARONCULE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-on^{2}k-u^{6}l. See Caruncule.—**C's amniotiques.** The equivalent of Müller's term for certain elevations springing from the inner surface of the amnion, especially about the insertion of the umbilical cord. [A, 15.]—**C. de l'urèthre.** See Caput *gallinaginis*.—**C's papillaires.** See Papillæ *renales*.

CARONCULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-on^{2}k-u^{6}l-a. See Carunculate.

CARONCULEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-on^{2}k-u^{6}l-u^5. See Caruncoulous and Carunculose.

CARO-NERVALON (Hind.), **CARONER-VOLVE** (Hind.), n's. The genus *Premna*. [B, 121.]

CARONI, n. See Carony-bark.

CARONOSI, n. In India, a species of *Gratiola*. [B, 121.]

CARONY-BARK, n. Ka^{3}r-on'i^2. Ger., *Caronyrinde*. Sp., *quina-quina de Carony*. True Angustura bark; the bark of *Galipea officinalis*. [B, 121, 180.]

CARONYRINDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-on'u^6-ri^{2}nd-e^2. See Carony-bark.—**C'nbaum.** The *Galipea officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CAROO-KOOVA (Tamil), n. The *Zizyphus trinervius*. [B, 172.]—**C.-k.-ellay.** See C.-k.

CAROO-NOOCHIE (Tamil), n. Also written *Caroo-nochie* and *Caroo-nokie*. The *Gendarussa vulgaris*. [B, 172.]

CAROPI [Camelli], n. Ka^{3}r-op'i^2. A term probably synonymous with *Amomum*. [B, 121.]

CAROS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'ro^{2}s. Gen., *car'eos* (*-eis*). Gr., κάρος. 1. Of Dioscorides, caraway-fruit. [B, 180.] 2. See Carus (3d def.).

CAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *caros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κάρωσις. See Carus (3d def.).

CAROTA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-ot'a^3. Gr., καρωτόν. Fr., *carotte*. Ger., *Karotte*. 1. The carrot (*Daucus c.*). 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Daucus*. [B, 119, 121, 214.]—**Pulpa e radice carotæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulpe de* carotte.—**Radix carotæ.** The root of *Daucus c.* [B.]

CAROTE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-ot'e^2. See Carota.

CAROTIC, adj. Ka^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., καρωτικός (from καροῦν, to stupefy). Lat., *caroticus*. Fr., *carotique*. Ger., *einschläfernd* (1st def.), *schlafmachend* (1st def.). It., *carotico*. Sp., *carótico*. 1. Producing sleep, stupefying. 2. Relating to stupor (*carus*). 3. Relating to the carotids. See Carotid. 4. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carota*. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide carotique*. Carotin. [B.]

CAROTICO-CLINOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)''-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-kli^{2}n-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see Carotic, and Clinoid. Relating to the carotid artery or region and the clinoid processes. [L, 31.]

CAROTICO-TYMPANICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)″-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-ti^{2}m(tu^{6}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see CAROTIC and TYMPANIC. Relating to the canal, nerve, etc., which extend between the carotid canal and the tympanum. [L, 31.]

CAROTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CAROTIC; as a n., in the fem., *carotica* (*arteria* understood), the carotid artery; as a n., in the neut., *caroticum* (*remedium* understood), a narcotic. [L.]—**Carotica cephalica.** Ger., *Carotidenstamm.* The common carotid artery. [L, 80.]

CAROTID, adj. Ka^{2}r-o^{2}t′i^{2}d. From καρωτίδες, the c. arteries (from κάρος, a heavy sleep), from the fact that drowsiness or dullness was produced by compression or ligation of the c. arteries. Lat., *caroticus* (1st def.), *carotideus* (2d def.). Fr., *carotide* (1st def.), *carotidien* (2d def.). Ger., *einschläfernd* (1st def.), *zu den Hauptschlagadern gehörig* (2d def.). 1. Producing sleep. 2. Pertaining to the c. artery or region (*e. g.*, the c. plexus). [a, 17, 20; A, 322.] See *Common c.* ARTERY, *Internal c.* ARTERY, and *External c.* ARTERY.

CAROTIDANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)″i^{2}d-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *carotidaneurys′matos* (*-is*). An aneurysm of a carotid artery. [A, 322.]

CAROTIDE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-ot-ed. See CAROTID (2d def.).—**C. commune.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**C. externe.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**C. interne.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**C. primitive.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.

CAROTIDENSTAMM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}r-ot-ed′e^{2}n-sta^{3}m. See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.

CAROTIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)-i^{2}d′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *carotidien.* See CAROTID (2d def.).

CAROTIN, n. Ka^{2}r-ot′i^{2}n. Lat., *carotinum, carotina.* Fr., *carotine, carottine.* Ger., *C.* It., *carotina.* The coloring matter of carrots; a crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{36}$, which, dried at ordinary temperatures, is of a lustrous reddish-brown, but dried at 100° C. is bright red and has a strong odor of Florentine iris; readily soluble in carbon disulphide, in benzin, and in the volatile oils. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CAROTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-ot-ek. See CAROTIC.

CAROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-ot′i^{2}s. Gen., *carot′idos* (*-is*). Gr., καρωτίς (1st def.). Fr., *carotide* (1st def.). Ger., *Kopfschlagader* (1st def.). 1. The carotid artery. 2. In the pl., *carotides*, Dioscorides's term for dates. [Bory (B, 121); L, 81.]—**C. cephalica, C. cerebralis.** Ger., *Carotidenstamm.* See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**C. communis.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**C. externa, C. facialis.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**C. interna.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**C. primitiva.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**Cerebralc′** (Ger.). See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.

CAROTISCH (Ger.), adj. Ka^{3}r-ot′i^{2}sh. See CAROTIC.

CAROTOGO-MONOCENERI, n. In Guiana, the *Besleria coccinea.* [Aublet (B, 121).]

CAROTTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-o^{2}t(ot)′ta^3. 1. The *Daucus carota.* 2. About Montpellier, the *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 121.]—**Rob carottæ.** See *Rob* DAUCI.

CAROTTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ot. See CAROTA (1st def.).—**C. commune, C. cultivée.** The cultivated variety of *Daucus carota.* [B, 173.]—**C. de montagne.** The *Peucedanum cervana.* [B, 173.]—**C. gommifère.** The *Daucus gummifer.* [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Daucus carota*, var. *silvestris.* [B, 173.]—**C. violette.** The *Daucus carota*, var. *violacea.* [B, 173.]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Carrot-root grated and passed through a sieve. [B, 113.]—**Rob de c.** See *Rob* DAUCI.

CAROTTINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ot-en. See CAROTIN. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CAROUACHI, n. A plant of Guiana. The juice of the leaves is used by the natives to poison their arrows. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CAROUB (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ub. See CAROBA.—**C. de Judée.** See CAROBE DI GIUDEA.

CAROUBE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ub. See CAROB-*beans.*—**C. à siliques.** The *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 19.]—**C. à miel.** The *Gleditschia triacanthos.* [B, 19.]

CAROUBIER [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-ub-i^2-a. The *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 113, 121.]—**C. de Guyane.** The genus *Hymenæa.* [Bory (B, 121).]

CAROUBOU, n. In Malabar, the *Saccharum officinarum.* [L, 105.]

CAROU-COUACA, n. The *Clusia rosea.* [B, 121.]

CAROUGE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-uzh. The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 119, 121.]—**C. à miel.** The *Gleditschia triacanthos.* [B, 88, 121.]—**Extrait de c.** See *Extractum* CERATONIÆ.

CAROUM, n. See CARUM.

CAROUM-NETCHOULI, CAROU-NETCHOULI, CAROU-NOTCHI. See CAROO-NOCHIE.

CAROU-OUMATÉ [Tamil], n. A variety of *Datura fastuosa*, employed in medicine and in making intoxicating drinks. [B, 121.]

CAROY-SEEDS, n. Ka^{2}r′oi. The seeds of *Carum carvi.* [B, 275.]

CARP, n. Ka^{3}rp. Lat., *carpio.* Fr., *carpe.* Ger., *Karpe.* It., *carpione.* Sp., *carpa.* The *Cyprinus carpio.* [B.]—**C.-stone.** See *Lapis* CARPIONIS.

CARPADELIUM [Desvaux] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-el-(al)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From καρπός, a fruit, and ἄδηλος, secret. Fr., *carpadèle.* An indehiscent inferior fruit, consisting of two or more loculi, each containing usually a single seed. [B, 1, 19, 121.] Cf. CARCERULUS and CREMOCARP.

CARPAL, adj. Ka^{3}rp′a^{2}l. From καρπός, the wrist. Lat., *carpalis, carpeus.* Fr., *carpien.* Ger., *c.* Pertaining to the carpus or to the region of the carpus; as a n., a c. bone. [C; L, 153.]

CARPALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. See CARPAL; as a n., in the n. pl., *carpalia*, the bones of the carpus. [L, 294.]

CARPANTHEÆ [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-the^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of plants related to the ferns (*Filices*), comprising *Carpanthus* (*Azolla*), *Salvinia*, *Marsilea*, *Pillularia*, *Isoetes*, and *Lemna.* [B, 170.]

CARPANTHUS [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *carpanthe.* See AZOLLA (1st def.).

CARPAS, n. The *Gossypium indicum.* [B, 121.]

CARPASION (Lat.), **CARPASIUM** (Lat.), **CARPASUM** (Lat.), **CARPASUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., n., and m. Ka^{3}rp-as(a^{3}s)′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), ka^{3}rp′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάρπασος. An undetermined plant the juice of which resembled myrrh and was used by the ancients as a narcotic poison. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 111 (H); Dioscorides (B, 88, 121, 200); L, 84, 102, 104.]

CARPATA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-at(a^{3}t)′a^3. 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Ricinus.* 2. Of Lemery, the genus *Jatropha.* [B, 121.]

CARPATHICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Carpathian* BALSAM and *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.

CARPATHOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rp′a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o^{2}s. The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

CARPE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rp. See CARPUS and CYPRINUS *carpio.*—**Pierre de c.** See *Lapis* CARPIONIS.

CARPEL, n. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}l. From καρπός, a fruit. Lat., *carpellum.* Fr., *carpelle.* Ger., *Carpell, Fruchtblatt.* It., *carpello.* A metamorphosed leaf which, alone or with other leaves, constitutes the walls of the gynœcium of a flower. [B, 19, 121, 279.]

CARPELLARY, adj. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *carpellaris.* Fr., *carpellaire.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, a carpel; resembling a carpel in nature or function. [B, 19, 279.]

CARPELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-e^{2}l′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CARPEL.

CARPENE, n. Ka^{3}rp′en. Fr., *carpène.* Ger., *Carpen.* A liquid C_9H_{14}, obtained by distilling podocarpate of calcium. [B, 4.]

CARPENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-e^{2}nt-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. According to Gerard, the *Prunella vulgaris;* to Lemery, the *Achillea millefolium;* to French authors, the winter cress (*herbe aux charpentiers, Nasturtium hiemale*); to Blancardus, a species of *Sideritis* (probably the *Sideritis scordioides*). [B, 109, 200.]

CARPENTERS'-GRASS, n. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}nt-u^{6}rz gra^{3}s. The *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 275.]

CARPENTERS'-HERB, n. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}nt-u^{6}rz u^{6}rb. The *Rivinia humilis.* [B, 275.]

CARPENTERS'-LEAF, n. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}nt-u^{6}rz lef. The *Galax aphylla.* [B, 275.]

CARPESIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-e^{2}s(as)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Carpesium*, one of the genera. Of Lessing, a division of composite plants (*Relhanieæ*). [B, 170.]

CARPESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-es(as)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καρπήσιον. Fr., *carpésie.* 1. Of Galen, an aromatic diuretic drug analogous to valerian. [A, 301.] 2. An aromatic plant, by some regarded as the cubeb plant, often employed by the ancients. [B, 109, 200.] 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ.* [B, 42, 121.]

CARPET-PLANT, n. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}t pla^{3}nt. The *Inopsidion acaule;* also a general term for plants of dense dwarf foliage used to form an ornamental turf or carpet. [B, 275.]

CARPET-TREE, n. Ka^{3}r′pe^{2}t-tre. The *Capparis verrucosa.* [B, 282.]

CARPET-WEED, n. Ka^{3}rp′e^{2}t wed. The genus *Mollugo.* [B, 19, 75.]

CARPHEOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rf-e^2-ot′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Pliny, a very pure and white sort of incense collected during summer from an unknown tree. [Bory (B, 121).]

CARPHICUS (Lat.), **CARPHODES** (Lat.), **CARPHOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{3}rf′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), ka^{3}rf-od′ez(as), -o(o^2)-id(ed)′ez(as). Gr., καρφοειδής (from κάρφος, a filament, and εἶδος, likeness). Ger., *spreuähnlich, hälmchenähnlich.* Flocculent. [A, 322.]

CARPHOLOGY, n. Ka^{3}rf-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Gr., καρφολογία (from κάρφος, a filament or mote, and λέγειν, to pluck). Lat., *carphologia.* Fr., *carphologie.* Ger., *Flockenlesen, Mückengreifen.* Picking at the bedclothes or grasping at imaginary things in the air, observed in low forms of fever. [D.]

CARPHOS (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rf′o^{2}s. Gr., κάρφος. Ger., *Spreuhälmchen* (1st def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, a straw, mote, filament, or any small body. 2. Of Pliny, the *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [B, 88, 121; L, 84.]

CARPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp′i^2-a^3. From *carpere*, to pluck. See CHARPIE.

CARPIÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-i^2-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARPAL; as a n. (*musculus* understood) the palmaris brevis muscle. [L, 325.]

CARPIAL, CARPIALIS (Lat.), **CARPIAN,** adj's. Ka^{3}rp′-i^2-a^{2}l, ka^{3}rp-i^2-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s, ka^{3}rp′i^2-a^{2}n. See CARPAL.

CARPICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *carpique.* Of or pertaining to fruit. [B, 121, 123.] See FOLIUM *carpicum.*

CARPIDE, n. Ka^{3}rp′i^{2}d(id). Gr., καρπίδιον (dim. of καρπός, a fruit). Lat., *carpidium.* Fr., *carpidie.* Ger., *Carpid, Karpid.* See CARPEL.

CARPIDIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rp-ed-i^2-a. A polygynœcial fruit; a compound fruit resulting from the union of two or more simple fruits. [B, 38; L, 41.]

CARPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CARPEL.

CARPIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See CARPAL.

CARPIGNA, n. In some parts of France, the *Lathræa clandestina* or the *Arachis hypogæa.* [Déterville, Levrault (B, 88, 121).]

CARPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-i^{2}n(en)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carpinées.* 1. Of Spach, a section of the *Betuloideæ*, comprising *Ostrya* and *Carpinus.* 2. Of Döll., an order of the *Cupuliferæ*, comprising *Carpinus, Corylus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARPINICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-i^{2}n(en)-i^{2}k′ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Carpinus* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *carpinicole.* Growing upon the *Carpinus.* [B.]

CARPINIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-i^{2}n(en)-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *Carpinus* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of the *Carpinus.* [B.] See OSTRYA *carpinifolia.*

CARPINUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From Celt., *car*, wood, and *pino*, the head, from its use in making yokes. Gr., *ζυγία.* Fr., *charme.* Of Linnæus, a genus of trees and shrubs of the tribe *Coryleæ* of the *Cupuliferæ* (*Betulaceæ* [Prantl]), indigenous to Europe, Asia, and America. [B, 34, 121; Prantl (B, 245).]—**C. americana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois d'or.* The blue beech, water-beech, or horn-beam; a tree growing throughout the United States. [B, 34, 121.]—**C. betulus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *charme blanc, charmille, charpenne, charpre.* Ger., *Hainbuche, Weissbuche.* The horn-beam, horn-beech, horse-beech, or white beech; a tree growing in central and southern Europe. Its charcoal is employed in making gun-powder; the bark and inner bark furnish a yellow dye. The leaves were formerly used as an astringent mouth-wash and gargle. [A, 319; B, 121, 173, 245.]—**C. caroliniana.** See *C. Americana.*—**C. incisa** [Aiton]. A variety of *C. betulus.* [B, 173.]—**C. ostrya** [Linnæus]. The *Ostrya carpinifolia.* [B, 173.]—**C. quercifolia** [Desfontaines]. A variety of *C. betulus.* [B, 173.]—**C. virginiana** [Linnæus, Lamarck]. The *Ostrya virginica.* [B, 173.]—**C. vulgaris** [Miller]. The *C. betulus.* [B, 173.]



THE CARPINUS BETULUS. [A, 327.]

CARPIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp′i^2-o. Gen., *carpio′nis.* The carp. [B, 180.] See CYPRINUS *c.*—**Lapides carpionum, Lapis carpionis.** Fr., *pierre de carpe.* Ger., *Karfenstein.* The *os basilare* of the head of the carp; formerly used as a diuretic and solvent of renal and cystic calculi. [B, 180, 200.]

CARPIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-ek. See CARPICUS.

CARPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rp-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). The wrist. [L, 325.]

CARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A carpel. [B, 123.]

CARPOBALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp″o(o^2)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *βάλσαμον*, a balsam. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Balsamfrucht.* The fruit of the Mecca balsam-tree (*Balsamodendron gileadense*); also sometimes applied to allspice. [B, 121, 173, 180.] See PIMENTA.

CARPOBLEPHARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp″o(o^2)-ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Carpoblepharis*, one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algæ* (*Platynoblasteæ*, or *Rhodomeleæ* [Trevisan]). [B, 121, 170.]

CARPOBLEPTUS [Stackhouse] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-ble^{2}p′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See FUCUS.

CARPOBOLEÆ [Dumortier, Brongniart] (Lat.), **CARPOBOLEI** [Link, Endlicher, Léveillé] (Lat.), **CARPOBOLI** [Fries, Corda, Bonorden] (Lat.), **CARPOBOLINEÆ** [Matthieu] (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-o-bol(bo^{2}l)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e), -o^{2}b′ol(o^{2}l)-i(e), -o^{2}b-ol(o^{2}l)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family, tribe, or section of gasteromycetous *Fungi* (*Angeiogasteres, Nidulariacei*), comprising *Carpobolus* (*Sphærobolus*), etc. [B, 170.]

CARPOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-o^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From *καρπός*, the wrist, and *κακός*, evil. Disease of the carpus. [A, 322.] Cf. ARTHROCACE and CHEIROCACE.

CARPOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rd′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Anona triloba.* [B, 121.]

CARPO-CARPAL, adj. Ka^{3}rp″o-karp′a^{2}l. Fr., *carpo-carpien.* Pertaining to different parts of the carpus in their relations to each other (said especially of the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones). [A, 301; L, 88.] See MEDIO-CARPAL and INTERCARPAL.

CARPOCEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Urnulineæ*, comprising the single genus *Caspoceros* (*Anthoceros*). [B, 170.] Cf. ANTHOCERIDEÆ.

CARPOCERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-i^{2}n′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Anthocerineæ.* Of Dumortier, a division of the *Hepaticæ*, comprising *Anthoceros* and *Blandovia.* [B, 170.]

CARPOCERITE, n. Ka^{3}rp-o^{2}s′e^{2}r-it. Fr., *carpocérite.* In the *Crustacea*, the fifth segment of an antenna, representing the carpopodite of the other appendages. [L, 11.]

CARPO-CERVICAL, adj. Ka^{3}rp″o-su^{5}r′vi^2-ka^{2}l. From *carpus*, the wrist, and *cervix*, the neck. Fr., *c.-c.* Pertaining to the wrist and the neck. [a, 18.] See CRAVATE *carpo-cervicale.*

CARPOCHORIZA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-kor(ch^{2}or)′i^{2}z-a^3. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *χωρίζειν*, to separate. Fr., *carpochorize.* A multiple fruit, one composed of distinct carpels. [B, 121.]

CARPOCLONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-klon′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *κλωνίον*, a young shoot. Fr., *carpoclone.* Of Kützing and others, the free receptacle in which the tetrachocarps of certain *Algæ* are contained. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPODINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-din(den)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *δῖνος*, a large round cup. Fr., *carpodine.* Of R. Brown, a genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs, indigenous to tropical Africa, yielding an orange-shaped, pulpy edible fruit. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPODIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-di^{2}p′te^{2}r-a^3. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *δίπτερος*, double-winged. So called from the doubly (quadruply) winged fruit. Of Grisebach, an order of tiliaceous plants of the tribe *Brownlowieæ.* [B, 121.]

CARPODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-do^{2}nt′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Of Dumortier and Bartling, a division of the *Garcineæ*; of Meissner, a tribe of the *Hypericineæ*, comprising *Carpodontos, Eucryphia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARPOGENOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rp-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *γενᾶν*, to generate. Producing fruit, fertile (said of cells destined to produce fruit, seed, or spores). [B, 279.]

CARPOGLYPHEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-gli^{2}f(glu^{6}f)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *γλυφεύς*, a sculptor. Fr., *carpoglyphe.* A genus of *Acarina*, including species that attack fruit. [A, 385.]

CARPOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-gon(go^{2}n)′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *γονή*, a genital organ. Fr., *carpogone.* Ger., *Carpogon, Karpogon.* The female sexual organ in the grand division *Carposporeæ*, consisting of one or more cells which are either all fertile or partly fertile and partly barren, the latter developing as the result of the fertilization of the former into an organ enveloping the fertilized cells and their product, the spores. In the lichens and ascomycetous *Carposporeæ* the ascogonium and the trichogyne are regarded as the c. [B, 54, 75, 279.] See CARPOSPOREÆ and SPOROCARP.

CARPOLITE, CARPOLITH, n's. Ka^{3}rp′o-lit, -li^{2}th. Lat., *carpolithus* (from *καρπός*, a fruit, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *carpolithe.* Ger., *Fruchtstein.* 1. A petrified fruit. 2. A stony concretion formed in a fruit by an agglomeration of the sclerenchymatous cells. [B, 38, 121.] Cf. CARPOMANIA.

CARPOLOGY, n. Ka^{3}rp-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Gr., *καρπολογία* (from *καρπός*, a fruit, and *λέγειν*, to gather (1st def.), or *λόγος*, understanding (2d def.). Lat., *carpologia.* Fr., *carpologie.* Ger., *Fruchtlese* (1st def.), *Fruchtlehre* (2d def.). 1. The gathering of fruit. [A, 322.] 2. The science which treats of the structure, development, and classification of fruits and seeds. [B, 19, 121; L, 56.] The term has been used also, improperly, for *carphology* (*q. v.*).

CARPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}rp-om′a^3. Gen., *carpom′atos* (*-is*). Of Kützing, the receptacle which in certain *Algæ* contains the reproductive organs. [B, 121.]

CARPOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-man(ma^{3}n)′i^2-a^3. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *carpomanie.* 1. A condition of fruit in which, by development of the sclerenchyma, woody deposits are formed, making the fruit gritty. This condition is really a normal one, the absence of such deposits being the result of cultivation. [B, 19, 121.] 2. The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees. [B, 38.]

CARPOMEL, n. Ka^{3}rp′o-me^{2}l. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μέλι*, honey. The uncrystallizable sugar of fruits. [L, 49.]

CARPOMÉRISE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rp-o-mar-es. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μερίζειν*, to divide. Of the older botanists, a fruit which divides at the time of ripening into two similar parts (*e. g.*, the cremocarp of the *Umbelliferæ*). [B, 121.]

CARPO-METACARPAL, adj. Ka^{3}rp″o-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp′a^{2}l. Lat., *carpo-metacarpeus, carpo-metacarpianus.* Fr., *carpo-métacarpien.* Pertaining to the carpus and the metacarpus. [L, 7.]

CARPO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp″o(o^2)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARPO-METACARPAL; as a n., a muscle extending from the carpus to the metacarpus. [A, 385.]—**C.-m. minimi digiti.** Fr., *carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt.* See OPPONENS *minimi digiti.*—**C.-m. pollicis.** Fr., *carpo-métacarpien du pouce.* See OPPONENS *pollicis.*

CARPOMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf′a^3. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *carpomorphe.* A part or organ in a cryptogam which is analogous to the fruit of the phanerogams (sometimes applied to the spores of lichens). [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *carpomorphe.* Resembling or having the form of fruit. [B.] See CARPOMORPHA.

CARPOMYZE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rp-o-mez. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μύζειν*, to suck. Subsisting upon the juice of fruits (said of dipterous insects). [L, 41, 109.]

CARPO-OLECRANAL, adj. Ka^{3}rp″o-o-le^{2}k′ra^{2}n-a^{2}l. For deriv., see CARPUS and OLECRANON. Fr., *carpo-olecranien.* Per-

taining to the wrist and the lower part of the upper arm. [a, 18.] See CRAVATE *carpo-olecranienne.*

CARPOORA, n. A kind of very friable gypsum, used in powder, in India, on superficial wounds and ichorous ulcers. [L, 105.]

CARPOORUM (Tamil), n. The *Dryobalanops camphora.* [B, 88, 121.]

CARPOO-WOOLANDOO (Tamil), n. The *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 72.]

CARPO-PEDAL, adj. Ka³rp″o-ped′a²l. From καρπός, the wrist, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *carpo-pédal.* Pertaining to the wrists and the feet, more particularly to the thumbs and the great toes. [A, 385.] See *C.-p.* SPASM.

CARPOPHAGA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka³rp-o²f′a³g-a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and φάγειν, to eat. Fr., *carpophages* (1st def.). Ger., *fruchtfressende Beutelthiere* (1st def.). 1. (Pl.) an order or section of the *Botanophaga.* 2. (Sing.) a genus of the *Columbidæ.* [L, 14, 241.]

CARPOPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rp-o(o²)-fa²j(fa³g)′i²d-e(a³-e²). Of Sclater, a family of the *Columbæ.* [L, 121.]

CARPOPHAGOUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp-o²f′a²g-u³s. Lat., *carpophagus.* Fr., *carpophage.* Ger., *fruchtfressend.* Living upon fruits. [L, 14.]

CARPO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp″o(o²)-fa²l(fa³l)-a²n(a³n²)′je²(ge²)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *carpo-phalangien.* Pertaining to the carpus and to a phalanx ; as a n., a muscle extending from the carpus to a phalanx. [L, 7.]—**C.-p. minimi digiti.** Fr., *carpo-phalangien du petit doigt.* See ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti manus.*—**C.-p. pollicis.** Fr., *carpo-phalangien du pouce.* See FLEXOR *brevis pollicis manus.*

CARPO-PHALANGINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp″o(o²)-fa²l(fa³l)-a²n(a³n²)-jin(gen)′u³s(u⁴s). See CARPO-PHALANGEUS.

CARPOPHILOUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp-o²f′i²l-u³s. From καρπός, a fruit, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *carpophile.* Parasitic on fruits. [L, 41.]

CARPOPHORE, n. Ka³rp′o-for. Lat., *carpophorum* (from καρπός, a fruit, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Fruchtträger.* 1. Of Link, an elongated portion of the receptacle which projects above the perianth and the androecium and supports the gynœcium and subsequently the fruit. It was called *thecaphore* [Ehrenberg] or *basigynium* [Richard] when the gynœcium was formed of united carpels, and *polyphore* [Richard] when the gynœcium was formed of distinct carpels. The name is still retained for the slender forked axis which bears the twin fruit (mericarps) of the *Umbelliferæ.* 2. In the cryptogams, a structure which bears the reproductive organs or the spores (*e. g.*, the pedicel of the urn in mosses, or the spore-bearing body in *Fungi*). [B, 75, 121, 279.]

CARPOPHOROUS, adj. Ka³rp-o²f′o²r-u³s. Gr., καρποφόρος. Lat., *carpophorus.* Fr., *carphophore.* Ger., *fruchttragend.* Bearing or supporting a fruit or fruit-like body. [B.]

CARPOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o²f′o²r-u³m(u⁴m). See CARPOPHORE.

CARPOPHYLL, n. Ka³rp′o-fi²l. See CARPEL.

CARPOPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-fi²l(fu⁶l)′lo²n. From καρπός, a fruit, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Pliny, probably the *Ruscus hypophyllum* or *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 121.]

CARPOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-fi²l(fu⁶l)′lu³m-(lu⁴m). 1. See CARPOPHYLLON. 2. A carpel. [B, 19, 28, 121.]

CARPOPLÈSE (Fr.), n. Ka³rp-o-ple²s. From καρπός, a fruit, and πλησίος, contiguous. An aggregate fruit. [B, 121.]

CARPOPODE (Fr.), n. Ka³rp-o-pod. See CARPOPODIUM.

CARPOPODITE, n. Ka³rp-o²p′o²d-it. From καρπός, the wrist, and πούς, the foot. The fifth segment, when present, of the maxillipedes of certain *Crustacea.* [L, 11, 168.]

CARPOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-pod(po²d)′i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From καρπός, a fruit, and πούς, the foot. 1. The pedicel of a fruit. 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Heliophila.* [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rp-o(o²)-pog′o²n(on). Gen., *carpopogon′os* (*-is*). From καρπός, a fruit, and πώγων, the beard. Of Roxburgh, a genus of plants now made a section of *Mucuna.* [B, 121.]—**C. giganteus** [Roxburgh]. The *Mucuna gigantea.* [B, 172.]—**C. pruriens** [Roxburgh]. The *Mucuna pruriens* (*prurita*). [B, 172.]

CARPOPTÉRYGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³rp-o-tar-ezh-i²-a³n². From καρπός, the wrist, and πτερύγιον, a small wing. Having arms in the form of fins, or fins in the form of arms. [L, 41.]

CARPOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-o²p-tos′i²s. Gen., *carpoptos′eos* (*-is*). From καρπός, a fruit, and πτῶσις, a falling. The falling of a fruit that is well developed but not entirely mature ; due to defective conditions of nutrition. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rp′o²s. Gr., καρπός. A seed or fruit. [L, 102.]

CARPOSPORE, n. Ka³rp′o-spor. From καρπός, a fruit, and σπορά, a seed. A spore developed in the interior of a sporocarp, as in the *Carposporeæ.* [B, 54, 75, 279.]

CARPOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rp-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *carposporées.* Ger., *Fruchtsporige.* In Sachs's classification of the *Thallophytes*, a grand division of plants, comprising those which are destitute of vascular tissue and present no differentiation into axis, root, and leaves, and which multiply partly by non-sexual processes (non-sexual spore development), partly by the action of male organs (antheridia) upon female organs (carpogonia) which are distinct in form and character from the antheridia, and which by their fertilization produce sporocarps. The sporocarps consist partly of a fertilized portion, which subsequently develops into spores, and partly of an envelope composed of sterile cells and tissues. The *C.* comprise orders usually classed among the *Algæ* and *Fungi*, the former being characterized by the presence and the latter by the absence of chlorophyll. Cf. ALGÆ. The chief classes of the *C.* are the *Coleochæteæ*, *Florideæ*, and *Characeæ*, which all contain chlorophyll, and the *Ascomycetes* (including the *Perisporiaceæ*, *Discomycetes*, *Pyrenomycetes*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Uredineæ*, and *Lichens*) and *Basidiomycetes* (comprising the *Gasteromycetes*, *Hymenomycetes*, and *Tremellini*), which are devoid of chlorophyll. [B, 35, 75, 279.]

CARPOSTOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-stom(sto²m)′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From καρπός, a fruit, and στόμα, a mouth. Of Kützing, the orifice in the cystocarp of certain *Florideæ.* [B, 121.]

CARPO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³rp-o-su⁶-fa³l-a³n²-zhi²-a³n². Pertaining to the carpus and to the dorsal part of a phalanx ; as a n., a muscle extending between those parts. [L, 7, 43.]—**C.-s.-p. du pouce.** See ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis.*

CARPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-o(o²)-thek(thak)′a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and θήκη, a receptacle. Fr., *carpothèque.* The conceptacle of certain *Algæ.* [B, 198.]

CARPOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka³rp-o²t′i²k-a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Ger., *genetische Krankheiten.* Diseases incidental to pregnancy and parturition. [M. Good (a, 17).]

CARPOTOCOS (Lat.), **CARPOTOCUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka³rp-o²t′ok(o²k)-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). From καρπός, a fruit, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Ger., *fruchtbringend*, *Früchte gebärend.* Bearing fruit. [A, 322.]

CARPOSE-INDOU, n. An undetermined species of *Acacia* of Coromandel. [B, 121.]

CARPOUS (Turk.), n. See CARPUS (Turk.).

CARPOZYMA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-o(o²)-zim(zu⁶m)′a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and ζύμη, leaven. A genus of *Fungi* separated by Engel from the genus *Saccharomyces.* [B, 31.]—**C. apiculata** [Engel]. The *Saccharomyces apiculatus.* [B, 31, 73.]

CARPTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp′tu³s(tu⁴s). Scraped (*e. g.*, *linteum carptum*). [B.]

CARPUNGE-PFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ka³rp-un²g′e²-pfe²f″fe²r. The *Piper carpunya.* [L, 80.]

CARPUNYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-un′ya³. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Piper* ; also the name of a species of that genus. [B, 121.]

CARPURUM (Tamil), n. Camphor. [B, 121.]—**C. sudum.** See *C.*

CARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rp′u³s(u⁴s). Gr., καρπός. Fr., *carpe*, *poignet.* Ger., *Handwurzel.* It., Sp., *carpo.* 1. The wrist ; that portion of the upper or anterior limb that lies between the forearm and the hand. In man the skeletal portion is composed of eight bones, the scaphoid, semilunar, pyramidal, pisiform, and unciform bones, the trapezium, the trapezoid, and the os magnum, arranged in two transverse rows. [C ; L, 142.] 2. In zoology, the first joint of the claw in the *Crustacea*, the thickened portion of the wing in insects. [L, 43.]

CARPUS (Turk.), n. Probably an erroneous spelling of *copus.* According to Kolbe, the *Cucumis citrullus.* [B, 121.]

CARQUEJA (Sp.), **CARQUEIXA** (Port.), n's. Ka³r-ka′ha³, -ka′esh-a³. The *Genista tridentata.* [B, 121.]

CARRA (Sp.), n. Ka³r′ra³. The *Mercurialis tomentosa.* [B, 121.]

CARRAGAHEEN [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka²r-a³-ga³-e²-a³n², ka³r-ra³-ga³-ha′e²n. See CARRAGEEN.—**C′moos** (Ger.). See *C.*—**Gelée de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN.—**Saccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN *sicca.*—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Decoctum* CARRAGEEN.

CARRAGAHEN, n. The *Chondrus crispus.* [B, 121.]

CARRAGEEN [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], n. Ka²r-a³-gen′. Fr., *mousse marine perlée.* Ger., *irländisches Moos*, *Perlmoos*, *Knorpeltang.* Irish moss ; the thallus of *Chondrus crispus* (*q. v.*). [B, 95, 113.]—**Decoctum c.** Fr., *tisane de carragaheen* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. : *decoctum caragaheen* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *ptisana de fuco crispo* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of washed c. with water, so as to make 48 [Russ. Ph.], 50 [Belg. Ph.], or 200 [Fr. Cod.] parts. [B, 95.]—**Gelatina c.** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *gelée de carragaheen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C.-Gallerte.* Syn. : *gelatina caragaheen* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *caragheen* [Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). A preparation made by boiling c. with from 30 to 60 parts of water, and adding ½, 2, or 2½ parts of sugar, and, according to the Fr. Cod., ⅛ part of orange-flower water. The resulting preparation represents in 100 parts, 6 [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 8·6 [Gr. Ph.], 10 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or 24 [Fr. Cod.] parts. The Belg. Ph. orders 32 parts of the *gelatina carragaheen sicca* and 16 of water, flavored with a little spirit of lemon. It was formerly much used as a demulcent in chronic bronchitis, diarrhœa, and irritation of the urinary passages. [A, 247 ; B, 95.]—**Gelatina c. sicca.** Fr., *saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. : *gelatina caragaheen sicca* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by washing 1 part of c. with cold water till all bitterness is removed, boiling with water, decanting, adding 1 part [Fr. Cod.] or 4 parts [Belg. Ph.] of sugar, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. [B, 95, 113.]—**C.-Gallerte** (Ger.). See *Gelatina c.*—**Saccharolatum c.** See *Gelatina c. sicca.*—**C.-Schleim** (Ger.). The mucilage contained in *Chondrus crispus.* [B, 270.]—**C.-Watte** (Ger.). Cotton impregnated with a decoction of c., to be used as a poultice. [B, 270.]

CARRAGEENATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²r-ra³-gen-at(a³t)′u³s(u⁴s). Containing carrageen. [B, 270.]

CARRAGEENIN, n. Ka^{2}r-a^{3}-gen'i^{2}n. Syn.: *caragin* [Berzelius]. Mucilage of carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); a translucent, horny, gelatinous mass, with difficulty freed from nitrogen and ash, and then having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$. While still containing nitrogen it has been called *goemin* [Blondeau]. By nitric acid it is converted into mucic acid. It is identical with pararabin. [B, 5, 270.]

CARRATRACA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r-ra^{3}-tra^{3}'ka^{3}. A place in Andalusia, Spain, where there are slightly sulphurous mineral springs containing also free carbon dioxide, calcium chloride, and a little iron and arsenic; employed in skin affections (especially pellagra), rheumatism, and nervous and catarrhal troubles. [L, 49.]

CARRAWAY, n. See CARAWAY.

CARRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{2}r-a. Lat., *quadratus*. Ger., *viereckig*. It., *quadrato*. Sp., *cuadrado*. Square. As a n., a square muscle, bone, bandage, etc. [A, 301.]—**C. crural, C. de la cuisse.** See QUADRATUS *femoris*.—**C. de la lèvre inférieure.** See DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris*.—**C. des lombes.** See QUADRATUS *lumborum*.—**C. du menton.** See DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris* and MENTO-LABIAL.—**C. du pied.** See EXTENSOR *brevis digitorum pedis*.—**C. lombaire.** See QUADRATUS *lumborum*.—**C. pronateur.** See PRONATOR *radii quadratus*.

CARREAU (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}r-ro. See TABES *mesenterica*.

CARREFOUR (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}r-fur. See DECUSSATION.—**C. sensitif** [Charcot]. The posterior third of the posterior segment of the internal capsule of the brain: a region through which sensory fibres from all parts of the body pass, as shown by the effects of lesions situated there. [α, 18; I, 27; K.]

CARRELET (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}r-r'-le^{2}. An awl. [A, 474.]

CARRHAGHEEN, n. See CARRAGEEN.—**Gelée de c.** (Fr.). See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN. [L, 87.]

CARRI, n. See CURRY.

CARRIA, n. The *Gordonia speciosa*. [B, 19.]

CARRIABOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Aloe spicata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARRICHTERA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-ri^{2}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{3}. From *Carrichtera*, a German botanist. Fr., *carrichtère*. Of Adanson, a genus of cruciferous plants. [B, 121.]—**C. vellæ** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Vella annua* [Linnæus]. An annual herb indigenous to southern Europe; the leaves are said to be antiscorbutic. [B, 173.]

CARRIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}r-ri^{2}-e^{2}r. See CARPOLITE.

CARRION-FLOWER, n. Ka^{2}r'i^{2}-o^{2}n. Ger., *Aasblume*. The *Coproemanthus herbaceus*, the *Smilax herbacea*, and the genus *Stapelia*. [B, 19, 185.]

CARRIZO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}r-reth^{2}'o. The *Arundo donax*. [A, 447.]

CARRON-OIL, n. Ka^{2}r'o^{2}n. See under OIL.

CARROT, n. Ka^{2}r'o^{2}t. Lat., *carota* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *carotte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Karotte, gemeine Mohrrübe, gelbe Rübe*. It., *carota*. Sp., *zanahoria*. The *Daucus carota* and its root. [B, 19, 185.]—**Candia c., Candy c.** The *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**C. family.** The *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 185.]—**C.-root.** See *Radix* CAROTÆ.—**C.-tree.** The *Monizia edulis*. [B, 19.]—**Common c.** The cultivated variety of *Daucus carota*. [B, 275.]—**Deadly c.** The genus *Thapsia*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Native c.** The tubers of *Geranium parviflorum*. [B, 19.]—**Peruvian c.** The *Arracacia esculenta*. [B, 185, 275.]—**Shining-leaved c.** The *Daucus gingidium*. [B, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Daucus visnaga*. [B, 275.]—**Stinking c.** See *Deadly c*.—**Tasmanian c.** See *Native c*.—**Wild c.** The wild variety of *Daucus carota*. [B, 275.]

CARRUBIA, n. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 121.] Cf. CAROBA.

CARRY-ELLOO (Tamil), n. The *Guizotia oleifera*. [B, 172.]

CARSAAMI, n. The *Calla orientalis*. [Rauwolf (B, 121).]

CARSKUTI, n. Pegu catechu. [B, 121.]

CARSUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rs-u^{2}t(ut)'a^{3}. The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B.]

CARTACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}rt-as-a. See CHARTACEOUS.

CARTAGENARINDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rt-a^{3}-gan'a^{3}-ri^{2}nd''e^{2}. See *Carthagena* BARK.

CARTAME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rt-a^{3}m. See CARTHAMUS.

CÁRTAMO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}rt'a^{3}m-o. The genus *Carthamus*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Carthamus tinctorius*. [A, 447; B.]

CARTAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rt'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARTHAMUS.

CARTAN-YEH, n. The *Centrolobium robustum*. [B, 121.]

CARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rt-e(a)'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *cartérie*. See COCCUS and COCCUS *lacca*.—**C. lacca** [Signoret]. See COCCUS *lacca*.

CARTHAGENA BARK, n. Ka^{3}rt-a^{3}-han'a^{3}. See under BARK.

CARTHAGÈNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rt-a^{3}-zhe^{2}n. See *Carthagena* BARK.—**C. ligneux.** See *Caqueto* BARK.—**C. spongieux.** See *Spongy Carthagena* BARK.

CARTHAME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rt-a^{3}m. The genus *Carthamus*, especially the *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 121.]—**C. des teinturiers.** The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 173.]—**C. laineux.** The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 173.]—**C. maculé.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121.]—**Rouge de c.** Carthamin. [B, 173.]

CARTHAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}rth-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *carthamées*. Of Cassini, De Candolle, and others, a subtribe of composite plants (*Carduineæ Cynareæ*), comprising *Carthamus* and *Carduncellus*. [B, 121, 170.]

CARTHAMEIN, n. Ka^{3}r-tha^{2}m'e^{2}-i^{2}n. Fr., *carthaméine*. An oxidation product of carthamin formed by the action of alkalies; insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, which it colors red. [L, 49.]

CARTHAMIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}r-tha^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carthamique*. Ger., *Carthaminsäure*. It., *acido cartamico*. Carthamin. [B, 5, 81.]

CARTHAMIN, n. Ka^{3}r'tha^{2}m-i^{2}n. Fr., *carthamine, rouge de carthame*. Ger., *Carthamin, Safflorroth, Safflorcarmin*. It., Sp., *cartamina*. A red coloring principle, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$, obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*; a deep-red bitter powder of greenish metallic iridescence, soluble with difficulty in water and readily soluble in alcohol. It has great tinctorial power, and is used in preparing rouge and in dyeing, but does not afford fast colors. [B, 2, 81.]

CARTHAMINIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}r-tha^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carthaminique*. Ger., *Carthaminsäure*. See CARTHAMIN.

CARTHAMITE, n. Ka^{3}r'tha^{2}m-it. Lat., *carthamita*. Fr., *c*. See CARTHAMIN.

CARTHAMOIDES [Vaillant] (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rth-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o(o^{2})-id(ed)'ez(as). Fr., *cathamoïde*. See CARDUNCELLUS.

CARTHAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rth'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From Ar., *gorthom*, to paint. Fr., *carthame*. Ger., *Safflor*. It., *cartamo*. Sp., *cártamo*. Of Tournefort, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Carthameæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121.]—**C. aculeatus, carlinæ folio, flore multiplici veluti umbellato** [Tournefort]. The *Cardopatium corymbosum*. [B, 200.]—**C. canescens** [Lamarck]. The *Picnomon* (*Cnicus*) *acarna*. [B, 180.]—**C. corymbosus** [Linnæus]. The *Cardopatium corymbosum*. [B, 180.]—**C. glaucus.** Syn.: *Onobroma glaucum* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Tauria and the Caucasus, with reddish flowers. It is one of the plants called ἀτράκτυλις by Dioscorides, and was formerly used as a remedy for the bites of scorpions. [B, 180.]—**C. gummiferus** [Lamarck]. The *Atractylis gummifera*. [B, 173.]—**C. lanatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *carthame laineux, chardon béni des Parisiens*. Ger., *wollige Dornhülle*. Syn.: *Centaurea lanata* [De Candolle], *Kentrophyllum lanatum* [De Candolle] (seu *luteum* [Cassini]), *Heracantha lanata* [Link], *Atractylis lanata* [Scopoli] (seu *fusus-agrestis* [Gärtner], seu *pilosa* [Mönch]), *Hohenwartha gymnogyna* [West]. A species growing wild in central and southern Europe and Asia Minor and at the Cape of Good Hope, having a more or less woolly stem and involucres and yellow flowers. The very bitter herb (*herba atractylis*) has been regarded as resolvent and tonic, and has been much employed in atony of the digestive organs. The root is said to be sudorific and febrifuge. [B, 42, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. leucocaulos** [Sibthorp]. Syn.: *Onobroma leucocaulon* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Greece, where it was employed like the *C. glaucus*, constituting with the latter one variety of the ἀτράκτυλις of Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**C. maculatus** [Lamarck]. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 173.]—**C. officinarum, flore croceo** [Tournefort]. The *C. tinctorius*. [B, 200.]—**C. persicus.** A species which is said to increase the secretion of milk. [L, 87.]—**C. sativus** [Parkinson]. The *C. tinctorius*. [B, 200.]—**C. silvestris.** The *Centaurea jacea*. [B, 180.]—**C. tinctorius** [Linnæus]. Fr., *carthame, carthame des teinturiers, faux safran, safran, fleur de safran, safran bâtard* (ou *d'Allemagne*), *safranon*. Ger., *Färbersafflor, gemeine Safflor, Safran*. It., *cartamo*. Hind., *Kara, Kasumbá*. Ar., *Kiratuma, Kuratuma*. Pers., *Khasaka, Kásirah, Kájirah*. Sanscr., *Kamalottara, Kusumbha*. Bastard or dyer's saffron; safflower. A species with saffron-yellow, afterward reddish, flowers, indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in Europe and America. The achænia—*semen* (seu *fructus*) *carthami* (seu *cnici*, seu *cnici sativi*, seu *cnici turcici*, seu *croci hortensis*, seu *croci silvestris*); the κνηκός of Hippocrates and Dioscorides—were formerly employed as a purgative and contain *carthamin* (*q. v.*). They are employed to furnish a red dye and in the manufacture of rouge. The young shoots are said to be edible and to possess the power of curdling milk. [A, 319, 479; B, 81, 173, 180.]—**Semen carthami.** The fruit (achænia) of *C. tinctorius*. [B, 180.]



THE CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. [A, 327.]

CARTHÄUSERPULVER (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rt-ois'e^{2}r-pulf''e^{2}r. See PULVIS *carthusianus*.

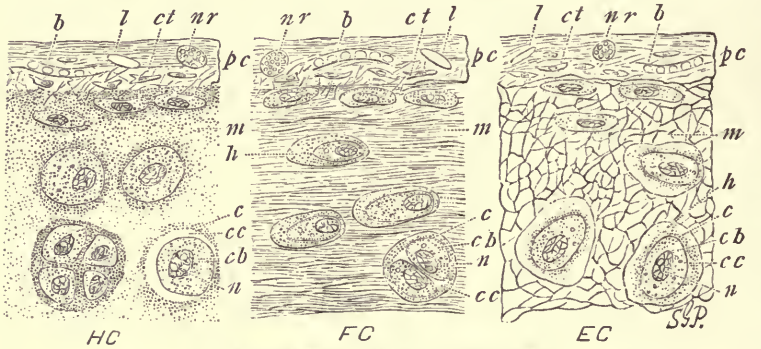
CARTHAXANTHIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rth-a^{2}-za^{2}n'thi^{2}k. Fr., *acide cartha-xanthique*. A yellow acid substance obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 14.]

CARTHEGON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-the(tha)'go^{2}n. Of Pliny, the seed of *Buxus sempervirens*. [B, 121.]

CARTHEUSERNELKE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}rt-ois'e^{2}r-ne^{2}lk''e^{2}. The *Dianthus Carthusianorum*. [B, 180.]

CARTILAGE, n. Ka^{3}rt'i^{2}l-aj. Gr., χόνδρος. Lat., *cartilago*, *tela cartilaginea*. Fr., *c.*, *tissu cartilagineux*. Ger., *Knorpel, Knorpelgewebe*. It., *cartilagine, tessuto cartilagineo*. Sp., *cartilago*. Syn.: *gristle, cartilaginous* (or *chondrogenous*) *tissue*. A

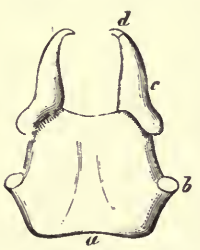
tough elastic tissue composed of characteristic cells and an abundant intercellular substance or matrix found in various parts of the body, and forming the primordial skeleton (*temporary c.*) or persisting throughout life (*permanent c.*). It presents three varieties, according to the matrix: 1. *Hyaline*, or *true*, *c.*, with a translucent, nearly or quite homogeneous matrix. 2. *White fibro-c.*, in which the matrix is composed mostly of white fibrous tissue. 3. *Elastic c.*, in which the matrix is made up of a dense network of



THE CHIEF FORMS OF CARTILAGE TISSUE.

HC, hyaline cartilage; *FC*, fibro-cartilage; *EC*, elastic cartilage. The small letters indicate the same parts in all the figures. *b*, a blood-vessel containing blood-corpuscles; *c*, capsule of the cartilage-cell; *c b*, cell-body; *c c*, cartilage cavity; *ct*, connective-tissue corpuscle; *h*, hyaline substance; *l*, a lymphatic; *m*, the matrix or intercellular substance; *n*, the nucleus; *n r*, a nerve; *p c*, perichondrium. The cartilage-cells are somewhat flattened next the perichondrium, and have the long axis parallel with the surface.

elastic tissue. All forms possess more or less hyaline substance around the cells. In hyaline c. this is the entire matrix; in the elastic and fibro-cartilage it is reduced to a narrow zone. All yield chondrin on boiling, and all, except articular c., are covered by a membrane, perichondrium, composed of white fibrous and elastic tissue containing an abundance of blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and connective-tissue corpuscles. The perichondrium merges insensibly but rapidly into the matrix, which, according to most histologists, contains neither blood-vessels nor nerves. Where the masses of c. are large, as in the cartilaginous fishes (*Torpedo*) and in the costal c's, blood-vessels in small numbers penetrate it. The nutrition of c. is by imbibition. This is greatly facilitated, according to many authors, by the presence of serous canaliculi connecting the c. cavities with one another and with the perichondrium. In the embryo, at different stages, all the c.-bones are represented by c's bearing the same names as the bones. [J, 30, 55, 83; L.]—**Accessory c.** See *Sesamoid c.*—**Accessory labial c's.** In the *Cyclostomata*, c's accessory to the labial c's in forming the groundwork of the oral aperture. [L, 200, 207.]—**Accidental c.** Fr., *c. accidentel.* A name applied to many morbid products that are not really cartilaginous, but have the appearance of c., being dense, fibrous, and prone to calcification, such as old exudates on serous surfaces, parts of fibrous tumors, etc. [A, 301.]—**Alar c's.** Lat., *cartilagines alares.* Fr., *c's alaires.* Ger., *untere Nasenflügelknorpel.* Two c's, one on each side, situated below the upper lateral c's of the nose, forming the anterior part of the framework of the nostril. [C.]—**Ali-ethmoidal c's.** In the embryo, two cartilaginous processes, one on each side of the ethmoid bone, which aid in forming the roof of the nasal cavities. [L, 202.]—**Alinasal c's.** 1. The c's which form the framework of the outer wall of the nostril. [L, 202.] 2. See *Alar c's.*—**Aliseptal c's.** Two c's, one on each side of the nasal septum, which, in the higher vertebrates, lie in front of and below the nasal bones. [L, 202.]—**Annular c.** 1. A ring-shaped c., especially one lying between the conchal c. and the external auditory meatus. [L, 13.] 2. See *Cricoid c.*—**Anonymous c.** See *Cricoid c.*—**Anterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a c. that forms the anterior and upper portion of the head. [L, 200.]—**Anterior lateral c's.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, two c's, one on each side of the head, just behind the annular c. [L, 200.]—**Antorbital c.** In the rays, a thick cartilaginous rod that curves outward and backward from the olfactory capsule to unite with the pectoral fin. [L, 200.]—**Aortic c.** The right second costal c., from its situation in front of the arch of the aorta. [L, 142.]—**Arthrodial c., Articular c.** Fr., *c. articulaire.* Ger., *Gelenkknorpel.* A thin layer of permanent c. covering the articular surface of a bone. The matrix is finely granular or homogeneous, and the cell groups are small and arranged in rows mostly perpendicular to the articular surface. [C.]—**Arytænoid c's.** Lat., *cartilagines arytænoideæ.* Fr., *c's aryténoïdes.* Ger., *Giessbeckenknorpel.* Two three-sided pyramidal yellow elastic c's, one on each side, resting upon the thyreoid c. [C.]—**Asternal c's.** Those of the costal c's that are not attached to the sternum. [L, 13, 142.]—**Auditory c.** See *Otic c.*—**Auricular c.** The c. of the external ear. [L, 14.]—**Basal c's.** The protopterygium, mesopterygium, and metapterygium. [L, 121.]—**Basibrachial c.** A ⊥-shaped



THE ARYTÆNOID CARTILAGES, FROM BEHIND. (AFTER VON MEYER.)

a, the cricoid cartilage; *b*, the articular facet for articulation with the inferior horn of the thyreoid cartilage; *c*, the arytænoid cartilage; *d*, the cartilage of Santorini.

c. supporting the base of the arms of the fore foot of *Sepia.* [L, 121.]—**Basipterygial c.** In *Sepia*, a c. forming the base-line of each lateral fin of the mantle. [L, 121.]—**Basitrabecular c.** See *Prenasal c.*—**Bone c.** See OSSEIN.—**Bronchial c's.** Semicircular cartilaginous plates found in the bronchial tubes; in the smallest tubes they are mere specks. [L, 318.]—**Calcified c.** Fr., *c. incrusté* (ou *osseux*) *calcifié.* Ger., *incrustirter* (oder *verkalkter*) *Knorpel.* Syn.: *calcified c.-matrix, crusted c., c.-bone, primary bone.* C. in which the matrix contains a deposit of calcareous salts. [J, 30, 32.]—**Capito-pedal c.** An H-shaped portion of c. forming the axis of the siphon in the *Nautilus* and extending up into the head. [L, 121.]—**Cariniform c.** The cervical cartilaginous prolongation of the sternum in some animals. [L, 13.]—**C. accessoire postérieur** [Sappey] (Fr.). See VOMER *cartilagineus.*—**C. anonyme** (Fr.). See *Cricoid c.*—**C.-bone.** Fr., *os cartilagineux.* Ger., *primärer Knochen.* 1. See *Calcified c.* 2. See under BONE.—**C. capsulaire du cœur** (Fr.). See *Pericardial c.*—**C.-capsule.** The capsule of c.-cells. [J.]—**C's carrés** (Fr.). See *Quadrate c's.*—**C. conjonctif** (Fr.). Fibro-c. [J.] See under *C.*—**C. de conjugaison** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**C. d'encroûtement** (Fr.). See *Articular c.*—**C. dentaire** (Fr.). See *Gingival* CREST.—**C. de revêtement** (Fr.). See *Articular c.*—**C's des côtes** (Fr.). See *Costal c's.*—**C's des sutures.** See *Synarthrodial c's.*—**C. d'incrustation** (Fr.), **C. diarthrodial** (Fr.). See *Articular c.*—**C. d'ossification** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**C. d'ossification du fœtus** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.*—**C. du cloison des fosses nasales** (Fr.). See *C. of the septum of the nose.*—**C. éburné** (Fr.). Articular c. incrusted with calcareous salts. [E.]—**C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See *Parenchymatous c.*—**C. fibreux** (Fr.). Fibro-c. [J.] See under *C.*—**C. figuré** (Fr.). See CARTILAGO *figurata.*—**C. fœtal** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.*—**C. incrusté** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.*—**C's ligamenteux** (Fr.). See CARTILAGINES *ligamentosæ.*—**C. mobile du nez** [Agassiz] (Fr.). In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous representative of the inferior turbinated bone. [L, 14.]—**C. mucroné** (Fr.). See *Ensiform c.*—**C. of incrustation.** See *Articular c.*—**C. of Meckel.** The c. of the mandibular arch of the embryo. Its proximal portion is converted into the malleus in mammals, and into the homologous quadrate bone in reptiles and birds, and its distal portion aids in forming the inferior maxilla. [A, 5; L.]—**C. of ossification.** See *Temporary c.*—**C's of Santorini.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**C. of the ear.** Lat., *cartilago auriculæ.* Fr., *c. de l'oreille externe.* Ger., *Ohrknorpel.* The cartilaginous framework of the auricle and the outer portion of the external auditory canal; of the yellow variety, covered with perichondrium. [F.]—**C's of the nasal aperture.** See *Lower lateral c's of the nose.*—**C. of the septum of the nose.** Lat., *cartilago septi narium.* Fr., *c. du cloison des fosses nasales.* Ger., *medianer Nasenknorpel.* A quadrilateral cartilaginous plate forming the anterior portion of the septum; attached to the nasal bones above, to the ethmoid bone behind, and to the vomer and the ridge between the palate plates of the superior maxillæ below. [C.]—**C. of the tongue.** In the solipeds, a cylindrical fibrous cord, from 2 to 3 inches long, on the dorsum of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane. [L, 13.]—**C. of Weitbrecht.** Lat., *cartilago interarticularis acromioclavicularis.* The interarticular fibro-c. of the acromio-clavicular articulation. [A, 301.]—**C's of Wrisberg.** See *Cuneiform c's.*—**C. osseux** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* and *C.*-BONE.—**C. ossifiant** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**C. parfait** (Fr.), **C. périchondrique** (Fr.). See *Permanent c.*—**C. réticulé** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.*—**C. sérié** [Ranvier] (Fr.). That form of c. in ossifying c.-bones in which the c.-cells are arranged in series or short columns. [J, 31.]—**C. spongieux** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.*—**C. synchondral** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**C. vomérien** (Fr.). See VOMER *cartilagineus.*—**C. vrai** (Fr.). See *Hyaline c.*—**Cellular c.** See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Cephalic c.** In the *Sepia*, a c. forming a complete ring around the œsophagus. [L, 121.]—**Ciliary c.** See *Tarsal c.*—**Circumferential c.** A c. surrounding the margin of an articular cavity. [L.]—**Columnar c.** See *Stapedial c.*—**Conchal c.** The c. that forms most of the framework of the external ear in many of the lower animals; somewhat trumpet-shaped, terminating above in a point. [L, 13.]—**Connecting c's.** C's interposed between the bones in joints of but little mobility (*e. g.*, the symphysis pubis). [Gray (L).]—**Connective-tissue c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Corniculate c's.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**Cornual c's.** Two small c's attached one to the proximal end of the posterior lateral process of each subocular arch in the *Petromyzonidæ.* [L, 200.]—**Costal c's.** Lat., *cartilagines costales.* Fr., *c's costaux.* Ger., *Rippenknorpel.* The c's that connect the ribs with the sternum. Their cells are large and collected into groups; the matrix is clear except where connective tissue has developed. They are prone to ossify. [C.]—**Cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago cricoidea.* Fr., *c. cricoïde.* Ger., *Ringknorpel.* A ring-shaped c. forming the lower portion of the cartilaginous framework of the larynx. It is narrow in front and broadened by an upward extension behind, and articulates with the thyreoid c. above and is connected with the first ring of the trachea below. [B. F. Westbrook (A, 473); C.]—**Crusted c.** See *Calcified c.*—**Cuneiform c's.** Lat., *cartilagines cuneiformes.* Syn.: *c's of Wrisberg.* Two small elastic c's, one on each side, in the folds of mucous membrane extending from the arytænoid c's to the epiglottis; said to be sometimes ¾ inch long in the negro, but often absent or hardly developed in the white race. [J. Leidy, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 113; C; L, 14.]—**Dental c.** See

Gingival CREST.—**Dentinal c.** See OSSEIN.—**Diarthrodial c.** See *Articular c.*—**Ear-c.** See *C. of the ear* and *Otic c.*—**Elastic c.** Lat., *cartilago elastica.* Fr., *c. élastique* (ou *réticulé*). Ger., *elastischer Knorpel, Fasernetzknorpel, Netzknorpel.* C. in which the matrix is mostly composed of a felt-like mass of elastic fibres. The chondrin-yielding hyaline substance immediately surrounds the cells and is comparatively small in amount. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Embryonal c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire.* See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Ensiform c.** Lat., *cartilago ensiformis* (seu *mucronata*). Fr., *c. ensiforme* (ou *mucroné*), *appendice xiphoïde.* Ger., *Schwertfortsatz.* An elongated cartilaginous appendage extending downward from the lower end of the sternum. [A, 301.]—**Epactal c's.** Lat., *cartilagines epactiles.* Small nodules on the upper margin of the alar c's. [L, 31.]—**Epiglottic c.** Lat., *cartilago epiglottica.* Fr., *c. de l'épiglotte.* Ger., *Kehldeckelknorpel.* The elastic cartilaginous framework of the epiglottis; rounded at its free upper border, pointed below. [L, 31, 142.]—**Epiphyseal c.** Fr., *c. épiphysaire.* Ger., *Epiphysenknorpel.* See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**Epipubic c.** In certain of the *Urodela*, a distally bifurcated c. arising from the middle of the upper margin of the os pubis. [L, 294.]—**Ethmo-vomerine c.** The forward prolongation of the coalesced trabeculæ of the embryo. [L, 142.]—**Eustachian c.** See *Tubal c.*—**Extrabranchial c's.** In the *Cyclostomata*, the c's forming the branchial basket. [L, 294.]—**Extrastapedial c.** The c. constituting the anterior portion of the columella auris, connected with the tympanic membrane. [L, 121.]—**Fibro-c.** Lat., *cartilago fibrosa.* Fr., *fibro-c.* See under *C.*—**Fibro-elastic c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Fibrous c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Floating c.** Lat., *corpus mobile.* Fr., *corps mobile articulaire, arthrophyte* [Panas]. A cartilaginous body lying free in the cavity of a joint. [A, 301.]—**Fœtal c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Heel c.** In certain *Cheiroptera*, a c. arising from the tarsus and supporting the edge of the interfemoral membrane. [L, 158.]—**Hyaline c.** Lat., *cartilago alba* (seu *vera*). Fr., *c. hyalin* (ou *vrai*). Ger., *hyalines* (oder *wahres*) *Knorpelgewebe, Hyalinknorpel.* Syn.: *true c.* C. composed of nucleated cells and a transparent or translucent, apparently homogeneous matrix that yields chondrin on boiling; found in the costal c's, the trachea, the articular c's, and all the c.-bones before ossification. [J, 30, 35.]—**Hypsiloid c.** See *Epipubic c.*—**Incrusting c.** See *Articular c.*—**Infrastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris that runs downward from the rest of the columella. [L, 121.]—**Innominate c.** Lat., *cartilago anonyma.* Fr., *c. anonyme.* See *Cricoid c.*—**Insulated c.** See *Floating c.*—**Interarticular c's, Interarticular fibro-c's.** Lat., *cartilagines interarticulares.* Fr., *c's interarticulaires.* Ger., *Zwischenknorpel.* Flat fibro-c's interposed between the articular surfaces in some of the joints. [L, 142.]—**Interarytænoid c.** [Luschka]. Lat., *cartilago interarytœnoidea.* Fr., *c. inter-aryténoïdien.* A c. sometimes found between the arytænoid c's. [L, 158.]—**Interhæmal c's.** Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the hæmal arch of a vertebra. [L, 14.]—**Intermediary c.** Fr., *c. d'ossification* (1st def.), *c. synchondral* (2d def.), *c. de conjugaison* (2d def.). 1. Ossifying c.; calcified c. in process of replacement by true bone. 2. The c. between the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone. [J, 31, 32.]—**Internasal c.** In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous nasal septum. [L, 202.]—**Interneural c's.** Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the neural arch of a vertebra. [L, 14.]—**Interspinous c's.** The fin rays of a fish when they are cartilaginous. [L, 121.]—**Intervertebral c's.** Lat., *cartilagines intervertebrales.* Fr., *disques intervertébraux.* Ger., *Zwischenwirbelknorpel, Zwischenwirbelscheiben.* The discs of fibro-c. interposed between the bodies of the vertebræ.—**Investing c.** Fr., *c. d'envêtement.* See *Articular c.*—**Jacobson's c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. external to the ventral edge of the nasal septum, partly inclosing Jacobson's organ. [L, 200.]—**Labial c's.** C's which, in certain fishes, assist in forming the margin of the mouth. [L, 200, 202.]—**Laryngo-tracheal c.** In comparative anatomy, an annular c. that supports the walls of the larynx and trachea. [L, 300.]—**Lateral longitudinal c's.** C's running longitudinally in the branchial basket of the *Petromyzonidæ*, between the dorsal and the ventral c's. [L, 200.]—**Lingual c.** A c. in the median line of the mouth in the *Petromyzonidæ*, forming the greater part of its floor. [L, 200.]—**Loose c.** See *Floating c.*—**Lower lateral c's of the nose.** See *Alar c's.*—**Malleal c.** See *Extrastapedial c.*—**Mandibular c.** See *C. of Meckel.*—**Meatal c.** [Owen]. See *Auricular c.*—**Meckel's c.** See *C. of Meckel.*—**Median ventral c.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a small T-shaped c. lying in the median line beneath the lingual c. and connected with it anteriorly. [L, 200.]—**Mediostapedial c.** A cartilaginous element (eventually ossifying) of the columella auris which connects the stapes with the infrastapedial c. [L, 121.]—**Mento-Meckelian c.** A cartilaginous nodule situated at the side of the symphysis menti. [L, 210.]—**Mucronate c.** Lat., *cartilago mucronata.* Fr., *c. mucroné.* See *Ensiform c.*—**Nuchal c.** In the *Decapoda*, a cartilaginous plate just behind the hood. [L, 121.]—**Obducent c.** See *Articular c.*—**Odontophoral c's.** Two cartilaginous or fibrous masses forming the skeleton of the odontophore. [B, 100.]—**Optic c.** See *Optic* CAPSULE.—**Ossifying c.** See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**Osteoid c.** [Virchow]. See CAMBIUM (3d def.).—**Otic c.** The cartilaginous auditory capsule of the embryo. [L, 202.]—**Parachordal c's.** Cartilaginous masses formed from the tissue in which the cranial portion of the notochord is imbedded in early embryonic life, forming the principal matrix of the succeeding bony walls of the base of the skull as far forward as the sella turcica. [A, 5.]—**Parenchymatous c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire.* Ger., *Parenchymknorpel.* C. in which the amount of ground substance is very small, the cells forming the greater part of the tissue. [J, 35.]—**Pericardial c.** Fr., *c. capsulaire du cœur.* In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a c. that supports the posterior and lateral walls of the pericardium. [L, 200.]—**Permanent c.** Lat., *cartilago permanens* (seu *perennis*). Fr., *c. permanent* (ou *parfait*). Ger., *bleibender Knorpel.* C. that retains its cartilaginous character in the fully developed body, as distinguished from temporary c. [J.]—**Perrhinal c's.** See *Alar c's.*—**Plexiform c.** Fr., *c. réticulé.* Ger., *Netzknorpel.* See *Elastic c.*—**Plowshare c. of the nose** [Huschke]. A narrow mass of c. lying behind the organ of Jacobson. [C.]—**Posterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a c. lying posteriorly to the anterior dorsal c., uniting the anterior with the posterior edge of the hard palate. [L, 200.]—**Posterior lateral c's.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, two c's lying one on each side of and partly beneath the posterior dorsal c. [L, 200.]—**Prenasal c.** In comparative embryology, a c. forming the anterior portion of the nose or beak. [L, 121, 202, 221.]—**Preorbital c's.** In the *Sepia*, two processes springing one to each side from the cephalic c. [L, 121.]—**Prepubic c.** In the *Amphibia*, a median c. in front of the pubic bone. [L, 121.]—**Primordial c.** Fr., *c. primordial.* See *Temporary c.*—**Prorrhinal c.** In certain embryonic *Batrachia*, a c. bounding the nostril in front. [L, 202.]—**Pterygo-quadrate c's.** In certain fishes, two c's that unite anteriorly to form the superior maxilla. [L, 200.]—**Pulmonary c.** The left second costal c., from its lying in front of the pulmonic orifice of the heart. [L, 142.]—**Pyramidal c's.** See *Arytænoid c's.*—**Quadrate c's.** Lat., *cartilagines quadratæ.* Fr., *c's carrés.* Several small c's which pass out from the alar c's in the external portion of the nostril. [L, 7.]—**Radial c.** A fin ray. [L, 200.]—**Reticular c., Retiform c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Rib-c's.** Fr., *c's des côtes.* Ger., *Rippenknorpel.* See *Costal c's.*—**Rostral c.** See *Annular c.* (1st def.).—**Santorinian c's.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**Scutiform c.** 1. See *Thyreoid c.* 2. In the solipeds, a small triangular cartilaginous plate situated in front of the base of the concha and on the surface of the temporal muscle. It is attached to the conchal c. by muscular fibres. [L, 13.]—**Semicircular c.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a small c. united to the anterior end of the lingual c., supporting the median portion of the tongue. [L, 200.]—**Semilunar c's.** See *Semilunar* FIBRO-C'S.—**Septal c.** The c. of the septum of the nose. [L.]—**Sesamoid c., Sesamoid fibro-c.** A small isolated cartilaginous mass sometimes found entirely inclosed in a tendon, etc. [C.]—**Sesamoid c's of the nose.** See *Epactal c's.*—**Sigmoid c's.** See *Semilunar fibro-c's.*—**Siphon-hinge c's.** In the *Decapoda*, two cartilaginous sockets on the sides of the funnel into which the fleshy knobs of the mantle and skirt fit. [L, 121.—**Spiracular c.** In comparative anatomy, a semilunar c. situated between the auditory capsule and the hyo-mandibular c., partly surrounding the spiracle. [L, 200.]—**Spongy c.** Fr., *c. spongieux.* See *Elastic c.*—**Stapedial c.** In the *Sauropsida* and *Amphibia*, the uppermost segment of the second postoral arch. [L, 221.]—**Sternal c's.** See *Costal c's.*—**Stratiform c., Striated c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Styliform c's.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, two tapering cartilaginous rods attached to the annular c. and running backward and downward. [L, 200.]—**Suborbital c.** In comparative anatomy and in embryology, the cartilaginous representative of the palate bone. [L, 202.]—**Subostracal c.** In the *Sepia*, a thin plate of c. fitting against the posterior edge of the nuchal c. [L, 121.]—**Suprastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris passing upward from the proximal end of the extrastapedial c. and attached to the side of the auditory capsule. [L, 121.]—**Synarthrodial c's.** Lat., *cartilagines suturarum.* Fr., *c's des sutures.* The c's of immovable or slightly movable articulations. [L, 13.]—**Tarsal c's.** Lat., *cartilagines tarsales.* Fr., *fibro-c's tarses.* Ger., *Augenlidknorpel.* Thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue (formerly thought to be fibro-c.) forming the framework of the eyelids. Those of the upper lids are semilunar, and those of the lower lids elliptical. [F.]—**Temporary c.** Lat., *cartilago ossescens.* Fr., *c. temporaire* (ou *d'ossification*) *du fœtus.* Ger., *temporärer* (oder *verknöchernder*) *Knorpel.* The hyaline c. representing nearly the entire skeleton in developing animals, ultimately replaced by bone. [J, 30, 35.]—**Thyreo-cricoid c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. formed by the coalescence of the cricoid and thyreoid c's. [L, 14.]—**Thyreo-hyal c's.** In the *Amphibia*, two cartilaginous rods projecting backward from the body of the hyoid bone, embracing the larynx. [L, 121.]—**Thyreoid c.** Lat., *cartilago thyreoidea.* Fr., *c. thyréoïde.* Ger., *Schildknorpel.* A c. forming the greater portion of the framework of the larynx, situated above the cricoid c., consisting of two lateral wings joined in front at an acute angle forming the pomum Adami. [B. F. Westbrook (A, 473).]—**Trabecular c's.** The trabeculæ of the embryo. [L, 202.]—**Tracheal c's.** The cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 20.]—**Transitory c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Triangular c's of the nose.** See *Upper lateral c's of the nose.*—**True c.** Lat., *cartilago vera.* Fr., *c. vrai.* Ger., *wahrer* (oder *echter*) *Knorpel.* See *Hyaline c.*—**Tubal c.** Ger., *Tubenknorpel.* A triangular plate of c., curled upon itself, extending from the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. [L, 31, 142.]—**Turbinal c's.** The cartilaginous representatives of the turbinated bones in birds. [L, 200.]—**Uniting c's.** See *Connecting c's.*—**Upper lateral c's of the nose.** Lat., *cartilagines nasi laterales.* Fr., *c's latéraux.* Ger., *obere Seitenknorpel.* Two triangular c's, one on either side, forming the upper part of the framework of the nose, immediately below the nasal bones. [C.]—**Ventral c.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a T-shaped cartilaginous rod situated in the median line beneath the lingual c. [L, 200.]—**White fibro-c.** A tissue made up of c. and white fibrous connective tissue. [C.]—**Xiphoid c.** See *Ensiform c.*—**Yellow c., Yellow elastic c., Yellow fibro-c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Ypsiloid c.** See *Epipubic c.*

CARTILAGIN, n. Ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l'a^{2}j-i^{2}n. Fr., *cartilagéine.* A principle found in hyaline cartilage, characterized by forming chondrin when boiled. [L, 49.]

CARTILAGINEOUS, adj. Ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a^{2}j-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CARTILAGINIFICATION, n. Ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a^{2}j-i^{2}n-i^2-fi^2-ka'-shu^{3}n. Lat., *cartilaginificatio.* Fr. c. 1. See CHONDROGENESIS. 2. The conversion of a tissue into one resembling cartilage. [A, 385.]

CARTILAGINIFORM, adj. Ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a^{2}j-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *cartilago*, cartilage, and *forma*, form. Having the appearance of cartilage. [J, 46, 50.]

CARTILAGINOID, CARTILAGINOUS, adj's Ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-oid, -u^{3}s. Gr., χονδρώδης. Lat., *cartilagineus, cartilaginus, cartilaginosus.* Fr., *cartilagineux.* Ger., *knarpelig.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, cartilage. [A, 301; B, 19, 77; J, 46, 50.]

CARTILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rt-i^{2}l-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *cartilag'inis.* See CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines accessoriæ.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines alares.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines alarum minores.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines alarum nasi.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines alarum posteriores.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**C. alba.** See *Hyaline* CARTILAGE.—**C. annularis.** See *Annular* CARTILAGE and *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. anonyma.** See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines arytænoideæ.** See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. auriculæ, C. auris.** See CARTILAGE *of the ear.*—**C. basilaris.** See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. clypealis.** See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. conchæ auris.** The cartilaginous framework of the external ear. [L, 31.]—**Cartilagines corniculatæ.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**Cartilagines costales.** See *Costal* CARTILAGES.—**C. cricoidea, C. cricoides.** See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines cruciformes** (seu **cuneiformes**). See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.—**C. elastica.** See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**C. ensiformis.** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines epactiles.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**C. epiglottica.** See *Epiglottic* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines falcatæ** (seu **falciformes**). See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. fibrosa.** Fibro-cartilage. [L.] See under CARTILAGE.—**C. figurata** [Meckauer]. Fr., *cartilage figuré.* A variety of hyaline cartilage having a great number of shallow cavities on its surface. [L.]—**C. flava.** See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**C. formativa.** See *Temporary* CARTILAGE.—**C. frontalis.** That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which is subsequently transformed into the frontal bone. [H.]—**C. genuina.** See *Hyaline* CARTILAGE.—**C. gingivalis.** See *Gingival* CREST.—**C. glandis.** The fibrous septum in the median line of the glans penis. [L, 332.]—**C. glottidis superior** [C. Mayer]. A small cartilage sometimes found in the superior thyreo-arytænoid fold of the larynx. [L, 31.]—**Cartilagines gutturales.** See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. innominata.** See *Cricoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines interarticulares costo-vertebrales.** The interarticular cartilages between the heads of the ribs and the vertebræ. [Luschka (L).]—**C. interarticularis.** See *Interarticular* CARTILAGE.—**C. interarticularis acromio-clavicularis.** See CARTILAGE *of Weitbrecht.*—**C. interarticularis maxillaris.** An interarticular cartilage of the articulation of the inferior maxilla with the glenoid cavity. [L, 175.]—**C. interarytænoidea.** See *Interarytænoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines intercrurales.** In the chondropterygians, cartilages situated between the neurapophyses of the vertebræ. [L, 207.]—**C. intermedia.** 1. See *C. intermedia triangularis.* 2. In the pl., *cartilagines intermediæ,* inconstant nodules found between the alar cartilages of the nose. [L, 115.]—**C. intermedia radii, C. intermedia triangularis.** An interarticular cartilage situated between the radius and ulna and the os triquetrum. [L, 175.]—**Cartilagines intervertebrales.** See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines laterales inferiores.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines ligamentosæ** [Haase]. Fr., *cartilages ligamenteux.* Ger., *Bandknorpel, Faserknorpel.* Such fibro-cartilaginous structures as certain tendons. [L, 7.]—**C. lingualis.** An inconstant cartilage found in the median line of the posterior portion of the tongue. [L, 176.]—**Cartilagines lunatæ.** See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. mastoidea.** That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [H.]—**C. meatus auditorii externi.** That portion of the cartilage of the ear which is attached to the external auditory meatus of the temporal bone. [L, 31.]—**C. Meckelii.** See CARTILAGE *of Meckel.*—**C. meniscoidea.** See *Interarticular* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines minores inferiores.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**C. mucronata.** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines nasi accessoriæ.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines nasi inferiores.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines nasi laterales.** See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES *of the nose.*—**C. nasi mediana.** See CARTILAGE *of the septum of the nose.*—**Cartilagines nasi sesamoideæ.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines nasi superiores** (seu **triangulares**). See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES *of the nose.*—**C. obducens.** See *Articular* CARTILAGE.—**C. ossescens.** See *Temporary* CARTILAGE.—**C. parietalis.** That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the parietal bone. [H.]—**C. peltalis, C. peltatus.** See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**C. perennis, C. permanens.** See *Permanent* CARTILAGE.—**C. petrosa.** That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [H.]—**Cartilagines pinnales.** See *Alar* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines pyramidales.** See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. quadrangularis nasi.** See CARTILAGE *of the septum of the nose.*—**Cartilagines quadratæ.** See *Quadrate* CARTILAGES.—**C. reticularis.** See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines santorinianæ.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**C. scutiformis.** See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines semicirculares.** The incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [A, 325.]—**Cartilagines semilunares.** See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. septi narium.** See CARTILAGE *of the septum of the nose.*—**C. sesasamoidea, Cartilagines sesamoideæ.** See *Sesamoid* CARTILAGE and *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines sesamoideæ anteriores laryngis.** Cartilaginous plates or bands in the anterior end of a true vocal band. [Hoffman (L).]—**Cartilagines sesamoideæ laryngis.** Cartilaginous bands found along the lateral edges of the arytænoid cartilages. [L, 332.]—**Cartilagines sesamoideæ nasi.** See *Epactal* CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagines sesamoideæ posteriores laryngis.** Cartilaginous nodules on the outer side of the connection between the arytænoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis. [Hoffman (L).]—**Cartilagines sesamoideæ tubæ Eustachii.** Cartilaginous nodules or plates found in the Eustachian tube, especially near its pharyngeal opening. [L, 332.]—**Cartilagines sigmoideæ.** See *Semilunar* FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. spongiosa.** See *Elastic* CARTILAGE.—**C. sterno-clavicularis interarticularis.** An interarticular cartilage of the sterno-clavicular joint. [L, 115.]—**Cartilagines suturarum.** See *Synarthrodial* CARTILAGES.—**C. temporaria.** See *Temporary* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines teretes.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**C. thyreoidea.** See *Thyreoid* CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagines triangulares.** See *Upper lateral* CARTILAGES *of the nose.*—**C. triquetra carpi.** The triangular fibro-cartilage that separates the inferior radio-ulnar articulation from the carpus. [L, 332.]—**Cartilagines triquetræ.** See *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**C. triticea.** Syn.: *corpusculum triticeum.* A small oblong cartilaginous nodule frequently found in the lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament. [C.]—**C. tubæ Eustachii.** See *Tubal* CARTILAGE.—**C. vocalis inferior** [Mayer]. A small cartilage found in the inferior thyreo-arytænoid fold. [L, 31.]—**C. vocalis superior.** See *C. glottidis superior.*—**Cartilagines wrisbergianæ** (seu **Wrisbergii**). See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.—**C. xiphoidea.** See *Ensiform* CARTILAGE.

CARTMEL, n. Ka^{3}rt'me^{2}l. A sea-bathing resort in Lancashire, England. [A, 316, 319; L, 105.] See *Holy* WELL.

CARTON, n. An ancient name for the onion and for caraway. [B, 121.]

CARTON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rt-o^{2}n^2. Paper or pasteboard. [a, 18; B.]—**C. anti-asthmatique.** See CHARTA *antasthmatica.*—**C.-cataplasme.** See under CATAPLASME.—**C. de montagne.** Asbestos. [B, 92.]—**C. fumigatoire** [Fr. Cod.]. See CHARTA *antasthmatica.*—**C. médicinal.** Bibulous paper impregnated with some medicinal substance; used for fumigation. [B, 93.]

CARTOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}rt-o(o^2)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *cartopogon'os (-is).* See ARISTIDA (2d def.).

CARUA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'u^2(u^4)-a^3. 1. Of the ancients, see CARYA (1st def.). 2. Of Weddell, a section of the genus *Cascarilla.* [B, 88, 121.]

CARUB, n. In Egypt, the *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 121.]

CARUBA, n. See CAROBA.

CARUI (Lat.), n. n. indecl., also the gen. of *caruon* (*q. v.*). Ka(ka^3)'ru^2(ru^4)-i(e). Of Tournefort, the *Carum c.* [B, 200.]—**Ætheroleum c.** Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Aqua c.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de carvi.* Ger., *Kümmelwasser.* Syn.: *aqua carvi* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Caraway-water; made by distilling 1 part of caraway-fruit with 20 parts of water until 10 parts of distillate are obtained [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of caraway in 1,500 parts of tepid distilled water. [B, 81, 95.]—**C. fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Caraway-fruit. [B, 95.]—**C. officinarum.** Caraway. [L, 94.]—**Oleum c.** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of caraway. [B, 81.]

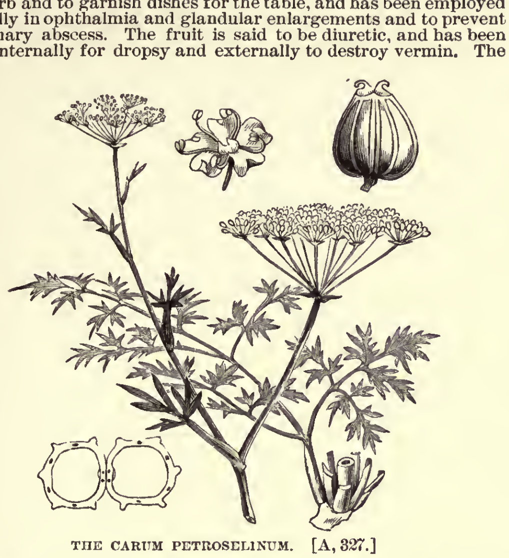
CÄRULIGNON (Ger.), n. Tsa-ru-li^{2}g-non'. See CÆRULIGNONE.

CARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., κάρος, κάρον [Dioscorides]. Fr., *carvi.* Ger., *wilder Kümmel, Pferdekümmel.* It., *carvi.* Sp., *alcaravea.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ,* subtribe *Euammineæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. carui.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. ajowan** [Bentham and Hooker]. Ger., *indisches Faltenohr.* The ajowan, ajwan, ajwain, or bishop's-weed; a small annual herb cultivated in India, said to furnish most of the thymol of commerce; used largely in India as a condiment, carminative, antispasmodic, and stimulant, and in dyspepsia and diarrhœa. The wild plant is thought to be poisonous. The Egyptian and Cretan variety (*Ptychotis coptica* [De Candolle], *Ammi copticum* [Linnæus], *Daucus copticus* [Persoon]) was the ἄμμι αἰθιοπικόν of Dioscorides, and its fruit was known as *semen ammeos* (seu *ammei*) *veri* (seu *cretici,* seu *minoris*) and *semen origani odorati.* [B, 5, 42, 81, 172, 180.]—**C. bulbocastanum** [Koch]. Syn.: *Bunium bulbocastanum* [Linnæus] (seu *minus* [Gouan]). A perennial species growing in southern Europe. The root-tubers (*radix bulbocastani, earth-chestnuts*) are roasted and eaten. [B, 180.]—**C. carui, C. carvi** [Linnæus]. Fr., *carvi cultivé, cumin des prés.* Ger., *gemeiner Kümmel, Karbe, Kare.* Syn.: *Apium* [Crantz] (seu *Bunium* [Bieberstein], seu *Ligusticum* [Roth], seu *Sium* [Bernhardi]) *carvi, Seseli c.* [Scopoli] (seu *carvi* [Roth]). Caraway; a biennial species growing throughout Europe, bearing an aromatic fruit. [B, 121, 180.] See CARAWAY.—**C. nigrum.** A species the fruit of which is used in India like that of *C. ajowan.* [A, 479.]—**C. petroselinum** [Bentham and Hooker]. Fr., *persil.* Ger., *Petersilie, gemeine Petersilge, Garten-Petersilge.* Syn.: *Apium petroselinum* [Linnæus], *Petroselinum sativum* [Hoffmann]. Parsley; a species indigenous to southern Europe, but now cultivated everywhere. The root, herb, and fruit—*radix* (et *herba* et *semen*) *petroselini* (seu *petroselini hortensis,* seu *petroselini vulgaris,* seu *apii alpini,* seu *apii hortensis*)—have been official. The root was formerly employed as a diuretic and laxative in dropsy and gonorrhœa, and was included



THE CARUM CARUI. [A, 327.]

among the "five greater aperient roots." The herb is used as a pot-herb and to garnish dishes for the table, and has been employed topically in ophthalmia and glandular enlargements and to prevent mammary abscess. The fruit is said to be diuretic, and has been used internally for dropsy and externally to destroy vermin. The



THE CARUM PETROSELINUM. [A, 327.]

fruit and the root contain parsley-camphor (see APIOL [3d def.]), and a volatile and a fixed oil, which also are called apiol, are obtained from the plant. [B, 180.] See APIOL.—**C. ridolphia** [Bentham]. The *Anethum segetum* of Linnæus. [B.]—**C. roxburghianum.** An East Indian species. The fruit resembles that of *C. ajowan* in properties and uses, but is less aromatic. [B, 172, 173.]—**C. rupestre** [Boissier]. See under PIMPINELLA.—**C. vulgare** [Parkinson]. See *C. carui*.—**Oleum cari** [U. S. Ph.] The oil of *C. carui*. [B.]—**Semen cari carvi.** The fruit of *C. carui*. [B, 180.]

CARUMA (Ar.), n. The *Crocus sativus*. [B, 121.]

CARUMBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-bi(bi^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *carumbiées*. A subtribe of euphorbiaceous plants (*Hippomanieæ*), comprising *Carumbium* and *Wartmannia*. [B, 121; M. Arg (B, 214).]

CARUM-CHEMBAI (Tamil), **CARUN-CHEMBAI** (Tamil), n's. The *Sesbania ægyptiaca* (*Coronilla picta*). [B, 121, 172.]

CARUNCLE, n. Ka^{2}r'u^{3}n^{2}kl. Gr., σαρκίδιον. Lat., *caruncula* (dim. of *caro*, flesh). Fr., *caroncule*. Ger., *Carunkel, Fleischwärzchen, Samenhängsel* (2d def.), *Nabelwarze* (2d def.). 1. Lit., a small piece of flesh; a flesh-like fragment occurring in dysenteric dejections. 2. In botany, a warty protuberance around or near the hilum of a seed. 3. Of Morgagni, the middle lobe of the prostate. 4. A small fleshy protuberance, normal or pathological. 5. The uvula. 6. Of the veterinarians, a ball-like fœtal cotyledon. [A, 11, 318, 322, 325, 326; B; L, 31.]—**Fœtal c's.** See *Fœtal* COTYLEDONS.—**Irritable c. of the urethra.** See under *Urethral c.*—**Lacrymal c.** Lat., *caruncula lacrimalis*. Fr., *caroncule lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränenwärzchen*. A small oval or triangular reddish body lying at the bottom of the inner canthus of the eye; composed of connective-tissue stroma, fat globules, a number of small hair follicles, and glandular tissue, covered with a vascular conjunctival investment. [F.]—**Urethral c.** Lat., *caruncula urethræ*. Fr., *caroncule uréthrale*. Ger., *Carunkel der Harnröhre*. In the male, the caput gallinaginis, also any pathological fleshy excrescence in the urethra; in the female, a vascular tumor, often very irritable, situated at the edge of the meatus urinarius externus, consisting of hypertrophied papillæ (the pseudo-angeioma of Savage). [A, 223; L, 43, 119; J. G. Perry, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 234.]

CARUNCULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See CARUNCLE.—**Carunculæ cuticulares.** The nymphæ. [A, 325.]—**Carunculæ hymenales.** See *Carunculæ myrtiformes*.—**C. innominata.** The lacrymal gland. [A, 322.]—**C. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* CARUNCLE.—**C. major** [Santorini]. A papilla marking the common orifice of the ductus choledochus communis and the pancreatic duct. [L, 31.]—**C. mamillaris.** Fr., *caroncule mamillaire*. Syn.: *trigonum olfactorium* (1st def.). 1. A small elevation of gray nervous matter at the base of the brain, immediately behind the apparent origin of the olfactory nerve and seeming to give origin to its middle root. [Mendel (A, 319, *a*, 18).] 2. The dilated extremities of the galactophorous ducts in the nipple. [I, 16; K; L, 119.]—**C. minor.** A papilla in the duodenum in the centre of which an occasional supplementary pancreatic duct opens. [L, 31.]—**C. Morgagnii.** See CARUNCLE (3d def.).—**Carunculæ myrtiformes.** Fr., *caroncules myrtiformes*. Ger., *myrtenförmige* (oder *myrtenbeerförmige*) *Carunkeln, gekerbte Tuberkeln des Scheideneinganges*. Irregular tongue-like projections of the mucous membrane of the ostium vaginæ; commonly regarded as the remains of the ruptured hymen. [A, 182, 400.]—**C. nervi olfactorii.** See TUBERCULUM *olfactorium*.—**C. oculi.** See *Lacrymal* CARUNCLE.—**Carunculæ papillares.** Fr., *caroncules papillaires*. Ger., *Nierenwärzchen*. Little nipple-like projections at the hilum of the kidney marking the orifices of the uriniferous tubules. [A, 301; L, 43, 84.]—**C. salivalis.** See *C. sublingualis*.—**C. seminalis.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**C. sublingualis.** A papilla marking the opening of Wharton's duct. [L, 13.]—**C. urethræ.** See *Urethral* CARUNCLE.—**C. urethræ virilis.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**Carunculæ uterinæ.** Fongosities of the lining membrane of the uterus at the site of implantation of the ovum, constituting the maternal placenta. [A, 127.]—**Carunculæ vaginales.** See *Carunculæ myrtiformes*.

CARUNCULAR, adj. Ka^{2}r-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *caruncularis*. Fr., *caronculaire*. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a caruncle. [B.]

CARUNCULATE, CARUNCULATED, adj's. Ka^{2}r-u^{3}n^{2}k'-u^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *carunculatus*. Fr., *caronculé*. Provided with a caruncle. [B.]

CARUNCULE, n. Ka^{2}r'u^{3}n^{2}k-u^{2}l. See CARUNCLE.

CARUNCULOSE, CARUNCULOUS, adj's. Ka^{2}r-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *carunculosus*. Fr., *caronculeux*. Ger., *fleischwärzchenähnlich*. Caruncle-like. [A, 29.]

CARUNDAI-GNAZU, n. In India, the *Mauritia vinifera*. [B, 121.]

CARUON (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)'ru^2(ru^4)-o^{2}n. See CARUM.

CARUPPA (Malay), n. Opium. [L, 105.]

CARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., κάρος. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Todtenschlaf* (3d def.). 1. An old name for the *Daucus carota*. 2. The *Carum carui*. 3. Deep sleep without stertor. [B, 117, 121, 200; D, 72; L, 81, 83, 132, 290.]—**C. ab insolatione.** Insensibility from sunstroke. [L, 119.]—**C. apoplexia** [Young]. Apoplexy. [L, 83.]—**C. apyreticus.** C. without fever. [L, 132.]—**C. arthriticus.** Apoplexy from gout. [L, 119.]—**C. ecchymoma capitis** [Baudelocque]. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**C. febricosus, C. febrilis.** C. with fever. [L, 119.]—**C. hydrocephalicus.** See *Hydrocephalic* APOPLEXY.—**C. ischuriosus** [Bonetus]. Uræmic coma. [L, 132.]—**C. lethargus** [Young]. Syn.: *cataphora*. A continu us lethargic state. [L, 290.]—**C. nystagmus.** Sudden loss of consciousness with rapid twitching of the eyelids. [L, 132.]—**C. pyreticus.** C. with fever. [L, 132.]—**C. traumaticus** [Bonetus]. C. due to injury of the head. [L, 290.]—**C. variolosus** [Sydenham]. C. occurring in the course of small-pox. [L, 132.]—**C. venenatus.** C. from poisoning. [L, 290.]—**C. verminosus** [Sennertus]. C. due to helminthiasis. [L, 132.]

CARUTO, n. The *Genipa c.* or the *Genipa americana*, also a dye obtained from its seeds. [B, 19, 88, 121.]

CARVA, n. The *Billbergia variegata*, the *Laurus cassia*, and the *Justicia gangetica*. [B, 19, 121.]

CARVACROL, n. Ka^{3}rv'a^{2}k-ro^{2}l. From *carvus* (see CARUM), and ἄκρος, sharp. Fr., *c*. Ger., *C*. Syn.: *cymophenol*. A heavy oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{13}.OH = C_6(H,H,CH_3,OH,H,CH_2.CH_2.CH_3)$, isomeric with thymol and carvol, derived from carvol and also prepared from cymene by the successive action of sulphuric acid and an alkali, and from camphor by the action of iodine. It boils at 232° C. It is soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 270.]

CARVACROTIC ACID, n. Ka^{3}rv-a^{2}k-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide carvacrotique*. Ger., *Carvacrotinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_3 = C_6H_2O(OH)(CH_3)(C_3H_7)(CO.OH)$, isomeric with thymotic acid, formed by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide on carvacrol. [B, 4.]

CARVÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}rv-a. A provincial name for hemp. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CARVENE, n. Ka^{3}rv'en. Fr., *carvène*. Ger., *Carven*. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by heating oil of caraway to 175° C.; a colorless, thin liquid of aromatic odor, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5, 18, 270.]

CARVI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ka^{3}r'vi(we). 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and Netherl. Ph., the *Carum c.* or *Carum carui*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Carum*, consisting of the species *Carum c.* [B, 113, 121, 173, 180.]—**Ætheroleum c.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Oil of caraway. [B, 119.]—**Alcoolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus c.*—**Aqua c.** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CARUI.—**C. semen** [Gr. Ph.]. Caraway fruit. [B, 93.]—**C. semini majore** [Boerhaave]. The *Carum c.* [B, 211.]—**Eau de c.** (Fr.), **Eau distillée de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* CARUI. [B.]—**Elæosaccharum c.** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oléo-saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by impregnating 2 grammes of sugar with 1 drop [Russ. Ph.], or with 10 centigrammes [Fr. Cod.], of oil of caraway. The same or other proportions are official in other pharmacopœias which do not expressly prescribe the preparation from caraway, but give general directions for the preparation of the elæosacchara. [B, 95, 113.] See ELÆOSACCHARUM.—**Essence de c.** (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Fructus c.** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Ger., *Kümmel*. The fruit of *Carum c.* [A, 319; B, 95.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Huile de c. par expression** (Fr.). The oil obtained by expression from caraway which has been previously exposed to a current of steam; formerly official. [B, 119.]—**Huile essentielle de c.** (Fr.), **Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Hydrolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* CARUI.—**Oléo-saccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Oléo-sucre de c.** (Fr.). See *Elæosaccharum c.*—**Oleum c.** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Oleum c. æthereum** [Swiss Ph.], **Oleum c. destillatum.** Fr., *oléule de c*. Ger., *Kümmelöl*. An essential oil obtained from the seeds of *Carum c.* [A, 319; B, 119, 205.]—**Oleum c. pingue** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of oil of caraway and 19 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95.]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A powder made by drying caraway fruit in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., pulverizing in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113.]—**Semen c.** (Lat.). Caraway fruit. [B, 180.]—**Semen c. caballini.** The fruit of *Seseli tortuosum*. [B, 180.]—**Semen c. italici** (seu **romani**). The fruit of *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 180.]—**Spiritus c.** [Austr. Ph.]. A preparation made of 1 part of caraway-seed, 4 parts of alcohol, and 6 parts of water. [B, 10.]

CARVIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2 a^3. Of Vaillant, see SELINUM.

CARVIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *carvifeuille*. The *Selinum c.* [B, 121.]

CARVIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}r-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *carvi* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *carvifolié*. Having leaves like those of the caraway ; a botanical species name. [B.]

CARVITES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}r-vit(wet)′ez(as). See CARYITES.

CARVOEIRA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}r-vo-a′e-ra^3. In Brazil, the genus *Callisthene*. [B, 121.]

CARVOL, n. Ka^{3}rv′o^{2}l. From *carvus*, the species name of *Carum carvi*. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from oil of caraway ; a thin, colorless liquid with the odor of caraway oil, boiling at 225°-230° C., and convertible into the isomeric carvacrol. It is also isomeric with cumin alcohol and thymol. [B, 4, 270.]

CARVUM [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r′vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). See CARUM.

CARY (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-i^2. See CURRY.

CARYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)′i^2(u^6)-a^3. Gr., καρύα. Fr., *carye*. Ger., *Nussbaum*. 1. Of the ancients, a name applied to several trees with hard fruit, especially the walnut-tree. 2. Of Nuttall, the hickory ; a genus of juglandaceous trees closely related to the genus *Juglans*. The inner bark has been chewed with advantage in dyspepsia, and a tincture has been successfully used in intermittent fever. [A, 308 (α, 17) ; B, 42, 121 ; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. alba** [Nuttall]. The shag-bark or shell-bark ; a tall, slender tree of the Atlantic United States, having a shaggy bark of loose dependent laminæ. The compressed, rounded, thin-shelled nut contains a sweet kernel from which a drying oil like that of the walnut is obtained. The bark is said to contain *quercitrin* and to be available for the manufacture of a greenish dye. [B, 34, 173, 270.]—**C. amara** [Nuttall]. The bitter-nut ; a tree growing throughout the United States, having a subglobose white, brittle nut with very bitter, hardly edible kernel which furnishes an oil like that of *C. alba*. [B, 34, 173.]—**C. aquatica** [Nuttall]. The water bitter-nut ; a tree 30 or 40 feet high, growing in swampy grounds of the southern United States. The small, angular nuts have a brittle, reddish shell and a very bitter kernel. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. aromatica.** An ancient name for the *Myristica*. [B, 121.]—**C. basilice.** Gr., καρύα βασιλική. The walnut-tree. [Dioscorides (B, 285).]—**C. glabra** [Torrey]. See *C. porcina*.—**C. microcarpa** [Nuttall]. A tree 60 to 80 ft. high, growing in moist woods of the central United States, bearing edible nuts of the size of a nutmeg. [B, 34.]—**C. olivæformis** [Nuttall]. Fr., *pacanier, noyer-pacanier*. The pecan, a large tree growing throughout the Mississippi valley, bearing a



THE CARYA OLIVÆFORMIS. [A, 327.]
The fruit and leaf are reduced.

thin-shelled, olive-shaped nut which is much sought after as a delicacy, and which contains a fixed oil like that of the walnut. [B, 34, 81, 173.]—**C. ovata.** Sp., *quauchichic* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The bark is used in diarrhœa. [B.]—**C. persica.** The *Juglans*. [B, 121.]—**C. porcina** [Nuttall]. The pig-nut ; a large tree growing throughout the United States and Canada, having a rounded, obovate, or pyriform nut, which contains an edible, though bitterish and astringent, kernel, which is eaten by pigs and other animals. [B, 34.]—**C. sulcata** [Nuttall]. The thick shell-bark, a tree growing in the United States, with shaggy bark in loose narrow plates, and bearing a very thick-shelled nut which is pointed at either end. The kernel is larger than that of *C. alba* and nearly as good for eating. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. tomentosa** [Nuttall]. The mocker-nut ; a large tree growing throughout the United States, especially in the South and West, having a thick and rough but not scaly bark, and bearing a large, rounded, somewhat hexagonal nut with a very thick husk and a rather small, edible kernel. A crystalline principle, *caryin*, believed to be identical with *quercitrin*, has been found in its bark. [A, 308 (α, 17) ; B, 34.]

CARYCA (Lat.), **CARYCEIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)′i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-a^3, ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-si′(ke^2′i^2)-a^3. See CARICA.

CARYCOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-id(ed)′ez-(as). Gr., καρυκοειδής (from καρύκη, a blood-sauce or condiment, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling blood (said of excrement). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CARYDION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., καρύδιον. The filbert-tree or hazel-tree or their fruit. [A, 387.]

CARYDON (Lat.), **CARYEDON** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)′i^{2}d-(u^{6}d)-o^{2}n, -i^2(u^6)-e(a)′do^{2}n. Gr., καρυδόν, καρυηδόν. See ALPHITEDON.

CARYENCHYME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-e-a^{3}n^2-shem. See NUCLEOCHYME.

CARYIN, n. Ka^{2}r′i^2-i^{2}n. See under CARYA *tomentosa*.

CARYINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-in(en)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καρύινον. Nut-oil. [A, 322.]

CARYINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καρύινος. Pertaining to or resembling a walnut or an almond. [B, 285.]

CARYITES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-it(et)′ez(as). Gr., καρυίτης. A name applied by the Greeks to several species of *Euphorbia*, especially to *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARYOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From κάρυον, a fruit-stone, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *caryobranches*. A family of the *Gasteropoda* having branchiæ in the form of fruit-stones. [L, 41, 180.]

CARYOCAR [Allam.] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i(u^6)′o(o^2)-ka^{3}r. A genus of trees of the *Caryocareæ* (*Rhizoboleæ*), indigenous to South America. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. amygdaliferum.** A species the nut of which yields a bitter resinous substance. [B, 121.]—**C. butyrosum** [Willdenow]. A Guiana species, called *pekea* by the natives. Its nuts contain a concrete fatty substance resembling butter and used for the same purposes. [B, 19, 38, 121.]—**C. glabrum** [Persoon]. A species the kernel of the fruit of which is edible and yields a fatty substance, known as the *beurre de noix de Saouari* (ou *de Suwarron*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. nuciferum.** Fr., *porte-noix*. A lofty tree of British Guiana resembling *C. butyrosum*, and having large nuts (butter nuts, souari-nuts) which are pleasant to the taste and contain a bland fixed oil. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. tomentosum** [Willdenow]. A species having properties like those of *C. glabrum*. [B. 19, 88, 173.]

CARYOCAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}r-(ka^{3}r)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caryocarées*. Of Baillon, a series of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, comprising *Caryocar* and *Anthodiscus*. [B, 121.]

CARYOCARPE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}r-i^2-o-ka^{3}rp. From κάρυον, a walnut, and καρπός, a fruit. Having fruit like the walnut. [L, 41.]

CARYOCATACTES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′tez(tas). From καρυοκατάκτης, a nut-cracker. Fr., *caryocatacte*. Nut-breaking (said of birds which subsist on nuts, pine-cones, etc.). [L, 109.]

CARYOCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-es(as)′i^{2}s. Gen., *caryocines′eos* (*-is*). From κάρυον, a nucleus, and κίνησις, movement. Fr., *caryocinèse*. Ger., *Karyokinesis*. The entire series of changes taking place in a nucleus during indirect cell-division or nuclear-division. The structural changes occurring in the nucleus during indirect division are complicated and seem to differ somewhat in different cells ; so also the number of distinct phases assumed by the nucleus in passing from mother to daughter nuclei, and the nomenclature of the phases, are still subjects of discussion. So far as can be seen, (*a*) the nuclear membrane and the nucleoli disappear, with thickening and dense convolution of the nuclear fibrils and an enlargement of the entire nucleus ; (*b*) the nuclear fibrils become looped and arranged like a rosette or wreath ; (*c*) the peripheral part of the loops disappear, there results a star-shaped figure (*aster*) of V-shaped segments of the nuclear fibrils, and the fibrils forming these segments then divide longitudinally, forming double V's ; (*d*) the fibrils become depressed so as to give a disc-like or plate-like figure (nuclear plate), and this plate divides longitudinally, the two halves recede from each other, and each assumes a stellate phase (diaster stage or phase) ; (*e*) the fibrils of the diaster become arranged in a wreath and then into a convolution, and finally become surrounded by a membrane (nuclear membrane), and nucleoli appear. They are then called daughter nuclei, and are similar to the original mother nucleus but smaller. The body of the cell may divide by simple segmentation or fission at any time after the diaster phase, or the cell-body may remain undivided, in which case there results a bi-nucleated or multi-nucleated cell. [J. 30, 32 ; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875-'84 ; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, 1884 ; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1879-'84.] See also *Achromatic* FIBRILS.

CARYOCINETIC, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^2-o-si^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *caryocinétique*. Ger., *Karyokinetisch*. 1. Pertaining to caryocinesis. 2. Amœboid. [J.]

CARYOCOSTINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}st-in(en)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, and κόστος (see COSTUS). Fr., *caryocostin*. Containing cloves and costus. [A, 385 ; L, 41.] See ELECTUARIUM *caryocostinum*.

CARYODAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-da^{2}f(da^{3}f)′-ne(na). Gen., *caryodaph′nes*. From κάρυον, a nut or kernel, and δάφνη, the laurel. Of Blume, a genus of Javanese lauraceous trees ; by Baillon made a section of *Cryptocarya*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. densiflora.** A species with bitter bark and aromatic leaves. The latter are employed for colic and similar conditions. [B, 19.]

CARYODIÉRÈSE [Carnoy] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-e-o-de-a-re^{2}z. From κάρυον, a nucleus, and διαίρεσις, division. Nuclear division. ["La Cellule," 1885 (J)].

CARYOLYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-li(lu^6)′ma^3. Gen., *caryolym′atos* (*-is*). See AMPHIASTER.

CARYOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}l′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *caryolys′eos* (*-ol′ysis*). From κάρυον, a nucleus, and λύειν, to loose. Fr., *caryolysie, caryolyse*. Ger., *Karyolyse*. See CARYOCINESIS.

CARYOLYTIC, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^2-o-li^{2}t′i^{2}k. From κάρυον, a nucleus, and λύσις, dissolution. Fr., *caryolytique*. Ger., *Karyolytisch*. Con-

cerned in or resulting from the breaking up of nuclei.—**C. figure of Auerbach.** See *Auerbach's* VACUOLE.

CARYOMITOME [Flemming], n. Ka2r-i2-o2m'i2t-om. From κάρυον, a nucleus, and μίτος, a thread. See *Nuclear* FIBRIL.

CARYOMITOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-mi2t-os'i2s. Gen., *caryomitos'eos (-is).* From κάρυον, a nucleus, and μίτος, a thread. Fr., *caryomitose.* Ger., *Karyomitose.* See CARYOCINESIS.

CARYON (Lat.), n. n. Ka2r(ka3r)'i2(u6)-o2n. Gr., κάρυον. Fr., *caryone.* A nut of any kind, or a substance resembling a nut (*e. g.*, the stone of a fruit, the kernel of a pine-cone); especially the nut of the walnut (*Juglans*), or a fruit resembling it, also an almond. [B, 121; α, 17.] Cf. CARYA (1st def.).—**C. basilicon.** Lit., royal nut: the walnut (*Juglans regia*). [Dioscorides (B, 115).]—**C. heracleonticon, C. lepton, C. ponticon.** Gr., κάρυον ηρακλεοντικὸν (ἢ λεπτὸν, ἢ ποντικὸν). A hazel-nut. [Dioscorides, Galen (B, 285); B, 200.]—**C. tripton.** Gr., κάρυον τριπτὸν. A nutmeg. [B, 285.]

CARYOO-GADDÉES, n. A tree of Sumatra having the odor and properties of sassafras. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARYOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)'-la3. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-la(la3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). For deriv., see CARYOPHYLLON. Fr., *caryophyllacées.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Tilifloræ*, comprising the divisions *Alsineæ*, *Caryophylleæ*, and *Malpighieæ*, or, according to a later classification, the *Caryophylleæ*, *Erythroxyleæ*, and *Malpighieæ.* 2. Of most authors, the *Caryophylleæ* (*q. v.*). 3. Of Dana, a tribe of the *Actinaria.* [B, 121, 170; L, 244.]

CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, adj. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l-a'shu3s. Lat., *caryophyllaceus.* Fr., *caryophyllacé.* Ger., *nelkenartig.* Of or resembling the *Caryophyllus* (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) (said especially of flowers with a long corolla, composed of 5 distinct petals mounted on long claws); of or pertaining to the *Caryophylleæ.* [B.]

CARYOPHYLLÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-(fu6l)-le'(la3'e2)-i(e). Fr., *caryophyllées.* Of Linnæus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARYOPHYLLÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-le'(la3'e2)-i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Cestoidea.* [L, 121.]

CARYOPHYLLÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-fu6l)-le'(la3'e2)-u3s(u4s). See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-la(la3)'lez(le2s). A cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons, comprising the orders *Frankeniaceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Portulacaceæ*, and *Tamariscineæ.* [B, 42, 75.]

CARYOPHYLLARIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-la(la3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *caryophyllaires.* An order of the *Cestoidea.* [L, 121.]

CARYOPHYLLASTER [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. m. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-la2st(la3st)'u6r(ar). Gen., *caryophyllast'eris.* Fr., *caryophyllâtre.* See ANTHERURA.

CARYOPHYLLASTRUM [Ser.] (Lat.), n. n. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2-(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-la2st(la3st)'ru3m(ru4m). A section of the genus *Geum.* [B, 121, 214.]

CARYOPHYLLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-(fu6l)-la(la3)'ta3. Fr., *benoîte.* Ger., *Nelkenwurzel.* 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Geum urbanum;* so called from the clove-like odor of the fresh root; also the *Cassia c.* (the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*). 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Geum;* of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121, 270.]—**Ætheroleum caryophyllatæ.** See *Oleum caryophyllatæ æthereum.*—**C. alpina.** The *Geum montanum* (*Sieversia montana*). [B, 121.]—**C. alpina lutea** [Bauhin]. The *Geum rivale.* [B, 211.]—**C. alpina minor** [Bauhin]. See *C. alpina.*—**C. aquatica** [Lamarck], **C. aquatica altera** [Bauhin], **C. aquatica, nutante flore** [Bauhin]. The *Geum rivale.* [B, 173, 180, 211.]—**C. montana.** The *Geum rivale* and *Geum montanum* (*Sieversia montana*). [B, 180, 211.]—**C. montana secunda** [Clus.], **C. nutans** Mönch]. The *Geum rivale.* [B, 173, 211.]—**C. officinalis** [Mönch]. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 173.]—**C. rivalis** [Scopoli], **C. septentrionalium,** etc. [Lob.]. The *Geum rivale.* [B, 180, 211.]—**C. vulgaris** [Parkinson, Lamarck], **C. vulgaris, flore parvo luteo** [J. Bauhin], **C. vulgaris, herba benedicta** [' Merc. Bot."]. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 200.]—**Decoctum caryophyllatæ.** Fr., *décoction de benoîte.* A preparation made by boiling down a mixture of 2 parts of the rhizome of *Geum urbanum* with 6 of water to two thirds, straining, and adding 1 part of syrup of orange-peel. [Bruns. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811 (B. 119).]—**Extractum caryophyllatæ.** Fr., *extrait de benoîte.* An aqueous extract made by evaporating a watery decoction of the rhizome of *Geum urbanum.* [Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Oleum caryophyllatæ æthereum.** A volatile oil obtained by distilling the rhizome of *Geum urbanum* with water. [B, 119.]—**Radix** (seu **Rhizoma**) **caryophyllatæ.** The rhizome of *Geum urbanum.* [B, 180.]

CARYOPHYLLÂTRE (Fr.), n. Ka3r-e-o-fi2l-a3tr. See CARYOPHYLLASTER.

CARYOPHYLLATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-(fu6l)-la(la3)'tu3s(tu4s). 1. Resembling cloves, especially in odor; containing or bearing cloves (a botanical species name). See EUGENIA *caryophyllata* and CARYOPHYLLATA. 2. Of the corolla of a flower, see CARYOPHYLLACEOUS. [B, 1, 19.]

CARYOPHYLLE (Fr.), n. f. Ka3r-e-o-fi2l. See CARYOPHYLLUS.

CARYOPHYLLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka3r-e-o-fi2l-a. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS and CARYOPHYLLEOUS. As a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CARYOPHYLLEÆ; as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, see CARYOPHYLLÆI. [B; L, 41.]

CARYOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-fu6l)'le2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *caryophyllées.* Ger., *Caryophylleen*, *Nelkenblätter.* Of Jussieu and succeeding authors, the clove-worts or chickweed (or pink) family; an order of polypetalous dicotyledons of the cohort *Caryophyllales.* It is variously limited by different authors; according to the older classifications, it comprised the suborders *Caryophyllineæ* (including the tribes *Sileneæ* and *Alsineæ*), the *Illecebrineæ* (including the tribes *Sperguleæ* and *Paronychieæ*), the *Scleranthineæ*, and the *Mollugineæ;* or, according to Lindley, the three suborders *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Mollugineæ.* The *Mollugineæ* are now, however, usually referred elsewhere, and the *Paronychieæ* and *Scleranthineæ* are by several authors, including Bentham and Hooker, also excluded. By Bentham and Hooker the *C.* are divided into the *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Polycarpeæ*, and include herbs with swollen joints; opposite leaves, exstipulate or with scarious stipules; and perfect flowers having 4 or 5 sepals which are alternate with the unguiculate petals, 8 to 10 stamens disposed in two rows, alternate respectively with the petals and the sepals, and a free ovary containing campylotropous ovules upon free placentæ disposed at the inner angles of the loculi. Sachs, who makes the *C.* a division of the *Caryophyllineæ* (*q. v.*), divides them into the *Paronychieæ*, *Scleranthеæ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Sileneæ.* [B, 42, 75, 121, 170, 279.]

CARYOPHYLLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-(fu6l)'le2-i(e). Of Linnæus, an order of plants corresponding to the *Caryophylleæ* in the widest sense. [B, 170.]

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, adj. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l'e2-u3s. Lat., *caryophylleus.* Fr., *caryophyllé.* See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *caryophyllus* (*q. v.* for subheadings). Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)'li(le). In the German and other pharmacopœias, cloves. [B, 180.]

CARYOPHYLLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o-(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-li2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). A subfamily of the *Turbinoliidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 430 (L).]

CARYOPHYLLIC ACID, n. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l'i2k. See CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID.

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l fu6l)'li2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Caryophyllaceæ* (3d def.). [L, 244.]

CARYOPHYLLIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-li2d'e2-a3. Fr., *caryophyllidés.* An order of the *Cestoidea.* [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 444 (L); L, 49.]

CARYOPHYLLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-li2f'e2r-u3s(u4s). From καρυόφυλλον (see CARYOPHYLLON), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing cloves. [B, 109.]

CARYOPHYLLIN, n. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l'i2n. Fr., *caryophylline.* Ger., *C.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, or $C_{20}H_{32}O_{2}$, forming white, silky, acicular crystals, devoid of taste and odor, which are precipitated from concentrated tinctures of cloves; readily soluble in warm alcohol and in ether. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID.

CARYOPHYLLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-lin(len)'e(a3-e2). Fr., *caryophyllinées.* 1. Of Bartling, a class of plants comprising the families *Chenopodieæ*, *Phytolaceæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Scleranthеæ*, *Paronychieæ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Sileneæ.* In a later classification the *Amarantaceæ* were omitted, and the *Portulaceæ* added. 2. Of Endlicher, a class of the *Polypetaleæ*, comprising the *Mesembryanthemeæ*, *Portulaceæ*, *Caryophylleæ*, and *Phytolaceæ.* [B, 121, 170.] 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort equivalent to the *Caryophyllales.* [B, 42.] Cf. CARYOPHYLLINEÆ.

CARYOPHYLLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-li2n'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *caryophyllinées.* 1. Of Spach, a class of dicotyledons corresponding to the *Caryophyllinæ* of Bartling. As extended by Brongniart, it comprised the families *Nyctagineæ*, *Phytolacceæ*, *Chenopodeæ*, *Baselleæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, *Paronychieæ*, and *Portulaceæ.* Sachs included in it the same families, omitting the *Baselleæ* and adding the *Polygonaceæ.* 2. Of some authors, a suborder of the *Caryophylleæ*, comprising the tribes *Sileneæ* and *Alsineæ.* [B, 34, 170, 279.]

CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID, n. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide caryophyllinique.* Ger., *Caryophyllinsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{8}$, produced by the action of fuming nitric acid on caryophyllin. [B, 81.]

CARYOPHYLLODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)-lo(lo2)-de2nd'ro2n. From καρυόφυλλον, a clove, and δένδρον, a tree. See CARYOPHYLLUS (2d def.).

CARYOPHYLLOID, adj. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l'oid. Lat., *caryophylloides* (from καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *caryophylloïde.* Ger., *nelkenartig.* Resembling or pertaining to the carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) or to cloves. [B.]

CARYOPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l(fu6l)'-lo2n. Gr., καρυόφυλλον (from κάρυον, a nut, and φύλλον, a leaf). Of Pliny, a plant which has been supposed to be the clove, but said really to be the walnut (*Juglans*); according to C. Bauhin, it was the *Pimenta* (*Myrcia*) *acris.* [B, 121, 200.]—**C. Plinii.** See *C.*

CARYOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ka2r-i2-o-fi2l'u3s. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

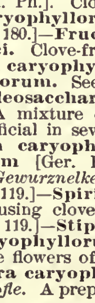
CARYOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-(fu6l)'lu3m(lu4m). 1. In the Br. Ph., cloves. 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus.* [B, 95, 121.] See also CARYOPHYLLON and CARYOPHYLLUS.—**C. aromaticum.** See *C.*—**C. arvense.** See CARYOPHYLLUS *arvensis.*—**C. regium.** See CARYOPHYLLUS *regius.*—**C. rubrum.** See CARYOPHYLLUS *ruber.*—**Infusum caryophylli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de girofle.* Syn.: *infusum caryophyllorum* [Lond. Ph.]. An infusion of 1 part of cloves in 40 parts of boiling distilled water. In the Lond. Ph., 1837, 60 parts of water were ordered. [B, 95, 119.]—**Oleum caryophylli** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of cloves. [B, 81.]

CARYOPHYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka2r(ka3r)-i2(u6)-o(o2)-fi2l-(fu6l)'lu3s(lu4s). For deriv., see CARYOPHYLLON. Fr., *girofle* (1st def.), *œillet* (3d def.). Ger., *Gewurznelke.* 1. Of the U. S. and

Austr. Ph's, cloves or the unexpanded flower-heads of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (*C. aromaticus*), the *caryophyllum* of the Br. Ph., the *flores caryophylli* of the Dan., Norw., and Swed. Ph's. In the latter sense it is often written in the plural, *caryophylli*, as in the Ger. Ph. and other Continental pharmacopœias. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of myrtaceous plants; now made a section of *Eugenia*. 3. Of the older botanists, the *Dianthus c.*, or clove-pink. [B.]—**Ætheroleum caryophyllorum.** Oil of cloves. [B, 119.]—**Aqua caryophyllorum.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de girofle*. Ger., *Nelkenwasser*. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from an infusion of 1 part of cloves in 8 parts of water. [Würt. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Caryophylli oleum.** Oil of cloves. [B.]—**C. altilis major** [C. Bauhin]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—**C. americanus.** See *C. aromaticus americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari*.—**C. aromaticus.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Eugenia caryophyllata* (*q. v.*). See also Clove and *Mother*-clove. 2. In the pl., *caryophylli aromatici*, the official title for cloves in the Belg. Ph. and among the older pharmacists. [B.]—**C. aromaticus americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari** [Pluk.]. The *Pimenta aromatica*. [B, 200.]—**C. aromaticus cum fructu rotundo.** A species of *Cassia*. [L, 119.] Cf. *C. aromaticus fructu rotundo* and *Caryophylli rotundi*.—**C. aromaticus fructu oblongo** [C. Bauhin]. Cloves. [B, 200.]—**C. aromaticus fructu rotundo.** 1. The *Amomum spurium* (*Sison amomum*). [L, 94.] Cf. *Caryophylli rotundi*. 2. Of C. Bauhin, the *Myrcia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*. [B, 200.]—**C. aromaticus Indiæ occidentalis**, etc. [Pluk.]. The *Myrcia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*. [B, 200.]—**C. aromaticus Indiæ orientalis**, etc [Pluk.], **C. aromaticus vulgaris** [Jous.]. Cloves. [B, 200; L, 94.]—**C. arvensis.** The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. arvensis glaber, flore majore.** The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]—**C. arvensis umbellatus.** The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 200.]—**C. barbatus.** The *Dianthus barbatus*. [B, 200.]—**C. dianthus.** The *Dianthus c.* [B.]—**C. flore simplici.** The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—**C. folio et fructu rotundo** [Breyn.]. The *Pimenta* (*Myrcia*) *acris*. [B, 200.]—**C. folio fructu rotundo.** See *C. aromaticus fructu rotundo*.—**Caryophylli hispanici dicti.** The *Tagetes erecta*. [B, 211.]—**C. holosteus arvensis glaber, flore majore** [Ray]. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]—**C. hortensis, C. hortensis pleno rubro** [Parkinson], **C. hortensis simplex, flore majore** [C. Bauhin]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 88, 200.]—**C. indicus** [J. Bauhin]. 1. Cloves. [B, 200.] 2. The *Tegetes erecta*. [L, 119.]—**C. major.** The *C. aromaticus*. [L, 105.]—**Caryophylli mexicani, C. mexicanus.** The *Tagetes erecta*. [B, 211.]—**C. montanus.** A species of *Statice*. [L, 119.]—**C. multiplex** [Ger.]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—**C. orientalis aromaticus.** See *C. aromaticus*.—**C. pimenta** [Miller]. The *Eugenia pimenta* (*Pimenta officinalis*). [B, 173.]—**C. racemosus** [Linnæus]. The *Myrtus cotinifolia* (*Myrcia coriacea*). [B, 173.]—**C. ramosus, C. regius.** Ger., *Königsnelke*. Royal clove; a monstrosity in which the receptacle of the flower forming the clove is scaly from the presence of numerous leaflets (bracts or sepals). [B, 88, 121, 180.]—**Caryophylli rotundi.** All-spice; the fruit of *Pimenta aromatica* (*officinalis*). [B, 180.]—**C. ruber, C. simplex major** [Ger.]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—**Caryophylli suavis odoris.** See Canella *alba*.—**Caryophylli veri Clusii** [Ger.]. Cloves. [B, 200.]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Geum urbanum*. [B.]—**Cortex caryophyllorum.** See Cassia *caryophyllata*.—**Essentia caryophyllorum.** See *Tinctura caryophyllorum*.—**Festucæ caryophyllorum.** Clove-stalks. [B.]—**Flores caryophylli** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Cloves. [B, 75.]—**Flores caryophyllorum, Flores caryophyllorum rubrorum.** The flowers of *Dianthus c.* [B, 180.]—**Fructus caryophylli, Fructus caryophylli aromatici.** Clove-fruit; mother-clove (*q. v.*, under Clove). [B, 180.]—**Fusti caryophyllorum.** Clove-stalks. [B.]—**Infusum caryophyllorum.** See *Infusum* caryophylli, under Caryophyllum.—**Oleosaccharum caryophyllorum.** Fr., *oléo-sucre de girofle*. A mixture of 1 drop of oil of cloves and 1 drachm of sugar; official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Oleum caryophylli** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum caryophyllorum** [Ger. Ph.], **Oleum caryophyllorum æthereum.** Ger., *Gewurznelkenöl, ätherisches Gewurznelkenöl*. Oil of cloves. [B, 119.]—**Spiritus caryophyllorum.** A preparation made by infusing cloves in alcohol or alcohol and water, and distilling. [B, 119.]—**Stipites caryophylli.** Clove stalks. [B.]—**Syrupus caryophyllorum.** A preparation of the old Lond. Disp., made of the flowers of *Dianthus c.*, sugar, and water. [B, 200.]—**Tinctura caryophyllorum.** Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolé*) *de girofle*. A preparation made with 1 part of cloves and 5 [Fr. Cod.] (or 4 to 6 parts, according to various of the older formularies) of alcohol. [B, 113, 119.]

CARYOPLASM [Flemming], n. Ka^{2}r'i^2-o-pla^{2}zm. Lat., *caryoplasma* (from κάρυον, a nucleus, and πλάσμα, formed matter), *nucleoplasma*. Fr., *caryoplasme*, *plasme* (ou *protoplasme*) *nucléaire* (ou *cellulaire*), *suc nucléaire*. Ger., *Karyoplasma, Kernplasma, Nucleoplasma, Kernsaft*. The substance or protoplasm of a nucleus, in contradistinction to that of the cell-body; restricted by some to the substance forming the nuclear network, by others to the achromatin; according to Carnoy and Pfitzner, the substance of the nucleus exclusive of the coarse nuclear fibrils. ["Am. Naturalist," 1887 (J); "Quart. Jour. of Microsc. Sci.," 1886 (J); J, 1564, 82.]

CARYOPLASMIC, adj. Ka^{2}r-i^2-o-pla^{2}z'-mi^{2}k. Pertaining to caryoplasm (*q. v.*). [J.]



A caryopsis. (After Youmans.)

CARYOPSIDIUM (Lat.), **CARYOPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}ps-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *caryopsid'ii, -ops'eos* (*-is*). From κάρυον, a nut, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *caryopse*. Ger., *Karyopse, Balgfrucht, Schalfrucht, Kornfrucht, Schalkern*. A dry indehiscent fruit with a thin pericarp adherent throughout to the single seed inclosed. It is sometimes made to include the achænium, in which, however, as that term is generally used, the pericarp is free from the seed. It is the characteristic fruit (grain) of the *Gramineæ*. [B, 19, 75, 121, 123.]

CARYOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Shauer, a subtribe of the *Verbenaceæ* (tribe *Viticeæ*), comprising *Caryopteris*, etc. [B, 121; Schauer (B, 214).]

CARYOTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ot'a^3. Gr., καρυωτός, καρυῶτις. Fr., *caryote*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of palms of the tribe *Arecineæ*, indigenous to the East Indies and to Cochin-China, having a sweet sap. 2. In the pl., caryotæ (Gr., καρυωτοί, καρυωτίδες). Dates. [B, 180.]—**C. onusta** [Blanco]. See Arenga *saccharifera*.—**C. rumphiana** [Martius]. The largest and most imposing species. Several varieties exist, found in Borneo, New Guinea, and northern Australia. [B, 245.]—**C. urens** [Linnæus]. Ger., *gemeine Brennpalme*. The toddy-palm, sago-palm of Assam, or bastard-sago; a tree 50 or 60 ft. high, growing on the Malabar coast and in Coromandel, Travancore, and Assam. The spadices furnish



The Caryota urens. [A, 327.]

a saccharine sap which is boiled down to make sugar, and, on fermentation, furnishes a palm-wine or toddy-wine; the pith yields a sago of inferior quality; and the fruit, which is of the size of a nutmeg, has a yellow, very acrid rind, producing a burning taste in the mouth. [B, 19, 172, 180.]

CARYOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ot'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Drude, a subtribe of the *Arecineæ*, comprising *Caryota, Arenga, Didymosperma, Wallichia*, and *Urania*. [B, 245.]

CARYOTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ot'i(e). See Caryota (2d def.).

CARYOTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ot-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Areceæ*, corresponding to the *Caryoteæ* of Drude. [B, 42.]

CARYOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ot'i^{2}s. Gen., *caryot'idos* (*-is*). Gr., καρυῶτις. See Caryota.

CARYPHOLLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-fo^{2}l-lin(len)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [Schranck (L, 16).]

CAS (Fr.), n. Ka^3. See Case.

CAS (Hind.), n. The *Saccharum spontaneum*. [B, 172.]

CASA, n. In Congo, the *Erythrophlœum guineense*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASA-CASA (Tamil), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 92, 121, 172.] Cf. Cassa-cassa.

CASAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}z-a^{3}n-y'. The *Agaricus amethystinus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASAILO, n. See Benteka.

CASAL-DE-BARRAS (Port.), n. Ka^{3}s-a^{3}l'da-ba^{3}r'ra^{3}s. A place in Portugal, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CÄSALPINIE (Ger.), n. Tsaz-a^{3}l-pen'-e. See Cæsalpinia.—**Schiefblättrige C.** See Cæsalpinia *sappan*.

CASAMICCIOLA (It.), n. Ka^{3}z''a^3-met-chi^2-ol'a^3. See ISCHIA.

CASAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *κάσαμον*. In Myrepsus, the *Cyclamen*. [B, 200.]

CASANDI (Hind.), n. The *Cassia sophora*. [B, 172.]

CASARES (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s-a^{3}r'as. A place in Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]

CASCA (Sp., Port.), n. Ka^{3}s'ka^3. 1. (Sp.) bark, also the *Rhamnus alaternus*. [L, 87, 105.] 2. (Port.) bark. [B, 121.]—**C.-bark.** Fr., *écorce de mancône*. Ger., *Manconarinde*. Mancona-bark, sassy-bark, saucy-bark; the bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense* [Don] (seu *judiciale* [Procter], seu *suaveolens* [Guillemin and Perrottet]). The *haya* or *hayab* prepared from it by the natives of the west coast of Africa is used by them as an ordeal poison and as a remedy for dysentery, diarrhœa, and colic. The poisonous principle of *hayab* is said to be identical with the alkaloid erythrophlœine, which acts as a local anæsthetic, in small doses as an antagonist of strychnine, and in large doses as a convulsivant, death being preceded by vomiting and slowing of the heart's action, ending in cardiac paralysis. [S. W. Mitchell, W. A. Hammond, *et al.* (A, 247); L. Lewin, "Allg. med. Ctrl-Ztg.," 1888, No. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 188.]—**C. da anta** (Port.), **C. d'anta** (Fr.), **C. de anta** (Port.). 1. In Brazil, the *Drimys Winteri* (*Drimys granatensis*). 2. In France, the bark of a Brazilian species of *Rauwolfia*. 3. In France, the bark of *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*. [A, 301, 385; B, 19, 121, 180.]—**C. de assacu** (Port.). The *Hura crepitans*. [L, 77.]—**C. de barbatimão** (Port.). The bark of *Stryphnodendron polyphyllum* ["Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888; B, 180.] Cf. BARBATIMÃO.—**C. de larangeira da terra** (Port.). The *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B, 19.]—**C. d'encacia** (Fr.). Encacia-bark (*cortex encaciæ*). [B, 180.]—**C. para tudo** (Port.). In Brazil, the *Drimys granatensis*. [B, 121; L.]—**C. pretiosa.** In Brazil, the bark of *Cryptocarya* (*Mespilodaphne*) *pretiosa*. [B, 121, 180.]

CASCADE, v. intr. and n. Ka^{2}s-kad'. As a v., a vulgar term for vomit; as a n., see *C.* BATTERY.

CASCADOR (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}d-or'. For deriv., see CASCA (2d def.). One engaged in the collection of cinchona bark. [B, 23.]

CASCALITRA, n. Of Belon, a salad-plant used about Constantinople, apparently the *Caucalis maritima*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASCALOTE (Fr., Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}l-ot, -ot'a. The *Croton cascarilla*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Cæsalpinia coriaria*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CASCANOQUI, n. Probably the *Xanthoxylum caribœum* of Linnæus. [L, 105.]

CASCARA (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s'ka^{3}r-a^3. Lit., bark; the *Cinchona grandifolia*. [L, 105.]—**C. amarga.** Fr., *écorce amère* (ou *de Honduras*). Honduras bark; a very bitter, odorless bark, occurring in commerce in the form of fragments, which are covered with a thick, ochre-yellow, corky layer, and have a brownish section with yellowish markings. It comes from Central America and, according to some, is derived from a species of *Picramnia*. It contains an amorphous alkaloid, *picramnine*, and has been employed in chronic cutaneous affections and in syphilis. [B, 270.]—**C. cordial.** A preparation used in the United States as a laxative, consisting of the extract of *C. sagrada* with the addition of aromatic and cathartic ingredients. [B, 270.]—**C. de pingue.** An astringent Mexican drug supposed to be obtained from a species of *Curcuma*. [B, 19.]—**C. sagrada.** Fr., *écorce sacrée*. Lit., sacred bark; the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. It is used as a mild laxative in habitual constipation, and for the relief of subacute and chronic rheumatism. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 250; H. T. Goodwin, *id.*, June 9, 1888, p. 629.]—**Extractum cascaræ sagradæ** [Br. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 2 pints (Imp.) of alcohol by percolation, sufficient water being added in the process to bring the percolate up to 3 pints; the latter is then evaporated on a water-bath to a suitable consistence. [B, 95.]—**Extractum cascaræ sagradæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Liquid extract of *C. sagrada*; a preparation made by boiling 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 3 or 4 successive charges of water, evaporating the decoctions to 12 fl. oz., mixing with 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, filtering, and adding enough water to bring the whole up to 16 fl. oz. [B, 95.]

CASCARIGLIA (It.), **CASCARILHA** (Port.), n's. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}r-el'ya^3. The true cascarilla (*Croton eluteria*). [B, 88, 92.]

CASCARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^{2}l'la^3. From Sp. *c.* (dimin. of *casca*, bark), a name applied to various barks, especially that of the *Cinchona* and its allies. Fr., *cascarille*, *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Kaskarilla*, *Kaskarille*. It., *c.* Sp., *c. chacarilla* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.), *quina aromática* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Croton* of Linnæus; of Grisebach, a section of that genus. 2. A genus of rubiaceous trees of the suborder *Cinchoneæ*, subdivision *Eucinchoneæ*, separated by Weddell from *Cinchona*. 3. See *C.-bark*. [B, 5, 19, 23.]—**Ætheroleum cascarillæ.** See *Oil of c.*—**Alcoholic extract of c.** See *Extractum cascarillæ* (1st def.).—**Alkaline infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de cascarille alcaline*. See under *Infusum cascarillæ*.—**Aqua cascarillæ, Aqua stillatitia de corticibus cascarillæ.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenwasser*. It., *acqua di c.* Sp., *agua de chacarilla*. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of an infusion of 1 part of c.-bark in 8 parts of water. [Bav. Ph., 1822, Sax. Ph., 1837, Fr. Cod., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Aqueous extract of c.** See *Extractam cascarillæ* (2d def.).—**Bahama c.** The *Croton eleuteria*. [B, 19.]—**Caribbean c.** The *Croton Sloanei*. [B, 19.]—**C. acutifolia** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona acutifolia* [Ruíz and Pavón], *Ladenbergia acutifolia* [Klotzsch]. A small tree growing in the woods of the Peruvian Andes. Its bark, *cascarillo de hoja aguda*, is but slightly bitter and does not occur in commerce. [B, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat.," sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. ahumada** (Sp.). See *C. crespilla ahumada*.—**C. amarilla** (Sp.). 1. According to Humboldt, Ruíz's designation for the *C. magnifolia*. 2. See *C. amarilla del rey*. [B, 214.]—**C. amarilla del rey** (Sp.). The subvariety *lutea* of *Cinchona officinalis*, var. γ *bonplandiana*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. barbacoensis.** Syn.: *Cinchona barbacoensis*. A Colombian species of *C.* (2d def.), doubtfully referred by Weddell to *Cinchona*. [B, 23.]—**C.-bark.** Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *cascarillæ cortex* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *c.* (*cortex*) [Belg. Ph., 1854], *cortex cascarillæ* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1863, Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cascarillrinde*. It., *corteccia di c.* Sp., *chacarila* [Sp. Ph.], *quina aromática* [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Croton eleuteria* [Swartz], also, according to the Dan., Hung., Norw., and Russ. Ph's, of other species of Croton. [B, 95.]—**C.-bark tree.** The *Croton eleuteria* (seu *c.*). [B, 275.]—**C. blanca pata de gallinazo** (Sp.). The *Cinchona suberosa*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. boba** (Sp.). The *C. caduciflora* and its bark. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. bruta** (Sp.). The *Macrocnemum cinchonoides*. [B, 283; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér iv, t. i, p. 65 (B).]—**C.-bush.** See *C.-bark tree*.—**C. calyptrata** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona crassifolia* [Pavón]. A tree growing in the neighborhood of Quito and Loxa. The bark is not exported. [B, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. citrifolia** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona moritziana* [Karsten]. A Venezuela species. [B, 23, 282.]—**C. colorada** (Sp.). In South America, the bark of various species of *Cinchona*, especially of *Cinchona humboldtiana*, var. *conglomerata*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. colorada del rey.** The subvariety *colorata* of *Cinchona officinalis*, var. γ *bonplandiana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. con hoja de olivo.** A medicinal species of *Cinchona* referred, probably incorrectly, to *Cinchona obovata*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. (cortex)** [Belg. Ph.]. See *C.-bark*.—**C. crespilla** (Sp.). A name applied to several species of *Cinchona*, as to the *Cinchona umbellulifera*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. crespilla ahumada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona decurrentifolia*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. crespilla grande** (Sp.). The *Cinchona ovata*, var. *pallescens*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. crespilla negramala** (Sp.). The *Cinchona obtusifolia*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. de Cuba** (Sp.). The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B, 270.]—**C. de hoja aguda** (Sp.). The bark of *C. acutifolia*. [B, 180.]—**C. delgada.** The *Cinchona hirsuta*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. de Santa Ana** (Sp.). In South America, a variety of red cinchona-bark, known also as red Cuscobark. [B.] See CINCHONA *scrobiculata*.—**C. de Trinidad** (Sp.). The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B, 180.]—**Cascarillæ cortex** (Br. Ph.). See *C.-bark*.—**C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ.—**C. falsa** [Batkás]. The bark of *Buena* (*C.*) *hexandra*. [B, 180.]—**C. fina, C. fina de Uritusinga** (Sp.). Crown Loxa-bark; especially that derived from *Cinchona officinalis*, var. α *uritusinga*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B); B, 180.]—**C. flor de azahar** (Sp.). See *C. magnifolia*.—**C. henleana.** Syn.: *Cinchona henleana*. A Colombian species of *C.* (2d def.). [B, 23.]—**C. heterocarpa** [Karsten]. Syn.: *Cinchona heterocarpa* [Karsten]. A Colombian species, probably identical with *C. magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. hexandra** [Weddell]. A lofty tree growing in the mountains of Brazil. The bark is one of the false cinchona-barks (Rio Janeiro cinchona). [B, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. hoja de Oliva** (Sp.). The *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *heterophylla*. [B, 48.]—**C. hoja de zambo** (Sp.). The *Cinchona palalba*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. lambertiana** [Weddell]. A Brazilian species, perhaps the *Cinchona lambertiana* of Martius. [B, 282.]—**C. lampina** [Ruíz]. See CASCARILLO *lampino*.—**C. macrocarpa** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona macrocarpa* [Vahl] (seu *ovalifolia* [Mutis], seu *magniflora* [Pavón]), *Ladenbergia macrocarpa* [Klotzsch]. A species with several varieties, growing on the Peruvian Andes, between 4,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea-level, also at Santa Fé de Bogotá. Its bark is the *cortex chinœ albus*, or white cinchona-bark, formerly official in the French Codex, but very seldom brought into commerce. [B, 23, 180, 214, 283.]—**C. magnifolia** [Endlicher]. Sp., *c. flor de azahar*; *quina roxa*. Syn.: *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Mutis] (seu *nova*, seu *magnifolia* [Pavón]), *Buena magnifolia* [Weddell], *Ladenbergia magnifolia* [Klotzsch]. A large tree growing in Colombia and Ecuador, with small flowers of an orange-like odor. Its bark was once largely imported for medicinal purposes, under the name of *cinchona* (or *china*) *nova surinamensis*, but contains no cinchona alkaloids and is not now found in commerce. [B.] The variety known as *Cinchona caduciflora* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth] is a lofty tree of the Peruvian Andes. The bark, called *c. boba*, does not occur in commerce. [B, 23, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. morada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona calisaya*, var. *boliviana*, and the *Cinchona ovata*, var *vulgaris*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. morada ordinaria** (Sp.). The *Cinchona ovata*, var. *vulgaris*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. muzonensis** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona muzonensis* [Goudot]. A species growing in Colombia near Muzo; perhaps to be referred to *Rustia*. [B, 180, 283.]—**C. negrilla** [Humboldt]. The *Cinchona glandulifera*, or, according to Winkler, its bark. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. nitida** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona nitida* [Bentham]. A Venezuela species. [B, 283.]—**C. nova.** The bark of *Croton nivens*. [B, 48.]—**C. oblongifolia.** See *C. magnifolia*.—**C. oficinal** (Sp.). Of Ruíz, the *Cinchona nitida* [Ruíz and Pavón]. [B, 283.]—**C. palida** (Sp.). See CASCARILLO *palido*.—**C. pata de gallareta** (Sp.). The bark of *Cinchona ovata*, var. *genuina*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. pata de gallinazo.** A name applied to *Cinchona suberosa* (see *C. blanca pata de gallinazo*), *Cinchona coccinea*, *Cinchona subcordata*, a form of *Cinchona ovata*, and *Cinchona peruviana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. Pavonii** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona Pavonii* [Lamarck]. A species growing in Loxa, to which medicinal properties have been attributed. [B, 173, 283; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. peluda** (Sp.). The *Cinchona humboldtiana* of Lambert and, ac-

cording to Winkler (who is probably in error), of Römer and Schultes. [B, 180; Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. provinciana blanquilla** (Sp.), **C. provinciana blanquilla de Huánuco** (Sp.). The *Cinchona micrantha*, var. *huanucensis.* [A, 447; Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. provinciana fina** (Sp.). The *Cinchona umbellulifera.* [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. provinciana negrilla** (Sp.). The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, var. *β reicheliana.* [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. riedeliana** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona riedeliana* [Casaretto]. A Brazilian species. [B, 283.]—**C. riveroana** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Lambert]. A Peruvian species having two varieties, one with long stamens, called *azahar macho*, the other with an exserted stigma surpassing the anthers, called *azahar hembra.* [B, 283.]—**C. roja** (Sp.). A name erroneously given by Mutis to the bark of *C. magnifolia*; of the Mex Ph., the bark of *Cinchona succirubra.* [A, 447; B, 23.]—**C. Roraimæ** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona Roraimæ* [B. Hook.]. A Guiana species. [B, 283.]—**C. rostrata** [Weddell]. A variety of *C. magnifolia.* [B, 283.]—**C. serrana acanelada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona coccinea.* [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. stenocarpa** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona stenocarpa* [Lambert]. A species growing in northern Peru, thought to have febrifuge properties. [B, 5, 173, 283.]—**C. undata** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona undata* [Karsten]. A Venezuela species. [B, 23, 283.]—**C. verde morada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona elliptica.* [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. yanayana.** Of the South American Indians, the *Cinchona micrantha.* [B, 180.]—**C. zambamorada** (Sp.). See *C. morada.*—**Cortex cascarillæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *C.-bark.*—**Cortex cascarillæ parvus.** The small fragments of bark mixed with impurities, separated from c.-bark by sifting. It should be rejected in pharmacy. [B, 270.]—**Essentia cascarillæ.** See *Tinctura cascarillæ.*—**Essential oil of c.** See *Oil of c.* —**Extractum cascarillæ.** Fr., *extrait de cascarille.* Ger., *Cascarillenextract, Cascarillextract.* It., *estratto di c.* Sp., *extracto de chacarila.* 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Swed. Ph., an aqueous extract made by infusing c.-bark with boiling or hot water, or by boiling it with water [Gr. Ph.], and evaporating the product. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., and Finn. Ph., an alcoholic extract of c.-bark made with dilute alcohol [Vogl (A, 319); B, 95].—**Extractum cascarillæ alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de cascarille.* Ger., *geistiges* (or *spirituöses*) *Cascarillenextract.* See *Extractum cascarillæ* (1st def.).—**Extractum cascarillæ aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de cascarille.* Ger., *wässeriges Cascarillenextract.* See *Extractum cascarillæ* (2d def.).—**Extractum cascarillæ spirituosum.** See *Extractum cascarillæ* (1st def.).—**False Bahama c.** (or **c.-bark tree**). The *Croton lucidum.* [B, 19, 275.]—**False c.-bark.** Fr., *fausse cascarille.* Ger., *falsche Cascarillrinde.* A bark closely resembling and sometimes found mixed with true c.-bark, probably derived from the *Croton lucidum.* It is not aromatic, and only slightly bitter, but is astringent. [B, 270.]—**Infusion of c., Infusum cascarillæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de cascarille.* Ger., *Cascarillenaufguss.* A preparation made by infusing 1 part of c.-bark in 10 parts of boiling water and straining. Similar preparations made with 16 parts of water were formerly official. The *alkaline infusion of c.* of the Palat. Disp., 1764, was made with 12 parts of c.-bark, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 64 parts of boiling water. [B, 81, 119.]—**Jamaica c.-bark tree.** The *Croton lucidum* or, according to some, the *Croton Sloanei.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Mixtura cascarillæ composita.** A preparation of the old London Pharmacopœia, made up of 17 parts of infusion of c., 1 part of vinegar of squill, and 2 parts of paregoric. [B, 119.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cascarillæ æthereum, ætheroleum cascarillæ.* Fr., *huile essentielle de cascarille.* Ger., *Cascarillenöl.* It., *olio volatile di c.* Sp., *aceite de chacarila.* A volatile oil of a camphoraceous odor contained in c.-bark to the extent of about 1·6 per cent. and obtainable by distillation with water. It consists of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and an oxygenated compound. It is dextrorotary and has a sp. gr. of 0·862. It was official in the Polish Ph. of 1817. [B, 81, 119, 270.]—**Oleum cascarillæ æthereum.** See *Oil of c.*—**Syrupus cascarillæ.** Fr., *sirop de cascarille.* A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of c.-bark in 22 of white wine, and, after straining, adding 32 of sugar [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Several preparations made with water and sugar were ordered in various unofficial formularies. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura cascarillæ** [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cascarille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cascarillentinctur, Cascarilltinctur.* It., *tintura de c.* Sp., *tinctura de chacarila.* Tincture of c., made by macerating c.-bark in dilute alcohol. The Br. Ph. orders 2¼ oz. (av.) of c. (= 1 part) and 1 imp. pint (= 7½ parts) of proof spirit; the Fr. Codex orders 1 part of c. and 5 parts of alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0·863. Similar preparations in which from 4 to 8 parts of alcohol were employed were formerly official. [B, 81, 119.]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cascarillæ.*

CASCARILL-CHINARINDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}r-el-che^{2}n'-a^3-ri^{2}nd-e^2. The bark of *Croton pseudo-china.* [B, 48.]

CASCARILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{2}s-ka^{3}r-el-y' -el'le^2. Cascarilla. [B.]—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.—**C. copalchi** (Fr.). Copalche bark. [L, 88.]—**C. de la Trinité de Caba.** See CASCARILLA *de Trinidad.*—**C'naufguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum* CASCARILLÆ.—**C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ.—**C'nöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* CASCARILLA.—**C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.—**C'nwasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua* CASCARILLÆ.—**C. officinale** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The *Croton eleuteria.* [B, 113.]—**Eau de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* CASCARILLÆ.—**Écorce de c. officinale** (Fr.). Cascarilla bark. [B.]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ (1st def.).—**Extrait aqueux de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ (2d def.).—**Extrait de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ.—**Geistiges C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ (1st def.).—**Huile essentielle de c.** (Fr.). See *Oil of* CASCARILLA.—**Hydrolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* CASCARILLÆ.—**Hydrolé de c.** (Fr.), **Infusion de c.** (Fr.). See *Infusum* CASCARILLÆ.—**Infusion de c. alcaline** (Fr.). Alkaline infusion of cascarilla. [B, 119.] See under *Infusum* CASCARILLÆ. —**Oléule de c.** (Fr.). See *Oil of* CASCARILLA.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Cascarilla-bark dried in an oven at a temperature of 40° C., pulverized, and passed through a silk sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Sirop de c.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* CASCARILLÆ.—**Spirituöses C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ (1st def.).—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.—**Wässeriges C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CASCARILLÆ (2d def.).

CASCARILLERO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}r-el-yar'o. One engaged in the collection or sale of cinchona-bark. [B, 23.]

CASCARILLIN, n. Ka^{2}s-ka^{2}r-i^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *cascarilline.* Ger., *C.* A white crystalline bitter principle, $C_6H_9O_2$, obtained from the bark of *Croton eleuteria*; soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 5, 270.]

CASCARILLO (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}r-el'yo. A name applied to various species of *Cinchona* and to cinchona and other barks. [B.] Cf. CASCARILLA.—**C. amarillo** [Ruíz]. The *Cinchona* (*Cascarilla*) *oblongifolia.* [B, 280.]—**C's bobos.** The false cinchonas, including trees belonging to the genera *Cascarilla, Remijia, Pimentelia, Ladenbergia*, and *Macrocnemum.* [B, 23.]—**C. bobo de hoja morada.** In South America, the *Cinchona purpurea.* [B, 180.] —**C. de hoja aguda.** See CASCARILLA *de hoja aguda.*—**C. delgado.** See CASCARILLA *delgada.*—**C. fino.** The *Cinchona micrantha.* [B, 121.] Cf. CASCARILLA *fina.*—**C's finos.** The true cinchona-trees (members of the genus *Cinchona* in its restricted sense). [B, 23.]—**C. lampino** [Ruíz]. The *Cinchona lanceolata* of Ruíz and Pavón. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. palido** [Ruíz]. The *Cinchona ovata.* [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B); B, 180.]—**C. pardo** [Ruíz]. The *Cinchona rosea* (*Macrocnemum roseum*). [B, 280.]

CASCARILLRINDE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}r-el'ri^{2}nd-e^2. Cascarilla-bark, also the bark of a species of *Alsodeia.* [B, 48, 180.]—**Falsche C.** See *False* CASCARILLA-*bark.*

CASCARILLTINCTUR (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^{3}r-el'ti^{2}n^{2}kt-ur. See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.

CARCASCH, n. In the Levant, the *Papaver somniferum.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASCATI, n. Pegu catechu. [B. 121.]

CASCAVELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}s-ka^3-ve^{2}l. In the Mauritius, the *Abrus precatorius.* [B, 121.]

CASCHOU, n. In Surinam, the *Anacardium occidentale.* [B, 88, 121.] See CASHEW.

CASCHU (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}sh-u'. See CASHEW and CATECHU.—**C'nuss.** See CASHEW *nut.*

CASCHUTTIE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}sh-u^{6}t-e. Catechu. [B, 113.]

CASCIANO (It.), n. Ka^{3}s-chi^2-a^{3}n'o. A small village of Tuscany, near Florence, where there are several springs having different properties. [L, 105.]

CASE, n. Kas. Lat., *casus* (from *cadere*, to happen [1st def.]), *capsa* (2d def.). Fr., *cas* (1st def.), *observation* (1st def.), *caisse* (2d def.), *c.* (2d def.). Ger., *Fall* (1st def.), *Kapsel* (2d def.), *Kästchen* (2d def.). 1. An individual example (as of disease). 2. A box, chest, covering, receptacle.—**Brain-c.** The parts which include the brain. [L, 20.]—**C. musculaire** (Fr.). See *Muscle-c.*—**Dissecting c.** A c. of dissecting instruments.—**Dressing c.** A c. of instruments and appliances used in dressing wounds, etc.—**Heart-c.** See PERICARDIUM.—**Muscle-c.** Fr., *c. musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelkästchen* [Krause]. Syn.: *muscle-casket, muscular casket.* The elements forming a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a muscle-prism (sarcous element) surrounded by a more fluid substance and bounded by a Krause's membrane at the ends and a longitudinally extending membrane at the sides. A longitudinal row of the c's forms a fibril, and a transverse row a Bowman's disc or muscle-compartment. (J, 30, 55; Krause, "Ztschr. f. rat. Med.," 1868 (J, 68).]—**Operating c.** A c. of surgical instruments in general.—**Pupa-c.** The c. which contains a pupa or larva. [L, 121.]—**Trial c.** A c. of lenses, prisms, etc., for testing the refraction, accommodation, etc., of the eye.—**Wing-c.** See ELYTRON.

CASEARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-e^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *caséarie.* Of Gärtner, a genus of samydaceous plants; the *Anavinga* of Rheede. [B, 121.]—**C. anavinga** [Persoon]. See *C. canziala* and ANAVINGA *ovata.*—**C. astringens.** A South American species. The bark is used in Brazil as a stimulating and healing poultice for sluggish ulcers. [B, 19.]—**C. canziala** [Wallich]. Syn.: *Anavinga ovata* (*q. v.*). A large tree, the *anavinga* of the Malays, growing in the East Indies, very bitter in all its parts. The ovate oblong leaves are used to make medicated baths for affections of the joints; the pulp of the fruit is said to be highly diuretic. [B, 19, 172, 173.]—**C. esculenta** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the Circar mountains of India, where the leaves are eaten and the root is used as a purgative. [B, 19, 172.]—**C. lingua.** A Brazilian species. The leaves furnish a decoction employed in fever and internal inflammations. [B, 19.]—**C. ovata** [Willdenow, Roxburgh]. See *C. canziala.* —**C. parviflora.** A species called by the French *bois de rivière.*— **C. resinifera.** A species exuding upon the flowers a greenish resin which is used to kill dogs and cats. [B, 19.]—**C. ulmifolia.** A Brazilian species. The leaves are used externally and internally against the bites of serpents. [B, 19.]

CASEARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-e^2-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Samydeæ*, comprising *Casearia* and *Samyda*, or, in a later classification, consisting of *Casearia* alone. [B, 42, 170.]

CASEATE, n. Kaz'e-at. Fr., *caséate.* A lactate. [B, 38.]

CASEATE, v. intr. Kaz'e-at. To undergo cheesy degeneration. [D.]

CASEATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kaz(ka^{3}s)-e^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *caseatio'nis.* Fr., *caséation.* 1. See CASEATION. 2. Of the older

writers, a form of the "milk fever" of lying-in women, in which the milk was supposed to be converted into cheese within the milk ducts. [A, 68.]

CASEATION, n. Kaz-e-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *caseatio* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caséation*. Ger., *Verkäsung*. A process by which the exudation in chronic inflammation, especially of the lungs, bones, and lymphatic glands, undergoes fatty degeneration and disintegration, the result being a putty-like substance composed chiefly of granular débris, with crystals of stearic acid and plates of cholesterin. [E, 25.]

CASEDEL, n. In Java, the *Cordia myxa*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASÉEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}z-a-u^5. See CASEOUS.

CASEIC ACID, n. Kaz-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide caséique*. An obsolete term for lactic acid. [B, 38, 93.]

CASEIFICATION, n. Kaz-e-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *caseus*, cheese, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *caséification*. See CASEATION.

CASEIFORM, adj. Kaz'e-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *caseiformis* (from *caseus*, cheese, and *forma*, form). Fr., *caséiforme*. Ger., *käseförmig*. Having the form or appearance of cheese or casein. [L, 41, 180.]

CASEIN, n. Kaz'e-i^{2}n. Gr., τυρός. Lat., *caseinum*, *caseum* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caséine*, *caséum*. Ger., *Caseïn*, *Käsestoff*. It., Sp., *caseina*. A proteid substance occurring in the milk of the *Mammalia* in the proportion of 2 to 6 per cent., and in traces in the sebaceous secretion of the skin. It is obtainable as a fine white powder, soluble with difficulty in water, more soluble in hot alcohol, and having the percentage composition C 52·96, H 7·05, N 15·65, P 0·85, O 22·71. It is precipitated by acetic acid and lactic acid (hence precipitated from milk when it turns sour) and by rennet. The latter property is made use of in making cheese, which consists of a mixture of coagulated c. with the fat and salts of milk. C. belongs to the class of alkali-albuminates, but, although agreeing in most of its reactions with the other members of this class, it differs in some characteristics, particularly in that it can not be procured free from the phosphureted body, nuclein, derived from the nuclei of the cells of the mammary gland. It has therefore been regarded as a compound of nuclein and protalbumin (alkali-albumin) [Danilewski, in Russ. Chem. Soc., reported in "Bull. de la soc. chim.," xli, p. 253], and has been called *nucleo-albumin*. This view is opposed by Hammersten, who regards c. as an uncompounded substance. ["Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 227.] C. with nuclein forms about 2 to 4 per cent. of woman's milk, 4·20 per cent. of cow's milk, rather more than 1·5 per cent. of mare's milk, 5 per cent. of goat's milk, and over 6 per cent. of sow's milk. It differs in character in different *Mammalia*, the c. of human milk being less soluble in water and in alcohol than that of cow's milk. When coagulated it is thrown down in fine flocculi instead of large coagula, as in that of cow's milk, and is, moreover, completely dissolved in natural or artificial digestion, while of the c. of cow's milk not more than 75 per cent. is dissolved. The c. of asses' and mares' milk is like that of human milk. C. is the chief nutritive principle of milk, and in the form of cheese (*q. v.*) is used directly as food. [B, 81, 270.]—**Animal c.** Fr., *caséine animale*. See *C.*—**C. of the blood.** An old name for albuminose. [A, 314.]—**C. of the saliva.** Ptyalin. [A, 301, 385.]—**Frauenc'** (Ger.). The c. of woman's milk. [J. Munk, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 52 (B).]—**Gluten c.** See *Vegetable c.*—**Kuhc'** (Ger.). The c. of cow's milk. [B, 270.]—**Milk c.** Ger., *Milch-Casein*. See *C.*—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *caséine végétale*. A nitrogenous substance resembling milk c., forming from 7·5 to 19·5 per cent. of the gluten of flour; insoluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in acetic acid, freely soluble in an aqueous solution of potash. [B, 81.]

CASÉINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}z-a-en. See CASEIN.—**C. de l'intestin grêle.** See PEPTONE.

CASEÏNHÜLLE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}z-a-en'hu^{6}l-le^2. Fr., *enveloppe* (ou *membrane*) *de caséine*, *membrane haptogène*. The casein envelope of the milk globules. [K, 16.]

CASEOUS, adj. Kaz'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *caseosus*. Fr., *caséeux*. Ger., *käsig*. It., Sp., *caseoso*. Cheesy; of the consistence or appearance of cheese. [B.]

CASEUM, (Lat.), n. n. Kaz(ka^{3}s)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CASEIN.

CASEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kaz(ka^{3}s)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Cheese. [A, 325.]

CASHA-MARUM (Tamil), n. The *Memecylon tinctorium*. [B, 172.]

CASHAW, CASHAW-TREE, n's. Ka^{2}sh-a^4'. The *Prosopis juliflora* and *Prosopis dielcis*. [B, 19, 275.]

CASHCUTTIE (Tamil), n. See CATECHU.

CASHEW, n. Ka^{2}sh-u^2'. Fr., *acajou*. Ger., *Caschu*. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B.]—**C. family.** The *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 75.]—**C.-gum.** A slightly soluble exudation from the trunk of *Anacardium occidentale* (*q. v.*) [L, 65.]—**C.-nut.** Fr., *noix d'acajou*. Ger., *Acajounuss*, *Caschunuss*. Hind., *Kaju*. The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. The kernel contains a bland oil and is edible. The juice of the rind is corrosive and epispastic; it is used to destroy warts, corns, and vegetations, also as a vermifuge and in making ink. It yields a kind of wine from which a spirit is distilled. [A, 479; B; L, 65.]—**C.-nut tree.** The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c.-nut tree.** The *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

CASHIOBERRY-BUSH, n. Ka^{2}sh'i^2-o-be^{2}r-i^2. See CASSIOBERRY-BUSH.

CASHOO. See CATECHU.

CASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κασία (from Sanscr., *rhaça*, a perfume, or Heb., *qetzî'ah*, perfumed). Ar., *qaçî'eh*. Of the ancients, the same as *cassia*; a name doubtless applied to many sweet-smelling plants. The C. of Vergil is probably lavender; that of Tournefort is the genus *Osyris*. [B, 121.]—**C. fistula.** Gr., κασίας σῦριγξ. See CASSIA *fistula* (1st def.).—**C. fistularis.** Gr., κασία συριγγώδης. See CASSIA *fistula* (1st def.). [B, 18.]—**C. poetica.** Probably the *Osyris alba*. [B, 121.]

CASIAR, n. Caviar. [L, 105.]

CASIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}z-e. See CASIA.

CASIMIROA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-i^2-mi^{2}r-o'a^3. Of La Llave and Lejarza, a genus of rutaceous trees indigenous to Mexico. [B, 121.]—**C. edulis** [La Llave and Lejarza]. Sp., *zapote blanco* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in central Mexico. The fruit is anthelminthic and comestible. The pulp of the fruit is said to be a hypnotic, though unwholesome, and the seeds are regarded as poisonous. The bark is bitter, and, with the leaves and seeds, is used, incinerated, as a medicine. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; Seemann (B, 19); B, 121.]

CASIMIROEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-i^2-mi^{2}r-o'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Oerstad, a group of rutaceous plants consisting of the single genus *Casimiroa*. [B, 121, 170.]

CÄSIUM (Ger.), n. Tsas'i^2-um. See CÆSIUM.

CASKET, n. Ka^{3}sk'e^{2}t. See CASE (2d def.).—**Muscle-c., Muscular c.** See *Muscle*-CASE.

CASLANA, n. In Guiana, the *Icica altissima*. [B, 121.]

CASMAGA, n. A vine of the Philippines, from which a tonic decoction is made. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CASMAH (Heb.), n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 121.]

CASMET, n. See COSMET.

CASMINAR, CASMINARIS, CASMONAR, CASMUNAR, n's. See CASSUMUNAR.

CASOURI, n. In India, the *Elate silvestris*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-pa(pa^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *casparée*, *casparie*. A genus of leguminous plants, by Bentham and Hooker made a section of *Bauhinia*. [B, 42, 121.]

CASPARYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-pa(pa^3)'ri^2(ru^6)-a^3. Of Klotzsch, a genus of begoniaceous plants, now referred to *Begonia*. [B, 19, 121.]

CASQUE, n. Ka^{2}sk. Fr., c. 1. A horny tubercle on some birds' heads. 2. Of Lyonnet, the tissues forming the exterior of certain insects' heads. 3. In botany, see GALEA. [B, 121; L, 180.]—**C.-flower.** The genus *Galeandra*. [B, 19.]—**C. militaire** (Fr.). The *Orchis militaris*. [B, 121.]—**C.-wort.** See *C.-flower*.—**C.-de-Jupiter** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *napellus*.

CASQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{2}sk-a. See GALEATUS.

CASSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'sa^3. From Ar., *cas*. The thorax. [Falloppius (A, 325).]

CASSAB (Ar.), n. The genus *Arundo*. [B, 121.]—**C. darrira, C. eldarib, C. eldarrib.** The *Acorus calamus*, or, according to some, a species of *Salicaria*. [B, 121.]—**C. essoukkar.** The *Saccharum officinale*. [B, 121.]

CASSABOU SEBIRE (Turk.), n. In Constantinople, the *Acorus calamus*. [L, 105.]

CASSA-CASSA (Tamil), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 172.]

CASSADA, n. See CASSAVA.—**C'baum** (Ger.). The *Jatropha manihot*. [L, 80.]

CASSALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-sal(sa^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Pertaining to the thorax. [A, 325.]

CASSAMBA, n. In India, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASSAN, n. On the Coromandel coast, the *Memecylon ramiflorum*. [B, 121.]

CASSANO, n. In Languedoc, the nut-gall. [B, 121.]

CASSAREEP, n. An extract made by inspissating the juice of the cassava (the root of *Jatropha manihot*), evaporation causing its poisonous properties to disappear. It is a condiment of the West Indies, said to be strongly antiseptic, preserving for a long time food with which it is mixed. Added to molasses, it makes an intoxicating beverage. [B, 14, 121, 172.]

CASSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-sat(sa^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Paracelsus, grumous, devitalized venous blood. [A, 325.]

CASSAVA, n. Ka^{3}s-a^{3}v'a^3. Fr., *cassave*. Ger., *C.*, *Cassawa*. Sp., *casaba*, *cazabe*, *yucca de cassabe*. The manihot or mandioc plant (*Jatropha manihot* and other species of *Jatropha*); also the starchy substance obtained from the roots of these plants. [B, 19.] See *C. meal*.—**Bitter c.** *Manihot utilissima* (*Jatropha manihot*). [B, 172.]—**C. bread.** C. meal baked in thin cakes. [B, 81.]—**C. flour, C. meal.** Flour obtained by grating *Jatropha* root, removing its poisonous juice by expression and drying, and grinding the residue to powder; or by mixing c. starch with water and drying in the sun the powder deposited. [B, 172.]—**C.-plant.** The genus *Jatropha*.—**C. starch.** A starch contained in c.; a white powder composed of granules usually less than half as large as those of potato-starch, and shaped like a muller with a rounded end. The nucleus is small and circular, or elongated. C. starch moistened with water and dried on hot plates, or dried in the sun after boiling in steam, forms tapioca (*q. v.*). [B, 81, 172.]—**C'strauch** (Ger.). The *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 180.]—**C.-wood.** The *Turpinia occidentalis*. [B, 275, 282.]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 180.]—**Sweet c.** The *Manihot aipi* (seu *palmata*); the *Jatropha dulcis* of Gmelin. [B, 81.]—**Wild c.** The *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B, 282.]

CASSAVE (Fr., Ger.), **CASSAWA** (Ger.), n's. Ka^{2}s-a^{3}v, ka^{3}s-sa^{3}f'e^2, -sa^{3}v'a^3. See CASSAVA.

CASSE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s. See CASSIA and CANELLA *malabarica*.—**C. à deux fleurs.** The *Cassia biflora*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles aigues.** The *Cassia acutifolia*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles de**

troène. The *Cassia ligustrinoides.* [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles lancéolées.** The *Cassia lanceolata* [Forskål]. [B, 119.]—**C. à feuilles obtuses.** 1. The *Cassia obovata.* 2. The *Cassia obtusifolia.* [B, 119, 173.]—**C. ailée.** The *Cassia alata.* [B, 173.]—**C. allongée.** The *Cassia elongata.* [B, 173.]—**C. aromatique.** See Cassia *lignea.*—**C. auriculée.** The *Cassia auriculata.* [B, 173.]—**C. cachée.** The *Cassia decipiens.* [B, 173.]—**C. cathartique.** The *Cassia cathartica.* [B, 173.]—**C. chamæcrista.** The *Cassia chamæcrista.* [B, 173.]—**C. cuite.** See *Conserva* cassiæ.—**C. de Java.** The *Cassia javanica.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. de Maryland.** The *Cassia marylandica.* [B, 173.]—**C. des boutiques.** The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Sieber.** The *Cassia sieberiana.* [B, 173.]—**C. des poules.** The *Cassia gallinaria.* [B, 173.]—**C. du Brésil** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cassia grandis* (seu *brasiliana*); of the Fr. Cod., its fruit. [B, 113, 173.]—**C. du Levant.** The *Acacia farnesiana.* [B, 19.]—**C. du Maryland.** The *Cassia marylandica.* [B, 38.]—**C. du Mexique.** The pod of *Cassia fistuloides.* [B, 173.]—**C. échancrée.** The *Cassia emarginata.* [B, 173.]—**C. en bâtons.** The *Cassia fistula* or its fruit. [B, 173.]—**C. en bois.** See *Cassia lignea.*—**C. en gousses.** See Cassia *fistula* (3d def.).—**C. en noyaux.** The pulp of *Cassia fistula* freed from the stalk. [B, 38.]—**C. en siliques.** See *C. en bâtons.*—**C. falquée.** The *Cassia falcata.* [L, 41.]—**C. fistuleuse.** The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 38.]—**C. fistuloïde.** The *Cassia fistuloides.* [B, 173.]—**C. giroflée.** The *Myrtus caryophyllata* (*Syzygium caryophyllaceum*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. glauque.** The *Cassia glauca.* [B, 173.]—**C. lanceolée.** The *Cassia lanceolata.* [B, 173.]—**C. mondée.** Cassia pulp. [L, 41.]—**C. odorante.** See Cassia *lignea.*—**C. officinale.** The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 38, 81.]—**C. puante.** The *Cassia occidentalis.* [B, 173.]—**C. résolutive.** See *C. en noyaux.*—**C. sabak.** The *Cassia sabak.* [B, 173.]—**C. sophora.** The *Cassia sophora.* [B, 173.]—**C. soyeuse.** The *Cassia sericea.* [B, 173.]—**C. tagera.** The *Cassia tagera.* [B, 173.]—**C. trompeuse.** The *Cassia decipiens.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. velue.** The *Cassia hirsuta.* [B, 173.]—**C. vénéneuse.** The *Cassia venenifera.* [B, 173.]—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* cassiæ.—**Eau de c. avec les grains (ou émétisée).** A preparation made from 60 parts of cassia fistula (3d def.), 30 of magnesium sulphate, 0·15 part of tartar emetic, and 1,000 parts of warm water; a purgative used in the treatment of lead colic. [A, 301.]—**Écorce de c.** See Cassia *lignea.*—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* cassiæ.—**Grosse c.** The *Cassia grandis* or its fruit. [B, 173.]—**Huile de c.** See *Oil of* cassia.—**Petite c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cassia moschata.* [B, 113.]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Cassiæ *pulpa.*—**Pulpe de c. pour lavement.** Cassia pulp for enemata. [B, 119.]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* cassiæ.

CASSEAU (Fr.), **CASSEAUX** (Fr.), n's s. and pl. Ka^{2}s-o. Wooden tongs or pinchers used in castrating animals, also for holding caustic substances and for making compression in the treatment of umbilical hernia. [A, 301, 385; L, 41.]

CASSE-BOSSE (Fr.), **CASSE-BOSSES** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{2}s-bo^{2}s. The *Lysimachia vulgaris.* [B, 88, 173.]

CASSE-COL (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-kol. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [B, 173.]

CASSE-DIABLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-de-a^{3}bl. The genus *Hypericum.* [L, 65.]

CASSELIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}s-e^{2}l-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *casséliées.* Of Schauer, a subtribe of verbenaceous plants of the tribe *Verbeneæ*, comprising *Casselia* and *Tamonea.* [B, 170; Schauer (B, 214).]

CASSE-LUNETTES (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-lu^{6}n-e^{2}t. 1. The *Euphrasia officinalis.* 2. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CASSE-MUSEAU (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-mu^{6}z-o. The *Viburnum roseum.* [B, 173.]

CASSENA, n. A name applied to several species of *Ilex*, especially *Ilex cassine*, used in preparing a bitter infusion or tea. [B, 270, 275.]

CASSENAT (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-na^3. In southern France, the oak. [B, 121.]

CASSENOLE (Fr.), **CASSENOLLE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{2}s-nol. 1. A common name for nut-galls in southern France. [B, 121, 180.] 2. An inferior kind of Brazil nut. [B, 38.]

CASSE-PIERRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-pe-e^{2}r. A name applied to several plants, particularly the *Herniaria glabra*, *Saxifraga granulata*, and *Parietaria officinalis*, perhaps because growing in rocky places or because once used as lithontriptics. [B, 173.]

CASSE-POITRINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-pwa^{3}t-ren. 1. A strong liquor, peppered brandy. 2. A name given to masturbators, owing to their general constitutional impairment. [L, 41.]

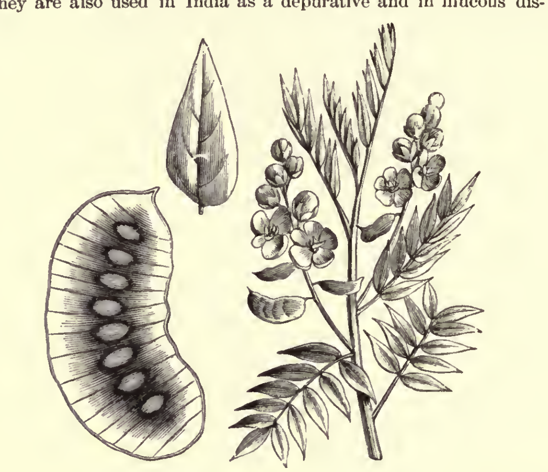
CASSE-POT (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-po. The *Cestrum venenatum.* [B, 121.]

CASSERIAN, adj. Ka^{2}s-e'ri^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *cassérien.* Ger., *Casserisch.* Named after Casserio, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century. [A, 301, 385.] See *C.* ganglion.

CASSEROLE (Fr.), **CASSERON** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{2}s-e^{2}r-ol, -o^{2}n^2. A porcelain evaporating dish with a handle. [L, 41.]

CASSI (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-e. See Cassie.

CASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'si^2-a^3. For deriv., see Casia. Fr., *casse.* Ger., *Cassie, Kassie.* It., *c.* Sp., *casia.* 1. An old name for several sweet-smelling trees, particularly *Cinnamomum c.*; hence now applied to the coarser varieties of cinnamon-bark, especially those derived from China and eastern Asia. See *C. lignea.* 2. Of Tournefort, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Cassieæ*, comprising about 340 genera distributed into the subgenera *Fistula* (the genera *Bactyrilobium* [Willdenow] and *Cathartocarpus* [Persoon]), *Senna* (including the *Senna* of Roxburgh and the *Macleaya* of other authors), and *Lasiorrhegma* (including the *Chamæcrista* [Meyer] and *Grimaldia* [Schrank]). 3. Of the Netherl. Ph., the fruit of *C. fistula.* [B, 42, 95, 121; G. Bentham, "Trans. of the Linnæan Soc.," xxvii, p. 503 (B).]—**Brown c.** The *C. glandulosa.* [B, 282.]—**Calyces cassiæ** (seu **cassiæ cinnamomeæ**, seu **cassiæ zeylanicæ**). See *Flores cassiæ.*—**C. absus** [Linnæus]. Ger., *ägyptische Cassie.* A low annual plant of upper Egypt and of India. The brownish-black shining seeds (*semen cismæ*, *semen cassiæ absus*) have been employed in Egypt as a specific for Egyptian ophthalmia, and have been used to a certain extent in Europe. They are also used in India as a depurative and in mucous disorders.



THE CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

[B, 106, 172, 173, 180, 212; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 269 (B).]—**C. acapulcensis** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. biflora.* [B, 60.]—**C. acuminata.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *C. apoucouita.* 2. Of Mönch, the *C. marylandica.* [B, 214; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. acutifolia** [Delile]. Ger., *spitzblättrige Cassie.* Syn.: *C. senna* [Linnæus], *Senna acutifolia* [Batka]. 1. The senna-plant; an African shrub. The narrowly lanceolate, mucronate, almost glabrous leaflets constitute Alexandrian senna. 2. Of Nees, the *C. angustifolia.* [B, 18, 81, 106, 180.]—**C. æschynomene** [De Candolle]. The *C. nictitans* or the *C. mimosoides.* [B, 60, 282; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. æthiopica** [Guibourt]. An African species sometimes identified with *C. acutifolia*, said to furnish Tripoli senna. The **κασία αἰθιοπικά** of the Greeks was the *C. fistula* (1st def.). [B, 5, 18.]—**C. alata** [Linnæus]. Ger., *geflügelte Cassie.* Syn.: *Senna alata* [Roxburgh]. The ringworm-shrub, winged senna-plant, indigenous to South America and the West Indies. The leaves are cathartic and are used externally, moistened with water, in eczema and ringworm. Where the fresh leaves are not attainable, an extract prepared with acetic acid is advised. [Conillebault, "Thèse de Paris," 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 16, 1887, p. 447; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263; B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. alba.** The *Canella alba.* [B, 18.]—**C. angustifolia** [Vahl]. Syn.: *Senna officinalis* [Roxburgh]. Indian senna, the Tinnevelly senna-plant; an annual species growing in southern Arabia, Scinde, and the Punjab, and cultivated in some parts of India, closely resembling *C. acutifolia*, but with larger, narrower, and more tapering leaves. The leaves of the wild Arabian plant constitute Bombay (Moka, Arabian, or East Indian) senna; those of the cultivated Indian plant, Tinnevelly senna (*senna indica* [Br. Ph.]). [B, 18, 81, 106, 172.]—**C. apiculata** [Martius and Galeotti]. The *C. crotalarioides.* [B, 60.]—**C. apoucouita** [Aublet]. A Guiana species. The fruit is said to resemble that of *C. fistula.* [B, 88, 214.]—**C. arborea.** The *C. florida* (*siamea*). [B, 282.]—**C. arborescens** [Vahl]. The *C. glauca.* [B, 212.]—**C. arereh** [Delile]. A species resembling *C. fistula*, found near Merve. [B, 88.]—**Cassiæ atramentum.** The pulp of *C. fistula.* [B, 200.]—**C. auriculata** [Linnæus]. Ger., *geöhrte Cassie.* Syn.: *Senna auriculata* [Roxburgh]. A shrub growing in India. The root is employed in tanning, and as a remedy in cutaneous and urinary affections; the bark is used in tanning, in the preparation of a medicated oil, and in syphilis and skin diseases both internally and externally; the leaves are employed as a substitute for tea, and locally for skin-diseases; a decoction of the flowers is said to be useful in diabetes and nocturnal emissions; the seeds are employed in diabetes and rheumatism, and a powder made from them is insufflated into the eye in ophthalmia; the gum is used in the preparation of astringent confections. The whole plant is astringent, refrigerant, and alterative, and a powder made from a mixture of the root, bark, leaves, flowers, and pods, with honey is considered a specific in diabetes. The plant is said to be used also in gout and diabetes. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 (B); B, 93, 172, 180, 270.]—**C. bacillaris** [Linnæus]. An arborescent species growing in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. The pods are said to resemble those of *C. fistula* and to be substituted for them. [B, 88, 180, 270, 282; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. bacillus** [Gärtner]. See *C. javanica* (1st def.). [B 212.]—**C.-bark.** See *C. lignea* and *Chinese* cinnamon.—**C.-bark tree.** A name given to several species of *Cinnamomum* furnishing c. lignea. [B, 275.]—**C. biflora.** 1. Of Linnæus, a shrubby species growing in South America and the West Indies, where the root is used in syphilis. 2. Of Miller, a plant referred to the genus *Æschynomene.* [B, 88, 173, 180, 282; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C'blumen** (Ger.). See *Flores cassiæ.*—**C. bonplandiana** [De Candolle]. The *C. fistula.* [B, 88; G. Bentham,

l. c. (B).]—**C. bracteata** [Linnæus fil.]. The *C. alata.* [B, 212.]—**C. brasiliana** [Lamarck]. The *c. grandis.* [B, 106, 214; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. brevipes** [De Candolle]. A Central American species. The leaflets, which are occasionally exported, resemble those of *C. angustifolia*, but have an obtuse apex and three parallel longitudinal veins. They are not purgative. [B, 81.]—**C. Brewsteri** [F. Müller]. Cigar c., Queensland laburnum; an Australian species. [B, 219, 275.]—**C. Buchanani** [Kostel]. A species closely related to (perhaps identical with) *C. obovata.* [B, 180.]—**C.-buds.** See *Flores cassiæ.*—**C. Burmanni** [Wight]. The *C. obovata.* [B, 212.]—**C. cana.** Of Nees, a tropical American species; of Mender, a species now referred elsewhere. [Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. canescens** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. emarginata.* [B, 60.]—**C. caracasana** [Jacquin]. The *C. hirsuta.* [B, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. caryophyllata.** The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* and of *Syzygium caryophyllæum.* The name is also applied, erroneously, to the bark of *Pimenta acris.* [B, 180.]—**C. cathartica** [Martius]. A Brazilian species, The leaves are used like those of senna. [B, 173, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. chamæcrista.** 1. Of Linnæus, the partridge-pea; a species growing in the West Indies and in the Atlantic United States. The leaves are purgative, and the plant is used as an antidote to the poison of the *Apocynaceæ.* 2. Of Swartz, the *C. nictitans.* [B, 34, 88, 173, 180, 282.]—**C. chamæcrista caribæa** [Linnæus]. The *C. glandulosa.* [B, 282.]—**C. chinensis.** 1. Of Jacquin, the *C. sophora.* 2. Of the pharmacists, see *C. lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON. [B, 180, 212.]—**C. chrysophylla** [Richard]. The *C. emarginata.* [B, 282.]—**C. cinnamomea** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. coccinea** [Wallich]. The *C. absus.* [B, 212.]—**C. confectiva.** See *Conserva cassiæ.*—**C. conspicua** [Vogel]. The *C. siberiana.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. contorta** [Vogel]. The *C. tora.* [B, 250.]—**C. coromandeliana** [Jacquin]. The *C. sophora.* [B, 212.]—**C. cribrata.** The pulp of *C. fistula.* [B, 200.]—**C. crotalarioides** [Kunth]. A species growing in Mexico and South America. The leaves are said to have properties like those of senna-leaves. [B, 60, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. cuneifolia** [Vogel]. See *C. viscosa.*—**C. decipiens** [Desvaux]. The *C. angustifolia.* [B, 88, 173; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**Cassiæ flores.** See *Flores cassiæ.*—**C. Ehrenbergii** [Bischoff]. The *C. angustifolia.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. elliptica** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. emarginata.* [B, 60.]—**C. elongata** [Lemaire]. The *C. angustifolia*, especially the variety furnishing Indian senna. [B, 5, 106.]—**C. emarginata** [Linnæus]. A West Indian arborescent species. The leaves are employed like senna-leaves, and the pods are said to be used like those of *C. fistula.* [B, 173, 180, 282.]—**Cassiæ pulpa** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cassienmus, Cassienmark.* Syn.: *pulpa cassiæ* [Austr. Ph.] (seu *e fructu cassiæ* [Fr. Cod.]), *c. extracta.* C.-pulp; the sweetish mucilagiuous pulp surrounding the seeds in the pods of *C. fistula*, forming the active cathartic principle of the latter. The *pulp of c. for enemata* of the Palat. Disp., 1764, was made of a handful each of the leaves of the beet, mallow, mercurialis, parietaria, and violet, and violet-flowers and 30 oz. of water, boiled down to 20 oz., enough c.-pulp being then added to make the whole of the consistence of honey; to every 12 parts of this compound 18 of cassonade were added, and the whole was then boiled down to the consistence of an electuary. [B, 5, 113, 119.]—**C. esculenta** [Roxburgh]. The *C. sophera.* [B, 212.]—**C. excelsa.** 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *C. fistula.* 2. Of Schrader, a tropical American species. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. exigua** [Roxburgh]. The *C. absus.* [B, 212.]—**C. extracta.** See *Cassiæ pulpa.*—**C. extracta cum foliis sennæ.** An old preparation resembling confection of senna. [B, 200.]—**C. falcata** [Linnæus]. A Brazilian species having properties like those of *C. occidentalis;* identified with the latter by Bentham. [B, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. fastigiata** [Vahl]. The *C. glauca.* [B, 212.]—**C. ferruginea** [Schrader]. A tropical American species. [B, 88, 214; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. fistula.** Gr., **κασίας σῦριγξ** (1st def.), **κασία αἰθιοπικὰ** (1st def.). Fr., *casse officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d defs.). Ger., *Röhrencassie, Purgircassie.* It., *c. in canna, c. fistola.* Sp., *caña fístula.* 1. Anciently, a quilled bark resembling cinnamon-bark. 2. Of Linnæus, the pudding-pipe tree, purging c.; indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in various parts of Asla, in Egypt, and in tropical America. Its fruit forms long, brown, cylindrical woody pods divided into numerous compartments, each containing a single seed imbedded in a blackish or brownish pulp (the only part official in the Br. Ph.). The pods are sometimes used as a laxative, the seeds are ground and used for poultices, and the bark, which is very astringent, is employed in tanning and in the preparation of a sort of catechu. 3. Of the U. S. and Austr. Ph's, the fruit of *C. fistula.* [B, 18, 95, 172, 180.]—**C. fistula alexandrina** [Ray], **C. fistula chaiarxambar vocata** [Alp.], **C. fistula purgatrix,** etc. The *C. fistula.* [B, 200.]—**C. fistuloides.** 1. Of Colladon, the *C. fistula* (2d. def.). 2. Of the pharmacists, the *C. fistula* (3d def.). [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 60, 119, 180, 214.]—**C. fistulosa prima.** The *C. fistula.* [B, 200.]—**C. florida.** The *C. siamea.* [B, 212.]—**C. fœtida.** 1. Of Salisbury, the *C. tora.* 2. Of Persoon, the *C. occidentalis.* [B, 212.]—**C. frutescens** [Miller]. The *C. sophora.* [B, 212.]—**C. fruticosa** [Miller]. The *C. bacillaris.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. fulgens** [Macfad]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [B, 282.]—**C. gallinaria** [Colladon]. The *C. tora.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 88, 173, 212.]—**C. geminiflora** [Moç. and Sessé]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [B, 60.]—**C. gigantea** [Berter.]. The *C. siamea.* [B, 282.]—**C. glandulosa** [Linnæus]. Dutchman's butter; a very variable Jamaica species. [B, 275, 282.]—**C. glauca** [Lamarck]. A tall tree of the East Indies and Australasia; said to be diuretic and to be used in gonorrhœa, the root and leaves being also employed in gout and the bark in diabetes. [B, 173, 180, 212, 282.]—**C. glutinosa.** See *C. lignea.*—**C. Græcorum.** See CANELLA *zeylanica.*—**C. grandis** [Linnæus fil.]. Fr., *casse du Brésil* [Fr. Cod.]. A tree of the West Indies and South America. The fruit is used like that of *C. fistula*, but the pulp is more nauseous and bitter. [B, 5, 60, 95, 180.]—**C. herpetica** [Jacquin]. The *C. alata.* [B, 180, 212.]—**C. hirsuta.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species indigenous to Brazil, the Caribbee islands, and Mexico; used medicinally like *C. occidentalis.* 2. Of Velloz, the *C. cathartica.* [B, 60, 88, 180, 282.]—**C. Horsfieldii** [Miquel]. The *C. glauca.* [B, 212.]—**C. humboldtiana** [De Candolle]. The *C. spectabilis.* [B, 60.]—**C. humilis** [Colladon]. The *C. tora.* [B, 212.]—**C. javanica.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species indigenous to the Malay islands, resembling *C. fistula* medicinally. 2. Of Velloz, the *C. ferruginea.* 3. Of Sieber the *C. sieberiana.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 173, 212.]—**C. kunthiana** [Chamisso and Schlechtendahl]. The *C. tagera.* [B, 60.]—**C. læta** [Humboldt]. A tropical American species belonging to the section *Cathartocarpus.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 88.]—**C. lanceolata.** Ger., *lanzettblättrige Cassie.* 1. Of Royle, the *C. angustifolia.* 2. Of Forskål, in part, the *C. sophera.* 3. Of Colladon and Nectoux, the *C. acutifolia.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 106.]—**C. leiandra** [Bentham]. The mari-mari of the lower Amazon, related to *C. moschata.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. lenitiva** [Bischoff]. The *C. acutifolia.* [Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 106.]—**C. lignea.** Fr., *casse en bois.* Ger., *Holzcassie, Cassienholz.* Syn.: *xylocassia, cortex cassiæ ligneæ.* A name formerly applied probably to the twigs and branches of some species of *Cinnamomum;* afterward to the bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially the bark now known as Chinese cinnamon, and to the less esteemed varieties of cinnamon-bark exported from Calcutta, Java, etc. It was formerly thought to be derived from a particular species, the *Laurus c.* of Linnæus, but this is now known not to be the case. C. lignea presents many different varieties, which, especially the inferior grades, are distinguished from Ceylon cinnamon by their greater thickness, their less agreeable aroma, etc. [B, 18, 81, 180.] Cf. *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. lignea jamaicensis.** The bark of *Canella alba.* [B, 18.]—**C. ligustrina.** 1. Of Linnæus, a shrubby West Indian and Guiana species. The leaves are used like senna-leaves. 2. Of Miller, the *C. obovata.* 3. Of Forskål, the *C. sophora.* [B, 180, 282.]—**C. ligustrinoides** [De Candolle]. Of Schrank, the *C. angustifolia.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. longisiliqua** [Linnæus fil.]. A West Indian species, perhaps *C. biflora.* [B, 282.]—**C. malabarica.** See *C. lignea.*—**C. marginata** [Roxburgh]. Horse-c.; a medicinal species growing in Ceylon and India. [B, 106, 172, 212.]—**C. mari-mari** [Aublet]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. marylandica** [Linnæus]. American (or wild) senna; a species common in all parts of the United States, except the extreme north; a perennial herb from 3 to 6 feet high. The leaflets have a faint odor and nauseous taste, contain a principle resembling cathartin, and are used like senna-leaves, but are somewhat less active. [B, 5, 180.]—**C. medica** [Forskål], **C. medicinalis** [Bischoff]. The *C. angustifolia.* [B, 81.]—**C. mellis.** An old preparation of c. containing honey as a preservative; used for enemata. [A, 325.]—**C. mollis** [Vahl]. The *C. grandis.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 180.]—**C. moschata.** Fr., *petite casse* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *caña fístula de purgar* (1st def.). 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a tree of Central and South America, from 30 to 40 feet high. The pods (*fructus cassiæ moschatæ*) closely resemble those of *C. fistula;* crushed and heated, they smell like sandal-wood. 2. Of Bentham, the *C. leiandra.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 18, 88, 106.]—**C. nictitans** [Linnæus]. The wild sensitive plant, sensitive pea; a species growing in the Eastern United States and in the West Indies. It contains



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tannic acid, resin, dextrin, sugar, gum, and a cathartic principle. [B, 34, 282; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 280 (B).]—**C. nigra.** 1. Of Celsus, the *Rosmarinus officinalis.* 2. The *C. fistula.* [B, 45, 200.]—**C. nitida** [Richard]. The *C. apoucouita.* [B, 214.]—**C. nodosa** [Roxburgh]. A species by some identified with *C. javanica*, but separated by Hooker. [B, 42, 212.]—**C. obcordata** [Swartz]. A variety of *C. biflora* with emarginate leaflets. [B, 282.]—**C. obovata** [Colladon], **C. obtusa** [Roxburgh], **C. obtusata** [Hayne]. Ger., *Samencassie.* Syn.; *Senna obtusa* [Roxburgh]. The Aleppo (or Italian) senna-plant, indigenous to Egypt, Abyssinia, Tripoli, Senegal, and other parts of Africa, also to Arabia and Syria, and cultivated in Italy, Spain, and the West Indies; a low plant with obovate, very obtuse or mucronulate leaflets in pairs of five, six, or seven. Several varieties are distinguished, according to the shape of the leaflets and differences in the inflorescence and fruit. It furnishes a variety of Alexandrian senna,

being the *senna baladi* (wild senna) of the Arabs, and is recognized in the Br. Ph., but is now very rarely found in commerce and is regarded as inferior to the senna furnished by *C. acutifolia.* [B, 5, 81, 106, 180, 212.]—**C. obtusifolia** [Linnæus]. The *C. tora.* [B, 88, 173, 212, 250.]—**C. occidentalis** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Senna occidentalis* [Roxburgh]. Stinking-weed, stinking-wood; a species indigenous to tropical America and the East Indies. The root (*fedegoso-root*) is used in Brazil as an alexipharmac and in abdominal fluxions and dropsy; the bark (*fedegoso, fedegoso-bark*) is employed as a febrifuge; the ovate-lanceolate leaflets are purgative and are used in hysteria and herpetic affections and in making emollient poultices; and the flattish ovate seeds, said to be emetic, are used in skin diseases, also, roasted, as an adulterant of coffee or as a substitute for it, under the name of *negro* (or *mogdad*) *coffee.* [B, 81, 106, 180, 212.]—**C. oil.** See *Oil of c.*—**C. orientalis** [Persoon]. A species in part identified with *C. acutifolia.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. ovata** [Mérat]. The *C. æthiopica.* [B, 5.]—**C. palmata** [Wallich]. The *C. timoriensis.* [B, 212.]—**C. planisiliqua.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. glauca.* 2. Of Linnæus, the *C. occidentalis.* [B, 173, 250, 282.]—**C.-plant.** The *Cinnamomum c.* [B, 281.]—**C. Plumieri** [De Candolle]. The *C. glauca.* [B, 282.]—**C.-pods.** The legumes of *C. fistula.* [B, 5.]—**C. poetica.** The *Osyris alba.* [B, 88.]—**C. preciosa.** The bark of *Mespilodaphne preciosa.* [B, 106.]—**C. propinqua** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. glandulosa.* [B, 60.]—**C. pubemla** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. bacillaris.* [B, 60.]—**C. pubescens** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Senna pubescens* [Batka]. A species with oval, obtuse, mucronate leaflets, pubescent on both surfaces, sometimes substituted for Mecca senna. [B, 81.]—**C. pulchella** [Salisbury]. The *C. chamæcrista.* [B, 60.]—**C.-pulp.** See *Cassiæ pulpa.*—**C. purgatrix** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. fistula.* [B, 200.]—**C. purpurea** ["Bot. Reg."]. Syn.: *Senna purpurea* [Roxburgh]. The *C. sophera*, var. *purpurea*, with purplish branches. [B, 212.]—**C. racemosa** [Miller]. A tropical American species by some identified with *C. emarginata.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 173.]—**C. ramiflora** [Vogel]. The *C. apoucouita.* [B, 42.]—**C. ramosissima** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. glandulosa.* [B, 60.]—**C. reflexa** [Salisbury]. The *C. marylandica.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. rhombifolia** [Roxburgh]. The *C. fistula.* [B, 212.]—**C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. Roxburghii** [De Candolle]. The *C. marginata.* [B, 212.]—**C. sabak.** Fr., *casse sabak.* An Egyptian species. [B, 173, 250.]—**C. Schimperi** [Steudel]. The *C. pubescens.* [B, 81.]—**C. senna** [Linnæus]. A species corresponding in part to *C. obovata;* by some made to include also *C. acutifolia.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 106, 212.]—**C. sensitiva** [Jacquin], **C. sericea** [Swartz]. An annual undershrub of Central and South America and the West Indies. The juice of the leaves is said to be used for inflammations about the anus and in the legs. [B, 60, 88, 173, 282.]—**C. siamea** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Senna sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. Iron-wood; an arborescent species indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in Jamaica. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 212, 282.]—**C. sieberiana** [De Candolle]. Fr., *casse de Sieber.* A Senegambia and Sierra Leone species, closely allied to *C. fistula.* The root is said to be purgative. [B, 88, 173, 250.]—**C. siliquosa.** See *C. fistula* (3d def.).—**C. smaragdina** [Macf.]. The *C. nictitans.* [B, 282.]—**C. solutiva** [Mont.]. The *C. fistula.* [B, 180, 200.]—**C. sophora** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Senna sophora* (et *esculenta*) [Roxburgh]. An erect annual tropical herb, closely related to *C. occidentalis.* The pods and seeds (which are rich in tannin) are used in dyeing black; the young leaves are eaten; the bruised leaves and the root (especially the root-bark) are used externally in Egypt and the East Indies in skin and liver diseases; the bark and the seeds are employed in diabetes. [B, 106, 172, 173, 180, 212.]—**C. speciosa.** 1. Of Roxburgh, a variety of *C. glauca.* 2. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *C. spectabilis.* 3. Of Schrader, a tropical American species. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 60, 212.]—**C. spectabilis** [De Candolle]. A tree of Jamaica, Trinidad, and tropical South America. [B, 60, 88, 180, 282.]—**C.-stick tree.** The *C. fistula.* [B, 282.]—**C. suffruticosa** [Wallich]. A suffruticose variety of *C. glauca.* [B, 212.]—**C. sulfurea** (seu **sulphurea**) [De Candolle]. The *C. glauca.* [B, 282.]—**C. sumatrana** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Senna sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. The *C. siamea.* [B, 212.]—**C. sunsub** [Forskål]. The *C. tora.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. surattensis** [Burmann]. The *C. glauca.* [B, 212.]—**C. Swartzii** [Wickstr.]. A variety of *C. glandulosa.* [B, 282.]—**C. syringodes, C. syrinx.** See *C. fistula* (3d def.).—**C. tagera.** Of Linnæus, an East Indian species said to be used like *C. tora* for skin diseases, insect-stings, etc. The plant employed medicinally is, however, possibly not the Linnæan species, but the *C. taura* of Lamarck and of Colladon, now identified with *C. tora.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. tala** [Desvaux]. The *C. tora.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. Thonningii** [De Candolle]. The *C. absus.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. timoriensis** [De Candolle]. A species growing in India, Ceylon, and the East Indies, said to be medicinal. [B, 106, 212.]—**C. tomentosa.** Of Linnæus, a tropical African species; of Wallich, the *C. hirsuta.* [Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. tora** [Linnæus], **C. toroides** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Senna tora* (et *toroides*) [Roxburgh]. The *tagara* of the Malays; an annual Indian herb. The leaves are used as an aperient for children and are applied to ulcers, to itching eruptions, and, in poultices, to pustules. They are also applied to parts stung by insects, especially bees, and are occasionally used as an adulterant of senna-leaves. The root is used topically in ringworm, and the seeds are employed in making a blue dye. The plant is also used in gout and other painful joint affections and in sciatica. [B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. triflora** [Jacquin]. The *C. chamæcrista.* [B, 60.]—**C. Trinitatis.** 1. Of Reichenbach, the *C. spectabilis.* 2. Of Bentham, the *C. racemosa.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 282.]—**C.-twigs.** The branches of various species of *Cinnamomum* (probably of those furnishing c. lignea). [B, 18.]—**C. venenifera** [Rodschied]. The *C. hirsuta.* [B, 282.]—**C. vera.** The cheaper kinds of cinnamon, containing more mucilage than Chinese cinnamon. [B, 5, 18.]—**C. viscosa** [Schumann and Thonning, Macf.]. The *C. absus.* [B, 250, 282.]—**C.-wood.** See *C.-twigs.*—**C. xiphoidea** [Bertol.]. The *C. biflora.* [B, 60.]—**C.-Zimmt** (Ger.). The *Cinnamomum c.* [B, 270.]—**China c., Chinese c.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**Cigar-c.** See *C. Brewsteri.*—**Cinnamon-c.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**Clavelli cassiæ.** See *Flores cassiæ.*—**Clove-c.** The *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Confectio cassiæ** [Lond. Ph., 1824] (seu **cassiæ fistulæ**). Fr., *confection de casse.* Ger., *Cassienlatwerge.* Syn.: *electuarium cassiæ* [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dubl. Ph., 1836] (seu *cassiæ fistulæ* [Ed. Ph., 1826]). A mixture of pulp of c., pulp of tamarinds, and manna with syrup of roses [Lond. Ph., Ed. Ph.] or with syrup of orange [U. S. Ph., Dubl. Ph.]. Similar preparations were formerly official in other pharmacopœias. [B, 97.]—**Conserva cassiæ.** Fr., *conserve de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of c.-pulp and water and 5 of sugar, evaporated over a water-bath to 8 [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, made with sugar alone or with syrup, sometimes flavored with violets or orange-flowers, were formerly official. [B, 95, 119.] See also *Confectio cassiæ.*—**Cortex cassiæ** (seu **cassiæ cinnamomeæ** [Finn. Ph.]). Chinese cinnamon-bark. [B, 180.]—**Decoctum cassiæ** (**pulpæ**) [Belg. Ph.] (seu **cassiæ fistulæ**). Fr., *tisane de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling c.-pulp with 50 parts of water [Fr. Cod.] or with enough water to make 20 parts of liquid after straining. [B, 95, 97.]—**Egyptian c.** Ger., *ägyptische Cassie.* The *C. absus.* [B, 180.]—**Electuarium cassiæ** (seu **cassiæ fistulæ**, seu **cassiæ tamarindatum**). See *Confectio cassiæ.*—**Extractum cassiæ** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (seu **cassiæ fistulæ**). Fr., *extrait de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. An extract made by macerating the pulp and seeds of *C. fistula* in cold water, straining, treating the residue with a second portion of water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 95, 97.]—**Flores cassiæ** (seu **cassiæ immaturæ**). Ger., *Cassienblüthen, Zimmtblüthen, Zimmtkelche.* C.-buds; the unripe fruit of *Cinnamomum aromaticum* and other species of *Cinnamomum;* small, clove-like bodies consisting of a thick calyx inclosing a depressed ovary, of a cinnamon-like odor and taste. They contain tannin and a volatile oil (*oleum cassiæ*). [B, 18, 81, 95, 180.]—**Flos cassiæ.** See *Pulpa cassiæ.*—**Flowers of c.** See *Flores cassiæ.*—**Fructus cassiæ** [Belg. Ph.]. The fruit of *C. fistula.* [B, 95.]—**Horse-c.** The *C. marginata.* [B, 275.]—**Lignum cassiæ.** See *C. lignea.*—**Malabar c., Manilla c.** Varieties of c. lignea imported respectively from Malabar and Manilla. [B, 281.]—**Maryland c.** The *C. marylandica.* [B, 275.]—**Mauritius c.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**Medulla cassiæ.** See *Pulpa cassiæ.*—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cassiæ* (seu *cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph., in part], seu *cinnamomi cassiæ*). Fr., *essence* (ou *huile volatile*) *de cannelle de Chine.* Ger., *Zimmtcassienöl.* Chinese oil of cinnamon, a volatile oil distilled from the bark of Chinese cinnamon; darker and somewhat heavier than oil of Ceylon cinnamon and of a less agreeable taste and odor. [B, 5, 81.]—**Oleum cassiæ.** 1. See oil of c. 2. The volatile oil of flores cassiæ. [B, 81, 180.]—**Oleum cassiæ cinnamomeæ destillatum** (seu **cassiæ veræ**). See *Oil of c.*—**Oleum florum cassiæ.** See *Oleum cassiæ* (2d def.).—**Poets' c.** See *C. poetica.*—**Pulpa cassiæ.** See *Cassiæ pulpa.*—**Pulpa cassiæ depurata.** C.-pulp purified for medicinal use. [B, 270.]—**Pulpa cassiæ fistulæ** (seu **e fructu cassiæ** [Fr. Cod.]), **Pulp of c., Pulp of c. for enemata.** See *Cassiæ pulpa.*—**Purging c., Purgirc'** (Ger.), **Rohrc'** (Ger.), **Röhrenc'** (Ger.). The *C. fistula.* [B, 270.]—**Semen cassiæ** (seu **cassiæ immaturæ**). See *Flores cassiæ.*

CASSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Link, an order of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Gleditschia, Cæsalpinia, Guilandina, Hæmatoxylon, Tamarindus, Cassia, Hymenæa, Myroxylon*, etc.; divided by Reichenbach into the *Geoffroyeæ* (in a later classification, the *Sophoreæ*), *Ceratonieæ*, and *Cæsalpinieæ.* [B, 170.]

CASSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'si^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cassiées.* Of Adanson, a section of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Bauhinia, Cassia, Hæmatoxylon, Bonduc, Moringa, Sophora, Entada, Mimosa, Acacia, Gleditschia, Tamarindus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CASSIALA, n. An old name for the *Hyssopus officinalis.* [Adanson (B, 88, 121).]

CASSIBOR, n. An old name for coriander. [L, 94.]

CASSIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'si^{2}d-a^3. Fr., *casside.* Lit., a helmet; an old name for *Scutellaria galericulata;* of Tournefort, the genus *Scutellaria.* [B, 121, 200.]—**C. palustris vulgatior, flore cæruleo**, etc. [Tournefort, Boerhaave, *et al.*]. The *Scutellaria galericulata.* [B, 200.]

CASSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cassidaires.* A family of the *Phytophaga.* [L, 121.]

CASSIDBOTT, n. An old name for coriander. [B, 200.]

CASSIDEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}s-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *cassideus.* Helmet-shaped. [B, 19, 121.]

CASSIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}d'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CASSIDÆ.

CASSIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}d-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Coleoptera.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 280 (L).]

CASSIDONY, n. Ka^{2}s'i^2-don-i^2. Lat., *cassidonium.* Fr., *cassidoine.* The *Lavandula stœchas* and the *Gnaphalium uliginosum.* [B, 275.]—**Golden c.** The *Helichrysum stœchas.* [B, 275.]

CASSIDULIDA (Lat.), **CASSIDULIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}d-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'i^{2}d-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Proboscidiferæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1853, p. 35 (L); L, 121, 173.]

CASSIDULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}d-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-in(en)'-a^3. Fr., *cassidulines.* A family of the *Textularidea.* [L, 121.]

CASSIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-se. The *Acacia farnesiana.* [B, 38, 121.]

CASSIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}s's'si^2-e^2. See CASSIA.—**Aegyptische C.** The *Cassia absus.* [B, 180.]—**C'nfistel.** The *Cassia fistula.* [L, 80.]—**C'nmark, C'nmus.** See CASSIÆ *pulpa.*—**C'npfeifen.** See

CASSIA *fistula* (3d def.).—**C'nrinde.** See CASSIA *lignea*.—**C'n-röhrlein.** See CASSIA *fistula* (3d def.).—**C'nzimmt.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C'nzimmt-Lorbeer.** The *Persea cassia*. [L, 80.]—**Fisetc'.** The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [B, 180.]—**Geflügelte C.** The *Cassia alata*. [B, 180.]—**Holzige C'nrinde.** See CASSIA *lignea*.—**Kleine amerikanische Röhrenc'.** The fruit of *Cassia bacillaris*. [B, 180.]—**Lanzettblätterige C.** The *Cassia lanceolata*. [B, 180.]—**Nelkenc'.** See CASSIA *caryophyllata*.—**Purgirc', Röhrc'n.** The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [B, 180.]—**Röhrenc'.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 180.] See also the major list.—**Samenc'.** The *Cassia obovata*. [B, 180.]—**Spitzblättrige C.** The *Cassia acutifolia*. [B, 180.]

CASSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si(si^{2})'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *cassiees*. 1. Of Brown, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ* (*Rectembryeæ*), comprising the *C. subregulares* (including *Gleditschia*, *Prosopis*, *Hæmatoxylon*, *Ceratonia*, etc.) and the *C. irregulares* (including *Gymnocladus*, *Guilandina*, *Cæsalpinia*, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Hymenæa*, *Bauhinia*, etc.). 2. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Baillon, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ* (*Cæsalpinieæ*), comprising *Cassia*, *Ceratonia*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CASSIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-i^{2}-a. 1. The *Acacia farnesiana*. 2. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. des Poitevins.** The *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. franc.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 38.]—**Graines de c.** In the Mauritius, the seeds of *Cassia sophora*. [B, 106.]

CASSIN, n. Ka^{2}s'i^{2}n. Fr., *c.*, *cassine*. A principle extracted from *Cassia fistula*. [B.]

CASSINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si(se)'na^{3}. Of C. Bauhin, a plant, probably the *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASSINE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si(se)'ne(na). Fr., *cassiné*. Of Linnæus, a genus of South African shrubs of the order *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastreæ*, subtribe *Euonymeæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. capensis** [Linnæus]. A Cape of Good Hope species. The variety β *colpoon* [De Candolle] is the *lapelhout*, or *ladlewood*, of the Cape. [B, 19. 263.]—**C. caroliniana** [Lamarck]. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 173.]—**C. colpoon** [Thunberg]. The *C. capensis*, var. *colpoon*. [B, 263.]—**C. gongonha** [Martius]. The *Myginda* (or perhaps *Ilex*) *gongonha*. [B, 180.]—**C. maurocenia** [Linnæus]. The *Maurocenia capensis*. [B, 263.]—**C. peragua** [Linnæus, Miller], **C. vera** [Catesby]. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 173, 180.]

CASSINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-en. 1. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 173.] 2. Cassin. [B.]

CASSINIACEÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}s-sen'i^{2}-a(a^{3})'se^{2}-(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From the name of *A. cassini*, a French botanist. The *Compositæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CASSINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{3}s-sen-i(i^{2})'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). 1. Of Cassini *et al.*, a subdivision of the *Compositæ* (*Gnaphalieæ*), comprising *Cassinia*, etc. 2. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Celastraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cassine*. [B, 121, 170.]

CASSINOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}s-sen-o(o^{2})-id(ed)'ez(as). From *Cassine* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Cassine* (a botanical species name). [B.]

CASSIOBERRY, CASSIOBERRY-BUSH, n's. Ka^{2}s'i^{2}-o-be^{2}r-i^{2}. The *Viburnum lævigatum* (seu *obovatum*). [B, 19, 116, 275.]

CASSION (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}s-i^{2}-o^{2}n^{2}. See CATION.

CASSIPOUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}-pur'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *cassipourées*. Syn.: *Macarisieæ* [H. Baillon]. A tribe, section, or division of the *Rhizophoraceæ* [Meissner], *Montinieæ* [Reichenbach], or *Loganiaceæ* [Lindley]. [B.]

CASSIRY, n. A fermented drink made from maize in South America. [B, 38.]

CASSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'si^{2}s. Gen., *cas'sidis*. In botany, see GALEA.

CASSIS (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{2}s-e, ka^{3}s'ses. The *Ribes nigrum* and its fruit; also its expressed juice fermented and aromatized. [B, 121; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 336 (B).]—**C'thee** (Ger.). The leaves of *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 270.]—**Rob de c.** (Fr.). See *Rob* RIBESIORUM *nigrorum*, under RIBES.—**Sirop de c.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* RIBESIORUM *nigrorum*, under RIBES.

CASSITE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-et. See CASSYTHA.

CASSITÉRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{2}s-e-tar-ed. From κασσίτερος, tin or pewter. Of Ampère, a class of metals, including tin, antimony, zinc, and cadmium. [A, 301; B, 38.]

CASSITERITE, n. Ka^{2}s-i^{2}t'e^{2}r-it. Fr., *cassitérite*. A native oxide of tin. [B, 38.]

CASSITEROS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}t'e^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gr., κασσίτερος. Tin or pewter. [A, 318; L, 94.] See STANNUM.

CASSOB (Ar.), n. An alkaline salt. [L, 84.]

CASSOLETA, n. A kind of moist fumigation. [P. Morellus (A, 325).]

CASSOLETTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-ol-e^{2}t. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 121.]

CASSOMBA, CASSOMBO, n's. 1. In the East Indies, names for various tinctorial plants, especially *Carthamus tinctorius*. 2. In the Banda Islands, the envelope of the fruit of *Sterculia balanghas*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Cassomba-caiappa.** A reddish variety of the cacao-nut. [B, 88, 121.]—**Cassomba-kling, Cassomba-kting.** In Java, the *Bixa orellana*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASSON (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-o^{2}n^{2}. 1. Powdered or broken glass. 2. A sort of bread made with fine sugar. 3. A fragment of cacao. [B, 38.]

CASSONADE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-on-a^{3}d. Cane-sugar. [A, 301.]—**C. blanche.** Sugar partially bleached, but not wholly refined. [A, 385.]—**C. brute.** Crude sugar. [A, 385.]

CASSONIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}s-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cassonique*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_8O_7$, formed by the action of nitric acid on gluconic acid. [B, 3.]

CASSOOMBO, n. See CASSOMBA.

CASSOONDA, n. In Languedoc, the *Equisetum fluviatile*. [B, 121.]

CASSOUMBA, n. See CASSOMBA (2d def.).

CASSOUS, adj. Ka^{2}s'u^{3}s. See CASSUS.

CASSU, n. The better sort of catechu furnished by the *Areca catechu*. [B, 180.]

CASSUÉJOULS (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-su^{6}-a-zhul. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CASSUMUNAR, CASSUMUNIAR, n's. Ger., *C.-Ingwer*. The *Zingiber c.* [B, 116, 121.]

CASSURE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-u^{6}r. The appearance presented by a body on fracture; also a fracture. [A, 301; B, 52.]

CASSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., κενός, φροῦδος, μάταιος, λαπαρός. Empty (said of abortive organs, such as sterile stamens, fruits that do not produce seeds, etc.). [B, 121.]

CASSUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-su^{2}t(sut)'a^{3}. Fr., *cassute*. See CUSCUTA and CASSYTHA.

CASSUTHA [Fuchs] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-su^{2}th(suth)'a^{3}. See CUSCUTA.—**Herba cassuthæ.** The herb of *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 180.]—**Herba cassuthæ minoris.** The herb of *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B, 180.]

CASSUVIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-su^{2}(su)'vi^{2}(wi^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Jussieu and R. Brown, see ANACARDIEÆ.

CASSUVIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-su^{2}(su^{4})-vi(wi^{2})'e^{2}-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *cassuviées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Terebinthaceæ*, corresponding to the tribe *Anacardieæ* or the order *Anacardiaceæ*; divided by Reichenbach into the *Spondiaceæ*, *Lentisceæ*, and *Anacardieæ*, and by Bartling into the *Anacardieæ* and *Sumachineæ*. [B, 170.]

CASSUVIUM [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-su^{2}(su)'vi^{2}(wi^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cassuvion*. See ANACARDIUM.—**C. pomiferum** [Lamarck]. See ANACARDIUM *occidentale*.

CASSYTA (Lat.), **CASSYTEÆ** [Nees *et al.*] (Lat.), n's f. and f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-sit(su^{6}t)'a^{3}, -e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See CASSYTHA and CASSYTHEÆ.

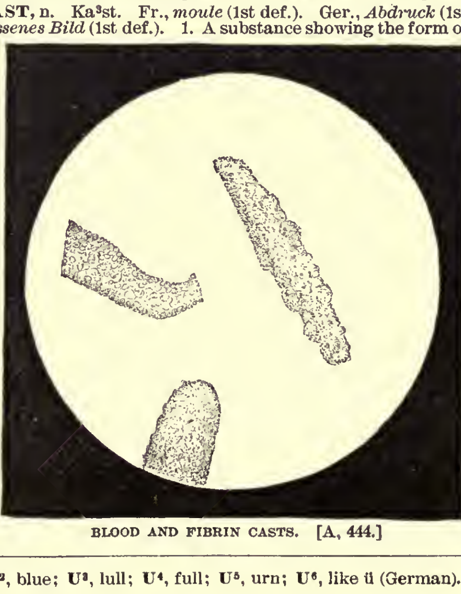
CASSYTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}th(su^{6}th)'a^{3}. Fr., *cassythe*. 1. Of Gesner, see CUSCUTA. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical climbing laurinaceous parasitic herbs. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. americana** [Nees]. A South American species, identified by Bentham with *C. filiformis*. [B, 214, 219.]—**C. aphyila** [Räuschel]. The *C. filiformis*. [B, 173.]—**C. cuscutiformis** [F. Müller]. An Australian species; according to Meissner, identical with *C. filiformis*. The drupes are edible. [B, 19, 214.]—**C. filiformis** [Linnæus]. A species growing on the branches of trees in India; used to flavor buttermilk, to make a cooling drink for feverish patients, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, especially for ardor urinæ, as a hair-wash, and as an application to inflamed eyes and old ulcers. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180.]—**C. guineensis** [Schumacher, Thonning]. An African species, identified by Bentham with *C. filiformis*. [B, 214, 219.]

CASSYTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}th(su^{6}th)-a(a^{3})'-se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Gardner and of Lindley, an order of the daphnal alliance, corresponding to the *Cassytheæ*. [B, 170.]

CASSYTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-si^{2}th(su^{6}th)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A division or tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cassytha*. [B, 42, 170.]

CAST, v. tr. Ka^{3}st. To shed, get rid of, expel (*e. g.*, the hair, the teeth, the contents of the stomach or of the uterus); to throw (an animal) into a suitable posture for examination or operation.

CAST, n. Ka^{3}st. Fr., *moule* (1st def.). Ger., *Abdruck* (1st def.), *gegossenes Bild* (1st def.). 1. A substance showing the form of some

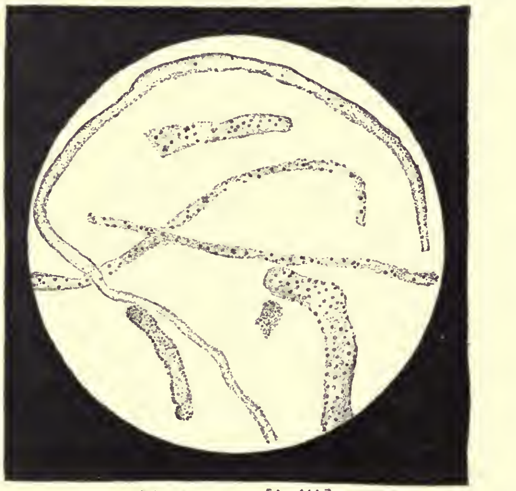


BLOOD AND FIBRIN CASTS. [A, 444.]

body to which it has been applied, or some cavity in which it has been contained, while in a plastic state. 2. A litter or brood of young animals. 3. Of the eye, see Strabismus.—**Albumino-fatty c.** Fr., *cylindre albumino-graisseux.* A urinary c. consisting of fatty and albuminous matter; found after phosphorus poisoning. [α, 18.]—**Blood-c.** Fr., *moule sanguin.* Ger., *Blutcylinder.* A renal c. made up of coagulated blood-plasma, sometimes containing enough blood-corpuscles to appear dark and opaque. [A, 444; L, 319.]—**Bronchial c.** A c. of a bronchus or a bronchial tube. [L, 20.]—**Corkscrew c.** See *Spiral c.*—**Epithelial c.** A renal c. containing or made up of epithelium. [L, 319.]—**False c.** Syn.: *cylindroid.* A c.-like substance, such as a shred of mucus, found in urine; frequently mistaken for a true renal c. [A, 444.]—**Fatty c.** A renal c. containing oil drops, free or contained in epithelial cells. [L, 319.]—**Fibrinous c.** Fr., *moule* (ou *cylindre*) *fibrineux.* Ger., *fibrinöser Cylinder.* A c. consisting of fibrinous matter. [L, 20.]—**Granular c.** Fr., *cylindre granuleux.* Ger., *granulöser Cylinder.* A renal c. having a granular appearance, generally from granular degeneration of epithelium, blood, etc. [L, 319.]—**Hyaline c.** Fr., *cylindre hyalin.* Ger., *hyaliner Cylinder.* A renal or testicular c. of a structureless, translucent appearance, probably due to the coagulation of an albuminous body. [A, 444; L, 20.]—**Icteric hyaline c.** Fr., *cylindre hyalin ictérique.* A hyaline c. found in the urine of jaundiced patients when it contains little or no albumin. [α, 18.]—**Mucoid c., Mucous c.** Fr., *cylindre muqueux.* A false c. consisting of mucus or mucin. [α, 18; A, 444; L, 319.]—**Oil-c.** See *Fatty c.*—**Pus-c.** A renal c. containing pus cells. [L, 313.]—**Renal c.** Fr., *cylindre rénal.* Ger., *Nierencylinder.* A c. of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 20.]—**Spiral c.** Fr., *cylindre en tire-bouchon.* A urinary c., generally hyaline, twisted or convoluted upon itself, presumably by its passage from Henle's loops into the larger collecting tubes. [α, 18.]—**Transparent c.** See *Hyaline c.* and *Waxy c.*—**Urinary c.** Fr., *moule* (ou *cylindre*) *urinaire.* Ger., *Harncylinder.* A c. of some portion of the urinary passages, especially of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 20, 319.]—**Testicular c.** A hyaline c. found in the urine occasionally in spermatorrhœa, sometimes a little broader than renal hyaline c's, but otherwise not distinguishable from them. [A, 444.]—**Tube-c.** See *Renal c.*—**Uric-acid c.** A renal c. consisting of uric acid; found in the urine of new-born infants. [A, 444.]—**Waxy c.** Fr., *cylindre cireux.* Ger., *Wachscylinder.* A form of renal c. resembling melted wax; distinguished from the hyaline c. by its high refractive power. [A, 444; L, 319.]—**Worm c's.** See *Worm* castings.



Epithelial and mixed casts. [A, 444.]



False casts. [A, 444.]



Finely granular casts. [A, 444.]



Waxy casts. [A, 444.]

CASTAGNA (Fr.), **CASTAGNE** (Fr.), **CASTAGNIÉ** (Fr.), n's. Ka^{2}st-a^{3}n-ya^3, -y', -yi^2-a. Provincial names for the *Castanea vesca.* [B, 88, 121.]—**Castagne cavalline.** The *Æsculus hippocastanum.* [B, 121.]

CASTAL (Ar.), n. The *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 88, 121.]

CASTALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Gr., **κασταλία.** Fr., *castalie.* Of Salisbury, the genus *Nymphœa;* of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]—**C. cærulea** [Trattinick]. The *Nymphœa cœrulea.* [B, 173.]—**C. magnifica** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphœa rubra.* [B, 180.]—**C. mystica** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphœa lotus.* [B, 173.]—**C. pudica** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphœa odorata.* [B, 173.]—**C. scutifolia** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphœa cœrulea.* [B, 173.]—**C. speciosa** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphœa alba.* [B, 173.]

CASTALTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-ta^{2}lt(ta^{3}lt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Catastalticus.

CASTANAR DE IBOR (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}s-ta^{3}n-a^{3}r' da e-bor'. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49.]

CASTANEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-tan(ta^{3}n)'e^2-a^3. Gr., **κάστανον, κάρυον καστανaικόν.** Fr., *châtaignier* (1st def.). Ger., *Kastanie* (1st def.). It., *castagno.* Sp., *castaña, castaño.* 1. The chestnut-tree (*C. vulgaris*); hence, of Gärtner, a genus of the *Cupuliferœ* (tribe *Quercineœ*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 5, 42.]—**C. alnifolia** [Nuttall]. The *C. pumila,* var. *β nana.* [B, 214.]—**C. americana.** The American variety of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. aquatica.** Ger., *Wasserkastanie.* Sp., *castaña de agua.* Of the pharmacists, the *Trapa natans;* in the pl., *castaneœ aquaticœ,* its fruit. [B, 180.]—**C. argentea** [Blume]. The *Castanopsis argentea.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. bungeana** [Blume]. The *C. vulgaris.* [B, 214.]—**C. chinensis.** 1. Of Spren-

gel, the *Fagus c.* 2. Of Hasskarl, the Japanese variety of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. chrysophylla** [Hooker]. The *Castanopsis chrysophylla.* [B.]—**C. cornuta.** See *C. aquatica.*—**C. edulis.** See *C. vulgaris.*—**C. equina.** The *Æsculus hippocastanum* and its fruit. [B, 97.]—**C. fagus** [Scopoli]. The *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 24.]—**C. indica** [Roxburgh]. The *Castanopsis indica.* [B, 214.]—**C. japonica** [Blume]. The *C. vulgaris.* [B, 214.]—**C. javanica** [Blume]. The *Castanopsis javanica.* [B, 214.]—**C. malabarica angelina dicta ansjeli.** See Artocarpus *hirsutus.*—**C. martabanica** [Wallich]. A variety of *Castanopsis argentea.* [B, 214.]—**C. montana** [Blume]. A variety of the *Castanopsis javanica.* [B, 214.]—**C. nana** [Muhlenberg]. The *C. pumila*, var. *β nana.* B, 214.]—**C. palustris.** See *C. aquatica.* —**C. pumila** [Miller]. The chinquapin; a shrub of the Middle and Southern United States. The bark is astringent. The variety *β nana* is an undershrub. [B, 34, 214.]—**C. sativa** [Miller]. The *C. vulgaris.* [B, 214.]—**C. sloanea** [Miller]. The *Sloanea dentata.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. tungurrut** [Blume]. The *Castanopsis tungurrut.* [B. 180, 214.]—**C. vesca** [Gärtner]. The *C. vulgaris.* [B, 214, 245.]—**C. vesca americana** [Persoon]. The American variety of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 173.]—**C. vulgaris** [Lamarck]. Fr., *châtaignier.* Ger., *Kastanienbaum.* It., *castagno.* Sp., *castaña, castaño.* The chestnut-tree, probably originally indigenous to Asia. A. De Candolle describes six varieties. The var. *β sativa* grows in the south of France; the var. *γ americana* is the American chestnut-tree; the others grow in Japan. The American variety bears smaller but sweeter nuts than those of the European species. The latter (Spanish chestnut) is a somewhat important article of food in Italy. The bark and inner bark of the tree are astringent, and the latter has been used in dysentery. The leaves (*folia castaneæ*, the c. of the U. S. Ph.), collected when they are green in early autumn, contain tannin, and are used as an astringent and as a remedy for whooping-cough. The burs give with sulphate of iron a dark-brown dye, and, burned, furnish a lampblack employed in painting. [B, 19, 34, 81, 173, 214.]—**Extractum castaneæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 parts by weight of the leaves of *C. vulgaris* with water by decoction and percolating, evaporating the mixed decoction and percolate, adding 30 per cent. of alcohol, filtering, evaporating to 80 parts by volume, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 parts by volume. [B, 95.]—**Folia castaneæ.** The leaves of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 95.]—**Fructus castaneæ.** The fruit of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]



THE CASTANEA PUMILA. [A, 327.]



THE CASTANEA VULGARIS. [A, 327.]

CASTANEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-e^2-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *castaneacées.* 1. Of Link, a group of plants corresponding to the *Hippocastaneæ* of De Candolle. 2. Of H. Baillon, see Castaneæ (1st def.). [B, 121, 170.]

CASTANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-tan(ta^{3}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *castanées.* 1. Of Adanson, a family of plants, including *Betula, Carpinus, Corylus, Quercus, Castanea, Liquidambar, Populus, Salix, Cannabis, Urtica, Morus, Ficus, Dorstenia, Platañus, Celtis, Ulmus*, etc., now referred to the *Cupuliferæ, Salicineæ, Platanaceæ*, and *Urticaceæ* (in its widest sense); thus corresponding in great part to the *Amentaceæ* of Jussieu. The *C.* of Necker comprised *Mercurialis* (of the *Euphorbiaceæ*), *Urtica, Humulus, Salix, Quercus, Corylus, Carpinus, Betulus, Fagus*, and *Populus.* H. Baillon, adopting the name *Castaneaceæ*, includes under it the series *Betuleæ, Coryleæ*, and *Quercineæ* (all comprised in the *Cupuliferæ*), and the *Balanopseæ, Leitnerieæ*, and *Myricaceæ.* 2. Of Prantl, a tribe of the *Fagaceæ*, comprising *Castanea, Pasania*, and *Quercus.* [B, 121, 170; Prantl (B, 245).]

CASTANEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}s-tan'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *castaneus.* Fr., *castané, marron.* Ger., *kastanienbraun.* See Badious.

CASTANICARPUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-i^2-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *κάστανον*, the chestnut, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having fruit like the chestnut. [B, 214.]

CASTANIE (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}st-a^{3}n-e'. See Castanea.—**C'nbaum.** See Castanea *vulgaris.*—**C'nbraun.** See Badious.—**C.-Roosen.** The fruit of *Mesua speciosa.* [B, 48.]—**Rossc'.** The *Æsculus hippocastanum.* [B.]

CASTANITES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}st-a^{3}n-et. Woody tuberosities on the roots of the chestnut-tree, the oak, or the elm. [B, 121.]

CASTANOCARPOUS, adj. Ka^{2}st-a^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. From *κάστανον*, a chestnut, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *castanocarpe.* Having fruit like chestnuts. [B, 38.]

CASTANOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *castanops'eos (-sis).* From *κάστανον*. a chestnut, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Of Spach, a genus of the *Cupuliferæ*, intermediate between *Quercus* and *Castanea*, often regarded as a section of *Castanea.* [B, 42, 121, 214, 245.]—**C. argentea** [A. De Candolle]. A Java species resembling *Castanea vulgaris* in properties and uses. [B, 121, 180, 214.]—**C. chrysophylla** [A. De Candolle]. A California species bearing an edible fruit. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. indica** [A. De Candolle]. A species growing in India. Its fruit is used like the common chestnut. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. javanica** [A. De Candolle]. A tree of Java. The fruit is employed like the ordinary chestnut. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. tungurrut** [A. De Candolle]. A Java species resembling *Castanea vulgaris* in properties and uses. [B, 180, 214.]

CASTANOPTEROUS, adj. Ka^{2}st-a^{2}n-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *castanopterus* (from *κάστανον*, a chestnut, and *πτέρυξ*, a wing). Fr., *castanoptère.* Having chestnut-colored wings or elytra. [L.]

CASTANOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *κάστανον*, a chestnut, and *σπέρμα* a seed. Fr., *castanosperme.* Of Cunningham, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Sophoreæ.* [B, 42.]—**C. australe** [Cunningham]. The Moreton Bay chestnut, indigenous to Australia and cultivated in India; seeds edible, but somewhat astringent. [B, 172.]

CASTEL-DORIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}s'te^{2}l-do-re'a^3. A place in Sardinia, where there are springs containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49.]

CASTELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-te^{2}l'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *castélées.* Of Bartling *et al.*, a division, tribe, or section of the *Ochnaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Castela.* [B, 170.]

CASTELJALOUX (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}st-e^{2}l-zha^{3}l-u. A place in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where there are cold chalybeate springs. [A, 319; L, 49.]

CASTELLAMARE (It.), n. Ka^{3}st-e^{2}l-la^3-ma^3're^2. A place in Italy, near Naples, where there are numerous effervescent chalybeate and saline springs. [L, 49.]

CASTELLETTO ADORNO (It.), n. Ka^{3}st-e^{2}l-le^{2}t'to a^{3}d-orn'o. A place in Italy, near Acqui, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]

CASTELLETTO MASCAGNI (It.), n. Ka^{3}st-e^{2}l-le^{2}t'to ma^{3}s-ka^{3}n'ye. A place in Tuscany, where there are effervescent sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [L, 105.]

CASTELNUOVO (It.), n. Ka^{3}st-e^{2}l-nwo'vo. A place in Piedmont, where there is a sulphurous spring containing bromine and iodine. [L, 49.]

CASTÉRA-VERDUZAN (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}st-ar-a^3-ve^{2}rd-u^{6}z-a^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Gers, France, where there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

CASTIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-i^{2}g-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *castigare*, to gird. Repressed, confined, as by lacing (said of the breasts, the chest, etc.). [A, 318, 325.]

CASTIGLIONE (It.), n. Ka^{3}st-el-yi^2-on'a. See Ischia.

CASTIGLIONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}st-el-yi^2-on'i^2-a^3. From *L. Castiglioni*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *castiglionie.* Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus corresponding to the section *Curcas* of the genus *Jatropha.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. lobata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. The *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 173.]

CASTILLANTONAXIHUITL (Mex.), n. The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [A, 447.]

CASTILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}st-el-y'. See Castillier.

CASTILLEJEÆ [Bentham] (Lat.), **CASTILLEJIEÆ** [G. Don] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{3}st-el-ya'he^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ya-hi(hi^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist. A section or subtribe of the *Euphrasieæ*, comprising *Castilleja, Orthocarpus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CASTILLIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}st-el-ya. The *Ribes rubrum.* [B, 19, 38.]

CASTILLOA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}st-el-lo'a^3. Of Cervantes, a genus of artocarpaceous plants of the subtribe *Olmedieæ*, indigenous to Central America and Cuba. [B, 42, 106, 121.]—**C. elastica** [Cervantes]. The rubber-tree of Central America. [B, 106, 121.]—**C. markhamiana** [Collins]. A Central American species furnishing rubber. [B, 5, 42, 81.]

CASTINE, n. Ka^{2}st'en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Castin.* A bitter crystallizable base derived from the *Vitex agnus-castus.* [B, 93.]

CASTINGS, n. pl. Ka^{2}st'i^{2}n^{2}gz. The balls of hair, bones, feathers, etc., habitually vomited by birds of prey. [L, 221.]—**Worm-c's.** Cylindrical masses of earth ejected from the anus of earthworms. [L, 322.]

CASTLING, n. Ka^{3}st'li^{2}n^{2}g. See ABORTION (2d def.).

CAST-ME-DOWN, n. Ka^{3}st'me-du^{5}-u^{4}n. See CASSIDONY.

CASTNIADÆ (Lat.), **CASTNII** (Lat.), **CASTNIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f., m., and f. pl. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-ni(ni^{2})'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), ka^{2}st-(ka^{3}st)'ne^{2}-i(e), ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-ni(ni^{2})'-i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera.* [L, 121, 248.]

CASTOERI, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus suratensis* and the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [B, 121.]—**C.-mogari.** In the East Indies, the *Mogonum undulatum.* [B, 121.]

CASTOORIE-MUNJIL (Tamil), n. The *Curcuma zedoaria.* [B, 172.]

CASTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'o^{2}r(or). Gen., *cast'oris.* Gr., *κάστωρ* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). Fr., *c.* (1st def.), *castoréum* (2d def.). Ger., *Biber* (1st def.), *Bibergeil* (2d def.). It., *castoro* (1st def.), *castoreo* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnæus, the beaver, a genus of amphibious rodents. 2. Hence the substance, also called castoreum, consisting of the dried preputial follicles and their contents derived from several species of *C.* Two principal varieties, *American c.* and *Siberian c.*, are distinguished. The former is the kind official in most of the pharmacopœias, while some also order the latter, and the Fr. Cod. and Finn. Ph. leave it uncertain which kind is designated. C. is a stimulant and antispasmodic employed in hysteria, spasmodic affections, depression of the vital powers and similar conditions. 3. According to Adanson, Dioscorides's name for saffron (*Crocus*). 4. A corruption of *castus.* In composition, the *Ricinus communis* or *Vitex castus.* 5. In San Domingo, the name of an undetermined vine. [B, 115, 121.]—**American c.** Lat., *castoreum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.], *castoreum americanum* (seu *canadense* [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). Fr., *castoréum d'Amérique, castoréum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *amerikanische* (oder *canadische*) *Bibergeil.* It., *castoreo americano.* Sp., *castoreo* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *castoreu* [Roum. Ph.]. C. (2d def.) obtained from the American beaver (*C. americanus*). It is the variety of c. ordinarily met with in commerce and forms pairs of club-shaped, wrinkled, brownish sacs, seldom exceeding 4 oz. in weight, containing a somewhat glossy, brownish, friable substance of an aromatic odor and pungent bitter taste. It contains from 45 to 50 per cent. of substances soluble in alcohol (see *Tinctura* CASTOREI), including a resin, the crystalline castorin, and salicin. It also affords a volatile oil. See *Oil of* c. When fresh, c. is lighter in color and the contents of the sacs are unctuous. [B, 81, 95.]—**Axungia castoris.** Ger., *Biberfett.* According to some, the same as axungia castorei (*q. v.*, under CASTOREUM), but, more properly, beaver-fat, which may be employed medicinally like other animal fats. [B, 180.]—**Canadian c.** Lat., *castoreum canadense.* Fr., *castoréum du Canada.* Ger., *kanadisches Bibergeil* (oder *Castoreum*). See *American c.*—**C. americanus** [Cuvier]. The American beaver, usually regarded as only a variety of *C. fiber.* [B, 81, 95.]—**C.-beans.** See *C.-seeds.*—**C. canadensis** [Kuhl]. The *C. americanus.* [B, 81.]—**C. fiber** [Linnæus]. The beaver, a species of *C.* (1st def.) about 2 ft. long, inhabiting the north temperate zone of either hemisphere and living in burrows or houses built in streams. The European and Asiatic beaver is somewhat larger and of paler fur than the American variety, and furnishes Siberian c. [B, 81.]—**C. Galliæ** [Geoff.]. The European variety of the *C. fiber.* [B, 93.]—**C.-oil.** Lat., *oleum ricini* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (seu *e semine ricini* [Fr. Cod.]), *oleum palmæ Christi.* Fr., *huile de ricin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ricinusöl. Castoröl.* It., *olio di ricino.* Sp., *aceite de ricino.* 1. A fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis.* It forms a viscid, transparent, pale-yellowish liquid of faint odor and oily taste, and of the sp. gr. of from 0·950 to 0·960. It is a mild and efficient purgative with a tendency to produce subsequent constipation, and is also said to be a galactagogue and emmenagogue. It is used locally to prevent alopecia. [B, 81.] 2. See OIL *of c.*—**C.-oil beans.** See *C.-seeds.*—**C.-oil plant.** The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 75, 172.]—**C. pills.** Pills each containing 2¾ grains of Russian c., 1¼ grain of succinic acid, and sufficient balsam of Peru to insure the proper consistence. [B, 200.]—**C.-sac.** Ger., *Kastorbeutel, Bibergeilsack.* The follicle which with its unctuous contents constitutes c. (2d def.). [B, 81, 180.]—**C.-seeds.** The seeds of *Ricinus communis.* [B.]—**C.-wood.** The *Magnolia glauca.* [B, 275.]—**Chalky Russian c.** A variety of Russian c. containing an excess of calcium carbonate. [B, 5.]—**Compound oil of c.** Fr., *huile de castoréum composée.* A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, made by taking 15 parts of castoreum, 7 each of cassia lignea, Arabian costus, saffron, cubebs, euphorbium, galbanum, opopanax, nardus indica, and storax, and 10 each of cyperus rotundus orientalis, sabine, long pepper, black pepper, pyrethrum, and schœnanthe, sprinkling the whole with a sufficient quantity of good wine, adding 1,080 parts of olive-oil, and, after leaving on the sand-bath for several days till the moisture is dissipated, expressing the residue. According to the Würtemb. Ph., it is made by taking 7 parts of castoreum, 9 each of pyrethrum, sabine, schœnanthe, long pepper, and black pepper, 7 each of nardus indica, cassia lignea, Arabian costus, cubebs, and saffron, and 180 each of white wine and olive-oil, and proceeding in the same way. [B, 119, 200 (*a*, 21).]—**English c.** See *American c.*—**European c., German c.** See SIBERIAN *c.*—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *C.-oil* (1st def.).—**Lozenges of c.** Fr., *tablettes de castoréum.* Troches each containing 1 part of c., 16 parts of white sugar, and a sufficiency of mucilage of tragacanth. [Austr. Ph., 1820 (B, 119).]—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile volatile de castoréum* (1st def.). Ger., *ätherisches Oel des Castoreums* (1st def.), *ätherisches Bibergeilöl.* 1. A pale-yellow volatile oil obtained by distillation from c., and having its odor and taste. According to Pereira, it is derived from the salicin of the c. and is gradually itself converted into salicylic aldehyde. [B, 5, 81.] 2. See *Oleum* CASTOREI.—**Oleum castoris.** See *C.-oil.*—**Polish c., Prussian c., Russian c., Siberian c.** Lat., *castoreum* [Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *castoreum sibiricum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *siberinum* [Belg. Ph.], seu *russicum* [Russ. Ph.], seu *muscoviticum* [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *castoréum* [Fr. Cod.], *castoréum de Sibérie.* Ger., *siberisches* (oder *moskowitisches*, oder *russisches*) *Castoreum* (oder *Bibergeil*). C. obtained from the European or Asiatic beaver (*C. fiber*). It resembles the American c., but the sacs are less flattened and wrinkled and more globular than in the latter, are heavier (often weighing upward of 8 oz.), have more separable coats, and possess a stronger odor. It also contains from 60 to 70 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol (see *Tinctura* CASTOREI). It is more valuable and of greater medicinal efficacy than American c., but rarely comes into commerce. Several varieties, distinguished from their origin as Russian, Polish, Prussian, and German c., differ in size and other particulars. [A, 81, 95, 180.]—**Spirit of c.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de castoréum.* 1. See *Spiritus* CASTOREI *compositus.* 2. See *Aqua* CASTOREI *vinosa.*—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI.

CASTOREATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-or-e^{2}-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing castor. [B, 97.]

CASTORATE, n. Ka^{2}st'o^{2}r-at. Lat., *castoras.* Fr., *c.* A salt of castoric acid. [B, 38.]

CASTOREINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-or-e^{2}-in(en)'a^{3}. See CASTORIN.

CASTOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-or(o^{2}r)'e^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *καστόριον.* Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *castoréum.* Ger., *C.* See CASTOR (2d def.), *American* CASTOR and *Siberian* CASTOR.—**Aqua castorei** [Belg. Ph., 1854, Swiss Ph., 1876]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of Canadian castor with sufficient water to make 250 parts of distillate [Belg. Ph.], or by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 1 part of castor, 1 of alcohol, and a sufficiency of water [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Aqua castorei vinosa** [Gr. Ph., 1837, 1868, Bav. Ph., 1822]. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de castoréum.* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of Siberian castor and 6 parts of rue-leaves in 72 parts of sour wine, adding 72 parts of water, and distilling 72 parts of the mixture. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Axungia castorei.** Fr., *axonge de castoréum.* Ger., *Bibergeilfett.* A fatty substance, sometimes, but less properly, called *axungia castoris*, derived from two oil-sacs present in the male beaver and opening into the cloaca near the castor-sacs. It was formerly official. [B, 10, 81, 180.]—**C. americanum, C. anglicum.** See *American* CASTOR.—**C. camphor.** Castorin. [L, 130.]—**C. canadense.** See *American* CASTOR.—**C. europæum, C. germanicum, C. moscoviticum, C. polonicum.** See *Siberian* CASTOR.—**C'resinoid** (Ger.). The resinous principle contained in castor. [B, 48, 180.]—**C. russicum, C. sibericum, C. siberinum, C. sibiricum, Deutsches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian* CASTOR.—**Englisches C.** (Ger.). See *American* CASTOR.—**Essentia castorei.** See *Tinctura castorei.*—**Essentia castorei thebaica.** See *Tinctura castorei thebaica.*—**Europäisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian* CASTOR.—**Extractum castorei.** Fr., *extrait de castoréum.* Ger., *Bibergeilextrakt.* An extract made from castor by exhausting it with alcohol and evaporating the tincture so formed to the consistence of an extract [Bruns. Ph., 1777], or by boiling with water the residue left after exhaustion with alcohol, adding the decoction to the alcoholic extract, and evaporating. [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**Kanadisches C.** (Ger.). See *American* CASTOR.—**Oleum castorei.** Fr., *huile* (ou *éléolé*) *de castoréum.* Ger., *Bibergeilöl.* A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of castor in 24 of olive-oil, with the addition of 4 of white wine [Sp. Ph., 1798] or of 1 part of solution of potassium carbonate [Sard. Ph., 1773 (B, 119).]—**Pinguedo castorei.** See *Axungia castorei.* [B, 180.]—**Polnisches C.** (Ger.), **Preussisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian* CASTOR.—**Pulvis castorei** (Fr. Cod.). See *Poudre de* CASTORÉUM.—**Russisches C.** (Ger.), **Sibirisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian* CASTOR.—**Spiritus castorei compositus.** Fr., *esprit de castoréum composé.* Spirit of castor; an old preparation consisting of 4 oz. of Russian castor, 1 oz. of flowers of lavender, ½ oz. each of sage and rosemary, 6 drachms of cinnamon, and 2 drachms each of mace and cloves, infused in 3 quarts of alcohol and then heated on a sand-bath until the alcohol is distilled off. [O, 1, 3.]—**Tinctura ætherea castorei** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura castorei ætherea.*—**Tinctura castorei** [Br. Ph., 1867, Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture alcoolique* (ou *alcoolé*) *de castoréum, teinture de castoréum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bibergeiltinctur.* A solution of 1 oz. (av.) of castor in 1 pint (imp.) of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., 1854], or in 5 parts of alcohol [Austr. Ph.], or of 1 oz. (Troy) of castor in 1 pint (apoth.) of alcohol [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Similar preparations containing 1 part of castor and from 4 to 16 parts of alcohol were official in a great number of old pharmacopœias. The Br. Ph. and Ger. Ph. direct the American castor to be used; the Belg. Ph. and Dan. Ph. have two tinctures, made, respectively, from the American and Siberian castor. The former preparation is much darker and of higher sp. gr. than the latter. [B, 10, 81, 95, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura castorei ætherea.** Fr., *Teinture éthérée de castoréum* [Fr. Cod.], *éthérolé de castoréum.* Ger., *ätherische Bibergeiltinctur.* A solution of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of ether [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., 1854]. The Fr. Cod. directs American castor to be used; the Belg. Ph. orders two tinctures, made from American and Siberian castor respectively. Similar preparations, made with from 6 to 10 parts of ether, were formerly official. [B, 10, 113, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura castorei alcalina.** Fr., *teinture alcaline de castoréum.* A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, the Russ. Ph., 1803, and the Turin Ph., 1773, made with 4 parts of c. and 1 part of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. It is ground up, dried, reduced to powder, covered with alcohol to the depth of about twelve inches, and, several days later, filtered. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura castorei canadensis.** An alcoholic tincture of Canadian castor. See *Tinctura castorei.* [O, 4.]—**Tinctura castorei composita.**

Fr., *teinture de castoréum composée.* A preparation of the Amst. Ph., 1792, made up of 3 parts each of castor, myrrh, and olibanum, 16 of orange-peel, 8 each of peppermint, pennyroyal, and rue, 4 of savine, and 1 part of saffron digested in 288 parts of brandy. The Belg. Ph., 1823, ordered 1 part of castor to be digested with 8 parts of brandy and filtered, and the resulting tincture to be mixed with the product obtained by distilling 144 parts of a mixture of 1 part of the residue left after the first operation, 1 part each of savine, pyrethrum, catnip, pennyroyal, and sweet basil, 2 parts each of orange-peel and myrrh, 24 parts of grated bryony-root, 48 parts of brandy, and sufficient water. The Antwerp Ph., 1812, had the same formula, substituting, however, matricaria for the pyrethrum and adding 12 parts of rue. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Tinctura castorei sibirici.** An alcoholic tincture of Siberian castor. [B, 95 (α, 21).] See *Tinctura castorei.*—**Tinctura castorei thebaica.** Fr., *essence antihystérique, gouttes utérines, élixir utérin.* A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of asafœtida, 2 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum, 1 part of opium, and 8 parts of castor in 64 of brandy and filtering [Disp. fuldens, 1791, Lipp. Disp., 1794, Sax. Ph., 1837, Swed. Ph., 1817]. The Ferrara Ph., 1832, substituted oil of amber for the ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Tinctura de castoreo ætherea** (Fr.). See *Tinctura castorei œtherea.*—**Tinctura de castoreo alcoolica** (Fr.). See *Tinctura castorei.*

CASTORÉUM (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-to-ra-u^{3}m. Castor (2d def.). [B, 113, 119.]—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Aqua* CASTOREI *vinosa.*—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI.—**Alcoolé de c. safrané.** See ELIXIR *uterinum Crollii.*—**C. d'Amérique.** See *American* CASTOR.—**C. de Siberie.** See *Siberian* CASTOR.—**Eau d'hirondelles avec le c.** See *Aqua* HIRUNDINUM *cum castoreo.*—**Eau distillée de c.** See *Aqua* CASTOREI.—**Éléolé de c.** See *Oleum* CASTOREI.—**Esprit de c.** See *Aqua* CASTOREI *vinosa.*—**Esprit de c. composé.** See *Spiritus* CASTOREI *compositus.*—**Éthérolé de c.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *œtherea.*—**Extrait de c.** See *Extractum* CASTOREI.—**Huile de c.** See *Oleum* CASTOREI.—**Huile de c. composée.** See *Compound oil of* CASTOR.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis castorei* [Fr. Cod.]. American castor freed from the membranes of the pouch in which it is contained, dried in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a silk sieve of 100 meshes to the inch (Fr.). [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Tablettes de c.** See *Lozenges of* CASTOR.—**Teinture alcaline de c.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *alcalina.*—**Teinture alcoolique de c., Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CASTOREI.—**Teinture de c. composée.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *composita.*—**Teinture éthérée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *œtherea.*

CASTORIC, adj. Ka^{2}st-o^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *castoricus, castoreus, castorius.* Fr., *castorique.* Of or pertaining to castor (2d def.). [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum castoricum.* Fr., *acide castorique.* Ger., *Castorinsäure.* An acid said to be contained in castor (2d def.). [B, 38.]

CASTORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-o^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *castoridées.* A family of the *Sciuromorpha* having *Castor* as the type. [A, 385 ; L, 147, 253.]

CASTORIN, n. Ka^{2}st'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *castoreina, castorina, castorinum.* Fr., *castorine.* Ger., *C., Bibergeilfett.* Syn.: *castoreum camphor.* A white, granular or crystalline, friable, waxy or fat-like substance, soluble with the aid of heat in water, in alcohol, and in the volatile and fatty oils ; derived from castor (2d def.) and said to be used for the same purposes. [B, 48, 119, 180.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CASTORIC *acid.*

CASTORINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-o^{2}r-in-(en)'a^3. 1. (Pl.) a family of the *Mammalia* including the genus *Castor.* [B, 180.] 2. (Fem. sing.) castorin. [B.]

CASTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-or(o^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CASTOREUM.

CASTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-or(o^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CASTORIC.

CASTRALTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)-ti(ti^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e). From *Castraltia*, one of the genera. Of Trevisan, a tribe of *Algæ* (*Actinothalamæ*). [B, 170.]

CASTRANGULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-ra^{2}n^2(ra^{3}n^2)'gu^2-(gu^4)-la^3. The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 121.]—**C. aquatica.** The *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 180.]

CASTRAT (Fr.), n. Ka^{2}s-tra^3. Ger., *C.* A castrated person. [A, 301 (α, 17).]

CASTRATE, v. tr. Ka^{2}s'trat. Lat., *castrare.* Fr., *châtrer.* Ger., *castriren.* To deprive of the testicles or ovaries, to emasculate, to geld. [α, 17.] Cf. CASTRATION.

CASTRATE, CASTRATED, adj's. Ka^{2}s'trat, -trat-e^{2}d. Gr., ὀρχοτομηθείς. Lat., *castratus.* Fr., *châtré.* Ger., *castrirt, verschnitten.* Deprived of the sexual germ-producing glands or organs ; also, of a flower, rendered incapable of self-fertilization by removal of the stamens. [B, 121.]

CASTRATION, n. Ka^{2}s-tra'shu^{3}n. Gr., σπαδωνισμός, ὀρχοτομία, εὐνουχισμός. Lat., *castratio.* Fr., *c., châtrure.* Ger., *Castriren, Castrirung.* The operation of removing the testicles (in females the ovaries). In botany, the removal of the stamens of a flower in order to prevent self-fertilization and to favor the production of hybrids by cross-fertilization. [Hegar, "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Oct. 29, 1887 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21 ; B, 1.]—**C. complète** (Fr.). Removal of both testicles (or ovaries). [L, 41.]—**C. der Frauen** [Hegar] (Ger.), **C. des femelles** (Fr.), **C. féminine** (Fr.). Removal of the ovaries or of the ovaries and the uterus. [A. Martin (A, 319).] Cf. *Battey's* OPERATION, *Hegar's* OPERATION, and *Tait's* OPERATION.—**C. incomplète** (Fr.). Removal of one testicle (or ovary). [L, 41.]—**C. par arrachement** (Fr.). An operation for c. in which the spermatic cord is twisted by turning the testicle, at the same time drawing on it until it becomes separated from the cord. [A, 301 ; E, 24.]—**C. par bistournage** (Fr.). See BISTOURNAGE.—**C. par casseaux** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which, the testicles being exposed, the cords are elongated by traction and inclosed between two pieces of wood fastened together at the ends, so as to make pressure and shut off the circulation. [E, 24.]—**C. par le feu** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the cords, being exposed, are cut between two forceps and the extremities then cauterized. [A, 301 ; E, 24.]—**C. par ligature** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which either the cords are isolated and tied, or else the whole scrotum is surrounded by a ligature and it and the included structures are allowed to slough away. [A, 301 ; E, 24.]—**C. par martelage** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the integrity of the cord is destroyed, and subsequent atrophy in the testicle is caused, by striking the former while it is held against a resisting support. [E, 24.]—**C. par raclement** (**ou ratissement**) (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the cord is exposed and scraped until its integrity is destroyed. [A, 301 ; E, 24.]—**Female c.** See OOPHORECTOMY.

CASTRATURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-tra^{2}t(tra^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. Castration. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CASTRATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-trat(tra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Castrated ; as a n., a castrated male person. [A, 322, 325.]

CASTRENSIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-tre^{2}ns'i^{2}s. From *castra*, a camp. Pertaining to camps ; as a n., a camp-fever or dysentery, produced by the exhalations from waste matters imperfectly disposed of. [A, 325 ; L, 119.]

CASTROCARO (It.), n. Ka^{3}s-tro-ka^{3}r'o. A place in Tuscany, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and a certain amount of iodine and bromine. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

CASTRUM BORBONIENSE (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'ru^{3}m-ru^{4}m) bo^{2}r-bon-i^2-e^{2}ns'e(a). See BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT. [L, 105.]

CASTU (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}st-u^6. An old term for a hospital. [L, 41.]

CASTURI-CAMALLA, n. In Iudia, the *Nenuphor.* [B, 121.]

CASTURIE-MUNJEL [Tamil], n. See CASTOORIE-MUNJIL.

CASUAL, adj. Ka^{2}z'u^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *casualis* (from *casus*, a chance occurrence). Fr., *casuel.* Ger., *zufällig.* Accidental (said of a case of infectious disease occurring accidentally as distinguished from one resulting from intentional inoculation).

CASUARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, see CASUARINEÆ.

CASUARALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-al-(a^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Rectembryæ*, comprising the order *Casuarineæ.* [B, 121.]

CASUARBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}z-u-a^{3}r'ba^3-um. The *Casuarina.* [B, 121.]

CASUARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Ratitæ.* [L, 228.]

CASUARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Megistanes.* [L, 121.]

CASUARIN, n. Ka^{2}s-u^2'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. A brown coloring principle contained in the bark of different species of *Casuarina.* [B, 245.]

CASUARINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-in(en)'a^3. Said to be so called because its foliage resembles the plumage of the cassowary. Fr., *c., casuarine.* Of Forster, beef-wood ; a genus of plants constituting the order *Casuarineæ*, indigenous to Australia, New Caledonia, the East Indies, and the Fiji Islands. [B, 42, 121, 245.]—**C. distyla** [Ventenat]. An Australian species. The leaves, when chewed, are acidulous and refreshing. [B, 173.]—**C. equisetifolia** [Linnæus fil.], **C. indica** [Persoon]. The *filao* of the East Indies. The bark and branches are astringent. [B, 93, 121, 173.]—**C. litoralis** [Salisbury], **C. litorea** [Rumphius], **C. muricata** [Roxburgh]. The Tinian pine ; a tree growing in India. Its bark furnishes a brown dye, and is said to be given in infusion as a tonic. [B, 93, 172.]—**C. stricta** [Hortus kewensis]. The *C. distyla.* [B, 173.]—**C. torulosa** [Hortus kewensis]. An Australian species having the same properties as *C. distyla.* [B, 173.]

CASUARINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{4}r)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *casuarinacées.* Of Lindley, an order of the amental alliance, corresponding to the *Casuarineæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170, 245.]

CASUARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-u^2(u^4)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *casuarinées.* Ger., *Casuarineen.* Of Mirbel *et al.*, an order of plants made for the single genus *Casuarina.* By the older and by some of the more recent authors they are placed in the *Amentaces* (*Amentales* [Lindley]). By Bentham and Hooker they are assigned to the series *Unisexuales* of the *Monochlamydeæ.* They are commonly known as the beef-wood family. [B, 42, 170, 245.]

CASUISTICS, n. sing. Ka^{2}z-u^2-i^{2}st'i^{2}ks. From *casus*, a case. Fr., *casuistique.* Ger., *Kasuistik.* The study or narration of histories of individual cases of disease with a view to throwing light on the general history of the disease.

CASUMUNIAR, n. See CASSUMUNIAR.

CASUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *cadere*, to fall (1st def.), or happen (2d and 3d def's). Gr., πτῶσις (1st def.), συμβεβηκώς (3d def.). Fr., *chute* (1st def.), *cas* (3d def.). Ger., *Fall.* 1. A falling. [E.] See PROLAPSUS. 2. A disease or illness, or a symptom of one. [A, 318, 325 (α, 17).] 3. See CASE (1st def.).—**C. palpebræ superioris.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**C. uvulæ.** See STAPHYLŒDEMA.

CASUS (Ar.), n. The *Cistus ladaniferus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CASYANIE, n. In Languedoc, the *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 121.]

CAT, n. Ka^{2}t. Gr., αἴλουρος. Lat., *catus, felis.* Fr., *chat.* Ger., *Katze.* It., *gatto.* Sp., *gato.* A name for various animals of the *Felidæ*, especially the *Felis domestica.* [A, 301.]—**Cat-ber-**

ries. The *Ribes grossularia.* [B, 275.]—**C.-brier.** The genus *Smilax.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Cat-chop.** The *Mesembryanthemum.* [B, 19.]—**C. claw.** The *Bignonia unguis.* [B, 282.]—**C.-cluke.** See *C.-lug.*—**C.-eyed.** Affected with c's-eye amaurosis (*q. v.*, under AMAUROSIS).—**C'gut.** See the major list.—**C.-in-clover.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 275.]—**C.-lug, C.-luke.** The *Primula auricula.* [B.]—**C.-mint, C'mint.** See the major list, also NEPETA *cataria.*—**C.-nap.** A very short sleep. [L, 56.]—**C'nep, C'nip.** See C'MINT and NEPETA *cataria.*—**C.-nut.** The *Bunium flexuosum.* [B, 275.]—**C.-o'nine-tails.** The *Typha latifolia.* [B, 275.]—**C's-claw, C's-claws.** 1. The *Anthyllis vulneraria.* 2. The *Lotus corniculatas.* 3. The *Dolichos filiformis.* 4. The *Bignonia unguis cati.* 5. The *Inga unguis cati.* [B, 19, 275.]—**C's-ear.** The *Hypochœris radicata* and the genus *Antennaria* (especially the *Antennaria dioica*). [B, 19, 275.]—**C's-eye.** See *C's-eye* AMAUROSIS.—**C's-foot.** 1. Ground ivy. 2. The *Nepeta glechoma.* 3. The *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 275.]—**C's-lug.** See *C.-lug.*—**C's-milk.** The *Euphorbia helioscopia.* [B, 275.]—**C's-paw creeper.** The *Bignonia unguis cati.* [B, 275.]—**C's purr.** See *Purring* TREMOR.—**C's-tail.** 1. The genus *Equisetum.* 2. The *Typha latifolia.* 3. The *Typha minor.* 4. The *Aconitum napellus.* 5. The *Phleum pratense.* 6. The *Echium vulgare.* 7. The *Amaranthus caudatus.* 8. The genus *Hippuris.* 9. The catkins of the *Corylus*, the *Salix*, or the *Juglans regia.* 10. A long, round substance that is found growing in winter upon nut-trees, pines, etc. [B, 19, 275.]—**C's-tail grass.** The *Phleum pratense.* [B, 19, 275.]—**C's-tongue.** The *Apargia serotina.* [B, 275.]—**C.-tail.** See *C's-tail.*—**C.-thyme.** The *Teucrium marum.* [B, 19.]—**C.-tree.** The *Euonymus europœus.* [B, 275.]—**C.-whin.** The *Genista anglica*, the *Rosa canina*, the *Rosa spinosissima*, and the *Ulex nanus.* [B, 275.]—**C.-wood.** See *C.-tree.*

CATABALAM, n. In India, the *Spondias amara.* [B, 81, 121.]

CATABANS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). See ECTOBATICUS.

CATABASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catabas'eos (-ab'asis).* Gr., κατάβασις (from καταβαίνειν, to descend). Ger., *Hinabsteigen.* A going down, descent; of diseases, a decline. [A, 322.]

CATABATES, n. Truffles. [B, 121.]

CATABATICUS (Lat.), **CATABATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καταβατός. Ger., *abnehmend.* Following a declining course (said of fevers). [A, 322.]

CATABAUCALESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ba^{4}k(ba^3-u^{4}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-es(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catabaucales'eos(-is).* Gr., καταβαυκάλησις (from καταβαυλαλᾶν, to lull to sleep). A singing to children to put them to sleep. [A, 322.]

CATABLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-blem(blam)'a^3. Gen., *catablem'atos (-is).* Gr., κατάβλημα. Ger., *Ueberwurf.* Of Hippocrates, an outermost wrapping which secures the underlying folds of a bandage. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATABOLIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}b-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Pertaining to catabolism. [a, 17.]

CATABOLISM, n. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}b'ol-i^{2}zm. Physiological disintegration of tissue. [W. M. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 7, 1888, p. 365.]

CATABOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-bo^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From καταβάπτειν, to immerse, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising the species (genera) *Potamogeton, Najas, Callitriche, Senna, Ceratophyllum, Chara, Equisetum, Marsilea,* and other aquatic plants. [B, 170.]

CATABYTHISMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-bi^{2}th-(bu^{6}th)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)''mo(mo^2)-man(ma^{3}n)-i^2-a^3. From καταβυθισμός, submersion, and μανία madness. Ger., *Ersäufungswuth.* Insanity with a strong impulse to voluntary drowning. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATABYTHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t) a^3-bi^{2}th(bu^{6}th)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., καταβυθισμός. Ger., *freiwilliges Ersäufen.* Voluntary drowning. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATACASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ka^{2}z(ka^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From κατά intens., and ἀκάζειν, to prick. Deep scarification. [A, 322.]

CATACAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ka^{4}m'(ka^3'u^{4}m)-a^3. Gen., *catacaum'atos (-is).* Gr., κατάκαυμα. A deep burn or scald, also a large bleb resulting from a burn. [A, 322.]

CATACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catacau'seos (-is).* Gr., κατακαυσις. Fr., *c.* Ger., *tiefes Brennen.* A deep burning, also so-called spontaneous human combustion, supposed to be of alcoholic origin (*C. ebriosa*). [A, 322; Young (A, 301).]

CATACECLIMENUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-li^{2}m'-e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κατακεκλίμενος (from κατακλίνεσθαι, to lie in bed). Confined to bed. [A, 325.]

CATACECRAMENUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κατακεκράμενος (from κατακρεμᾶν, to be suspended). Suspended (said of a broken limb). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACEMODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a-sem(kam)''-o(o^2)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)-it(et)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catacemodermit'idis.* From κατακεῖσθαι, to lie outstretched, and δέρμα the skin. (See also *-itis.**) An inflammation of the skin due to prolonged decubitus. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATACERASTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}st-(a^{3}st)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κατακεραστικός. Fr., *catacérastique.* Ger., *mildernd.* Mitigating, especially by dilution (said of medicines supposed to neutralize or dilute acrid humors). [A, 322, 385.]

CATACERMATIZOMENOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-su^{5}rm-(ke^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., κατακερματιζόμενος (from κατακερματίζειν, to divide into small pieces). Disseminated through the whole body (said of febrile heat). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACHASMA (Lat.), **CATACHASMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *catachas'matos (-is), -mi.* See CATACASMUS.

CATACHLOOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'lo(lo^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., κατάχλοος (from κατά intens., and χλόος, a greenish-yellow color). Very green (said of excrement tinged with bile). [A, 325.]

CATACHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *catachris'eos (-ach'risis).* Gr., κατάχρισις. Inunction. [A, 387.]

CATACHRISMA (Lat.), **CATACHRISTON** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-kri^{2}z(ch^{2}ri^{2}s)'ma^3, -to^{2}n. Gen., *catachris'matos (-is), -ti.* Gr., κατάχρισμα, κατάχριστον. Old names for a kind of ointment or liniment. [Hippocrates (A, 325); A, 387; B, 200 (a, 21).]

CATACHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-a^3. Gr., κατάχυμα (from καταχεῖν, to pour upon). Gen., *catachym'atos (-is).* The water used in affusion or douching. [A, 322, 387.]

CATACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catachys'eos (-ach'ysis).* Gr., κατάχυσις. Fr., *catachyse.* Ger., *Douchiren.* An affusion, a douche. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

CATACHYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *catachys'matos (-is).* Gr., κατάχυσμα. See CATACHYMA.

CATACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cataclas'eos (-ac'lasis).* Gr., κατάκλασις. Fr., *cataclase.* 1. A fracture. [L, 30.] 2. See CATACLEISIS.

CATACLEIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t'(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'lis(le^2-i^{2}s). Gen., *catacle'idos (-is).* Gr., κατακλείς. An old name for the uppermost part of the thorax, for the first rib, and for the cartilage joining the clavicle to the sternum. [A, 325, 387.]

CATACLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-klis'(kle^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catacle'iseos (-is).* Gr., κατάκλεισις. Lit., a locking up; occlusion or spastic closure of the eyelids. [A, 322, 387.]

CATACLESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-klez(klas)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κατά intens., and κλέπτειν, to conceal. Fr., *cataclésie* [Desvaux]. A one-celled indehiscent membranous fruit containing a single seed and inclosed within the hardened fruit-calyx. [A, 322; B, 1, 19.] Cf. CARCERULUS.

CATACLINES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'li^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., κατακλινής. Confined to bed, bed-ridden. [A, 325; L, 94, 119.]

CATACLISIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-kli^{2}s(kles)'i^2-a^3. Perhaps from κατακλεῖν, to lock up. See ATREMIA.

CATACLISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'li^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cataclis'eos (-ac'lisis).* Gr., κατάκλισις. See DECUBITUS.

CATACLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cataclys'eos (-ac'lysis).* Gr., κατάκλυσις. A drenching, as by purging or bathing. [A. 387.]

CATACLYSM, n. Ka^{2}t'a^{2}k-li^{2}zm. Gr., κατάκλυσμα, κατάκλυσμος (from κατακλύζειν, to inundate). Fr., *cataclysme.* Of Hippocrates, a clyster; of some authors, an affusion, a douche, also, in general, ablution, irrigation. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 49.]

CATACORES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o^{2}r-ez(as). Gr., κατακορής. Lit., excessive; causing abundant bilious evacuations. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACOROLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'la^3. From κατά, against, under, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). In botany, a second corolla formed inside or outside the first. [L, 56.]

CATACOUSTICS, n. sing. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}k-ust'i^{2}ks. Lat., *catacoustica* (from κατά, over against, and ακούειν, to hear). Fr., *catacoustique.* Ger., *Katakustik.* The science of reflected sounds or echoes. [F.]

CATACROTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}k-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *catacrotique.* Ger., *katakrotisch.* Relating to or affected with catacrotism (said of the pulse). [L, 88 (a, 17).]

CATACROTISM, n. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}k'ro^{2}t-i^{2}zm. From κατά, down, and κρότος, a stroke. An undulation of the descending curve of a sphygmographic pulse-tracing. [L, 88; a, 17.]

CATACROTOUS, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}k'ro^{2}t-u^{3}s. See CATACROTIC.

CATACRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-krus'i^{2}s. Gen., *catacrus'eos (-is).* Gr., κατάκρουσις (from κατακρούειν, to beat down; to strike down upon, or cut deeply). 1. A repression. 2. A revulsion. 3. A striking, as in certain surgical operations, or as employed in making fatty inunctions through the skin. [a, 17.]

CATADIOPTRIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-di-o^{2}p'tri^{2}k. From κατά, opposite to, and διοπτρικός (see DIOPTRIC). Fr., *catadioptrique.* Reflecting and refracting light at the same time (said of certain optical instruments). [A, 301 (a, 17).]

CATADROME (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'rom(ro^{2}m)-e(a). Gr., καταδρομή (from κατά, against [1st def.] or downward [2d def.], and δρέμειν, to run). 1. The onset of a disease. [A, 387.] 2. The decline of a disease. [A, 322.]

CATADYSOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o(o^2)-id(ed)'e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Territelariœ.* [L, 196.]

CATADYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-dit(du^{6}t)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Link, a subclass of the exogens, consisting of the single order *Ceratophylleœ.* [B, 170.]

CATÆONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}n-es(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catœones'eos (-is).* Gr., καταιόνησις (from καταιονᾶν, to pour upon). Fomentation or affusion. [L, 94; a, 17.]

CATAF (Ar.), n. The *Atriplex hortensis.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATAFAMBRA, n. A vegetable substance of Japanese origin, analogous to Gambir catechu. [Guibourt (B, 121).]

CATAGAUNA, n. See CATAGYNA.

CATAGLISCHRÆSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-gli^{2}s-kres′-(ch^{2}ra^3′e^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cataglischræs′eos* (*-is*). From καταγλισχραίνειν, to make glutinous. A making viscous. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATAGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}m-(su^{4}m). From κατά, down, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *cataglosse, baisse-langue.* Ger., *Mundöffner, Zungendrücker.* A tongue-depressor. [A, 301, 322; E; L, 41.]

CATAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′ma^3. Gen., *catag′-matos* (*-is*). Gr., κάταγμα. Fr., *catagme.* See FRACTURE.

CATAGMATIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}g-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., καταγματικός. Lat., *catagmaticus.* Fr., *catagmatique.* Pertaining to fractures, especially promoting the union of fractured bones. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 30.]

CATAGOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}m(su^{4}m). From κατάγειν, to draw down, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A more correct form of *cataglossum* (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

CATAGRAPHOLOGY, n. Ka^{2}t-a^3-gra^{3}f-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *catagraphologia* (from καταγραφή, a writing down, and λόγος, understanding). In general, the art of taking notes, making records, etc.; according to some, the art of writing prescriptions. [A, 322.]

CATAGYIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ji(gu^6)-i^2-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *catagyios′eos* (*-is*). From καταγυιοῦν, to enfeeble. Imbecility, enervation. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATAGYNA, n. An old name for Gamboge. [B, 121.]

CATAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^{2}r. The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 93, 121.]

CATAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}t-ar. Pertaining to a cat; like a cat's purring. [A, 385.]—**Frémissement c.** See *Purring* TREMOR.

CATAIRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a(a^3)′i^{2}r-o^{2}n. Gr., καταίρον. Of Dioscorides, a species of *Iris.* [Bory (B, 121).]

CATALENTIA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-le^{2}n′shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. A kind of epilepsy. [A, 325.]

CATALEPSIA (Lat.), **CATALEPSIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-le^{2}ps(laps)′i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *cataleps′iæ, -eos* (*-is*). See CATALEPSY. —**C. cerea.** See FLEXIBILITAS *cerea.*—**C. pulmonum.** Of Hufeland, spasm of the glottis. [D, 39.]—**C. verminosa.** Catalepsy from worms. [L, 119.]

CATALEPSY, n. Ka^{2}t′a^3-le^{2}ps-i^2. Gr., κατάληψις (from καταλαμβάνειν to seize). Lat., *catalepsis.* Fr., *catalepsie.* Ger., *Katalepsie, Starrsucht.* It., *catalessia.* Sp., *catalepsia.* A neurosis marked by peculiar paroxysms which recur at regular or irregular periods, and are accompanied by more or less complete suspension of consciousness and sensibility, and by muscular rigidity. By reason of the latter, the limbs and even the trunk retain for a long time any posture in which they are placed. [A, 301; D, 34.]—**Accessory c.** Fr., *catalepsie accessoire.* Symptomatic c. in which there is only a very remote relation with the coexisting disease. [α, 18.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *catalepsie artificielle* (ou *hypnotique*, ou *provoquée*). C. produced by hypnotization; of Charcot, the second stage of hypnotism. [α, 18.]—**Complete c.** Fr., *catalepsie complète* (ou *franche*), *grand mal cataleptique.* Typical c., as shown by a fully characteristic attack. [α, 18.]—**Complicated c.** Fr., *catalepsie compliquée.* Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic phenomena predominate over those of the coexisting disease. [α, 18.]—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *catalepsie épidémique* (ou *par imitation*). A form allied to hysteria and ecstasy, attacking one person after another, especially under the influence of religious excitement. [A, 385.]—**Hystero-c.** C. associated with hysterical manifestations. [R. Abbe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 6, 1886, p. 281.]—**Incomplete c.** Fr., *catalepsie incomplète, petit mal cataleptique.* A form of c., generally symptomatic, in which the attacks are limited to one side of the body or to one limb and the sensibility is preserved. [α, 18.]—**Mixed c.** Fr., *catalepsie mixte.* Symptomatic c. of equal prominence with the coexisting disease. [α, 18.]—**Plastic c.** Fr., *catalepsie plastique.* The muscular plasticity of catalepsy [Charcot and Richer, "Arch deneurol.," May, 1882, p. 310.] Cf. FLEXIBILITAS *cerea.*—**Secondary c.** Fr., *catalepsie secondaire.* Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic symptoms are less important than those of the coexisting disease. [α, 18.]—**Simulated c., Spurious c.** Fr., *catalepsie simulée.* Cataleptic symptoms assumed by impostors or due to insanity. In either case the muscles soon relax, and there is no analgesia or anæsthesia present. [α, 18.]—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *catalepsie symptomatique.* C. associated with some other diseased state, such as hysteria, ecstasy, somnambulism, tetanus, mania, hypochondriasis, lypemania, pneumonia, rheumatism, meningitis, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, etc. [α, 18.]

CATALEPTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-le^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Gr., καταληπτικός, καταληπτός. Fr., *cataleptique.* Ger., *starrsüchtig.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, catalepsy. [D.] 2. Consisting of the employment of inunctions (said of a method of treatment used when medication by the mouth is impracticable). [A, 322.] 3. In botany, retaining a position artificially given (said of a plant or one of its organs, such as the flowers of *Physostegia virginiana.*) [B, 215.]

CATALEPTIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}l-e^{2}p′ti^2-fo^{2}rm. From κατάληψις (see CATALEPSY), and *forma*, form. Fr., *cataleptiforme.* See CATALEPTOID.

CATALEPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ka^{3}t-a^3-le^{2}p-tek. 1. (Adj.) see CATALEPTIC. 2. (N.) a person affected with catalepsy. 3. (N.) a cataleptic remedy. 4. (N.) the *Dracocephalum virginianum* (*Physostegia virginiana*); so called because its flowers will retain for hours any position in which they may be placed. [A, 385; B, 88; L, 41.]—**C. de Virginie.** See *C.* (3d def.).

CATALEPTIZE, v. tr. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}l-e^{2}p′tiz. To throw into a cataleptic state.

CATALEPTOID, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}l-e^{2}p′toid. From κατάληψις, catalepsy, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cataleptoïde.* Resembling catalepsy.—**C. state.** Fr., *état cataleptiforme.* A sort of catalepsy due to neuro-muscular over-excitability; distinguished from true catalepsy chiefly by its being necessary to hold the limbs in certain attitudes for a few seconds before they will maintain themselves, and by friction and massage always causing the limbs to drop down limp. [Charcot and Richer, "Arch. de neurol," May, 1882.]

CATALEPTO-LETHARGIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}l-e^{2}p″to-le^{2}th-a^{3}rj′-i^{2}k. For deriv., see CATALEPSY and LETHARGY. Fr., *catalepto-léthargique.* Ger., *catalepto-lethargisch.* Partaking of the nature of catalepsy and of lethargy (said of a condition of catalepsy produced in some persons by looking fixedly at a very bright light, followed by lethargy when the light is suddenly made to disappear). [Charcot, "Progr. méd.," 1878, No. 51 (A, 319); M. Rosenthal (A, 319).]

CATALINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^3-len′a^3. In Mexico, the *Poinsettia pulcherrima.* [B, 121.]

CATALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-al(a^{3}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *catalion.* See CARALLIA.

CATALLACTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)′ta^3. From καταλλάκτης, a mediator. Fr., *catallactes.* Ger., *Mittlinge.* 1. Of Haeckel, a class of the *Protista.* [L, 173.] 2. An order of the *Gymnomyxa.* [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 442.]

CATALOTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}l-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., καταλοτικός (from καταλοᾶν, to grind down). Lat., *cataloticus.* Fr., *catalotique.* Ger., *niederdrückend, zermalmend.* Having the power of smoothing down thick, unsightly scars (said anciently of certain remedies). [A, 322; Galen (A, 325).]

CATALPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}lp(a^{3}lp)′a^3. From the aboriginal name in North America. Ger., *Trompetenbaum.* Of Jussieu and of Scopoli, a genus of North American, West Indian, and Asiatic bignoniaceous trees of the tribe *Tecomeæ.* [B, 42, 215.] —**C. bignonioides** [Walter]. Syn.: *Bignonia c.* [Linnæus]. The c.-tree or Catawba-tree, indigenous to the southern United States, cultivated in the Northern States and in Europe. The bark is very bitter, containing tannin and an amorphous and a crystalline bitter



THE CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES. (A, 327.)

principle. A bitter principle is said to be extracted from the seeds. The tree is popularly supposed to be poisonous, even its exhalations being regarded as noxious. The bark is anthelminthic, the wood emetic, and the juice of the root a topical remedy in chronic ophthalmia and pannus. The leaves are used in the preparation of emollient and anodyne applications, and the seeds and pods in bronchitis and asthma. [B, 5, 81, 180, 215.]—**C. Bungei** [Meyer]. A Chinese species of unknown medicinal application. [B, 180.]—**C. cordifolia** [Du Hamel]. The *C. bignonioides.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. longissima** [Sims]. Syn.: *Bignonia longissima* [Swartz] (seu *quercus* [Lamarck]). A West Indian species. The bark, leaves, and flowers are employed in weak states of the digestion and in intermittent fever. [B, 180.]—**C. speciosa** [Warder]. A variety growing in the western United States; by some regarded as distinct from *C. bignonioides.* [B, 81.]—**C. syringæfolia** [Sims]. 1. The *C. bignonioides.* 2. Of Bunge, the *C. Bungei.* [B, 180, 185.]—**C.-tree.** The *C. bignonioides.* [B, 5.]

CATALPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}lp(a^{3}lp)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *catalpées.* Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Bignonieæ*, comprising *Catalpa, Pajanelia, Tecoma, Jacaranda, Eccremocarpus,* etc. [B, 170, 214.]

CATALPIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}lp(a^{3}lp)-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *catalpa* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like the *Catalpa.* [B.] See *Buettneria catalpifolia.*

CATALPIUM [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}lp(a^{3}lp)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CATALPA.

CATALYSEUR (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^3-lez-u^{5}r. See CATALYST.

CATALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catalys'eos (-al'ysis)*. Gr., κατάλυσις (from καταλύειν, to dissolve). Fr., *catalyse*. Ger., *Catalyse, Katalyse*. It., *catalisi*. Sp., *catálisis*. 1. Anciently, perfect solution, also dissolution and the relaxation of the muscles preceding death. [A, 322; Hippocrates, Celsus (A, 325).] 2. As now used, catalytic action, contact action; a species of chemical action in which one body produces changes in one or more other bodies without itself undergoing any change. The action of most of the animal ferments has been considered to be one of c. Those examples of so-called c., however, which have been most thoroughly investigated have proved to be examples of double decomposition. The body to which a catalytic action has been ascribed really undergoes decomposition, but is immediately reformed in order to be again decomposed. By a constant repetition of this process a minute portion of the body so acting may cause chemical changes in a large bulk of other substances. [B.]—**Isomeric c.** Fr., *catalyse isomérique* [Robin and Verdeil]. A form of c. in which only an isomeric change is produced. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]

CATALYST, n. Ka^{2}t'a^{2}l-i^{2}st. Fr., *catalyseur*. Syn.: *contact substance*. A substance capable of producing catalysis. [H. E. Armstrong, cited in "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 467 (B).]

CATALYTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *catalyticus*. Fr., *catalytique*. Ger., *katalytisch*. It., *catalitico*. Sp., *catalitico*. Pertaining to catalysis. [B.]

CATALYTIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^3-let-e. See CATALYSIS.

CATAMARAN-WOOD-TREE, n. Ka^{3}t-a^3-ma^{3}r-a^{3}n'wu^{4}d-tre. The *Gyrocarpus asiaticus*. [B, 121, 172.]

CATAMASSESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-ses-(sas)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catamasses'eos (-is)*. From καταμᾶσθαι, to gnaw. The biting of the tongue observed in epileptics. [Hippocrates (A, 325); L, 119.]

CATAMBOCHIO, n. In Corcyra, the *Holcus sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*). [B, 88, 121.]

CATAMENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-men(man)'i^2-a^3. Gr., καταμήνια (from κατά, relating to, and μήν, a month). Fr., *flux cataménial, règles*. Ger., *Catamenien, Monatsblutfluss*. The menses. [A, 322, 325.]—**C. alba.** Syn.: *menses albi, menstrua alba, lymph-like menses*. A leucorrhœa appearing monthly, or aggravated monthly; the leucorrhœal discharge which precedes the establishment of menstruation at puberty, also one that takes the place of menstruation, or that is intensified at each menstrual period without a discharge of blood. [A, 212.]

CATAMENIAL, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-men'i^2-a^{2}l. Gr., καταμήνιος. Lat., *catamenius*. Fr., *cataménial*. Ger., *c*. It., *catameniale*. Sp., *c*. Occurring monthly, menstrual. [A, 322.]

CATAMENIODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-men(man)-i^2-od'-ez(as). Gr., καταμηνιώδης. Resembling the menses, especially in periodicity. [A, 322, 387.]

CATAMOLYNTHIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-mol-i^{2}nth(u^{6}nth)'-i^{2}s(es). Gr., καταμωλυνθείς (from κατά intens., and μωλύειν, to enfeeble). Debilitated. [Galen, Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATAMYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catamys'eos (-am'ysis)*. Gr., κατάμυσις. Closure of the eyelids. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATANADROMOUS, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}n-a^{2}d'rom-u^{3}s. From κατά, down, ἀνά, up, and δρέμειν, to run. Passing annually from salt water to fresh water (said of fishes). [L, 56.]

CATANANCASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}k)'-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catanancas'eos (-anc'asis)*. From καταναγκάζειν, to compel. The forcible replacement of a part. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATANANCE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'se(ka). Gen., *catanan'ces*. Gr., καταναγκη. Fr., *c*. Of Dioscorides, a name for certain plants of the genus *Ervum* or the genus *Astragalus*; of Tournefort, see CATANANCHE. [A, 301; B, 121.]—**C. flore luteo.** The *Catananche lutea*. [B, 200.]—**C. Dalechampii, flore cyani, folio coronopi** [J. Bauhin]. The *Catananche cœrulea*. [B, 200.]

CATANANCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *catanancées*. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Scorzonereæ*, comprising *Hymenonema*, *Catananche*, and *Cichorium*. [B, 170.]

CATANANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke-(ch^{2}a). Gen., *catananch'es*. For deriv., see CATANANCE. Fr., *c*. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Cichoraceæ*, distinguished by its scarious involucre and its pappus of awned paleæ. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. cærulea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chicorée bâtarde*. A perennial species of southern Europe, bearing large sky-blue flowers; said to be aperient and vulnerary. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. græca** [Linnæus]. The *Hymenomena græcum*. [B, 180.]—**C. lutea** [Linnæus]. An annual species indigenous to Crete, bearing yellow flowers. [B, 19.]

CATANANCHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k-(a^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Cichoraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Catananche*. [B, 170.]

CATANCUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ku^{2}s(kus)'a^3. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined plant of the *Borragineæ*. [B, 121.]

CATANGELOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-o^{2}s. Of Dioscorides, the *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATANIA (It.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^{3}n'i^2-a^3. A place on the southeastern coast of Sicily, a resort for pulmonary invalids. [A, 319.]

CATANIPHTHIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ni^{2}f'thi^{2}s(thes). Gr., κατανιφθείς (from κατανίζειν, to wash). Washed. [A, 325.]

CATANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., καταντία. A reclining posture. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CATANTLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-lem(lam)'a^3. Gen., *catantlem'atos (-is)*. Gr., κατάντλημα (from καταντλεῖν, to pour water on). A liquid to be used in affusion or fomentation. [A, 325, 387.]

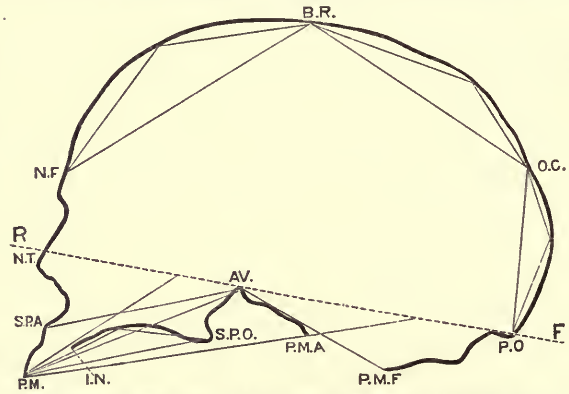
CATANTLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-les(las)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catantles'eos (-is)*. Gr., κατάντλησις. Affusion, fomentation. [A, 387.]

CATANTOCHASMUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}nt-(a^{3}nt)''o(o^2)-ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κάταντα, downward, and χάσμα, an expanse. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line uniting the apex of the posterior nasal spine and the punctum foraminis magni anterius between 0° and + 13°. [L.] Cf. ANANTOCHASMUS (in Supplement) and OPISTHOCHASMUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATANTOPYLUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Kat(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to^{2}p'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάταντα, downward, and πύλη, an orifice. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum foraminis magni posterius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius between + 8° and + 1°. [L.] Cf. ANANTOPYLUS (in Supplement), ANOPYLUS (in Supplement), and ORTHOPYLUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATANTORRHINUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-to^{2}r)-ri(re)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From κάταντα, downward, and ῥίς, the nose. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum alæ vomeris and the anterior nasal spine between 1° and 16·5°. [L.] Cf. ANORRHINUS (in Supplement) and CATORRHINUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATANTOSTOMUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-to^{2}s'to(to^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{3}s). From κάταντα, downward, and στόμα, the mouth. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alæ



N.F., the punctum naso frontale; B.R., the punctum bregmatis; P.M.F, the punctum foraminis magni posterius; P.M.A., the punctum foraminis magni anterius; P.O., the punctum protuberantiæ occipitalis; AV., the punctum alæ vomeris; S.P.C., the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris; I.N., the punctum foraminis incisivi; P.M., the punctum præmaxillare; S.P.A., the punctum spinæ nasalis anterioris; R AV. F, the radius fixus.

vomeris with the radius fixus between + 9° and + 25·5°. [L.] Cf. ANOSTOMUS (in Supplement) and CATOSTOMUS.

CATANTURANISCUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-tu^{2}r(tur)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάταντα, downward, and οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line tangent to the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between + 1° and + 20°. [L.] Cf. ANANTURANISCUS (in Supplement), CATURANISCUS, and ORTHIURANISCUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATANTURANUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tu^{2}r(tur)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάταντα, downward, and οὐρανός, the palate. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line extending between the punctum præmaxillare and the posterior nasal spine with the radius fixus between + 1° and +17°. [L.] Cf. ANANTURANUS (in Supplement) and CATOURANUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATAPASM, n. Ka^{2}t'a^3-pa^{2}zm. Gr., κατάπασμα (from καταπάσσειν, to sprinkle upon). Lat., *catapasma*. Fr., *catapasme*. Ger., *Streupulver*. An ancient name for a compound powder to be sprinkled upon a part. [A, 325.]

CATAPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pa^{2}z(pa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., καταπασμός. Gentle stroking or friction, especially of the upper part of the back. [Aurelianus (A, 325).]

CATAPASTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pa^{2}st(pa^{3}st)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., καταπαστόν. See CATAPASM.

CATAPAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pa^{4}s'(pa^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catapa'useos (-is)*. Gr., κατάπαυσις (from καταπαύειν, to appease). Alleviation. [A, 387.]

CATAPEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pe^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *catapep'seos (-is)*. From κατά intens., and πέπτειν, to digest. Thorough digestion. [A, 322.]

CATAPETALOUS, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *catapetalus* (from κατά, down, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *catapétale*. Polypetal-

ous by adhesion at the base; having the petals joined to each other at their base only, as in the mallow. [B, 19.]

CATAPHONICS, n. sing. Ka^{2}t-a^3-fo^{2}n'i^{2}ks. Lat., *cataphonice* (from κατά, over against, and φώνη, sound). Fr., *cataphonique.* A branch of physics treating of the reflection of sound. [F; L, 41, 180.]

CATAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'o^{2}r-a^3. Gen., *cataph'oras.* Gr., καταφορά (from καταφέρεσθαι, to sink into deep sleep). Ger., *tiefer Schlaf.* Lethargy; of Cullen, apoplexy. [B, 117; a, 7.]

CATAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-fo^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *cataphores'eos* (*-is*). From κατά, down, and φόρησις (from φορεῖν, to bear), a conveying. Fr., *cataphorèse.* Ger., *Kataphorese.* Syn.: *anodal diffusion.* The action by which a substance in solution is made to penetrate the tissues and organs with the aid of galvanism, the positive electrode being applied bathed in the solution. [a, 18; F. Peterson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 449.] Cf. *Voltaic* NARCOTISM.

CATAPHORIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., καταφορικός. Lat., *cataphoricus.* Fr., *cataphorique.* Ger., *cataphorisch.* It., *cataforico.* 1. Pertaining to cataphora. [A, 322.] 2. Conducting from the anode to the cathode (said of a galvanic current when, if applied to a porous body, it causes a movement of the liquids in the body from the point of application of the anode to that of the cathode.) [G. Gärtner, "Wien. med. Jahrb.," 1882 (B).]

CATAPHRACTA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)'ta^3. Gr., καταφρακτή (from καταφράσσειν, to furnish with armor). Fr., *cataphracte* (sing.). Ger., *Schnürbrust* (1st def.), *Panzer* (1st def.). 1. (Sing.) an old form of bandage for the thorax. [A, 322, 325.] 2. (Sing.) the assemblage of scales covering the body of certain fishes like a cuirass. [L, 41.] 3. (Pl.) of Latreille, a section or group of the *Reptilia*, made by De Blainville to include the *Chelonia* and *Crocodilia.* [L, 121.]

CATAPHRACTED, adj. Ka^{2}t'a^3-fra^{2}k-te^{2}d. Lat., *cataphractus.* Fr., *cataphracté.* Ger., *bepanzert.* Furnished with a cataphracta (2d def.). [A, 322; L, 56.]

CATAPHRACTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)'-ti(te). Fr., *cataphractes.* A family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscembrifirmes.* The term is sometimes loosely applied to all fish having cataphracts. [L. 207.]

CATAPHRACTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-fra^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *cataphracticus.* Pertaining to a cataphracta. [A, 322; L, 56.]

CATAPHRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-fri^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *cataphrix'eos* (*-is*). From κατά, intens., and φρίσσειν, to shiver. Ger., *Starrfrost.* Stiffness and pain due to the action of cold. [A, 322.]

CATAPHYLL, n. Ka^{2}t'a^3-fi^{2}l. From κατά, below, and φύλλον, a leaf. A scale-leaf; a leaf, often membranous or fleshy in texture and seldom green, growing on a short stem below the ordinary leaves. [B, 279.]

CATAPHYLLARY, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-fi^{2}l'a-ri^2. Placed below the true leaves. [B, 77, 279.]

CATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pi(pi^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *catapies'eos* (*-pi'esis*). Gr., καταπίεσις (from καταπιέζειν, to press down). Ger., *Niederdrücken, Zusammendrücken.* Pressure, depression, compression. [A, 322.]

CATAPIESTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pi^2-e^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to catapiesis. [A, 322.]

CATAPIN, n. In Java, the *Cassia alata.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATAPLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cataplas'eos* (*-ap'lasis*). Gr., κατάπλασις (from καταπλάσσειν, to smear). The application of a coating, as of plaster. [A, 387.]

CATAPLASM, n. Ka^{2}t'a^3-pla^{2}zm. See CATAPLASMA.—**Cantharidal c.** Fr., *cataplasme* (ou *sinapisme*) *cantharidé, vésicatoire magistral.* A soft paste made of cantharides, flour, and vinegar; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Emollient c.** See CATAPLASMA *emolliens.*—**Hamilton's c.** Muslin or linen imbued with linseed mucilage; to be dipped into hot water at the time of using, when it swells and becomes soft. [Bernatzik (A, 319); B, 270 (a, 21).]—**Saturnine c.** Fr., *cataplasme saturné.* Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a poultice of 4 parts each of bean-flour, flaxseed-meal, and fenugreek, 1 part of lead-water, and a sufficient quantity of infusion of elder-flowers. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CATAPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *cataplas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάπλασμα (from Gr., καταπλάσσειν, to smear). Fr., *cataplasme.* Ger., *Breiumschlag.* It., Sp., *c.* Originally, any preparation applied by rubbing or smearing; hence an ointment or plaster; now used to designate a poultice or soft mass which, applied externally, acts by the effect of combined heat and moisture to diminish pain, reduce tension, soften the integument, and promote resolution or hasten suppuration in inflammatory conditions. [B, 270 (a, 21).]—**Arzneiliches C.** (Ger.). See *C. medicinale.*—**C. acetatum, C. acetosum.** Fr., *cataplasme rubéfiant, pâte acétolique.* A poultice prepared with vinegar; especially one made with 100 grammes of rye-flour and a sufficiency of vinegar. The Port. Ph., 1836, directs 8 parts each of potatoes and vinegar and 1 part of ox-gall to be cooked together. The Sp. Ph., 1798, directs 32 parts of bread-crumb to be soaked in good vinegar and pounded in a mortar, and 2 parts each of powdered mastic, powdered mint, powdered cypress-fruit, 24 of oil of roses, and a sufficient quantity of barley-meal to be added to make a poultice. It is astringent, antiseptic, and excitant. [B. 108, 270 (a, 21).]—**C. ad cancrum.** Fr., *cataplasme anticancéreux.* A preparation official in the Bat. Ph. 1805 (Niemann's ed.), and the Frankf. Disp., 1791; consisting of 16 parts of powdered hemlock, 96 of rob of carrot, and 3 of tinctura opii crocata. Used to correct the odor and alleviate the pain of ulcerated cancer. [B, 94, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. ad decubitum.** Syn.: *unguentum ad decubitum Autenriethii, plumbum tannicum pultiforme.* 1. A preparation made by adding 20 parts of liquor plumbi acetatis to 200 of a decoction of oak-bark (representing 40 of the bark), collecting 60 of the precipitate, and adding 5 of alcohol; applied to bed-sores. 2. See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *tannici.* [B, 108, 270 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. aluminatum* and *Coagulum* ALUMINIS.—**C. ad singultum.** Fr., *cataplasme calmant.* Syn.: *c. fermenti panis theriacale.* A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., 1798, made of 4 parts of theriaca, 2 each of powdered juniper-berries, powdered red roses, and powdered mint-leaves, 1 part each of powdered cloves, powdered mace, and grated nutmeg, 24 parts of yeast, and a sufficient quantity of rose-vinegar. It was applied over the stomach for hiccough. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. adstringens.** See *C. astringens.*—**C. aeratum.** See *C.* FERMENTI.—**C. alkalinum.** Sp., *c. alcalina* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by dissolving 15 parts of potassium carbonate in 500 of water and adding a sufficient quantity of bread-crumb. [B, 200 (a, 21).]—**C. aluminatum.** Syn.: *c. aluminis ad decubitum.* A preparation used for bed-sores; made of 4 grammes of alum, 2 grammes of spirit of camphor, and the white of 2 eggs. [B, 108 (a, 21).] Cf. *Coagulum* ALUMINIS.—**C. anodynum.** Fr., *cataplasme anodin.* Ger., *schmerzlindernder Breiumschlag.* An anodyne poultice; *i. e.*, one containing belladonna, opium, or some other substance for the relief of pain; of the Belg. Ph., 1854, and the Fr. Cod., 1837, a poultice made by boiling 32 parts of unripe poppy-capsules and 64 of the leaves of black hyoscyamus with sufficient water to furnish 750 parts, straining, and adding 128 of the farinæ emollientes. Similar preparations, in some of which conium was substituted for the poppy-capsules, were official in several of the older pharmacopœias. The same name was applied to a poultice made with species narcoticæ and milk or water. [B, 108, 119, 200, 270 (a, 21).] See also *C. micæ* PANIS *compositum.*—**C. antarthriticum.** A preparation consisting of bread-dough spread upon linen and covered with a mixture of 7 parts of camphor, 5 each of extract of opium and belladonna, and enough alcohol to insure the desired consistence. A bandage secures this to the affected joint which is thus immobilized. [Trousseau (B, 108 [a, 21]).]—**C. anthelminthicum.** Fr., *cataplasme anthelmintique.* A paste made of 30 parts each of aloes, asafœtida, olibanum, and gamboge, 240 each of powdered wormwood and powdered tansy, and a sufficient quantity of linseed oil. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. anticancerosum.** See *C. ad cancrum.*—**C. antisepticum.** Fr., *cataplasme antiseptique* (ou *astringent*, ou *tanniné*). 1. An antiseptic poultice; one containing carbolic acid, creasote, charcoal, or some similar substance. 2. Of the Lipp. Disp., 1794, a mixture of 1 part each of oak-bark and willow-bark, and 6 parts of vinegar. 3. Of the Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839, a preparation made by boiling together equal parts of oak-bark, barley-meal, and rye-flour, and a sufficient quantity of water. Cf. *C. astringens.* 4. Of the Frankf. Disp., 1791, a mixture of 2 parts each of willow-bark and rue, 3 of camphorated brandy, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar. 5. Of the Port. Cod., 1836, a mixture of barley-flour, water, and charcoal. [B, 108, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. antispasmodicum.** Fr., *cataplasme antispasmodique.* A mixture of 1,920 parts of cataplasm of linseed-meal prepared with a decoction of poppy-heads, 20 of powdered opium, and 30 of powdered camphor. [Cadet de Gassicourt, Pierquin (B, 97 [a, 21]).]—**C. antophthalmicum.** Fr., *cataplasme anti-ophthalmique.* A poultice made of 100 parts of bread-crumb, the yolks of 3 eggs, and 2 parts of saffron. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. artificiale.** Of A. and L. Volkhausen, a bibulous paper-like substance, used as a substitute for poultices. [B, 270 (a, 21).]—**C. astringens.** An astringent poultice; made with cinchona-bark, nut-galls, alum, or some other astringent substance. [B, 108 (a, 21).]—**C. carbonaceum.** An antiseptic poultice made of 100 parts of bone-charcoal, 5 of gum arabic, 20 of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of water. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] Cf. *C.* CARBONIS.—**C. chlorinatum.** A poultice used for the application of chlorine, especially one made of liquor sodæ chloratæ and enough white clay to make a soft paste. [B, 270.] Cf. *C.* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**C. commune.** See *C.* LINI.—**C. compositum.** Fr., *cataplasme composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter Breiumschlag.* See *C. medicinale.*—**C. contra anthracem.** Fr., *cataplasme contre l'anthrax* (ou *le charbon*). Port., *c. das necessidades* [Lisb. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts each of treacle and alumen calcinatum, 45 parts of honey, the yolk of an egg, and 3 parts of rye-meal. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C. contra epididymitidem.** Fr., *cataplasme contre les épididymites.* A paste made of 120 parts each of flaxseed-meal and powdered tormentil, 30 of mercurial ointment, 4 of extract of belladonna, and a sufficiency of linseed-oil; to be spread on linen and applied to the testicles. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. corroborans.** Sp., *C. corroborante* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by infusing 60 parts of species aromaticæ and 15 of Loxa cinchona-bark in 500 of boiling red wine, and adding a sufficiency of bread-crumb. [B, 200 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. roborans.*—**C. diureticum.** Fr., *cataplasme diurétique.* A mixture of 100 parts of the pulp of squill and 10 of potassium nitrate; to be applied to the abdomen. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. emolliens.** Fr., *cataplasme émollient.* Ger., *erweichender Breiumschlag.* 1. See *C.* LINI. 2. See *C. pomaceum.* 3. Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a poultice of flaxseed-meal and decoction of marshmallow. 4. Of the Sp. Ph., 1798, a poultice made by macerating 10 parts of marsh-mallow-root in enough water to soften it, adding 4 parts of marsh-mallow-leaves, boiling the mixture until the moisture is nearly exhausted, pounding the pulp in a mortar, straining, and adding 2 parts of lard and the yolks of 2 eggs. 5. Of the Port. Ph., 1836, a poultice made by cooking together 6 parts of bread-crumb, a sufficient quantity of decoction of marshmallow, 2 parts of flaxseed-meal, and the yolks of 3 eggs. 6. Of the Parm. Cod., 1823, a poultice made by cooking together 36 parts of bean-meal and a sufficient quantity of decoction of marsh-mallow, and adding 3 parts of powdered marsh-mallow-root. [B, 113, 119, 270 (a, 21).]—**C. epispasticum.** See SINAPISM.—**C. excitans.** A poultice made of species aromaticæ with the addition of camphor, volatile oils, or like substances. [B, 108.]—**C. fæculosum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cataplasme de* FÉCULE.—**C. maturans.** Fr., *cataplasme maturatif* (ou *suppuratif*, ou *résolutif*, ou *savonneux* [5th def.]). 1. An

emollient poultice containing honey, onions, or some other like ingredient; especially one made by boiling 100 parts of species emollientes with water and mixing with 20 of the unguentum basilicum of the Fr. Cod. 2. Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a mixture of 2 parts of onion pulp and 14 of bread-crumb poultice. 3. Of the Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839, a mixture of 4 parts of farinæ resolventes, a sufficient quantity of decoctum emolliens, 2 parts each of onion pulp and sorrel, and 1 part of basilicon ointment. 4. Of the Port. Ph., 1836, a poultice made by boiling together 8 parts of flaxseed, 2 of galbanum, 1 part of onion pulp, and a sufficient quantity of oil. 5. Of the Batav. Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes), and the Frankf. Disp., 1791, a poultice made of 8 parts of bread-crumb, 1 part of Venetian soap, and 12 parts of cow's milk. 6. Of the Lond. Ph., 1837, a mixture of 236 parts of barm and 393 of flour, subjected to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment. [B, 108, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. medicinale.** Ger., *arzneiliches C.* A poultice containing an active medicinal ingredient. [B, 270.]—**C. narcoticum.** Fr., *cataplasme narcotique* (ou *anodin*, ou *vireux*). Of various old formularies, a mixture of 12 parts of emollient cataplasm and 1 part each of powdered hyoscyamus and powdered conium; or of equal parts of barley-meal, rye-flour, powdered hyoscyamus-leaves, and powdered conium-leaves; or of 2 parts of fresh hyoscyamus-leaves, 1 part of poppy-heads, 36 parts of water, and 4 parts of the farinæ emollientes. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. opiatum.** Fr., *cataplasme opiacé.* A poultice made of 1 part of tinctura opii crocata and 100 parts of unguentum glycerini. [B, 108.]—**C. pestilentiale** [Bates]. An application made to the glandular swellings occurring in the plague. It consisted of 8 parts of pigeon's dung, 1 part of saffron, 2 parts each of mithridaticum, theriaca londinensis, and mustard-seed, and a sufficient quantity of Venice turpentine. [B, 117.]—**C. pomaceum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *cataplasme anti-ophthalmique.* A poultice of 16 parts each of flaxseed-meal and lard and 1 part of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. resolutivum.** Fr., *cataplasme résolutif.* A mixture of 125 parts of flaxseed poultice, 2 of ammonium chloride, and 30 of solution of subacetate of lead; or of 90 of rasped bryony, 60 of oil of hemlock, 7 of ammonium chloride, 15 of ammoniacum, 30 of elder, and a sufficiency of vinegar; to be applied to scrofulous swellings. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. roborans** [Turin Ph., 1833]. A poultice made by boiling for several hours a mixture of 1 part each of cinchona, sage-leaves, and rosemary-flowers and 18 parts of red wine, digesting for a quarter of an hour, and adding a sufficient quantity of bean-flour. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. corroborans.*—**C. rubefaciens.** Fr., *cataplasme rubéfiant.* A rubefacient poultice; one containing mustard or some other acrid substance; of the Fr. Cod., a sinapism. [B, 108, 113 (a, 21).]—**C. sedans.** A sedative poultice; one containing belladonna, hyoscyamus, opium, or some other anodyne. [B, 108.] Cf. *C. anodynum.*—**C. simplex.** Fr., *cataplasme simple.* Ger., *einfacher Breiumschlag.* A simple poultice; one that contains no active medicinal ingredient, but simply some bland substance, such as flour, starch, bread-crumb, or linseed-meal, which, mixed with water or milk, forms a cohesive mass of proper consistence, its action being simply that of warmth and moisture. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**C. sinapisatum.** A sinapism. [B, 270 (a, 21).]—**C'stoff** (Ger.). A material which, by simply dipping it into warm water or some medicinal liquid, may be used as a poultice (*e. g.*, spongio-piline). [B, 108, 270.]—**C. suppurans.** See *C. maturans.*—**C. vermifugum.** Fr., *cataplasme vermifuge.* A mixture of 500 parts of flaxseed poultice and 2 each of bruised garlic and asafœtida triturated with camphor cerate; to be applied to the abdomen. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Galvanisches C.** (Ger.). See CATAPLASME *galvanique.*—**Mineralmoor-C.** (Ger.). A poultice consisting of the mud of a mineral spring mixed with boiling water. [B, 270.]

CATAPLASME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^3-pla^{2}zm. See CATAPLASMA.—**Carton-c.** Of Bernard, a preparation consisting of marsh-mallow or mallow-leaves spread on canvas; dipped into water, it swells up and may be used as a poultice. [B, 270.]—**C. anodin.** See CATAPLASMA *anodynum.*—**C. anticancéreux.** See CATAPLASMA *ad cancrum.*—**C. anticancéreux de Swediaur.** A mixture of 10 parts of arsenious acid, 32 of camphor, 500 of vinegar, 64 of carrot-juice, and a sufficient quantity of powdered conium. [A, 301.]—**C. antiophthalmique.** See CATAPLASMA *antophthalmicum* and CATAPLASMA *pomaceum.*—**C. antiseptique.** See CATAPLASMA *antisepticum.*—**C. antiseptique camphré** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by boiling 16 parts of barley-meal, 8 of powdered cinchona, and 80 of water to the consistence of a poultice, and, after the mass has cooled a little, adding 1 part of powdered camphor. The Turin Ph., 1833, ordered a mixture of 96 parts of cataplasma roborans and 3 of camphor. [B, 119 (a. 21).]—**C. aromatique** [Ph. of the Paris Mil. Hosp., 1839]. A poultice made by digesting together 3 parts of species aromaticæ, 1 part of barley-meal, and 12 parts of red wine. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. astringent.** See CATAPLASMA *antisepticum* (2d def.) and CATAPLASMA *astringens.*—**C. calmant.** See CATAPLASMA *ad singultum.*—**C.-compresse Joanique inaltérable.** Cotton cloth covered with linseed-meal; used as a substitute for a poultice. [B, 270.]—**C. contre l'anthrax** (ou **le charbon**). See CATAPLASMA *contra anthracem.*—**C. diurétique.** See CATAPLASMA *diureticum.*—**C. fortifiant.** See CATAPLASMA *roborans.*—**C. galvanique.** Of Récamier, an apparatus consisting of a series of zinc and copper plates separated by layers of some moist substance, with a water-tight envelope and having a layer of cotton to be interposed between it and the skin. A galvanic current is produced which excites local sweating and acts somewhat like a poultice. [B, 270.]—**C. instantané.** Of Lelièvre, a compress soaked in carragheen mucilage, squeezed, and dried; dipped into hot water, it swells and softens and may be used as a poultice. [B, 270.]—**C. maturatif.** See CATAPLASMA *maturans.*—**C. narcotique.** See CATAPLASMA *anodynum.*—**C. résolutif.** See CATAPLASMA *resolutivum.*—**C. rubéfiant.** See SINAPISM and CATAPLASMA *acetatum.*—**C. saturné.** See *Saturnine* CATAPLASM.—**C. savonneux.** See CATAPLASMA *maturans.*—**C. suppuratif.** 1. See CATAPLASMA *maturans.* 2. An ordinary emollient poultice. [B, 119 (a, 21); L, 105.]—**C. tanniné.** See CATAPLASMA *antisepticum* (2d def.) and CATAPLASMA *astringens.*—**C. vermifuge.** See CATAPLASMA *vermifugum.*—**C. vinaigré.** See CATAPLASMA *acetatum.*—**C. vireux.** See CATAPLASMA *anodynum.*

CATAPLASTOS (Lat.), **CATAPLASTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καταπλαστός (from καταπλάσσειν, to smear). Smeared or plastered with ointment or the like. [A, 322.]

CATAPLECTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-ple^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., καταπληκτικός. Lat., *cataplecticus.* Fr., *cataplectique.* Coming on suddenly, fulminant (said of diseases). [A, 301, 322.]

CATAPLEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ple^{2}x(plax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cataplex'eos (-is).* Gr., κατάπληξις (from κατά, down, and πλήσσειν, to strike). Fr., *cataplexie.* Ger., *Erschrecken.* Sudden prostration by the onset of disease. [A, 301, 322.]

CATAPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'-o^{2}d-a^3. From κατά, down, and πούς, a foot. See MALACOPTERYGIA.

CATAPONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-po^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *catapones'eos (-is).* Gr., καταπόνησις (from καταπονεῖν, to overcome with excessive toil). Ger., *Ermüdung, Abmattung, Abarbeiten.* Exhaustion from excessive work. [A, 322.]

CATAPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *catapos'eos (-ap'osis).* Gr., κατάποσις (from καταπίνειν, to swallow). See DEGLUTITION.

CATAPOTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-po(po^2)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., καταπότιον. A preparation (such as a pill or bolus) to be swallowed whole; of Scribonius Largus, a draught to be taken undiluted. [A, 322, 325; B, 45.]—**C. Athenionis.** An ancient preparation of equal parts of powdered myrrh, pepper, castoreum, and opium, made into pills of the size of a Roman bean; used for cough. [Celsus (B, 45).]

CATAPOTIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-po(po^2)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Capable of being swallowed whole. [A, 322.]

CATAPOTON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}t-o^{2}n. See CATAPOTIUM.

CATAPOTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}t-ra^3. The cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CATAPOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CATAPOTIUM.

CATAPSYCTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-psi^{2}k(psu^{6}k)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κακαψυκτικός. Refrigerant, also pertaining to refrigeration. [A, 322, 387.]

CATAPSYCTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-psi^{2}k(psu^{6}k)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Gr., κατάψυκτος. Chilled, affected by cold, pertaining to refrigeration. [A, 322, 387.]

CATAPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-psi^{2}x(psu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catapsyx'eos (-is).* Gr., κατάψυξις (from καταψύχειν, to cool). Fr., *catapsyxie.* Ger., *Erkältung.* Chilling, refrigeration, or a sense of coldness. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 41, 84.]

CATAPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *captaptos'eos (-is).* Gr., κατάπτωσις (from καταπίπτειν, to fall down). Fr., *cataptose.* Ger., *Niederfallen.* A sudden falling of a person, as in epilepsy, apoplexy, etc.; according to some, epilepsy. [A, 301, 322, 325, 387; L, 41, 84, 94.]

CATAPUTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pu^2(pu^4)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *catapuce.* Ger., *Springkörner.* It., *catapuzia.* Sp., *catapucia.* The *Euphorbia lathyris.* [B, 19, 116, 173.]—**C. major.** The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 180.]—**C. minor.** See *C.*

CATARACT, n. Ka^{2}t'a^{2}r-a^{2}kt. Gr., καταράκτης, καταῤῥάκτης (from καταράσσειν, to fall down). Lat., *cataracta, catarrhacta, cataractes, catarrhactes.* Fr., *cataracte.* Ger., *Staar.* It., *cateratta.* Sp., *catarata.* An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or both. [F.]—**Adherent c.** Lat., *cataracta accreta.* Fr., *cataracte adhérente.* Ger., *angewachsener Staar.* A c. that has formed adhesions to surrounding parts. [B, 108.]—**Anterior central** (or **polar**) **c.** Lat., *cataracta polaris anterior.* Fr., *cataracte centrale* (ou *polaire*) *antérieure.* Ger., *vorderer centraler Kapselstaar, vorderer Polarstaar.* It., *cateratta centrale* (o *polare*) *anteriore.* Sp., *catarata central* (ó *polar*) *anterior.* An opacity of the central point or region of the anterior capsule and of the anterior layers of the lens immediately beneath it. It may be congenital, but is frequently formed in early childhood as the result of a perforating ulcer of the cornea. A deposit of plastic lymph upon the centre of the capsule from the ulcer impairs the nutrition of the lens by disturbance of the osmosis, and as a result the endothelial cells of the capsule proliferate and the superficial layers of the lens become opaque. [F.]—**Arido-siliquose c.** An over-mature c., perfectly dry and with a dense, wrinkled, calcareous capsule. [F.]—**Axial c.** See *Nuclear c.*—**Barred c.** Fr., *cataracte barrée.* Ger., *Balkenstaar.* Syn.: *trabecular fibrinous c.* A spurious c. in which the pupil is angular and narrowed and has behind it a capsulo-lenticular c. in front of which there is a stripe or bar of lymph, of varying consistence, which runs across the pupil. [Mackenzie (F).]—**Black c.** Lat., *cataracta nigra.* Fr., *cataracte noire.* Ger., *schwarzer Staar.* It., *cateratta nera.* Sp., *catarata negra.* 1. A nuclear c. very dark in color from the imbibition of hæmatin, and not infrequently complicated with inflammatory lesions of the deeper tunics of the eye and a fluid condition of the vitreous. 2. Formerly, amaurosis. [F.]—**Bursal capsulo-lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta bursata.* An obsolete term for a capsulo-lenticular c. associated with the presence, within the capsule, of a small cyst filled with purulent matter, generally situated behind the lens. [F.]—**Calcareous c.** Lat., *cataracta calcarea.* Fr., *cataracte pierreuse.* A c. characterized by the deposit of carbonate and a little phosphate of calcium. [A, 301.]—**Capsular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis.* Fr., *cataracte capsulaire.* Ger., *Kapselstaar.* It., *cateratta capsulare.* Sp., *catarata capsular.* An opacity of the lenticular capsule, partial or complete, without opacity of the lens

itself. [F; L, 50.]—**Capsulo-lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsulo-lenticularis.* Fr., *cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire.* Ger., *Kapsellinsenstaar.* It., *cateratta capsulo-lenticolare.* Sp., *catarata capsulo-lenticular.* A c. in which the opacity involves both the capsule and the substance of the lens. [F.]—**Caseous c.** Fr., *cataracte caséeuse.* See *Cheesy c.*—**Central c.** See *Nuclear c.*—**Chalky c.** Fr., *cataracte calcaire* (ou *crétacée*, ou *crayeuse*). Ger., *kalkiger Staar.* It., *cateratta calcarea.* Sp., *catarata calcarea.* See *Arido-siliquose c.*—**Cheesy c.** Lat., *cataracta caseosa.* Fr., *cataracte caséeuse.* Ger., *käsiger Staar.* It., *cateratta caseosa.* Sp., *catarata caseosa.* An over-mature c. that has undergone retrograde metamorphosis, with degeneration of the lens matter into a cheesy mass. [F.]—**Cholesterin c.** A dense white c., usually capsulo-lenticular, containing sparkling particles, supposed to be crystals of cholesterin, imbedded in the lens. [F.]—**Clotted fibrinous c.** An obsolete term for a false c. formed by a clot or plug of fibrinous exudation occupying the field of the pupil and adherent to both iris and capsule. [F.]—**Complicated c.** Lat., *cataracta complicata.* Fr., *cataracte compliquee.* Ger., *complicirter Staar.* It., *cateratta complicata.* Sp., *catarata complicida.* A c. secondary to or complicated with some other intra-ocular lesion, usually inflammatory. [F.]—**Concussion c.** A soft c. produced by concussion, as from an explosion. [F.]—**Cortical c.** Lat., *cataracta corticalis.* Fr., *cataracte corticale.* Ger., *Rindenstaar.* It., *cateratta corticale.* Sp., *catarata cortical.* An opacity of the lens mainly or entirely centred in the cortex, the nucleus, the capsule, and sometimes the subcapsular layer of the lens remaining transparent until the end. The change begins in the superficial parts at the equator of the lens, in the form of sharply defined lines or streaks, or triangular patches. [F.]—**Crystalline c.** Lat., *cataracta crystallina.* Fr., *cataracte cristalline.* See *Lenticular c.*—**Cystic c.** Fr., *cataracte cystique.* Ger., *cystischer Staar.* It., *cateratta cistica.* Sp., *catarata cística.* See *Morgagnian c.*—**Dehiscent c.** Lat., *cataracta dehiscens.* Fr., *cataracte déhiscente.* Ger., *klaffender Staar.* It., *cateratta aperta.* Sp., *catarata dehiscente.* An obsolete term used to describe a soft lenticular c. in which there are gaps or spaces between the opacities. [F.]—**Diabetic c.** Lat., *cataracta diabetica.* Fr., *cataracte diabétique.* Ger., *diabetischer Staar.* It., *cateratta diabetica.* Sp., *catarata diabética.* An opacity of the lens occurring in the course of diabetes and due to defective nutrition. It is milky white in appearance, of soft consistence, and usually involves the entire lens except the capsule. [F.]—**Discoid c.** Fr., *cataracte discoïde.* Ger., *scheibenförmiger Staar.* It., *cateratta discoidea.* Sp., *catarata discoidea.* An obsolete term for the ordinary simple senile c. [F.]—**Dotted c.** See *Punctated c.*—**Etiolated c.** Fr., *cataracte étiolée.* An obsolete term for a very white opacity in the lens.—**False c.** Lat., *cataracta spuria.* Fr., *cataracte fausse.* Ger., *falscher Staar.* It., *cateratta falsa.* Sp., *catarata falsa.* An obsolete term for an opacity in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens (*e. g.*, in the cornea or the aqueous humor). [F.]—**Fibrinous c.** Fr., *cataracte fibrineuse.* Ger., *fibrinöser Staar.* It., *cateratta fibrinosa.* Sp., *catarata fibrinosa.* A spurious form of c. consisting in an effusion of plastic lymph into the field of the pupil and on the capsule. [F.]—**Fibroid c.** Lat., *cataracta fibrosa.* Fr., *cataracte fibroïde.* Ger., *fibröser Staar.* It., *cateratta fibrosa.* Sp., *catarata fibrosa.* An opacity somewhere in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens; a false c. [F.]—**Filamentous c.** An old term for a c. in which the lens appears to be full of fine filaments. [L, 94.]—**Fixed c.** Fr., *cataracte fixe.* Ger., *fester Staar.* It., *cateratta fissa.* Sp., *catarata fija.* An obsolete term used to distinguish an immovable opaque lens from one that trembled or oscillated. [F.]—**Flocculent fibrinous c.** A false c. An exudative, fibrinous opacity like a fine network in the field of the pupil. (Obsolete.) [F.]—**Fluid c.** Lat., *cataracta fluida* (seu *liquida*). Fr., *cataracte liquide.* Ger., *flüssiger Staar.* It., *cateratta fluida.* Sp., *catarata fluida.* See *Morgagnian c.*—**Fusiform c.** Lat., *cataracta fusiformis.* Fr., *cataracte fusiforme.* Ger., *spindelförmiger Staar.* It., *cateratta fusiforme.* Sp., *catarata fusiforme.* The typical form of nuclear c. running through the entire antero-posterior diameter of the lens; spindle-shaped c.—**Glaucomatous c.** Lat., *cataracta glaucomatosa.* Fr., *cataracte glaucomateuse.* Ger., *glaucomatöser Staar.* It., *cateratta glaucomatosa.* Sp., *catarata glaucomatosa.* A secondary complicated c. occurring in the course of and in consequence of a glaucomatous condition of the eye. [F.]—**Glycosuric c.** See *Diabetic c.*—**Green c.** Lat., *cataracta viridis.* Fr., *cataracte verte.* Ger., *grüner Staar.* It., *cateratta verde.* Sp., *catarata verde.* See *Glaucomatous c.*—**Grumous c.** Lat., *cataracta cruenta.* Fr., *cataracte grumeuse* (ou *sanguinolente*). Ger., *klumpichter Staar.* It., *cateratta grumosa.* Sp., *catarata grumosa.* A false c. due to hæmorrhage into the cornea or anterior chamber, or into the vitreous. [F.]—**Gypseous c.** Lat., *cataracta gypsea.* An over-mature, degenerated capsular or capsulo-lenticular c.; so called from its white appearance. [F.]—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat., *cataracta hæmorrhagica.* Fr., *cataracte hémorrhagique.* A form of c. in which hæmorrhage is apt to occur at the time of the operation for its extraction, with precipitate escape of the lens, with or without the vitreous. [Dufour, "Progr. méd.," May 15, 1886, p. 422.]—**Hard c.** Lat., *cataracta dura.* Fr., *cataracte dure.* Ger., *harter Staar.* It., *cateratta dura.* Sp., *catarata dura.* Syn.: *nuclear* or *senile* c. An opacity of the lens, involving the entire lens, varying in color from gray to yellowish gray, and of hard resistent consistence. It occurs usually in persons beyond middle life, and by some authors is considered as synonymous with senile c. [F.]—**Hyaloid c.** Lat., *cataracta hyaloidea.* Fr., *cataracte hyaloïde.* Ger., *Glaskörperstaar.* It., *cateratta vitrea.* Sp., *catarata vitrea.* A false c. supposed to be due to opacity of the anterior portion of the vitreous humor. [F.]—**Hypermature c.** See *Over-ripe c.*—**Immature c.** Lat., *cataracta immatura.* Fr., *cataracte incomplète.* Ger., *unreifer Staar.* It., *cateratta immatura.* Sp., *catarata inmatura.* An unripe c. A term usually applied to the early stages of senile hard c. [F.]—**Incipient c.** Lat., *cataracta incipiens.* Fr., *cataracte naissante.* Ger., *beginnender Staar.* It., *cateratta nascenta.* Sp., *catarata incipiente.* Syn.: *gerontoxon lentis*, *arcus senilis lentis.* The first stages of any c., whether hard or soft, cortical or central; the first faint striæ seen at the periphery of a lens or the faint dots seen in the nucleus. [F.]—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *cataracte inflammatoire.* Ger., *entzündlicher Staar.* It., *cateratta inflammatoria.* Sp., *catarata inflamatoria.* A secondary c. resulting from an intra-ocular inflammation of some kind. [F.]—**Interstitial c.** Lat., *cataracta interstitialis.* Fr., *cataracte interstitielle.* See *Lenticular c.*—**Juvenile c.** Lat., *cataracta juvenum.* The c. of young persons. [F.]—**Lamellar c., Laminar c., Laminated c.** Fr., *cataracte lamellée* (ou *lamelleuse*, ou *lamineuse*). Ger., *Schichtstaar.* It., *cateratta lamellata* (o *laminosa*). Sp., *catarata lamelliforme* (ó *laminosa*). Syn.: *Zonular c.* An opacity of the lens, partial in character, involving one or more zones or laminæ of the lens between the nucleus and the capsule, the remainder of the lens being transparent. It is generally congenital or formed a few months after birth. It is often stationary for years. [F.]—**Lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta lenticularis.* Fr., *cataracte lenticulaire.* Ger., *Linsenstaar.* It., *cateratta lenticolare.* Sp., *catarata lenticular.* A c. in which the opacity is confined to the lens, the capsule remaining transparent. [F.]—**Lymph c., Lymphatic c.** Lat., *cataracta lymphatica.* Fr., *cataracte lymphatique.* Ger., *Lymphstaar.* It., *cateratta linfatica.* Sp., *catarata linfática.* See *Morgagnian c.*—**Mature c.** Lat., *cataracta matura.* Fr., *cataracte mûre.* Ger., *reifer Staar.* It., *cateratta matura.* Sp., *catarata madura.* A c. involving the entire lens, so far advanced and so homogeneous as to be ready for extraction. [F.]—**Membranous c.** Lat., *cataracta membranacea.* Fr., *cataracte membraneuse.* Ger., *häutiger Staar.* It., *cateratta membranoso.* Sp., *catarata membranosa.* A c. that consists at first of a fibrinous deposit from the iris into the pupillary space and upon the capsule; but subsequently the latter becomes opaque, and a capsular c. is thus formed. [F.]—**Milky c.** Lat., *cataracta lactea.* Fr., *cataracte laiteuse.* Ger., *Milchstaar.* It., *cateratta lattea* (o *latticinosa*). Sp., *catarata láctea* (ó *lechera*). A soft c. in which the opacity is very white, like milk in color.—**Mixed c.** Lat., *cataracta mixta.* Fr., *cataracte mixte.* Ger., *gemischter Staar.* It., *cateratta mista.* Sp., *catarata mesclada.* An opacity of the lens which begins as a cortical c. in sharply defined lines or streaks or triangular patches, which affect both the anterior and posterior layers of the lens, but in which the nucleus, sooner or later, also becomes hazy, and the whole lens eventually becomes opaque. [F.]—**Morgagnian c.** Lat., *cataracta morgagniana.* Fr., *cataracte de Morgagni.* Ger., *Morgagni'scher Staar.* It., *cateratta di Morgagni.* Sp., *catarata de Morgagni.* An over-mature c. in which there are degenerative changes, a softening or liquefying of the cortex, while the nucleus remains hard. Sometimes the nucleus sinks through the liquefied cortex to the bottom of the intracapsular space. [F.]—**Myeline c.** Fr., *cataracte myéloïde.* Ger., *markähnlicher Staar.* A shrunken disc-shaped c. the chief constituent of which is a half-transparent, yellowish or brownish, dry and friable substance. When operated upon, these cataracts split in all directions and are removed with great difficulty. [Stellwag (F).]—**Naphthalinic c.** A c. due to the action of naphthaline. [Hess, "Rev. gén. d'ophthal.," Sept. 30, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 28, 1888, p. 472.]—**Nuclear c.** Lat., *cataracta nuclearis.* Fr., *cataracte nucléaire.* Ger., *Kernstaar.* An opacity of the lens which begins in the nucleus. It is of moderate extent and is surrounded by more or less transparent lens substance. The nucleus is usually fine and yellow, not really opaque, but densely hazy. [F.]—**Osseous c.** Lat., *cataracta ossea.* Fr., *cataracte osseuse.* Ger., *knöcherner Staar.* It., *cateratta ossea.* Sp., *catarata huesosa.* An incorrect term to denote a very hard calcareous c. No true bone-formation has ever been found in a c., though bony deposits have been developed within the capsule. [F.]—**Over-ripe c.** Fr., *cataracte hypermature.* Ger., *überreifer Staar.* It., *cateratta ipermatura.* Sp., *catarata hipermatura.* A c. in which degenerative changes have occurred. The lens may become harder and smaller or calcareous with fatty granulations, or it may undergo partial absorption and shrink to a thin, hard, brittle disc. [F.]—**Partial c.** Lat., *cataracta partialis.* Fr., *cataracte partielle.* Ger., *partieller Staar.* It., *cateratta parziale.* Sp., *catarata parcial.* An incomplete, immature c.; an opacity which does not involve the entire lens. [F.]—**Perinuclear c.** See *Zonular c.*—**Pigmented c., Pigmentous c.** Lat., *cataracta pigmentosa.* Fr., *cataracte pigmentée* (ou *dendritique*). Ger., *pigmentirter* (oder *geschminkter*) *Staar.* A false c. usually produced by a violent concussion or blow on the eye, which has detached the pigment from the posterior surface of the iris, whence results a sort of arborescent appearance. [F.]—**Polar c.** Fr., *cataracte polaire.* Ger., *Polar-Staar.* See *Anterior polar c.* and *Posterior polar c.*—**Posterior polar c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis posterior.* Fr., *cataracte polaire postérieure.* Ger., *hinterer Polar-Staar.* It., *cateratta polare posteriore.* Sp., *catarata polar posterior.* An opacity of the lens in the form either of centripetal stripes or of circumscribed spots or patches which begin at the posterior pole, just beneath the posterior capsule. It is often a sign of disease of the vitreous, the chorioid, or the retina. [F.]—**Primary c., Primitive c.** Fr., *cataracte primaire.* Ger., *Primär-Staar.* It., *cateratta primaria.* Sp., *catarata primaria.* A c. which is developed without any known connection with other disease of the eye. [F.]—**Progressive c.** Lat., *cataracta progressiva.* Fr., *cataracte progressive.* Ger., *fortschreitender Staar.* It., *cateratta progressiva.* Sp., *catarata progresiva.* Any opacity of the lens which shows a tendency to increase. [F.]—**Pseudomembranous c.** Fr., *cataracte pseudomembraneuse.* A condition in which there are white spots on the lens due to iritis. [L, 49.]—**Punctated c.** Lat., *cataracta punctata.* Fr., *cataracte ponctuée.* Ger., *punktförmiger Staar.* It., *cateratta puntata.* Sp., *catarata puntuada.* A cortical c. in which there is a large number of very small dots or very small streaks. [F.]—**Purulent c., Putrid c.**

Lat., *cataracta puriformis*. Fr., *cataracte purulente*. Ger., *Eiter-Staar*. A term formerly employed for hypopyon. [F.]—**Pyramidal c.** Lat., *cataracta pyramidalis*. Fr., *cataracte pyramidale*. Ger., *Pyramidalstaar*. It., *cateratta piramidale*. Sp., *catarata piramidal*. A form of c. resulting from central perforating ulceration of the cornea in early life, and generally associated with central opacity of the cornea. It appears as a small, sharply defined spot of chalk-white opacity at the anterior pole of the lens, which, when viewed laterally, stands forward as a little nipple or pyramid. It consists of the degenerated products of a localized inflammation just beneath the lens-capsule with the addition of organized lymph deposited on the capsule from the iris. [F.]—**Regressive c.** A c. that undergoes regressive change and tends to disappear; usually occurring in young persons as a symptom of interference with the nutrition of the lens, but occasionally observed in cases of ordinary senile c. [F.]—**Ripe c.** See *Mature c.* [F.]—**Sanguineous c.** Lat., *cataracta sanguinolenta*. An old term for a false c. consisting of a fibrinous exudation in the field of the pupil, in the interstices of which minute clots of blood are lodged. [F.]—**Secondary c.** Lat., *cataracta secundaria*. Fr., *cataracte secondaire*. Ger., *Secundärstaar, complicirter Staar*. It., *cateratta secondaria*. Sp., *catarata secundaria*. A c. which is the consequence of some local disease of the eye, such as irido-cyclitis or irido-chorioiditis, glaucoma, detachment of the retina, or intra-ocular tumor. [F.]—**Sedimentary c.** Fr., *cataracte sédimentaire*. A term improperly applied to the formation of a dense fibrous false membrane giving rise to a secondary c. [A, 301.]—**Senile c.** Lat., *cataracta senilis*. Fr., *cataracte sénile*. Ger., *Greisenstaar, Alterstaar*. It., *cateratta senile*. Sp., *catarata senil*. The hard, mature, ripe c. of advancing years. It usually begins at the periphery and marches steadily toward the centre. [F.]—**Shaking c.** See *Tremulous c.*—**Siliculose c., Siliquose c.** Lat., *cataracta siliquata*. Fr., *cataracte siliculeuse*. Ger., *siliculöser Staar*. It., *cateratta siliculosa*. Sp., *catarata silicosa*. See *Arido-siliquose c.*—**Soft c.** Lat., *cataracta mollis*. Fr., *cataracte molle*. Ger., *weicher Staar, Jungstaar*. It., *cateratta molle*. Sp., *catarata blanda*. A c. in which the cortical portion, also sometimes the nucleus, is of soft consistence, as distinguished from the hard senile c. [F.]—**Solid c.** See *Hard c.*—**Spindle-shaped c.** See *Fusiform c.*—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *cataracte spontanée*. It., *cateratta spontanea*. Sp., *catarata espontánea*. A c. occurring idiopathically; a simple c.—**Spurious c.** See *False c.*—**Stationary c.** Lat., *cataracta stationaria*. Fr., *cataracte stationnaire*. Ger., *stationärer Staar*. It., *cateratta stazionaria*. Sp., *catarata estacionaria*. An opacity of the lens of any character, partial and unchanged. One that does not increase. [F.]—**Stellate c.** Lat., *cataracta stellata*. Fr., *cataracte étoilée*. Ger., *Sternstaar*. It., *cateratta stellata*. Sp., *catarata estrellada*. An immature c., so called because of the star-like or radiate character of the opacity. [F.]—**Stony c.** Lat., *cataracta lapidea*. Fr., *cataracte pierreuse*. Ger., *steinharter Staar*. It., *cateratta pietrosa*. Sp., *catarata pétrea*. A degenerated c., which has become of an intense hardness. [F.]—**Striated c.** Fr., *cataracte striée*. Ger., *gestreifter Staar*. It., *cateratta striata*. Sp., *catarata estriada*. A cortical c. in which there are many fine streaks or stripes. [F.]—**Trabecular fibrinous c.** See *Barred c.*—**Traumatic c.** Lat., *cataracta traumatica*. Fr., *cataracte traumatique*. Ger., *Wundstaar, traumatischer Staar*. It., *cateratta traumatica*. Sp., *catarata traumática*. An opacity of the lens resulting from injury to the eye. In almost all cases there is a wound of the lens capsule; the aqueous humor, passing through the wound, is imbibed by the lens fibres, which swell up, become opaque, and are finally disintegrated and absorbed. [F.]—**Tremulous c.** Lat., *cataracta tremulans*. Fr., *cataracte branlante*. Ger., *zitternder Staar, Zitterstaar, Schwimmstaar*. It., *cateratta tremolosa*. Sp., *catarata trémola*. A c. complicated with or due to laceration of the zonule of Zinn, so that movements of the eyeball cause trembling of the iris and of the c.; probably due to fluid vitreous or rupture of the suspensory ligament. [A, 326; F.]—**True c.** Lat., *cataracta vera*. See *Lenticular c.*—**Unripe c.** Fr., *cataracte incomplète*. Ger., *unreifer Staar*. It., *cateratta immatura*. Sp., *catarata inmatura*. An immature c.; one not yet fit for operation. [F.]—**Vacillating c.** See *Tremulous c.*—**Vitreous c.** A faulty term formerly used to describe the result of a chronic inflammatory condition of the vitreous with dense opacities involving the posterior capsule and sometimes the posterior layers of the lens. [F.]—**Zonular c.** Lat., *cataracta zonularis*. Fr., *cataracte zonulaire*. Ger., *Schichtstaar*. It., *cateratta zonulare (o lamellosa)*. Sp., *catarata zonular (ó laminada)*. Syn.: *lamellar c.* A pecular form of c. in which the superficial laminæ and the nucleus of the lens are transparent, a layer or shell of opacity being present between them. [F.]

CATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka³t)-a²r(a³r)-a²k(a³k)'ta³. See CATARACT.—**C. accreta.** See *Adherent* CATARACT.—**C. acquisita.** Fr., *cataracte acquise*. Ger., *erworbener Staar*. It., *cateratta acquisitata*. Sp., *catarata adquirida*. A c. which comes on during extra-uterine life, as distinguished from a congenital c. [F.]—**C. accreta, C. adhærens.** See *Adherent* CATARACT.—**C. adnata.** A congenital cataract. [F.]—**C. adventitia.** An acquired cataract. [L, 135.]—**C. albuminosa.** Fr., *cataracte albumineuse*. It., *cateratta albuminosa*. An accidental membrane behind the iris. [L, 44.]—**C. arborescens.** See *Pigmentous* CATARACT.—**C. argentea.** Fr., *cataracte argentée*. Ger., *Silbernstaar*. It., *cateratta argentina*. Sp., *catarata plateada*. See *C. cholesterinica*.—**C. arida siliquata, C. arido-siliquata.** See *Arido-siliquose* CATARACT.—**C. axialis.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**C. brunescens.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. bursata.** See *Bursal capsulo-lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. cærulea.** Fr., *cataracte azure* (ou *bleue*). Ger., *blauer Staar*. It., *cateratta azzura*. Sp., *catarata azulada*. See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. calcarea.** See *Calcareous* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis.** See *Capsular* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis anterior.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis lenticularis arida siliquata.** See *Arido-siliquose* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis lenticularis bursata** (seu cum bursa ichorem continente). See *Bursal capsulo-lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis lenticularis cum zona.** See *Barred* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis lenticularis pyramidata.** See *Pyramidal* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis lenticularis trabecularis.** See *Barred* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis perfecta.** Ger., *vollkommener Kapselstaar*. A variety in which the entire capsule is opaque. [L, 135.]—**C. capsularis posterior.** See *Posterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. capsularis punctata.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. capsulo-lenticularis.** See *Capsulo-lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. capsulo-lenticularis anterior.** See *Anterior central* CATARACT.—**C. capsulo-lenticularis natatilis** (seu tremula). See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. caseosa.** See *Cheesy* CATARACT.—**C. centralis.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**C. centralis capsularis anterior.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. centralis lentis.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**C. centralis punctata.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. cholesterinica.** Syn.: *c. argentea*. An over-ripe, degenerated cataract containing cholesterin crystals which give it a silvery-like lustre. [F.]—**C. chorioidealis.** Ger., *Aderhautstaar*. A patch or circle of dark pigment on the anterior capsule of the lens, caused by adhesion of the sphincter margin of the iris during iritis; so called because it was supposed to be a prolongation of the chorioid upon the lens. [F.]—**C. completa.** See *C. totalis*.—**C. complicata.** See *Complicated* CATARACT.—**C. confirmata.** See *C. totalis*.—**C. congenita.** A congenital cataract. [F.]—**C. consecutiva.** See *Secondary* CATARACT.—**C. corticalis.** See *Cortical* CATARACT. [F.]—**C. cruenta.** See *Grumous* CATARACT.—**C. crystallina.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. crystallino-capsularis.** See *Capsulo-lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. cystica.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. dehiscens.** See *Dehiscent* CATARACT.—**C. dendritica.** Ger., *Baumstaar*. It., *cateratta dendritica*. See *Pigmentous* CATARACT.—**C. diabetica.** See *Diabetic* CATARACT.—**C. dimidiata.** Fr., *cataracte dimidiée*. A variety of cataract in which one half of the capsule is opaque; an over-ripe cataract in which the opacity appears to be divided or halved. [F.]—**C. dura.** See *Hard* CATARACT.—**C. elastica.** See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. ergotica.** A soft cataract, of slow growth, supposed to be due to ergotism. [F.]—**C. fenestrata.** Fr., *cataracte fenêtrée*. Ger., *gefensterter Staar*. It., *cateratta finestrata*. Sp., *catarata agujereada*. A soft cataract in which the opacity is not continuous or homogenous, but in which there are patches or islets of clear lens substance. [F.]—**C. fibrosa.** See *Fibroid* CATARACT.—**C. fibroso-calcarea.** An over-ripe cataract in which there is a thick layer of connective tissue formed on the inner surface of the capsule, within which there is a fatty, chalky pulp with large stony concretions or a sclerosed nucleus. [Stellwag (F).]—**C. fluida.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. fluida cum nucleo, C. fluidodura.** The advanced stage of Morgagnian cataract. [F.]—**C. fusiformis.** See *Fusiform* CATARACT.—**C. gelatinosa.** See *Soft* CATARACT.—**C. glauca.** See GLAUCOMA.—**C. glaucomatosa.** See *Glaucomatous* CATARACT.—**C. gruminosa, C. grumosa.** See *Grumous* CATARACT.—**C. gypsea.** See *Gypseous* CATARACT.—**C. hæmorrhagica.** See *Grumous* CATARACT.—**C. hyaloidea.** See *Hyaloid* CATARACT.—**C. hypermatura.** See *Over-ripe* CATARACT.—**C. ichorem tenens.** An obsolete term for a variety of degenerated fluid cataract supposed to contain pus. [F.]—**C. immatura.** See *Immature* CATARACT.—**C. incipiens.** See *Incipient* CATARACT.—**C. interstitialis.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT and *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. inveterata.** See *Mature* CATARACT.—**C. juvenum.** See *Juvenile* CATARACT.—**C. lactea, C. lacticolor.** See *Milky* CATARACT and *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. lapidea.** See *Stony* CATARACT.—**C. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. lenticularis corticalis.** See *Cortical* CATARACT.—**C. lenticularis nuclearis.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**C. lenticularis totalis.** See *C. totalis*.—**C. lentis.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. lentis centralis.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**C. liquida.** See *Fluid* CATARACT.—**C. liquoris Morgagni.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. lymphatica.** See *Lymphatic* CATARACT.—**C. marmoracea.** Fr., *cataracte marmoracée*. Ger., *Marmornerstaar*. It., *cateratta marmorea*. Sp., *catarata marmórea*. An old term for a hard, somewhat flattened calcareous capsulo-lenticular cataract. [F.]—**C. matura.** See *Mature* CATARACT.—**C. maturescens.** A cataract which is becoming ripe. [F.]—**C. membranacea.** See *Membranous* CATARACT.—**C. membranacea pupillaris.** Membranous obstruction of the pupil. [L, 135.]—**C. migrans.** An opaque dislocated lens that moves with every motion of the eye. [F.]—**C. mixta.** See *Mixed* CATARACT.—**C. mollis.** See *Soft* CATARACT.—**C. morgagniana.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. natans, C. natatilis.** See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. nigra.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. nondum matura.** See *Immature* CATARACT.—**C. nubeculosa.** Fr., *cataracte nubéculeuse*. An irregularly cloudy lenticular cataract. [F.]—**C. nuclearis.** See *Nuclear* CATARACT.—**C. ossea.** See *Osseous* CATARACT.—**C. partialis.** See *Partial* CATARACT.—**C. perinuclearis.** See *Zonular* CATARACT.—**C. peripherica.** A cataract beginning at the periphery of the lens; the usual form of senile cataract. [F.]—**C. pigmentosa.** See *Pigmentous* CATARACT.—**C. polaris anterior.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. polaris posterior.** See *Posterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. progressiva.** See *Progressive* CATARACT.—**C. pseudomembranosa.** An old term for obstruction of the pupil by inflammatory products attached to the anterior capsule of the lens. [F.]—**C. punctata.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. puriformis, C. purulenta, C. putrida.** See *Purulent* CATARACT.—**C. pyramidalis, C. pyramidata.** See *Pyramidal* CATARACT.—**C. recens.** See *Immature* CATARACT.—**C. rubra.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. sanguinolenta.** See *Sanguineous* CATARACT.—**C. scabrosa.** See *Soft* CATARACT.—**C. secundaria.** See *Secondary* CATARACT.—**C. senilis.** See under *Senile* CATARACT.—**C. siliquata, C. siliquosa.** See *Arido-siliquose* CATARACT.—**C. spuria.** See *False* CATARACT.—**C. stationaria.** See *Stationary* CATARACT.—**C. stellata.** See *Stellate* CATARACT.—**C. striata.** A cataract in which the opacities are in the form of striæ; the usual form of incipient senile cataract. [F.]—**C. tenax.** See *Hard* CATARACT.—**C. totalis.** A cataract which involves the entire lens. [F.]—

C. trabecularis. A name given by J. A. Schmidt to a fancied form of opacity resembling transverse divisions or beams. [F.] See *Barred* CATARACT.—**C. traumatica.** See *Traumatic* CATARACT.—**C. tremula, C. tremulans.** See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. tumescens.** A cataract, usually soft, which is growing very rapidly and in which the lens substance has swollen considerably, presumably from imbibition. [F.]—**C. variegata.** Fr., *cataracte variée* (ou *nuancée*). Ger., *bunter Staar.* It., *cateratta variata* (o *variegiata*). Sp., *catarata vareteada.* See *C. marmoracea.*—**C. vera.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. vesicularis.** Fr., *cataracte vésiculaire.* Ger., *vesiculärer Staar.* It., *cateratta vesiculare.* Sp., *catarata vesicular.* See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. vieta.** An obsolete term for concussion of the lens with rupture of the zonule. [F.]—**C. virgata.** A cataract with linear opacities. [D, 132.]—**C. viridis.** An obsolete term for glaucoma. [F.] See also *Green* CATARACT.—**C. zonularis.** See *Zonular* CATARACT.

CATARACTE (Fr.), n. Ka³t-a³r-a²kt. See CATARACT.—**C. à trois branches.** A cataract with three radiating spokes of opacity. [L, 41.]—**C. azure.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. barrée.** See *Barred* CATARACT.—**C. blanche.** A cataract in which the opacity is white. [L, 43.]—**C. bleue.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. branlante.** See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. brune.** A cataract in which the opacity is brownish. [L, 43.]—**C. caséeuse.** See *Cheesy* CATARACT.—**C. centrale en pointe.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. commençante.** See *Incipient* CATARACT.—**C. crayeuse.** See *Arido-siliquose* CATARACT.—**C. cristalline.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. cystique.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. dimidiée.** See CATARACTA *dimidiata.*—**C. demi-molle.** See *Mixed* CATARACT.—**C. de Morgagni.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. dendritique.** See *Pigmentous* CATARACT.—**C. dure.** See *Hard* CATARACT.—**C. étoilée.** See *Stellate* CATARACT.—**C. fausse.** See *False* CATARACT.—**C. fenêtrée.** See CATARACTA *fenestrata.*—**C. fixe.** See *Fixed* CATARACT.—**C. fétide.** See *Purulent* CATARACT.—**C. franche.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. grise.** A gray cataract.—**C. incomplète.** See *Immature* CATARACT.—**C. interstitielle.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT. [L, 41.]—**C. jaune.** A cataract in which the opacity is yellow. [L, 43.]—**C. laiteuse.** See *Milky* CATARACT.—**C. lamellée, C. lamelleuse, C. lamineuse.** See *Lamellar* CATARACT.—**C. liquide.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. molle.** See *Soft* CATARACT.—**C. mûre.** See *Mature* CATARACT.—**C. myeloïde.** See *Myeline* CATARACT.—**C. naissante.** See *Incipient* CATARACT.—**C. néomembraneuse.** See *Pseudomembranous* CATARACT.—**C. noire.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. nuancée.** See CATARACTA *marmoracea.*—**C. pierreuse, C. plâtreuse.** See *Stony* CATARACT.—**C. pointillée, C. ponctuée.** *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. polaire antérieure.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. polaire postérieure.** See *Posterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. rouge.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. sanguinolente.** See *Grumous* CATARACT.—**C. siliculeuse, C. siliqueuse.** See *Arido-siliquose* CATARACT.—**C. stratifiée.** See *Zonular* CATARACT.—**C. trop mûre.** See *Over-ripe* CATARACT.—**C. végétante.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. verte.** See GLAUCOMA. [L, 43.]

CATARACTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka³t-a³r-a²k-ta. See CATARACTOUS.

CATARACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-a²r(a³r)-a²k(a³k)′-ti²k-u³s(u⁴s). See CATARACTOUS.

CATARACTOCATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka³t)-a²r(a³r)-a²k(a³k)″to(to²)-ka²t(ka³t)-a³-pi(pi²)′e²s-i²s. Gen., *cataractocatapies′eos* (*-pi′esis*). From καταράκτης, a cataract, and καταπίεσις, depression. The operation of depressing a cataract. [A, 322.]

CATARACTOCATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka³t)-a²r(a³r)-a²k(a³k)″to(to²)-ka²t(ka³t)-a²th(a³th)′e²s-i²s. Gen., *cataractocatathes′eos* (*-ath′esis*). From καταράκτης, a cataract, and κατάθεσις, depression. See CATARACTOCATAPIESIS.

CATARACTOUS, adj. Ka²t-a²r-a²k′tu³s. Lat., *cataracticus.* Fr., *cataracté.* Affected with or of the nature of cataract. [A, 301.]

CATARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka³t)-a(a³)′ri² a³. Fr., *cataire, herbe aux chats.* Ger., *Katzenmünze.* Catnep or catmint (*Nepeta c.*); of Mönch, the genus *Nepeta.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. major vulgaris** [Tournefort], **C. vulgaris** [Mönch]. The *Nepeta c.* [B, 121.]—**Herba catariæ.** The herb of *Nepeta c.* [B, 180.]

CATARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²t(ka³t)-a²r(a³r)-i(i²)′e²-e(a³-e²). Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Nepeteæ,* comprising *Satureja, Nepeta, Glechoma, Hyssopus, Cunila, Hedeoma,* etc. [B, 170.]

CATARRH, n. Ka²t-a³r′. Gr., κατάρροος, καταρροῦς (from κατά, down, and ῥεῖν, to flow). Lat., *catarrhus.* Fr., *catarrhe.* Ger., *C., Katarrh, Schnupfen.* It., Sp., *catarro.* A simple inflammation of any mucous membrane, in which the blood-vessels become engorged, and swelling takes place from exudation of serum. The secretion of the mucous glands is at first checked and the membrane is dry; afterward there is an excessive production of mucus, which oozes out together with serum and leucocytes in greater or less numbers. There is a copious generation or proliferation of young epithelial cells, which push their way to the surface, while the surface-epithelium is shed as rapidly as it is produced, or even more rapidly. The secretion may be abnormally thin, thick, or acrid. [A, 2; α, 17.] In common parlance, the term, used without qualification, is usually understood to mean a c. of the nose or of the nose and pharynx, especially one that is chronic. It is sometimes applied to superficial inflammations of the skin.—**Alcoholic c.** Fr., *catarrhe gastrique des alcooliques.* A chronic c. of the stomach due to the abuse of alcohol. [Éloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**Alveolar c.** A condition of the pulmonary alveoli in which they are more or less completely filled with modified epithelial cells, together with some red and white blood-corpuscles, floating in a granular liquid exudate. It occurs in broncho-pneumonia. [Cornil and Ranvier (α, 18).]—**Apex c.** C. of the bronchial tubes at the apex of the lungs. [α, 7.]—**Atrophic nasal c.** A chronic nasal c. in which, from loss of the glands or interference with their function by pressure of the enlarged stroma, dryness and atrophy of the membrane are caused. [Lefferts, A, 63 (α, 17).]—**Autumnal c.** Of Wyman, the hay fever occurring in early autumn. [D, 64.]—**Blitzc′** (Ger.). See INFLUENZA.—**Bostock's c.** See CATARRHUS *æstivus.*—**Bronchial c.** Lat., *catarrhus bronchiorum.* Fr., *catarrhe bronchique.* Ger., *Bronchialc′.* A "cold in the chest"; an œdematous and infiltrated condition of the mucous membrane of more or fewer of the bronchial tubes, with increased mucous secretion which subsequently becomes more or less purulent. It is usually associated with or follows c. of the nasal cavities and frontal sinus and occasionally laryngeal catarrh. [D, 1; α, 17.]—**Choleriform gastro-intestinal c.** [Rilliet and Barthez]. See CHOLERA *infantum.*—**Diffuse c's of the skin.** Ger., *Flächencatarrhe der Haut.* In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first family of the *dermatitides catarrhales* (see under DERMATITIS), embracing such c's of the skin as tend to diffuse themselves over the surface. They include erythema simplex and eczema. [G, 4.]—**Dry c.** Lat., *catarrhus siccus.* Fr., *catarrhe sec.* Of Laennec, a bronchitis in which there are severe paroxysms of painful coughing, with but little expectoration, which consists of a tenacious grayish secretion. Its seat is chiefly in the smaller bronchi, the mucous membrane of which is engorged with blood and much swollen. [L, 20.] See also *Congestive* ASTHMA.—**Eitriger C.** (Ger.). See *Purulent c.*—**Engorgement c's of the skin.** Ger., *Stauungskatarrhe der Haut.* C's of the skin attended with vascular engorgement; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *dermatitides catarrhales,* including *ecthyma* and *ulcera cutanea.* [G, 4.]—**Epidemic c.** See INFLUENZA.—**Epithelial c.** A c. with an abundant discharge of epithelial cells. [D, 48.]—**Erosive c's of the skin.** Ger., *erosive Hautkatarrhe.* See STIGMATOSES.—**Follicular c.** A c. attended with enlargement of the follicles, which, becoming prominent, give a granular aspect to the part. [L, 20.]—**Follicular c's of the skin.** Ger., *folliculäre Hautkatarrhe, Perifolliculosen. Finnenausschläge.* A family of Auspitz's *dermatitides catarrhales,* including circumfollicular inflammations of the skin (miliaria rubra, miliaria alba, acne, and sycosis). [G, 4.]—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat., *catarrhus hæmorrhagicus.* C. with exudation of blood along with the other secretions: seen frequently in small-pox, erysipelas, and pyæmia. [L, 20.]—**Hornc′** (Ger.). See CATARRHE *des cornes.*—**Hyperplastic naso-pharyngeal c., Hypertrophic nasal c.** A chronic catarrh accompanied by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane involved and of the glands at the vault of the pharynx. [Lefferts (A, 63); L, 20.]—**Infusorial c.** An epidemic contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the upper air-passages which may exist alone, or as a complication of some other disease, *e. g.,* pneumonia; caused by the presence of the flagellate infusorium *Asthmatos ciliaris,* described by Salisbury, Cutter, and others. [E. Cutter, "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1883, p. 237.]—**Membranous nasal c.** A form of nasal c. in which a thick, grayish-white false membrane forms, consisting of exudation cells imbedded in an unorganized matrix. The false membrane forms again rapidly if removed mechanically. [G. W. Major, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 20, 1886, p. 324.]—**Mycotic c.** C. due to invasion by a fungus. [α, 18.]—**Papillary c.** Of Rasmussen, c. of the renal papillæ. [D, 1.]—**Pituitous c.** Fr., *catarrhe pituiteux.* Of Laennec, a chronic serous bronchorrhœa, characterized by a copious serous secretion, poor in cells, which is expectorated by severe paroxysms of coughing. It is sometimes called humid asthma, on account of the marked dyspnœa. [L, 20.]—**Purulent c.** Fr., *catarrhe puriforme.* Ger., *eitriger C.* A c. in which the secretion is purulent or semi-purulent. [α, 17.]—**Rarefying dry c. of the naso-pharynx.** A condition of diminished nutrition, occurring mostly in advanced age, in which the mucous membrane becomes thin, pale, and dry. Varicose veins sometimes course through the otherwise anæmic membrane, especially in the posterior pharyngeal wall and about the orifices of the Eustachian tubes and choanæ. [L, 20.]—**Rose c.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**Russian c.** See INFLUENZA.—**Senile c.** Lat., *catarrhus senilis.* The chronic bronchial c. of old age.—**Serous c.** A c. in which the secretion consists mainly of an exudation from the blood-vessels of a colorless or, in some cases, a blood-stained serous fluid. [D, 48.]—**Suffocative c.** Lat., *catarrhus suffocativus.* Fr., *catarrhe suffocant.* Ger., *Stickfluss.* A severe laryngitis or bronchitis producing symptoms of suffocation. [A, 326; B, 117.] Cf. *Capillary* BRONCHITIS.—**Summer c.** See *Hay* FEVER.

CATARRHACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka³t)-a³r-ra²k(ra³k)′ta³. See CATARACT.

CATARRHÆNICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-a³r-re²n′(ra³-e²n′)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From καταῤῥαίνειν, to moisten. Pertaining to or resulting from infiltration. [A, 322.]

CATARRHAL, adj. Ka²t-a³r′a²l. Lat., *catarrhalis.* Fr., *catarrhal.* Ger., *catarrhalisch, katarrhalisch.* It., *catarrale.* Sp., *catarral.* Of the nature of or pertaining to catarrh. [D.]

CATARRHANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka³t)-a³r-ra²n(ra³n)′si²s. From καταῤῥαίνειν, to moisten. Infiltration. [A, 322.]

CATARRHE (Fr.), n. Ka³t-a³r. See CATARRH.—**C. a frigore.** Catarrh due to cold. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1884, p. 339 (D).]—**C. chaud.** Acute catarrh. [L, 41.]—**C. convulsif.** Whooping-cough. [D.]—**C. d'automne.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**C. des cornes, C. des sinus.** A muco-purulent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the frontal sinuses and of the apophyses of the horns in the ox, usually due to the pressure of the yoke. There is œdematous infiltration of the lower part of the head and of the throat, with injection of the eyes and heat and tenderness of the base of the horn. [A, 301.]—**C. d'été.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**C. épidémique.** See INFLUENZA.—**C. froid.** Chronic catarrh. [L, 41.]—**C. gastrique des alcooliques.** See *Alcoholic* CATARRH.—**C. grave.** See *C. des cornes.*—**C. guttural.** Catarrh of the throat. [L.]—**C. intestinal à mucosités membraniformes.** Intestinal catarrh with membrane-like collections of mucus. [Thevenot, "Union méd.," Aug. 5, 1883, p. 218 (D).]—**C. morbilleux.** See CATARRHUS *rubeolosus.*—**C. pituiteux.** See

Pituitous CATARRH.—**C. pulmonaire épidémique.** See INFLUENZA.—**C. puriforme, C. pyoïdique** [Piorry]. See *Purulent* CATARRH.—**C. rubéolique.** See *C. morbilleux.*—**C. scarlatineux.** The catarrh of scarlet fever. [Boucheron, *l. c.* (D).]—**C. sec.** See *Dry* CATARRH.—**C. spécifique.** Gonorrhœa. [L, 88.]—**C. suffocant.** See *Suffocative* CATARRH.—**C. typhoïdique.** A c. associated with typhoid fever. [Boucheron, *l. c.* (D).]

CATARRHECTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{3}r-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., καταῤῥηκτικός (from καταῤῥήγνυσθαι, to purge). Lat., *catarrhecticus.* Fr., *catarrhectique.* Purgative. [A, 322, 325.]

CATARRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *catarrheum'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάῤῥευμα. Catarrh. [A, 322.]

CATARRHEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}t-a^{3}r-u^6. See CATARRHOUS.

CATARRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catarrhex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάῤῥηξις. Fr., *catarrhexie.* A breaking or bursting out, especially a violent diarrhœa; occasionally a copious discharge from the stomach, from tumors, from the mammæ, etc. [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325).]

CATARRHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-rin(ren)'e(a^3-e^2). See CATARRHINI.

CATARRHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-rin(ren)'i(e). From κατά, near, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *catarrhiniens, catarrhins.* Ger., *Schmalnasen.* The catarrhines, or catarrhinians. Of Hæckel, a group of the *Simiæ* having oblique, flat nostrils; of Huxley, a family of the *Primates;* of Cuvier, St.-Hilaire, and Latreille, a family of the *Quadrumana.* [L, 14, 41, 56, 173, 180.]—**C. lipocerci.** A section of the *C.* embracing those without tails, *i. e.*, the anthropoid apes and man. [L, 173.]—**C. menocerci.** A section of the *C.* provided with tails. [L, 173.]

CATARRHISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ri^{2}sk-(ri^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See CATARRHOSCHESIS.

CATARRHOE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ro(ro^2)-e(a). See CATARRH.

CATARRHŒCUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t) a^{3}r-rek'(ro^2'e^{2}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καταῤῥοικός. Producing or produced by catarrh. [A, 325.]

CATARRHOETICUS (Lat.), **CATARRHOICUS** (Lat.), **CATARRHOITICUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ro(ro^2)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{3}s), -ro(ro^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ro(ro^2)-i^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., καταῤῥοικός, καταῤῥοιτικός. See CATARRHAL.

CATARRHOPA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *catarrhopus* (*phymata* understood). Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'rop(ro^{2}p)-a^3. Pendent growths or those having a downward tendency. [L, 84, 119.]

CATARRHOPHE (Lat.), **CATARRHOPHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'rof(ro^{2}f)-e(a), -a^{3}r-ro^{2}f-es(as)'i^{2}s. From καταῤῥοφεῖν, to swallow down. Absorption. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to absorption. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-rop(ro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. Gr., καταῤῥοπία. Fr., *catarrhopie.* A sloping or hanging downward; a tendency or motion of the fluids downward as in catarrh, and especially toward the abdominal viscera, as in diarrhœa. Opposed to *anarrhopia.* [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 17).]

CATARRHO-PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r''ro-(ro^2)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. See *Catarrhal* PNEUMONIA.

CATARRHOPOS (Lat.), **CATARRHOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'rop(ro^{2}p)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κατάῤῥοπος. From κατά, down, and ῥέπειν, to incline. Fr., *catarrhopique.* 1. Having a downward inclination, motion, or tendency. 2. Decreasing, slackening. 3. Catarrhal. [A, 322; L, 135 (*a*, 17).]

CATARRHOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}s'ke^{2}s-(ch^{2}e^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catarrhosches'eos* (*-osch'esis*). From καταῤῥοῦς, catarrh, and σχέσις, a checking. Fr., *catarrhoschèse.* Ger., *Unterdrückung eines Catarrhs.* Suppression of a catarrh. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOSCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}s-ke^{2}t(ch^{2}e^{2}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Causing, resulting from, or pertaining to, the suppression of a catarrh. [A, 322 (*a*, 17).]

CATARRHOUS, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^{3}r'u^{3}s. Lat., *catarrhosus.* Fr., *catarrheux.* Sp., *catarroso.* 1. Subject to or affected with catarrh. [A, 301, 385.] 2. See CATARRHAL.

CATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See CATARRH.—**C. a contagio, C. a contagione.** See INFLUENZA.—**C. æstivus.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**C. a frigore.** Catarrh due to cold. [L, 84, 119.]—**C. atonicus.** Chronic catarrh with atony of the affected membrane. [L, 135.]—**C. atrophicus ozænicans.** Chronic atrophic nasal catarrh having the character of ozæna.—**C. bellinsulanus.** Mumps. [L, 132.]—**C. benignus, C. communis.** An ordinary catarrh from cold. [A, 316; L, 119.]—**C. epidemicus.** See INFLUENZA.—**C. febrilis.** Fr., *catarrhe fébrile.* Ger., *fieberhafter Katarrh.* Catarrhal fever; an ordinary cold. [L, 88, 135.]—**C. ferinus.** Whooping-cough. [L, 132.]—**C. inflammatorius acutus.** An acute epidemic bronchitis of considerable severity. [L, 135.]—**C. inflammatorius lentus** (seu **subacutus**). A more or less chronic bronchitis with fever. [L, 135.]—**C. rubeolosus.** Fr., *catarrhe morbilleux.* The catarrh of measles. [L, 132.]—**C. russicus.** See INFLUENZA.—**C. senilis.** See *Senile* CATARRH.—**C. siccus.** See *Dry* CATARRH.—**C. sthenicus.** See *C. inflammatorius acutus.*—**C. suffocativus.** See *Suffocative* CATARRH.

CATARRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catarrhys'eos* (*-ar'rhysis*). Gr., κατάῤῥυσις. Fr., *catarrhyse.* Ger., *Hinabrieseln.* A defluxion, as of humors, or an inclining downward. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATARTISIS (Lat.), **CATARTISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}rt'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -a^{3}rt-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κατάρτισις, καταρτισμός (from καταρτίζειν, to restore). Fr., *catartisme.* Ger., *Einrichtung.* The reduction of a fracture, a dislocation, or a hernia. [Galen (A, 322).]

CATARTISTA (Lat.), **CATARTISTER** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}rt-i^{2}st'a^3, -u^{5}r(ar). Gr., καταρτιστά, καταρτιστήρ. An ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations. [A, 322.]

CATASARCA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-sa^{3}rk'a^3. From κατάσαρκος, very fleshy. See ANASARCA.

CATASCEUE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-su^2(ku^2)'e(a). Gen., *catasceu'es.* Gr., κατασκευή. 1. The exercise of all the muscles, as by athletes, in training. 2. The perfect constitution of body. 3. Of Hippocrates, a contrivance or apparatus. [Galen (A, 325); *a*, 17.]

CATASCHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *cataschas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάσχασμα. A wound, cut, or scar. [A, 322, 387.]

CATASCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}z-(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κατασχασμός (from κατασχάζειν, to cut deep). Deep incision, scarification, bloodletting. [A, 322, 387.]

CATASEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-sis'(se^2'i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cataseis'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάσεισις (from κατασεῖν, to shake violently). A violent shaking; concussion. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATASETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-set(sat)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *catasétées.* Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Eborilingues*, embracing *Catasetum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATASETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-se^{2}t(sat)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *catasétidées.* Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Vandeæ*, comprising *Catasetum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATASHA, n. In Malabar, aloes. [B, 121.]

CATASTAGMOS (Lat.), **CATASTALAGMOS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{2}t)-a^3-sta^{2}g(sta^{3}g)'mo^{2}s, -sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'mo^{2}s. Gr., κατασταγμός (from καταστάζειν, to trickle down). A running or dropping of a catarrhal secretion, especially from the nose. [A, 322, 325.]

CATASTALTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-sta^{2}lt'i^{2}k. Gr., κατασταλτικός. Lat., *catastalticus.* Fr., *catastaltique.* Ger., *zurücktreibend* (1st def.), *zusammenziehend* (1st def.), *blutstillend* (1st def.), *beruhigend* (1st def.). 1. Checking evacuations, secretions, or hæmorrhage; also calming, soothing. [A, 322.] 2. Of Marshall Hall, passing from above downward (said of a nervous impulse). [*a*, 18.]

CATASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catastas'eos* (*-ast'asis*). Gr., κατάστασις (from καθιστάναι, to settle, establish). Fr., *catastase.* 1. A state, condition, constitution, or habit of body. 2. A restitution, as of bones or other parts to their proper positions. 3. A quieting or a becoming quiet (said of a disease, as opposed to its paroxysm). [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325); *a*, 17.]

CATASTATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καταστατικός Fr., *catastatique.* 1. Stationary, having a settled character. 2. Sedative. 3. Caused by or pertaining to the constitution, or the state of anything, as the season of the year or the state of the weather. 4. Belonging to or derived from a bodily (constitutional) habit. [A, 322.]

CATASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-stem(stam)'a^3. Gen., *catastem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάστημα. A settled condition (of health, the weather, etc.). [A, 325, 387.]

CATASTEMONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ste^{2}m(stam)'-o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Of Link, a subclass of the exogens, comprising the *Ampelideæ, Menispermeæ*, and *Berberideæ.* [B, 170.]

CATATASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *catatas'eos* (*-at'asis*). Gr., κατάτασις. 1. A stretching or extension, especially downward. 2. Of Hippocrates, the reduction of broken or dislocated bones by extension and counter-extension. [A, 322, 325.]

CATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *catathes'eos* (*-ath'esis*). Gr., κατάθεσις (from καταθεῖναι, to lay down). Depression. [A, 322, 325.]

CATATONIA (Lat.), n. f., **CATATONY,** n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, ka^{2}t-a^{2}t'on-i^2. From κατά intens., and τόνος, tension. Fr., *catatonie.* Ger., *Catatonie, Spannungs-Irresein.* A cerebral disease, first described by Kahlbaum in 1874, allied in its symptomatology to melancholia attonita and to the general paresis of the insane. It follows a cyclical course, the symptoms assuming successively the form of melancholia, mania, stupor, loquacious dementia, and complete dementia. A marked feature is the occurrence of cramps. Other phenomena peculiar to c. are the pathetic and theatrical character of the slightest words spoken and the form of speech termed verbigeration (*q. v.*). ["Arch. de neurol.," xv, 1888, p. 254 (*a*, 18).]

CATATONIAC, CATATONIC, adj's. Ka^{2}t-a^{2}t-on'i^2-a^{2}k, -o^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Pertaining to or affected with catatonia. [D.]

CATATRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-tri^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *catatrip'seos* (*-is*). Gr., κατάτριψις (from κατατρίβειν, to wear out). The state of being worn out. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATATROPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'rof(ro^{2}f)-a^3. An incorrect form of *catarrhopia* (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

CATAVERTEBRAL [Grant], adj. Ka^{2}t-a^3-vu^{5}rt'e^2-bra^{2}l. From κατά, down, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *cataal.* Situated on the hæmal side of the centrum of a vertebra. [L, 27.]

CATAWBA, n. Ka^{2}t-a^{4}b'a^3. See *C.* WINE.—**C.-tree.** The *Catalpa bignonioides.* [B, 5.]

CATAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *catax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κάταξις. 1. The production of a fracture. [A, 322.] 2. Raw silk. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CATAYA, n. In Brazil, a pungent species of *Polygonum.* [B, 19.]

CAT-CALEJA (Hind.), n. The *Guilandina* (*Cæsalpinia*) *bonduc.* [B, 172].

CATCAN, n. In Cochin-China, the *Dolichos trilobus.* [B, 121.]

CATCARANJA, n. See CAT-CALEJA.

CAT-CHÉ, n. In the East Indies, catechu. [B, 121.]

CATCH-FLY, n. Ka^{2}ch'fli. A name applied to different species of *Silene* and to the *Lychnis viscaria.* [B, 19, 75, 275.]—**Clammy c.-f.** The *Lychnis viscosa.* [B, 275.]—**German c.-f.** The *Lychnis viscaria.* [B, 275.]—**Italian c.-f.** The *Silene pendula.* [B, 275.]—**Lobel's c.-f.** The *Silene armeria.* [B, 275.]—**Pennsylvania c.-f.** The *Silene pennsylvanica.* [B, 275.]—**Round-leaved c.-f.** The *Silene rotundifolia.* [B, 275.]—**Seaside c.-f.** The *Silene maritima.* [B, 275.]

CATCH-WEED, n. Ka^{2}ch'wed. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 19, 275.]

CATÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-a. See KATE.

CATECHIN, n. Ka^{2}t'e^{2}k-i^{2}n. Fr., *catéchine.* Ger., *C.*, *Katechin.* Syn.: *catechuic acid.* A substance, $C_{21}H_{20}O_9 + 5H_2O$, derived from the different kinds of catechu, kino, mahogany-wood, etc.; forming white, silky acicular crystals almost insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Its aqueous solution is bitter, sweetish, and astringent. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). Catechutannic acid. [B, 270.]—**C. red.** A red substance deposited, along with c., from a solution of catechu in boiling water, and separated from c. by dissolving the latter in ether. [B, 5.]

CATÉCHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}t-a-shek. See CATECHUIC.

CATECHOL, n. Ka^{2}t'e^{2}k-o^{2}l. Pyrocatechin. [B, 81.]—**C. dimethylate, C. dimethyl ether.** Veratrol. [B, 3.]—**C. monomethylate, C. monomethyl ether.** Guaiacol. [B, 3.]

CATECHOMENOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., κατεχομένος (from κατέχειν, to endure). Refractory to the action of remedies. [A, 387; L, 119.]

CATECHU (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'e^2-ku^2(ch^{2}u). From Hind., *kate*, the tree which furnishes c., and *chu*, juice. Fr., *cachou.* Ger., *C.*, *Katechu.* It., *catecù.* Sp., *catecú.* 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., and the Fr. Cod., Pegu c., the *cachou de Pégu* (ou *cachuttie*) [Fr. Cod.], otherwise called black c. (*c. nigrum*) or cutch; an extract obtained by evaporating a decoction of the dark heart-wood of *Acacia c.* and *Acacia suma*, trees of southern Asia and tropical Africa. It occurs as dark-brown, opaque masses, which when dry are hard and brittle and show a somewhat crystalline structure. It has a slight odor and an astringent sweetish taste, is partially soluble in water, and almost completely soluble in alcohol. It consists largely of catechin and catechutannic acid, with some quercetin. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also the pale c. or gambir, the *c. pallidum* of the Br. Ph., the *catecú* of the Sp. Ph., the *terra japonica* of the older authors; an extract made by evaporating a decoction of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambier* (*Nauclea gambir*), a climbing plant of the East Indies. It forms brownish masses of a lighter color than Pegu c., having a grayish fracture, and possessing a bitter and astringent, afterward sweetish, taste, but no odor. It consists of catechin (which is said by some to be different from the catechin of Pegu c.), a tannin (catechutannic acid), which, however, is in less quantity than in Pegu c., and quercitin. Both varieties of c. are used as astringents in diarrhœa, bronchorrhœa, leucorrhœa, relaxation of the mucous membranes of the throat and larynx, and hæmorrhages, and as an application to ulcers. [B, 81, 180, 270.]—**Areca c.** An inferior variety of c. obtained from the betel-nut (seed of the *Areca c.*). It is not brought into commerce. [B, 81.]—**Bastard c.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**Bengal c.** Ger., *Bengalenc'*, *c. von Bengalen*, *bengalischer C.* A variety of c. exported from Bengal. It is originally made in quadrangular cakes, but usually occurs in fragments of various shapes, of a rusty-brown externally and dark-brown within. [B, 5, 180, 270.]—**Black mucilaginous c.** A variety of c. described by Guibourt, occurring in the form of small parallelopipedons, black and shining interiorly, and having a mucilaginous and slightly astringent taste. [B, 5, 37.]—**Bombay c.** Ger., *C. von Bombay.* A variety of c. (1st def.) formerly described, probably identical with the c. in balls. As described by Winkler, however, it forms irregular masses of the size of a man's fist, or quadrangular pieces of a uniform dark-brown color, and has a highly astringent taste, and this variety seems to resemble more closely the cake c. than the c. in balls. [B, 5, 180.]—**Cake c.** A form of c. (1st def.) occurring in cakes, flat beneath, rounded above, dark-brown exteriorly and from light-yellowish to almost black within, and exhibiting a more or less porous fracture. Its geographical origin is uncertain. [B, 5.]—**C.-Akazie** (Ger.). The *Acacia c.* [B, 180.]—**C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). See *C'tannic acid.* [B, 270.]—**C. in balls.** C. (1st def.) occurring in more or less globular balls. Some varieties contain much sand and are possibly a factitious product; others closely resemble Bengal c. and are perhaps the Bombay c. of the older authors. [B, 5.]—**C. in quadrangular cakes.** See *Bengal c.* [B, 5.]—**C. lozenges.** See *Trochisci c.*—**C. nigrum.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. pallidum.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C.-palm-tree.** Ger., *C'palm.* The *Areca c.* [B, 275.]—**C. red.** Ger., *C'roth.* See *C'tannic acid.*—**C'saft** (Ger.). See *C.*—**C'säure** (Ger.). Catechuic acid; catechin. [B, 270.]—**C'tannic acid.** Fr., *acide cachou-tannique.* Ger., *C'gerbsäure.* It., *tannino di catecù.* A reddish, gummy substance contained in c., and readily forming an acid, astringent solution in water. It is said to be the anhydride of catechuic acid and to have the formula $C_{38}H_{34}O_{15}$. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura c.*—**C.-tree.** The *Acacia* (*Mimosa*) *c.* and the *Acacia suma.* [B, 275.]—**C. von Bengalen** (Ger.). See *Bengal c.*—**C. von Bombay** (Ger.). See *Bombay c.*—**Compound infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de cachou composée.* See *Infusum c.*—**Compound powder of c.** See *Pulvis c. compositus.*—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura c. composita.*—**Decoction of c.** Fr., *infusion* (ou *tisane*) *de cachou.* An infusion of c. in boiling water. The Geneva Ph. of 1780 orders 1 part of c. to 32 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Dull-reddish c.** A variety of c. described by Guibourt, occurring in flattened balls which exhibit a dull-reddish, wavy surface on fracture. [B, 5.]—**Electuarium c.** [Netherl. Ph.], **Electuarium c. compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made of 105 parts of powdered catechu [Netherl. Ph.] or 112 of powdered extract of c. [Belg. Ph.], 27 [Belg. Ph.] or 25 [Netherl. Ph.] of powdered Ceylon cinnamon, 83 [Belg. Ph.] or 80 [Netherl. Ph.] of powdered kino, 5 of powdered opium, 24 [Belg. Ph.] or 25 [Netherl. Ph.] of powdered nutmeg, carefully mixed with 746 of syrup of red roses [Belg. Ph.] or 720 of simple syrup of the consistence of honey [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Essentia c.** See *Tinctura c.*—**Extractum c.** [Netherl. Ph.]. Sp., *extracto de catecú* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by briskly stirring 1 part of coarsely powdered c. with 6 parts of hot water, straining, and evaporating. The Sp. Ph. directs 1 part of coarsely powdered gambir c. to be infused in 6 parts of boiling water, and the infusion allowed to stand 24 hours, strained with expression, filtered, and evaporated over a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).] 2. Of the older pharmacists, c. itself. [B, 180.]—**Gambir c.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**Gummi c.** See *C.*—**Infusum c.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion de cachou composée.* Infusion of c.; made by infusing 5·3 parts of pale c. and 1 part of bruised cinnamon-bark in 149 parts of boiling water. Similar preparations were formerly official, in some of which cinnamon-water replaced the cinnamon and in some of which sage-leaves or sugar were added. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Kumaon c.** A variety of c. (1st def.) derived from Kumaon in northern India; of a lighter color than ordinary c.; not met with in commerce. [B, 81, 270.]—**Pale c.** See *C.* (2d def.), *Bengal c.*, and *Whitish c.*—**Palmenc'** (Ger.). C. obtained from the *Areca c.* [B, 108.]—**Pegu c.** Fr., *cachou de Pégu* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C.* (1st def.).—**Plano-convex c.** See *Cake c.*—**Pulvis c. compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Compound powder of c.; consisting of 4 parts of pale c., 2 each of kino and rhatany-root, and 1 part each of cinnamon-bark and nutmeg, mixed, sifted, and triturated. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Siam c.** A variety of c. resembling Pegu c., but forming conical masses having a shining liver-colored fracture. [B, 5.]—**Succus c.** See *C.*—**Tabellæ cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci c.*—**Terra c.** See *C.*—**Tinctura c.** Fr., *teinture* [Fr., Cod.] (ou *alcoolé*) *de cachou.* Ger., *C'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a solution of 1 part of c. in 5 of dilute alcohol. Other pharmacopœias have ordered from 4 to 6 parts of alcohol. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and U. S. Ph., 1870, see *Tinctura c. composita.* [B, 81, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura c. composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cachou aromatisée* (ou *composée*), *teinture gingivale* (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a tincture made with 12 parts of c., 8 of cinnamon, and sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts. The Br. Ph. orders 2½ oz. av. of pale c., 1 oz. of cinnamon, and proof spirit sufficient to make 1 pint Imperial. It is used as an astringent remedy; internally for diarrhœa, externally for indolent ulcers, and also as an injection for the cure of vaginal and rectal fluxes. 2. Of various old pharmacopœias, a preparation composed of c., myrrh, balsam of Peru, and spirit of cochlearia, with or without the addition of brandy. In some pharmacopœias equal parts of c. and kino (or of c. and dragon's blood) were directed to be dissolved in spirit of cochlearia. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura de c.** See *Tinctura c.*—**Trochisci c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de cachou* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de cachou odorantes*). Troches each containing 1 grain of c., 10 grains of sugar, and ¼ grain of tragacanth, made up with orange-flower water [U. S. Ph.]; or containing 1 grain of pale c., 15 grains of sugar, 0·6 grain of acacia, and about 1 grain of mucilage of acacia, made up with distilled water [Br. Ph.]; or containing 10 centigrammes of c., 80 centigrammes of sugar, and 10 centigrammes of mucilage of tragacanth [Fr. Cod.]. Preparations very similar to the last were official in two or three of the older formularies. The Würt. Ph., 1798, ordered troches made of 2 parts of c., 6 of extract of licorice, and 1 part of species diatraganthæ compositus. [B, 81, 113, 119 (a, 21).]—**Whitish c.** A sort of c. forming small rounded lumps, dark-brown externally, very pale internally, and having a smoky, astringent and bitter, sweetish taste. It does not occur in commerce. [B, 5.]

CATECHUIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2'i^{2}k. Fr., *catéchique*, *catéchuique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, catechu. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide catéchique* (ou *catéchuique*). Ger., *Catechusäure*, *Katechusäure.* Catechin. [B, 81.]—**C. anhydride.** Catechutannic acid. [B, 81.]

CATECHUIN, n. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2'i^{2}n. See CATECHIN.

CATECHUINIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide catechuinique.* One of the products of the decomposition of catechin by the action of caustic potash. [B.]

CATECHURETIN, CATECHURRHETIN, n's. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2-ret'i^{2}n. Fr., *catéchurrhétine.* A substance, $C_{38}H_{28}O_{12}$, formed by the continued action of sulphuric acid on catechu. [B, 81, 270.]

CATECHUTANNIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See under CATECHU.

CATÉCHUTIQUE (Fr.), **CATÉCHUVIQUE** (Fr.), **CATÉCIQUE** (Fr.), adj's. Ka^{3}t-a-ku^6-tek, -vek-, -a-sek. See CATECHU-*tannic acid.*

CATECOME, CATECOMER, n's. In the Canary Islands, aloes. [B, 88, 121.]

CATEI, n. In Hayti, a species of *Acrocomia.* [B, 121.]

CATEIADION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i(e^2-i^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'i^2-o^{2}n. An ancient instrument for scarifying the interior of the nose for the relief of headache. [E; L, 43.]

CATELECTRODE, n. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}l-e^{2}k'trod. See CATHODE.

CATELECTROTONIC, CATELECTROTONOUS, adj's. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}l-e^{2}k-tro-to^{2}n'i^{2}k, -tro^{2}t'on-u^{3}s. Fr., *catélectrotonique.* Ger., *katelectrotonisch.* Pertaining to catelectrotonus.

CATELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}l(al)-e^{2}k-tro^{2}t′o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κατά, down, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and τόνος, tension. The state of increased electrotonus (*q. v.*) produced at the cathode when a constant galvanic current is passed through a nerve. [a, 7.]

CATELLI-VEGON, n. In Malabar, the *Aristolochia indica.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *catulus.* Gr., κυνίδιον. A puppy; used by the ancients as a medicine supposed to strengthen the nerves, and recommended by authors as an application for pain or inflammation in various parts of the body. [B, 180; L, 119.]—**C. cinereus.** A cupel. [L, 84.]

CATEMERINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}m(am)-e^{2}r′i^{2}n-a^3. Gr., καθημερινή (f. of adj. καθημερινός). Fr., *cathémérine.* See AMPHEMERINA.

CATENA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-en(an)′a^3. Gr., σειρά, ἅλυσις. A bond, chain, or series; of the ancients, the bond of union between the spirit and the body or between united chemical elements. [A, 325.]

CATENATE, adj. Ka^{2}t′e^{2}n-at. Lat., *catenatus.* See CATENULATE.

CATENATING, adj. Ka^{2}t′e^{2}n-at-in^{2}g. See *C.* AGUE.

CATENICELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}n(an)-i^2-se^{2}l-(ke^{2}l)′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Polyzoa.* [L, 121.]

CATENIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}n(an)-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *catena*, a chain, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *caténifère.* Chain-bearing (said of bodies having the surface marked with colored lines so disposed as to resemble a chain). [L, 41.]

CATENIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}n(an)-i^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *catena*, a chain, and *forma*, form. Fr., *caténiforme.* Having the form of a chain. [B, 198; L, 41.]

CATENULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}n(an)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *catena*, a chain. Ger., *nackter Schleuder.* Syn.: *elater nudus* (seu *cateniformis* [Willdenow]). In the *Hepaticæ*, a so-called naked elater, *i. e.*, one apparently without a utriculus. [B, 198.]

CATÉNULAIRE (Fr.), **CATÉNULÉ** (Fr.), adj's. Ka^{3}t-an-u^{6}l-a^{2}r, -a. See CATENULATE.

CATENULARIA [Zippel] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e^{2}n(an)-u^{2}l-(u^{6}l)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. See CTENOPTERIS.

CATENULATE, adj. Ka^{2}t-e^{2}n′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *catenulatus* (from *catenula*, a small chain). Fr., *chainé, en chaine.* Ger., *kettenartig.* Disposed in a chain; composed of parts joined together like the links of a chain. [B, 1, 19, 198.]

CATERPILLAR, n. Ka^{2}t′u^{5}r-pi^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *chenille.* 1. The larva of an insect, especially of the *Lepidoptera.* 2. A common name for various plants of the genus *Scorpiurus.* [B, 121; L, 56.]—**C. fungus.** Various species of *Cordiceps* which attack c's. [B, 19, 275.]—**C.-plant.** The genus *Scorpiurus.* [B, 275.]

CATERPILLES, n. In Jamaica, the *Amarantus viridis.* [B, 121.]

CATESBÆA (Lat.), n. f. Kat-e^{2}z-be′(ba^3′e^2)-a^3. Named after *M. Catesby*, an English naturalist. Fr., *catesbée.* A genus of rubiaceous plants belonging to the *Catesbæeæ.* [B, 19, 121.]—**C. elliptica** [Sprengel]. The *C. Vavassorii.* [B, 214.]—**C. longiflora** [Swartz]. The *C. spinosa.* [B, 173, 282.]—**C. macrantha** [Richard], **C. spinosa** [Linnæus]. A shrub of the West Indies. The acidulous fruits are eaten, and the bark (*cortex chinæ spinosæ*) is said to be tonic and febrifuge. It is possible, however, that the bark so called is derived from *C. Vavassorii.* [B, 180.]—**C. Vavassorii** [Sprengel]. A plant growing in Hayti, wrongly referred to the genus *C.* and of uncertain botanical station. [B, 180, 214.] Cf. *C. spinosa.*

CATESBÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kat-e^{2}z-be′(ba^3′e^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *catesbées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Catesbæa*, etc. [B, 42.]

CATEVALA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}t-e^2-va^{3}l′a^3. From the Malabar name. Fr., *caté-vala.* In Malabar, aloes; of Medicus, a synonym of the *Apicra* of Haworth. [B, 121.]—**C. arachnoidea.** The *Aloe arachnoides.* [B.]—**C. arborescens.** See ALOE *arborescens.*—**C. retusa.** The *Aloe retusa.* [B, 188.]

CATGUT, n. Ka^{2}t′gu^{3}t. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* 1. Cord made from the intestines of various animals; used for ligatures and sutures. [a, 17.] 2. The *Tephrosia virginiana.* [B, 275.]—**Carbolized c.** C. imbued with carbolic acid. It may be prepared by washing c. with alcohol and then immersing it for 2 days (or longer for c. of large size) in a quart of 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid containing 30 grains of potassium bichromate. [A, 509 (a, 21).]—**Juniper c.** C. imbued with oil of juniper. After a 6 hours' immersion in a 1-to-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, the c. is dried with a towel and kept for 6 days in a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of oil of juniper. ["Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Oct., 1887, p. 1009 (a, 21).]

CATHA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)′tha^3. Of Forskål, a genus of celastrineous plants of the tribe *Celastreæ.* [B, 42.]—**C. edulis** [Forskål]. A shrub of Arabia and northeastern Africa; the *kât* or *cafta* of the Arabs, who employ the leaves and leafy twigs in making a beverage having the stimulant and invigorating properties of coffee. They also chew the leaves, and the plant is regarded as a preventive of the plague. It resembles coffee in its physiological action, but contains no caffeine. It contains mannite and a small quantity of an alkaloid called katine. [B, 19, 42, 180; "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Nov., 1888, p. 700 (B).]—**C. spinosa** [Forskål]. The *Celastrus parviflorus.* [B, 214.]

CATHÆMUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάθαιμος. Bloody. [A, 325, 387; L, 119.]

CATHÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}r′(a^3′e^{2}r)-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cathæres′eos* (*-æ′resis*). Gr., καθαίρεσις (from καθαιρεῖν, to reduce). Fr., *cathérèse.* 1. Anciently, the production of great prostration by means of evacuants used to cause the reduction of overgrowths, effusions, exudations, etc.; also the action of a violent caustic. 2. As now used, the action of a feeble caustic. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

CATHÆRETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CATHERETIC.

CATHÆTORA, n. The *Cajanus indica.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATHAL (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 172.]

CATHAM (Heb.), n. A certain purgative preparation of gold. [L, 105.]

CATHARANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}nth-(a^{3}nth)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *catharanthe.* Of the gardeners, some shrubby species of *Vinca.* [B, 19.]

CATHARCTIC, adj. Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rk′ti^{2}k. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *catharinées.* Of Hampe, a family of mosses, consisting of the genus *Catharinea.* [B, 170.]

CATHARIOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)′ot(o^{2}t)-ez(as). Gen., *catharioteʹtos* (*-is*). Gr., καθαριότης. Cleanliness. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHARISM, CATHARIZATION, n's. Ka^{2}th′a^{2}r-i^{2}zm, ka^{2}th-a^{2}r-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., καθαρισμός (from καθαρίζειν, to cleanse). Lat., *catharismus.* A cleansing, purification. [A, 316, 387; L, 56.]

CATHARMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}r′ma^3. Gen., *catharm′atos* (*-is*). Gr., κάθαρμα. Excrement voided as the result of purgation. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHARMOS (Lat.), **CATHARMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}th-(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rm′o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καθαρμός. 1. Purgation. 2. The cure of disease by sacrifices. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHAROS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}s. Gr., καθαρός. Pure, purified, purged. [A, 325.]

CATHARSIOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs′i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., καθάρσιος. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs′i^{2}s. Gen., *cathars′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κάθαρσις (from καθαίρειν, to purge, cleanse). Fr., *catharsie* (1st def.), *catharse* (2d def.). Ger., *Reinigung* (1st def.), *Abführwirkung* (1st def.). It., *catarsi* (1st def.). 1. Originally, any natural or artificial purifying discharge; as now used, purging by the bowels. [A, 301, 322.] 2. The genus *Gypsophila.* [B, 38, 121.]—**C. dia pharyngos.** Gr., κάθαρσις διὰ φάρυγγος. Vomiting, also ptyalism. [A, 322; L, 132.]

CATHARSIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καθάρσιος. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARTATE, n. Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt′at. Fr., *c.* A salt of cathartic acid. [B, 5.]

CATHARTIC, adj. Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k. Gr., καθαρτικός. Lat., *catharticus.* Fr., *cathartique.* Ger., *Cathartisch, purgirend.* It., *catartico.* Producing catharsis (*q. v.*).—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum catharticum.* Fr., *acide cathartique.* Ger., *Cathartinsäure.* A glucoside, $C_{180}H_{96}N_2SO_{82}$, constituting the active principle of senna, in which it occurs in magnesium and calcium salts; a dark-colored amorphous substance insoluble in water, but dissolving in alkaline solutions. [B, 5, 81.]

CATHARTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A cathartic medicine. [A, 322.]—**C. lunæ, C. lunare.** Fr., *pierre infernale.* Nitrate of silver prepared by precipitation; Sala's *magisterium argenti.* [B, 59, 70.]

CATHARTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Carinatæ.* [L, 121.]

CATHARTIN, n. Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt′i^{2}n. Lat., *cathartinum, cathartina.* Fr., *cathartine.* Ger., *C., Sennabitter.* It., *catartina.* Sp., *catartino.* 1. A bitter, nauseous substance obtained from senna by Lassaigne and Feneulle, supposed by them to be the purgative principle of senna, but now known to be a mixture devoid of purgative properties. 2. Of Winckler, a principle contained in the ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*, believed to be produced by the metamorphosis of the rhamnin of the unripe fruit. [B, 5, 92.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CATHARTIC *acid.*

CATHARTOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καθαρτικός, cathartic, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cathartocarpe.* Of Persoon, a genus of leguminous plants, separated from *Cassia*, to which most botanists now reunite it. [G. Bentham, "Trans. of the Linnæan Soc.," xxii, p. 503 (B); B, 42.]—**C. apoucouita.** The *Cassia apoucouita.* [B, 88.]—**C. arereh, C. atteleh.** The *Cassia arereh.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 88, 250.]—**C. bacillus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia bacillaris.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. brasilianus** [Jacquin]. The *Cassia grandis.* [B, 180.]—**C. Brewsteri** [F. Müller]. The *Cassia Brewsteri.* [B, 219.]—**C. conspicuus** [Don]. The *Cassia sieberiana.* [B, 250.]—**C. emarginatus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia emarginata.* [B, 282.]—**C. excelsus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia fistula.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. ferrugineus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia ferruginea.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. fistula** [Persoon], **C. fistuloides** [Nectoux]. The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 5, 173, 180.]—**C. grandis** [Persoon]. The *Cassia grandis.* [B, 173.]—**C. javanicus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia javanica.* [B, 173.]—**C. lætus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia læta.* [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. moschatus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia moschata.* [B.]—**C. Roxburghii.** The *Cassia Roxburghii* (*marginata*). [B, 172.]—**C. sieberianus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia sieberiana.* [B, 250.]

CATHARTOGENIC ACID, CATHARTOGENIN, n's. Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt-o-je^{2}n′i^{2}k, -o^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *acide cathartogénique, cathartogénine.* Ger., *Cathartogeninsäure.* A yellowish-brown substance, insoluble in water, produced, along with glucose, by decomposing cathartic acid with hydrochloric acid. [B, 5, 81.]

CATHARTOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt-o(o^2)-lin(len)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Linum*, including *Linum catharticum*. [B, 121.]

CATHARTOMANNITE, n. Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt-o-ma^{2}n′it. Fr., *mannite du séné*. Ger., *Cathartomannit*. A non-fermentable sugar, $C_{21}H_{44}O_{19}$, found in senna, forming warty crystals soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. [B, 5, 93.]

CATHARUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Catharos.

CATHECOMENION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}k(ak)-o(o^2)-men(man)′i^2-o^{2}n. An ancient name for the *Æthusa cynapium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATHECTICE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}k′ti^2-se(ka). Gr., καθεκτική (f. of adj. καθεκτικός [δύναμις understood]). Retentive power. [A, 325.]

CATHEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)′e^{2}d-ra^3. Gr., καθέδρα. 1. An old term for a night-chair, also for the anus. [A, 318, 387; L, 84.] 2. A genus of olacaceous Brazilian trees. [B, 19.]

CATHELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}l(al)-e^{2}k-tro^{2}t′on(o^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Catelectrotonus.

CATHEMERINOS (Lat.), **CATHEMERINUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}m(am)-e^{2}r′i^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καθημερινός. Fr., *cathémérin*. See Quotidian.

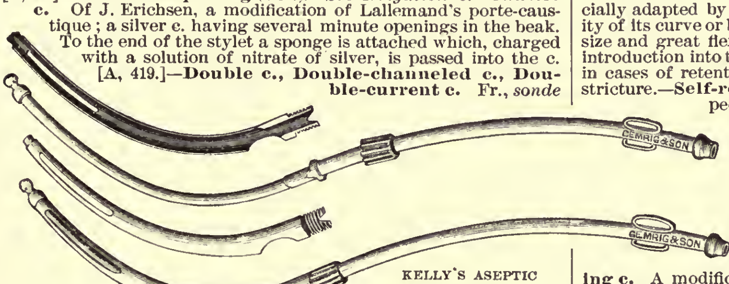
CATHÉRÈSE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-ar-e^{2}z. See Cathæresis.

CATHERETIC, adj. Ka^{2}th-e^{2}r-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. From καθαιρεῖν, to reduce (see Cathæresis). Lat., *cathœreticus*. Fr., *cathérétique*. Ger., *ätzend*. It., *cateretico*. Sp., *caterético*. Feebly caustic. [B.]

CATHÉRINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-ar-en. An old name for the *Rubus cæsius*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Sainte-C.** See the major list.

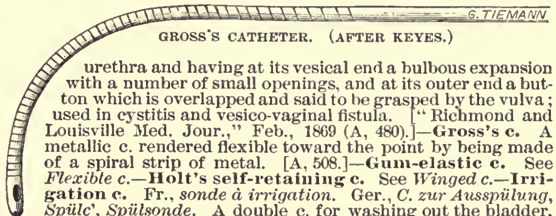
CATHÉRINETTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-ar-en-e^{2}t. 1. Cochineal. 2. See Cathérine. 3. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 38, 88.]

CATHETER (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)′e^{2}t-u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *catheter′os (-is)*. Gr., καθετήρ. Fr., *cathéter, sonde, algalie*. Ger., *C., Katheter, Harnzapfer*. It., *catetere*. Sp., *cateter, algalia*. Anciently, any instrument for exploring a canal; as now used, a tube designed for insertion into a canal, especially through the urethra into the urinary bladder; of the French, a lithotomy staff. [A, 301, 322, 385; L, 41.]—**Amussat's c.** Fr., *sonde rectiligne d'Amussat*. A straight c. brought into use by Amussat. [a, 18.]—**Béniqué's c.** A c. having a straight shaft joined at a slight angle to the curved portion near the beak, the curve being directed backward at its beginning. [a, 18.]—**Bent c.** See *Elbowed c.*—**Biegsamer C.** (Ger.). See *Flexible c.*—**Brodie's c.** A short c., less curved than an ordinary c., fixed to a wooden handle. [a, 18.]—**Bumstead's retention c.** A modification of Thompson's retention c. with a screw at the end for attaching a filiform bougie. [E.]—**Bulb-ended c.** Fr., *cathéter* (ou *sonde*) *à boule*. A very flexible urethral c. having a long tapering extremity ending in a bulbous point. [A, 476.]—**C. argenteus.** Fr., *sonde en argent*. Ger., *silberner C.* A silver c. [L, 80.]—**C. chalybeatus.** Fr., *sonde en fer*. Ger., *stählener C.* An iron c. [L, 80.]—**C'draht** (Ger.). A lithotomy staff. [L, 80.]—**C. elasticus.** See *Flexible c.* —**C. fever.** See under Fever.—**C. flexibilis.** See *Flexible c.*— —**C. gauge.** Fr., *filiaire*. A plate or card having circular perforations progressively increasing in size and numbered to correspond with the sizes of c's. One numbered according to the French scale shows the circumference of a c. in millimetres.—**C.-holder.** An arrangement of tapes, or the like, fastened to the free end of a c. and attached to the patient's body after passing through a ring around the root of the penis; used for retaining a c. in the bladder. [E.]—**C. immobilis.** Fr., *sonde à demeure*. Ger., *unbeweglicher C.* A c. left in the bladder for a length of time. [L, 80.]—**C. zur Ausspülung** (Ger.). See *Irrigation c.*—**Caustic c.** Of J. Erichsen, a modification of Lallemand's porte-caustique; a silver c. having several minute openings in the beak. To the end of the stylet a sponge is attached which, charged with a solution of nitrate of silver, is passed into the c. [A, 419.]—**Double c., Double-channeled c., Double-current c.** Fr., *sonde*



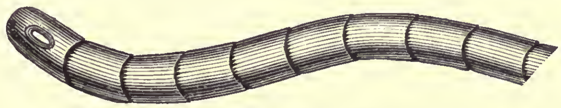
KELLY'S ASEPTIC DOUBLE-CURRENT CATHETER.

à double courant. A catheter divided into two channels by a longitudinal partition, one for injecting liquid and the other for its escape. For obstetrical and gynæcological purposes, such c's have been made in several pieces, so that they may be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed. [H. A. Kelly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 295; E.]—**Elastic c.** See *Flexible c.*—**Elastic tympanic c.** Fr., *sonde tympanique élastique*. Ger., *elastischer tympanischer C.* A small flexible tube, funnel-shaped at its outer end, for introduction into the tympanic cavity through a Eustachian c. [F, 32.] —**Elbowed c.** Fr., *cathéter coudé, sonde coudée*. A urethral c. having a soft flexible stem, but stiffer toward the point, where it makes a sharp turn, forming a short beak; used for passing obstructions on the floor of the urethra. [A, 476.]—**Eustachian c.** Fr., *sonde de la trompe d'Eustache* (ou *de l'oreille*). Ger., *Ohrc'*. It., *catetere tubario*. Sp., *cateter de la trompa de Eustaquio*. A tube of metal or hard rubber, 6 to 7 in. long and from 1 to 3·5 mm. in diameter, slightly curved at one end; the curved part (beak) is from 2 to 2·5 ctm. long. The other end is funnel-shaped to receive the nozzle of an inflating bag. It is passed into the Eustachian tube through the nose, or occasionally through the mouth. [F, 32.] —**Evacuating c.** See Evacuator.—**Exploratory c.** A metallic c. with a short beak making an angle of about 103° with the shaft, so that it can be turned about after its introduction into the bladder and used as a searcher. [L, 213.]—**Faucial c.** Fr., *sonde du gosier*. A hard-rubber tube 7½ in. long, with a curve $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. long, devised by O. D. Pomeroy for making applications through the mouth to the Eustachian tube and for inflating the cavity of the tympanum. [F.]—**Female c.** Fr., *sonde de femme*. Ger., *weiblicher C.* A short c. with the beak only slightly curved, for passage into the bladder of the female. [A, 385.]—**Flexible c.** Fr., *sonde flexible*. Ger., *biegsamer C.* A c. made of some flexible material, such as soft rubber, or silk or other woven fabric varnished with a mixture of linseed oil and litharge. [A, 385.]—**Flexible Eustachian c.** Fr., *sonde eustachienne flexible*. Ger., *biegsamer Ohrc'*. A soft-rubber c., 5 or 7 mm. in diameter, devised by S. Sexton, the beak having the curve of other Eustachian c's. [F.] —**Gély's c.** A male urethral c. the beak of which forms a third of a circle 0·12 metre in diameter. [A, 278.]—**Goodman's self-retaining c.** A female c. about 2 in. long, bent to the curve of the



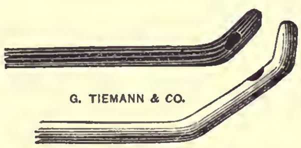
GROSS'S CATHETER. (AFTER KEYES.)

urethra and having at its vesical end a bulbous expansion with a number of small openings, and at its outer end a button which is overlapped and said to be grasped by the vulva; used in cystitis and vesico-vaginal fistula. [" Richmond and Louisville Med. Jour.," Feb., 1869 (A, 480).]—**Gross's c.** A metallic c. rendered flexible toward the point by being made of a spiral strip of metal. [A, 508.]—**Gum-elastic c.** See *Flexible c.*—**Holt's self-retaining c.** See *Winged c.*—**Irrigation c.** Fr., *sonde à irrigation*. Ger., *C. zur Ausspülung, Spülc', Spülsonde*. A double c. for washing out the bladder, etc.—**Jointed c.** A c. consisting of numerous segments held together by a chain passing through the instrument. [A, 508.]—**Leroy d'Étiolles's c.** A c. the curved portion of which is a quarter of a circle of a diameter of 12 ctm. [a, 18.]—**Male c.**

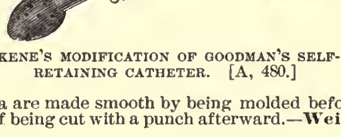


SQUIRE'S JOINTED CATHETER. (AFTER KEYES.)

A c. for introduction into the urinary bladder of the male.—**Mercier's c., Mercier's elbowed c.** A prostatic c. with a fixed angle or two fixed angles. [L.]—**Nasal c., Ohrc'** (Ger.). See *Eustachian c.*—**Nélaton's c.** An old French form of red soft-rubber c. [A, 508.]—**Olivary gum c.** See *Bulb-ended c.*—**Petit's c.** A sigmoid c. for the male urethra. [A, 278.]—**Phillips's c.** A soft-rubber c., open at each end, to be introduced over a guide. [A, 508.]—**Prostate c., Prostatic c.** A long c. with the beak forming a large curve, for passing over an enlarged prostate. [E.]—**Reflux c.** See *Double-current c.*—**Retention c.** A c. specially adapted by a peculiarity of its curve or by its small size and great flexibility for introduction into the bladder in cases of retention of urine due to prostatic disease or urethral stricture.—**Self-retaining c.** A urethral c. which, from some peculiarity of its curve or by reason of being furnished with elastic wing-like processes, will remain in the bladder without the use of any supplementary appliance. [E.]—**Sigmoid c.** A c. with the two ends curved in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Sims's self-retaining c.** A sigmoid female c. made of block-tin, used after the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. The beak is pierced with several small openings, and the outer curved portion has its upper wall cut away. [A, 21.]—**Skene's self-retaining c.** A modification of Goodman's, the vesical bulb being made larger and more rounded. [A, 480.]—**Spülc'** (Ger.). See *Irrigation c.*—**Squire's c.** See *Jointed c.*—**Syringe-c.** See *Caustic c.*—**Thompson's c.-sound.** See under Sound.—**Thompson's retention** (or **stricture**) **c.** A very fine probe-pointed c. for use in cases of tight urethral stricture. [E.] —**Two-way c.** A double-current c. [H. A. Kelly, *l. c.*]—**Urethral c.** Fr., *sonde uréthrale*. Ger., *Blasensonde*. A c. designed for introduction into the bladder by way of the urethra. —**Velvet-eye c.** A soft-rubber c. in which the edges of the fenestra are made smooth by being molded before vulcanization, instead of being cut with a punch afterward.—**Weib-**

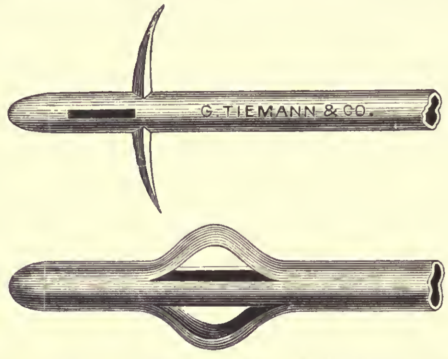


MERCIER'S CATHETER. (AFTER KEYES.)



SKENE'S MODIFICATION OF GOODMAN'S SELF-RETAINING CATHETER. [A, 480.]

licher C. (Ger.). See *Female c.*—**Winged c.** Fr., *sonde ailée.* A soft-rubber urethral c. rendered self-retaining by two wing-like processes springing from opposite sides near the vesical end.—



HOLT'S WINGED CATHETER AND A MODIFIED FORM OF THE SAME. [A, 480.]

Wire c. An instrument devised by W. H. Van Buren for drawing off the urine when an ordinary c. can not be obtained ; consisting simply of a piece of wire doubled sharply on itself. The bend forms the vesical end, and after the introduction the urine trickles along the spaces above and below the line of contact of the two arms of the wire.

CATHETERISATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}t-e^{2}r(ar)-i^{2}z-(i^{2}s)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *catheterisation′is.* See CATHETERISM.

CATHETERISM, n. Ka^{2}th′e^{2}t-u^{5}r-i^{2}zm. Gr., καθετηρισμός. Lat., *catheterismus.* Fr., *cathétérisme.* Ger., *Catheterismus, Catheterisiren.* It., Sp., *cateterismo.* The introduction of a catheter. [E.]—**Buccal c.** Fr., *cathétérisme buccal.* Ger., *Catheterismus durch den Mund.* C. of the Eustachian tube through the mouth. [F.]—**C. of the uterus.** Lat., *catheterismus uteri.* Fr., *cathétérisme utérin.* 1. The passage of a uterine sound. 2. The insertion of a flexible catheter or bougie between the uterine wall and the fœtal envelopes for the purpose of exciting labor pains.—**Exploratory c.** Fr., *cathétérisme explorateur.* The passage of a urethral instrument for diagnostic purposes. [L, 41.]—**Forced c., Forcible c.** Fr., *cathétérisme forcé.* The forcible passage of a catheter or sound through a urethral stricture. [L, 87.]—**Laryngeal c.** Lat., *catheterismus laryngis.* Fr., *tubage du larynx.* Ger., *Catheterismus der Luftwege.* The passage of a tube through the larynx, either for insufflation in the asphyxia of new-born infants or to facilitate respiration in cases of œdema, croup, etc. [Thuillier (L, 20).] Cf. INTUBATION.—**Permanent c.** Fr., *cathétérisme permanent* (ou *à demeure*). The passage of a catheter and its retention in the bladder for a length of time. [E.]—**Posterior c., Retrograde c.** Fr., *cathétérisme retrograde.* The passage of a catheter or sound from the bladder forward through the urethra in the operation of perineal urethrotomy or in a case of vesical fistula. [Duplay, "Arch. gén. de méd.," July, 1883 (E) ; Verguin (L, 213).]—**Telescopic c.** The procedure of passing a flexible catheter with its beak cut off just above the eye down upon a stricture, then cutting off the shaft at about an inch from the meatus and successively passing smaller and smaller catheters through the preceding ones until one is found small enough to go through the stricture. [α, 18.] —**Tympanic c.** Fr., *cathétérisme tympanique.* Ger., *tympanischer Catheterismus.* The passage of a flexible tympanic catheter (*q. v.*) into the tympanum through a Eustachian catheter. [F.]

CATHÉTÉRISME (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-at-ar-i^{2}zm. Catheterism (*q. v.*), also the introduction of a sound, probe, or the like. [A, 301, 385.]—**C. à demeure.** See *Permanent* CATHETERISM.—**C. appuyé.** Dilatation of a urethral stricture by allowing a catheter or sound to rest against it and applying gentle pressure. [L, 88.]—**C. conducteur.** The introduction of a lithotomy staff. [L, 41.]—**C. curviligne.** The passage of a curved catheter or sound. [L, 87.] —**C. dérivatif.** Catheterism for the purpose of diverting the stream of urine from contact with the urethra, as in cases of false passage or fistula. [L, 41.]—**C. désobstruant.** Dilatation of a urethral stricture. [L, 41.]—**C. des fosses nasales.** The passage of an instrument through the nose for plugging the posterior nares. [L, 41.]—**C. dilatant.** See *C. désobstruant.*—**C. du canal nasal.** Catheterism of the lacrymal duct. [L, 41.]—**C. évacuatif.** Catheterism for the purpose of emptying the bladder. [L, 41.]—**C. explorateur, C. exploratif.** See *Exploratory* CATHETERISM.—**C. forcé.** See *Forcible* CATHETERISM.—**C. gradué.** Gradual dilatation of a urethral stricture. [L, 41.]—**C. modificateur.** The passage of a sound for its therapeutic effect on the urethra. [L. 49.]—**C. par-dessus l'aine.** That method of catheterism in which the shaft of the catheter is at first held crosswise of the body and gradually brought into a line with the long axis of the trunk as the point makes its way toward the bladder. [L, 87.]—**C. par-dessus le ventre.** That method of catheterism in which the shaft of the catheter is held parallel with the long axis of the body throughout. [L, 87.]—**C. rectiligne.** The passage of a straight urethral catheter or sound. [L, 41.]—**C. utérin.** See CATHETERISM *of the uterus.*

CATHETERIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}t-e(a)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to a catheter or to catheterism. [A, 322.]

CATHETERIZATION, n. Ka^{2}th-e^{2}t-u^{5}r-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. See CATHETERISM.

CATHETOGYRATES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}t-o(o^2)-ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-at(a^{3}t)′ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *cathétogyrées.* Of Bernhardi, a division of ferns (*Gyratæ veræ*), including *Polypodium, Aspidium, Asplenium, Cystopteris,* etc. ; divided by Presl into the cohorts *Hymenophoreæ* and *Gymnosoreæ.* [B.]

CATHIDRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-i^{2}d-ris(ru^{6}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cathidrys′eos* (*-is*). Gr., καθίδρυσις (from καθιδροῦν, to fix, secure). The reduction of a part to its normal position. [A, 325.]

CATHIMIA, n. In alchemy : 1. A vein of gold or silver. 2. A concretion in a furnace in which gold or silver has been smelted. 3. Soot. 4. Spuma argenti (*q. v.*). [B, 200.]

CATHION, n. Ka^{2}th′i^2-o^{2}n. See CATION.

CATHMIA, n. In alchemy, spuma auri, spuma argenti, and spuma æris. [B, 200.] Cf. CATHIMIA.

CATHOCHITES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o(o^2)-kit(ch^{2}et)′-ez(as). See CATOCHITES.

CATHODAL, adj. Ka^{2}th′od-a^{2}l. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, the cathode. [B.]

CATHODE, n. Ka^{2}th′od. For deriv., see CATHODOS. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Kathode.* Of Crusell, the negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery. [A, 322 ; B.]

CATHODIC, adj. Ka^{2}th-o^{2}d′i^{2}k. For deriv., see CATHODOS. 1. In botany, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral winds (said of a part of a leaf). [B, 279.] 2. In physiology, proceeding downward (said of a nervous current). [M. Hall (L, 154).]

CATHODOS (Lat.), **CATHODUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)′-o^{2}d-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κάθοδος (from κατά, downward, and ὁδός, a course). Ger., *Hinabsteigen.* A downward movement, especially of blood to the uterus before menstruation or to the rectum before an attack of hæmorrhoids. [A, 322.]

CATHOLARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}l-a^{3}rth-ri-(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *catholarthrit′idis.* From κάθολος, in general, and ἀρθρῖτις (see ARTHRITIS). See POLYARTHRITIS.

CATHOLCEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}l′su^{2}s(ku^{2}s). Gr., καθολκεύς (from καθέλκειν, to draw down). Of Galen, a bandage covering the entire head and serving to fix underlying bandages and dressings. [A, 322, 325.]

CATHOLICON (Lat.), **CATHOLICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}th-(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}l′i^{2}k-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καθολικόν (n. of adj. καθολικός, universal [φάρμακον understood]). Fr., *catholicon, catholicum.* Ger., *allgemeine Arznei.* It., *catolico.* Sp., *católicon.* 1. A universal remedy. 2. An old generic name for a number of electuaries. [A, 301, 322, 325 ; B, 38 (α, 21)].—**C. double** (Fr.), **C. duplex.** See *Electuaire de* RHUBARBE *composé.*—**C'extract** (Ger.). The extractum colocynthidis compositum of the Brunsw. Ph., 1777. [L, 80.]—**C. Nicolai.** See *Electuaire de* RHUBARBE *composé.*

CATHOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}l′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καθολικός. Fr., *catholique, universel.* Ger., *allgemein, für Alles geltend.* It., *catolico.* Sp., *católico.* 1. Pervading the entire system (said of certain humors). 2. Suitable for all sorts of operations (said of furnaces), good for all diseases (said of medicines). [A, 301, 322, 325 ; B, 200 (α, 21).]

CATHOLOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}l-o(o^2)-me^{2}l-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′ma^3. Gen., *catholomelas′matos* (*-is*). From κάθολος, in general, and μέλασμα, a black color. Fr., *catholomélasme.* Ger., *allgemeines Melasma.* General melasma. [A, 322.]

CATHORASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}r-as(a^{3}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cathoras′eos* (*-is*). From καθορᾶν, to look intently. Fr., *cathorasie.* Ger., *scharfes Gesicht.* Sharpness of vision. [A, 322 ; L, 116.]

CATHOSIS [Helling] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *cathos′eos* (*-is*). Shortsightedness. [A, 322.]

CATHSUM (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum.* [B, 88.]

CATHYGROS (Lat.), **CATHYGRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}th-(ka^{3}th)′i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., κάθυγρος (from κατά intens., and ὑγρός, moist). Excessively watery (said by Hippocrates of a certain state of the uterus). [A, 325.]

CATHYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′ni^2-a^3. From καθυπνοῦν, to sleep soundly. Very sound sleep. [A, 322 ; L, 135.]

CATHYPNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-nos′i^{2}s. Gen., *cathypnos′eos* (*-is*). Gr., καθύπνωσις. 1. A falling into deep sleep. 2. See CATHYPNIA. [A, 322.]

CATI (Sp.), n. Ka^{3}t′e. A place in Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium carbonate. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

CATIADION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)′i^2-o^{2}n. See CATEIADION.

CATIANG, n. See CATJANG.

CATIAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)′i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cati′ados* (*-is*). Gr., κατιάς (Ion. for καθιάς). 1. See CATEIADION. 2. A catheter. 3. A tenotomy knife. 4. An ancient instrument for removing the dead fœtus by incision, also for opening abscesses of the uterus. [A, 322, 325 ; L, 84.]

CATILANG, n. In Java, a shrub, probably the *Gonus amarissimus.* [B, 121.]

CATILLARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *catillus,* a small dish. Fr., *catillaire.* Shaped like a porringer or a small plate. [B, 38.]

CATILLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}l′li^2-a^3. An old term for a weight of nine ounces. [L, 116 (α, 21).]

CATILLUM (Lat.), **CATILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}l′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m), -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *catinum* and *catinus.* Gr.,

λεκανίδιον. A small plate, bowl, or porringer. [B, 114.]—**Catillus cinereus** (seu **obrusæ**). An alembic or a cupel. [A, 322; B, 200.]

CATIMARON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-i^{2}m-a^{3}r-o^{2}n^2. See CATIMURON.

CATI-MARUS, n. The *Kleinhovia hospita.* [B, 121.]

CATIMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}m'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Of Jussieu, the *Globba natans.* 2. The genus *Alpinia.* [B, 121.]

CATIMIA, n. See CATHIMIA.

CATIMURON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-i^{2}m-u^{6}r-o^{2}n^2. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 38, 121.]

CATINMURON (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-a^{2}n^2-mu^{6}r-o^{2}n^2. The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 38.]

CATINULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}n'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CATILLUS.

CATINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See CATINUS. 2. Soda. [B, 88.] Cf. ALUMEN *c.*

CATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *λεκάνη, τρυβλίον.* 1. A pot or bowl. 2. A crucible (Pliny). 3. An air-vessel in a hydraulic apparatus. [B, 114.] See also ALUMEN *catinum.*—**C. arenarius, C. fusorius.** See CATILLUS *cinereus.*

CATION [Faraday], n. Ka^{2}t'i^2-o^{2}n. Written also *cathion* and *kation.* From *κατά,* down, and *ἰόν* (n. of pres. part. of *ἰέναι,* to go). Fr., *c., cathion.* Ger., *Kation.* In electrolysis, an electro-positive element or radicle, *i. e.,* one that tends to accumulate at the negative pole. [B.]

CATIPPING, n. In Ceylon, the *Cassia tagera.* [B, 121.]

CATIRA (Hind.), n. The *Sterculia urens.* [B, 172.]

CATISAR, n. A Brazilian name for several species of *Iriartea.* [B, 121.]

CATISCHON (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)'o^{2}n(on). Gr., *κατίσχων* (pres. part. of *κατίσχειν = κατέχειν,* to withstand an attack). Not easily affected by drugs, especially by purgatives. [A, 325.]

CATITINA, n. In the West Indies, the *Ornitrophe occidentalis.* [B, 121.]

CATIVE DE MANGLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-ev d' ma^{3}n^{2}gl. The resin of *Bursera gummifera.* [B.]

CATIVÍ (Carib), **CATIVÍA**, n's. 1. The manihot-root in its raw state. 2. In Central America, a cutaneous disease said to be produced by an animal parasite, giving rise to profuse white, grain-like lesions; said to be so called from the resemblance of the lesions to grated manihot-root. [*a*, 14.]

CATIZOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-i^{2}z-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *catizophyte.* Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants, comprising the species (genera) *Papaver, Chelidonium, Argemone, Podophyllum, Calophyllum, Elæocarpus, Cistus, Garcinia, Ternstrœmia,* etc., now included in the *Papaveraceæ, Cistaceæ,* and other orders. [B, 38, 170.]

CATJANG, n. The *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 121, 275.]—**C.-ball.** See *C.*—**C.-gattal.** In India, the *Dolichos* (*Mucuna*) *pruriens.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tandoc.** The *Cassia tora.* [B, 121.]

CATKIN, n. Ka^{2}t'ki^{2}n. Ger., *Kätzchen.* See AMENT.

CAT-KORUNDOO UNNAY (Tamil), n. The *Trichilia spinosa.* [B, 88.]

CATLÆ [Bleeker] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'-le(la^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Anacanthini.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1865, p. 304 (L).]

CATLIN, CATLING, n's. Ka^{2}t'li^{2}n, -li^{2}ng. A long, narrow, double-edged, pointed knife, used to divide the tissues between the bones in amputations of the forearm or the leg. [E.]

CATMA, n. In alchemy, gold filings. [B, 200.] Cf. CATHMIA.

CATMINT, CATNEP, CATNIP, n's. Ka^{2}t'mi^{2}nt, -ne^{2}p, -ni^{2}p. Lat., *cataria.* Fr., *herbe aux chats, cataire.* Ger., *Katzenmünze.* The *Nepeta cataria* and the *Calamintha officinalis.* [B, 275.]—**Common c.** The *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 275.]—**Lesser c.** See *Small c.*—**Malabar c.** The *Anisomeles malabarica.* [B, 172.]—**Nep of c.** See *C.*—**Small c.** The *Nepeta nepetella.* [B, 275.]

CATOCALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Limbatæ.* [L, 248.]

CATOCALIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}d-i(e). Fr., *catocalides.* A subfamily of the *Arctiidæ.* [L, 303.]

CATOCATHARTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-o-ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt'i^{2}k. Lat., *catocatharticus* (from *κάτω,* below, and *καθαρτικός,* purgative). Fr., *catocathartique.* Ger., *reinigend nach unten.* Purging downward (by the bowels). [A, 301, 322.]

CATOCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'ok(o^{2}ch^2)-e(a). Gr., *κατοχή.* 1. Catalepsy. [B, 117.] 2. See CATOCHUS (3d def.). 3. Anciently, fever with coma. [*a*, 18.]

CATOCHEILON (Lat.), **CATOCHEILUM** (Lat.), **CATOCHILON** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-kil'(che^2-i^{2}l')-on, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -kil(ch^{2}el)'o^{2}n. Gr., *κατώχειλον* (from *κάτω,* below, and *χεῖλος,* the lip). The lower lip. [A, 325.]

CATOCHITES (Lat.), **CATOCHITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-ok(o^{2}ch^2)-it(et)'ez(as), -i^{2}s. Gen., *catochit'æ, -idis.* Gr., *κατοχίτης, κατοχῖτις.* A precious stone found in Corsica, anciently reputed to attract and retain the hand of one touching it. [Pliny, Ruland (A, 318, 325).]

CATOCHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'ok(o^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *κάτοχος.* 1. (Adj.) affected with catalepsy. [A, 387.] 2. (N.) catalepsy. [A, 322; D, 70.] 3. (N.) a term sometimes applied to comatose conditions, especially coma-vigil, also to cataleptic, hystero-cataleptic, and cataleptoid attacks. [A, 319.] 4. (N.) induration of the connective tissue, especially in children. [A, 322.]—**C. cervinus.** Tetanus. [E.]—**C. diurnus.** Symptomatic tetany. [L, 84.]—**C. holotonicus** [Galen]. Tetanus. [E; L, 132.]—**C. infantum.** See *C.* (4th def.).

CATOCLESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-klez(klas)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See CATACLESIUM.

CATOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From *κάτω,* below, and *κοιλία,* the belly. Fr., *catocœlie, bas-ventre.* Ger., *Unterleib.* Syn.: *venter infimus.* The lower part of the belly. [A, 322.] Cf. HYPOGASTRIUM.

CATOCŒNADELPHE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-o-san-a^{3}d-e^{2}lf. From *κάτω,* below, *κοινός,* common, and *ἀδελφός,* a brother. A cœnadelphous monster having the two bodies united below. [Gurlt (A, 301, 385); L, 32.]

CATODE, n. Ka^{2}t'od. See CATHODE.

CATODON (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'o(o^2)-do^{2}n. From *κατά,* down, and *ὀδούς,* a tooth. The *Physeter c.* [L, 105.]—**C. macrocephalus** [Lacép]. The *Physeter macrocephalus.* [Husemann (L, 57).]

CATODONTE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}t-o-don^{2}t. Having the teeth curved downward. [L, 109.]

CATODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o(o^2)-do^{2}nt'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). The sperm whales, a family of the *Cetacea;* so called because the upper jaw is edentulous. [L, 121, 302.]

CATŒADION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-e(o^2-e^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'i^2-o^{2}n. See CATEIADION.

CATOLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-ol. In the south of France, the flower-heads of *Arctium majus.* [B, 121.]

CATOLE, n. Fr., *catolé.* In Brazil, the *Attalea humilis.* [B, 121.]

CATOLLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-ol. In Lyons, the *Galium aparine.* [B, 38.]

CATOMETOPA (Lat.), **CATOMETOPITA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-me^{2}t'o^{2}p-a^3, -me^{2}t-o^{2}p'i^{2}t-a^3. Fr., *catométopes* [Milne-Edwards]. A tribe of the *Brachyura* having a thick, depressed body. [L, 41, 303.]

CATOMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-mi^{2}z(mi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., *κατωμισμός* (from *κατωμίζειν,* to raise with the shoulder). Fr., *catomisme.* An ancient Greek method of reducing a dislocation of the head of the humerus by placing one's shoulder in the axilla and then lifting the patient by straightening one's self. [Hippocrates (A, 325); Paulus Ægineta (A, 387).]

CATOOSA SPRINGS, n. Ka^{2}t-us'a^3. A place in Catoosa County, Georgia, where there are purgative calcic springs (called "All-healing," "Red Sweet," "White Sulphur," "Buffalo," "Cosmetic," "Chalybeate," "Magnesia," "Congress," "Alum," and "Black Sulphur") of special value in dyspepsia with constipation and hepatic engorgement. [A, 363.]

CATOPES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}t-op. See CATOPODA.

CATOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}p(op)'o^{2}d-a^3. From *κάτω,* below, and *πούς,* the foot. Fr., *catopodes, catopes.* Ger., *Bauchflosser.* Ventral fins, also fishes provided with them and other animals having ventral limbs. [A, 301, 322; Duméril (A, 385).]

CATOPTER (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}p'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *catopter'os* (*-is*). Gr., *κατοπτήρ.* It., *catottro.* Sp., *catoptro.* An old name for a speculum, especially a speculum for dilating the anus or vulva. [Galen (A, 325).]

CATOPTRIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-o^{2}p'tri^{2}k. Gr., *κατοπτρικός.* Lat., *catoptricus.* Fr., *catoptrique.* Ger., *catoptrisch.* It., *catottrico.* Sp., *catóptrico.* Pertaining to reflected light or to catoptrics. [A, 322.]—**C. examination of the eye, C. test.** Fr., *examen catoptrique de l'œil.* Ger., *catoptrische Untersuchung des Auges.* It., *esame catottrica dell'occhio.* Sp., *examinación catóptrica del ojo.* A method of examination formerly used to determine the presence and nature of a cataract, but now mainly employed to show whether or not the lens is completely dislocated. A lighted candle is moved from side to side before the patient's eye in a dark room. If the pupil is moderately dilated, three images of the flame may be seen: one, upright and very bright, on the anterior surface of the cornea; a second, upright but not so bright, on the anterior surface of the lens; and a third, inverted and faint, on the posterior surface of the lens. If the lens is dislocated, the third image will be wanting. [F.]

CATOPTRICS, n. sing. Ka^{2}t-o^{2}p'tri^{2}ks. Gr., *κατοπτρική* (*τέχνη* understood). Lat., *catoptrica, catoptrice* (*ars* understood). Fr., *catoptrique.* Ger., *Catoptrik.* It., *catottrica.* Sp., *catóptrica.* That part of physics which treats of reflected light. [F.]

CATOPTROMANCY, n. Ka^{2}t-o^{2}p'tro-ma^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *catoptromanteia* (from *κάτοπτρις,* a mirror, and *μαντεία,* prophecy). Fr., *catoptromancie.* Ger., *Spiegelprophezeiung.* Divination by observation of the face seen in a mirror. [A, 385.]

CATOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}p'tro^{2}n. Gr., *κάτοπτρον.* A mirror. [A, 322.]

CATOPTROSCOPE, n. Ka^{2}t-o^{2}p'tro-skop. Lat., *catoptroscopium* (from *κάτοπτρις,* a mirror, and *σκοπεῖν,* to examine). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Spiegelapparat.* An apparatus for examining objects by reflected light, especially in microscopy. [W. Sömmerring (A, 322).]

CATOPTROSCOPIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-o^{2}p-tro-skop-e. Examination by means of mirrors. [A, 301.]

CATOPUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *κάτω,* below, and *πούς,* the foot. Fr., *catope.* Having the characters of the *Catopoda* (*q. v.*). [A, 301, 385.]

CATORCHITES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-it(et)'ez-(as). Gr., *κατορχίτης* (*οἶνος* understood). Syn.: *sycites.* A wine anciently made from figs, sometimes with the addition of other in-

gredients; reputed diuretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]

CATORETIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-o-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. See CATOTERIC.

CATORHINUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-rin(ren)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κάτω, below, and ῥίς, the nose. Ger., *katorhin.* Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum alæ vomeris and the anterior nasal spine greater than +16·5. [L.]

CATOSTOMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-stom(sto^{2}m)-in-(en)'a^3. A group of the *Cyprinidæ.* [L, 207.]

CATOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}s(os)'tom(to^{2}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κάτω, below, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *catostome.* Having the mouth situated low; in craniometry, having the angle between the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the punctum alæ vomeris between +0·90 and +25·5°. [A, 385; Lissauer (L).]

CATOTAPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-ot-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-a^3. From κατώτατω, inferiorly, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *catotaphytes.* Of Necker, a division of plants, comprising genera (now classed in the *Caryophyllaceæ*) having the stamens inserted at the base of the calyx. [B, 38, 121.]

CATOTERIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-o-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., κατωτερικός (from κατώτερος, lower). Lat., *catotericus.* Fr., *catotérique.* Causing a downward flow, cathartic. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

CATOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. Of Mason Good, an order of his *Eccritica* (*q. v.*) affecting internal surfaces. [L, 83.]

CATOTRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-tret(trat)'a^3. From κάτω, below, and τρητός, pierced. Fr., *catotrètes.* Of Ehrenberg, two families of *Infusoria* in which the anus is not terminal. [L, 109, 180.]

CATOURANISCUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-u^{2}r(ur)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάτω, below, and οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katouranisch.* Having the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line tangent to the middle of the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between +20° and +40°. [L.]

CATOURANUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o-u^{2}r(ur)'a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κάτω, below, and οὐρανός, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katouran.* Having the angle of intersection of the radius fixus with a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the posterior nasal spine greater than +17°. [L.]

CATOXYS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-o^{2}x'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gr., κάτοξυς (from κατά intens., and ὀξύς, acute). Very acute (said of diseases). [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

CATRAME (It.), n. Ka^{3}t-ra^{3}m'a. Tar. [B, 10.]—**Acqua di c.** See *Aqua* PICIS (under PIX).—**C. di legno, C. vegetale.** See *Wood*-TAR.—**Olio di c.** See TAR *oil.*

CATRICONDA, n. The *Coix lacrima.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATRIGHONDAO, n. An Indian name for a gum-resin of a slightly acid taste, used as a stomachic and tonic. [B, 88.]

CATROBIL, n. Of the alchemists, earth. [L, 94.]

CATSJIL-KELENGU, n. In India, the *Dioscorea alata.* [B, 88.]

CATS-JOPIRI, n. In Amboyna, the *Gardenia florida.* [B, 121.]

CATSJULA-KALENGU, n. In India, the *Kœmpferia galanga.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, n. pl. Ka^{2}ts'ki^{2}l. A mountainous region in the State of New York, on the west side of the Hudson River, said to have the same climatic advantages as the Adirondack region. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 363.]

CATSPIL-KELENGU, n. See CATSJIL-KELENGU.

CATTA CACHEREE, n. In India, a sort of *Hibiscus.* The leaves are used to hasten the maturation of phlegmons. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTA CAMBOO (Tamil), n. A variety of catechu prepared from the areca-nut. [B, 180.]

CATTA GAMBER, n. See CATECHU (2d def.).

CATTA GAMMA, CATTAGAUMA, n's. Gamboge. [B, 121, 180.]

CATTAI-ILLANDAI, n. In Coromandel, a species of *Zizyphus.* [B, 121.]

CATTAMMON, n. In Madagascar, the *Eugenia jambos.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATTARIA, n. See CATARIA.

CATTA-TIRPALI, CATTA TRIPALI, n's. See CATTU-TIRPALI.

CATTE-COULLOU, n. In Coromandel, the *Cassia chamœcrista.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATTELLI-PALLA, CATTELLI-POLLA, n's. The *Pancratium zeylanicum.* [B, 121.]

CATTEMUNDOO, n. See CATTIMANDOO.

CATTEN-CLOVER, n. Ka^{2}t''e^{2}n-klo'vu^{5}r. The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 275.]

CATTEON-DEREGUE, n. In Coromandel, the *Cissus angulata.* [B, 121.]

CATTERIDGE-TREE, n. Ka^{2}t'u^{5}r-i^{2}j-tre. The *Cornus sanguinea.* [B, 275.]

CATTI-CATTI (Malay), n. The *Cœsalpinia bonduc.* [B, 88, 121.]

CATTI-CORONDE, n. A tree of Ceylon having an aromatic bark sometimes substituted for cinnamon. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTILICHERY, n. In Pondichery, the *Solanum melongena.* [L, 105.]

CATTIMANDOO, CATTIMANDU (Teloogoo), n's. The *Euphorbia cattimandoo.* [B, 172, 185.]

CATTLE-PLAGUE, n. Ka^{2}tl'plag. See RINDERPEST.

CATTLE-POISON-PLANT, n. Ka^{2}tl'poizn-pla^{3}nt. In Western Australia, the *Gastrolobium trilobum, Gastrolobium obovatum,* and *Gastrolobium spinosum.* [B, 275.]

CATTON-CATCHEREE, n. See CATTA CACHEREE.

CATTON-VARY, n. In Coromandel, the *Loranthus longiflorus.* [B, 121.]

CATTON-WALAY, n. See CATU-WAGGHEI.

CATTU, n. An Indian name for several plants. [B, 121.]—**C.-carambu** (Malay). The *Jussiœa villosa.* [B, 172.]—**C.-casturi.** The *Abelmoschus moschatus* (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*). [B, 172.]—**C. gambar.** Gambir catechu. [B, 180.]—**C.-gasturi.** See *C.-casturi.*—**C.-Kelengu.** The *Convolvulus malabaricus.* [B, 121.]—**C.-molago.** In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Piper.* [B, 121.]—**C. paeru** (Malay). The *Phaseolus rostratus.* [B, 172.]—**C.-picinna.** In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Momordica.* [B, 121.]—**C. scheragam** (Malay), **C. schiragam** (Malay). The *Vernonia anthetminthica.* [B, 121, 172.]—**C.-tagera.** The *Indigofera hirsuta.* [B, 121.]—**C.-tirpali** (Malay). The *Chavica Roxburghii* (*Piper longum*). [B. 121, 172.]—**C. tirtava.** The *Ocimum gratissimum.* [B, 121.]—**C.-tsieru-nageram.** A species of *Limona* with a very acid fruit. [B, 121.]—**C.-tsjandi.** The *Dolichos rotundifolius;* according to some, the *Canavalia maritima.* [B, 121.]—**C.-valli.** The *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 121.]

CATTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Beta vulgaris.* [B, 88, 121.] 2. See CATUS.

CATU, n. See CATTU.—**C.-adamboe.** The *Adambea* (*Lagerstrœmia*). [B, 121.]—**C.-alu.** The *Ficus citrifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C.-bala.** The *Canna indica.* [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C.-balaeren.** The *Hibiscus vitifolius.* [B, 121.]—**C.-baramareca.** See CATTU-*tsjandi.*—**C.-capel.** The *Liriope.* [B, 121.]—**C.-catsjil.** The *Dioscorea bulbifera.* [B, 88, 121.] Cf. CATSJIL-KELENGU.—**C.-curba.** The *Lavandula carnosa.* [B, 121.]—**C.-kalengu.** The *Dioscorea acuminata.* [B, 121.] Cf. CATSJIL-KELENGU.—**C.-kamhigarakta** (Sanscrit). The *Dæmonorops draco.* [L, 105.]—**C.-karohiti.** The *Barleria prionitis.* [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C.-lama.** The *Vahlia pirapitica.* [B, 121.]—**C.-mulla.** A Malabar species of *Jasminum.* [B, 38, 121.]—**C.-naregam.** A species of *Limonia.* [B, 121.] Cf. CATTU-*tsieru-nageram.* [B, 121.]—**C.-nargam.** The *Alangium decapetalum.* [B, 88.]—**C.-nuren-kelengu.** A species of *Dioscorea* said to resemble the *Dioscorea aculeata.* [B, 121.]—**C.-paelu, C.-paeru.** A species of *Dolichos* (perhaps the *Dolichos rotundifolius*). [B, 121.]—**C.-pal-valli.** The *Periploca dubia.* [B, 121.]—**C.-pee-tjanga piisporam.** The *Ruellia antipoda.* [B, 121.]—**C.-pinaca.** The *Lagerstrœmia.* [B, 121.]—**C.-pitsjegam mulla.** The *Mogorium triflorum.* [B. 121.]—**C.-taekka.** An undetermined tree of India, belonging, according to Adanson, to the *Caprifoliaceœ.* [B, 121.]—**C.-tirpali.** See CATTU-*tirpali.*—**C.-tjiragam-mulla.** The *Mogorium multiflorum.* [B, 121.]—**C.-tritava.** See CATTU-*tirtava.* [B, 121.]—**C.-tsjérégam-mulla.** See *C.-tjiragam-mulla.*—**C.-tsjetti-pu.** The *Artemisia indica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C.-uren.** The *Sida cordifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C.-wagghei.** The *Acacia lebbek.* [B, 121.]

CATUABA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}t-u-a^3'ba^3. In Brazil, a species of *Erythroxylon.* [B, 121.]

CATUBÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}t-u^6-ba. See COUTOUBEA.

CATULIO-VITSNA-ELEANDI, n. In Malabar, the *Ruellia erecta.* [B, 121.]

CATULLI-PELA, CATULLI-POLA, n. The *Pancratium zeylanicum.* [B, 121.]

CATULOTIC, adj. Ka^{2}t-u^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., κατουλωτικός (from κατουλοῦν, to cause to cicatrize). Lat., *catuloticus.* Fr., *catulotique.* Ger., *vernarbend.* Tending to promote cicatrization (said of remedies). [L, 30, 109.]

CATULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, an ament; in zoology, a puppy. [B, 19, 121; L, 94.]

CATURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). An extinct family of the *Amioidei* having a persistent notochord with partially ossified vertebræ, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small and pointed teeth in a single series. [L, 207.]

CATURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *catus,* the cat, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *cature.* 1. Of Linnæus, see ACALYPHA. 2. Of Loureiro, see ALCHORNEA. [B, 121.]—**C. spiciflorus** [Linnæus]. The *Acalypha hispida.* [B, 173.]

CATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). The cat, of which the fat, blood, head, dung, skin, and secundines were formerly used in medicine. [L, 94.]—**C. aquæ.** The *Mustela lutra.* [L, 105.]—**C. zibethicus.** The civet cat. [L, 105.]

CATUSA (Port.), n. Ka^{3}t-us'a^3. See BEENEL.

CATZOTL (Mex.), n. The *Dolichos tuberosa.* [A, 447.]

CAUA-THENTHI (Hind.), n. The *Clitoria ternata.* [B, 172.]

CAUCAFON, n. The *Allium magicum.* [Dodoeus, Lobel (B, 121).]

CAUCALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-kal(ka^{3}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of C. Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ,* comprising *Caucalis,* etc. [B, 121.]

CAUCALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-kal(ka^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. See CACALIA.

CAUCALIDE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}l-ed. See CAUCALIS.—**C. âpre.** The *Caucalis anthriscus.* [B, 38.]—**C. à grandes fleurs.** The *Caucalis grandiflora.* [B, 38.]—**C. à large feuilles.** The *Caucalis latifolia.* [B, 38.]

CAUCALIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caucalidées.* Of Link and others, a suborder, subtribe, or section of the *Umbelliferæ* (*Acanthospermæ*), comprising *Caucalis, Daucus,* and, according to Link, *Athamantha, Libanotis, Cuminum, Anthriscus,* etc. [B, 170.]

CAUCALIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}l-i^2-a. The *Caucalis.* [B, 38.]—**Petit c.** The *Caucalis leptophylla.* [B, 173.]

CAUCALINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i(e)'ne-(na^3-e^2). Fr., *caucalinées.* 1. Of Sprengel, an order (or tribe) of the *Umbelliferæ,* comprising *Caucalis, Daucus, Athamanta, Bubon, Cuminum,* and *Bunium.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Solenospermæ,* comprising *Caucalis* and *Elæoselinum.* [B, 170.]

CAUCALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caucalinées.* 1. Of Koch, Reichenbach, and others, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ* comprising *Caucalis* and two genera now included with it. Cf. CAUCALEÆ. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ* (series *Diplozygiæ*), comprising *Caucalis, Daucus, Cuminum, Coriandrum,* etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CAUCALINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caucalinidées.* See CAUCALEÆ.

CAUCALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *caucal'idos (-is).* Gr., καυκαλίς [Dioscorides]. Fr., *caucalide.* 1. Of Pliny, a plant, probably the *C. grandiflora*; of Dioscorides, probably the *C. maritima* (*Daucus maritima*). 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Caucalineæ,* comprising about eighteen species, mostly indigenous to the northern hemisphere of the Old World, and especially the shores of the Mediterranean. It comprises, according to Bentham and Hooker, the genera *Turgenia Torilis,* and *Lisæa,* formerly regarded as distinct. [B, 42, 180.]—**C. altera.** See *C. latifolia.*—**C. anglica flore rubente** [Parkinson]. See *C. daucoides.*—**C. anthriscus** [Scopoli]. An annual plant about 2¼ ft. high, growing in hedges; said to be diuretic. [B, 42, 173.]—**C. apii foliis, flore rubro, C. apii foliis, floribus rubris** [Merc.], **C. arvensis echinata latifolia** [Ray. Tournefort], **C. arvensis latifolia purpurea** [Parkinson]. See *C. latifolia.*—**C. aspera** [Lamarck]. See *C. anthriscus.*—**C. carota** [Roth]. The *Daucus carota.* [B, 173.]—**C. daucoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *gratteau.* Bur-parsley, hedge-parsley; a low annual European herb with red flowers, growing in hedges and thickets. The fruit was formerly regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue. [B, 71, 173, 200.]—**C. grandiflora** [Linnæus]. Fr., *giroville, mélinot, persillée.* An annual European species with large white flowers; said to be diuretic. [B, 173.]—**C. latifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *gratteau.* Bastard parsley; an annual European species about 3 ft. high, with rather broad leaves and red flowers; diuretic and formerly eaten as a pot-herb. [B, 173, 200.]—**C. lato apii folio** [Hist. oxon.]. See *C. latifolia.*—**C. leptophylla.** Fr., *petit caucalier.* 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. daucoides.* 2. Of Linnæus, a low annual European species with pink flowers; said to be edible. [B, 71, 173.]—**C. maritima** [Gowan, Cavanilles]. The *Daucus maritimus.* [B, 42, 173, 180.]—**C. minor flore rubente** [Parkinson], **C. minor flosculis rubentibus** [Ray]. See *C. daucoides.*—**C. pumila** [Vahl]. See *C. maritima.*—**C. rugaris** [Rupp.]. See *C. daucoides.*—**C. sanicula** [Crantz]. The *Sanicula europæa.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. scandicina** [Roth]. The *Anthriscus vulgaris.* [B, 121.]—**C. secunda** [Ger.]. See *C. latifolia.*—**C. semine aspero, flosculis rubentibus** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. daucoides.*

CAUCALOÏDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i(e)'-dez(das). From καυκαλίς (see CAUCALIS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *caucaloïde.* Resembling the flower of the *Caucalis* (said of the patella). [L, 41, 94.]

CAUCASON [Lob.], n. The *Allium magicum.* [B, 121.]

CAUCHALAGUA, n. See CANCHALAGUA.

CAUCHEMAR (Fr.), n. Kosh-ma^{3}r. See INCUBUS.

CAUCHUC, n. See CAOUTCHOUC.

CAUCHUM, n. Of Avicenna, the *Chelidonium majus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAUCON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^4'(ka^3-u')-ko^{2}n. Gr., καῦκον. Of Pliny, a plant variously considered to be the *Cuscuta, Equisetum,* or *Ephedra.* [B, 121.]

CAUDA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-da^3. Gr., οὐρά. Fr., *queue.* Ger., *Schwanz.* 1. A tail or a tail-like appendage; of the older writers, the penis, the clitoris, and the coccyx; applied by some writers to the ventral end of the fasciola or fascia dentata. [A, 322, 325; I.] 2. In botany, the elongated, hairy, and accrescent style tipping the fruit in certain plants; also any elongated, soft, narrow terminal appendage, such as that of the corolline lobes of *Strophanthus.* [B, 1, 19, 121.] 3. Of Link, see CAUDICULA. 4. Of a muscle, that portion that forms its insertion. [L, 175.]—**C. caudati** [Wilder]. See *C. corporis striati.*—**C. cerebelli.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**C. coccygea.** See COCCYX.—**C. colliculi caudati.** See *C. corporis striati.*—**C. cornu Ammonis.** Of Zuckerkandl, a narrow strip sometimes found along the margin of the fasciola (fascia dentata), between it and the fimbria and near the splenium. It has, however, no direct connection with the hippocampus (cornu Ammonis). [I.]—**C. cornu posterioris.** A solid appendage to the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, running backward toward the occipital lobe and composed of highly vascular neuroglia; an obliterated continuation of the *cornu posterius.* [Krause (α, 18).]—**C. corporis striati.** Syn.: *c. caudati* [Wilder], *c. striati* [Wilder], *surcingle* [Dalton]. The pointed posterior extremity of the corpus striatum. [I.]—**C. epididymidis.** Fr., *queue de l'épididyme.* Ger., *Nebenhodenschwanz.* Syn.: *globus minor.* The lower extremity of the epididymis. [L, 7.]—**C. equina.** Fr., *queue de cheval.* Ger., *Pferdeschweif, Rossschweif.* 1. The inferior segment of the spinal cord together with the numerous large (lumbar and sacral) nerves arising from the lumbar enlargement and continuing downward in a parallel direction until they diverge through the intervertebral foramina. They give the termination of the cord the appearance of a horse's tail, whence the name. [I, 6; α, 17, 18.] 2. In botany, the *Equisetum.* [B, 200.]—**C. equina minor.** The *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 180.]—**C. fasciæ dentatæ.** Of Luschka, the continuation of the fasciola or fascia dentata upon the uncus of the gyrus hippocampi; the banderella, or bandelette, of Giaccomini. [α, 18; Zuckerkandl (I, 85).]—**C. felis** [Rumphius]. The *Acalypha.* [B, 121.]—**C. helicis.** A small process of the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the helix and anthelix. [L, 31.]—**C. leonis** [Cæsalpinius]. The *Orobanche major.* [B. 211.]—**C. lienis.** The lower end of the spleen. [L, 31.]—**C. medullæ.** Of Bartholin, apparently a collective term for the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord. [Burdach (α 18); I, 3; K.]—**C. medullæ oblongatæ.** Fr., *queue de la moëlle allongée.* Of Winslow, the medulla oblongata. [I, 3.]—**C. muliebris.** See CLITORIS.—**C. murina.** The *Myosurus minimus.* [B, 180.]—**C. muris.** A species of *Ranunculus.* [B, 200.]—**C. musculi.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. pancreatis.** Fr., *queue du pancréas.* The left extremity of the pancreas, which tapers to a small size. [L, 31.]—**C. penduculus mallei.** The manubrium of the malleus. [L, 7.]—**C. porcina.** The *Peucedanum.* [B, 200].—**C. prior flexoris brevis.** The deep origin of the flexor brevis pollicis. [L, 31.]—**C. seminis.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. striati** [Wilder]. See *C. corporis striati.*—**C. superciliaris.** The external portion of the eyebrow. [L, 7.]—**C. vulpis rubicundi.** An alchemical name for red lead. [B, 200.]

CAUDACUTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}t(ut)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *cauda,* the tail, and *acutus,* acute. Having a sharp tail. [L, 341.]

CAUDAD, adj. and adv. Ka^{4}d'a^{2}d. From *cauda,* a tail. Toward the tail. [L, 343.]

CAUDAFURCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-a^3-fu^{5}rk-(fu^{4}rk)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *cauda,* the tail, and *furca,* a fork. Having a forked tail. [L, 341.]

CAUDAL, adj. Ka^{4}d'a^{2}l. Lat., *caudalis.* Fr., *c.* Pertaining to, resembling or situated near the tail. [L, 343.]

CAUDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-a(a^3)'ta^3. The *Batrachia gradientia.* [L, 289.]

CAUDATE, CAUDATED, adj's. Ka^{4}d'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *caudatus.* Fr., *caudé.* Ger., *geschwänzt.* Shaped like or having a tail or a tail-like appendage. [B, 98, 215.]

CAUDATION, n. Ka^{4}d-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *caudatio.* Fr., *c.* It., *caudazione.* Sp., *caudación.* 1. The state of being provided with a tail. [L, 73.] 2. Elongation of the clitoris. [A, 325.]

CAUDATUM [Wilder] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See CORPUS *striatum.*

CAUDATUS (Lat.), **CAUDÉ** (Fr.), adj's. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-at-(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), kod-a. See CAUDATE.

CAUDEX (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}d'(ka^3'u^{4}d)-e^{2}x. Gen., *caud'icis.* Gr., στέλεχος, κορμός, στύπος. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Stock, Stamm.* It., *caudice.* Of some botanists, a general term for the stalk or trunk of a plant, and so synonymous with axis; of others, a non-branching plant axis, provided with leaves at its upper extremity only, such as the trunk of palm-trees; of Link, the living part of a plant-stalk the branches and leaves of which die each year after fructification. [B, 1, 19, 121.]—**C. ascendens.** Fr., *c. ascendant.* Ger., *aufsteigender Stock.* The aerial stem of a plant. [B, 123.]—**C. cerebri.** Ger., *Grosshirnstamm.* That part of the encephalon that is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic thalami, consisting of the crura cerebri and the tegmentum. [Burdach (α, 18).]—**C. descendens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. descendant.* Ger., *absteigender Stock.* The rhizome of a plant: according to some, its root. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123.]—**C. dorsalis.** 1. The spinal cord. 2. The medulla oblongata. [L, 7.]—**C. encephali.** The cerebral peduncle. [I, 3; K.]—**C. encephali communis.** See MEDULLA *oblongata* and CRUS *cerebri.*—**C. encephali pontilis.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**C. epigæus.** Fr., *c. sur terre.* Ger., *oberirdischer Stock.* See *C. ascendens.*—**C. hypogæus.** Fr., *c. souterrain.* Ger., *unterirdischer Stock.* A subterranean stem. [B, 198.]—**C. intermedius.** A portion of the plant-axis situated between the stem and the root, and differing in character from both. The tuberous thickening of the stalk in some varieties of cabbage is an example. [B, 123.]—**C. medullaris.** See *Cerebral* PEDUNCLE.—**C. radicis** [Bosc.]. The extremity of a root. [B, 121.]—**C. repens.** A rhizome. [B, 19.]—**C. simplex.** A non-branching plant-stem. [B, 198.]—**C. subterraneus.** See *C. hypogæus.*

CAUDICIFORM, adj. Ka^{4}d-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *caudiciformis* (from *caudex* [*q. v.*], and *forma,* form). Fr., *caudiciforme.* Ger., *stockförmig, stockartig.* Shaped like or resembling a caudex (2d def.). [B, 123.]

CAUDICLE, n. Ka^{4}d'i^2-kl. See CAUDICULA and CAUDICULUS.

CAUDICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *cauda,* a tail. Fr., *caudicule.* Ger., *Schwänzchen, Schweifchen* (2d def.). Syn.: *stipes* [Link] (2d def.), *cauda* [Link] (2d def.), *processus filiformis* [R. Brown] (2d def.). 1. A little tail or cauda (*q. v.*). 2. The pedicle which bears the pollen-masses in certain orchids and which is formed by an abortion of a portion of the pollen-substance itself. It is usually attached to the anther-wall through the medium of the retinaculum (*q. v.*). [B, 42, 121, 123, 198.]

CAUDICULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *caudiculé.* Ger., *geschwäntzt* (1st def.), *beschweift* (2d def.). 1. Provided with a *caudicula* (1st def.). 2. Provided with a *caudicula* (2d def.). [B, 123.]

CAUDICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka4d(ka3-u4d)-i2k'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). Dim. of *caudex* (*q. v.*). Fr., *caudicule.* Ger., *Stämmchen.* A perennial ramification of a root-stock, leafy and growing upon the surface of the ground. It resembles a stolon, but is less elongated and has fewer runners. [B, 123.]

CAUDIFEROUS, adj. Ka4d-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *caudiferus* (from *cauda*, a tail, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *caudifère.* Ger., *schwanztragend.* Having a tail or a tail-like appendage. [L, 41.]

CAUDIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kod-e-form. Tail-shaped. [A, 385.]

CAUDIGERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka4d(ka3-u4d)-i2j(i2g)'e2r-u3s(u4s). From *cauda*, a tail, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *caudigère.* Terminating in a tail-like appendage. [L, 41.]

CAUDIMANOUS, adj. Ka4d-i2m'a2n-u3s. Lat., *caudimanus* (from *cauda*, a tail, and *manus*, a hand). Fr., *caudimane.* Ger., *schwanzhandig.* Having a prehensile tail. [L, 41.]

CAUDIVOLVULUS (Lat.), adj. Ka4d(ka3-u4d)-i2-vo2l(wo2l)'-vu2l(wu4l)-u3s(u4s). From *cauda*, a tail, and *volvulus*, a coil. See CAUDIMANOUS.

CAUDLE, n. Ka4dl. Lat., *calidum.* Fr., *chaudeau.* A warm drink containing wine, eggs, sugar, and spices. [L, 77.]

CAUDO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ka4d''(ka3''u4d)-o(o2)-ti2b-i2-a(a3)'li2s. For deriv., see CAUDA and TIBIA. In the *Phocidæ*, a muscle extending from the caudal vertebræ to the tibia. [L, 66.]

CAUDULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka4d'(ka3'u4d)-u2l(u4l)-a3. Dim. of *cauda* (*q. v.*). Fr., *caudule.* Ger., *Schwänzchen.* In thysanurous insects, a setaceous appendage in which the body terminates. [L, 41.]

CAUL, n. Ka4l. Fr., *coiffe.* Ger., *Glückshaube.* It., *cuffia.* 1. A popular term for the amnion, or a portion thereof, covering the child or its head at the time of birth; due to rupture of the membranes failing to take place before the birth, or occurring late in labor and at such a situation that a portion covers the head. To be "born with a caul" (Fr., *naître coiffé*) is deemed by the superstitious a sign of good luck. 2. The omentum.

CAUL (Fr.), n. Kol. An old name for cabbage. [L, 41.]

CAUL (Hind.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum.* [B, 172.]

CAULACANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-a2k(a3k)-a2n-(a3n)'the2-e(a3-e2). Of Kützing, a family of *Algæ* (*Periblasteæ*), having filiform, branching, gelatino-cartilaginous fronds, formed in the centre of a single longitudinal row of cells, from which diverge lateral sets of cells that come together at the periphery to form a cortical layer. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULANTHON [Bentham] (Lat.), n. n. Ka4l(ka3-u2l)-a2n(a3n)'-tho2n. See PITHECOLOBIUM.

CAULEDON (Lat.), n. n. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-e(a)'do2n. Gr., καυληδόν (from καυλός, a stalk); really an adjective, the full expression being κάταγμα καυληδὸν (Lat.. *fractura caulatim facta*). Fr., *caulédon.* Ger., *Querbruch.* A transverse fracture. [A, 322, 325.]

CAULERPEÆ (Lat.), **CAULERPIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-u5rp(e2rp)'e2-e(a3-e2), -i2d-e(a3-e2). From *Caulerpa*, one of the genera. Fr., *caulerpées.* Ger., *Caulerpeen.* Of Reichenbach, De Caisne, Endlicher, and others, a family or tribe of *Algæ*, comprising unicellular caulescent genera; now referred to the *Cœloblasteæ.* [B, 49, 75, 121, 170.]

CAULES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *caulis.* Ka4l'(ka3'u4l)-ez(e2s). Medullary filaments on the inner side of the optic thalamus. [L, 7.]

CAULESCENT, adj. Ka4l-e2s'e2nt. Lat., *caulescens.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *stengeltreibend, stengelig.* 1. Provided with a stalk, especially (in opposition to acaulescent) a visible aerial stalk. 2. Resembling a plant-stalk (*caulis*). [B, 121, 123.]

CAULESCENTIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-e2s-se2n(ke2n)'shi2(ti2)-a3. A family of the *Echinodermata.* [L, 180.]

CAULET (Fr.), n. Kol-a. A variety of cabbage. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka4l'(ka3'u4l)-i2-a2s(a3s). Gr., καυλίας. An ancient name for the juice of the stem (καυλός) of a certain plant; according to Pliny, the *Laserpitium.* [A, 318, 325.]

CAULICINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2s(i2k)-i2n-a(a3)'-li2s. Fr., *caulicinal.* Growing upon stems and branches; a botanical species name. [B, 38.] Cf. CAULINE.

CAULICLE, n. Ka4l'i2-kl. Lat., *cauliculus* (dim. of *caulis*, a stalk). Fr., *caulicule, tigelle.* Ger., *Stengelchen.* A little stalk; in the germinating seed, that portion (hypocotyl, hypocotyledonary axis) of the embryonic stalk which is below the cotyledons. The name has also been applied in its Latin form to the stipes of certain fungi and to a small stem generated at the neck of a root. [B, 1, 19, 121, 229.] Cf. CAUDICULUS.

CAULICOLÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *caulicolus* (see CAULICOLOUS). Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2k'ol(o2l)-e(a3-e2). *Fungi* that live on the stems of plants. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULICOLOUS, adj. Ka4l-i2k'ol-u3s. Lat., *caulicolus* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *caulicole.* Living upon the stems of plants. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2k-u2l(u4l)-a3. An erroneous form of *cauliculus.* [B, 1.] See CAULICLE.

CAULICULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2k-u2l(u4l)-a-(a3)'ta3. An order of the *Hexacorolla.* [L, 173.]

CAULICULE, n. Ka4l'i2k-u2l. Fr., *c.* See CAULICLE.

CAULICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2k'u2l(u4l)-u3s(u4s). Dim. of *caulis.* See CAULICLE.

CAULIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2-flor'u3s(u4s). From *caulis*, a stem, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *cauliflore.* Ger., *stammbluthig.* Having flowers on the axis; a botanical species name. [B, 121.] See POLYPHEMA *cauliflorum.*

CAULIFLOWER, n. Ka4l'i2-flu5-u4-u5r. Fr., *chou-fleur.* Ger., *Blumenkohl, Karfiol.* It., *cavol fiore.* Sp., *coliflor.* A variety of cabbage (the *Brassica oleracea botrytis*), the agglomerated flowers of which form a round fleshy mass which is edible. [B, 19, 75.] Cf. *C.* EXCRESCENCE.

CAULIFORM, adj. Ka4l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *cauliformis* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cauliforme.* Ger., *stengelförmig.* Stem-shaped; resembling a plant-stem. [B, 121, 123.]

CAULIGENOUS, adj. Ka4l-i2j'e2n-u3s. Lat., *cauligenus* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *genus*, origin, birth). Springing from a plant-stem. [B, 19.]

CAULIN, n. Ka4l'i2n. A blue coloring matter prepared from red cabbage, used for coloring wine. [B, 270.]

CAULINARY, CAULINE, adj's. Ka4l'i2n-a-ri2, -i2n. Lat., *caulinus, caulinaris.* Fr., *caulinaire.* Ger., *stengelständig.* It., *caulino.* Of or pertaining to the stem; especially disposed upon or contained in the stem (*e. g.*, c. leaves, c. bundles). [B, 1, 19, 123.]

CAULINICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2n-i2k'ol(o8l)-u3s-(u4s). Fr., *caulinicole.* See CAULICOLUS.

CAULINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-in(en)'u3s(u4s). See CAULINE.

CAULIPARE (Fr.), adj. Kol-e-pa3r. From *caulis*, a bud, and *parere*, to bring forth. Transformed so as to produce an expansion like an ordinary bud instead of an embryo. [B, 38.]

CAULIRRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-i2r-riz(rez)'u3s(u3s). From *caulis*, a stem, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *caulirrhize.* Producing roots from the stem. [B, 38.]

CAULIS (Lat.), n. m. Ka4l'(ka3'u4l)-i2s. Gr., καυλός. Fr., *tige.* Ger., *Stengel.* It., *caule.* A stalk or stem; especially the aerial leafy stem of an herbaceous plant; anciently, the penis, also the neck of the uterus; in cerebral anatomy, the crus cerebri. [A, 325; B. 1, 123; I, 30; K.]—**C. deliquescens.** A stem which divides irregularly into branches at some distance above the ground. [B, 19.]—**C. excurrens.** See *Excurrent* AXIS.—**C. fasciatus.** Fr., *tige en bandelette.* A stem made up by the union of two or more branches. [B, 121.]—**C. procumbens.** See *Procumbent* AXIS.

CAULO-ACROBLASTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka4l''(ka3''u4l)-o(o2)-a2k(a3k)-ro(ro2)-bla2st(bla3st)'e(a3-e2). Of Reichenbach, an order of the *Acroblastæ*, comprising the formations (*formationes*) *Glumaceæ* and *Ensatæ.* [B, 170.]

CAULOBRYON [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-o2b'ri2-(ru6)-o2n. See PIPER.

CAULOBULBE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-bu6lb. A bulb of the nature of or representing a stem. [B, 121.]

CAULOCARPOUS, adj. Ka4l-o-ka3rp'u3s. Lat., *caulocarpeus, caulocarpus* (from καυλός, a stem, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *caulocarpe, caulocarpien.* Having a stalk which persists and bears fruit for several successive years. [De Candolle (B, 1, 19).]

CAULOCOLEOPHYTA [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka4l-(ka3-u4l)-o(o2)-kol(ko2l)-e2-o2f'i2t(u6t)-a3. See CAULO-ACROBLASTÆ.

CAULODES (Lat.), adj. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-od'ez(as). Gr., καυλώδες (from καυλός, a stem, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a stalk or stem; as a n., of Pliny, the green cabbage. [A, 387; B, 121.]

CAULOGENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka4l(ka3-u4l)-o2j(o2g)'e2n-u3m-(u4m). A tuber of the nature of or representing a stalk (*e. g.*, that of a potato). [Irmisch (B, 121).]

CAULOME, n. Ka4l-om'. Lat., *cauloma.* A generic term for the stem or leaf-bearing portion of a plant-axis and all its forms and representatives, including the rhizome, the runner, the tuber, the corm, the bulb-axis, the flower-axis, tendrils, and thorns; the term was formerly applied to the stem of a palm (see CAUDEX) and to the cauliform portion of the thallus in *Algæ.* [B, 19.]

CAULOPHYLLE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fel. See CAULOPHYLLUM.



THE CAULOPHYLLUM PHALICTROIDES. (AFTER J. U. AND C. G. LLOYD.)

CAULOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caulophyllées.* Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cruciferæ* (1827) or *Berbereæ* (1837), comprising *Leontice, Caulophyllum,* and *Diphylleia.* [B, 170.]

CAULOPHYLLIN, n. Ka^{4}l-o-fi^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *caulophylline.* A resinous precipitate thrown down on pouring a concentrated tincture of caulophyllum into water. [B, 5.]

CAULOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From καυλός, a stem, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *caulophylle.* 1. Of Michaux, a genus of North American berberidaceous plants of the tribe *Berbereæ,* by Baillon referred to *Leontice.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. thalictroides.* [B, 5, 42, 121.]—**C. thalictroides** [Michaux]. Ger., *Stengelblatt, Frauenwurz.* Syn.: *Leontice thalictroides* [Linnæus]. Blue cohosh, blueberry-root, pappoose-root, squaw-root. The only species; a perennial herb growing in damp woods throughout the United States, and in Japan and the region of the Amoor. The rhizome with its matted rootlets contains saponin or a similar principle and two resins. It has been considered to be emmenagogue, ecbolic, and diaphoretic. The roasted seeds are said to be employed as a substitute for coffee. [B, 5, 93, 245.]

CAULOPLECTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-ple^{2}k(plak)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From καυλός, the penis, and πληκτός, stricken. Affected with cauloplegia. [A, 322.]

CAULOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-plej(plag)'i^2-a^3. From καυλός, the penis, and πληγή, a stroke. Paralysis of the penis. [A, 322.]

CAULOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cauloptéridées.* Of Brongniart, a division of fossil ferns with arborescent or herbaceous stems and with or without petioles and adventitious roots. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Of Endlicher, an order of ferns corresponding nearly to the *Caulopterideæ,* distinguished by the scalariform vessels of the trunk, which are arranged in a single row about a medullary substance and send prolongations into the leaves and roots. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULORAPUM [Cam.] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}r'a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Brassica oleracea.* [B, 211.]

CAULORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From καυλός, the penis, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the penis. [F.]—**C. ejaculatoria.** See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA.

CAULORRHIZE (Fr.), adj. Kol-o^{2}r-ez. See CAULIRRHIZUS.

CAULORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From καυλός, the penis, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *caulorrhée.* Ger., *Schleimfluss der männlichen Harnröhre.* Urethral blennorrhœa in the male. [A, 322.]

CAULOS (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}l'(ka^3'u^{4}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., καυλός. See CAULIS.

CAULOSARQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-sa^{3}rk. From καυλός, a stem, and σάρξ, flesh. See CAULOBULBE.

CAULOSPORA (Lat.), **CAULOSPORÆ** (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. Ka^{4}l(ka^3-u^{2}l)-o^{2}s'por(po^{2}r)-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). From καυλός, a stem, and σπορά, a seed. Of K. H. Schultz, homorganic plants bearing seeds on the stem. [A, 322.]

CAULUS (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}l'(ka^3'u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CAULIS.

CAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}m'(ka^3'u^{4}m)-a^3. Gen., *caum'atos (-is).* Gr., καῦμα. Heat, a burning, especially a burning fever; of Young, inflammation and inflammatory fever, a genus of the order *Pyrexiæ,* class *Parhæmasiæ.* [L, 290.]—**C. bronchitis** [Young]. See CROUP.—**C. carditis.** See CARDITIS.—**C. catarrhale.** See CORYZA.—**C. cystitis.** See CYSTITIS.—**C. enteritis.** See ENTERITIS.—**C. erythematicum.** See ERYTHEMA.—**C. gastritis.** See GASTRITIS.—**C. hæmorrhagicum.** An active hæmorrhage. [L, 290.]—**C. hepatitis.** Acute hepatitis. [L, 290.]—**C. hysteritis.** Metritis. [L, 290.]—**C. nephritis.** Idiopathic nephritis. [L, 290.]—**C. odontalgicum.** See ODONTALGIA.—**C. ophthalmitis.** See OPHTHALMIA.—**C. otitis.** See OTITIS.—**C. paristhmitis** [Young]. See PARISTHMITIS and CYNANCHE.—**C. parotitis.** See CYNANCHE *parotidæa.*—**C. peripneumonia.** See PNEUMONIA *peripneumonia.*—**C. peritonæitis, C. peritonitis.** See PERITONITIS.—**C. phlegmone.** See PHLEGMON.—**C. phrenitis** [Young]. See PHRENITIS.—**C. pleuritis.** See PLEURISY.—**C. podagricum.** See GOUT.—**C. rheumatismus.** Acute rheumatism. [L, 290.]—**C. rubeola.** See RUBEOLA.—**C. splenitis.** See SPLENITIS.

CAUMATIC, adj. Ka^{4}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Relating to cauma (*q. v.*). [a, 17.]

CAUMATODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}m(ka^3-u^{4}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., καυματώδης (from καῦμα [see CAUMA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Hot, burning, feverish. [A, 322.]

CAUMON, CAUMOUN, n's. A palm-tree of Cayenne, perhaps the *Areca oleracea;* the buds and fruit are eaten and the oil expressed from the fruit is used like olive-oil. [B, 38, 88.]

CAUNEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{4}n'(ka^3'u^{4}n)-e^2-i(e). Figs obtained from Caune, a city of Ætolia; employed topically by Celsus. [B, 45.]

CAUNGA, n. Of Rheede, the *Areca catechu.* [B, 121.]

CAUPPETRAPE (Fr.), n. Kop-tra^{3}p. The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 121.]

CAUQUOTREPO, n. In Provence, the *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 121.]

CAURE (Fr.), n. Kor. The *Corylus avellana.* [B, 121.]

CAURETTE (Fr.), n. Kor-e^{2}t. The hazel-nut; the fruit of *Corylus avellana.* [B, 38.]

CAURIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ri^2-a. See CAURE.

CAU-RUNG, n. In Cochin-China, the *Areca.* [B, 121.]

CAUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}z'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-a^3. See CAUSE.—**C. abdita.** See *Hidden* CAUSE.—**C. antecedens.** An ultimate cause. [A, 325.]—**C. continens.** Fr., *cause continente.* A cause that continues to act after its effect has begun. [A, 325.]—**C. conjuncta.** An immediate cause. [L, 104.]—**C. disponens.** A predisposing cause. [L, 116.]—**C. excitans.** An exciting cause. [L, 116.]—**C. procatarctica.** See *Procatarctic* CAUSE.—**C. proegumena.** A remote cause. [A, 325.]—**C. proxima.** A proximate cause. [A, 325.]

CAUSAL, adj. Ka^{4}z'a^{2}l. Lat., *causalis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *c., ursächlich.* Pertaining to or founded on the cause of a disease. See *C.* INDICATION.

CAUSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}s(ka^3-u^{4}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From καῦσος, burning heat, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *causalgie.* Ger., *Causalgie.* Neuralgia with a sense of severe burning pain; particularly a painful affection, often affecting the foot, chiefly characterized by a burning pain with pain and tenderness at various neighboring points, sometimes accompanied by twitching or spasmodic action of some sort about the affected part—generally observed in women; also a condition giving rise to similar pain, accompanied with a glossy state of the skin, in the area of distribution of a nerve that has been injured. [A, 326; C. T. Poore, "Med. Record," July 22, 1882, p. 106.]

CAUSALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Ka^{4}z(ka^3-u^{4}s)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. 1. Adj., see CAUSAL. 2. N. (gen., *causal'idos* [*-is*]), a bleb or blister resulting from a burn. [A, 322.]

CAUSALITY, n. Ka^{4}z-a^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *causalité.* Ger., *Kausalität.* It., *causalità.* Sp., *causalidad.* The faculty of perceiving the relations between causes and effects. [Spurzheim, Broussais (A, 301).]

CAUSATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}z(ka^3-u^{4}s)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *causatio'nis.* 1. See CAUSATION. 2. Disease, sickness. [A, 318.]

CAUSATION, n. Ka^{4}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *causatio.* The process by which a cause produces an effect. [A, 302.] Cf. ÆTIOLOGY.

CAUSE, n. Ka^{4}z. Gr., αἰτία, αἴτιον. Lat., *causa.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Ursache.* It., Sp., *causa.* Any act or state of things that produces a certain effect. [A, 385.]—**Accessory c.** Fr., *c. accessoire.* A c. that contributes to the production of an effect mainly due to another c. [A, 316.]—**Accidental c.** Fr., *c. accidentelle.* See *Occasional c.*—**Antecedent c.** Lat., *causa antecedens.* Fr., *c. antécédente.* A remote or predisposing c. [A, 385.]—**C. animée.** See *Vital c.*—**C. cachée** (Fr.). See *Hidden c.*—**C. continente** (Fr.). See CAUSA *continens.*—**C. éloignée** (Fr.). See *Remote c.*—**C. excitante** (Fr.). See *Proximate c.*—**C. formelle** (Fr.). See *Specific c.*—**C. intime** (Fr.). See *Internal c.*—**C. occulte** (Fr.). See *Hidden c.*—**C. prochaine** (Fr.). See *Proximate c.*—**Common c.** 1. A c. that most usually gives rise to the result under consideration. 2. A c. that produces two or more effects, any one of which may erroneously be attributed to one of the others.—**Determining c.** [Chomel]. Fr., *c. déterminante.* A c. that gives efficiency to other c's, precipitating their action.—**Efficient c.** A c. that gives rise to the effect alone, independently of the action of other c's.—**Endopathic c.** See *Internal c.*—**Essential c.** See *Efficient c.*—**Exciting c.** Fr., *c. excitante.* See *Proximate c.*—**Exopathic c., External c.** Fr., *c. externe.* A c. that operates from without the organism. [L, 41.]—**Hidden c.** Lat., *causa abdita.* Fr., *c. cachée.* A c. that is inappreciable. [L, 41.]—**Immediate c.** See *Proximate c.*—**Internal c.** Fr., *c. intime.* A c. that exists within the organism, as in self-infection. [L, 41.]—**Mechanical c.** A c. that operates mechanically.—**Negative c.** Fr., *c. négative.* A c. consisting in the absence of some condition necessary to the prevention of the effect. [L, 41.]—**Occasional c.** Fr., *c. occasionelle.* See *Determining c.*—**Occult c.** See *Hidden c.*—**Physical c.** Fr., *c. physique.* A c. acting in conformity to physical laws. [L, 41.]—**Physiological c.** Fr., *c. physiologique.* A c. that acts only with the co-operation of some physiological act or process. [L, 41.]—**Positive c.** Fr., *c. positive.* See *Efficient c.*—**Predisponent c., Predisposing c., Procatarctic c.** Lat., *causa procatarctica* (seu *disponens*). Fr., *c. prédisposante.* Ger., *prädisponirendes Moment.* A c. that acts upon the organism in such a manner as to make it more readily susceptible to the action of an exciting c.—**Primary c., Proximate c.** Lat., *causa proxima.* Fr., *c. prochaine.* Ger., *nächste Ursache.* That one of two or more c's that comes into play last and produces its effect with comparative rapidity.—**Remote c., Secondary c.** See *Ultimate c.*—**Specific c.** Fr., *c. spécifique, c. formelle.* A c. of a specific nature (*e. g.,* a pathogenetic micro-organism).—**Ultimate c.** Fr., *c. éloignée.* A c. that eventually proves operative with the co-operation of a proximate c.—**Vital c.** Fr., *c. animée.* A specific pathogenic organism. [A, 385.] Cf. CONTAGIUM *vivum.*

CAUSEA [Scopoli] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-e^2-a^3. Fr., *causée.* See HIRTELLA.

CAUSIALGIE (Fr.), n. Kos-i^2-a^{3}l-zhe. See CAUSALGIA.

CAUSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Ophidii colubriformes venenosi.* [L, 121.]

CAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *caus'eos (-is).* Gr., καῦσις. Combustion, cauterization; also a burn. [A, 322, 387.]

CAUSODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}s(ka^3-u^{4}s)-od'ez(as). Gr., καυσώδης (from καῦσις, combustion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Burning-hot, glowing, ardent; as a n., see CAUSUS. [A, 322, 325.]

CAUSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}s(ka^3-u^{4}s)-om'a^3. Gen., *causom'atos (-is).* Gr., καύσωμα. See CAUMA and CAUSUS.

CAUSOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-o^{2}s. See CAUSUS.

CAUSSIDE, CAUSSIDUS, n's. See CAOUSSIDA.

CAUSTIC, adj. and n. Ka^{4}st'i^{2}k. Gr., καυστικός (adj.), καυστικόν (n.), καυτήριον (n.). Lat., *causticus* (adj.), *causticum* (n.). Fr., *caustique.* Ger., *kaustisch* (adj.), *ätzend* (adj.), *Aetzmittel* (n.).

It., *caustico*. Sp., *cáustico*. 1. Destroying tissue as if by burning (said especially of substances which produce disintegration of tissue by chemical action); as a n., a substance so acting. 2. In optics, a curve produced by joining the intersections of the rays refracted through a lens or other transparent medium (*c. by refraction*) or reflected from a mirror (*c. by reflection*). [B.]—**Ammoniacal c.** See POMMADE *de Gondret*.—**Black c.** See CAUSTICUM *sulfurico-crocatum*.—**Canquoin's c.** See *Canquoin's* PASTE.—**C. arrows.** See FLÈCHES *caustiques*.—**C. by reflection, C. by refraction.** See C. (2d def.).—**Common c.** Potassa or a c. preparation containing it.—**Dubois's c.** See POUDRE *escharotique arsenicale*.—**Escharotic c.** Fr., *caustique escharotique, escharotique* [Fr. Cod.]. A c. that produces a slough. [B, 113.]—**Filhos's c.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**Frère Côme's c.** See *Arsenical* PASTE.—**Golden c.** Fr., *caustique doré*. See *Récamier's c.*—**Gondret's c.** See POMMADE *de Gondret*.—**Iodine c.** See *Causticum* IODI.—**Landolfi's c.** A preparation used as an application to cancers; it contains the chlorides of bromine, zinc, gold, and antimony. [α, 13; L, 49.]—**Lugol's c.** See *Causticum* IODI.—**Lunar c.** Lat., *causticum lunare*. Fr., *caustique lunaire*. Ger., *Höllenstein*. It., *caustico lunare*. Sp., *cáustico lunar*. Fused nitrate of silver; so called because the symbol of *luna* (the moon) was given by the alchemists to silver. [α, 21.]—**Mercurial c.** 1. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of commercial nitric acid. 2. The same, nitric acid of a sp. gr. of 1·5 being used. 3. The same as No. 1, but evaporated to ⅔ of its weight. 4. A preparation made by mixing 1 oz. of mercury, ⅔ oz. of nitric acid, and ⅓ drachm of arsenious acid. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**Milder common c.** Lat., *causticum commune mitius*. See POTASSA *cum calce*. [B.]—**Mitigated c.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus*.—**Récamier's c.** A solution of 1 part of chloride of gold in 100 parts of nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 46 (α, 21).]—**Rousselot's c.** See POUDRE *escharotique arsenicale*.—**Stronger common c.** Lat., *causticum commune acerrimum*. See *C.* POTASSA.—**Sulphuric c.** See CAUSTICUM *sulfurico-crocatum*.—**Vienna c.** Lat., *causticum vindobonnense* (seu *viennense*). Fr., *caustique de Vienne*. Ger., *wiener Aetzpulver*. See POTASSA *cum calce*.

CAUSTIC-HOLDER, n. Ka^{4}st'i^{2}k-hold-u^{6}r. Fr., *porte-pierre, porte-caustique*. Ger., *Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument for holding a piece of caustic. [E.] Cf. PORTE-CAUSTIQUE and CAUSTICOPHORUM.—**Politzer's pharyngeal c.-h.** An instrument consisting of a quadrilateral piece of silver, 1½ ctm. long and 4 mm. in diameter, furnished with a handle 20 ctm. long. The four sides, as well as the free end of the prism, are roughened like a file, in order to give the nitrate of silver, which is melted upon it, a firmer hold. The nitrate of silver is melted upon the side of the instrument corresponding to the side of the pharynx which it is intended to cauterize. It is introduced behind the soft palate into the superior pharynx. [F, 3.]

CAUSTICITY, n. Ka^{4}st-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *causticitas*. Fr., *causticité*. Ger., *Aetzbarkeit, Aetzkraft*. The quality of being caustic. [L, 49.]

CAUSTICOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}st(ka^3-u^{4}st)-i^{2}k-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From καυστικόν, a caustic, and φορεῖν, to carry. Fr., *causticophore*. Ger., *Kausticophor, Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument specially adapted for conveying a caustic to a particular locality in the urethra, the cervix uteri, etc. [Segalas, Tanchon (A, 322).]

CAUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}st'(ka^3'u^{4}st)-i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CAUSTIC.—**C. æthiopicum.** See *C. sulfurico-crocatum*.—**C. alcalinum.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. ammoniacale Gondret.** See POMMADE *de Gondret*.—**C. antimoniale.** Antimony trichloride. [B.]—**C. arsenicale.** Fr., *poudre arsénicale de Justamonde*. Syn.: *arsenicum antimoniatum*. A mixture of white arsenic with arsenic trisulphide, with or without the addition of opium. [B, 119.]—**C. chirurgicum, C. chirurgorum.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. commune acerrimum, C. commune fortius.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. commune mitius.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. cum chlorureto zincico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caustique au chlorure de* ZINC.—**C. cum kali hydrico cum calce, C. cum potassa et calce, C. Filhos** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. lunare.** See *Lunar* CAUSTIC.—**C. nigrum.** See *C. sulfurico-crocatum*.—**C. nitricum.** See *Solidified* NITRIC *acid*.—**C. odontalgicum.** Fr., *caustique odontalgique*. A preparation made of 400 parts of nitric acid and 5 of morphine acetate; applied to painful dental cavities. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**C. potentiale.** Caustic potassa. [B, 88.]—**C. salinum, C. salitum.** See POTASSA *fusa*.—**C. sulfurico-carboneum** [Ricord], **C. sulfurico-carbonicum, C. sulfurico-crocatum.** Fr., *caustique sulfo-safrané* [Velpeau]. Black caustic; made by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with either powdered charcoal or saffron until the mixture acquires the consistence of a paste. Instead of the last ingredient, powdered licorice or charpie may be employed. [B, 108 (α, 21).]—**C. vegetabile.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**C. viennense, C. viennense fusum, C. viennense fusum Filhos, C. vindobonnense.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.

CAUSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{4}st'(ka^3'u^{4}st)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kost-ek. See CAUSTIC.—**C. acide.** A caustic containing an acid substance (*e. g.*, eau de Rabel [*mixtura sulfurico-acida*] and chromic acid). [B, 93 (α, 21).]—**C. à la gutta percha.** A preparation made by melting gutta percha, adding half its weight of potassa caustica, molding into pastilles, and, before use, dipping into alcohol for a few seconds. [B, 46 (α, 21).]—**C. alcalin.** A caustic consisting of or containing an alkali (*e. g.*, caustic potassa). Bonnet, classifying caustics according to their chemical characteristics, considers c's alcalins to be forms of c's coagulants. [B, 46 (α, 21).]—**C. ammoniacal.** See POMMADE *de Gondret*. [L, 85.]—**C. anticancéreuse de Plunkett.** A paste made of 4 parts of arsenious acid, 30 each of sulphur, *Ranunculus acris*, and asafœtida, mixed together with white of egg. [B, 46 (α, 21).]—**C. arsenical.** See POUDRE *escharotique arsenicale*.—**C. coagulant.** A caustic acting by producing coagulation of albumin. Mialhe divides caustics into c's liquéfiants and c's coagulants. [B, 46 (α, 21).]—**C. de Filhos** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. de Rivallier, C. de Velpeau.** A paste containing concentrated nitric acid or, more frequently, sulphuric acid. [B, 108 (α, 21).]—**C. de Vienne** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. doré.** See *Récamier's* CAUSTIC.—**C. Filhos.** See POTASSA *cum calce*.—**C. liquéfiant.** A caustic which acts by liquefying tissue. [B, 46 (α, 21).] See under *C. coagulant*.—**C. lunaire.** Silver nitrate. [B, 93.]—**C. métallique.** A caustic containing a metal or metallic salt (*e. g.*, butter of antimony, nitrate of silver, nitrate of mercury, etc.). [B, 93 (α, 21).]—**C. odontalgique.** See CAUSTICUM *odontalgicum*.—**C. par réflexion, C. par réfraction.** See CAUSTIC (2d def.).—**C. perpétuel.** Fused silver nitrate. [B, 88.]—**C. sulfo-carbonique de Ricord, C. sulfo-safrané, C. sulfo-safrané de Velpeau.** See CAUSTICUM *sulfurico-crocatum*.—**Porte-c.** See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

CAUSTISCH (Ger.), adj. Ka^3'u^{4}s-ti^{2}sh. See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTOCYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}st(ka^3-u^{4}st)-o(o^2)-sik(ku^{6}k)'-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From καυστικόν, a caustic, and κύκλος, a ring. Fr., *caustocycle, cautère circulaire*. Ger., *Aetzring*. Syn.: *annulus causticus*. Of Sanson, a caustic ring, one in which nitrate of mercury was fixed, for cauterizing the cornea. [A, 322.]

CAUSTODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}st(ka^3-u^{4}st)-o(o^2)-du^{6}rm-(de^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *caustodermit'idis*. More properly written *caustodermatitis*. Fr., *caustodermite*. Ger., *Hautentzündung durch Verbrennen*. Inflammation of the skin from a burn. [A, 322.]

CAUSTOGYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}st(ka^3-u^{4}st)-o(o^2)-jir(gu^{6}r)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From καυστικόν, a caustic, and γῦρος, a ring. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.

CAUSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., καῦσος. Fr., *fièvre ardente* (ou *chaude*). Ger., *Brennfieber*. It., *febbre ardente*. Sp., *causon, fiebre ardiente*. Of Hippocrates, a burning fever; one attended with excessive heat, intolerable thirst, and other very violent symptoms; the remittent fever with gastric symptoms observed in hot countries. Of Moseley, yellow fever. [A, 301; B, 117; D. 46, 74; L.]—**C. endemica.** Yellow fever. [L, 119.]—**Exquisite c.** An excessively severe burning fever. [Boerhaave (B, 117).]

CAUTER (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}t'(ka^3'u^{4}t)-u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *cauter'is*. Gr., καυτήρ. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Brenneisen* (1st def.). 1. Lit., a branding iron, a cautery-iron. 2. Any caustic application. [A, 322.]—**C. trisulcus.** A three-pronged cautery-iron, said to have been used by Marcellus for cauterizing the substance of the spleen.

CAUTERANT, adj. and n. Ka^{4}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}nt. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTÈRE (Fr.), n. Kot-e^{2}r. See CAUSTIC, CAUTERY, and ISSUE.—**C. actuel.** See *Actual* CAUTERY.—**C. à gaz.** See *Gas* CAUTERY.—**C. annulaire, C. circulaire.** Syn.: *couronne de feu*. 1. A thick disc-shaped cautery-iron, hollowed out in the centre. [A, 301.] 2. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.—**C. conique.** Syn.: *pointe de feu*. A conical cautery-iron. [A, 385.]—**C. cultellaire.** Syn.: *couteau de feu*. A knife-shaped cautery-iron. [A, 301.]—**C. de Rust.** A cautery-iron of a prismatic shape. [L, 87.]—**C. électrique.** See *Galvano*-CAUTERY.—**C. en champignon.** A mushroom-shaped cautery-iron. [L, 87.]—**C. en hache.** A hatchet-shaped cautery-iron. [L. 87.]—**C. en rondache.** See *C. cultellaire*.—**C. en roseau.** A reed-shaped cautery-iron. [E, 7.]—**C. galvanique.** See *Galvano*-CAUTERY.—**C. olivaire.** An olive-pointed cautery-iron. [E.]—**C. permanent.** An issue. [L, 41.]—**C. simple.** See *Actual* CAUTERY. [L, 49.]—**Thermo-c.** See *Paquelin's* CAUTERY.

CAUTERETIC, adj. Ka^{4}t-e^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *cautereticus*. Fr., *cautérétique*. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTERETS (Fr.), n. Kot-er-a. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are numerous mineral springs, among which are the "César," "Espagnol," "Raillière," "Petit-Sauveur," "Les Œufs," and "Manhourat." They contain sulphur, sodium, sulphates, alkaline carbonates, chlorides, iron, and free nitrogen. They are thermal, some of them hyperthermal (45° or 48° C.); used in drinking, bathing, half-baths etc., for diseases of the respiratory organs and the stomach, and for chronic rheumatism. [A. Reumont (A, 319; L, 49).]

CAUTERIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{4}t(ka^3-u^{4}t)-e(a)-ri^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From καυτηριάζειν, to cauterize. See CAUTERIZATION.

CAUTÉRISANT (Fr.), adj. Ko-ta-rez-a^{3}n^2. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTERISATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{4}t(ka^3-u^{4}t)-e^{2}r(ar)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-a-(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cauterisatio'nis*. See CAUTERIZATION.—**C. in distans.** Fr., *cautérisation objective*. Cauterization with the cautery held at some distance from the surface, so as to graduate the degree of burning. [Wolzendorff (A, 319).]—**C. per contactum.** Cauterization by actual contact with the cautery. [Wolzendorff (A, 319).]—**C. provocatoria** [Tarnowsky]. A cauterization designed to provoke, in case the subject is syphilitic, a local syphilitic infiltration; proposed by Tarnowsky as a means of diagnosis. According to him, when the skin of a person affected with syphilis, whether latent or manifest, is cauterized so as to produce ulceration, the periphery and base of the ulcer after a certain interval become infiltrated with a syphilitic deposit, and a characteristic copper-colored border is formed. ["Vierteljahresschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1877, p. 19 (G).]

CAUTÉRISATION (Fr.), n. Ko-ta-rez-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See CAUTERIZATION.—**C. actuelle.** See *Actual* CAUTERY.—**C. à la flamme.** Cauterization by allowing a flame to strike the skin. [L, 41.]—**C. centrale.** The simple insertion of a *flèche caustique* into the centre of a superficial tumor. [Wolzendorff (A, 319).]—**C. chinoise.** See *Slow* CAUTERIZATION.—**C. circulaire.** See *C. en flèches*.—**C. destructive.** Cauterization to the extent of actual destruction of tissue, as opposed to mere rubefaction or vesication. [L, 49, 87.]—

C. douleureuse. See *C. vésicante.*—**C. électrique, C. électro-chimique.** See *Galvano*-CAUTERY.—**C. en flèche.** Cauterization by means of pointed pieces of a dried caustic paste, especially potassa cum calce, thrust into and around a growth that is to be destroyed. [A, 301.] See FLÈCHES *caustiques.*—**C. en puissance.** See *Potential* CAUTERY.—**C. épidermique.** Very superficial cauterization, affecting only the epidermis. [L, 87.]—**C. hémostatique.** Cauterization for the purpose of checking or preventing hæmorrhage. [L, 41, 87; α, 18].—**C. indirecte.** Cauterization at a point remote from the seat of disease, for purposes of revulsion. [L, 87.]—**C. japonaise, C. lente.** See *Slow* CAUTERIZATION.—**C. linéo-circulaire.** Cauterization with the galvanic-cautery loop. [α, 18.]—**C. modificatrice.** Cauterization of a diseased surface for the purpose of setting up a healthy action. [L, 87; α, 18.]—**C. objective.** See CAUTERISATIO *in distans.*—**C. par des corps en ignition.** Cauterization by burning fluids or solids upon the surface. [L, 41.] Cf. MOXA.—**C. par les rayons solaires.** See *Solar* CAUTERY.—**C. ponctuée.** See *Punctate* CAUTERIZATION.—**C. potentielle.** See *Potential* CAUTERY.—**C. sous-cutanée.** Deep cauterization without affecting the superficial parts, as by deep injections of ammonia or by passing a cautery-iron through a tube. [α, 18.]—**C. tubulaire.** Of Tripier, the operation of making an opening into a cyst by means of an instrument connected with the negative pole of a battery, so that the walls of the tubular opening are charred. See, also, OVARIOSTOMY.—**C. vésicante.** Cauterization to the degree of vesication, as with an iron heated in boiling water. [L, 41.]

CAUTERISM, n. Ka^{4}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}zm. See CAUTERIZATION.

CAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{4}t(ka^3-u^{4}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., καυτήριον, καυτήρ (from καίειν, to burn). Fr., *cautère.* Ger., *Kauter, Aetzmittel, Brennmittel.* It., Sp., *cauterio.* See CAUTERY and CAUSTIC.—**C. actuale.** See *Actual* CAUTERY.—**C. antimoniale.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi.*—**C. potentiale.** See *Potential* CAUTERY.

CAUTERIZATION, n. Ka^{4}t-e^{2}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., καῦσις. Lat., *cauterisatio, adustio.* Fr., *cautérisation.* Ger., *Kauterisiren, Anbrennen, Verbrennung, Aetzung.* It., *cauterizzazione.* Sp., *cauterización.* The act of cauterizing, of destroying living tissue by means of heat or some other caustic. [A, 301.]—**C. by contact.** See CAUTERISATIO *per contactum.*—**C. by points.** See *Punctate c.* —**Distant c.** See CAUTERISATIO *in distans.*—**Inherent c.** Fr., *cautérisation inhérente.* Deep c. with the actual cautery. [E; L, 41.]—**Linear c.** Fr., *cautérisation linéaire.* C. in a line, as with a knife-shaped cautery, the galvanic-cautery wire, or a row of *flèches caustiques.* [α, 18.]—**Neapolitan c.** Fr., *cautérisation napolitaine.* Deep c. through an incision made for the purpose. [E.]—**Objective c.** Fr., *cautérisation objective.* See CAUTERISATIO *in distans.*—**Punctate c.** Fr., *pointes de feu, cautérisation ponctuée.* Ger., *punktförmige Ustion.* It., *cauterizzazione punteggiata.* Multiple deep c. with a pointed cautery. [L, 41.]—**Slow c.** Fr., *cautérisation lente.* C. with the moxa. [E; L, 41.]—**Transcurrent c.** Fr., *cautérisation transcurrente.* Superficial c. by drawing a white-hot iron rapidly over the surface in transverse lines. [D, 53; L, 41.]

CAUTERY, n. Ka^{4}t'e^{2}r-i^2. Gr., καυτήρ, καυτήριον. Lat., *cauter, cauterium.* Fr., *cautère.* Ger., *Kauter.* It., Sp., *cauterio.* Any cauterizing agent, particularly the actual c. (*q. v.*).—**Actual c.** Lat., *cauterium actuale, ferrum candens.* Fr., *cautère actuel.* Ger., *Brenneisen, Glüheisen.* It., *cauterio attuale.* Sp., *cauterio candente.* A heated iron or other apparatus for cauterization by means of actual heat, as opposed to the potential c.—**Button-c.** A c.-iron shaped like a button. [L.]—**Conical c.** Fr., *cautère conique.* A c.-iron in the form of a truncated cone. [A, 385.]—**Electric c., Galvanic c., Galvano-c.** Fr., *galvano-cautère, cautère électrique.* A c. apparatus in which a loop of wire or an instrument fashioned somewhat like a knife, made of platinum (selected on account of its being a comparatively poor conductor of electricity), is interposed in a galvanic circuit and heated by means of a battery arranged for quantity (see under BATTERY). [A, 321.]—**Gas c.** Fr., *cautère à gaz.* An apparatus invented by Nélaton for cauterization with an illuminating-gas flame. An elastic bag for holding the gas communicates by a piece of rubber tubing with a glass tube drawn to a point having a calibre of 0·1 mm. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," 1863, p. 540 (α, 21).]—**Knife c.** A c. instrument shaped like a knife.—**Nummular c.** Fr., *cautère nummulaire.* A c.-iron in the form of a coin-like disc. [A, 385.]—**Paquelin's c.** The so-called thermo-c.; an apparatus founded on the property possessed by platinum, when heated red-hot, of remaining incandescent as long as the vapor of a hydrocarbon is projected upon it. A hollow piece of platinum, varying in shape according to the purpose in view, is attached to a tube connected with a reservoir of benzin, the vapor of which is pumped into the hollow of the piece of platinum (previously heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp) by means of a hand-bulb. [A, 321.]—**Potential c.** Lat., *cauterium potentiale.* Fr., *cautère potentiel.* A general term for all other cauterizing agents than actual heat.—**Solar c.** A lens ("burning-glass") used for concentrating the rays of the sun upon a part so as to cauterize it. —**Thermo-c.** Fr., *thermo-cautère.* Properly, any form of actual c.; as commonly used, Paquelin's c. (*q. v.*).



PAQUELIN'S CAUTERY.

· **CAUTICH, CAU-TISCH,** n's. In Cochin-China, the *Cibotium barometz.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAUTO, n. A West Indian name for the *Hirtella silicea.* [B, 282.]

CAUTSCHOA (Chinese), n. The *Cassia alata.* [B, 121.]

CAUVALAT (Fr.), **CAUVALAT-LE-VIGAN** (Fr.), n's. Ko-va^{3}l-a^3, ko-va^{3}l-a^3-l'-ve-ga^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Gard, France, where there is a spring containing sulphur, calcium, and free hydrosulphuric and carbonic acids. Used for drinking, baths, and douches in affections of the respiratory and urinary passages, rheumatism, and moist skin diseases. [L, 49.]

CAVA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cavus,* hollow. Ka(ka^3)'va^3(wa^3). 1. Of the older pharmacists, the *Corydalis c.* [B.] 2. See KAVA. 3. Any cavity or hollow on the exterior of the body (*e. g.,* the orbit, the vulva, the hollow of the hand, etc). [A, 325.] See CAVUM and CAVITY. 4. See VENA *c.*—**C. herbariorum.** The *Corydalis c.* [B, 200.]—**Radix cavæ.** The root of the *Corydalis c.* [B, 180.]

CAVAL, adj. Ka'va^{2}l. Pertaining to the vena cava. [A, 316.]

CAVALAM, n. On the Malabar coast, the *Sterculia balanghas.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAVALAT (Fr.), n. Ka^3-va^{3}l-a^3. See CAUVALAT.

CAVALÉ, n. In Coromandel, the *Galega purpurea.* [B, 121.]

CAVALIER BRANCHU (Fr.), n. Ka^3-va^{3}l-i^2-a bra^{3}n^2-shu^6. A variety of green cabbage. [B, 121.]

CAVALIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-va^{3}l-i^2-e^{2}r. A variety of almond-tree growing in Sicily. [B, 38.]

CAVALINHA (Port.), n. Ka^3-va^{3}l-en'ya^3. The *Equisetum,* especially the *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 92, 121.]

CAVALLIUM [Schott] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2(ka^3)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'li^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *cavallion.* A genus of plants, now made a section of the genus *Sterculia.* [B, 121.]—**C. urens.** See STERCULIA *urens.*

CAVALRY-BONE, n. Ka^{2}v'a^{2}l-ri^{2}bo^{3}n. See *Rider's* BONE.

CAVANDELY, n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 121.]

CAVANILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3-va^{3}n-el'ya^3. Fr., *cavanille.* Of Gmelin, see DOMBEYA; of Thunberg, see PYRENACANTHA; of Velloz, see TOURNESOLIA. [B, 121.]

CAVANILLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3-va^{3}n-el'ye^2-a^3. A genus of ebenaceous plants, now referred to *Diospyros.* [B, 121.]—**C. philippensis** [Desvaux]. The *Diospyros glutinosa.* [B, 180.]

CAVANILLESIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^3-va^{3}n-el-ye^{2}s-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reihcenbach, a group of the *Bombaceæ,* consisting of the single genus *Cavanillesia.* [B, 121.]

CAVAN-TREE, n. Ka^{3}v'a^{3}n-tre. The *Acacia cavenia.* [B, 275.]

CAVANY, n. According to Ray, an undetermined species of palm growing in India. [B, 121.]

CAVATIE, n. The *Ostrea edulis.* [L, 105.]

CAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2(ka^3)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cavation'is.* See CAVUM, CAVITY, and EXCAVATION.

CAVATUM-PILLOO (Tamil), n. The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 172.]

CAVAY, n. See CABAY.

CAVE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}v. See CAVUS.

CAVEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)'ve^2(we^2)-a^3. See CAVUM.

CAVE CANDEL, n. According to Rheede, an East Indian name for the *Rhizophora cylindrica.* [B, 121.]

· **CAVEKINE,** n. See CAVEQUI.

CAVENIA, n. In Chili, the *Acacia c.* [B, 121.]

CAVEQUI, n. According to Mérat and De Lens, the Indian name of the *Mimusops elengi;* according to Baillon, of a myrtaceous plant (perhaps a species of *Metrosideros*). [B, 88, 121.]

CAVERN, n. Ka^{2}v′u^{5}rn. Gr., κρύπτη. κοίλωμα, ἄντρον. Lat., *caverna.* Fr., *caverne.* Ger., *Höhle, Höhlung.* It., Sp., *caverna.* See Cavity.

CAVERNARIOUS, adj. Ka^{2}v-u^{5}rn-a′ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat.. *cavernarius.* Fr., *cavernaire.* Growing in caverns or other underground places. [B, 1, 38.]

CAVERNE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^{3}v-e^{2}rn, ka^{3}f-e^{2}rn′e^2. See Cavity. —**C. acineuse** (Fr.). A small pulmonary cavity representing an acinus and a bronchiole. [L, 88.]—**C. lobaire** (Fr.). A cavity occupying an entire lobe of the lung. [L, 88.]—**C. lobulaire** (Fr.). A pulmonary cavity occupying a lobule. [L, 88.]—**C. polylobulaire** (Fr.). A pulmonary cavity formed by the coalescence of several lobular cavities. [L, 88.]

CAVERNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}v-e^{2}rn-u^5. See Cavernous.

CAVERN-FERN, n. Ka^{2}v′u^{5}rn-fu^{5}rn. The genus *Antrophyum.* [B, 19.]

CAVERNITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cavernit′idis.* Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa of the penis. [Neumann, "Med. Jahrb.," 1882, ii, p. 143.]

CAVERNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)-om′a^3. Gen., *cavernom′atos* (*-is*). Ger., *Cavernom.* See *Cavernous* ANGEIOMA.

CAVERNOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}v-e^{2}rn-os-et-a. The state of being cavernous. [L, 41.]

CAVERNOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)-os′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Corpus *c.*

CAVERNOUS, adj. Ka^{2}v′u^{5}rn-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀντρώδης. Lat., *cavernosus.* Fr., *caverneux.* Ger., *cavernös.* It., Sp., *cavernoso.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a cavity or to the corpora cavernosa; containing cavities, spongy; giving out a hollow sound (see *C.* RESPIRATION and *C.* VOICE.

CAVERNULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *cavernule.* A little cavity; in certain *Fungi*, a pore. [B, 19.]

CAVERNULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^2(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)′u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). See Cavernula.

CAVERON (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ve^{2}r-o^{2}n^2. In the north of France, the *Prunus spinosa.* [B, 38, 88.]

CAVIADÆ [Gervais] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka^3)-vi(wi^2)′-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *caviadées.* A family of rodents, including the guinea-pig. [L, 41; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 63 (L).]

CAVIALE, CAVIARE, n's. Ka^3-vi^2-a^{3}l′, -a^{3}r′. Lat., *caviarium.* Fr., *caviar.* Ger., *Kaviar.* It., *caviale.* Sp., *cabial, caviar.* The roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, preserved with salt and used as a relish. It has been employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

CAVICOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2(ka^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)′ol(o^{2}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From *cavum*, a cavity, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *cavicoles.* A section or family of the *Œstrides;* so called on account of their being found in the sinuses or cavities of the body. [L, 88, 180.]

CAVICORNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka(ka^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-ko^{2}rn′i^2-a^3. From *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cavicornes.* Ger., *Hohlhörner.* A family of ruminants having hollow horns. [L, 121.]

CAVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. An old name for a malleolus, also for the cuneiform bone. [A, 325.]

CAVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka^3)′vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Rodentia.* [L, 147.]

CAVIFRONS (Lat.), adj. Ka(ka^3)′vi^2(wi^2)-fro^{2}nz(fro^{2}ns). From *cavus*, hollow, and *frons*, the forehead. Having the forehead concave. [L, 343.]

CAVIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka^3)-vi(wi^2)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Hystricomorpha.* [L, 253.]

CAVIINA [Waterhouse] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka(ka^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-i(e)′-na^3. A family of the *Hystricidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]

CAVIINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka(ka^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-i(e)′ni(ne). See Cavidæ.

CAVILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka^3)-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)′la^3. See Cavicula.

CAVINNA-WOOD, n. The wood of *Dalbergia nigra.* [B, 275.]

CAVIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}v-i^2-ro^{2}str. From *cavus*, hollow, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a hollow beak. [L, 41.]

CAVITARIA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^2(ka^3)-vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-a-(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cavitaires.* An order of intestinal worms having a digestive canal floating in a distinct abdominal cavity. [L, 41, 180.]

CAVITARY, adj. Ka^{2}v′i^{2}t-a-ri^2. Lat., *cavitarius.* Fr., *cavitaire.* Relating to, connected with, or containing a cavity. [L, 41, 121.]

CAVITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2(ka^3)′vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cavitat′is.* From *cavus*, hollow. Fr., *cavité.* Ger., *Cavität.* It., *cavità.* Sp., *cavidad.* A cavity; in botany, the perithecium of certain *Fungi.* [B, 19.]—**C. abdominalis.** Fr., *cavité abdominale.* Ger., *Bauchhöhle.* The cavity of the abdomen. [A, 385.]—**C. ancyroidea.** See *Ancyroid* CAVITY.—**C. antrosa auris.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**C. aquæductus vestibuli membranacea.** See Saccus *endolymphaticus.*—**C. arachnoidalis.** See *Subdural* SPACE.—**C. articularis.** See *Articular* CAVITY.—**C. buccalis.** See *Buccal* CAVITY.—**C. buccinata.** See *Cochlear* CANAL.—**Cavitates cerebri.** See *Cerebral* CAVITIES.—**C. cochleata.** See *Cochlear* CANAL.—**C. conchæ.** The hollowed portion of the external ear, below the spine of the helix. [L, 115.]—**C. cotyloidea.** See *Cotyloid* CAVITY.—**C. cranii.** See *Cranial* CAVITY.—**C. dentis.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**C. digitalis, C. digitata.** See *Ancyroid* CAVITY.—**C. Duncani.** The fifth ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**C. elliptica.** See Ampulla *ossea* and *C. hemi-elliptica.*—**C. glenoidalis.** See *Glenoid* CAVITY.—**C. glenoidalis externa.** The concave surface upon the head of the tibia for the reception of the external condyle of the femur. [L.]—**C. glenoidalis interna.** The concave surface upon the head of the tibia for the reception of the internal condyle of the femur. [L.]—**C. glenoidea.** See *Glenoid* CAVITY.—**C. glenoidea ossis temporis.** The glenoid fossa of the temporal bone which receives the condyle of the inferior maxilla. [L, 115.]—**C. glenoidea radii.** The glenoid cavity of the radius. [L.]—**C. glenoidea scapulæ.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L.]—**C. glenoidea tibiæ externa.** The articular surface of the head of the tibia that articulates with the outer condyle of the femur. [L, 348.]—**C. glenoidea tibiæ interna.** The articular surface of the head of the tibia that articulates with the inner condyle of the femur. [L, 348.]—**Cavitates glenoideæ tibiæ.** See *C. glenoidea tibiæ externa* and *C. glenoidea tibiæ interna.*—**C. gutturalis.** See *Guttural* CAVITY.—**C. hemi-elliptica.** The recessus ellipticus of the ear. [L, 31.]—**C. hemisphærica.** The recessus sphæricus of the ear. [L, 31.]—**C. inferior tibiæ.** The lower articular surface of the tibia. [L, 332.]—**C. innominata.** See *C. conchæ.*—**Cavitates innominatæ.** The auricles of the heart. [L, 325.]—**C. intermalleolaris.** See *C. inferior tibiæ.*—**C. intermedia** [Goldfuss]. In certain birds, a cavity situated between the nostril and the orbit. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1851, p. 29 (L).]—**C. labyrinthi.** The osseous labyrinth of the ear. [L, 31.]—**C. mastoidea.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**C. mediastini.** See Mediastinum.—**C. medullaris.** See *Medullary* CAVITY.—**C. narium, C. nasi.** See *Nasal* CAVITY.—**C. orbicularis.** See *C. hemi-elliptica* and *C. hemisphærica.*—**C. oris.** See *Buccal* CAVITY.—**C. ovalis.** See *C. hemi-elliptica.*—**C. peritonæi.** See *Peritoneal* CAVITY.—**C. pleuræ.** See *Pleural* CAVITY.—**C. posterior ventriculi lateralis.** See *Ancyroid* CAVITY.—**C. prima.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**C. pulpæ.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**C. quinta.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**C. rhomboidalis.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**C. rotunda.** See *C. hemisphærica.*—**C. semilunaris minor.** See *Lesser sigmoid* CAVITY.—**C. semi-ovalis.** See *C. hemi-elliptica.*—**C. sigmoidea major.** See *Great sigmoid* CAVITY.—**C. sigmoidea minor.** See *Lesser sigmoid* CAVITY.—**C. subrotunda.** See *C. hemisphærica.*—**C. sulciformis** [Morgagni]. The sulcus ad aquæductum vestibuli. [L, 7.]—**C. Sylvii.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**C. tympani, C. tympanica.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**C. Valsalvæ.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**C. Vieusenni, C. Vieussens.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.

CAVITÄT (Ger.), n. Ka^{3}f-i^2-tat′. See Cavity.—**C. der Bettstelle.** See Sella *turcica.*

CAVITÉ (Fr.), n. Ka-vi^2-ta. See Cavity.—**Arrière-c. péritonéale.** See Bursa *omentalis.*—**C. amnio-choriale.** The cavity between the chorion and the outer layer of the amnion. [A, 15.]—**C. ancyroïde.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the lateral ventricle.*—**C. arachnoïdienne.** See *Subdural* SPACE.—**C. auditive.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**C. centrale.** Of the yolk of an egg, a supposed cavity containing the latebra. [A, 4.]—**C. cérébrale.** A ventricle of the brain. [I, 28; K.]—**C. cotyloïde.** See Acetabulum (3d def.).—**C. crânienne.** See *Cranial* CAVITY.—**C. de la pulpe.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**C. de l'épiploon.** See Bursa *omentalis.*—**C. de Retzius.** See *Prevesicular* SPACE.—**C. de segmentation.** See *Segmentation* CAVITY.—**C. digitale.** See *Posterior* CORNU *of the lateral ventricle* and *Descending* CORNU *of the lateral ventricle.*—**C. du septum lucidum.** See *Fifth* VENTRICLE.—**C. hémo-viscérale.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* CAVITY.—**C. médullaire.** See *Medullary* CAVITY.—**C. neurale.** See *Neural* CANAL.—**C. olécrânienne.** See *Olecranon* FOSSA.—**C. orbitaire.** See Orbit.—**C's pneumatiques.** The air spaces in the bones of birds. [L, 158.]—**C. préperitonéale.** See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**C. préputiale.** Syn.: *chambre préputiale.* In certain *Urodela*, a pouch in the cloaca of the male containing a gland accessory to reproduction. [L, 121, 321.]—**C. prévesicale.** See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**C. pulmo-branchiale.** See *C. pulmonaire* (1st def.).—**C. pulmonaire.** 1. In certain *Gasteropoda*, a chamber having respiratory functions, formed by the inflection of the mantle over the back of the neck, lined with a plexus of vessels. 2. In comparative anatomy, any cavity having respiratory functions. [L, 227, 321.]—**C. pulpaire.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**C. respiratoire.** See *C. pulmonaire* (2d def.).—**Premières c's médullaires.** See *Primary* AREOLÆ.

CAVITY, n. Ka^{2}v′i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., κοῖλον. κοίλωμα, κοιλότης. Lat., *cavitas, cavum* (from *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *cavité.* Ger., *Höhle.* It., *cavità.* Sp., *cavidad.* A hollow space (open or closed).—**Abdominal c.** Lat., *cavitas abdominalis, cavum abdominale.* Fr., *cavité abdominale.* Ger., *Bauchhöhle, Unterleibshöhle.* The c. of the abdomen. [a, 17.]—**Aerial cavities.** See *Air*-CELLS.—**Alimentary c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. in which the food is digested and assimilated. [L, 201.]—**Amygdaloid c.** In the solipeds, a triangular space between the soft palate and the base of the tongue, into which open a number of glands representing a tonsil. [L, 13.]—**Ancyroid c., Ankyroid c.** Lat., *cavitas ancyroidea.* Fr., *cavité ancyroïde.* The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 4; K.]—**Anterior peritoneal c.** See *Peritoneal c.*—**Arachnoid c.** Lat., *cavitas arachnoidalis, cavum arachnoidale* (seu *arachnoideum*). Fr., *cavité arachnoïdienne.* See *Subdural* SPACE.—**Archenteric c.** See Archenteron.—**Areolar c.** See Areola (2d def.).—**Arterial c.** See Cavum *arteriosum.*—**Articular c.** Lat., *cavitas articularis.* Fr., *cavité articulaire.* Ger., *Knochengelenkhöhle.* A hollow on a bone for receiving the articular head or tuberosity of another bone. [L.]—**Atrial c.** See *Branchial c.*—**Auditory c.** Fr., *cavité auditive.* See *Tympanic c.*—**Body c.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE and Cœloma.—**Body cavities.** See *Intermesoblastic* SPACES.—**Branchial c.** 1. In certain fishes and *Amphibia*, a c. into which the gill-clefts open. [L, 201.] 2. In the *Tunicata*, see Atrium (2d def.).—**Brood-cavities.** See *Incubatory cavities.*—**Buccal c.** Lat., *cavitas buccalis, cavum buccale.* That portion of the c. of the mouth that is bounded by the cheeks; in the *Tunicata*, the stomodæum. [L.]—**Cartilage-cavities.** Ger., *Knorpelhöhlen.* The cavities (lacunæ)

in the matrix of cartilage, containing its cells. [J, 24, 32.]—**Cavities of reserve.** The follicles beneath the deciduous teeth, from which the permanent teeth are developed. [L, 31.]—**C. of the great omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis major* (seu *omenti majoris*). Fr., *grande bourse épiploïque.* The lower and larger of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastro-pancreatic ligament. [L, 7, 31.]—**C. of the lesser omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis minor* (seu *omenti minoris*). Fr., *petite bourse épiploïque.* The upper and smaller of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastro-pancreatic ligament. [L, 7, 31.]—**C. of von Baer.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Cerebral cavities.** Lat., *cavitates cerebri.* Fr., *cavités cérébrales.* The ventricles of the brain. [I, 28.]—**Cleavage-c.** Ger., *Furchungshöhle.* See BLASTOCŒLE.—**Closed cavities.** Fr., *cavités closes.* The serous sacs. [A, 385.]—**Cotyloid c.** Fr., *cavité cotyloïde.* Any cup-shaped articular c., especially the acetabulum. [L, 149.]—**Cranial c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *cranii.* Fr., *cavité crânienne* (ou *du crâne*). Ger., *Schädelhöhle.* The c. of the skull. [α, 17.]—**Cranio-vertebral c.** In the embryo, the upper of the two main tubular cavities formed the one above and the other below the notochord. It incloses the great nervous centre. [A, 5.]—**Cutigeral c.** In the solipeds, the excavation of the hoof into which the plantar cushion is received. [L, 13.]—**Decidual c.** The space which exists between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa before they have coalesced. [A, 40.]—**Dental c.** Lat., *cavum dentis.* 1. See *Pulp c.* 2. An excavation in a tooth resulting from caries.—**Digital c.** Lat., *cavitas digitalis.* Fr., *cavité digitale.* See *Ancyroid c.*—**Epiploic c.** See BURSA *omentalis.*—**External dental c.** The c. found upon the cutting surface of the incisor teeth of solipeds ; it gradually wears away by use. [L, 13.]—**False amniotic c.** In animals with inverted germinal layers (many rodents), the part of the secondary blastodermic vesicle left next the placental pole of the ovum by the division of the secondary vesicle into two parts. It is soon obliterated by the meeting of its walls. [J, 89.] Cf. *Neuramniotic c.*—**Frontal cavities.** See *Frontal* SINUSES.—**Gastric c.** In comparative anatomy, any c. representing functionally the stomach of higher animals. [L, 11.]—**Gill-c.** See *Branchial c.*—**Glenoid c.** Lat., *cavitas glenoidalis.* Fr., *cavité glénoïde.* Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne.* A shallow articular cavity in a bone, particularly in the head of the scapula. [C.]—**Greater peritoneal c.** See *Peritoneal c.*—**Great sigmoid c.** A large articular cavity in the superior extremity of the ulna, formed by the olecranon process above and behind and the coronoid process below ; it receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. [C, 3.]—**Guttural c.** Lat., *cavitas gutturalis.* Fr., *cavité gutturale.* The c. of the pharynx. [A, 385.]—**Head intestinal c.** The anterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal in the embryo. [L, 146.]—**Incubatory cavities.** Syn. : *brood-cavities.* Pouches found in the female *Crustacea* in different parts of the body, containing their ova, in which the ova are hatched and the young retained until they are able to subsist independently. [L, 121.]—**Intestinal c.** See *Abdominal c.* and *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE.—**Lesser peritoneal c.** Ger., *kleiner Bauchfellsack.* See BURSA *omentalis.*—**Lesser sigmoid c.** A narrow oblong articular depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna which receives the cylindrical part of the head of the radius. [C, 3.]—**Mantle c.** See *Pallial c.*—**Marrow c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Mastoid c.** Lat., *cavum mastoidei.* See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**Maxillary c.** In the *Dipnoi* and *Amphibia*, a c. in the maxilla connected with the nasal cavities and provided with a branch of the olfactory nerve. [L, 294.]—**Medullary c.** Lat., *cavitas medullaris.* Fr., *cavité médullaire.* Ger., *Markraum, Markhöhle.* A c. or space in a bone containing marrow. The c. may be large, as in the shaft of long bones, or many small cavities may exist in the framework of cancellated bone. [G, 55, 66, 68.]—**Middle intestinal c.** The middle portion of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [L, 146.]—**Nasal cavities.** Lat., *cavitates nasales* (seu *narium*). Fr., *cavités nasales.* Ger., *Nasenhöhlen.* The cavities of the nose ; one on each side of the median vertical septum, opening in front by the anterior nasal apertures, and behind by the posterior nares, communicating with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones. [C.]—**Neural c.** Fr., *cavité neurale.* See *Spinal* CANAL, and *Neural* CANAL.—**Neuramniotic c.** The c. in which the embryos of animals (many rodents) with inverted blastodermic layers begin to develop. It is supposed to represent the true amniotic c. of developing ova with uninverted layers. It arises by the formation of a vesicle (secondary blastodermic vesicle) in a solid plug of epiblast cells developing at the placental pole of the ovum, and carrying the single-layered hypoblast before it into the blastodermic vesicle. Soon after the secondary vesicle is formed it is divided into two by the meeting of the walls near the middle. The c. left in the part at the free pole of the ovum is the true or neuramniotic c. lined with epiblast cells, and into that the developing embryo projects. [Fraser, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxxiv, 1882, p. 434 (J). Cf. *False amniotic c.*—**Oral c.** Lat., *cavum oris.* Ger., *Mundhöhle.* The cavity of the mouth.—**Orbital c.** Fr., *cavité orbitaire.* See ORBIT.—**Pallial c.** The c. between the two folds of the pallium, or mantle, of the *Brachiopoda* and *Mollusca.* [L, 121.]—**Paragastric c.** See PARAGASTER.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *excavation du bassin, cavité pelvienne.* Ger., *Beckenhöhle, Beckenraum.* A part of the general abdominal cavity which is below the level of the linea ilio-pectinea and the promontory of the sacrum. It is bounded in front by the symphysis pubis, behind by the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, laterally by the ischia, and below by the levatores ani and coccygei muscles. It forms a short curved canal, much deeper posteriorly than anteriorly. [α, 17.]—**Pelvic intestinal c.** The posterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [L, 146.]—**Peribranchial c.** See *Branchial c.*—**Pericardial c.** Lat., *cavum pericardii.* The space between the heart and the pericardium ; in embryology, the c. which contains the heart. [L, 142, 201.]—**Peri-enteric c.** See CŒLOMA.—**Perigastric c.** In the *Polyzoa*, the space between the endocyst and the ectocyst, corresponding to the cœloma of higher animals. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1889, p. 47 (L).]—**Peritoneal c.** Lat., *cavum peritonæi.* Ger., *Peritonäalcavum.* The closed space included between the visceral and parietal layers of the peritonæum ; divided into the general (greater or anterior) peritoneal c. and the bursa omentalis. [L.] Cf. PERITONÆUM and *Abdominal c.*—**Perivisceral c.** Fr., *cavité periviscérale.* The general body-c. of the embryo ; in sponges, the space between the mesoderm and the ectoderm. [L, 321.]—**Pleural c.** Lat., *cavitas pleuræ.* The closed space between the visceral and parietal layers of the pleura. [α, 17 ; L, 142.]—**Pleuro-peritoneal c.** 1. See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common c. containing both the abdominal and thoracic viscera. [L, 300.]—**Posterior peritoneal c.** See BURSA *omentalis.*—**Primary marrow** (or **medullary**) **cavities.** Fr., *premières espaces* (ou *cavités*) *médullaires.* Ger., *primäre* (oder *ursprungliche*) *Markräume.* Syn. : *primary marrow-spaces, secondary areolæ* [Sharpey]. See *Primary* AREOLÆ.—**Primitive digestive c.** See PROTOGASTER.—**Primitive vertebral c., Protovertebral c.** In embryology, the space between the laminæ of the muscle plates. [L, 146.]—**Pulmonary c.** 1. A pathological c. in the lung. 2. See CAVUM *pulmonale.*—**Pulp c.** Lat., *cavum dentis.* The c. within a tooth containing the dental pulp. [L, 121.]—**Resonance cavities.** In anthropoid and certain other monkeys, pouches connected with the larynx, serving to increase the volume and resonance of the voice. [L, 294 (α, 17).]—**Respiratory cavities.** The round passages terminating the smallest bronchi which divide to form the infundibula. [L, 318.]—**Rosenmüller's c.** A depression in the postero-lateral wall of the pharynx, between the posterior lip of the Eustachian tube and the posterior pharyngeal wall. [F, 31.]—**Rusconi's nutritive c.** See PROTOGASTER.—**Segmentation c.** Fr., *cavité de segmentation.* Ger., *Keimhöhle.* A shallow c. that forms between the white vitellus and the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Semilunar (or sigmoid) c. of the radius.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris* (seu *sinus lunatus*) *radii.* The narrow, concave articular surface on the inner side of the radius at its lower extremity, which articulates with the ulna. [C, 3.]—**Sigmoid cavities of the ulna.** See *Greater sigmoid c.* and *Lesser sigmoid c.*—**Small sigmoid c.** See *Lesser sigmoid c.*—**Somatic c.** The general c. of the body, as in the *Actinidæ.* [L, 121.]—Cf. *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE.—**Somato-visceral c.** See CŒLOMA.—**Splanchnic c.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE.—**Splanchnic cavities.** Fr., *cavités splanchniques.* The cavities containing the important organs of the body ; the cranial, the thoracic, and the abdominal. [L, 43.]—**Subdermal cavities.** See *Subdermal* CHAMBERS.—**Subdural c.** See *Subdural* SPACE.—**Subgerminal c.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Synovial c.** The space within a joint lined by duplications of synovial membrane and containing synovia. [C.]—**Thoracic c.** Fr., *cavité thoracique.* Ger., *Brusthöhle.* The c. of the thorax. [α, 17.]—**Thoracico-abdominal c.** Fr., *cavité thoraco-abdominale.* See *Pleuro-peritoneal c.* (2d def.).—**Tympanic c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *tympani, antrum auris, tympanum.* Fr., *caisse du tympan.* Ger., *Trommelhöhle.* The c. of the tympanum. [F, 32.]—**Uterine c.** Lat., *cavum uteri.* Ger., *Höhle des Uteruskörpers, Uterinalcavum.* The c. of the body of the uterus. [α, 17.]—**Vascular c.** See *Pulp-c.*—**Venous c.** See *Cavum pulmonale.*—**Ventral c.** The space included by the hæmal arches ; the abdominal c. [L, 146.]—**Ventricular c.** 1. The cavity of a ventricle, as of the heart, of the brain, or of the larynx. 2. The cavity which, in the embryo of osseous fishes and some other animals, is formed in the involution of a solid column of epiblast, analogous to the medullary groove and canal of the higher vertebrates. [A, 5.]—**Visceral c.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE.—**Yolk c.** See LATEBRA.

CAVOLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka^3)-vo(wo^2)-li^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Thecosomata.* [L, 234.]

CAVOOGA (Malay), n. The *Areca catechu.* [B, 172.]

CAVO-VALGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka^3)″vo(wo^2)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)′gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). A variety of club-foot consisting of a combination of cavus and valgus.

CAVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka^3)′vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). See CAVITY.—**C. abdominis.** See *Abdominal* CAVITY.—**C. arachnoidale, C. arachnoideum.** See *Subdural* SPACE.—**C. arteriosum.** In certain *Chelonia*, the left division of the right chamber of the ventricle of the heart, from which the arterial system springs. [L, 66, 121.]—**C. buccale.** See *Buccal* CAVITY.—**C. cervicis uteri.** Ger., *Höhle des Gebärmutterhalses.* Syn.: *c. colli uteri.* The cavity of the neck of the uterus; the cervical canal.—**C. cochleæ.** See *Cochlear* CANAL.—**C. colli uteri.** See *C. cervicis uteri.*—**C. cranii.** See *Cranial* CAVITY.—**C. dentis.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**C. Douglasii.** See *Douglas's* POUCH.—**C. Douglasii laterale.** Syn.: *fossa pararectalis.* A space at each side of the cavity of the true pelvis behind the broad ligament of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**C. endolymphaticum.** See SACCUS *endolymphaticus.*—**C. faucium.** See *Guttural* CAVITY.—**C. ischio-rectale.** See *Ischio-rectal* SPACE.—**C. laryngis.** The cavity of the larynx. [L, 332.]—**C. laryngo-pharyngeum.** The common cavity of the larynx and pharynx. [L.]—**C. mastoidei.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**C. Meckelli.** See *Circular* SINUS.—**C. mediastini antici.** Fr., *cavité du médiastin anterieure.* See *Anterior mediastinal* SPACE.—**C. mediastini postici.** Fr., *cavité du médiastin postérieure.* See *Posterior mediastinal* SPACE.—**C. medullare.** See *Medullary* CANAL (1st def.).—**Cava narium, Cava nasi.** See *Nasal* CAVITIES.—**C. naso-pharyngeum.** See *C. pharyngo-nasale.*—**C. oris.** Ger., *hintere Mundhöhle.* See *Oral* CAVITY.—**C. oris externum.** Ger., *Backenhöhle, vordere Mundhöhle.* Syn.: *vestibulum oris.* That portion of the oral cavity situated between the lips and the maxillæ. [L, 31.]—**C. pelveos, C. pelvis.** See *Pelvic* CAVITY.—**C. pericardii.** See *Pericardial* CAVITY.—**C. perilymphaticum.** The space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths. [L, 294.]—**C. peritonæi.** See *Peritoneal* CAVITY.—**C. pharyngis.** The cavity of the pharynx. [L, 146.]—**C. pharyngo-laryngeum** [Hyrtl].

That portion of the pharynx that lies below the velum palati. [L, 31.]—**C. pharyngo-nasale** [Hyrtl]. Fr., *cavite naso-pharyngienne.* That portion of the pharynx lying above the velum palati. [F; L, 31.]—**C. pharyngo-orale.** Fr., *cavité pharyngo-orale.* Ger., *Schlundhöhle.* The common cavity of the pharynx and mouth.—**C. præperitonæale (Retzii).** See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**C. pulmonale.** In certain *Chelonia*, the right division of the right chamber of the ventricle of the heart. [L, 66, 121.]—**C. pulmonis.** The common cavity of the lower air-passages. [L, 146.]—**C. pulpæ.** See *Pulp*-CAVITY.—**C. recto-ischiadicum.** See *Ischiorectal* SPACE.—**C. Retzii.** See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**C. segmentarium.** See BLASTOCŒLE.—**C. styli.** A canal in the female genital organ (so-called style) of mosses and *Hepaticæ.* [B. 198.]—**C. subarachnoidale, C. subarachnoideum.** See *Subarachnoid* SPACE.—**C. subdurale.** See *Subdural* SPACE.—**C. thoracis.** See *Thoracic* CAVITY.—**C. tympani.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**C. tympanicum superius.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**C. tympani osseum.** Fr., *caisse du tympan osseuse.* The bony tympanic cavity. [L, 7.]—**C. uteri.** See *Uterine* CAVITY.—**C. utero-rectale.** See *Utero-rectal* SPACE. — **C. utero-vesicale.** See *Utero-vesical* SPACE.—**C. venosum.** See *C. pulmonale.*

CAVUS (Lat), adj. Ka(ka³)′vu³s(wu⁴s). Fr., *cave.* Ger., *hohl.* Hollow. [B.] Cf. VENA *cava.*

CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka³)′vu³s(wu⁴s). Fr., *pied creux* (2d def.). Ger., *Hohlfuss* (2d def.). 1. Of certain *Fungi*, the peridium. [B, 19.] 2. Talipes arcuatus (*q. v.*).—**C. rotundus.** Of Schaffer, the peridium of the *Lycoperdaceæ* and the sporangeium of the *Mucorini.* [B, 121.]—**C. superus.** Of Batsch, the generating surface of the *Peziza;* by others it is regarded as a variety of hymenium. [B, 19, 121.]—**Direct c.** [Duchenne]. A variety of paralytic talipes arcuatus in which only the triceps suralis is paralyzed. [A, 101.]

CAWA (Bengal.), n. The *Pharbitis nil.* [B, 172.]

CAXALUS, n. In Brazil, a species of *Cactus.* [B, 121.]

CAXAPARA DO GENTIO (Port.), n. Ka³sh-a³-pa³′ra do ge²n′ti²-o. In Brazil, the *Terminalia argentea.* [B, 19.]

CAXIM, n. In Brazil, the *Sapium ilicifolium* and *Sapium aucuparium.* [B, 121.]

CAXTON SPRING, n. Ka²x′tu³n. An alkaline-saline spring in Quebec, Canada, near the St. Leon Springs. [A, 363.]

CAY (Chinese), n. A plant. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. ba.** The *Ficus auriculata.* [B, 121.]—**C. bac thoi.** The *Sinapis brassicata.* [B, 121.]—**C. bai.** The *Euphorbia litchi* and the *Pimela nigra.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bang lang.** The *Lagerstrœmia hirsuta.* [B, 121.]—**C. baon.** See CHI-XAC.—**C. baong-baong.** The *Adiantum scandens.* [B, 121.]—**C. bap.** The *Zea mays.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bau.** The *Cucurbita lagenaria* (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). [B. 88, 121]—**C. bayoui.** The *Nymphanthus squamifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C. ben.** The *Sinapis pekinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. bien-bien.** A species of *Vateria*, sometimes called c. vin-vin. [B, 121.]—**C. binch ba.** The *Pyrus malus.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. binch bat.** The *Anona asiatica.* [B, 121.]—**C. binch lin.** A species of *Vitex* with dense wood, held in much estimation by the Chinese. [B, 121.]—**C. bo-bo.** The *Coix lacrima.*—**C. bo de, C. bode.** The *Ficus religiosa.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boi-boi.** The *Heliotropium indicum.* [B, 121.]—**C. bon hon.** The *Sapindus saponaria.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boung.** The *Basella nigra* (*rubra*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C boung nat.** The *Phyllanthus emblica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boung chiala.** See *C.-buong chiala.*—**C. boung vang.** The *Opa metrosideros.* [B, 121.]—**C. boung van thai.** The *Cratægus indica.* [B, 121.]—**C. bua.** The *Oxycarpus* (*Garcinia*) *cochinchinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. bucho.** The *Ficus politaria.* [B, 121.]—**C. buoi.** The *Citrus decumana.* [B, 121.]—**C. buong.** The *Erythrina corallodendron.* [B, 121.]—**C. buong chiala.** The *Hibiscus esculentus.* [B, 121.]—**C. ca chac.** A species of *Vatica* with yellowish, exceedingly durable wood; one of the trees furnishing wood-oil. [B, 121.]—**C. calava.** The *Panax fruticosus.* [B, 88.]—**C. cam.** The *Citrus aurantium.* [B, 88.]—**C. can.** The *Areca catechu.* [B. 121.]—**C. ca na.** The *Pimela alba.* [B, 121.]—**C. cang, C.-canh.** The *Citrus medica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. caphé.** The *Coffea arabica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. cay.** The *Diospyros sebata.* [B, 121.]—**C. chebaong.** The *Teucrium thea.* [B. 121.]—**C. chiai.** A Cochin-China species of *Hoppea.* [B, 121.]—**C. cho de, C. chode.** The *Phyllanthus niruri.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. chom-chom.** The *Democarpus crinita* and the *Euphorbia nephelium.* [B, 121.]—**C. chua.** The *Hibiscus surattensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. chuoi nuoe.** The *Crinum asiaticum.* [B, 121.]—**C. cu.** The *Sinapis chinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. cua.** The *Ficus benjamina.* [B, 121.]—**C. dai bi.** The *Baccharis salvia* (*Blumea balsamifera*). [B, 121, 266.]—**C. dai tao.** The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B. 121.]—**C. dang huong.** A tree (probably a species of *Tillœa*) with hard, fragrant wood. [B, 121.]—**C. dan phung.** The *Arachis asiatica.* [B, 121.]—**C. dao.** The *Teucrium odorum.* [B, 121.]—**C. dao annam.** The *Eugenia jambos.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dao huong tau.** The *Jambosa malaccensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. dao nhen.** The *Amygdalus persica* (*Persica vulgaris*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dau long, C. dau mioc.** A species of *Dipterocarpus* furnishing wood-oil. [B, 121.]—**C. dau ngo.** A species of *Dipterocarpus* furnishing wood-oil. [B, 121.]—**C. dea.** The *Rhizophora gymnorrhiza.* [B, 121.]—**C. deanh nam.** The *Gardenia grandiflora* [Loureiro]. [B, 121.]—**C. dean ray.** The *Pimela oleosa.* [B, 112.]—**C. de anso.** The *Camellia drupifera.* [B, 121.]—**C. dean son.** The *Dryandra* (*Aleuritis*). [B, 121.]—**C. dean truong.** The *Pistacia oleosa.* [B, 121.]—**C. dee gai.** See *C. def gay.*—**C. dee sang.** The *Quercus.* [B, 121.]—**C. dee se.** The *Quercus concentrica.* [B, 121.]—**C. def gay.** The *Castanea.* [B, 121.]—**C. denong leo.** The *Ipomœa quamoclit.* [B, 121.]—**C. deo ban.** The *Aloexylon.* [B, 121.]—**C. deo duoi.** The *Streblus asper.* [B, 121.]—**C. deo niet.** The *Daphne cannabina.* [B, 121.]—**C. diau cay.** The *Pimela oleosa.* [B, 121.]—**C. dieo hoang.** The *Rumex crispus.* [B, 121.]—**C. dua.** The *Cocos nucifera.* [B, 88. 121.]—**C. duac.** The *Arenga saccharifera.* [B. 121.]—**C. dua nuoc.** The *Nipa fruticans.* [B, 121.]—**C. du-du, C. dudu.** The *Carica papaya.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dudu deal.** The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dung dinh.** The *Caryota urens* and the *Caryota mitis.* [B, 121.]—**C. duoi-chon.** The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. duoi chout.** The *Wallichia caudata.* [B, 121.]—**C. duong.** The *Cupressus.* [B, 121.]—**C. en chi.** The *Strychnos nux vomica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. gai.** The *Urtica nivea.* [B, 121.]—**C. go.** The *Intsia amboinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. gung.** The *Amomum zingiber* (*Zingiber officinale*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. hachdeo.** The *Juglans regia.* [B, 88. 121.]—**C. ha diep.** The *Hedysarum vespertilio.* [B, 121.]—**C. hang.** The *Allium cepa.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. hanng.** The *Diospyros kaki.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. hop.** The *Arundo multiplex.* [B. 121.]—**C. hiang huong.** See *C. dang huong.* [B, 121.]—**C. huong lan.** The *Dianella ensifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C. huyuhdan** (Cochin). The *Santalum album.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. jua.** The *Pandanus odoratissima.* [B, 121.]—**C. khe.** The *Averrhoa carambola* and the *Panicum italicum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. khoai ca.** The *Aristolochia indica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. kim luon.** The *Acrostichum lanceolatum.* [B, 121.]—**C. la lip.** A species of *Corypha.* [B, 121.]—**C. lano cho.** The *Ficus septica.* [B, 121.]—**C. le tan.** The apple-tree (*Pyrus malus*). [B, 121.]—**C. lieo la he.** The *Salix babylonica.* [B, 121.]—**C. lim vang.** The *Baryxylum.* [B, 121.]—**C. lui.** A plant, perhaps the *Rhapis cochinchinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. luni yen.** The *Euphoria longana.* [B, 121.]—**C. mach maoc.** The *Holcus saccharatus.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. mang.** The *Garcinia mangostana.* [B, 121.]—**C. mang eau.** The *Anona squamosa.* [B.]—**C. mang tang, C. mangtang.** The *Piper cubeba.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. maong clan.** The *Asplenium bulbosum.* [B, 121.]—**C. mat hang.** The *Cacalia* (*Emilia*) *sonchifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C. me.** The *Sesamum orientale* or the *Tamarindus indica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. mit.** The *Artocarpus jaca* (*integrifolia*). [B, 121.]—**C. mit moi, C. mit nai.** The *Artocarpus polyphema.* [B, 121.]—**C. moc hoa do.** The *Nerium antidysentericum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. moc houdo.** The *Nerium divaricatum.* [B, 121.]—**C. mocua.** The *Terminalia catappa.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. mo ho.** The *Arundo mitis.* [B, 121.]—**C. moi.** The *Prunus domestica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. moi buong vang.** The *Elæocarpus integerrima.* [B, 121.]—**C. mon.** The *Arum esculentum* (*Colocasia antiquum*, var. *esculentum*). [B, 121.]—**C. mun.** The *Calophyllum inophyllum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. muong tay nhuom.** The *Lawsonia inermis.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. muop sac.** The *Cerbera salutaris.* [B. 121.]—**C. na.** The *Zizyphus agrestis.* [B, 121.]—**C. nen.** The *Allium ascalonicum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. ngaoug.** The *Ficus politoria.* [B, 121.]—**C. ngay.** The *Ficus maculata.* [B, 121.]—**C. nge ba.** The *Morinda umbellata.* [B, 121.]—**C. nha dam.** The *Aloe vulgaris.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. nhom laong nham.** The *Euphoria longana.* [B, 121.]—**C. nho tan.** The *Vitis vinifera.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. nhum.** The *Polypodium arboreum.* [B, 121.]—**C. oi.** The *Psidium pyriferum.* [B. 88, 121.]—**C. ot.** The *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 121.]—**C. phat dan.** The *Dracæna ferrea.* [B, 121.]—**C. que.** The *Cinnamomum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. quong.** The *Bosea cannabinum.* [B, 121.]—**C. rang la.** The *Asplenium scolopendrium* (*Scolopendrium vulgare*). [B, 121.]—**C. raong.** The *Fucus uvarius.* [B, 121.]—**C. revel.** The *Mimosa horrida.* [B, 121.]—**C. rieng.** The *Maranta galanga.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. roi.** The *Garcinia cochinchinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. ro tan.** The *Brassica oleracea.* [B, 88. 121.]—**C. rou matee.** A species of *Datura.* [B, 121.]—**C. rum.** The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. sang den.** The *Euphoria informis.* [B, 121.]—**C. sang ma.** The *Petalotoma brachiata.* [B, 121.]—**C. sang va.** A species of *Vitex.* [B, 121.]—**C. sanh.** The *Ficus indica.* [B, 121; L.]—**C. san va.** See *C. sang va.*—**C. sao.** The *Teciona grandis.* [B, 121.]—**C. sao den.** A species of *Hoppea.* [B, 121.]—**C. sen.** The *Nelumbium speciosum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. so.** The *Dillenia speciosa.* [B, 121; L.]—**C. son.** The *Rhus vernix.* [B, 121.]—**C. sung.** The *Ficus sycomoris.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. suong.** The *Fagara piperita.* [B, 121.]—**C. tai thuong.** The *Erythrina.* [B, 121.]—**C. tam lang.** The *Eugenia acutangula.* [B, 121.]—**C. tam phoung.** The *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tam that.** The *Cacalia bulbosa.* [B, 121.]—**C. tanh yen.** The *Citrus medica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. thach luu.** The *Punica granatum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tham.** The *Melaleuca leucodendron.* [B, 88.]—**C. thi.** The *Diospyros ebenum.* [B, 121.]—**C. thi trant.** The *Diospyros decandra.* [B, 121.]—**C. tho.** The *Corypha rotundifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C. thui thung.** The *Artemisia aquatica.* [B, 121.]—**C. thuong.** The *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 121.]—**C. thuong tau.** The *Pinus abies* (*Abies excelsa*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tiac campe.** A species of *Tillœa.* [B, 121.]—**C. tiam.** The *Melaleuca leucadendron.* [B, 121.]—**C. tian.** The *Areca.* [B, 121.]—**C. tio.** Perhaps the *Livistona cochinchinensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. toi.** The *Allium sativum.* [B. 88, 121.]—**C. tram, C. tram bo vo.** A species of *Syzygium.* [B, 121.]—**C. tram chan.** A species of *Psidium.* [B, 121.]—**C. tram na.** The *Polyozus bipinnata.* [B, 121.]—**C. tram ngai.** The *Moringa.* [B, 121.]—**C. tu bi.** The *Baccharis* (*Pluchea*) *Dioscoridis.* [B, 131.]—**C. turc.** The *Arundo piscatoria.* [B, 121.]—**C. uhan.** The *Morinda citrifolia.* [B. 121; L.]—**C. uhon laong.** The *Dimocarpus longan.* [B, 121.]—**C. ut axa.** The genus *Xanthoxylum.* [B. 121.]—**C. vai.** The *Nephelium litchi.* [B, 121.]—**C. vang dee.** The *Laurus sassafras* (*Sassafras officinale*). [B, 121.]—**C. vang nhua.** The *Garcinia cambogia.* [B, 88. 121.]—**C. vang to mouc.** The *Cæsalpinia sappan.* [B, 121.]—**C. vin-vin.** See *C. bien-bien.*—**C. xoai.** The *Mangifera indica.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. xuong raong.** The *Euphorbia antiquorum.* [B, 121.]

CAYAPONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³-ya³-pon′i²-a³. Fr., *cayaponie.* See TRIANOSPERMA.

CAYARA, n. In India, a species of *Acrocomia.* [B, 121.]

CAYAUNAMATA (Malay), n. The *Datura tatula.* [B, 88, 121.]

CAYEU (Fr.), n. Ka³ e-yu⁵. See BULBULUS.

CAYEUX (Fr.), n. Ka³-e-yu⁵. A marine-bathing resort in the department of Somme, France. [L, 87.]

CAYLA (Fr.), n. Ka^3-e-la^3. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CAYLUSEÆ [M. Arg.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^3-i^2-lus'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Caylusea*, the only genus. A tribe of resedaceous plants. [B, 121, 214.]

CAYMANS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^3-e-ma^{3}n^2. See CAÏMANS.

CAYN-TRONG, n. Of Rumphius, the *Maba ebenus*. [B, 121.]

CAYOLIZAN, n. Of Hernandez, an undetermined shrub of Mexico, supposed to be a *Lantana*. [B, 121.]

CAYOLOCKA, n. A sort of heavy black sandal-wood obtained in the Philippines; used in dyeing and perfuming. [B, 88.]

CAYOO-GADDES, CAYOO-GADDUS, CAYOO-TREE [Marsden], n's. A fragrant tree of Sumatra; according to some, the *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*. [B, 121, 214.]

CAYUPUT, CAYUPUTI, n. Ka^3'yu-pu^{3}t, ka^3-yu-put'i^2. See CAJUPUT.

CAZABI, n. See CASSAVA.

CAZAMARUCHA, n. In Peru, the *Xanthium catharticum* [B, 88, 121.]

CAZOU, n. An African fruit of the size of a melon, containing numerous edible kernels; probably borne by a species of *Artocarpus*. [B, 121.]

CCARHUAS SUCHE, n. The *Plumeria lutea*. [B, 121.]

CEANOTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ke^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-oth'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céanothées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rhamneæ*, comprising *Ceanothus* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CEANOTHINE, n. Se-a^{2}n-o'then. Fr., *céanothine*. Ger., *Ceanothin*. An alkaloid, insoluble in water, partially soluble in alcohol and ether, found in the *Ceanothus reclinatus* (*Colubrina reclinata*). [B, 270.]

CEANOTHOS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ke^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-oth'o^{2}s. Gr., κεάνωθος. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [Theophrastus (B, 121, 200).]—**C. Theophrasti.** See *C.*

CEANOTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ke^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-oth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See CEANOTHOS. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of rhamnaceous shrubs related to *Euonymus*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. americanus** [Linnæus].



THE CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. [A, 327.]

Fr., *thé de la Nouvelle Jersey*. Ger., *amerikanischer Seckelstrauch*. Red-root; New Jersey tea. A shrub two to four feet high with numerous small white flowers, growing throughout the United States and cultivated in Europe. The root imparts a red color to water, and has been used for dyeing wool. It contains 9 per cent. of tannin, and is said to be purgative and of service in syphilitic disorders. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea, and recommended as a remedy in aphthæ, pharyngitis, and dysentery. [B, 5, 19, 180.]—**C. arborescens** [Miller]. The *Rhamnus colubrinus* (*Colubrina ferruginosa*). [B, 173.]—**C. asiaticus** [Linnæus]. The *Colubrina asiatica*. [B, 282.]—**C. azureus.** See *C. bicolor*.—**C. benghalensis** [De Candolle]. A species used in Senegal as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 173.]—**C. bicolor** [Willdenow], **C. cæruleus** [Linnæus]. Blue bush; a Mexican species; the bark is said to be febrifuge. [B, 173.]—**C. chloroxylon** [Nees]. Syn.: *Laurus chloroxylon* [Linnæus]. A species doubtfully referred to the genus *C.*, indigenous to Jamaica, where it is known as log-wood. [B, 275, 282.]—**C. colubrinus** [Lamarck]. The *Rhamnus colubrinus* (*Colubrina ferruginosa*). [B, 173, 275.]—**C. decolor** [Delile]. See *C. benghalensis*.—**C. corymbis folio longioribus.** See *C. americanus*.—**C. cuneatus** [Nuttall]. A Californian shrub with white flowers. The whole plant exhales a balsamic odor and the fruit when ripe is covered with a bitter varnish-like exudation. [B, 286.]—**C. decumbens.** A garden variety of the *C. americanus*. [B, 173.]—**C. integerrimus** [Hooker and Arnott]. A Californian species with glomerate white flowers; called beauty of the Sierras and Californian lilac. [B, 275, 286.]—**C. levis.** An old name for the currant (*Ribes*). [B, 89.]—**C. macrocarpa.** A garden variety of the *C. americanus*. [B, 173.]—**C. ovalis** [Bigelow], **C. ovatus** [Desfontaines]. A white-flowered shrub growing throughout the United States. [B, 81, 228, 286.]—**C. paniculatus.** The *Celastrus paniculata*. [B.]—**C. reclinatus** [L'Héritur]. See *C. colubrinus*.—**C. spinosus.** A Californian species, sometimes called red-wood (red-wood of Santa Barbara). [B, 275.]—**C. thyrsiflorus** [Eschscholtz]. Californian lilac; a small tree with bright blue flowers, indigenous to California. [B, 275, 286.]—**C. trinervis** [Mönch]. See *C. americanus*.—**Radix ceanothi.** The root of *C. americanus*. [B, 48.]—**Stipites ceanothi.** The stalks of *C. americanus*. [B, 180.]

CEANQUA (Otomé), n. The *Sonchus oleraceus* and the *Sonchus ciliatus*. [A, 447.]

CEASMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ke^2)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *ceas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., κέασμα (from κεάζειν, to split). A splinter, a fragment. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CEBA, n. In Languedoc, the *Allium cepa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CEBADA (Sp.), n. Tha-ba^{3}d'a^3. Barley. [B, 284.]—**C. caballar.** The *Hordeum hexastichon*. [B, 284.]—**C. comun.** The *Hordeum vulgare*. [B, 284.]—**C. de seis hileras.** The *Hordeum hexastichon*. [B, 284.]—**C. ladilla.** The *Hordeum distichon*. [B, 284.]—**C. mondada.** Hulled barley. [A, 447.]—**C. negra.** The *Hordeum nigrum*. [B, 284.]—**C. perla, C. perlada.** See *Pearl* BARLEY.—**C. ramosa.** The *Hordeum hexastichon*. [B, 284.]

CEBADILLA (Sp.), n. Tha-ba^3-del'ya^3. Lit., little barley. 1. The so-called caustic barley or cevadilla. 2. The *Achillea ptarmica* and the *Buphthalmum spinosum*. 3. The *Asagræa officinalis* (*Schœnocaulon officinale*), also its seeds (the sabadilla of the Br. Ph.). [B, 19, 185, 275, 284.]

CEBAR (Ar.), n. The *Aloe vera*. [B, 121.]

CEBALE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b(ke^{2}b)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a). Gen., *ceb'ales*. Gr., κεβαλή (a dialectic form of κεφαλή). The head. [A, 322.]

CEBATA (Ar.), n. Fr., *cébath, cébathe*. The *Menispermum edule;* of Lamarck, a genus of plants referred to *Menispermum*. [B, 38, 88, 173.]—**C. sarmentosa** [Lamarck] (Lat.). The *Menispermum edule*. [B, 173.]

CEBATH (Ar.), **CEBATHA** (Ar.), n's. See CEBATA.

CEBER (Ar.), n. Aloes-wood. [L, 97.]

CEBI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)'bi(be). An old name for the roasted liver of the common fowl. [A, 325.]

CEBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}b(kab)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey. Fr., *cébidiens, cébiens*. The *Cebians*, a family or section of the *Primates*, exclusive of man. [L, 41, 121.]

CEBINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}b(kab)-in(en)'-a^3. A tribe of the *Cebidæ*. [L, 272.]

CEBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}b(kab)-in(en)'e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Cebidæ*. [L, 121.]

CEBIPIRA, n. Fr., *cébipira, cébipire*. Of Martius, the *Bowdichia major*, a tree of Brazil with bitter astringent bark, which has been used in fomentations for deafness, pains in the limbs, and affections of the kidneys and lumbar region. [B, 38, 46, 121, 200.]—**C. Brasiliensibus, C. guacu, C. miri.** See *C.*

CEBII [Goldfuss] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)'bi^2-i(e). See CEBIDÆ.

CEBLE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}b(ke^{2}b)'le(la). Gr., κέβλη, κεβλή. See CEBALE.

CEBO, n. See CEBA.

CÉBOCÉPHALIE (Fr.), **CEBOCEPHALIE** (Ger.), n's. Sa-bo-sa-fa^{3}l-e, tsa-bo-tse^{2}f-a^{3}l-e'. The sort of monstrosity seen in a cebocephalus (*q. v.*). [L, 57.]

CÉBOCÉPHALIEN (Fr.), adj. Sa-bo-sa-fa^{3}l-e-a^{3}n^2. Having a head like that of an ape. [L, 41.]

CÉBOCÉPHALIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-bo-sa-fa^{3}l-ek. Pertaining to or resembling a cebocephalus. [L, 41.]

CEBOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}b(kab)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κῆβος, a monkey, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cébocéphale*. A monkey-headed monster; one with the eyes very close together, the nose being almost wanting and the anterior lobes of the brain sometimes malformed. [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 385; L, 87).]

CEBOLA (Port.), n. Sa-bol'a^3. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 88.]—**C. albarra.** The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 88.]

CEBOLLA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol'ya^3. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 284.]—**C. albarrana.** The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 284.]—**C. albarrana de México.** The *Pancratium illyricum*. [A, 447.]—**C. ascalonia.** The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 284.]—**C. de culebra, C. de globaria.** The *Asphodelus*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLANA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-ya^{3}n'a^3. The *Globularia alypum*. [B, 284.]

CEBOLLETA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-yat'a^3. A species of *Oncidium*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLINA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-yen'a^3. The *Ixia bulbocodium*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLINO (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-yen'o. The *Allium schœnoprasum*. [B, 284.]

CEBRIONIDÆ [Westwood] (Lat.), **CEBRIONIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se^{2}b(kab)-ri^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *cébrionides, cébrionites* [Cuvier]. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CEBU, n. The *Parameria vulneraria*.

CEBYPIRA, n. See CEBIPIRA.

CÉCAL (Fr.), adj. Sa-ka^{2}l. See CÆCAL.

CECHYNOS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}s(os). Gr., κεχυνώς. Panting. [A, 325.]

CECIDIEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tsatz-i^{2}d'i^2-e^{2}n. Galls. [B, 270.]

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

CECIDODAPHNE [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}s(kak)″i^{2}d-o(o^2)-da^{2}f-(da^{3}f)′ne(na). Fr, *cécidodaphné.* See CINNAMOMUM.

CECIDOMIIDÆ (Lat.), **CECIDOMYIDÆ** [Westwood] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se^{2}s(kak)″i^{2}d-o(o^2)-mi(mi^2)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -mi(mu^6)′-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cécidomytes.* A family of the *Diptera*, having the genus *Cecidomyia* as the type. [L, 121, 196.]

CÉCILIADÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-sel-e-a^3-da. See CÆCILIADÆ.

CÉCILIES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-sel-e. See PSEUDOPHIDIA.

CÉCILOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-sel-o-ed. Resembling the *Cœcilia*; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CÆCILIIDÆ. [L, 41.]

CÉCIRÈGLE (Fr.), n. Sa-se-re^{2}gl. A sort of ruler by which the blind are enabled to write. [L, 41.]

CECIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)′si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *cecid'os* (*-is*). Gr., κηκίς. A gall-nut, also ink or dye made from it. [B, 115.]

CÉCITÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-se-ta. From *cœcitas.* See BLINDNESS.—**C. des mots.** See *Word*-BLINDNESS (in Supplement).—**C. diurne.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**C. de neige.** See *Snow*-BLINDNESS.—**C. des couleurs.** See *Color*-BLINDNESS.—**C. mentale.** See *Mental*-BLINDNESS.—**C. nocturne.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**C. pour bleu.** See *Blue*-BLINDNESS.—**C. pour rouge.** See *Red*-BLINDNESS.—**C. pour vert.** See *Green*-BLINDNESS.—**C. psychique.** See *Mental* BLINDNESS.—**C. verbale.** See *Word*-BLINDNESS (in Supplement).

CECITY, n. Se′si^2-ti^2. From *cœcitas.* See BLINDNESS.

CECLISMENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)′me^{2}n-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Sprengel, an order of the *Proteaceæ*, comprising *Protea* and numerous other genera and corresponding nearly to the series *Nucamentaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170.]

CECOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf′e-(a^3-e^2). The gulls; a family of the *Carinatæ.* [L, 121.]

CECROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-rop′i^2-a^3. Fr., *cécropie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of moraceous plants of the suborder *Coriocephaloideæ*, comprising numerous South American species. [Engler (B, 245).]—**C. ambaiba** [Lamarck]. Fr., *bois à feu.* The ambaiba of Brazil; a tree with edible fruit. [B, 173.]—**C. concolor** [Willdenow]. A Brazilian species, employed like *C. peltata.* [B, 180.]—**C. palmata** [Willdenow]. The *ambaitinga* of Pison; a South American tree closely related to *C. peltata* and having similar properties and uses. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. peltata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois-canon, bois trompette, figuier de Surinam.* The ambaiia or trumpet-tree of South America. The milky juice is mucilaginous and astringent, and is used for diarrhœa, mucous and bloody fluxes, corns, warts, wounds, and ulcers. The old bark is said to be astringent. The young buds are eaten. [B, 19, 173, 180, 245.]

CECROPIDÆ [Baird] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-ro^{2}p′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Peltocephala.* [L, 303.]

CECROPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-ro^{2}p-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cécropiées.* Of Gaudichaud and Reichenbach, a division of urticaceous plants, comprising *Cecropia.* also, according to Reichenbach, *Urtica, Brosimum, Bœhmeria, Procris,* and *Galactodendron.* [B, 170.]

CECROPINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-ro(ro^2)-pi(pe)′ne(na^3-e^2). See CECROPIDÆ.

CECRYPHALON (Lat.), **CECRYPHALOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Se^{2}k(ke^{2}k)-ri^{2}f(ru^{6}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. Gr., κεκρύφαλος. Fr., *cécryphale.* See CRYPHALUM.

CÉCUM (Fr.), n. Sa-ku^{4}m. See CÆCUM.

CECUTIENCY, n. Se^{2}k-u^2′si^2-e^{2}n-si^2. Partial or incipient blindness. [L, 56.]

CEDACILLO (Sp.), n. Tha-da^3-thel′yo. Lit., a little sieve; the *Briza media.* [B, 121.]

CEDAR, n. Se′da^{3}r. Gr., κέδρος. Lat., *cedrus.* Fr., *cèdre.* Ger., *Ceder.* It., Sp., *cedro.* A name properly restricted to the genus *Cedrus*, but applied to various other trees, especially of the *Coniferæ.* [B, 19, 185.]—**Atlas c.** The *Cedrus atlantica.* [B, 185.]—**Australian c.** The *Melia australis.* [B, 275.]—**Barbadoes c.** The *Juniperus barbadensis.* [B, 19.]—**Bastard Barbadoes c.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 19.]—**Bastard c.** The *Guazuma ulmifolia* (or *tomentosa*), also the *Cedrela.* [B, 19, 282.]—**Bastard c. of New South Wales.** The *Dysoxylon rufum.* [B, 275.]—**Bastard Guiana c.** The *Icica altissima.* [B, 275.]—**Bastard Jamaica c.** The *Guazuma tomentosa.* [B, 275.]—**Bastard West Indian c.** The *Guazuma ulmifolia.* [B, 275.]—**Bermuda c.** The *Juniperus bermudiana* (seu *barbadensis*). [B, 19, 282.]—**Berry-bearing c.** The *Cedrus baccifera.* [L, 116.]—**Brazilian c.** The *Cedrela brasiliensis.* [B, 185, 275.]—**British Columbia c.** See *California c.*—**Bussaco c.** The *Cupressus lusitanica*, var. *pendula.* [B, 275.]—**California c.** The *Thuja gigantea* (*Libocedrus decurrens*). [B, 275.]—**Canary Islands c.** The *Juniperus cedrus.* [B, 275.]—**C.-apple.** Lat., *fungus juniperi virginianæ.* Ger., *Cederapfel.* An excrescence produced on the bark of the *Juniperus virginiana* by the punctures made by the *Podisoma macropus.* It is bitter and has been used as a vermifuge. [B, 19, 180.]—**C. of Lebanon, C. of Libanus.** The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 19.]—**C. of New South Wales.** The *Cedrela australis.* [B, 19.]—**C. resin.** The resin of *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 180.]—**C.-tree.** See *C.*—**C.-wood.** Lat., *lignum cedri* (seu *cedrium*). Ger., *Cedernholz.* The wood of the c.-tree (*Cedrus*) and of several other coniferous trees, including *Cedrela.* [B.]—**C.-wood of Guiana.** The wood of *Icica altissima.* [B, 185.]—**Chinese c.** The *Cedrela sinensis.* [B, 275.]—**Deodar c.** The *Cedrus deodara.* [B, 185.]—**Dominica c.** The *Bignonia* (*Tecoma*) *leucoxylon.* [B, 275.]—**Dwarf red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *humilis.* [B, 275.]—**East Indian c.** The *Cedrela toona* and *Cedrus deodara.* [B, 275.]—**False c.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 275.]—**Goa c.** The *Cupressus lusitanica.* [B, 19, 185.]—**Great c.-tree of Libanus.** The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 200.]—**Guiana c., Guiana c.-wood.** The *Icica altissima.*—**Honduras c.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 19.]—**Incense-c.** The genus *Libocedrus.* [B, 275.]—**Indian c.** The *Cedrus deodara* and the *Cedrela toona.* [B, 19, 185.]—**Jamaica c.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 75, 185, 275.]—**Japan c.** The *Cryptomeria japonica.* [B, 19, 185.]—**Lebanon c.** The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 275.]—**Mount Atlas c.** The *Cedrus atlantica.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Oil of c.** Gr., κέδριον. Lat., *cedrium.* Ger., *Cedernöl.* An oil extracted from the wood of *Cedrus Libani*; employed medicinally by the ancients. [B, 180.]—**Oil of red c.** A volatile oil derived from the *Juniperus virginiana.* It has an agreeable odor and is used in perfumery. It contains cedrene and cedrene camphor. [B, 5.]—**Pencil-wood c.** The *Juniperus bermudiana.* [B, 275.]—**Pink c.** The *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.* [B, 172.]—**Prickly c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus* and the *Cyathodes oxycedrus.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Port Oxford c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana.* [B, 185, 275.]—**Queensland c.** The *Pentaceras australis.* [B, 185, 275.]—**Red California c.** The *Libocedrus decurrens.* [B, 275.]—**Red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana* and the *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.* [B, 19, 172.]—**Red c. of Australia.** The *Cedrela australis.* [B, 19.]—**Russian c.** The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 275.]—**Sharp c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 19.]—**Silvery c.** The *Cedrus atlantica.* [B, 275.]—**Silvery-leaved red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *argentea.* [B, 275.]—**Singapore c.** The *Cedrela toona.* [B, 275.]—**Stinking c.** The *Torreya taxifolia.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Sweet-scented Barbadoes c.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 19.]—**Van Dieman's Land c.** The *Cyathodes oxycedrus.* [B, 275.]—**Virginian c., Virginia red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 19, 185, 275.]—**Water c.** The genus *Chamœcyparis.* [B, 275.]—**Weeping red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *pendula.* [B, 275.]—**West Indian c.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 282.]—**White c.** The *Cedrela toona*, the *Chamœcyparis sphœroidea* (*Cupressus thujoides*), the *Libocedrus decurrens* (*Thuja gigantea*), and the *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 19, 275.]—**White c. of Australia.** The *Melia australis.* [B, 19.]—**White c. of British Guiana.** The *Icica altissima.* [B, 19.]—**White c. of California.** The *Thuja gigantea.* [B, 185.]—**White c. of Dominica.** The *Bignonia* (*Tecoma*) *leucoxylon.* [B, 19.]—**White Oregon c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana.* [B.]—**White-wood c.** The *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 275.]—**Yellow c.** The *Thujopsis borealis* (*Chamœcyparis nutkaensis*). [B, 275.]

CEDAR SPRINGS, n. A place in Preble County, Ohio, where there are alkaline-saline springs (the "Washington," "Seidlitz," "Chalybeate," "Glycerin," "Ohio Bethesda," etc.—about a hundred in all within an area two miles square). [A, 363; L, 86.]

CEDER (Ger.), n. Tsad′e^{2}r. See CEDAR.—**Bermudische C.** The *Juniperus bermudiana.* [B, 180.]—**C'apfel.** See CEDAR *apple.*—**C'baum.** The *Cedrus.* [B, 180.]—**C. aus Lycien.** The *Juniperus lycia.* [L, 43.]—**C'eidrin.** The resin of *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 48.]—**C. fichte.** 1. The *Pinus cembra.* 2. The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 48.]—**C'gummi.** Cedar resin. [B, 48.]—**C'manna.** See MANNA *cedrina.*—**C'nessenz.** Oil of citron. [B, 48.]—**C'nharz.** Cedar resin. [B, 180.]—**C'nholz.** See CEDAR-*wood.*—**C'nkampher.** See CEDRENE *camphor.*—**C'nöl.** See *Oil of* CEDAR.—**C'nwachholder.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 180.]—**C. von Barbados.** The *Juniperus barbadensis.* [B, 48.]—**C. von Jamaika.** The *Theobroma guazuma.* [B, 48.]—**C. vom Libanon.** The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 180.]—**Höckrige C.** The *Thuja sphœroidalis.* [B, 48.]—**Lycische C.** The *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 48.]—**Nordamerikanische rothe C.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 48.]—**Nordamerikanische weisse C.** The *Chamœcyparis sphœroidea* (*Cupressus thujoides*). [B, 48.]—**Phönicische C.** The *Juniperus phœnicea.* [B, 48.]—**Rothe C.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 180.]—**Russische C.** The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 48.]—**Spanische C.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 48.]—**Virginische C.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 48.]—**Weisse C.** The *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 180.]

CEDERBOOM (Dutch), n. At the Cape of Good Hope, the *Callitris juniperoides.* [B, 245.]

CEDERELATE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-e^{2}r-e^{2}l′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a). See CEDRELATE.

CEDMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)′ma^3. Gen., *ced'matos* (*-is*). Generally written in the pl., *cedmata.* Gr., κέδμα. An old term for rheumatoid pains, especially about the hips, also for aneurysm in the same locality and for bubo. [A, 322, 325.]

CEDMATODES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ma^3-tod′ez(as). Gr., κεδματώδης (from κέδμα [see CEDMA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling cedmata (see CEDMA). [A, 322.]

CEDMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. From κέδμα (see CEDMA). and ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes. Ophthalmia due to rheumatism, gout, etc. [A, 322.]

CEDMATOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CEDMATODES.

CEDMON (Lat.), **CEDNON** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)′mo^{2}n, -no^{2}n. Old names for the *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 88, 121.]

CEDOARIA (Sp.), n. Tha-do-a^3′re-a^3. Zedoary. [B, 280.]

CEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)′dra^3. The specific name of the citron (*Citrus medica*, var. *c.*). [B.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* CITRON.

CEDRALATE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a). See CEDRELATE.

CEDRAT, n. Se^{2}d′ra^{2}t. Lat., *c., cedratum.* Fr., *cédrat.* Ger., *C.* The citron (fruit of the *Citrus medica*); also the citron-tree. [B, 19, 180.]—**C'baum** (Ger.). The *Citrus medica.* [B, 48.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* CITRON.—**C'wasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua* CITRI.—**Oleum de c.** (Lat.). Oil of citron. [B, 180.]

CÉDRAT [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. See CEDRAT.—**Alcoolat de c.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of fresh citron-peel in 6

parts of alcohol for two days and then distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**Huile de c., Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* CITRON.—**Oléosaccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by grating off the yellow outer surface of a citron with pieces of sugar (10 grammes) and mixing all together in a mortar. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Petit c.** A variety of lemon-tree (*Citrus limomum*). [B, 173.]—**Teinture d'essence de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 1 part of volatile oil of citron and 49 parts of alcohol (90 per cent.). [B, 113 (*a*, 21). Cf. *Spiritus* LIMONIS and *Alcoolat de c.*—**Zeste de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The rind of the citron (fruit of *Citrus medica*). [B, 113.]

CÉDRATIER (Fr.), n. Sa-dra^2-ti^2-a. The citron (*Citrus medica vulgaris* [Risso]). [B, 173.]—**C. monstrueux.** A variety of the *Citrus medica* with tuberous fruits. [B, 173.]

CEDRATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-rat(ra^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEDRAT.—**Elæosaccharum cedrati.** See *Oleo-saccharure de* CÉDRAT.

CEDRATUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-rat(ra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Treated with oil of cedar. [B, 48.]

CÈDRE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}dr. See CEDAR.—**C. acajou.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 173; L.]—**C. américain.** The *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 38.]—**C. blanc.** The *Icica altissima*, the *Chamæcyparis sphæroides*, and the *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**C. blanc des Antilles.** The *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Bousaco, C. de Busaco, C. de Goa.** The *Cupressus lusitanica* (var. *pendula*). [B, 173.]—**C. de la Barbade.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 173.]—**C. de l'Atlas.** The *Cedrus atlantica.* [B, 121.]—**C. de la Caroline.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 38.]—**C. de la Jamaïque.** The *Guazuma ulmifolia.* [B, 121.]—**C. de la Martinique.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. de la Nouvelle-Hollande.** The *Callitris spiralis.* [B, 88.]—**C. de Lycie.** The *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 121.]—**C. d'encens.** See *C. d'Espagne.*—**C. Déodar.** The *Cedrus deodara.*—**C. de Phénicie.** The *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 38.]—**C. des Antilles.** The *Swietenia mahogoni.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. des Bermudes.** The *Juniperus bermudiana.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Sibérie.** The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121.]—**C. d'Espagne.** The *Juniperus hispanica.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Virginie.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 173.]—**C. du Liban.** The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 173.]—**C. mahogoni, C. mahogony.** The *Swietenia mahogoni.* [B, 38, 121.]—**C. piquant.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 19.]—**C. rouge.** The *Icica altissima*, the *Juniperus virginiana*, and the *Pinus cupressoides.* [B, 173.] Cf. *Red* CEDAR.—**C. rouge de Virginie.** The *Juniperus virginiana.* [B, 88.]—**C. thurifère.** The *Juniperus hispanica.* [B, 173.]—**Petit c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 173.]

CÉDREL (Fr.), n. Sa-dre^{2}l. The genus *Cedrela.* [A, 301, 385.]—**C. odorant.** The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 38.]

CEDRELA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re(ra)'la^4. From κέδρος, the cedar-tree. Fr., *cédrel, cédréla.* Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical cedrelaceous trees. [B, 19, 42.]—**C. australis.** Red cedar of Australia. [B, 19.]—**C. Brownii cedro autoris** [Loifl.]. The *C. odorata.* [B, 211.]—**C. febrifuga.** 1. Of Blume, a tree growing throughout the East Indies, where its bark—*cortex cedrelæ* (seu *cedrelæ febrifugæ*), the *suren* of the Malays—has been used as a substitute for cinchona. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *Soymida febrifuga.* [B, 180, 270.]—**C. foliis pinnatis** [Brown]. The *C. odorata.*—**C'holz** (Ger.). The wood of *C. odorata.* [B, 180.]—**C. odorata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cailcedra, cèdre acajou* (ou *de la Martinique*, ou *de la Barbade*). Barbadoes bastard-cedar, sweet-scented Barbadoes cedar, Jamaica (or Honduras) cedar; a large tree of the West Indies and South America. The leaves and fresh bark have a very disagreeable odor. The reddish wood (*cailcedra wood*, the *acajou à planches* of the French) after a while acquires an agreeable odor. Both the bark and the wood (which has a bitter, nauseous taste) are used in intermittent fever. From the tree exudes a resin of agreeable odor (the *resina acajou* of Martius). [B, 180.]—**C'rinde** (Ger.). The bark of *C. febrifuga.*—**C. rosmarinus** [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Itea rosmarinus* [Römer and Schultes] (seu *rosmarinifolia* [Poiret]). A tree of Cochin-China having very fragrant flowers, which yield a volatile oil resembling oil of lavender. The flowers are said to be cephalic, nervine, deobstruent, and diuretic, and to be employed in catarrh and rheumatism. The species has been referred to *Bæckea*, constituting the *Bæckea cochinchinensis.* [B, 88, 173, 283.]—**C. toona** [Roxburgh], **C. tuna** [Flem.]. Indian mahogany, white cedar. A tree closely related to the *C. febrifuga* (with which by some it is identified), about sixty feet in height, growing in India, where the dense red wood is employed like mahogany. The flowers are used in dyeing red. The bark is highly astringent, and is employed as a substitute for cinchona in malarial and bilious fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and externally as an application to ulcers. [B, 172, 173, 180.]—**Cortex cedrelæ, Cortex cedrelæ febrifugæ.** The bark of *C. febrifuga.* [B. 180.]—**Fieberwidrige C.** (Ger.). See *C. toona.*—**Wohlriechende C.** (Ger.). See *C. odorata.*

CEDRELACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re^{2}l-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cédrélacées.* Ger., *Cedrelaceen.* The cedrelads, or mahogany family. Of Jussieu, an order of the *Meliaceæ*; of Spach, a family of the *Ampelideæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Rutales*; of Meisner, an order of the *Melioideæ*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Hesperides*, comprising the tribes *Cedreleæ* and *Swietenieæ* (*q. v.*), which by Bentham and Hooker are included in the *Meliaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 170.]

CEDRELACEOUS, adj. Se^{2}d-re^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Resembling the *Cedrela*; of or pertaining to the *Cedrelaceæ.* [B.]

CEDRELADS, n. pl. Se^{2}d'rel-a^{2}dz. See CEDRELACEÆ.

CEDRELÆON (Lat.), **CEDRELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κεδρέλαιον. Fr., *cédréléon, huile de cade.* Ger., *Cederöl, Fichtenöl.* Oil of cedar (extracted from the the *Cedrus Libani* or from its fruit). [Pliny (B, 115); B, 200.]

CEDRELATE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re^{2}l'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a). Gr., κεδρελάτη. The cedar, a large fir, such as excels all other trees in size. [Pliny (B, 115); L, 104.]

CEDRELEACEÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re^{2}l-e^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See CEDRELACEÆ.

CEDRELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re^{2}l'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *Cédrélées.* Ger., *Cedreleen.* 1. Of R. Brown, Lindley, and Dumortier, a family or order of plants, corresponding to the *Cedrelaceæ* (*q. v.*), and divided into the *C. genuinæ* and the *Swietenieæ*; by De Candolle made a tribe of the *Meliaceæ*, including *Cedrela, Swietenia, Chloroxylon, Flindersia, Carapa*; by other authors made coordinate with the *Meliaceæ.* 2. Of various authors, a tribe or suborder of the *C.* (1st def.) or the *Cedrelaceæ*, comprising those with free stamens and the radicle turned toward the umbilicus. By Bentham and Hooker the *C.* are made a tribe of the *Meliaceæ*, comprising *Cedrela, Chloroxylon*, and *Flindersia*, distinguished by the free stamens inserted outside the base of the disc, by the multiovulate loculi of the ovary, by the dehiscence of the capsule, which is septifragal from the apex or is loculicidal with the valves separating from the axis, and by the numerous seeds and the frequently pinnate leaves. [B, 19, 42, 170, 180.]—**C. genuinæ.** See *C.* (2d def.). [B, 180.]

CÉDRÉLÉON (Fr.), n. Sa-dra-la-on^2. See CEDRELÆON.

CEDRELEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-re^{2}l-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEDRELÆON.

CEDRENE, n. Se^{2}d'ren. Fr., *cédrène.* Ger., *Cedren.* It., *c.* 1. A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{24}$, contained in volatile oil of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); a liquid of the sp. gr. of 0·984, boiling at 248° C. 2. In general, any terpene of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$. The c's comprise the essential part of the oils of red cedar, cloves, rosewood, cubeb, cascarilla, and patchouli. [B. 5.]—**C. camphor.** Fr., *camphre de cédrène.* Ger., *Cedrenkampher, Cedernkampher.* A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{26}O = C_{15}H_{24} + H_2O$, which separates from the oil of red cedar upon cooling. [B, 5, 270.]

CÈDRES (Fr.), n. Se^{2}dr. A place in the province of Oran, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

CEDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., κεδρία. Fr., *cédrie.* 1. The oil or resin obtained from the cedar (*Cedrus Libani*); used by the ancients in embalming. [B, 38; Dioscorides (B. 115), B, 180.] Cf. CEDRELÆON, with which it appears to be identical. [B, 180.] 2. Tar. [B, 180.]—**C. terrestris.** Maltha. [B, 180.]

CÉDRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-dred. The fruit of *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 121.]

CÉDRIE (Fr.), n. Sa-dre. See CEDRIA.

CEDRIN, n. Se^{2}d'ri^{2}n. Fr., *cédrine.* Ger., *C.* A neutral bitter principle occurring as silky acicular crystals, obtained from the seeds of *Simaba cedron* by extracting with alcohol the residue left after exhaustion with ether. According to Lewy, it is the active principle of the seeds; according to Tanret, it is identical with valdivin. [B, 270.]

CEDRIN, adj. Se^{2}d'ri^{2}n. See CEDRINUS.

CEDRINO (It.), n. Che^{2}d-ren'o. A variety of citron cultivated in Italy. [B, 19.]

CEDRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-rin(ren)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *vinum c.*; wine impregnated with resin of cedar. [B, 200.] See CEDRITES.

CEDRINUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-rin(ren)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κέδρινος. Made of cedar. [B, 115.] See LIGNUM *cedrinum*, OLEUM *cedrinum*, VINUM *cedrinum*, and CEDRINUM.

CEDRION (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κέδριον. See CEDRIUM. [B, 180.]

CEDRIRET, n. Se^{2}d'ri^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *cedriretum.* Fr., *cédrirète.* Ger., *C.* From κέδριον (see CEDRIUM), and *rete*, a net. A peculiar principle obtained by distilling beech-tar: it crystallizes in red needles that are interlaced, whence the name. [A, 301, 385; B, 38, 120.]

CEDRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *ced'ridos* (-*is*). Gr., κεδρίς. 1. The cone of the cedar, regarded by Dioscorides as heating, emmenagogue, and useful in coughs and convulsions. 2. A juniper-berry. 3. A shrub resembling the cedar (probably a species of juniper). [B, 115, 200.]

CEDRITES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)rit(ret)'ez(as). Gr., κεδρίτης. Fr., *cédrite.* A wine (*cedrinum, vinum cedrinum*), flavored with cedar-resin; used anciently as a vermifuge. [B, 38, 115.]

CEDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κέδριον. 1. According to some authorities, the same as cedrelæon, being a resinous substance obtained by incisions in the bark of the *Cedrus Libani* or the *Juniperus phœnicea.* [B, 121; Pliny (B, 115)]. According to others, a cedar oil (obtained from the wood of *Cedrus Libani*). [B, 180.] 2. Oil of citron. [B, 121.]

CEDRIUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to the cedar. [B.] See LIGNUM *cedrium.*

CEDRO (Lat.), n. m. indecl. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)'ro. It., Sp., *c.* The citron-tree, *Citrus medica.* As a Spanish word, in Mexico, also the *Cupressus Lindleyi* and the *Cupressus* (*Chamæcyparis*) *thurifera.* [B, 121, 200, 214.]—**C. blanco** (Sp.). The *Cupressus Benthamii.* [B, 214.]—**C. blanco del deserto** (Sp.). The *Cupressus Lindleyi.* [B, 214.]—**C. colorado** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Cedrela odorata.* [A, 447.]—**Essentia de c., Oleum c., Oleum de c.** Oil of citron. [B, 180.]

CEDROBALSAM (Ger.), n. Tsad'ro-ba^{3}l-za^{3}m. The turpentine of the *Pinus cembra.* [B, 48, 270.]

CEDROBAUM (Ger.), n. Tsad'ro-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Cedrela.* [B, 48.]

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**, the; **U^2**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

CEDROELEON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ro(ro^2)-e^{2}l-e(a)′o^{2}n. Fr., *cédroéléon*. See CEDRELÆON. [B, 121.]

CEDROMELON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ro(ro^2)-me(ma)′lo^{2}n. Gr., κεδρόμηλον. The citron. [B, 285.]

CEDRON, n. Se^{2}d′ro^{2}n. Gr., κέδρον. Lat., *c.*, *semen cedronis.* Fr., *cédron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C.* Sp., *c.* 1. In Lat., the fruit of the cedar. 2. The cotyledon of the *Simaba c.* [Planchon] (*Quassia c.* [H. Baillon]). [B, 115, 185.] 3. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Lippia citriodora.* [A, 447.]—**C'früchte** (Ger.), **C'nüsse** (Ger.). See *C.* (2d def.). —**C'öl** (Ger.). Oil of citron. [B, 48.]—**C'samen** (Ger.), **C. seeds, Semen cedronis** (Lat.). See *C.* (2d def.).

CÉDRON (Fr.), n. Sa-dron^2. See CEDRON (2d def.).—**Noix de c.** See *C.* [B, 121.]

CEDRONELLA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cedrus.* Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ro^{2}n-e^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *cédronelle.* 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Melissa officinalis.* 2. Of Mönch, a genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Nepeteæ.* [B, 42, 215.]—**C. canariensis viscosa,** etc. [Comm.]. The *C. triphylla.* [B, 211.]—**C. mexicana** [Bentham]. Sp., *toronjil* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Dracocephalum mexicanum* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth], *Gardoquia betonicoides* [Lindley]. A species indigenous to Mexico and extending to the mountains of southern Arizona. Its flowering tops are used instead of *Melissa*, and contain an abundance of volatile oil. Employed as an antispasmodic. [B, 215, 224.]—**C. officinarum.** The *Melissa* (*Dracocephalum*) *moldavica.* [B, 109.]—**C. pallida** [Lindley]. Sp., *toronjil* [Mex. Ph.]. A species indigenous to Mexico and the Mexican frontier of the United States. Employed for the same purposes as *C. mexicana.* [B, 215, 224.]—**C. Rivini** [Rupp.]. The *Dracocephalum moldavica.* [B, 211.]—**C. triphylla** [Mönch]. Syn.: *Dracocephalum canariense* [Linnæus]. Balm of Gilead; a species, having leaves of a penetrating camphoraceous odor, indigenous to the Canaries and Madeiras. The leaves were formerly used under the name of *herba melissæ canariensis* as a nervine. [B, 173, 180, 215.]—**C. turcica.** The *Dracocephalum moldavica.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cedronellæ.** The herb of the *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 180.]

CEDRONINE, n. Se^{2}d′ro^{2}n-en. Fr., *cédronine.* Ger., *Cedronin.* An alkaloid found in cedron seeds. [B, 270.]

CEDROS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)′ro^{2}s. Gr., κέδρος. Of Hippocrates, the *Juniperus oxycedrus.* The κέδρος μεγάλη of Dioscorides was the *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 180.] Cf. CEDRUS.

CEDROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-ro^{2}st(rost)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cedros′teos* (*-is*). Gr., κέδρωστις. Bryony (the *Bryonia alba*). [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CEDROT, n. In Nice, the citron. [B, 121.]

CEDROTA [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)-rot′a^3. Fr., *cédrote.* See ANIBA.—**C. longifolia** [Willdenow]. See ANIBA *guianensis.*

CEDRULA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)′ru^4-la^3. An ancient name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus.* [B, 121.]

CEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}d(ke^{2}d)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., κέδρος. Fr., *cèdre.* Ger., *Ceder.* It., Sp., *cedro.* 1. Of Tournefort, see JUNIPERUS. 2. Of Miller, a section of the genus *Cedrela.* 3. Of Loudon, the true cedars; a genus of coniferous trees, distinguished from *Larix* by their evergreen leaves, and from *Pinus* by the fact that both the long and the short offshoots of the branches are provided with true foliage-leaves (needles). [B, 42, 245.]—**C. africana** [Gordon], **C. argentea, C. atlantica** [Manetti]. A tree growing in the Atlas. The wood is used like that of *C. Libani*, of which by some it is regarded as a mere variety. [B, 245.]—**C. Barbadensium alatis fraxini foliis** [Plukenet]. The *Cedrela odorata.* [B, 211.]—**C. conifera** [Jons.]. The *C. Libani.* [B, 200.]—**C. conifera foliis laricis** [C. Bauhin, Ray]. The *C. Libani.* [B, 200.]—**C. deodara** [Loudon]. Syn.: *Abies* [Lindley] (seu *Pinus* [Parlatore] *deodara*).



THE CONES OF CEDRUS LIBANI. [A, 327.]

A tree growing in the Himalayas; the wood is used like that of *C. Libani*, which this tree much resembles; the *devadara, deodara,* or *dewar*, of the Hindoos. [B, 214, 245.]—**C. elegans** [Knight]. The *C. atlantica.* [B, 214.]—**C. folio cupressi major, fructu flavescente** [Bauhin]. The *Juniperus phœnicea* and the *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 211.]—**C. folio cupressi media, majoribus baccis** [Bauhin]. The *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 211.]—**C. hispanica procerior,** etc. [Tournefort]. The *Juniperus thurifera.* [B, 211.]—**C. indica** [De Chambre]. See *C. deodara.*—**C. Libani** [Barrel.], **C. Libani conifera** [J. Bauhin], **C. libanotica** [Link]. Gr., κέδρος μεγάλη [Dioscorides]. Fr., *cèdre du Liban.* Ger., *Ceder vom Libanon.* Syn.: *Pinus c.* [Linnæus], *Larix c.* [Miller], *Abies c.* Cedar of Lebanon, a lofty and very large tree formerly abundant about Lebanon, where it is still sparingly found (some specimens there being from 2,000 to 3,000 years old), and plentiful in the mountains of Cilicia. A fragrant resin or oil which exuded spontaneously or was obtained by incisions in the bark, and which was variously called *cedrelæon, cedria,* and *resina cedri,* was formerly employed in medicine and for embalming. An oil obtained from the wood was called *cedrium* (κέδριον), although, according to some authorities, this term was synonymous with cedria. The cones of the tree, called *cedris*, were also of medicinal application, and it was the oil obtained from them to which, according to some authors, the terms *cedrelæon* and *cedria* were applied. From the cones or other parts of the tree a medicinal wine (*cedrites, cedrinum, vinum cedrinum*) was prepared. [B, 115, 180, 200, 245.]—**C. lycia** [Lob.]. The *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 211.]—**C. magna** [Pliny], **C. magna conifera** [J. Bauhin], **C. magna conifera Libani** [Parkinson]. See *C. Libani.*—**C. mahogoni** [Miller]. The *Swietenia mahogani.* [B, 173.]—**C. major.** See *C. Libani.*—**C. phœnicea** [Renealm.]. The *C. Libani.* [B, 211.]—**C. phœnicea altera Plinii et Theophrasti** [Lob.]. The *Juniperus lycia.* [B, 211.]—**Lignum cedri.** Cedar-wood; properly the wood of *C. Libani*; afterward applied to the wood of several coniferous trees, especially to that of species of juniper. [B, 180.]—**Resina cedri.** The resin of *C. Libani.* [B, 48, 180.] See CEDRELÆON and CEDRIA.

CEDUE, n. Of the alchemists, air. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CEIBA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ke^2)-i(e)′ba^3. Adopted from the Spanish name of the *Bombax c.* (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*). Fr., *céiba.* A genus of plants, made by Gärtner, now referred to *Eriodendron.* [B, 42, 280.]—**C. espinosa** (Sp.). See ERIODENDRON *leiantherum.* —**C. pentandrum** [Gärtner]. The *Bombax pentandrum* (*Eriodendron occidentale*). [B, 173.]—**C.-tree.** The *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* [B, 185, 275.]

CEIBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ke^2)-i^{2}b(eb)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céibées.* Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Eriodendreæ*, consisting of the genus *Bombax.* [B, 170.]

CEIBO (Sp.), **CEIBON** (Sp.), n's. Tha-e′bo, -bon. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* [A, 447.]

CEIGNANTE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}n-ya^{3}nt. The twelfth dorsal vertebra; so called because a belt is ordinarily worn at that level. [L, 41.]

CEIMENON (Lat.), n. n. Si′(ke^2′i^2)-me^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., κείμενον (from κεῖμεσθαι, to hang down, to settle). An old term for a urinary sediment and for urine set aside for examination, also for the uvula when relaxed. [A, 325.]

CEINBRAT (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-bra^3. The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121.]

CEINTURE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-tu^{6}r. Gr., ζώνη. Lat., *cingulum.* Ger., *Leibbinde, Gurt, Gürtel.* It., *cintola, cintura.* Sp., *cinturón.* 1. A waist-band, a girdle, a sash; a band of any material intended to support and press upon the lower part of the abdomen. 2. Zoster. [A, 301; E; L.]—**C. abdominale.** 1. An abdominal belt. 2. See *Pelvic* GIRDLE.—**C. bénie.** See *Talismanic* BELT.—**C. claviculaire.** See *Shoulder* GIRDLE.—**C. coxale.** The bony pelvis. [L, 153.]—**C. dartreuse.** See *C.* (2d def.)—**C. de chasteté.** A belt with an attachment covering the genitals; formerly applied to women to prevent coitus and to children to prevent masturbation. [L, 41.]—**C. de Hilden, C. de Hildane** [L, 45]. See CINGULUM *Hildani.*—**C. de la Saint-Jean.** The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 173.]—**C. de mercure.** See CINGULUM *mercuriale.*—**C. de Neptune.** The *Laminaria saccharina.* [B, 173.]—**C. de sagesse.** See *C. de mercure.*—**C. de Saint-François.** See *Talismanic* BELT.—**C. des femmes enceintes.** An abdominal belt for pregnant women. [L, 87.]—**C. de vif argent.** See CINGULUM *mercuriale.*—**C. érysipélateuse.** See ZOSTER.—**C. eutocique.** An abdominal bandage for pregnant women, for facilitating parturition. One invented by Pinard, broad in front and narrow behind, is used for the purpose of making such pressure as to prevent a transverse presentation of the fœtus. [A, 15.]—**C. hypogastrique.** See *Hypogastric* BELT.—**C. orthopédique.** A girdle or brace for the correction of curvature of the spine. [L, 49.]—**C. pelvienne.** 1. The brim of the pelvis. 2. See *Pelvic* GIRDLE.—**C. scapulaire.** See *Pectoral* GIRDLE.—**C. ventrale, C. ventrière.** An abdominal belt. [L, 41, 87.]

CEINTURÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2-tu^{6}r-a. Girdled; in zoology, having the centre of the body of a different color from the rest. [L, 180.]

CEINTURON (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-tu^{6}r-on^2. See CEINTURE.

CEINTURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2-tu^{6}r-on-a. See CEINTURÉ.

CEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si′(ke^2′i^2)-ri^2-a^3. Gr., κειρία. An old term for a bandage or swathing-cloth, also for a tape-worm. [A, 325, 387.]

CEKE, n. The^{2}k′e^2. In Fiji, elephantiasis of the scrotum. ["Lancet," Apr. 6, 1889, p. 679 (*a*, 21).]

CELANDINE, n. Se^{2}l′a^{2}n-din. Lat., *chelidonium* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *célandine, chélidoine.* Ger., *Gelbkraut, Goldwurz.* It., *chelidonia.* Sp., *celidonia.* The *Bocconia frutescens.* [B, 282.]—**Brave c.** The *Caltha palustris.* [L, 73.]—**C. poppy.** The *Stylophorum diphyllum.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Common c., Great c., Greater c.** See *C.*—**Japanese c.** The *Chelidonium japonicum* (*C. grandiflorum*). [B, 275.]—**Lesser c., Small c.** The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 275.]—**Tree-c.** The *Bocconia frutescens.* [B, 19.]

CÉLANDINE (Fr.), n. Sa-la^{3}n-den. See CELANDINE.—**Grande c.** The *Sanguinaria canadensis.* [B, 173.]

CELAPA, n. Of C. Bauhin, the plant furnishing jalap. [B, 121.]

CELAPE, n. Of the writers of the Renaissance, jalap. [B, 121.]

CELASTER (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l-a^{3}st'e^{2}r. The genus *Celastrus.* [B, 180.]—**C'baum.** See *C.*—**Kletternder C.** The *Celastrus scandens.* [L, 80.]

CELASTIN, n. Se^{2}l-a^{2}st'i^{2}n. Fr., *célastine.* Ger., *C.* A non-nitrogenous bitter principle, chemically identical with menyanthin, found in the leaves of the *Celastrus obscurus.* [B, 5.]

CELASTRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra(tra^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *célastracées.* Ger., *Celastraceen.* Of Lindley, an order of the rhamnal alliance, comprising the tribes *Euonymeæ* and *Elæodendreæ;* of Torrey and Gray, an order of dicotyledons, comprising the tribes *Staphyleeæ* and *Euonymeæ.* [B, 19, 34, 170.] See CELASTRINEÆ and CELASTREÆ.

CELASTRACEOUS, adj. Se^{2}l-a^{2}s-tra'shu^{3}s. Lat., *celastraceus.* Fr., *célastracé.* Of or resembling the *Celastrus;* of or pertaining to the *Celastraceæ* (*Celastrineæ*). [B.]

CELASTRALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tral(tra^{3}l)'-ez(e^{2}s). Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Disciflorœ,* comprising the orders *Celastrineæ, Stackhousieæ, Rhamneæ,* and *Ampelideæ.* It is especially marked by its erect ovules with ventral rhaphe, the other characteristics being the simple leaves (except in the *Ampelideæ*), and the hermaphrodite flowers, which have a pulvinar disc or one adnate to the calyx, or sheathing the base of the calyx, stamens disposed about the disc or inserted upon its border, and a gynœcium generally entire and having one or two ovules in each loculus. [B, 42.]

CÉLASTRE (Fr.), n. Sal-a^{2}str. See CELASTRUS.

CELASTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tre^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *célastrées.* Ger., *Celastreen.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Theaceæ,* comprising *Euonymus, Celastrus, Maytenus, Alzatea, Elæodendron,* etc., and thus corresponding in general to the order *Celastraceæ* of other botanists and to the tribe *C.* of Bentham and Hooker. Reichenbach subsequently divided the *C.* into the *Euonymeæ, Alzateæ,* and *Ochrantheæ* (1837), and again (1841) into the *Euonymeæ, Dulongieæ,* and *Elæodendreæ.* Bentham and Hooker designate as *C.* a tribe of the *Celastrineæ* comprising thirty-five genera, with four or five (very rarely ten) stamens inserted on or below the margin of the disc, and having subulate often incurved filaments and albuminous seeds. It corresponds to the entire order *Celastrineæ* (*Celastrinæ, Celastraceæ*) of many authors, and comprises the subtribes *Euonymeæ,* in which the leaves are opposite, *Celastreæ,* in which the leaves are alternate and the fruit dehiscent, and *Elæodendreæ,* in which the leaves are generally alternate and the fruit is indehiscent. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, also a subtribe of the *C.* (1st def.), comprising *Celastrus, Maytenus,* etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CELASTRIN [Wayne], n. Se^{2}l-a^{2}s'tri^{2}n. Fr., *célastrine.* Ger., *C.* A principle found in *Celastrus scandens,* forming minute white crystals. [A, 308.] Cf. CELASTIN.

CELASTRINÆ [R. Brown], **CELASTRINEÆ** [De Candolle]. Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-trin(tren)'e(a^3-e^2), -e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *célastrinées.* Ger., *Celastrineen.* Syn.: *Celastreæ, Celastraceæ, Spindle-trees.* An order of polypetalous dicotyledons, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the series *Disciflorœ* and cohort *Celastrales.* By De Candolle it was divided into the tribes *Staphylœaceæ, Euonymeæ,* and *Aquifoliaceæ;* by G. Don into the *Staphyleaceæ, Euonymeæ,* and *Cassinieæ.* The *Staphyleaceæ* have since been referred to the *Sapindaceæ,* and the *Aquifoliaceæ* have been made a distinct order (see ILICINEÆ). The order as thus limited corresponds to the tribe *Celastreæ* of Bentham and Hooker, and was divided by Lindley and others into the *Euonymeæ* and the *Elæodendreæ.* Cf. CELASTREÆ (1st def.). Bentham and Hooker include in the order the tribe *Hippocrateæ,* comprising *Hippocratea* and three other genera. As thus constituted, it comprises trees or shrubs with opposite or alternate, often coriaceous, simple leaves, exstipulate or possessing only minute and caducous stipules; hermaphrodite flowers in cymose inflorescence, having a four-lobed or five-lobed imbricated, persistent calyx with spreading petals inserted beneath the margin of the usually conspicuous disc, three to five (very rarely two or ten) stamens, with short subulate filaments and short bilocular anthers, inserted upon the disc alternately with the petals, a sessile ovary with one to five loculi, each containing two anatropous, erect ovules with a ventral rhaphe, a short style generally entire, and a simple or lobed stigma. The fruit is capsular, baccate, or samaroid, containing erect, often arillate seeds, exalbuminous or with fleshy albumen. It comprises thirty-nine genera and about four hundred species. [B, 42, 170.]

CELASTRINEOUS, adj. Se^{2}l-a^{2}s-tri^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *celastrineus, celastrinus.* Fr., *celastriné.* It., *celastrineo.* Resembling *Celastrus;* of or pertaining to the *Celastrineæ.* [B.]

CELASTROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *célastroïdées.* Ger., *Celastroïdeen.* Of Brongniart, a class of the *Dialypetalæ hypogynæ,* comprising the families *Viniferæ, Hippocrateaceæ, Celastrineæ, Staphyleaceæ,* and *Pittosporeæ.* [B, 170.] Cf. CELASTRALES.

CELASTRUS (Lat.), n. m. (sometimes treated as f.). Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}s(tru^{4}s). Gr., *κήλαστρος.* Fr., *célastre.* Ger., *Celaster.* It., *celastro.* Of Linnæus, the staff-tree; a genus of celastraceous shrubs and small trees of the tribe and subtribe *Celastreæ,* in which it is distinguished by its racemose or paniculate flowers, its free ovary with two erect ovules in each loculus, by its exalate capsular fruit, and by its arillate seeds. [B, 42.]—**C. buxifolius** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Catha buxifolia* (et *venenata*) [Presl]. A species with numerous varieties, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. One variety, armed with strong poisonous spines, a wound from which causes violent inflammation, is the *C. venenatus* [Eckl. and Zeyl.]. [B, 180, 263.]—**C. coriaceus** [Guillemin and Perottet]. The *C. senegalensis.* [B, 250.]—**C. decolor** [Delile]. See *C. senegalensis.*—**C. edulis.** 1. Of Vahl, the *Catha edulis.* 2. Of Hochstetter, the *C. obscurus.* [B, 180, 250.]—**C. ellipticus** [Thunberg]. The *kamassie-hout* of the Cape Colony; an erect spiny shrub of South Africa. [B, 263.]—**C. inermis,** etc. Of Gronovius, the *Ceanothus americanus.* [B, 211.]—**C. macrocarpa, C. macrocarpus** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Syn.: *Hœnkea multiflora* [Ruíz and Pavón]. An erect Peruvian shrub with edible buds. From the seeds is obtained an oil useful for various purposes. [B, 121, 180.]—**C'manna** (Ger.). See MANNA *celastrina.*—**C. maytenus** [Willdenow]. The *Maytenus chilensis.* [B, 214.]—**C. montanus** [Roxburgh]. See *C. senegalensis.*—**C. nutans.** See *C. paniculatus.*—**C. obovatus** [Hochstetter]. See *C. senegalensis.* [B, 250.]—**C. obscurus** [A. Richard]. An Abyssinian species; the leaves, called *add add,* are employed for the cure of a malarial disease called *kolla.* They contain tannin, a volatile oil, and *celastin.* [B, 5, 270.]—**C. orixa** [Siebold and Zuccarini]. Syn.: *Orixa japonica* [Thunberg]. A Japanese species used medicinally. [B, 42, 121, 283.]—**C. paniculata, C. paniculatus** [Willdenow]. A climbing shrub of India and South America. The seeds contain a resinous principle and have a hot pungent taste. The crushed seeds furnish, by distillation with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, an empyreumatic oil (*oleum nigrum*) which is said to be acrid, tonic, stimulating, diaphoretic, and aphrodisiac, and is used internally for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, beri-beri, and leprosy; but it is chiefly used in veterinary practice. [A, 479; B, 19, 121, 172.]—**C. parviflorus** [Vahl]. Syn.: *Catha spinosa* [Forskål]. An Arabian species. [B, 174, 214.]—**C. phyllacanthus** [L'Héritier]. See *C. senegalensis.*—**C. scandens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bourreau des arbres.* Ger., *kletternder Celaster.* Syn.: *Euonymus* (seu *Euonymoides*) *scandens* [Mönch]. A climbing shrub of North America, where it



THE CELASTRUS SCANDENS. [A, 327.]

is called false bitter-sweet, wax-work, fever-twig, and climbing staff-tree. The bark, especially that of the root, is emetic, cathartic, and diaphoretic, and is employed in hepatic affections and secondary syphilis. The seeds are said to be narcotic and stimulating. [B, 5, 19, 180.]—**C. senegalensis** [Lamarck]. An African species, called *snatt, deck,* and *gheuondeck.* Its root is purgative and somewhat bitter and astringent, and with the bark is used in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 46, 180.]—**C. serratulus** [R. Brown], **C. serratus** [Hochstetter]. See *C. obscurus.*—**C. Theophrasti** [Clusius]. The *Cassine capensis.* [B, 211.]—**C. uncinatus** [Ruíz and Pavón]. The *Maytenus chilensis.* [B, 214.]—**C. undatus** [Thunberg]. The *koko* of the Hottentots; an erect shrub of South Africa. [B, 263.]—**C. undulatus** [Lamarck]. The *Senacia undulata* (*Pittosporum senacia*). [B, 173, 192.]—**C. venenata** [Eckl. and Zeyl.], **C. venenatus.** Syn.: *Catha venenata* [Presl]. See under *C. buxifolius.*—**C. verticillatus.** 1. Of Ruíz and Pavón, the *Maytenus verticillatus.* 2. Of Roxburgh, a species now referred to *Pittosporum.* [B, 212, 214.]

CELATION, n. Se^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *celatio* (from *celare,* to conceal). Fr., *célation.* Ger., *Verheimlichung.* It., *celamento.* Sp., *celación.* In forensic medicine, the concealment of pregnancy, parturition, or a disease. [A, 301.]

CELATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(kal)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om(o^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. See KELOTOMY.

CELATUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}l(kal)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). 1. Stagnant (said of air). [A, 325; B, 200.] 2. Concealed. [L, 341.]

CELAURITIS, n. Fr., *céalurite.* Golden litharge. [B, 88.]

CELE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)'e(a). Gen., *cel'es.* Gr., *κήλη.* Fr., *céle.* A swelling, especially one due to a hernia. [A, 325.]

CELEFOLI [Paracelsus], n. A pretended mucilaginous substance derived from the stars. [A, 325.]

CELEINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-e^2-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). From *κελεός,* a woodpecker. Fr., *céléinées.* A subfamily of the *Picidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 31 (L).]

CELEOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-e^2-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'e-(a^3-e^2). From *κελεός,* a woodpecker, and *μορφή,* shape. A family of the *Carinatæ.* [L, 121.]

CÉLERI (Fr.), n. Sal-e^{2}r-e. See CELERY.—**C. des marais.** The *Apium graveolens.* [A, 301.]—**C. rave.** The *Apium rapaceum.* [B, 121.] See CELERIAC.

CELERIAC, n. Se^{2}l-e′ri^{2}-a^{2}k. Fr., *céleri rave.* A cultivated variety of celery (*Apium graveolens*, var., *rapaceum*, the *Apium rapaceum*) called turnip-rooted celery, much grown in France and Germany. [B, 19.]

CELERIGRADA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-e^{2}r-i^{2}g′ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-a^{3}. From *celer*, swift, and *gradi*, to step. Fr., *célérigrades.* An order of the *Mammalia* comprising the rodents. [L, 180.]

CELERIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-e^{2}r-i^{2}-me^{2}t′ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). From *celer*, swift, and μέτρον, a measure. See TACHOMETER.

CELERY, n. Se^{2}l′e^{2}r-i^{2}. Fr., *céleri, sellerie.* Ger., *Sellerie, Eppich.* It., *appio.* Sp., *apio.* The *Apium graveolens.* [B, 19.]—**Australian c.** The *Apium prostratum.* [B, 275.]—**C.-leaved, C.-topped.** Having leaves like the *Apium.* [B.] See *C.-leaved* PINE.—**Common c.** See *C.*—**New Zealand c.** The *Apium australe.* [B, 275.]—**Turnip-rooted c.** See CELERIAC.—**Water-c.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 275.]

CÉLESTINE (Fr.), n. Sal-e^{2}st-en. 1. The *Ageratum cœruleum.* [B, 121.] 2. Native strontium sulphate. [A, 385.]

CELETA (Lat.), **CELETES** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}l(kal)-et(at)′a^{3}, -ez(as). Gr., κηλήτης. A person affected with hernia. [A, 322.]

CELI, n. See KAYLA.

CELIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)′i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *célie.* Of Pliny, a kind of beer made by the Spaniards. [L, 86.]

CELIAC, CÉLIAQUE (Fr.), adj's. Sel′i^{2}-a^{2}k, sal-i^{2}-a^{3}k. See CŒLIAC.

CELIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-i^{2}d-i(i^{2})′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *célidées.* Of Massalongo, a tribe of lichens. [B, 170.]

CELIDONIA (Sp.), n. The^{2}l-i^{2}-don′i^{2}-a^{3}. The *Chelidonium majus.* [B, 280.]—**C. del país.** The *Euphorbia maculata.* [A, 447.]—**C. europea, C. mayor.** See *C.*

CELIDONY, n. Se^{2}l′i^{2}-don-i^{2}. See CELANDINE.

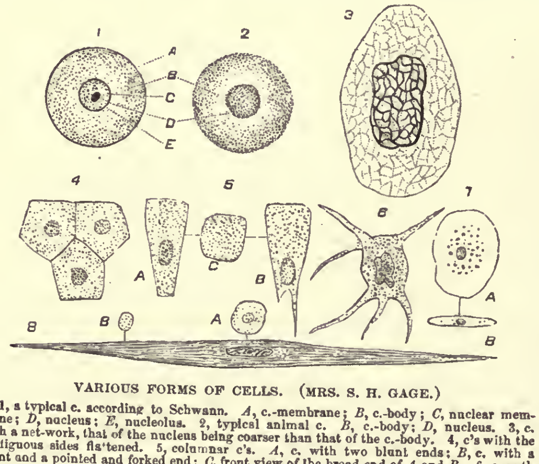
CÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sal-e. 1. Any cavity of the body, especially the abdomen. [L, 109.] 2. See CELIA.

CELIFOLI, n. See CŒLIFOLIUM. [B, 200.]

CÉLINE (Fr.), n. Sal-en. The *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CELIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)′li^{2}s(les). Gen., *celid′os* (*-is*). Gr., κηλίς. A spot or mark upon the skin. [L, 94.]

CELL, n. Se^{2}l. From Lat., *cella*, a chamber. Gr., κύτος. Lat., *cellula* (dim. of *cella*). Fr., *cellule.* Ger., *Zelle.* It., *cellula.* Sp., *célula, celdilla.* 1. Primarily, a cavity or inclosed hollow space; an areola or loculus; in this sense, comprising the following subordinate meanings: (*A*), any small completely closed space, such as the air-spaces of cork (in describing which the term c. was first employed, being used by Hooke in 1665), the small cavities in the mastoid and other bones, the alveoli of the lungs, the cleft-like spaces or areolæ of connective tissue, and, in botany, the cavity or loculus of the ovary, containing the ovules. (*B*), a cavity opening upon a free surface, such as the crypts in the stomach of the camel and other ruminants, the cavities in the nests of wasps and bees, the depression or loculus in the anther, which contains the pollen, and, by a slight extension of meaning, the spaces or areolæ upon the wings of insects, circumscribed by the nervures. (*C*), in microscopical technology, a chamber, open or closed, used for the examination and preservation of objects. (*D*), one of the similar elements or open chambers which constitute a galvanic battery or a battery of Leyden jars. 2. The elementary structure, anatomical unit, anatomical (morphological or structural) element, of which all animal and vegetable substances are constituted or from which they develop; so called because originally regarded as made up of



VARIOUS FORMS OF CELLS. (MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

1, a typical c. according to Schwann. *A*, c.-membrane; *B*, c.-body; *C*, nuclear membrane; *D*, nucleus; *E*, nucleolus. 2, typical animal c. *B*, c.-body; *D*, nucleus. 3, c. with a net-work, that of the nucleus being coarser than that of the c.-body. 4, c's with the contiguous sides flattened. 5, columnar c's. *A*, c. with two blunt ends; *B*, c. with a blunt and a pointed and forked end; *C*, front view of the broad end of *A* and *B*. 6, c. with numerous projections (stellate c.). 7, plate or scale like c. *A*, face-view and *B*, edge-view. 8, a greatly elongated c., often described as a fibre. *A*, section through the nucleus; B, section near the end.

a closed membrane surrounding a cavity. In this sense a c. is a minute, usually microscopic, mass of organized matter with a more or less distinct form and function. In the lowest animals and plants (*Protozoa, Schizomycetes, Chroococcaceæ*) the whole organism is represented by a single c., but in the higher plants and in the *Metazoa* the body is made up of a combination of c's and of their products, consisting of various forms of intercellular or ground substance. A typical c., according to Schwann, who in 1839 elaborated the c.-theory as it now exists [J, 36, 37], consists of an inclosing wall (c.-wall, c.-membrane) and the inclosed contents (c.-body) containing within its substance a distinct body, the nucleus, which is also surrounded by a membrane (nuclear membrane) and which itself incloses a still smaller body, the nucleolus. The mature ovarian ovum and many plant-c's correspond closely to this form of typical c. (See Fig. 1.) As now considered, a typical c. is rounded in form and presents only a c.-body and a nucleus, both of which are formed of protoplasm, that of the nucleus differing somewhat in physical or chemical composition from that of the c.-body, and, according to most cytologists, performing the initial and perhaps the most important part in c.-division. [Whitman, "Journ. of Morph.," ii (1888), pp. 27–49 (J).] (See Fig. 2.) The cellular protoplasm was formerly supposed to be homogeneous or of slightly granular character, but it is now generally believed that the substance of both c.-body and nucleus is composed of two parts—a more solid portion arranged in the form of a convoluted thread or a network which is nearly always coarser in the nucleus than in the c.-body, and a more liquid, hyaline portion filling the meshes of the network. [J, 15, 26, 30, 32, 58, 64.] (See Fig. 3.) In the higher animals and plants but few of the c's retain their typical character, most of them becoming modified in shape and structure in order to adjust themselves to their surroundings and to perform the various special functions necessitated by the physiological division of labor. (See Figs. 4 to 8.) On the one hand, all the constituents of the typical c. of Schwann may be present; on the other, the nucleus itself may disappear, leaving only the c.-body. Various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat, pigment, or glycogen, may be present, or the whole c. may be partially or entirely changed to horn, etc. The size of c's in the higher plants and animals generally ranges from 5 μ to 150 μ, although, in some of the lower plants, c's of a length of 50 mm. (2 inches) are known, and some unicellular organisms have a size of less than 1 μ. C's have been variously named from the tissue or organ of which they form a part, from the layer of the embryo from which they spring, from their form, size, and other physical properties, and from their function. [B; J.]—**Acid c.** A c. secreting an acid. [J.] See *Delomorphous c.*—**Adelomorphous c.** Fr., *cellule adelomorphe* (ou *principale*). Ger., *Hauptzelle.* Syn.: *central c., chief c., peptic c., principal c.* One of the transparent epithelial c's forming the greater part of the lining of the glands of the stomach, especially those of the pyloric region. They are supposed to secrete the pepsinogen. [J, 18, 30.] Cf. *Delomorphous c.*—**Adhesive c.** A c. on the surface of some polyps, which serves to catch objects by sticking to them. [J, 32.]—**Adipose c.** See *Fat-c.*—**Adjuvant c.** See SYNERGIDA.—**Adventitial c.** Ger., *Adventitialzelle.* 1. One of the branched c's forming most of the perithelium or adventitia capillaris. 2. One of the flat stellate c's of the membrana propria of the gastric and other glands. [J, 21, 35, 42, 67.]—**Air-c.** Lat., *cellula aeria.* Fr., *cellule aérifère* (ou *aérienne*), *cavité pneumatique, poche aérienne.* Ger., *Luftsack.* It., *cellula aerea.* Syn.: *air cavity* (or *sac*, or *receptacle*, or *space*), *pneumatic c.* 1. A pulmonary air-vesicle or alveolus; one of the ultimate saccules into which the lungs are divided. They are situated on the walls of an infundibulum into the common cavity of which they open, but they do not communicate with each other except through this cavity. 2. An empty space in the body, communicating directly or indirectly with the lungs or air-passages. In man the chief air-c's are the mastoid and ethmoid c's and the frontal, maxillary, and sphenoidal sinuses. Among animals they are mostly developed in birds, in which every bone may possess an air-space and in which also numerous membranous air-sacs exist in the body-cavity and between the muscles. In birds, these air-c's are designated according to their location as axillary, supraclavicular, etc. 3. An empty space containing air, in vegetable tissues. According to their size these air-c's are designated as interstices, lacunæ, and air-passages or air-chambers. [B, 229; J, 28, 29, 45, 55, 84, 100; L, 14.]—**Akinetic c.-division.** See *Direct c.-division.*—**Albuminous c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme.* Ger., *Eiweisszelle.* Heidenhain's name for a salivary c. which contains albumin but no mucus. [L, 318.]—**Alveolar c.** One of the c's lining the acini of glands. [J.]—**Amitotic c.-division.** See *Direct c.-division.*—**Amœboid blood-c.** See *White blood-*CORPUSCLE.—**Amœboid c.** Fr., *cellule amiboïde.* Ger., *amöboide Zelle.* It., *cellula ameboide.* A c., such as a leucocyte, having the power of changing its shape like the *Amœba.* [J.] See *Wandering c.*—**Ancestral c.** A name applied by Haeckel to a zoosperm or an unfertilized ovum. [J, 89, 114.]—**Animal c.** Fr., *cellule animale.* Ger., *Thierzelle, thierische Zelle.* It., *cellula animale.* Sp., *celdilla animal.* 1. One of the c's constituting the tissue of animals. Cf. *Vegetable c.* 2. A c. situated at the animal pole of a segmenting ovum. Cf. *Vegetative c.* (1st def.) and MICROMERE.—**Annular c.** Fr., *cellule annulaire.* Ger., *Ringzelle.* It., *cellula annulare.* Syn.: *ringed c.* A vegetable c. in which there are one or more annular thickenings of the c.-wall upon its inner surface. [B, 34, 75.]—**Anterior ethmoidal c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales anteriores.* Fr., *cellules éthmoïdales antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Siebbeinzellen.* The air-c's in the ethmoid bone, closed in by the lacrymal bone and the frontal process of the superior maxilla. [L, 7, 31, 142.]—**Anticlinal c.** Fr., *cellule anticlinale.* In botany, a c. produced by division of the mother-c. of the embryo-sac, situated below the embryonal sac and independent of the latter. It should not be confounded with the antipodal c., which is comprised within the embryonal sac. [B, 104.]—**Antipodal c.** Fr., *cellule antipode.* Ger., *Gegenfüsslerzelle.* Syn.: *antipodal vesicle, antipode.* In the development of a plant-ovary, a thin-walled c. found at the bottom of the embryo-

sac opposite the germ-c. (oosphere). The antipodal c's are usually 3 in number, representing 3 of the 4 nuclei into which the lower of the 2 c's developed from the fission of the germ-c. divides. See 17 in Fig. [B, 75, 104, 229; Engler (B, 245).]—**Apical c.** Fr., *cellule apicale.* Ger., *Scheitelzelle.* 1. The single c. situated at the growing point of most cryptogams, which by its development and continued subdivision forms the primary meristem. In the phanerogams the apical c. is replaced by a group of c's. 2. As occasionally employed, the upper of the two c's into which the primitive c. of the embryo-sac divides; the tapetal c. or calotte of most authors. See 1 in Fig. under *Antipodal c.*, and cf. *Cap c.* (2d def.). [B, 34, 75, 104, 229.]—**Apolar c., Apolar nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule nerveuse apolaire.* Ger., *apolare* (oder *fortsatzlose*) *Zelle.* It., *cellula apolare.* A nerve-c., especially of the sympathetic system, described as possessing no processes. It is supposed that fully formed nerve-c's without poles or processes are very rare and that the apparent absence of processes is due to manipulation. [J, 2, 35.]—**Archesporial c.** A c. of the archesporium. [B, 279.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *cellule artificielle.* Ger., *künstliche Zelle.* It., *cellula arteficiale.* An imitation of a growing vegetable c., produced by placing within a liquid (such as a solution of tannin) a drop of another liquid (*e. g.*, fluid gelatin) which forms a film on contact with the former. Such a drop covered with its film (pellicle-membrane, precipitation-membrane) is capable of growth within certain limits. By placing one of the liquids within and the other on the outside of a porous jar, the precipitation-membrane can be formed upon the inner surface of the jar, the latter serving as a support for it; and in the artificial c. so formed, the conditions of intracellular pressure can be studied. [B, 167, 229.]—**Asexual reproductive c.** A c. which reproduces itself (*i. e.*, forms new c's) without the stimulus of contact or conjugation with any other c.; *e. g.*, a c. which produces new c's by fission or by spore-formation. [B, 167.]—**Axial c.** Fr., *cellule axiale.* Ger., *axiale Zelle.* 1. In the *Dicyemida*, a cylindrical c. which constitutes the body and in which are formed the embryos. 2. In botany, any c. situated in the axis of an organ. [B, 75; L, 11.]—**Basal c., Basilar c.** Fr., *cellule basilaire.* Ger., *Basalzelle.* It., *cellula basilare.* 1. In the pl., *basal c's*, a term used to designate in a general sense the deepest layer of an epithelium. 2. A single modified spermatocyte at the base of a spermatogen. 3. In the *Rivulariaceæ*, a large, spherical, thick-walled c. found at the base of each filament. 4. In the archegonium of the gymnosperms, the central c. or oosphere. [B, 75, 245; J, 67; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 706 (J).]—**Bast c.** Fr., *cellule libérienne.* Ger., *Bastzelle.* Syn.: *liber c.* A name given sometimes to the elongated, tough, flexible, thick-walled fibres which form the characteristic element of the bast or liber of plants (phloem); sometimes to the thin-walled, only slightly elongated c's of the bast (phloem) parenchyma. [B, 75, 104, 229.]—**Beaker c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Bichromate c., Bichromate-of-potassium c.** The element of a bichromate battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Binary nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule binaire.* Ger., *birnförmige Zelle.* A pair of pear-shaped sympathetic nerve-c's contained in a single sheath and provided each with a single nerve-fibre attached to its pointed end. The two nerve-fibres extending in opposite directions give to the two c's the appearance of a single bipolar c. [J, 35.]—**Bipolar c.**

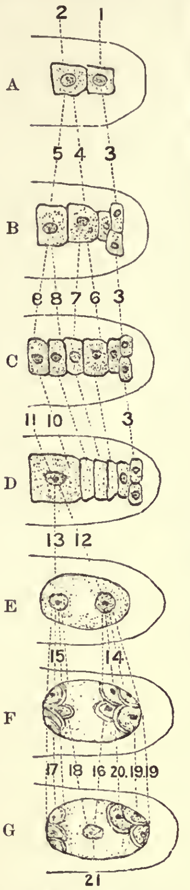
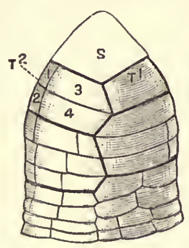


DIAGRAM OF THE FORMATION OF CELLS IN THE PLANT EMBRYO-SAC.

A, first stage in the division of the primitive c. in which it forms two new c's, an upper 1 (tapetal c., apical c.) and a lower 2 (mother-c. of the embryo-sac). B, second stage; 1 has divided into three c's which form a sort of tapetal layer (calotte, cap-c's) 3; 2 has divided into two c's, 4 and 5. C, third stage; 4 has divided into c's 6 and 7, and 5 into c's 8 and 9 (special mother-c's). D, fourth stage; 10 developed from 9, the lowermost c. of the series in C, has enlarged at the expense of the c's above it, which are in a process of absorption, and now constitutes the germ-c.; 11, the nucleus of 10, is the primary nucleus of the embryo-sac. E, fifth stage; the process of absorption of the overlying c's is complete, and the germ-c., now greatly enlarged, is in process of division, the nucleus 11 having already split up into two daughter-nuclei, 12 and 13. F, sixth stage; the nucleus 12 has split up into the four nuclei, 15, occupying the upper portion of the embryo sac, and the nucleus 13 has divided into the four nuclei, 14, occupying the lower portion of the sac. G, seventh stage; the lowermost nucleus, 16, of the tetrad of nuclei 15, and the uppermost nucleus, 18, of the tetrad 14, have gradually come together, and by their coalescence form the secondary nucleus of the embryo-sac (21); the remaining c's (17) of the lower tetrad form the antipodal c's; one of the remaining c's (20) of the upper tetrad forms the female germ-c. or oosphere; the other two (19, 19) constitute the adjuvant c's or synergidæ.



AN APICAL CELL. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

S, apical c. The spaces, such as T1, T2, included within the heavy lines represent the daughter-c's produced by the division of S, while the smaller included spaces, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, are the subsidiary c's formed by the subdivision of the daughter-c's.

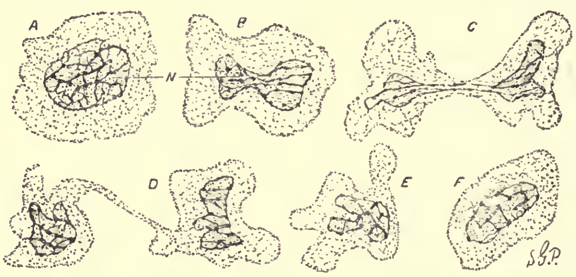
Lat., *cellula bipolaris.* Fr., *cellule bipolaire.* Ger., *bipolare Zelle.* It., *cellula bipolare.* A c. having two poles or processes; a term used mostly with reference to nerve-c's. [J.]—**Blood c.** See *Blood*-CORPUSCLE.—**Blood-corpuscle-holding c.** Ger., *blutkörperchenhaltige Zelle.* One of the small masses, especially in the spleen, containing one or more red blood-corpuscles or fragments of corpuscles. These bodies are looked on by some as red blood-corpuscles in process of pigmentation and disintegration; others consider them to be red blood-corpuscles in process of development; and still others as white blood-corpuscles which have ingested one or more red ones. [J, 24, 25.]—**Bone c.** Fr., *cellule osseuse.* Ger., *Knochenzelle.* It., *cellula ossea.* Syn.: *osteal c.* 1. One of the branched nucleated c's situated in the lacunæ of bone. The branches of the c. extend into the canaliculi radiating from the lacunæ, and probably communicate with the processes of neighboring c's. [J, 24. 26, 30. 31, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1870, p. 182 (J).]



BONE CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

2. See *Calcigerous c.* (2d def.). 3. See *Air-c.* (2d def.).—**Border c.** See *Marginal c.* and *Delomorphous c.*—**Branched c.** See *Ramified c.*—**Bristle c.** A name sometimes applied to prickle-c's, the connecting filaments or intercellular bridges being called bristles. [J, 124.]—**Brood-c.** Ger., *Brutzelle.* 1. A hæmatopoietic c. 2. One of the c's in which the larvæ of bees, etc., are reared. 3. In plants, a c. separated by asexual processes from a parent-c.; a gonidium. [B, 279; J; L, 196.)—**Brush-c's.** C's of the neuroglia, which have processes; a variety of spider-c's or Deiter's corpuscles (*q. v.*). [J, 42.]—**Bud c.** A c. which is developed from a parent-c. by budding. [B, 75.] Cf. *Brood-c.*—**Bulb-c.** Fr., *cellule de massue.* Ger., *Kolbenzelle.* One of the flattened, originally nucleated c's forming the inner bulb or cone of a compound terminal corpuscle. These c's belong to the thickened neurilemma of the nerves which end in the terminal corpuscle. [Krause, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Bunsen c.** The element of a Bunsen battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Calcareous c's, Calciferous c's.** C's which secrete or excrete calcareous matter; *e. g.*, those in the œsophageal glands of the earth-worm and in the external covering and the hepato-pancreas of the *Mollusca.* [J, 82; L, 322.]—**Calcigerous c's.** Lat., *corpuscula chalicophora.* Fr., *corpuscles calcaires.* Ger., *Kalkkörperchen.* It., *corpuscoli calcofori.* 1. See *Dentinal c.* 2. A name given by Müller and Henle to the lacunæ of bone and their processes, the canaliculi, on the supposition that they were the principal seat of calcareous matter. Also called bone c's and bone-corpuscles. [J, 35, 128.]—**Caliciform c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Cambiform c.** Fr., *cellule cambiforme.* Ger., *Cambiformzelle.* A prismatic, thin-walled, latticed c. found along with the sieve-c's in the cribrose portion of the fibro-vascular bundle. [B, 75, 229.]—**Cambium c.** Fr., *cellule du cambium.* Ger., *Cambiumzelle.* One of the c's of the cambium (*q. v.*); *i. e.*, a vegetable c. which still retains its capacity for division. [B, 75, 229; Henfrey (J).]—**Canal c.** Fr., *cellule du canal.* Ger., *Kanalzelle.* In mosses, one of a series of axile c's occupying the neck of the archegonium. In the archegonium of the gymnosperms, a small c. situated below the neck of the archegonial canal. It is the uppermost of the two c's produced by the division of the central c. (*q. v.*), the lower of the two forming the oosphere. Göbler calls the canal c. the *ventral canal-c.*, thus distinguishing it from the neck canal-c. (or neck c.) (*q. v.*). [B, 104; Eichler (B, 245); B, 279.]—**Cancer c.** Fr., *cellule cancéreuse.* Ger., *Krebszelle.* It., *cellula cancerosa.* Syn.: *macrocyte* [Ollier]. A round c. with pale outline, granular contents, and large eccentric nucleus, found in alveolar carcinoma and in some forms of sarcoma, and formerly supposed to be diagnostic of cancer. [E.]—**Cannulated c.** A c. perforated by a duct. [L, 121.]—**Cap c.** Fr., *cellule de la coiffe.* Ger., *Haubenzelle.* 1. One of the c's forming the root-cap of cryptogams; derived from the apical c. by segmentation and shut off from the latter by partitions. 2. In angeiosperms, one of the 3 upper c's into which the mother-c. of the embryo-sac divides, and which, in the development of the latter, are crowded together and are finally absorbed. (See 6, 7, and 8, in Fig. under *Antipodal c.*) [B, 167, 279.]—**Cardiac muscular fibre-c.** Fr., *cellule musculaire du cœur.* Ger., *quergestreifte Herzmuskelzelle.* One of the quadrangular or fusiform striated c's joined end to end to form the cardiac muscular fibres. [J, 30, 31.]—**Carpogenous c.** Fr., *cellule carpogène.* Ger., *carpogene Zelle.* A c. of the carpogonium, which after fertilization develops into a sporocarp. [B, 279.]—**Carrier c.** A name sometimes given to leucocytes or wandering c's on account of their action in taking up and removing foreign or pathological material from the tissues. [J, 109.] Cf. PHAGOCYTE.—**Cartilage c.** Lat., *cellula cartilaginea.* Fr., *cellule cartilagineuse, corpuscle du cartilage.* Ger., *Knorpelkörperchen, Knorpelzelle.* It., *cellula cartilaginea, corpuscolo cartilagineo.* Syn.: *cartilage corpuscle, chondroblast.* 1. One of the nucleated c's found in cartilage. They are mostly subcircular in outline; but c's similar in shape to the branched connective-tissue corpuscles are often present in the cartilage of cold-blooded animals and in the articular cartilage of warm-blooded animals. Fatty particles and glycogen are frequently present in cartilage c's. According to Klein and others, the spaces or lacunæ occupied by the cartilage-c's communicate by fine channels. According to Heitzmann, the c's are interconnected by numerous fine branches in some such way as the corneal corpuscles are. (See figures under CARTILAGE.) 2. A name sometimes applied to the space in the matrix of the car-

tilage occupied by a cartilage-c. [J, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35.]—**C.-action.** The proper action of a c.; its function, in contradistinction to the action or function of an entire organ or organism. [J, 108.]—**C.-anus.** The place in a protozoon where undigested food is expelled. [J, 55.]—**C.-body.** Fr., *corps cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellleib*, *Zellkörper.* It., *corpo cellulare.* Syn.: *cellular body, c.-corpuscle, c.-protoplasm, c.-substance.* 1. That part of a c. outside of the nucleus. It may or may not be inclosed by a c.-membrane, and may contain various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat and glycogen. [J, 15, 30.] (See figure under *C.*) 2. See *C.-mass.*—**C.-budding.** See Gemmation and *C.-genesis.*—**C.-capsule.** 1. See Capsule *of a nerve-c.* 2. See *C.-membrane.*—**C.-cavity.** Fr., *cavité cellulaire.* 1. The cavity constituted by a c. (1st def.). 2. See *C.-space* (2d def.). 3. See *C.-lumen.* 4. See Vacuole.—**C.-chain.** Fr., *chaine de cellules.* Ger., *Zellkette, Zellstrang, Zellbalke, Zellfaden.* 1. A form of tissue constituted of one or more distinct rows of c's; produced by c.-fission in one direction only of space. 2. A row of small rounded c's between the bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain or myel. According to Löwe, these are wandering c's which remain throughout life in an embryonic condition. [B, 75; J, 38.]—**C.-chamber.** See *C.-lumen.*—**C.-colony.** See *C.-territory.*—**C.-complex.** Ger., *Zellcomplex.* An aggregation of c's connected together by community of origin or of function or structurally united so as to constitute a distinct tissue or a multicellular organism. [J, 55, 60, 96.] See *C.-family, C.-chain, C.-surface, C.-mass.* and *C.-nest.*—**C.-conjugation.** See *C.-genesis.*—**C. contents.** Fr., *contenu cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellinhalt.* 1. The entire contents of a c., including c.-body and nucleus, and, if no c.-wall is present, comprising the entire c. 2. The c.-body. [J, 27, 36.] 3. The adventitious substances, chlorophyll, starch, crystals, etc., found in c's. [B.]—**C.-corpuscle.** See *C.-body.*—**C.-cover.** The operculum or cuticular layer. [J.]—**C.-culture.** See under Culture.—**C.-derivative.** Fr., *produit cellulaire.* A substance or a tissue derived from c's or constituted of transformed c's; also a substance, such as starch, etc., secreted within the substance of a c. [B, 75, 106; J.]—**C.-development.** See *C.-genesis.*—**C.-district.** See *C.-territory.*—**C.-division.** Fr., *division cellulaire.* Ger., *Zelltheilung.* The formation of two or more c's (daughter-c's) by the separation of a mother-c. into two or more nearly equal parts. There are two principal forms of c.-division: A, *direct c.-division*, in which the c. divides without any apparent change of structure, and B, *indirect c.-division*, in which the c. and especially the nucleus appears to undergo marked structural changes. (See Caryocinesis.) In all cases, although the process of division in the c.-body and the nucleus may

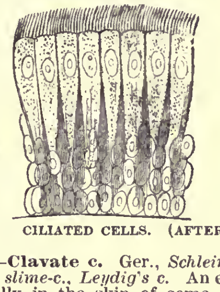


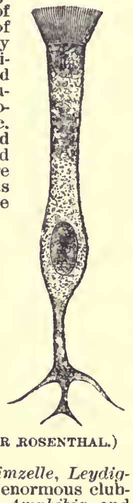
DIRECT CELL-DIVISION AS SEEN IN THE LARGE WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES OF NECTURUS. (AFTER S. H. GAGE.)

A, corpuscle in a resting condition. *B*, same corpuscles showing dumb-bell like constriction in both c.-body and nucleus; and the chromatin fibrils show a tendency to become parallel with the long axis of the nucleus. *C*, same in a more advanced stage of division. *D*, the division of the nucleus is complete and the two parts of the c.-body are connected only by a slender bridge. *E*, *F*, the slender bridge in *D* is broken and there are two independent c's. *F* is quiescent, *E* shows marked amœboid movement. Not infrequently after reaching the condition shown in *C* or *D*, the parts flow together again; in this case no sign of commencing division would be left in *C*, but in *D* the presence of the two nuclei would reveal it.

go on simultaneously, the division of the nucleus is first completed. In ova, except the parthenogenetic forms and in all sexually reproductive c's, the stimulus to c.-division is the fusion with a male-element (zoosperm). In the ordinary tissue-c's (somatic c's), the stimulus giving rise to division is still unknown. It is also still in doubt whether the c.-body or the nucleus takes the initiative. [J, 27, 30, 31, 35, 64, 83, 115; Whitman, "Journ. of Morphol.," ii (1888), pp. 27–49 (J).] Gemmation and internal c.-formation (*q. v.*) are modified forms of c.-division [B.]—**C.-doctrine.** See *C.-theory.*—**C.-element.** See *C.*—**C.-envelope.** See *C.-membrane.*—**C. excrement.** The fragments of the nuclei which are ejected from c's during conjugation. [L, 121.]—**C.-family.** Ger., *Zellenfamilie.* An aggregation of similar c's forming a mass which constitutes a sort of spurious tissue. [B, 75.] Cf. *C.-nest.*—**C.-fibre.** See *Fibre-c.*—**C.-fission.** See *C.-division.*—**C.-fluid.** Fr., *suc cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellsaft, Zellflüssigkeit.* Syn.: *c.-sap, intracellular fluid.* The fluid part of a c., as distinguished from the solid or semi-solid part. It is supposed to fill the vacuoles in c's. [J, 35.]—**C.-formation.** See *C.-genesis.*—**C.-fusion.** The union of two or more c's in such a manner that the adjacent c.-walls are absorbed and the separate c.-bodies united into one. The tubes (vessels) in plants are examples of such fusions. [B, 75.]—**C.-gemmation.** C.-budding. [B.] See *C.-genesis* and Gemmation.—**C.-genesis.** Lat., *cytogenesis.* Fr., *genèse cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellbildung.* It., *citogenesi.* Syn.: *c.-development, c.-proliferation, c.-formation, cytogenesis, cytogeny.* The development or formation of c's. Two forms of c.-genesis are distinguished: A, *asexual c.-development*, comprising all cases in which a parent-c. without previous conjugation with another c. develops into new c's; B, *c.-union, c.-conjugation, sexual c.-development*, in which two c's, which are sometimes similar but are usually dissimilar in size, shape, or both, coalesce and form a single c. which then develops into new c's. C.-genesis of either form may take place in two principal ways: 1, by *c.-division* (*q. v.*) and, 2, by *internal c.-formation.* The former includes, as a special variety, c.-budding or gemmation (*q. v.*), which comprises many of the processes of spore-formation. Internal c.-formation (*q. v.*), which is a still more specialized variety of c.-division, comprises free c.-formation and rejuvenescence (*q. v.*). [B, 75; J.]—**C.-group.** See *C.-nest.*—**C.-histology.** The science which treats of the minute structure of c's, in contradistinction to histology proper, which deals rather with the structure of the tissues. ["Nature," 1888 (J).] Cf. Cytology.—**C.-kernel.** See *C.-nucleus.*—**C.-layer.** Ger., *Zellenschicht.* A layer or stratum of c's, such as a simple epithelium or part of a stratified epithelium. [J.]—**C.-life.** See under Life.—**C.-lumen.** Syn.: *c.-space* (3d def.), *c.-cavity* (3d def.). The space inclosed by the c.-membrane of vegetable c's and comprising the c.-contents. [J.]—**C.-mass.** Ger., *Zellkörper.* A collection of c's (see *C.-nest*); especially a tissue formed of an aggregation of c's produced by the fission of a single c. in the three directions of space so as to constitute a body of appreciable breadth and thickness. [B, 75; J.]—**C.-membrane.** Lat., *membrana cellulæ* (seu *cellularis*). Fr., *membrane cellulaire, couche limitante* (ou *membraneuse*). Ger., *Zellhaut, Zellmembran.* Syn.: *c.-capsule, c.-wall, limiting* (or *investing*) *membrane, periplast, theca.* 1. An envelope or capsule incasing a c. It is produced by a condensation or chemical change in the substance of the c. at its periphery. The existence of a c. membrane is inferred if the c. exhibits a double contour under the microscope. It was shown by Schwann that young and many adult c's did not possess a membrane, and its presence in animal c's is now considered to be the exception rather than the rule. (See figure under *C.*) 2. Of Remak (1850), the membrane made up of endothelial c's lining the blood-vessels and forming the wall of capillaries. [J, 20, 30, 35, 36.]—**C.-mouth.** The situation in a protozoon where food is ingested. [J, 55.]—**C.-multiplication.** Fr., *multiplication cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellvermehrung.* An increase in the number of c's by c.-division. [J.] See also *C.-genesis.*—**C.-nest.** Ger., *Zellengruppe, Zellenhaufe, Zellennest.* A collection of c's, more or less separated from surrounding c's by intervening tissue; such as the c.-groups of cartilage, the groups or nests of c's (nidi [Spitzka], nuclei of many authors) found in the nerve-centres. [Spitzka, "Journ. of Nerv. and Mental Dis.," July, 1888, p. 413 (I); J.] See also *C.-family.*—**C.-network.** Fr., *réseau cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellennetz.* Syn.: *c.-reticulation.* 1. A collection of ramified or stellate c's forming a network by the union of their branches. This arrangement is especially well seen in branched pigment c's and also in adenoid tissue. (See figure under *Stellate c.*) 2. The reticulations formed by the more solid part of a c. See figure under *C.* and cf. *Nuclear* net-work. [J, 21, 24.]—**C.-nucleolulus.** See Nucleolulus.—**C.-nucleolus.** See Nucleolus and *C.*—**C.-nucleus.** Fr., *noyau cellulaire.* The nucleus of a c. See *C.* and Nucleus.—**C's of bone, C's of cartilage,** etc. See *Bone-c., Cartilage-c.*, etc.—**C's of Claudius.** Ger., *Claudius'sche Zellen.* The outermost epithelial c's of the ductus cochlearis. [L, 318.]—**C's of connective tissue.** 1. The areolar spaces of connective tissue. 2. See *Connective-tissue* corpuscles. [B; J.]—**C's of Corti.** See *External hair-c's of the organ of Corti.*—**C's of Deiters.** See *Deiters's c's.*—**C's of Langerhans.** Fr., *cellules de Langerhans.* Ger., *Langerhans'sche Körperchen.* Syn.: *corpuscles of Langerhans.* Irregular bodies found between the c's of the rete mucosum of the skin and often at the end, or along the course, of an intra-epithelial nerve-fibre. They were discovered by Langerhans ("Arch. f. pathol. Anat.," xliv, 1868, p. 325), and were supposed to be the endings for the intra-epithelial nerve-fibres. By other authors they were thought to be wandering c's. [J, 31.]—**C's of Purkinje.** Fr., *cellules de Purkinje.* Ger., *Purkinje'sche Ganglienzellen* (oder *Nervenkörper*) (1st def.). Syn.: *corpuscles of Purkinje, Purkinje's c's.* 1. Large fusiform or pear-shaped nerve-c's forming a layer, one c. deep, between the ectal (outer) and the nuclear (or granule-) layer of the cerebellar cortex. Each c. sends a slender axis-cylinder process into the granule layer, and a large process, which soon subdivides like the antlers of a deer, toward the surface of the cerebellum. These c's, like most others belonging to the central nervous system, are said by most authors to be naked, but, according to Denissenko ("Arch. f. mikroskop. Anat.," xiv, 1877, p. 203), they possess a distinct membrane. 2. Large c's joined end to end to form the fibres of Purkinje in the heart. The c's have a clear, usually bi-nucleated, central part and a transversely striated peripheral part. According to Kölliker, they are muscular fibres or c's arrested in development. [J, 10, 30, 31, 32.]—**C's of Schultze.** See *Olfactory c's.*—**C's of the fibro-vascular system.** See *Prosenchymatous c's.*—**C's of the fundamental system.** See *Parenchymatous c's* (2d def.).—**C.-plate.** Fr., *plaque cellulaire* (ou *équatoriale* [2d def.]). Ger., *Zellplatte* (2d def.), *Plattenzelle* (1st def.). *Plättchenzelle* (1st def.). 1. Any c. of a flattened or plate-like form; *e. g.*, an endothelial c. [Klein], also the connective-tissue corpuscles and tendon-c's [Ranvier]. 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the plate-like mass of chromatin in the equator of a dividing c., indicating the plane of division. The part of the plate which is in the c.-body is sometimes distinguished as the cytoplasmic plate, and that in the nucleus as the spindle-plate or nuclear plate (*q. v.*). See figure under *C.-division.* [J, 31, 32; "Quart. Journ. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 365, and 1886 (J).]—**C.-process.** Fr., *prolongement cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellausläufer, Zellfortsatz.* Syn.: *pseudopodium.* A conical or thread-like extension of the substance of c's. Such processes often anastomose with neighboring c's, as in pigment-c's, connective-tissue corpuscles, and prickle-c's; and the generalization has been made by Heitzmann and others that, except the free c's like those of the blood and lymph, all the c's in the body are interconnected by coarse or fine c.-processes. [J, 26; "Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Zool.," xli, 1884, p. 302 (J). Cf. figure under *C.* and *Stellate c.*—**C.-proliferation.** See *C.-division* and *C.-genesis.*—**C.-protoplasm.** Fr., *protoplasme cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellprotoplasma, Zellplasma.* Syn.: *cytoplasma* (1st def.). 1. The substance of the c. outside of the nucleus, the c.-body; often designated

simply as the protoplasm in contradistinction to the nucleus. 2. The protoplasm of which c's are made up, whether found in the c.-body or in the nucleus. [B; J.]—**C.-rejuvenescence.** Fr., *rajeunissement cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellerneuerung, Zellverjüngung.* That form of c.-genesis in which the entire mass of protoplasm of a c. contracts so as to become separated from the c.-wall, is then extruded through an opening in the latter, and, after a longer or shorter period of existence as a motile naked c., secretes a new c.-wall. The new c. so formed grows in an axis perpendicular to the growth of the old c. and forms new c's by division. C.-rejuvenescence is probably to be regarded as a variety of internal c.-formation (*q. v.*). [B, 75.]—**C.-reticulations.** See *C.-network.*—**C.-row.** See *C.-chain.*—**C.-sap.** See *C.-fluid.*—**C.-slime.** Protoplasm. [L, 146.]—**C.-space.** Fr., *lacune cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellraum.* 1. A white space left in tissues stained by silver nitrate, such a space corresponding to a c. and its processes, which remain unstained by the silver. 2. A space in the ground-substance (matrix) of various tissues, occupied by a c. Such spaces seem to be somewhat larger than the c's, thus giving rise to lymph-spaces and canaliculi around the latter. 3. See *C.-lumen.* [J, 26, 30, 34, 73.]—**C.-state.** Of Haeckel, an organism composed of many c's, from its analogy to a political state composed of many citizens. [J, 114.]—**C.-stroma.** The clear transparent matrix of a c., in which are imbedded the granules, etc. [Howell (J, 55).]—**C.-stuff.** Protoplasm. [J.]—**C.-substance.** Fr., *substance* (ou *corps*) *cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellsubstanz.* The substance of the c.-body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus. [J.]—**C.-surface.** Ger., *Zellfläche.* A tissue or organism, having appreciable length and breadth, formed by the development of one or more c's in two directions at right angles to each other. [B, 75.] Cf. *C.-chain* and *C.-mass.*—**C.-territory.** Fr., *territoire cellulaire.* Ger., *Zellenterritorium.* Syn.: *c.-colony, c.-district.* 1. An expression introduced by Goodsir (1845) to designate all the c's of the same kind in a given organ. 2. According to Virchow (1856), that part of a tissue supposed to be presided over by a single c., each c.-territory or c.-district thus consisting of a central c. and a greater or less amount of surrounding ground-substance. [J, 26, 27, 33, 47.]—**C.-theory.** Fr., *théorie* (ou *hypothèse*) *cellulaire.* Ger., *Zelllehre, Zellentheorie.* It., *teoria cellulare.* Syn.: *c.-doctrine.* The theory which regards the c. as the essential anatomical and physiological element of animal and vegetable structures. It is comprised in the following generalizations: *A*, the statement made by Schwann and Schleiden in 1838–1839 that all the various organs and tissues of both plants and animals are produced by a greater or less transformation of similar c's, the fertilized ovum forming the starting-point; that animal c's are in most cases produced by spore-formation within an intercellular nutritive fluid (cytoblastema); that most if not all vegetable c's and a few animal c's are developed within pre-existing c's, and that each c. is to a certain extent an independent individuality. *B*, the fact, proved by Goodsir, Virchow, and others, that animal c's also are invariably developed by the multiplication of pre-existing c's (*omnis cellula e cellula*). *C*, the generalization of Brücke, Haeckel, and others, that the c's forming one of the higher organisms are comparable to a colony of unicellular organisms, associated together for a common purpose, and that the c's vary from the simple or elementary forms in direct proportion to their specialization in function. *D*, the hypothesis, propounded at the present day by Heitzmann, Fromann, and others, that all the c's of the body, except the free c's of the blood and lymph, are interconnected by coarse or fine c.-processes, and that all c's, instead of being of a homogeneous or slightly granular character, present within their substance a reticulum or network. [J, 26, 27, 36, 37; Klein, "Quart. Jour. of Microscop. Sc.," 1878 (J).]—**C.-threads.** See *Achromatic* FIGURE.—**C.-tissue.** Fr., *tissu cellulaire.* A tissue made up of an aggregation of c's. [B, 167; J.]—**C.-trabeculæ.** Ger., *cylindrische Zellenstränge, Rindencylinder, Rindenstränge.* Syn.: *cortical cylinders* (or *trabeculæ*). Masses of c's arranged in the form of cords or cylinders, as in the adrenal. [J.]—**C.-union.** Fr., *conjugaison des cellules.* Ger., *Zellverschmelzung.* The fusion of two c's to form a single new c. This is the essential process in the sexual reproduction of plant and animal c's. The two uniting c's may be of about the same size and appearance (in which case the process is usually called *c.-conjugation*), or may be different in size and other characteristics. In the latter case, the smaller c. is usually the more actively motile, and seems to act by stimulating the larger and more stable c. to development, and is hence regarded as homologous with the similarly acting spermatozooid of the higher animals, and is called the *male reproductive c.* [B, 75, 106.]—**C.-wall.** 1. The wall of an air-c. (1st def.). [Donaldson (J, 55).] 2. See *C. membrane* (1st def.).—**Central c.** Fr., *cellule centrale.* Ger., *Centralzelle.* It., *cellula centrale.* 1. Of the stomach-glands, see *Adelomorphous c.* 2. In the archegonium of gymnosperms and of mosses, a c. from which the canal-c. and the oosphere are developed. According to some authors, the term central c. (or definitive central c.) is restricted to the latter. [B, 35, 104, 279; C; J.]—**Centro-acinar c., Centro-acinous c.** Fr., *cellule centro-acineuse.* Ger., *centroacinäre Zelle.* One of the c's found by Langerhans in the centre of the acini of the pancreas, and by others in other racemose glands. They are continuous with the epithelial lining of the excretory ducts, and are generally stellate in form. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Cerebral c.** Fr., *cellule cérébrale.* A nerve-c. of the cerebrum. [J, 119.]—**Cerebro-spinal nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule cérébro-spinale.* A c. belonging to the central nervous system (either brain or myel). [J, 31.]—**Chalice c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Chief-c.** [Heidenhain]. See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Chloride-of-silver c.** The element of a chloride-of-silver battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Chromatophore c.** Fr., *chromoblaste.* Ger., *Farbzelle.* A vesicular cavity immediately beneath the epidermis, containing coloring matter (scarlet, yellow, blue, or brown), and having attached to it radiating muscular bands which cause it to change its shape and color. [L, 121.] Cf. CHROMATOPHORE.—**Ciliary c., Ciliated c.** Lat., *cellula ciliata.* Fr., *cellule ciliée* (ou *à cils vibratiles*). Ger., *Flimmerzelle, Wimperzelle.* It., *cellula cigliata.* Sp., *celdilla ciliada.* A c. having one or more cilia upon its free surface. Free ciliated c's are found among the swarm-spores of the *Myxomycetes*, the zoospores of the *Zoosporeæ*, and the spermatozooids of liver-worts. In these there may be but one cilium, as in the swarm-spores of the *Myxomycetes*, or a pair of cilia, or the anterior extremity of the c. may bear a crown of cilia (as in the spores of the *Œdogonium*), or the whole surface of the c. may be covered with cilia. In the higher animals a typical ciliated c. is columnar with a centrally placed oval nucleus, and at the free extremity bearing numerous cilia which during life exhibit constant motion. Between the cilia and the remainder of the c. is a highly refractive layer, the operculum. United side by side these c's form ciliated epithelium and endothelium. According to Engelmann, the c's are traversed by intracellular fibres, each of which is connected with a cilium through its pedicle and the intermediate segment. [B, 75; J, 30, 35.] See also *Ciliary* MOTION.—**Ciliated endothelial c's.** C's of an endothelium bearing cilia, such as the c's of the peritonæum in *Amphibia.* [J, 73.]—**Ciliated epithelial c's.** Fr., *cellules épithéliales à cils vibratiles.* Epithelial c's bearing cilia. [J.]—**Circumvascular c's.** Syn.: *perivascular c's.* [J, 127.] The plasma c's or leucocytes found in the tissues near blood-vessels. [J.]—**Clavate c.** Ger., *Schleimzelle, Leydig'sche Schleimzelle.* Syn.: *slime-c., Leydig's c.* An enormous club-shaped c. found especially in the skin of some *Amphibia* and scaleless fishes. The larger part of the c. is toward the free surface of the skin; the c's often have a ribbed or striate appearance, and differ from goblet-c's in being entirely closed, and in having the nucleus situated near the centre of the c. Their office is unknown, but some of them that are not closed appear to secrete mucus. [Wright, "Proc. of the Can. Instit.," ii; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1886 (J); "Arch. of Anat. and Phys.," 1861, p. 281 (J); J, 55.]—**Cleavage c.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Collenchyma c.** Fr., *cellule collenchymateuse.* Ger., *Collenchymazelle.* A c. of the collenchyma in plants. Such c's present frequently localized thickenings at their angles, which project both outwardly into the intercellular passages and inwardly into the interior of the c. [B, 75, 106.]—**Colossal c.** See *Giant c.*—**Colostrum c's.** See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES.—**Columnar c.** Fr., *cellule cylindrique* (ou *prismatique* [Robin]). Ger., *Cylinderzelle, cylindrische Zelle.* Syn.: *cylindrical c., cylinder-c., columnar corpuscle.* An elongated, more or less tapering, c., a number of which, standing side by side, form columnar epithelium (*q. v.*). Often the free ends are polygonal, the sides irregular, the attached end branched. The centrally placed oval nucleus is well defined and large. The typical form of cylindrical c. is found in the small intestine. It has a striated cuticular layer at the free extremity, with a bright border interposed between it and the remainder of the c. Other forms, such as those found in the smaller salivary ducts, are conical, and the protoplasm occupying the attached half is striated. Ciliated epithelial c's are usually cylindrical in form, but, owing to their cilia, are classed separately. [J, 32, 31, 35.]—**Columnar epithelial c's.** See *Columnar c.*—**Conjugate c's.** A name given to a pair of c's, especially parenchyma c's (*conjugate parenchyma c's, conjugate wood-parenchyma c's*), but also occurring among prosenchyma c's (*conjugate substitution c's*), which are joined together by tooth-like processes or tubes which project from one c. into the interior of the other. [Sanio (B, 229).]—**Connective c., Connective-tissue c.** Fr., *cellule* (ou *corpuscule*) *du tissu conjonctif.* A connective-tissue corpuscle; a term used to comprise with the ordinary connective-tissue corpuscle the plasmatic c's and the fat-c's. [J; L, 13.]—**Constant c.** The galvanic element of a constant battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Contractile c.** A general term to designate the c's forming a contractile tissue, such as white blood-corpuscles and other amœboid c's, ciliated epithelium, and muscular tissue. [J.]—**Contractile fibre-c.** See under *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Cork c.** Fr., *cellule subéreuse.* Ger., *Korkzelle.* One of a layer of c's constituting cork; such c's are usually cuboidal in shape, closely approximated, and containing no protoplasm, but air only. [B, 75.]—**Corneous c.** See *Horn c.*—**Cortical c.** Fr., *cellule corticale.* Ger., *Rindenzelle.* A c. belonging to the cortex of an organ. [J.]—**Corti's c's.** See *External hair-c's of the organ of Corti.*—**Cover-c.** Fr., *cellule recouvrante* (ou *de soutènement*). Ger., *Deckzelle.* Syn.: *encasing c., tegmental c., roof-c., protective c.* A c. inclosing and protecting other c's of special character. The name was given by Loven and Schwalbe to the elongated fusiform c's forming the ectal (external) layer of taste-buds, and inclosing the true taste c's. The whole taste-bud has something the shape of a barrel, the cover c's corresponding to the staves. For illustration, see under *Taste-c.* [J, 30, 31, 35.]—**Crescent c's.** Ger., *Lunularzellen.* Marginal c's (*q. v.*) which are combined to form a demilune. [J.]—**Cribriform c., Cribrose c.** See *Sieve-c.*—**Cruickshank's c.** The element of a Cruickshank's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Crystal c.** A vegetable c. containing crystals. [B.]—**Cuboidal c.** A c. of cuboidal shape; *i. e.*, a parallelopipedon with rectangular section, such as occurs in the parenchyma of plants and forms the adelomorphous c's of the stomach. [B, 75; J; L, 322.]—**Cup-c.** Ger., *Kelchzelle.* 1. One of



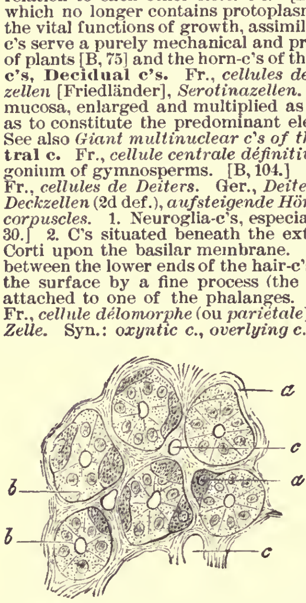


CILIATED CELLS. (AFTER ROSENTHAL.)



COLUMNAR CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

the large six-sided, prismatic c's in the taste-disks of the frog. These c's have a spherical nucleus near the branching base. The base does not reach the membrana propria. Each c. is covered by a firm membrane apparently open at the top or free end, whence the cup-like appearance. [J, 35.] 2. A goblet c.—**Cylinder c., Cylindrical c.** Fr., *cellule cylindrique.* Ger., *Cylinderzelle, cylindrische Zelle.* An elongated c. with circular section, and its ends at right angles to its axis. Such are many plant c's and the columnar c's (*q. v.*). [B, 75; J.]—**Cylindrical epithelial c.** See *Columnar c.*—**Cystogenous c.** Fr., *cellule cystogène.* A c. the secretion of which forms a cyst; applied to c's which secrete the substance in which a larva (*e. g.*, of a *Distoma*) encysts itself. [L, 322.]—**Daniell's c.** The element of a Daniell's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Daughter-c.** Fr., *cellule-fille.* Ger., *Tochterzelle.* One of the c's formed by the division of a single c. (called the mother-c.). The term is especially applied to one of a number of c's which are still contained within a common envelope or within the substance of the mother-c. as in internal c.-formation. The several daughter-c's formed simultaneously from the same mother-c. are called in relation to each other *sister-c's.* [B, 75, 279; J.]—**Dead c.** A c. which no longer contains protoplasm, and hence performs none of the vital functions of growth, assimilation, and reproduction. Such c's serve a purely mechanical and protective office, like the cork-c's of plants [B, 75] and the horn-c's of the animal body. [B.]—**Decidua c's, Decidual c's.** Fr., *cellules de la caduque.* Ger., *Decidualzellen* [Friedländer], *Serotinazellen.* The proper c's of the uterine mucosa, enlarged and multiplied as the result of impregnation, so as to constitute the predominant element of the decidua. [A, 38.] See also *Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua.*—**Definitive central c.** Fr., *cellule centrale définitive.* The oosphere of the archegonium of gymnosperms. [B, 104.] See *Central c.*—**Deiters's c's.** Fr., *cellules de Deiters.* Ger., *Deiters'sche Zellen, untere äussere Deckzellen* (2d def.), *aufsteigende Hörzellen* (2d def.). Syn.: *Deiters's corpuscles.* 1. Neuroglia-c's, especially the large stellate ones. [J, 30.] 2. C's situated beneath the external hair-c's of the organ of Corti upon the basilar membrane. Each of them extends upward between the lower ends of the hair-c's, and each is prolonged toward the surface by a fine process (the phalangeal process), which is attached to one of the phalanges. [L, 31.]—**Delomorphous c.** Fr., *cellule délomorphe* (ou *pariétale*). Ger., *Belegzelle, delomorphe Zelle.* Syn.: *oxyntic c., overlying c., parietal c., superadded c.* A name given by Rollet (1870) to the granular, deeply staining c's found in the glands in the cardiac region of the stomach, next the basement membrane. They are larger than the adelomorphous c's, and in the higher animals rarely reach the lumen of the gland; in birds they completely line the secondary tubules of the true gastric glands. In the frog and other *Amphibia* these alone line the glands of the stomach, the adelomorphus c's being found in the œsophagus. Formerly these c's were called peptic c's, as they were supposed to secrete the pepsinogen, but now they are supposed to secrete acid, and are therefore often called acid c's. [J, 18, 30, 83.]—**Demilune c's of Giannuzzi.** See DEMILUNE and *Marginal c.*—**Denticulate c.** See *Prickle c.*—**Dentinal c., Dentine c.** Fr., *cellule dentinique.* Ger., *Dentinzelle.* Syn.: *calcigerous c.* 1. An odontoblast. 2. According to Retzius, one of the cavities in dentine analogous to bone lacunæ, in which the dental canals terminate. 3. According to Nasmyth and Owen, one of the solid bodies or compartments forming the matrix of dentine, containing the dental canals and forming their walls. [J, 24, 29.]—**Devouring c.** See PHAGOCYTE.—**Digestive c.** A c. producing a digestive ferment. [Mills (J, 55).]—**Direct c.-division.** Fr., *division directe des cellules.* Ger., *directe Zelltheilung.* Syn.: *akinetic* (*amitotic*, or *Remakian*) *c.-division.* The separation of a c. into two or more nearly equal parts or daughter-c's, without any apparent structural change in either c.-body or nucleus. [J, 30, 31, 64, 83.] See *C.-division* and cf. CARYOCINESIS.—**Dotted c.** See *Pitted c.*—**Double-fluid c.** See *Two-fluid c.*—**Drain-pipe c.** See *Cannulated c.*—**Drone-c.** A c. (def. 1 B) in a bee-hive in which a drone-bee is reared. [L, 121.]—**Dry c.** A galvanic c. containing no liquid. [B.] See *Dry* BATTERY.—**Drysdale's c.** See *Ovarian* CORPUSCLE.—**Ectodermal c.** A c. derived from the ectoderm of the embryo. [J.]—**Egg-c.** Ger., *Eizelle.* See *Germinal c.* (1st def.), OOSPHERE, and OVUM.—**Electric nerve-c.** One of the nerve-c's, of rounded form and with very prominent axis-cylinder processes, found in the central nervous system (myel or electric lobes) of electric fishes. They are connected with the electric organs through nerves, and are supposed to be modified motor c's which control the production and discharge of electricity. [J, 31, 84, 124.]—**Elementary c.** 1. An embryonic c. 2. A name sometimes applied to the white blood-corpuscles. [J; L, 318.]—**Embryo c.** 1. See *Embryonic c.* (1st def.), and BLASTOMERES. 2. As used by Thomson and by Carpenter, the germinal vesicle after fertilization; upon the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c. [J, 46, 111.]—**Embryonal c., Embryonic c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis.* Fr., *cellule embryonnaire* (ou *embryonale*). Ger., *Embryonalzelle, Primordialzelle.* It., *cellula embrionale.* Syn.: *elementary c., formative c., primary c., primitive c., primordial c.* 1. One of the c's which arise from the division of the ovum; a term especially employed when the process of segmentation has advanced so far that the c's are very small. These c's are so called because they give rise to the various tissues and organs of the embryo. 2. A c. in the adult, such as the lymph c's or wandering c's, which presents the character of an embryonic c. (1st def.). [Waldeyer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xi, p. 176 (J, 67).] 3. A c. formed during the metamorphosis of insects by histolysis of the larval tissues. [Viallanes, "Ann. des sci. nat.," xiv (1882), p. 1 (J).] 4. In the ovary of angeiosperms, a name applied collectively to the three c's (the oosphere and the two synergidæ) at the upper part of the embryonic sac. [B, 106.]—**Embryoplastic c's.** Fr., *cellules fibroplastiques* (ou *plasmatiques*). It., *cellule embrioplastiche* (o *plasmatiche*). Syn.: *embryoplastic bodies, fibroplastic bodies* (or *c's*). C's originally from the mesoblast which are at first similar to lymph corpuscles. They become fusiform or stellate, and in developing connective tissue form the so-called fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. [J, 31, 33.]—**Enamel c.** Fr., *cellule de l'émail.* Ger., *Schmelzzelle.* Syn.: *enamel-body, adamantoblast.* One of the columnar c's forming the layer of the enamel-organ next the dentine papilla. They are supposed to form the enamel prisms by the deposition of lime or by themselves becoming calcified. [J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Encasing c.** See *Cover-c.*—**Enchyma c., Enchymatous c.** See *Gland-c.*—**Enclosed c's.** Lepocyta (*q. v.*). [J.]—**Enclosing c.** See *Supporting c.*—**End-c.** See *Sensory c.* and NEURO-EPITHELIUM.—**Endogenous c.-formation, Endogenous c.-multiplication.** Fr., *division endogène cellulaire.* Ger., *endogene Zellbildung.* See *Internal c.-formation.*—**Endothelial c., Endothelial c.-plate, Endothelioid c.** Fr., *cellule endothéliale.* Ger., *Endothelzelle.* It., *cellula endoteliale.* Syn.: *endothelium, endothelial element* (or *plate*), *pavement corpuscle.* 1. One of the c's which in a single layer line the lumen of the various parts of the vascular system and the membranes of the serous cavities generally, such as the pleura and peritonæum. The typical form of c. is flat and plate-like, with an irregular, often sinuous outline. In the variety known as germinating endothelium, the c's are club-shaped or columnar, and in the frog bear cilia. [J, 30, 32.] For figure, see ENDOTHELIUM. 2. According to Ranvier, any flat c. from a single-layered epithelium without regard to the origin, situation, or structure of the c.; as those in the pulmonary alveoli. [J, 31.]—**Entodermal c.** A c. derived from the entoderm of the embryo. [J.]—**Epidermal c., Epidermic c., Epidermis c.** Fr., *cellule épidermique.* Ger., *Cuticularzelle, Epidermiszelle, Oberhautzelle.* It., *cellula epidermica.* Syn.: *epidermic scale.* 1. One of the c's forming the epidermis. The c's next the true skin are rounded or approximately columnar, while those near the surface are flat and scale-like. [J.] See figure under EPIDERMIS. 2. In plants, a c. of the epidermal tissues. [B, 229.]—**Epidermo-muscular c.** See *Neuro-muscular c.*—**Epithelial c.** Fr., *cellule épithéliale.* Ger., *Epithelzelle.* It., *cellula epiteliale.* Sp., *célula epitélica.* Syn.: *epithelium c., epithelium, epithelial corpuscle.* One of the c's forming an epithelium. They are of various shapes and form a covering, one or more c's deep, for free surfaces. [J.] Cf. EPITHELIUM and ENDOTHELIUM, and see figure under EPITHELIUM.—**Epithelial muscular c.** See *Neuro-muscular c.*—**Epithelioid c.** A flattened connective-tissue corpuscle which with similar c's forms an epithelial- (or endothelial-) like covering in many forms of membranous connective tissue. [J, 30.]—**Epithelio-muscular c.** See *Neuro-muscular c.*—**Epithelium c.** See *Epithelial c.*—**Ethmoidal c's, Ethmoid c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales.* Fr., *cellules éthmoïdales.* Ger., *Siebbeinzellen.* It., *cellule etmoidali.* Irregular-shaped cavities in the ethmoid bone; in the disarticulated bone, apparent, for the most part, as depressions, which are converted into c's by the adjacent bones. [L.] See *Anterior, Middle,* and *Posterior ethmoid c's* and cf. *Sphenoid c's.*—**Excretory c.** A c. performing the function of excretion. [J.] See *Gland-c.*—**External ciliated c's, External hair-c's of the organ of Corti.** Ger., *äussere Haarzellen* [Deiters], *Corti'sche Haarzellen* [Köll], *Stachelzellen* [Leydig], *absteigende Hörzellen* [Böttcher], *Stäbchenzellen* [Hensen], *obere äussere Deckzellen.* Syn.: *c's of Corti.* C's external to the outer rods of Corti, cylindrical at the upper end where they fit into rings of the reticular lamina through which the hairlets project, rounded at the lower end, on one side of which is a process attached to the basilar membrane. [L, 31, 144, 319.]—**Fat-c.** Lat., *sacculus adiposus.* Fr., *cellule* (ou *vésicule*) *adipeuse* (ou *graisseuse*). Ger., *Fettzelle, Fettbläschen.* It., *cellula adiposa.* Syn.: *adipose c.* (or *vesicle*), *fat-corpuscle, fat-vesicle, unicellular gland.* A c. situated in various parts of the body, especially in areolar tissue, which contains a greater or less amount of fat. The fat may entirely fill the c. or it may be in one or more drops or globules in the midst of the protoplasm. A nucleus is always supposed to be present, and in most cases a layer of protoplasm of greater or less thickness incloses the fat. When the protoplasm seems to be absent, the nucleus appears as a thickening in the investing membrane. Fat-c's seem to be reservoirs for nutrient matter. They are formed by a deposit of fat in connective-tissue corpuscles, in wandering c's, sometimes in pigment-c's, and in the c's of almost any tissue, as a pathological condition [J, 30, 31; Hoggan, "Journ. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1879, p. 533 (J); Gage, "Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Microsc.," 1882, p. 109 (J).]—**Faure's c.** The element of a Faure's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Female c., Female reproductive c.** The c. (ovum, oosphere) in plants or animals which, after fertilization by another c. (the male c.) develops into an embryo. [B, 167; J.]—**Ferment c.** Fr., *cellule à ferment.* A c. which secretes a ferment, especially one of the digestive ferments. [J, 82.]—**Fibre-c.** Fr., *cellule fibreuse, fibre-cellule* (3d def.). Ger., *Faserzelle.* 1. A name given by Schwann to c's which become elongated and then divide longitudinally to form the fibrillæ of a fasciculus of connective tissue. 2. The name given by Kölliker to the flat, moderately long c's of which the so-called hair-fibres in the cortical substance of a hair are composed. 3. In general, any c. which becomes elongated so as to form a fibre; *e. g.*, the muscle-fibre c's, and the prosenchyma c's of plants. [B; J, 24, 36, 37.]—**Fibrillated c.** Ger., *Stäbchenzelle.* One of the c's in the convoluted and looped tubules of the kidney in which the c.-body seems to be mostly composed of rods or straight fibrillæ. This appearance was first pointed out by Heidenhain ["Arch. f. mikr.



TRANSECTION OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS OF A CAT. (AFTER FREY.)

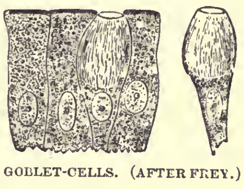
a, delomorphous c's; *b*, adelomorphous c's; *c*, cut ends of capillaries.

Anat.," 1874, p. 1). 2. A name given to c's with a fibrillated appearance lining the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands. [J, 30, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 310 (J).]—**Fibroplastic c's.** See *Embryoplastic c's.*—**Fixed connective-tissue c's.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Flagellate c.** A c. bearing one or more flagella or vibratile prolongations; the expression is mostly confined to such c's in the *Protozoa*, but is sometimes applied to ciliated c's. [J, 124.]—**Flame-c.** A ciliated c. projecting into the fine tubes which are the beginning of the excretory system of the *Trematoda*, *Cestoda*, and *Rotifera*. [L, 121.]—**Floor-c.** Fr., *cellule de plancher.* Ger., *Bodenzelle.* It., *cellula di pavimento.* Sp., *celdilla de pavimento.* One of those auditory c's in the organ of Corti which are found at the angle which the base of each rod makes with the membrana basilaris. [F.]—**Follicular c's.** Ger., *Follikelepithelzellen*, *Granulosazellen.* 1. C's forming the membrana granulosa of a Graafian follicle. [J, 1.] 2. C's in the seminal tubules associated with the seminal c's and sometimes inclosing them, but which do not themselves develop into spermatozooids. They are supposed to be homologous with the follicular c's of the ovary. ["Arch. de biol.," 1883, p. 749 (J).]—**Foot-c.** According to Drasch, a pyriform c. in a columnar epithelium which does not reach the free surface, but is joined by a slender process to one of the sub-epithelial c's of Debove's membrane. The foot-c. may be considered as two c's united together, or the pyriform part may be looked upon as a process of the sub-epithelial c. or foot. [J, 57.]—**Forked c.** Ger., *Gabelzelle.* Syn.: *staff-c.* One of the true taste-c's in the taste-discs of the frog. Each is composed of a fusiform body inclosing an ellipsoidal nucleus. Extending toward the free surface are two or three slender processes or prongs; extending centrally are also several less regular, slender processes which are supposed to have close relations with the gustatory nerve. [J, 35.]—**Formative c.** Fr., *cellule formative* (ou *formatrice*). Ger., *Bildungszelle*, *Bildungselement.* It., *cellula embrionale.* 1. A c. which, by a greater or less metamorphosis, gives rise to a tissue at any time during the life of the individual. See *Embryonic c.* 2. A large spherical c.-like body under the blastoderm, especially of the chick. Their significance is not understood. [J, 1, 21, 24, 57.]—**Free c.-formation.** Fr., *genèse* (1st def.), *formation cellulaire.* Ger., *Freizellbildung.* Syn.: *genesis* (1st def.). 1. The formation of c's in a nutritive fluid or cytoblastema within the body by a kind of spontaneous generation, *i. e.*, without the intervention of pre-existing c's in the cytoblastema. 2. The production of one or more c's by internal c.-formation, when only a portion of the c.-protoplasm is employed in their formation. It includes several varieties of spore-formation. See figure under *Internal c.-formation.* [B, 75, 167; J, 4, 21, 24, 33, 36.]—**Fuller's c.** The element of a Fuller's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Fundamental c.** A typical c. or one which has not undergone great change in character; in plants, a parenchyma c. (in its widest sense). [B, 229.]—**Furrowed c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Fusiform c.** See *Spindle-c.*—**Galvanic c.** The element of a galvanic battery. [B.] See *C.* (1st def., *D*).—**Gangliar c., Ganglion c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire.* It., *cellula gangliare.* See *Nerve-c.*—**Ganglionic c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionique* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Ganglienzelle.* 1. See *Nerve-c.* 2. See *Pyramidal nerve-c.*—**Gas-c.** See *Gas*-CHAMBER.—**Gastric c.** A c. which has the power of assimilating food materials. [L, 120.]—**Generative c.** See *Germinal c.*—**Germ-c.** Ger., *Keimzelle.* 1. See *Female c.* 2. The germinal vesicle of a non-fertilized ovum; an expression used by Carpenter and Thomson on the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c. [B, 75; J, 46, 111.]—**Germinal c.** Ger., *Germinalzelle.* 1. A sexually reproductive or sexual c., a gonoblast; a c. which develops into an ovum (female c.) or into a spermatozooid (male c.). See *Seminal c's.* 2. One of the c's of a developing ovum; a term employed to indicate that from these c's all the tissues arise. 3. A fertilized ovum or one capable of developing parthenogenetically. [J, 1, 35, 55, 62; "Nature," xxxiii (J).]—**Germinating c.** A c. which is developing into new c's by division or otherwise or which is forming new tissues or a new individual. [B.]—**Germinating endothelial c.** Syn.: *germinating endothelium.* One of the polyhedral or short columnar c's occurring especially in the pleura, the omentum, and the synovial membranes, where they are in a state of active division, producing lymphoid c's or lymph-corpuscles which ultimately become white blood-corpuscles. In the frog these c's often bear cilia. [J, 32, 73.]—**Germinative c.** [Sertoli]. See under *Seminal c.*—**Giant blood-c.** Syn.: *macrocyte.* A blood-corpuscle, very much larger than the normal size for the individual or animal. They are especially abundant in anæmic and hydræmic conditions. Very minute red blood-corpuscles are apt to be present under the same conditions, so that a microscopic appearance is like that of a mixture of blood from several animals whose corpuscles differ greatly in size. [J, 125.]—**Giant-c.** Fr., *cellule géante.* Ger., *Riesenzelle.* Sp., *célula gigante.* Syn.: *colossal c.*, *giant corpuscle.* 1. A c. in any tissue or part which is considerably larger than the other tissue elements with which it is associated. It is often multinucleated. This is a general and very indefinite term. 2. Plasmodium-like masses of protoplasm formed from the fusion of amœboid c's in invertebrates [Metschnikoff, "Quar. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 89 (J).]—**Giant ganglion-c.** See *Pyramidal nerve-c.*—**Giant marrow-c., Giant medulla-c.** See *Marrow-c.*—**Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua.** Fr., *cellules géantes de la sérotine.* Ger., *Riesenzellen der Placenta uterina.*

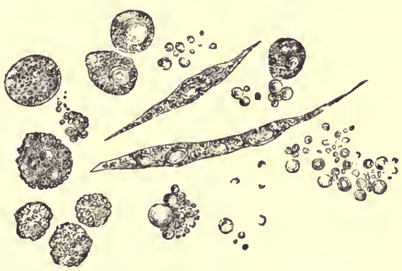


GIANT-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

Certain large multinucleated c's developed in the decidua of man, as well as in many of the lower animals, especially in the outer layer of the decidua serotina, of which layer during the latter half of pregnancy they have been said to be characteristic. [A, 5.]—**Gland-c., Glandular c.** Fr., *cellule glandulaire.* Ger., *Drüsenzelle*, *Enchymzelle*, *Secretionszelle.* It., *cellula d'enchima.* Syn.: *enchyma c.*, *parenchyma c.*, *secreting c.* (or *epithelium*). A c. the function of which is to separate certain constituents from the blood and elaborate them, thereby producing special secretions. [J, 24, 35.]—**Gluten c.** Ger., *Kleberzelle.* A plant-c. containing gluten. [B, 270.]—**Glutinous c.** A c. on the surface of many *Turbellarians* having minute processes and secreting glutinous substances by means of which the animal attaches itself. [L, 121.]—**Glycogenous c.** Fr., *cellule glycogène.* A c. producing glycogen, like the c's of the vertebrate liver and certain large connective-tissue c's projecting into the blood in molluscs. ["Proc. of the Royal Soc.," 1885 (J).]—**Goblet-c.** Fr., *cellule caliciforme* (ou *épithéliale glandulaire*), *glande muqueuse unicellulaire.* Ger., *Becherzelle*, *Schleimzelle*, *Becher*, *Bechergebilde*, *einzellige Drüse.* It., *cellula caliciforme.* Syn.: *beaker c.*, *chalice-c.*, *cup-c.*, *beaker*, *unicellular gland*, *Leydig's c.* A goblet or beaker-shaped body containing mucus in its free end, and found in surfaces which secrete mucus, as the mucous membrane of vertebrates and the skin of some of the lower vertebrates. (See *Clavate c.*) These c's are generally considered to be merely the ordinary c's of the surface, where they are found, which are undergoing mucous metamorphosis. Some, however, consider them unicellular glands with the special function of producing and secreting mucus. Whether, on giving up their mucus, they resume their original form or become disintegrated is not conclusively settled. [J, 25, 30, 32.]—**Granular c., Granulated c.** Fr., *cellule granuleuse.* Ger., *granulirte* (oder *körnige*) *Zelle*, *Körnchenzelle*, *Körnzelle*, *Granulosazelle* (2d def.). Syn.: *granular corpuscles*, *plasma-c's.* A c. of varying shape, possessing many shining granules, the appearance being due (*a*) to vacuoles, (*b*) to particles of a fatty substance, or (*c*) to the nodal or crossing points of the fibrils of the intracellular or intranuclear network. They are found in various situations, especially in connective tissue near blood-vessels. [J, 26, 30, 32, 35, 42.] 2. One of the c's forming the tunica granulosa of a Graafian follicle. [J, 30.]—**Granulation c.** Ger., *Granulationzelle.* 1. See *Subendothelial c.-plate.* 2. One of the c's found in wounds healing by granulation; especially such a c. when in process of fatty degeneration. [J, 108.]—**Granule-c.** See *Granular c.*—**Granule c. of blood.** See *White blood*-CORPUSCLE.—**Grenet's c.** The element of a Grenet's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Grit-c.** See *Stone-c.*—**Grove c.** The element of a Grove's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Growing c's of the second layer** [Brown]. See *Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi.*—**Guard c., Guardian c.** Fr., *cellule stomatique* (ou *de bordure*). Ger., *Schliesszelle.* One of the pair of reniform c's which surround the slit-like orifice (ostiole) of a stoma in plants. They usually contain chlorophyll. They are developed by the fission of a small cubical c. (the mother-c. of the stoma), which is itself produced by segmentation from an epidermal c. See figure under STOMA. [B, 75, 104, 106.]—**Gustatory c.** See *Taste-c.*—**Hæmapoietic c., Hæmatopoietic c.** Fr., *cellule hémapoïétique.* Ger., *Brutzelle.* It., *cellula emapoietica.* Syn.: *brood-c.*, *vaso-formative c.* 1. A c., especially a wandering c., which, in the embryonic or immature state of animals, becomes hollow, gives rise to blood-corpuscles, and by anastomosis with similar c's forms blood-vessels. [J, 30, 31, 33.] 2. A c. producing red blood-corpuscles or vessels at any time of life. [J.]—**Hæmoglobic c.** Fr., *cellule hémoglobique.* Syn.: *protohæmoblast.* According to Malassez, a marrow-c., usually containing hæmoglobin, which is developing into red blood-corpuscles [Henry (J, 55); "Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," xx (J).]—**Hair-c.** Fr., *cellule chevelue.* Ger., *Haarzelle*, *Stachelzelle.* It., *cellula capelluta.* Sp., *celdilla peluda.* 1. One of a number of epithelial or ganglionic auditory c's, which probably contain the terminal filaments of the cochlear nerve. Both the roof-c's and the floor-c's are hair-c's. [F.] 2. A c. forming a hair. [B.]—**Hare's c.** The element of a Hare's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Head-c.** Syn.: *capitulum.* A rounded c. found in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*, upon each of the manubria. [B, 279.]—**Heckle c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Henle's c.** See SPERMATOCYTE.—**Hensen's supporting c's.** See *Prop-c's of Hensen.*—**Hepatic c.** See *Liver-c.*—**Hill's c., Hill's gravity c.** The element of a Hill's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Histogenetic c.** See *Somatic c.*—**Homogeneous c.** See *Simple c.*—**Horn-c., Horny c.** Fr., *cellule cornée.* Ger., *Hornzelle*, *Hornplättchen*, *Hornschüppchen.* It., *cellula cornea.* Syn.: *corneous c.* One of the c's of the free surface of the skin; or strictly of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. These c's contain keratin, and may be greatly modified or condensed, so as to form hairs, nails, hoofs, etc. The c's are mostly flattened or ridged, and homogeneous throughout, and often no vestige of a nucleus can be demonstrated. [J, 30, 67, 83.]—**Imbri-**



GOBLET-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)



GRANULATION CELLS. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

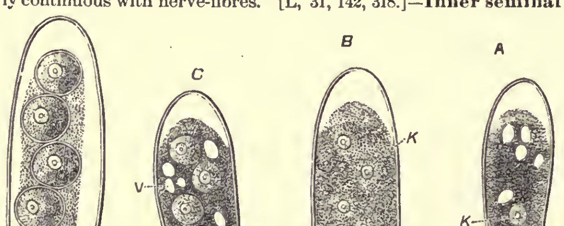
cated c's. C's overlapping each other like the tiles of a roof. [C.] —**Immature c.** See *Young c.* and *Embryonic c.*—**Indifferent c.** Ger., *indifferente Zelle.* A c. without any characteristic structural features, especially a c. contained in a tissue but forming no essential part in the structure of the latter and not concerned in the special functions of the tissue; such as white blood-corpuscles or wandering c's. [J, 55, 108.]—**Indirect c.-division.** See *C.-division* and CARYOCINESIS.—**Initial c.** Fr., *cellule initiale.* One of the mass of c's which by their multiplication produce the various layers of nascent tissue (periblem, plerome, and dermatogen) in plants. The aggregations of c's which form the root-cap in phanerogams are an example of initial c's. [B, 106, 229.]—**Inner hair-c's of the organ of Corti.** Fr., *cellules du sommet* [Löwenberg].



MULTIPLE CELL-FORMATION. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

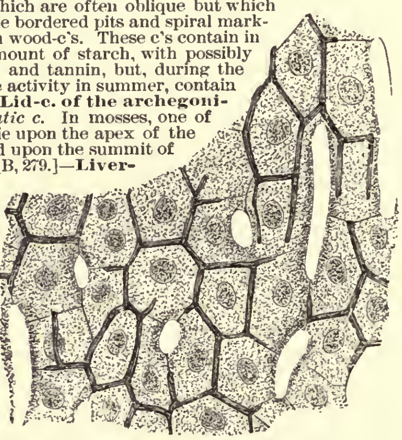
A, end of one of the filaments of a species of *Saprolegnia*; by condensation of the protoplasm, the terminal portion has become somewhat darker than the rest. *B*, by the formation of a limiting membrane, the protoplasm of the terminal portion has been shut off from the rest, forming a c. which has already given rise to numerous c's (swarm-spores) by internal c.-formation. *C*, by rupture of the c. wall of the mother-c., the daughter-c's (swarm-spores) are escaping. The entire c.-body has been used up in their formation.

Ger., *innere Haarzellen* [Kölliker], *obere innere Hörzellen* [Böttcher]. A row of columnar epithelial c's on the inner side of the inner rods of Corti, terminating above in a tuft of short hairlets; below they are prolonged into a process which, according to some, is directly continuous with nerve-fibres. [L, 31, 142, 318.]—**Inner seminal c's.** See under *Seminal c's.*—**Intercalary c's.** See *C's of Langerhans.*—**Intermediate c.-mass.** 1. Intercellular substance. 2. A mass of c's between two organs or parts, as the c's between the two sides of the somatopleure in the embryo. [J, 89, 114.]—**Intermediate c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** See *Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi.*—**Internal c.-formation.** Fr., *formation cellulaire interne* (ou *endogène*). The formation of new c's within the substance of the mother-c. by the division of the protoplasm of the latter. The nucleus of the mother-c. first divides into several new nuclei, and the protoplasm of the c.-body is aggregated about these in such a manner as to form new c's, which may or may not become invested with a distinct c.-membrane, while the daughter-c's are still contained within the mother-c. The new c's are finally set free by rupture of the c.-wall of the mother-c. If only a portion of the protoplasm of the mother-c. is used up in forming the daughter-c's, the process is called *free c.-formation* [Sachs]; when the whole of the protoplasm is employed, it is called *multiple c.-formation.* The process called *c.-rejuvenescence* (*q. v.*) is a variety of multiple c.-formation in which the c.-protoplasm forms one new c. instead of many c's. [B, 35, 75, 167.]—**Interstitial c's.** 1. See *Interstitial epithelial c's.* 2. Nucleated c's thickly scattered among the tailed c's of the *Cœlenterata*, from which the nematocysts are developed. [L, 322.]—**Interstitial epithelial c's.** Ger., *Zwischensubstanzzellen.* According to Klein (" Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xix, p. 125), c's of the testis and ovary, found in the connective tissue, which are the remains of the epithelium of the Wolffian body, which has not been used to form the true germinating epithelium. [J.]—**Intra-epithelial c's.** C's not belonging to an epithelium or endothelium, found between the epithelial c's proper, such as leucocytes or pseudostomatous c's (*q. v.*). [J, 73.]—**Involuntary fibre-c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Jagged c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Keratogenous c.** A c. containing keratin, *e. g.*, a c. of the stratum corneum of the epidermis, or a c. of horn. [J, 55.] —**Kidney-c.** See *Renal c.*—**Latex-c.** A vegetable c. which alone or with other similar c's forms a laticiferous vessel. These c's have soft, compressible walls, and contain a milky, white or yellow, emulsion, the latex, which to a large extent, if not completely, replaces the c.-protoplasm (see LATEX). The latex-vessels may consist of single, unconnected, much-branched c's, or they may be made up of one or more rows of such c's which by absorption of their contiguous walls have become more or less confluent. [B, 229.]—**Latticed c.** An elongated, thin-walled c. found in sieve-tissue, and thought to be an undeveloped sieve-c., from which it differs in its diameter being smaller and its wall not having the perforations, although it presents the markings, of the sieve-discs. [B, 75.] Cf. *Cambiform c.*—**Leclanché's c.** The element of a Lelanché's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Lepra-c.** Fr., *cellule du lèpre.* Ger., *Leprazelle.* One of the c's of a part affected by lepra and containing lepra *Bacilli.*—**Leydig's c.** See *Clavate c.*—**Liber-c.** See *Bast-c.* —**Libriform c.** Fr., *cellule libriforme.* Syn.: *libriform fibre.* Sanio's name for the structure constituting ordinarily the woody fibre; a c. either septate or unseptate, elongated into a spindle or fibre-shape, with thick lignified walls, and variously marked with pits which are often oblique but which are not like the true bordered pits and spiral markings of the vasiform wood-c's. These c's contain in winter a certain amount of starch, with possibly a little chlorophyll and tannin, but, during the period of vegetative activity in summer, contain only air. [B, 229.]—**Lid-c. of the archegonium.** Syn.: *stigmatic c.* In mosses, one of the four c's which lie upon the apex of the row of canal c's and upon the summit of the archegonium. [B, 279.]—**Liver-c.** Fr., *cellule hépatique* (ou *du foie*). Ger., *Leberzelle.* It., *cellula epatica.* Syn.: *hepatic c.* One of the spheroidal or polyhedral cells which form the proper glandular substance of the liver and constitute the lobules of the latter. These c's are packed around and between the vessels and are often surrounded by capillary lymphatics. They have nuclei with one or two nucleoli, and often contain granules of glycogen and pigment and, during digestion, a greater or less amount of fat. It is now supposed that the bile-ducts have their origin in the so-called intracellular channels of these c's. [C; J, 30, 32, 47.]—**Locomotive-c.** Any c. capable of independent movement; especially a c. bearing cilia which serve for locomotion. [J.]—**Lymph-canalicular c's.** Branched nucleated c's lying in the lymph-canalicular system. [J, 73.]—**Lymph-c.** See *Lymph-*CORPUSCLE.—**Lymphoid c.** Fr., *cellule lymphoïde.* Ger., *lymphoïde Zelle.* It., *cellula linfoide.* Lymph-corpuscles (*q. v.*). This term is sometimes restricted to the apparently newly formed lymph-corpuscles found in great abundance wherever dead tissue or germinating endothelia are present. [J, 30, 32.]—**Male c., Male reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule mâle.* Syn.: *seed-c.*, *sperm-c.* Any c., animal or vegetable, which, by conjugation with another c. (female c.), causes the latter to develop into a new c. or c's. The male c. is usually actively motile, being often ciliated or flagellate, and is usually much smaller than the female c. It includes the spermatozooid of animals and the spermatozooid and pollen-grain of plants. [B; J, 114.]—**Marginal c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme.* Ger., *Besätzkörperchen.* Syn.: *border c.*, *crescent c.*, *parietal c.*, *reserved epithe-*



FREE CELL-FORMATION. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

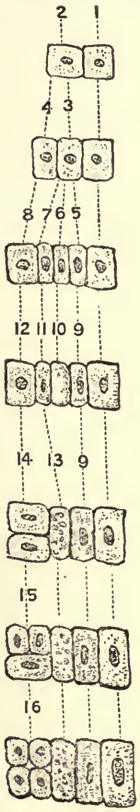
A, the mother-c. (ascus) of a *Peziza*, with nucleus, *K*, and vacuoles, *V*. *B*, the nucleus of *A* has divided into 8 nuclei, *K*. *C*, each nucleus has surrounded itself with a globular portion of the protoplasm of the mother c., forming a spore, *SP*. *D*, each protoplasmic mass has become inclosed in a distinct c.-membrane. Outside of the new c's thus formed there remains an unused portion of protoplasm.



LIVER-CELLS. (AFTER FLINT.)

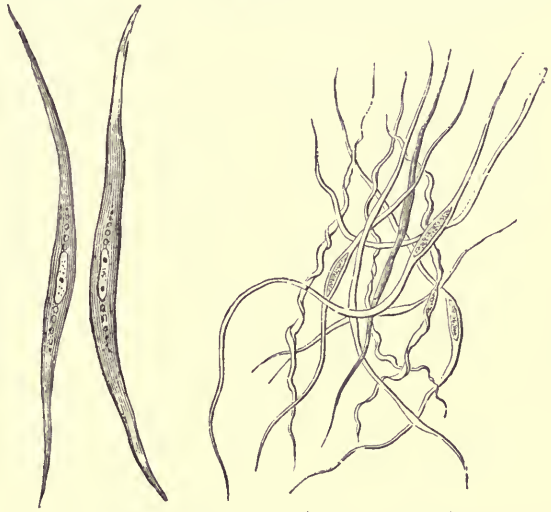
A, ape; **A²**, at; **A³**, ah; **A⁴**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch²**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E²**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I²**, in; **N**, in; **N²**, tank;

lium. One of the small granular c's found next the basement membrane of mucous glands. By some they are supposed to replace the mucin-c's on the disintegration of the latter. In the submaxillary gland of the dog they are aggregated at one side of the alveolus in the form of a demilune (*q. v.*). [J, 30.]—**Marié-Davy c.** The element of a Marié-Davy battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Marrow-c's.** Fr., *cellules médullaires* (ou *de la moelle des os*). Ger., *Markzellen*, *Knochenmarkzellen.* It., *midollo-cellule.* The c's found in the marrow of bones. They include: (A) fat c's; (B) branched connective-tissue corpuscles; (C) bodies resembling lymph-corpuscles; (D) rounded nucleated c's, tinged like red blood-corpuscles and supposed to be immature red blood-corpuscles; these are confined to the red marrow; (E) large multinucleated c's, the osteoclasts, myeoloplaxes, or giant marrow-c's; (F) osteoblasts, nucleated c's of irregular form found in the marrow of developing bone. [J, 30, 32, 35, 42, 67, 83.] See also *Medullary c's.*—**Mastoid c's.** Lat., *cellulæ mastoideæ.* Fr., *cellules mastoïdiennes.* Ger., *Warzenzellen.* It., *cellule mastoidee.* Sp., *células mastoídeas.* Cellular spaces in the interior of the mastoid process, communicating with each other and with the mastoid antrum, and by one or two openings with the tympanic cavity and with the pharynx through the Eustachian tube. They are lined by a prolongation of its mucous membrane. They are formed by osseous lamellæ which cross each other in different directions, their number and size being exceedingly variable. In the larger cellular spaces connective-tissue membranes and bands are often seen. These c's are not developed until after puberty. [F, 3.]—**Matrix c's.** The follicular c's (2d def.) at an early stage of development. "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 13 (L).]—**Medullary c's.** Lat., *cellulæ medullares.* Fr., *cellules médullaires.* Ger., *Markzellen.* It., *cellule midollari.* 1. C's belonging to the medullary portion of an organ. Cf. *Cortical c.* 2. Marrow c's (*q. v.*). 3. The amœboid c's of developing cartilage-bones. [J, 21.]—**Menotti's c.** The element of a Menotti's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Mesodermal c.** A c. derived from the mesoderm of the embryo. [J.]—**Middle ethmoidal** (or **ethmoid**) **c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales mediæ.* Fr., *cellules ethmoïdales moyennes.* Ger., *mittlere Siebbeinzellen.* Cellular spaces on the upper surface of the labyrinth and closed in by the frontal bone. [L, 7, 31, 142.]—**Migrating c's, Migrating connective-tissue c's, Migratory c's.** See *Wandering c's.*—**Milk-c's.** Fr., *cellules* (ou *corpuscules*) *du lait.* Ger., *Milchzellen.* According to Kölliker, c's containing fat globules, found in the acini of the active mammary gland. They break up into milk-globules as soon as they reach the lactiferous ducts. [J, 65, 67.]—**Mind-c.** Ger., *Seelenzelle.* A large branched c. of the gray nerve-matter of the brain. [L, 146.]—**Mitotic c.-division.** See CARYOCINESIS.—**Moist c.** See *Moist* CHAMBER.—**Mother-c.** Fr., *cellule-mère.* Ger., *Mutterzelle.* Sp., *célula-madre.* A c. which by division or internal c.-formation gives rise to one or more new c's called daughter-c's. The name is especially employed in cases of multiple c.-formation (see *Internal c.-formation*), and is hence often applied to the common capsule inclosing several daughter-c's, as in cartilage. [B; J, 21.]—**Mother-c. of the embryo-sac.** Fr., *cellule-mère du sac embryonnaire.* Ger., *Embryosackmutterzelle.* Syn.: *primordial mother-c.* A c. which is destined to form the embryo-sac in plants. It is either produced directly by the growth of one of the axial c's of the nucellus, and may then be either directly transformed into the embryo-sac or may develop into *special mother-c's* (*q. v.*), the lowermost of which forms the embryo-sac; or indirectly by the bipartition of one of the c's of the nucellus (see No. 2 in figure under *Antipodal c.*). [B, 104; Engler (B, 245).]—**Mother-c. of the oosphere.** The central c. of the archegonium of gymnosperms. [B, 279].—**Mother-c. of the pollen.** Fr., *cellule-mère du pollen.* Ger., *Pollenmutterzelle.* One of the primitive c's found in the stamen, which by their division develop into pollen-grains. In most cases the mother-c. divides into four daughter-c's (*special mother-c's*), constituting a *tetrad.* The mother-c's are themselves developed either directly or by division from the c's of the archespore. [B, 104, 229; Engler (B, 245).]—**Mother-c. of the stoma.** Fr., *cellule-mère du stomate.* The vegetable c. which divides to form the two guard-c's. [B, 104.] See under *Guard-c.*—**Motor-c., Motor ganglion c., Motor nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire motrice.* Ger., *motorische Nervenzelle.* A nerve-c., usually of large size, whose axis-cylinder process is supposed to be connected directly with a motor nerve-fibre. [J, 28, 30, 31, 35, 83.]—**Mucilage-c.** A plant-c. containing mucilage. [B.]—**Mucin-c., Mucous c.** [Heidenhain], **Mucus-c.** Fr., *cellule muqueuse.* Ger., *Schleimzelle.* A c. which contains or secretes mucus; particularly, a variety of the salivary c's, containing mucus but no albumin. [J, 21, 30, 35; L, 318.] See also *Goblet-c.*—**Multiple c.-formation.** Ger., *Vielzellenbildung.* A variety of internal c.-formation (*q. v.*). [B, 35.]—**Multipolar c.** Lat., *cellula multipolaris.* Fr., *cellule multipolaire.* Ger., *multipolare Zelle.* A c. having many processes or poles; a term used mostly in speaking of nerve-c's. [J.]—**Muscle-c.** Fr., *cellule musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelzelle.* 1. A general term applied to c's part or all of whose substance is contractile and acts as a muscular fibre. See *Muscular fibre-c.*, *Neuro-muscular c.* When the term is applied to the structural elements of muscular tissue, the form of muscular tissue is usually indicated, as striated muscle-c's, cardiac muscle-c's, etc. 2. According to Villanes ("Ann. des sci. nat. [zool.]," xiv, 1882, p. 1), the apparently true c's arising in the histolysis of the muscles of transforming insects by the nuclei of the muscle becoming surrounded with a c.-body. [J, 1, 56.]—**Muscular fibre-c.** Fr., *cellule-fibre*, *fibre-cellule contractile*, *cellule* (ou *fibre*) *musculaire lisse.* Ger., *contractile Zelle* (oder *Faserzelle*), *glatte* (oder *muskulöse*) *Faserzelle*, *glatte Muskelfaser*, *glatte Muskelzelle.* It., *fibra muscolare liscia*, *fibro-cellula muscolare.* Syn.: *involuntary* (*non-striped*, or *unstriped*, or *smooth*, or *plain*) *muscle-fibre* (or *muscle-c.*). The name given by Kölliker (1848) to the contractile c's of an elongated spindle shape, forming fasciculi or continuous membranes, and found in the alimentary canal, genito-urinary organs, blood-vessels, and, in general, in the organs of vegetative life. The contractile fibre-c's contain one or more nuclei, are inclosed in a delicate sheath, and are connected one to another by an intercellular cement similar to that uniting epithelial c's. Sometimes they are forked or very irregular in outline, and under some circumstances the c.-body shows a faint longitudinal striation, and the c.-membrane a transverse folding. In action they are slow and wholly involuntary. [J, 30, 31, 32, 34.]—**Myeloid c.** Fr., *cellule myéloïde.* One of the oval, multinuclear c's found in myeloid tumors; so called from their resemblance to the c's of the red marrow of bone.—**Myo-epithelial c.** See *Neuro-muscular c.*—**Nail-c.** Fr., *cellule de l'ongle.* Ger., *Nagelzelle.* One of the horny, irregularly polygonal or flattened, mostly nucleated c's forming the nails (ungues); they are modified epidermal c's, and, while hard and flattened on the surface of the nail, are soft and rounded next the corium. [J, 30, 35, 83.]—**Naked c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis*, *gymnocytum.* Fr., *cellule nue.* Ger., *hüllenlose* (oder *membranlose*, oder *nackte*) *Zelle.* A c. without a c.-membrane, as the white blood-corpuscles. Formerly naked c's were thought to be rare in the adult, and therefore the terms naked and primordial (or embryonic) c's were regarded as synonymous; at present it is known that the most highly differentiated c's, as those of the brain, are naked, so that the absence of a c.-membrane is no longer considered a peculiarity of embryonic c's, although it is characteristic of them. [J, 9, 31, 65.]—**Neck canal-c., Neck-c.** Fr., *cellule du col.* Ger., *Halszelle.* One of a series of small c's, usually arranged in the form of a rosette and forming the narrow neck of the flask-like archegonium of the gymnosperms. [B, 75, 104, 279; Eichler (B, 245).]—**Needle-c's.** Fr., *cellules à aiguilles.* The acuminated c's of the deep layer of the decidual c's. [A, 38.]—**Nerve-c.** Lat., *cellula nervea.* Fr., *cellule nerveuse* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Nervenzelle*, *Ganglienzelle*, *Ganglienkörper.* It., *cellula nervosa.* Syn.: *ganglion-corpuscle* (or *globule*), *nerve-corpuscle* (or *vesicle*). A c. belonging to the nervous system. In shape nerve-c's are globular, pyramidal, spindleform, or stellate, with one or more processes. One of these processes (sometimes more) is connected with a nerve-fibre, and is called the axis-cylinder process; the remaining processes (protoplasmic processes) either end blindly or form anastomoses with similar processes from other c's. The processes, the c.-body, and sometimes the c.-nucleus, show a fibrillated structure, the fibrillations of the processes and of the c.-body appearing to be directly continuous with the fibrillæ of the axis-cylinder of the nerve with which the c. is connected. All the nerve-c's possess a nucleus, and many of them a nucleolus. Those



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLLEN. (A. DUANE.)

1, layer of epidermal c's (exothecium); 2, c. of the periblem layer; 3, outer, 4, inner, of the two layers into which 2 divides; 5, 6, 7, three secondary layers formed by the subdivision of 3; 8, the archespore formed by 4; 9, upper layer of c's formed by the division of 3, constituting the endothecium, which gradually loses its water and becomes thickened; 10, middle, and 11, lower, layer of c's formed by the division of 3; 12, archespore, which by processes of division indicated in 14 and 15, finally forms the tetrad (16) of daughter-c's (special mother-c's); 13, layer of tapetal c's, formed by the c's of 10 and 11, which lie nearest the archespore, the remaining c's of the middle and inferior layers having been absorbed. It contains globules of oil.



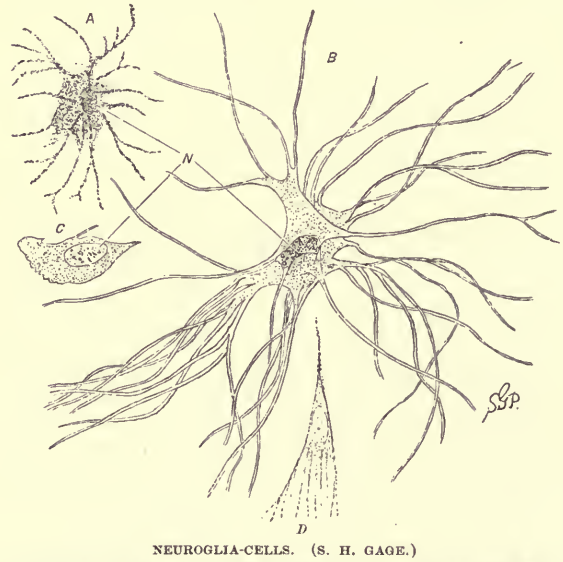
MUSCULAR FIBRE-CELLS. (AFTER J. ARNOLD.)

of the central nervous system (brain and myel) are usually described as naked, while those of the peripheral nervous system (spinal ganglia, ganglia of the sympathic, etc.) are inclosed in a capsule which



NERVE-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

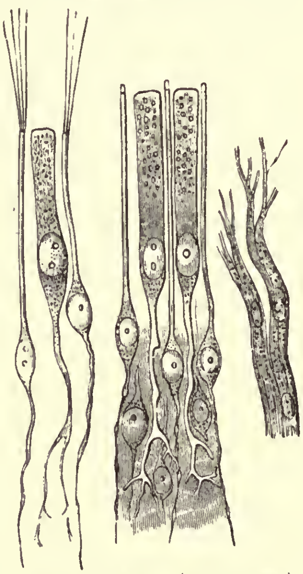
is continuous with the neurilemma of the nerve-fibre which is connected with the c. Nerve-c's range in size from 6 μ (c's of the granule-layer of the cerebellum) to 126 μ (some giant-c's of the brain). [J, 10, 30, 35.]—**Nerve-epithelium c.** See *Sensory c.*—**Nervous c.** See *Nerve-c.*—**Nettle-c.** See NEMATOCYST.—**Neuro-epithelial c.** See *Sensory c.*—**Neuroglia-c.** Fr., *cellule en araignée* (ou *de la névroglie*). Ger., *Neurogliazelle*, *Gliazelle*. Syn.: *neuroglia* (or *Deiters's*) *corpuscle.* One of the c's belonging to the



NEUROGLIA-CELLS. (S. H. GAGE.)

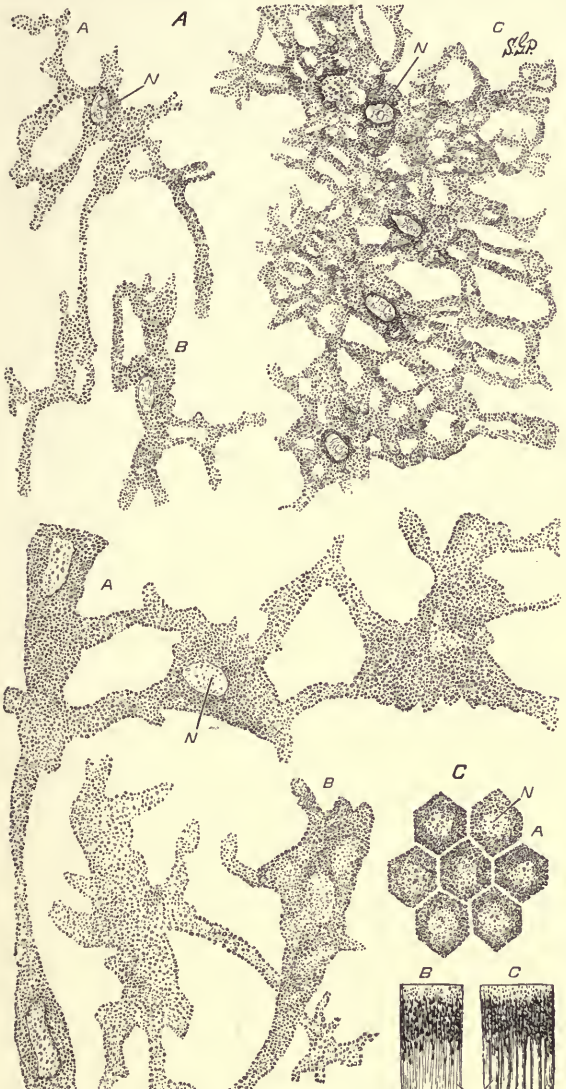
A, ramified neuroglia-c. with varicose processes from the cerebrum of an adult cat; *B*, large branched neuroglia-c. from the lateral column of the myel of an ox; *C*, nearly unbranched neuroglia-c. from the ventral column of the myel of man; *D*, brush or pencil neuroglia-c. from the striatum of man; *N*, nucleus of the c's. *A* and *B* after Ranvier, *C* and *D* after Krause.

neuroglia. These c's vary greatly in form, being flattened and circular or oval; often possessing few or no processes (*C* in figure), or many processes may be present, and these either varicose and branched (*A* in figure), or unbranched and extending in all directions (*B* in figure), or confined to one end like a brush (*D* in figure). They are especially abundant next blood-vessels and the pia. Some, at least, are supposed to be wandering c's. They stain like true nerve-c's, but may be distinguished from the large and medium-sized ganglion-c's by their much smaller dimensions, and from the nerve-c's of the same size by the absence of an axis-cylinder process. [J, 31, 35, 67.]—**Neuro-muscular c.** Fr., *cellule neuro-musculaire.* Ger., *Neuromuskelzelle*, *Neuromuskelfaser.* Syn.: *muscle epithelium, myoblast, bicellular apparatus.* The name given by Kleinenberg (1872) to c's in the ectoderm and entoderm of *Hydra* and other cœlenterates, which consist of a large c.-like portion on the free surface of the body or of the body-cavity, and a fibrous, smooth or striated, contractile part in the body-wall. The c. has a triple function: (*a*), that of an epithelial c.; (*b*), of a nerve-c. in so far as it receives stimuli and transmits them to the muscular portion; and (*c*), of a muscle-c. in so far as it responds to a stimulus by contracting along its long axis. [J, 1, 31; Parker, "Phil. Trans.," 1880 (J); Nussbaum, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1887 (J).]—**Notochordal c's.** Fr., *cellules du notochorde.* Ger., *Chordazellen.* The c's forming the notochord in the embryo. [Minot (J, 55).]—**Nuclear c.-division.** See CARYOCINESIS.—**Nucleated c.** Fr., *cellule nucléée.* Ger., *kernige* (oder *kernhaltige*) *Zelle.* A c. which (in opposition to a naked c.) contains one or more nuclei. [J.] Cf. CYTODE.—**Nutrient c.** Ger., *Nähr-Plastidium*, *Nährzelle*, *Nahrungszelle.* An amœboid c. which, as in the larvæ of sponges, serves for the elaboration of the nourishment of the animal. [J, 1.]—**Nutritive c.** See *Yolk-c.* (2d def.).—**Nutritive c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** A mass of c's in the tubuli seminiferi, internal to the proliferating c's, and probably derived from them. The heads of the spermatozooids project into these c's, while their tails extend into the lumen of the tubule. [C.]—**Odontoblastic c.** See *Odontoblast.*—**Oil-c.** Fr., *cellule huileuse.* Ger., *Oelzelle.* A secreting c. containing oil. [B.]—**Olfactory c.** Lat., *cellula olfactoria.* Fr., *cellule olfactive* (ou *fusiforme d'Eckhardt*). Ger., *Riechzelle*, *Riechstäbchen*, *Riechepithelzelle.* It., *celletta* (o *cellula*) *olfactiva.* Sp., *celdilla olfactoria.* Syn.: *olfactory epithelium, c. of Schultze.* One of the sensory c's of the organ of smell. As described by Schultze (1862), they are slender fusiform c's with a large spheroidal nucleus, found scattered between the original columnar epithelia of the regio olfactoria of the nasal cavity in all vertebrates. In cold-blooded animals, the olfactory c's bear one or more cilia or olfactory hairs which move to and fro with equal velocity; these have not been satisfactorily demonstrated in mammals. The central process extending from the nucleus toward the basement-membrane is varicose, and is supposed to be connected with a terminal filament of an olfactory nerve-fibre, but this also has been demonstrated only in cold-blooded animals. [J, 21, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxix (J).]—**One-fluid c.** A galvanic c. which contains only a single fluid. [B.] Cf. *One-fluid* BATTERY.—**Osteal c.** See *Bone-c.*—**Outcast-c.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Outer seminal c's.** See under *Seminal c.*—**Ovarian c.** A c. of the ovary other than an ovum. [J, 89.]—**Overlaying c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Ovic c.** A young ovarian ovum; a primordial ovum. [Minot (J, 55).]—**Ovoidal** (or **ovoid**) **c's of the peptic glands.** The delomorphous c's. [L, 322.]—**Ovum-c.** See OVUM.—**Oxyntic c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Palisade-c.** Fr., *cellule en palissade.* Ger., *Palisadenzelle.* One of a set of elongated parenchyma-c's arranged side by side in a compact row like the palings of a picket-fence. Such aggregations of c's are found especially forming a layer beneath the epidermis and cortical layers of leaves. [B, 104, 229.]—**Parapolar c's.** Fr., *cellules parapolaires.* Four c's, 2 ventral and 2 dorsal, with convex external surface, found in front of the polar c's in the *Dicyemida.* [L, 11, 321.]—**Parenchyma c's, Parenchymatous c's.** Fr., *cellules parenchymateuses.* Ger., *Parenchymazellen*, *Enchymazellen.* It., *cellule parenchimatose.* 1. The c's forming the parenchyma of an organ, especially of a ductless gland, as the spleen or liver. 2. Plasma-c's (*q. v.*). 3. In botany, a generic term for c's of the fundamental system, *i. e.*, the plant-c's which retain more or less closely the typical c.-form, in opposition to the transformed c's (fibres, vessels, etc.) which constitute the prosenchyma (tissue of the fibro-vascular system). Cf. PARENCHYMA. Parenchyma c's comprise: (A), the *c's of parenchyma* (in the more restricted sense), *i. e.*, c's more or less approximating to the spheroidal shape, and of typical consistence, found in the interior of plants; to this variety the term parenchyma c's is sometimes restricted; (B), c's resembling (*a*) in form and situation, but more or less altered in consistence (*collenchyma c's, sclerenchyma c's*); (C), *epidermal c's* including all the forms of trichomes; (D), cork-c's. Parenchyma c's have been divided, according to their shape, into *spheroidal, polyhedral, cuboidal, tubular, ramose,* and *stellate c's.* [B, 75, 229; J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Parent-c.** 1. A mother-c. 2. A name formerly given to the Graafian follicle. 3. The fertilized ovum. See CYTULA. [J, 111, 114.]—**Parietal c.** Fr., *cellule pariétale.* Ger., *Belegzelle.* 1. A term used by Heidenhain to denote the c's of a gland next the basement-membrane. [C; J.] See *Delomorphous c.* and *Marginal c.* 2. In the formation of pollen, one of a layer of c's formed along with the primary tapetal c's and lying external to the layer of tapetal c's which line the pollen mother-c's. See 9 in figure under *Mother-c. of the pollen.* [B, 279.]—**Pavement-c.** Fr., *cellule*



OLFACTORY CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

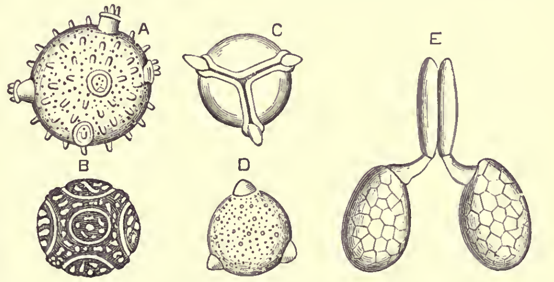
aplatie (ou *pavimenteuse*). One of the flat c's which form pavement epithelium. [J.]—**Pepsin-c., Peptic c.** Fr., *cellule à pepsine.* Ger., *Labzelle, Pepsinzelle.* It., *cellula a pepsina.* A c. of the gastric glands, which secretes pepsin. [J.] See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Periosteal c., Periosteum-c.** A c. of the periosteum. These c's are of two kinds—those of the ectal (outer) layer, consisting of fat-c's and other c's common to connective tissue, and those of the ental layer, or layer next the bone. The latter in adult bones are flattened, but in growing bone they are mostly rounded and form a kind of epithelium on the surface of the bone. Stellate c's and



VARIOUS FORMS OF PIGMENT-CELLS. (S. H. GAGE.)

A, from the peritonæum of *Necturus*; *a*, *b*, branched pigment-c's of a simple form; c, pigment-c's with numerous branched and anastomosing processes and an example of the most complicated form of pigment-c's; *n*, *n*, nucleus. *B*, c's from the lamina suprachoroidea of man; *a*, several c's connected by their processes; *b*, branching c. unconnected with others; c, c. without apparent nucleus; *n*, nucleus. *C*, c's from the pigment-layer of the human retina; *a*, view of the ends of the c's resting on the chorioid; *b*, *c*, side view of two c's, with the pigment in the middle of the c's and fine processes (*d*) extending between the rods, which in c are represented as still in position; *n*, nucleus. *A* from drawing by S. H. Gage; *B*, from Key and Retzlus; *C*, after M. Schultze.

other forms of connective-tissue c's are also found in the ental layer. [J, 1.] Cf. OSTEOBLAST.—**Perithelial c.** Fr., *cellule perithéliale.* Ger., *Perithelzelle.* One of the c's forming a perithelium. [J, 67.]—**Peritoneal c.** One of the endothelial c's forming the peritonæum. [J, 29.]—**Perivascular c's.** See *Circumvascular c's.*—**Physaliphorous c's.** Fr., *cellules physaliphores.* Virchow's term for the vesicular c's met with in vesicular degeneration of the chorion. [A, 38.] See also PHYSALIDE and *Vesicular* MOLE.—**Pigment-c., Pigmented c.** Fr., *cellule pigmentaire.* Ger., *Pigmentzelle, pigmentirte Zelle.* It., *cellula pigmentaria.* A c. in which the c.-body (but not the nucleus) contains minute masses or crystals of pigment. In the higher animals, the pigment is black or brown, but in the lower animals it is often white, yellow, or red. Pigment-c's may be in the form of an epithelium, as in the pigment-layer of the retina. In man, pigment-c's are found in the eye, ear, nose, spleen, skin, and several other situations. In the cold-blooded animals, pigment-c's are very widely distributed throughout the body, being especially abundant in the true skin and in serous membranes, where they are generally of stellate or ramified form; they may also contain fat. Those in the corium in many animals give rise to changes of color either by drawing the c.-processes in and assuming an approximately spherical form, or, according to some, by heaping up the coloring matter around the nucleus without really withdrawing the c.-processes. [J, 21, 30, 83; "Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Microsc.," iv, 1882 (J).] Cf. CHROMATOPHORE.—**Pigmented connective-tissue c.** Fr., *cellule conjonctive pigmentée.* A connective-tissue corpuscle containing pigment. [J, 83.]—**Pigmented epithelial c.** Fr., *cellule épithéliale pigmentée.* An epithelial c. containing pigment; as in the respiratory region of the nose. [J, 30, 83.]—**Pitted c.** Fr., *cellule à ponctuation aréolée.* Ger., *behöftgetüpfelte Zelle.* A vegetable c. in which a circumscribed portion of the c.-wall remains thin while the surrounding portions become progressively thickened, thus giving rise to a depression, which, as the surrounding walls overarch it, becomes a pit covered with a perforated dome. Commonly two such c's are contiguous and the thin partition between the pits of each is broken down, leaving a cavity of double-convex shape, common to the two cells and included between them. Such c's exhibit under the microscope the appearance of two cencentric rings, one ring representing the perforation leading from the c. to the pit, the other representing the pit itself. [B, 34, 35, 75.]—**Planté's c.** The element of a Planté's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Plasma-c.** Lat., *cellula plasmatica.* Fr., *cellule plasmatique.* Ger., *Plasmazelle.* It., *cellula plasmatica.* 1. Waldeyer's name for certain large, coarsely granular c's of connective tissue, similar to wandering c's but larger, more granular, and with much less marked amœboid movement. They are especially abundant in the interstitial substance of the testis. 2. See *Plasmatic c.* [J, 42, 83; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875 (J).]—**Plasmatic c.** Fr., *cellule plasmatique.* Ger., *plasmatische Zelle.* It., *cellula plasmatica.* A name given by Virchow (1861) to the anastomosing, branched connective-tissue corpuscles which were supposed to become hollow and to form the origin of the lymphatic capillaries. [J, 31, 33, 34.]—**Pneumatic c.** See *Air-c.*—**Poggendorf's c.** The element of a Poggendorf's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Polar c's.** Fr., *cellules polaires.* Ger., *polare Zellen.* 1. See *Extrusion* GLOBULE. 2. A circle of ectodermic c's, usually consisting of two rows of 4 c's each, which form an enlargement at the apical pole of the *Dicyemida.* [J; L, 11, 321.]—**Pollen-c.** Fr., *cellule du pollen.* Ger., *Pollen-*



DIFFERENT FORMS OF POLLEN-CELLS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, *Cucurbita pepo*; *B*, *Passiflora*; *C*, *Cuphea*; *D*, *Dipsacus fullonum*; *E*, united pollen-c's (pollen-mass) of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.*

zelle. The male reproductive c. of the flowering plants. These c's aggregated together constitute the pollen which is lodged in the loculi of the anthers. They develop from the mother-c. of the pollen. (See figure under the latter.) The pollen-c's are variously shaped, and are often curiously sculptured externally. They consist of a mass of liquid protoplasm (*fovilla*) containing sugar and granules of fat, starch, etc., inclosed in a double c.-wall, an external firm one (*extine*), and an internal more delicate one (*intine*). In the process of fertilization the extine is ruptured and the intine is prolonged into a tube which comes into direct contact with the germ-c. of the ovary, thus allowing the protoplasm of the two c's to fuse. [B, 34, 75, 104, 106.]—**Polyhedral c.** Fr., *cellule polyédrique.* Ger., *polyëdrische Zelle.* A c. of approximately equal length, breadth, and thickness, having several flattened sides. In plants it is one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. [B, 75; J.]—**Porous c.** Fr., *cellule ponctuée* (1st def.). Ger., *Porenzelle, getüpfelte Zelle.* 1. A vegetable c. which has a rounded opening in the c.-wall. One variety is the pitted c. (*q. v.*). 2. A jar of porous material to contain one of the liquids of a galvanic battery, as in the Grove battery. [B; J.]—**Posterior ethmoidal c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales posteriores.* Fr., *cellules ethmoïdales postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Siebbeinzellen.* Spaces in the posterior part of the labyrinth of the ethmoid bone, closed in by the palate bone. [L, 7, 31, 142.]—**Preseminal outcast c.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Prickle-c.** Fr., *cellule dentelée* (ou *crénelée*). Ger., *Riffzelle, Stachelzelle.* It., *cellula cigliata* (o *spinosa*). An epidermic or epithelial c. which is connected with another similar c. by delicate threads of protoplasm (intercellular bridges), and which, when isolated, appears as if covered with spines. Prickle-c's are most easily demonstrated in the rete mucosum. [Martyn, "Trans. of the Bristol Med.-chir. Soc.," 1878, p. 122, and Klein, "Quart. Jour. Micr. Sci.," 1879, p. 165 (J, 26, 31).] See also PROTOPLASM.—**Primary c.** Fr., *cellule primaire.* Ger.,

primäre Zelle. 1. An embryonic c. 2. Any simple or undifferentiated c. 3. A c. which is not formed by the coalescence of other c's. 4. One of the less differentiated seminal c's which become modified into the secondary c's or vesicles of evolution from which the zoosperms are directly developed. Not often used in this sense at present. [J, 36, 37, 111.] Cf. *Secondary c.*—**Primary c.-wall.** Fr., *paroi cellulaire primaire.* Ger., *primäre Zellwand.* Properly, that one of several successively formed c.-walls which is generated first. Hence, as formerly applied, the middle lamella or intermediate wall lying between the c.-walls of two contiguous c's in vegetable tissues; so called because it was thought to be primarily a wall common to the c's generated at the time of their first formation and by subsequent development giving rise to the individual c.-walls, which were hence called *secondary.* [B, 75; J, 34, 62.]—**Primary germ-c.** See *Primitive germ-c.*—**Primary lymph-c.** A protoleucocyte. [J.]—**Primary tapetal c.** 1. In the development of the pollen, a term applied to one c. of the layer of c's (No. 3 in the figure under *Mother-c. of the pollen*) formed along with the archespore by division of the c's of the periblem, and also to the derivatives of this layer (tapetal c's, 7 and 10 in the figure) immediately investing the archespore. 2. In the development of the ovary, the upper of the two c's into which the primitive c. of the embryo-sac divides. (See No. 1 in the figure under *Antipodal c.*) [B, 279.]—**Primitive c.** See *Embryonic c.*—**Primitive germ-c.** (or **germinal c.**). A c. in the embryo which in the adult develops into a germinal c. (a spermatozooid in the male or an ovum in the female). [J, 55; Geddes (J, 56).]—**Primordial c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis.* Fr., *cellule primordiale.* Ger., *Primordialzelle, Primitifzelle.* It., *cellula primordiale.* 1. See *Embryonic c.* (1st and 2d def's). 2. In botany, also a naked c. [B, 167; J.]—**Primordial mother-c.** Fr., *cellule-mère primordiale.* See *Mother-c. of the embryo-sac.*—**Principal c.** See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Prismatic c.** Fr., *cellule prismatique.* A c. of prismatic form; in plants, one of the varieties of prosenchyma c's. [B, 75; J.]—**Progamous c.** That one of the two c's formed in the pollen-grain which is destined to produce fertilization and which contains the sperm-nucleus. [B, 279.] Cf. *Vegetative c.*—**Proliferating c.** A c. undergoing the process of division. [J.] Cf. *C.-division.*—**Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** Syn.: *growing c's of the second layer* [Brown, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxv, 1885, p. 343], *seminiferous c's* [Sertoli, Renson, *et al.*], *intermediate c's* [Schaefer]. The c's forming the middle of the three c.-layers described by Schaefer in the seminal tubules of the rat. They actively divide and form, according to Schaefer, the nutritive c's of the third layer and also the spermatozooids. [J, 30; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxv (J).] Cf. Spermatogenesis.—**Propagative c.** See *Reproductive c.*—**Prop-c's of Hensen.** Cylindrical epithelial c's beneath the outer hair-c's of the organ of Corti, which, as they descend, become shorter and finally pass into cubical c's in the zona pectinata. [L, 318.]—**Prosenchyma c's.** Fr., *cellules prosenchymateuses.* Ger., *Prosenchymazellen.* It., *cellule prosenchimatose.* A collective term for those modified plant-c's which constitute fibres and vessels; *i. e.*, have a more or less elongated form, and hence comprise the cylindrical, prismatic, and fusiform c's. They include the typical wood-c's (wood-fibres, libriform c's, secondary wood-c's), the vasiform wood-c's (tracheids, tracheæ, and pitted c's), the modified c's constituting ducts (dotted c's, spiral c's, annular c's, reticulated c's, trabecular c's), and the bast-c's. [B, 75, 229.]—**Protective c.** See *Cover-c.*—**Prothallium c.** The vegetative c. of a pollen grain. [B, 279.]—**Protoplasmatic c.** Ger., *protoplasmatische Zelle.* A c. composed of protoplasm; a term used mostly of c's retaining a simple or embryonic character, as the white blood-corpuscles. [J, 55, 69.]—**Pseudostomatous c.** A c. in the subepithelial layer of a mucous or serous membrane which sends processes between the epithelial c's proper to the free surface. The exposed ends of these processes stain deeply with silver and form the so-called pseudo-stomata. [J, 73.]—**Pulmonary c.** Fr., *cellule pulmonaire.* Ger., *Lungenbläschen.* See *Air-c.* (1st def.).—**Purkinje's c's.** See *C's of Purkinje.*—**Pus-c.** Fr., *cellule du pus, globule pyoide* (ou *du pus*). Ger., *Eiterzelle, Eiterkörperchen.* It., *cellula purulenta* (o *piode*), *corpuscolo purulento.* Syn.: *pus-corpuscle, pus-globule, pyoid corpuscle.* One of the c's which constitute the solid portion of pus, and which are also found in the substance of inflamed tissues. They are apparently identical with leucocytes, and are supposed to be derived from the blood by a migration of the white corpuscles through the capillary walls and from the surrounding tissues by the collection and proliferation of the wandering c's normally present therein. [J, 77, 108, 109.]—**Pyramidal ganglion c., Pyramidal nerve-c., Pyramid-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire pyramidale.* Ger., *Pyramidenzelle.* A multipolar c. of the cerebral cortex, having a pyramidal form with the apex of the pyramid directed toward the free surface of the brain. From the base of the c. arise several processes named from their position lateral and middle base processes, that from the middle of the base being also called the axis-cylinder process because it is continuous with a nerve-fibre. In the third stratum of the cortex these c's are so large—sometimes 50 μ by 126 μ—that they are often called giant ganglion c's. [J, 10, 30, 31, 35, 83.]—**Queen-c.** A c. (1st def., B) in a bee-hive in which the queen-bee is reared. [L, 121.]—**Ramified c., Ramose c.** Fr., *cellule ramifiée* (ou *rameuse*). Ger., *ästige Zelle.* It., *cellula ramificata* (o *ramosa*). A general term used to designate c's with many processes, especially when the processes are irregular or secondarily branched; in botany, constituting one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. It includes the multipolar and stellate c's (*q. v.*). [B, 75; J, 83, 110.] For illustration, see under *Neuroglia c.*—**Ranvier's c's.** See *Tendon-c.*—**Rauber's c's.** Ger., *Rauber'sche Schicht.* Flattened c's (first distinctly pointed out by Rauber in 1875) on the ectal or upper surface of the epiblast in the rabbit's blastoderm; they are believed to be merely protective in function, and disappear soon after the sixth day. [J, 1, 30, 69, 75.]—**Red blood-c., Red c.** See *Red blood*-corpuscle.—**Remakian c.-division.** See *Direct c.-division.*—**Renal c.** Fr., *cellule rénale.* Ger., *Nierenzelle.* It., *cellula renale.* One of the c's of the proper glandular portion or tubules of the kidney. [J.]—**Rennet-c.** See *Peptic c.*—**Reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule réproductrice.* A c. which develops into one or more new c's. It comprises the asexual reproductive c. and the sexual reproductive c. (germinal c.), the latter including the male and the female c. It is sometimes restricted, however, to mean only the sexual reproductive c. [B, 167.]—**Resin-c.** Fr., *cellule résineuse.* Ger., *Harzzelle.* A vegetable c. containing resin. [B, 229.]—**Resting-c.** Syn.: *resting spore.* A unicellular organism (usually a spore) which has become dormant, so as to exhibit neither motion nor other functional activity. [B, 279.]—**Rete c's.** The c's of the rete mucosum of the skin. [J.] See figure under Epidermis.—**Reticulate c., Reticulated c.** Fr., *cellule réticulée.* Ger., *Netzzelle, Fadennetzzelle.* 1. Of Török ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1887, p. 777), one of the large c's in the skin of *Amphibia* which show a very coarse network in the c.-body and a finer network in the nucleus. They are thought to be specially modified goblet-c's. 2. In botany, a c. regarded usually as a modification of a spiral c., in which the c.-wall presents a network of interlaced raised bands produced by a process of localized thickening. Such c's are usually found forming the ducts of plants (reticulated vessels), and are hence a variety of prosenchymatous c's. [B, 75, 229; J.]—**Rhizogenic c.** Fr., *cellule rhizogène.* Ger., *rhizogene Zelle.* A c. of the peripheral layer of the central cylinder of a root, so called because from these c's are derived some or all of the tissues of the root-branches. [B, 229.]—**Ribbed c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Riff-c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Ringed c.** See *Annular c.*—**Rod-c., Rodded c.** See *Fibrillated c.* and *Staff-c.*—**Roof-c.** Fr., *cellule de toit* (ou *de voûte*). Ger., *Dachzelle.* It., *cellula di tetto.* Sp., *celdilla de tejado.* 1. See *Cover-c.* 2. One of the c's in the organ of Corti, found on the convex side of the roof formed by the union of the two rows of arches. [F.]—**Royal c.** See *Queen-c.*—**Salivary c.** Fr., *cellule salivaire.* Ger., *Speichelzelle.* One of the epithelial or glandular c's lining the alveoli of the salivary glands. [J, 43, 83.] Cf. *Salivary* corpuscle.—**Sarcogenic c.** Lat., *sarcoglia.* Fr., *cellule musculo-formative* (ou *myogène.* ou *myogénique*). An embryonic muscular fibre; a c. which develops into a muscular fibre. [J, 31; Bowman, "Phil. Trans.," 1840 (J).]—**Scalariform c.** Fr., *cellule scalariforme.* Ger., *Leiterzelle.* A plant-c. marked with numerous parallel, narrow and elongated, bordered pits set close together like the rounds of a ladder. They are especially frequent in c's forming ducts. [B, 229.]—**Scale-c.** See *Endothelial c.*—**Scaly c.** A scale-like flattened c.; especially an epithelial or endothelial c. [J.]—**Sclerenchyma c., Sclerenchymatous c.** Fr., *cellule sclérenchymateuse.* Ger., *Sclerenchymazelle.* A c. of sclerenchymatous tissue. [B.] See Sclerenchyma and under *Stone-c.*—**Sclerotic c., Sclerotic parenchyma c.** Fr., *cellule sclèreuse.* See *Stone-c.*—**Sebaceous c.** Ger., *Talgzelle.* One of the c's of a sebaceous gland. [J.]—**Secondary c.** Fr., *cellule secondaire.* Ger., *sekundäre Zelle.* It., *cellula secondaria.* 1. A c. formed by the coalescence of several c's. Cf. Syncytium. 2. According to Thomson (J, 46), the germinal vesicle after fertilization or the first segmentation nucleus; so called because the germinal vesicle of the ovum was thought to be the morphological equivalent of a somatic c. 3. As used by the older physiologists, one of the modified c's from which the zoosperms are directly developed. Cf. Spermatogenesis. [J, 36, 37, 49, 111.]—**Secondary c.-wall.** The proper c.-wall of a plant-c. as opposed to the primary c.-wall (middle lamella) lying in the interspace between two adjacent c's. It was so-called because it was at one time regarded as a secondary growth deposited upon the middle lamella. [B, 75.]—**Secreting c.** A c. which forms and throws off some secretion. [J.] See also *Gland-c.*—**Secretion c.** A c. which is thrown off with the secretions and which probably acts as a ferment. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxi, p. 125 (J).]—**Secretory c.** See *Secreting c.*—**Seed-c.** See *Male c.*, Zoosperm, and Spermatozooid.—**Segmentation c.** Lat., *segmentellum.* Fr., *cellule* (ou *sphérule*) *blastémique, globule de segmentation.* Ger., *Furchungszelle, Dotterzelle.* It., *cellula di segmentazione.* Syn.: *blastomere.* One of the segments formed by the division of the ovum which develop into the



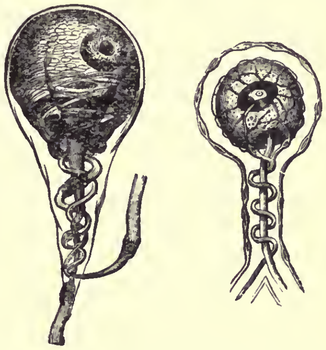
PRICKLE-CELLS. (AFTER ROBINSON.)



A PYRAMIDAL NERVE-CELL. (FROM GAGE, AFTER RANVIER AND KOSCHEWNIKOFF.)

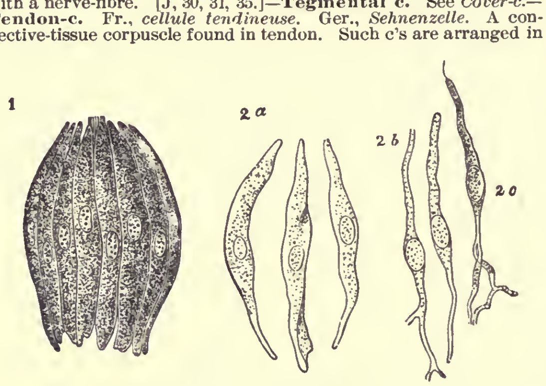
A, apex-process extending toward the free surface of the brain; *B*, lateral base-processes; *C*, middle-base process (axis-cylinder process); *N*, nucleus.

blastoderm and ultimately into the embryo. [J.] See frontispiece to vol. i.—**Seminal c., Seminiferous c.** Fr., *cellule séminale* (ou *spermatoblastique*). Ger., *Samenzelle, Hodenzelle.* It., *cellula seminale.* 1. One of the c's lining the seminal tubules and giving rise to the spermatozooids. There are usually several layers of these c's, the single layer of polyhedral c's next the membrana propria being designated the *outer seminal c's*, or the *germ* (or *germinative*) *c's* of Sertoli, while the c's next the lumen of the tubule, usually found in two or three layers, are known as the *inner seminal c's.* By Sertoli and Renson, the term seminal c's is limited to the proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi. See also Spermatoblast. 2. One of the round amœboid c's connected by processes and situated between the spermatoblasts. They are supposed to secrete the fluid part of the semen. [J, 32, 42, 56; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxv (1885), and "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxi (1888) (J).]—**Sense-c., Sensory c.** Fr., *cellule sensorielle.* Ger., *Sinneszelle.* 1. In general, any c. which performs sensory functions; *i. e.*, which is adapted to receive, transmit, or appreciate sensory impressions. 2. In particular, a modified epithelial c. in an organ of special sense, connected directly or indirectly by its central end with fibrils of the nerves of the sense-organ. Such c's are named from their supposed function as olfactory c., taste-c., etc. [J; L, 210.]—**Sensory epithelial c.** Ger., *Sinnesepithelzelle.* See *Sensory c.* (2d def.).—**Sensory nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire sensitive.* Ger., *sensible Nervenzelle.* A nerve-c., usually of smaller size than the motor c's, whose axis-cylinder process is supposed to be continued as a sensory nerve. [J, 28, 30, 31, 35, 83.]—**Septate c.** A c. the cavity of which is divided by partitions. [B, 229.]—**Sertoli's c's.** See *Follicular c's* (2d def.).—**Sex-c.** See *Germinal c.* (1st def.).—**Sextant-c.** One of the six c's formed in *Equisetaceæ* and ferns by the bipartition of the three original segments of the apical c. [B, 167.] Cf. *Apical c.*—**Sexual c., Sexual reproductive c.** See *Germinal c.* (1st def.).—**Siemen and Halske's c.** The element of a Siemen and Halske's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Sieve-c.** Fr., *cellule criblée* (ou *grillagée*). Ger., *Siebzelle.* A vegetable c. of tubular or prismatic shape, having in the c.-wall at either end and sometimes also on the sides panels (*sieve-plates*) in which are numerous fine perforations (*sieve-pores*) allowing communication between adjacent c's and converting a series of the latter into a tube with perforated cross-partitions. These c's constitute an essential part of the fibro-vascular bundles, and by their aggregation constitute cribriform tissue. [B, 229.]—**Simple c.** Ger., *einfache Zelle.* Syn.: *protoblast.* A typical c.; one that has not yet been differentiated to form a tissue. [J, 36, 55.]—**Single-fluid c.** See *One-fluid c.*—**Sister-c.** Ger., *Schwesterzelle.* One of two or more c's formed simultaneously by the division of a mother-c. [B, 279.]—**Skeleto-trophic c.** A c. belonging to a skeleto-trophic tissue; a term used in describing the minute anatomy of the cat. [J; L, 121.]—**Slime-c.** Fr., *cellule de Leydig.* Ger., *Schleimzelle, Leydig'sche Zelle.* See *Clavate c.*—**Smee's c.** The element of a Smee's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Smooth-muscle c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Solitary c.** Fr., *cellule solitaire.* Ger., *solitäre Zelle.* 1. A c. (especially in the cerebral cortex) found by itself and not forming part of a group. 2. A unicellular organism (*e. g.*, one of the *Protozoa*). [J, 10; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888 (J).]—**Somatic c.** Fr., *cellule somatique* (ou *histogénique*). One of the c's which compose the body, characterize the individual, protect and nourish the reproductive c's, and finally die, being thus distinguished from the reproductive c's, which perpetuate the species. ["Nature," xxxiii, 1885 (J); J, 56; L, 294.]—**Special mother-c.** Fr., *cellule-mère spéciale.* A name given by Warming to each of the four (sometimes three) c's produced by the successive division of the primitive c. destined to form the embryo-sac in the gamopetalous *Dicotyledons.* The lowermost of these c's usually develops into the embryo-sac, the other c's being absorbed by its expansion. The same term is applied to the c's produced by the division of the mother-c. of the embryo-sac in *Monocotyledons* and the *Dialypetalæ.* See Figures 6, 7, 8, 9 in the illustration under *Antipodal c.* It is also given to the 4 c's produced by the division of the mother-c. of the pollen. See 16 in illustration under *Mother-c. of the pollen.* [B, 104, 167, 245.]—**Spermatic c., Sperm-c.** Fr., *cellule spermatique.* Ger., *Samenzelle.* 1. A c. which ultimately develops into spermatozooids, or one which in plants contains spermatozooids. 2. A spermatozooid. [B, 75, 167; J, 56; L, 146.] See *Seminal c.*, *Male c.*, and Spermatozooid.—**Sphenoid c's.** Irregular c.-like cavities in the sphenoid bone. [B.]—**Spheroidal c.** Fr., *cellule sphéroïdale.* Ger., *sphäroidale Zelle.* A c. of approximately spherical form; in plants, a variety of the parenchyma c's. [B, 75; J.]—**Spider-c.** See *Neuroglia c.*—**Spindle-c.** Fr., *cellule fusiforme.* Ger., *Spindelzelle.* It., *cellula fusiforme.* A c. of fusiform shape; in plants, a variety of prosenchyma c. [B, 75; J.]—**Spinous c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Spiral c.** Fr., *cellule spirale.* Ger., *spirale Zelle.* A vegetable c., usually more or less elongated in form, having spiral thickenings upon the c.-wall. *Annular c's* and *reticulated c's* are varieties of the spiral c. in which the thickening of the c.-wall takes place in special directions. [B, 34, 75.]—**Spiral fibre-c., Spiral fibre ganglion-c., Spiral fibre nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire à fibre spirale.* Ger., *Ganglienzelle mit Spiralfaser.* A pyriform nerve-c. of the sympathic nervous system, connected at its smaller end with two nerve-fibres, a large straight fibre and a smaller one coiled spirally around the larger one. After extending a short distance the two fibres separate and go in different directions. These c's were first described by Beale ("Philos. Trans.," 1863). [J, 10, 20, 30, 74.]—**Splanchnic c's.** C's of the splanchnic layer of the mesoderm. [J, 89.]—**Squamous c.** See *Pavement c.*—**Stabile c.** A c. having no noticeable movement, like the fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. [J, 108.]—**Stachel c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Staff-c.** Fr., *cellule en bâtonnet.* Ger., *Stäbchenzelle.* 1. A c. having the shape of a rod or staff, like the olfactory c's and the rods of the retina; especially applied to certain stone-c's in plants, which are blunt at the apex and less elongated than the other stone-c's. 2. A c. which is apparently made up of many minute rods or fibrillæ, like the fibrillated c's of the kidney or of the ducts of the salivary glands. [B, 23; J, 67.] See *Fibrillated c.*—**Starch-c.** A vegetable c. containing starch. [B.]—**Stellate c.** Lat., *cellula stellata.* Fr., *cellule étoilée.* Ger., *sternförmige Zelle.* It., *cellula stellata.* A ramified c., the radiating branches of which give it the appearance of a star. [B, 75; J.]—**Sterile c.** Fr., *cellule stérile.* A c. found in a reproductive organ but taking no direct part in reproduction; *e. g.*, the non-sporiferous c's on the hymenia of the *Agarici.* [J, 34.]—**Stigmatic c.** Fr., *cellule stigmatique.* 1. One of the c's forming the stigma of a flower. They are usually covered with hairs or papillæ and secrete an acid, saccharine, viscid substance. The viscid secretion and the hairs assist the pollen-grains to retain their position on the stigma. 2. See *Lid-c. of the archegonium.* [B, 77, 279; J, 62.]—**Stomach-c's.** See *Stomach*-pits.—**Stomatic c.** See *Guard-c.*—**Stone-c.** Fr., *cellule pierreuse.* Ger., *Steinzelle.* Syn.: *sclereblast.* A vegetable c. which has been rendered hard by the deposition of lignin and mineral matter and by the thickening of their c.-wall. Such c's are usually short and rounded (parenchyma c's), but are sometimes elongated (prosenchyma c's), and may occur singly or in groups or in concentric zones. In the latter case they constitute a sort of tissue often called sclerenchyma, the c's being then designated as *sclerenchyma c's*; but the term sclerenchyma is also often used as synonymous with prosenchyma and bast-tissue. Stone-c's are found in the stones of stone-fruits, in the grit of pears, etc., in the medullary rays of many woody *Dicotyledons*, and in many other situations. [B, 75, 104, 167; J, 34, 62, 110.]—**Striated c.** Fr., *cellule rayée.* A vegetable c. the wall of which exhibits striæ. [B, 104.]—**Striated epithelial c.** See *Fibrillated c.*—**Stroma-c.** One of the c's forming the stroma or mass of an organ or part. [J.]—**Subendothelial c.-plate.** Ger., *Granulationzelle.* A small granular c. found in the intima of blood-vessels. The function of these c's is unknown, but it has been suggested that they regenerate the desquamated endothelium of the vessel. [J, 35, 42.]—**Subepithelial c.** A c. at the attached part or base of an epithelium, especially one of the c's of Debove's membrane. [J.] Cf. *Basal c.*—**Suberogenous c.** Fr., *cellule subérogène.* A vegetable c. which produces cork. The inner layer of c's produced by the bipartition of a row of epidermal c's constitutes the primary layer of suberogenous c's. Each of the latter again divides into two c's, the outer of which is transformed into a cork-c., the inner becoming a new suberogenous c. destined to form a new cork-c. by its own subsequent division. [B, 106.]—**Suberous c.** Fr., *cellule subéreuse.* See *Cork-c.*—**Substitution c.** Ger., *Ersatzzelle.* Syn.: *substitute fibre.* Sanio's name for a form of typical prosenchymatous c. found in wood-tissue. [B, 229.]—**Sulphate-of-copper c.** The element of a sulphate-of-copper battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Superadded c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Supporting c., Sustentacular c.** Any c. which supports or isolates another c. having a special function; *e. g.*, the cover-c's of the olfactory c's. [J, 31, 57.] See *Cover-c.* and *Hensen's supporting c's.*—**Sustentacular c's of Deiters.** See *C's of Deiters* (2d def.).—**Swarm-c.** A naked c. moving freely by the aid of cilia. [B, 279.] Cf. *Swarm*-spore.—**Sympathetic c.** (or **ganglion-c.**, or **nerve-c.**). Fr., *cellule sympathique* (ou *ganglionnaire sympathique*). Ger., *sympathische Zelle* (oder *Nervenzelle*). A nerve-c. belonging to the sympathic nervous system in contradistinction to one belonging to the cerebrospinal system. [J, 31, 83.]—**Tabular c.** A flattened c., the vertical section of which forms an elongated rectangle; in plants, forming one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. [B, 75.]—**Tactile c's.** Fr., *cellules tactiles.* Ger., *Tastzellen.* A name given by Merkel ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 636) to single c's or groups of c's (modified nerve-c's) in each of which is supposed to terminate part or all of the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre, the sheath of the nerve forming a capsule for the c. or group of c's. They are described as present in considerable numbers in the rete mucosum and as forming the terminal part of the axis-cylinders in the tactile corpuscles and in the corpuscles of Grandry. [J, 30; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 117 (J).]—**Tailed c's.** Nucleated c's forming the larger portion of the ectoderm of certain *Cœlenterata.* They are somewhat conical, the bases being situated externally and united, and terminate in one or more filiform processes which appear to be joined to the structureless membrane between the entoderm and the ectoderm. [L, 322.]—**Tannin-c.** A vegetable c. containing tannin. [B, 229.]—**Tapetal c., Tapetum c.** Fr., *cellule de la calotte.* Ger., *Tapetenzelle.* A c. which alone or with others forms a cap or investment over an organ. The name is applied especially to the c's investing the apex of the embryo-sac in many plants and formed by the division of the uppermost of the two c's derived from the bipartition of the primitive c. of the embryo-sac (see 1 and 3 in the illustration under *Antipodal c.*); and also to the c's immediately investing the archespores of the pollen (see 13 in illustration under *Mother-c. of the pollen*). [B, 104, 167; Engler (B, 245).]—**Taste-c.** Fr., *cellule gustative* (ou *du goût*). Ger., *Geschmackzelle.* One of the highly refractive, spindle-shaped c's situated in the interior of the taste-buds and supposed to be the true sensory element of the latter. It has a large clear nucleus situated at about the middle of the length of the c. That part of the c. extending from the nucleus to the surface is usually rather thick and is tipped with a thorn-like process, while the opposite half of the c. is slender and sometimes



SPIRAL FIBRE-CELLS. (AFTER CHAUVEAU.)

branched and is supposed to be connected, directly or indirectly, with a nerve-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 35.]—**Tegmental c.** See *Cover-c.*—**Tendon-c.** Fr., *cellule tendineuse.* Ger., *Sehnenzelle.* A connective-tissue corpuscle found in tendon. Such c's are arranged in



TASTE-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

1, gustatory bud from the rabbit; 2 *a*, cover-c's; 2 *b*, taste-c's; 2 *c*, a taste-c. with a fine terminal thread at the free end.

rows and are usually flattened and possess leaf-like processes. [J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 177 (J).]—**Thomson's c.** The element of a Thomson's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Thread-c.** See NEMATOCYST.—**Tissue-c.** Ger., *Gewebszelle.* 1. A c. which, combined with other similar c's and intercellular substance, forms a tissue. 2. See *Somatic c.*—**Touch-c's.** See *Tactile c's.*—**Trabecular c.** A c. in which projections from the c.-wall extend like rafters nearly or quite across the lumen of the c. [B, 229.]—**Tracheal c., Tracheary c.** An elongated vegetable c., constituting one of the characteristic elements of woody tissue, and characterized by the presence of bordered pits and frequently of annular or spiral thickenings of the c.-walls (porous, pitted, annular, and spiral c's), and, in the fully developed c., by the absence of protoplasm, the latter being replaced by air, or air and water, or occasionally by latex. Tracheal c's include *tracheids* or *vasiform wood-c's*, distinguished by the presence of complete partitions between the c's of a series, and *tracheæ* or ducts, in which the partitions between contiguous c's are broken down so that the latter form continuous tubes or vessels. [B, 229.]—**Transformed c.** A c. which has lost its typical character; *e. g.*, one which has been converted into a fibre or vessel. In botany, in a general way synonymous with prosenchyma c. [B, 229.]—**Transition-c.** A c. which is intermediate in character between c's of two well-marked types and which is supposed to be changing from one type to the other, like the transition-c's of red marrow, which are supposed to be marrow-c's developing into red blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Traube's c.** See *Artificial c.*—**Trouvé's c.** The element of a Trouvé's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Twin-c.** A single c. which results from the fusion of two c's. [L, 318.]—**Two-fluid c.** A galvanic element in which two fluids are employed. [B.] See *Two-fluid* BATTERY.—**Typical c.** A c. which retains more or less closely its original character. [B.] See *C.* and Cf. *Fundamental c.*—**Unipolar c.** Lat., *cellula unipolaris.* Fr., *cellule unipolaire.* Ger., *unipolare Zelle.* A c. (especially a nerve-c.) having but one pole or process. [J.]—**Unseptate c.** A c. which has no partition across its lumen. [B, 229.]—**Unstriped muscle-c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Urate c's.** Of Schulze, doubly refracting bodies in the photogenic organs of certain insects, containing uric acid. [L.]—**Vacuolated c.** A c. containing one or more vacuoles. [J, 55.]—**Vascular c.** Fr., *cellule vasculaire.* 1. A c. belonging to a vessel, especially to the endothelium. 2. One of the c's forming a vessel in plants. [J, 21, 62.]—**Vasiform wood-c.** The closed variety of tracheal c. (*q. v.*). [B, 229.]—**Vasoformative c.** Fr., *cellule vaso-formative.* Ger., *vasoformative Zelle.* 1. Of Ranvier, see *Hæmatopoietic c.* (1st def.). 2. Of Hoggan ("Journ. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1880, p. 568), an intercepted portion of a capillary, formed during the retrogression of blood-vessels. [J.]—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *cellule végétale.* Ger., *Pflanzenzelle.* One of the c's composing the tissues of plants. [J, 34.] Cf. *Animal c.* (1st def.).—**Vegetative c.** Fr., *cellule végétative.* Ger., *vegetative Zelle.* 1. One of the c's situated at the vegetative pole of a segmenting ovum and destined ultimately to form the entoderm as the c's at the animal pole (animal c's) form the ectoderm. See *Animal c.* (2d def.) and MACROMERE. 2. The smaller of the two cells formed by the division of the nucleus of a pollen-c. It frequently divides into several daughter-c's and takes no part in the process of fertilization. Cf. *Progamous c.* [B, 104, 245, 247, 279; J, 69, 114; L.]—**Ventral canal c.** The canal c. of the gymnosperms. [B, 279.] See *Canal c.*—**Vessel-c.** See *Vascular c.* (2d def.).—**Vessel-forming c.** [Hoggan]. See *Hæmatopoietic c.* (1st def.).—**Vitelligenous c's.** C's in the ovaries of certain insects, which during the formation of the ova are connected with the latter by a pedicle. [L, 11.]—**Voltaic c.** See *Galvanic c.*—**Walker's c.** The element of a Walker's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Wander-c., Wandering c.** Fr., *cellule migratrice.* Ger., *wandernde Zelle, Wanderzelle.* It., *cellula mobile* (o *migratrice*). An expression applied by Recklinghausen ("Arch. f. pathol. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxviii, 1863, p. 157) to the c's, apparently identical with white blood-corpuscles, found in various tissues, especially areolar tissue, near blood-vessels and in situations where inflammatory or reparative processes are taking place. The function of the wandering c's is not well understood, but from the researches of Metschnikoff ("Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 112) it would appear that they are agents (*a*) in removing some part, such as the tails or gills of transforming amphibian larvæ; (*b*) in the active degeneration of nerve and muscle; (*c*) in removing any dead or irritant material, such as bacteria or dead c's. They are also supposed to take up fat and to assist in the formation of adipose tissue and perhaps of other tissues. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35, 109.]—**Whip-c.** A flagellate c. [L, 146.]—**White blood-c., White c.** See *White blood*-CORPUSCLE.—**Wollaston's c.** The element of a Wollaston's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Wood-c.** Fr., *cellule de bois.* Ger., *Holzzelle.* A c. forming a part of woody tissue. The wood-c's comprise wood parenchyma c's, the typical wood-c's, more elongated than the former and often pointed and exhibiting great variety of form, the libriform c's, and the tracheal c's. [B, 229.]—**Wood parenchyma c.** A wood-c. which forms a sort of transition between a true parenchyma c. and a prosenchyma c., being more or less elongated like the latter, but differing in its relatively thinner wall in the absence of oblique slits upon the wall and in becoming septate before it becomes appreciably thickened. [B, 229.]—**Worker c.** A c. in a bee-hive containing a worker bee. [L, 121.]—**Yellow c.** Fr., *cellule jaune.* A c. of yellow color, found in the tissues of some aquatic invertebrates, such as the *Anthozoa* and *Radiolaria.* They are supposed to be the swarm-spores of some olive-green *Algæ* (*Melanospermeæ, Fucaceæ*) and to be symbiotic rather than parasitic. [J, 82.]—**Yolk-c.** Ger., *Dotterzelle* (1st def.), *Dotterbildungszelle, Einährzelle* (2d def.). 1. The ovum. 2. A c. serving for the nourishment of the ovum. Such c's are present in the platyhelminths and many insects. They are formed by a special gland or part of the ovary, and serve the same purpose as the white of the hen's egg. 3. A yolk-corpuscle. [J, 1, 23, 36, 37, 82.]—**Yolk-containing c.** A c. (*e. g.*, one of the c's at the vegetative pole of a frog's ovum) which contains a considerable quantity of nutritive yolk. [J, 1.]—**Yolk-forming c.** See *Yolk-c.* (2d def.).—**Young c.** An embryonic or immature c.; one which does not possess characteristic tissue differentiation. [J.] See also *Simple c.* and *Indifferent c.*—**Zinc-carbon c.** A galvanic c. in which the two elements employed are zinc and carbon. [B.] See *Zinc-carbon* BATTERY.—**Zinc-copper c.** A galvanic c. in which the two elements employed are zinc and copper. [B.] See *Zinc-copper* BATTERY.

CELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^3. Gr., ταμιεῖον. 1. Anciently, an apartment in a bathing house. 2. See CELL. 3. Of Scopoli, a fruit characterized by having a pericarp composed of three layers, the external woody, the middle pulpy, and the internal dehiscent and membranous. 4. Of Batsch, the perithecium in certain *Fungi.* 5. Of B. G. Wilder, one of the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [A, 325; B, 1, 121; K.]—**C. frigidaria.** See *Roman* BATH.—**C. lateralis.** The lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 94.]—**C. media.** The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle. [J, 17.]—**C. turcica.** See SELLA *turcica.*—**Prima c. coli.** See CÆCUM.

CELLÆFORM, adj. Se^{2}l'e-fo^{2}rm. From *cella*, a cell, and *forma*, shape. See CYTOID.

CELLARIÆA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)-ri^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *cellariés.* A family of the *Polypi.* [L, 180.]

CELLE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l'le^2. See CELL and CELLA.

CELLED, adj. Se^{2}ld. Composed of or characterized by cells (usually preceded by a word designating the kind of cell; *e. g.*, round-c., spindle-c., etc.). [J, 108.]

CELLEPORA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-le^{2}p'o(o^2)-ra^3. Fr., *cellépores.* A genus of the *Celleporidæ.* [L, 180.]—**C. spongites** [Linnæus]. Ger., *gemeiner Schwammstein, Kropfstein.* A coralliform zoophyte the exoskeleton of which is found in sponges in the form of branching calcareous fragments which constitute one variety of the *lapides spongiarum*, formerly official. [B, 180.]

CELLEPOREÆ [Lamouroux] (Lat.), **CELLEPORIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-le^2-po^{2}r'e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *celléporées.* 1. A family of infundibulate *Polyzoa* of the suborder *Cheilostoma.* 2. A family of the *Cornea.* [L, 73, 303.]

CELLEPORINA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-le^2-po^{2}r-in(en)'a^3. See CELLEPORIDÆ.

CELLERI, n. Of Endlicher, see APIUM.

CELLERUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'le^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Endlicher, see APIUM.—**Radix celleri Italorum.** The root of *Apium graveolens.* [B. 180.]

CELLES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Se^{2}l-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there are alkaline ferruginous springs. The waters are diaphoretic, diuretic and tonic, are used in catarrhal and scrofulous affections, anæmia and general debility, and have been reputed to cure cancer. [A, 363; L, 49.]

CELLICOLOUS, adj. Se^{2}l-i^{2}k'ol-u^{3}s. Lat., *cellicolus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cellicole.* Ger., *Zellbewohnend.* Dwelling in caves (*e. g.*, the *Nemesia cellicola*). [L, 41, 180.]

CELLIFEROUS, adj. Se^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *celliferus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing or forming cells. [L, 296.]

CELLIPORA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-li^{2}p'o(o^2)-ra^3. See CELLEPORA.

CELLOID, adj. Se^{2}l'oid. See CYTOID.

CELLOIDIN, n. Se^{2}l-oid'i^{2}n. Collodion-wool (highly concentrated collodion produced by distilling off the ether from collodion) treated with a mixture of ether and alcohol; used in imbedding microscopic preparations. [B, 270.]

CELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'lu^2(lu^4)-la^3. Dim. of *cella*, a cell. Fr., *cellule.* Ger., *Zelle.* It., *c.* Sp., *celdilla.* 1. A small cell or crypt. 2. The perithecium or peridium in certain *Fungi*; of Bulliard, a tube of the *Polypori.* [B, 121.]—**Cellula adiposa.** See *Fat*-CELL.—**Cellula aerea.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.).—**C. bipolaris.** See *Bipolar* CELL.—**C. bronchica.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.).—**Cellula cartilaginea.** See *Cartilage*-CELL. [I.]—**C. ciliata.** See *Ciliated* CELL.—**Cellulæ coli.** Syn.: *haustra coli.* Small pouches or sacculations in the colon produced by constricting bands.

[L, 7, 115, 119.]—**Cellulæ ethmoidales.** See *Ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales anteriores.** See *Anterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales frontales.** See *Middle ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales lacrimales.** See *Anterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales mediæ.** See *Middle ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales orbitariæ.** See *Anterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ ethmoidales palatinæ, Cellulæ ethmoidales posteriores.** See *Posterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ frontales.** See *Middle ethmoid* CELLS.—**C. germinitiva.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.—**Cellulæ lacrimales.** See *Anterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**C. lactifera.** An acinus of the mammary gland. [L, 175.]—**C. Malpighii, C. malpighiana.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.).—**Cellulæ mastoideæ.** See *Mastoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ maxillares.** See *Anterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ medullares.** See *Medullary* CELLS.—**Cellulæ membranosæ.** See LEPOCYTA.—**C. multipolaris.** See *Multipolar* CELL.—**C. nervea.** See *Nerve*-CELL.—**Cellula nucleata.** See *Embryonic* CELL.—**C. olfactoria.** See *Olfactory* CELL.—**Cellulæ orbitariæ.** See *Anterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellulæ palatinæ.** See *Posterior ethmoid* CELLS.—**Cellula pigmenti.** See *Pigment* CELL.—**C. plasmatica.** See *Plasma*-CELL.—**Cellulæ primordiales.** See GYMNOCYTA.—**C. pulmonalis.** See *Primary* ALVEOLUS.—**C. pulmonea.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.) and ALVEOLUS. [I.]—**Cellulæ sanguinis.** See BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Cellulæ sphenoidales.** See *Sphenoid* CELLS.—**C. stellata.** See *Stellate* CELL.—**Cellulæ tympanicæ.** Fr., *cellules tympaniques.* The bony cells in the posterior portion of the tympanic cavity. [L, 7.]—**C. unipolaris.** See *Unipolar* CELL.

CELLULACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Se²l-u⁶l-a³-sa. Of De Blainville, an order of cephalous molluscs. [L, 41.]

CELLULAR, adj. Se²l′u²l-a³r. Gr., κυτώδης. Lat., *cellularis, cellulosus.* Fr., *cellulaire, celluleux.* Ger., *c., zellig.* It., *cellulare.* Sp., *celular.* Pertaining to cells or to a tissue or object composed of cells, or to connective tissue (nearly obsolete in the last sense); in botany, composed only of cells or destitute of a true vascular system (*e. g.,* the lower cryptogams). [B; J, 29, 31, 36, 37, 55, 67, 124; L, 343.] Cf. CELLULARES.

CELLULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(ke²l)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)′rez(re²s). Of Lindley, a class of cryptogams, comprising the *Filicoideæ*, the *Muscoideæ*, and the *Aphylleæ*. [B, 121, 170.]—**C. aphyllæ** [De Candolle]. Fr., *végétaux cellulaires aphylles.* A subclass comprising the orders *Lichenes, Hypoxyla, Fungi,* and *Algæ.* [B, 198.]—**C. foliaceæ** [De Candolle]. Fr., *végétaux cellulaires foliacés.* A subclass comprising the orders *Musci* and *Hepaticæ.* [B, 198.]

CELLULARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²l(ke²l)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)′ri²-i(e). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the false *Byssaceæ.* [B, 121.]

CELLULARIS (Lat.), adj. Se²l(ke²l)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)′ri²s. Cellular; as a n., in the f. (*membrana* understood), connective tissue. [J; L, 43.]—**C.-Gewebe** (Ger.). Of Rauber, a tissue composed of cells (*e. g.,* epithelial tissue). [J.]

CELLULATED, adj. Se²l′u²l-at-e²d. Lat., *cellulatus.* Fr., *cellulé.* Divided into cells. [L, 180.]

CELLULE, n. Se²l′u²l. Lat., *cellula.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zellchen.* It., *cellula.* Sp., *celdilla.* A little cell; in entomology, a space included between the nervures of the wing. [L, 121.]—**Bronchic c.** See *Air*-CELL (1st def.).—**C's à aiguille** (Fr.). See *Needle*-CELLS.—**C's à bâtonnets** (Fr.). Rod-like bodies found in the cystogenous cells of the *Trematoda.* [L, 121.]—**C. à cil vibratile** (Fr.). See *Ciliated* CELL.—**C. adélomorphe** (Fr.). See *Adelomorphous* CELL.—**C. adipeuse** (Fr.). See *Fat*-CELL.—**C. adjuvante** (Fr.). See SYNERGIDA.—**C. aérienne** (Fr.). See *Air*-CELL (1st def.). [I.]—**C's aérifères** (Fr.). The air-cells in birds' bones. [L, 158.]—**C's agminées.** In embryology, certain collections of cells upon the large branches of veins. [L, 158.]—**C. amiboïde** (Fr.). See *Amœboid* CELL.—**C. animale** (Fr.). See *Animal* CELL.—**C. annelée** (Fr.), **C. annulaire** (Fr.). See *Annular* CELL.—**C. antipode.** See *Antipodal* CELL and *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**C. à pepsine** (Fr.). See *Peptic* CELL.—**C. à plateau** (Fr.). See *Columnar* CELL.—**C. aplatie** (Fr.). See *Pavement* CELL.—**C. à ponctuations aréolées** (Fr.). See *Pitted* CELL.—**C. à protoplasme** (Fr.). See *Albuminous* CELL and *Marginal* CELL.—**C's araignées** (Fr.). See *C's en araignée.*—**C. araignée** (Fr.). See *Neuroglia* CELL.—**C.-article.** One of the chain of ordinary chlorophyllaceous cells of which the members of the *Nostochineæ* are generally composed. [B, 75, 104.]—**C. artificielle** (Fr.). See *Artificial* CELL.—**C. axiale** (Fr.). See *Axial* CELL.—**C. basale** (Fr.). See *Basilar* CELL.—**C. basilaire** [Löwenberg] (Fr.). See *Floor*-CELL.—**C. binaire** (Fr.). See *Binary nerve*-CELL.—**C's blastémiques** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See GASTRULA.—**C. bronchiale** (Fr.). See *Air*-CELL (1st def.) (*q. v.*).—**C. caliciforme** (Fr.). See *Goblet*-CELL.—**C. cartilagineuse** (Fr.). See *Cartilage* CELL.—**C. centrale** (Fr.). See *Central* CELL.—**C. cérébrale antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior cerebral* VESICLE and PROSENCEPHALON.—**C. cérébrale moyenne** (Fr.). See MESENCEPHALON and *Middle cerebral* VESICLE.—**C. cérébrale postérieure** (Fr.). See EPENCEPHALON and *Posterior cerebral* VESICLE.—**C. chatoyante** (Fr.). See IRIDOCYTE.—**C. chevelue** (Fr.). See *Hair* CELL.—**C. comblante** (Fr.). A cell of the layer of generative tissue which forms a lenticel (*q. v.*) on the surface of a tree. [B, 104.]—**C. conductrice** (Fr.). An elongated, thin-walled cell (such as is formed in leaves), the function of which is to convey the juices from one part to another. [B, 104.]—**C. conjonctive** (Fr.), **C. connective** (Fr.). See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE.—**C. contractile** (Fr.). See *Muscular fibre*-CELL.—**C. cornée** (Fr.). See *Horn* CELL.—**C. crénelée** (Fr.). See *Prickle* CELL.—**C. criblée** (Fr.). See *Sieve*-CELL.—**C. cylindrique** (Fr.). See *Columnar* CELL.—**C. cylindro-conique** (Fr.). A granular cell attached by its pointed end, flat at the free end, and having a nucleus coinciding in its long diameter with that of the cell. [L, 88.]—**C. cystogène** (Fr.). See *Cystogenous* CELL.—**C. de Bichat** (Fr.). See *Lymphoid* FOLLICLE.—**C. de bois** (Fr.). See *Wood*-CELL.—**C. de bordure** (Fr.). See *Guard*-CELL.—**C's de la caduque** (Fr.). See *Decidual* CELLS.—**C. de la calotte** (Fr.). See *Tapetum* CELL.—**C. de la coiffe** (Fr.). See *Cap*-CELL.—**C. de l'émail** (Fr.). See *Enamel*-CELL.—**C. de liège** (Fr.). See *Cork*-CELL.—**C. de l'ivoire** (Fr.). See ODONTOBLAST.—**C. délomorphe** (Fr.). See *Delomorphous* CELL.—**C. de l'ongle** (Fr.). See *Nail* CELL.—**C. de l'ovisac** (Fr.). A polyhedral cell with rounded angles found in the walls of the ovisac. [L, 41.]—**C. de massue** (Fr.). See *Bulb*-CELL.—**C's de mucus** (Fr.). See MUCUS-CORPUSCLES.—**C. d'enchyme** (Fr.). See *Gland*-CELL.—**C. dentelée** (Fr.). See *Prickle*-CELL.—**C. dentinaires** (Fr.), **C. dentinique** (Fr.). See ODONTOBLAST.—**C. de plancher** (Fr.). See *Floor* CELL.—**C's de reserve** (Fr.). In certain embryonic *Ascidia*, a collection of cells representing tails. [L, 231.]—**C. de soutènement** (Fr.), **C. de soutien** (Fr.). See *Cover*-CELL and *Supporting*-CELL.—**C. de suber** (Fr.). See *Cork*-CELL.—**C. de toit** (Fr.). See *Roof* CELL.—**C. directrice** (Fr.). See *Extrusion*-GLOBULE.—**C. du cambium** (Fr.). See *Cambium* CELL.—**C. du canal** (Fr.). See *Canal*-CELL.—**C. du cœur** [Cuvier] (Fr.). The cavity of the pericardium. [L, 153.]—**C. du col** (Fr.). See *Neck*-CELL.—**C. du foie** (Fr.). See *Liver* CELL.—**C. du goût** (Fr.). See *Taste* CELL.—**C's du lait** (Fr.). See *Milk*-GLOBULES.—**C. du lèpre** (Fr.). See *Lepra* CELL.—**C's du myocarde** (Fr.). The striated muscular fibre-cells composing the proper muscular substance of the heart. [J, 31.]—**C's du sommet** (Fr.). See *Inner hair* CELLS *of the organ of Corti.*—**C. du stomate** (Fr.). See *Guard* CELL.—**C. élémentaire** (Fr.), **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.), **C. embryonnale** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**C's en araignée.** Cells in the neuroglia of the spinal cord, provided with a great number of processes that form an interlacing network. Their existence as a distinct variety has been denied. [L, 88.]—**C. en bâtonnets** (Fr.). See *Staff* CELL.—**C. en croisant** (Fr.). See *Marginal* CELL and DEMILUNE.—**C. en palissade** (Fr.). See *Palisade*-CELL.—**C. épidermique** (Fr.). See *Epidermal* CELL.—**C. épithéliale glandulaire** (Fr.). See *Goblet*-CELL.—**C. étoilée.** See *Stellate* CELL.—**C. femelle** (Fr.). See *Female* CELL.—**C.-fibre** (Fr.). See *Muscular fibre*-CELL.—**C. fibroplastique** (Fr.). See *Embryoplastic* CELL.—**C.-fille** (Fr.). See *Daughter*-CELL.—**C. fixe.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE.—**C. fusiforme** (Fr.). A fusiform nerve-cell, also a spindle cell.—**C. ganglionnaire** (Fr.). See *Pyramidal nerve*-CELL.—**C. ganglionnaire à fibres spirales** (Fr.). See *Spiral-fibre* NERVE-CELL.—**C. géante** (Fr.). See *Giant* CELL.—**C's géantes de la sérotine** (Fr.). See *Giant multinuclear* CELLS *of the decidua.*—**C. germe** (Fr.). See SPORE.—**C. glycogène.** See *Liver*-CELL.—**C. graisseuse** (Fr.). See *Fat*-CELL.—**C. grillagée** (Fr.). See *Sieve*-CELL.—**C. gustative** (Fr.). See *Taste*-CELL.—**C. hémopoétique** (Fr.). See *Hæmopoietic* CELL.—**C. hépatique** (Fr.). See *Liver*-CELL.—**C. histogénique** (Fr.). See *Somatic* CELL.—**C. huileuse** (Fr.). See *Oil* CELL.—**C. incolore** (Fr.). See LEUCOCYTE.—**C. intégrante** (Fr.). Of Turpin, a simple unicellular vegetable organism. [B, 1.]—**C's jaunes** (Fr.). See *Yellow* CELLS.—**C. libérienne** (Fr.). See *Bast*-CELL.—**C.-limite** (Fr.). See HETEROCYST.—**C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See *Lymph*-CORPUSCLE.—**C. lymphatique de la moelle des os** (Fr.). See *Marrow*-CELL.—**C. lymphatique du tissu conjonctif** (Fr.). See *Wandering*-CELL.—**C's médullaires** (Fr.). See *Marrow*-CELLS and *Medullary* CELLS.—**C.-mère** (Fr.). See *Mother*-CELL.—**C.-mère du pollen** (Fr.). See *Mother*-CELL *of the pollen.*—**C.-mère du sac embryonnaire** (Fr.). See *Mother*-CELL *of the embryo sac.*—**C.-mère du stomate** (Fr.). See *Mother*-CELL *of the stoma.*—**C.-mère primordiale** (Fr.). See *Mother*-CELL *of the embryo sac.*—**C.-mère spéciale** (Fr.). See *Special mother*-CELL.—**C. métazoïque** (Fr.). See GASTRULA.—**C. migratrice** (Fr.). A migrating leucocyte. [A, 385.]—**C. motrice.** See *Motor nerve*-CELL.—**C. multipolaire pyramidale** (Fr.). Multipolar pyramidal nerve-cell.—**C. muqueuse** (Fr.). See *Mucin*-CELL.—**C. musculaire** (Fr.). See *Muscle*-CELL.—**C. musculaire du cœur** (Fr.). See *C. du myocarde.*—**C. musculaire striée** (Fr.). See *Striated muscular* FIBRE.—**C. musculo-formative** (Fr.), **C. myogène** (Fr.), **C. myogénique** (Fr.). See *Sarcogenic* CELL.—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.). See *Nerve*-CELL.—**C. nerveuse apolaire** (Fr.). See *Apolar* CELL.—**C. nue** (Fr.). See *Naked* CELL.—**C. organoplastique** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**C. osseuse** (Fr.). See *Bone*-CELL.—**C's parapolaires** (Fr.). See *Parapolar* CELLS.—**C. parenchymateuse** (Fr.). See *Parenchyma*-CELL.—**C. pariétale** (Fr.). See *Delomorphous* CELL.—**C. pathologique** (Fr.). A c. resulting from pathological processes. [L, 41.]—**C. pepsique** (Fr.). See *Peptic* CELL.—**C. pierreuse** (Fr.). See *Stone* CELL.—**C. pigmentaire** (Fr.), **C. pigmentée** (Fr.). See *Pigment*-CELL.—**C. plasmique** (Fr.). See *White blood*-CORPUSCLE.—**C. plate** (Fr.). See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE and *Cell*-PLATE (1st def.).—**C's polaires** (Fr.). See *Polar* CELLS.—**C. pollinique propre** (Fr.). The larger of the two cells into which the pollen-cell divides; the one which represents the sexually active constituent of the pollen-grain. [B, 104.]—**C. pollinique végétative** (Fr.). See *Vegetative* CELL (2d def.).—**C. ponctuée** (Fr.). See *Porous* CELL (1st def.).—**C. primitive** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**C. principale** (Fr.). See *Adelomorphous* CELL.—**C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Air*-CELL (1st def.).—**C. pyramidale** (Fr.). See *Pyramidal nerve*-CELL.—**C. rayée** (Fr.). See *Striated* CELL.—**C. recouvrante** (Fr.). See *Cover*-CELL.—**C. radiée des os** (Fr.). See OSTEOBLAST.—**C. rouges** (Fr.). See *Red blood*-CORPUSCLES.—**C. scléreuse** (Fr.). See *Stone* CELL.—**C. sensitive** (Fr), **C. sensorielle** (Fr.). See *Sensory* CELL.—**C. spermatoblastique** (Fr.). See *Seminal* CELL.—**C. spiralée** (Fr.). See *Spiral* CELL.—**C. squameuse** (Fr.). See *Pavement* CELL.—**C. stomatique** (Fr.). See *Guard*-CELL.—**C. subéreuse.** See *Cork*-CELL.—**C. tegmentale** (Fr.). See *Cover*-CELL.—**C. tendineuse** (Fr.). See *Tendon*-CELL.—**C's typhiques** (Fr.). The closed follicles of the small intestine when rendered granular by typhoid fever. [A, 385.]—**C. vésicale** (Fr.). A sac formed by the protrusion of the mucous coat of the bladder through the muscular coat. [L, 7.]—**C. vibratile** (Fr.). See *Ciliated* CELL.—**C's vitelligènes** (Fr.). Cells which develop into the vitellus. [L, 158.]—**C. vitelline** (Fr.). See *Segmentation* CELL.—**Ciliary c.** See *Ciliated* CELL.—**Grandes c's pyramidales** (Fr.). The layer of large pyramidal cells in the cortex cerebri. [K.]—**Petites c's pyramidales** (Fr.). The layer of small pyramidal

cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**Vibratile c.** See *Ciliated* CELL.

CELLULÉ (Fr.), adj. Se^{2}l-u^{6}l-a. See CELLULATED; as a n., in the m. pl. *c's*, see CELLULOSI.

CELLULEUX (Fr.), adj. Se^{2}l-u^{6}l-u^6. See CELLULAR.

CELLULIC, adj. Se^{2}l-u^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *cellulique*. Of or pertaining to a cell; formed by the action of acids or alkalies on cell walls. [Frémy (B, 46).]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cellulique*. Ger., *Cellulinsäure*. An acid obtained by Frémy; according to him, identical with metapectic acid. [Fehling (B).]

CELLULIFEROUS, adj. Se^{2}l-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{2}s. Lat., *celluliferus* (from *cellula* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cellulifère*. Ger., *zellchentragend, zellentragend*. Producing little cells or cavities (cellules), or producing cells in the anatomical sense (cellulæ); containing little cells or hollows. [B; L, 56, 180.]

CELLULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. Fr., *celluliforme*. Ger., *zellchenförmig, zellenförmig*. Resembling or having the shape of a cellule or cell. [B; L, 41, 180.]

CELLULIN, n. Se^{2}l'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *celluline*. See CELLULOSE.

CELLULINE, adj. Se^{2}l'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. See CELLULAR.

CELLULITÈLE (Fr.), adj. Se^{2}l'u^{6}l-e-te^{2}l. From *cellula* (*q. v.*), and *tela*, a web. Making the web in the form of a cell (said of spiders). [L, 41, 180.]

CELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-it(et)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cellulit'idis*. From *cellula*, a small cavity (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cellulite*. Ger., *Zellgewebsentzündung*. It., *cellulite*. Sp., *celulitis*. Inflammation of the areolar tissue. [E.] Cf. ETHMYPHITIS (which is a better term).

CELLULO-ADIPOSE, adj. Se^{2}l''u^{2}l-o-a^{2}d'i^2-pos. Fr., *cellulo-adipeux*. Pertaining to areolar tissue containing fat-cells. [J.]

CELLULOCHINON (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}l-lu^{4}l-o-ch^{2}i^{2}n-on'. See CELLULOQUINONE.

CELLULO-CUTANEOUS, adj. Se^{2}l''u^{2}l-o-ku^2-tan'e-u^{3}s. Fr., *cellulo-cutané*. Pertaining to areolar tissue and to the skin. [A, 385.]

CELLULO-FIBROUS, adj. Se^{2}l''u^{2}l-o-fib'ru^{3}s. See FIBRO-CELLULAR.

CELLULOGÉNÉSIE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}l-u^{6}l-o-zhau-a-ze See CYTOGENESIS.

CELLULOID, n. Se^{2}l'u^{2}l-oid. A substance prepared by treating finely divided collodion-wool with water, expressing, adding camphor and other ingredients, and molding into a solid form by hydraulic pressure; very elastic and, as first prepared, highly inflammable, but rendered much less so by the addition of ammonium phosphate, sodium phosphate, or other ingredients. [B, 270.]

CELLULOQUINONE, n. Se^{2}l-u^{2}l-o^{2}k'wi^{2}n-on. Ger., *Cellulochinon*. A chemical derivative of cellulose, formed, according to Bevan, in lignified cell-membranes. [B, 270.]

CELLULOSA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cellulosus* (*tunica* understood). Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-os'a^3. A cellular coat.—**C. chorioideæ** [Arnold]. The outer layer of the chorioid coat of the eye. [L, 7.]

CELLULOSE, n. Se^{2}l'u^{2}l-os. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Zellstoff, Zellulose*. It., *cellulosio*. A carbohydrate forming the walls of all vegetable cells and found almost pure in elder-pith, in absorbent cotton, and in pure unsized paper (filter-paper); a colorless, transparent mass, showing on microscopical examination the shape of the vegetable tissue from which it was derived; insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, but soluble in cuprammonia. Sulphuric acid converts it into *amyloid* (see AMYLOID and *Parchment* PAPER). Nitric acid with sulphuric acid converts it into *trinitrocellulose* (gun-cotton), *dinitrocellulose* (pyroxylin), or *mononitrocellulose*, according to the length of time of the action and the amount of nitric acid employed. The formula of c. is some multiple of $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Two isomeric varieties of c. are described by Frémy: *paracellulose* and *metacellulose*, the former distinguished by dissolving in cuprammonia only after treatment with acid, the latter by not dissolving at all. Metacellulose is the variety occurring in *Fungi*. [B, 4, 8, 9, 229, 270.]—**Animal c.** See TUNICIN.—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate*.—**C. degeneration.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**C. dinitrate.** Fr., *dinitrate de c.* Ger., *C.-Dinitrat*. Dinitrocellulose. [B.]—**C'entartung** (Ger.). See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**C'haut** (Ger.). The membrane of c. that forms a vegetable cell-wall. [B, 35.]—**C. mononitrate.** Fr., *mononitrate de c.* Ger., *C.-Mononitrat*. Mononitrocellulose. [B.]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate* (ou *nitrate*) *de c.* Ger., *C.-Nitrat, salpetersaure Cellulose*. A compound of c. with nitric acid; nitrocellulose. [B.] See MONONITROCELLULOSE, DINITROCELLULOSE, and TRINITROCELLULOSE.—**C. trinitrate.** Fr., *trinitrate de c.* Ger., *C.-Trinitrat*. Trinitrocellulose. [B.]—**Salpetersaure c.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Pilz-C'** (Ger.). C. occurring in *Fungi*, metacellulose. [B, 270.]—**Starch c.** See AMYLIN.—**Triacetyl c.** A substance, n.$[C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_3O_5$, derived from the action of acetic anhydride on c. [B, 4.]

CELLULOSIC, adj. Se^{2}l-u^{2}l-o^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *cellulosique*. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, cellulose. [B, 2.]

CELLULOSITY, n. Se^{2}l-u^{2}l-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *cellulositas*. Fr., *cellulosité*. The state of being cellular. [L, 14.]

CELLULOUS, adj. Se^{2}l'u^{2}l-u^{2}s. Lat., *cellulosus*. Fr., *celluleux*. See CELLULAR.

CELLULO-VASCULAR, adj. Se^{2}l''u^{2}l-o-va^{2}s'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. For deriv., see CELL and VAS. Composed of cells and blood-vessels. [J, 32.]

CÉLOCASIE (Fr.), n. Sal-o-ka^{3}z-e. See COLOCASIA.

CELOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o(o^2)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From κήλη, a hernia, and κωλική, colic. Fr., *célocolique*. Ger., *Bruchkolik*. Colic due to strangulated hernia. [A, 322.]

CELODES (Lat.), adj. Sel(kal)-od'ez(as). See KELOID.

CELODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o(o^2)-di^{2}sp(du^{6}sp)-ne'-(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From κήλη, a hernia, and δύσπνοια, dyspnœa. Fr., *célodyspnée*. See STETHOCELODYSPNŒA.

CELOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}l(kal)-o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Fr., *céloïde*. See KELOID.

CELOLOGY, n. Sel-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See KELOLOGY.

CELORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *célorrhaphie*. See KELORRHAPHY.

CELOS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(kal)'o^{2}s. Gr., κῆλος (from καίειν, to burn). Ger., *brennende Geschwulst*. An old name for a tumor due to or accompanied by internal heat. [A, 322.]

CELOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-os'i^2-a^3. Fr., *célosie*. A genus of amarantaceous plants, closely allied to *Amarantus*. [B, 19.]—**C. arvensis** [Hochstetter]. The *belbelta*, an African species. The seeds are employed as an anthelminthic. [B, 121.]—**C. aurea.** A cultivated variety regarded as a form of *C. cristata*. [B, 19.]—**C. cristata.** Fr., *célosie crêtée, amaranthe, crête de coq, passe velours*. Cock's comb; a species which in its normal form is an erect herb from 1 to 2 feet in height. [B, 19.]—**C. nitida** [Vahl], **C. paniculata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *célosie paniculée*. A West Indian species. The flowers and seeds are said to be highly astringent and to be employed in dysentery. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. trigyna** [Linnæus]. An African species. The leaves are eaten as a remedy for worms. [B, 173.]

CELOSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-os-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *célosiées*. Ger., *Celosieen*. Of Endlicher, Meissner, Moquin, and others, a tribe of the *Amarantaceæ*, comprising *Celosia, Lestiboudesia*, etc. [B, 42, 121.]

CELOSIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-os-i^2-o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Resembling the *Celosia*. [B.]

CÉLOSOME (Fr.), n. Sal-o-zom. See CELOSOMUS.

CÉLOSOMIE [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Sal-o-zom-e. The state of being a celosomus (*q. v.*). [L, 88.]

CÉLOSOMIEN (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-zom-e-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to a celosomus, affected with celosomie; as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a family of monsters including the celosomus (*q. v.*). [L, 87.]

CÉLOSOMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-zom-ek. Pertaining to célosomie. [L, 41.]

CELOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(kal)-o(o^2)-som'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κήλη, a hernia, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *célosome* [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. A monster with eventration or fissure or absence of the sternum, with more or less protrusion of the thoracic or abdominal organs. [L, 41.]

CÉLOSPERMÉ (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-spe^{2}rm-a. See CŒLOSPERMOUS; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CŒLOSPERMEÆ.

CELOTOME, n. Sel'o-tom. See *Hernia* KNIFE.

CELOTOMY, n. Sel-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See KELOTOMY.

CELSA, n. The "musculus vitæ," an old term for a wandering sense of pulsation in the body. [A, 325.]

CELSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'si^2-a^3. Fr., *celsie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, closely allied to *Verbascum*. [B, 19.]—**C. Arcturus** [Linnæus]. A dwarf undershrub with yellow flowers, indigenous to Crete and sometimes cultivated. [B, 19, 71.]—**C. coromandeliana** [Vahl]. The *kukshima* of the Bengalees: a weed growing throughout waste places in the Deccan. It is said to be sedative and astringent and to be a valuable remedy in dysentery. [B, 172.]—**C. cretica.** The Cretan mullein; a tall biennial species, with long spikes of large yellow flowers, indigenous to Crete and northern Africa and often cultivated in gardens. [B, 19, 71.]

CELTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}lt(ke^{2}lt)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *celtées*. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Ulmaceæ*, corresponding to the *Celtideæ* of Endlicher. [B, 170.]

CELTICEÆ [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}lt(ke^{2}lt)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *celticées*. See CELTIDEÆ.

CELTIDACEÆ [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}lt(ke^{2}lt)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *celtidacées*. See CELTIDEÆ.

CELTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}lt(ke^{2}lt)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *celtidées*. Ger., *Celtideen*. Of Gaudichaud, a division of the *Urticeæ*, comprising *Celtis* and *Mertensia* (now merged in *Celtis*); by Endlicher made to include also *Sponia* (*Trema*). By Bartling it was made a division of the *Ulmaceæ* and to include *Planera* and *Ulmus*, which are now placed in a different tribe. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it is a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, comprising *Celtis*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CELTIDOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}lt(ke^{2}lt)-i^{2}d-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *celtidoïdées*. Ger., *Celtidoïdeen*. Of Engler, a suborder of the *Ulmaceæ*, corresponding to the tribe *Celtideæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 245.]

CELTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}lt(ke^{2}lt)'i^{2}s. Gen., *celt'idis*. Fr., *celtide, micocoulier, micacoulier*. The nettle-tree; of Linnæus, a genus of trees of the *Ulmaceæ* [Lindley, Engler] or of the *Urticaceæ* [Bentham and Hooker], tribe *Celtideæ*. It comprises about 60 species, widely distributed throughout the world. By Engler it is divided into the subgenera *Euceltis* (*Lotopsis, Ledopyrena, Proteophyllum*), *Sponioceltis, Solenostigma* (often regarded as a distinct genus), and *Momisia* (the genus *Mertensia* of Kunth). [B, 19, 42, 245.]—**C. aculeata** [Swartz]. Fr., *croc de chien*. A low spreading tree of the West Indies and South America, bearing edible fruit. [B, 19, 173, 245.]—**C. americana** ["Hort. paris."]. See *C. mississippiensis*.—**C. australis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois de Perpignan, fabrecoulier, fabreguier, perpignan*. Ger., *Zürgelbaum, gemeiner Zürgelbaum*. The European nettle-tree, the honey-berry of the Greeks, lote-tree; an erect, handsome tree 30 to 40 feet high grow-

ing throughout the Mediterranean region of Europe. It bears a very sweet, edible, blackish berry of the size of a small cherry. The seed is said to furnish an illuminating oil. The young branches are used as a mild astringent in diarrhœa. The tree is the lotus (λωτός) of Dioscorides, but not of Theophrastus and Homer. [B, 19, 180, 185, 245.]—**C. cordata** [Desf.], **C. cordifolia** [Duhamel], **C. crassifolia** [Lamarck]. The hoop-ash, thick-leaved nettle-tree; a variety of *C. occidentalis* with thick and rough serrate leaves, often considered a distinct species. [B, 34, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. epiphylladena** [Ortega]. See *C. aculeata.*—**C. fructu nigricante** [Tournefort]. See *C. australis.*—**C. fructu obscure purpurascente** [Tournefort]. See *C. occidentalis.*—**C. lima** [Swartz]. The *Trema micrantha.* [B, 214.]—**C. micrantha** [Swartz]. Fr., *arbre de soie, bois d'orme.* The Jamaica nettle-tree; a West Indian species. [B, 173, 275.]—**C. mississippiensis** [Bosc.]. Fr., *micocoulier de la Louisiane.* A species growing along the Mississippi and Red Rivers. [B, 214.]—**C. mollis** [Kunth]. The *Trema micrantha.* [B, 214.]—**C. obliqua** [Mönch], **C. occidentalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois-ramon, micocoulier des Antilles, irophis d'Amérique.* The hackberry, rim-ash, sugar-berry, American nettle-tree, American false elm; a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, growing throughout the United States,



THE CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. (A, 327.)

especially in the South and West. The small, sweetish, astringent berries are edible, and the leaves are eaten by cattle. The bark is said to be febrifuge, and, being astringent, is used in tanning. The *C. crassifolia* is often regarded as a variety of this species (*C. occidentalis,* var. *crassifolia*). [B, 34, 173, 245.]—**C. orientalis minor, floribus minoribus,** etc. [Tournefort]. See *C. Tournefortii.*—**C. procura foliis ovato-lanceolatis** [Gronovius]. See *C. occidentalis.*—**C. pumila** [Pursh]. The dwarf nettle-tree; a shrub of the Southern United States, with a sweet black fruit. [B, 34.]—**C. rhamnoides** [Willdenow]. See *C. aculeata.*—**C. rufescens** [Planchon], **C. rugosa** [Willdenow]. The *Trema micrantha.* [B, 214.]—**C. tala** [Gillies]. The *chichape* or *tala*, a species with several varieties, indigenous to Texas and subtropical South America. In the latter country the leaves are employed in thoracic affections. [B, 214, 245, 270.]—**C. Tournefortii** [Lamarck]. An Eastern species with an edible astringent fruit. [B, 173, 214.]

CEMBRA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)'bra^3. Of Spach, see PINUS; of the older pharmacists, the *Pinus c.* [B, 270.]—**C.-nuts, Nuclei cembræ.** The seeds of *Pinus c.* [B, 270.]

CEMBRO, n. The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121.]

CEMBROIDES (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-bro(bro^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Of Endlicher, a subsection of the genus *Pinus.* [B, 121.]

CEMBROL, n. See CEMBRO. [B, 121.]

CEMBUL (Ar.), n. The nard. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CEMELEG, CEMELES, n's. Ancient names for the *Helleborus niger.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CEMENT, n. Sem-e^{2}nt'. Lat., *cæmentum, cortex osseus* (2d def.), *substantia osteoidea* (seu *petrosa*) (2d def.), *crusta fibrosa* (2d def.). Fr., *cément, cortical osseux* (2d def.). Ger., *C., Knochensubstanz* (2d def.), *Kittsubstanz* (2d def.), *Zahnkitt* (2d def.), *Zahncement* (2d def.). 1. A plastic material capable of hardening so as to form a medium of junction for two or more objects; in dentistry, such a material used for filling dental cavities. 2. The layer of true bone covering the teeth where they are not protected by enamel; *i. e.*, at the neck and root. [J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Alveolar c.** Fr , *cément alvéolaire* [Duvernoy]. An osseous structure that in certain animals joins the teeth to the jaws and binds them to each other. [L, 158.]—**Cell c.** Fr., *cément intercellulaire.* Ger., *Kittsubstanz.* The scanty hyaline substance between epithelial or endothelial cells. It stains black with nitrate of silver. When the substance between the cells is more abundant it is called ground-substance (*q. v.*), matrix, etc.—**Coronal c., Crown c.** Fr., *cément coronaire.* The special coating of c. that invests the crown of the teeth in many mammals. [L, 14, 318.]—**Foundation c's.** Soft dental c's that harden rapidly, having zinc oxychloride as a basis; used for covering the exposed pulp as a foundation for a metallic filling. [L, 125.]—**Intra-alveolar c.** Fr., *cément intra-alvéolaire.* See *Alveolar c.*—**Radical c.** Lat., *crusta osteoides radicis.* Fr., *cément radiculaire.* Ger., *Wurzelrinde.* The layer of c. covering the fangs of the teeth. [L, 14.]—**Tissue c.** See *Cell c.*

CÉMENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ma^{3}n^{2}t-ar. Pertaining to cement, agglutinative. [A, 385.]

CEMENTATION, n. Sem-e^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. See CÆMENTATIO.

CEMENTERIUM, n. In alchemy, an aludel. [B, 50.]

CÉMENTEUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ma^{3}n^{2}t-u^5. See CÉMENTAIRE.

CEMENTOBLASTS, n. pl. Sem-e^{2}nt'o-bla^{2}stz. From *cæmentum* (see CEMENT), and βλαστός, a germ. The osteoblasts concerned in the formation of the cement of the teeth; the cement-corpuscles of the fully formed teeth. [J.]

CÉMENTO-DENTAIRE (Fr.), **CÉMENTO-DENTINAIRE** (Fr.), adj's. Sa-ma^{3}n^{2}t-o-da^{3}n^{2}t-ar, -en-ar. Pertaining to the cement and the dentine of a tooth. [L, 87.]

CEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Sem(kam)-e^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEMENT.

CEMOS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)'mo^{2}s. From κημός, a muzzle. 1. See CAPISTRUM. 2. Of certain authors, the *Hedera helix;* according to others, the c. of Dioscorides is the *Leontopodium* (the *Alchemilla vulgaris*). It is not known what the plant was that Pliny called c. [B, 88, 121.]

CEMPASUCHIL, CEMPOAL-XOCHITL, n's. In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula.* [A, 447; Hernando (B, 211).]

CEMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See CEMOS.

CENÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sen(kan)-e^{2}s'(a^3'e^{2}s)-the^{2}s-i^{2}s. See CŒNÆSTHESIS.

CENANAM, n. In Mexico, a plant variously referred to the *Asclepiadaceæ* or the *Apocynaceæ*, or regarded as identical with the *Lantana camara.* [B, 121.]

CENANGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge)'a^3. See CENEANGEIA.

CENANGIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(ge)-a(a^3)'se(ke)-i(e). See CENEANGEIACEI.

CENANGIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge)'e^2-i(e). See CENEANGEIEI.

CENANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See CENEANGEIUM.

CENAU, n. In Banda, the *Cordia sebestana.* [B, 121.]

CENCHET (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-sha. See CEINTURE.

CENCHRAMIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)-kra^{2}m(ch^{2}ra^{3}m)-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. Of Plukenet, the genus *Clusia.* [B, 121.]

CENCHRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)'kra^{2}m(ch^{2}ra^{3}m)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cenchram'idos (-is).* Gr., κεγχραμίς. The seed of a fig, also an olive-kernel. [B, 115.]

CENCHRE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^{2}kr. See CENCHRUS.

CENCHRECPHLOGIOÏS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)-kre^{2}k-(ch^{2}re^{2}k)-flog(flo^{2}g)-i(i^2)'o(o^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cenchrecphogio'idos (-is).* From κέγχρος, millet, and ἐκφλέγειν, to set on fire. Ger., *Hirsenkorn-Varioloïde.* Varioloid with a miliary eruption. [A, 322.]

CENCHRIAS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)'kri^2(ch^{2}ri^2)a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., κεγχρίας (from κέγχρος, millet). Ger., *Hirsenflechte.* Of Galen, miliary herpes. [A, 322, 325.]

CENCHRINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)-krin(ch^{2}ren)'e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cenchrinées.* Of Link and Reichenbach, a family or division of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Cenchrus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CENCHRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)'kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ri^{2}s). Gen., *cen'chridos (-is).* See CENCHRUS. [B, 111.]

CENCHRODES (Lat.), **CENCHROIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Se^{2}n-(ke^{2}n^2) - kro(ch^{2}ro)'dez(das), -kro(ch^{2}ro^2) - id(ed)'ez(as). Fr., *cenchroïde.* Ger., *hirsenähnlich.* Gr., κεγχροειδής. Millet-like, miliary. [B. 115, 200.]

CENCHRON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)'kro^{2}n(ch^{2}ro^{2}n). See CENCHROS.

CENCHROS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)'kro^{2}s(ch^{2}ro^{2}s). Gr., κέγχρος. 1. The *Holcus sorghum*, or, according to most authorities, the *Panicum miliaceum.* 2. A stye. 3. A sort of serpent. 4. A sort of diamond [Pliny]. [B, 88, 115, 121.]

CENCHROSYPHILIONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)''-kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}n'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From κέγχρος, millet, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ἴονθος, a pustule. Fr., *cenchrosyphilionthe.* Ger., *venerische Hirsenfinnen.* A miliary pustular syphilide. [A, 322.]

CENCHROSYPHILOPSYDRAX (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)''-kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o(o^2)-sid(psu^{6}d)'ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x). Gen., *cenchrosyphilopsyd'racos (-is).* From κέγχρος, millet, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ψύδραξ, a blister. Fr., *c.* Ger., *venerische Hirsenkrätze.* A miliary vesicular syphilide. [A, 322.]

CENCHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n^2)'kru^{3}s(ch^{2}ru^{4}s). Gr., κέγχρος. Fr., *cenchre.* Of Linnæus, a genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Paniceæ.* [B. 42, 121, 245.]—**C. ægyptius** [Linnæus]. The *Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum.* [B, 173.]—**C. granularis** [Linnæus]. An East Indian species, used in engorgements of the spleen and liver. [B, 173.]—**C. myosuroides** [Humboldt and Kunth]. A South American species resembling *C. tribuloides.* [B, 245.]—**C. spicatus** [Swartz]. The *Pennisetum typhoideum.* [B, 173.]—**C. tribuloides** [Linnæus]. Burr-grass; a North American species. [B, 34, 245.]

CENDICI VALLI, n. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Convolvulus.* [B, 121.]

CENDOR, n. In Java, the *Illecebrum sanguinolentum.* [B, 121.]

CENDRE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^{2}dr. See ASH (1st def.)—**C. alcaline.** An alkaline ash, such as is produced by the incineration of many vegetable substances, containing from 20 to 30 per cent. of alkaline carbonates, which are soluble in water and produce effervescence

with acids. [B, 46.]—**C. bleue.** Copper carbonate. [B, 93.]—**C. bleue naturelle.** Native copper carbonate. [A, 301.]—**C. calcaire.** An ash, such as is produced by the incineration of poplar, containing a large amount of calcium carbonate, which is insoluble in water but effervesces decidedly on contact with acids. [B, 46.]—**C's clavelées.** Impure potassium carbonate. [B.]—**C. d'antimoine.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**C. de fougère.** The ash of ferns; used in glass-making. [B, 132.]—**C. de plomb.** Lead protoxide. [B, 93.]—**C. d'éponge.** See SPONGIA *usta.*—**C. de roitelet.** The ashes of a wren; an old preparation composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, 93 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de soie.** The ash produced by incinerating silk; composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, (*a*, 21).]—**C. d'étain.** Tin monoxide. [B, 88.]—**C. de taupe.** An ash obtained by incinerating the mole; an old preparation consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, 93.]—**C. d'hérisson.** The ashes of a hedgehog; an old preparation composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, 93 (*a*, 21).]—**C's gravelées.** See *C's clavelées.*—**C. perlée.** Pearl-ash. [B, 93.]—**C. phosphatée.** An ash, such as that obtained by incinerating wheat, which contains more or less phosphates, distinguished by containing a certain proportion of ingredients soluble in water, the insoluble portion dissolving in acidulated solutions without effervescence. [B, 46.]—**C. silicatée.** An ash, such as that obtained by the incineration of straw, which contains much silica; distinguished by not dissolving in water or in acidulated solutions and not effervescing when treated with acids. [B, 46.]—**C. verte.** See CINIS *viridis.*

CENDRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}n^2-dra. See CINEREUS.

CENEANGEIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., κενεαγγείη (from κενεός, empty, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). An empty state of the vessels, also an emptying of the vessels, from inanition. [Hippocrates (A, 322); A, 325, 387.]

CENEANGEIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). Syn.: *Cenangiacei* [Bonorden]. Of Bonorden, a family of *Discomycetes.* [B, 170.]

CENEANGEIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'-(ge^2'i^2)-e^2-i(e). Fr., *cénangiés, cenangiens.* Of Léveille, a section of *Fungi* (*Cyathideæ*). [B, 121, 170.]

CENEANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-e^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2'i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cénangion.* Syn.: *Cenangium* [Fries]. Of Fries, a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi,* separated from *Peziza.* [B, 121.]

CENELLE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}n-e^{2}l. An old name for the fruit of the holly and the hawthorn. [B, 38, 121.]

CENEMBATESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-e^{2}m-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-es-(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cenembates'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κενεμβάτησις (from κενεμβατεῖν, to probe). 1. The operation of probing. 2. See PARACENTESIS. [A, 322.]

CENEON (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'e^2-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *ceneon'os* (*-is*). Gr., κενεών. Lit., an empty space; an old term for the space between the ribs and the ilium. [A, 325, 387.]

CÉNESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. San-e^{2}s-ta-ze. See CŒNÆSTHESIS.

CENGLE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^{2}gl. An old form of *ceinture* (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

CENIFICATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-i^2-fi^2-ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). That which is calcined. [Ruland (B, 200).]

CENIGDAM, CENIGOTAM, n's. See CENIPLAM.

CENIOTEMIUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a purgative of unmentioned composition used in syphilis; according to Dolæus, a mercurial preparation used in syphilis. [A, 325.]

CENIPLAM, CENIPOTAM, n's. Old names for some instrument used in opening the cranium for epilepsy. [B, 50.]

CENJORIES, n. Of the Portuguese in India, small bananas. [B, 121.]

CÉNOBIAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. San-o-be-ar. See CÉNOBIONNAIRES.

CENOBIO (Lat.), **CENOBION** [Mirbel] (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se^{2}n(kan)-ob(o^{2}b)'i^2-o, -o^{2}n. See CŒNOBIUM.

CENOBIONAR, adj. Se^{2}n-o-bi'on-a^{3}r. See CŒNOBIONEUS.

CENOBIONARES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}n(kan)-ob(o^{2}b)-i^2-o^{2}n-a-(a^3)'rez(re^{2}s). See CÉNOBIONNAIRES.

CENOBIONARIS (Lat.), **CENOBINEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Se^{2}n-(kan)-ob(o^{2}b)-i^2-o^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s, -i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CŒNOBIONEUS.

CÉNOBIONNAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. San-ob-e-on-ar. Lat., *cœnobionares.* Of Mirbel, an order of fruits, comprising the single genus *Cénobion* (*Cœnobium*). [B, 1.]

CENOBIONNEOUS, adj. Se^{2}n-ob-i^2-o^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *cénobionnien.* See CŒNOBIONEUS and cf. DIÉRÉSILE *cénobionnienne.*

CENOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(kan)-ob(o^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CŒNOBIUM.

CENOCLINE [Koch] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(kan)-o(o^2)-klin(klen)'e(a). See COTULA.

CENOCOCCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}k'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). From *Cenococcum,* one of the genera. Of Fries and Endlicher, a division of *Lycoperdacei* (*Trichogasteres*). [B, 41, 170.]

CÉNOGASTRE (Fr.), adj. San-o-ga^{2}str. From κενός, empty, and γαστήρ, the belly. Having the belly hollow; as a n., in the pl., *c's,* of Duméril, a family of the *Diptera.* [A, 385.]

CENOGENESIS [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cenogenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From κενός, futile, and γένεσις, generation. Ger., *Kenogenese, Fälschungsgeschichte.* Vitiated evolution; evolution in which there is a decided deviation from the ancestral type in accordance with the environment; the opposite of palingenesis. [L, 146.]

CENOGENETISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsan-o-gan-e^{2}t'i^{2}sh. Of the nature of cenogenesis. [L.]

CENOGENY, n. Se^{2}n-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. See CENOGENESIS.

CÉNOGONE (Fr.), n. Sa-no-gon. An animal that lays eggs at one time and brings forth its young free at another. [L, 109.]

CÉNOGONÉES (Fr.), n. f. pl. San-o-gon-a. See CŒNOGONEÆ.

CENOIRA (Port.), n. Se^{2}n-o-e'ra^3. The *Daucus carota.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-om'a^3. Gen., *cenom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κένωμα. Fr., *cénome.* Anything voided or removed, also the space left by such evacuation. [A, 322, 387.]

CENOMYCE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-se(ka). Fr., *cénomyce.* Of Acharius, a genus of lichens, now referred to *Cladonia* and other genera. [B, 121.]—**C. coccifera** [Acharius]. The *Bœomyces cocciferus.* [B, 173.]—**C. coronata** [Delisle], **C. extensa** [Floerke]. Varieties of *Bœomyces cocciferus.* [B, 173.]—**C. foliolosa** [Dufour]. The *Bœomyces pungeus.*—**C. humilis** [Delise]. A variety of *Bœomyces cocciferus.* [B, 173.]—**C. pyxidata** [Acharius]. The *Cladonia pyxidata.* [B, 173.]—**C. rangiferina** [Acharius]. The *Cladonia rangiferina.* [B, 173.]—**C. rangiferina pungens** [Acharius]. The *Bœomyces pungens.* [B, 173.]—**C. uncialis** [Acharius]. The *Bœomyces uncialis.* [B, 173.]

CENOMYCIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-si^{2}d-(ki^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of the *Cenothalameæ,* comprising *Ceramia, Cladonia,* etc. [B, 170.]

CÉNOPODE (Fr.), adj. San-o-pod. See CŒNOPODUS.

CENORIES, n. See CENJORIES.

CENORRHAMPHUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)'-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From κενός, empty, and ῥάμφος, a beak. Fr., *cénoramphe.* Ger., *leerschnabelig.* Having the beak hollow; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cenorrhamphi,* of Duméril, a family of the *Scansores.* [L, 180.]

CÉNOSE (Fr.), n. San-oz. See CENOSIS.

CENOSIOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-os''i^2-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'-ti^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cenosiophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). From κένωσις, evacuation, and φθίσις (see PHTHISIS). Fr., *cénosiophthisie.* Emaciation from excessive evacuations. [A, 322.]

CENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *cenos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κένωσις. Fr., *cénose.* Ger., *Entteerung.* An evacuation. [A, 322.] Cf. APOCENOSIS.

CÉNOTHALAME (Fr.), adj. San-o-ta^{3}l-a^{3}m. See CŒNOTHALAMEUS.

CENOTHALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(kan)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CŒNOTHALAMEÆ.

CENOTIC, adj. Se^{2}n-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., κενωτικός. Lat., *cenoticus.* Fr., *cénotique.* Of, pertaining to, or causing, evacuation; drastic. [A, 301, 322.]

CÉNOTROPHOSPERME (Fr.), adj. San-o-tro-fo-spe^{2}rm. See CŒNOTROPHOSPERMOUS.

CENOULA DA ROCHA, n. In Madeira, the *Monizia edulis.* [B, 121.]

CENTAURA (Sp.), n. The^{2}n-ta^3'u^4-ra^3. See CENTAURY.—**C. menor** [Sp. Ph.]. The *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 95.]

CENTAURACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ta^{4}r(ta^3-u^{4}r)-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *centauracées.* Of Bartling, a division of the *Synanthereæ,* comprising *Cnicus, Centaurium, Cyanus,* etc. [B, 170.]

CENTAURE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^2-tor. See CENTAUREUM.

CENTAUREA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ta^{4}r'-(ta^3'u^{4}r)-e^2-a^3, -ta^{4}r(ta^3-u^{4}r)-e(a)'a^3. From κενταύριον or κενταύρειον, centaury. Fr., *centaurée* (1st def.). Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut* (1st def.). 1. As a n. f., of Linnæus, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Cynaroideæ,* subtribe *Centaureæ,* comprising from 300 to 400 species ranged under a number of sections, such as *Centaurium, Phalolepsis, Chartolepis, Rhaponticum, Jacea, Cyanus, Calcitrapa,* and *Crocodylium.* 2. As a n. n. pl., of De Candolle, a division of the *Cinarocephalœ,* comprising *Cnicus, Crupina, Kentrophyllum,* and the genera *Crocodylium, Calcitrapa, Cyanus,* and *Centaurium,* now included in *C.* (1st def.). Sprengel added to the *C. Atractylis* and one or two other genera. [B, 42, 170.]—**C. acaulis.** A north African sub-acaulescent species with large heads of yellow flowers which have an odor like that of the *Acacia farnesiana.* The root is edible. [B, 19, 42, 173.]—**C. amara** [Linnæus]. A species said to be tonic, febrifuge, and aperient. [B, 121.]—**C. amberboi** [Linnæus]. The *Amberboa odorata.* [B, 42.]—**C. americana** [Nuttall]. A species growing in the southern United States, having a stem 2 to 6 feet high and large heads of rose-colored flowers. [B, 19, 215.]—**C. axillaris** [Willdenow]. A species growing in sunny places on the mountains of Europe. The blue florets are employed like those of *C. montana,* and likewise bear the name of *flores cyani majoris.* [B, 180.]—**C. behen** [Linnæus]. A species growing in Asia Minor. According to some, it is the white behen of the Arabs, and furnishes *radix behen albi,* but according to more recent authorities the white behen is the nearly related *C. cerinthœfolia* (*q. v.*). [B, 42, 173, 270.]—**C. benedicta** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chardon bénit.* Ger., *gesegnete Heildistel.* Syn.: *Carbenia benedicta* [Bentham and Hooker], *Cnicus benedictus* [Linnæus]. The blessed thistle; a low, branching annual herb with a yellowish flower-head, indigenous to Europe and sparingly naturalized in the United States. The herb, formerly official as *herba cardui benedicti* (seu *cardui sancti,* seu *cnici benedicti,* seu *cnici silvestris*), contains a bitter principle, *cnicin,* and was formerly used in a great variety of disorders, but is now chiefly employed as a stomachic tonic. The achænia (*semen cardui benedicti*) were formerly used for pleuritic pains. [B, 81, 173, 180, 215.]—**C. calcitrapa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chausse-trape, chardon étoilé.* Ger., *gemeine Sterndistel, Sternflockenblume.* Syn.: *Calcitrapa hypophœstum* [Gärtner] (seu *stellata* [Lamarck].) Calcitrops, star-thistle; an annual herb 2 to 3 feet high, with reddish flowers, growing throughout Europe. The

entire plant is bitter and tonic. The herb—*herba calcitrapæ* (seu *cardui stellati*, seu *centaureæ calcitrapæ*)—was formerly employed, and the leaves and flower-heads are still used, as a febrifuge and in lithiasis. In Egypt and Arabia it is employed as a condiment and vegetable. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. candidissima.** A species with yellow flowers and white, tomentose leaves, growing in the Levant. [B, 19.]—**C. carduus** [Forskål]. See ATRACTYLIS *humilis*.—**C. centaurium** [Linnæus]. Gr., κενταύριον μέγα [Dioscorides]. Lat., *centaurium magnum* (seu *majus*). Fr., *grande centaurée*. Ger., *grosse Flockenblume*. Syn.: *Centaurium officinale* [Cassini]. The greater centaury; an annual herb growing on the Alps in southern Europe. The root (*radix centaurii majoris*), which is aromatic, bitter, and astringent, is used in southern Europe as a stomachic and diaphoretic. [A, 319; B, 173, 180.]—**C. cerinthæfolia, C. cerinthifolia** [Sibthorp]. Fr., *behen blanc, rhapontic blanc*. Syn.: *Serratula behen* [Lamarck]. A stout, erect, almost suffruticose herb growing in the East, where its root—the *behen album, radix behen albi*, the *behen abiad* of the Arabs—is regarded as tonic and nervine, and is said to increase the secretion of the spermatic fluid. The herb is used for seasoning. [A, 319; B, 42, 173, 270.]—**C. crocodilium, C. crocodylium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *centaurée du Nil*. A species growing in the Levant; by Cassini referred to a distinct genus (*Crocodylium*). [B, 19, 42.]—**C. cyanus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bluet, barbeau* [Fr. Cod.], *aubifoin, casse-lunette, fleur de Zacharie*. Ger., *blaue Flockenblume, gemeine Kornblume, Cyane*. It., *fioraliso*. Syn.: *Cyanus vulgaris* [Lobel.] (seu *arvensis* [Mönch], (seu *segetum* [H. Nett.]). The corn-flower, blue-bottle, blue-bonnets; an annual herb indigenous to Europe and sparingly naturalized in the United States; growing in fields, especially amid grain. Its large blue flowers—*flores cyani* (seu *cyani cœrulei*, seu *baptiseculæ*, seu *aubifoniæ*)—were formerly employed in malignant fevers and against the bites of scorpions and insects. The juice of the flowers was used in the preparation of collyria. The dried flowers are now mainly employed for coloring and flavoring species. [B, 108, 173, 180.]—**C. decipiens** [Thuillier]. A species frequently confounded with *C. jacea* or substituted for it. [B, 180.]—**C. decumbens** [Dubois]. A decumbent variety of *C. jacea*.—**C. dubia** [Gmelin]. The *Xeranthemum annuum*. [B, 173.]—**C. jacea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *rhapontic vulgaire, tête de moineau, jacée des prés*. Ger., *gemeine Flockenblume*. Syn.: *Jacea pratensis* [Cassini]. An erect or decumbent annual species with rose-colored flowers, growing throughout Europe and central Asia. The bitter, somewhat astringent root—*radix jaceæ nigræ* (seu *carthami silvestris*)—and the herb and flowers—*herba* et *flores jaceæ nigræ*—were formerly employed as diuretics and for gargles. The plant affords a yellow dye. [B, 108, 173, 180.]—**C. lanata** [De Candolle]. See CARTHAMUS *lanatus*. [B, 42.]—**C. mexicana** [De Candolle]. See *C. americana*.—**C. mineralis.** An old term for crystallized nitrate of silver. [B, 88.] Cf. CENTAUREUM *minerale*.—**C. minore** (It.). The *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 88.]—**C. mollis** [Schleich]. A villous variety of *C. jacea*. [B, 180.]—**C. montana** [Linnæus]. Mountain-centaury; a species growing in sunny, mountainous places of Europe. The large blue flower-heads (*flores cyani majoris*) have been used as a substitute for those of *C. cyanus*. [B, 19, 180, 270.]—**C. moschata.** A species already described as the *Amberboa moschata* (*q. v.*), but more properly given under *C*. [B, 42, 88.]—**C. mutabilis** [St. Am.]. A hybrid between *C. nigra* and *C. solstitialis*. [B, 42.]—**C. nigra** [Linnæus]. Fr., *fourche ferrée*. Syn.: *Jacea nigra* [Mönch], *Platophyllus niger* [Cassini], *Rhaponticum ciliatum* [Lamarck]. Black centaury, black knap-weed (or knob-weed), bell-weed, bull-weed, button-weed; an annual European species, a common and troublesome weed of pastures and grain-fields. It is said to have medicinal properties like those of *C. jacea*; and in Italy a decoction made from it has been employed in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180, 185, 275.]—**C. nigrescens** [Willdenow]. A species often confounded with *C. jacea* and having similar properties and uses. [B, 180.].—**C. Nuttallii** [Sprengel]. See *C. americana*.—**C. pratensis** [Thuillier]. A variety of *C. jacea*. [B, 180.]—**C. rhapontica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *rhapontic, rhapontique vulgaire*. Syn.: *Rhaponticum scabiosum* ["Fl. fr."], *Serratula rhaponticum* [Lamarck]. A Siberian species. The root is used in scurvy. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. scabiosa** [Linnæus]. The greater knap-weed, greater centaury, black-top; a troublesome weed growing in dry places throughout Europe. The root is said to be useful in cutaneous diseases. [B, 180.]—**C. serratuloides** [Linnæus]. A European and Asiatic species. The root is eaten in Asia. [B, 173.]—**C. sibirica** [Linnæus]. An Asiatic species. The stalks furnish a kind of amadou used as a material for the moxa. [B, 173.]—**C. sicula, C. solstitialis** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Calcitrapa solstitialis* [Lamarck]. Barnabas's (or St. Barnaby's) thistle, yellow-flowered centaury; an annual species growing in southern Europe, with yellow flowers and large, thorny, yellow appendages upon the leaves of the involucres. The flowers are bitter and are said to be employed in Savoy against intermittent fever; the root (*radix spinæ solstitialis*) was formerly used as a diuretic. [B, 108, 180.]—**C. speciosa.** The *Cascarilla hexandra* (a misprint for *Coutarea speciosa*). [B.]

CENTAURÉE (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-to-ra. The genus *Centaurea*; *in* the pl., *c's*, the *Centaureeæ*. [B, 121.]—**C. bénite.** The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 38.]—**C. blanche.** The *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bleue.** The *Scutellaria galericulata*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. chausse-trape.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 38.]—**C. des prés.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [B, 173.]—**C. jaune.** The *Chlora perfoliata*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. musquée.** The *Centaurea moschata*. [B, 38.]—**C. noire.** The *Centaurea nigra*. [B, 173.]—**C. odorante.** The *Amberboa* (*Centaurea*) *odorata*. [B, 19.]—**C. officinale.** The *Centaurea centaurium*. [B, 93.]—**Extrait de petite c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CENTAURII.—**Grande c.** The *Centaurea centaurium*. [B, 173.]—**Petite c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 113.]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of dried leaves of lesser centaury in 100 parts of boiling distilled water for half an hour, and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CENTAUREEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-e(e2)'-e2-a3. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphicenianthæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Centaurea* (2d def.). [B, 170.]

CENTAUREEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-e(e2)'-e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *centaurées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cynaroideæ*, comprising *Centaurea, Serratula, Carthamus, Carduncellus*, etc., distinguished by their glabrous achænia with a very oblique or laterally affixed areola. [B, 42.]

CENTAURELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-e2l'la3. See BARTONIA.

CENTAURELLE (Fr.), n. Sa3n2-tor-e2l. See BARTONIA and EXACUM.

CENTAUREUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r'(ta3'u4r)-e2 u3m-(u4m), -ta4r(ta3-u4r)-e(a)'u3m(u4m). See ERYTHRÆA.—**C. magnum, C. majus.** See CENTAUREA *centaurium*.—**C. minerale.** Fr., *centaure minéral*. Of Cardiluccius, antimony pentasulphide. [B, 88.]—**C. minus.** See ERYTHRÆA *centaurium*.

CENTAURIA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r'(ta3'u4r)-i2-a3, -ta4r(ta3-u4r)-i(e)'a3. See CENTAUREA.

CENTAURIDIUM [Torrey, Gray] (Lat.), n. n. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-i2d'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *centauridie*. See XANTHISMA.

CENTAURIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-i(i2)'-e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *centauriées*. Ger., *Centaurieen*. Of Cassini, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ*, comprising *Cnicus, Kentrophyllum, Crupina*, and several genera (*Calcitrapa, Centaurium, Chryseis, Crocodylium*, and *Cyanus*) now comprised under *Centaurea*. It was subsequently divided by him into the *C. archetypæ* and *Chryseidæ*. As defined by other authors, the *C.* have been variously limited. See CENTAUREEÆ and CENTAUREA (2d def.). [B, 121, 170.]—**C. archetypæ** [Cassini]. A division of the *C.*, comprising the *Jalaceineæ, Calcitrapeæ*, and *C. veræ*. [B, 170.]—**C. veræ** [Cassini]. A division of the *C. archetypæ*, comprising *Crupina* and genera now referred to the sections *Centaurium, Microlophus*, and *Microlonchus* of *Centaurea*. [B, 170.]

CENTAURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-in(en)'-e(a3-e2). Fr., *centaurinées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphicenanthæ*, comprising *Galacites, Centaurea, Cnicus*, and *Centrophyllum*. [B, 170.]

CENTAURINE, n. Se2n-ta4r'en. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Centaurin*. A bitter crystalline base said by Dulong to exist in the *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 180, 270.]

CENTAURINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-i2n'-e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *centaurinées*. Of Schultz and Walpers, a division of composite plants, comprising *Centaurea, Carthamus*, and *Crupina*. [B, 170.] Cf. CENTAUREEÆ.

CENTAURIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-i2-o(o2)-id(ed)'ez(as). From κενταύριον, the centaury, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Centaurium*; a botanical species name. [B.]

CENTAURION (Lat.), n. n. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r'(ta3'u4r)-i2-o2n. Gr., κενταύριον. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythræa c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythræa*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r'(ta3'u4r)-i2s. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r'(ta3'u4r)-i2-u3m-(u4m), -ta4r(ta3-u4r)-i(e)'u3m(u4m). Gr., κενταύριον, κενταύρειον. 1. Of the ancient authors, the centaurion, or *Erythræa c.* 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Erythræa*. 3. Of De Candolle and of Cassini, a genus now constituting a section of *Centaurea*. 4. Of Hallier, the genus *Rhaponticum*. 5. Of Persoon, the *Bartonia* (1st def.). 6. Of Burmann, the genus *Chironia*. 7. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., the herb of *Erythræa c.* [B, 42, 95, 121.] Cf. CENTAURY.—**Apices florentes centaurii minoris.** The flowering tops of *Erythræa c.* [B, 180.]—**Cacumina cum floribus centaurii minoris, Centaurii cacumina.** The tops and flowers of *Erythræa c.* [B, 180.]—**Centaurii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *Erythræa c.* [B, 95.]—**C. magnum** [Ger., Ray], **C. majus, C. majus folio in lacinias plures diviso** [C. Bauhin], **C. majus juglandis folio** [J. Bauhin], **C. majus vulgare** [Parkinson]. Gr., κενταύριον μέγα. The *Centaurea c.* [B, 200.]—**C. minus** [C. Bauhin, Tournefort], **C. minus flore purpureo** [J. Bauhin]. The *Erythræa c.* [B, 200.]—**C. minus palustre ramosissimum flore purpureo** [Vaillant]. The *Erythræa pulchella*. [B, 180.]—**C. minus rubrum** ["Hist. Oxon."], **C. minus vulgare** [Parkinson], **C. parvum** [Ger.]. The *Erythræa c.* [B, 200.]—**Comæ floridæ centaurii minoris.** The flowering tops of *Erythræa c.* [B, 180.]—**Extractum centaurii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.], **Extractum centaurii minoris** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de petite centaurée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut-Extract*. Sp., *extracto de centaura menor* [Sp. Ph.]. An aqueous extract made from the leaves, tops, or entire plant of *Erythræa c.* by exhaustion with water and subsequent evaporation. [B, 95.]—**Herba centaurii** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The herb of *Erythræa c.* [B, 95.]—**Herba centaurii chilensis.** The herb of *Erythræa chilensis*. [B, 270.]—**Herba centaurii minoris** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. The herb of *Erythræa c.* [B, 95.]—**Infusum centaurii.** See *Tisane de* CENTAURÉE.

CENTAUROIDES (Lat.), adj. Se2n(ke2n)-ta4r(ta3-u4r)-o(o2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Resembling the *Centaurea* or *Centaurium*; as a n., an old name for the *Gratiola officinalis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CENTAURY, n. Se2n'ta4r-i2. Lat., *centaurium*. Fr., *centaurée*. Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut*. It., *centaurea*. Sp., *centáurea*. A name applied to several species of *Centaurea* and of *Erythræa*, especially to *Erythræa centaurium*. [B.] Cf. CENTAURIUM and CENTAURÉE.—**American c.** The *Sabbatia angularis*. [B, 34.]—**Australian c.** The *Erythræa australis*. [B, 185.]—**Black c.** The *Centaurea nigra*. [B, 275.]—**California c.** The *Erythræa chironoides*. [B, 185.]—**Common c.** The *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 185.]—**Corn-c.** The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 275.]—**European**

c. The *Engthrœa centaurium.* [B, 5.]—**Great c.** The *Centaurea centaurium.* [B, 200.]—**Greater c.** The *Centaurea scabiosa.* [B, 275.]—**Gulana c.** The *Exacum guianense.* [B, 275.]—**Lesser c.** The *Erythrœa centaurium.* [B, 200.]—**Mountain-c.** The *Centaurea montana.* [B, 275.]—**Small purple c.** The *Erythrœa centaurium.* [B, 200.]—**Star-thistle c.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 275.]—**Sweet American c.** The *Cacalia suaveolens.* [B, 275.]—**Yellow-flowered c.** The *Centaurea solstitialis* and the *Chlora perfoliata.* [B, 275.]

CENTEIO (Port.), n. Se^{2}n-ta'i^2-o. The *Secale cereale.* [B, 121.]

CENTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *centelle.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants, now made a section of the genus *Hydrocotyle.* 2. Of Monardes, an undetermined plant of South America, where it is used in the treatment of certain scrofulous disorders. [B, 42, 121.]

CENTELLOIDES [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). See HYDROCOTYLE.

CENTENILLE (Fr.). Sa^{3}n^2-te^{2}n-el-y'. The genus CENTUNCULUS. [L, 41.]

CENTENNINUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}n-nin(nen)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Lasting a hundred years; a botanical species name. [B.] See SUBLIMIA *centennina.*

CENTENO (Sp.), n. The^{2}n-tan'o. The *Secale cereale.* [B. 121.]

CENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. Of Theophrastus, the *Hypericum androsæmum.* [B, 121.]

CENTESIMAL, adj. Se^{2}nt e^{2}s'i^{2}m-a^{2}l. From *centesimus,* a hundredth. Fr., *centésimal.* Of or pertaining to a division or dilution by hundreds or into a hundred or a multiple of a hundred parts; containing a hundred divisions or parts. [B.] See *C.* ALCOHOLOMETER and *C.* THERMOMETER.

CENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-es(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *centes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κέντησις (from κεντεῖν, to perforate). See PARACENTESIS.

CENTETERION (Lat.), **CENTETERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}n-(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}t(tat)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κεντητήριον. A needle or other instrument for making punctures. [A, 322.]

CENTETICUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}t(tat)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κεντητικός. 1. Prickly. 2. Pertaining to puncture. [A, 322, 387.]

CENTETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}t(tat)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Insectivora.* [L, 121.]

CENTETINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te^{2}t(tat)-in(en)'e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of *Centetidæ.* [L, 121.]

CENTIFIDOUS, adj. Se^{2}nt-i^{2}f'i^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *centifidus* (from *centum,* a hundred, and *findere,* to cleave). Split into a hundred parts or many parts. [A, 318; L, 56.]

CENTIFOLIE (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}nt-i^2-fol-e'. From *centum,* a hundred, and *folium,* a leaf. The *Rosa centifolia.* [B, 180.]—**C'nblätter.** The leaves of *Rosa centifolia.* [B.]—**C'nrose.** See *C.*

CENTIFOLIOUS, adj. Se^{2}nt-i^2-fol'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *centifolius* (from *centum,* a hundred, and *folium,* a leaf). Ger., *hundertblätterig.* Having a hundred leaves or many leaves. [L, 56.]

CENTIGRADE, adj. Se^{2}nt'i^2-grad. From *centum,* a hundred, and *gradus,* a step. Fr., *c.* It., *centigrado.* Sp., *centígrado.* Containing a hundred degrees; of or pertaining to a division into a hundred degrees. [B.] See *C.* THERMOMETER.

CENTIGRAM, CENTIGRAMME, n's. Se^{2}nt'i^2-gra^{2}m. From *centum,* a hundred, and *gramma,* a gramme. Fr., *centigramme.* Ger., *Centigram.* It., *centigrammo.* Sp., *centígramo.* In the metric system of weights, a hundredth part of a gramme (·1543 Troy grain). [B, 5.]

CENTILITER, CENTILITRE, n's. Se^{2}nt'i^2-let-u^{5}r, -letr. Fr., *centilitre.* Ger., *Centiliter.* It., Sp., *centilitro.* In the metric system of measures, the one hundredth part of a litre (·61028 cubic inches or 2·7053 fluidrachms). [B, 5.]

CENTIMETER, CENTIMETRE, n's. Se^{2}nt'i^2-met-u^{5}r, -metr. Fr., *centimètre.* Ger., *Centimeter.* It., *centimetro.* Sp., *centímetro.* In the metric system of measures, the one hundredth part of a metre, a length of ·39370 inch.—**Cubic c.** Fr., *centimètre cube.* Ger., *kubisches Centimeter.* It., *centimetro cubico.* Sp., *centímetro cúbico.* A measure of volume consisting of a cubical space each side of which has a length of one c.; the same as a millilitre, than which it is more commonly employed. [B.]

CENTIMORBIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-i^2-mo^{2}rb'i^2-a^3. See CENTUMMORBIA.

CENTINERVIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-i^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From *centum,* a hundred, and *nervus,* a nerve. The *Plantago major.* [B, 200.]

CENTINODIA (Lat.), **CENTINODIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-i^2-nod'i^2-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *centum,* a hundred, and *nodus,* a knot. Fr., *centinode, herbe à cent nœuds.* Syn.: *centumnodia.* 1. The *Polygonum aviculare* (knot-grass). 2. A section of the genus *Polygonum,* including the *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 121, 180.]—**Centinodium minus.** See *C.*

CENTIPEDA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-i^{2}p'e^{2}d-a^3. 1. The *Oniscus asellus.* [L, 105.] 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of Asiatic and South American composite plants. [B, 121.]

CENTIPEDAL, adj. Se^{2}nt-i^{2}p'e^{2}d-a^{2}l. Gr., ἑκατόμπους. Lat., *centipes* (from *centum,* a hundred, and *pes,* the foot). Fr., *centipède.* Ger., *hundertfüssig.* Having more than 50 and fewer than 200 feet (said of insects). [L, 180.]

CENTIPES (Lat.), n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)'i^2-pez(pe^{3}s). Gen., *centip'edis.* See CENTIPEDAL.

CENTOCULATED, CENTOCULOUS, adj's. Se^{2}nt-o^{2}k'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d, -u^{3}s. Lat., *centoculus* (from *centum,* a hundred, and *oculus,* the eye). Having a hundred or many eyes. [A, 318; L, 73.]

CENTOGAMBO (It.), n. Che^{2}n-to-ga^{3}m'bo. The *Oniscus asellus.* [L, 105.]

CENTONE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ton'e(a). Of Cæsalpinius, the *Stellaria nemorum* and the *Centunculus.* [B, 121.]

CENTONE (It.), n. Che^{2}n-ton'a. The *Alsine* (*Stellaria*) *media.* [B, 121.]

CENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ton'i^2-a^3. The *Santolina chamæcyparissus.* [Gesner (B, 121).]

CENTONICE (It.), n. Che^{2}n-ton-e'cha. See CENTONE (It.).

CENTORY, n. Se^{2}n'to^{2}r-i^2. See CENTAURY.

CENTOTHECEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-to(to^2)-the(tha)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *centothécées, centothèques.* Of Bentham and Hooker and of Hackel, a subtribe of grasses belonging to the *Festuceæ,* distinguished by the broad, flat, reticulately veiny leaves. [B, 42, 245.]

CENT-PIEDS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa^{3}n^2-pə-a. See MYRIAPODA.

CENTRAD [Barclay], adv. Se^{2}n'tra^{2}d. Ger., *centralwärts.* Toward the centre of the body; proximally.

CENTRADIAPHANES (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)''tra^3-di(di^2)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(as). From κέντρον, the centre, α priv., and διαφανής, transparent. See *Central* CATARACT.

CENTRAGE (Fr.), n. Sa^{3}n^{2}t-ra^{3}zh. Ger., *Centrirung.* 1. The process of ascertaining the centre of a body. 2. The condition in which the centres of all the refracting surfaces of the eye fall in the same straight line. [α, 18.]

CENTRAL, adj. Se^{2}nt'ra^{2}l. Lat., *centralis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *c., centrisch, mittelständig.* It., *centrale.* Sp., *c.* 1. Pertaining to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra. 2. Situated in or originating from a lesion of the central nervous system (*e. g., c. anæsthesia*). 3. In botany, situated nearest the axis of the whole plant or of an organ; especially of a placenta which is situated in the axis of the ovary. Such a placenta is said also to be free when it has no connection with the walls of the ovary. [B.]

CENTRALIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-tral(tra^{3}l)'i^{2}s. See CENTRAL; as a n., in the neut., *centrale,* see Os *centrale.*

CENTRALITY, n. Se^{2}n-tra^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *centralité.* The state of being originated in the central nervous system, and not in the peripheral nerves (said of nervous phenomena). [A, 301.]

CENTRAL SPRING, n. Se^{2}n'tra^{2}l spri^{2}ng. See SHELDON SPRINGS.

CENTRATIO [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-tra(tra^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *centratio'nis.* Degeneration of a fancied saline principle into one (*centrum salis*) of a corrosive and ulcerative quality, giving rise to ulceration. [A, 325.]

CENTRE, n. Se^{2}ntr. Gr., κέντρον. Lat., *centrum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Centrum, Mittelpunkt.* It., Sp., *centro.* 1. A point that is perfectly or approximately equidistant from all parts of the periphery of a surface or of the superficies of a solid. 2. The point of origin of a developmental process (*e. g., c. of ossification*). 3. An area in the nervous system from which a special nervous impulse proceeds.—**Accelerating c. of the heart.** See *Cardio-acceleratory c.*—**Acoustic c's.** Fr., *c's acoustiques.* Ger., *Gehörcentren, Hörsphäre, Gehörkerne.* 1. The c's of origin of the acoustic nerve; that region of the encephalon which includes portions of the cerebellar peduncles, the floor of the fourth ventricle, the funiculus cuneatus, the funiculus gracilis, the restiform body, and the striæ medullares. [F.] Cf. *Auditory* NUCLEUS. 2. The sensory c. of the acoustic nerve; a region situated in the posterior two thirds of the superior temporal convolution (Wernicke's convolution). Lesions of the gray substance, or the underlying white substance in this region, produce the condition called psychical deafness (Fr., *surdité psychique;* Ger., *Seelentaubheit*). [F; α, 18.]—**Ano-spinal c.** Fr., *c. ano-spinal.* A nervous c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, presiding over the contractions of the sphincter ani. [K: L, 49.]—**Ano-vesical c.** Lat., *centrum ano-vesicale.* The c. in the spinal cord which regulates the tonicity of the sphincter ani and of the sphincter of the bladder; situated, according to Stilling and Kirchoff, in the lumbar enlargement, near the point of origin of the third and fourth sacral nerves. Paralysis of this c. produces incontinence of fæces and of urine. [Kirchoff, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," April, 1886, p. 126 (α, 18).]—**Arm-c.** That one of the cerebral c's that is supposed to govern the movements of the arm; an area of the cortex occupying the middle third of both central convolutions (gyrus centralis anterior and gyrus centralis posticus), and also the base of the superior and middle frontal convolutions. Excitation of this c. produces movements in the arm of the opposite side. [Mendel (A, 319 [α, 18]); A, 481 (α, 18); Wiglesworth, "Liverpool Med.-chir. Jour.," Jan., 1885, p. 60.]—**Arrest c. of the heart.** See *Cardio-inhibitory c.*—**Articulate-language c.** See *Speech-co-ordinating c.*—**Auditory c.** Lat., *centrum auditivum.* Fr., *c. auditif.* Ger., *Gehörcentrum.* A region in the cerebrum to which auditory impulses are transmitted; located by Ferrier in the inframarginal convolution. [K, 3.] Cf. *Acoustic c's.*—**Broca's c.** See *Kinæsthetic c.*—**Budge's c.** See *Genito-spinal c.*—**Bulbar trophic c.** Fr., *c. trophique bulbaire.* The bulbar vaso-motor c., variously placed by different authors between a point situated 2 mm. below the corpora quadrigemina and one situated 5 mm. above the calamus scriptorius. Excess of carbon dioxide and diminution of oxygen in the blood excite this c. to increased action. [α, 18.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *c. cardiaque.* Ger., *Herzcentrum.* 1. The region in the medulla oblongata that includes the cardio-acceleratory and the cardio-inhibitory c's (*q. v.*). 2. An excito-motor nervous c. influencing the movements of the heart; situated in the lower cervical and upper dorsal portions of the spinal cord. [α, 18.] See *Cardio-acceleratory c.* and *Cardio-inhibitory c.*—**Cardio-accelerating** (or **acceleratory**) **c.** An area in the medulla oblongata from which fibres proceed down the cervical portion of the spinal cord to the lower cervical and upper dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic

nerve, and thence to the heart through the cardiac plexus. [A, 481 (a, 18); C. Paul (a, 18).]—**Cardio-inhibitory c.** Fr., *c. cardio-inhibitoire.* Ger., *Herzhemmungscentrum, Cardio-inhibitorisch-Centrum.* A c. in the medulla oblongata in which, by influences descending from the cerebral cortex or of reflex origin, impulses are originated which are transmitted by the vagi to the cardiac plexus and retard the action of the heart. [K, 3 (a, 17).]—**C. aponévrotique du diaphragme** (Fr.). The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [L, 32.]—**C. auditif** (Fr.). See *Auditory c.*—**C's auto-moteurs de l'intestin** (Fr.). Of Meissner, a rich reticulum of nerve cells and connecting fibres in the submucous coat of the intestine, supposed to preside over peristaltic action. Their existence is doubted. [L, 88; a, 18.]—**C. convulsif** (Fr.). See *Convulsion c.*—**C's d'inhibition** (Fr.). See *Moderator c's.*—**C. encéphalo-rhachidien** (Fr.). See *C. nerveux encéphalo-rhachidien.*—**C. for deglution.** See *Deglutition c.*—**C. for tactile sensation.** See *Tactile c.*—**C. for the lower extremity** (or **limb**). Fr., *c. pour l'extrémité inférieure.* Ger., *Centrum für die untere Extremität.* A nerve c. presiding over the movements of the lower limb; situated in the upper third of the two ascending convolutions (central gyri), the postero-parietal lobule of Ferrier, or the superior parietal convolution, the base of the superior frontal convolution, and the posterior part of the paracentral lobule. [a, 18.]—**C. for the secretion of saliva.** See *Salivation c.*—**C. médullaire du cervelet** (Fr.). The central white substance of the cerebellum. [I, 18; K.]—**C. moyen.** See *Median c. of Luys.*—**C's nerveux** (Fr.). The nervous c's; *i. e.*, the encephalon and spinal cord as a whole. [a, 18.]—**C. nerveux du diaphragme** (Fr.). See *C. aponévrotique du diaphragme.*—**C. nerveux encéphalo-rhachidien** (Fr.). The cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 41.]—**C. of a lens.** See *Optical c.*—**C's of arrest.** See *Moderator c's.*—**C. of gravity.** Lat., *centrum gravitatis.* Fr., *c. de gravité.* Ger., *Schwerkraftmittelpunkt.* It., *centro di gravità.* The point of application of the resultant of the parallel forces which are conceived to act upon the molecules of a body under the influence of gravity. This point is invariable in situation in every position of the body. In a body suspended by a cord, the line of the cord always passes through the c. of gravity, and in a body balanced upon a support it is necessary, in order to maintain equilibrium, that the support should be directly under the c. of gravity. Hence in a balance the c. of gravity of the movable portion (the arms and scale-pans) must be directly over the knife-edge upon which the arms rest. [B.]—**C's of moderation.** See *Moderator c's.*—**C. of ossification.** Fr., *c. d'ossification.* Ger., *Ossificationspunkt, Knochenkern.* A point in a cartilage about to be replaced by bone at which the calcific changes in the interior of the bone begin. There is one such c. in most of the short bones: in the long bones there is also one, or more than one, for each extremity or epiphysis, besides that for the shaft.—**C. of sensorial projection, C. of similitude.** Fr., *c. de la projection sensorielle, c. de similitude.* Ger., *Aehnlichkeitsmittelpunkt, optischer Mittelpunkt, Mittelpunkt der empfindlicher Scheindarstellung* (oder *Projection*). It., *centro di similitudine* (o *della projezione sensoriale*). Sp., *centro de similitud* (ó *de la proyección sensorial*). That point in which the straight lines which may be mentally drawn from all points in an object looked at to the points that correspond to them in the visual image cross each other. [F.]—**C. ovale latéral** [Vicq d'Azyr] (Fr.). See CENTRUM *ovale minus.*—**C. phrénique** (Fr.), **C. tendineux du diaphragme** (Fr.). See *C. aponévrotique du diaphragme.*—**Cerebral inspiratory c.** A c. which Christiani describes as existing in the optic thalamus. When directly stimulated, it causes deeper and more rapid inspirations. A similar c. has been described as situated in the posterior quadrigeminal bodies. [Landois (K).]—**Cerebro-spinal c.** Lat., *centrum cerebro-spinale.* Fr., *c. cérébro-spinal.* Ger., *Gehirnrückenmarkscentrum.* The cerebro-spinal axis, or central nervous system, including the encephalon and the spinal cord. [I, 47.]—**Ciliospinal c.** Lat., *centrum cilio-spinale.* Fr., *c. cilio-spinal.* Ger., *ciliospinalisches Centrum.* A c. in the lower cervical region of the spinal cord which presides over the movements of the iris. [K.]—**Color c.** A c. for the perception of colors; situated, according to Wilbrand, in some part of the occipital cortex in front of the apical region. Disease of this c. is said to cause unilateral color-blindness, but not hemianopia. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Convulsion c., Convulsive c.** Fr., *c. convulsif.* Ger., *Krampfcentrum.* A limited area in the floor of the fourth ventricle stimulation of which causes tonic and clonic spasms of all the voluntary muscles. The convulsions of asphyxia are supposed to be due to the action of venous blood upon this c. [D, 35; K.]—**Co-ordinating c's.** Several parts of the nervous system have been thought to preside over co-ordination, viz., the cerebellum, the ganglia at the base of the brain, and to a certain extent the gray matter of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**Cortical c's.** Fr., *c's corticaux.* Ger., *Rindencentren.* Regions of the cerebral cortex endowed with special functions, motor, sensory, or psychical. [a, 18.]—**Coughing c.** Ger., *Hustencentrum.* A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata, just above the c. for inspiration. Afferent impulses reach it through the vagus; its efferent nerves are those supplying the glottis. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Respiratory c.*—**Defecation c.** Fr., *c. de défécation.* Ger., *Kothentleerungscentrum.* A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, supposed to keep the sphincter ani in a state of tonic contraction. [Gower, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxvi, 1877, p. 77 (K).]—**Deglutition c.** Fr., *c. de déglutition.* Ger., *Schluckcentrum, Verschluckenscentrum.* A c. in the gray matter of the floor of the fourth ventricle, above the c. for respiration and on a level with the apices of the alæ cinereæ, which presides over the reflex act of swallowing. It receives afferent impulses through the trifacial, vagus, and glassopharyngeal nerves, and transmits efferent impulses along the motor branches of the pharyngeal plexus. [Landois (K); Marckwald, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xxv, 1, p. 1 (a, 18).]—**Deputy c.** [Spitzka]. A secondary nerve-c. in the spinal cord, also a nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. ["Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Diabetic c.** Lat., *centrum diabeticum.* Fr., *c. diabétique.* Ger., *Harnruhrcentrum.* An area in the median line of the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle. C. Bernard discovered that a puncture in this region caused glycosuria. This has been explained as a disturbance of the vaso-motor system, the c. for which has the same situation. [Eckhard (K); a, 18.]—**Dilatation c.** See *Cilio-spinal c.*—**Dominating sweat-c.** Ger., *regierendes Schweisscentrum.* A c. in the medulla oblongata described by Adamkiewicz, stimulation of which in the cat causes profuse perspiration in the extremities. [Landois (K).]—**Dominating vaso-motor c.** Ger., *regierendes vaso-motorisches Centrum.* The vaso-motor c. in the medulla oblongata. [Landois (K).]—**Double c. demi-circulaire de Vieussens** (Fr.). Lat., *centrum geminum semicirculare.* See *Internal* CAPSULE.—**Ejaculation c.** See *Genito-urinary c.*—**Emotional c.** A nervous c. regulating the external manifestations of emotional states; according to Bastian, the pons Varolii may be regarded as such a c. [a, 18.]—**Epigastric c.** Lat., *centrum epigastricum.* Fr., *c. épigastrique.* Ger., *epigastrisches Centrum.* The solar plexus considered as the c. of the nervous activities of the abdominal organs. [K.]—**Epiotic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). The portion of periotic cartilage that surrounds the posterior semicircular canal and extends into the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [Huxley (A, 5).]—**Erection c.** See *Genito-urinary c.*—**Excito-motor c.** Fr., *c. excito-moteur.* Ger., *excito-motorisches Centrum.* The combined sensitive c's of the brain taken as a whole. These include the crura cerebri, the pons Varolii, the medulla oblongata, the deeper portions of the cerebellum, and the corpora quadrigemina. [K.]—**Expiratory c.** Fr., *c. de l'expiration.* Ger., *Expirationscentrum, Ausathmungscentrum.* A region described by Christiani, in the anterior quadrigeminal bodies, which is active after the inspiratory c. has been extirpated. [Landois (K).]—**Eyelid-closure c.** Ger., *Lidschlusscentrum.* A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata presiding over the closure of the eyelids. [K, 16.]—**Facial-movement c's.** The cortical c's for the movements of the muscles about the mouth (situated in the lower third of the ascending frontal convolution) and for those about the eyes (situated in the angular gyrus). [a, 18.]—**General-convulsion c.** See *Convulsion c.*—**General-sensibility c's.** Fr., *c's pour la sensibilité générale.* Ger., *Fühlsphäre* [Munk]. Cortical regions in which the perception and representation of contact, pain, the position of the body, and temperature are produced; overlapping the motor c's. [C. L. Dana, "Trans. of the Congr. of Am. Phys. and Surg.," 1888 (a, 18).]—**Genito-spinal c.** Fr., *c. génito-spinal.* A reflex c. in the spinal cord at the level of the fourth lumbar vertebra of the dog. It presides over the sexual functions in the male and female, and also the muscular action of the bladder. Lesions at this point pervert or destroy the sexual instinct or impair or prevent erection in the male. [I, 42 (K); a, 18.] Cf. *Micturition c.*—**Genito-urinary c.** Lat., *centrum genito-urinarium.* Fr., *c. génito-urinaire.* A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which is concerned in the erection of the penis and the emission of semen. [K.]—**Glandular c's.** See *Secretory c's.*—**Glycogenic c.** See *Diabetes-c.*—**Great nervous** (or **neural**) **c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Gustatory c.** See *Taste-c.*—**Half-vision c.** A c. situated in the apex of the occipital lobe; so called because it receives impressions from corresponding halves of the two retinæ. [Gowers (a, 18).] Cf. *Visual c.*—**Head-and-neck-movement c.** A c. presiding over the movements of the head and neck; situated in the posterior extremity of the second frontal convolution and the lower part of the corresponding region of the first frontal convolution. [Ferrier, quoted by Flint (a, 18).]—**Higher visual c.** A c., supposed by Ferrier to lie in the angular gyrus, in which the impressions from the half-vision c's are combined to form a complete image, chiefly from the eye of the opposite side. Disease of this c. causes crossed amblyopia. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Inhibitory c's.** See *Moderator c's.*—**Insensitive c.** Fr., *c. insensible.* Ger., *unempfindliches Centrum.* The less sensitive portions of the brain, those which do not respond readily to stimulation, certain parts of the cortex, the corpora striata, and the optic thalami.—**Inspiratory c.** Fr., *c. inspiratoire* (ou *pour l'inspiration*). Ger., *Inspirationscentrum.* Two non-cortical encephalic inspiratory c's have been described: one situated in the optic thalamus (see *Cerebral inspiratory c.*), the other in the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina (Martin and Booker). The principal inspiratory c. is situated in the medulla oblongata, forming part of the respiratory c. These c's are all reflex. [a, 18.]—**Intracardiac c's.** Fr., *c's intracardiaques.* Three small nerve ganglia (Remak's, near the orifice of the inferior vena cava; Bidder's, near the mitral valve; and Ludwig's, in the interauricular septum), connected with the cardiac plexus, that cause the continued automatic beating of the heart after its removal from the body. [a, 18.]—**Kinæsthetic c.** The speech-c. in the third left frontal convolution of the brain, in which the motor element in the production of speech is represented. ["Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 482 (K); M. A. Starr, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 358.]—**Laryngeal cortical c.** Fr., *c. cortical laryngé.* A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the inferior frontal convolution, near the sulcus separating it from the ascending frontal gyrus. [J. Garel, "Rev. mens. de laryngol.," etc., May, 1886, p. 248 (a, 18).]—**Leg c.** Fr., *c. pour la jambe.* Ger., *Beincentrum.* See *C. for the lower limb.*—**Masius's c.** See *Ano-spinal c.*—**Median c. of Luys.** Lat., *centrum medianum.* Fr., *c. médian* (ou *moyen*) *de Luys.* The second of a series of four c's described by Luys as situated in the optic thalamus; a small nucleus near the central part of the thalamus, into which fibres from the optic nerve may be traced; considered by Luys as a visual c. Its existence has been denied. [I, 28 (K); a, 18.]—**Mastication c.** Ger., *Centrum der Kaubewegungen.* A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata presiding over the movements of mastication. [K, 16.]—**Medullary c.** Fr., *gouttière médullaire.* Ger., *Medullarplatte, Rückenfurche, Ruckenwülste, Medullarrohr.* Called also *neural c.* and *nervous c.*, with or without the word "great" prefixed. In embryology, that formation which is ultimately developed into the brain and the spinal marrow; a growth of the cells of the epiblast in the anterior part of the embryonic area in the same direction as the primitive streak. [A, 5.]—**Mic-**

turition c. Fr., *c. de micturition.* Ger., *Micturitionscentrum.* A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which presides over the act of urination. [Goltz, Pflüger's "Arch.," viii, 1874, p. 474 (K).]—**Moderator c's.** Fr., *c's modérateurs, c's d'inhibition.* Nervous c's found in the spinal cord and in the caudex encephali which exercise an inhibitory action, generally reflex, on various functions of the body. [L, 88; *a*, 18.]—**Motor c.** Fr., *c. moteur.* Ger., *Bewegungscentrum.* A c. which distributes motor impulses along the appropriate nerve-channels. Its area of representation in the cortex includes the convolutions about the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. [Hitzig and Fritsch, Du Bois-Reymond's "Arch.," 1870, p. 300 (K).]—**Nerve-c., Nervous c.** Fr., *c. nerveux.* Ger., *Nervencentrum.* A central point of origin or termination for nerve-fibres, generally in the cerebro-spinal axis; a c. which originates efferent and receives afferent impulses. [C; K.] Cf. *Medullary c.*—**Neural c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Nutrition-c.** See *Trophic c.*—**Olfactory c.** Fr., *c. olfactif, c. d'odoration.* Ger., *Geruchcentrum, Riechcentrum, Riechsphäre* [Munk]. A c. for the sense of smell; located by Frigerio in the foot of the left gyrus hippocampi, by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus and in the region about it. ["Semaine médicale," 1887, p. 431 (*a*, 18); Munk (A, 319 [*a*, 18]); K, 3, 16.] —**Opisthotic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that surrounds the fenestra rotunda and the cochlea. [A, 5.]—**Optic c., Optical c.** Lat., *centrum opticum.* That point upon the principal axis of a lens, every ray passing through which emerges in a course parallel to that of its entry. Its distance from either surface of a lens is directly proportional to the radius of curvature of that surface. [B.] —**Oral c.** An area at the anterior extremity of the second primary convolution of the cerebral cortex in the dog, stimulation of which causes opening of the mouth and protrusion of the tongue. [Landois (K).]—**Orbicularis-palpebrarum c.** A c. supposed to be situated near the angular gyrus. [Mendel (A, 319 [*a*, 18]).]—**Oval c.** See CENTRUM *ovale.*—**Parenchymatous nerve-c.** Ger., *parenchymatöses Nervencentrum.* Of Körner, a nerve-c. existing in the substance of an organ and regulating its action. [Landois (K).]—**Parturition c.** A reflex c. in the spinal cord, opposite the first and second lumbar vertebræ, which communicates by afferent and efferent fibres with the uterine plexus. [Landois (K).]—**Peristaltic c.** Lat., *centrum peristalticum.* Fr., *c. péristaltique.* Ger., *peristaltisches Centrum.* A c. in the medulla oblongata which presides over the peristaltic movements of the stomach and intestines. [K.]—**Petit c. ovale (de Vieussens)** (Fr.). See CENTRUM *ovale minus.*—**Phonation c.** See *Laryngeal cortical c.*—**Phonetic c., Phonic c.** Lat., *centrum phonicum.* Fr., *c. phonique.* 1. The point of origin of the voice in a person who is speaking. 2. In a broader sense, the point of origin of the sound made by any vibrating body. [Littré (K).]—**Phrenic c.** The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [*a*, 17.]—**Pro-otic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that incloses the superior semicircular canal. [A, 5.] —**Psychical c's.** See *Psycho-motor c's* and *Sensory cortical c.*—**Psycho-acoustic c.** See *Auditory* AREA.—**Psycho-geusic c.** Ger., *psychogeusisches Centrum.* The cerebral c. for the sense of taste, located by Ferrier (in the dog's brain) in the gyrus uncinatus. [Landois (K).]—**Psycho-motor c's.** Fr., *c's psycho-moteurs.* Ger., *psychomotorische Centren.* The regions of the cerebral cortex from which motor impulses originate; the same as the cortical motor c's, but the term takes into account the element of volition. [*a*, 18.]—**Psycho-optic c.** Ger., *psycho-optisches Centrum.* See *Visual c.*—**Psycho-osmic c.** A cerebral c. for the sense of smell, located by Ferrier in the subiculum cornu Ammonis. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Olfactory c.*—**Psycho-sensorial c.** See *Sensory cortical c.*—**Psycho-visive c.** See *Visual c.*—**Pupil-dilating c.** 1. See *Cilio-spinal c.* 2. A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the first and second frontal convolutions. [*a*, 18.]—**Red c. of the tegmentum.** Ger., *rother Kern der Haube.* See *Red* NUCLEUS.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe.* Ger., *Reflexcentrum.* Any nerve-cell or group of nerve-cells in the encephalon, spinal cord, or ganglionic system which receives an impression through centripetal nerve-fibres from end-organs in the periphery, and transforms it into an impulse, either motor or secretory, which is sent out through centrifugal nerve-fibres. This may take place without conscious sensation or volition being superadded. [*a*, 18.]—**Respiratory c.** Lat., *centrum vitale.* Fr., *c. respiratoire, nœud vital.* Ger., *Athemcentrum, Lebensknoten.* The vital knot; a region in the medulla oblongata in which respiratory movements are induced and co-ordinated, and in which, to a limited extent, they originate. It lies in the floor of the fourth ventricle, on either side of the posterior longitudinal sulcus and near the apparent origin of the vagi. Both inspiration and expiration seem to be represented in this c., and related so that impulses which excite the one inhibit the other. However, the ganglionic cells of this c. act automatically for inspiratory impulses whenever a deficiency of oxygen in the blood bathing them arises, but in a reflex manner for special expiratory impulses which determine coughing, sneezing, etc. Although the action of this c. is greatly modified by afferent impulses conveyed to it, especially through the vagus, and was formerly supposed to be entirely reflex, it has been shown to be primarily automatic. This c. does not itself directly excite the action of the respiratory muscles, but sends impulses to the motor c's of the cord, which transmit them to those muscles through the spinal accessory, cervical, intercostal, and phrenic nerves. Additional inspiratory c's have been found in the floor of the third ventricle, near the anterior part of the aquæductus Sylvii [Christiani], and between the corpora quadrigemina [Martin and Booker]. This c. was called by Flourens *nœud vital* because upon its injury all respiratory movements cease forever. [J, 19, 28, 41; *a*, 18.]—**Salivary c., Salivation c.** Fr., *c. de salivation.* Ger., *Speichelcentrum, Speichelflusscentrum, Speichelabsonderungscentrum.* A reflex c. presiding over the secretion of saliva; situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [Landois (K).]—**Secretory c's.** Fr., *c's sécrétoires.* Ger., *Absonderungscentren.* 1. The urinary c's, including the diabetic c., one a little below it, puncture of which produces simple polyuria, and one a little above, puncture of which produces albuminuria. 2. See *Salivary c.* [*a*, 18.] —**Sensitive c.** Lat., *centrum sensitivum.* Fr., *c. sensitif.* Ger., *sensitives Centrum, empfindliches Centrum.* As a general expression, any portion of the brain which responds promptly to a stimulus. [K, 3.]—**Sensory c.** Fr., *c. sensorial, c. sensitif.* Ger., *Empfindungs-Centrum.* A supposed c., better called region or tract, in the brain to which sensory impressions are conducted; in this region are included c's for olfaction, taste, touch, sight, and hearing. It is located by Ferrier at the posterior part of the superior and middle frontal convolutions; by Bastian it is made to include the supramarginal and angular gyri, the convolutions of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe on its external and internal aspects, and possibly also the occipital convolutions. [Ferrier, "West Riding Rep.," iii, 1873 (K); Bastian (*a*, 18); Ranney (*a*, 18).] Cf. *Visual c., olfactory c.,* etc.—**Sensory cortical c.** Ger., *sensorisches Rindencentrum.* A supposed area in the cerebral cortex which is concerned in sensory perception. [Landois (K; *a*, 17).]—**Smell c.** See *Olfactory c.*—**Sneezing c.** Ger., *Niesencentrum.* A reflex nerve-c. in the medulla oblongata the afferent fibres of which are the nasal branches of the trifacial. The efferent impulses are transmitted along the nerves supplying the expiratory muscles. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Respiratory c.*—**Spasm c.** See *Convulsion c.*—**Speech-co-ordinating c.** Fr., *c. de co-ordination pour la parole.* Ger., *Sprachcoordinationscentrum.* A region in the brain in which several allied but distinct faculties are located, such as auditory word-perception, word-memory, and word-formation (or phonation). It includes the third left frontal convolution (Broca's c.), the anterior convolutions of the insula and the cortical area between them, the supramarginal convolution, the first temporal convolution and the angular gyrus. [Ranney (*a*, 18); M. A. Starr, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 358 (*a*, 17).]—**Sucking c.** Ger., *Centrum der Saugbewegungen.* A reflex c. which regulates the movements of sucking. [K, 16.]—**Sudoral c's.** Fr., *c's sudoraux.* Ger., *Schweisscentren.* Spinal c's regulating the secretion of sweat. [L, 88.]—**Supreme c.** Of Spitzka, the cortical c's of the brain as a whole. ["Med. Record," Oct. 14, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Swallowing c.** See *Deglutition c.*—**Sweat c's.** See *Sudoral c's.*—**Tactile c.** Fr., *c. tactile.* Ger., *Touchircentrum, Fühlsphäre* [Munk]. A cortical c. for the sense of touch, located by Ferrier in the hippocampus major and the hippocampal convolution. Munk places the c's for touch, pressure, and temperature above the Sylvian fissure and in front of the angular gyrus, and subdivides this area into c's for different parts of the body, which often coincide with and overlap the corresponding motor c's. [Landois (K); A, 319 (*a*, 18).] Cf. *Sensory cortical c.*—**Taste c.** Fr., *c. du goût.* A c. for gustatory sensations, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus. Munk asserts that it can not be definitely located, but supposes that an area in the base of the brain anterior to the fossa Sylvii is in some way connected with the representation of those sensations. [*a*, 18.]—**Temperature-regulating c's.** See *Thermotaxic c's.*—**Thermal cortical c.** An area discovered by Landois in the cortex of the dog's brain, near the extremity of the sulcus cruciatus, stimulation of which produces a change in the temperature of the opposite limbs. If it is completely destroyed, the temperature rises several degrees. [Landois (K).]—**Thermo-excito c., Thermogenic c.** Fr., *c. thermogène* (1st def.), *c. thermogène cérébral* (2d def.). Ger., *thermogenisches Centrum.* 1. A supposed c. in the spinal cord which presides over the bodily temperature. [K.] 2. The median portion of the corpus striatum and the subjacent parts down to the base of the brain. Lesions of these parts increase the production of bodily heat. [Girard, "Semaine méd.," Aug. 18, 1886, p. 334 (*a*, 18).]—**Thermo-polypnœic c.** A nerve-c. situated in the gray matter about the third ventricle at its anterior part. Sensory impulses brought to it are said to be conveyed to the polypnœic c., which in turn excites the respiratory c. to throw off heat. [I. Ott, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 2, 1889, p. 247.]—**Thermotaxic c's.** Six cerebral c's for maintaining the balance between the production and the dissipation of heat. Of the four basal thermotaxic c's, one is situated in the caudate nucleus, one in the gray matter beneath it, one in the gray matter about the most anterior part of the third ventricle (see *Thermo-polypnœic c.*), and one at the anterior inner end of the optic thalamus. [I. Ott, *l. c.*]—**Trophic c.** Fr., *c. trophique.* Ger., *trophisches Centrum.* A nervous c. presiding over nutrition. Such a c. is said to be situated in the gray matter of the brain, the spinal cord, and the sympathetic ganglia giving origin to nerves. [Duval (*a*, 18).]—**Vaso-constrictor c's.** Fr., *c's vaso-constricteurs.* C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes constriction of the smaller blood-vessels. The principal vaso-constrictor c. is situated in the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii, from just below the corpora quadrigemina to 3 or 4 mm. above the point of the calamus scriptorius. The spinal vaso-constrictor c's, of secondary importance, are represented by the tractus intermedio-lateralis. [*a*, 18; L, 88.]—**Vaso-dilator c's.** Fr., *c's vaso-dilateurs.* C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes dilatation of the smaller blood-vessels. [L, 88.]—**Vascular c's, Vaso-motor c's.** Lat., *centra vasomotoria.* Fr., *c's vaso-moteurs.* Ger., *vasomotorische Centren.* Reflex c's in the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord which regulate the calibre of the smaller arteries throughout the body. [Ludwig (K).]—**Vesico-spinal c.** See *Micturition c.*—**Visual c.** Fr., *c. visuel.* Ger., *Sehcentrum, Sehsphäre* [Munk]. An area in the cerebral cortex for visual perceptions. It occupies the posterior third of the supramarginal convolution, the gyrus angularis, and the occipital lobes. [Ferrier (*a*, 18); Munk (*a*, 18).]—**Vital c.** See *Respiratory c.*—**Vomiting c.** Fr., *c. de vomissement.* Ger., *Erbrechenscentrum.* A region in the medulla oblongata which presides over the reflex act of vomiting. Its action is excited by irritation of the terminal filaments of the vagi, as well as by certain psychical impulses. [K, 3.] —**Winking c.** The reflex c. for winking, in the medulla oblongata. [*a*, 18.]

CENTRIC, adj. Se²nt'ri²k. Lat., *centricus.* Ger., *centrisch.* It., *centrico.* Sp., *céntrico.* Central; especially pertaining to the central nervous system.

CENTRIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ri^2-flor′e(a^3-e^2). From *centrum*, a centre, and *flos*, a flower. Of Fries, a class of the *Calyciflorœ*, comprising the *Ericineœ*, *Empelreœ*, *Euphorbiaceœ*, *Tamariscineœ*, *Portulacaceœ*, *Paronychiaceœ*, and *Polygoneœ*. [B, 170.]

CENTRIFUGAL, adj. Se^{2}nt-ri^{2}f′u^{2}g-a^{2}l. Lat., *centrifugus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *centrifuge*. Ger., *c.* It., *centrifugo*. Sp., *centrifugo*. Tending outward from the centre, efferent; in botany, said of the radicle when it is directed toward the fruit-wall; said also of the inflorescence when the central or apical flower of a branch is developed before the flowers upon the lateral offshoots given off below, and the latter are developed in succession from above downward, or from within outward. [B.] Cf. *C.* FORCE and *C.* INFLORESCENCE.

CENTRIFUGIRT (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}nt-ri^2-fug-ert′. Freed from admixed substances by the action of centrifugal force. [B.]

CENTRIFUGUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ri^{2}f′u^{2}g(u^{4}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CENTRIFUGAL.

CENTRINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-tri^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1843, p. 93 (L).]

CENTRION (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)′ri^2-o^{2}n. See CENTRIUM.

CENTRIPETAL, adj. Se^{2}nt-ri^{2}p′e^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *centripetalis*, *centripetus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *petere*, to seek). Fr., *centripète*. Ger., *c.* It., *centripeto*. Sp., *centripeto*. Tending toward the centre, afferent; in botany, said of a radicle which is directed toward the centre of the fruit; said also of an inflorescence in which the flowers develop successively from without inward, so that the lateral or basal flowers are developed before the central and terminal ones. [B.] Cf. *C.* FORCE and *C.* INFLORESCENCE.

CENTRIRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse^{2}nt-rer′un^{2}g. See CENTRAGE.

CENTRISCH (Ger.), adj. Tse^{2}nt′ri^{2}sh. See CENTRAL and CENTRIC.

CENTRISCHINI (Lat.), **CENTRISCIDÆ** (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ri^{2}s-ki(ch^{2}e)′ni(ne), -ri^{2}s′si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tetragonurina*. [L, 280.]

CENTRISPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ri^{2}s′por(po^{2}r)-e(a^3-e^2). From κέντρον, a centre, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *centrisporées*. Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneœ completœ hypogynœ polypetalœ*, comprising the orders *Caryophylleœ*, *Lineœ*, *Oxalideœ*, *Hypericineœ*, and *Vochisieœ*. [B, 170.]

CENTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κέντριον (from κεντεῖν, to pick). An old name for a certain plaster used for a pricking pain. [Galen (A, 325).]

CENTRO-ACINAR, adj. Se^{2}nt-ro-a^{2}s′i^{2}n-a^{3}r. Ger., *centroacinär*. Pertaining to or occupying the centre of an acinus or alveolus. [J; L, 31, 142.] See *C.-a.* CELLS.

CENTROBARIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}n^{2}t-ro-ba^{3}r-ek. From κέντρον, a centre, and βάρος, weight. Depending upon the centre of gravity. [L, 42.]

CENTROCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ta^3. See *Central* CATARACT.

CENTRODONTOUS, adj. Se^{2}nt-ro-do^{2}nt′u^{3}s. Lat., *centrodontus* (from κέντρον, a sharp point, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Fr., *centrodonte*. Having sharp-pointed teeth. [A, 385.]

CENTRODORSAL, adj. Se^{2}nt-ro-do^{2}rs′a^{2}l. For deriv., see CENTRAL and DORSAL. Relating to the central dorsal region. [L, 201.]

CENTROGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-ga^{2}n^2-(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *centrogangliit′idis*. For deriv., see CENTRE and GANGLION. See MYELOGANGLIITIS.

CENTROGASTRE (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}n^{2}t-ro-ga^{2}str. From κέντρον, a sharp point, and γαστήρ, the belly. Having abdominal spines. [A, 385; L, 42.]

CENTROGONIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-go^{2}n′-i^{2}d-a^3. See RHIZOCEPHALA.

CENTROLECITHAL, adj. Se^{2}nt-ro-le^{2}s′i^{2}th-a^{2}l. From κέντρον, a centre, and λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg. Fr., *centrolécithe*. Having the yolk situated at the centre (said of ova). [L, 201.]

CENTROLEPIDACEÆ [Hieronymus] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-le^{2}p-i^{2}d-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *centrolépidacées*. Ger., *Centrolepidaceen*. See CENTROLEPIDEÆ.

CENTROLEPIDACEOUS, adj. Se^{2}nt-ro-le^{2}p-i^{2}d-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *centrolepidaceus*. Fr., *centrolépidacé*. Resembling the genus *Centrolepis*; of or pertaining to the *Centrolepidaceœ*. [B.]

CENTROLEPIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-le^{2}p-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *centrolépidées*. Ger., *Centrolepideen*. Syn.: *Centrolepidaceœ*, *Desvauxieœ*, *Desvauxiaceœ*. Of Desvaux and succeeding authors, the bristle-worts, an order of monocotyledonous plants allied to the *Restiaceœ* and *Cyperaceœ*. It comprises *Centrolepis*, *Desvauxia*, etc., distinguished by their linear or filiform leaves and their scapiform or leafy peduncles bearing a single head or spikelet of flowers which are involucrate with bracts (glumes), destitute of perianth, and either hermaphrodite or polygamous, the male flowers consisting of 1 stamen (rarely 2 stamens) with versatile unilocular anthers, the female flowers of a single ovary with one or more loculi in a single or double row, with a solitary pendulous ovale in each loculus and crowned by as many styles as there are loculi. The fruit, in shape resembling the ovary, contains a solitary, pendulous, albuminous seed in each loculus, and is longitudinally dehiscent. [B, 42, 170; Hieronymus (B, 245).]

CENTROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-lob(lo^{2}b)′-l^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κέντρον, a sharp point, and λοβός, a lobe, from the spurred and prickly fruit. Fr., *centrolobe*. Of Bentham and Martius, a genus of South American leguminous trees of the tribe *Dalbergieœ*. [B, 42.]—**C. robustum, C. tomentosum.** Two Brazilian species to which the name *araroba* is sometimes given. [Martius (B, 81).]

CENTROLOPHE (Fr.), adj. Sa^{3}n^{2}t-ro-lof. From κέντρον, a sharp point, and λόφος, the top of the head. Having spines on the head. [A, 385.]

CENTROMYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-mu^{6}r-(mu^{6}r)′si^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *centromyr′sines*. From κέντρον, a sharp point, and μυρσίνη, the myrtle. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [Theophrastus (B, 121).]

CENTRONIA [Pallas] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ron(ro^{2}n)′-i^2-a^3. See ECHINODERMATA.

CENTRONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ron(ro^{2}n)′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, see ACTINOZOA; of Hill, see ECHINIDA.

CENTRON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)′ro^{2}n. See CENTRUM.

CENTRONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro^{2}n-ot′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέντρον, a sharp point, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *centronote*. Having spines on the back. [A, 385.]

CENTROPHYGADOPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-fi^{2}g(fu^{6}g)″a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o(o^{2}p)-so-ri^2-as(a^{3}s)′i^{2}s. Gen., *centrophygadopsorias′eos* (*-is*). From κέντρον, a centre, φύγειν, to flee, and ψωρίασις (see PSORIASIS). See PSORIASIS *centrifuga*.

CENTROPHYGAS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro^{2}f′i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s). From κέντρον, a centre, and φύγειν, to flee. See CENTRIFUGAL.

CENTROPODINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-po^{2}d-i-(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Cuculidœ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, pp. 196, *et seq.* (L).]

CENTROPODUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro^{2}p′od(o^{2}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέντρον, a centre, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *centropode*. Having spines on the feet. [A, 322, 385.]

CENTROPOMUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-pom′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέντρον, a centre, and πῶμα (see OPERCULUM). Fr., *centropome*. Having a spiny operculum. [A, 322, 385.]

CENTROPUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)′ro(ro^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). See CENTROPODUS.

CENTROSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)-e(a^3-e^2). From κέντρον, a centre, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *centrospermées*. Ger., *Mittensamige*. Of Eichler, a series of choripetalous dicotyledons, comprising those with a basal ovule or with a central seed-carrier and a generally curved embryo lying at the outer side of the albumen. It comprises the orders (cohorts) *Oleraceœ* (including the families *Polygonaceœ*, *Chenopodiaceœ*, *Amarantaceœ*, *Nyctaginaceœ*, and *Phytolaccaceœ*) and *Caryophyllinœ* (including the families *Sileneœ*, *Alsineœ*, *Paronychieœ*, *Sclerantheœ*, and *Portulacaceœ*). [B, 36.] Cf. CARYOPHYLLINEÆ.

CENTROSTEOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro^{2}st″-e^2-o(o^2)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *centrosteoscleros′eos* (*-is*). From κέντρον, a centre, ὀστέον, a bone, and σκληροῦν, to harden. See OSTEOSCLEROSIS *centralis*.

CENTROSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)″ro(ro^2)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}l′e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *centrosyphilolep′idos* (*-is*). From κέντρον, a centre, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, a scale. See SYPHILOLEPIS *exulcerans centralis*.

CENTROTHALAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a suborder of *Algœ* (*Florideœ*), comprising the tribes *Wrangelieœ*, *Naccarieœ*, *Dudresnayeœ*, *Halymenieœ*, *Furcellarieœ*, *Gigartineœ*, *Sphœrococceœ*, *Rhodomeleœ*, *Corallineœ*, and *Lithophylleœ*. [B, 170.]

CENTROTRIÆNE (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^2)-tri(tri^2)-en′(a^3′e^{2}n)-e(a). From κέντρον, a centre, and τρίαινα (see TRIÆNE). Having a triæne springing from near the centre (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CENTROTUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-rot′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *stachelborstig*. Covered with stiff bristles not so hard as prickles. [B, 123.]

CENTROTYLOTE, adj. Se^{2}nt-ro^{2}t′i^{2}l-ot. From κέντρον, a centre, and τυλωτός, callous. Having a knob-like protuberance near the centre (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CENTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., κέντρον. Fr., *centre* (1st def.). Ger., *C.* (1st def.), *Mittelpunkt* (1st def.), *Stachel* (2d def.). 1. A centre; in anatomy, the middle point of a part, the body of a vertebra. [B, 121; L, 116.] 2. A pointed projection, a spine. [A, 322.]—**Athmungsc′** (Ger.). See *Respiratory* CENTRE.—**Bewegungsc′** (Ger.). See *Motor* CENTRE.—**C. anospinale.** See *Ano-spinal* CENTRE.—**C. ano-vesicale.** See *Ano-vesical* CENTRE.—**C. auditivum.** See *Auditory* CENTRE.—**C. cerebro-spinale.** See *Cerebro-spinal* CENTRE.—**C. cilio-spinale.** See *Cilio-spinal* CENTRE.—**C. cinereum (medullæ spinalis).** The gray commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—**C. commune.** The solar plexus. [L, 107.]—**C. der Brechbewegung** (Ger.). See *Vomiting* CENTRE.—**C. der Kaubewegungen** (Ger.). See *Mastication* CENTRE.—**C. der Saugbewegungen** (Ger.). See *Sucking* CENTRE.—**C. diabeticum.** See *Diabetic* CENTRE.—**C. encephalospinale.** See *Cerebro-spinal* CENTRE.—**C. epigastricum.** See *Epigastric* CENTRE.—**C. für den Schlingsact** (Ger.). See *Deglutition* CENTRE.—**C. geminum (semicirculare).** See *Internal* CAPSULE.—**C. genito-spinale.** See *Genito-spinal* CENTRE.—**C. genito-urinarium.** See *Genito-urinary* CENTRE.—**C. gravitatis.** See CENTRE *of gravity*.—**C. medianum of Luys.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys*.—**C. medullare vermis.** See CORPUS *medullare vermis*.—**C. mulieris.** An old name for the uterus. [A, 325.]—**C. nerveum.** The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [L, 119.]—**C. opticum.** See *Optical* CENTRE.—**C. ovale.** Fr., *centre ovale*. The surface of a section of the brain made parallel to and at the level of the upper surface of the corpus callosum. [I, 47; K; *a*, 18.]—**C. ovale laterale.** See *C. ovale minus*.—**C. ovale majus.**

See *C. ovale*.—**C. ovale minus.** Fr., *centre médullaire hémisphé-ral.* The white central mass of the brain as exposed by a horizontal section made half an inch above the corpus callosum. [a, 18.]—**Centra ovalia of Vicq d'Azyr.** See *C. ovale*.—**C. ovi.** The yolk of an egg. [Ruland (A, 325); B, 50.]—**C. parvum. C. perinæi.** See *Perineal* BODY.—**C. peristalticum.** See *Peristaltic* CENTRE.—**C. phonicum.** See *Phonic* CENTRE.—**C. phrenicum.** See *C. nerveum*.—**C. rubrum.** See *Red* NUCLEUS.—**C. salis.** See under CENTRATIO.—**C. semicirculare geminum.** See *Internal* CAPSULE.—**C. semiovale, C. semiovale medullare.** See *C. ovale*.—**C. semiovale Vieussenii.** 1. See *C. ovale*. 2. See CORPUS *callosum*.—**C. sensitivum.** See *Sensory* CENTRE.—**C. tendineum (seu tendinosum) diaphragmatis.** See *C. nerveum*.—**Centra vasomotoria.** See *Vaso-motor* CENTRES.—**C. Vieussenii.** See *C. ovale*.—**C. vitale.** See *Respiratory* CENTRE.—**Expirationsc'** (Ger.). See *Expiratory* CENTRE.—**Gefühlsc'** (Ger.). See *Tactile* CENTRE.—**Geruchsc'** (Ger.). See *Olfactory* CENTRE.—**Geschmacksc'** (Ger.). See *Taste* CENTRE.—**Herzhemmungsc'** (Ger.). See *Cardio-inhibitory* CENTRE.—**Hörc'** (Ger.). See *Auditory* CENTRE.—**Hustenc'** (Ger.). See *Coughing* CENTRE.—**Inspirationsc'** (Ger.). See *Inspiratory* CENTRE.—**Krampfc'** (Ger.). See *Convulsion* CENTRE.—**Lidschlussc'** (Ger.). See *Eyelid-closure* CENTRE.—**Niesenc'** (Ger.). See *Sneezing* CENTRE.—**Primäres C. des Geruchsnerven** (Ger.). See *Olfactory* BULB.—**Psycho-akustisches C.** (Ger.). See *Acoustic* CENTRES.—**Psycho-geusisches C.** (Ger.). See *Taste* CENTRE.—**Psychoöptisches C.** (Ger.). See *Visual* CENTRE.—**Psychoösmisches C.** (Ger.). See *Olfactory* CENTRE.—**Psychosensibles C.** See *Tactile* CENTRE.—**Rindenc'** (Ger.). Any centre in the cerebral cortex. [K, 16.]—**Schluckc'** (Ger.). See *Deglutition* CENTRE.—**Schweisscentren** (Ger.). See *Sudoral* CENTRES.—**Sehc'** (Ger.). See *Visual* CENTRE.—**Setschenow'sches Hemmungs-C.** (Ger.). An inhibitory centre in the optic lobes of the frog described by Setschenow. Removal of these parts causes an increase in the general reflex irritability. [K, 16.]—**Sinus centri.** A sinus which follows the longitudinal axis of the bodies of the vertebræ. [L, 14.]—**Speichelc'** (Ger.). See *Salivation* CENTRE.—**Sprachc'** (Ger.). See *Speech-co-ordinating* CENTRE.—**Vomirc'** (Ger.). See *Vomiting* CENTRE.

CENTRURIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ru'ri^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *c., centrures.* A family of the *Scorpionides.* [L, 121.]

CENTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for *Athanasia maritima.* [B, 88, 121.]

CENTUM (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A hundred.—**C. capita.** The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 88, 121.]

CENTUMGRANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-gran(gra^{3}n)'a^3. The *Polycarpon tetraphyllum.* [B, 121.]

CENTUMMORBIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-mo^{2}rb'-i^2-a^3. The *Lysimachia nummularia.* [B, 121, 180.]

CENTUMNODIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-nod'i^2-a^3. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 121.]

CENTUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)'ku^{2}l-(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *centuncule, centinille.* A genus of primulaceous plants, closely related to *Anagallis.* [B, 19.]—**C. arvensis** [Scopoli]. The *Cerastium arvense.* [B, 173.]

CENTURIONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-u^2(u^4)-ri^2-o^{2}n-i-(e)'na^3. A tribe of the *Phyllostomidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 118 (L).]

CENTURY-PLANT, n. Se^{2}nt'u^2-ri^2-pla^{3}nt. See AGAVE *americana.* [B, 275 ; L, 65.]

CENURUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(kan)-u^2(u)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See CŒNURUS.

CEP (Fr.), n. Sa. See CÈPE and CÉPAGE.—**C. blanc.** The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 121.]—**C. noir.** The *Boletus œreus.* [B, 121.]—**Faux c.** The *Boletus luridus.* [B, 121.]

CEPA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'pa^3. Also written *cœpa, cepe,* and *cœpe.* The onion ; of Mönch and Bernhardi, a genus of plants now referred to *Allium.* [B.]—**Bulbus cepæ.** The bulb of *Allium c.* [B, 180.]—**Bulbus cepæ oblongæ.** The bulb of *Allium fistulosum.* [B, 180.]—**C. alba et rubra.** The *Allium c.* [B, 200.]—**C. angulosa** [Bernhardi]. The *Allium angulosum.* [B, 173.]—**C. ascalonica** [Pliny], **C. ascalonitides** [Parkinson], **C. fissilis** [J. Bauhin]. The *Allium ascalonicum.* [B, 200.]—**C. longa.** The *Allium c.* [B, 200.]—**C. marina.** The bulb of *Scilla maritima.* [B, 180.]—**C. moly** [Mönch]. The *Allium moly* of Linnæus. [B, 173.]—**C. obliqua** [Mönch]. The *Allium obliquum.* [B, 173.]—**C. oblonga.** The *Allium fistulosum.* [B, 180.]—**C. porci.** Squill. [B, 50.]—**C. rotunda et longa** [J. Bauhin], **C. rubra et alba** [J. Bauhin]. The *Allium c.* [B, 200.]—**C. schœnoprasa** [Mönch], **C. sectilis** [Rupp], **C. sectilis juncifolia perennis** [Tournefort]. The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [B, 200.]—**C. sterilis** [Bauhin]. The *Allium ascalonicum.* [B, 200.]—**C. ursina** [Bernhardi]. The *Allium ursinum.* [B, 173.]—**C. ventricosa** [Bernhardi]. The *Allium altaicum.* [B, 173.]—**C. victorialis.** The *Allium victoriale.* [B ; L.]—**C. vulgaris** [Bernhardi], **C. vulgaris floribus et tunicis candidis et purpurascentibus.** The *Allium c.* [B, 173, 200.]—**Linimentum cepæ.** See UNGUENTUM *suppurans.*

CEPA-CABALLO (Sp.), n. Tha-pa^3-ka^3-ba^{3}l'yo. The *Carduus carduncellus.* [B, 121.]

CEPACEOUS, adj. Se-pa'shu^{3}s. Lat., *cepaceus.* Fr., *cépacé.* Having an onion-like odor. [L, 180.]

CEPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)'pe(pa^3-e^2). Of Adanson, a section of the *Liliaceæ,* comprising the genera *Asphodelus, Ornithogalum, Helonias, Cepa, Allium,* and *Porrum.* [B, 170.]

CEPÆA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-pe'(pa^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., κηπαῖα [Dioscorides]. 1. A plant, probably the *Sedum c.* [B, 180.] 2. A subdivision of the genus *Acarus.* [L, 41.]

CÉPAGE (Fr.), n. Sa-pa^{2}zh. A species or variety of the grape-vine, especially of the grape-vine as cultivated for use ; collectively, a vintage. [B, 121.]

CEPASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). A variety of garlic, also the *Allium ascalonicum* and *Allium schœnoprasum.* [Dale (B, 200).]

CEPE (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'pe(pa). See CEPA.

CÈPE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}p. A name applied to several edible species of *Boletus.* [B, 121.]—**C. cordon-rouge.** The *Boletus pachypus.* [B, 105.]—**C. creux.** The *Boletus castaneus.* [B, 105.]—**C. de Bordeaux, C. de Fontainebleau.** Varieties of the *Boletus edulis* (*q. v.*). [B, 105.]—**C. de Juillet.** The *Boletus versipellis.* [B, 105.]—**C. écaillé-longue-tige.** The *Boletus radicans.* [B, 105.]—**C. franc.** The *Boletus œreus* and the *Boletus edulis.* [B, 105, 173.]—**C. franc à tête noire.** A variety of *Boletus edulis* with a black pileus. [B, 105.]—**C. noir.** The *Boletus œreus.* [B, 173.]—**C. obson.** The *Boletus obsonium.* [B, 105.]—**C. ordinaire.** The *Boletus edulis.* [A, 385.]—**C. peaucier à verrues.** The *Boletus pellitus.* [B, 105.]—**C. perroquet.** The *Boletus psittacinus.* [B, 105.]—**C's pinaux.** Of Paulet, a family of *Fungi.* [B, 121.]—**C. royal.** The *Boletus œstivalis.* [B, 105.]—**C. soufré.** The *Hyphomyces chrysospermus.* [B, 121.]

CÉPÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-pa. See CEPÆA.

CEPERNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Tsap'e^{2}rn-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Sedum cepœa.* [B, 180.]

CEPHADELIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-el(al)'i^2-a^3. See CEPHALOPODA.

CÉPHAÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^3-al-ed. See CEPHAELIS.

CEPHAELIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-e^{2}l(al)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, De Candolle, and others, a section of rubiaceous plants, comprising *Cephaelis,* etc. [B, 170.]

CÉPHAÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^3-al-e. See CEPHAELIS.

CEPHAELINE, n. Se^{2}f-a^3-el'en. See EMETINE.

CEPHAELIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-el(al)'i^{2}s. Fr., *céphaélide, céphélide.* Ger., *Kopfbeere.* Of Swartz, a genus of rubiaceous shrubs, undershrubs, and herbs, of the tribe *Pyschotrieæ,* comprising about seventy species distributed over the whole world. [B, 42.]—**C. asthmatica** [Vahl]. A West Indian species, used as a remedy in respiratory disorders. [B, 121.]—**C. Aubletii** [De Candolle]. See *C. involucrata.*—**C. Bearii.** A Mexican species, used medicinally. [B, 121.]—**C. cyanocarpa.** A Mexican species mentioned along with the *C. ipecacuanha.* [B, 224.]—**C. diversifolia** [Willdenow]. The *Geophila diversifolia.* [B, 180.]—**C. elata** [Swartz]. A West Indian species. employed medicinally. [B, 121.]—**C. emetica** [Persoon]. The *Ronabea* (*Psychotria*) *emetica,* also the *C. ipecacuanha.* [B, 180.]—**C. involucrata** [Willdenow]. An undershrub of Guiana, employed in asthma. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. ipecacuanha** [Richard]. Fr., *ipécacuanha.* Ger., *brechenerregende Kopfbeere, echte Brechwurzel.* It., Sp., *ipecacuana.* Syn.: *Calicocca*



THE CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA. [A, 327.]

evea [Brotero] (et *ipecacuanha* [Brotero]). An undershrub or herb indigenous to Brazil and frequently cultivated there. The root is ipecacuanha (*q. v.*). [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. muscosa** [Swartz]. A small tree of Cuba and Martinique. The root is used as an emetic. [B, 180.]—**C. punicea** [Vahl]. A shrub of Jamaica, used as an emetic. [B, 180.]—**C. reniformis** [Humboldt. Bonpland, and Kunth]. The *Geophila reniformis.* [B, 180.]—**C. ruelliæfolia** [Chamisso and Schlechtendahl]. A South American species. The seeds are employed as a rat-poison in Brazil. [B, 121.]

CEPHALACÆNUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-en'-(a^3'e^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{2}s). From κεφαλή, and ἄκαινα, a thorn. Fr., *céphalacène.* Ger., *Kopfdornig.* Having a prickly head ; as a n., in the n. pl., *Cephalacœna,* a family of the *Percoides.* [L, 180.]

CÉPHALACANTHE (Fr.), **CEPHALACÈNE** (Fr.), adj's. Sa-fa^{3}l-a^3-ka^{2}nt, -se^{2}n. See CEPHALACÆNUS.

CEPHALAD, adv. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-a^{2}d. From κεφαλή, the head. Toward the head. [L, 343.]

CEPHALÆA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. Gr., κεφαλαία (from κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *céphalée.* Chronic, severe, deep-seated headache. [A, 322, 326; L, 41, 94, 132.]—**C. ab acrimonia.** A headache due to acrimony of the humors. [L, 132.]—**C. arthritica** [Musgrave]. Syn.: *podagra capitis.* A variety of headache alternating with gouty pains in the feet. [L, 132.]—**C. febricosa.** Hemicrania attributed to latent intermittent fever. [L, 132.]—**C. gravans.** Dull pain with a sense of heaviness over the whole head, sometimes intermittent. [L, 83.]—**C. juvenum.** Headache attending puberty. [L, 119.]—**C. melancholica** [Conte]. Chronic headache in hypochondriacs. [L, 88, 132.]—**C. polonica.** Headache due to plica polonica. [L, 132.]—**C. serosa.** Headache due to serous effusion within the skull. [L, 132.]—**C. spasmodica.** Sick headache. [L, 83.]—**C. syphilitica.** Fr., *céphalée vérolique.* Headache due to syphilis. [L, 132.]

CEPHALÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}m-(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-sel(kal)′e(a); as an Eng. word, se^{2}f-a^{2}l-e^{2}m-a^{2}t′o-sel. From κεφαλή, the head, αἷμα, blood, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *céphalématocèle.* A collection of extravasated venous blood beneath the scalp, communicating with a sinus of the dura mater through an opening in the skull. [A, 326.]

CEPHALÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om′a^3. Gen., *cephalæmatom′atos (-is).* From κεφαλή, the head, and αἷμα. blood (see also *-oma**). Fr., *céphalématome.* Ger., *Cephalohämatom, Kopfblutgeschwulst.* It., *cefaloematoma.* Sp., *cefalematoma.* 1. Properly, a swelling due to a collection of blood between one or more of the bones of the skull and the pericranium. 2. See Caput *succedaneum.*—**C. duræ matris.** See *Internal c.*—**C. neonatorum.** See Caput *succedaneum.*—**C. spurium, C. subaponeuroticum.** A gelatinous exudation beneath the occipito-frontal aponeurosis. [A, 326.]—**C. subpericranicum, C. verum.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Internal c.** Lat., *c. duræ matris.* Fr., *céphalématome interne.* A c. situated between the dura mater and the bone, in the new-born. [L, 87.]

CÉPHALÆMATOME (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-am-a^3-tom. See Cephalæmatoma and Céphalématome.

CEPHALÆMATOMETER, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-e^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From κεφαλή, the head, αἷμα, blood, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *céphalohémomètre.* A sort of manometer to be inserted into the head in animals to ascertain if the amount of blood within the head is increased or diminished. [L, 49.]

CEPHALÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *céphalémie.* Ger., *Blutüberfüllung des Kopfes.* An excess of blood in the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALÆODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2)-od′a^3. Fr., *céphalæodes* [G. Fischer]. A class of *Mollusca.* [L, 180.]

CEPHALÆUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κεφάλαιος. Pertaining to the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAGOGUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3-gog′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *céphalagogue.* Ger., *Kopfführer.* An obstetrical forceps. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *céphalagre.* Ger., *Kopfgicht.* Chronic gouty or rheumatic headache. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *céphalagraphie.* See Cephalography.

CÉPHALAGRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-a^{3}gr. See Cephalagra.

CEPHALAGRICUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′-ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to cephalagra. [A, 322.]

CÉPHALAIRE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa^{3}l-ar. Of the size of a man's head; as a n., see Cephalaria.

CEPHALALGES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′jez(gas). Gr., κεφαλαλγής. Affected with or causing headache. [A, 322, 387.]

CEPHALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., κεφαλαλγία (from κεφαλή, the head, and ἄλγος, pain). Fr., *céphalalgie, mal de tête.* Ger., *Cephalalgie, Kopfschmerz, Kopfweh.* It., Sp., *cefalalgia.* Headache; of the ancients, a slight, limited, and transitory pain in the head, as distinguished from cephalæa, which was a violent and more or less chronic headache. [L, 88.—**C. anæmica.** Fr., *céphalalgie anémique.* Headache due to spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels of the head. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. anemotropa.** A headache due to changes of the wind. It occurs in certain individuals when the wind is from a certain direction and disappears with a change of wind. [L, 132.]—**C. catamenialis.** Fr., *céphalalgie menstruelle.* A headache due to suppression of the menses, or accompanying the menses. [L, 87.]—**C. catarrhalis.** The headache of acute catarrh (a common cold). [L, 119.]—**C. congestiva.** Fr., *céphalalgie congestive.* Congestive headache. [D, 63.]—**C. dyspeptica.** Dyspeptic headache. [D, 63.]—**C. epileptica** [Sieveking]. Epileptic headache; the periodical headache of nervous persons; so called on account of the relation between certain forms of headache and epilepsy. [D, 35.]—**C. febrilis.** Fr., *céphalalgie fébrile.* The headache of fevers and inflammations. [D, 132.]—**C. gravidarum.** The headache of pregnancy. [L, 87.]—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** Fr., *céphalalgie hémorrhoïdaire.* Headache due to hæmorrhoids and constipation. [L, 132.]—**C. hyperæmica.** Congestive headache. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. hysterica.** Fr., *céphalalgie hystérique.* Hysterical headache. [L, 132.] Cf. Clavus *hystericus.*—**C. inflammatoria.** Ger., *inflammatorischer Kopfschmerz.* See *C. febrilis.*—**C. irritabilis.** See *C. hysterica.*—**C. metallica.** A headache to which metal workers, smelters, and the like are subject. [L, 132.]—**C. muscularis** [Burder]. Fr., *céphalalgie musculaire.* A form of external headache which is limited to the muscles and aponeuroses which cover the head, especially to the occipito-frontalis and temporal muscles. [D, 63; L, 88.]—**C. nervosa.** Fr., *céphalalgie nerveuse.* Ger., *nervöser Kopfschmerz.* So-called nervous headache. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. neuralgica.** Fr., *céphalalgie névralgique.* Neuralgic headache; pain in the head which is, in some cases, intermittent, in others, continuous in character; and is usually limited to one side of the head, or face, or both. It is often recurrent at regular intervals. [D, 63.]—**C. neurasthenica.** Ger., *neurasthenischer Kopfschmerz.* Headache with a sense of pressure; observed in cases of general neurasthenia. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. organica.** Fixed and deep-seated pain which appears to be within the head. It resembles the plethoric form of congestive headache, and is subject to increase and decrease of severity. [D, 63.]—**C. periodica.** Fr., *cephalalgie périodique.* Periodical headache. [D, 63.] See *C. neuralgica.*—**C. periosteosa.** Headache which is confined to the pericranium. It is usually limited to one spot, is attended by swelling (especially when syphilis is the cause), and is increased by firm pressure. [D, 63.]—**C. pharyngo-tympanica.** A form of c. dependent on catarrh of the pharynx and middle ear; characterized by more or less violent paroxysms of pain, generally in the areas supplied by the auriculo-temporal and great occipital nerves. [Legal, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xl, 2; "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 137.]—**C. plethorica.** Fr., *céphalalgie pléthorique.* Ger., *plethorischer Kopfschmerz.* Headache accompanying or due to plethora. [L, 132.]—**C. pulsatilis.** Fr., *céphalalgie pulsatile.* Headache in which the pain, chiefly at the temples, is pulsatory; headache with a sensation of pulsation in the head. [L, 83, 132.]—**C. rheumatica.** Ger., *rheumatischer Kopfschmerz.* Rheumatic headache; usually seated in the scalp. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. spasmodica, C. stomachicha** [Riverius]. Sick headache. [L, 83, 132.] Cf. Migraine.—**C. sympathetica.** See *C. dyspeptica.*—**C. syphilitica.** Fr., *céphalalgie syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitischer Kopfschmerz.* See Cephalæa *syphilitica.*—**C. toxica.** Fr., *céphalalgie toxique.* Headache due to poisoning, as with alcohol, chloroform, narcotics, the fumes of charcoal, etc., or to uræmia. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. vasomotoria** [Eulenburg]. Congestive headache due to paresis of the vaso-motor nerves. [Seeligmüller (A, 319.)]—**Neuro-ocular c.** Headache caused by continuous use of the eyes in cases of asthenopia of accommodative or muscular origin. [Parinaud, "Rec. d'ophthal.," Nov., 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 162.]—**Ocular c.** Headache due to any ocular defect. [Parinaud, *l. c.*]

CEPHALALGIC, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-a^{2}l′ji^{2}k. Gr., κεφαλαλγικός. Lat., *cephalalgicus.* Fr., *céphalalgique.* Ger., *cephalalgisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, or disposed to, headache; as a n., a person subject to headaches. [A, 322, 385, 387.]

CÉPHALALGIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-a^{2}l-zhe. See Cephalalgia.—**C. arthritique.** See Cephalagra.—**C. circonscrite.** Headache occupying a limited portion of the head. [L, 87.]—**C. diffuse.** Headache occupying the entire surface of the cranial region. [L, 87.]—**C. du rhumatisme cérébral, C. épicrânienne.** See Cephalalgia *muscularis.*—**C. menstruelle.** See Cephalalgia *catamenialis.*—**C. réflexe.** See *C. symptomatique.*—**C. sanguine.** See Cephalalgia *congestiva.*—**C. symptomatique.** Headache due to some cause outside of the head or nervous system, and occurring as an accompaniment or symptom of some constitutional affection, or due to disease of some remote organ. [L, 88.]—**C. syphilitique.** See Cephalæa *syphilitica.*

CEPHALALGY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-a^{2}l′ji^2. See Cephalalgia.

CEPHALALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-oj-(o^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. See Cephalology.

CEPHALANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dra^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἀνήρ, a man, on account of the head-like process formed by the united apices of the anthers. Fr., *céphalandre.* Of Schrader, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants, of the tribe *Cucumerineæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. indica** [Naud.], **C. Schimperi** [Naud.], **C. wrightiana** [Römer]. Syn.: *beembo* [Beng.], *Bryonia grandis* [Linnæus] (seu *palmata* [Wallich]), *Coccinia indica* [Wight and Arnott], *Momordica monadelpha* [Roxburgh]. A climbing plant indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and India. The root and leaves are employed medicinally in India in small-pox and inflammatory fevers. [B, 19, 180, 212.]

CEPHALANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)′the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céphalanthées.* Of Kunth, Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, and Bartling, a section of the *Rubiaceæ* comprising *Morinda, Cephalanthus,* and *Nauclea;* by De Candolle and succeeding authors restricted to include only the genus *Cephalanthus.* [B, 170.]

CEPHALANTHIDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Fructitubia,* consisting of the single genus *Cephalanthus.* [B, 170.]

CEPHALANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *céphalanthe.* Ger., *Blumenkopf.* Of Richard, the capitulum of the *Compositæ.* [B, 1.]

CEPHALANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as m.). Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *céphalanthe.* Of Linnæus, a genus of North American and Asiatic rubiaceous shrubs and small trees, of the tribe *Naucleæ.* [B, 42, 215.]—**C. chinensis** [Lamarck]. The *Nauclea orientalis.* [B, 173.]—**C. occidentalis** [Linnæus], **C. oppositifolius** [Mönch]. Fr., *bois bouton.* The button-bush, button-wood, crane-willow, swamp-dogwood; a shrub 3 to 15 feet high, growing throughout the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf States. Its bark is bitter, laxative, and tonic, and has been used as a remedy in intermittent fevers, paralysis, and syphilis. It contains a crystallizable acid, an amorphous, bitter principle, a substance resembling saponin, tannic acid, etc. [B, 5, 81, 173, 215.]—**C. orientalis** [Linnæus]. A species corresponding in part to the *Nauclea cadamba,* in part to the *Nauclea orientalis.* [B, 180.]

CEPHALANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Rubiacea,* comprising the subfamilies *Nauclidia* and *Cephelidia.* [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALANTIDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-a2n-(a3n)-ti2d'i2-e(a3-e2). See CEPHALANTHIDIÆ.

CEPHALAPAGOTOME, n. Se2f-a2l-a2p-a2g'o-tom. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἀπάγειν, to drag away, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *cephalapagotome.* An old name for a form of cephalotome. [Hullin (A, 385).]

CEPHALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-a(a3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *céphalaire.* Of Schrader, a genus of dipsaceous plants. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. ambrosioides** [Römer and Schultes]. The common variety of *C. communis.* [B, 214.]—**C. appendiculata** [Schrader]. The *Dipsacus pilosus.* [B, 214.]—**C. centauroides** [Coulter]. Syn.: *Lepicephalus centauroides* [Lag.], *Scabiosa centauroides* [Lamarck] (et *transylvanica* [Allioni], et *ambrosioides* [Smith and Sibthorp], et *lævigata* [Waldstein and Kitaibel]). A perennial species growing throughout the Levant and in southern Siberia. Several varieties are described. The bitter achænia have been considered to be aperient, resolvent, and depurative, and, with the root, have been used in syphilis, cutaneous disorders, and the eruptive diseases. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. corniculata** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. centauroides.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. cretacea** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. centauroides.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. lævigata** [Schrader]. The common variety of the *C. centauroides.* [B, 214.]

CEPHALARTIC, adj. Se2f-a2l-a3rt'i2k. Lat., *cephalarticus.* Fr., *céphalartique.* Ger., *kopfreinigend.* Relieving headache; as a n., a remedy which purges the head. [A, 322; L, 41, 49, 109.]

CEPHALASPIDÆ (Lat.), **CEPHALASPIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-a2sp(a3sp)'i2d-e(a3-e2), -ez(e2s). A suborder of the *Tabuliferi.* [L, 173.]

CEPHALASPIDINI [Lankester] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-a2sp(a3sp)-i2d-in(en)'i(e). An order of the *Ganoidei.* [L, 121.]

CEPHALASPIDOBÆNI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-a2sp(a3sp)-i2d-o(o2)-ben'(ba3'e2n)-i(e). Fr., *céphalaspidobœnes, céphalaspidobènes.* Of Ritgen, a tribe of the *Geosauræ* having plates on the head. [L, 41, 116.]

CEPHALATA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-at(a3t)'a3. Fr., *céphalés.* A section of *Mollusca*, embracing those provided with a head. [L, 180.] See CEPHALOPHORA.

CEPHALATE, adj. Se2f'a2l-at. Lat., *cephalatus.* Fr., *cephalé.* Provided with a head; as a n., a mollusc provided with a head. [L, 56, 73.]

CEPHALATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-a2t(a3t)-om-(o2m)'i2-a3. See CEPHALOTOMY.

CEPHALATUS (Lat.), adj. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-at(a3t)'u3s(u4s). See CEPHALATA and CEPHALATE.

CEPHALE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-e(a). Gr., κεφαλή. The head. [A, 325.]

CÉPHALÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-a. See CEPHALÆA.—**C. de croissance.** A form of cephalæa attributed to rapid growth. ["Union méd.," May 3, 1884, p. 771 (D).]

CÉPHALÉIDÉES (Fr.), n. f. pl. Sa-fa3l-a-ed-a. See CEPHAELIDEÆ.

CÉPHALÉIS (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-a-es. See CEPHAELIS.

CEPHALELIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-e2l'i2d-ez(e2s). A subtribe of the *Lævipedes.* [L, 247.]

CEPHALÉMATOME (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-am-a3-tom. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**C. des femmes.** A cephalæmatoma said to form in young women in connection with delayed menstruation. [Treves (A, 63).]

CÉPHALÉODES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa3l-a-od. See CEPHALÆODA.

CÉPHALÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa3l-a. See CEPHALATA.

CEPHALETRON [Owen] (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-et(at)'ro2n. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἦτρον, the belly. A proposed term for the anterior division of the body in the *Crustacea.* [L, 121].

CEPHALHÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-he2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-o(o2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., se2f-a2l-he2m-a2t'-o-sel. See CEPHALÆMATOCELE.

CEPHALHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-hem'(ha3'e2m)-i2-a3. See CEPHALÆMIA.

CEPHALHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-he2m-(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-om'a3. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALHYDROCELE, n. Se2f-a2l-hid'ro-sel. From κεφαλή, the head, ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor. An accumulation of watery fluid under the fascia covering the cranium, generally as the result of fracture of the skull. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 12, 1888, p. 1004; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 217.]

CÉPHALIADE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-e-a2d. See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CEPHALIC, adj. Se2f-a2l'i2k. Gr., κεφαλικός. Lat., *cephalicus, capitalis.* Fr., *céphalique.* Ger., *cephalisch.* It., *cefalico.* Sp., *cefálico.* Pertaining to the head; as a n., a remedy for headache or other disorder of the head. [A, 325.]

CEPHALICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cephalicus* (*vena* understood). Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'i2k-a3. Fr., *céphalique.* The cephalic vein. [L, 80.]—**C. pollicis.** A branch of the cephalic vein going to the thumb. [L, 119.]

CEPHALICI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of *cephalicus* (*morbi* understood). Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'i2-si(ke). In W. Farr's classification, brain diseases. [B.]

CEPHALICUS (Lat.), adj. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'i2k-u3s(u4s). See CEPHALIC.

CEPHALIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-i2d'e2-a3. A *stirps* of the *Invertebrata*, including the *Insecta* and *Mollusca.* [E. Lewis, "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1840, p. 118 (L).]

CEPHALIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-i2d'i2-a3. Fr., *céphalidiens* [Latreille]. A series of animals having a small so-called head. [L, 180.]

CEPHALIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-i2d'i2-u3m-(u4m). Gr., κεφαλίδιον. A little head, a capitellum. [A, 322.]

CEPHALINA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-in(en)'a3. See SARCOCEPHALUS.

CÉPHALIN (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa3l-a2n2. Fixed by the head, provided with a head. [A, 385.]

CEPHALINDEX, n. Se2f-a2l-i2n'de2x. See *Cephalic* INDEX.

CEPHALINE, n. Se2f'a2l-en. A substance allied to lecithine, composed of glycerophosphoric acid and a base; derived from the brain. [B, 270.]

CEPHALINE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-in(en)'e(a). Gr., κεφαλίνη. Fr., *céphaline.* It., *cefalina.* An old term for that part of the tongue nearest the fauces, where the sense of taste is most developed. [Gorræus (A, 225); L, 41, 43.]

CEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'i2-o2n. Gr., κεφάλιον. Fr., *céphalion.* See CEPHALIDIUM.

CÉPHALIONITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-i2-on-et. Inflammation of the cerebellum. [L, 82.]

CÉPHALIONORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-i2-on-o-ra-me. Hæmorrhage into the cerebellum. [L, 82.]

CEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-it(et)'i2s. Gen., *cephalit'idis.* From κεφαλή, the head (see also *-itis**). Fr., *céphalite.* Ger., *Kopfentzündung.* See ENCEPHALITIS.—**C. ægyptiaca.** An epidemic variety of encephalitis observed in Egypt in early summer, during hot winds. [L, 132.]—**C. littriana.** Inflammation of the pineal gland. [L, 132.]—**C. meningica.** See MENINGITIS.—**C. nervosa.** See PERTUSSIS.—**C. seriasis.** See CAUMA.—**C. spontanea.** Syn.: *morbus solstitialis, phrenitis hectica* [Hippocrates]. A form of encephalitis in which the symptoms are severe pain in the head and spine, abolition of all sensation, and progressive palsy; spasms are frequent, and patients often tear their persons. [L, 132.]—**C. verminosa.** An epidemic observed in France in 1545, believed to be due to the presence of worms, which were ejected in large numbers from the mouth. [L, 132.]

CEPHALITY, n. Se2f-a2l'i2t-i2. From κεφαλή, the head. In zoology, a preponderance of the head over the rest of the organism. [Agassiz, "Proc. of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist.," viii, p. 279 (L).]

CEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'i2-u3m(u4m). 1. See CEPHALIDIUM. 2. The female inflorescence in the *Pandaneæ.* [B, 121.] 3. An enlargement of the summit of the axis in the *Melocactus*, covered with wooly hairs among which the flowers develop. [B, 19.]

CEPHALIZATION, n. Se2f-a2l-i2z-a'shu3n. The concentration of organs around a single nerve-centre; a term proposed by Dana for the process by which the head becomes distinguished from the rest of the body in animals. [L, 227.]

CEPHALIZED, adj. Se2f'a2l-izd. Having the process of cephalization complete. [L, 121.]

CEPHALOBRANCHIATA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f-(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-bra2n2k(bra3n2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'ta3. From κεφαλή, the head, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *céphalobranches.* Ger., *Cephalobranchien.* Syn.: *Tubicola.* An order of the *Annelida*, having branchiæ at the anterior extremity of the body. [L, 147.]

CEPHALOBRANCHIATE, adj. Se2f-a2l-o-bra2n2k'i2-at. Lat., *cephalobranchiatus.* Fr., *céphalobranche.* Having branchiæ near or upon the head. [L, 147.]

CEPHALOBRANCHS, n. pl. Se2f'a2l-o-bra2n2ks. See CEPHALOBRANCHIATA.

CEPHALOCARPI [Genth] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-ka3rp'i(e). A division of lichens, consisting of the order *Cladonieæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALOCATHARTIC, adj. Se2f-a2l-o-ka2th-a3rt'i2k. Lat., *cephalocatharticus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and καθαρτικός, cleansing). Fr., *céphalocathartique.* Ger., *kopfpurgirend, hauptreinigend.* See CEPHALARTIC.

CEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-sel(kal)'e-(a); in Eng., se2f'a2l-o-sel. From κεφαλή, the head, and κήλη, a tumor. A congenital or acquired hernial protrusion of a portion of the contents of the cranium. [A, 326.]

CEPHALOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-se2nt(ke2nt)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *cephalocentes'eos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and κέντησις, puncture. Fr., *céphalocentèse.* Ger., *Anstechen des Kopfes.* The operation of puncturing the head, as in hydrocephalus. [E.]

CEPHALOCERATON (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-se2r(ke2r)'a2t(a3t)-o2n. See ISOETES.

CEPHALO-CERCAL, adj. Se2f"a2l-o-su5rk'a2l. From κεφαλή, the head, and κέρκος, the tail. In zoology, lengthwise of the body. [L, 343.]

CEPHALOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-kol-(ch2o2l)-os'i2s. Gen., *cephalocholos'eos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and χολοῦν, to rouse the bile. Fr., *céphalocholose.* Ger., *Gallenleiden des Hirns.* An old name for some affection of the brain attributed to biliary derangement. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOCHORDA (Lat.), **CEPHALOCHORDATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-ko2rd(ch2o2rd)'a3, -ko2rd-(ch2o2rd)-a(a3)'ta3. From κεφαλή, the head, and χορδή, a cord. Syn.: *Leptocardia.* A division of the *Chordata* in which the notochord extends from one end of the body to the other and persists through life; a branch of the *Vertebrata* (in the widest sense) in which the nervous axis does not expand into a brain. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 450 (L); L, 121, 201, 210.]

CEPHALOCLADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-kla(kla^3)′di^2-a^3. Of Corda and succeeding authors, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOCLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-klaz-(kla^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and κλάσις, a breaking. See CEPHALOTRIPSY.

CEPHALOCOTYLEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′e^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and κοτύλη, a cup. See CESTOIDEA.

CEPHALOCROTONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^2)-kro(kro^2)-ton(to^{2}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céphalocrotonées*. A subtribe of the *Acalypheæ*, comprising *Cephalocroton*, etc. [M. Arg. (B, 214); B, 121.]

CEPHALOCYSTS, n. pl. Se^{2}f′a^{2}l-o-si^{2}sts. From κεφαλή, the head, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *céphalocystes*. See CESTOIDEA.

CÉPHALODE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-od. See CEPHALODIUM.

CEPHALODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od′e^2-a^3. See CEPHALOIDEA.

CÉPHALODÈRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-de^{2}r. In zoology, the head and neck when they are fused into one piece. [L, 41.]

CEPHALODES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od′ez(as). See CEPHALOID.

CEPHALODESMION (Lat.), **CEPHALODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-de^{2}s′mi^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κεφαλοδέσμιον (from κεφαλή, the head, and δεσμός, a band). Fr., *céphalodesmion*. Ger., *Kopfbinde*. A bandage for the head. [A, 322; L, 135.]

CEPHALODIUM [Sprengel] (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *céphalode, céphalodie*. Ger., *Knöpfchen, Brutknöpfchen*. A rounded, convex, often pedicellate mass found upon the surface or in the substance of certain lichens; formerly considered to be the fructification of the latter, but, according to later authors, of unknown function. According to De Bary, it is to be regarded as an accessory *Alga* mass which enters into the composition of the lichen in addition to the *Alga*, which already forms an essential and constant part of the latter. [B, 1, 54, 121.]—**C. endogenum.** Fr., *céphalodie endogène*. An endogenous c.; one contained with the substance of the thallus of the lichen. [B, 121.]—**C. epigenum.** Fr., *céphalodie épigène*. An epigenous c.; one found upon the superior surface of the thallus and evident as a visible external protuberance. [B, 121.]—**C. hypogenum.** Fr., *céphalodie hypogène*. An hypogenous c.; one found upon the inferior surface of the thallus. [B, 121.]—**C. pyrenodeum.** An endogenous c. which gives rise to a prominence upon the inferior surface of the thallus. [B, 121.]

CEPHALODUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-du^{3}k-(duk)′to^{2}r. Gen., *cephaloducto′ris*. From κεφαλή, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. See CAPITIDUCTOR.

CEPHALODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-di^{2}m-(du^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and δύμεναι, to mingle with. See CEPHALOPAGY.

CEPHALODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *céphalodynie*. Pain in the occipito-frontalis muscle of a rheumatic character; the *rhumatisme épicrânien* of French authors. [D, 74; L, 87.]

CEPHALŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *cephalœdem′atos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and οἴδημα (see ŒDEMA). Fr., *céphalœdème*. Ger., *œdematöse Kopfgeschwulst, äusserer Wasserkopf*. An œdematous swelling of the head. [A, 322; E, 15.]

CEPHALO-EXTRACTOR, n. Se^{2}f″a^{2}l-o-e^{2}x-tra^{2}k′to^{2}r. From κεφαλή, the head, and *extrahere*, to extract. See CAPITIDUCTOR.

CEPHALO-FACIAL, adj. Se^{2}f″a^{2}l-o-fa′si^2-a^{2}l. From κεφαλή, the head, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the skull and to the face. [L.] Lee *C.-f.* INDEX.

CEPHALOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cephalogenes′eos* (*-gen′esis*). From κεφαλή, the head, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *céphalogénèse*. Ger., *Kopfbildung*. The development or evolution of the head. [L, 41; Spix (L, 121).]

CEPHALOGRAPH, n. Se^{2}f′a^{2}l-o-gra^{3}f. From κεφαλή, the head, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *céphalographe*. An instrument for tracing the contours of the head. Harting's c. is the *conformateur* used by hatters. [A, 301; L, 150.]

CEPHALOGRAPHY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *céphalographie*. The anatomy of the head; also the use of the cephalograph. [A, 301; L, 49.]

CEPHALOHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-om′a^3. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-hem′-(ha^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See CEPHALÆMIA.

CÉPHALOHÉMOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-a-mo-me^{2}tr. See CEPHALÆMATOMETER.

CEPHALO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)″a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^2)-hu^{2}m(hu^{4}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From κεφαλή, the head, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the head and to the humerus; as a n., in the masc., a muscle of the horse corresponding to the deltoid and the clavicular portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid in man. [L, 12.]

CEPHALOID, adj. Se^{2}f′a^{2}l-oid. Gr., κεφαλώδης, κεφαλοειδής (from κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *cephalodes, cephaloides, cephaloideus*. Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopfartig, kopfähnlich*. It., *cefaloide*. Sp., *cefaloideo*. Shaped like the head, spherical; capitate. [B, 121; L, 38, 56.]

CEPHALOIDÆ [Leconte] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-id(ed)′e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CÉPHALOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-ed. See CEPHALOID and CEPHALOIDES; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CEPHALOIDEA.

CÉPHALOÏDÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-ed-a. Capitate. [B, 121.]

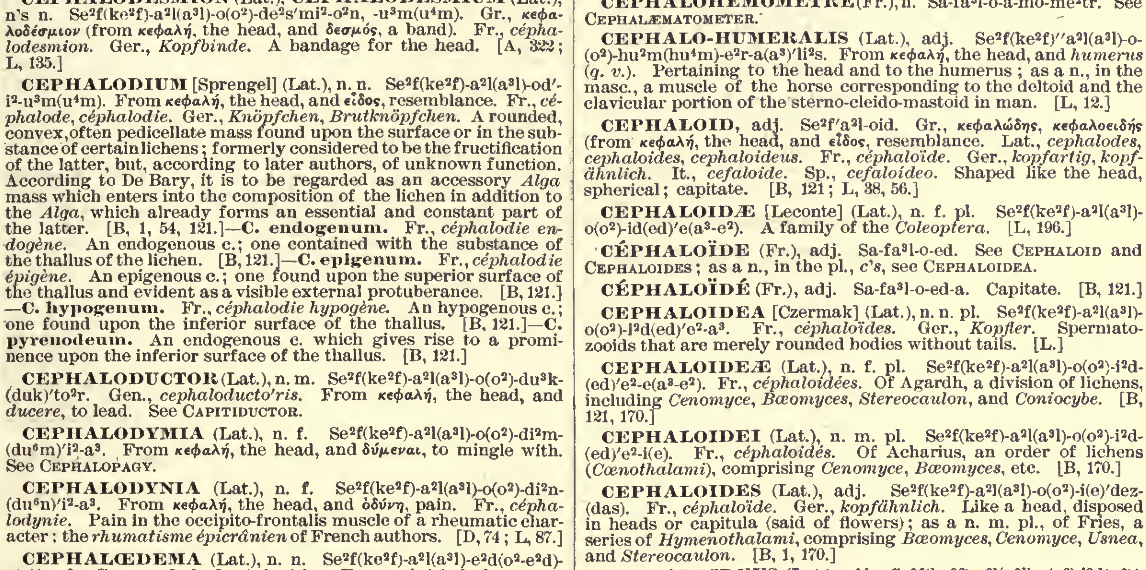
CEPHALOIDEA [Czermak] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. Fr., *céphaloïdes*. Ger., *Kopfler*. Spermatozooids that are merely rounded bodies without tails. [L.]

CEPHALOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céphaloïdées*. Of Agardh, a division of lichens, including *Cenomyce, Bœomyces, Stereocaulon*, and *Coniocybe*. [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-i(e). Fr., *céphaloïdés*. Of Acharius, an order of lichens (*Cœnothalami*), comprising *Cenomyce, Bœomyces*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez-(das). Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopfähnlich*. Like a head, disposed in heads or capitula (said of flowers); as a n. m. pl., of Fries, a series of *Hymenothalami*, comprising *Bœomyces, Cenomyce, Usnea*, and *Stereocaulon*. [B, 1, 170.]

CEPHALOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CEPHALOID.



ANTELMES'S CEPHALOMETER. (MODIFIED FROM "MEM. DE LA SOC. D'ANTHROPOL.")

AA, a circle passing obliquely around the head just above the eyes, held in place with screws; CC, a semicircle pivoted on pins, BB, which allow it to be rotated in an antero-posterior direction; D, a rider that can be slipped upon CC; E, a circle divided into degrees, which is attached to CC and moves with it, showing the angle it forms with AA.

CEPHALOLOGY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *cephalologia* (from κεφαλή, the head, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *céphalologie*. Ger., *Kopflehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the head. [A, 301, 322.]

CEPHALOLOXIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-lo^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and λοξός, oblique. See TORTICOLLIS.

CEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-om'a^3. Gen., *cephalom'atos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head (see also *-oma**). Fr., *céphalome*. An old term for soft cancer. [A, 66.]

CÉPHALOMÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-mal-e. A form of monstrosity characterized by the insertion of an accessory member upon the head. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and μέλος, a member. Fr., *céphalomèle*. A monster with a limb inserted upon the head. [L, 41, 57.]

CEPHALOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-men-(man)'i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and μήν, a month. A diversion of the menstrual flow to the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cephalomeningit'idis*. From κεφαλή, the head, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane of the brain (see also *-itis**). See MENINGOCEPHALITIS.

CEPHALOMETER, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *cephalometrum* (from κεφαλή, the head, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *céphalomètre*. Ger., *Kephalometer*, *Kopfmesser*. It., *cefalometro*. An instrument for measuring the head. [A, 301; L, 81.]

CEPHALOMETRY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *céphalométrie*. Ger., *Kephalometrie*, *Schädelmessung*. It., *cefalometria*. The art or act of measuring the head by means of the cephalometer. [L, 41.] Cf. CRANIOMETRY.

CEPHALOMONODIDYMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)''a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}n-o(o^2)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-i(e). From κεφαλή, the head, μονος, single, and δίδυμος, a twin. Twins with the heads grown together or having only one head. [L. 81.]

CEPHALOMYIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)'a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and μυῖα, a fly. Fr., *céphalomyie*. A genus of the *Brachycera*. [L, 49.]—**C. ovis**. A species the larvæ of which are found in the maxillary and frontal sinuses of sheep. [L, 49.]

CEPHALOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-l(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cephalomyit'idis*. From κεφαλή, the head, and μῦς, a muscle (see also *-itis**). Fr., *céphalomyite*. Ger., *Kopfmuskelentzündung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head. [A, 322, 385.]

CEPHALOMYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-o(o^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, μῦς, a muscle, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *céphalomyodynie*. Ger., *Kopfmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the muscles of the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. The head (of a crustacean). [L, 121.]

CEPHALO-NASAL, adj. Se^{2}f''a^{2}l-o-nas'a^{2}l. From κεφαλή, the head, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the skull and to the nose. [L.] See *C.-n.* INDEX.

CEPHALONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-on'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Cephalonie*. A pathological condition in which the head is abnormally developed and the brain hypertrophied. [A, 326.]

CEPHALONOSOS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n'os(o^{2}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *céphalonose*. Ger., *Hauptkrankheit*, *Kopfkrankheit*. See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.

CEPHALONT, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o^{2}nt. A member of the *Septata* during the stage when the epimerite is present. [L, 121.]

CEPHALO-ORBITAL, adj. Se^{2}f''a^{2}l-o-o^{2}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From κεφαλή, the head, and *orbita*, the orbit. Pertaining to the skull and to the orbits. [L.] See *C.-o.* INDEX.

CEPHALO-ORBITO-NASAL, adj. Se^{2}f''a^{2}l-o-o^{2}rb'''i^{2}t-o-nas'a^{2}l. From κεφαλή, the head, *orbita*, the orbit, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the skull, to the orbits, and to the nose. [L.] See *Cephalo-orbital* INDEX.

CEPHALOPAGES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p'a^2(a^2)-jez(gas). See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CEPHALOPAGOTOME, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o-pa^{2}g'o-tom. See CEPHALAPAGOTOME.

CEPHALOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and παγείς, united. Fr., *céphalopage*. Syn.: *craniopagus*. A double monster in which the two individuals are adherent by the head. [B, 108.]

CEPHALOPAGY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}p'a^{2}j-i^2. Fr., *céphalopagie*. A form of monstrosity characterized by the development of two individuals united by the head. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *céphalopathie*. Ger., *Kopfleiden*. Disease of the head. [L, 81.]

CEPHALOPELTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}l-tin(ten)'e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Lepidosternidœ*. [L, 256.]

CEPHALOPHARYNGEUS [Arnold] (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)''-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *céphalo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundkopfmuskel* (2d def.). It., *cefalofaringeo*. 1. Relating to the head and the pharynx. [L, 44.] 2. As a n., see *Superior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx*. This name is given by some anatomists to both the middle and the superior constrictors of the pharynx, referring incorrectly to Winslow as authority, as he gives this name to an independent muscle. [L, 263.] 3. A name sometimes applied to an anomalous muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone and inserted into the pharyngeal aponeurosis. [L, 31.] 4. A small muscle arising from the basilar process of the occipital bone and running down to be lost in the fibres of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. [Douglas, Winslow (L).]

CEPHALOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. and f. sing. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *céphalophores* (1st def.), *céphalophore* (2d def.). 1. As a n. n. pl., of Burmeister, an order of *Mollusca*; of Von Siebold, as commonly used, see ENCEPHALA; of De Blainville, see CEPHALOPODA; of others, a branch or section of the *Mollusca*. [L, 17, 87, 147, 231.] 2. As a n. sing., of Cavanilles, a genus of South American composite plants. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. antipedia**. See DIBRANCHIATA.—**C. pinnata**, **C. pteropoda hyalacea**. See PTEROPODA.

CEPHALOPHOROUS, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}f'o-ru^{3}s. For deriv., see CEPHALOPHORA. Lat., *cephalophorus*. Fr., *céphalophore*. Ger., *kopftragend* (2d def.). 1. Relating to the *Cephalophora*. 2. Bearing flowers in heads or capitula. [B, 38; L, 121.]

CEPHALOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). For deriv., see CEPHALOPHORA. Fr., *céphalophore*. Ger., *Kopfträger*. The pedicel or stipe of the receptacle in certain *Fungi* (*e. g.*, *Stilbum*). [B, 19, 121.]

CEPHALOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *céphalophore*. Ger., *kopftragend* (adj.). 1. See CEPHALOPHOROUS. 2. See CEREUS. [B, 121; L.]

CEPHALOPHRAGMA [Kirby] (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *cephalophrag'matos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and φράγμα, a wall. Fr., *céphalophragme*. Ger., *Kopfzaun*. The partition which divides the head in insects into an anterior and a posterior chamber. [L, 180.]

CEPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-fi(fu^6)'-ma^3. Gen., *cephalophym'atos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *céphalophyme*. Ger., *Kopfgeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the head. [A, 322.] See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALOPOD, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-po^{2}d. Fr., *céphalopode*. Ger., *Kopffuss*. A member of the *Cephalopoda*. [B.]

CEPHALOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p'od-(o^{2}d)-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *céphalopodes*. Ger., *Kracken*, *Kopffüssler*, *Cephalopoden*. An order or class of the *Mollusca*, so called on account of their feet or arms being attached to the head. [L, 121, 147, 180.]—**C. acetabulifera** [Férussac]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—**C. antipedia siphinia** [Rafinesque]. See SIPHINIA.—**C. argonautica** [Gravenhorst], **C. argonautidæ** [Contraine]. See OCYTHYOIDÆ.—**C. cryptodibranchia** [D'Orbigny]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—**C. decapoda** [Leach *et al.*], **C. decapoda enterostea** [Lamarck]. See SIPHINIA.—**C. dibranchia**, **C. dibranchiata**. See DIBRANCHIATA.—**C. foraminifera** [D'Orbigny]. See FORAMINIFERA.—**C. libera** [De Haan], **C. nuda** [Cuvier]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—**C. octobrachides** [De Blainville], **C. octoceres**, **C. octopoda** [Leach]. See OCTOPIA.—**C. sipunculifera** [D'Orbigny]. See SIPHONOPODA.—**C. pinnata**. See PTEROPODA.—**C. testa nulla** [Lamarck]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—**C. testa unilocularia** [Lamarck]. See OCYTHOIDÆ.

CÉPHALOPODES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-pod. See CEPHALOPODA.—**C. monothalmes**. See OCTHYOIDÆ.

CEPHALOPODIC, **CEPHALOPODOUS**, adj's. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. Belonging to the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 11.]

CEPHALOPODS, n. pl. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-po^{2}dz. See CEPHALOPODA.

CEPHALOPONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-po(po^2)'-ni^2-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and πόνος, pain. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALOPROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)''a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^2)-pro-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). See CEPHALOTHORAX.

CÉPHALOPSIDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa^{3}l-op-sed. Resembling the *Cephalops* (a genus of *Diptera*); as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, a tribe of *Diptera*, having the genus *Cephalops* as the type. [L, 41.]

CÉPHALOPSITES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa^{3}l-op-set. See under CÉPHALOPSIDE.

CEPHALOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p-so'-re(ra^3-e^2). From κεφαλή, the head, and ψώρα, a lichen. Of Reichenbach, a suborder of lichens (*Hyphopsorœ* or *Podetiopsorœ*), comprising the families *Siphuleœ* (or, according to a later classification, *Isidieœ*), *Lecidineœ*, and *Cladoniaceœ*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOPSYCTER (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-psi^{2}k(psu^{6}k)'tu^{5}r(tar). From κεφαλή, the head, and ψυκτήρ, a cooler. Fr., *céphalopsyctère*. Ger., *Kephalopsykter*, *Kopfkälter*. A device for applying a refrigerant to the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κεφαλή, the head, and πτέρον, a wing. Fr., *céphaloptères*. Ger., *Flugelköpfe*. A family of the *Batides*, having a winged or feathered head. [L, 14, 180.]

CEPHALOPTEROUS, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cephalopterus*. Fr., *céphaloptère*. Ger., *kopfgeflugelt*. Having a winged or feathered head. [L, 180.]

CEPHALOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{2}l)-o(o^2)-pi(pu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *cephalopyos'eos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *céphalopyose*. Ger., *Kopfabscess*. Abscess in or on the head. [L, 41, 135.]

CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}r-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}n. From κεφαλή, the head, and ῥαχίς, the spine. Fr., *céphalo-rhachidien*. Relating to the brain and spinal cord. [D, 74.]

CÉPHALORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-ram-e. From κεφαλή, the head, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Hæmorrhage into the brain. [L, 82.]

CEPHALORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *cephalorrheum'atos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and ῥεῦμα, a rheum. A rheumatic affection of the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALORRHIZOUS, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}r-iz'u^{3}s. Gr., κεφαλόῤῥιζος (from κεφαλή, the head, and ῥίζα, a root). Lat., *cephalorrhizus*. Having nodular, head-like roots. [A, 322; B.]

CEPHALORRHYNCHUS [Boissier] (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and ῥύγχος, the snout. See Lactuca.

CEPHALOSCOPE, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-skop. Lat., *cephaloscopium* (from κεφαλή, the head, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *céphaloscope*. A stethoscope with a large orifice which is placed over the ear of the patient, who at the same time breathes actively through the corresponding nostril. The movement of the air in the tympanic cavity is then plainly audible through the c. [B, 120.]

CEPHALOSCOPIC, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o-sko^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *céphaloscopique*. Pertaining to cephaloscopy. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOSCOPY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}s'kop-i^2. Fr., *céphaloscopie*. 1. Examination of the head for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the intellectual faculties. [L, 41.] 2. Auscultation by means of the cephaloscope.

CEPHALOSEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-sis'(se^2-es')-i^{2}s. Gen., *cephaloseis'eos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and σεῖσις, a shaking. Fr., *céphaloséisis*. Ger., *Erschütterung des Kopfes*. Concussion of the brain. [A, 322.]

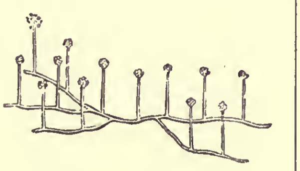
CEPHALOSISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with concussion of the brain. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOSOMATOUS, adj. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o-som'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *cephalosomatus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and σῶμα, the body). Fr., *céphalosome*. Ger., *kopfkörperig*. Having the head and forepart of the body large. [L, 41.]

CEPHALO-SPINAL, adj. Se^{2}f''a^{2}l-o-spin'a^{2}l. Lat., *cephalospinalis* (from κεφαλή, the head, and *spina*, the spine). See Cephalorrhachidian.

CEPHALOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κεφαλή, the head, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *céphalosporées*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Mucedinarieæ*, or the *Nudigrania*, comprising three genera. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-i(e). Fr., *céphalosporés*. Of Léveillé, a tribe of *Trichosporei* (*Phycocladii*), comprising genera in which the spores are attached to a vesicle situated at the extremity of the sporophore. [B, 121, 170.]



The cephalosporium. (After Neumann.)

CEPHALOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Corda, a genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CEPHALOSTAT, n. Se^{2}f'-a^{2}l-o-sta^{2}t. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἱστάναι, to place. An appliance invented by Lawrence for holding a patient's head; a sort of vise consisting of two padded side-plates capable of being adjusted to the head by means of a screw. [F.]

CEPHALOSTEGITE, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}s'te^{2}j-it. From κεφαλή, the head, and στέγειν, to cover in. That portion of the carapace of a crustacean which is situated in front of the cervical groove. [L, 11.]

CÉPHALOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-stom. From κεφαλή, the head, and στόμα, the mouth. Having the mouth supported by a head; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, of De Blainville, a family of the *Arachnides*. [L, 109.]

CEPHALOT, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o^{2}t. Lat., *cephalotum*. Fr., *céphalote*. A brownish fatty body of resinous appearance obtained by Conerbe from cerebral tissue. [B, 118.]

CEPHALOTA [Latreille, Müller] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ot'a^3. Fr., *céphalotes*. An order of the *Entomostraca*. [L, 204.]

CEPHALOTACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ot-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cephalotacées*. See Cephaloteæ.

CÉPHALOTE (Fr.), adj. and n. Safa^{3}l-ot. See Cephalot and Cephalotus.

CEPHALOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ot'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céphalotées*. Syn.: *Cephalotaceæ* [Lindley]. Of Dumortier, R. Brown, and succeeding authors, a family of plants variously referred to the *Veratreæ*, *Rosaceæ*, or *Crassularieæ*, or made an independent order akin to the *Ranunculaceæ*; consisting of *Cephalotus*, now referred to the *Saxifragaceæ*. [B, 19, 170.]

CEPHALOTES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ot'ez(as). See Cephalotus.

CEPHALOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-the-(tha)'ka^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and θήκη, a sheath. Fr., *céphalothèque*. Ger., *Kopfkasten*, *Kopfhülle*. 1. Of Kirby, the anterior extremity of the chrysalis, which covers the head. [L, 41, 180.] 2. A genus of *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CEPHALOTHECEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-the(tha)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céphalothécées*. Of Dumortier, a family of *Urnularia* (the *Hepaticæ*), comprising *Marchantia*, *Conocephalus*, *Fimbraria*, *Lunularia*, and *Grimaldia*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTHLASIA (Lat.), **CEPHALOTHLASIS** [Hüter] (Lat.), n's f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thlaz(tha^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}th'la^{2}s-(la^{2}s)-i^{2}s. From κεφαλή, the head, and θλάειν, to crush. Fr., *céphalothlasie*. Cephalotripsy. [A, 15.]

CEPHALOTHLASTES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thla^{2}st(thla^{3}st)'ez(as). Fr., *céphalothlaste*. An old term for a variety of the embryothlastes used for crushing the head. [A, 112.]

CEPHALOTHLIBE, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-thlib. Lat., *cephalothliba*, *cephalothlibes* (from κεφαλή, the head, and θλίβειν, to crush). Fr., *céphalothlibe*. Ger., *Kopfzermalmer*. See Cephalotribe.

CEPHALO-THORACIC, adj. Se^{2}f''a^{2}l-o-tho-ra^{2}s'i^{2}k. From κεφαλή, the head, and θώραξ (see Thorax). Of or pertaining to the cephalo-thorax. [B, 100.]

CEPHALOTHORACOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tho^{2}r(thor)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, θώραξ (see Thorax), and πάγειν, to join. Fr., *céphalo-thoracopage*. A double monster in which the two individuals are adherent by the head and trunk as far as the umbilicus, which is common to both members of the pair. Veit subdivides these monsters into the *syncephalus* and *prosopothoracopagus* (*q. v.*). [A, 15; B, 108.]

CEPHALOTHORACOSTERUMENOS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tho^{2}r(thor)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ste^{2}r-u^{2}m(um)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. From κεφαλή, the head, θώραξ (see Thorax), and στερεῖν, to deprive. A monster without head or chest. [L, 81.]

CEPHALO-THORAX (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thor'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *cephalothorac'os* (*-is*). Fr., *céphalo-thorax*. The fused head and thorax of many *Arthropoda* (*e. g.*, the *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*). [B.]

CEPHALOTHRYPSIS [E. von Siebold] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thri^{2}p(thru^{6}p)'si^{2}s. Gen., *cephalothryp'seos* (*-is*). From κεφαλή, the head, and θρύψις, a breaking in pieces. Fr., *céphalotripsie*. Ger., *Cephalothrypsie*. It., Sp., *cefalotripsia*. Cephalotripsy (*q. v.*). [A, 85.]

CEPHALOTHRYPTOR (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thri^{2}p(thru^{6}p)'to^{2}r. Ger., *Kephalothryptor*, *Cephalothrypter*. An instrument invented by A. Baudelocque for extracting the fœtus by the head without perforation, but now used after that operation; a strong obstetric forceps with a short cephalic curve and a compressive mechanism at the handles. [A, 85.] To be distinguished from the *cephalotribe*.

CEPHALOTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tin-(ten)'a^3. Fr., *céphalotes*. A tribe of the *Pteropida*. [L, 272.]

CEPHALOTOME, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-tom. Lat., *cephalotomus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *céphalotome*. Syn.: *craniotome*. Blot's perforator.—**Saw-c.** It., *sego-cefalotomo*. Sp., *cefalótomo*. An instrument devised by Finizzio for performing cephalotomy.

CEPHALOTOMY, n. Se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *cephalatomia*, *cephalotomia*. Fr., *céphalotomie*, *sciage de la tête*. Ger., *Schneiden* (oder *Zerlegen*) *des Kopfes*. It., *cefalotomia*. Sp., *cefalotomía*. 1. The dissection of the head. [L, 41.] 2. The operation of dividing the fœtal head, as with an écraseur or a forceps-saw, as a modification of craniotomy.

CEPHALOTOS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ot'o^{2}s. Gr., κεφαλωτός. See Capitate.

CEPHALOTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'to^{2}r. Gen., *cephalotracto'ris*. From κεφαλή, the head, and *trahere*, to drag. See Capitiductor.

CEPHALOTRIBE, n. Se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-trib. Lat., *cephalotriba* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τρίβειν, to wear away). Fr., *céphalotribe*. Ger., *Kephalotribe*, *Kopfstreichler*, *Kopfzermalmer*. It., *cefalotrittore*, *cefalotribo*. Sp., *cefalótribo*. A heavy forceps with narrow blades for crushing the fœtal head by screw-power.—**Perforating c.** Ger., *perforatorische Kephalotribe*. A combined perforator and cephalotribe devised by Cohen. The perforator is worked after the blades of the c. have been applied ["Monatsschr. f. Geburtsk.," x, p. 115; A, 20.]



Blot's cephalotribe. (After Lusk.)

CEPHALOTRICHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}t'-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-a^3. From κεφαλή, the head, and θρίξ, hair. Of Ehrenberg, a cohort of *Fungi*, comprising *Calicium*, *Cephalotrichum*, *Ceratium*, *Isaria*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTRICHEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'e^2-i(e). Fr., *céphalotrichés*, *céphalotrichiens*. Of Fries, Endlicher, and Reichenbach, an order of hyphomycetous *Fungi* (*Tubercularini*), comprising *Cephalotrichum*, *Isaria*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTRICHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}t'-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-i(e). Fr., *céphalotrichés*, *céphalotrics*. Of Nees, Martius, Fries, and Sprengel, a series, family, or order of the *Hyphomycetes* corresponding nearly to the *Cephalotricha*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTRICHII [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-i(e). See Cephalotrichei.

CEPHALOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κεφαλή, the head, and τρίδυμος, a triplet. A monster with three heads. [L, 81.]

CÉPHALOTRIPSIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa^{3}l-o-trep-se. See Cephalotripsy.—**C. intra-crânienne.** Ger., *intracranielle Kephalothryp-*

sie. Syn.: *trépanation du sphénoïde.* A method of breaking up the fœtal skull recommended by Guyon. It consists in pushing the piercer of a trephine into the cranial vault and trephining, then inserting a smaller trephine and operating on the base of the skull. A small screw-forceps is used for extraction (see FORCEPS *à crémaillère*). [A, 23, 24.]—**C. répétée sans tractions.** Pajot's term for a method of cephalotripsy in which the base of the skull is first crushed, and then an attempt is made by rotation to bring the flattened head into such relation with the contracted pelvis as to allow of its passage. If there is any resistance, the case is left to Nature for two or three hours, and the crushing is then repeated.

CÉPHALOTRIPSIÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa3l-o-trep-se-a. Subjected to crushing with a cephalotribe (said of the fœtus). [A, 54.]

CEPHALOTRIPSY, n. Se2f'a2l-o-tri2p-si2. Lat., *cephalotripsis* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τρίβειν, to crush). Fr., *céphalotripsie, broiement de la tête.* Ger., *Kephalotripsie, Zerquetschung des Kindeskopfes.* It., *cefalotripsia, cefalotrissia.* Sp., *cefalotripsia.* Syn.: *cephalothlasis* [Hüter]. The operation of crushing the head of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.

CÉPHALOTRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-o-trep-tu5r. See CEPHALOTRIBE.

CÉPHALOTRIPTIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-o-trep-se. See CEPHALOTRIPSY.

CEPHALOTROCH, n. Se2f'a2l-o-tro2k. In comparative anatomy and embryology, a ciliated band surrounding the body in front of the mouth. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 423 (L).]

CEPHALOTROTUS (Lat.), adj. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-tro'-tu3s(tu4s). Gr., κεφαλότρωτος (from κεφαλή, the head, and τρώειν, to wound). Wounded in the head. [A, 325.]

CEPHALOTRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-tri2p(tru6p)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *cephalotrypes'eos (-is).* From κεφαλή, the head, and τρύπησις (from τρυπᾶν), perforation. The operation of trephining. [A, 322; E.]

CEPHALOTRYPTER (Lat.), n. m. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-tri2p(tru6p)'tu5r(tar). See CEPHALOTHLIBA.

CÉPHALOTTE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-ot. See CÉPALOTE.

CEPHALOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-ot'u3m(u4m). See CEPHALOT.

CEPHALOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-ot'u3s(u4s). A genus of plants constituting the *Cephaloteæ.* [B.]

CEPHALOTYPOSIS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l-(a3l)-o(o2)-tip(tu6p)-o'si2s. Gen., *cephalotypos'eos (-is).* From κεφαλή, the head, and τύπωσις, expression. Ger., *Kephalotypose.* An old term for a form of periodical fever which, finding no lodgment elsewhere, expended itself on the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOUS, adj. Se2f'a2l-u2s. Having a head (applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc.). [L, 56.]

CÉPHALO-VISCÉRAL (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa3l-o-vi2s-a-ra2l. Pertaining to the head and to the abdominal viscera. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOZIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-zi-(zi2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Jungermannieæ.* [B, 170.]

CEPHALOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-o(o2)-zo'a3. From κεφαλή, the head, and ζῶον, a living creature. Ger., *Kopfthiere.* Animals having a distinct head. [L, 81.]

CEPHALULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)'u2l(u4l)-a3. Larvæ in which a cephalic region is indicated. [L, 342.]

CEPHALULCUS (Lat.), n. m. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-u3lk(u4lk)'-u3s(u4s). From κεφαλή, the head, and ἕλκειν, to drag. Fr., *céphalulcus.* Ger., *Kopfauszieher.* A fillet for extracting the fœtal head. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3m(u4m). See CAPITULUM.

CEPHALURODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-u2(u)-rod'e2-a3. From κεφαλή, the head, and οὐρά, a tail. Spermatozooids which have a distinct head and tail. [L, 49.]

CEPHALUROIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Se2f(ke2f)-a2l(a3l)-u2(u)-ro-(ro2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). Fr., *céphaluroïde.* Having a distinct head oids and tail (said of spermatozoids). [L, 49.]

CEPHAN-MAHI (Malay), n. The *Agelæa Lamarckii.* [B, 93, 121.]

CEPHANOMYIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-a2n(a3n)-o(o2)-mi2(mu6)-i(e)'a3. A genus of the *Brachycera*, the larvæ of several species of which live in the nasal fossæ of the stag. [L, 49.]

CÉPHÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa-led. See CEPHAELIS.

CÉPHÉLIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa-led-a. See CEPHAELIDEÆ.

CEPHELIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)-e2l-i2d'i2-a3. Of Rafinesque, see CEPHAELIDEÆ. [B, 170.]

CÉPHÉLIS (Fr.), n. Sa-fa-les. See CEPHAELIS.

CEPHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)-i(e)'na3. A subfamily of the *Tenthredinidæ.* [L, 252.]

CÉPILLON (Fr.), n. Sa-pel-on2. The *Boletus parvulus.* [B, 105.]

CEPINI, n. Of the alchemists, vinegar. [B, 50.]

CEPOLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2p(ke2p)-o2l'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cepoloïdes.* 1. A family of the *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes.* [L, 207.] 2. A family of the *Tetragonurina.* [L, 280.]

CEPPATELLO (It.), n. Che2p-pa3-te2l'lo. The *Boletus bovinus.* [B, 121.]

CEPS (Fr.), n. Se2ps. 1. See CÈPE. 2. The trunk of a tree. [L, 41.]—**C. noir.** The *Boletus æreus.* [B, 173.]—**Faux c.** The *Boletus luridus.* [B, 173.]

CEPULA (Lat.), n. f. Se2p(ke2p)-u2(u)'la3. Gr., κέπουλα (1st def.). 1. An old term for large myrobalans. [Myrepsus (B, 200).] 2. The *Allium fistulosum.* [B, 121.]

CEPURICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2p(kap)-u2r(ur)'i2k-a3. Gr., κηπουρικά (from κῆπος, a garden). Pot-herbs. [B, 88.]

CER (Ger.), n. Tse2r. Cerium. [B.]—**C'nitrat.** Cerium nitrate. [B, 270.]—**C'oxyd.** Ceric oxide. [B, 270.]—**C'oxydul.** Cerous oxide. [B, 270.]—**C'oxydulhydrat.** Cerous hydroxide. [B, 270.]—**C'salz.** A salt of cerium. [B, 270.]—**Oxalsaures C'oxydul.** Cerium oxalate. [B, 270.]—**Phosphorsaures C'oxydul.** Cerous phosphate. [B.]

CERA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'ra3. Fr., *cire* (1st def.), *cère* (2d def.). Ger., *Wachs* (1st def.), *Wachshaut* (2d def.). It., Sp., *c.* 1. Wax; beeswax; the official title in many pharmacopœias. [B.] 2. See CERE.—**Butyrum ceræ.** A thick oil obtained by distilling wax. [B, 119.]—**C. alba** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire blanche.* Ger., *weisses Wachs.* It., *c. bianca.* Sp., *c. blanca.* Beeswax bleached by exposure to the air. [B, 5.]—**C. amarilla** (Sp.). Yellow wax. [B.] See *C. flava.*—**C. amylata.** Pulverulent wax; an excipient for pills containing oils or substances difficult to mix with water. Beeswax is cut into fine shavings, which are dried by several days' exposure. Half of the shavings is mixed in an unglazed porcelain mortar with an equal weight of dry rice-starch, the temperature not being allowed to exceed 16° C.; after powdering, the remaining shavings are incorporated, and the trituration is continued till a fine powder is obtained, which is sifted and kept in air-tight receptacles. [H. Hager, "Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, p. 431; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1889, p. 294.]—**C. arborea.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ *compositum.*—**C. bianca** (It.), **C. blanca** (Sp.). See *C. alba.*—**C. chinensis, C. chinese** (It.). See *Chinese* WAX.—**C. citrina.** See *C. flava.*—**C. de palma** (Sp.). The Peruvian name for the wax of the wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*). [B, 19.] See *Palm*-WAX.—**C. di Carnoba** (It.). See *Carnauba* WAX.—**C. di mirto** (It.). See *Myrtle*-WAX.—**C. di Ocuba** (It.). See *Ocuba* WAX.—**C. di palma** (It.). See *Palm*-WAX.—**C. flava** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire jaune.* Ger., *gelbes Wachs.* It., *c. gialla.* Sp., *c. amarilla.* Yellow wax; beeswax not blanched. [B, 5.]—**C. fossile** (It.). Fossil wax. [B.]—**C. gialla** (It.). See *C. flava.*—**C. giapponese** (It.). See *Japan* WAX.—**C. inaurata.** Fr., *cérat doré.* A preparation official, in the Brunswick Ph., 1777, made of 10 parts of yellow wax, 3 parts, each, of red lead and sulphate of zinc, and 1 part each of cupric oxide, verdigris, and borax. It was applied to corns. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. japonica.** See *Japanese* WAX.—**C. nigra.** Ger., *Schwarzwachs.* A mixture of 5 parts of litharge and 20 of Japanese wax, heated together and then melted with 75 of yellow wax, and mixed with 2 each of soot and Venice turpentine. [B, 270.]—**C. rubra.** Wax mixed with red lead and cinnabar. [B, 270.]—**C. viridis.** See *Ceratum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Emplastrum ceræ** [Swed. Ph., Belg., Ph.]. See *Ceratum* RESINÆ. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum ceræ terebinthinum** [Finn. Ph.]. See EMPLASTRUM *citrinum.*—**Oleum ceræ.** Fr., *huile de cire.* Oil of wax; cerelæon. The oil obtained by rectifying the butyrum ceræ; official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Unguentum ceræ.** Ointment of wax; made of 4 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, and 1 part of olive oil, melted over a gentle fire and stirred constantly until it grows cold. [L, 104.] Cf. CERATUM.

CERABRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2r(ke2r)-a3-bra2n2k-(bra3n2ch2)'i2-a3. A suborder of the *Gymnobranchiata.* [L, 282.]

CERACEÆ [Klotzch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ra(ra3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *céracées.* A division of orchids (*Opercularieæ*), comprising the subdivisions *Vandeæ, Epidendreæ,* and *Malaxideæ.* [B, 170.]

CÉRACÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra3-sa. In Switzerland, a sort of milk food or diet. [L, 42.]

CERACEOUS, adj. Se-ra'shu3s. Lat., *ceraceus.* Fr., *céracé.* Ger., *wachsartig.* It., *ceraceo.* Sp., *ceráceo.* Waxen; waxlike; of the consistence or appearance of wax. [B, 116, 121, 123.]

CERADIA [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(ke2r)-a(a3)'di2-a3. Fr., *céradie, céradia.* Ger., *C.* See OTHONNA.—**C. furcata** [Lindley]. See under OTHONNA.—**C. resin.** Ger., *C'harz.* The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata.* [B, 270.]

CERÆA (Lat.), n. Se2r(ke2r)-e'(a3'e2)-a3. Gr., κεραία. An old term for a horn of the uterus. [A, 322.]

CERAGO, n. Se-ra'go. See *Bee*-BREAD.

CERAIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(ke2r)-a(a3)'i2-a3. Fr., *céraïa, céraja, céraie.* Of Loureiro, a genus of orchids now referred to *Dendrobium.* [B, 42.]—**C. simplicissima** [Loureiro]. An imperfectly known species of China and Cochin-China, used by the native physicians in nervous prostration and epilepsy. [B, 180.]

CERAIN, n. Se'ra3-i2n. Fr., *céraine.* Of the older chemists, a non-saponifiable body produced, along with margaric acid, by the action of caustic potash on cerin. [Gmelin (B).]

CÉRAISTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra3-est. See CERASTIUM.

CERAITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(ke2r)-a3-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *cerait'idos (-is).* Gr., κεραῖτις. An herb, perhaps fenugrec. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERAJA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(ke2r)-a(a3)'ja3(ya3). See CERAIA.

CERAMB-ELIXIR (Ger.), n. Tsa-ra3mb'a-li2x-er. The alcoholic distillate obtained from the glutinous liquid exuding from the *Cerambyx moschatus.* [B, 180.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), **CERAMBYCINÆ** (Lat.), **CERAMBYCINII** (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., and m. pl. Se2r(ke2r)-a2m-(a3m)-bi2s(bu6k)'i2d-e(a3-e2), -bi2(bu6)-sin(ken)'e(a3-e2), -si2n(ken)'i2-i(e). Fr., *cérambycidées.* Ger., *Bockkäfer.* 1. A family of the *Longicornia.* [L, 121.] 2. See LONGICORNIA.

CERAMBYX (Lat.), n. m. Se2r(ke2r)-a2m'a3m)'bi2x(bu6x). Gen., *ceram'bycis.* A genus of *Cerambycidæ.* [L, 180.]—**C. mos-**

chatus [Linnæus]. Ger., *Bisamschröter, Moschusbockkäfer.* Syn.: *Callichroma moschata* [Latreille]. A species found upon willows. It has a strong musk-like odor, dependent apparently upon a glutinous liquid which exudes from the anus when the animal is irritated. Distilled with alcohol, this liquid forms an elixir which is said to be useful as a stomachic tonic and nervine. The insect itself is often mistaken for the Spanish fly. [B, 180.]

CERAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-am(a³m)'e²-e(e²-e²). Fr., *céramées.* Ger., *Cerameen.* Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Ceramiaceæ*, comprising *Ceramium*, etc., and corresponding to the *Ceramieæ* of Agardh. [B, 170.]

CERAMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-i²-a(a³)'-se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céramiacées.* Ger., *Ceramiaceen.* Of Harvey, Lindley, and others, an order or division of *Algæ* corresponding in general to the *Ceramieæ* of J. Agardh. According to some, it is made co-ordinate with the whole order *Florideæ* (*Rhodospermeæ*); according to Berkeley, Cohn, and others, it constitutes a division of that order. According to Berkeley, it includes those genera of the *Gongylospermeæ* in which the capsular fruit (spore-case) is either naked or invested with a whorl of threads. [B, 19, 75, 121.]

CERAMIACEOUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r-a²m-i²-a'shu³s. Lat., *ceramiaceus.* Fr., *céramiacé.* Of or resembling the *Ceramium*; belonging to the *Ceramiaceæ*. [B.]

CERAMIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-i²-a(a³)'-ri²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céramiaires.* Of Bory, an order of the *Hydrophyta articulata*, comprising *Ceramium*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERAMICE (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)'i²-se(ka). Gr., κεραμική. Potter's clay. [Hippocrates (B, 200).]

CERAMIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a³-mi²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céramidées.* Of Dumortier and of Gray, a division of the *Thalassiophyta*, comprising *Bulbochæte, Ectocarpus, Ceramium, Batrachospermum*, and other genera now placed in different orders. [B, 170.]

CERAMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a³-mi²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κεραμίδιον. Fr., *céramide, kéramide.* Agardh's name for a variety of fructification found in various *Rhodospermeæ* (*Florideæ*), consisting of a conical or globose-ovate capsule usually opening by a pore at the summit, and inclosing spores (usually four-parted to form tetraspores) which are inserted at the bottom of a membranous pericarp. [B, 19, 121.]

CÉRAMIE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-me. See CERAMIUM.

CERAMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céramiées.* Ger., *Ceramieen.* Of Bonnemaison, a section of the *Hydrophyta loculata*; of Agardh, a division of *Confervoideæ* or order of *Algæ*, comprising *Ceramium*, etc. It consists of genera which are usually monosiphonous and filiform or are simpler in their structure than other *Florideæ*, approaching the *Confervaceæ* in this regard. [B, 75, 121, 170.]

CERAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-i²n'e²-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *céraminées.* Of Dumortier, a family of the *Acinia*, consisting of *Ceramium.* [B, 170.]

CERAMIS (Lat.), **CERAMITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Se²r(ke²r)'a²m-(a³m)-i²s, se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-i(e)'ti²s. Gr., κεραμίς, κεραμῖτις. See CERAMICE.

CERAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'mi²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κεράμιον. Fr., *céramie, céramion.* Ger., *Gliederalge* (2d def.). 1. A jar; also a measure containing about nine gallons. 2. Of Adanson, a genus of *Algæ*, of the order *Ceramieæ*. 3. Of Blume, a genus now referred to *Bragantia*. 4. Of Reinwardt, a genus of ferns. [B, 121, 200.]—**C. ægagropilum** [De Candolle]. Fr., *pelote de mer, ægagropile marine.* Syn.: *Conferva ægagropila* [Linnæus] (seu *brevissima* [Ehrenberg]), *Chloronitum ægagropilum* [Gaillon]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) found in lakes, which, either powdered or roasted, is used as a remedy for scrofula and as an anthelminthic. [B, 173.]—**C. cancellatum** [De Candolle], **C. catenatum, C. ciliatum** [Ducluz.], **C. diaphanum** [Roth]. Different species of *C.* (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88, 180.] See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**C. filum** [Roth]. The *Chorda filum.* [B, 173.]—**C. forcipatum, C. gracile.** Two species of *C.* (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88.] See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**C. helminthochorton.** Corsican moss. [B, 180.] See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**C. helminthocortos** [Roth]. The *Gigartina helminthochortos.* [B, 173.]—**C. hirsutum** [Roth]. The *Dasya coccinea.* [B, 180.]—**C. incurvum.** A species of *C.* (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88.]—**C. Loureiri** [Agardh]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) used in Japan and Cochin-China as an article of food. [B, 180.]—**C. plicatum** [Roth]. The *Gigartina plicata.* [B, 173.]—**C. plocamium** [Roth]. The *Plocamium coccineum.* [B, 173.]—**C. plumula** [Agardh], **C. rubrum** [Agardh]. Two species of *C.* (2d def.) sometimes found in Corsican moss. [B, 180.] See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**C. scoparium** [Aut.]. The *Sphacellaria scoparia.* [B, 180.]—**C. strictum** [Roth]. The *Polysiphonia stricta.* [B, 180.]

CERAMOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-o-(o²)-spu⁵rm(spe²rm)'e(a³-e²). Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of the subtribe *Coriandreæ.* [B, 121.]

CERAMURIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m(a³m)-u²(u)'ri²-a³. From κέραμος, potter's clay, and οὖρον, urine. See PHOSPHATURIA.

CERANAIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Copernicia cerifera.* [B, 19.] See *Carnauba* WAX.

CERANITES (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²n(a³n)-it(et)'ez(as). Gr., κερανίτης. A sort of troche mentioned by Galen. [B, 200.]

CERANOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²n(a³n)-o(o²)-i(e)'dez-(das). From κέρας, a horn, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *céranoïde.* Ger., *hornähnlich.* Having branches disposed like horns (a botanical species name). [L, 180.]

CERANTHE [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(kar)-a²n(a³n)'the(tha). Fr., *céranthe.* See CERINTHE.

CERANTHEMUM (Lat.), **CERANTHEMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Se²r(kar)-a²n(a³n)-the(tha)'mu³m(mu⁴m), -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., κεράνθημος. See *Bee*-BREAD.

CERANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²n(a³n)-the(tha)'-re²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céranthérées.* Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Alsodineæ*, comprising *Alsodeia, Ceranthera*, and two other genera since referred to *Alsodeia.* [B, 121.]

CERANTHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²n(a²n)'thi²-a³. A group of the *Thryptoceratæ.* [L, 301.]

CERAS (Lat.), n. n. Se(ke²)'ra²s(ra³s). Gen., *cer'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κέρας. A horn or anything of a horn-like structure. [B, 115, 200.] See also CERATA, CORNEA, and CORNU.

CERASA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of CERASUM (*q. v.*). Se²r(ke²r)'a²s-(a³s)-a³.

CERASCOME (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)'ko(ko²)-me(ma). Gr., κερασκόμη. The parsnip [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERASCOMION (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-kom(ko²m)'-i²-o²n. Gr., κερασκόμιον. The wild vine or its flower. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERASEA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'se²-a³. Gr., κερασέα. The cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'se²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cérasées.* Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amygdalaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Prunus.* [B, 121, 170.]

CERASIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'si²-a³. Gr., κερασία. The cherry-tree. [B. 115.]

CERASIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)-si²-a(a³)'tu³m-(tu⁴m). An old purgative preparation containing cherry-juice, apple-juice, and "essentia mercuriata." [A, 325.]

CERASIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-i²f'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). Bearing cherries (a botanical species name). [B.] See *Prunus cerasifera.*

CERASIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-i²-fo²rm'i²s. Shaped like a cherry (a botanical species name). [B, 284.]

CERASIN, n. Se²r'a²s-i²n. Lat., *cerasinum.* Fr., *cérasine.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *cerasina.* A substance occurring in the gum of cherry, apricot, peach, and plum trees, and resembling bassorin in constitution and properties. [Guerin, "Ann. de chim. et de phys.," xlix, p. 248 (B).] It is said to be identical with metarabin. [B, 5.]

CERASINOSE, n. Se²r'a²s-i²n-os. A carbohydrate derived from cherry-tree gum by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It forms brittle hygroscopic crystals of the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and, on heating with hydrochloric acid or spontaneously, is changed into the isomeric arabinose. [B, 3.]

CERASIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-i(i²)'o(o²)-la³. Fr., *cérasiole.* Of Cæsalpinus, the *Tamus communis.* [B, 88, 121.]

CERASION (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'si²-o²n. Gr., κεράσιον. A cherry; also the cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASIOS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'si²-o²s. A name given by Messue to two ointments, which he called the greater and the lesser. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CÉRASIOTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-ze-ot. A remedy containing cherry-juice. [L, 41.]

CERASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a(a³)'zi²(si²)-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κεράσιον. See CERASUM.

CERASMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²z(a³s)'ma³. Gen., *ceras'matos* (*-is*). Gr., κέρασμα. A mixture; a mixed drink or potion, more particularly of cold and hot water. [B, 115, 200.]

CERASOS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)'a²s(a³s)-o²s. Gr., κερασός. The cherry-tree. [Theophrastus (B, 115).]

CERASPHORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-fo²r-i(e)'ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Cerambycidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 228 (L).]

CERASPHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-fo(fo²)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From κέρας, a horn, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cérasphore.* Ger., *Hornträger.* Of Illiger, an apophysis of the frontal bone in the mammals, forming the basis of the horn. [L, 180].

CERASSUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)'su³m(su⁴m). See CERASUM.

CERASSUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)'su³s(su⁴s). See CERASUS.

CÉRASTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra²st. See CERASTES and CERASTIUM.

CERASTES (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²st(a³st)'ez(as). Gr., κεράστης. Fr., *céraste.* A certain venomous serpent formerly used medicinally. [L, 94.]

CERASTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)-ti(ti²)'e²-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *cérastiées.* Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Caryophylleæ.* [B, 121.]

CERASTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²s(a³s)'ti²-u³m(u⁴m). From κέρας, a horn, on account of the projections of the capsule in some species. Fr., *céraste, céraiste.* Mouse-ear chickweed; of Linnæus, a genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the tribe *Alsineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. aquaticum** [Linnæus]. A perennial European herb, used as food in time of scarcity. [B, 173.]—**C. arvense** [Linnæus]. A perennial herb common throughout Europe and the United States, said to be used as a food in time of scarcity. [B, 173.] The flowers—*flores holostei caryophyllei* (seu *auriculæ muris albæ*)—were formerly employed medicinally, but appear to be inactive. [B, 180.]—**C. glomeratum** [Thuillier], **C. obscurum** [Chaub.], **C. obtusifolium** [Lamarck], **C. ovale** [Persoon]. Spe-

cies either identical with *C. vulgatum* or, at least, resembling it in character and properties. [B, 173.]—**C. tomentosum, C. triviale.** A species variously called Jerusalem star, snow-in-summer, snow-plant, and wooly mouse-ear chickweed. [B, 279.]—**C. umbellatum** [Hooker]. See HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum.* [B, 180.]—**C. viscosum** [Curtis]. A perennial species of the United States; probably of the same properties as *C. arvense.* [B, 34, 173.]—**C. vulgatum** [Vaillant]. Fr., *mouron d'allouette.* An annual species of Europe and the United States, said to be used like *C. arvense.* [B, 34, 173.]

CERASUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *κεράσιον.* A cherry; the fruit of *Prunus cerasus.* [B.]—**Amygdalæ cerasorum.** Fr., *noyaux de cerises.* Ger., *Kirschkerne.* Cherry-kernels. They yield a volatile oil which contains a slight amount of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 180.]—**Aqua cerasorum** [Greek Ph., Swiss Ph.]. According to the Greek Ph., a preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 1 part of dried sour cherries and 16 or 20 parts of water; according to the Swiss Ph., a mixture of 1 part of the aqua laurocerasi and 19 parts of distilled water. The preparation of the latter pharmacopœia contains 5 parts of hydrocyanic acid in 100,000 parts, and corresponds to the *aqua amygdalarum amararum diluta* (*q. v.*). [B, 95.]—**Aqua cerasorum amygdalata.** See *aqua* AMYGDALARUM *amararum.*—**Aqua cerasorum nigrorum.** Fr., *hydrolat de cerises noires.* A preparation, official in many European pharmacopœias, made by distilling 1 part of a mixture of 1 part of crushed black cherries (with their stones) and 4 parts of water; or, according to some pharmacopœias, by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 3 parts of cherry-stones and 24 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Aqua cerasorum.*—**Aqua cerasorum nigrorum alcoholica.** Syn.: *Aqua pruni avium alcoholica.* A preparation, official in many European pharmacopœias, made by expressing the juice of any quantity of black cherries, crushing the stones and putting them into a barrel with the expressed fruit, letting the mass ferment until it has acquired a vinous smell, then distilling over a water-bath. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Cerasa acida** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *guindo* [Sp. Ph.]. Sour cherries; especially the morello, or the fruit of the variety *austera* of the *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 108, 180.]—**Cerasa acida nigricantia,** etc. [J. Bauhin, Ray]. The morello; the fruit of the variety *austera* of the *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 200.]—**Cerasa alba dulcia** [Bauhin]. The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 211.]—**Cerasa dulcia.** See *Cerasa nigra.* [B, 180.]—**Cerasa Judæorum.** Fr., *cerises de Juif.* Ger., *Judenkirsche.* The fruit of the *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 180.]—**Cerasa nigra.** Black cherries; the small black fruit of one variety of the *Prunus avium.* It was the kind ordinarily employed for medicinal preparations and also in the manufacture of cherry-brandy (*spiritus cerasorum*) and *Kirschwasser.* [B, 180.]—**Cerasa rubra, Cerasa sativa.** Red cherries; the ripe fruit of the *Prunus cerasus.* [L, 84.]—**Cerasa sativa majora** [Bauhin]. The fruit of the variety *bigarella* of the *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 211.]—**Nuclei cerasorum.** See *Amygdalæ cerasorum.*—**Spiritus cerasorum.** Ger., *Kirschgeist.* Cherry-brandy; an alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation and distillation of cherries. [B, 180.] See *Aqua cerasorum nigrum alcoholica.*—**Stipites cerasorum.** Cherry-stalks; sometimes used as a diuretic and sedative. [B, 180.]—**Succus cerasorum.** See *Suc de* CERISE.—**Syrupus cerasorum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kirschensyrup.* Sp., *jarabe de cerezas.* A preparation made by bruising black cherries (*cerasa nigra*) with their seeds, setting them aside in a covered vessel at a temperature of about 20° C., until the filtrate, after straining, yields a clear liquid with alcohol, then filtering, and to 35 parts of the filtered juice adding 65 of sugar [Ger. Ph.]. The Fr. Codex directs that to the filtered juice of cherries sufficient sugar be added to make a syrup of a sp. gr. of 1·33. [B, 133, 205.]

CERASUS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see CERASOS. Fr., *cerisier.* Ger., *Kirschbaum.* It., *ciriegio.* Sp., *cerezo.* 1. A cherry. 2. The cherry-tree (*Prunus c.*); of Jussieu, a genus of amygdalaceous trees, including the cherry-tree, made out of the Linnæan genus *Prunus,* to which it is again referred by modern authors. [B, 42, 214.]—**Aqua cerasorum** [Ger. Ph., 1872]. See *Aqua* AMYGDALARUM *diluta.*—**Baccæ cerasi racemosæ.** The fruit of the *Prunus padus.* [B, 180.]—**C. acida** [Gärtner]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 180, 287.]—**C. acida nigricans.** The morello; the variety *austera* of *Prunus c.* [B, 180.]—**C. acida rubella** [J. Bauhin]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 200.]—**C. acidissima sanguineo succo** [Bauhin]. See *C. acida nigricans.*—**C. americana** [Hooker and Arnott]. The variety *β mollis* of the *Prunus americana.* [B, 280.]—**C. anglica.** A variety of the *Prunus avium.* [B, 200.]—**C. austera.** See *C. acida nigricans.*—**C. avium** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus avium.* [B, 180, 212.]—**C. avium macrocarpa.** The large-fruited variety of the *Prunus avium,* comprising the varieties *duracina* and *juliana.* [B, 180.]—**C. avium microcarpa.** The small-fruited variety of the *Prunus avium,* comprising the *Prunus nigricans* and *Prunus varia* of Ehrhart. [B, 180.]—**C. avium nigra racemosa** [Ger.]. The *Prunus padus.* [B, 200.]—**C. avium racemosa** [Parkinson]. The *Prunus padus.* [B, 200.]—**C. borealis** [Michaux]. The *Prunus pennsylvanica.* [B, 286.]—**C. canadensis** [Miller]. The *Prunus canadensis,* a species no longer recognized. [B, 173, 286.]—**C. capollin** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus capuli.* [B, 60.]—**C. capricida** [Wallich]. The *Prunus undulata.* [B, 19, 212.]—**C. capronlana** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. capuli** [Seringe]. The *Prunus capuli.* [B, 60.]—**C. caroliniana** [Michaux]. The *Prunus caroliniana.* [B, 286.]—**C. chamæcerasus** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus chamæcerasus.* [B, 287.]—**C. chicasa** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus chicasa.* [B, 286.]—**C. demissa** [Nuttall]. The *Prunus demissa.* [B, 286.]—**C. densiflora** [Spach]. The *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 286.]—**C. depressa** [Seringe]. The *Prunus pumila.* [B, 286.]—**C. dulcis** [Gärtner]. The *Prunus avium.* [B, 180, 287.]—**C. duracina** [De Candolle]. The variety *duracina* of the *Prunus avium.* [B, 287.]—**C. emarginata** [Douglas]. The *Prunus emarginata.* [B, 228, 286.]—**C. fimbriata** [Spach]. The *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 286.]—**C. foliis ovatis.** The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 211.]—**C. foliis ovato-lanceolatis.** The *Prunus c.* [B. 211.]—**C. folio laurino** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 211.]—**C. fructu acido serotino, succi sanguinei** [Tournefort]. See *C. acida nigricans.*—**C. fruticosa** [Borckhausen]. The *Prunus chamæcerasus.* [B, 173.]—**C. glauca** [Mönch]. The *Prunus pumila.* [B, 173.]—**C. hiemalis** [Seringe]. The variety *β mollis* of the *Prunus americana.* [B, 286.]—**C. hortensis flore pleno** [Bauhin]. A variety of *Prunus c.* [B, 211.]—**C. humilis** [Host.]. The *Prunus chamæcerasus.* [B, 287.]—**C. ilicifolius** [Nuttall]. The *Prunus ilicifolia.* [B, 286.]—**C. juliana** [De Candolle]. The variety *juliana* of the *Prunus avium.* [B, 287.]—**C. lauro-cerasus** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 180.]—**C. lusitanica** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus lusitanica.* [B, 214.]—**C. mahaleb** [Miller]. The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 180.]—**C. major fructu subdulci,** etc. [Bauhin]. The *Prunus avium.* [B, 211.]—**C. marasca, C. marasqua.** A species probably to be regarded as a variety of *Prunus avium.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. micrantha** [Spach]. The low, small-flowered variety of the *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 286.]—**C. nana** [Desfontaines]. A variety of the *Prunus avium.* [B, 173.]—**C. nigra** [Loiseleur, Seringe]. 1. Of the pharmacists, the black cherry, a variety of the *Prunus avium.* 2. Of Loiseleur and Seringe, the *Prunus americana.* [B, 173, 200, 286.]—**C. obovata** [Beck]. The *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 284.]—**C. occidentalis** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus occidentalis.* [B, 19, 282.]—**C. padus** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus padus.* [B, 287.]—**C. penis.** See GLANS *penis.*—**C. pennsylvanica** [Aiton]. The *Prunus pennsylvanica.* [B, 228.]—**C. pubescens** [Seringe]. The pubescent variety of the *Prunus maritima.* [B, 286.]—**C. pumila** [Michaux]. 1. Of Michaux, the *Prunus pumila* [Linnæus]. 2. Of Baumgarten, the *Prunus chamæcerasus.* [B, 173, 286.]—**C. pygmæa** [Lioseleur]. The *Prunus maritima.* [B, 286.]—**C. racemosa quibusdam,** etc. [Bauhin], **C. racemosa silvestris** [Jons.], **C. racemosa silvestris, fructu non eduli** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus padus.* [B, 200, 211.]—**C. rubra.** A pharmaceutical term for the red cherry (*Prunus c.*). [B, 200.]—**C. sativa** [Jons.], **C. sativa fructu rotundo,** etc. [Tournefort], **C. sativa rotunda rubra et acida** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 200, 211.]—**C. semperflorens** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. serotina.** 1. Of De Candolle, the *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. 2. Of Loiseleur, perhaps the *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 286.]—**C. silvestris** [Gronovius]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B, 286.]—**C. silvestris amara, mahaleb putata** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 211.]—**C. silvestris, fructu nigro et rubro** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus avium.* [B, 211.]—**C. silvestris mahaleb** [Mont.]. The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 200.]—**C. silvestris septentrionalis anglica, fructu rubro parvo serotino** [Ray]. The *Prunus avium.* [B, 211.]—**C. trapezuntina** [Bellardi]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 173.]—**C. undulata.** The *Prunus undulata.* [B, 212.]—**C. virginiana** [Michaux, Hooker]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B, 284.]—**C. vulgaris** [Miller]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 200.]—**Cortex cerasi racemosæ.** The bark of *Prunus padus.* [B, 180.]—**Fructus cerasi** (seu **cerasi acidæ**). The fruit of *Prunus c.* [B, 108.]—**Fructus cerasorum acidorum.** See CERASA *acida.*—**Fructus cerasorum nigrorum.** See CERASA *nigra.*—**Gummi cerasorum.** Ger., *Kirschharz, Kirschgummi.* The gum which flows from the trunks and branches of cherry-trees. It contains cerasin. [B, 180.]—**Nuclei cerasorum.** See under CERASUM.—**Stipites cerasorum.** See under CERASUM.—**Succus e fructu cerasi** (Fr. Cod.). See *Suc de* CERISE.

CERAT (Ger.), n. Tsa-ra^{3}t'. See CERATE and CERATUM.—**C'-papier.** See CHARTA *cerata.*—**Braunes C.** See CERATUM *fuscum.*—**C'salbe.** The unguentum cereum of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205 (*a*, 21).]—**Gelbes C.** See CERATUM *citrinum.*

CÉRAT (Fr.), n. Sa-ra^3. See CERATE and CERATUM.—**C. adhésif.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. amidonné.** A cerate of 10 parts of starch and 8, 15, or 30 of ceratum Galeni. [B, 92; L, 88.]—**C. ammoniacal.** See *Ammoniacal* CERATE.—**C. anodin.** See *Emplastrum* SEBI *anodynum.*—**C. antiseptique** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of the alcoholic extract of Peruvian bark dissolved in a little alcohol with 8 parts of ceratum Galeni. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. arsénical.** See *Ceratum* ARSENICI.—**C. astringent.** An astringent cerate; a generic term including such moderately astringent preparations as *ceratum plumbi,* the *c. de Rhazès,* and the more astringent cerates containing salts of aluminium and zinc (*e. g.,* the *c. de Hufeland*). [B, 46 (*a*, 21).]—**C. avec la graisse cantharidée.** The *pommade épispastique jaune.* [B, 119.] See *Unguentum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C. avec l'huile cantharidée.** Cerate of cantharides made with an infusion of cantharides in olive-oil. [B, 119.] See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C. belladoné.** A preparation made of ceratum Galeni and one tenth its weight of extract of belladonna [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. blanc.** See CERATUM *Galeni.*—**C. calaminaire.** The ceratum calaminæ. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).] See *Ceratum* ZINCI *carbonatis.*—**C. calmant.** See *Ceratum cum* LAUDANO.—**C. calmant de Roux de Brignoles.** A cerate made by replacing the rose-water in ceratum Galeni with cherry-laurel water. [B, 46, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. camphré** ["Form. of the Paris Hosp.," 1839]. A mixture of 1 part of camphor and 10 parts of ceratum Galeni. [B, 119.] See *Ceratum* CAMPHORÆ.—**C. cantharidé.** See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C. commun.** The ceratum commune. [B.] See CERATUM *flavum.*—**C. composé.** A compound cerate; usually made by adding medicinal substances to ceratum Galeni. [A, 301.]—**C. cosmétique.** See COLD-CREAM.—**C. cyanhydrique.** A mixture of 60 parts of ceratum Galeni and 1 part of medicinal (1-per-cent.) hydrocyanic acid. [B, 46.]—**C. de Falck.** See CERATUM *mercuriale Falckii.*—**C. de Galien** [Fr. Cod.]. See CERATUM *Galeni.*—**C. de Goulard** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**C. de Hufeland.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), made of 1 part each of flowers of zinc and lycopodium, and 16 parts of simple cerate. It is used for ulcerated

nipples, moist ringworms, and obstinate itch. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. de Rhazès.** A cerate containing subcarbonate of lead. [B, 46 (α, 21).] See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**C. de Réchoux.** See *Ammoniacal* CERATE.—**C. dessiccatif.** See CERATUM *exsiccans*.—**C. doré.** See CERA *inaurata*.—**C. épulotique.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi*.—**C. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. See CERATUM *flavum*.—**C. labial.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI *rubrum* and CERATUM *labiale*.—**C. laudanisé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ceratum cum* LAUDANO.—**C. mercuriel.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**C. mercuriel opiacé.** A cerate made up of equal parts of unguentum mercuriale and ceratum cum extracto opii; used for dressing indolent syphilitic ulcers. [B, 46 (α, 21).]—**C. narcotico-balsamique.** See *Emplastrum opii*.—**C. noir.** 1. See *Emplastrum* PICIS. 2. A preparation made of 4 parts of white wax and 12 of olive-oil melted and mixed with 2 parts of pulverized burnt cork and 1 part each of washed sulphur and pulverized antimonium crudum; used for eczema [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**C. oléo-résineux.** See *Oleoresinous* CERATE.—**C. ophthalmique.** 1. See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum*. 2. A preparation made up of 18 parts of ceratum Galeni and 1 part each of powdered red precipitate and pulverized camphor; used in cases of moderately acute ophthalmia. [B, 92, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. opiacé.** See *Ceratum cum* OPIO.—**C. ordinaire.** See CERATUM *Galeni*.—**C. pour les lèvres.** See CERATUM *ad labia*.—**C. rouge, C. rouge camphré.** See *Emplastrum* MINII *rubrum*.—**C. sans eau.** See CERATUM (2d def.).—**C. saturné** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**C. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See CERATUM (2d def.).—**C. soufré.** Lat., *ceratum sulphuratum* (seu *e sulphure*, seu *sulfuratum*). A preparation made of 2 parts of flowers of sulphur, 7 parts of ceratum Galeni [Fr. Cod., 1837] (or 10 parts [Fr. Cod., 1866]), and 1 part of oil of sweet almonds [Fr. Cod., 1837] (or 2 parts [Fr. Cod., 1866]). [B, 93, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. tonique.** A preparation made up of 8 parts of calisaya and 25 of ceratum Galeni; used for burns and wounds. [B.] Cf. *C. de* QUINQUINA.—**C. vésicant.** See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**C. vésicant camphré.** Camphorated blistering cerate. [B, 119.] See under *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *camphoratum*.

CERATA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *ceratum* and of *ceras* (*q. v.*). Se^{2}r-(kar)-a(a^3)'ta^3, se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. 1. (Pl. of *ceratum*) cerates. 2. (Pl. of *ceras*) the papilliform processes on the dorsal surface of certain *Mollusca*. [L, 121.]

CERATAPTERINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t (a^{3}t)-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Myliobatidæ*. [L, 280.]

CERATASPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'-pi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Decapoda macrocera*. [L, 240.]

CERATE, n. Se'rat. Gr., κηρωτόν (from κηρός, wax). Lat., *ceratum*, *cerotum*. Fr., *cérat*, *céréolé*. Ger., *Cerat*, *Wachssalbe*. It., *cerotto*, *cerato*. Sp., *cerato*. 1. Generically, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a mixture of oil or lard with wax, and used either alone or as a basis for the application of medicines. For the wax, resin or spermaceti is frequently substituted, although, properly, the term c. embraces only preparations made with wax. 2. Specifically, of the U. S. Ph., simple c. See CERATUM (2d def.). [B.]—**Ammoniacal c.** A preparation made of 1 part of ammonium carbonate and 2 parts of simple c.; a derivative and rubefacient. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**Anodyne c.** See *Ceratum cum* LAUDANO.—**Arsenical c.** See *Ceratum* ARSENICI.—**Belleville's c.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitrico-oxydi*.—**Blistering c.** See *Ceratum* CANTHARIDIS.—**Camphorated blistering c.** See under *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *camphoratum*.—**Camphorated c.** See CÉRAT *camphré* and CERATUM *camphoratum*.—**Citrine c.** See *Ceratum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis*.—**Common c.** Lat., *ceratum commune* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat commun*. It., *cerato commune*. Sp., *cerato simple*. See CERATUM *flavum*.—**Cosmetic c.** Lat., *ceratum cosmeticum*. Fr., *cérat cosmétique*. See COLD-CREAM.—**Galen's c.** See CERATUM *Galeni*.—**Goulard's c.** Lat., *ceratum Goulardi*. Fr., *cérat de Goulard*. See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *compositum*.—**Hufeland's c.** A preparation made of 2 parts each of zinc oxide and lycopodium and 30 of simple cerate; used for sore nipples and slight abrasions. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**Issue c.** See CERATUM *ad fonticulos*.—**Kirkland's (neutral) c.** A mixture of 16 parts of lead plaster, 8 parts each of olive-oil, chalk, and vinegar, and 1 part of Goulard's extract; used like ceratum plumbi subacetatis. [B, 199.]—**Marshall's c.** A mixture of 2 parts each of calomel and palm-oil (or, according to Paris, 2 of calomel and 10 of palm-oil), 1 part of lead acetate, and 4 parts of citrine ointment; used in ophthalmic practice. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**Mercurial c.** See CERATUM *mercuriale*.—**Neutral c.** See *Kirkland's* (*neutral*) *c*.—**Oleoresinous c.** Fr., *cérat oléo-résineux*. A preparation, official in the Lond. Ph., 1837, made of 1 part each of boiled turpentine and white wax and 2 parts of olive-oil; used for slight excoriations. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Simple c.** Lat., *ceratum simplex*. Fr., *cérat simple*. It., *cerato semplice*. Sp., *cerato simple*. See CERATUM (2d def.).—**Touch-c.** See CERATUM *pro tactu*.—**Turner's c.** See *Ceratum* CALAMINÆ.—**White c.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.

CERATEA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'te^2-a^3. Gr., κερατέα. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 115.]

CERATECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From κέρας, the cornea, and ἔκτασις, extension. Ger., *Keratektasie*. A variety of staphyloma of the cornea; any morbid prominence of the cornea in which the iris is not involved. [A, 326; B, 120.]—**C. conica.** Syn.: *ceratoconus*. A conical staphyloma of the cornea. [B, 120.] See KERATOCONUS.—**C. sphærica.** A spherical staphyloma of the cornea. [B, 120.]

CERATECTOMY, n. Se^{2}r-a^{2}t-e^{2}k'to-mi^2. See KERATECTOMY.

CERATED, adj. Se'rat-e^{2}d. Lat., *ceratus*. Covered with wax. [L, 56.]

CERATHECA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e(a)'ka^3. From κέρας, a horn, and θήκη, a sheath. Fr., *cérathèque*. Ger., *Hornkasten*. That part of the chrysalis which covers the antennæ. [L, 41, 180.] See CERATOTHECA.

CERATIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., κερατία (1st def.), κεράτια (2d def.). As a n. f. s., the *Ceratonia siliqua* [Strabo], and, of Adanson, the genus *Ceratonia*; as a n. n. pl., the fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 115, 121, 180.]—**C. diphyllos.** See COURBARIL.

CERATIACEÆ (Lat.), **CERATIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)-shi^2(ti^2)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cératiacées*, *cératiées*. Ger., *Ceratiaceen*, *Ceratieen*. A division of the *Myxomycetes*, made by Rostafinski. [B, 54, 121.]

CERATIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. See KERATIASIS.

CERATICHTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-thi^2(thu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ceratichthyos'eos* (*-is*). From κέρας, the cornea, and ἰχθύς, a fish (see ICHTHYOSIS). Fr., *cératichthyose*. Ger., *Fischschuppenausschlag der Hornhaut*. Sp., *ceratictiósis*. Ichthyosis of the cornea. [C. H. Schmidt (A, 322).]

CÉRATIE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra^3-se. See CERATIA.

CERATIN, n. Se^{2}r'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. See KERATIN.

CERATINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *ceratinus*. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'na^3. See LAMELLA *c.*

CÉRATINIEN (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra^3-ten-e-a^{3}n^2. See KERATOID.

CERATINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See KERATIN.

CERATINUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κεράτινος. Make of horn; horn-like in structure. [A, 322; B, 115, 120.] See CERATINA and CERATINUM.

CERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ra(ra^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cera-tion'is*. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *cération*. 1. The act of smearing with wax. 2. In alchemy, the operation of softening a hard substance to the point of liquefaction. [B, 50, 200.]

CERATION, n. Se-ra'shu^{3}n. See CERATIO (1st def.).

CERATION (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-on. Gr., κεράτιον (dim. of κέρας, a horn). 1. One of the horns of the uterus [Aristotle]. 2. The fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua* (in this sense and the preceding usually in the pl.). 3. A weight, the siliqua of the Latins = a carat; in Greek = ⅓ of an obol; in Latin the $\frac{1}{1728}$ of a pound; so called because originally formed of the seeds of the *Ceratonia*. 4. The fœnugrec. [B, 19, 115.] See also CERATIUM.

CÉRATITE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra^3-tet. See KERATITIS and CERATITES.

CERATITES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-it(et)'ez(as). Of Link, a name applied to certain species of *Æcidium*, parasitic upon the leaves and fruit of trees. Now refered to *Rœstelia*. [B, 19, 121.]

CERATITIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-it(et)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ceratit'idis*. Gr., κερατῖτις (from κέρατον, a horn). Fr., *cératite*. 1. (Adj.) horned. 2. (N. f.): (*a*) an ancient name for a sort of poppy; the horned poppy (*Glaucium luteum*); (*b*) keratitis (*q. v.*). [B, 114, 115, 121.]

CERATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see CERATION (Lat.). Fr., *cération*. 1. See CERATION (Lat.). 2. An elongated, horn-shaped, slender capsular fruit; the siliquiform capsule of most authors. [B, 19, 35, 200.]

CERATO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)''a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ten(ta^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and ἀρύταινα (see ARYTENOID). An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the processus muscularis of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CERATOBATRACHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Fermisternia*. [" Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1884, p. 212 (L).]

CERATOBRANCHIAL [Owen], adj. Se^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-bra^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. From κέρας, a horn, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *cératobranchial*. Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the branchiæ (said of the more elongated bent pieces, supported by the bones, which constitute the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes). [L, 200.] Cf. *C.* BONES.

CERATOCAMPIDÆ [Harris] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Bombycidæ* [L, 196.]

CERATOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cératocarpe*. Having horned fruit (a botanical species name), as a n., a genus of chenopodiaceous plants. [B, 121, 214.]

CERATOCAULIS [Bernhardi] (Lat.), **CERATOCAULOS** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ka^{4}l'(ka^3'u^{4}l)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}s. A section of the genus *Datura*, comprising several Old-World species. [B, 42, 121.]

CERATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le-(la); in Eng., se^{2}r'a^{2}t-o-sel. See KERATOCELE.

CERATOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)'si^{2}s. See KERATOCENTESIS.

CÉRATOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra^{3}t-o-sa-fa^{2}l. See CERATOCEPHALUS.

CERATOCEPHALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o (o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-al(a^{3}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cératocéphalées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Ranunculeæ genuinæ*, consisting of the single genus *Ceratocephalus*. [B, 170.]

CERATOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cératocéphale*. Having a horned appendix upon the head; as a n., of Vaillant, see BIDENS; of Mönch, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, now made a section of *Ranunculus*. [B, 38, 121, 245.]

CERATOCHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-klo-(ch^{2}lo)'a^3. Fr., *cératochloé*. 1. Of Palisot-de-Beauvois, see FESTUCA. 2. Of Schrader, see BROMUS.—**C. pendula** [Schrader]. The *Bromus Schraderi* (*unioloides*). [B, 19.]

CERATOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-kla-(kla^3)'di^2-a^3. Of Corda, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

CERATOCOCCUS [Kützing] (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See SPHÆROCOCCUS.

CERATOCONUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-kon'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See KERATOCONUS.

CERATOCORALLIA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ko(ko^2)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *cératocoraux*. Syn.: *Gorgonina*. A family of the *Octatinia*. [L, 244.]

CERATO-CRICOID, adj. Se^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-kri'koid. Lat., *cerato-cricoideus* (from κέρας, a horn, and κρικοειδής, ring-shaped). See KERATO-CRICOID; as a n., see CRICOTHYREOIDEUS *posticus*.

CERATODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See KERATITIS.

CERATODEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e^2-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., se^{2}r-a^{2}t-od'e^2-o-sel. See KERATOCELE.

CERATODEONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-e-o^{2}n-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)'i^{2}s. See KERATONYXIS.

CÉRATODERMAIRES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-ra^3-to-de^{2}rm-ar. See ECHINODERMATA.

CERATODES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., κερατώδης. See CERATOIDES.

CERATODISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-i^{2}st'o^{2}s. From κέρας, the cornea, and ἱστός, a fabric. The corneal tissue. [A, 322.]

CERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See KERATITIS.

CERATODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-do^{2}nt'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κέρας, a horn, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *cératodontées*. A family of mosses included in the tribe *Pottiaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CERATODONTOIDEÆ [Hampe] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-do^{2}nt-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Ceratodon*, the only genus. A family of mosses. [B, 121.]

CERATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *ceratogenes'eos*(*-gen'esis*). From κέρας, a horn, and γένεσις, formation. Fr., *cératogénèse*. Ger., *Hornbildung*. The formation of horn. [A, 322.]

CERATOGLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}g'lob-(lo^{2}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See KERATOGLOBUS.

CERATOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}g'lo^{2}s-(glos)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *cératoglosse*. Syn.: *deprimens linguam* [Spigelius]. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the great cornu of the hyoid bone. [Douglas (L).]—**C. accessorius** [Sappey]. An occasional flat bundle of muscular fibres which arises from the lesser cornu and the apex of the greater cornu of the hyoid bone or from the stylo-hyoid ligament, and is inserted into the lower surface of the lower portion of the styloglossus muscle. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. externus.** In the solipeds, the styloglossus muscle of Leyh. [L, 13.]—**C. internus, C. parvus** [Brühl]. In the horse, a muscle arising from the lower extremity of the styloid bone or from the greater cornu of the hyoid, and terminating near the tip of the tongue. [L, 13.]

CERATOGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-gon-(go^{2}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cératogonées*. Of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Apterocarpæ*, comprising the genera *Ceratogonum* and *Emex*. [B, 121, 170, 214.]

CERATO-HYAL, adj. Se^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-hi'a^{2}l. From κέρας, a horn, and ὑοειδής, U-shaped. Fr., *cérato-hyal*. Of or pertaining to a cornu of the hyoid bone and to the hyoid bone itself; as a n., see *C.* BONE. [L, 200.]

CERATO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-hi(hu^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See KERATO-HYOIDEUS. — **C.-h. magnus** [Leyh]. The stylo-hyoid muscle. [L.]

CERATOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., κερατοειδής. Resembling horn in consistence, or like a horn in shape, also sounding like a horn; as a n., the cornea (*tunica* understood), also, in botany, the genus *Ceratocarpus*. [B, 115, 121; L, 84.]

CERATOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i-(e)'ti^{2}s. See KERATITIS.

CERATOIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i^2-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See CERATOGENESIS.

CERATO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i(e)-ri-(re)'ti^{2}s. See KERATO-IRITIS.

CERATOITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See KERATITIS.

CERATOLENUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l(ol)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and ὠλένη, the arm. Fr., *cératolène*. Ger., *hornarmig*. Having horn-like arms (said of an order of the *Acephala* having the arms articulated, and near the mouth. [L, 109, 116.]

CERATOLEUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-lu^2-kom'a^3. See LEUCOMA.

CERATOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s See KERATOLYSIS.

CERATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. See KERATOMA.

CERATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See KERATOMALACIA.

CERATOMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *ceratomalag'matos* (*-is*). Gr., κηρατομάλαγμα (from κηρός, wax, and μάλαγμα, an emollient plaster). See CEROTOMALAGMA.

CERATO-MANDIBULAR, adj. Se^{2}r''a^{2}t-o-ma^{2}nd-i^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{2}r. From κέρας, a horn, and *mandibula*, a jaw. See HYO-MANDIBULAR.

CERATOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *ceratomeningit'idis*. From κέρας, the cornea, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. See KERATITIS.

CERATOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-men-(man)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *ceratomenin'gos* (*-is*). From κέρας, the cornea, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. Fr., *cératoméninge*. The cornea. [L, 30.]

CERATOMETAPHYTEIA (Lat.), **CERATOMETATHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-a^3-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3, -a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. From κέρας, the cornea, and μεταφυτεία, transplantation, or μετάθεσις, transposition. Fr., *transplantation de la cornée*. Ger., *Ueberpflanzung der Hornhaut*. Transplantation of the cornea. [A, 322.]

CERATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)'mi^2-a^3. From κέρας, the cornea, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Hornhautausschnitt*, *Ceratomie*. The act of cutting the cornea in a cataract operation. [L, 30.] Cf. KERATECTOMY and KERATOTOMY.

CERATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on'i^2-a^3. Gr., κερατωνία. Fr., *caroubier*, *carougier*, *cératonie*. Ger., *Johannisbrotbaum*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees with polygamous flowers, 5 tooth-shaped sepals, no petals, a flat peltate disc, 5 stamens with filamentous filaments and versatile anthers, and a thick-compressed, elongated, indehiscent legume. 2. The fruit of *C. siliqua*. [B, 42, 180.]—**C. siliqua** [Linnæus]. Fr., *caroubier commun*, *figuier d'Egypte*. Ger., *gemeiner Johannisbrotbaum*, *Bockshornbaum*, *Carobenbaum*. Sp., *algarroba* [Sp. Ph.]. The carob-tree; a medium-sized tree growing about the Mediterranean region of Europe and Africa. The sickle-shaped, fleshy pods, which are from 4 to 8 inches long, are the St. John's bread, carob-pods, or sugar pods (the *caroba*, *ceronia*, *panis siliqua*, *panis Sancti Johannis*, *siliqua dulcis*, *fructus ceratoniæ*). They contain a sweetish mucilaginous pulp, and are considered demulcent and pectoral. From them have been obtained carobin, carobone, and carobic acid. They are eaten by cattle and occasionally by man, and are used in the preparation of a distilled liquor. The seeds when roasted are said to be used as a substitute for coffee, and also furnish a fine yellow dye. The bark and leaves are used in tanning, and a manna-like substance exudes from the trunk and branches. [B, 173, 180.]—**Extractum ceratoniæ.** Sp., *extracto de algarrobas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of the pods of *C. siliqua*, steeped for twenty-four hours in boiling water, strained and evaporated to the consistence of an extract. [B, 95 (*a*. 21).]—**Fructus ceratoniæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *caroube* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *algarroba*, *garrofa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *siliqua dulcis* [Greek Ph.]. The fruit of *C. siliqua*. [B, 95.]

CERATONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cératoniées*. Ger., *Ceratonieen*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cassieæ*; of Link, an order of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Ceratonia*, *Copaifera*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERATONIUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to the *Ceratonia*. [B.] See FRUCTUS *c*.

CERATONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See KERATONOSUS.

CERATONOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-no'ta^3. A suborder of the *Opisthobranchiata*. [L, 121.]

CERATONOTOUS, adj. Se^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-no'tu^{3}s. Belonging or pertaining to the *Ceratonota*. [L, 121.]

CERATONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ni^{2}x-(nu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. See KERATONYXIS.

CERATOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *cérato-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenbeinhornschlundmuskel*. Syn.: *hyo-cerato-pharyngeus* [Douglas]. Of Luschka, that portion of the middle constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 31, 50, 341.]—**C. major, C. minor.** See HYO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Inferior c.** In the solipeds, an anomalous muscle arising from the lower extremity of the large branch of the hyoid bone and becoming lost in the wall of the pharynx. [L, 13.]

CERATOPHORA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. A grade of the *Arthropoda*. [L, 121.]

CERATOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cératophore*. Bearing horns or horn-like appendages. [B, 38.]

CERATOPHRYDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)-ez(e^{2}s). A subfamily of the *Cystignathidæ*. [L, 204.]

CERATOPHTHALMA [Cuvier, Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'ma^3. Fr., *cératophthalmes*. See BRANCHIOPODA.

CERATOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *cératophthalme*. Having the eyes inserted in the end of horn-like projections. [L, 41, 180.]

CERATOPHYLAX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *ceratophyl'acos* (*-is*). The *Pedicularis palustris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ [A. Gray, Lindley] (Lat.), **CERATOPHYLLEÆ** [De Candolle *et al.*] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κέρας, a horn, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *cératophyllacées, cératophyllées.* Ger., *Ceratophyllaceen, Ceratophylleen, Hornblattgewächse, Igellockgewächse.* An order of dicotyledonous plants, usually placed among the *Apetalæ*, and by Lindley and Eichler considered as related to the *Urticeæ*, by Bentham and Hooker placed among the anomalous orders of the *Apetalæ*, by Baillon regarded as a series of the *Piperaceæ*. A. Gray made them an order closely related to the *Cambobaceæ*, and Prantl accedes to this view, placing the *C.* among the *Ranales*, next to the *Nymphæaceæ*. The order consists of the single genus *Ceratophyllum*, including submerged aquatic plants with verticillate leaves and axillary unisexual flowers, having a many-parted perianth with the segments united at the base, the male flowers consisting of twelve to sixteen stamens with almost sessile anthers, and the female flowers of a single unilocular ovary containing one orthotropal pendulous ovule and tipped with a long subulate style. The fruit is an indehiscent nut containing a single exalbuminous seed. [B, 35, 42, 121, 170; Prantl (B, 245).]

CERATOPHYLLIN, n. Se^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-fi^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *cératophylline.* A crystalline substance, of bitter burning taste, obtained by Hesse from the *Parmelia ceratophylla.* [B, 93.]

CERATOPHYLLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-li(le)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *cératophyllinées.* Of Leunis, an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*, comprising the families *Ceratophylleæ* and *Nepentheæ.* [B, 170.]

CERATOPHYLLON [Adanson and the older medical writers] (Lat.), **CERATOPHYLLUM** [Linnæus] (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *cératophylle.* Ger., *Hornblatt.* Syn.: *Hydroceratophillum* [Vaillant], *Dichotophyllum* [Dillenius]. A genus of submerged aquatic plants mentioned by the older medical writers, who do not, however, ascribe any special virtues to it. It constitutes the entire order *Ceratophylleæ.* [B, 42, 200; Prantl (B, 245).]

CERATOPHYLLOUS, adj. Se^{2}r-a^{2}t-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *ceratophyllus.* Fr., *cératophylle.* Having horn-shaped leaves, or horn-like appendages resembling leaves. [B.] See PARMELIA *ceratophylla.*

CERATOPHYTA [Schweiger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{3}r)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From κέρας, a horn, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *cératophytes.* A tribe of corals of the family *Corticati*, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. A suborder of the *Rupicolæ* [Gray]. [L, 73, 244.]—**C. spongiosa** [Schweiger]. See SPONGIDA.

CERATOPLASTY, n. Se^{2}r'a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}s-ti^2. See KERATOPLASTY.

CERATOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), **CERATOPTERIDINEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-i^{2}n-(en)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κέρας, a horn, and πτερίς, a sort of fern. Fr., *cératoptéridées.* Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe (of Brongniart, a tribe) of ferns, consisting of the genus *Ceratopteris.* [B, 19, 170.]

CERATOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s. Fr., *cératoptéris, cératoptéride.* Of A. Brongniart, a genus of aquatic polypodiaceous ferns. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. thalictroides.** The pod-fern; a species growing throughout the tropics of both hemispheres; the succulent fronds are eaten in the Indian Archipelago. [B, 19, 88.]

CERATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o(o^2)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A cerate. [B, 114.]

CERATORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x-(rax)'i^{2}s. See KERATORRHEXIS.

CERATOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'sa^3. From κέρας, a horn. An order of the *Monaxonida.* [L, 121.]

CERATOSANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-za^{2}n-(sa^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See CONSOLIDA.

CERATOSCOPE, n. Se^{2}r'a^{2}t-o-skop. See KERATOSCOPE.

CERATOSCOPY, n. Se^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. See KERATOSCOPY.

CERATOSE, adj. Se^{2}r'a^{2}t-os. See KERATOSE.

CERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. See KERATOSIS.

CERATOSOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-som'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pygobranchia.* [L, 282.]

CERATOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *cératosperme.* Having horned seeds (fruit). [B, 38.]

CERATOSPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s'pi^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Macrura.* [L, 240.]

CERATOSPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From κέρας, a horn, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See CERATOSA.

CERATOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^2)-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-in(en)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *cératostaphylin.* A set of muscular fibres extending from the hyoid cornua to the uvula, constituting a portion of the thyreo-staphylinus muscle of Winslow. [L, 43.]

CERATOSTELIDIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ste^{2}l-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κέρας, a horn, and στελίδιον, a little handle. A term applied by Wallroth to the podetium of lichens when it is subulate or shaped like a horn. [B, 198.]

CERATOSTOMEUS (Lat.), **CERATOSTOMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}st'om(o^{2}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and στόμα, a mouth. Having horned mouths or ostiola (a botanical descriptive term). [B, 121.]

CERATOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{3}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-stro'ma^3. Gen., *ceratostrom'atos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, and στρῶμα, a layer. Fr., *cératostrome.* Ger., *Ceratostrom.* See ICHTHYOSIS.

CERATOSTROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-stro'si^{2}s. Gen., *ceratostro'seos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, and στρῶσις, a spreading out. Fr., *cératostrose.* The formation of a horny layer on the skin. [A, 322.]

CERATOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^2)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *ceratosyphilolep'idos* (*-is*). From κέρας, a horn, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and λεπίς, rind. Fr., *cératosyphilolépis, syphilide squameuse cornée* [Biett]. Ger., *hornartiges Schuppensyphilid des Handtellers.* Syn.: *syphilolepis palmarum cornea* [Fuchs]. A horny syphilide of the palms of the hands. [A, 322.]

CERATOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-the(tha)'-ka^3. From κέρας, a horn, and θήκη, a sheath. Fr., *cératothèque.* 1. Of Endlicher, a genus of *Pedalineæ.* [B, 42, 121.] 2. The envelope of the antennæ of a chrysalis. [L, 42.]

CERATOTOME, n. Se^{2}r'a^{2}t-o-tom. See KERATOTOME.

CERATOTOMY, n. Se^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See KERATOTOMY.

CERATO-TRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From κέρας, a horn, and τραχεῖα, the trachea. In birds, a muscle arising from the cerato-hyal bone and running down along the trachea. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 319 (L).]

CERATOUS, adj. Se^{2}r'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. See KERATOSE.

CERATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-rat(ra^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cera* wax. Gr., κηρωτόν. Fr., *cérat.* Ger., *Cerat, Wachssalbe.* 1. A cerate. 2. In the U. S. Ph., simple cerate (*C. simplex* [Belg. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *cérat simple* [Fr. Cod.], *Unguentum cerum* [Pruss. Ph.]), a preparation consisting of 3 parts of white wax and 7 of lard melted together [U. S. Ph.]. The simple cerate of the Fr. Cod., the Belg. Ph., and the Sp. Ph. is composed of 1 part of white wax and 3 parts of expressed oil of almonds. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. adipis** [U. S. Ph., 1860]. See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. ad fonticulos.** See CHARTA *ad fonticulos.*—**C. ad labia.** See *C.* CETACEI *rubrum.*—**C. album** [Lond. Ph., 1745]. See under *C.* CETACEI.—**C. ammoniacale.** See *Ammoniacal* CERATE.—**C. calaminare.** See *C.* CALAMINÆ.—**C. calaminaris.** See *C.* ZINCI *carbonatis* and *C.* CALAMINÆ.—**C. calmans.** See *Cherry*-LAUREL *cerate.*—**C. camphoratum.** See *C.* CAMPHORÆ.—**C. citrinum.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ *compositum.*—**C. commune.** See *C. flavum.*—**C. cosmeticum, C. cosmeticum anglicum.** Fr., *crème cosmétique.* A preparation official in the Pad. Ph., 1832, and the Port. Ph., 1836; made, according to the former, of 1 part of spermaceti, 1 part of white wax, 16 parts of almond-oil, and 12 parts of water; for water the latter pharmacopœia substitutes rose-water. [*a*, 21.] Cf. COLD-CREAM.—**C. cum aqua.** See *C. Galeni.*—**C. cum subacetate plumbico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C.* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**C. detergens.** See *C. mercuriale Falckii.*—**C. elotum** [Celsus]. A cerate made of wax washed with sea-water and nitre before bleaching. [B, 45.]—**C. epuloticum.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**C. e sulphure.** See CÉRAT *soufré.*—**C. ex Galeno.** See *C. Galeni.*—**C. exsiccans.** Fr., *cérat dessicatif.* A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), made of 10 parts each of acetate of lead, calamine, and tutia, 1 part of camphor, and a sufficient quantity of rose ointment. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. flavum** [Fr. Cod., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. A cerate composed of 1 part of yellow wax and 2 parts of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.], or of 1 part of yellow wax and 3 parts of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], or of 2 parts of yellow wax and 7 of expressed oil of sweet almonds [Fr. Cod.], or of 3 of yellow wax and 7 of olive-oil [Pruss. Ph.], or of 3 of yellow wax and 4 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. fuscum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Ger., *braunes Cerat.* A preparation made by heating 10 parts of litharge plaster, constantly stirring until the melted mass is dark brown, then adding 3 parts of yellow wax, 3 of mutton suet, and 5 of hogs' lard. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. Galeni** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *cérat de Galien* [Fr. Cod.]. A cerate made of 5 parts of simple cerate mixed with 2 of expressed oil of sweet almonds and 3 of rose-water [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. and the Sp. Ph. order 1 part of white wax, 4 parts of expressed oil of sweet almonds, and 3 parts of rose-water. Similar preparations have been official in other formularies. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. Goulardi.** See *C.* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**C. hydrargyrosum.** See *C. mercuriale.*—**C. labiale.** A preparation of which many varieties were formerly described, all of which, however, approximate more or less closely to the *C. cetacei rubrum* (*q. v.*, under CETACEUM) of the modern pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**C. labiale album.** See *C.* CETACEI.—**C. labiale rubrum.** See *C.* CETACEI *rubrum.*—**C. laudanisatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. cum* LAUDANO.—**C. mercuriale** [Lond. Ph., 1746]. A cerate made of 6 parts each of strong mercurial ointment and yellow wax and 3 of lard. [L, 165 (*a*, 21).]—**C. mercuriale compositum** [Lond. Ph., 1746]. A cerate made of 12 parts each of strong mercurial ointment and soap cerate and 3 of powdered camphor; used as a discutient. [L, 120 (*a*, 21).]—**C. mercuriale Falckii.** A preparation official in the formulary of the Strasb. Hosp., 1830, and in the Würzb. Ph., 1796, made of 1 part of red precipitate, 4 parts of mercurius dulcis (calomel), 2 parts of crystallized lead acetate powdered and incorporated with a mixture of 8 parts of white wax and 12 of olive-oil. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. neutrale.** See *Kirkland's* (*neutral*) CERATE.—**C. nigrum.** See *C.* RESINÆ.—**C. noribergense, C. noricum.** See *Emplastrum* MINII *rubrum.*—**C. picatum, C. pisselæum.** See *C.* RESINÆ.—**C. pro tactu.** Fr., *cérat pour le toucher* [Soubeiran]. Touch-cerate; made of 1 part each of spermaceti, white wax, and caustic soda and 16 parts of olive-oil; used as a lubricant in vaginal examinations. [L, 120 (*a*, 21).]—**C. refrigerans Galeni.** See *C. Galeni.*—**C. resinosum.** See *C.* RESINÆ.—**C. rosatum.** See *Cérat à la* ROSE.—**C. rubrum.** See *C.* CETACEI *rubrum* and *C.* CINNABARIS.—**C. saturninum.** See *C.* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**C. simplex.** Fr., *cérat simple* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cerato simple* [Sp. Ph.]. See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. simplex tabulatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *C. flavum.*—**C. sulfu-**

ratum, C. sulphuratum. See Cérat *soufré.*—**C. tetrapharmacum.** See *C.* resinæ.—**C. tripharmacum, C. universale.** See *Emplastrum* minii *rubrum.*—**C. viride.** See *Ceratum* æruginis.

CERATURA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-u^2(u)′ra^3. From *cera*, wax. A smearing or covering with wax. [B, 114.]

CERATUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)ra(ra^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Combined with or containing wax; waxed (*e. g.*, charta cerata). [B.]

CERAUNARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n(a^3-u^{4}n)-a^{3}r′-ji^{2}r(gu^{5}r)-o^{2}s. See Ceraunargyros.

CERAUNIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n′(a^3′u^{4}n)-i^2-a^3. 1. The *Ceratonia siliqua.* [Pliny (B, 114).] 2. See Ceraunium (2d def.).

CERAUNIARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n(a^3-u^{4}n)-i^2-a^{3}r′ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-o^{2}s. From κεραύνιος, pertaining to thunder, and ἄργυρος, silver. Fr., *cérauniargyre.* Ger., *Knallsilber.* Fulminating silver. [A, 322.]

CERAUNIAS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r) a^{4}n′(a^3′u^{4}n)-i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., κεραυνιας. See Ceraunium (2d def.).

CERAUNICS, n. sing. Se^{2}r-a^{4}n′i^{2}ks. From κεραύνος, thunder. A branch of physics dealing with heat and electricity. [L, 56.]

CERAUNIOCHRYSOS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n(a^3-u^{4}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)′o^{2}s. From κεραύνιος, pertaining to thunder, and χρυσός, gold. Ger., *Knallgold.* Fulminating gold. [B, 200.]

CERAUNION (Lat.), **CERAUNIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n′(a^3′u^{4}n)-i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κεραύνιον (from κεραύνος, thunder). 1. A sort of truffle, said to grow after thunderstorms, hence applied in modern times to the genus *Elaphomyces.* 2. A sort of precious stone (thunder-stone), also called *ceraunius*, *ceraunia*, *lapis ceraunia*, and *lapis fulminaris* (Ger., *Donnerstein*); a mineral described as blackish or brownish and pyramidal in shape, derived principally from Germany and supposed to occur after thunderstorms. The stone was applied to swellings of the breasts and knees, and used in dropsy and jaundice, and the name was also anciently given to any stone of meteoric origin. See also Belemnites, from which this was distinguished. [B, 114, 115, 121, 200.]—**C. granulatum** [Wallroth]. The *Elaphomyces officinalis.* [B, 180.]

CERAUNIUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n′(a^3′u^{4}n)-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κεραύνιος. Of or pertaining to thunder; as a n. m., see Ceraunion. [B, 180.]

CERAUNOCHRYSON (Lat.), **CERAUNOCHRYSOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n(a^3-u^{4}n)-o(o^2)-kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)′o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. See Cerauniochrysos.—**Ceraunochryson diaphoreticum** [Bégin]. A preparation made by burning several successive charges of alcohol on precipitated gold oxide, and collecting and washing with alcohol the particles that sublime on the walls of the vessel. [B, 88.]

CERAUNUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n′(a^3′u^{4}n)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See Ceraunius and Ceraunium.

CERAUNYDRARGYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n(a^3-u^{4}n)-id(u^{5}d)-ra^{3}r′ji^{2}r(gu^{6}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κεραύνιος, pertaining to thunder, and ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver. Fr., *céraunydrargyre.* Ger., *Knallquecksilber.* Fulminating mercury. [A, 322.]

CERBERA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)′be^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *cerbère.* Of Linnæus, a genus of apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Plumerieæ*, comprising four species growing in Asia, the East Indies, and the Pacific Islands. [B, 42.]—**C. ahouai, C. ahovai** [Linnæus]. The *Thebetia ahouai.* [B, 42, 173, 180.]—**C. Forsteri** [Seemann]. A Pacific Island species, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *C. odollam.* [B, 42.]—**C. lactaria** [Hamilton]. A species growing in the Moluccas, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *C. odollam.* [B, 42, 180; "Nouv. rem.," Apr. 24, 1889, p. 211.]—**C. manghas** [Linnæus]. The original species of the genus, made by Linnæus; now referred to *Tabernæmontana dichotoma.* The *C. manghas* of other authors is the *C. odollam.* [B, 42, 172, 180.]—**C. odollam** [Gärtner]. The *odollam* of the Malays; a tree 20 feet high, growing on the Malabar coast. The wood is white and very spongy; the large green drupaceous fruit has a narcotic. more or less poisonous nut, and is said to loosen and destroy the teeth of dogs feeding upon it. It is also said to be used as an application in skin diseases. The bark and leaves are purgative, and the latter are used in Java as a substitute for senna and contain *cerberin.* The Molucca tree, *C. lactaria* (identified by Bentham and Hooker with the *C. odollam*), it is said, has purgative leaves and bark, and an illuminating oil is obtained from the seeds. [B, 42, 172, 180; "Nouv. rem.," Apr. 24, 1889, pp. 211, 214.]—**C. salutaris** [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China tree; the bitter root and the nut are employed in colic and gastric disorders. [B, 180.]—**C. tanghin** [Sims]. A medium-sized tree of Madagascar, said to be so poisonous that twenty people have been killed by a single seed. From it is obtained the ordeal poison of Madagascar (see Tanghin and Tangiun). [B, 42, 180.]—**C. thevetia** [Linnæus]. The *Thevetia neriifolia.* [B, 42, 173.]—**C. triphylla** [Rudge]. The *Couma guianensis.* [B, 173.]—**C. venenifera.** See *C. tanghin.*—**C. valli.** In India, the *Cissus coruga.* [Bory (B, 121).]

CERBEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-be(be^2)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cerbérées.* Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Carisseæ*, comprising *Carissa*, *Arduina*, *Ambelania*, *Cerbera*, *Strychnos*, *Ignatia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERBERIN, n. Su^{5}r′be^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *cerberinum.* Fr., *cerbérine.* Ger., *C.* It., *cerberina.* A glucoside discovered in the *Cerbera odollam* and in the seeds of the *Thevetia neriifolia.* It forms small colorless crystals of a bitter taste, and is an active poison, producing vomiting, prostration, convulsions, delirium, and coma. By dilute acids it is converted into glucose and theveresin. [B, 5.]

CERBERUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)′be^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κέρβερος, the fabled three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions. An old name applied to several preparations, and by chemists, according to Libarius, to a compound of salt, mercury, and vitriol. [B, 200.]—**C. mitigatus.** Mercurius dulcis. [A, 322.] See Calomel.—**C. triceps.** See Pulvis *Cornachini.*

CERBINA (It.), n. Che^{2}r-be′na^3. The *Erica tetralix.* [B, 121.]

CERCAIRE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-kar. See Cercaria.

CERCAL, adj. Su^{5}rk′a^{2}l. From κέρκος, a tail. In ornithology, pertaining to the tail. [L, 343.]

CERCANTHEMUM [Plotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rk)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)′the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κερκίς, a spike or stem, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. A section of the genus *Howardia.* [B, 121.]

CERCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-a^3. From κέρκος, a tail. Fr., *cercaire.* 1. As now used, the larva of the *Trematoda* in the state in which it is provided with a tail-like process. [L. 201.] 2. An animalcule with the body terminating in a tail-like appendage. [L, 296.] 3. A genus of the *Distomata* of Dujardin. [Müller (L, 18).]—**Cercariæ seminis.** The spermatozooids. [L, 73.]

CERCARIÆ [Bory] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cercariées.* Ger., *Cercarien.* A family of *Infusoria*, having an enlarged body with a slender tail-like appendage. The body of the true *C.* of vegetable infusions is rounded, that of the zoosperms is flattened. [L, 108.]

CERCARIFORM, adj. Su^{5}r-ka^{2}r′i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *cercaria* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, shape. Like a cercaria in shape. [L, 296.]

CERCARIOID, adj. Su^{5}r-ka′ri^{2}oid. See Cercariform.

CERCEÆ [Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Rectembryeæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cercis.* [B, 170.]

CERCEAU (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-so. See Arceau.—**C'x trachéens.** The cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 41, 153.]

CERCELI (It.), n. Che^{2}r′cha-le. A variety of lemon. [B, 121.]

CERCERA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)′se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^3. Gr., κέρκερα. Of Dioscorides, the *Asarum europæum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CERCERAPHRON [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′ro^{2}n. Gr., κέρκεραφρον. A name of a plant, probably the *Anagallis arvensis*, var. *phœnicea.* [B, 88, 121.]

CERCHNALEON (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rch^2)-na(na^3)′le^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κερχναλέον. See Cerchnos.

CERCHNASMICUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rch^2)-na^{2}z(na^{3}s)′-mi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with hoarseness. [A, 322.]

CERCHNASMUS (Lat.), n. m. and n. Su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rch^2)-na^{2}z-(na^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κερχνασμός. Fr., *enrouement.* Ger., *Heiserkeit.* Hoarseness. [A, 322, 387.]

CERCHNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rch^2)-no′ma^3. Gen., *cerchnom′atos* (*-is*). Gr., κέρχνωμα. See Cerchnasmus.

CERCHNOS (Lat.), **CERCHNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Su^{5}rk(ke^{2}rch^2)′-no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., κέρχνος. A noisy respiration or wheezing caused by accumulation of mucus in the air-passages. [L, 94.]

CERCIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)′si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-ez(e^{2}s). A tribe of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 41.]

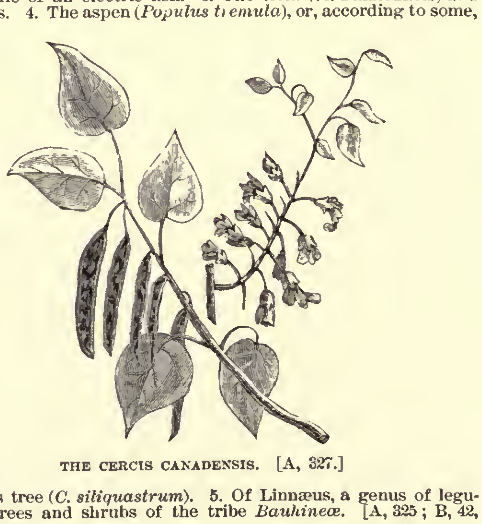
CERCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κερκίδιον (dim. of κερκίς, a rod). Fr., *ccrcidion.* 1. Of Necker, the mycelium of *Fungi.* 2. Of Tulasne, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Eucœsalpinieæ.* [B, 121, 198, 267.]

CERCIDOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. Se^{2}r-se-do-se^{2}r. From κερκίς, a shuttle, and κέρας, a horn. Having the antennæ in the form of a shuttle. [L, 41.]

CERCIFIS (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-se-fe. The *Scorzonera hispanica.* [B, 88, 173.]

CERCIFIX (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-se-fe. The genus *Tragopogon.* [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Tragopogon pratense.* [B, 173.]

CERCIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)′si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *cer′cidos* (*-is*). Gr., κερκίς. Fr., *gainier* (5th def.). 1. Lit., a rod or shuttle; of the ancient writers, a rod for stirring liquids [Galen], also a pestle. 2. The prickle of an electric fish. 3. The tibia (cf. Paracercis) and the radius. 4. The aspen (*Populus tremula*), or, according to some,



THE CERCIS CANADENSIS. [A, 327.]

the Judas tree (*C. siliquastrum*). 5. Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Bauhineæ.* [A, 325; B, 42,

115.]—**C. canadensis.** Fr., *bouton rouge, gainier du Canada.* Red-bud, Judas tree; a tree 20 to 30 feet high, growing in the middle and western United States. The young twigs are used to dye wool, and the purple flowers are said to be used in seasoning salads. [B, 19, 34, 173.]—**C. chinensis.** A Chinese species, introduced into Europe. [B, 19.]—**C. pubescens** [Pursh]. A variety of *C. canadensis.* [B, 173.]—**C. siliquastrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arbre d'amour* (ou *de Judas*, ou *de Judée*), *gainier de Judée.* Ger., *Judasbaum.* The Judas tree; a European and Asiatic species often cultivated as an ornamental hedge-tree, distinguished by its simple reniform leaves and purple flowers. The young flower-buds are made into preserves, and the seeds are edible. [B, 19, 173.]

CERCLE (Fr.), n. Se2rkl. See CIRCLE and ANNULUS.—**C. à barrique, C. à barriques.** An undetermined species of *Bauhinia* growing in the West Indies. [B, 121.]—**C. artériel, C. céphalique.** See CIRCLE *of Willis.*—**C. chromatique** [Chevreul]. An arrangement of the primitive colors in the form of rays, from the palest to the deepest; used in studying the contrast of colors. [A, 385.]—**C. ciliaire.** See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**C. de diffusion.** See *Diffusion* CIRCLE.—**C. galvanique.** See *Galvanic* CIRCUIT.—**C. membraneux.** A portion of the left auricle of the heart forming a ring around its ventricular opening. [L, 41.]—**C. sous-occipito-malaire.** Poullet's term for the circumference by which his *sériceps* is supposed to seize the fœtal head; below the occiput and below the malar bones. [A, 15.]—**C. tympanal, C. tympanique.** See ANNULUS *tympanicus.*—**C. veineux de l'iris.** See CIRCULUS *venosus iridis.*—**Grand c. de l'iris.** See ANNULUS *iridis ciliaris.*—**Petit c. de l'iris.** See ANNULUS *iridis pupillaris.*

CERCLÉ (Fr.), adj. Se2r-kla. See PIED *c.*

CERCOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-ka3rp'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cercocarpées.* Of Torrey and Gray and succeeding authors, a subdivision of the *Dryadeæ* (tribe of the *Rosoideæ* [Focke]), comprising *Cercocarpus* and *Purshia.* As defined by Focke, it comprises genera with a tubular flower-axis inclosing 1 carpel (rarely 2), with an appended capsule and only slightly developed stipules. [B, 170, 245.]

CERCODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-kod'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Halorageæ*, comprising *Hippuris*, *Haloragis*, *Cercodia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERCODEEÆ [Wight and Arnott] (Lat.), **CERCODIANÆ** [Jussieu] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-kod-e(e2)'e2-e(a3-e2), -i2-a(a3)'ne-(na3-e2). Of Jussieu, a family separated from the *Onagrariæ*; of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Halorageæ*, comprising *Cercodea*, *Haloragis*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. HALORAGEÆ.

CERCODINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-kod-i2n'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicungulia*, consisting of the single genus *Cercodea.* [B, 170.]

CERCOFOGLIA (It.), n. Che2r-ko-fol'yi2-a3. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 121.]

CERCOLABIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-la2b(la3b)'-i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of *Rodentia*, comprising the American porcupines. [L, 73.]

CERCOLABINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5rk(ke2rk)-o(o2)-la2b(la3b)-i(e)'ne(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Spalacopodidæ.* [L, 341.]

CERCOLEPTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-le2p'ti2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Dendropoda.* [L, 277.]

CERCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su5r(ke2r)-ko'ma3. Gen., *cercom'atos (-is).* A genus of coleopterous insects. [L.]—**C. Schæfferi** [Linnæus]. A vesicating species found in France. [L, 231.]

CERCOMONADE (Fr.), n. Se2r-ko-mon-a3d. See CERCOMONAS.

CERCOMONADINA [Kent] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko-(ko2)-mo2n-a2d(a3d)-i(e)'na3. A family of the *Monadidea.* [L, 121.]

CERCOMONAS [Dujardin] (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)-ko2m'on-(o2n)-a2s(a3s). From κερκός, a tail, and μονάς, a unit. Fr., *cercomonade.* Ger., *Schwanzmonade.* A genus of the *Cercomonadina* or of the *Flagellata*, having a long or oval body, sharp-pointed at one end, and provided with a flagellum. [L, 121, 340.]—**C. acuminata** [Dujardin], **C. biflagellata** [Sternberg], **C. globulus** [Dujardin]. Species found in incrustations on the teeth. [L, 340.]—**C. hominis** [Davaine], **C. intestinalis** [Lambl]. A species found in the intestinal discharges, especially in cholera and typhoid fever and in various forms of chronic diarrhœa. It probably acts as a local irritant. [B, 27, 108; L, 17, 20.]—**C. saltans.** See BODO *saltans.*—**C. urinarius.** See BODO *urinarius.*—**C. vaginalis.** See TRICHOMONAS *vaginalis.*

CERCONCELLO (It.), n. Che2r-kon-che2l'lo. The *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 121.]

CERCOPIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), **CERCOPIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko2p'i2d-e(a3-e2), -ez(e2s). Fr., *cercopites, cercopides, cercopiens.* A family (*Cercopidæ*) or tribe (*Cercopides*) of homopterous insects. [L, 41, 121.]

CERCOPINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5rk(ke2rk)-o(o2)-pi(pe)'ne(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Cercopidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1884, p. 461 (L).]

CERCOPITHECI [Goldfuss] (Lat.), **CERCOPITHECIDÆ** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-pi2th-e(a)'si(ke), -e2s-(ak)'i2d-e(a3-e2). From κερκοπίθηκος, a long-tailed ape. Fr., *cercopithèques.* Ger., *Schwanzaffen.* The long-tailed apes; a family of the *Quadrumana.* [L, 121.]

CERCOPITHECINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-pi2th-e2s(ak)-i(e)'na3. A tribe of the *Simiadæ.* [L, 272.]

CERCOS (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)'ko2s. Gr., κέρκος. 1. A beast's tail; hence, the penis. 2. A sort of animal that injures the vine. [B, 115.] Cf. CERCUS.

CERCOSAURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-sa4r'-(sa3'u4r)-i2d-e(a3-e2). From κέρκος, a tail, and σαῦρα, a lizard. A family of the *Cionocrania.* [L, 121.]

CERCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)-ko'si2s. Gen., *cercos'eos (-is).* Gr., κέρκωσις (from κερκός, a tail). Fr., *cercose.* 1. An excrescence upon the clitoris [Paulus Ægineta (B, 115)] or an excessive elongation of that organ. 2. A uterine polypus protruding from the vagina. [A, 301.]—**C. clitoridis, C. externa.** See *C.* (1st def.).

CERCOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su5r(ke2r)-ko(ko2)-so'ma3. Gen., *cercosom'atos (-is).* From κέρκος, a tail, and σῶμα, the body. Of Branser, Diesing, and others, a supposed entozoon which was the larva of the *Eristalis tenax* or *Eristalis pendulum*, sometimes occurring accidentally in human urine. [L, 16.]

CERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)'ku3s(ku4s). From κέρκος, a tail. A many-jointed setose appendage of the posterior end of the abdomen in certain insects. There is one on each side, and they are sometimes termed anal cerci. [L, 11, 196.]

CERDA [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)'da3. A plant, perhaps the *Gypsophila.* [B, 121.]

CERDAC (Ar.), n. Au old name for mercury. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CERDON (Lat.), n. n. Su5r(ke2r)'do2n. See CERDA.

CERE, n. Ser. Lat., *cera.* Fr., *cère.* Ger., *Wachshaut.* The wax-skin of birds; a fleshy or cutaneous membrane, often feathered, covering the base of the upper mandible in parrots and many birds of prey. [L, 56, 147, 221, 343.]

CÈRE (Fr.), n. Se2r. See CIRE.

CEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)'re2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cérées.* Of Sprengel, a family of plants, comprising *Cactus*, *Ribes*, and *Aphyteia.* [B, 170.]

CEREACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-re2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *céréacées.* Of Blume, a tribe of orchids. [B, 170.]

CEREAL, adj. Se're2-a2l. Gr., δημήτριος. Lat., *cerealis* (from *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture). Fr., *céréale.* Ger., *kornfrüchtig.* It., *cereale.* Sp., *c.* Pertaining to edible grain; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, edible gramineous plants in general: of diseases, due to the ingestion of diseased or damaged grain. [B, 38, 116.]

CEREALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ke2)-re2-a(a3)'li2-a3. Fr., *céréales.* Ger., *Cerealien, Kornfrüchte.* It., *cereali.* Sp., *cereales.* The cereals. See under CEREAL.

CEREALIN, n. Se-re'a2l i2n. Fr., *céréaline.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *cerealina.* An albuminous principle found in cereals. [A, 385.]

CEREALIOUS, adj. Se-re2-a'li2-u3s. See CEREAL.

CEREALIS (Lat.), adj. Se(ke2)-re2-a(a3)'li2s. 1. See CEREAL. 2. As a n., a proprietary effervescent beverage, said to consist chiefly of barley-water with a small quantity of "extractum carnis."

CEREANUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-re2-a(a3)'nu3s(nu4s). From *cerea*, wax. Fr., *céréan.* Living in wax (a species name). [L, 41.]

CEREASTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-re2-a2s(a3s)'tre2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *céréastrées.* 1. Of Salmi-Dyck, a tribe of the *Cacteæ*, comprising *Pilocereus*, *Echinopsis*, and *Cereus*; by Reichenbach made to include *Echinopsis* and *Cephalocereus.* [B, 170.]

CEREBEL, n. Se2r'e2-be2l. See CEREBELLUM.

CEREBELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(ke2r)-e2-be2l'la3. Of Rabenhorst, a genus of *Fungi.* [B, 61, 121.]—**C. andropogonis.** A species discovered by Cesati, infesting the glumes of *Andropogon* in Italy. [B, 61.]—**C. urina.** Of Paracelsus, milky urine with froth adhering to the vessel, by which it was imagined that diseases of the brain could be diagnosticated. [A, 325.]

CEREBELLAR, CEREBELLIC, adj's. Se2r-e2-be2l'a3r, -i2k. Lat., *cerebellosus.* Fr., *cérébelleux.* Relating to the cerebellum. [L, 14, 41.]

CEREBELLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2r(ke2r)-e2-be2l-li(le)'ti2s. Gen., *cerebellit'idis.* Fr., *cérébellite.* Inflammation of the cerebellum. [L, 41.]

CEREBELLOCORTEX [Wilder] (Lat.), n. m. Se2r(ke2r)-e2-be2l''lo(lo2)-ko2rt'e2x. Gen., *cerebellocort'icis.* The cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 80; K.]

CEREBELLOUS, adj. Se2r-e2-be2l'u3s. See CEREBELLAR.

CEREBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2r(ke2r)-e2-be2l'lu3m(lu4m). Dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος ὀπισθίδιος, παρεγκεφαλίς. Fr., *cervelet.* Ger., *Kleinhirn, kleines Hirn, Hirnlein.* It., *cervelletto.* Sp., *cerebelo.* The little brain or hinder brain; that portion of the encephalon which occupies the posterior fossa of the skull. It is a symmetrical, cordiform mass distinct from the cerebrum proper, from which it is separated by a process of the dura mater (the tentorium). Its two hemispheres are united by a median process (the vermis), and are divided into peculiar involuted laminæ, certain groups of which have received special names as separate lobes. It is connected with the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and cerebrum by bands of white fibres (peduncles). In structure it consists of a central nucleus of gray matter (the corpus dentatum or ganglion of the c.), imbedded in a mass of white substance; exteriorly, of white and gray laminæ arranged in convoluted or arborescent form. Its function is not fully understood, no uniform disturbances presenting themselves when it is diseased. From the effects of experimental irritation, it seems to be connected with the co-ordination of muscular movements, including those of the eyes, and perhaps with the functions of the stomach and intestines. It reaches its greatest development in man. [K; L, 115, 149; *a*, 17.]—**C'gebiet** (Ger.). The region of the c., including the underlying portion of the medulla oblongata in the embryo. [I.]

CEREBER, n. Se2r'e2-bu5r. See CEREBRUM.

CEREBRAL, adj. Se2r'e2-bra2l. Lat., *cerebralis.* Fr., *cérébral.* Ger., *c.* It., *cerebrale.* Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the cerebrum; in familiar language, pertaining to the brain in general.—**C'wärts** (Ger.). Toward the cerebrum. [Schwalbe (I, 17; K).] Cf. CEPHALAD.

CEREBRALIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *cerebralis* (*remedia* understood). Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-bra(bra^3)′li^2-a^3. Agents that act upon the brain. [B, 270.]

CEREBRALIS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-bra(bra^3)′li^{2}s. See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)′a^3. For deriv., see CEREBRUM and ASTHENIA. Ger., *Cerebrasthenie.* Cerebral weakness due to general weakness of the nervous system. [H. Averbeck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Apr. 5, 1886, p. 301.]

CEREBRASTHENIC, adj. Se^{2}r-e^2-bra^{2}s-the^{2}n′i^{2}k. Pertaining to cerebral asthenia. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885.]

CEREBRATE, n. Se^{2}r′e^2-brat. Fr., *cérébrate.* A supposed salt of so-called cerebric acid. [A, 385.]

CEREBRATION, n. Se^{2}r-e^2-bra′shu^{3}n. Fr., *cérébration.* Of G. H. Lewes, a mental act consequent on a perception. [A, 385; K.]—**Unconscious c.** Automatic mental action. [K.]

CÉRÉBRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra-bra. Provided with a cerebrum. [A, 385.]

CÉRÉBREUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra-bru^6. Syn.: *capiteux.* Heady (said of wines, etc.). [L, 109.]

CEREBRIA [Pinel] (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-eb(e^{2}b)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cérébrie.* Ger., *Geistesstörung* (1st def.). 1. Insanity, mania. [A, 322, 385.] 2. Of C. Elam, "a spontaneous acute general inflammation of the substance of the brain uncomplicated with meningitis." [D.]—**C. acuta** [Pinel]. Furious mania; a severe irritation or inflammation of the brain. [A, 322.]—**C. chronica** [Pinel]. Dementia, imbecility, idiocy. [A, 322.]—**C. partialis** [Pinel]. Monomania. [A, 322.]—**C. sympathica** [Pinel]. Hypochondriasis, hysteria. [A, 322.]

CEREBRIC, adj. Se^{2}r-e^{2}b′ri^{2}k. See CEREBRAL.—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cérébrique.* Ger., *Gehirnsäure.* Of Vauquelin and Frémy, impure cerebrin. [A, 385; K.]

CEREBRIFORM, adj. Se^{2}r-e^{2}b′ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cerebriformis* (from *cerebrum* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *cérébriforme.* See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBRIN, n. Se^{2}r′e^{2}b-ri^{2}n. Lat., *cerebrinum, cerebrina, cerebrine.* Fr., *cérébrine.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *cerebrina.* A substance obtained, along with homocerebrin and encephalin, from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and again boiling with absolute alcohol; a snow-white microcrystalline powder melting without decomposition, burning with a luminous flame, and dissolving in boiling alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. The formula $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$ has been doubtfully assigned to it. Mineral acids convert it into cetylide. It forms the essential constituent (9·5 per cent.) of white nervous tissue. Some consider it as not a true proximate principle, but an artificial derivative of protagon. [Parkus, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," n. F., xxiv, p. 310 (B); B, 108; "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," cv, p. 361 (K).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEREBRIC *acid.*

CÉRÉBRIN (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra-bra^{2}n^2. See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^{2}b-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cerebrit′idis.* Fr., *cérébrite.* See ENCEPHALITIS.—**Local c.** Softening of the brain. [D, 1.]

CEREBRO-CARDIAC, adj. Se^{2}r″e^{2}b-ro-ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^{2}k. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and καρδία the heart. Fr., *cérébro-cardiaque.* Pertaining to the brain and to the heart (said of diseases in which there are both cerebral and cardiac symptoms [see *C.-c.* NEUROPATHY]).

CEREBROID, adj. Se^{2}r′e^{2}b-roid. Fr., *cérébroïde.* See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBROL, n. Se^{2}r′e^{2}b-ro^{2}l. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *oleum*, oil. A reddish oily liquid of an odor "like that of fresh brain" and a disagreeable rancid taste, obtained from cerebral tissue. [B, 118.]

CEREBROLOGY, n. Se^{2}r-e^2-bro^{2}l′o-ji^2. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cérébrologie.* See ENCEPHALOLOGY.

CÉRÉBROME [Hayem] (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-brom. A growth consisting of cerebral matter situated outside the cranial cavity. ["Semaine méd.," Dec. 26, 1888, p. 487 (*a*, 18).]

CEREBRO-OLEIN, n. Se^{2}r″e^2-bro ol′e^2-i^{2}n. For deriv., see CEREBRUM and OLEIN. Fr., *cérébro-oléine.* A yellow oily liquid obtained from brain tissue; olein associated with lecithin. [A, 301, 385.]

CEREBROPATHY, n. Se^{2}r-e^{2}b-ro^{2}p′a^{2}th′i^2. Lat., *cerebropathia* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *cérébropathie.* Ger., *Cerebropathie.* See ENCEPHALOPATHY.—**Psychic c.** [Schüle]. Fr., *cérébropathie psychique.* Ger., *psychische Cerebropathie.* A mental disorder following a primary lesion of the brain or the spinal cord, not belonging among the regular phenomena of the latter, but presenting distinct symptoms of its own. [B, 108.]—**Syphilitic c.** Fr., *cérébropathie syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitische Cerebropathie.* A psychic c. dependent on syphilis. [B, 108.]—**Tabetic c.** Fr., *cérébropathie tabétique.* Ger., *tabetische Cerebropathie.* A psychic c. dependent on tabes dorsalis. [B, 108.]

CEREBRO-PEDAL, adj. Se^{2}r″e^{2}b-ro-ped′a^{2}l. From *cerebrum* (*q. v.*), and *pes*, the foot. Pertaining to the cephalic and pedal regions (said of ganglia in certain *Mollusca*). [L, 11, 121, 210.]

CEREBRO-PLEUROVISCERAL, adj. Se^{2}r″e^{2}b-ro-plu^{2}r″-o-vi^{2}s′e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *cerebrum* (*q. v.*), πλευρά, the side, and *viscus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the side of the cephalic and visceral regions (said of a ganglion in certain *Mollusca*). [L, 121, 322.]

CEREBROPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)″e^{2}b-ro(ro^2)-si-(psu^6)-ko(ch^{2}o)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cerebropsycho′seos* (*-is*). For deriv., see CEREBRUM and PSYCHOSIS. Fr., *cérébro-psychose.* Ger., *Cerebropsychose.* A mental disorder which, as distinguished from the psychoneuroses and the psychic cerebropathies, is immediately dependent on disease of the psychic portion of the brain, but tends either to become more intense than is usually observed in such disease or to become associated with symptoms denoting the implication of non-psychic centres. [Schüle (A, 319).]

CEREBRO-RHACHIDIAN, CEREBRORRHACHIDIAN, adj's. Se^{2}r″e^2-bro-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d′i^2-an, -bro^{2}r-a^{2}k-i^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and ῥαχίς, the spinal column. Fr., *cérébro-rhachidien.* See CEREBRO-SPINAL.

CEREBRORRHACHIOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)‴e^2-bro^{2}r-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)″i^2-o(o^2)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cerebrorrhachiomeningit′idis.* From *cerebrum*, the brain, ῥαχίς, the spinal column, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane (see also *-itis**). See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.

CEREBROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)″e^2-bro(bro^2)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *cerebroscleros′eos* (*-is*). From *cerebrum*, the brain, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Fr., *cérébrosclérose.* Ger., *Gehirnsclerose.* Induration of the brain. [A, 301.]

CEREBROSCOPY, n. Se^{2}r-e^2-bro^{2}s′kop-i^2. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *cérébroscopie.* 1. See ENCEPHALOSCOPY. 2. Of Bouchut, the use of the ophthalmoscope to ascertain the condition of the cranial contents. [L.]

CEREBROSE, n. Se^{2}r′e^2-bros. Fr., *cérébrose.* Ger., *C.* A variety of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, existing to the extent of from 1 to 3 per cent. in cerebral tissue, combined with neurostearic acid and sphingoine. It is dextrorotary and reduces Fehling's solution. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

CEREBROSIDE, n. Se^{2}r′e^2-bros-i^{2}d(id). A proximate principle of the cerebral tissue. [B.]

CEREBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-bro′si^{2}s. Gen., *cerebros′eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Hirnwuth.* Frenzy, mania. [A, 322.]

CEREBRO-SPINAL, adj. Se^{2}r″e^2-bro-spi′na^{2}l. Lat., *cerebrospinalis* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and *spina*, the vertebral column). Fr., *cérébro-spinal.* Ger., *c.-s.* It., *cerebro-spinale.* Sp., *cerebro-espinal.* Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; as a n., an agent that acts upon the brain and the spinal cord. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CEREBRO-SPINANT, n. Se^{2}r″e^2-bro-spi′na^{2}nt. See CEREBRO-SPINAL (2d def.).

CEREBROSUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-bros′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Hot-brained; mad. [B, 114.]

CEREBROTE [Couërbe], n. Se^{2}r′e^2-brot. Lat., *cerebrotum.* Fr., *cérébrote.* Ger., *Cerebrot.* A fatty principle found in the brain; a white, tasteless, inodorous powder resembling starch, insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol and in ether, resembling an albuminoid in composition, containing nitrogen and a minute quantity of sulphur and phosphorus. [B, 118.]

CEREBROTOMY, n. Se^{2}r-e^2-bro^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *cerebrotomia* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *cérébrotomie.* See ENCEPHALOTOMY.

CEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′e^2-bru^{3}m(bru^{4}m). Fr., *cerveau.* Ger., *Gehirn* (1st def.), *Hirn* (1st def.), *Grosshirn* (2d def.). It., Sp., *cerebro.* 1. The brain as a whole. 2. The principal portion of the brain, including the hemispheres (with the third and lateral ventricles), occupying the vault of the cranium and the anterior and middle fossæ of its base, consisting of central white and cortical gray matter, with special collections of gray matter (ganglia); continuous posteriorly with the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata by a constricted portion called the isthmus. [I, 15; K; L, 115.] See also BRAIN, CENTRE, COMMISSURE, CONVOLUTION, FISSURE, GANGLION, HEMISPHERE, LOBE, and the names of other particular parts of the c. 3. Of the ancients, the pith in the upper part of plants. [B, 114.] 4. In alchemy, water. [B, 50.]—**C. abdominale.** The solar plexus. [L, 115.]—**C. arietis.** Ger., *Wasser von Eierklar.* The watery portion of white of egg. [B, 50.]—**C. bovis.** Tartarum combustum. [B, 50.]—**C. elongatum, C. longum, C. oblongum.** The spinal cord. [L, 349.]—**C. palmæ.** Ger., *Palmhirn.* Anciently, the brain-like edible head of the cabbage-palm. [B, 180.]—**C. parvum.** See CEREBELLUM.—**C. porci.** A boar's brain; formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.]—**C. posterius.** See CEREBELLUM.

CERECERO (Sp.), n. Thar-a-thar′o. In Spanish America, the *Prunus cerasus.* [B; *a*, 14.]—**C. de Cuba.** The *Malpighia punicifolia.* [B, 121.]

CERECILLO (Sp.), n. Thar-a-thel′yo. See GUINDILLO.—**C. de Europa.** The *Lonicera xylosteum.* [B, 121.]

CERECLOTH, n. Ser′klo^{2}th. From *cera*, wax. Cloth imbued with wax; used, when made antiseptic, as a dressing for wounds. [E. Lund (D, 87).]

CERECTOMY, n. Se^{2}r-e^{2}k′to-mi^2. See KERATECTOMY.

CERED, adj. Serd. Provided with a cere. [L, 221.]

CÉRÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra. See DENDROBIUM.

CEREFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(kar)-e^2-fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. See CERATIO.

CEREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}r(kar)-e^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). More properly written *cærefolium.* Fr., *cerfeuil.* Ger., *Kerbel.* It., *cerefoglio.* Sp., *perifolio.* Port., *cerefolho.* See ANTHRISCUS.—**C. hispanicum.** The *Myrrhis* (*Scandix*) *odorata.* [B, 95, 180.] **C. officinarum** [Rupp.], **C. sativum** [Morison]. The *Anthriscus c.* [B, 173.]—**C. silvestre** [Riv.]. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 180.]—**Herba cerefolii.** 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Herba cerefolii hispanici.* 2. Of the Belg. Ph. (1st ed.) and of the older pharmacists, the herb of *Scandix* (*Anthriscus*) *c.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Herba cerefolii hispanici** [Finn. Ph.]. Syn.: *herba cerefolii* [Swed. Ph.]. The herb of *Myrrhis* (*Scandix*) *odorata*, collected, according to the Swed. Ph., before flowering. [B, 95, 180.]

CEREIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl Se^{2}r(kar)-e(e^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cactaceæ*, comprising *Cereus*, *Pilocereus*, and *Echinopsis*. [B, 170.] Cf. CEREASTREÆ.

CEREIFORM, adj. Se're-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cereiformis* (from *cereus*, a wax taper, and *forma*, form). Fr., *céréiforme*. Ger., *wachskerzförmig*. Tapering like a wax candle; in botany, shaped like the *Cereus* (a species name). [B; L, 41, 116.]

CERELÆON (Lat.), **CERELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}r(kar)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κηρέλαιον (from κηρός, wax, and ἔλαιον, grease). Fr., *céréléon*. Ger., *Wachsöl* (2d def.). 1. A mixture of wax and oil, containing more wax than an ordinary cerate. 2. See *Oleum* CERÆ. [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 115.]

CEREMBROCHE (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(kar)-e^{2}m'brok(bro^{2}ch^2)-e-(a). Gr., κηρεμβροχή (from κηρός, wax, and ἐμβροχή, an embrocation). A fomentation with molten wax. [Alexander of Tralles (B, 115).]

CÉRENCÉPHALOTE (Fr.), n. Sar-a^{3}n^2-sa-fa^{3}l-ot. From κηρός, wax, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See CEPHALOTE.

CÉRÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-o-la. See CERATE.

CEREOLUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se^{2}r(kar)-e(e^2)'ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *cera*, wax. Ger., *Wachskerze*. 1. (Adj.) wax-colored. 2. (N.) a conical-pointed cylinder made of linen saturated with yellow wax; designed for introduction into a canal. Cf. BOUGIE and CANDELA. 3. (N.) a section of the genus *Stereocaulon*. [B, 114, 121, 270.]—**Cereoli antiseptici.** Bougies made of wax and certain antiseptics (such as creasote and carbolic acid); to be inserted into sinuses, etc., with a fœtid discharge. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**C. chirurgorum.** See BOUGIE.—**Cereoli compositi.** See *Cereoli medicati.* —**Cereoli demulcentes, Cereoli emollientes, Cereoli exploratorii.** See *Cereoli simplices.*—**Cereoli medicati.** Medicated wax bougies. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**Cereoli mercuriales** [Frank. Ph., 1791]. Fr., *bougies mercurielles de Plenk.* Bougies made of 48 parts of yellow wax, 2 of mercurius dulcis (calomel), and 4 of extract of lead. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Cereoli nasales.** Nasal bougies made by dissolving 55 parts of white gelatin in 30 of glycerin and 20 of distilled water, adding 0·2 part of carbolic acid, and pouring the mixture into 15 glass or waxed-paper molds to solidify. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 71 (*a*, 21).]—**Cereoli plumbici, Cereoli saturnini.** A preparation, official in many old pharmacopœias, made by melting 24 parts of yellow wax over a slow fire, adding 1 part of lead, and forming the mass into bougies. The Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831, and the Swed. Ph., 1817, ordered 96 parts of yellow wax, 3 of spermaceti, and 2 of extract of lead. [B. 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Cereoli simplices.** A preparation, official in many of the older pharmacopœias, made by dipping strips of linen in melted yellow wax and forming them into bougies. The Brunsw. Ph. directed 12 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of goat's suet and expressed oil of sweet almonds. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]

CEREOMETER, n. Se-re^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From κηρός, wax, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the quality of wax, or the quantity contained in a given mixture, by a determination of the specific gravity. [B.]

CEREOUS, adj. Se're^2-u^{3}s. Gr., κήρινος. Lat., *cereus.* Fr., *céreux.* Waxen, made of wax. [A, 318.]

CÉRÉOXYLE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-ox-el. See CEROXYLON.

CERERE, n. The *Ægilops ovata.* [B, 121.]

CERES (Lat.), n. f. Se(ke^2)'rez(ras). Gen., *Cer'eris.* Gr., Δημήτηρ. The name of the Greek goddess of husbandry, used sometimes by metonymy for grain. [B.] Cf. CEREAL, CEREVISIA, and CERIUM.—**Liquor Cereris.** See BEER.

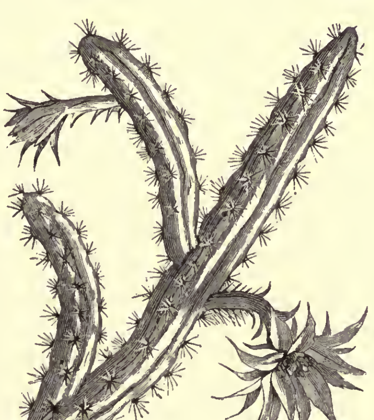
CERESE, n. The *Bignonia unguis-cati.* [B, 121.]

CERESIN, n. Se^{2}r'e^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *ceresinum, ceresina.* Fr., *cérésine.* Ger., *C., Mineralwachs, Erdwachs.* A mineral wax made by treating ozokerite with sulphuric acid, decolorizing with charcoal, and filtering. It forms a hyaline mass resembling Japanese wax, and is employed as a substitute for beeswax. In the Ger. Ph. it is used as a synonym for paraffinum solidum. [B, 5, 205, 270.]

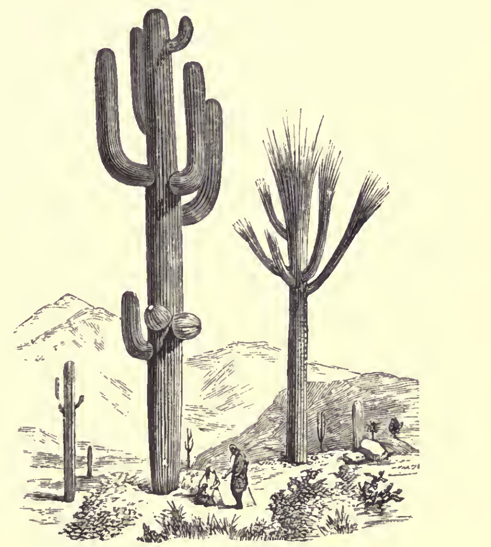
CÉRÉSOLES (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-zol. A place in Piémont, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CÉRESTE (Fr.), n. Sa-re^{2}st. The *Cerastium.* [B, 38.]

CEREUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se-(ka)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κήρινος (1st def.), λαμπάς (2d def.), λαμπάδιον (2d def.). Fr., *cierge* (3d def.). *céréus* (3d def.). Ger., *wachsartig* (1st def.). *Fackeldistel* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) waxen, containing wax. [A; B, 119.] Cf. EMULSIO *cerea*, FLEXIBILITAS *cerea*, MORBUS *cereus*, and MEDICATUM *cereum.* 2. (N.) a wax taper. [A, 318.] 3. (N.) of De Candolle, a genus of cactaceous plants. [B, 42, 121.] —**C. americanus major articulatus**, etc. [Volk.]. See *C. grandiflorus.*—**C. americanus triangularis radicosus** [Bradl.]. See *C. triangularis.*—**C. Bonplandii.** See OPUNTIA *tuna.*—**C. compressus** [Miller]. See *C. triangularis.*—**C. divaricatus** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Cactus divaricatus* [Lamarck]. An erect West Indian species with a 9-angled stem and bearing a sweetish acidulous fruit which is eaten. The acrid juice of the stem is used as a remedy for helminthiasis, etc. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. erectus altissimus surinamensis** [Herm.]. See *C. hexagonus.*—**C. erectus cristatus**, etc. [Plukenet]. A West Indian species, perhaps the *C. triangularis.* [B, 211.]—**C. erectus quadrangularis**, etc. [Boerhaave]. See *C. tetragonus.*—**C. fimbriatus** [De Candolle]. A species which, according to recent authors, is factitious, being compounded of the two species *C. grandispinus* and *C. serruliflorus.* [B, 180.]—**C. flagelliformis** [Miller]. Fr., *liane à vers, cierge queue de souris.* Ger., *Schlangenfackeldistel, geiselförmige Schlangenfackeldistel, Peitschenkaktus.* Sp., *junco* [Mex. Ph.], *junquillo, cuerno, floricuerno, flor del látigo, yerba de la alferecia* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Cactus flagelliformis* [Linnæus], *creeping c., snake cactus.* A creeping, slender, very branching species, with red flowers, indigenous to the West Indies and South America, and frequently cultivated. The juice is employed as an anthelminthic and externally as a rubefacient, and an infusion of the flowers as a prophylactic against convulsions. [B, 173, 180, 214, 224.]—**C. giganteus** [Engelmann]. A species, the *saguaro* of the Mexicans, growing in the deserts of New Mexico, having erect fluted stems from 50 to 60 feet high, and bearing light cream-colored flowers and greenish fruit with red juicy pulp. The fruit is eaten by the Indians, who also use the thick saccharine juice. [B, 19, 185, 288.]—**C. gracilis scandens ramosus**, etc. [Trew.], **C. grandiflorus** [Miller]. Fr., *fleur du Pérou.* Ger., *Königin der Nacht, grossblumige Schlangenfackeldistel.* Syn.: *Cactus grandiflorus* [Linnæus]. Night-blooming c.; a species indigenous to the West Indies and cultivated in North America and Europe, having a slender, trailing or climbing, curiously twining stem, and bearing very large white or straw-colored, fragrant flowers which bloom only during the night.



THE CEREUS FLAGELLIFORMIS. [A, 327.]



THE CEREUS GIGANTEUS. [A, 327.]



THE CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS. [A, 327.]

The acidulous orange-colored fruit is edible, and the acrid juice of the stem is used externally as a vesicant and counter-irritant in rheumatism, and internally as a remedy for dropsy and worms. [B, 180.]—**C. grandispinus** [Haworth]. Ger., *grossstachelige Schlangenfackeldistel.* Syn.: *Opuntia altissima cereiformis*, etc. [Plumier], *Cactus* [Linnæus] (seu *C.* [De Candolle]) *fimbriatus.* A West Indian species with very large thick spines. It is employed like *C. serruliflorus.* [B, 180.]—**C. hexagonus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus hexagonus* [Linnæus]. A species with erect six-sided stems growing in South America and Mexico. When young it is succulent, but when old it becomes woody, and is used for timber. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. jamacuru** [De Candolle]. The *jamacuru* of Pison; a Brazilian species the fruit of which is used like that of the *C. paniculatus.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. laete virens** [Salm.]. The *C. variabilis.* [B, 180.]—**C. MacDonaldiæ, C. MacDonaldii** [Hooker]. A species indigenous to Honduras, with night-blooming white flowers which are often more than a foot in diameter. It has properties similar to those of the *C. grandiflorus.* [B, 19, 185, 270.]—**C. medicatus.** See CEREOLUS (2d def.) and CEREOLI *saturnini.*—**C. minima serpens americana** [Plukenet], **C. minimus scandens**, etc. [Boerhaave], **C. minor scandens**, etc. [Trew.]. The *C. flagelliformis.* [B, 211.]—**C. moniliformis** [De Candolle]. Ger., *perlschnurförmige Schlangenfackeldistel.* Syn.: *Cactus moniliformis* [Linnæus], *Melocactus ex plurimis globulis*, etc. [Plumier]. A prostrate, much-branched species, consisting of jointed spherical segments, growing upon the sea-shore in the West Indies. The crushed plant is used in the preparation of poultices and fomentations in inflammatory skin diseases and rheumatism, and the expressed juice is used for enemata. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. paniculatus** [De Candolle]. Ger., *rispige Schlangenfackeldistel.* Sp., *cardón cuadrangular.* Syn.: *Cactus paniculatus* [Lamarck], *Melocactus arborescens*, etc. [Plumier]. An arborescent species with erect 4-angled leaves and 4-angled branches, growing in the West Indies. The yellowish prickly fruit contains a white, acidulous, sweet pulp which is used in bilious and febrile disorders. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. pentagonus** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Cactus pentagonus* [Linnæus]. A South American species with erect 5-angled stem, which becomes woody when the plant grows old. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. pitajaya** [De Candolle], **C. pitaya.** See *C. variabilis.*—**C. prismatiformis, C. quadrangularis.** Two varieties of the *C. variabilis.* [B, 180.]—**C. scandens** [Miller], **C. scandens minor**, etc. [Herm.]. See *C. grandiflorus.*—**C. scandens minor trigonus** [Herm., Boerhaave]. See *C. triangularis.*—**C. senilis** [Salm-Dyck]. Syn.: *Cactus* [Haworth] (seu *Pilocereus* [Lemaire]) *senilis.* Old-man cactus; a Mexican species with many-ridged cylindrical stem which is covered with long white hairs and contains much calcium oxalate, rendering it heavy and brittle. [B, 60, 185, 214.]—**C. sepium** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Cactus sepium* [De Candolle]. A species growing near Quito, where it is called *pitahaya.* Its fruit is edible and is employed medicinally like that of the *C. paniculatus.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. serruliflorus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *C. fimbriatus* [De Candolle], *Melocactus arborescens cereiformis et spinosissimus* [Plumier]. A West Indian species with erect 8- to 10-angled stem, upward of 18 feet in height, and bearing large rose-colored flowers and round fruit with red, acidulous pulp. The latter is employed as a refrigerant and refreshing drink in fevers. The acid juice of the stem is employed internally in abdominal engorgement and obstruction, and externally as a caustic application to warts and a topical remedy for skin disease. [B, 180.]—**C. speciosissimus** [Desfontaines]. Syn.: *Cactus speciosus* [Cavanilles] (seu *speciosissimus* [Bot. Reg.]). A species growing in Mexico and Central America, having very large and beautiful flowers. [B, 60, 121, 214.]—**C. surinamensis.** See *C. hexagonus.*—**C. tetragonus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus tetragonus* [Linnæus]. A South American species with erect 4-angled stem which becomes woody as the plant grows older. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. triangularis** [Haworth]. Ger., *dreieckige Schlangenfackeldistel.* Syn.: *Cactus triangularis* [Linnæus]. The prickly withe or strawberry pear. A species indigenous to the West Indies and Mexico, having an erect stem composed of oblong 3-angled segments and bearing very large white flowers which bloom at night and last till nearly noon on the following day. The fruit has a sweetish-red pulp which has a very good flavor and is employed as a refrigerant in febrile disorders. The crushed plant is employed in the preparation of resolvent and discutient poultices. [B, 180, 282.]—**C. trigonus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus triqueter β* [Haworth], (seu *triangularis foliosus* [Jacquin]). A West Indian species, employed like *C. triangularis.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. undulosus** [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. variabilis.* [B, 180, 288.]—**C. variabilis** [De Candolle]. Sp., *pitahaya.* Syn.: *Cactus* [Jacquin] (seu *C.* [De Candolle]) *pitajaya.* A species growing in western Mexico. The fruit has an excellent taste and is much eaten in Mexico, although, when taken in large quantities, it is said to color the secretions of the body red. It is employed medicinally like the fruit of the *C. paniculatus.* [B, 180, 185, 288.]—**Creeping C.** The *C. flagelliformis.* [B, 185.]—**Night-blooming c., Night-flowering c.** See *C. grandiflorus.*—**Schlangenc'** (Ger.). The *C. flagelliformis.* [B, 180.]

CÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru^5. Cerous. [B, 38.]

CEREVISIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-vi^{2}s(wes)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ζῦθος. Fr., *bière, cervoise.* Ger., *Bier.* It., *birra.* Sp., *cerveza.* Port., *cerveja.* Beer, ale; especially a medicated beer. For such medicated beers see under the names of the respective drugs. [B.] **C. abietica, C. abietina, C. abietis.** See SPRUCE *beer.*—**C. ad melancholiam.** A preparation made by boiling 4 handfuls of white horehound-leaves (folia marrubii albi) in from 4 to 6 gallons of fresh ale, and suspending in the cask a bag containing 2 oz. each of the root of *Smilax china* and peony-root, 1 oz. of the root of *Polypodium*, 3 oz. of sorrel-root (root of the *Rumex*), 10 drachms of horse-radish (*Armoracia*), 3 handfuls of hound's-tongue leaves (leaves of the *Scolopendrium officinarum*), 6 pinches of *Hypericum* tops, 4 oz. of ash-bark (bark of the *Fraxinus*), 1 oz.. each, of juniper-berries and carrot-seed, 4 oz. of tin filings, and 1 lb. of iron-rust. [B, 117.]—**C. amara** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bière amère.* Ger., *bitteres Bier.* It., *birra amara.* Sp., *cereza amarga.* Bitter beer; a filtered infusion of 4 parts of wormwood and 10 of pine buds in 1,000 of beer [Belg. Ph.]. The name was also formerly applied to a medicated beer containing the *Erythræa centaurium* and to a preparation, also called *bitter stomachic ale*, made by steeping 4 oz. each of gentian and of fresh lemon-peel and 1 oz. of long pepper in a gallon of ale. [B, 59, 95, 119.] Cf. *C. antiscorbutica* and *Stomachic* BEER.—**C. anticolica.** See SULPHURIC *acid beer.*—**C. antiscorbutica** [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bière* (ou *brutolé*) *antiscorbutique* [Fr. Cod.], *sapinette.* Antiscorbutic beer (or ale); made by infusing 30 [Fr. Cod.] or 32 [Belg. Ph.] parts each of fresh scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia*) leaves and dried pine-buds and 60 [Fr. Cod.] or 64 [Belg. Ph.] parts of fresh horse-radish root in 2,000 of beer, and filtering. [B, 95.] The same name was given to a preparation formerly official, made by fermenting a mixture of 8 parts of horse-radish, 6 of juniper-berries, 2 each of sweet-flag rhizome and pine buds, of a little ginger, 12 parts of syrup of brown sugar, and 240 of beer, and, after decantation and filtration, adding 1 part of cream of tartar and 10 parts of a 14-per-cent. alcoholic tincture of mustard. [B, 199.] A still older preparation was made of 7 handfuls of scurvy-grass leaves, 1 oz. of guaiac-wood shavings, 2 oz. of coriander seed, and ½ oz. of senna-leaves, steeped in ale. [B, 59.]—**C. Brunsvicensis.** Brunswick beer; mentioned by Sydenham in some of his prescriptions. [B, 90.]—**Cerevisiæ fermentum.** See under FERMENTUM.—**C. fortis.** Fr., *bière forte.* Ger., *starkes Bier.* It., *birra forte.* Sp., *cerveza fuerta.* Port., *cerveja forte.* See *Strong* BEER.—**C. lupulata.** Hopped beer. [B, 119.] See BEER.—**Cerevisiæ medicatæ.** Fr., *bières médicinales.* Sp., *cervezas medicinales* [Mex. Ph.]. A beer or ale containing medicinal ingredients. [B.]—**C. melanagoga.** A preparation made by boiling ½ lb. each of black hellebore-roots and the radix hermodactyli, and 8 oz. of jalap in from 24 to 28 gallons of ale, and adding 2 lbs. of senna, 6 oz. of rhubarb, 4 oz. of white tartar, 6 oz. of coriander, 4 oz. each of licorice and iron filings, and 4 handfuls of leaves of scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia*), and then fermenting with yeast. [B, 117.]—**C. stomachica.** See *Stomachic* BEER.—**C. tenuis.** See *Small* BEER.—**C. zingiberata.** See GINGER *beer.*—**Cryptococcus cerevisiæ, Torula cerevisiæ.** See under TORULA.

CEREZA (Sp.), n. Tha-ra'th^{2}a^3. A cherry. [B, 121.]

CERF (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r. A stag or deer. [B.] See CERVUS.—**C. commun.** The *Cervus elaphus.* [B.]—**C. daim.** See CERVUS *dama.*—**C. volant.** The *Lucanus.* [B, 93.]—**Corne de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See HARTSHORN and CORNU CERVI.—**Eau de cornichons de c.** See *Aqua e typhis* CERVI.—**Esprit de corne de c.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Esprit de corne de c. purifié.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI *depuratus.*—**Liqueur de corne de c. succinée blanche.** See *Liquor* CORNU CERVI *succinatus albus.*—**Liqueur de corne de c. térébinthinée.** See *Liquor* CORNU CERVI *terebinthinatus.*—**Os de cœur de c.** See *Ossa de corde* CERVI.—**Sel de corne de c.** See *Sal* CORNU CERVI *depuratum.*

CERFEUIL (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-fu^{5}l-y'. The genus *Scandix* or *Anthriscus*; especially the chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à aiguillettes.** The *Scandix pecten.* [B, 19, 38.]—**C. anisé.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. bâtard.** The *Chærophyllum temulum.* [B, 121.]—**C. bulbeux.** The *Chærophyllum bulbosum.* [B, 121.]—**C. commun, C. cultivé.** The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. des bois.** See *C. bâtard.*—**C. des fous.** The *Anthriscus vulgaris.* [B, 121.]—**C. d'Espagne.** See *C. anisé.*—**C. frisé.** A variety of the *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 121.]—**C. musqué.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. peigne de Venus.** The *Scandix pecten.* [B, 46.]—**C. sauvage.** 1. The *Geranium Robertianum.* 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 93, 121.]

CERFEUILLÈRE (Fr.), **CERFOGLIA** (It.), n's. Se^{2}r-fu^5-el-ye^{2}r, che^{2}r-fol'yi^2-a^3. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 38, 88.]

CERGUACOS (Sp.), n. The^{2}r-gwa^3'kos. The *Cistus salviæfolius.* [B, 121.]

CERIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'ri^2-a^3. 1. See CELIA. 2. See CEREVISIA. 3. A sort of flat worm found in the intestines. [B, 114, 200.]

CERIA-CUSPIA, n. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CERIANTHIDÆ [Verrill] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-thi^{2}d-e(a^2-e^2). A family of the *Actinacea.* [L, 224.]

CERIC, adj. Se'ri^{2}k. Lat., *ciricus, cericus.* Fr., *cérique.* It., *cerico.* Sp., *cérico.* 1. Of or pertaining to wax. 2. Containing cerium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *Acidum cericum* (seu *ciricum*). Fr., *acide cérique.* It., *acido cerico.* Sp., *ácido cérico.* A name given to an acid substance which was probably impure cerotic acid. [B, 93.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde cérique.* Ger., *Ceroxyd.* It., *ossido cerico.* Sp., *óxido cérico.* See CERIUM *dioxide.*

CERICO-POTASSIC, adj. Se''ri^{2}k-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *cerico-potassicus.* Fr., *cérico-potassique.* Containing cerium (as a quadrivalent radicle) and potassium. [B, 132.]

CÉRIDES [Ampère] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-red. A group of elements, comprising cerium and manganese. [A, 301.]

CÉRIÉ, CÉRIÉIS, n's. Languedoc names for the cherry-tree. [B, 121.]

CERIFEROUS, adj. Se-ri^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ceriferus* (from *cera*, wax, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cérifère.* Ger., *wachstragend.* Producing wax. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

CERIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ri^2-fi^2-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cerificatio'nis.* See CERATIO.

CERIGEROUS, adj. Ser-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cerigerus* (from *cera* (see CERE), and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cérigère.* Ger., *wachshauttragend.* Furnished with a cere (said of a bird's beak). [L, 41.]

CERIN, n. Ser′i^{2}n. Lat., *cerinum, cerina, cerine.* Fr., *cérine.* Ger., *C., Korkwachs* (2d def.). It., Sp., *cerina.* 1. Of John (1812), see CEROTIC ACID. 2. Of Chevreul, a substance, occurring as small, translucent, acicular crystals, precipitated by cooling from the liquid obtained by treating an aqueous extract of cork with hot alcohol. [B, 93, 270.]

CERINIC, adj. Ser-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *cérinique.* See CERIC.

CERINOUS, adj. Ser′i^{2}n-u^{3}s. See CERINUS.

CERINTA, n. In the Alps, the *Pinus picea.* [B, 121.]

CERINTHA (Lat.), **CERINTHE** (Lat.), n's f. Se(ka)-ri^{2}nth′-a^3, -e(a). Gr., κηρίνθη. Fr., *cérinthe.* 1. Of the ancients, a plant of which bees make wax; the *C. major.* 2. Of Linnæus, the honey-wort, a genus of boraginaceous plants, of the tribe *Borageæ.* 3. Bee-bread. See CERINTHON. [B, 42, 114, 180.]—**C. aspera.** Rough-leaved honey-wort; a species to which astringent properties are attributed. [B, 93.]—**C. echioides** [Linnæus]. The *Onosma echioides.* [B, 214.]—**C. major** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Wachsblume.* Honey-wort, wax-plant; a European species frequently cultivated; it is about a foot in height and bears a raceme of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey, and dotted leaves covered with a wax-like bloom. It is considered astringent and is used in ophthalmic affections. [B, 19, 88, 200.]—**C. minor** [Linnæus]. A European species often cultivated. It bears yellow flowers smaller than those of the *C. major*, and, like it, secretes an abundance of honey. [B, 19.]

CERINTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}nth′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cérinthées.* Of Dumortier and De Candolle, a tribe or subtribe of the *Boragineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cerinthe.* [B, 170, 214.]

CERINTHOIDES [Boerhaave] (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ri^{2}nth-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(das). From κηρίνθη (see CERINTHE), and εἶδος, resemblance. The *Mertensia* [Roth]. [B, 121, 200.]

CERINTHON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ri^{2}nth′o^{2}n. Gr., κήρινθον. 1. Bee-bread. 2. A sort of ulcer. [B, 115.]

CERINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)-ri^{2}nth′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κήρινθος. Bee-bread. [B, 114.]

CERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ri(re)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CERIN.

CERINUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)′ri^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κήρινος. Fr., *jaune de cire.* Ger., *wachsgelb.* Waxen, especially in botany, waxen-yellow; dark-yellow with a light admixture of reddish-brown. [B, 115, 198.]

CERIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)′ri^2-o. Gen., *cerion′is.* Fr., *cérion* [Mirbel]. 1. Syn.: *cerium.* A term equivalent to caryopsis in its strict sense (*i. e.*, to the caryopsis of the *Gramineæ*). [B, 198.] 2. See KERION.

CERION (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)′ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κηρίον. Fr., *cérion.* 1. A honey-comb. 2. See KERION. [B, 115.]

CERIOPORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^2-o(o^2)-po^{2}r′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Polyzoa.* [L, 73.]

CERIORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^2-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subtribe of the *Orchideæ*, comprising the divisions *Ophrydeæ, Malaxideæ*, and *Epidendreæ.* [B, 170.]

CÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-rek. See CERIC.

CERIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ri^2-ro^{2}s′tri^{2}s. From *cera* (see CERE), and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *cérirostre.* Ger., *wachshautschnabelig.* Sp., *cerirostro.* Having the beak furnished with a cere. [L, 180.]

CERISALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa′re-za^{3}ltz. A ceric salt. [B, 270.] See CERIUM.

CERISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}r(kar)-i^{2}s′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Of Gärtner, a genus which by Bentham and Hooker is made a section of *Randia.* [B, 42.]—**C. malabaricus** [Gärtner]. The *Gardenia* (*Randia*) *dumetorum.* [B, 173.]

CERISE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ez. 1. A cherry; the fruit of *Prunus cerasus* (official in the Fr. Codex). [B, 113.] 2. In hippiatry, a reddish excrescence on the sole of a horse's foot when there is a wound in the foot. [L, 41.]—**C. aigre.** The *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 106.]—**C. de capitaine.** The fruit of *Malpighia urens.* [B, 121.]—**C. de Cayenne.** The fruit of *Eugenia Michelii* (*uniflora*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Cythère.** The fruit of *Averrhoa acida* (*Cicca disticha*). [B, 173.]—**C. de Juif.** The fruit of *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 173.]—**C. de l'Inde.** See *C. de Cythère.*—**C. de Mahon.** See *C. de Juif.*—**C. des Antilles.** The fruit of *Malpighia punicifolia.* [B, 173.]—**C. des îles.** See *C. de Cythère.*—**C. d'hiver.** See *C. de Juif* and *C. de Cythère.*—**C. d'Inde.** See *C. de Cythère.*—**C. d'ours.** The fruit of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.* [B, 121.]—**C. du Mexique.** The fruit of *Prunus capuli.* [B, 88.]—**C. du Sénégal.** The fruit of *Sapindus senegalensis.* [B, 173.]—**C. gommeuse.** The fruit of *Sapindus saponaria.* [B, 173.]—**Laurier-c.** See PRUNUS *lauro-cerasus.*—**Limonade à la c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry lemonade. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of *sirop de c.* [Fr. Cod.] with 9 parts of distilled water. [B, 113.]—**Queue de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry stalk; the peduncle of the fruit of *Prunus caproniana.* [B, 113.]—**Sirop de c.** A preparation made of 1 part of filtered juice of cherries and a sufficient quantity of white sugar. [B, 113.] See *Syrupus* CERASORUM, under CERASUM.—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus e fructu cerasi* [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry juice; made by taking 10 parts of sour red cherries and 1 part of black cherries, expressing and mixing the two juices, and allowing them to ferment until they are clear. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CERISETTE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ez-e^{2}t. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum.* [B, 19, 121.]

CERISIER (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ez-e-a. The cherry-tree (*Prunus cerasus*, etc.). [B.]—**C. à bouquets.** *Cerasus vulgaris* (*Prunus cerasus*). [B, 19.]—**C. à côtes.** The *Eugenia* (*Michelii*) *uniflora.* [B, 121.]—**C. capitaine.** The *Malpighia urens.* [B, 173.]—**C. d'amour.** The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum.* [B, 19.]—**C. de Cayenne.** The *Eugenia Michelii.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Ceylan.** The *Hugonia mystax.* [B, 121.]—**C. de Courwilt.** The *Malpighia urens.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Curmasi.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 121.]—**C. de la Chine.** The *Nephelium* (*Scytalia*) *litchi.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. de la Jamaïque.** The *Malpighia glabra.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. de la Toussaint.** The *Prunus serotina.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Montmorency.** A variety of the *Prunus avium.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Saint-Domingue.** See *C. capitaine.*—**C. des Antilles.** The *Malpighia punicifolia.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. des Hottentots.** The *Maurocenia capensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. de Trébisonde.** The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Virginie.** The *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 173.]—**C. doux, C. du Méxique.** The *Prunus capuli.* [B, 121.]—**C. nain.** The *Prunus chamæcerasus* and the *Lonicera tatarica.* [B, 19.]—**Petit c. des Hottentots.** The *Celastrus lucidus.* [B, 19.]

CÉRISQUE (Fr.), n. Sa-resk. See CERISCUS.

CERISULFAT (Ger.), n. Tsa′re-zul-fa^{3}t. Ceric sulphate. [B, 270.] See CERIUM *sulphate.*

CERISY (Fr.), n. Se^2-re-ze. A small town, in the department of La Manche, France, near which there is a cold spring, said to be chalybeate. [L, 105.]

CERITE, n. Se′rit. Fr., *cérite.* Ger., *Cerit.* A mineral containing cerium and related elements, being the chief source of the former. [B, 3, 270.]

CERITERO, n. In Languedoc, the *Prunus juliana.* [B, 88, 121.]

CERITHIACEA [Menkel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *cérithiacés.* An order of the *Gasteropoda.* [L, 180.]

CERITHIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th-i(e)′a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Holostomata*, or, according to some authorities, of the *Platypoda.* [L, 147, 282.]

CERITHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tænioglossa.* [L, 121.]

CERITHIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th-i(i^2)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Gasteropoda.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 51 (L).]

CERITHIINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th-i^2-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Cerithiidæ.* [L, 221.]

CERITHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th-i(e)′ni(ne). A subfamily of the *Paridæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 20 (L).]

CERITHIOPSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}p′si^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cerithiopsidés.* A family of the *Siphonibranchiata.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 57 (L).]

CÉRITIACÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-re-te-a^3-sa. A family of the *Mollusca.* [L, 109.]

CERITUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-i(e)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CERRITUS.

CERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κηρίον, honey-comb (1st def.), or *Ceres*, the planet, discovered just before the metal (5th def.). Fr., *cérion* (1st, 2d, and 3d, def's), *cérium* (3d and 5th def's). Ger., *Kerion* (1st def.), *C., Cer* (5th def.). It., *cerio.* Sp., *cerio* (ó *cererio*) (5th def.). Port., *c.* 1. Of the ancients, see KERION. [B, 114.] 2. In structural botany, see CERIO. [B, 198.] 3. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants of uncertain botanical station. [B, 121.] 4. A sort of intestinal flat worm. See CERIA (2d def.). [B, 200.] 5. A metallic element discovered in 1803 by Berzelius and Hisinger. It is a hard malleable substance resembling iron in appearance and having a sp. gr. of 6·628 to 6·728. In compounds it acts as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) and a quadrivalent radicle, replacing 3 or 4 atoms of hydrogen, and forming compounds called respectively *cerous* and *ceric* compounds, the former having the general composition CeR''' (or more probably $R'''\equiv Ce - Ce \equiv R'''$) and the latter CeR''''. [B, 3, 270.]—**Cerii bromidum.** See *C. bromide.*—**Cerii carbonas.** See *C. carbonate.*—**Cerii chloridum.** See *C. chloride.*—**Cerii nitras.** See *C. nitrate.*—**Cerii oxalas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *C. oxalate.*—**Cerii oxidum.** See *C. oxide.*—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de cérium.* Ger., *essigsaures C.* (oder *Ceroxydul*). It., *acetato di cerio.* Sp., *acetato de cerio.* A compound of c. and acetic acid. Cerous acetate, $Ce(C_2H_3O_2)_3 + Aq$, is known. [B, 2.]—**C. bromide.** Lat., *cerii bromidum, c. bromatum.* Fr., *bromure de cérium.* Ger., *Cerbromür, C'bromür.* It., *bromuro di cerio.* Sp., *bromuro de cerio.* A substance, $2CeBr_3$, (or Ce_2Br_6) + $3H_2O$, forming light-brown, deliquescent, acicular crystals of sweetish styptic taste; prepared by dissolving c. carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating. [B, 3, 5, 81.]—**C. carbonate.** Lat., *cerii carbonas, c. carbonicum.* Fr., *carbonate de cérium.* Ger., *Carbonsaures* (oder *kohlensaures*) *C.* (oder *Ceroxydul*), *C'carbonat.* It., *carbonato di cerio.* Sp., *carbonato de cerio.* A compound of c. and carbonic acid. Cerous carbonate, $Ce_2(CO_3)_3 + 9H_2O$, forming acicular crystals, is known. [B, 3, 81.]—**C. chloride.** Lat., *cerii chloridum, c. chloratum.* Fr., *chlorure de cérium.* Ger., *Cerchlorür, C'chlorür.* It., *cloruro di cerio.* Sp., *cloruro de cerio.* A compound of c. and chlorine. Cerous chloride, $CeCl_3$, or, more probably, Ce_2Cl_6, a yellowish-white substance, which with 15 molecules of water forms colorless crystals, is known. [B, 3, 270.]—**C. dioxide.** Fr., *oxyde cérique, dioxyde* (ou *bioxyde de cérium*). Ger., *Ceroxyd.* It., *diosside di cerio.* Sp., *dióxido de cerio.* Ceric oxide (CeO_2); a white or pale-yellowish powder or a crystalline substance, acting as a weak base. [B, 3.]—**C. fluoride.** Fr., *cérium fluaté, fluorure de cérium.* Ger., *C'fluorür.* A compound of c. and fluorine. Cerous fluoride, CeF_3, or Ce_2F_6, is a white substance. [B, 3.]—**C. hydrate, C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydrate* (ou *hydroxide*) *de cérium.* Ger., *C'hydroxyd, C'hydrat.* It., *idrato* (o *idrossido*) *di cerio.* Sp., *hidrato* (ó *hidróxido*) *de cerio.* A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Cerous hydroxide, $Ce(OH)_3$, or $Ce_2(OH)_6$, is a white substance, and a hydroxide of the composition $Ce(OH)_6 + CeO(OH)_2$ is known. [B, 3.]—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cérium.*

Ger., *Jodc'*, *C'jodür.* It., *ioduro di cerio.* Sp., *ioduro de cerio.* A compound of c. and iodine. Cerous iodide, CeI_3(or Ce_2I_6), is an unstable substance, which, united with 9 molecules of water, forms transparent crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. nitrate.** Lat., *cerii nitras, c. nitricum.* Fr., *azotate de cérium.* Ger., *C'nitrat, salpetersaures C.* It., *nitrato di cerio.* Sp., *nitrato de cerio.* A compound of c. and nitric acid. *Cerous nitrate*, $Ce(NO_3)_3+6H_2O$, or $Ce_2(NO_3)_6+12H_2O$, and ceric nitrate, $Ce(NO_3)_4$, are crystalline substances, both of which readily form double salts with the nitrates of other radicles. Basic salts are also known. Cerous nitrate is deliquescent, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and has been employed medicinally like the oxalate. [B, 3, 81, 270.]—**C. oxalate.** Lat., *cerii oxalas* [U. S. Ph., Br., Ph.], *c. oxalicum, oxalas cerosus venalis* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *oxalate de cérium.* Ger., *oxalsaures C.* (oder *Ceroxydul*), *C'oxalat, Cerooxalat.* It., *ossalato di cerio.* Sp., *oxalato de cerio.* A compound of c. and oxalic acid. Cerous oxalate, $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3+9H_2O$, is a whitish granular powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and alcohol. It has been used as a nervous sedative, and especially as a remedy in nervous and reflex vomiting, as in the vomiting of pregnancy and seasickness, and cough. [B, 3, 81, 95, 270.]—**C. oxide.** Lat., *c. oxydatum, cerii oxidum.* Fr., *oxyde de cérium.* Ger., *C'oxyd.* It., *ossido di cerio.* Sp., *óxido de cerio.* A compound of c. and oxygen. Cerous oxide (c. sesquioxide) and ceric oxide (c. dioxide) are known. [B, 3.]—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de cérium, cérium phosphaté.* Ger., *C'phosphat, phosphorsaures C.* (oder *Ceroxydul*). It., *fosfato di cerio.* Sp., *fosfato de cerio.* A compound of c. and phosphate. Cerous phosphate, $Ce(PO_4)$, or $Ce_2(PO_4)_2$, occurs native. [B, 3.]—**C'salz** (Ger.). A salt of c. [B.]—**C. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde de cérium, oxyde céreux.* Ger., *Ceroxydul, C'oxydoxydul.* It., *ossido ceroso.* Cerous oxide, Ce_2O_3; a bluish-green powder. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *c. sulfuricum.* Fr., *sulfate de cérium.* Ger., *schwefelsaures C., C'sulfat.* It., *sulfato di cerio.* Sp., *sulfato de cerio.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. There are known: *cerous sulphate*, $Ce_2(SO_4)_3$, a substance occurring both in the anhydrous state and also combined with various amounts of water of crystallization (it is used as a pigment); *ceric sulphate*, $Ce(SO_4)_2+7H_2O$; *basic ceric sulphate;* a *cero-ceric sulphate;* and double sulphates of c. and other radicles. [B, 3, 270.]—**Essigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate.* —**Kohlensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. carbonate.*—**Oxalsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. oxalate.*—**Phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate.*—**Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate.*

CÉRIUM (Fr.), n. Sa-re-u^{4}m. Cerium. [B.]—**Azotate de c.** See CERIUM *nitrate.*—**Bioxyde de c.** See CERIUM *dioxide.*—**Bromure de c.** See CERIUM *bromide.*—**Carbonate de c., C. carbonaté.** See CERIUM *carbonate.*—**C. fluaté.** See CERIUM *fluoride.* —**Chlorure de c.** See CERIUM *chloride.*—**Fluorure de c.** See CERIUM *fluoride.*—**Iodure de c.** See CERIUM *iodide.*—**Oxalate de c.** See CERIUM *oxalate.*—**Oxyde de c.** See CERIUM *oxide.*—**Sesquioxide de c.** See CERIUM *sesquioxide.*—**Sulfate de c.** See CERIUM *sulphate.*

CERIVERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa're-fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd-ung. A ceric salt. [B, 270.] See CERIUM.

CERMOLA, n. In the Tyrol, the *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121.]

CERNA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{6}r(ke^{2}r)'na^3. The processes of the vertebræ. [B, 115.]

CERNAY (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-na. A small town in the Department of Vienne, France, near which there is a warm spring, called *de Sentinet*, said to contain sulphur. [L, 105.]

CERNE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}rn. Any one of the concentric circles seen on the section of the trunk of a tree; also a bluish discoloration around the eye, especially beneath the lower lid. [A, 301.]

CERNÉ (Fr.), adj. Se^{2}rn-a. Surrounded by a bluish discoloration (said of the eye). [A, 301.]

CERNEAU (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-no. The unripe kernel of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). [B, 93, 173.]

CERNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Se^{2}rn-e-e^{2}r. A small town in France, 9 miles from Orbec, near which there is a cold mineral spring said to be tonic and useful in diseases of the primæ viæ. [L, 105.]

CERNOYLE, n. Su^{5}rn'oi^{2}l. The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [A, 505.]

CERNUE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}rn-u^6. The *Agrostis stolonifera.* [B, 38.]

CERNUOUS, adj. Su^{5}rn'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *cernuus.* Ger., *übergebogen.* Erect at first and subsequently inclining from the perpendicular, or having the face directed downward (said chiefly of flowers). [B, 19, 198.]

CERNY-KOREN (Bohem.), n. The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 88, 121.]

CEROBER, n. In alchemy, water. [B, 50.] Cf. CEREBRUM.

CEROCARPUS [Hasskarl] (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)-ro(ro^2)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Jambosa.* [B, 42.] See EUGENIA.

CERO-CERIC, adj. Se-ro-se'ri^{2}k. Containing cerium both as a trivalent and as a quadrivalent radicle. [B, 270.]

CEROCOMA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ko'ma^3. Of Geoffroy, a genus of coleopterous insects (*Cantharideæ*). [L, 49, 87.]—**C. Schæfferi** [Fabricius]. Fr., *cérocome de Schæffer.* A species, having vesicating properties, native of France. [L, 88.]—**C. Schreberi** [Fabricius]. A species said to have vesicating properties. [L, 87.]—**C. viridis.** Ger., *Wirrhornkäfer.* A species said to be epispastic. [L, 105.]—**C. Wahlii** [Fabricius]. A species said to have vesicating properties. [L, 87.]

CÉROÈNE (Fr.), n. Sa-ro-e^{2}n. A resolvent plaster (*emplâtre c.* [Fr. Cod., 1866]) made of pitch, wax, and suet, and containing Armenian bole, myrrh, incense, and minium. [B, 93 (a, 21).] Cf. EMPLÂTRE *c.*

CÉRO-GRAISSEUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ro-gras-u^6. Containing wax and grease. [A, 385.]

CEROIDES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro(ro^2)-i(e)'dez(das) (1st def.), se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das) (2d def.). Gr., κηροειδής (1st def.), κεροειδής (2d def.). 1. Waxen; wax-colored. 2. Horn-shaped. [B, 115.]

CEROLEIN, n. Se^{2}r-ol'e^2-i^{2}n. Lat., *ceroleinum* (from *cera*, wax, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *céroléine.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *ceroleina.* A constituent of bees-wax, soluble in cold alcohol. Probably a mixture of various fatty acids. [B, 5, 81.]

CEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro'ma^3. Gen., *cerom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κήρωμα. 1. Anything made of or covered with wax; hence a cerate. 2. A cystic tumor with waxy contents. [A, 322; B, 114, 115.] 3. See CERE.

CEROMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro(ro^2)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}g-(a^{3}g)'ma^3. See CEROTOMALAGMA.

CÉROMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ro-ma^{3}t-ek. Mixed with oil and wax. [L, 41.]

CEROMEL (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)'ro(ro^2)-me^{2}l. Gen., *ceromel'lis.* Gr., κηρόμελι (from κηρός, wax, and μέλι, honey). Fr., *céromel.* Ger., *C.* It., *ceromiele.* Sp., *ceromil.* 1. Honey in the comb. 2. A cerate of honey made up of 1 part of wax and 2 parts [B, 52] or 4 parts [B, 270] of honey. [B, 52, 115, 270.]

CERONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ron'e(e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CERATE.

CERONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ron'i^2-a^3. Gr., κηρωνία. Fr., *céronie, céronia.* Of Theophrastus, the *Ceratonia siliqua* (the *keratia* of Dioscorides). [B, 121, 180.]

CERONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ron'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CERATE.

CEROPAGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o^{2}p'a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céropages.* Ger., *Keropagen.* Of Sprengel, an order of the *Orchideæ*, comprising *Orchis, Habenaria*, etc.; by others divided into the *Malaxideæ, Epidendreæ, Vandeæ, and Ophrydeæ.* [B, 170.]

CEROPEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pe(pa)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Fr., *céropégie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Ceropegieæ*, comprising about 50 species found in the tropical regions of the Old World. [B, 42.]—**C. acuminata** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, with tuberous roots, the separate tubers being of the size of small eggs and containing starch, mucilage, and a bitter substance. They are edible and are used as a digestive tonic and in the intestinal disorders of children. [B, 212, 289.]—**C. biflora** [Linnæus]. See *C. tuberosa.*—**C. bulbosa** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, resembling *C. acuminata* and employed like it. [B, 93, 289.]—**C. candelabrum** [Roxburgh]. See *C. tuberosa.*—**C. cordata** [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China species; according to Duchesne, the *Dæmia extensa.* [B. 173, 214.]—**C. edulis.** A garden name for *C. bulbosa.* [B, 214.]—**C. longiflora** [Poiret], **C. mucronata** [Roth], **C. tuberosa** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the East Indies; perhaps identical with the species of *C.* growing at the Cape of Good Hope; said by Thunberg to furnish an edible root. [B, 88.]

CEROPEGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pe(pa)'ji^2(gi^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céropégiées.* Of Decaisne, a division of the *Stapeliæ*, corresponding for the most part to the *Ceropegieæ* and *Stapelieæ* and, to a certain extent, the *Marsdenieæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170, 214.]

CEROPEGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}j(pag)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *céropégiées.* 1. Of Endlicher, Meissner, Reichenbach, and Decaisne, a division, subsection, or tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ* (*Stapelieæ*), comprising in general genera grouped by Bentham and Hooker under the tribes *C.* and *Stapelieæ*, excepting the genus *Leptadenia.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ*, comprising *Leptadenia, Macropetalum, Eriopetalum, Ceropegia, Brachystelma*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CEROPHORA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o^{2}f'o-(o^2)-ra^3. Fr., *cérophores.* A section of the ruminants. [L, 180.]

CEROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κέρας, a horn, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cérophore.* Ger., *horntragend.* Provided with horns. [L, 41, 109.]

CEROPIC ACID, n. Se^{2}r-o^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide céropique.* A white microcrystalline acid, $C_{36}H_{68}O_{30}$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 93.]

CEROPISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Gr., κηρόπισσος (from κηρός, wax, and πίσσα, pitch. Fr., *céropisse.* Sp., *ceropisa.* An ancient depilatory plaster compounded of wax and pitch. [B, 115; G.]

CEROPLASTY, n. Se'ro-pla^{2}st-i^2. From κηρός, wax, and πλάσσειν, to fashion. Fr., *céroplastique.* The art of modeling anatomical preparations, etc., in wax. [A, 301.]

CERORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(kar)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κηρός, wax, and ὄρχις, an orchis. Of Dumortier, a division of the *Orchideæ*, comprising the tribes *Epidendrineæ* and *Malaxideæ.* [B, 170.]

CEROS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)'ro^{2}s. Gr., κηρός. 1. Bees-wax. 2. In the pl., *ceræ* (Gr., κηροί), wax tapers (*cerei*). [B, 115.]

CEROSALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa'ro-za^{3}ltz. A cerous salt. [B, 270.]

CEROSATE, n. Se'ro^{2}s-at. A salt of cerosic acid. The c's have the general formula $(C_{24}H_{47}O_2)nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* [B.]

CEROSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^2(ka)-ros(ro^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *cérosie.* See CEROSIN.

CEROSIC, adj. Se-ro^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *cérosique.* Of or pertaining to cerosin. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cérosique.* Ger., *Cerosinsäure.* A fatty acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, contained in cerosin. [B.]

CEROSIN, n. Se′ro²s-i²n. From κηρός, wax. Lat., *cerosinum, cerosina, cerosia.* Fr., *cérosie, cérosine.* Ger., *C.* A sort of wax found as a coating upon the stalk of the sugar-cane, especially the violet variety. It is a grayish-green mass completely soluble in hot alcohol and precipitated from the solution on cooling. According to Levy, it has the composition of cerosinyl cerosate. [B, 93, 270.]—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cerosic acid; with the name of a base, the cerosate of that base. [B, 270.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEROSIC *acid.*

CEROSINYL, n. Se-ro²s′i²n-i²l. Fr., *cérosinyle.* Ger., *C.* An alcohol radicle or alkyl ($C_{29}H_{49}O$) found in cerosin. [B, 270.]—**C. cerosate.** Ger., *cerosinsaures C.* A compound, $C_{24}H_{47}O_2.OC_{29}H_{49}$, of c. and cerosic acid; according to Levy, of the same composition as cerosin, and also found in South American bees-wax (Adaqua wax). [B, 270.]

CEROSO-CERIC, adj. Se²r-o″so-se′ri²k. Lat., *cerosocericus.* Fr., *céroso-cérique.* Containing both a cerous and a ceric compound; cero-ceric. [B, 38.]

CEROSO-POTASSIC, adj. Se²r-o″so-po²t-a²s′i²k. Lat., *cerosopotassicus.* Fr., *céroso-potassique.* Containing cerium (as a cerous, or trivalent, radicle) and potassium. [B.]

CEROSTROMA (Lat.), **CEROSTROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Se²r(ke²r)o(o²)-strom′a³, -stro′si²s. Gen., *cerostrom′atos (-is), stros′eos (-is).* From κέρας, horn, and στρῶμα, a layer, or στρῶσις, a spreading out. See ICHTHYOSIS *hystrix.*

CEROSULFAT (Ger.), n. Tsa′ro-zul-fa³t. Cerous sulphate. [B.] See CERIUM *sulphate.*

CEROSUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(kar)-o′su³s(su⁴s) (1st def.), se²r-(ke²r)-o′su³s(su⁴s) (2d def.). 1. Full of wax. [Pliny (B, 114).] 2. Cerous. [B.] Cf. OXALAS *c.*

CEROSYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro-zu⁶l′zoir-e². Cerosic acid. [A, 324.]

CEROTARION (Lat.), **CEROTARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se(ka)-ro-ta(ta³)′ri²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κηρωτάριον. A wax-plaster or cerate. [B, 114, 115.]

CEROTATE, n. Se′ro-tat. Fr., *cérotate.* Ger., *cerotinsaures Salz, Cerotat.* A salt of cerotic acid. The c's have the general formula $(C_{27}H_{53}O_2)nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* [B.]

CEROTE (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-rot′e(a). Gr., κηρωτή (f. s. of adj. κηρωτός). A cerate. [B, 115.]

CEROTENE, n. Se′rot-en. Fr., *cérotène.* See CERYLENE.

CEROTIC, adj. Se-ro²t′i²k. Fr., *cérotique.* Contained in or derived from wax. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum ceroticum* (seu *cerotinicum*). Fr., *acide cérotique* (ou *cérotinique*). Ger., *Cerotinsäure.* A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, occurring under the form of small granules melting at 79° C. It forms the chief part of bees-wax and, as the cerotate of ceryl, exists in Chinese wax. [B, 4.]

CEROTIN, n. Se′ro ti²n. Lat., *cerotinum.* Fr., *cérotine.* See CERYL *alcohol.*—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cerotic acid; with the name of a base, the cerotate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEROTIC *acid.*—**C'säure-Cerylester** (Ger.). See CERYL *cerotate.*

CEROTINATE, n. Se-ro²t′i²n-at. Fr., *cérotinate.* Ger., *Cerotinat.* See CEROTATE.

CEROTINIC ACID, n. Se-ro-ti²n′i²k. Lat., *acidum cerotinicum.* Fr., *acide cérotinique.* Ger., *Cerotinsäure.* See CEROTIC *acid.*

CEROTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro-to(to²)-id(ed)′ez(as). Gr., κηρωτοειδής (from κηρωτόν, a cerate, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a cerate. [Galen (B, 115).]

CEROTOMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-to(to²)-ma²l(ma³l)-a²g(a³g)′ma³. Gen., *cerotomalag′matos (-is).* Gr., κηρωτομάλαγμα (from κηρωτόν, a cerate, and μάλαγμα, an emollient application). A wax-plaster or cerate. [Galen (B, 115).]

CEROTON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro′to²n. Gr., κηρωτόν. A cerate. [B. 115.]

CEROTOS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro′to²s. Gr., κηρωτός. Covered with wax. [B, 115.]

CEROTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro′tu³m(tu⁴m). See CEROTON.

CEROTURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-tu²(tu)′ri²-u³m(u⁴m). A cerate. [B, 114.]

CEROTYL, n. Se′ro-ti²l. Lat., *cerotylum, cerotylium.* Fr., *cérotyle.* Ger., *C.* The radicle of cerotic acid. [B, 120.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cerotic acid. [A, 324.]

CEROUS, adj. Se′ru³s. Lat., *cerosus.* Fr., *céreux.* Ger., *cero-* (in comp.). Containing cerium as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) radicle. [B.] See CERIUM.

CEROVERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa′ro-fe²r-bi²nd-ung. A cerous compound. [B, 200.] See CERIUM.

CEROXALAT (Ger.), n. Tsar′o²x-a³l-at. See CERIUM *oxalate.*

CEROXYD (Ger.), n. Tsar′o²x-u⁶d. Ceric oxide. With a qualifying adjective, a ceric salt. [B, 270.] See CERIUM *dioxide.*—**Salpetersaures C.** Ceric nitrate. [B.] See CERIUM *nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** Ceric sulphate. [B.] See CERIUM *sulphate.*

CEROXYDUL (Ger.), n. Tsar′o²x-u⁶d-ul. Cerous oxide; cerium sesquioxide. With a qualifying adjective, a cerous salt. [B, 270.]—**Kohlensaures C.** Cerous carbonate. [B.] See CERIUM *carbonate.*—**Oxalsaures C.** Cerous oxalate. [B.] See CERIUM *oxalate.*—**Salpetersaures C.** Cerous nitrate. [B.] See CERIUM *nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** Cerous sulphate. [B.] See CERIUM *sulphate.*

CEROXYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ro²x-i²l(u⁶l)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céroxylées.* Ger., *Ceroxyleen.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of palms (tribe, *Arecеæ*), comprising *Ceroxylon* and *Juania.* [B, 42.]

CEROXYLIN, n. Se-ro²x′i²l-i²n. Lat., *ceroxylinum.* Fr., *céroxyline.* Ger., *C.* It., *cerossilina.* Sp., *ceroxilina.* A crystalline substance forming the chief part of the waxy secretion of the *Ceroxylon.* [B, 93, 173.]

CEROXYLINÆ (Lat), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ro²x-i²l(u⁶l)-i(e)′ne-(na³-e²). Fr., *céroxylinées.* Ger., *Ceroxylineen.* Of Drude, a suborder of palms, comprising the tribes *Arecineæ* (*Arecеæ* [Bentham and Hooker]) and *Cocoineæ.* [B, 245.]

CEROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro²x′i²l(u⁶l)-o²n. From κηρός, wax, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *céroxylon.* Ger., *Wachspalme.* Sp., *palma cerifera, ceróxilo.* Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the wax-palm; a genus of palms of the subtribe *Ceroxyleæ* [Bentham and Hooker] or *Iriarteæ* [Drude], growing in the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador. [B, 42; Drude (B, 245).]—**C. andicola** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. Fr., *palmier à cire.* Ger., *Wachspalme.* Sp., *palma cerifera.* The wax-palm; a tree about 50 feet high, the stem of which is covered with a wax-like exudation (see *Palm*-WAX). [B, 5, 173, 180, 245.]—**C. carnauba.** The *Copernicia cerifera.* [B, 5.]—**C. Klopstockiæ** [Martius]. A Venezuela species furnishing wax. [B, 121, 245.]

CERPA, n. In Malabar, the *Saccharum spontaneum.* [B, 121.]

CERQUE (Fr.), n. Se²rk. See CERCUS.

CERQUINHO (Port.), n. Se²r-ken′yo. The *Quercus robur.* [B, 88, 121.]

CERRAJA (Sp.), n. The²r-ra³′ha³. The *Sonchus oleraceus.* [B, 224.]

CERRE (Fr.), n. Se²r. The *Quercus cerris.* [B.]

CERRES, n. An old name for the *Lathyrus sativus.* [B, 121.]

CERRETTA (It.), n. Che²r-re²t′ta³. 1. An old name in Tuscany for the *Lysimachia vulgaris.* 2. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Serratula tinctoria.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dei tintori.** The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121.]

CERRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)′ri²s. 1. See CERRUS. 2. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Quercus.* [B, 114, 121.]

CERRITUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-ri(re)′tu³s(tu⁴s). Contr. from *cerebritus* (from *cerebrum*). Gr., δημητριακός. Crazed, mad. [B, 114 (a, 24); B, 200.]

CERRO (It.), n. Che²r′ro. The *Quercus cerris.* [B, 88.]—**C. sughero.** The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 121.]

CERRUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)′ru³s(ru⁴s). A sort of oak; the *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus ægilops.* [B, 109, 114.]

CERSALZ (Ger.), n. Tsar′za³ltz. A salt of cerium. [B, 270.]

CERTHIOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su⁶r(ke²r)-thi²-o(o²)-mo²rf′e(a³-e²). Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminiplantares.* [L, 121.]

CERUA (Ar.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 88.]

CERULEAN, adj. Se-ru²′le²-a²n. See CÆRULEUS.

CERULEIN, n. Se-ru²′le²-i²n. See CÆRULEIN.

CÉRULÉO-SULFATE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru⁶l-a-o-su⁶lf-a²t. See SULPHINDIGOTATE.

CÉRULÉO-SULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶l-a-o-su⁶lf-u⁶r-ek. See SULPHINDIGOTIC.

CERULEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ru²l(rul)′e²-u³m(u⁴m). See CÆRULEUM.

CERULIC ACID, n. Se-ru²l′i²k. See CÆRULIC ACID.

CÉRULINE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru⁶l-en. It., Sp., *cerulina.* Soluble indigo-blue. [B, 38.]

CÉRULIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶l-e-pe²d. From *cæruleus,* blue, and *pes,* the foot. Having blue paws. [L, 41.]

CÉRULIPENNE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶l-e-pe²n. From *cæruleus,* blue, and *penna,* a wing. Having blue wings. [L, 41.]

CERUMEN (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(kar)-u²(u)′me²n. Gen., *cerum′inis.* From *cera,* wax. Gr., ὠτὸς ῥύπος, κυψελίς. Fr., *cérumen.* Ger., *Ohrenschmalz.* It., *cerume.* Sp., *cerúmen, cera del oido.* Ear-wax; an adhesive secretion from the ceruminous glands of the external auditory canal. It contains potash, oil, stearin, 0·1 per cent. of water, a dry material not soluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, and traces of chalk and soda. Its function is to keep the parts pliable and prevent the ready admission of insects. [F, 34.]—**C. aurium.** See *C.*

CERUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ru²m(rum)-i²n-o′si²s. Gen., *ceruminos′eos (-is).* A condition in which cerumen is present in considerable amount in the external auditory canal. [B.]

CERUMINOUS, adj. Se²r-u²m′i²n-u³s. Lat., *ceruminosus.* Fr., *cérumineux.* Ger., *ceruminös.* Pertaining to, containing, or secreting cerumen. [B.]

CERUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)′ru³s(ru⁴s). See CEROS (1st def.).

CERUSA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-u²(u)′sa³. See CERUSSA.

CERUSE, n. Se-rus′. See CERUSSA.

CÉRUSE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru⁶z. See CERUSSA.—**Blanc de c.** White lead; basic carbonate of lead. [B.]—**Cérat de c. composé.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *subcarbonatis compositum.*—**Éléocérolé de c.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**Emplâtre de c.** See *Emplastrum* CERUSSÆ.—**Lavement de c.** [Devergie]. An enema used in the diarrhœa of consumptives; made by dissolving from 20 to 30 decigrammes of lead acetate and from 10 to 15 decigrammes of sodium carbonate separately in a very little water and mixing the solutions with 250 grammes of decoction of linseed and 8 drops

of Rousseau's laudanum. [A, 259.]—**Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**Poudre de c. camphrée.** See *Pulvis* CERUSSÆ *camphoratus.* [B, 119.]—**Poudre de c. gommeuse.** See *Pulvis* CERUSSÆ *compositus.*—**Poudre de c. opiacée.** See SIEF *album cum opio.*—**Stéarate de c.** See *Emplastrum* CERUSSÆ.

CERUSSA [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ru^{3}s(rus)'sa^3. Gr., ψιμύθιον. Fr., *céruse.* Ger., *Bleiweiss.* It., *c.* Sp., *albayalde* [Sp. Ph.], *cerusa* [Sp. Ph.]. White lead. [B, 95, 114, 270.] See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate.*—**Ceratum de c.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**C. acetata.** Lead acetate. [B.]—**C. alba hispanica, C. alba hollandica, C. alba norica.** Lead subcarbonate. [B, 88.]—**C. antimonii.** See under ANTIMONIUM.—**C. citrina.** Yellow oxide of lead. [B, 48.]—**C. combusta.** C. transformed into a red powder (lead oxide) by roasting in a crucible. [B, 451.]—**C. nigra.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**C. plumbica.** See *C.*—**C. serpentariæ.** See LEAD *acetate.*—**C. usta.** See *C. combusta.*—**C. veneta alba.** Fr., *céruse de Venise.* A variety of white lead; so called because formerly derived from Venice. [B, 57.]—**C. zincica.** Zinc oxide. [B, 270.]—**Emplastrum cerussæ** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de céruse.* Ger., *Bleiweisspflaster.* It., *emplastro di c.* Sp., *emplasto de albayalde.* White-lead plaster; made of a mixture of 10 parts of lead plaster and 1 part of olive-oil, melted together and mixed with 10 parts of c. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], or by mixing 60 parts of lead plaster and 10 of common olive-oil, adding 35 parts of c., and heating and stirring with the addition of water [Ger. Ph.], or by making a lead plaster extemporaneously by heating 45 parts [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph. (the latter allowing the substitution of oil of sesame)] or 25 parts [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] of olive-oil and 10 of litharge, adding 70 [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] or 18 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] of c. and a little water till the proper consistence is obtained. [B, 95.]—**Emplastrum cerussæ ustum.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *carbonatis ustum.*—**Pulvis cerussæ camphorata.** A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, consisting of c., starch, camphor, and either ammoniac or a mixture of gum arabic and tragacanth, to which some also added sarcocolla. [B, 119.]—**Pulvis cerussæ compositus.** Fr., *poudre de céruse gommeuse.* A powder made of c., sarcocolla, gum arabic, and tragacanth. [Würtemb. Ph., 1798, Brunsw. Ph., 1771 (B, 119).]—**Unguentum cerussæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*—**Unguentum cerussæ camphoratum.** Camphorated ointment of c. (or carbonate of lead), consisting of 95 parts of unguentum cerussæ and 5 of camphor. [B, 205.]

CERUSSATUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ru^{3}s(rus)-sa(sa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Painted or tinged with cerussa. [B, 114.]

CÉRUSSE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru^{6}s. See CERUSSA.—**Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis.*

CERUSSEUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ru^{3}s(rus)'se^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of the appearance of cerussa. [B.] See URINA *cerussea.*

CERVA (Ar.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [α, 22.]

CERVALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'li^{2}s. See CERVINE (2d def.).

CERVANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-van(wa^{3}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cervanées.* Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Enamelleæ*, comprising *Ceruana*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERVANTITE, n. Su^{5}r-va^{2}nt'it. A native tetroxide of antimony. [L, 65.]

CERVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'ri^2-a^3. 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Trachelium cæruleum.* 2. Of other old authors, the *Laserpitium latifolium.* 3. Of Rivinus, the *Peucedanum c.* 4. Of De Candolle, a section of *Peucedanum.* [B, 109, 121, 180.]—**C. alba.** The *Laserpitium latifolium.* [B, 180.]—**C. nigra.** Of Bernhardi and the ancient authors, the *Athamanta (Peucedanum).* [B, 109, 173.]—**C. rigida** [Mönch]. **C. Rivini** [Gärtner]. The *Peucedanum c.* [B, 180.]—**Radix cervariæ.** The root of *Peucedanum c.* [B, 180.]

CERVEAU (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-vo. The brain, especially the cerebral hemispheres. [I, 28; K; α, 18.]—**Arrière-c.** See METENCEPHALON.—**C. antérieur.** See PROSENCEPHALON.—**C. en particulier.** The cerebrum proper. [I, 22; K.]—**C. intermédiaire, C. moyen.** See MESENCEPHALON.—**C. postérieur.** See METENCEPHALON.—**Petit c.** See CEREBELLUM.

CERVELET (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve^{2}l-a. 1. The cerebellum. [I, 28; K.] 2. A sort of Italian mushroom. [L, 109.]—**C. de la moëlle épinière** [Gratiolet]. The vermiform process of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.]—**C. du cerveau** [Gratiolet]. The hemispheres of the cerebellum as distinguished from the vermiform process. [I, 35; K.]—**C. latéral** [Gratiolet]. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.]

CERVELLE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve^{2}l. The brain. [A, 301.]—**C. de palmier.** The edible pith of certain palms. [B, 38.]

CERVICAIRE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve-kar. See CERVICARIA.

CERVICAL, adj. Su^{5}r'vi^2-ka^{2}l. Gr., τραχηλιαῖος. Lat., *cervicalis* (from *cervix*, the neck). Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.* It., *cervicale.* Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the neck or the back of the neck, or to any necklike part. [L, 343.]

CERVICALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-ka(ka^3)'li^{2}s. See CERVICAL; as a n., a cervical muscle, nerve, artery, or vein.—**C. ascendens.** Syn.: *iliocostalis cervicis.* That portion of the erector spinæ muscle that usually arises from the upper margins of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and is inserted into the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ. [L, 31, 142.]—**C. descendens.** 1. A fasciculus of the sacro lumbalis muscle. 2. See *C. ascendens.* [L.]

CERVICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cervicaire.* Ger., *Halskraut.* A name applied to several plants employed in diseases of the throat, especially to species of *Campanula.* [B, 109, 180.]—**C. major.** The *Campanula trachelium* and *Campanula bunoniensis.* [B, 180, 211.]—**C. minor.** The *Campanula c.* and *Campanula glomerata.* [B, 180.]

CERVICI-DORSO-COSTAL (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve-se-dor-so-kost-a^{2}l. From *cervix*, the neck, *dorsum*, the back, and *costa*, a rib. See SERRATUS *posticus superior.*

CERVICI-DORSO-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve-se-dor-so-ma^{2}s-to-ed-e-a^{3}n^2. For deriv., see CERVIX, DORSUM, and MASTOID. See SPLENIUS *colli.*

CERVICI-DORSO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve-se-dor-so-ska^{2}p-u^{6}l-ar. For deriv., see CERVIX, DORSUM, and SCAPULA. See RHOMBOIDEUS.

CERVICI-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve-se-ma^{2}s-to-ed-e-a^{3}n^2. For deriv., see CERVIX and MASTOID. See SPLENIUS *capitis.*

CERVICIPLEX [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}k)'-i^2-ple^{2}x. See *Cervical* PLEXUS.

CERVICI-SCAPULARIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''-vi^2(wi^2)-si(ki^2)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. For deriv., see CERVIX and SCAPULA. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ.*

CERVICI-SPINAL [E. Coues], adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-si^2-spin'a^{2}l. For deriv., see CERVIX and SPINE. Pertaining to the neck and to the spinal column or the spinal cord. ["Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

CERVICITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-si(ke)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cervicit'idis.* See TRACHELITIS.

CERVICO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-rom-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see CERVIX and ACROMION. Fr., *cervico-acromien, trapèze du cou.* Ger., *Nackenbandmuskel.* It., *trapezio-cervicale, cervico-acromiano.* Syn.: *pars superior cucullaris, pars superior musculi trapezii.* The cervical portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds. [Girard (L, 13).]

CERVICO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-a^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. For deriv., see CERVIX and AURICLE. Fr., *cervico-auriculaire.* Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the external ear; as a n., a muscle so related. [L, 41.]—**C.-a. externus** [Leyh]. A small muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the middle of the posterior face of the concha of the ear, which it draws downward and backward. [L, 13.]—**C.-a. internus** [Leyh]. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha; a congener of the c.-a. medius. [L, 13.]—**C.-a. medius** [Leyh]. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha. It rotates the ear outward and backward. [L, 13.]—**C.-a. profundus, Deep c.-a., Inferior c.-a.** See *C.-a. internus.*—**Middle c.-a.** See *C.-a. medius.*—**Superficial c.-a., Superior c.-a.** See *C.-a. externus.*

CERVICO-BASILAR, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *cervico-basilaris* (see CERVIX and BASILAR). Relating to the neck and the basilar region. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-BRACHIAL, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-brak'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cervico-brachialis* (see CERVIX and BRACHIUM). Fr., *c.-b.* Relating to the neck and the arm, or to the brachial plexus and the posterior roots of the last cervical nerves (said of neuralgia). [A, 301; L, 88.]

CERVICO-BRANCHIA (Lat.), **CERVICO-BRANCHIATA** [De Blainville] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3, -bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. For deriv., see CERVIX and BRANCHIÆ. Fr., *cervico-branches.* A suborder of the *Scutibranchiata*, or, according to De Blainville, an order of the *Paracephalophora.* [L, 180, 282.]

CERVICO-BRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *cervico-branche.* Ger., *halskiemig.* Having the branchiæ in a cavity above the neck. [L, 180.]

CERVICO-BREGMATIC, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-bre^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see CERVIX and BREGMA. Fr., *cervico-bregmatique.* Extending from the nucha to the bregma. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-CONCHIEN (Fr.), n. Se^{2}r-ve-ko-kon^2-ke-a^{3}n^2. For deriv., see CERVIX and CONCHA. See RETRAHENS *aurem.*

CERVICO-COSTO-HUMERALIS [Gruber] (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r-(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-ko^{2}st'''o(o^2)-hu^{2}m(hu^{4}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see CERVIX, COSTA, and HUMERUS. Fr., *cervico-costo-huméral.* An anomalous muscle extending from the sixth cervical vertebra and the first rib to the humerus. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 49 (L).]

CERVICODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From *cervix*, the neck, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *cervicodynie.* Muscular rheumatism of the neck. [D, 74.]

CERVICO-FACIAL, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-fa'si^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cervicofacialis* (see CERVIX and FACIES). Fr., *c.-f.* Pertaining to the neck and to the face. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-HUMERAL, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-hu^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *cervico-humeralis* (from *cervix*, the neck, and *humerus* [*q. v.*]). See CLEIDO-OCCIPITAL.

CERVICO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)''vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-to(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see CERVIX and MASTOID. Fr., *cervico-mastoïdien.* Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the mastoid process; as a n., of Chaussier, the splenius capitis muscle. [A, 301; L, 43.]

CERVICO-MUSCULAR, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-mu^{3}s'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *cervix*, the neck, and *musculus*, a muscle. Pertaining to the muscles of the neck (see *C.-m.* ARTERY). [L, 13.]

CERVICO-NASAL, adj. Su^{5}r''vi^2-ko-na'sa^{2}l. For deriv., see CERVIX and NASUS. Fr., *c.-n.* Extending from the back of the neck to the nose; as a n., a muscle of the lower animals so related. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Su5r″vi2-ko-o2k-si2p′i2t-a2l. Lat., *cervico-occipitalis* (see CERVIX and OCCIPUT). Fr., *c.-o.* Relating to the back of the neck and to the occiput. [L, 88.]

CERVICORN, adj. Su5r′vi2-ko2rn. Lat., *cervicornis* (from *cervus*, a stag, and *cornu*, a horn). Fr., *cervicorne*. Ger., *hirschhornartig*. Having horn-like appendages. [L, 95, 180.]

CERVICORNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-vi2(wi2)-ko2rn′i2-a3. See CAMELOPARDIDÆ.

CERVICO-SCAPULAR, adj. Su5r″vi2-ko-ska2p′u2l-a3r. Lat., *cervico-scapularis* (see CERVIX and SCAPULA). Fr., *cervico-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the scapula; as a n., of Chaussier, the transverse cervical artery or vein. [L, 41, 43.]

CERVICO-SCUTIEN (Fr.), adj. Se2r-ve-ko-sku6-te-a3n2. For deriv., see CERVIX and SCUTUM. Extending from the nucha to the scutiform cartilage of the ear (said of muscles). [L, 41.]

CERVICO-SPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Su5r(ke2r)″vi2(wi2)-ko(ko2)-spin(spen)-a(a3)′li2s. For deriv., see CERVIX and SPINE. Fr., *cervico-spinal*. Relating to the cervical and spinal regions. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Su5r(ke2r)″vi2-(wi2)-ko(ko2)-su3b(su4b)-ska2p(ska3p)-u2(u4)-la(la3)′ri2s. For deriv., see CERVIX and SUBSCAPULAR. Fr., *cervico-sous-scapulaire* [Percivale]. Syn.: *rhomboideus minor* (seu *superior*, seu *longus*). That portion of the rhomboideus muscle of the solipeds that arises from the posterior cervical ligament. [Leyh (L, 13).]

CERVICO-TRACHÉLIEN (Fr.), n. Se2r-ve-ko-tra3-kal-e-a3n2. For deriv., see CERVIX and TRACHELUS. See SPLENIUS.

CERVICO-TUBIEN (Fr.), n. Se2r-ve-ko-tu6b-e-a3n2. A muscle extending from the nucha to the concha of the ear. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-VAGINAL, adj. Su5r″vi2-ko-va2j′i2n-a2l. For deriv., see CERVIX and VAGINA. Fr., *c.-v.* Pertaining to the neck of the uterus and to the vagina.

CERVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)-vi2k(wek)′u2(u4)-la3. A little neck. [A, 318.]—**Cerviculæ spiritus.** In alchemy, a preparation of the bones of the stag's heart. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CERVICULATE, adj. Su5r-vi2k′u2l-at. Lat., *cerviculatus*. Fr., *cerviculé*. In entomology, having the prothorax long, slender, and distinct from the antepectus. [Kirby (L, 180).]

CERVI-CUVETTE (Fr.), n. Se2r-ve-ku6-ve2t. See under CUVETTE.

CERVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)′vi2d(wi2d)-e(a3 e2). From *cervus*, a stag. Fr., *cervidées*. A family of the *Ruminantia*. [L, 147.]

CERVIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Se2r-ve-me2tr. From *cervix*, the neck, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the cervical canal of the uterus. ["Gaz. de gynéc.," June 1, 1887, p. 172.]

CERVINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-vi(we)′na3. Fr., *cervins*. Ger., *Hirsche*. A family of the *Elaphia*. [L, 173.]

CERVINÆ [Sclater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-vi(we)′ne(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Cervidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1870, p. 114 (L).]

CERVINE, adj. Su5r′vi2n. Lat., *cervinus* (from *cervus*, a stag). Fr., *cervin*. Ger., *hirschfarbig* (1st def.), *rehfarbig* (1st def.), *hirschartig* (2d def.). It., *cervino*. Sp., *cervuno*, *cervino*. 1. Tawny; like *fulvous*, but with more gray and brown intermixed. [B, 19, 198.] 2. Of or pertaining to the deer. [A, 318; L, 341.]

CERVIOCELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su5r(ke2r)-vi2(wi2)-o(o2)-se2l-(ke2l)′lu3m(lu4m). An old term for *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 88.]

CERVISIA (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)-vi2s(wes)′i2-a3. See CEREVISIA.

CERVI SPINA (Lat.), **CERVISPINA** (Lat.), **CERVISPINA CATHARTICA** [Mönch] (Lat.), n's f. Su5r(ke2r)″vi(we)-spi(spe)′-na3. Fr., *cervispine*. An old term for *Rhamnus catharticus*; hence, of some authors, a genus made to include that species. [B, 88, 121.]

CERVIX (Lat.), n. f. Su5r(ke2r)′vi2x(wi2x). Gen., *cervi′cis*. Gr., *αὐχήν* (1st def.), *δέρη* (1st def.), *τράχηλος* (2d def.). Fr., *nuque* (1st def.), *cou* (2d def.), *col* (3d def.). Ger., *Nacken* (1st def.), *Hals* (2d def.). It., *cervice*. Sp., Port., *cerviz*. 1. Properly, the back of the neck. 2. The neck as a whole. 3. Any constricted neck-like part. [A, 318, 322, 325.]—**Cervicem flectentium primus.** See LONGUS *colli*.—**C. cornu posterioris** [Clarke]. The constricted portion of the posterior horn of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—**C. corporis restiformis.** See *C. pedunculorum*.—**C. cruris cerebelli.** According to Burdach, the angle of the flexion of the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum as it turns downward from the hemisphere to form the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3; K.]—**C. femoris.** The neck of the femur. [L.]—**C. glandis.** The constricted portion of the penis, behind the corona glandis. [L, 115.]—**C. mandibulæ, C. maxillæ inferioris.** See COLLUM *maxillæ inferioris*.—**C. obstipa.** See CAPUT *obstipum*.—**C. pedunculorum.** The constricted portion of the restiform bodies at the point where they come downward and backward to enter the cerebellum. [I, 6; K.]—**C. penis.** See *C. glandis*.—**C. rigida.** See CAPUT *obstipum*.—**C. uteri.** Fr., *col de l'utérus*. Ger., *C.*, *Gebärmutterhals*. Sp., *cuello uterino*. Syn.: *collum uteri*. The neck of the uterus, the constricted portion extending from the isthmus to the os uteri externum. [L, 115.]—**C. vesicæ.** Fr., *col de la vessie*. The neck of the urinary bladder. [L, 119.]—**C. vesicæ felleæ.** The neck of the gall-bladder. [L.]—**Conical c., Conoid c., Conoidal c.** A defective development of the c. uteri characterized by its conical shape, generally accompanied with elongation and with constriction of the os externum; said to be a cause of dysmenorrhœa and sterility. [A, 194.]—**Granular c.** Erosion of the c. uteri.

CERVOISE (Fr.), n. Se2r-vwa3z. See CEREVISIA.

CERVULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5r(ke2r)-vu2l(wu4l)-i(e)′ne-(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Cervidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 765 (L).]

CERVUS (Lat.), n. m. Su5r(ke2r)′vu3s(wu4s). Gr., *ἔλεφος*. Fr., *cerf*. Ger., *Hirsch*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *ciervo*. The stag; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cervidæ*. [B, 180; L, 180.]—**Cervi cornu.** See HARTSHORN and CORNU CERVI.—**Cervi spina.** See CERVISPINA.—**C. alces** [Linnæus]. Fr., *élan*. Ger., *Elen*, *Elenthier*. It., Sp., *alce*. The elk. The hoofs (*ungulæ alcis*) were formerly worn as amulets, and also used internally for epilepsy. The horns (*cornu alcis*) have been substituted for hartshorn (*cornu cervi*), and were formerly official in the Finn. Ph. In China, a decoction made from the sinews of the back or the shavings of the horns is used in rheumatism and sciatica, and as a tonic. [B, 180; L, 75.]—**C. axis.** A species found in the East Indies. [B, 290.]—**C. canadensis** [Gmelin]. The wapiti; a North American species regarded as distinct from *C. elaphus*. [B, 180, 290.]—**C. capreolus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chevreuil*. Ger., *Reh*. It., *capriuolo*, *corzo*. Sp., *venado*. Port., *veado*. The roebuck; a European species. [B, 270, 290.]—**C. dama.** Fr., *cerf daim*. Ger., *Damhirsch*. Sp., *gamo*. The fallow deer; a European and Asiatic species. The horn of this animal, powdered and burnt, is considered to be demulcent and nutritive, and was formerly given in various painful affections of the joints, pleura, and nerves. [B, 289, 290.]—**C. elaphus** [Linnæus]. Gr., *ἔλαφος* [Aristotle]. Fr., *cerf*, *cerf commun*. Ger., *Hirsch*, *Edelhirsch*, *Rothhirsch*, *Rothwild*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *ciervo*. The stag; a species, smaller than the elk, found throughout Europe, northern Africa, and northern and central Asia. Almost every part of it was formerly used in medicine, its horns (hartshorn, *cornu cervi*) being especially employed and forming the basis of a number of preparations. See CORNU CERVI, SEBUM *cervinum*, *Ossa de corde cervi*, and *Priapus cervi*. [B, 180.]—**C. mexicanus.** A Mexican species, furnishing hartshorn. [B, 224.]—**C. muntjac.** The muntjak, a deer of Java. [B, 290.]—**C. tarandus.** Fr., *renne*. Ger., *Rennthier*. It., *renna*. Sp., *rangifero*, *reno*. The reindeer. [B, 290.]—**C. virginianus.** Fr., *cerf de la Virginie*. Ger., *Virginiahirsch*. The common Virginia deer; an American species which may furnish hartshorn. [B, 5, 290.]—**Cornu cervi, Cornu cervi elaphi.** See CORNU CERVI.—**Cornu cervi præparatum, Cornu cervi rasphatum, Cornu cervi ustum.** See under CORNU CERVI.—**Ossa de corde cervi.** Fr., *os de cœur de cerf*. Ger., *Hirschherzbeine*, *Hirschherzknochen*. A pair of bones lying crosswise in the septum of the stag's heart at the origin of the aorta. Wonderful therapeutic properties were formerly assigned to them. [B, 38, 180.]—**Priapus cervi.** The penis of *C. elaphus*; formerly employed medicinally. [B, 180.]

CERYKION (Lat.), n. n. Se2r(kar)-i2k(u6k)′i2-o2n. Gr., *κηρύκιον*. A sort of eye-salve. [Alexander of Tralles (B, 115).]

CERYL, n. Se′ri2l. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *céryle*. Ger., *C.* It., *cerile*. Sp., *cerilo*. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle of the fatty series (alkyl), of the constitution $C_{27}H_{55}$, found in Chinese wax. [B.]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cérylique*. Ger., *C'alkohol*. It., *alcool cerilico*. Sp., *alcohol cerilico*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_{27}H_{55}.OH$, obtained by the decomposition of Chinese wax; a solid substance melting at 79° C. An isomeric form, *isoceryl alcohol*, is found in wax obtained from Java and forms crystals melting at 62° C. [B, 3.]—**C. cerotate.** Fr., *cérotate* (ou *cérotinate*) *de céryle*. Ger., *Cerotinsäure C'ester*, *Cerotinsaures C.* It., *cerotato di cerile*. A compound, $C_{54}H_{108}O_2 = C_{27}H_{55}.OC_{27}H_{53}O$, of c. and cerotic acid; a crystalline substance forming the main portion of Chinese wax. [B, 4.]—**C'ester** (Ger.). A compound of c. and an acid radicle; a salt of c. [B.]—**C. hydrate, C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydrate de céryle*. Ger., *Cerylhydrat*. It., *idrato di cerile*. Sp., *hidrato de cerilo*. See *C. alcohol*.—**C. palmitate.** Fr., *palmitate de céryle*. Ger., *palmitensaures C.*, *Palmitinsäure-Cerylester*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{31}O_2 - C_{27}H_{55} = C_{43}H_{86}O_2$, of c. and palmitic acid, found in opium-wax. [B, 3.]—**Hydrated c. oxide.** See *C. alcohol*.

CERYLATE, n. Se′ri2l-at. Fr., *cérylate*. Ger., *Cerylester*. It., Sp., *cerilato*. A compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of ceryl alcohol by a basic radicle. [B.]

CERYLENE, n. Se′ri2l-en. Fr., *cérylène*. Ger., *Cerylen*. It., *cerilene*. Syn.: *cerotene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, formed along with cerotic acid by the distillation of Chinese wax; a mass resembling paraffin, and, on repeated distillation, transformed into a mixture of oily liquids and inflammable gases. [B, 3, 4.]

CERYLIC, adj. Se-ri2l′i2k. Fr., *cérylique*. It., *cerilico*. Sp., *cerilico*. Of or pertaining to ceryl. [B.]—**C. alcohol, C. hydrate.** See CERYL *alcohol*.

CÉSALPINIE (Fr.), n. Sa-za2l-pen-e. See CÆSALPINIA.

CÉSALPINIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-za2l-pen-e-a. See CÆSALPINIEÆ.

CESAREAN, adj. Sa-za′re2-a2n. See CÆSAREAN.

CÉSARELLÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-za3r-e2l-a. See CÆSARELLÆ.

CESARIAN, adj. Se-za′ri2-a2n. Fr., *césarien*. See CÆSAREAN.

CÉSERON (Fr.), n. Sa-ze2r-on2. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121.]

CÉSICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ze-kol. Having the neck or corselet notched or furrowed. [L, 41.]

CÉSIÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-ze-a. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

CESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)′zi2(si2)-u3m(u4m). See CÆSIUM.

CESPES (Lat.), n. m. Se2s(kas)′pez(pe2s). See CÆSPES.

CESPITEUX (Fr.), adj. Se2s-pet-u5. See CÆSPITOSE.

CESPITINE, n. Se2s′pi2t-en. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}N$, isomeric with amylamine, obtained from coal-tar. [B, 93.]

CESPITO-ARBORESCENT (Fr.), adj. Se2s-pet-o-a3r-bo-re2s-a3n2. Being in close tufts and in the form of a tree. [L, 41.]

CESPITOSE, CESPITOUS, adj's. Se^{2}s'pi^{2}t-os, -u^{3}s. See CÆSPITOSE.

CESSATIO MENSIUM (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-sa(sa^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. See AMENORRHŒA and MENOPAUSE.

CESTEON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'te^2-o^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, the *Betonica officinalis.* [B, 88.]

CESTICILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}st(kast)-i^2-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *cestus,* a girdle. A ring or hoop for the head. [A, 312.]—**C. cotyloideus.** See *Cotyloid* LIGAMENT.

CESTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cestes.* A family of the *Stenostomata.* [L, 147.]

CESTILLO DE ORO (Sp.), n. The^{2}s-tel'yo da o'ro. The *Alyssum saxatile.* [B, 121.]

CESTODA (Lat.), **CESTODEA** (Lat.), **CESTODES** [Milne-Edwards] (Lat.), n's n. pl., n. pl., and m. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tod'a^3, -e^2-a^3, -ez(e^{2}s). See CESTOIDEA.

CESTODIC, adj. Se^{2}st-od'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or caused by cestodes. [L, 182.]

CESTOID, adj. Se^{2}st'oid. Lat., *cestoideus* (from κεστός, embroidered, festooned, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cestoïdé, cestoïde.* 1. Having a girdle-like or band-like form. [L, 180.] 2. Belonging to the CESTOIDEA. [L, 56.]

CESTOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}st(ke^{2}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. For deriv., see CESTOID. Fr., *cestoïdes.* Ger., *Bandwürmer.* It., *cestoidi.* Syn.: *Cephalocotylea* [Diesing], *Vermes tæniæformes, Tænida.* An order of the *Tænioidea* [Rudolphi], of the *Elminthaprocta* [Latreille], of the *Parenchymata* [Cuvier], of the *Helminthes* [Siebold and Stannius], a family of the *Grammazoa* [Eichwald], a class of the *Cotylophora* [Lankester]; and, as most commonly used, a class or order of the *Platyelminthes.* As formerly used, the term included the tape-worms and forms which are now known to be the larval stages of those animals. It is now restricted to the tape-worms. [A, 314; L, 15, 28, 121, 147, 201, 231, 296.]

CESTOIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se^{2}st(ke^{2}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-i(e)'na^3. A suborder of the *Turbellaria.* [L, 261.]

CESTONA GUESALAGA (Sp.), n. The^{2}s-to'na^3 gwa-sa^3-la^3'-ga^3. A place in Spain, where there is a spring containing chloride of sodium, oxide of iron, alum, silica, and free nitrogen. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CESTRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tra(tra^3)'se^2(ka^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cestracées.* Of Lindley, a group of plants, including *Cestrum,* etc., usually placed in the *Solanaceæ.* [B, 170.]

CESTRACIONT, adj. Se^{2}s-tra'si^2-o^{2}nt. Relating to the *Cestraciontidæ;* as a n., belonging to them. [L, 14.]

CESTRACIONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tra(tra^3)-si^2-(ki^2)-o^{2}nt'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Selachoidei,* having no nictating membrane, 2 dorsal fins, the first opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, an anal fin, the nasal and buccal cavities confluent, and the teeth obtuse. [L, 207.]

CESTRAPHORI [Owen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tra^{2}f-(tra^{3}f)'o(o^2)-ri(re). A group, tribe, or section of fishes, order *Elasmobranchii,* suborder *Plagiostomi.* They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin, and obtuse back teeth. [L, 14, 73, 147.]

CESTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'tre^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of the solanal alliance; of Dunal, a section of the *Solanaceæ,* comprising *Cestrum* and *Vestia.* [B, 170.] Cf. CESTRINEÆ.

CESTREAU (Fr.), n. Se^{2}s-tro. See CESTRUM (2d def.).—**C. à baies noires.** The *Cestrum parqui.* [B, 38.]—**C. à feuilles de laurier.** The *Cestrum laurifolium.* [B, 173.]—**C. à grandes feuilles.** The *Cestrum macrophyllum.* [B, 38, 46.]—**C. auriculé.** The *Cestrum auriculatum.* [B, 38.]—**C. des teinturiers.** The *Cestrum tinctorium.* [B, 46.]—**C. nocturne.** The *Cestrum nocturnum.* [B, 38.]—**C. parqui.** The *Cestrum parqui.* [B, 46.]

CESTRIFORM, adj. Se^{2}st'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cestriformis.* Fr., *cestriforme.* Of Illiger, long and straight, and having the cutting edge forming nearly a right angle with each side (said of incisor teeth). [L, 180.]

CESTRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tri^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cestrinées.* Ger., *Cestrineen.* 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Solanideæ,* comprising *Cestrum, Lycium,* and *Solandra.* 2. Of Schlechtendahl, an order of plants made for *Cestrum* and one other genus. 3. Of G. Don and others, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ,* comprising *Cestrum, Dunalia, Vestia, Akokanthera,* etc. 4. Of Miers, a division made for the single genus *Cestrum.* 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ,* comprising *Cestrum, Vestia, Nicotiana,* and other genera in which the corolla tube is cylindraceous or dilated above; the corolla lobes are distinct and imbricate or induplicate-valvate, there are five perfect stamens, the fruit is baccate or capsular, and the embryo is straight or nearly so, the cotyledons being often broader than the radicle. [B, 42, 170.]

CESTRINUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tri(tre)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of Cassini, a genus of *Compositæ,* by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Centaurea.* [B, 42.]—**C. carthamoides** [Cassini]. The *Centaurea acaulis.* [B, 173, 180.]

CESTRION (Lat.), **CESTRIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Se^{2}st(ke^{2}st)'-ri^2-o^{2}n, -ri^{2}s. A small spine, thorn, or trocar. [A, 322.]

CESTRITES (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-trit(tret)'ez(as). Gr., κεστρίτης (from κέστρον, betony). Wine flavored with betony. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CESTROIDES (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tro(tro^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). From κέστρον (see CESTRUM), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Cestrum* (a botanical species name). [B, 42.]

CESTRON (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'tro^{2}n. Gr., κέστρον. 1. The *Betonica.* [Dioscorides (B, 115).] 2. A trocar. [A, 322.]

CESTROPHORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tro^{2}f'o(o^2)-ri(re). See CESTRAPHORI.

CESTROS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'tro^{2}s. Gr., κέστρος. 1. A sharpness or roughness upon the tongue. 2. The first shoot from seeds. 3. Of Pliny, the *Betonica officinalis* (= *Cestron*). [B, 114, 115.] 4. A trocar. [A, 322.]

CESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., κέστρον. Fr., *cestreau* (2d def.), *cestron* (1st def.). 1. The cestron or *Betonica officinalis.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of solanaceous plants, comprising over a hundred species, indigenous to tropical America. [B, 42, 121; Dunal (B, 214).]—**C. aurantiacum.** 1. Of Lindley, a shrub growing in Guatemala. 2. Of Meyer, the *Capraria salicifolia.* [B, 214.]—**C. auriculatum.** Sp., *yerba santa, hedionda.* Syn.: *C. hediunda* [Lamarck], *Hediunda jasminiano flore* [Feill.], *Hierva hediunda.* 1. Of L'Héritier, a Peruvian shrub having a very fœtid odor. The flowers exhale a musk-like odor at night. A decoction of the leaves is used in Peru in the treatment of fevers. 2. Of Ruíz and Pavón, the *C. hediundinum.* [B, 93; Dunal (B, 214).]—**C. bracteatum** [Link and Otto]. A Brazilian species. [B, 214.]—**C. campanulatum** [Lamarck]. The *Acoristus aggregatus.* [B, 214.]—**C. cauliflorum** [Jacquin]. The *Acoristus (atropa) arborescens.* [B, 214.]—**C. corymbosum** [Schlechtendahl]. A Brazilian shrub. [B, 214.]—**C. diurnum.** A small tree growing in Cuba and the other West Indian islands. It is used in Chili for dyeing blue. [B, 214; L, 37.]—**C. enanthes** [Schlechtendahl]. A Brazilian shrub. [B, 214.]—**C. fastigiatum** [Jan.]. Of Jacquin, a species growing in Cuba; of others, the *C. diurnum.* [B, 214.]—**C. grandiflorum.** A garden name for *C. laurifolium.* [B, 173.]—**C. hediunda.** 1. Of Lamarck, see *C. auriculatum.* 2. Of Martius, see *C. hediundinum.* [B, 214.]—**C. hediundinum** [Dunal]. Sp., *yerba hedionda* (*ó santa*). A very fœtid shrub, growing in Peru. It is used as a refrigerant, emollient, and astringent, and especially as an application to hæmorrhoids and in œdema. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. jamaicense** [Lamarck]. See *C. vespertinum.*—**C. laurifolium** [L'Héritier]. An evergreen shrub, growing in South America and the West Indies. It is used in Brazil for tepid baths, and its poisonous berries are said to be employed as an arrow-poison. [B, 173, 214; L, 30.]—**C. leucocarpum** [Dunal]. A South American species closely related to *C. nocturnum.* [B, 214.]—**C. macrophyllum** [Ventenat]. A West Indian shrub, said to have properties like those of *C. laurifolium.* [B, 93, 173, 214.]—**C. nocturnum.** Fr., *galant de nuit.* 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. leucocarpum.* 2. Of Murray, a small tree of Jamaica and Hispaniola, having yellowish-green flowers which are very fragrant at night. The variety β *pubescens* is cultivated in Madeira under the name of *bella sombra.* *C. nocturnum* is said to have properties similar to those of *C. laurifolium.* The berries are poisonous and their juice is used in painting. [B, 48, 173, 214.]—**C. oppositifolium** [Lamarck]. The *Toxicophlœa* (*Acokanthera*) *Lamarckii.* [B, 214.]—**C. parqui** [L'Héritier]. Sp., *flor de ternera.* The *parqui* or *palqui* of the Chilians. A shrub growing in Chili and the Argentine Republic, which, according to some, is very fœtid, according to others is odorless in the day-time and possesses an agreeable fragrance at night. The leaves when macerated have an odor like that of veal. A decoction of them is used in the treatment of tinea. The juice of the berries has been used in painting. [B, 48, 173, 214.]—**C. pseudo-quina** [Martius]. Port., *quina do mato, quina da terra.* A Brazilian shrub used as a febrifuge. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. ramosissimum** [Hort. Pat.]. The *C. vespertinum.* [B, 214.]—**C. scandens** [Thib.], **C. spicatum** [Miller]. The *C. nocturnum* of Murray. [B, 114.]—**C. tinctorium.** A small tree growing about Caraccas, where it is called *uvica.* Its berries furnish a blue ink which is nearly indestructible. [B, 88, 173, 214.]—**C. undulatum** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A fœtid shrub growing in Peru, where it is used in making a cooling, soothing drink given in pernicious fevers. [B, 48, 214.]—**C. venenatum.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. laurifolium.* 2. Of Thunberg, the *Toxicophlœa cestroides.* [B, 214.]—**C. vespertinum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Ixora alternifolia,* etc. [Jacquin]. A West Indian branching shrub. The berries are used for dyeing blue. [B, 48, 88, 214.]—**C. virgatum** [Ruíz and Pavón]. See *C. parqui.*

CÉSULIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-su^{6}l-e-a. See CÆSULIEÆ.

CETA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'ta^3. Gr., κῆτα. The *Calaminthe* or catmint. [B, 115.]

CETACEA (Lat.), **CETACEÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Se-(ka)-ta(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). From κῆτος, a whale. Fr., *cétacées.* Ger., *Cetaceen, Wallthiere.* It., *cetaceos.* Sp., *cetáceos.* An order of bipeds (Latreille), of the *Mutilata* (Cuvier), of the *Cetomorpha* (Haeckel), of the *Carnaria* or *Typhidentata* (Lankester), and, as commonly used, an order of the *Mammalia.* As formerly used, it included the *Sirenia, Odontoceti,* and *Mystaceti;* as now used, it is restricted to the two latter and an extinct suborder, the *Archæoceti.* [L, 14, 121, 180, 228.]—**Carnivorous c.** A group of the C. made to include the *Odontoceti* and the *Mystaceti.* [L, 121.]—**Herbivorous c.** See SIRENIA.

CETACEANS, n. pl. Se-ta'se^2-a^{2}nz. See CETACEA.

CETACEOUS, adj. Se-ta'shu^{3}s. Gr., κητώδης. Lat., *cetaceus.* Fr., *cétacé.* Ger., *wallfischartig.* It., *cetaceo.* Sp., *cetáceo.* Pertaining to a whale, or to the *Cetacea.* [B.]

CETACEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ta(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cétacé, blanc de baleine* [Fr. Cod.], *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wallrath.* It., *spermaceti, cetina.* Sp., *esperma de ballena* [Sp. Ph.], *esperma* [Mex. Ph.], *cetina* [Mex. Ph.], *espermaceti.* Roum., *spermacetu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *sperma ceti* [Netherl. Ph.]. Spermaceti [U. S. Ph. and the other pharmacopœias]. A white crystalline mass obtained from cavities in the cranium of the spermaceti whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), consisting chiefly of cetyl palmitate. It is used in medicine as a basis of cerates and ointments, being devoid of any irritant or other marked properties. [B, 95.]—**Ceratum cetacei** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat de blanc de baleine, onguent blanc.* Ger., *Wall-*

rathcerat. It., *cerato di espermaceti.* Sp., *cerato de espermaceti.* Roum., *ceratu de cetaceu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum album* [Swed. Ph.] (seu *labiale album* [Russ. Ph.]), *unguentum cetacei album* [Gr. Ph.]. Spermaceti cerate; made by melting 8 parts of spermaceti with 28 of white wax and 44 of olive-oil [U. S. Ph.], or with 8 each of white wax and expressed oil of almonds [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 12 of expressed oil of almonds [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], or with 8 each of white wax and olive-oil [Gr. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 9 of lard [Hung. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 14 of benzoated lard [Swed. Ph.]. It is used as an emollient application for excoriated and irritated surfaces. [B, 81, 95.] Cf. *Unguentum cetacei.*—**Ceratum cetacei rubrum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *ceratum ad labia* [Dan. Ph.], *ceratum rubrum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *unguentum cetacei rubrum* [Gr. Ph.]. A cerate composed of white wax or yellow wax [Dan. Ph.], spermaceti, and expressed almond-oil, colored with alkanet root, and flavored with oil of bergamot [Norweg. Ph.], oil of bergamot and oil of lemon [Ger. Ph.], oil of lavender [Dan. Ph.], or oil of roses [Gr., Ph.]. The Swed. Ph. orders a mixture of white wax, spermaceti, and benzoated lard, colored with alkanet root. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).] See also UNGUENTUM *rubrum labiale.*—**C. cum saccharo, C. præparatum, C. saccharatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *blanc de baleine sacchare.* Ger., *Wallrathzucker.* Prepared (or saccharated) spermaceti; a mixture of 1 part of spermaceti and 3 parts of white sugar rubbed together to a very fine powder. [B, 81, 95.]—**Emplastrum cetacei.** Sp., *emplasto de esperma de ballena* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., a plaster made up of 8 parts of white wax, 4 parts each of c. and lead plaster, and 1 part of sweet-almond oil. 2. As formerly applied, the *ceratum cetacei* (*q. v.*). [B, 95, 119.]—**Unguentum cetacei** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent blanc.* Ger., *Wallrathsalbe.* Spermaceti ointment; made by melting together 5 oz. (av.) of spermaceti, 2 oz. (av.) of white wax, and a pint of almond-oil. It is used for the same purposes as the ceratum cetacei. [B, 5.] Cf. *Ceratum cetacei.*—**Unguentum cetacei album.** See *Ceratum cetacei.*—**Unguentum cetacei rubrum.** See *Ceratum cetacei rubrum.*

CETACEUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ta(ta³)'se²(ke²)-u³s(u⁴s). See CETACEOUS and Cf. CETACEÆ, CETACEA, and CETACEUM.

CETÆ [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)'te(ta³-e²). See CETACEA.

CETANE, n. Se'tan. Fr., *cétane.* Ger., *Cetan.* It., *c.* A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{16}H_{34}$; a crystalline solid melting at 19·20° C. and boiling at 278° C. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 266, p. 37; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (B).]

CETENE, n. Se'ten. Fr., *cétène.* Ger., *Ceten.* It., *c.* See CETYLENE.

CETENYLENE, n. Se-te²n'i²l-en. Fr., *céténylène.* Ger., *Cetenylen.* It., *cetenilene.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{30}$, homologous with heptine. [B, 3.]

CETERACH (Lat.), n. m. and n., indecl. Se²t(ke²t)'e²r-a²k-(a³ch²). Fr., *cétérach.* Ger., *C.* Sp., *ceteraque.* 1. Of the older authors, the *Asplenium c.* 2. Of Willdenow, a genus of ferns; by Hooker made a section of *Asplenium* (*q. v.*). [B, 90, 242.]—**C. aureum** [Link], **C. canariensis** [Willdenow], **C. latifolium** [Fée]. The *Asplenium c.*, var. *β aureum.* [B, 242.]—**C. officinalis, C. officinarum** [C. Bauhin, Willdenow]. The *Asplenium c.* [B, 173, 180.]—**Herba c.** Ger., *Ceterachienkraut.* Sp., *doradilla* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb of *Asplenium c.* [B, 95, 180.]

CETEWALL, n. Se'te-wa⁴l. See SETWALL.

CETI (Lat.), n. f. sing. indecl. and m. pl. Se(ka)'ti(te). Of Dioscorides, the *Conyza squarrosa;* as a n. pl., the CETACEA, also a suborder of the CETACEA. [B, 121; L, 121, 302.]

CETIC, adj. Se'ti²k. Lat., *cetosus, cetinicus.* Fr., *cétique.* It., *cetico.* Sp., *cético.* Of or pertaining to cetin or to the whale. [A, 318; B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cetinicum.* Fr., *acide cétique.* Ger., *Cetinsäure.* It., *acido cetico.* Sp., *ácido cético.* A fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$, obtained by the saponification of spermaceti; according to Heintz, identical with benomargaric acid, and according to others a mere mixture of myristic and palmitic acids. An isomeric modification, *isocetic acid*, is obtained by the saponification of the oil of *Jatropha curcas.* [B, 93.]

CETIN, n. Se'ti²n. Lat., *cetinum, cetina.* Fr., *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *cetina* [Mex. Ph.]. Purified spermaceti. [B, 3.] See CETACEUM.—**C'elaic acid.** Fr., *acide cétine-élaïque.* Ger., *C'elaïnsäure.* A fatty acid resembling oleic acid, obtained by saponifying c'elain. [B, 5.]—**C'elain.** Fr., *cétine-élaïne.* Ger., *C'elaïn.* An oil deposited by the evaporation of alcohol in which spermaceti has been dissolved. [Berzelius (B, 5).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cetic acid. [B.]

CETINIC, adj. Se-ti²n'i²k. Lat., *cetinicus.* Fr., *cétinique.* See CETIC.

CETINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ti(te)'nu³m(nu⁴m). See CETIN.

CETOCHILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-ki²l(ch²el)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of marine *Entomostraca.* [L, 303.]

CETODES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-to'dez(das). Gr., κητώδης. Cetaceous. [B, 115.]

CETODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-do²nt'a³. From κῆτος, a whale, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *cétodontes.* Whales having no whalebone, but with permanent teeth. [L, 87.]

CETOGRAPHY, n. Se-to²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *cetographia* (from κῆτος, the whale, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *cétographie.* Ger., *Cetographie.* See CETOLOGY.

CETOL, n. Se'to²l. Fr., *cétol.* See ETHAL.

CÉTOINE (Fr.), n. Sa-twa³n. See CETONIA (1st def.).—**C. dorée.** See CETONIA *aurata.*

CETOLOGY, n. Se-to²l'o-ji². Lat., *cetologia* (from κῆτος, the whale, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *cétologie.* Ger., *Cetologie.* The zoology of the *Cetacea.* [L, 41.]

CETOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-mo²rf'a³. From κῆτος, the whale, and μορφή, form. Ger., *Wallthiere.* A family of the *Indecidua villiplacentalia;* a legion of the *Placentalia.* [L, 146, 228.]

CETONA (It.), n. Cha-to'na³. A place in Tuscany, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49.]

CETONE, n. Se'ton. Lat., *cetonum.* Fr., *cétone.* See ACETONE.

CETONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Se(ka)-ton(to²n)'i²-a³. Fr., *cétoine* (1st def.). Ger., *Metallkäfer* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of pentamerous *Coleoptera.* [A, 301, 385.] 2. As a n. pl., see CETONIIDÆ.—**C. aurata.** Fr., *cétoine dorée.* A species often fraudulently substituted for cantharides and used as an ingredient of various popular remedies for rabies, but said to be inert. [A, 301, 385.]

CETONIADÆ (Lat.), **CETONIDES** (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. Se(ka)-to²n-i(i²)'a²d(a³d)-e(a³-e²), o²n'i²d-ez(e²s). Fr., *cétoniens.* The rose-chafers; a family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 267.]

CÉTONIER (Fr.), n. Sa-ton-e-a. A name sometimes given to the glumes of the *Gramineæ.* [B, 38.]

CETONIIDÆ [A. R. Wallace] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-to²n-i(i²)'-i²d-e(a³-e²). See CETONIADÆ.

CÉTONION (Fr.), n. Sa-ton-e-on². See CÉTONIER.

CETONUM (Lat.). n. n. Se(ka)-ton'u³m(u⁴m). See ACETONE.

CETOS (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)'to²s. Gen., *ce'teos (-is).* More commonly written *cetus.* Gr., κῆτος. A sea-monster, seal, or whale. [B, 115.]

CETOSAURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-sa⁴r'(sa³'u⁴r)-i(e). From κῆτος, the whale, and σαῦρα, a lizard. Fr., *cétosauriens.* An order or family of the *Reptilia*, including *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus.* [L, 180.]

CETOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-tos'u³s(u⁴s). Of or pertaining to the whale. [B, 180.]

CETRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-tra(tra³)'ri²-a³. Perhaps from *cetra*, a short leathern buckler. Fr., *cétraire, cétrarie.* Ger., *Schildflechte.* It., Sp., *c.* 1. A genus of lichens established by Acharius, belonging to the order *Lichenacei*, tribe *Cetrariei.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the thallus of *C. islandica*, the *lichen islandicus* of the Ger. Ph. and other continental pharmacopœias, the *lichen d'Islande* of the Fr. Cod., the *liquen* (ó *liquen islándico*) of the Sp. Ph., the *lichen islandicu* of the Roum. Ph. [A, 322; B, 95, 121.]—**C. fallax** [Acharius], **C. glauca** [Acharius]. Two European species, which have been used in the treatment of phthisis, and which also furnish a reddish dye with alum and iron sulphate. [B, 173.]—**C. islandica** [Acharius]. Fr., *lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.], *mousse d'Islande.* Ger., *islandisches Moos, islandische Flechte.* It., *lichene d'Islanda.* Sp., *liquen islándico* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *lichen islandicu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *Lichen islandicus* [Linnæus]. Iceland moss; a species found throughout the northern regions and mountainous portions of both hemispheres. It consists of irregularly branched masses with variously divided lobes. When moistened it is soft and tough and has a slight odor and a bitter mucilaginous taste. Boiled with water, it furnishes a bitter jelly which is considered demulcent, tonic, and nutritive. It contains a sort of starch, *lichenin*, a bitter acid principle (cetrarin or cetraric acid), lichenstearic acid, thallochlor, fumaric (lichenic) acid, oxalic acid, sugar, and cellulose. It is employed in chronic bronchitis, phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery, in which affections it acts both as a food and also by lessening secretions and promoting the appetite and digestion. [B, 81, 95, 173, 180.]—**C. nivalis** [Acharius]. A species found upon the mountains of Europe; used like *C. islandica.* [B, 173.]—**Chocolata cum c.** See *Chocolata* LICHENIS *islandici.*—**Decoction of c., Decoctum cetrariæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *decoctum lichenis islandici* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (et *lichenis islandici abluti* [Belg. Ph.]), *ptisana de lichene islandico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by washing *C islandica* with cold water, then boiling with water, straining, and washing the residue with cold water. One part of the lichen affords 20 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 25 [Belg. Ph.], 32 [Russ. Ph.], or 100 [Fr. Cod.] parts of decoction. The preparation as thus made contains the bitter tonic principle (*cetrarin*); according to the Fr. Cod., this is to be retained only when the prescription expressly so orders; otherwise, the cetrarin is to be removed by rejecting the strained decoction and the first washings of the residue, and employing only the subsequent washings. This latter preparation is the *decoctum lichenis islandici abluti* of the Belg. Ph. [B, 81, 95.]



THE CETRARIA ISLANDICA. [A, 327.]

CETRARIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²t(kat)-ra(ra³)-ri²-a(a³)'se²-(ke²)-i(e). Of Schärer, a family of discoid lichens, consisting of the single genus *Cetraria.* [B, 170.]

CETRARIC, adj. Se^{2}t-ra^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *cetraricus*. Fr., *cétrarique*. It., *cetrarico*. Sp., *cetrárico*. Of or pertaining to *Cetraria*. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cetraricum*. Fr., *acide cétrarique*. Ger., *Cetrarsäure*. It., *acido cetrarico*. Sp., *ácido cetrárico*. Syn.: *cetrarin*. A bitter crystalline acid, $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$, forming about 2 per cent. of Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*) and imparting to the latter its tonic qualities. It is soluble in hot alcohol, almost insoluble in water. [B, 81, 158.]

CETRARIEÆ [Nylander, Theobald], **CETRARIEI** [Nylander] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Se^{2}t(kat)-ra^2(ra^3)-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -e^2-i(e). Fr., *cétrariés*, *cétrariées*. Ger., *Cetrarieen*. A tribe or family of lichens (*Intricatæ*, *Parmeliaceæ*, *Ramalodei*), consisting of the genus *Cetraria*. [B, 77, 170.]

CETRARIN, n. Se^{2}t-ra'ri^{2}n. Lat., *cetrarinum*. Fr.. *cétrarine*. Ger., *C.*, *Moosbitter*. It., Sp., *cetrarina*. See Cetraric *acid*.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See Cetraric *acid*.

CETRARINIC, adj. Se^{2}t-ra^{2}r-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *cetrarinicus*. Fr., *cétrarinique*. See Cetraric.

CETRARINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}t(kat)-ra^2(ra^3)-ri(re)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). See Cetraric *acid*.

CETRARIOID, adj. Se^{2}t-ra'ri^2-oid. Lat., *cetrarioides*. Fr., *cétrarioïde*. Resembling the *Cetraria*. [B, 121.]

CETRARSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsa-tra^{3}r'zoir-e^2. See Cetraric *acid*.

CETRIUOLO (It.), n. Cha-tre-u-o'lo. The cucumber. [B.]

CETROS, n. An ancient name for the *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CETTE (Fr.), n. Se^{2}t. A maritime station in the department of Hérault, in the south of France, resorted to for its baths, douches, and sand-baths. [L, 49.]

CETTI CEKKI, n. In Malabar, the *Ixora coccinea* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

CETULE, n. Se^{2}t'u^{2}l. See Cetyl.

CETUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See Cetos.—**Album ceti.** See Cetaceum.

CETYL, n. Se'ti^{2}l. Lat., *cetylum*, *cetylium*. Fr., *cétyle*. Ger., *C.* It., *cetile*, *cetilo*. Sp., *cetilo*. Syn.: *cetule*. A univalent alcohol radicle (alkyl), $C_{16}H_{33}$, occurring in the compounds derived from spermaceti (cetaceum). [B.]—**Acid c. sulphate.** See *C'sulphuric acid*.—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylacetat*. *Essigsäure-Cetylester*. It., *acetato di cetile*. A compound, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2 = C_2H_3O.OC_{16}H_{33}$, of c. and acetic acid ; isomeric with stearic acid and forming acicular crystals melting at 18° or 19° C. [B, 3, 4.]—**C'acetate.** Fr., *cétyl-acétate*. Ger., *Cetylacetat*, *cetylessigsaures Salz*. It., Sp., *cetil-acetato*. A salt of cetylacetic acid ; of the general composition $(CH_2(C_{16}H_{33})-CO.O)nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B.]—**C'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide cétyl-acétique*. Ger., *Cetylessigsäure*. It., *acido cetil-acetico*. Sp., *ácido cetil-acético*. A monobasic acid, $CH_2(C_{16}H_{33})-CO.OH = C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, formed by the substitution of c. for hydrogen in acetic acid, and occurring as verrucose crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cétylique*. Ger., *Cetylalkohol*. It., *alcool cetilico*. Sp., *alcohol cetilico*. Syn.: *hecdecatyl* (or *sexdecyl*) *alcohol*, *hydrogen cetylate* (or *sexdecylate*), *ethal* [Chevreul]. A monatomic alcohol, $C_{16}H_{33}$.-OH, obtained by the decomposition of spermaceti ; a white, odorless, tasteless, crystalline mass, which may be also obtained in the form of laminar crystals, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2, 3, 158.]—**C'aldehyd** (Ger.). See Palmitic *aldehyde*.—**C'äther** (Ger.). See *C. ether*.—**C'äthyläther** (Ger.). See *C.-ethyl ether*.—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylbromür*. It., *bromuro di cetile*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{33}Br$, of c. and bromine ; a white solid mass. [B, 3.]—**C'carbonate.** Fr., *cétyl carbonate*. A margarate. [B.]—**C'carbonic acid.** Fr., *acide cétyl-carbonique*. Ger., *Cetylcarbonsäure*. It., *acido cetil-carbonico*. Sp., *ácido cetil-carbónico*. A name applied to margaric acid, because it may be regarded as carbonic acid in which a molecule of c. replaces one of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylchlorür*. It., *cloruro di cetile*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{33}Cl$, of c. and chlorine ; a limpid, oily liquid. [B, 3, 158.]—**C'essigsauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cetylacetic acid ; with the name of a base, the cetylacetate of that base. [B.]—**C'essigsäure** (Ger.). Cetylacetic acid. [B.]—**C'ester** (Ger.). A compound of c. with an acid radicle ; a c. ether. [B.]—**C. ether.** Fr., *éther cétylique*. Ger., *Cetyläther*, *Cetylester*. It., *eter cetilico*. 1. Any compound of c. with an oxygen radicle, and especially with an acid radicle. 2. Specifically, c. oxide either unchanged or with one of its c. molecules replaced by another of hydrocarbon. [B.] Cf. *C.-ethyl ether*.—**C.-ethyl ether.** Fr., *éther cétyléthylique*. Ger., *Cetyläthyläther*. A compound, $C_2H_5-O-C_{16}H_{33}$, of c. and ethyl with oxygen ; a substance forming crystalline scales. [B, 3.]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylhydrat*. It., *idrato di cetile*. Sp., *hidrato de cetilo*. See *C. alcohol*.—**C. hydrosulphide.** Fr., *sulfhydrate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsulfhydrat*. It., *solfidrato di cetile*. See *C. mercaptan*.—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyljodür*. It., *ioduro di cetile*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{33}I$, of c. and iodine, occurring as white, crystalline scales. [B, 3.]—**C. mercaptan.** A compound, $C_{16}H_{33}.SH$, of c. and sulphydryl, forming laminar crystals of a peculiar odor. [B, 3, 4.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyloxyd*, *Dicetyläther*. It., *ossido di cetile*. Syn.: *c.* (or *dicetyl*) *ether*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{33}-O-C_{16}H_{33}$, of a double molecule of c. with oxygen, homologous with ordinary ether (ethyl ether). It forms glistening laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**C'oxydithiocarbonate.** A salt of cetyloxydithiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**C'oxydithiocarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide cétyl-oxydithiocarbonique*. Ger., *Cetyloxydithiocarbonsäure*. A monobasic thio-acid, $C_{16}H_{33}O-CS.SH$, known only through its salts. [B, 3.]—**C. palmitate.** Fr., *palmitate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylpalmitat*, *Palmitinsäure-Cetylester*. It., *palmitato di cetile*. A compound, $C_{32}H_{64}O_2 = C_{16}H_{31}O.OC_{16}H_{33}$, of c. and palmitic acid. It forms waxy foliate crystals which constitute the greater part of spermaceti. [B, 3, 4.]—**C'phenylamine.** Fr., *cétyl-phénylamine*. Ger., *Cetylphenylamin*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{39}N = C_6H_6NH.C_{16}H_{33}$. [B, 2.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See Palmitic *acid*.—**C'schwefelsauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cetylsulphuric acid ; with the name of a base, the cetylsulphate of that base. [B.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Cetylsulphuric acid. [B.]—**C'sulphate.** Fr., *cétyl-sulphate*. Ger., *Cetylsulfat*, *cetylschwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of cetylsulphuric acid ; a salt of the general constitution $(C_{16}H_{33}.SO_4)nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B.]—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsulfid*, *Dicetylsulfid*. It., *solfuro di cetile*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{33}-S-C_{16}H_{33}$, of c. and sulphur, forming silvery laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**C'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide cétyl-sulfurique*. Ger., *Cetylschwefelsäure*. It., *acido cetil-solforico*. Acid c. sulphate, a compound, $H(C_{16}H_{33})SO_4$, acting as a monobasic acid, but known only through its salts, the cetylsulphates. [B, 3, 4.]—**C. thioalcohol.** See *C. mercaptan*.—**C. thioether.** Ger., *Cetylthioäther*. See *C. sulphide*. **Hydrated c. oxide.** See *C. alcohol*.

CETYLATE, n. Se^{2}t'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *cétylate*. Ger., *Cetylat*. It., *cetilato*. 1. A compound of cetyl with oxygen and a basic radicle ; a derivative of cetyl alcohol in which the hydrogen is replaced by a base. 2. A salt of cetylic (palmitic) acid. [B.]

CETYLENE, n. Se^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *cétylène*. Ger., *Cetylen*. It., *cetilene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{32}$, derived from cetyl alcohol by treatment with phosphorus pentoxide. It is a liquid lighter than water, and in composition acts as a bivalent radicle. Etherol and etherin, contained in oil of wine, are probably isomeric with c. [B, 3.]—**C. chlorhydrin.** An oily liquid of the composition $C_{16}H_{32}{<}^{Cl}_{OH}$. [B, 3.]—**C. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure* (ou *bibromure de cétylène*). Ger., *Cetylendibromür*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{32}Br_2$, of c. and bromine, forming a heavy yellow liquid. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de cétylène*. Ger., *Cetylenoxyd*. It., *ossido di cetilene*. A compound, $C_{16}H_{32}O$, of c. and oxygen, forming small acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

CETYLIC, adj. Se^{2}t-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *cetylicus*. Fr., *cétylique*. It., *cetilico*. Sp., *cetilico*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from cetyl. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cetylicum*. Fr., *acide cétylique*. Ger., *Cetylsäure*. It., *acido cetilico*. Sp., *ácido cetílico*. Palmitic acid. [B.]—**C. alcohol.** See Cetyl *alcohol*.—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde cétylique*. Ger., *Cetylaldehyd*. See Palmitic *aldehyde*.

CETYLUM (Lat.), **CETYLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}t(kat)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), se^{2}t(kat)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Cetyl. [B, 120.]

CETYWALL, n. Se^{2}t'i^2-wa^{4}l. See Setwall.

CEVADA (Port.), n. Barley (the *Hordeum vulgare*). [B, 92.]

CEVADATE, n. Se^{2}v'a^{2}d-at. Fr., *cévadate*. A salt of cevadic acid. [B.]

CEVADIC, adj. Se^{2}v-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *cevadicus*. Fr., *cévadique*. Of or belonging to cevadilla. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cevadicum*. Fr., *acide cévadique*. Ger., *Cevadinsaure*. A crystalline acid found in cevadilla by Pelletier and Caventou, now identified with tiglic acid. [B, 4, 5.]

CEVADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Se^2(ke^2)-va^{2}d(wa^{3}d)-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *cévadille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sabadille*, *Säusekraut*, *Sabadillsame* (2d def.). It., *sabadiglia*. Sp., *cebadilla* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sabadilla* [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *semen* [Dan. Ph.] (seu *fructus* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) *sabadillæ*. 1. The *Schœnocaulon officinale* (*Asagrœa officinalis*). 2. The dried fruit of this plant ; employed formerly as an antiparasitic, vermifuge, and caustic, now used as a source of veratrine. [B.]—**C. Hispanorum.** See *C.*

CÉVADILLE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa-va^3-del. See Cevadilla.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of cevadilla (2d def.) dried at a temperature of 25° C., pulverized in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 2 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CEVADILLINE, n. Se^{2}v-a^{2}d-i^{2}l'en. Fr., *cévadilline*. Ger., *Cevadillin*. An alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{63}NO_8$, remaining in cevadilla after the extraction of the veratrine by ether ; uncrystallizable, almost insoluble in ether and in boiling benzine, but soluble in fusel oil. On treatment with soda, it yields cevadic acid. [B, 5.]

CEVADIN (Ger.), n. Tsa-fa^3-den'. Cevadine. [B, 270.]—**C'säure.** Cevadic acid. [B, 120.]

CEVADINE, n. Se^{2}v'a^{2}d-en. Lat., *cevadina*. Fr., *cévadine*. Ger., *Cevadin*. An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$, found in cevadilla and identical with the veratrine of Merck (not of Wright and Luff); forming acicular crystals or a crystalline mass, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and decomposing on treatment with hot alcoholic potash into cevine and cevadic acid or, according to others, into cevidine and angelic acid. [B, 5, 270.]

CEVIDINE, n. Se^{2}v'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *cévidine*. Ger., *Cevidin*. A base, $C_{27}H_{45}NO_9$, formed, according to V. Schröder, along with angelic acid, when cevadine is treated with baryta; a yellowish-white powder soluble in water and in ether and having no irritant action upon the mucous membranes. By the action of strong mineral acids it is converted into cevine. [B, 270.]

CEVIL [Paracelsus], n. A supposed indurated substance in the earth, like a calculus, said to be hardened from an earthy tartar by the so-called spirit of urine in the moisture of the earth ; esteemed a remedy for lithiasis. [A, 325.]

CEVILLINE, n. Se^{2}v-i^{2}l'en. Fr.. *cévilline*. Ger., *Cevillin*. A base, $C_{29}H_{47}NO_7$, produced, along with cevadic (methylcrotonic) acid, by the saponification of cevadilline. [B, 270.]

CEVINE, n. Se^{2}v'en. Lat., *cevina*. Fr., *cévine*. Ger., *Cevin*. A substance, $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$, formed by decomposing cevadine with hot alcoholic potash or, according to V. Schröder, by decomposing cevidine with mineral acids ; an amorphous substance readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 5, 270.]

CEYNAS, n. In India, the *Bombax ceiba* (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*). [B, 88, 121.]

CEYX (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)′i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *ce′ycos* (*-is*). Gr., κήυξ. The *Hirundo esculenta.* [Pliny (L, 105).]

CHA (Chin.), n. 1. The tea-plant. [B, 121.] 2. A species of *Rhamnus*, the leaves of which are used in China as a substitute for tea. [B, 132.] 3. A vinous liquor furnished by a species of palm growing in China. [B, 38.]—**C. puau.** A plant (perhaps the *Camellia sasanqua*) used in China to flavor tea. [B, 121.]

CHAAB, n. The fruit of *Chavica officinarum.* [L, 87.]

CHAABE (Teloogoo), n. The seeds of *Coffea arabica.* [B, 88.]

CHAARU DERIARI (Pers.), n. Sea-thorn; a variety of date-tree. [B, 121.]

CHAARU JEMAAL (Pers.), n. Thorn of beauty; a variety of date-tree. [B, 121.]

CHABAPFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^3′ba^3-pfe^{2}f-fe^{2}r. The *Piper chaba.* [B, 180.]

CHABARRO, n. Sp., *chaparro.* In Colombia, the *Byrsonima crassifolia.* [B, 121, 270.]—**C′rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.** Alcornoque-bark. [B, 92, 180.]

CHABASI (Ar.), n. The *Malva rotundifolia.* [B, 88.]

CHABATZELETH (Hebr.), n. A plant mentioned in the Bible; in the English version translated "rose of Sharon," but some bulbous plant, probably the *Narcissus.* [B, 121.]

CHABAZIZI (It.), n. Ka-ba^{3}tz-etz′e. In Sicily and Malta, the *Cyperus esculentus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHABETOUT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}b-tu. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CHABHATSALETH (Hebr.), **CHABHATSELETH** (Hebr.), n's. See CHABATZELETH.

CHABOK (Calmuk), n. The *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHABOT (Fr.), n. Sha^3-bo. The *Cottus Gobio.* [L, 105.]

CHACA, n. See CHOCHO.

CHACACA, n. The bark of *Drimys mexicana.* [B, 93.]

CHACALXOCHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Poinciana pulcherrima.* [B, 224.]

CHACAN-GUARICA, n. In Mexico, the *Bixa orellana.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHACANI, n. In Malabar, the *Areca catechu.* [B, 88.]

CHACARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ch^{2}a^{3}k)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *chacarille.* See CASCARILLA.—**Cortex chacarillæ.** The bark of *Croton eleuteria.* [B, 180.]

CHACAS (Peruv.), n. See CHACHAS.

CHACAYE (Peruv.), n. A shrub of Peru, perhaps a species of *Rhamnus.* [B, 38, 121.]

CHACHACA, n. See CHACACA.

CHACHACOMA, CHACHAS, n's. In Peru, the *Stereoxylon resinosum.* [B, 121.]

CHACHAUL, n. In Chili, the *Calceolaria serrata.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHACHINLAGUA, n. See CACHAN-LA-HUEN.

CHACINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}s(ch^{2}a^{3}k)-i(e)′na^3. A group of the *Siluridæ.* [L, 280.]

CHACNUTI, n. In the Maya dialect of Mexico, the *Plumiera purpurea.* [B, 224.]

CHACRELLE (Fr.), **CHACRIL** (Fr.), **CHACRILLE** (Fr.), n's. See CASCARILLA.

CHADARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}d(ch^{2}a^{3}d)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)′dez-(de^{2}s). Gr., χαδαρίδες (from Ar., *at-schadari*). Small-pox. [J. Franz (A, 322).]

CHADDIR, n. Ar., *khad′âr*, or *khad′ir.* The *Boerhavia diandra.* [B, 174.]

CHADE, n. In Tartary, tea. [B, 88.]

CHADEC (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}d-e^{2}k. See SHADDOCK.

CHA DE FRADE, n. In Brazil, the *Casearia lingua.* [B, 19.]

CHA DE PEDRESTE. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudo-thea.* [B, 19.]

CHADLOCK, n. Cha^{2}d′lo^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505.]—**Water-c.** The *Nasturtium amphibium.* [B.]

CHADSURA (Mongol.), n. The *Pinus picea.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHADY, n. See CHADE.

CHÆNAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}n)-a^3-i(e)′na^3. A subfamily of the *Gastrochænidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1858, p. 315 (L).]

CHÆNANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the-(tha^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Trichostegmeæ*, comprising the subtribes *Mutisieæ* and *Nassauvieæ.* [B, 170.]

CHÆNANTHOPHORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. From χαίνειν, to gape, ἄνθος, a flower, and φορεῖν, to bear (because of the labiate flowers). Of Lagasca, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ*; of Agardh, a division of the *Corymbiferæ*, corresponding to the *Labiatifloræ* of De Candolle. [B, 170.]

CHÆNINA (Lat.), **CHÆNINUM** (Lat.), **CHÆNON** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}n)-i(e)′na^3, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m), ke′(ch^{2}a^3′e^2)-no^{2}n. Gen., *chænin′æ, -nin′i, -non′tis.* Ger., *chänin, chänine.* Diastase. [A, 322.]

CHÆRADODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-a^2(a^3)-do′di^2-a^3. See CHŒRADODIA.

CHÆRAPHROSYNE (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-a^2(a^3)-fro^2′-zi^{2}n(su^{6}n)-e(a). From χαίρειν, to rejoice, and ἀφροσύνη, insanity. Ger., *lustige Wahnsinn.* Insanity with exaltation. [A, 322.]

CHÆREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-e^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Anthriscus cerefolium*; of Allion, the genus *Anthriscus.* [B, 121.]

CHÆREPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-e^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., χαιρέφυλλον. See CEREFOLIUM.

CHÆROFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEREFOLIUM.—**Herba chærofolii.** The herb *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 180.] Cf. *Herba* CHÆROPHYLLI. [B, 180.]

CHÆROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ma(ma^3)′-ni^2-a^3. From χαίρειν, to rejoice, and μανία, madness. Fr., *chéromanie.* Ger., *Chäromanie.* See CHÆRAPHROSYNE.

CHÆROPHYLLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′-la^3. Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbellatæ*, comprising *Scandix, Chærophyllum, Myrrhis, Æthusa, Œnanthe, Phelladrium, Seseli, Sion*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÆROPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)′le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chérophyllées.* Of Link, a suborder of the *Umbellatæ*, comprising *Cerefolium, Chærophyllum, Scandix*, and *Myrrhis.* [B, 170.]

CHÆROPHYLLINE, n. Ke^{2}r-o-fi^{2}l′en. Fr., *chérophylline.* Ger., *Chærophyllin.* A nitrogenous substance, forming crystalline salts, obtained by distilling the fruit of *Chærophyllum bulbosum* with water and caustic soda; said to be poisonous. [B, 48, 270.]

CHÆROPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′-lo^{2}n. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 115.]

CHÆROPHYLLOS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′-lo^{2}s. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*; also the specific name of a species of *Ranunculus.* [B, 121.]

CHÆROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *chérophyllum.* Ger., *Kälberkropf.* 1. Of the pharmacists, the *anthriscus cerefolium.* 2. Of Tournefort, the *Anthriscus.* 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, subtribe *Scandicineæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. aromaticum.** 1. Of Linnæus, an aromatic species growing in central Europe. 2. Of Lamarck, the *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. aureum** [Linnæus]. Ger., *gelbfrüchtiger Kälberkropf.* A species of aromatic odor and taste, indigenous to the mountainous regions of central Europe. [B, 180.]—**C. bulbosum** [Linnæus]. Ger., *knolliger Kälberkropf.* A biennial species with disagreeably smelling white flowers, growing in central and northern Europe. Its tuberous, napiform root contains much starch, has an agreeable taste, and is often cultivated as a food. The plant is sometimes confounded with *Conium maculatum*, but is distinguished by its hairy stem and leaves. [B, 48, 49 (a, 18); B, 180.]—**C. cerefolium** [Crantz]. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 173.]—**C. hirsutum** [Linnæus]. Ger., *rauhhaariger Kälberkropf.* An aromatic species with a rough hairy stem and white or reddish flowers, growing on the mountain meadows of middle and southern Germany. It affords a good fodder for cattle. [B, 49 (a, 18); B, 180.]—**C. odoratum** [Lamarck]. The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 180.]—**C. pecten Veneris** [Crantz]. The *Scandix pecten.* [B, 173.]—**C. rostratum** [Lamarck]. A species in part identified with *Scandix pecten.* [B, 173.]—**C. sativum** [C. Bauhin]. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. silvestre** [Buxb.], **C. silvestre perenne, cicutæ folio** [Tournefort]. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. temulum** [Linnæus], **C. verticillatum.** Fr., *cocue.* Ger., *Taumelkerbel, berauschender Kälberkropf.* A biennial species common in the woods and fields of Europe. Its root is said to be poisonous, and the plant is sometimes confounded with *Conium maculatum*, from which it is distinguished by its hairy stem. [B, 93, 173, 180.]

CHÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Ke′(ch^{2}a^3′e^2)-ta^3. Gr., χαίτη. Fr., *chète.* Ger., *Haar, Haupthaar* (1st def.), *Borste* (2d def.). 1. The hair of the head. 2. In botany, a bristle, especially one situated at the extremity of an organ; also the stalk (*seta*) bearing the sporogonium of mosses. [B, 19, 121.]

CHÆTANGEIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji′(ge^2′i^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Chætangeium*, one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algæ* (*Periblasteæ*). [B, 121, 170.]

CHÆTANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(the^2)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétanthérées.* Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Labiatifloræ*, comprising *Chætanthera*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÆTE (Lat.), n. f. Ke′(ch^{2}a^3′e^2)-te(ta). See CHÆTA (1st def.).

CHÆTETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-e^{2}t′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Tabulata.* [L, 121.]

CHÆTOCARPEÆ [M. Arg.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o-(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétocarpées.* A subtribe of the *Hippomaneæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chætocarpus.* [B, 121, 214.]

CHÆTOCEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-se(ke^2)′-re^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *chætoceros*, one of the genera. Fr., *chétocérées.* 1. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of diatomaceous plants of the family *Biddulphiaceæ.* 2. Of H. L. Smith, a family of the tribe *Cryptokaphidieæ.* [B, 75, 121.]

CHÆTOCLADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-kla^{2}d-(kla^{3}d)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Chätocladieen.* A group of the *Mucorini*, including *Chætocladium.* [B, 54.]

CHÆTODERMA (Lat.), **CHÆTODERMARIA** [Lankester] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)′a^3, -a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From χαίτη, long hair, and δέρμα, the skin. An order of the *Isopleura.* [L, 121.]

CHÆTODONIDÆ (Lat.), **CHÆTODONOIDEI** (Lat.), **CHÆTODONTIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and n. pl. Ke^{2}t-(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-do^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-i(e), -do^{2}nt'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétodonoïdes*. A family of the *Acanthopterygia*. [L, 180.]

CHÆTOGASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'-tra^3. From χαίτη, silk, and γαστήρ, the belly, on account of the silky ovary. Fr., *chétogastre*. Of De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous plants of the tribe *Osbeckieæ*, comprising about 28 American species. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. canescens** [De Candolle]. Ger., *graulicher Borstenstrauch*. A low branching shrub growing in the province of Popayan, Colombia, at an elevation of 9,000 feet. A decoction of the violet flowers is used as a remedy for urinary disorders and is considered to be a lithonthriptic. [B, 49, 180.]—**C. strigosa.** A species with purple flowers disposed in a cyme, growing in the West Indies among the moss in bogs. [L, 30.]

CHÆTOGNATHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o^{2}g-na-(na^3)'tha^3. Fr., *chétognathes*. Ger., *Pfeilwürmer*. 1. Of Huxley, a class of the *Anarthropoda*. 2. A class of the *Scolecidæ*. 3. An order of the *Nematoidea*. 4. A phylum of the *Cœlomata*. [L, 121, 147, 173, 220; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 441 (L).]

CHÆTOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. From χαίτη, flowing hair, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *chétophores*. 1. (N. f. sing.) of Schrank, a genus of confervaceous *Algæ*. 2. (N. n. pl.) a subclass or order of the *Annelida*, comprising the earth-worms, tube-worms, sand-worms, and leeches. [B, 121; L, 147.]

CHÆTOPHORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}r-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétophoracées*. Of Rabenhorst, a family of *Algæ*, comprising the subfamilies *Chætosporeæ* and *Gongrosireæ*. [B, 121.]

CHÆTOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-fo-(fo^2)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétophorées*. Ger., *Chätophoreen*. Of Zanardini and subsequent authors, a tribe, subfamily, or family of *Algæ*, comprising *Chætophora* and other marine and fresh-water genera, distinguished chiefly by the gelatinous envelope which surrounds the filamentous masses of which the frond is composed. By some they are regarded as allied to the *Confervaceæ*, by others they are referred to the *Oosporeæ*, being placed among the *Œdogonieæ*. [B, 49, 121, 170.]

CHÆTOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}r'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Conferveæ*, comprising *Chætophora*, *Coleochæte*, and *Hydrocosyne*. [B, 170.]

CHÆTOPHORIDEÆ [Decaisne] (Lat.), **CHÆTOPHOROIDEÆ** [Harvey] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}r-i^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétophoroïdées*. A tribe of *Algæ* (*Chlorospermeæ* [Harvey], *Loosporeæ* [Decaisne]), comprising *Chætophora*, *Bulbochæte*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÆTOPHOROUS, adj. Ke^{2}t-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Belonging to the *Chætophora*; provided with setæ. [L, 11.]

CHÆTOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. From χαίτη, flowing hair, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *chétopodes*. Of Huxley, a class of the *Annelida*; of De Blainville, a class of his *Entomozoaria*; of Lankester, a branch of the *Appendiculata*. [L, 73, 121, 231; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 441 (L).]

CHÆTOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o^{2}p te^{2}r'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétoptères*. A family of the *Polychæta*. [L, 121.]

CHÆTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *chætos'-eos (-is)*. From χαίτη, flowing hair. Fr., *chétose*. Ger., *Borstenkrankheit*, *Borstigwerden der Haare*. A bristly state of the hair. [J. Frank (A, 322).]

CHÆTOSOMARIA [Lankester] (Lat.), **CHÆTOSOMIDÆ** (Lat.), **CHÆTOSOMOIDEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., and n. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-so-ma(ma^3)'ri^2-a^3, -som'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -som-o-(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. A class, order, or division of the *Nematoidea*. [L, 121, 201; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 449 (L).]

CHÆTOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-o(o^2)-spor-(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chétosporées*. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of the *Chætophoraceæ*, comprising *Chætophora*, etc. [B, 121.]

CHÆTURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t) u^2(u)-ri(re)'ne-(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Cypselidæ*. [L, 221.]

CHAFE-WEED, CHAFEWORT, n's. Chaf'wed, -wu^{5}rt. The *Gnaphalium silvaticum*. [A, 505; B, 275.]

CHAFF, n. Cha^{3}f. A.-S., *ceaf*. Gr., ἄχυρον. Lat., *palea*. Fr., *paillette*. Ger., *Spreu* (oder *Spreublättchen*) (1st def.), *Spelze* (3d def.). It., *loppa*, *pagliuola*. Sp., *zurrón*, *hollejo*. 1. One of the thin membranous scales (bracts) subtending the florets of the disc in a flower-head of the *Compositæ*. 2. A hair dilated into a more or less scale-like form, such as is found upon numerous ferns. 3. The sheath-like membranous investment (husk) which directly surrounds the floret of the *Gramineæ*, and is separated from the grain by threshing. [B, 123.]—**C.-flower**, n. The *Alternanthera achyrantha*. [B, 19.]—**C.-scale**, n. See *C*.—**C.-seed**, n. The *Schwalbea americana*. [B, 275.]—**C.-weed**, n. The *Centunculus minimus*, also a species of *Gnaphalium*. [B. 116, 275.]

CHAFFY, adj. Cha^{3}f'i^2. Lat., *paleaceus*. Ger., *spreublättrig*, *spreutragend*, *spreuartig*. It., *paglioso*. Sp., *pajizo*. Resembling chaff, also bearing chaff; paleaceous. [B, 77, 116, 123.]

CHAFI (Ar.), n. The *Orchis ustulata*. [B, 121.]

CHAFING, n. Chaf'i^{2}ng. See INTERTRIGO and ABRASION.

CHAFUR (Ar.), n. The *Avena fatua*. [B, 121.]

CHAGA (Teloogoo), n. The *Sanseviera zeylanica*. [B, 172.]

CHAGARET-EL-ARNEB, n. See SHAJARET-EL-ARNEB.

CHAGAS (Port.), n. Sha^3'ga^{3}s. The *Tropæolum minus*. [B, 121.]—**C. da minda.** The *Tropæolum pentaphyllum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAGRILLENRINDE (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^3-grel'le^{2}n-ri^{2}nd-e^2. Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180.]

CHAGRINARTIG (Ger.), **CHAGRINÉ** (Fr.), **CHAGRINIRT** (Ger.), adj's. Sha^3-gren'a^{3}rt-i^{2}g, -gren-a, -gren ert'. Having the appearance of shagreen; in botany, alutaceous. [B, 198; L, 109, 180.]

CHAGUAL, n. A Chilian name for several species of *Paya*, furnishing a gum employed like gum-arabic. [B. 121.]

CHAGUL-BANTEE (Beng.), n. The *Dœmia extensa*. [B, 172.]

CHAGUL KHOR (Beng.), **CHAGULKOORI** (Hind.), n's. The *Spomœa pes capræ*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325; B, 172.]

CHAGUL-NADI (Hind.), n. The *Sphæranthus hirtus*. [B, 172.]

CHAI, n. A yellow resin resembling dammar, obtained from the *Shorea rubrifolia*. [B, 270.]

CHAIARXAMBAR (Ar.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [Prosper Alpinus (B, 121, 200).]

CHAILASSU, n. A Tartar and Mongolian name for the *Pinus picea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAILLE (Fr.), n. Sha^3-el-y'. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 38.]

CHAILLERIE (Fr.), n. Sha^3-el-ye^{2}r-e. The *Anthemis* (*Maruta*) *cotula*. [B, 38, 121.]

CHAILLETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sha^3-el-ye^{2}t-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See CHAILLETEÆ.

CHAILLETEÆ (R. Brown, Agardh] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sha^3-el-ye^{2}t'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chailletiées*, *chailletées*. Syn.: *Chailletiaceæ* [De Candolle, Lindley, Bentham and Hooker], *Chailletiæ* [Sprengel], *Chailletieæ* [Bartling], *Dichapetaleæ* [Baillon]. An order of plants comprising *Chailletia*, *Tapura*, and *Stephanopodium*, by De Candolle (followed by Bentham and Hooker) placed among the *Calycifloræ* (cohort *Geraniales* [Bentham and Hooker]), by Lindley made an order of the *Rhamnales*, by G. Don and Reichenbach made a division of the *Terebinthaceæ*, by Agardh and Bartling regarded as a division of the *Ulmaceæ*, by Baillon as a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. It comprises tropical shrubs or small trees, with alternate, entire stipulate leaves and hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers, having 5 free or connate sepals, 5 free or gamopetalous bilobed petals, 5 stamens, 5 hypogynous glands either free or connate into a cupular disc, a free ovary crowned by two or three styles and containing in each of the 2 or 3 loculi two anatropous pendulous ovules. The fruit is a dry drupe having a stony putamen with one or two cells, each containing a single pendulous exalbuminous seed. [B, 42, 170.]

CHAILLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Sha^3-el-ye^{2}t'i^2-a^3. Fr., *chailletée*, *chaillétie*. Syn.: *Dichapetalum* [Thouars]. Of De Candolle, a genus of plants belonging to the *Chailletiaceæ*, growing in the tropics. [B, 19, 42.]—**C. erecta** [Don]. A very poisonous species found in the Sierra Leone, the seeds of which are used as a rat-poison. [B, 173.]—**C. pedunculata.** A climbing species growing in Guiana. [B, 19.]—**C. toxicaria** [Don]. A Sierra Leone species, the seeds of which, called ratsbane, are used as a rat-poison. [B, 19, 173.]

CHAILLETIACEÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), **CHAILLETIÆ** [Sprengel] (Lat.), **CHAILLETIEÆ** [Bartling] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sha^3-el-ye^{2}t-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -ye^{2}t'i^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ye^{2}t-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chailletiacées*, *chailletiées*. See CHAILLETEÆ.

CHAILLON (Fr.), n. Sha^3-el-yo^{2}n^2. See CAILLON.

CHAIN, n. Chan. Gr., σειρά, ἅλυσις, χαλαστόν. Lat., *catena*. Fr., *chaîne*. Ger., *Kette*, *Reihe*. It., *catena*. Sp., *cadena*. A series of links joined together in a line; also any linear arrangement of similar parts. See CELL-*c*., *C*.-HOOK, *C*.-SAW, etc.—**Compound c.** A series of galvanic elements connected together. [Erb (A, 467).]—**Electric c.** See *Compound c.*, *Galvanic* CIRCUIT, and *Pulvermacher's c.*—**Follicle c.** See *Ovarian* TUBE.—**Galvanic c.** See *Compound c.*, *Galvanic* CIRCUIT, and *Pulvermacher's c.*—**Ova c.** See *Ovarian* TUBE.—**Pulvermacher's c.** Fr., *chaîne de Pulvermacher*. A sort of belt made of alternate electro-positive and electro-negative links; worn to obtain the effect of a mild constant galvanic current.—**Vertebral c.** The vertebral column. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xliii, No. 264, p. 465.]

CHAÎNE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n. See CHAIN.—**C. de cellules.** See CELL-*chain*.—**C. de Pulvermacher, C. électrique.** See *Pulvermacher's* CHAIN.—**C. ganglionnaire.** A series of connected nervous ganglia. [A, 385.]—**C. hydro-électrique.** See *Pulvermacher's* CHAIN.—**C. sympathique.** The chain of ganglia of the great sympathetic nerve. [A, 385.]—**C. thoracique.** The thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve, including its ganglia. [L, 49.]—**En c.** Arranged in a line (said of micro-organisms, etc.). [*a*, 18.]

CHAÎNÉ (Fr.), adj. She^{2}n-a. See CATENATE.

CHAÎNETTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^{2}t. See *Chain*-SAW.

CHAIR, n. Cha^{2}r. Gr., καθέδρα. Lat., *cathedra*. Fr., *chaise*. Ger., *Stuhl*. It., *sedia*. Sp., *silla*. A seat with a support for the back. Numerous forms are in use, many of them being arranged with the back movable, so that a sort of table may be made of them, also with special appliances for maintaining various parts of the body in particular postures to facilitate examinations and operations. See also under APPARATUS and TABLE.—**Bed-c.** An apparatus consisting of two frames hinged to each other and capable of being fixed at various angles by means of a ratchet; used to support the trunk in a more or less upright posture in bed.—**C.-bed.** Fr., *chaise-lit*. A c. capable of conversion into a bed or table for purposes of examination or operation. [A, 301.]—**Con-**

straint c. Fr., *chaise de force.* An arm-c. furnished with appliances for restraining the movements of the occupant; used among the insane. [Griesinger (α, 18).]—**Obstetrical c.** Lat., *sedile obstetricum, sella lochœa obstetricia* (seu *obstetrica*). Fr., *chaise obstétricale.* Ger., *Entbindungstuhl.* It., *sedia ostetrica.* Sp., *silla de partear.* A c. with the central and front portions of the seat cut away; formerly in use as a support for women during parturition. [G. J. Engelmann, "Trans. of the Am. Gynæc. Soc.," v, p. 175.]—**Operating c., Surgical c.** Fr., *chaise chirurgicale.* A c. specially fashioned for sustaining a patient's person in various postures during operations; often provided with straps, etc., for the purpose.

CHAIR (Fr.), n. Sha[2]r. See FLESH and CARO.—**Bouillon de c.** A fleshy excresence in horses having the "foot-rot," which renders them lame. [L, 109.]—**C's baveuses.** Exuberant, fungous granulations of an unhealthy character; "proud flesh." [L, 109.]—**C. cannelée.** See *C. de la paroi.*—**C. carrée de la plante des pieds.** An old term for the accessory muscle of the long extensor of the great toe. [L, 109.]—**C. coulante** [Borden]. Lit., circulating flesh; the blood. [L, 109.]—**C. de Bavière.** The *Agaricus aggregatus.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. de la fourchette.** The frog portion of the *c. du pied.* [A, 301.]—**C. de la paroi.** The peripheral portion of the *c. du pied.* [A, 301.]—**C. de la sole.** The posterior portion of the *c. du pied.* [A, 301.]—**C. de poule.** See CUTIS *anserina.*—**C. du pied.** The keratogenous membrane of the hoof in the horse. [L, 109.]—**C. morte.** Gangrenous tissue. [L, 109.]—**C. musculaire.** Muscular substance proper. [L, 43.]—**C. vive.** Healthy flesh. [L, 109.]

CHAIROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch[2]a[3]-i[2])-ro(ro[2])-ma(ma[3])'-ni[2]-a[3]. See CHÆROMANIA.

CHAISE (Fr.), n. She[2]z. See CHAIR (Eng.).—**C. chirurgicale.** See *Surgical* CHAIR.—**C. de force.** See *Constraint* CHAIR.—**C. de Sanctorius.** A weighing-chair; so constructed as to indicate the occupant's weight, to enable him to stop eating the moment that a prescribed weight of food has been taken. [L, 41.]—**C.-lit.** See CHAIR-*bed.*—**C. percée.** A night-stool. [L, 37.]

CHAITA (Lat.), n. f. Ki'(ch[2]a[3]'i[2])-ta[3]. See CHÆTA.

CHAITOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch[2]a[3]-i[2])-to'si[2]s. See CHÆTOSIS.

CHAJA, CHAJALI, n's. Calmuck names of the cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*). [B, 88, 121.]

CHAJOTLI, n. See CHAYOTLI.

CHAKAE, n. A Baskir name of the *Crepis sibirica.* [B, 121.]

CHAKAN TUBUNNA (Hind.), n. The *Celtis orientalis.* [B, 172.]

CHAKARILLA, n. Cascarilla. [B, 200.]

CHÁKASU (Hind., Mah.), n. The *Cassia absus.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁKI-NO-KÁTHO, n. A variety of catechu occurring in square pieces, reddish or brownish without, pale-white within, and of a clayey taste. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAKOE, n. See CHAKÆ.

CHAKOÑDA (Hind.), **CHAKOÑDÁ** (Hind.), **CHÁKOÑDIA** (Beng.), **CHAKOONDA** (Beng.). The *Cassia tora.* [A, 479 (B); B, 172.]

CHAKOTRA (Hind.), n. The *Citrus decumana.* [B, 172.]

CHAKRA-BHEÑDÁ (Bomb.), n. The *Abutilon indicum.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHAKRA-MARDANA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cassia tora.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁKULIÁ (Beng.), n. The *Uraria picta.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁKUTA (Hind.), n. The *Cassia absus.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHALA (Sp.), n. Cha[3]l'a[3]. 1. An undetermined plant of Chili, the leaves of which are used for the toothache. 2. In South America, from Ecuador to Chili, the inner husk of the corn-cob. [B, 38, 121; L, 59; α, 14.]

CHALA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 172.]

CHALACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])'si[2](ki[2])-u[3]m(u[4]m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAF (Fr.), n. Sha[3]l-a[3]f. See CALAF and cf. CHALEF.

CHALARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)'a[2](a[3])-ra[3]. Of Corda, a genus of *Fungi* (*Torulaceæ* [Rabenhorst], *Protomycetes* [Bonorden]). [B, 54, 121.]—**C. fusidioides** [Corda]. Syn.: *Torula fusidioides.* A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids. [B, 121.]—**C. mycoderma** [Bonorden]. A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids; according to Cienkonski, only a form of the *Oidium lactis.* [B, 54, 121.]

CHALAROTHORACA [Hertwig and Lesser] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-o(o[2])-tho-ra(ra[3])'ka[3]. From χαλάρα, a chain, and θώραξ, the thorax. An order of the *Heliozoa* having a loose envelope consisting of isolated siliceous spicules. [L, 121, 228.]

CHALASIS (Lat.), **CHALASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka[2]l-(ch[2]a[3]l)'a[2]s(a[3]s)-i[2]s, ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]z(a[3]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gen., *chalas'eos* (*-is*), *-mi.* Gr., χάλασις, χαλασμός (from χαλᾶν, to relax). Fr., *chalaise, chalasie.* Ger., *Abspannung, Erschlaffung.* Relaxation, atony; of Wenzel, detachment of a portion of the cornea from the sclerotic; of Helling, encroachment of the iris upon the pupil. [A, 322, 325; L, 43, 94.]

CHALASODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]s(a[3]s)-o(o[2])-du[5]rm(de[2]rm)'i[2]-a[3]. From χαλᾶν, to relax, and δέρμα, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALASTIC, adj. Ka[2]l-a[2]st'i[2]k. Gr., χαλαστικός (from χαλᾶν, to relax). Lat., *chalasticos, chalasticus.* Fr., *chalastique.* Ger., *erschlaffend, erweichend.* Relaxing, reducing tension, soothing (said of remedies). [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 114, 200.]

CHALASTICAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]s(a[3]s)-ti[2]k-a-(a[3])'me[2]n. Gen., *chalasticam'inis.* A chalastic remedy. [B, 114.]

CHALASTODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]st(a[3]st)-o-(o[2])-du[5]rm(de[2]rm)'i[2]-a[3]. From χαλαστός, slackened, loose, and δέρμα, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALAZA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])'za[3]. Gr., χάλαζα. Fr., *chalaze.* Ger., *Eigelbbändchen* (1st def.), *Hagelschnur, Keimfleck, Spitzfleck, Knospengrund* (2d def.). It., *calaza.* Sp., *chalaza.* 1. In a bird's egg, one of the two twisted, ligament-like filaments of condensed albumen that extend from the membrana chalazifera toward either pole, being formed by a rotary motion of the egg in its passage through the oviduct. They are attached to the lining membrane of the egg, and balance the yolk in such a manner as to keep the cicatricula uppermost. [L, 343.] 2. In botany, the organic base of the nucellus in the ovule—*i. e.,* that part of the ovule at which the funiculus enters the organ and expands over its surface. 3. See CHALAZION. [B, 19, 121; L, 14.]

CHALAZACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]z(a[3]z)-a(a[3])'si[2]-(ki[2])-u[3]m(u[4]m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAZAL, adj. Ka[2]l-a'za[2]l. Lat., *chalazinus.* Fr., *chalazien.* Of or pertaining to the chalaza. [B, 19, 38; Lindley (L, 73).]

CHALAZIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])'zi[2]-a[3]. A chalazion. [B, 109.]

CHALAZIE (Fr.), n. Ka[3]l-a[3]-ze. See CHALAZA.

CHALAZIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]l-a[3]-ze-a[3]n[2]. See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZIFEROUS, adj. Ka[2]l-a[2]z-i[2]f'e[2]r-u[3]s. Lat., *chalaziferus* (from *chalaza* [*q. v.*], and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *chalazifère.* Pertaining to or provided with chalazæ. [L, 221, 343.] See also *C.* MEMBRANE.

CHALAZINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]z(a[3]z)-i(e)'nu[3]s(nu[4]s). See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZION (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])'zi[2]-o[2]n. Gr., χαλάζιον (from χάλαζα, hail). Fr., *c., chalaze, grêle, orgelet.* Ger., *Hagelkorn, Gerstenkorn.* It., *calaza.* Sp., *chalaza, chalazion, orzuelo.* Syn.: *chalaza, chalazosis, porosis, grando, tophus.* A small tumor in the substance of the tarsus of the eyelid due to obstruction in the excretory duct of one or more Meibomian glands and to a chronic overgrowth of the glands; a firm, usually painless swelling beneath the skin, generally causing thinning of the tarsus beneath the conjunctiva. [F.]—**C. terreum.** Fr., *c. terreux.* Ger., *erdiges Hagelkorn.* A retention cyst of the Meibomian glands with marked change in its contents. It begins as an ordinary c., the excretory ducts of several glands usually being involved, but the contents become degenerated and are changed into calcium carbonate and scales of cholesterin. [F.]

CHALAZIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])-zi[2]-o(o[2])-fl(fu[6])'ma[3]. Gen., *chalaziophym'atos* (*-is*). From χαλάζιον (see CHALAZION), and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *chalaziophyme.* Ger., *Gerstenkorngeschwulst, Hagelkorngeschwulst.* See HORDEOLUM.

CHALAZIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]l-a[3]-zek. See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])'zi[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAZIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a(a[3])'zi[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., χαλάζιος. Of or pertaining to hail. [B, 114.] See CHALAZION and LAPIS *c.*

CHALAZODERMIE (Fr.), n. Ka[3]l-a[3]-zo-de[2]rm-e. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALAZONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]z(a[3]z)-o-(o[2])-ne[2]f-ri(re)'ti[2]s. Gen., *chalazonephrit'idis.* For deriv., see CHALAZA and NEPHRITIS. A term proposed for Bright's disease, in allusion to the granulations formed in the kidneys. [L, 32.]

CHALAZOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Ka[3]l-a[3]-zo-for. See CHALAZIFEROUS.

CHALAZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-a[2]z(a[3]z)-o'si[2]s. Gen., *chalazo'seos* (*-is*). Gr., χαλάζωσις. Fr., *chalazose.* 1. A chalazion. [B, 109.] 2. The formation of a chalazion. [L, 30.]

CHALBA, n. The lenten food of the Orientals, prepared from the seed of the white sesame (sesame gruel). ["Chem. and Drug.," July, 1881, p. 293; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 178 (B).]

CHALBANE (Lat.), **CHALBANUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ka[2]l-(ch[2]a[3]l)'ba[2]n(ba[3]n)-e(a), -u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., χαλβάνη, χαλβάνον. Galbanum. [B, 114, 121.]

CHALCANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'the(tha). Gen., *chalcan'thes.* Gr., χαλκάνθη. Copperas. [B, 285.]

CHALCANTHEMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'-the[2]m-o[2]n. Of Dioscorides, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHALCANTHES (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'thez-(the[2]s). Gr., χαλκανθές. Copperas. [B, 285.]

CHALCANTHODES (Lat.), adj. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)-tho'-dez(das). Gr., χαλκανθώδης. Resembling copperas. [B, 285.]

CHALCANTHON (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'tho[2]n. Gr., χάλκανθον. 1. Copperas. [B, 285.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Leucanthemum chrysanthemum.* [B, 121.]

CHALCANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'thu[3]m-(thu[4]m). Gr., χάλκανθον. 1. Vitriol. 2. See ATRAMENTUM *sutorium.* [B, 109, 200.]—**C. candidum.** White vitriol (zinc sulphate). [B, 200.]—**C. cyprinum.** Blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). [B, 200.]—**C. viride factitium.** Green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [B, 200.]

CHALCAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka[2]l(ch[2]a[3]l)'ka[2]s(ka[3]s). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Leucanthemum chrysanthemum.* 2. Of Loureiro and Linnæus, see MURRAYA. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. cammuneng** [Burmann], **C. paniculata** [Linnæus]. The *Murraya exotica.* [B, 173.]

CHALCEDON (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-se(ka)'do^{2}n(don). Gen., *chalced'onis*. Gr., χαλκηδών. A sort of gem. [B, 285.] See CHALCEDONY.

CHALCEDONICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-se(ka)-do^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHALCEDONIUS.

CHALCEDONIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-se(ka)-don(do^{2}n)'-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *chalcédonien*. Resembling, or pertaining, to chalcedony; as a n., a gem (see CHALCEDONY and LAPIS *c.*), also a sort of medicine mentioned by Galen, who directs it to be instilled into the ears in obstinate disease of the latter. [B, 200.]

CHALCEDONY, n. Ka^{2}l'se^{2}d-o-ni^2, ka^{2}l-se^{2}d'on-i^2. Gr., χαλκηδών. Lat., *chalcedon*, *chalcedonius*, *lapis chalcedonius*. Fr., *calcédoine*, *chalcédoine*. Ger., *Chalcedon*. A variety of precious stone; an amorphous translucent variety of quartz of whitish hue and waxen lustre. It includes the agate, onyx, chrysoprase, carnelian, and sard. It was formerly considered to be a remedy in melancholia, and, hung upon the breast, was thought to act as a galactagogue. [B, 116, 200.]

CHALCEION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si'(ke^2'i^2)-o^{2}n. An old name for the *Poterium spinosum*. [B, 121.]

CHALCEIOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si'(ke^2'i^2)-o^{2}s. Of Theophrastus, a plant which, according to Clusius, was the *Poterium spinosum*; according to Dalechamp, the *Echinops sphærocephalus*. [B, 121.]

CHALCETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-se(ka)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). An old name for the *Bellis perennis*. [B, 121.]

CHALCIDA (Lat.), **CHALCIDÆ** (Lat.), **CHALCIDES** (Lat.), **CHALCIDIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., m. pl., and n. pl. Ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si(ke)'da^3, -e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s), -si^{2}d(ked)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Wirtelechsen*, *Wurmschleichen*. A family of the *Lacertilia*. [L, 228.]

CHALCIDIANS, n. pl. Ka^{2}l-si^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}nz. See CHALCIDA.

CHALCIDICA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si^{2}d(ked)'i^{2}k-a^3. A sort of serpent, so called from its resemblance in color to the chalcedony. Drank in wine, it was said to cure its own bite. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 94).]

CHALCIDICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si^{2}d(ked)'i^2-si(ke). Of Oppel, a family of the *Saurii*. [L, 121.]

CHALCIDIDÆ [Westwood] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si^{2}d-(ked)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chalcididées*. 1. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 196.] 2. A family of the *Cionocrania*. [L, 121.] 3. See CHALCIDA.

CHALCIDII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si^{2}d(ked)'i^2-i(e). Fr., *chalcidiens*. See CHALCIDÆ.

CHALCIDITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si^{2}d(ked)-i(e)'te-(ta^3-e^2). See CHALCIDIDÆ.

CHALCIDOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l) si^{2}d(ked)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *chalcidoïdes*. See CHALCIDA.

CHALCITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-si(ke)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *chalcit'idis*. Gr., χαλκῖτις. Fr., *chalcite*. In Celsus and other authors, an ore from which brass was made; also a title for many other substances. [B, 45, 50, 200.]

CHALCOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ko(ko^2)-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). From χαλκός, bronze, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *chalcogastre*. Ger., *erzbauchig*. Sp., *calcogastro*. Having the abdomen bronzed. [L, 180.]

CHALCOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ko(ko^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., χαλκοειδής. Resembling copper. [B, 285.]

CHALCOPHANINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ko(ko^2)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A family of the *Passeres*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1870, p. 577 (L).]

CHALCOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ko^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαλκός, bronze, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *chalcoptère*. Ger., *erzflügelig*. Sp., *calcóptero*. Having bronzed wings. [L, 180.]

CHALCOPYGUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ko(ko^2)-pi(pu^6)'gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). From χαλκός, bronze, and πυγή, the buttocks. Fr., *chalcopye*, *chalcopyge*. Ger., *erzrumpfig*. Sp., *calcópigo*. Having the extremity of the abdomen bronzed. [L, 180.]

CHALCOPYRITES, n. An alchemical name for lead. [B, 50.]

CHALCOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'ko^{2}s. Gr., χαλκός. 1. Sulphur-water. [B, 50.] 2. Brass (æs). [B, 50.]

CHALCOSIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-ko^{2}s-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CHALCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). A weight of two grains. [B, 109.]

CHALCUTE, n. An alchemical name for æs ustum. [B, 50.]

CHALDETTE (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}l-de^{2}t. A village in the department of Lozère, France, where there are springs containing calcium and magnesium carbonates. [L, 32, 49.]

CHALE, n. In the Levant, the *Elæagnus angustifolius*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHALEF (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}l-e^{2}f. The *Elæagnus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHALEUR (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}l-u^{5}r. See HEAT and RUT.—**C. âcre et mordicante.** Heat which produces on the hand a disagreeable itching or pricking. [L, 109.]—**C. animale.** Animal heat. [L, 109.]—**C. apparente.** See *Sensible* HEAT.—**C. atomique.** See *Atomic* HEAT.—**C. de combinaison.** See HEAT *of combination*.—**C. de combustion.** See HEAT *of combustion*.—**C. des animaux.** See RUT.—**C. du foie.** See CHLOASMA.—**C. erratique.** See *C. nerveuse*.—**C. extérieure.** See *Sensible* HEAT.—**C. haliteuse.** Heat accompanied with moisture and like that experienced after the bath. [L, 109.]—**C. hectique.** Burning, dry heat accompanied by a slow fever. [L, 109.]—**C. innée.** Heat produced, according to the ancient physicians, by the blood in going through the heart. [L, 109.]—**C. interne, C. latente.** See *Latent* HEAT.—**C. latente de fusion.** See *Latent* HEAT *of fusion*.—**C. latente de vaporisation.** See *Latent* HEAT *of vaporization*.—**C. nerveuse.** Heat alternating with vague chills or shiverings which pass rapidly from one part of the body to another. [L, 109.]—**C. piquante.** See *Prickly* HEAT.—**C. rayonnante.** See *Radiant* HEAT.—**C. sèche.** Heat which takes away from the skin its usual suppleness. [L, 109.]—**C. septique.** Septic heat; heat which produces upon the hand a pricking or itching sensation analogous to that experienced in *c. âcre*, but milder and more uniform. [L, 109.]—**C. solaire.** The heat of the sun. [L, 49.]—**C. spécifique.** See *Specific* HEAT.—**C. végétale.** The interior heat of plants. [L, 109.]—**C. vitale.** See *Vital* HEAT and *Animal* HEAT.

CHALICE, n. Cha^{2}l'i^{2}s. A cup or bowl.—**C.-cell.** See *Goblet*-CELL.—**C.-flower.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 275.]

CHALICOGENOUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^2-ko^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *chalicogenus* (from χάλιξ, limestone, and γενᾶν, to produce). See CALCIGENOUS.

CHALICOPHOROUS, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^2-ko^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *chalicophorus* (from χάλιξ, limestone, and φορεῖν, to bear). See CALCIFEROUS.

CHALICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *chalicos'eos* (*-is*). From χάλιξ, limestone. Infiltration of the lungs with siliceous particles. [D, 4.] See *Fibroid* PHTHISIS and *Stonecutter's* PHTHISIS.

CHALICOTHERIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-the^{2}r(thar)-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From χάλιξ, limestone, and θηρίον, a beast. An extinct family of the *Perissodactyla*. [L, 121.]

CHALICRATON (Lat.), **CHALICRATUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}k'ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χάλις, pure wine, and κεράννυναι, to mix. A mixture of wine and water. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]

CHALINASPISTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}n a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}st'ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *chalinaspistes*. Of J. A. Ritgen, a group of *Ophidia*. [L, 180.]

CHALINOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}n-o^{2}f'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *chalinophides*. Of J. A. Ritgen, serpents with venomous fangs. [L, 180.]

CHALINOPHOLIDOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}n-o(o^2)-fo^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}f'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *chalinopholidophides*. Of Ritgen, a group of ophidian reptiles having scales on the body and venomous fangs. [L, 180.]

CHALINOPLASTY, n. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}n'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From χαλινός (see CHALINOS), and πλάσσειν, to form. Lat., *chalinoplastice*. The operation of forming a new frenum linguæ. [E.]

CHALINOS (Lat.), **CHALINUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i(e)'no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). According to Blancardus, those parts of the cheeks contiguous to the angles of the mouth. [L, 94, 116.]

CHALITA [Beng. and Hind.], n. The *Dillenia speciosa*. [B, 172.]

CHALIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'i^{2}x. Gen., *chal'icos* (*-is*). Gr., χάλιξ. Limestone; crude (unburned) lime. [A, 322.] Cf. CALX.

CHALK, n. Cha^{4}k. A.-S., *cealc*. Gr., τίτανος. Lat., *creta* [Br. Ph.], *creta alba* [Belg. Ph., Greek Ph.], *carbonas calcicus cretaceus* [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *calcium carbonicum nativum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *craie*. Ger., *Kreide*. It., Sp., *creta* [Sp. Ph.]. A native carbonate of calcium containing slight traces of the oxides of iron and aluminium and other impurities; a white opaque, amorphous solid substance, soft and readily friable, insoluble in distilled water, soluble in hydrochloric acid and in water containing an excess of carbonic acid. In the purified form (*creta præparata*) it is employed in medicine. The *calcaria carbonica cruda* [Russ. Ph.] and the *carbonate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.] include both chalk and marble. [B, 5, 95.]—**Aromatic powder of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *aromaticus*.—**Aromatic powder of c. and opium.** See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *aromaticus cum opio*.—**Black c.** A carbonaceous variety of shale. [L, 73.]—**Brown c.** A familiar name for amber. [L, 73.]—**C. mixture.** See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**C. stone.** See *Arthritic* CALCULUS and *Chalky* CALCULUS.—**C.-white.** Dull grayish-white. [B, 19.]—**Compound c. powder** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *compositus*.—**French c.** Fr., *craie de Briançon*. Ger., *briançoner Kreide*. A greenish variety of talc; soft, unctuous, and slightly translucent. [B, 5.]—**Precipitated c.** See CRETA *præcipitata*.—**Prepared c.** See CRETA *præparata*.—**Red c.** Reddle; a deep-red compact mineral substance consisting of a mixture of clay and oxide of iron, which has been employed internally as an astringent and absorbent. [B, 5.]—**Troches of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Trochischi* CRETÆ.—**Washoe c.** A sort of silicious earth found in Nevada, consisting chiefly of the remains of diatoms, and forming heavy snow-white lumps of a silky feel. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 388 (B).]

CHALLES (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}l. A place in the department of Savoie, France, near Aix-les-Bains, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CHALONNES (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}l-on. A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a spring termed Fontaine Sainte-Maurille. [L, 87.]

CHALOTE (Fr., Sp.), n. Sha^{3}l-ot, cha^{3}l-o'ta. The shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*). [B, 121; D, 102.]—**C. de Valdestillas** (Sp.). See *C.*

CHALOTTE (Fr., Ger.), n. Sha^{3}l-ot, ch^{2}a^{3}l-ot'te^2. See CHALOTE.—**C'ngras** (Ger.). The *Poa bulbosa*. [B, 48 (*a*, 21).]

CHALUG-UBUSSU, n. A Mongolian name for the *Piper nigrum*. [B, 121.]

CHALUMEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}l-u^6-mo. 1. In structural botany, the same as calamus. [B, 198.] 2. A blow-pipe. [B, 93.]—**C. à**

bouche. A blow-pipe for the mouth. [L, 88, 287.]—**C. aérhydrique.** A blow-pipe worked by air under water pressure. [L, 41.]—**C. à gaz oxyhydrique.** See *Oxyhydrogen* BLOW-PIPE.

CHALUSSET (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}l-u^{6}s-a. A place in the department of Dordogne, France, where there are thermal springs. [L, 105.]

CHALYBÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See CHALYBEATE.

CHALYBEATE, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}b′e-at. Gr., χαλυβδικός (from χάλυψ, steel). Lat., *chalybeatus.* Fr., *chalybé, aciéré.* Ger., *stahlhaltig, stahlartig, eisenhaltig.* It., *calibeato, acciajato.* Sp., *ferruginoso.* Containing steel or iron; having a taste like iron, or, in natural history, having the color of iron. As a n., a substance containing iron, especially one used medicinally. [B, 116; L, 180.]

CHALYBEATED, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}b′e-at-e^{2}d. Containing iron. [L, 41.]

CHALYBEATION, n. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}b-e-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *chalybeatio.* Fr., *aciération.* Ger., *Verstählung.* The conversion of iron into steel. [B.]

CHALYBEIFORM, adj. Ka^{2}l-i^{2}b-e′i^2-fo^{2}rm. From χάλυψ, steel, and *forma*, form. Fr., *chalybéiforme.* Resembling an iron or brass wire. [a, 18; L, 41, 180.]

CHALYBEIUS (Lat.), **CHALYBEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-i′(a′i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -e(a)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Chalybeate. [L, 81.]

CHALYBOCRENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-o(o^2)-kren(kran)′e(a^3-e^2). From χάλυψ, steel, and κρήνη, a spring. Ger., *Chalybokrenen.* Mineral springs which contain iron bicarbonate, as distinguished from other iron springs (*Siderocrenæ*) which contain iron sulphate. [B, 270.]

CHALYBS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)′i^{2}bz(u^{6}ps). Gen., *chal′ybis.* Gr., χάλυψ. Steel; in medicine, also iron or a preparation of iron. [B, 90, 109, 200.]—**Chalybis rubigo.** See FERRI *rubigo.*—**C. cum sulphure præparatus.** A sulphide of iron, prepared by the combination of iron and melted sulphur. [B, 109.]—**C. elasticus.** A steel spring. [B, 120.]—**C. præparatus.** Fr., *limaille de fer.* Iron filings. [B, 119.]—**Chalybis sal.** See *Sal chalybis.*—**C. tartarisatus.** Tartrate of iron and potassium. [B, 119.]—**Limatura chalybis.** Iron filings. [B, 90, 117, 119.]—**Sal chalybis, Vitriolum chalybis.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 119.]

CHALYNTHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-thi(the)′-na^3. An order of the *Fibrospongiæ.* [L, 173.]

CHAMA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)′ma^3. See CHEMA.

CHAMACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *chamacées* [Menke]. An order of the *Lamellibranchiata.* [L, 180.]

CHÁMADA (Mah.), n. The *Cassia absus.* [A, 479.]

CHAMÆACTE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′-te(ta). Gen., *chamœact′es.* Gr., χαμαιάκτη. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CHAMÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{2}m)-e′(a^3′e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Timeliinæ.* [L, 320.]

CHAMÆBALANOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆBALANUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χαμαιβάλανος. Lit., a ground-nut. 1. Of Dioscorides, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the *Euphorbia apios*; also an old name for a plant supposed to be the *Lathyrus tuberosus.* 2. Of Rumphius, the *Arachis asiatica.* [B, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆBATOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆBATUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}b′(a^3′e^{2}b)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χαμαίβατος. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Rubus cæsius*; or, according to some commentators, a variety of the *Rubus idæus* or the *Fragaria.* 2. Of Wallroth, a section (of Focke, a subsection) of the genus *Rubus.* [B, 121, 245.]

CHAMÆBRACHYCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-e-bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *chamœbrachycephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *chamébrachycéphale.* Ger., *chamäbrachycephal.* Chamæcephalous and brachycephalous. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 258 (L).]

CHAMÆBUXUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-bu^{3}x-(bux)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and πύξος, the box-tree. Lit., dwarf-box; the *Polygala c.*, also a section of the genus *Polygala*, sometimes made a distinct genus. [B, 19, 121.]

CHAMÆCASSIA [Breyn] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)′si^2-a^3. See CHAMÆFISTULA.

CHAMÆCAULOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ka^{4}l′-(ka^3′u^{4}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., χαμαίκαυλος. Having a low creeping stalk. [Theophrastus (B, 115).]

CHAMÆCEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-sed-(ke^{2}d)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and κέδρος, the cedar-tree. The *Abrotanum fœmineum* (*Santolina chamœcyparissus*). [B, 200.]

CHAMÆCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-e-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *chamœcephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamécéphale.* Ger., *chamäcephal.* Having a low, flat head, one in which the vertical index is less than 70·1, or, according to some, less than 75. [L, 150.]

CHAMÆCEPHALY, n. Ka^{2}m-e-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-i^2. Ger., *Chamäcephalie.* The state of being chamæcephalous. [L.]

CHAMÆCERASION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)′si^2-o^{2}n. Gr., χαμαικεράσιον. The fruit of the *Chamœcerasus.* [B, 115.]

CHAMÆCERASUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χαμαικέρασος. Ger., *Chamäcerasus.* Lit., ground-cherry. Of the ancients, a low plant with cherry-like berries (*Prunus c.*). Among mediæval authors also a name applied to several species of *Lonicera.* [B, 114, 115, 121, 200; L, 30.]

CHAMÆCHRYSOCOME [Barell] (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-kre-zo-kom. The *Stœhelina dubia.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆCISSOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆCISSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)′so^{2}s, -su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., χαμαίκισσος. Lit., ground-ivy. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Glechoma hederacea* (*Nepeta glechoma*); also a species of *Cyclamen* (the *Cyclamen hederifolium*). [B, 114, 115, 121.]—**Herba chamæcissi.** The herb of *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆCISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}st-(ki^{2}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and κίστος, the rock-rose. 1. Anciently, the *Cistus helianthemum* (*Helianthemum vulgare*). 2. The *Rhododendron c.* 3. Of G. Don, a section of the genus *Rhododendron.* 4. Of S. F. Gray, the genus *Loiseleuria.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. vulgaris flore luteo.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Herba chamæcisti vulgaris.** The herb of *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆCLEMA (Lat.), n. n. (of the botanists, f.). Ka^{2}m-(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-kle(kla)′ma^3. Gen., *chamœclem′atos* (*-is*); of the botanists, *chamœclem′œ.* From χαμαί, on the ground, and κλῆμα, a shoot. Of the pharmacists, the *Nepeta glechoma*; of Mönch, a genus corresponding to the *Glechoma* of Linnæus. [B, 42, 180, 200.]—**C. hederacea** [Mönch]. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 173.]—**Herba chamæclemæ.** The herb of *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆCONCHOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-e-ko^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s. Lat., *chamœconchus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, and κόγχη [see CONCHA]). Fr., *chaméconche.* Ger., *chamäkonch.* Having an orbital index of 80 or less. [L.]

CHAMÆCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-kran-(kra^{3}n)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and κρανιόν, the skull. Ger., *chamäkran.* Having the proportion of the greatest length of the cranial cavity to its greatest height as 100 to any number between 59·6 and 74·5. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).]

CHAMÆCRISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-kri^{2}st′a^3. From χαμαί, on the ground, and *crista*, a crest. 1. The *Cassia c.* 2. Of Breynius, a section of the genus *Cassia.* [B, 121, 200.]

CHAMÆCYPARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}p-(ku^{6}p)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. A group of the genus *Cupressus.* [A, 304.]—**C. sphæroidea** [Spach]. Fr., *cèdre blanc.* Ger., *weisse Ceder, kugeliger Lebensbaum.* Syn.: *Cupressus thujoides* [Linnæus], *Thuja sphœroidea* (seu *sphœroidalis*) [Richard]. The white cedar; a low tree growing in the Atlantic United States. An infusion of the shavings is said to be used occasionally as a stomachic. A fine variety of charcoal is made from the twigs. [B, 173, 180, 185, 245.]

CHAMÆCYPARISSOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆCYPARISSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-si^2(ku^6)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}s′so^{2}s, -su^{3}s-(su^{4}s). Gr., χαμαικυπάρισσος. 1. An old name for the ground cypress (*Santolina c.*). 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Santolina.* [B, 115, 121, 180, 200.]—**Herba chamæcyparissi.** The herb of *Santolina c.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆDAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-da^{2}f-(da^{3}f)′ne(na). Gen., *chamœdaph′nes.* Gr., χαμαιδάφνη. Lit., dwarf-laurel. 1. Of the ancients, the *Ruscus aculeatus* [Columella], the *Daphne laureola* [Dioscorides], and the *Vinca major.* 2. Of Lobel, the *Daphne mezereum.* 3. Of Mitchell, the genus *Mitchella.* 4. Of Mönch, a genus referred to *Cassandra.* [B, 115, 121, 215.]

CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-no(no^2)-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). Of Prosper Alpinus, the *Daphne oleoides.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆDOLICHOCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-e-do^{2}l-i^2-ko-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{2}s. Lat., *chamœdolichocephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, δολιχός, long, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamédolichocéphale.* Ger., *chamädolichocephal.* Chamæcephalous and dolichocephalous. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xvi (L).]

CHAMÆDOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-do′-re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chamédorées.* A subtribe of palms (*Arecineœ* [Oersted], *Areceœ* [Bentham and Hooker]), comprising *Chamœdorea*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CHAMÆDRIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-dri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *chamœdrys* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *chamédrifolié.* Having leaves like the germander (*Chamœdrys*); a botanical species name. [B.] See GEUM *chamœdrifolium.*

CHAMÆDROPS (Lat.). n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^3′e^2)-dro^{2}ps-(drops). Gen., *chamœ′dropos* (*-is*). Gr., χαμαίδρωψ. Of Paulus Ægineta, the *Teucrium chamœdrys.* [B, 115.]

CHAMÆDRYITES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-dri^2-(dru^6)-i(e)′tez(tas). Gr., χαμαιδρυίτης. Fr., *chamédryte.* Wine flavored with chamædrys. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CHAMÆDRYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^3′e^2)-dri^{2}s-(dru^{6}s). Gen., *chamœ′dryos* (*-is*). Gr., χαμαίδρυς. Fr., *c.*, *chamédrys, germandrée.* Ger., *Gamander.* Sp., *camedrio.* 1. Of the ancients, the germander (*Teucrium c.*), and of the pharmacists, also other plants with oak-like leaves, *e. g.*, the *Veronica.* 2. Of Clusius, see *Dryas.* 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Teucrium*, and of Mönch, a genus now made a section of *Teucrium.* 4. Of Grisebach, a section of the genus *Veronica.* [B, 114, 115, 121.]—**C. alpina.** The *Dryas octopetala.* [B, 180.]—**C. aquatica.** The *Teucrium scordium.* [B, 88.]—**C. botrys** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium botrys.* [B, 173.]—**C. flava** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium flavum.* [B, 173.]—**C. frutescens, teucrium vulgo** [Tournefort]. The *Teucrium flavum.* [B, 211.]—**C. fruticosa, silvestris, mellissæ folio.** The *Teucrium scorodonia.* [B, 200.]—**C. incana spuria,** etc. [Bauhin]. The *Veronica prostrata.* [B, 211.]—**C. maritima incana,** etc. [Tournefort], **C. marum** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium marum.* [B, 173, 211.]—**C. minor, C. minor repens** [C. Bauhin], **C. officinalis** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium c.* [B, 173.]—**C. palustris allium-redolens** ["Hist. oxon."], **C. palustris caulescens** [Tournefort], **C. scordium** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium scordium.* [B, 173. 200.]—**C. spuria fœmina.** The *Veronica c.* [B, 180.]—**C. spuria mas.** The *Vero-*

nica latifolia. [B, 180.]—**C. trissago** [Officin.], **C. vulgaris** [Parkinson], **C. vulgo vera existimata.** The *Teucrium c.* [B, 200.]—**Decoctum chamædryos compositum.** Sp., *cocimiento de camedrios compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 4 parts of the tops of the *Teucrium c.*, 2 of the tops of absinthium, and 2 of the tops of lesser centaury with water, adding 2 of Roman chamomile flowers and 12 of senna-leaves, and straining. The strained liquid should amount to 192 parts. Should the decoction not be intended to act as a purgative, the senna is omitted. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum chamædryos, Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the dried leaves of *Teucrium c.*, in coarse powder, in 6 parts of boiling distilled water for 12 hours, straining with expression, treating the same leaves in like manner with 2 parts of boiling distilled water, evaporating the first infusion over a water-bath, adding the second, and evaporating the mixture to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CHAMÆDYOSMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-di-(du^{6})-o^{2}s′mo^{2}n. An ancient name for the *Cachrys libanotis.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆELÆAGNUS (Lat.), **CHAMÆELEAGNUS** (Lat.), n′s f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-e^{2}l-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s), -e^{2}-a^{2}g-(a^{3}g)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of Pliny, the *Myrica gale.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆFICUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-fi(fe)′ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). A low variety of the *Ficus carica.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆFILIX (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}f′(a^{3}′e^{2}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}x. Gen., *chamœfil′icis.* The *Asplenium marinum.* [B, 121, 200.]

CHAMÆFISTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-fi^{2}st′-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{3}. Of De Candolle and of Bentham, a section of the genus *Cassia*, by some made a distinct genus. [B, 42, 121; Bentham, "Trans. of the Linn. Soc.," xvii, p. 503 (B).]—**C. contorta** [G. Don]. The *Cassia tora.* [B, 250 (G. Bentham, *l. c.*, B).]

CHAMÆGEIRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-ji′-(ge^{2}′i^{2})-ro^{2}n. Gr., χαμαίγειρον. Of Dioscorides, the *Tussilago.* [B, 115.]

CHAMÆGELSEMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-se^{2}m′i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for the *Jasmimum grandiflorum.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆGENISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n′-i^{2}s′ta^{3}. An old name for the *Gemista sagittalis* (*pilosa*). [B, 121.]

CHAMÆIASME (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-i^{2}-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)′me(ma). 1. Of Koch, see ANDROSACE. 2. Of others, see CHAMÆJASME.

CHAMÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-i^{2}d-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). A family of the *Oscines.* [L, 221.]

CHAMÆIRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-i(e)′ri^{2}s. Gen., *chamœir′idis*, *c.* 1. Anciently, the *Iris pumila*, *Iris lutesceus*, and *Iris biflora.* 2. Of modern authors, see IRIS. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆJASME (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-ja^{2}s-(ya^{3}s)′me(ma). 1. An old name for the *Androsace*, *Houstonia*, and *Stellera.* 2. Of Ledeborn, see CHAMÆIASME. 3. Of Plukenet, see HEDYOTIS. [B, 42, 121.]

CHAMÆKONCHOUS, adj. See CHAMÆCONCHOUS.

CHAMÆLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le′(la^{3}′e^{2})-a^{3}. See CHAMELÆA.

CHAMÆLÆAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le-(la^{3}-e^{2})-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CHAMÆELÆAGNUS.

CHAMÆLÆITES (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le(la^{3}-e^{2})-i(e)′tez(tas). See CHAMELÆITES.

CHAMÆLARIX (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-la(la^{3})′-ri^{2}x. Gen., *chamœlar′icis.* An old name for a species of *Aspalathus.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆLAUCIACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **CHAMÆLAUCIEÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n′s f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-la^{4}-(la^{3}-u^{4})-si^{2}(ki^{2})-a(a^{3})′se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -si(ki^{2})′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *chamélauciées.* The fringe-myrtles; a tribe of myrtaceous plants (by Lindley regarded as a distinct order), comprising *Chamœlaucium* and other genera which are distinguished from the rest of the *Mystaceœ* by their 1-celled ovary. Divided by Bentham and Hooker into the subtribes *Euchamœlaucieœ*, the *Calythriceœ*, and the *Thryptomeneœ.* [B, 42, 170.]

CHAMÆLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-le^{2}-a^{3}. See CHAMELÆA.—**C. tricocca** [Gärtner]. The *Cneorum tricoccum.* [B, 173.]—**Semen chamæleæ.** The fruit of *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆLEAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l(a^{3}-e^{2}l)-e^{2}-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *chaméléagnus.* See CHAMÆELÆAGNUS.—**Folia chamæleagni.** The leaves of *Myricagale.* [B, 180.]—**Herba chamæleagni.** The herb of *Myricagale.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆLEDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l(a^{3}-e^{2}l)-e^{2}d′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rhodoreœ*, comprising *Epigœa*, *Azalea*, *Kalmia*, and *Ammyrsine.* [B, 170.]

CHAMÆLEO (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-le^{2}-o. Gen., *chamœleo′nis.* Fr., *caméléon.* Ger., *Chamäleon*, *Rolleidechse.* It., *camaleonte.* Sp., *camaleón.* Port., *camaleão.* 1. A lizard, the chameleon (*Lacerta c.* [Linnæus]), also a genus of the *Chamœleontidœ*, including the chamæleon. The chamæleon's heart and gall were formerly used as remedies in gout and epilepsy. 2. Of the ancients, a name applied to several plants. [B, 121, 200; L, 30.] See CHAMÆLEON.—**C. albus.** See CHAMÆLEON *albus.*—**C. niger.** See CHAMÆLEON *niger.*

CHAMÆLEON (Lat.), n. m. (sometimes treated as n.). Ka^{2}m-(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-le^{2}-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *chamœleon′tos* (*-is*). Gr., χαμαιλέων. Fr., *caméléon.* 1. A lizard, the *Lacerta chamœleo* [Linnæus]. See CHAMÆLEO. 2. A name anciently applied to several plants, and by modern authors to the genera *Picnomon* (*Cnicus*), *Atractylis*, and *Cardopatium.* [B, 121, 180.]—**Black c.** See *C. niger.*—**C. album, C. albus** [Dalechamp]. Gr., χαμαιλέων λευκὸς [Dioscorides]. Fr., *caméléon blanc.* White c.; a name applied by the ancients to a plant formerly supposed to be the acaulescent variety of the *Carlina acaulis* and so used by Dalechamp, but now regarded as the *Atractylis gummifera.* [B, 45, 121, 180, 200.]—**C. exiguus** [Bauhin]. The *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 211.]—**C. minerale** [Austr. Ph.]. Crude potassium manganate prepared by heating together 80 parts of potassium chlorate and 150 each of fused caustic potash and potassium permangate [Austr. Ph.]; also formerly prepared by heating together potash, potassium nitrate, and manganese dioxide. It is a greenish mass consisting essentially of potassium manganate with potassium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. niger** [Offic. Ger.], **C. niger Dioscoridis Maranthæ** [J. Bauhin], **C. niger umbellatus flore cæruleo hyacinthino** [C. Bauhin], **C. niger verus** [Parkinson]. Gr., χαμαιλέων μέλας [Hippocrates, Dioscorides]. Fr., *caméléon noir.* Black c., a plant, formerly thought to belong to the caulescent variety of *Carlina acaulis*, but now known to be the *Cardopatium corymbosum* (*orientale*). [B, 121, 180, 200.]—**C. salmanticense** [Clusius]. The *Picnomon* (*Cnicus*) *acarna.* [B, 180.]—**Mineral c.** See *C. minerale.*—**White c.** See *C. albus.*

CHAMÆLEONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le^{2}-on(o^{2}n)′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Carlineœ*, consisting of the single genus *Chamœleon.* [B, 170.]

CHAMÆLEONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le^{2}-o^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A family of the *Reptilia sauria*, having the chameleon for its type. [L, 73, 180.]

CHAMÆLEONIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le^{2}-o^{2}n-i^{2}d′e^{2}-a^{3}. A suborder of the *Sauria.* [Stannius (L, 121).]

CHAMÆLEONOIDEA (Lat.), **CHAMÆLEONINA** [Lankester] (Lat.), n′s n. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le^{2}-o^{2}n-o(o^{2})-i^{2}d(ed)′. e^{2}-a^{3}, -i(e)′na^{3}. A suborder of the *Lacertilia.* [L, 121.]

CHAMÆLEONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-le^{2}-o^{2}nt′i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A family of the *Lacertilia*; of Boulenger and Cope, a family of the *Rhiptoglossa.* [L, 121, 147.]

CHAMÆLEUCE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-lu^{2}′se(ka). Gr., χαμαιλεύκη. Fr., *chaméleucium.* Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Tussilago*; also other plants, especially the *Caltha palustris.* [B, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}-a^{3}m)-e^{2}l′(a^{3}′e^{2}l)-i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Of the older writers, the *Linum catharticum*, and of Vaillant, a section of the genus *Linum*, consisting of *Linum catharticum.* 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Camelina.* 3. Of Host, see COCHLEARIA. [B, 121, 200.]—**C. flore albo quinquepetalo** [Vaill.], **C. subrotundo folio** [Barr.]. The *Linum catharticum.* [B, 211.]—**C. vulgare** [Vaill.]. The *Linum radiola.* [B, 211.]

CHAMÆLIRETIN, n. Ka^{2}m-e^{2}l-i^{2}-re′ti^{2}n. From χαμαί, on the ground, λείριον, the lily, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *chamélirétine.* Ger., *C.* A dull-white, resin-like, friable substance, devoid of taste and odor, derived from chamælirin by the action of dilute acids. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 529 (B).]

CHAMÆLIRIN, n. Ka^{2}m-e^{2}l′i^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *chamélirine.* Ger., *C.* A glucoside derived from the *Chamœlirium luteum*; an amorphous buff-colored substance, soluble in water and in alcohol, the aqueous solutions forming a lather like saponin. It is very bitter, and is said to be highly poisonous, exerting a solvent action upon the blood corpuscles and acting as a cardiac depressant. By the action of dilute acids, it is converted into glucose and chamælirrhetin. [B, 81, 270; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 189, xxvii, p. 528 (B).]

CHAMÆLIRION (Lat.), **CHAMÆLIRIUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l(a^{3}-e^{2}l)-i(e)′ri^{2}-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χαμαί, on the ground, and λειριον, the lily. Of Willdenow, a genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Narthecieœ* [Bentham and Hooker] or of the suborder *Melanthioideœ*, tribe *Helonieœ* [Engler]. [B, 42; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. carolinianum** [Walter], **C. luteum** [A. Gray]. Ger., *gelbe Schwindblume.* Syn.: *Veratrum luteum* [Linnæus], *Helonias dioica* [Pursh] (seu *lutea* [Aiton]). The only species: starwort, blazing star, devil's-bit, false unicorn-root. A plant about 18 inches high growing in Canada and in the United States east of the Mississippi. Its rhizome contains *chamœlirin* (*q. v.*) and has been used as a digestive tonic, diuretic, and anthelminthic, and in various uterine disorders. [B, 5, 81, 173, 180.]

CHAMÆLIRRHETIN, n. Ka^{2}m-e^{2}l-i^{2}-ret′i^{2}n. A more correct form of *Chamœliretin* (*q. v.*).

CHAMÆLYGOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l′(a^{3}′e^{2}l)-i^{2}(u^{6})-(go^{2}s). Gr., χαμαίλυγος. A plant, also called verbenaca; the *Verbena.* [B, 114, 121.]

CHAMÆMELATON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-me^{2}l-(mal)′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n. Gr., χαμαιμήλατον. A preparation of chamomile. [Oribasius (B, 115).]

CHAMÆMELELÆON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}m-(a^{3}-e^{2}m)-e^{2}l(al)-e^{2}l-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-o^{2}n. Gr., χαμαιμηλέλαιον (from χαμαίμηλον, chamomile, and ἔλαιον, oil. A mixture of chamomile and oil, mentioned by Alexander of Tralles. [B, 115.]

CHAMÆMELINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^{3}-e^{2})-me^{2}l-(mal)-i(e)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., χαμαιμήλινος. Made of chamomile. [B, 114, 115.] See OLEUM *chamœmelinum.*

CHAMÆMELON (Lat.), **CHAMÆMELUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}m(a^{3}-e^{2}m)-e(a)′lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., χαμαίμηλον (from χαμαί, on the ground, and μῆλον, an apple). Lit., earth-apple, from the odor of its blossoms. Of the ancients, the chamomile; of modern authors, a genus name for various plants now referred to *Anthemis*, *Matricaria*, and *Maruta.* [B, 114, 115, 121.]—**Ætheroleum chamæmeli.** See *Oleum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Aqua chamæmeli.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de camomille.* A preparation official

in the Austr. Ph., 1820, Flem. Ph., 1812, Dutch Ph., 1805, Bav. Ph., 1822, Belg. Ph., 1823, Ferrar. Ph., 1832, Franc. Ph., 1791, and many other old pharmacopœias; made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 4 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *eau distillée de* CAMOMILLE.—**Aqua chamæmeli anisata.** A preparation official in the Würtemb. Ph., 1798; made by distilling 4 parts of chamomile, 2 of anise, and 28 of white wine to one half. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. annuum præcox fœtidum semine aures** ["Hist. oxon."]. The *Maruta cotula.* [B, 200.]—**C. aureum peregrinum,** etc. [J. Bauhin]. The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 211.]—**C. canariense.** The *Chrysanthemum frutescens.* [B, 211.]—**C. caninum fœtidum** [Schw.]. The *Maruta cotula.* [B, 200.]—**C. chium vernum,** etc. [Tournefort]. In part, the *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 211.]—**C. chrysanthemum** [Bauhin]. The *Anthemis tinctoria.* [B, 211.]—**C. cotula** [All]. The *Maruta cotula.* [B, 180.]—**C. elatius, foliis obscure virentibus,** etc. [Pluk.]. The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 200.]—**C. flore pleno** [Parkinson]. The double-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 200.]—**C. fœtidum** [C. Bauhin, Baumgarten]. The *Maruta cotula.* [B, 200.]—**C. majus, foliis tenuissimis,** etc. ["Hort. monsp."]. The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 200.]—**C. nobile** [C. Bauhin]. The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 200.]—**C. nostras.** The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 180.]—**C. odoratissimum, repens, flore simplici** [J. Bauhin, Ray], **C. odoratum** [Dod.], **C. officinarum.** The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 200.]—**C. orientale absinthi folio** [Tournefort]. Perhaps the *Anthemis montana.* [B, 211.]—**C. orientale incanum,** etc. [Tournefort]. The *Matricaria argentea.* [B, 211.]—**C. romanum** [Chab.]. The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 200.]—**C. vulgare.** 1. Of Parkinson and the old Edinb. Ph., the *Anthemis nobilis.* 2. Of many pharmaceutical writers, the *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B.]—**C. vulgare amarum** [J. Bauhin], **C. vulgare, leucanthemum Dioscoridis.** The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 200.]—**C. vulgarius odoratum** [Schw.]. The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 200.]—**Conserva chamæmeli.** Fr., *Conserve de camomille.* A preparation official in the Sard. Ph., 1773; made of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 3 parts of refined sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Elæosaccharum chamæmeli.** Fr., *oléosucre de camomille.* A preparation official in the Hamb. Ph., 1833, Hess. Ph., 1827, Berlin Ph., 1823, and the Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831; made of 1 oz. of white sugar and 24 drops of essential oil of chamomile. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Essentia chamæmeli.** See *Tinctura* CHAMÆMELI.—**Extractum chamæmeli aquosum.** See *Extractum* ANTHEMIDIS. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oleum chamæmeli citratum.** A preparation official in the Gr. Ph., 1837, Hamb. Ph., 1835, Hess. Ph., 1827; Oldenb. Ph., 1801, Berlin Ph., 1829, Dresd. Ph., 1837, and Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831; made by distilling 72 parts of chamomile flowers with a sufficient quantity of water and adding 1 part of oil of lemon. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oleum chamæmeli æthereum.** See *Oleum* ANTHEMIDIS and *Oleum* MATRICARIÆ.—**Oleum chamæmeli.** See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE.—**Oleum cæruleum chamæmeli compositum** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *huile de camomille pétrolée.* Compound oil of chamomile; made by macerating 20 parts of fresh chamomile-flowers in 80 parts of water and 1 part of petroleum, and distilling. [B, 97, 119.]—**Infusum chamæmeli.** See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Syrupus chamæmeli.** See *Sirop de* CAMOMILLE.—**Tinctura chamæmeli.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de camomille.* A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., 1820, and the Flem. Ph., 1812; made of 1 part of the dried flowers of chamomile and 8 parts of brandy. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura* CHAMOMILLÆ.

CHAMÆMESOCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka^{2}m-e-me^{2}s-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *chamæmesocephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, μέσος, median, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamémésocéphale.* Ger., *chamämesocephat.* Chamæcephalous and mesocephalous. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 620 (L).]

CHAMÆMESPILUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^2-a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-me^{2}s'pi^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and μεσπίλη, the medlar-tree. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Zizyphus vulgaris*, and in the pl., *Chamæmespili*, the fruit of that tree. 2. Of Medicus, a section of the genus *Pyrus.* [B, 121, 180.]—**Fructus chamæmespili.** The fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆMORUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}m'(a^3'e^{2}m)-or-(o^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and μορέα, the mulberry-tree. Lit., dwarf-mulberry. Of the older writers, the *Rubus c.*; of more recent authors, a section of the genus *Rubus*, including *Rubus c.* [B, 121, 180.]—**Baccæ chamæmori.** The fruit of *Rubus c.* [B, 119, 180.]—**C. anglica** [Parkinson], **C. norvegica** [Lind.], **C. Succorum** [Rudb.], **C. vaccinia nubis.** The *Rubus c.* [B, 200, 211.]—**Folia chamæmori.** The leaves of *Rubus c.* [B. 270.]—**Fructus chamæmori.** See *Baccæ chamæmori.*—**Herba chamæmori.** The herb of *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆMYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-mu^{5}r-(mu^{6}r)'si^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *chamæmyr'sines.* Gr., χαμαιμυρσίνη (from χαμαί, on the ground, and μυρσίνη, the myrtle). Fr., *chamémyrsine.* Lit., ground-myrtle. 1. Of Pliny, the *Ruscus aculeatus.* 2. Of Dalechamp, the *Polygala montana.* 3. Of Matthioli, the *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [B, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆMYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-mu^{5}rt-(mu^{6}rt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 121, 180.]

CHAMÆNERION (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ne(na)'-ri^2-o^{2}n. From χαμαί, on the ground, and νήριον, the *Rhododaphne.* Fr., *chaménérion.* An old name for the *Epilobium angustifolium*; of Tournefort and others, a genus of plants (of De Candolle, a section of *Epilobium*). [B, 121, 200.]

CHAMÆOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-pi^{2}s'thi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and ὀπίσθιος, behind. Of such a shape that a line drawn between the punctum occipitale and the punctum alæ vomeris intersects the radius fixus at an angle between 17° and 24·5° (said of the cranium). [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).] Cf. HYPSOPISTHIUS and TAPINOPISTHIUS.

CHAMÆOTA [W. G. Smith] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ot'a^3. A genus corresponding to the section *Annularia* of *Agaricus* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]—**C. cretacea** [Fries]. See AGARICUS *cretaceus* (1st def.).

CHAMÆPERICHYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e-(a^3-e^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'e^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the older authors, certain species of *Lonicera*, or, according to some, a species of *Cornus.* [B, 121, 200.]

CHAMÆPEUCE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pu^2'se(ka). Gr., χαμαιπεύκη. Fr., *chamépeuce.* Lit., ground-larch. 1. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Stachelina* (*Cnicus*) *c.* In some editions of the ancient authors, c. has been written incorrectly for *chamæleuce*, and has hence been erroneously translated *Tussilago.* 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of *Compositæ*, now united with *Cnicus.* 3. According to some, the *Camphorosma.* [B, 42, 88, 115, 121, 180; L, 102.]—**C. Casabonæ** [De Candolle]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ.* [B, 214.]—**C. mutica** [De Candolle]. The *Cnicus c.* [B, 42, 180.]

CHAMÆPEUCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pu^2'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chamépeucées.* Of Schultz, a subsection of the *Cirsieæ*, comprising *Chamæpeuce* and *Notobasis.* [B, 170.]

CHAMÆPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-fi^{2}s-(fu^{6}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chaméphycées.* Of Kützing, a suborder of the *Eremospermeæ*, comprising the families *Desmidieæ*, *Palmelleæ*, and *Hydrococceæ.* [B, 170.]

CHAMÆPITYINOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pi^{2}t-i^2(u^6)-i(e)'no^{2}s. Gr., χαμαιπιτύινος. Flavored with chamæpitys (said of wine). [B, 115.] See VINUM *chamæpityinum.*

CHAMÆPITYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}p'(a^3'e^{2}p)-i^{2}t-i^{2}s-(u^{6}s). Gen., *chamæpit'yos* (*-is*). Gr., χαμαίπιτυς. Lit., ground-pine. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *chamépitys.* 1. Of the ancients, the *Ajuga* (*Teucrium*) *iva*, the *Ajuga* (*Teucrium*) *c.*, and the *Teucrium pseudo-chamæpitys*, now usually applied to the *Ajuga c.* 2. Of botanical authors, a genus of the *Labiatæ*, now reduced to a section of *Ajuga.* 3. Of Plukenet, the *Erica Plukenetii.* [B, 42, 115, 121.]—**C. altera** [offic.], **C. anthyllis altera herbariorum** [Parkinson]. The *Ajuga iva.* [B, 200.]—**C. iva arbritica.** The *Ajuga c.* [B, 200.]—**C. iva moschata monspeliaca.** The *Ajuga iva.* [B, 200.]—**C. lutea vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Ajuga c.* [B, 200.]—**C. monspeliaca, C. moschata foliis serratis,** etc. [C. Bauhin, Tournefort]. The *Ajuga iva.* [B, 88, 200.]—**C. officinarum** [Rupp.], **C. vulgaris** [Parkinson], **C. vulgaris odorata flore luteo** [J. Bauhin]. The *Ajuga c.* [B, 200.]—**Herba chamæpityos.** The herb of the *Ajuga c.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆPLATANOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆPLATANUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χαμαιπλάτανος. Fr., *chaméplatane.* An ancient name of the *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 114, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆPLION (Lat.), **CHAMÆPLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ka^{2}m-(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}p'(a^3'e^{2}p)-li^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Of Dodoens, the *Sisymbrium officinale.* 2. Of Wallroth and of Spach, a genus of plants, now made a section of *Sisymbrium.* [B, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. officinale** [Wallroth]. See *C.* (1st def.).

CHAMÆPROSOPIC, adj. Ka^{2}m-e^2-pro^{2}s-op'i^{2}k. Lat., *chamæprosopus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, and πρόσωπον, the face). Fr., *chaméprosope.* Of Kollman, having a low face, *i. e.*, having the zygomatic facial index or the zygomatic upper facial index small. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xiii (L).]

CHAMÆPUCE (Lat.), n. f. See CHAMÆPEUCE.

CHAMÆRHAPHANUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χαμαιράφανος. Of Paulus Ægineta, the upper part of the root of *Euphorbia apios.* [A, 387.]

CHAMÆRHITOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-i^{2}t-o^{2}s. An old name for the *Gysophila struthium* and the *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CHAMÆRHODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-od(o^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chamérhodées.* Of Torrey and Gray, a subtribe of the *Dryadeæ*, comprising *Chamærhodos*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHAMÆRHODODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}r-(a^3-e^{2}r)-od(o^{2}d)''o(o^2)-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From χαμαί, on the ground, and ῥοδόδενδρον (see RHODODENDRON). Fr., *chamérhododendros.* Of the older botanists, the *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Rhododendron ferrugineum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMÆRIPHES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-i^{2}f-ez(as). Gr., χαμαιριφής. See CHAMÆROPS.—**C. major** [Gärtner]. The *Chamærops humilis*, var *arborescens.* [B, 173.]—**C. minor** [Gärtner]. The *Chamærops humilis.* [B, 173.]

CHAMÆRITHOS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-i^{2}th-o^{2}s. See CHAMÆRHITOS.

CHAMÆROPS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e'(a^3'e^2)-ro^{2}ps(rops). Gr., χαμαίρωψ. Fr., *chamérops*, *chamérope.* 1. Of Pliny, the *Ajuga chamædrys.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of palms comprising species found in Europe, Asia, and America. [B, 19, 114, 121; Drude (B, 245).]—**C. arborescens** [Persoon]. An arborescent variety of *C. humilis.* [B, 173.]—**C. excelsa** [Thunberg]. The *Trachycarpus excelsa.* [B, 245.]—**C. Fortunei** [Hooker]. The *Trachycarpus Fortunei* [Drude (B, 245).]—**C. glabra** [Miller]. The *Sabal palmetto.* [B, 173.]—**C. humilis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *latanier.* Ger., *Zwergpalme.* A species growing in southern Europe, about the Mediterranean, and in northern Africa. It is usually only 3 or 4 feet high, but may become a tree of 20 to 30 feet. The fruit and young shoots are said to be edible. [B, 19, 121, 173.]—**C. hystrix** [Fraser]. The *Rhapidophyllum hystrix.* [Drude (B, 245).]—**C. palmetto** [Michaux]. The *Sabal palmetto.* [B, 34, 173.]—**C. ritchieana** [Griff.]. The *Nannorhops ritchieana.* [B, 42, 245.]—**C. serratula.** The *Serenoa serralata.* [B, 42, 245.]

CHAMÆRUBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-u^2-(u^4)-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and *rubus*, the blackberry-bush. Fr., *chamérube.* An old name for the *Rubus chamæmorus* and *Rubus saxatilis.* [B, 121.]—**C. folio ribes anglica** [C. Bauhin]. The *Rubus chamæmorus.* [B, 200.]

CHAMÆRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e′(a^3′e^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). An old name for *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMÆSAURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-sa^{4}r′(sa^3′-u^{4}r)-a^3. From χαμαί, on the ground, and σαῦρα, the *Cardamine pratensis*. Fr., *chamésaure*. Of Schneider, the *Scirpus setaceus*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆSAURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-sa^{4}r′-(sa^3′u^{4}r)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From χαμαί, on the ground, and σαῦρα, a lizard. A family of the *Cionocrania*. [L, 121.]

CHAMÆSENNA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e-(a^3-e^2)-se^{2}n′na^3. A subsection of the genus *Senna*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆSPARTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-spa^{3}r′ti^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Genista sagittalis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆSYCE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-si(su^6)′se-(ka). Gen., *chamœsyc′es*. Gr., χαμαισύκη. Fr., *chamésyce*. Lit., ground-fig. The *Euphorbia apios*. [B, 114, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆTEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}t′(a^3′e^{2}t)-e^2-a^3. An old name for the *Salix retusa*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆXYRIS [Lobel] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}x′(a^3′e^{2}x)-i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}s. See Iris.

CHAMÆZELON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ze(za)′-lo^{2}n. Gr., χαμαίζηλον. A plant mentioned by Pliny, called also *Gnaphaleon*. [B, 114.]

CHAMAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-a^2(a^3)-gro^{2}s-(gros)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *chamagrost′ios* (*-eos*). Fr., *chamagrostide*. See Mibora.—**C. minima** [Schrader]. The *Mibora verna*. [B, 173.]

CHAMAILEON (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-al′(a^3′i^{2}l)-e^2-o^{2}n-(on). See Chamæleon.

CHAMAINDOO POO (Tamil), n. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMALION (Lat.), **CHAMALIUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Ka^{2}m-(ch^2-a^{3}m)-a(a^3)′li^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Chamæleon.

CHAMAMILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a^3-mel. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 121.]

CHAMARAN (Fr.), n. Sha^3-ma^3-ra^{3}n^2. The *Maruta fœtida*. [B, 173.]

CHAMARAS (Fr.), **CHAMARAZ** (Fr.), n′s. Sha^3-ma^3-ra^3. See Chamarras.

CHAMAROCH, n. See Camaroch.

CHAMAROZ (Fr.), **CHAMARRAS** (Fr.), n′s. Sha^3-ma^3-roz, -ra^3. The *Teucrium scordium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Faux c.** The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [B, 173.]

CHAMBAR (Ar.), n. An old term for magnesia. [B, 200.]

CHAMBATT (Hind.), n. The *Kœmpferia rotunda*. [B, 172.]

CHAMBELECH, n. Of the alchemists, an elixir. [B, 50.]

CHAMBER, n. Cham′bu^{5}r. Lat., *camera* (from καμάρα, a vault). Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. It., *camera*. Sp., Port., *camara*. An inclosed space.—**Albuminiparous c.** In birds, that portion of the oviduct in which the ovum receives its covering of albumen. [L, 133.]—**Anterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre antérieure de l′œil*. Ger., *vordere Augenkammer*. The anterior portion (practically the whole) of the aqueous c. of the eye, bounded behind by the iris and the central portion of the crystalline lens (in the fœtus, before the seventh month, by the pupillary membrane). [A, 5.]—**Aqueous c. of the eye.** The space or c. in the eye bounded by the cornea in front and the ciliary processes, suspensory ligament, and lens behind. It is divided into two very unequal parts by the iris, the pupil forming the channel of communication between the anterior and posterior portions. It is filled by the aqueous humor. [F.]—**Atrial c.** In the *Tunicata*, the atrium. [L, 147.]—**Barometric c.** Fr., *chambre barométrique*. The space above the mercurial column of a barometer. [B; L, 49.]—**Brain-c.** The cranial cavity. [L, 121.]—**Branchial c′s.** Fr., *chambres branchiales*. In the *Crustacea* and in fishes, the cavities containing the branchiæ. [L, 11.]—**Calciparous c.** In birds, the uterus; *i. e.*, that portion of the oviduct in which the chorion becomes calcified, forming the shell. [L, 133.]—**C′s of the eye.** See *Anterior c.* and *Posterior c.*—**Ciliated c′s.** Fr., *corbeilles vibratiles*. Small dilatations of the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges, lined with ciliated cells the cilia of which maintain a constant circulation of water. [L, 12.]—**Enterocœle c′s.** See *Intermesenteric c′s.*—**Gas c.** Fr., *chambre à gaz*. In microscopy, an arrangement by which a current of gas may be passed over the object examined; usually made with a ring of putty on a slide, closed with a cover-glass and having inlet and outlet tubes passing through the putty. [L, 318.]—**Gill c′s.** See *Branchial c′s.*—**Infrabranchial c.** That one of the two divisions of the pallial cavity of the *Lamellibranchiata* formed by the inward projection of the branchial apparatus, which is connected with the branchial siphon or inhalant aperture. [L, 11.]—**Intermesenteric c′s.** In the *Octocoralla*, the spaces between the mesenteries or membranous laminæ which project into the general cavity. [L, 121, 147.]—**Laryngeal c.** The cavity of the larynx. [L.]—**Laryngo-tracheal c.** In certain *Amphibia*, a cavity which represents the larynx and trachea of the higher vertebrates. [L, 300.]—**Lethal c.** A humane device proposed by B. W. Richardson for putting animals to death by confining them in an atmosphere of narcotic gas or vapor. ["Asclepiad," Jan., 1885, p. 65.]—**Lingual c.** The cavity of the mouth. [L.]—**Mantle-c.** See *Subpallial c.*—**Moist c.** Fr., *chambre humide*. In microscopy, a cell so arranged that the air contained within it may be kept charged with moisture. [L, 318.]—**Pallial c.** See *Pallial* cavity.—**Posterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre postérieure de l′œil*. Ger., *hintere Augenkammer*. That portion of the aqueous c. of the eye that lies behind the iris and, in the fœtus before the seventh month, the pupillary membrane. Except at its periphery it is imaginary, as the iris lies in contact with the capsule of the lens. [A, 5; B.]—**Posterior pelvic c.** See *Rectovaginal* pouch.—**Respiratory c.** The air-space of an egg.—**Subdermal c′s.** Syn.: *subdermal cavities, subcortical crypts*. Cavities beneath the cortex of certain sponges into which the excurrent canals open. [L, 121.]—**Subpallial c.** In the *Mollusca*, the space between the pallium and the sides and neck. [L, 121.]—**Substomatic c.** Fr., *chambre aérienne* (ou *sous-stomatique*). An open space filled with air, inclosed by parenchyma-cells and lying beneath the two guard-cells of a stoma in plants. It communicates directly with the orifice (ostiole) of the stoma and has intercellular passages opening into it. [B, 121.]—**Suprabranchial c.** In the *Lamellibranchiata*, that one of the two c′s or cavities into which the pallial cavity is divided, and into which the cloaca and anal siphon open. [L, 11.]—**Visceral c.** In the *Rugosa*, a cavity included by the theca. [L, 121.]—**Water c.** In certain *Polyzoa*, a cavity in the zoœcium which becomes filled with water when the polypide emerges. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 936 (L).]

CHAMBERLET, n. Cham′bu^{5}r-le^{2}t. In conchology, a small chamber. [L, 121.]

CHAMBERTIN (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-be^{2}rt-a^{2}n^2. A fine variety of Burgundy wine. [*a*, 18.]

CHAMBON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-bon^2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline and slightly ferruginous spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CHAMBRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}mbr. See Chamber.—**C. à air.** See *Air*-chamber.—**C. aérienne.** See *Substomatic* chamber.—**C. antérieure.** See *Anterior* chamber *of the eye*.—**C. auriculaire** [Parchappe]. See Camera *arteriosa*.—**C. cardiaque.** The cavity of the pericardium. [L, 321.]—**C. claire.** See Camera *lucida*.—**C. de l′œil.** A chamber of the eye. [L, 41.] See *Anterior* and *Posterior* chamber *of the eye*.—**C. embryonnaire.** The cavity formed by the decidua, in which the fecundated ovum lies. [L, 158.]—**C. germinale.** In certain insects, a division of the ovary in which the *cellules vitelligènes* are developed. [L, 153.]—**C. humide.** See *Moist* chamber.—**C. incubatrice.** See *C. embryonnaire*.—**C. labyrinthique.** The cavity of the internal ear. [L, 153.]—**C. noire.** See Camera *obscura*.—**C. noire composée.** A camera obscura in which light is admitted through an opening which is provided with a lens to collect the rays of light. [B, 93.]—**C. noire simple.** A camera obscura in which the light is admitted through an opening unprovided with a lens. [B, 93.]—**C. ovigère.** See *C. embryonnaire*.—**C. post-iridienne.** See *Posterior* chamber *of the eye*.—**C. pulmonaire** [Parchappe]. The cavity of the right ventricle of the heart. [L, 153.]—**C. respiratoire.** A branchial chamber, or one having a respiratory function. [L, 153.]—**C. sous-stomatique.** See *Substomatic* chamber.

CHAMBREL, n. Ka^{2}m′bre^{2}l. See Gambrel.

CHAMBREULE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-bru^{5}l. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMBRIE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-bre. An old name for *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CHAMBUM, n. A South American name for the various species of *Papaya* (*Carica*). [B, 19, 121.]

CHAM-CHAN, n. In Cochin-China, the *Dichroa febrifuga*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMCHENA-SOU, n. In Malabar, the *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÉACTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-a^{2}kt. See Chamæacte.

CHAMEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-o. See Camelus.

CHAMÉBALANUS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-u^{6}s. See Chamæbalanus.

CHAMÉCÉDRIS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-sa-dres. The *Santolina chamœcyparissus*. [B, 38.]

CHAMÉCERASE (Fr.), **CHAMÉCÉRASUS** (Fr.), n′s. Ka^{3}m-a-se^{2}r-a^{3}z, -sar-a^{3}z-u^{6}s. See Chamæcerasus.

CHAMÉCERISIER (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-se^{2}r-ez-e-a. See Chamæcerasus.—**C. des haies.** The *Lonicera xylosteum*.—**C. rose.** The *Lonicera tatarica*. [B, 19.]

CHAMÉCISSE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-ses. See Chamæcissus.

CHAMÉCISTUS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-sest-u^{6}s. See Chamæcistus.

CHAMÉCYPARIS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-se-pa^{3}r-es. See Chamæcyparis.

CHAMÉDAPHNÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-da^{3}f-na. See Chamædaphne.

CHAMÉDAPHNOÏDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-da^{3}f-no-ed. See Chamædaphnoides.

CHAMÉDRIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}m-a-dre-fol-e-a. See Chamædrifolius.

CHAMÉDRYS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-dres. See Chamædrys.

CHAMÉDRYTE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-dret. See Chamædryites.

CHAMELÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. Gr., χαμελαία. Lit., the dwarf-olive. 1. Of the ancients, the *Daphne mezereum*, *Daphne oleoides*, and some other species of *Daphne*. 2. Of Boerhaave, the *Cneorum tricoccum*. 3. Of other authors, a name applied to various species of plants. [B, 115, 121, 200.]

CHAMELÆITES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-i(e)′-tez(tas). Gr., χαμελαιίτης. Wine flavored with *Chamelœa*. [B, 115, 200.]

CHAMÉLAUCIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}m-a-lo-se-a. See Chamælauciæ.

CHAMÉLÉAGNUS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-la-a^{3}g-nu^{6}s. See Chamæleagnus.

CHAMELEON, n. Ka^{2}m-e′le^2-o^{2}n. See Chamæleon.—**Black c.** See Chamæleon *niger*.

CHAMÉLEUCE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-lu^{5}s. See Chamæleuce.

CHAMÉLIN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-la^{2}n^2. See CHAMÆLINUM.

CHAMELONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). See CHAMÆLEONIDÆ.

CHAMÉMYRSINE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-mer-sen. See CHAMÆMYRSINE.

CHAMÉPEUCE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-pu^{6}s. See CHAMÆPEUCE.

CHAMÉPITIS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-pe-tes. See CHAMÆPITYS.

CHAMÉPLATANE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-pla^{3}t-a^{3}n. See CHAMÆPLATANUS.

CHAMERET (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-e^{2}r-a. An old name for hemp. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMÉRHODÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^{3}m-a-rod-a. See CHAMÆRHODEÆ.

CHAMÉROPS (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-rops. See CHAMÆROPS.

CHAMÉRUBE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-ru^{6}b. See CHAMÆRUBUS.

CHAMÉSYCE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-a-zes. See CHAMÆSYCE.

CHAMEUNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-u^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From χαμευνεῖν, to lie on the ground. The act of lying on the ground. [Galen (A, 325).]

CHAMIDÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Integropallialia*. [L, 147.]

CHAMILLE (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}m-el'le^2. Chamomile. [B.]—**C'nblumen.** Chamomile-flowers. [L, 42.]—**C'nthee.** See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Römische C.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B.]

CHAMIREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-i^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Chamira*, the only genus. Fr., *chamirées*. Of Sonder, Walpers, and Endlicher, a division or tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 170.]

CHAMISO, n. In California, the genus *Adenostoma*. [B, 275.]

CHAMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Of Banks, see AZORELLA. [B. 42.]—**C. tricuspidata** [Gärtner], **C. trifurcata** [Banks and Solander]. The *Azorella trifurcata*. [B, 173, 265.]

CHAMKA, n. In India, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*). [B, 88.]

CHAMLAGU, n. A species of *Caragana*. [B, 121.] See CARAGANA C.

CHAM LON LA, n. In Cochin-China, the *Spilanthus tinctorius*. [B, 266.]

CHAM NHO LA, n. In Cochin-China, the *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B, 266.]

CHAMOBYORETA, n. In modern Greek, the *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMOCK, n. Cha^{2}m'o^{2}k. The *Ononis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHAMOIS (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-wa^3. Ger., *Gemse* (1st def.). It., *camoscio*. Sp., *gamuza*. Port., *camurça*. 1. The chamois. [L, 30.] 2. A variety of soft yellowish leather formerly obtained from the chamois; now made from the skins of many other animals. [L, 121.] 3. The *Hydnum repandum*. [B, 121.]

CHAMOMILE, n. Ka^{2}m'o-mil. Lat., *anthemis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chamomilla*. Fr., *camomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *römische Kamille*. It., *camomilla romana*, *appiolina*. Sp., *manzanilla*. The genus *Anthemis*, especially the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B.]—**Blue c.** The *Aster trifolium*. [B, 275.]—**C. clyster.** Ger., *Kamillenklystier*. A strained infusion of 1 part of c.-flowers in 10 parts of water; used for flatulence. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**C.-flowers.** The flowers of the *Anthemis*. [B, 81.]—**C.-tea.** See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Common c.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [L, 43.]—**Compound infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de camomille composée*. A preparation official in the Sard. Ph., 1773; made of chamomile and blue melilot trefoil each 1 handful, caraway and fennel each 1 oz., and boiling water 1 lb. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Corn-c.** The *Anthemis arvensis*. [B, 275.]—**Decoction of c.** Fr., *décoction de camomille*. Of the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), Dubl. Ph., 1830, and Edinb. Ph., 1826, a preparation made by boiling 4 parts of c. and 2 of anise in 96 of water. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Dog's c.** 1. The *Anthemis* (*Maruta*) *cotula*. 2. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 275; L, 73.]—**English c.** See *Common c.*—**English oil of c., Essential oil of c.** See *Oleum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**False c.** The *Boltonia glastifolia*. [B, 275.]—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum* ANTHEMIDIS *fluidum*.—**German c.** The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 5, 275.]—**Infusion of c.** See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Oil of c.** See *Oleum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Oleol of c.** See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Purple c.** 1. The *Aster trifolium*. 2. The *Adonis autumnalis*. [B, 275; L, 73.]—**Red c.** The *Adonis autumnalis*. [B, 275.]—**Roman c., Scotch c.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Stinking c.** Fr., *camomille puante*. The *Anthemis* (*Maruta*) *cotula*. [B, 275.]—**Unsavory c.** The *Matricaria inodora*. [L, 73.]—**White c.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [L. 73.]—**Wild c.** A name given to various species of *Anthemis*, to the *Maruta cotula*, and to the *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Yellow c.** The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 275.]

CHAMOMILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-o(o^2)-mi^{2}l(mel)'la^3. For deriv., see CHAMÆMELON. 1. See CHAMOMILE. 2. Of Schultz, the genus *Matricaria*. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]—**Aqua chamomillæ** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kamillenwasser*. Sp., *agua de manzanilla* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A preparation made by distilling from 1 part of *Matricaria c.* and a sufficient quantity of water 3½ parts [Dutch Ph.], 4 parts [Fr. Cod.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], or by distilling 5 parts of a mixture of 1 part of chamomile and 15 parts of water [Hung. Ph.]. or 7 parts from 1 part of chamomile and 20 parts of water [Swed. Ph.], or 10 parts from 1 part of chamomile and 15 parts [Dan. Ph.], 24 to 30 parts [Gr. Ph.], or 30 parts [Austr. Ph.] of water. 2. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from a mixture of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 16 parts of water [Sp. Ph.], or 5 parts from 1 part of chamomile and the necessary quantity of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Aqua chamomillæ concentrata** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts from a mixture of 100 parts of aqua chamomillæ and 2 parts of alcohol, and mixing the distillate with 9 times its weight of water, or by distilling 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *Matricaria c.* and 3 parts of water and adding to the distillate 3 parts of water at the time of using [Roum. Ph.], or, according to the Russ. Ph., by distilling 15 parts from a mixture of 12 parts of chamomile, 2 parts of spirit, and the necessary quantity of water, and, before using, diluting the mixture with 7 times its weight of water. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Aqua chamomillæ romanæ.** Sp., *agua de manzanilla* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHAMOMILLÆ (2d def.).—**Aqua chamomillæ vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHAMOMILLÆ (1st def.).—**Aqua florum chamomillæ vinosa** [Francf. Disp., 1791]. Fr., *eau de camomille vineuse*. A preparation made of 1 part of fresh chamomile-flowers and 4 parts of white wine. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**C. canina, C. fœtida.** The *Maruta cotula*. [B, 180.]—**C. major.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180.]—**C. minor.** The *Matricaria c.* [B, 180.]—**C. nobilis.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180.]—**C. nostras, C. officinalis, C. officinarum** [Volck.]. The *Matricaria c.* [B, 200.]—**C. romana, C. romana officinarum** [Buxb.]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180, 200.]—**C. silvestris, C. vulgaris.** The *Matricaria c.* [B, 180.]—**Essentia chamomillæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. [B, 95.]—**Extractum chamomillæ** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. A thick extract prepared, according to the Swiss Ph. and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), with weak spirit, and, according to the other pharmacopœias mentioned, with water. The Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) directs that 1 part of *Matricaria c.*, 4 parts of spirit, and 4 parts of water shall be digested and expressed and to the product 2 parts each of spirit and water added. The Sp. Ph. orders the same, except that the first time 5 and the second time 2·5 parts each of spirit and water shall be used. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Extractum chamomillæ romanæ.** See *Extractum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Extractum chamomillæ vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum* CHAMOMILLÆ. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Flores chamomillæ** [Ger. Ph.]. The flowers of *Matricaria c.* [B, 95.]—**Infusum chamomillæ.** See *Tisane de* CAMOMILLE.—**Infusum chamomillæ romanæ.** See *Infusum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Oleum chamomillæ.** 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., volatile oil of matricaria. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oleum chamomillæ infusum*. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ æthereum** [Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. According to the Russ. Ph., when a preparation with this title is ordered, oleum chamomillæ citratum is to be dispensed. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de camomille camphrée*. Sp., *aceite de manzanilla alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of camphor in 9 parts of oleum chamomillæ infusum [Belg. Ph.], or in 9 of *huile de camomille* [Fr. Cod.], or in 10 of oleum chamomillæ romanæ infusum [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ citratum** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu **citritum** [Gr. Ph.]). A preparation made by distilling 480 [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.] or 500 [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of *Matricaria c.* with 1 part of oil of lemon and a sufficiency of water. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ coctum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu **infusum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Norw. Ph.]). Syn.: *oleum chamomillæ* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum chamomillæ coctum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by heating the flowers of *Matricaria c.*, previously steeped in alcohol (or in water [Gr. Ph.]), with 10 [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph.] or 5 [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph.] times their weight of olive-oil (for which oil of sesame may be substituted [Swiss Ph.]) until all moisture has been dissipated, and straining. The Belg. Ph. adds 3 parts of powdered benzoin to every 10 of the flowers before heating. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ romanæ, Oleum chamomillæ romanæ æthereum.** See *Oleum* ANTHEMIDIS.—**Oleum chamomillæ romanæ infusum.** See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE.—**Oleum chamomillæ terebinthatum** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling with water a mixture of 60 parts of the flowers of *Matricaria c.* and 1 part of oil of turpentine. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura chamomillæ** [Austr. Ph.]. Ger., *Kamillentinctur*, *Digestionstinctur*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of chamomile-flowers in 5 parts of diluted alcohol. [L, 57 (α, 21).]

CHAMOMILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}m-o-mel. See CAMOMILLE.

CHAMOMILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-o(o^2)-mi^{2}l-(mel)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chamomillées*. A tribe of the *Corymbiferæ*, comprising *Chamomilla*, *Anthemis*, *Cota*, *Anacyclus*, *Diotis*, *Santolina*, and *Achillea*. [B, 170.]

CHAMOUNIX (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}m-u-ne. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring containing calcium salts. [A, 385.]

CHAMP (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2. See FIELD.—**C. antipolaire.** Ger., *Gegenpolseite*. That portion of the periphery of a resting nucleus that is directly opposite the c. polaire, where the branches of the loops end in free extremities. [Waldeyer, "Arch. de tocol.," Mar., 1889 (L).]—**C. auditif.** The space in which each of the terminal branches of the auditory nerve within the ear is distributed. [L, 153.]—**C's de Cohnheim.** See *Cohnheim's* AREAS.—**C. de fixation.** See *Visual* FIELD.—**C. de l'accommodation.** See RANGE *of accommodation*.—**C. de regard.** See *Visual* FIELD.—**C. de regard monoculaire.** See *C. visuel monoculaire*.—**C. des fibres motrices.** See *Motor* TRACT.—**C. d'une lentille.** See FIELD *of a lens*.—**C. moteur.** A motor region or area. [I, 28; K.]—**C. olfactif.** Leuret and Gratiolet figure under this name an area which appears to correspond with the anterior perforated space. [I, 35; K.]—**C. parélectronomique.** A series of layers of *molécules parélectronomiques* situated at the junction of a muscular fibre with the tendon. [α, 18.]—**C. polaire.** Ger., *Polfeld*. That por-

tion of the periphery of a resting nucleus where the summits of the loops of the primary filament approach the surface. [Waldeyer, *l. c.* (L.).]—**C. sensitif.** A sensory area. [I, 28; K.]—**C. visuel.** See *Visual* FIELD.—**C. visuel binoculaire.** That portion of the visual field that is common to both eyes. [L, 49.]—**C. visuel monoculaire.** The field of vision of one eye. [L, 49.]—**C. visuel périscopique.** The field covered by the eye when it does not move. [L, 153.]

CHAMPA, CHAMPAC, CHAMPACA (Beng. and Hind.), n's. The *Michelia champaca.* [B, 172, 185.]

CHAMPACAM (Malay), n. The *Michelia Rheedii.* [B, 172.]

CHAMPADA (Malay), **CHAMPADAHA** (Malay), n's. The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 121.]

CHAMPAGNE, n. Sha^{2}m-pan′. Fr., *vin de C.* Ger., *Champagner.* A white wine made effervescent by being fermented in the bottle, usually containing about 11 per cent. of alcohol, but varying in the proportion of alcohol according to the amount of liqueur added to flavor and sweeten it. Most of the natural c. of commerce is made in the neighborhood of Rheims, France. C. acts rapidly as a stimulant, and is often used to assist digestion and as a remedy for nausea and vomiting.—**Artificial c.** A so-called c. made by the mechanical aeration of a still white wine.—**California c.** The natural c. of California differs from that of France in being sweetened with rock-candy, without the addition of any liqueur.—**C. brut** (Fr.). Crude (unsweetened) c.—**C. cremant** (Fr.), **C. démi-mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is moderately sparkling. [L, 30.]—**C. frappé** (Fr.). C. that has been cooled to such a degree that it contains particles of ice.—**C. grand mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is extremely effervescent. [A, 474.]—**C. grand sec** (Fr.). C. that is very dry.—**C. lacté du Caucase** (Fr.). See KEFIR.—**C. mousseux** (Fr.). Sparkling c. [A, 474.]—**C. non-mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is comparatively flat. [A, 474.]—**C. sec** (Fr.), **Dry c., Extra-dry c.** Terms applied in commerce to c's to which only a small amount of sweetening material has been added.—**Natural c.** C. that owes its effervescent property wholly to its own fermentation.

CHAMPAGNER (Ger.), n. Sha^{3}m-pa^{3}n′ye^{2}r. See CHAMPAGNE.—**Halbmoussirender C.** See CHAMPAGNE *démi-mousseux.*—**Moussirender C.** See CHAMPAGNE *mousseux.*—**Nicht moussirender C.** See CHAMPAGNE *non-mousseux.*

CHAMPAK, n. See CHAMPA.

CHAMPEL-SUR-ARVE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-pe^{2}l-su^{6}r-a^{3}rv. A place in Switzerland, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 385.]

CHAMPELURE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-pe^{2}l-u^{6}r. See CHAMPLURE.

CHAMPERON, n. Cha^{2}m′pe^{2}r-o^{2}n. The *Agaricus arvensis.* [A, 505.]

CHAMPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}m(ch^{2}a^{3}m)-pi(pi^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Champia*, one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algæ* (*Cœloblasteæ*). [B, 121, 170.]

CHAMPIGNEULLES (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-pen-yu^{5}l. A place in the department of Yonne, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CHAMPIGNON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-pen-yon^2. 1. A *Fungus;* especially, in popular usage, one of the *Agarici* or mushrooms, and particularly the *Agaricus campestris;* but botanically applied by French authors to all *Fungi.* 2. In pathology, any fungus-like excrescence, especially a venereal wart or a mycoid excrescence occurring upon the spermatic cord of horses after castration; also a disease of dogs. [B, 121, 173, 180; L, 41.]—**Blanc de c.** The mycelium of an agaric. [B, 121.]—**C. à tête noire.** A name applied to several *Boleti*, and especially to the *Boletus æreus.* [B, 173.]—**C. blanc.** The *Agaricus ovoideus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. champêtre.** The uncultivated variety of *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 121.]—**C. d'annas.** The *Agaricus scriblita.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Bruyère.** The *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 173.]—**C. de cerf.** The *Elaphomyces cervinum.* [B, 173.]—**C. de couche, C. de fumier.** The *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 173.]—**C. de la mentagre.** See TRICHOPHYTON.—**C. de la teigne, C. de la teigne décalvante** (**ou tondante**). See TRICHOPHYTON *tonsurans* and ACHORION *Schönleinii.*—**C. de Malte.** The *Cynomorium coccineum.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. de mer.** A popular name for various bodies found on the sea-coast. [L, 109.]—**C. de rousée.** The *Agaricus arvensis.* [B, 121.]—**C. des prés.** The *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 173.]—**C. du ferment.** See YEAST.—**C. du muguet.** See OIDIUM *albicans.*—**C. du pain.** See OIDIUM *aurantiaceum.*—**C. du pityriasis.** See MICROSPORON *Audouini.*—**C. masqué.** The *Agaricus personatus.* [B, 105.]—**C. muscat.** The *Agaricus albellus.* [B, 88, 121.]—**C. philosophique.** The voluminous spongy residue left after the combustion of drying oils from treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. [A, 301.]—**C. polonais.** The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 121.]—**C'schwämme** (Ger.). Sponges shaped like the pileus of a mushroom. [B, 180.]—**Schafc'** (Ger.). The *Agaricus arvensis.* [B.]—**Waldc'** (Ger.). The *Agaricus silvaticus.* [B.]

CHAMPILLION, n. Cha^{2}m-pi^{2}l′yo^{2}n. The *Agaricus arvensis.* [B, 275.]

CHAMPION (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-pi^2-o^{2}n^2. In Champagne, the *Primula officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CHAMPION SPRING, n. Cha^{2}mp′i^2-o^{2}n. A spouting spring near Saratoga Springs, New York, containing sodium and potassium chlorides, sodium bromide, sodium iodide, lithium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and iron bicarbonates, potassium sulphate, sodium phosphate, alumina, silica, traces of calcium fluoride, sodium borate, and organic matter, and free carbonic acid. [*a*, 21.]

CHAMPLURE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-plu^{6}r. Congelation of woody plants and its effects. [A, 385.]

CHAMPOLÉON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-po-la-on^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

CHAMPOOING, n. Sha^{2}m-pu′i^{2}ng. See SHAMPOOING.

CHAMPUKA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Michelia champaca.* [B, 172.] Cf. CHAMPACA.

CHAMQUE, n. See CHAMKA.

CHAM TLAU, n. In Cochin-China, the *Lawsonia falcata.* [B, 266.]

CHAM TLAU TLANG, n. In Cochin-China, the *Aulacia falcata.* [B, 266.]

CHAMYS, n. In Circassia, the *Taxus baccata.* [B, 88.]

CHANA, n. In Brazil, the *Lucuma procera.* [B, 121.]

CHANÁ AMBÁ, CHANÁ KÁMALA (Sanscr.), **CHANÁ-KE-SIRAKÁH** (Hind.), **CHANÁ-NI-KHATÁI** (Guz.), n's. The acidulous liquor obtained by collecting the dew which falls upon the *Cicer arietinum.* [A, 479.]

CHANAR, n. A tree growing in the south of Bolivia; according to some, a species of *Germosia* or *Gourliea* (*Gourliea decorticans*). The fruit is used in the preparation of a fermented drink, and its inspissated juice in diseases of the chest. The bark is said to be hæmostatic and to facilitate the expulsion of the placenta. [B, 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 763, and xxx, p. 138 (B).]

CHANAY KALUNGOO, CHĀNAY KÉLÉNGU, n's. In India, the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida.* [B, 172, 185.]

CHANCALAGUA, CHANCELAGUA, CHANCHALAGUA, n's. See CHANCHALAGUA.

CHANCHAN, n. In the Mariana Islands, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculenta.* [B, 121.]

CHANCHEDEST, n. An alchemical name for steel. [B, 50.]

CHANCHI, n. In New Granada, the *Coriaria thymifolia.* [B, 121.]

CHANCLOT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-klo. Epididymitis. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]

CHANCRE, n. Sha^{2}n^{2}kr; in Fr., sha^{3}n^{2}kr. From *cancer* (*q. v.*). Fr., c. Ger., *Schanker, venerisches Geschwür* (2d def.). It., *canchero, cancro, ulcera venerea* (2d def.), *taruolo* (2d def.). Sp., *cancer, úlcera venerea* (2d def.). 1. As originally used, an ulcer or other lesion, especially one of a corroding character; in popular usage, the tartar on the teeth; in veterinary medicine, a carbuncle of the tongue; an ulcer of the nasal mucous membrane. 2. As now employed, an ulcer of venereal origin, recently limited by some to the initial lesion of syphilis (the syphilitic c.), by others to the non-infecting venereal sore (the simple c.), and by many applied promiscuously to either of these lesions. [G; L, 41.]—**Celsus's c.** Fr., *c. de Celse* [Bassereau]. See *Simple c.*—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *c. céphalique.* C. of the head. [G.]—**C. à base calleux** [Rayer] (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. à bubon suppuré** (Fr.). A c. characterized by a suppurating bubo. [G.] See *Simple c.*—**C. acnéiforme** (Fr.). See *C. furonculeux.*—**C. à début pustuleux** (Fr.), **C. ancien.** See *Simple c.*—**C. avec callosités** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. bombé.** See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. boutonneux** (Fr.). See *C. furonculeux.*—**C. bulbeux** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.*—**C. bulleux** (Fr.). A variety of simple c. in which the lesion is a bleb. [L, 87, 88.]—**C. calleux** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. céphalique** (Fr.). See *Cephalic c.*—**C. chronique** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. creux** (Fr.). An excavated c. [L, 88.]—**C. croûteux** (Fr.). See *Ecthymatous c.*—**C. de Celse** [Bassereau] (Fr.), **C. de Galien** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. de Sahara** (Fr.). See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**C. desquamatif** (Fr.). See *Desquamative c.*—**C. d'inoculation** (Fr.). A simple c. occurring in the neighborhood of one previously existing, due to self-inoculation. [L, 41, 87.]—**C. dur** (Fr.). See *Indurated c.*—**C. en cocarde** (Fr.). A c. having a gray centre and a red periphery, the two colors being arranged concentrically. ["Semaine méd.," Dec. 19, 1888 (*a*, 18).]—**C. épithélial** (Fr.). See *Desquamative c.*—**C. érosif** [Fournier] (Fr.). The superficial erosion of primary syphilis. [G.]—**C. exulcéreux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Exulcerative c.*—**C. farcinneux** (Fr.). The buttons or tumors of farcy. [L, 88.]—**C. fissuraire** (Fr.). An elongated soft c. [L, 87.]—**C. folliculaire** (Fr.), **C. furonculeux** (Fr.). A soft c. at an early stage, when it forms a button-like elevation with a whitish point at its summit. [L. 88.]—**C. herpétiforme** (Fr.). See *Herpetic c.*—**C. huntérien** (Fr.). See *Hunterian c.*—**C. induré** (Fr.). See *Indurated c.*—**C. induré bombé** (Fr.). See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. induré creux.** A syphilitic c. in the form of a deep ulcer. [L, 87.]—**C. induré plat** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. in which the induration is of slight thickness, and causes little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.]—**C. induré profond** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. with marked induration; a Hunterian c. [G.]—**C. induré recidivé** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. which after cicatrizing breaks down again. [L, 87.]—**C. induré saillant** (Fr.). See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. induré serpigineux** (Fr.). See *Serpiginous c.*—**C. induré successif** (Fr.). A secondary syphilitic c.; one that follows a previous one. [L, 87.]—**C. infectant** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. [L, 41, 49.]—**C. intertrigineux** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. the contour of which is not well defined from the redness surrounding it. [L, 88.]—**C. larvé** [Ricord] (Fr.). A concealed or masked c. (*e. g.*, one occurring in the urethra). [G.]—**C. local** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. mixte** [Rollet] (Fr.). See *Mixed c.*—**C. mixte vaccino-syphilitique** [Julien] (Fr.). See *Vaccination c.*—**C. mixte vénéréo-syphilitique** [Julien] (Fr.). Mixed c. as distinguished from a vaccination c. due to a combination of the vaccinal and the syphilitic viruses. [G, 84.]—**C. morveux** (Fr.). A nasal ulcer occurring in glanders. [L, 88.]—**C. mou** (Fr.). See *Soft c.*—**C. mulet** [Rollet] (Fr.). A hybrid or mixed c. [G.]—**C. multiple herpétiforme** (Fr.). See *Multiple herpetiform c.*—**C. nain** [Fournier] (Fr.).

Dwarf c.; the simplest form of the syphilitic c., usually an indurated papule or superficial erosion. [G.]—**C. non-infectant** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. non-suppurant** (Fr.). A syphilitic ulcerating c., which is usually unaccompanied by a purulent discharge. [G.]—**C. œno-phagédénique** [Ricord] (Fr.). A phagedenic c. which has taken on that character because the patient is affected with alcoholism. [L, 88.]—**C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. papuleux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Papular c.*—**C. phagédénique** (Fr.). See *Phagedenic c.*—**C. phagédénique gangréneux** (Fr.). C. complicated with gangrene. [L, 87.]—**C. phagédénique pultacé** (Fr.). A variety of phagedenic c. characterized by marked softening. [L, 87.]—**C. phagédénique serpigineux** (Fr.). A serpiginous phagedenic c. [L, 87 (*a*, 17).]—**C. plat** (Fr.). See *C. induré plat.*—**C. plat érosif** (Fr.). A flat erosive variety of c. [L, 87.]—**C. primitif** (Fr.). The initial lesion of syphilis. [L, 41.]—**C. pseudo-syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. pustuleux** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.*—**C. recidivé** (Fr.). See *C. successif.*—**C. redux** [Fournier] (Fr.). A syphilitic c. which returns after having healed over. [G.] Cf. *C. induré recidivé.*—**C. réinoculable** [Rollet] (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. rongeant** (Fr.). See *Phagedenic c.*—**C. rongeur des fumeurs** (Fr.). Epithelioma of the lip or tongue attributed to smoking.—**C. sans incubation** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. serpigineux** (Fr.). See *C. phagédénique serpigineux.*—**C. simple de Ricord** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. successif** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. acquired during the period of primary incubation by a second inoculation with syphilitic virus, and appearing after the c. due to the first inoculation. [G.] Cf. *C. redux* and INDURATIONS *de voisinage.*—**C. syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. syphilitique mixte** (Fr.). See *Mixed c.*—**C. ulcéreux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Ulcerative syphilitic c.*—**C. végétant** [Fournier] (Fr.). A c. from which fleshy excrescences spring. [*a*, 18.]—**C. vaccino-syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Vaccination c.*—**C. vénérien** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. vénéréo-syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Mixed c.*—**Chronic c.** Fr., *c. ancien.* See *Simple c.*—**Concealed c.** See *C. larvé.*—**Desquamative c.** The indurated papule of a primary epidermic or epithelial syphilitic lesion when attended by desquamation of the dry scaling patch on its surface. [Fournier (G).]—**Ecthymatous c.** Fr., *c. ecthymateux* (ou *croûteux*). 1. See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.* 2. Of Ricord, see *Simple c.*—**Erosive c.** Fr., *c. érosif.* See *Desquamative c.*—**Extra-genital c.** Fr., *c. extra-génital.* C. occurring elsewhere than on the genitals. [G.]—**Exulcerative c.** Fr., *c. exulcéreux* [Fournier]. A superficially ulcerating syphilitic c. [G, 85.]—**Galen's c.** See *Simple c.*—**Gangrenous c.** Fr., *c. gangréneux.* Ger., *gangränöser Schanker.* A c. complicated with gangrene.—**Hard c.** See *Indurated c.*—**Herpetic c.** Fr., *c. herpétiforme.* A syphilitic c. with multiple superficial erosions causing it to resemble in form an eruption of herpes. It is believed by some to be due to an inoculation of the vesicles of an already existing herpetic eruption by the syphilitic virus. [Keyes (G).]—**Hunterian c.** Fr., *c. huntérien.* Ger., *Hunter'scher Schanker.* A syphilitic c. when attended with marked induration and ulceration; the only form of syphilitic c. described by John Hunter.—**Indurated c.** Fr., *c. induré.* Ger., *hartes Geschwür, verhärteter Schanker.* A syphilitic c., especially one with marked induration. [G.]—**Infecting c.** See *Syphilitic c.*—**Mixed c.** Fr., *c. mixte* [Rollet], *c. mixte vénéréo-syphilitique, ulcère chancrello-syphilitique.* A c. having the properties of both a simple and a syphilitic c., and supposed to result from an inoculation of the virus of both at a single point. It begins as a simple c., but induration appears subsequently, either at its base or, if it has healed, in the cicatrix, and constitutional syphilis follows. [G.]—**Mucoid c.** [Otis]. A flat syphilitic c. resembling a mucous patch. [G.]—**Multiple herpetiform c.** Fr., *c. multiple herpétiforme.* A multiple c. simulating herpes. [L, 88.] Cf. *Herpetic c.*—**Non-indurated c., Non-infecting c.** See *Simple c.*—**Non-suppurating c.** See *C. non-suppurant.*—**Papular c.** Fr., *c. papuleux.* A syphilitic c. consisting of a simple infiltrated and slightly indurated papule. It resembles a papule occurring upon the integument during the secondary period of the disease. [G, 85.]—**Phagedenic c.** Fr., *c. phagédénique.* Ger., *phagedänischer Schanker.* A c. in which phagedæna occurs. [L, 37, 87.]—**Pseudo-indurated c.** See *Pseudo-indurirter* SCHANKER *der Syphilitiker.*—**Raised indurated c.** Lat., *ulcus elevatum.* Fr., *c. induré saillant* (ou *bombé*). A form of syphilitic c. in which a red, moist, more or less hard, tuberous growth is formed, considerably elevated above the surface and usually slightly cup-shaped at its summit on account of a superficial erosion. Its most common situations are the lips, the tongue, the cervix uteri, and the frenum and border of the prepuce. [G, 84.] Cf. ULCUS *elevatum.*—**Serpiginous c.** Fr., *c. serpigineux.* A c. which spreads in a serpiginous manner.—**Simple c.** Lat., *ulcus venereum molle.* Fr., *c. simple* (ou *mou*, ou *vénérien*, ou *à bubon suppuré*, ou *non-infectant*), *chancrelle, chancroïde, ecthyma chancreux, pustule chancreuse, fausse syphilis, syphilis locale.* Ger., *einfacher Schanker, weicher Schanker, venerisch-contagiöses Geschwür.* Syn.: *soft* (or *non-infecting*, or *non-indurated*) *c., chancroid, soft venereal sore.* A foul contagious ulcer, occurring usually upon the genitals, produced by the inoculation of virus derived from another ulcer of like character and unattended by constitutional infection. It is especially characterized by its decidedly inflammatory character, by its almost unlimited inoculability, by its tendency to give rise to suppurating and virulent buboes, and by a peculiar physiognomy, consisting chiefly in its circular form, its sharp-cut, perpendicular, elevated or everted, and often undermined edges, its uneven, grayish, or sloughy base, and its copious purulent or sanious discharge. [G.]—**Sloughing c.** See *Phagedenic c.*—**Soft c., Suppurating c.** See *Simple c.*—**Syphilitic c., True c.** Lat., *ulcus durum.* Fr., *c. syphilitique* (ou *induré*, ou *infectant*, ou *huntérien*, ou *initial*, ou *primitif*, ou *constitutionel*), *vrai c., accident* (ou *syphilôme*) *primitif, induration* (ou *sclérose*, ou *lesion*) *primitive, ulcère initial* (ou *calleux*, ou *avec dureté*, ou *avec callosité*, ou *à base indurée*, ou *à base calleuse*). Ger., *harter* (oder *verhärteter*, oder *indurirter*, oder *Hunter'scher*) *Schanker, specifische* (oder *Hunter'sche*) *Induration, Schanker-Sklerose, Initialsklerose, Sklerose, Primäraffection, primäre Syphilis.* Syn.: *hard* (or *indurated*, or *infecting*, or *Hunterian*) *c., initial lesion of syphilis, primary syphilis, hard venereal sore, specific induration.* The local manifestation of syphilitic infection at the site of its inoculation, characterized chiefly by a circumscribed induration more or less pronounced, and attended or not by ulceration. [G.] For its varieties of form, see under *Primary* SYPHILIS.—**Ulcerating syphilitic c.** Fr., *c. ulcéreux* (ou *exulcéreux*). A syphilitic c. in which the epidermis is destroyed and the corium or deeper tissues are exposed. The floor of the ulcer is grayish or sloughy, and either elevated, slightly depressed, or deeply excavated. Its edges slope gradually to the level of the surrounding skin. The thin, usually scanty serous or sero-purulent discharge sometimes forms a dark-colored crust or scab (ecthymatous c.). The induration may be thin (the lamellar or parchment induration) or thick, and varies in extent. In its severer form it is commonly known as the Hunterian c. [G.]—**Urethral c.** A c. situated within the urethra. Cf. *C. larvé.*—**Vaccination c.** Fr., *c. vaccinal.* The initial lesion of syphilis communicated by vaccination.

CHANCRELLE [Diday] (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-kre^{2}l. Dim. of *chancre.* See *Simple* CHANCRE.—**C. ecorçante.** A superficial variety of phagedenic chancre. [P. Diday, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," May, 1886, p. 310.]

CHANCRELLEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}n^2-kre^{2}l-u^6. See CHANCROIDAL.

CHANCREUX (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}n^2-kru^6. See CHANCROUS and CANCEROUS.

CHANCRIFORME (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}n^2-kre-form. Having the shape of a chancre. [L, 88.]

CHANCROID, n. Sha^{2}n^2'kroid. From *chancre* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *chancroïde.* See *Simple* CHANCRE and CHANCROÏDE.

CHANCROIDAL, adj. Sha^{2}n^2-kroid'a^{2}l. Fr., *chancroïdal.* Pertaining to or resembling a simple chancre.

CHANCROÏDE [Clerc] (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-kro-ed. A simple chancre. By Clerc the name was originally applied to the contagious non-infective sore produced by inoculating with syphilitic virus an already syphilitic subject. As this sore appeared to differ in no respect from a simple chancre, it was assumed that the latter represented a modification of the effects of the syphilitic virus. [G.]—**C. syphilitique.** See *C.*

CHANCROUS, adj. Sha^{2}n^{2}k'ru^{3}s. Fr., *chancreux, chancrelleux.* Ger., *chancrös, schankerartig.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chancre. [G.]

CHAÑDANA (Hind., Beng., Bomb.), **CHANDANUM** (Tamil), n's. The *Santalum album.* [A, 479; B, 72.]

CHANDELIER (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n-de^{2}l-e-a. The *Ruellia polyrrhiza.* [B, 121.]

CHANDELIER-FLOWER, n. Sha^{2}n-de^{2}l-er'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Brunsvigia* (*Amaryllis*) *Josephina.* [B, 275.]

CHANDELIER-TREE, n. Sha^{2}n-de^{2}l-er'tre. The *Pandanus candelabrum.* [B, 275.]

CHANDELLE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n-de^{2}l. The *Typha angustifolia.* [B, 121.]

CHÁNDI (Hind.), n. Silver. [A, 479 (B).]

CHANDIROBA (Marcyr.), n. The *Nhandiroba*; the *Fevillea cordifolia.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHAÑDRÁ (Beng.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHAÑDRAJOTA (Hind.), n. A fused mixture of potassium nitrate and alum (potassium and aluminium sulphate). [A, 479 (B).]

CHAÑDRA PRABHÁ GUTIKÁ, n. A pill-mass made of nux vomica and numerous other ingredients; used in gonorrhœa, urinary affections, intestinal disorders, etc. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAÑDRASA (Mah.), n. The *Callitris quadrivalvis.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHAÑDRASURA (Sanscr.), n. The *Lepidium sativum.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHAÑDRODAYA RASA, n. A mixture of mercury, sulphur, incinerated tin-foil and talc, asphalt, and cardamom; used in gonorrhœa, syphilis, leprosy, jaundice, etc. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAÑDRUSA (Guz.), n. See CHAÑDRASA.

CHANDUL, n. In India, the *Antiaris saccidora.* [Graham (B, 172).]

CHANEH, n. Of Rheede, the *Amorphophallus campanulatus.* [B, 172.]

CHAÑCHARA MÁRI (Guz.), n. The *Blumea aurita.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHANE-KÁ-SIRAKA (Hind.). See CHANÁ-KE-SIRAKÁH.

CHANFREIN, CHANFRIN, n's. Cha^{2}n'fri^{2}n. Fr., *chanfrain, chanfrein.* In mammals, the portion of the face between the eyes and nares, comprising the lower parts of the brow and the muzzle; in birds, the feathers at the base of the beak that incline from behind forward. [L, 41, 180.]

CHANG-CHU (Chin.), n. The *Camphora.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHANGE, n. Chanj. An alteration in condition or state of being. [*a*, 17.]—**Amœboid c.** See *Amœboid* MOVEMENT.—**C. of life.** Fr., *âge de retour, retour d'âge.* See MENOPAUSE.

CHANGEANT (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}n^2-zha^{3}n^2. 1. Of birds, having the plumage (or its color) change with the season of the year. 2. Of flowers, changing in color; as a n., a common name for the *Agaricus annularius* (*melleus*). [B, 121; L, 41.]

CHANG-KO-TSE-CHU (Chin.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANGIA, n. In Cochin-China, the *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 88.]

CHANH-COI-NON-LA, n. In Cochin-China, the *Pavetta parasitica*. [B, 121.]

CHAN-IDAHN, n. A Mongol name for the *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Clupeidæ*. [L, 280.]

CHANKE, n. In Japan, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*). [B, 88, 121.]

CHANKER (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}n^{2}k'e^{2}r. See CHANCRE.—**C'seuche.** See MAL *du coït*.

CHANKI (Malay), n. Cloves. [B, 88.]

CHANLENJAN AGARBI, n. In the East Indies, the *Maranta galanga*. [B, 88.]

CHANNEL, n. Cha^{2}n'e^{2}l. From *canalis*, a water-pipe. Fr., *canal*. See CANAL.—**Intercellular c's.** Fr., *canaux poreux*. Ger., *Intercellular-Canälchen* (oder *-Gänge*). Syn.: *intercellular canals* (or *canaliculi*). 1. The irregular channels or canals formed by the communication of the intercellular spaces between prickle-cells; supposed to be connected with the lymph-capillaries. [“Ztschr. f. wiss. Zool.,” xli, 1884, p. 302; “Jour. of Anat. and Phys.,” 1884, p. 442.] 2. The minute passages, without special membrane, between adjacent gland-cells. They ultimately communicate with the ramifications of the gland-ducts. [J, 30, 35, 42.]—**Intracellular c's.** The minute c's described by Pflüger and Kupfer which connect vacuoles in the cell-body of liver-cells with the bile-canaliculi or intercellular channels. [J, 30.]—**Jugular c.** In comparative anatomy, an interspace between the levator humeri and sterno-maxillaris muscles, occupied by the jugular vein. [L, 13.]—**Lymphatic c's.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.—**Lymph c's** (of a lymphatic gland). See LYMPH-SINUS.—**Plasmatic c's.** See *Serous* CANALICULI.

CHANNEL-LEAVED, adj. Cha^{2}n'e^{2}l-levd. Having leaves folded so as to form a gutter or channel. [B, 116.]

CHANNELLED, adj. Cha^{2}n'e^{2}ld. See CANALICULATE.

CHANO-KADI (Guz.), **CHANOTHI** (Guz.), n's. The *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAN-PO-TZÍ (Chin.), n. The *Acorus calamus*. [L, 77.]

CHANSCHEHA (Malay), **CHANSCHENA** (Malay), n's. The *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 172.]

CHANSERMANNA (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}n'se^{2}r-ma^{3}n-na^3. See MANNA *celastrina*.

CHANSIER (Calmuk), n. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANT DES ARTÈRES (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2 daz a^{3}r-te^{2}r. Lit., the song of the arteries. See BRUIT *de souffle ordinaire et intermittent*.

CHANTARELLE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-ta^{3}r-e^{2}l. See CHANTERELLE.

CHANTEREL [Adanson], n. The *Cantharella* or *Cantharellus*.

CHANTERELLE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-te^{2}r-e^{2}l. The *Cantharellus*, especially the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. comestible, C. commune.** The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 73, 121.]—**C. fausse, Fausse c.** The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHANTEURS (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^{3}n^2-tu^{5}r. 1. See CANTORES. 2. A tribe of CICADAIRES. [L, 41.]

CHANTEUSES [Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^{3}n^2-tu^{5}z. See STRIDULANTES.

CHANTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}n^2-turn-a. Repand. [B, 198.]

CHANTRANSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)'si^2-a^3. Fr., *chantransie*. Of Desvaux, a genus of fresh-water *Algæ*. [B, 121.]—**C. rivularis** [Linnæus]. A species found in streams in Europe, formerly employed as a remedy in asthma and phthisis, and said to be useful also as an application to contusions, wounds, burns, and fractures. A green coloring matter is extracted from it by alcohol. [B, 173, 180.]

CHANTRANSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chantransiacées*. Of Rabenhorst, a family of *Algæ* which includes the CHANTRANSIA. [B, 121.]

CHANTRANSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)-tra^{2}ns(tra^{3}ns)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chantransiées*. Of Kützing and others, a family or tribe of *Algæ* (*Dermatosipheæ*, *Ectospermeæ*, *Zonariaceæ*), comprising *Chantransia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHAN-TSU, n. In Asia, the *Oxalis sensitiva*. [B, 121.]

CHANVENON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-ve^{2}n-on^2. In some parts of France, hemp. [B, 88, 173.]

CHANVRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^{2}vr. Hemp; *Cannabis*. In the Fr. Cod., the *Cannabis sativa*, of which the herb and the fruit are directed. [B, 113, 121.]—**C. américain.** The *Cannabis americana*. [B, 81.]—**C. aquatique.** The *Bidens tripartita*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. bâtard.** The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. cultivé.** The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'Afrique.** The *Sanseviera*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'eau.** 1. The *Bidens tripartita*. 2. The *Lycopus aquaticus*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. de Crète.** The *Datisca cannabina*. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. de l'Amérique.** The *Cannabis americana*. [B.]—**C. de la Nouvelle Zélande.** The *Phormium tenax*. [B, 52.]—**C. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cannabis indica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Manille.** Manilla hemp; the textile fibre obtained from *Musa textilis*. [B, 93, 121.]—**C. des Américains.** The *Agave americana*. [B, 52.]—**C. des Indes.** 1. The *Agave americana*. 2. The *Agave fœtida*. 3. The *Cannabis indica*. [B, 38.]—**C. des Philippines.** See *C. de Manille*.—**C. de Virginie.** The *Acnida cannabina*. [B, 173.]—**C. du Bengale.** The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B, 38.]—**C. du Canada.** The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. du Japon.** The *Spiræa* of Japan. [B, 38.]—**C. femelle.** The female individual of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. folle.** The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 173.]—**C. indien.** The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 88, 93, 121, 173.]—**C. mâle.** The male individual of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. piquant.** The *Urtica cannabina*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [B, 19.]—**Extrait de c. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CANNABIS *indicæ*.—**Huile de c.** The oil expressed from the fruit of *Cannabis sativa*; hemp-seed oil. [B, 173.]—**Teinture de c. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CANNABIS *indicæ*.

CHANVREUX (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}n^2-vru^5. Pertaining to hemp. [L, 41.]

CHANVRIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-vre-e^{2}r. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 121.]

CHANVRIN (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-vra^{2}n^2. 1. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 93.]

CHANVRINE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}n^2-vren. See CHANVRIN (2d def.).

CHAODINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)-o^{2}d-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Fries, a division of *Algæ*, comprising two genera. [B, 170.]

CHAODINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)-o^{2}d-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chaodinées*. 1. Of Bory (1822) and Agardh, a family of *Algæ* corresponding to the *Diatomaceæ* and the *Nostochineæ* of Endlicher. 2. Of Bory (1828), an order of *Algæ* (*Hydrophyti articulati*) comprising the *C. propriæ dictæ*, the *Tremellariæ*, and the *Diphysæ*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Nastochineæ*. [B, 170.]

CHAOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti-(te)'a^3. From χάος, the expanse of air, and μαντεία, divination. Fr., *chaomancie*. Ger., *Chaomantie*. The art of divination from observing the air. [B, 50.]—**C. signa.** See *C.*

CHAOS (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)'o^{2}s. Gen., *cha'eos*. Gr., χάος. 1. Of Paracelsus, air. 2. A name applied by Linnæus to members of the lowest order of microscopic animal organisms (*Infusoria*), and by Bory to certain insufficiently known vegetable organisms. Of Linnæus also, the spores and other seed-like organisms of fungous origin. See *C. fungorum* and *C. ustilaginis*. [B, 121; B, 48 (α, 14); H.]—**C. fungorum.** Of Linnæus, the dust-like seeds of *Fungi*, which in water exhibit apparently an independent motion. [B, 48 (α, 14.]—**C. ustilaginis.** Of Linnæus, the rust of grain. [B, 48 (α, 14).] See UREDO.—**Luminous c.** Fr., *c. lumineux*. A condition in which there is a subjective sensation of light when no appreciable ray is entering the eye. [L, 158.]

CHAOSDA, n. Of Paracelsus, the plague. [L, 94.]

CHA-OUAW (Chin.), **CHA-OUAWE** (Chin.), n's. The *Camellia japonica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAP, n. Cha^{2}p (1st def.), cho^{2}p (2d def.). Fr., *gerçure* (1st def.), *rhagade* (1st def.). Ger., *Schrunde* (1st def.), *Hautschrunde* (1st def.). It., *ragada* (1st def.). Sp., *grieta* (1st def.). 1. A superficial fissure of the skin. 2. The jaw (especially in the lower animals). [L, 56.]

CHAPALASHA (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus chaplasha*. [B, 172.]

CHAPARRO (Sp.), n. Cha^2-pa^{3}r'ro. The *Quercus ilex*; in Venezuela, a stunted knotty tree with very thick leaves. [B; α, 14.]

CHAPAXA, n. In Brazil, the *Lepidocaryum tenue*. [B, 121.]

CHAPDES-BEAUFORT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-de^{2}s-bo-for. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a feebly acid chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CHAPE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p. 1. The cover of an alembic, and a piece which crowns a smelting furnace. 2. In surgery, a mechanism composed of two similar pieces which when joined together form a narrow box of the shape of a knife-blade. [B, 132.]

CHAPEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-o. 1. A hat; in botany, the pileus of an agaric. [B, 121.] 2. In birds, the portion of the head between the root of the beak and the nucha. [Illiger (L, 180).] 3. That portion of the fœtal membranes which is carried before the head in parturition. [A, 385.] 4. The pellicle formed on fermenting liquids. [A, 385.] 5. The head of an alembic. [A, 385.] 6. See GOURME.—**C. cannelle.** The *Agaricus* (*Cortinarius*) *castaneus*. [B, 132.]—**C. de roses.** See *C. de* ROSES.—**C. d'évêque.** 1. The *Paliurus australis*. 2. According to Bory, also the *Epimedium alpinum*. [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CHA PEDISTRE, n. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudothea*. [B, 121.]

CHAPELET (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-e^{2}l-a. See CORONA *Veneris*.—**C. de Sainte-Hilaire.** A name for the prepared roots of a plant called *patenôtre* in France (probably the *Azadirachta indica*. [B, 121 (B).]—**C. pustuleux.** A pustular corona Veneris. [A, 385.]

CHAPELIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-e^{2}l-e-e^{2}r. The *Tussilago petasites*. [B, 88, 173.]

CHAPERON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-e^{2}r-on^2. 1. An old name for the prepuce. 2. In entomology, the labrum or any cup-like portion of the head. 3. In certain *Crustacea*, the space between the eyes when this is not prolonged forward in a rostrum. [L, 41, 180.]—**C. de moine.** 1. The *Arum maculatum*. 2. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 38.]

CHAPERONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}p-e^{2}r-on-a. See *Pileatus*.

CHAPETONNADE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-e^{2}t-on-a^{2}d. A disease characterized by vomiting and delirium, which attacks Europeans traveling in tropical climates. [L, 41.]

CHAPI, n. In Bolivia, a species of *Galium* used for dyeing. [B, 121.]—**C. del monte.** The *Galium c.* [B, 121.]—**Pampa c.** An annual species of *Galium* found on the pampas of Bolivia. The root is used in dyeing. [B, 121.]

CHAPITEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-e-to. 1. A pileus. 2. The head of an alembic. [B, 38.]—**C. à queue.** A breast-pump shaped like a tobacco-pipe. [Mesnard (A, 301).]

CHAPLASH (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus chaplasha.* [B, 172.]

CHÁPOLA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [A, 479 (B).]

CHAPON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-on^2. See CAPON.

CHAPONNAGE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}p-on-a^{2}zh. The castration of fowls. [L, 42.]

CHAPPACH (Tartar), n. The *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHAPPEDENADE (Fr.), **CHAPPETENADE** (Fr.), n's. Sha^{3}p-e^2-de^{2}n-a^{2}d, -te^{2}n-a^{2}d. See CHAPETONNADE.

CHA-PUAW (Chin.), n. See CHA-OUAW.

CHAQUAYEL, n. In Egypt, the *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHAQUEUE (Fr.), n. Sha^3-ku^5. The *Equisetum.* [B, 38, 88, 121.]

CHAQUIHUE (Sp.), n. Cha^3-ke'wa. The *Crinodendron hookerianum* (a species now referred to *Tricuspidaria).* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B).]

CHARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)'ra^3. Fr., *c.* (2d def.), *charagne* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a plant, probably the *Crambe tatarica.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of aquatic plants constituting in great part the order *Characeæ.* They grow very rapidly, and, in shallow waters, soon decay, giving rise to fœtid exhalations, which, as in the Pontine marshes of Rome, are believed to be the cause of disease. [B, 121, 185.]—**C. Cæsaris.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. decipiens** [Desvaux], **C. vulgaris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *charagne, charapot, girandole d'eau, herbe à écurer* (ou *à grenouilles*), *lustre d'eau.* A species used for cleaning tin vessels. [B, 173.]

CHARABE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e(a). See AMBRA *flava.*

CHARA BERKOE, n. In Siberia, the *Betula dahurica.* [B, 121.]

CHARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *characées, charagnes.* Ger., *Armleuchter, Armleuchtergewächse.* Sp., *charáceas.* The limeworts; of L. C. Richard and subsequent authors, an order of aquatic chlorophyllaceous plants, formerly regarded as belonging to the phanerogams or to the vascular cryptogams (*Acrogens*), but now usually placed among the *Algæ*, of which they form the highest and most differentiated division. They comprise *Chara* and *Nitella* (including *Tolypela*). By Bessey, who raises them to the rank of a class of the grand division *Carposporeæ*, they are divided into the orders *Chareæ* and *Nitelleæ.* [B, 19. 35, 75, 121, 170, 279.]

CHARACEOUS, adj. Ka^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *characeus.* Fr., *characé.* Of or resembling the genus *Chara*; belonging to the *Characeæ.* [B.]

CHARACIAS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., χαρακίας (from χάραξ, a prop). 1. An epithet applied to erect, stiff plants, *e. g.*, to the *Euphorbia c.* 2. As a n., a section of the genus *Euphorbia.* [B, 121.]

CHARACIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^2(a^3)-si(ki^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Characium*, one of the genera. Fr., *characiées.* Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of *Algæ* (*Protococcaceæ*); of Nägeli, a division of the *Palmellaceæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHARACIN, n. Ka^{2}r'a^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *characine.* Ger., *C.* Of Thipson, a concrete volatile oil (camphor) found in various *Algæ*, and thought to give *Chara* and other *Algæ* the peculiar marshy odor which has been ascribed to the decomposition of these plants, but which is probably characteristic of the living organism. It is a white, greasy substance, of strong marsh-like odor, gradually volatilizing in the air, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. ["Chem. News," Aug. 22, 1879, p. 86; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 268 (B).]

CHARACINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^2(a^3)-si(ke)'ni(ne). Fr., *characins.* Of Latreille, a tribe of the *Salmonidæ.* [L, 180.]

CHARACINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^2(a^3)-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Physostomi.* [L, 207.]

CHARACOPAPPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'pe^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schultz, a subtribe of the *Cynareæ*, comprising the *Centaurineæ, Serratuleæ*, and *Carduineæ.* [B, 170.]

CHARACTER, n. Ka^{2}r'a^{2}k-tu^{5}r. Gr., χαρακτήρ. Lat., *c.* Fr., *caractère.* Ger., *Charakter, Kennzeichen, Merkmal.* It., *carattere.* Sp., *carácter.* 1. A symbol or sign used to designate a particular thing; *e. g.*, the letter *C* to denote carbon. 2. In natural history, a special mark by which a being or assemblage of beings can be distinguished from others. 3. In pathology, the general nature of a disease, including its relations to other diseases and its tendency to follow a particular course. 4. A disposition to some particular disease. [A, 385; B, 19; De Candolle (B, 121); B, 200; L, 43, 94.]—**C'kunst** (Ger.). **C'wissenschaft** (Ger.). See CHARACTERISTICE.—**Secondary sexual c's.** The marks of difference, other than the reproductive organs, between the two sexes (*e. g.*, the spurs of a cock). [L, 121.]

CHARACTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te^{2}r-(tar)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHARACTERISTIC.

CHARACTERIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te^{2}r(tar)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. Fr., *caractériforme.* Ger., *buchstabenähnlich.* Resembling written letters; marked as if with writing (said of plants). [B, 123.]

CHARACTERISIS (Lat.), **CHARACTERISMA** (Lat.), **CHARACTERISMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te^{2}r(tar)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -te^{2}r(tar)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *characteris'eos* (-*er'isis*), -*is'matos* (-*is*), -*is'mi.* See CHARACTERISTICE.

CHARACTERISTIC, adj. Ka^{2}r-a^{2}k-tu^{5}r-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *characteristicus, charactericus.* Fr., *caractéristique.* Ger., *characteristisch.* It., *caratteristico.* Sp., *característico.* 1. Serving to distinguish or mark as distinct. 2. As a n., a distinguishing mark, a part or attribute of a thing which distinguishes it from other things. [B.]—**Acid c.** See under ACID.

CHARACTERISTICE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te^{2}r-(tar)-i^{2}st'i^2-se(ka). Ger., *Characteristik, Charakterisirung.* Characterization; the science of characters; *i. e.*, that which has to do with the description of natural objects and their distinguishing marks. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 124.]

CHARADEÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'de^2-e-(a^3-e^2). See CHARACEÆ.

CHARADIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'di^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHARADRIUS.

CHARADRIADÆ (Lat.), **CHARADRIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ri(ri^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *charadriadés, charadriés.* A family of the *Grallæ.* [L, 270.]

CHARADRIAN, adj. Ka^{2}r-a'dri^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *charadrius.* Belonging to the *Charadriadæ.* [L, 121.]

CHARADRIDÆ (Lat.), **CHARADRIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ri(ri^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CHARADRIADÆ.

CHARADRINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ri(re)'-ne(na^3-e^2). The typical subfamily of the *Charadriadæ*, including the plovers proper and the lapwings. [L, 221.]

CHARADRIOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-ri^2-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'e(a^3-e^2). See CHARADRIIDÆ.

CHARADRIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'dri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χαραδριός. Ger., *Regenpfeifer.* Sp., *caradrio, alcaraban.* Syn.: *galgulus, hiaticula.* A certain bird having a yellow head and yellow feet. The ancient Greeks believed that the sight of it was sufficient to cure jaundice. [A, 322, 325; L, 41, 94.]

CHARAGAI (Calmuck), n. The *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 121.]

CHARAGANA (Mongol), n. The *Robinia ferox.* [B, 121.] Cf. CARAGANA.

CHARAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{2}n-y'. The genus *Chara*; in the pl., *c's*, the *Characeæ.* [B, 121.]

CHARAGNANAYE HEMBRA, n. In New Granada, a variety of the *Machira tinctoria.* [B, 121.]

CHARAIGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}r-a^{2}n-y'. The genus *Chara.* [B, 173.]

CHARAK, n. A commercial name in Bombay for the stem of the pepper-plant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 192 (B).]

CHARAL, adj. Ka'ra^{2}l. Lat., *charalis.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Chara.* [B.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus charalis.* See CHARALES.

CHARALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley (1833) an alliance of the *Esexuales*, consisting of the single order *Characeæ.* [B, 170.]

CHARAMAIS, n. The *Ambela* (*Phyllanthus cicca*), or, according to some, a species of *Ambelania.* [B, 38, 200.]

CHARA MODON (Calmuck), n. The *Quercus robur.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARAMOK (Calmuck), n. The *Rhamnus erythroxylon.* [B, 121.]

CHARANÇON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-a^{3}n^2-son^2. The genus *Curculio.* [A, 385.]

CHARANÇONITES (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^{3}r-a^{3}n^2-son-et. See CHARANSONITES.

CHARANÇONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}r-a^{3}n^2-son-a. Attacked by a *Curculio*; *e. g.*, *blé* (wheat) *c.* [L, 42.]

CHARANSONITES [Lamarck and Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^{3}r-a^{3}n^2-son-et. A tribe of the *Coleoptera* having the *Curculio* as the type. [L, 180.]

CHARANTIA [Lobel.] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *charantie.* The genus *Momordica.* [B, 121, 200.]

CHARAPAT (Fr.), **CHARAPOT** (Fr.), n's. Sha^{3}r-a^3-pa^3, -po. The *Chara vulgaris.* [B, 173.]

CHARARIEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of the *Coccosporæ*, consisting of the single family *Characeæ.* [B, 170.]

CHARAS, CHARASA (Hind.), n's. See CHURRUS.

CHARASCH (Ar.), n. Leprosy. [G.]

CHARA-TOSCHLI (Calmuck), n. The *Ribes nigrum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARBA (Ar.), n. The genus *Helleborus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARBACHEM (Ar.), n. Corrupted from *Kharbeg asuah.* The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 121.]

CHARBAK (Ar.), n. See CHARBA.—**C. abyadh.** White hellebore; of the Arabian physicians, probably the *Veratrum album.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 592 (B).]

CHARBE (Ar.), n. See CHARBA.

CHARBON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-bon^2. 1. Charcoal. 2. In Champagne, the *Isatis tinctoria* and the *Scabiosa succisa.* 3. Formerly, any inflammatory or gangrenous swelling involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue; *e. g.*, the buboes of the plague. [L, 41.] 4. A carbuncle. 5. Anthrax, including simple (or benign) anthrax and especially contagious anthrax (malignant pustule). 6. A disease (the smut of English writers) attacking grain, produced by the *Ustilago*; also a disease of the vine caused by the *Sphace-*

loma ampelinum. [B, 121; L, 121.]—**Cataplasme au c.** See *Cataplasma* CARBONIS.—**Cérat au c. de bois porphyrisé et à l'extrait de ratanhia.** A preparation made of wood charcoal and extract of rhatany; used in cases of phagedæna, cancerous ulcers, and hospital gangrene. [L, 87.]—**C. à bonnetier.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 912.]—**C. albuminé.** See *Albuminated* CHARCOAL.—**C. animal, C. animal ordinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Animal* CHARCOAL.—**C. animal purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Purified animal* CHARCOAL.—**C. apoplectiforme, C. apoplectique.** Contagious anthrax ending in early and sudden death. [A, 301.]—**C. bénin.** See *Benign* ANTHRAX.—**C. blanc.** Anasarca in the horse. [A, 301.]—**C. caustique.** A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of powdered wood charcoal and 2 of powdered nitrate of potassium, and adding 5 of gum tragacanth dissolved in sufficient water to form, with the other ingredients, a paste, which is then rolled out into cylinders of various diameters and dried. Before using, these cylinders should be lighted and allowed to burn for a distance of 1 ctm. from the end. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de Bellocq.** A preparation made by carbonizing the young branches of the poplar, washing the charcoal three or four times with water, and drying and pulverizing. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de blé.** See *C.* (6th def.).—**C. de bois.** See *Wood* CHARCOAL.—**C. de Dieu.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. de pelotes de mer.** See CARBO *pilæ marinæ.*—**C. de peuplier.** See *C. de Bellocq.*—**C. de pierre.** Coal. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. d'éponge.** See SPONGIA *usta.*—**C. de sang.** See *Blood* CHARCOAL.—**C. des animaux.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. des céréales, C. des graminées.** See *C.* (6th def.).—**C. de terre.** See *C. de pierre.*—**C. d'os.** See CARBO *animalis.*—**C. du seigle.** Ergot. [B, 92.]—**C. épidémique.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. éruptif.** Contagious anthrax in which external lesions (nodules, pustules, etc.) are formed. [A, 301.]—**C. érysipélateux.** Contagious anthrax in which there is engorgement of the skin without swelling. [A, 301.]—**C. fébrile.** Carbuncular fever. [L, 88.]—**C. fossile.** See *C. de terre.*—**C. granulé.** See *Granulated* CHARCOAL.—**C. incombustible.** A name sometimes given to anthracite. [B, 38.]—**C. malin.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. minéral.** See *C. de pierre.*—**C. œdémateuse.** See *Malignant* ŒDEMA.—**C. pestilentiel.** 1. The plague. [L, 41.] 2. See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**C. platiné.** A preparation made of 1,500 parts of wood charcoal impregnated with a solution of 16 of platinic chloride in 2,500 of alcohol and then calcined. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. poreux et absorbant.** A preparation made by mixing wood charcoal, coarsely powdered bone charcoal, sawdust to which has been added 20 per cent. of coal-tar, and a certain amount of asphalt, and subjecting the mass to a strong pressure in molds of polished steel or brass and to a sufficiently elevated temperature. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pulmonaire.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**C. pustuleux.** Contagious anthrax in which pustules are formed. [A, 301.]—**C. purifié.** See *Purified animal* CHARCOAL.—**C. sporadique.** See CARBUNCLE.—**C. symptomatique.** See CARBUNCULUS *symptomaticus.*—**C. tubéreux.** Contagious anthrax in which tuberous swellings are formed. [A, 301.]—**C. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *carbo ligni* [Fr. Cod.]. Vegetable charcoal. [B, 113.] See *Pulverized wood* CHARCOAL.—**C. volant.** Contagious anthrax affecting the tongue. [A, 301.]—**Huile de c. de terre.** Petroleum. [A, 301.]—**Petit c.** See *C. bénin.*—**Poudre de c. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis carbonis vegetalis.* A preparation made by pulverizing vegetable charcoal in a covered mortar and bolting it through a No. 120 silk sieve. For internal use a coarser powder is prepared (using a No. 80 silk sieve), from which the soluble elements are separated by rinsing with water. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Pulverized wood* CHARCOAL.—**Tablettes de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tabellæ cum carbone* [Fr. Cod.]. Tablets each of which contains about 8 grains each of wood charcoal and sugar, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage of tragacanth. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Vapeur de c.** The fumes of charcoal. [A, 301.]

CHARBONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha³r-bon-na. Carbonized or charred; in natural history, having a black color or marked with black. [L, 41.] Cf. CARBONACEOUS.

CHARBONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha³r-bon-nu⁶. Carbuncular. See ANTHRACOID.

CHARBONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-bon-e-e²r. The *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 173.]

CHARBONNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Sha³r-bon-e-e²r. A place near Lyons, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

CHARBOSA (Pers.), n. The *Cucurbita* (*Cucumis*) *citrullus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARBOUILLON (Fr.), n. Sha³r-bu-el-yon². An ulcerative inflammation of the pituitary membrane of horses. [L, 41.]

CHARBUSAK, n. In Armenia, the *Cucumis melo.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARCEDONIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³r(ch²a³r)-se²(ke²)-don-(do²n)'i²-u³s(u⁴s). See CHALCEDONIUS.

CHARCHUS, n. According to Mentzel, an Arabic name for the *Plantago major.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARCOAL, n. Cha³r'kol. Lat., *carbo.* Fr., *charbon.* Ger., *Kohle.* It., *carbone.* Sp., *carbón.* Port., *carvão.* A substance derived from the imperfect combustion of certain animal and vegetable carbonaceous materials, particularly bones (*animal c.*) and wood (*wood c.*). It is a black porous substance devoid of taste and odor and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It burns without smoke or flame. It consists of pure carbon mixed with a variable proportion of inorganic ash, which, in the case of c. prepared from bones, consists chiefly of the phosphate and carbonate of calcium. Bone c. also contains nitrogenous matters, is less porous and less combustible than wood c., and is of a duller hue. Both varieties of c., but particularly animal c., have the power of attracting many substances, especially coloring and flavoring principles, from their solutions. C. is therefore much used for clarifying and decolorizing liquids in laboratories and manufactories. Both varieties of c. also have a marked power of absorbing gases, this power being especially pronounced in the more porous wood c., which can take up more than a hundred times its volume of gaseous ammonia. The noxious principles evolved in the putrefaction of organic substances are also absorbed by c. and rendered inert. [B.]—**Albuminated c.** Fr., *charbon albuminé.* A preparation used for clarifying and decolorizing syrupy and other liquids. It is made of purified animal c. and a sufficient quantity of the white of egg to form a paste, which is dried in the sun or in an oven, and, when dry, is pulverized, again mixed with the white of egg, made into a paste, and dried. This operation may be repeated. [B, 92 (*a*, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 317 (B).]—**Animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *carbo ossium* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon animal ordinaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Thierkohle.* It., *carbone animale.* Sp., *carbón animal.* Port., *carvão animal.* C. prepared from animal material (bone, blood, etc.) by incomplete incineration apart from the air. [B, 95.] See *C.* and *Purified animal c.*—**Blood c.** Fr., *charbon de sang.* Ger., *Blutkohle.* It., *carbone di sangue.* Sp., *carbón de sangre.* Port., *carvão de sangue.* C. obtained by heating 4 parts of blood with 1 part of potassium carbonate, treating with water and hydrochloric acid, and again heating apart from the air. [B, 3.]—**Bone c.** Lat., *carbo ossium* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *charbon d'os.* Ger., *Knochenkohle.* It., *carbone delle ossa.* Sp., *carbón de huesos.* Port., *carvão de ossos.* C. obtained from bones; ordinary animal c. [B.]—**C. lozenges.** See *Tablettes de* CHARBON.—**C. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* CARBONIS.—**C. quilt.** An apparatus consisting of two sheets of cotton wadding, quilted together and inclosing a layer of powdered c. Applied to gangrenous sores, etc. [B, 5.]—**Granulated c.** Fr., *charbon granulé.* A preparation of the powdered c. of the box-, willow-, or linden-tree, mixed with sugar, pulverized gum arabic, a little mucilage, and aromatized water flavored with benzoin, and granulated at a temperature of 102° or 107° C. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**Prepared wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni præparatus* [Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *carbo ligni depuratus, carbo præparatus* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.], *carbo vegetabilis præparatus* [Gr. Ph.]. Wood c., either simply pulverized [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or pulverized and purified by boiling with water and washing [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.), Norw. Ph.], or by simple maceration in water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Pulverized wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *carbo ligni pulveratus* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *depuratus* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], seu *præparatus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *carbo vegetabilis præparatus* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon végetal* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *carbone vegetale.* Sp., *carbón vegetal.* Port., *carvão vegetal.* Wood c. heated in a closed vessel and reduced to a powder of varying degrees of fineness. [B, 95.]—**Pure c.** Carbon. [B, 5.]—**Purified animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis purificatus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *præparatus* [Gr. Ph.]), *carbo ossium depuratus* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon animal purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Animal c. freed from its nitrogenous and mineral constituents by heating on a water-bath with dilute hydrochloric acid, then digesting with water, and, after drying, heating to a dull red heat. [B, 81, 95.]—**Vegetable c.** Lat., *carbo vegetabilis.* Fr., *charbon végétal.* Ger., *Pflanzenkohle.* It., *carbone vegetale.* Sp., *carbón vegetal.* Port., *carvão vegetal.* C. obtained by the incineration of vegetable material, especially wood. [B.]—**Wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *carbo vegetabilis* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon de bois.* Ger., *Holzkohle.* It., *carbone di legno.* Sp., *carbón de madera, carbon vegetal* [Sp Ph.]. Vegetable c. obtained by the incomplete combustion of wood apart from the air. [B, 95.]

CHARD, n. Cha³rd. 1. The leaf-beet; a variety of the white beet having large succulent leaves with a very solid mid-rib. 2. The blanched leaves of the artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*) and some other vegetables. Often used in the pl., *c's.* [B, 19, 116, 275.]—**C.-beet.** See *C.* (1st def.).

CHARDAL (Ar.), n. The mustard of the Bible; an arborescent plant. [B, 88, 121; B, 48 (*a*, 21).]

CHAR DE VÉNUS (Fr.), n. Sha³r d' van-u⁶z. The genus *Aconitum.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

CHARDINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³r(ch²a³r)-di²n'i²-a³. Fr., *chardinie.* Of Desfontaines, a genus of composite herbs. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. xeranthemoides** [Desfontaines]. The only species; an annual herb of Asia Minor and Persia. The seeds contain hydrocyanic acid. [B, 19, 270.]

CHARDON (Fr.), n. Sha³r-don². The thistle; a name applied to the various species of the *Carduus* and to other thistle-like plants; also formerly to the *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 121.]—**Alcoolé de c.-bénit.** See *Tinctura* CARDUI *benedicti.*—**C. à bonnetier.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 121.]—**C. acanthe.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 88, 173.]—**C. à carder.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 173.]—**C. à cent têtes.** The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles variées.** The *Carduus* (*Cnicus*) *heterophyllus.* [B, 173; L.]—**C. à foulon.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [A, 385.]—**C. argenté.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 173.]—**C. aux ânes.** The *Cnicus eriophorus,* also the *Onopordon acanthium,* and other plants. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. bâtard.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 173.]—**C. bénit** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. The *Centaurea benedicta.* 2. The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. bénit des Antilles.** The *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 173.]—**C. bénit des Parisiens.** The *Carthamus lanatus.* [B, 173.]—**C. bleu.** The *Eryngium amethystinum.* [B, 121.]—**C. bonnetier.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 38.]—**C. d'âne.** The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 173.]—**C. des champs.** See *C. hémorrhoïdal.*—**C. des Indes, C. des Indes occidentales.** The *Melocactus communis.* [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**C. des prés.** The *Cirsium oleraceum* (*Cnicus oleraceus*). [B, 121.]—**C. des vignes.** See *C. hémorrhoïdal.*—**C. de Vénus.** The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. doré.** The *Atractylis humilis.* [B, 173.]—**C. du Brésil.** The *Ananassa sativa.* [B, 121.]—**C. étoilé.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. fier.** An undetermined species of *Atractylis.* [B, 121.]—**C. hé-**

morrhoïdal. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 19, 173.]—**C. lacté.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 121.]—**C. laiteux.** The *Crocodilium galactites.*—**C. lancéolé.** The *Cirsium lanceolatum* (*Cnicus lanceolatus*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C.-Marie, C. Notre-Dame.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. pédane.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 121.]—**C. porte-soie.** The *Cnicus eriophorus.* [B, 173.]—**C. Roland** [Fr. Cod.], **C. roulant.** The *Eryngium campestre.* The root is official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 113, 121, 173.]—**C. taché.** The *Silybum marianum.* [B, 121.]—**C. velu.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 121, 173.]—**Conserve de c. bénit.** See *Conserva* CARDUI *benedicti.*—**Eau de c. bénit.** See *Aqua* CARDUI *benedicti.*—**Extrait de c. aux ânes.** See *Extractum* CARDUI *tomentosi.*—**Extrait de c. bénit** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CARDUI *benedicti.*—**Grand c. aux ânes.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 173.]—**Hydrolat de c. bénit.** See *Aqua* CARDUI *benedicti.*—**Hydrolé de c. bénit, Infusion de c. bénit.** See *Tisane de c. bénit.*—**Teinture de c. bénit.** See *Tinctura* CARDUI *benedicti.*—**Tisane de c. bénit.** A decoction made by steeping 1 part of the leaves of *Centaurea benedicta* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water. [B, 95, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CHARDONNERETTE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-don-e^{2}r-e^{2}t. A popular name for the *Cynara cardunculus*, the *Carlina acanthifolia*, and the *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHARDONNETTE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-don-e^{2}t. The *Cynara cardunculus.* [B, 173.]—**C. gommeuse.** The *Atractylis gummifera.* [B, 88.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 121.]

CHARDOUSSE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-dus. The *Carlina acanthifolia.* [B, 88, 173.]

CHARE, n. Cha^{2}r. The *Cheiranthus Cheiri.* [A, 505.]

CHAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ch^{2}a^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *charées.* 1. Of Bischof and Kützing, see CHARACEÆ. 2. Of Bessey, an order of the *Characeæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chara.* [B, 75, 170.]

CHARÉE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-a. The *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 121.]

CHARFI (Ar.), **CHARFS** (Ar.), n's. The *Apium petroselinum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARGE, n. Cha^{3}rj. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Ladung.* The quantity of electricity maintained on a surface or in a condenser. [A, 385.]—**Residual c.** Fr., *c. résiduelle.* The quantity of electricity remaining in a condenser after a discharge. [A, 385.]

CHARGE, v. tr. Cha^{3}rj. Fr., *charger.* Ger., *laden.* It., *caricare.* Sp., *cargar.* Port., *carregar.* To fill, as with electricity; the converse of discharge. [B.]

CHARGE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rzh. Ger., *Pferdepflaster.* A class of preparations of the Fr. Codex; a sort of ointment of varying consistence used in veterinary practice only. [B, 38, 113.]—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by melting together equal parts of resin and pitch. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**C. contre la gale** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation, used for the mange, made by mixing together 1 part each of soft soap, coal-tar, berry-bearing cedrus, and oil of turpentine, and 3 parts of benzine. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de Lebas.** A preparation made of 5 parts each of vegetable tar and hog's lard and 4 parts each of oil of turpentine and tincture of cantharides. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**C. ordinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. commune.*—**C. résolutive** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 50 parts of coal-tar and 13 each of refined petroleum-oil and tincture of cantharides. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CHARGED, adj. Cha^{3}rjd. Fr., *chargé.* Ger., *geladen.* It., *caricato.* Sp., *cargado.* Port., *carregado.* Filled, as with electricity; the converse of discharged. [B.]

CHARIANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^2 a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *charianthées.* Of Seringe and subsequent authors, a suborder of melastomaceous plants, comprising *Charianthus*, etc. [B, 170, 214.]

CHARIEN, n. Fr., *c.* The *Lithymalis* (*Euphorbia*) *characias.* The root, applied to the navel, was supposed to expel the dead fœtus. [B, 200.]

CHARIOT, n. Cha^{2}r'i^2-o^{2}t. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Läufer, Schlitten, Magen.* The movable coil of an induction apparatus. [A, 385.]

CHARISTOLOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^{2}st-o(o^2)-lok-(lo^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. The genus *Artemisia.* [B, 200.]

CHARITY, n. Cha^{2}r'i^{2}t-i^2. The *Polymonium cœruleum.* [B, 275.]

CHARJA-BESS, n. In Siberia, the *Pinus abies.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARLATAN, n. Sha^{3}r'la^{2}t-a^{2}n. Said to be from It., *ciarlare*, to prattle, prate; according to some, a contraction of Fr. *char de Latan*, Latan's wagon, a vehicle in which Latan, a Paris quack, was accustomed to visit patients, physicians before his time having visited the sick only on foot, so that it was commonly exclaimed, when Latan was seen approaching, "Voila le char de Latan!" Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Scharletan, Quacksalber.* It., *ciarlatano.* Sp., *charlatán.* One who either practises medicine or pharmacy illegally, or, being a legally qualified practitioner, resorts to vulgar devices for obtaining practice, as by advertisements, public exhibitions, etc. [A, 301; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Oct. 4, 1883, p. 574.]

CHARLATANISM, CHARLATANRY, n's. Sha^{3}r'la^{2}t-a^{2}n-i^{2}zm, -ri^2. Lat., *charlatanismus.* Fr., *charlatanisme.* Ger., *Quacksalberei.* It., *ciarlatanismo.* Sp., *charlatanismo.* A collective term for the practices of a charlatan, also the condition of being a charlatan.

CHARLE-HEMP, n. Cha^{3}rl'he^{2}mp. The male plant of *Cannabis sativa.* [A, 505.]

CHARLES'S-SCEPTRE, n. Cha^{3}rlz''i^{2}z-se^{2}ptr'. The *Pedicularia sceptrum carolinum.* [B, 275.]

CHARLESTON, n. Cha^{3}rlz'tu^{3}n. A city in South Carolina, where there is a thermal alkaline-saline artesian well. [A, 363.]

CHARLETAN, n. Sha^{3}r'le^{2}t-a^{2}n. See CHARLATAN.

CHARLOCK, n. Cha^{3}r'lo^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [B, 185.]—**Jointed c., White c.** The *Raphanus raphanistrum.* [B, 19, 275.]

CHARLOTSVILLE, n. Sha^{3}r'lo^{2}tz-vi^{2}l. A place in Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, where there are springs highly charged with hydrogen sulphide. [A, 363.]

CHARLOTTENBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}r-lo^{2}t'te^{2}n-brun. A place in Prussian Silesia, where there are mineral springs, milk-cure establishments, and bathing-houses. [A, 319; L, 49.]

CHARLOTTENBURG (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}r-lo^{2}t'te^{2}n-burg. A place in Prussia, province of Brandeburg, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319.]

CHARLOTTENQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}r-lo^{2}t'te^{2}n-kwe^{2}l-le^2. The most important of the springs at Charlottenbrunn, containing iron. [A, 319.]

CHARME (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)'me(ma). Gr., χάρμη. The name of a certain antidote mentioned by Galen. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]

CHARME (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rm. The genus *Carpinus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. blanc, C. commun.** The *Carpinus betulus.* [B, 173.]—**C. d'Amérique.** The *Carpinus americana.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. de Virginie.** The *Carpinus* (*Ostrya*) *virginiana.* [B, 173.]—**C. houblon.** The *Ostrya carpinifolia.* [B, 173.]—**C. noir.** The *Tilia ulmifolia.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHARMENS (Ar.), n. The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 121.]

CHARMILLE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-mel-y'. The *Carpinus betulus.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHARMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)'mi^{2}s. Gr., χάρμις. See CHARME (Lat.).

CHARNE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rn. The CARPINUS. [B, 121.]

CHARNECA (Sp.), n. Cha^{3}r-na'ka^3. The *Pistacia lentiscus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHARNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-ne-e^{2}r. The hinge of a shell, also any hinge-like joint or connection. [A, 385; L, 41.]—**C. occipitale.** Of Budin, a fibro-cartilaginous connection described by him as existing between the squamous and the basilar portions of the occipital bone in the fœtus, by virtue of which a hinge-like movement of the two parts is possible. [A, 15.]

CHARNIERGELENK (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}a^{3}r-ner'ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k. See GINGLYMUS.

CHARNU (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}r-nu^6. Fleshy. [B, 121.] See CARNOSUS.

CHARNUBI, n. The carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*). [B, 121.]

CHAROGNE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-on-y'. The carcass of an animal, especially one in a decomposed state. [A, 385.]

CHÁROLI, n. In Bombay, the seeds of *Buchanania latifolia.* [A, 479.]

CHARP (Ar.), n. See CHARFI.

CHARPE (Fr.), **CHARPÈNE** (Fr.), **CHARPENNE** (Fr.), n's. Sha^{3}rp, sha^{3}rp-e^{2}n. The *Carpinus betulus.* [B, 38, 121, 173.]

CHARPENTAIRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-pa^{3}n^2-ta^{2}r. The *Scilla maritima.* [B, 173.]

CHARPENTE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-pa^{3}n^{2}t. A frame-work, skeleton. [L, 153.]—**C. branchiale.** See *Branchial* BASKET.—**C. osseuse.** The bony skeleton. [A, 301.]

CHARPIE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-pe. Gr., μοτός. Lat., *linteum carptum.* Ger., *C., Scharpie.* It., *filaccia.* Sp., *hilas.* Picked lint; a mass of thread-like shreds from 2 to 4 inches long, made by ravelling linen cloth. [A, 301, 385; E.]—**C. anglaise.** See *English c.*—**C. au coaltar.** See *C. coaltarée.*—**C. balsamique.** C. soaked in various balsams or tinctures. [L, 87.]—**C. brute.** Lint made of linen cut into small pieces. [L, 43.]—**C. carbonifère.** C. containing powdered charcoal or consisting of wads of paper saturated with a charcoal paste, for disinfecting. [L, 87.]—**C. chlorée.** Lint soaked in an aqueous solution of chlorine and afterward dried. [L, 88.]—**C. coaltarée.** C. soaked in coal-tar. [L, 87.]—**C. commune.** Lint made from common cloth. [L, 41.]—**C. courte.** A variety in which the filaments are short. [L, 41.]—**C. de bois.** See *Wood*-WOOL.—**C. de chanvre.** Carded tow. [L, 87.]—**C. effilée.** C. made of parallel threads. [L, 87.]—**C. électro-métallique.** C. containing different metals, believed to develop electrical currents. [L, 88.]—**C. en éponge.** A sort of lint made of sponges reduced to fine fragments. [L, 87.]—**C. fine.** Lint made from fine cloth. [L, 41.]—**C. longue.** A variety in which the filaments are long. [L, 41.]—**C. noire.** C. soaked in a solution of silver nitrate. [L, 87.]—**C. râpée.** Scraped lint. [L, 41.]—**C. vierge.** Lint made of flax that has never been woven or even spun. [L, 87.]—**English c., Fleur de c.** Lat., *linteum carptum anglicum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *c. anglaise.* Ger., *englische C.* A white fabric, smooth on one surface, wooly on the other; woven of linen threads mixed with cotton. [B, 95.]—**German c.** Ger., *deutsche C.* See *C.*—**Tissu-c.** See *English c.*

CHARPRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rpr. The *Carpinus betulus.* [B, 173.]

CHARQUE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rk. Meat dried in an oven and coated with white of egg for preservation. [L, 41.] Cf. CHARQUI.

CHARQUEUE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-ku^5. In Champagne, the *Melampyrum.* [B, 121.]

CHARQUI (Sp.), n. Cha^{3}r-ke'. In Chili, a sort of preserved meat. The lean parts are cut into thin slices, dried by the action of the sun, pulverized, and preserved in pots. In South America the term gave rise to the expression *jerked beef.* In the Argentine Republic, Venezuela, and Mexico, the meat is not pulverized, but slightly salted and dried in the air. The name for it in those coun-

tries is *tasajo*. In Mexico, goat-meat so preserved is called *chito*. [a, 14; L, 56, 77 (a, 21).]

CHARQUONE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-kon. In Champagne, the *Equisetum*. [B, 121.]

CHARRAH (Ar.), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris clavata*. [B, 19.]

CHARRAPOT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}r-a^3-po. See CHARA.

CHART, n. Cha^{3}rt. Gr., χάρτης. Lat., *charta*. Fr., *carte*. Ger., *Karte*. A paper showing a graphic record of events (*e. g.*, the changes in the temperature of the body, the rapidity of the pulse and respiration, etc.), as observed daily or oftener; usually a printed form consisting of vertical columns divided into equal parts by transverse lines, each column being marked with the day or hour of the observation and each transverse line with a numeral denoting the temperature, etc. A dot is inserted at the proper place in each column, and the consecutive dots are usually connected by straight lines, which, taken as a whole, are termed the "temperature curve," "pulse curve," etc. The same term is applied also to schematic outline drawings (*e. g.*, those showing the relations of anatomical parts).

CHARTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)'ta^3. Gr., χάρτης, χαρτίον. Fr., *papier*, *carton*. Ger., *Papier*. It., *carta*. Sp., *papel*. 1. See CHART. 2. Paper; a class of preparations official in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., and Fr. Cod., consisting of paper imbued or spread with medicinal substances, intended either for external application, as *c. sinapis*, *c. cantharidis*, or for purposes of fumigation, as *c. potassii nitratis*. [B.]—**C. ad cauteres** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ad cauterium** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *papier à cautères* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made of 384 parts of yellow wax, 193 each of spermaceti and elemi, and 230 of Venetian turpentine, melted together and spread on pieces of paper. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation made of 60 parts of white wax, 45 of white resin, and 10 of Venetian turpentine, mixed together, strained through a cloth, and spread upon rectangular pieces of paper 10 ctm. long and 6 ctm. wide. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Chartæ ad cigaretas arsenicales.** See PAPIER *arsenical*.—**C. ad fonticulos** [Swed. Ph.]. A preparation made of 60 parts of yellow wax, 120 of yellow-pine resin, 40 of refined suet, 20 of ordinary turpentine, and 5 of powdered acetate of copper, melted together and strained. Pieces of thin, stiff white paper are dipped into the mixture, so as to coat both sides, and allowed to cool. [B, 95 (a, 21).] Cf. EMPLASTRUM *ad fonticulos*. [B, 11, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. adhæsiva.** Thin paper spread with mucilage of gum arabic; used for sticking-plaster. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. antarthritica.** See *C. resinosa*.—**C. antasthmatica.** Fr., *carton fumigatoire* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *antiasthmatique*). 1. Of the Dutch Ph., a preparation made by saturating white paper with an infusion of 1 part each of belladonna leaves, digitalis leaves, stramonium leaves, and salvia (all in coarse powder) in 48 parts of boiling water, to which, after straining, 1 part of potassium nitrate has been added; baking the mass; sprinkling it with a mixture of 4 parts of tincture of benzoin and 16 of rectified spirit; and baking again. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation made by tearing 120 grammes of gray unsized gaper into strips; soaking it in water until it is perfectly soft; draining off the greater part of the water; beating the pulp into a homogeneous mass; incorporating with it 5 grammes each of pulvis belladonnæ, pulvis foliorum digitalis, pulvis foliorum stramonii, pulvis fructus phellandrii, and pulvis herbæ lobeliæ, 10 grammes each of pulvis myrrhæ and pulvis olibani, and 60 grammes of powdered potassium nitrate; baking the mass in a tin plate; and cutting it into 36 rectangular strips. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. antirrheumatica** [Norw. Ph.]. See *C. resinosa*.—**C. arsenicalis.** See PAPIER *arsenical*.—**C. atropinisata.** Ger., *Atropinpapier*. A preparation made by spreading unguentum atropinæ on Straitfield tissue-paper. A small square piece may be inserted into the conjunctival sac. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**C. aurifoliata.** Gold-leaf, used to protect excoriated parts of the skin. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. bibula.** See *Bibulous* PAPER.—**C. cerata.** Wax paper; a preparation consisting of thin, well-sized paper impregnated with white wax; used for wrapping odorous substances, powders containing volatile oil, etc., for covering soft plasters, and for other purposes. [L, 65 (a, 21).]—**C. cerata phenylata.** Wax or paraffin paper medicated with carbolic acid; used as an antiseptic protective dressing. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**C. chemica** [Fr. Cod.]. See PAPIER *dit chimique*.—**C. conglutinata.** Pasteboard. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. cum extracto Gnidii.** See PAPIER *au garon*.—**C. cum pulvere sinapis** [Fr. Cod.]. See C. SINAPIS.—**C. densata.** See *C. conglutinata*.—**C. emplastica.** Fr., *papier d'emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflasterpapier*. It., *carta d'impiastro*. Sp., *papel de emplastro*. Paper covered with some adhesive substance, to be used for external application as a plaster. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**C. emporetica.** See *Bibulous* PAPER.—**C. epispastica** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *papel epispástico* [Sp. Ph.]. See *C.* CANTHARIDIS.—**C. epistolaria alba.** Ger., *Schreibpapier*. White writing paper; formerly it was soaked in alcohol and applied to excoriated parts. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. exploratoria.** See *Test* PAPER.—**C. exploratoria cærulea** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *blaues Lakmuspapier*. Fr., *papier de tournesol bleu*. Sp., *papel de tonasol azul*. See *Blue* LITMUS *paper*.—**C. exploratoria flava** (seu **lutea**) [Ger. Ph.]. See TURMERIC PAPER.—**C. exploratoria rubefacta** (seu **rubra**) [Ger. Ph.]. See *Red* LITMUS *paper*.—**C. fumifera** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. antasthmatica*.—**C. metæ sacchari cærulea.** Ger., *blaues Zuckerpapier*. The blue paper in which loaf sugar was formerly wrapped; smeared with camphor or white lead, it was applied in cases of erysipelas. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. nitrata** [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *papier nitré*. Ger., *Salpeterpapier*. See *Charta* POTASII *nitratis*.—**C. paraffinata.** Paper impregnated with paraffin; used like c. cerata. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**C. per ceram tracta.** Ger., *mit Wachs getränktes Papier*. See *C. cerata*.—**C. per picem liquidam tracta.** Ger., *Theerpapier*. See TAR *paper*.—**C. picea** [Fr. Cod.], **C. piceata.** Ger., *Gichtpapier*. Syn.: *c. antarthritica*, *c. antirrheumatica*. Paper coated with a mixture of 6 parts each of black pitch and turpentine, 4 of yellow wax, and 10 of colophony, melted together and carefully strained. It should be brown and shiny, and adhere readily to the skin. [A, 506.]—**C. resinosa.** Fr., *papier goudronné*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., paper spread with a mixture of 5 parts each of yellow wax and pine tar and 15 of rosin. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., and Russ. Ph., paper spread with a mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax, 10 of rosin, and 6 each of pitch and turpentine. 3. Of the Norw. Ph., paper spread with a mixture of 4 parts each of yellow wax, pine tar, and pitch, and 16 of rosin. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. sinapisata** [Ger. Ph.]. See *C.* SINAPIS.—**C. vernicea.** Varnished paper, used in place of oiled silk. 1. Paper coated with a varnish made of 100 parts of linseed-oil boiled with ½ part carbonate or borate of manganese in fine powder for half an hour at a temperature of 200° C. and filtered. 2. Paper coated with a varnish made by boiling 100 parts of linseed-oil with 2 of boric acid dissolved in 24 of water until all the water is evaporated. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 48 (a, 21).]—**C. vesicatoria.** See *C.* CANTHARIDIS.—**C. virginea.** The amnion. [B, 200.]

CHARTACEOUS, adj. Ka^{3}r-ta'shu^{3}s. Lat., *chartaceus*. Fr., *chartacé*. Resembling paper or parchment. [B, 19, 114, 121.]

CHARTAM (Ar.), **CHARTAN** (Ar.), n's. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARTEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{3}rt(ch^{2}a^{3}rt)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to paper. [B, 114.]

CHARTOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{3}rt(ch^{2}a^{3}rt) o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. See CENTAUREA.

CHARTRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rtr. Tabes mesenterica. [L, 41.]

CHARTREUSE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rt-ru^{5}z. A cordial consisting of an alcoholic preparation of *Melissa officinalis*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Angelica*, *Canella*, saffron, mace, and also, it is said, *Scandix odorata*, *Bupleurum*, and fir-twigs; so called from its being made at la Grande-Charteuse, a Carthusian monastery near Grenoble, France. [A, 385; L, 56 (a, 21).]

CHARTREUX (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}rt-ru^5. The *Agaricus leucophœus*. [B, 121.]

CHARTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *charta*. Ka^{3}rt(ch^{2}a^{3}rt)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. A little paper; in prescriptions, a powder, *i. e.*, a paper containing a medicine in the form of powder, usually a single dose. [B.]—**C. cerata.** A powder wrapped in wax paper.

CHARN (Tartar), n. The *Pinus larix*. [B, 121.]

CHARUB (Ar.), n. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 88.]

CHARUL, n. In the East, the *Paliurus australis*. [B, 121.]

CHARYBDEIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-de(de^2)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Conomedusæ*. [L, 121.]

CHAS (Fr.), n. Sha^3. 1. The eye of a needle. [B, 52.] 2. A starch paste obtained from grain by expression. [A, 300 (a, 18).]

CHÁSA (Bomb.), n. Whey. [A, 479.]

CHASALIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ch^{2}a^{3}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chasaliées*. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Psychotrieæ*, comprising *Chasalia*, *Psychotria*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CHASA MIZAJA (Ar.), n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [A, 479.]

CHASBOL, CHASBOW, n's. Cha^{2}s'bol, -bo. The poppy. [A, 505.]

CHASCANON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}s(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-o^{2}n. Gr., χασκάνον. The *Xanthium strumarium*. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CHASCHA (Turk.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88.]

CHASHAMI-KHUROSA (Pers.), n. The root, leaves, and seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 479.]

CHASHUMA (Pers.), n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [A, 479.]

CHASIM (Calmuck), n. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 88.]

CHA-SIN-KIOW (Chin.), n. A vinous liquid obtained by fermentation from rice; employed in Chinese pharmacy instead of grape wine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 33 (a, 21).]

CHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *chas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., χάσμα. 1. A wide opening; a paroxysm consisting of a series of yawns, following each other in rapid succession and accompanied by a flow of saliva and tears, dullness of hearing, and tinnitus aurium. [D, 35.] 2. In ornithology, the optic chiasm. [L, 343.] 3. In craniometry, the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris to the punctum alæ vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).]—**C'ebene** (Ger.). See PLANE *of the c.*

CHASMANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ch^{2}a^{3}s)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'-the^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *chasmanthère*. Of Hochstetter, a genus of menispermaceous plants of tropical Africa. As defined by Baillon, it includes also *Jatrorrhiza* and *Tinospora*. [B, 121; Prantl (B, 245).]—**C. bakis** [H. Baillon]. See TINOSPORA *bakis*.—**C. cordifolia** [H. Baillon]. The *Tinospora cordifolia*. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. crispa.** See TINOSPORA *crispa*.—**C. palmata** [Baillon]. The *Jatrorrhiza* (*Jateorrhiza*) *palmata*. [B, 113, 121, 245.]—**Pulvis chasmantheræ palmatæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* COLOMBO.—**Vinum de c. palmata** (Fr. Cod.). See *Vin de* COLOMBO.

CHASMANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}s(ch^{2}a^{3}s)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-the(the^2)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chasmantherées*. Of H. Baillon, a series of the *Menispermaceæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Tinosporeæ* of Bentham and Hooker and of Prantl. [B, 121.]

CHASMATOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}s(ch^{2}a^{3}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χάσμα, a chasm, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *chasmatophyte*. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants, comprising the species (genera) *Calceolaria*, *Justicia*, *Melampyrum*, *Orobanche*, *Lenaria*, *Scrophularia*, etc., which have didynamous stamens and irregular ringent corollæ. [B, 121, 170.]

CHASME (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)′me(ma). Gr., χάσμη. An old term for yawning. [B, 121; L, 94.]

CHASMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)-me(ma)′si^{2}s. Gen., *chasme′seos* (*-is*). Gr., χάσμησις. 1. See CHASME. 2. See DEHISCENCE.

CHASMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)′mi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to yawning. [A, 322.]

CHASMO-CLEISTOGAMY, n. Ka^{2}z″mo-klis-to^{2}g′a^{2}m-i^2. From χαίνειν, to gape, κλεῖν, to close, and γάμος, marriage. Ger., *Chasmo-Kleistogamie.* Of Delpino, that condition of a plant in which the flowers are all hermaphrodite, and both cleistogamous and chasmogamous flowers are found upon the same individual. [Engler (B, 245).]

CHASMODIE (Ger.). Ch^{2}a^{3}s-mod-e′. See CHASMA (1st def.).

CHASMOGAMOUS, adj. Ka^{2}z-mo^{2}g′a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From χαίνειν, to gape, and γάμος, marriage. Fr., *chasmogame.* Ger., *chasmogam.* Of flowers, opening so that the stigmas can be fertilized by the pollen from other individuals; opposed to cleistogamous. [B, 121; Engler (B, 245).]

CHASMOGAMY, n. Ka^{2}z-mo^{2}g′a^{2}m-i^2. Fr., *chasmogamie.* Ger., *Chasmogamie.* Of Axell, that condition of a plant in which the flowers are all chasmogamous. [Engler (B, 245).]

CHASMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)-mo′si^{2}s. Gen., *chasmo′seos* (*-is*). See CHASMESIS.

CHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., χάσμη, χάσμησις (from χαίνειν, to yawn). Ger., *Gähnkrampf.* Spasmodic yawning. [A, 326.]

CHASSE, n. Cha^{2}s. The *Papaver somniferum.* [A, 505.]

CHÂSSE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}s. The junction of the blade of a lancet, bistoury, etc., with the handle. [A, 301, 385.]

CHASSE-BOSSE (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-bos. The *Lysimachia vulgaris;* so called from its vulnerary properties. [B, 38, 173.]

CHASSE-DIABLE (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-de-a^{3}bl. The *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 38, 121.]

CHASSE-FIL (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-fel. An instrument consisting of a channeled needle fixed to a handle, with a wheel that presses upon



THE CHASSE-FIL.

a wire running in the channel and, being turned, propels the wire onward. [α, 18.]

CHASSE-RAGE (Fr.), **CHASSERAGE** (Fr.), n′s. Sha^{2}s-ra^{3}zh. The *Lepidium gramineum.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHASSE-TAUPE (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-top. The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 173.]

CHASSE-VACHES (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-va^{3}sh. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos.* [B, 173.]

CHASSE-VENIN (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-ve^{2}n-a^{2}n^2. The *Linaria vulgaris.* [B, 173.]

CHASSIE (Fr.), n. Sha^{2}s-e. See BLEAREDNESS.

CHASSIEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha^{2}s-e-u^5. Blear-eyed.

CHAST (Syr.), n. The *Costus arabicus.* [B, 88.]

CHASTEK (Tartar), n. The *Robinia frutescens.* [B, 121.]

CHASTE-TREE, n. Chast′tre. The *Vitex agnus castus.* [B, 275.]

CHASTEY, n. Cha^{2}st′e^2. The *Castanea vesca.* [A, 505.]

CHAT, n. Cha^{2}t. A catkin; also the key or samara of the ash or maple, and the cone of a fir-tree. [B, 275.]

CHAT (Fr.), n. Sha^3. The cat. [L, 41.] See CAT, CATUS, and FELIS.—**C. de mer, C. marin.** See ANARRHICHAS *lupus.*—**Herbe au c., Herbe de c.** 1. Catnep (*Nepeta cataria*). 2. The *Teucrium marum.* 3. The *Eupatorium atriplicifolium.* 4. The *Valeriana officinalis.* 5. The cat's foot (*Antennaria dioica*). [B, 38, 173.]

CHÂTAIGNE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-a^{2}n-y′. 1. The chestnut (fruit of the *Castanea*). 2. The so-called chestnut in solipeds. [B, 121, 173; L, 14.]—**C. cornue.** The *Trapa natans.* [B, 173.]—**C. d'Amérique.** 1. The *Slonea dentata.* 2. The *Cupania americana.* [B, 121; L, 14.]—**C. d'eau.** The *Trapa natans* and its fruit. [B, 173.]—**C. de cheval.** The horse-chestnut (fruit of *Æsculus hippocastanum*). [B, 132.]—**C. de la côte d'Espagne.** See *C. de la Trinité.*—**C. de la Guiane.** The *Pachira aquatica.* [B, 38.]—**C. de la Trinité.** The *Carolinea* (*Pachira*) *insignis.* [B, 121.]—**C. de mer.** The seeds of *Entada scandens.* [B, 172; L, 41 (α, 14).]—**C. de terre.** The *Bunium* (*Carum*) *bulbocastanum* and its tuber. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. du Brésil.** The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa.* [B, 173.]—**C. du Malabar.** The fruit of *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 132.]—**C. marine.** The fruit of *Trapa natans.* [B, 121.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Brabejum stellatum.* [B, 121.]—**Chocolat de c.** See CHESTNUT *chocolate.*

CHÂTAIGNIER (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-a^{2}n-ye-a. The chestnut-tree (*Castanea vulgaris*). [B.]—**C. d'Amérique.** 1. The *Cupania americana.* 2. The American variety of *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 173.]—**C. de la côte d'Espagne.** The *Pachira insignis.* [B, 173.]—**C. de la Guiane.** The *Pachira aquatica.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Saint-Domingue.** See *C. d'Amérique.*—**C. d'Inde.** The *Æsculus hippocastanum.* [B, 81.]—**C. du Brésil.** The *Bertholletia excelsa.* [B, 173.]

CHÂTAIN (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}t-a^{2}n^2. See BADIOUS.

CHATAIRE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-a^{2}r. The genus *Nepeta,* especially the *Nepeta cataria.* [B, 121, 132.]

CHATALHUIC, n. In Mexico, the *Cassia silvestris.* [B, 121.]

CHATE, n. Fr., *chaté.* 1. A sort of cucumber or melon indigenous to Egypt, the *Cucumis ægyptius rotundifolius* of the older botanists, which by some is identified with the *Cucumis c.* of Linnæus. 2. According to Dalechamp, the Arabic name for *Isatis tinctoria.* [B, 19, 121, 200.]

CHÂTEAU-GAUTIER (Fr.), **CHÂTEAU-GONTIER** (Fr.), n′s. Sha^{3}t-o-go-te-a, -gon^2-te-a. A place in the department of Mayenne, France, where there is a weak saline, gaseous, chalybeate spring. The water is drank and used for bathing, especially for catarrh of the bladder. [A, 319, 385; L, 49.]

CHÂTEAUNEUF (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-o-nu^{5}f. 1. A place in the department of Loiret, France, where there is a cold mineral spring. 2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are several cold and warm alkaline and feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 385; L, 105.]—**C.-les-Bains.** See *C.* (2d def.).

CHÂTELDON (Fr.), n. Sha^3-te^{2}l-don^2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold, gaseous, alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57.]

CHATEL-GUYON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-e^{2}l-ge-on^2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate and chloride. [A, 385; L, 49, 57.]

CHÂTENOIS (Fr.), n. Sha^3-te^{2}n-wa^3. A place in the department of the Bas-Rhin, France, where there is a spring containing iodine, bromine, arsenic, and iron. [A, 385.]

CHATETH (Ar.), **CHATHETH** (Ar.), n′s. The *Astragalus tragacantha.* [Dalechamp (B, 88, 121).]

CHATINI (Ar.), **CHATINIE** (Ar.), n′s. The *Althæa officinalis.* [B, 121.]

CHATIRI (Hind.), n. The *Alstonia scholaris.* [B, 172.]

CHATOESSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}t(ch^{2}a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-e^{2}s-si(se)′-na^3. A group of the *Clupeidæ.* [L, 280.]

CHÂTOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-wa^3-ma^{3}n^2. The production of iridescence by interference, as in the chorioid of the cat. [A, 385.]

CHATON (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-o^{2}n^2. 1. An ament. 2. A pocket, pouch, or diverticulum of abnormal formation, due to sacculation of a hollow organ; the cavity of the uterus after the expulsion of the child, the placenta still being retained. 3. The vaginal process of the temporal bone. 4. The posterior median portion of the cricoid cartilage. [A, 385; B, 121; L, 41.]—**Prenatal c.** An impediment to the expulsion of the fœtus due to a spasmodic contraction of the uterus below it, or, after the manner of a band, around it. [Tyson, "Phila. Med. Times," July 15, 1882, p. 705.] Cf. *Hour-glass* CONTRACTION.

CHATONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}t-o^{2}n-a. Inclosed in a chaton or sac, encysted. [E.]

CHATONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-o^{2}n-e^2-ma^{3}n^2. Incarceration, encystment, as of the placenta in cases of hour-glass contraction of the uterus. [L, 41.]

CHÄTOPHOREEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ch^{2}at-o-for-a′e^{2}n. The *Chætophoreæ.* [B.]

CHÄTOPODA (Ger.), n. pl. Ch^{2}at-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. See CHÆTOPODA.

CHATOUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-u-el-ma^{3}n^2. Itching. [L, 41.]

CHÂTRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^{3}t-ra. Castrated. [E.]

CHÂTREUR (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-ru^{5}r. A spayer or gelder. [L, 43.]

CHÂTRURE (Fr.), n. Sha^{3}t-ru^{6}r. See CASTRATION.

CHATTAH-PAT, n. In Assam, the *Licuala peltata.* [B, 121.]

CHATTAI-RENAY, n. On the Coromandel coast, different species of *Hedyotis.* [B, 121.]

CHATTEJEMA, n. Gamboge. [B, 180.]

CHAUBE, n. Arabian coffee. [C. Bauhin (B, 121).]

CHAUCLE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Cha^3′u-kla. A species of *Bletia.* A decoction of the pseudo-bulbs is used in dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm Assoc.," xxiv, p. 769.]

CHAUD (Fr.), adj. Sho. Acute, febrile, hot. [A, 385.]

CHAUDEAU (Fr.), n. Shod-o. 1. A kind of thin gruel or bouillon. 2. A mixture of beer and water, used for dysentery. 3. A warm drink made by beating together, while cooking, white wine, yolks of eggs, and sugar rubbed with lemon. [L, 30, 41 (α, 21).]

CHAUDE-MALADIE (Fr.), n. Shod-ma^{3}l-a^3-de. An epidemic meningitis that raged in Metz in 1438. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUDEPISSE (Fr.), n. Shod-pes. See GONORRHŒA.—**C. cordée.** See CHORDEE.—**C. sèche.** Urethritis attended with little or no discharge. [G.] Cf. HERPÉTISME *uréthral.*—**C. tombée dans les bourses.** Gonorrhœal epididymitis. [G.]

CHAUDES-AIGUES (Fr.), n. Shodz-e^{2}g-u^6. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are very hot saline springs. [A, 319.]

CHAUD ET FROID (Fr.), n. Shod-a-frwa^3. Lit., hot and cold; the ephemeral fever produced by taking cold, accompanied with alternating sensations of heat and chilliness. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUDFONTAINE (Fr.), n. Sho-fo^{2}n-te^{2}n. A place near Liège, in Belgium, where there are hot alkaline springs. [L, 49, 57.]

CHAUDIÈRE (Fr.), n. Shod-i^2-e^{2}r. A metallic vessel for heating, boiling, or cooking substances, also a steam boiler. [α, 14.]

CHAUDON (Fr.), **CHAUDRON** (Fr.), n′s. Shod-o^{2}n^2, -ro^{2}n^2. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHAUFFAGE (Fr.), n. Shof-a^{3}zh. Heating. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUFFOIR (Fr.), n. Shof-wa³r. A warm napkin to be applied to the person, especially to the vulva after delivery, also a room, etc., arranged for keeping a convalescent warm. [A, 76, 301.]

CHAUFFOY (Fr.), n. Shof-wa³. An old popular term for a warm room to which women resorted when labor came on. [A, 44.]

CHAULEN AL KAROBI (Ar.), n. A medicinal compound used by the Arabs, containing the desiccated juices of unknown plants. It appears in trade wrapped in the bladders of cattle; a nearly dry, shiny, black substance. When chewed, it swells and becomes soft and slimy. It is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

CHAULIODONTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴l(ch²a³-u⁴l)-i²-o(o²)-do²nt'e(a³-e²). From χαυλιόδους, having prominent teeth. Fr., *chauliodontes*. Animals having long tusks. [L, 119.]

CHAULIODONTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka⁴l(ch²a³-u⁴l)-i²-o(o²)-do²nt-i(e)'na³. A group of the *Sternoptychidæ*. [L, 280.]

CHAULMOOGRA, n. Cha⁴l-mug'ra³. Fr., *chaulmoogre*. 1. The *Gynocardia odorata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a genus now referred to *Gynocardia*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. odorata** [Roxburgh] (Lat.). The *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 121.]—**C.-oil.** Lat., *oleum gynocardiæ*. Ger., *Chaulmugraöl*. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*; a yellow, oily, acid liquid, of repulsive odor and taste, containing palmitic and gynocardic acids. It has been used internally in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, in phthisis, scrofula, and rheumatism, and externally in various affections. [A, 486; B, 81, 185.] Cf. *Unguentum* GYNOCARDIÆ.—**C. ointment.** See *Unguentum* GYNOCARDIÆ.—**C.-seeds, Semen chaulmoogræ** (Lat.). The seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 270.]

CHAULMUGRA, n. See CHAULMOOGRA (1st def.).—**C'öl** (Ger.). See CHAULMOOGRA-*oil*.—**C.-seed-plant.** The *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 275.]

CHAUME (Fr.), n. Shom. See CULM.

CHAUMONT (Fr.), n. Shom-o²n². A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring called "Fonsrouilleuse." [L, 105.]

CHAUNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴n(ka³-u⁴n)-o'si²s. Gen., *chaunos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χαύνωσις. Ger., *Lockerwerden, Weichwerden*. 1. Relaxation, atony, as of the uterus. 2. See CHASMA. [A, 322, 325.]

CHAUNOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴n(ka³-u⁴n)-o²t(ot)'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χαυνωτικός. Capable of or causing relaxation. [A, 322, 387.]

CHAUSSE (Fr.), n. Shos. A filter. [A, 385.]—**C. d'Hippocrate.** Ger., *Filtrirsack*. A conical bag used as a filter. [L, 49.]

CHAUSSE-TRAPE (Fr.), **CHAUSSE-TRAPPE** (Fr.), n's. Shos-tra³p. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHAUTLE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Cha³'ut-la. See CHAUCLE.

CHAU-TO-KO, n. In Japan, a drug composed of the slender flower-stalks of *Uncaria gambii*. [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 157 (*a*, 21).]

CHAUVE (Fr.), adj. Shov. Bald; in natural history, see CALVUS. [G.]

CHAUX (Fr.), n. Sho. Lime. [B.]—**Acétate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM *acetate*.—**Antimoniate de c.** See CALCIUM *antimonate*.—**Arséniate de c.** See CALCIUM *arsenate*.—**Arsénite de c.** See CALCIUM *arsenite*.—**Azotate de c.** See CALCIUM *nitrate*.—**Benzoate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM *benzoate*.—**Bichlorure de c.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**Blanc de c.** See *Milk of* LIME.—**Carbonate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonate de c. précipité** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *carbonas calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Precipitated* CALCIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonate de c. préparé.** Calcium carbonate freed from impurities and prepared for medicinal use. [B.]—**C. carbonatée.** Calcium carbonate; chalk. [B, 119.]—**C. carbonatée pulvérulente.** See AGARICUS *mineralis*.—**C. carbonatée spathique.** See CALC-SPAR.—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary lime; quick-lime. [B, 113.]—**C. d'antimoine d'Hoffmann, C. d'antimoine sulfurée.** See CALCIUM *thioantimonate*.—**C. d'argent.** Silver oxide. [B, 88.]—**C. délitée, C. éteinte** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hydras calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Slaked* LIME.—**C. éteinte à l'air.** Lime which has absorbed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere; calcium carbonate. [B, 88.]—**C. éteinte à l'eau.** See *Slaked* LIME.—**C. fluatée.** Calcium fluoride. [B, 88.]—**C. hydraté** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Slaked* LIME.—**C. hydraulique.** An hydraulic cement consisting of calcium silicate made by the calcination of a calcareous earth, containing silex in a state of minute division. [A, 301.]—**C. métalliques.** An old name for various whitish metallic oxides obtained by the action of heat. [A, 301.]—**C. phosphatée.** See CALCIUM *phosphate*.—**C. sodée, C. sodique.** A mixture of lime and caustic soda, prepared by slaking quick-lime in a solution of soda. It is then dried, calcined, pulverized, and preserved in an air-tight vessel. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**C. sulfatée.** See CALCIUM *sulphate*.—**C. sulfurée.** See CALX *sulphurata*.—**C. sulfurée antimoniée.** See CALCIUM *thioantimonate*.—**C. vive.** See *Quick*-LIME.—**Chlorite de c., Chlorure de c.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**Chlorure de c. liquide.** See *Liquor* CALCIS *chlorinatæ*.—**Chlorure de c. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALX *chlorata*.—**Citrate de c.** See CALCIUM *citrate*.—**Crème de c.** An old name for the white crust or pellicle of calcium carbonate that forms on milk of lime. [A, 301.]—**Eau de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oxydum calcicum aqua solutum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Eau de c. à la cire.** See *Aqua* CALCIS *cerata*.—**Eau de c. seconde.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Huile de c.** An old name for deliquescent calcium chloride. [A, 301.]—**Hydrate de c.** See *Slaked* LIME.—**Hydrolé de c.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Hydrolé d'hydrochlorate de c.** See *Liquor* CALCII *chloridi*.—**Hydrosulfate de c.** See *Solution of* CALCIUM *sulphide*.—**Hydrosulfate de c. antimonié, Hydrosulfure de c. antimonié.** See CALCIUM *thioantimonate*.—**Hypochlorite de c.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**Hypophosphite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hypophosphis calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM *hypophosphite*.—**Lactate de c.** See CALCIUM *lactate*.—**Lactate de c. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. Normal calcium lactate. [B, 113.]—**Lactophosphate de c.** See CALCIUM *lactophosphate*.—**Lactophosphate de c. en solution** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *lactophosphas calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 17 parts of monohydric calcium orthophosphate (*phosphate bicalcique* [Fr. Cod.]) with 964 of distilled water, adding 19 of lactic acid, and filtering. [B, 113.]—**Lait de c.** See *Milk of* LIME.—**Liqueur de c. muriatée.** See *Liquor* CALCII *chloridi*.—**Lut de c.** Lime cement; made of white of egg, a little water, and powdered slaked lime. [A, 301.]—**Muriate de c.** See CALCIUM *chloride*.—**Nitrate de c.** See CALCIUM *nitrate*.—**Onguent de c. vive.** See *Ointment of quick*-LIME.—**Oxalate de c.** See CALCIUM *oxalate*.—**Oxichlorure de c., Oximuriate de c.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**Phosphate acide de c.** The *phosphate monocalcique* of the Fr. Cod.; acid phosphate of lime; tetrahydric calcium orthophosphate. [B, 113.]—**Phosphate basique de c., Phosphate de c.** The basic phosphate of lime, the *phosphate tricalcique* of the Fr. Cod.; normal calcium orthophosphate; of the U. S. Ph., calcii phosphas præcipitatus. [B, 113.]—**Phosphate neutre de c.** The *phosphate bicalcique* of the Fr. Cod.; monohydric calcium orthophosphate. [B, 113.]—**Pilules de c.** See PILULÆ *saponaceæ*.—**Saccharate de c.** See CALCIUM *saccharate*.—**Sel marin de c.** See CALCIUM *chloride*.—**Sirop d'acétate de c.** See *Syrupus* CORALLIORUM.—**Sirop de chlorhydrophosphate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum chlorhydrophosphate calcico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 12½ parts of bicalcic phosphate (monohydric calcium orthophosphate) dissolved in 340 of water by the addition of just the sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid, and with the subsequent addition of 630 parts of sugar and 10 of *alcoolature de citron*. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de lacto-phosphate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* CALCII *lactophosphatis*.—**Sirop de phosphate acide de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 12½ parts of bicalcic phosphate (monohydric calcium orthophosphate) dissolved in 340 of water by the aid of phosphoric acid, and with the subsequent addition of 630 of sugar, and, after filtration, 10 of *alcoolature de citron*. [B, 113.]—**Sirop d'hypophosphite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum hypophosphite calcico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made up of 1 part of calcium hypophosphite, 10 parts of syrup of orange-flowers [Fr. Cod.], and 89 parts of syrup (the *sirop de sucre preparé à froid* of the Fr. Cod.). [B, 113.]—**Sous-chlorure de c.** See CALX *chlorata*.—**Sucrate de c.** See CALCIUM *sucrate*.—**Sulfate de c.** See CALCIUM *sulphate*.—**Sulfhydrate de c.** See CALCIUM *hydrosulphide*.—**Sulfure de c. liquide.** See *Solution of* CALCIUM *sulphide*.—**Soluté de c.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**Soluté d'hypochlorite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hypochloris calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* CALCIS *chloratæ*.—**Sous-phosphate de c.** Subphosphate of lime: normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]—**Sulfure de c. antimonié** (ou **stibié**). See CALCIUM *thioantimonate*.—**Tartrate de c.** See CALCIUM *tartrate*.—**Urate de c.** See CALCIUM *urate*.

CHAUXNUC (Maya), n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. [A, 447.]

CHAVAKA (Bomb.), n. The dried unripe spikes of *Piper nigrum*. [A, 479.]

CHAVANCELLE (Fr.), n. Sha³-va³n²-se²l. The *Boletus soloniensis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAVAYER, n. See CHAYAVER.

CHAVES (Port.), n. Sha³'ve²s. A place in Portugal where there are sulphurous and saline springs. [L, 41, 49.]

CHAVICA (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ch²a³)-vi(we)'ka³. Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous plants, now limited to 5 East Indian species. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. betle** [Miquel]. The *Piper betle*. [B, 81, 245.]—**C. chaba** [Miquel]. A plant the leaves and fruit of which resemble those of *Piper longum*. It is both indigenous to and cultivated in the East Indies. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. majuscula** [Miquel]. A plant indigenous to Java and Molucca, the leaves of which are used as a rubefacient in rheumatism, lameness, and palsy. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. malamiri** [Miquel]. The *Piper malamiri*. [B, 270.]—**C. officinarum** [Miquel]. The *Piper officinarum*. [B, 81, 245.]—**C. pepuloides** [Miquel]. The *Piper pepuloides*. [B, 270.]—**C. Roxburghii** [Miquel]. The *Piper longum*. [B, 81.]—**C. silvatica** [Miquel]. The *Piper silvaticum*. [B, 270.]—**C. siriboa** [Miquel]. The *Piper siriboa*. [B, 81, 245.]

CHAVICIC ACID, n. Ka²v-i²s'i²k. Fr., *acide chavicique*. Ger., *Chavicinsäure*. An amorphous acid produced by the decomposition of chavicine. [B, 81, 270.]

CHAVICINE, n. Ka²v'i²-sen. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chavicin*. An amorphous alkaloid, occurring as a yellowish or brownish turpentine-like substance of very strong and acrid piperaceous taste, obtained from black pepper. Boiled with alcoholic potash, it is decomposed into piperidine, and chavicic acid. [B, 81, 270.]

CHAVICINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ch²a³f-i²-tsen'zoir-e². Chavicic acid. [B, 270.]

CHAVINIC ACID, n. Ka²v-i²n'i²k. See CHAVICINIC ACID.

CHAVIQUE (Fr.), n. Sha³-vek. See CHAVICA.

CHAVUNTHA AULLEE THAMARAY (Tamil), n. The *Nymphæa rubra*. [B, 172.]

CHAW-STICK, n. Cha⁴'sti²k. The *Gouania domingensis*. [B, 275, 282.]—**Red c.-s.** See *C.-s.*

CHAY, n. Cha. See CHAYA (1st def.).—**C.-root.** The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 172, 185.]

CHAYA, n. 1. In Hindustani, the *Ærua lanata*. 2. An Eastern name for various rubiaceous plants used in dyeing. [B, 121, 172.]—**C. montera.** The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, especially the variety growing on high ground. [B, 180.]—**C. pula.** The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.]—**C. ver, C'ver, C'vier.** The *Oldenlandia umbellata* and its root. [B, 121. 180.]

CHAYNDPOLLA [Teloogoo], n. The *Trichosanthes cucumerina*. [B, 172.]

CHA-YEU (Chin.), n. An oil obtained from a plant believed to be a species of *Thea*. [B, 121.]

CHAYOTE [Mex. Ph.], **CHAYOTE PELON** (Sp.), **CHAYOTESTLE, CHAYOTI** (Mex.), **CHAYOTITO GACHUPIN, CHAYOTL, CHAYOTLI** [Mex. Ph.] (Mex.), n's. Mexican and Cuban names for the *Sechium edule*. [B, 121.]

CHAZRAKI, n. A variety of hasheesh. [A, 319.]

CHÉ, n. In the West Indies, the *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 282.] Cf. CHAY.

CHEADLE, n. Chedl. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [Cockayne (A, 505).]—**C.-dock.** The *Senecio jacobœa*. [A, 505.]

CHEAT, CHEATS, n's. Chet, chetz. Syn.: *chess*. The *Bromus secalinus* and the *Lolium temulentum*. [B, 19, 275.]

CHEAYTI (Hind.), n. The *Agathotis chirayta*. [B, 172.]

CHEBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}b(ch^{2}e^{2}b)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *chebule*. The fruit of *Terminalia c.* [B, 38, 93.]

CHECCA-SOCCONCHE, n. In Peru, the *Gardoquia incana*. [B, 121.]

CHECK, n. Che^{2}k. Fr., *échec*. A means of stopping or limiting an action or process, also (as in the expression *c. experiment*) of verifying the inference to be drawn from an experiment by repeating it in a modified form; as a v. tr., to stop or control (*e. g.*, a hæmorrhage, a diarrhœa, etc.), also to verify an experiment by a modified repetition. [L.]

CHECKERBERRY, n. Che^{2}k'u^{5}r-be^{2}r-l^2. The *Mitchella repens* and the *Gaultheria procumbens*. [B, 5, 75.]

CHECKERED, adj. Che^{2}k'u^{5}rd. Marked with alternate dark and light spots. [B.] See *C.* LILY.

CHECKONADI (Teloogoo), n. The *Cadaba indica*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

CHEDDAR PINK, n. Che^{2}d'a^{3}r. The *Dianthus cœsius*. [A, 505.]

CHÉDEK, n. An old name for the *Solanum melongena*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHEDLOCK, n. Che^{2}d'lo^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHEDROPOS (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}d(ch^{2}e^{2}d)'ro(ro^2)-po^{2}s. Gr., χεδροπός. Cereal. [A, 325.]

CHÉEANK, n. The root of a certain plant of Siam, used as a diuretic. [B, 38, 88.]

CHEEK, n. Chek. A.-s., *ceac*. Gr., γνάθος. Lat., *bucca*, *gena*. Fr., *joue*. Ger., *Wange*, *Backe*. It., *guancia*. Sp., *mejilla*, *carrillo*. The soft parts forming the side of the face and the lateral wall of the cavity of the mouth.—**Fixed c.** In certain *Crustacea*, a small semicircular area on each side of and continuous with the glabellum. [L, 11, 147.]—**Free c's, Movable c's.** In certain of the *Crustacea*, the lateral movable portions of the cephalic shield, which bear the eyes. [L, 11, 14.]

CHEENA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Panicum miliaceum*. [B, 172.]

CHEESE, n. Chez. A.-s., *cese*. Gr., τυρός. Lat., *caseus*. Fr., *fromage*. Ger., *Käse*. It., *formaggio*, *cacio*. Sp., *queso*. The curd of milk, with or without the cream, salted and pressed in molds, and matured by keeping; in the pl., *c's*, a popular name for the fruit of the mallow (*Malva*). [B, 275.]—**Bird's c.-and-bread.** The *Oxalis acetosella*. [A, 505.]—**C.-bowl.** The *Papaver somniferum* and *Papaver rhœas*. [B.]—**C.-cakes.** The fruit of the *Malva*. [B, 275.] Cf. *C's*.—**C.-cake grass, C.-cake flowers.** The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505; B.]—**C.-flower, C.-log.** The *Malva silvestris*. [A, 505.]—**C. poisoning.** Violent gastro-intestinal irritation produced by the ingestion of c. that is partially decomposed and in which, according to V. C. Vaughan, a substance termed by him *tyrotoxicon* (*q. v.*) has been formed. Poisonous c. may be detected by its acid reaction.—**C. rennet, C.-renning.** Fr., *caille-lait*. Ger., *Labkraut*, *Galium*. It., *caglio-latte*. The *Galium verum*. [B, 19.]—**C.-room.** The *Agaricus arvensis*; also a name for several *Boleti*. [B, 19.]—**Dutch c.** The fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*. [A, 505.]—**Sheep's c.** The root of *Triticum repens*. [A, 505.]

CHEESY, adj. Chez'i^2. See CASEOUS.

CHEF (Fr.), n. She^{2}f. Of a muscle, a head or origin (when there are more than one); of a bandage, its tail or free extremity. [A, 385; L, 41, 49.]

CHEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Gr., χεῖαι. Shoes. [A, 325.]—**C. crepidæ.** Gr., χίαι κρεπῖδες [Hippocrates]. Shoes for correcting distortions of the feet. [A, 325.]

CHEILALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}e^2'el)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From χεῖλος, the lip, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *cheilagie*, *chilalgie*. Ger., *Lippenschmerz*. Labial neuralgia. [A, 385.]

CHEILANGIOSKOP (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}il-a^{3}n^2'ge-o-skop. See CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPE.

CHEILANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cheilanthées*. A subtribe of polypodiaceous ferns, comprising *Cheilanthes*, etc.; divided by Fée into the subtribes *Hypolepideœ*, *Eucheilantheœ*, and *Jamesonieœ*. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

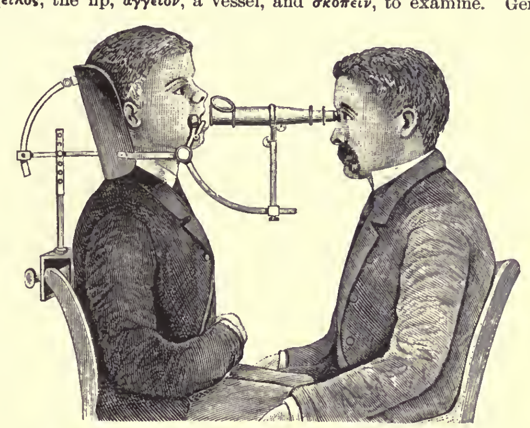
CHEILANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thez(thas). From χεῖλος, the lip, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Swartz, the lip-fern, a genus of European and North American ferns. [B, 19, 34, 121.]—**C. odora** [Swartz]. A European species, having an agreeable odor of new-mown hay. [B, 19, 121, 275.]—**C. spectabilis** [Kaulf]. A beautiful scale-like fern found in Brazil; used as a mildly astringent expectorant. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]

CHEILANTHUS FRAGRANS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Syn.: *Polypodium fragrans*. A fragrant, scale-like fern, employed as a remedy for scurvy. The Mongolians use it for tea. In Siberia, on account of its sweet odor, which resembles that of raspberries, it is added to beer. [A, 490.]

CHEILEOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-e^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cheileocarcinom'atos* (*-is*). From χεῖλος, the lip, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Fr., *chéilocarcinome*. Ger., *Lippenkrebs*. Cancer of the lip. [A, 322.]

CHEILITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cheilit'idis*. From χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *cheilite*, *chilite*. Ger., *Lippenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lips. [A, 322.]

CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPE, n. Kil-o-a^{2}n'ji^2-o-skop. From χεῖλος, the lip, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Cheilangioskop*. An apparatus constructed by Hüter for observing the circulation of the blood through the mucous membrane of the human lip. [K, 16.]



THE CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPE. (AFTER LÖBKER [A, 319].)

CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPIE (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}il-o-a^{3}n^2-gi-o-skop-e'. Hüter's method of observing the circulation in the lip by means of the cheilo-angeioscope. [A, 326.]

CHEILOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From χεῖλος, the lip, and κακός, evil. Fr., *c.*, *chilocace*. Ger., *Lippenübel* (1st def.), *Lippenkrebs* (2d def.), *eine rothe Harte*, *Lippengeschwulst*. 1. Of Le Dran, a hard, red swelling of the lips, without heat or pain, and not terminating in suppuration; usually seen in children in England and Ireland. 2. The thickening of the upper lip seen in scrofulous children. [A, 322, 325; G, 15, 16.]

CHEILOCHOREOPSELLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o(o^2)-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-re(ra)-o^{2}p-se^{2}l-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From χεῖλος, the lip, χορεία, a dance, and ψελλίζειν, to stammer. See BÉGAIEMENT *labiochoréique*.

CHEILODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o(o^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Having lips capable of protrusion. [A, 385.]

CHEILODIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o(o^2)-di(di^2)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cheilodiœres'eos* (*-œr'esis*). From χεῖλος, the lip, and διαίρεσις, separation. Fr., *cheilodiérésie*, *chilodiérésie*. Hare-lip. [A, 385.]

CHEILODONTE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{2}l-o-dont. From χεῖλος, the lip, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having teeth on the lips. [A, 385.]

CHEILOGLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *chiloglosse*. Having the tongue forming a sort of lower lip. [L, 41.]

CHEILOGNATHOPALATOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil-(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o^{2}g''na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *cheilognathopalatoschis'eos* (*-os'chisis*). From χεῖλος, the lip, γνάθος, the jaw, *palatum*, the palate, and σχίσις, a splitting. Ger., *Lippen-*, *Kiefer- und Gaumenspaltung*. Fissure of the lip, alveolar process, and palate. [Marchand (A, 319).]

CHEILOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o^{2}g-na(na^3)'-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *chilognathe*. Having labial mandibles. [A, 385.]

CHEILOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o(o^2)-gra^{2}m-(gra^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *cheilogram'matos* (*-is*). From χεῖλος, the lip, and γράμμα, a line. Fr., *chilogramme*. Of Jadelot, a line (the labial trait) running downward from the angle of the mouth; thought by him to denote pulmonary or cardiac disease in children. [B, 121.]

CHEILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cheilom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., χείλωμα. Fr., *chilome*, *mufle*. The muzzle of a ruminant. [A, 385.]

CHEILON (Lat.), n. m. Kil'(ch^{2}e^2-el')-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *cheilon'os* (*-is*). Gr., χειλών. Fr., *c.*, *chilon*. Ger., *Grosslipp*, *Dicklipp*. 1. Œdema or any unnatural thickness of the lip. 2. Of Bégin, see CHEILONCUS. [A, 322, 385.]

CHEILONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and ὄγκος, a mass. Ger., *Lippengeschwulst*. A hard swelling of the lip. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-el)-o(o^2)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *cheilophym'atos* (*-is*). From χεῖλος the lip, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *cheilophyme*, *chilophyme*. Ger., *nachgiebige ödematose Lippengeschwulst*. A yielding œdematous swelling of the lip. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPHYMICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch2e2-el)-o(o2)-fi2m-(fu6m)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to or affected with cheilophyma. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPLASTIC, adj. Kil'o-pla2st-i2k. Relating to cheiloplasty.

CHEILOPLASTICE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2e2-el)-o(o2)-pla2st-(pla3st)'i2-se(ka). From χεῖλος, the lip, and πλάσσειν, to form. See Cheiloplasty.

CHEILOPLASTIE (Fr.), **CHEILOPLASTIK** (Ger.), **CHEILOPLASTIQUE** (Fr.), n's. Ka2l-o-pla2st-e, ch2il-o-pla3st-ek', ka2l-o-pla2st-ek. See Cheiloplasty.—**C. angulaire.** See Genioplasty.—**C. composée.** Cheiloplasty in which structures other than those of the lip proper are invaded. [L, 87.]—**C. supérieure.** Cheiloplasty of the upper lip. [L, 87.]

CHEILOPLASTY, n. Kil'o-pla2st-i2. Lat., *cheiloplastica, cheiloplastice* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *cheiloplastie, chiloplastie.* Ger., *Cheiloplastik, Lippenbildung.* The restoration of a lip or a portion of a lip by a plastic operation. [A, 326.]—**Blasius's c.** An operation in which, after removing the diseased tissues by a V-shaped incision, the integuments are divided along the base of the lower jaw by two incisions which begin at the angle of the V and extend an inch or more in the direction named. The flaps are then lifted and made to occupy the place of the excised tissue. [E.]—**Burow's c.** C. by cutting away one or more triangular pieces of skin and loosening the surrounding skin so as to admit of its being drawn together over the defective part. [Szymanowsky (*a*, 18).]—**Celsian c.** An operation in which, after the usual V-shaped incision, the remaining tissues are divided horizontally, the incisions being carried as far into the cheek as may be necessary, after the manner of Horn. To remove strain from the flaps, a semilunar incision is made in the cheek just beyond the base of each flap. [E.]—**Chopart's c.** An operation in which a vertical incision is made on either side of the diseased tissue, extending from the margin of the lip to a point below the base of the lower jaw. The flap thus made is dissected up, the upper diseased portion of it is removed by a transverse or a curvilinear incision, and the remainder is pulled up and sutured to form a new lip. [E.]—**Dieffenbach's c.** 1. An operation for the removal of malignant disease, consisting in first paring away as much of the lip as is invaded, and then making horizontal incisions from the angles of the mouth outward through the cheeks. From their terminations other incisions are then made obliquely downward and toward the median line. In this way a flap is made on each side with which to replace the defective lip. 2. An operation for enlarging the mouth by removing an elliptical piece composed of the whole thickness of the parts, except the mucous membrane, which is folded out over the raw surface thus made and stitched to the edge of the incision. [E.]—**Dupuytren's c.** An operation applicable in mild cases only, in which the entire diseased mass is cut away by a semi-elliptical incision. The wound is left to granulate. [E.]—**Horn's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the diseased tissues by a V-shaped incision, the adjacent parts are detached from the maxillary bones by free incisions, so that they may slide together and close the gap. [E.]—**Liston's c.** An operation consisting in first removing the diseased tissues and then detaching a suitable flap from the chin or neck and twisting it on its pedicle till it is made to occupy the gap in the lip. [E.]—**Malgaigne's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the diseased tissues (as in epithelioma) by a V-shaped incision, the mouth is enlarged by horizontal cuts made at its angles, and the edges of the first incision are brought together in the median line. [E.]—**Morgan's c.** An operation in which, after the entire lip is first removed by a semilunar incision, a curvilinear incision is made parallel to and about half an inch below the first; and finally the skin between the two incisions is detached (except at its extremities) and lifted into the place previously occupied by the diseased tissue. [E.]—**Mütter's c.** An operation in which, the diseased tissues being first removed by a semi-elliptical incision, two slightly curved incisions are carried from the centre of the first incision downward and outward to the base of the inferior maxillary bone. From the ends of these incisions two others are carried upward and outward along the base of the lower jaw till they reach points opposite the terminal points of the original semi-elliptical incision. Two quadrangular flaps are thus made, which are raised into place and joined to each other in the median line, and also to the triangular piece of integument below. [E.]—**Roux's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the affected tissues and the formation of suitable flaps, the prominent centres of the superior maxillary bones are removed to make room for a proper and easy adjustment of the integuments. [E.]—**Serres's c.** An operation applicable in cases where the disease is confined to the integument and subjacent muscles. Only the affected tissues are cut away, and the healthy mucous membrane is turned down over the margin of what is subsequently to form the lip. [E.]

CHEILOPOD, n. Kil'o-po2d. An individual of the *Cheilopoda.* [L, 56.]

CHEILOPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch2e2-el)-o2p'-o2d-a3. From χεῖλος, the lip, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *chilopodes.* A family of the *Myriopoda ;* so called because a supplementary lip is formed by the fusion of a pair of feet. [L, 116, 121.]

CHEILOPODIFORM, CHEILOPODIMORPHOUS, adj's. Kil-o-po2d'i2-fo2rm, -po2d-i2-mo2rf'u3s. From χεῖλος, the lip, πούς, the foot, and *forma,* or μορφή, form. Resembling the *Cheilopoda* in the elongated body. [*a*, 14 ; L, 73.]

CHEILOPODOUS, adj. Kil-o2p'o2d-u3s. Lat., *cheilopodus.* Fr., *chilopode.* Belonging to the *Cheilopoda.* [L, 121.]

CHEILORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2e2-el)-o2r-ra(ra3)'ji2-(gi2)-a3. From χεῖλος, the lip, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *chéilorrhagie, chilorrhagie.* Ger., *Lippenblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the lips. [A, 322.]

CHEILOS (Lat.), n. n. Kil'(ch2e2-el')-o2s. Gen., *cheileos* (*-is*). Gr., χεῖλος. See Lip and Labium.

CHEILOSCHISIS (Lat.), **CHEILOSCHISMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Kil(ch2e2-el)-o2s'ki2s(ch2i2s)-i2s, -o2s-ki2z(ch2i2s)'ma3. Gen., *cheiloschis'eos* (*-os'chisis*), *-oschis'matos* (*-is*). From χεῖλος, the lip, and σχίσις, a splitting. Hare-lip. [L, 57, 116.]—**C. complicata.** Hare-lip complicated with fissure of the alveolar arch or of the palate. [A, 326.]

CHEILOSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch2e2-el)-os(o2s)'e2-e(a3-e2). From *Cheilosa,* one of the genera. Fr., *cheilosées.* A subtribe of euphorbiaceous plants (*Hippomaneæ*). [B, 121, 214.]

CHEILOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch2e2-el)-o(o2)-stom-(sto2m)'a2t(a3t)-a3. From χεῖλος, the lip, and στόμα, the mouth. A suborder of the *Gymnolæmata.* [L, 147.]

CHEILOSTOMATOPLASTY, n. Kil-o-stom'a2t-o-pla2st-i2. Lat., *cheilostomatoplastice* (from χεῖλος, the lip, στόμα, the mouth, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *cheilostomatoplastie, chilostomatoplastie* [Desgranges]. Cheiloplasty involving the walls of the mouth. [A, 385.]

CHEILOSTOMATOUS, adj. Kil-o-stom'a2t-u3s. Lat., *cheilostomatus.* Resembling or belonging to the *Cheilostomata.* [L, 73.]

CHEILOSTOMELLIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil-(ch2e2-el)-o2st-o(o2)-me2l-li2d'e2-a3. An order of the *Perforata.* [L, 121.]

CHEIMA (Lat.), n. n. Kim'(ch2e2-em')-a3. Gen., *cheim'atos* (*-is*). Gr., χεῖμα. See Cheimon.

CHEIMETLON (Lat.), n. n. Ki(ch2e2-e)-me2t'lo2n. Gr., χείμετλον, χίμετλον (from χεῖμα, winter, and τλῆναι, to suffer). Chilblain. [A, 322.]

CHEIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kim'(ch2e2-em')-i2-a3. Gr., χειμίη. See Cheimon.

CHEIMODYNAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch2e2-em)-o(o2)-di2n-(du6n)'a2m(a3m)-i2s. The *Polemonium cœruleum.* [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

CHEIMON (Lat.), n. m. Kim'(ch2e2'i2m)-o2n(on). Gen., *cheimon'os* (*-is*). Gr., χειμών. Cold ; a chill. [A, 322.]

CHEIR (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2e2'i2r). Gen., *cheir'os* (*-is*). Gr., χείρ. 1. The hand. 2. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* 3. In Dioscorides, the *Dipsacus fullorum.* [B, 114 ; Bory (B, 121).]

CHEIRACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2k(a3k)-a2n(a3n)'thi2d-e(a3-e2). An order of the *Nematoda* characterized by having a head distinct from the body, and the latter usually provided with a spine. [L, 16.]

CHEIRADES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir'(ch2e2'i2r)-a2d(a3d)-ez(e2s). From χείρ, the hand. Fissures (chaps) of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIRAGON [Stidolph] (Lat.), n. m. Kir'(ch2e2'i2r)-a2g(a3g)-o2n(on). From χείρ, the hand, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *chiragon.* Ger., *Handführer.* A device to guide the hands of the blind in writing. [L, 116.]

CHEIRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Kir'(ch2e2'i2r)-a2g(a3g)-ra3. From χείρ, the hand, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *cheiragre, chiragre.* Gout of the hand. [A, 385.]

CHEIRAMIDINE, n. Kir-a2m'i2d-en. Ger., *Cheiramidin.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 + H_2O$, found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana.* [B, 270.]

CHEIRAMINE, n. Kir'a2m-en. Ger., *Cheiramin.* An alkaloid found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana,* of the same formula as cheiramidine, but forming crystalline salts. [B, 270.]

CHEIRANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n(a3n)'the2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cheiranthées.* 1. Of several authors, a tribe of the *Cruciferæ,* comprising *Arabis, Matthiola, Nasturtium, Barbarea, Cheiranthus, Sisymbrium,* etc. 2. According to Baillon, a series of the *Cruciferæ,* comprising all genera the fruit of which is a longitudinally dehiscing siliqua. It is divided into the subseries *Arabidineæ, Sisymbrieæ,* and *Brassicineæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHEIRANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n(a3n)'-the2m-e(a3-e2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Cruciatæ,* consisting of the *Siliquosæ* and corresponding to the *Cruciferæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHEIRANTHIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka2r-a3n-te-fol-e-a. See Cheiranthophyllus.

CHEIRANTHODENDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n(a3n)-tho(tho2)-de2n'dre2-e(a3-e2). See Cheirostemoneæ.

CHEIRANTHOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n(a3n)-tho(tho2)-i2d(ed)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Ventenat, a section of the *Cruciferæ,* comprising *Arabis, Hesperis, Cheiranthus, Erysimum, Sisymbrium, Radicula, Cardamine,* and *Dentaria.* [B, 121, 170.] Cf. Cheirantheæ (1st def.).

CHEIRANTHOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n(a3n)-tho-(tho2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Resembling the *Cheiranthus ;* a botanical species name. [B.]

CHEIRANTHOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n-(a3n)-tho(tho2)-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3s(lu4s). Fr., *cheiranthophylle, cheiranthifolié.* Having leaves like those of the *Cheiranthus.* [B, 38.]

CHEIRANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-a2n(a3n)'thu3s-(thu4s). From χείρ, the hand, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *giroflée.* Ger., *Leucoje.* Of Linnæus, the wall-flower, gillyflower ; a genus of cruciferous plants, comprising about 12 species indigenous to the north temperate zone. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. annuus** [Linnæus]. The *Matthiola annua.* [B, 173.]—**C. cheiri** [Linnæus]. Fr., *giroflée jaune, rameau d'or, bâton d'or, violier jaune.* Ger., *Goldlack, Lackviole, gelbes Veilchen, gelbe Levkoje.* The common wall-flower ; a species found growing on old walls in southern Europe and frequently cultivated in gardens. The sweet-tasting and pungent-smelling flowers—*flores cheiri* (seu *violæ luteæ,* seu *leucoji lutei,*

seu *cheiranthi*)—were the λευκόιον of Dioscorides, and were formerly employed as a laxative and aperient in hepatic disorders, jaundice, dropsy, and uterine diseases; and also as a means of aiding and hastening menstruation, parturition, and the discharge of the secundines. They are still occasionally employed as an anodyne and nervine. The root, leaves, and seeds have been employed in the same way. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 173, 180.]—**C. erysimoides** [Huds.]. The treacle-wormseed, treacle-hedge-mustard; a plant common in all Europe. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. ibericus** [Willdenow]. The *Barbarea iberica*. [B, 214.]—**C. incanus** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Matthiola incana*. The winter gilly-flower, stock gilly-flower; indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 180.]—**C. lanceolatus** [Willdenow]. A plant cultivated in southern Europe as fodder for cattle. An oil superior to rape-seed oil is extracted from the seeds. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. lividus** [Forskål]. A plant found in Egypt, injurious to goats, although it may be eaten with impunity by man. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**Flores cheiranthi.** The flowers of *C. cheiri*. [B, 180.]



THE CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI. [A, 327.]

CHEIRANTIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{2}r-a^{3}n-te-fol-e-a. See CHEIRANTHOPHYLLUS.

CHEIRAPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)-the(tha)′ka^3. From χείρ, the hand, and ἀποθήκη, a place of storage. A collection of surgical instruments. [A, 322.]

CHEIRAPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′si^2-a^3. Gr., χειραψία (from χειραπάζειν, to handle). Fr., *cheirapsie*, *chirapsie*. Friction, scratching, shampooing, etc., with the hands. [A, 325.]

CHEIRARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)′-ti^{2}s. Gen., *cheirarthrit′idis*. From χείρ, the hand, and ἀρθρῖτις (see ARTHRITIS). Ger., *Handgelenkentzündung*. Arthritis of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIRARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-a^{3}r-thro^{2}k′-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From χείρ, the hand, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *c.*, *chirarthrocace*. Ger., *Handgelenkübel*. Fungous arthritis of the wrist. [A, 385.]

CHEIRI, n. 1. An old name for *Cheiranthus c.*; of Adanson, a genus of plants now made a section of the genus *Cheiranthus*. [B, 121.] 2. A name used by Paracelsus to denote (*a*) quicksilver, (*b*) the flowers of plants. 3. Of the alchemists, a sort of *aurum potabile*, also antimony. [B, 50.]—**Flores, Herba**, et **Semen c.** The flowers, herb, and seed of *Cheiranthus c.* [B, 270.]

CHEIRIATER (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^2-a(a^3)′tu^{5}r(tar). See CHEIRIATROS.

CHEIRIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-a^3. Surgery, also manipulation (as in mesmerism). [A, 322.]

CHEIRIATROS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro^{2}s. Gr., χειριάτρος (from χείρ, the hand, and ἰατρός, a physician). A surgeon, also a manipulator (*e. g.*, a mesmerizer). [A, 322, 325.]

CHEIRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir′(ch^{2}e^2′i^{2}r)-i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cheiris′eos* (*cheir′isis*). See CHEIRISMUS.

CHEIRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *cheiris′matos* (*-is*). Gr., χείρισμα. 1. Properly, a disease or a part of the body treated by manipulation. [A, 322.] 2. See CHEIRISMUS.

CHEIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., χειρισμός. Fr., *chéirisme*, *chirisme*. Ger., *Chirisis*, *Chirismus*. Manipulation of a sick person or of a diseased or injured part. [A, 322.]

CHEIRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *cheirix′eos* (*-is*). Gr., χείριξις. Manual treatment. [A, 322.]

CHEIROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). Fr., *c.*, *chirocace*. See CHEIRARTHROCACE.

CHEIROCYRTOMA (Lat.), **CHEIROCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-su^{5}r(ku^{5}r)-to′ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *cheirocyrtom′atos* (*-is*), *os′eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Handkrümmung*. Incurvation of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROID, adj. Kir′oid. From χείρ, the hand, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a hand.

CHEIROLOGY, n. Kir-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From χείρ, the hand, and λέγειν, to speak. Fr., *chirologie*. Ger., *Cheirologie*, *Handsprache*. A method of conversing with the hands used by the deaf and dumb; to be distinguished from dactylology. [Schwabach (A, 319).]

CHEIROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-man(ma^{3}n)′-i^2-a^3. From χείρ, the hand, and μανία, mania. Fr., *cheiromanie*, *chiromanie*. Masturbation. [A, 385.]

CHEIROMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-re-(ra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cheirometres′eos* (*-is*). From χείρ, the hand, and μέτρησις, measurement. Measurement of or by means of the hand (as in pelvimetry). [A, 322.]

CHEIROMETER, n. Kir-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *cheirometrum* (from χείρ, the hand, and μέτρον, a measure). Ger., *Chirometer*, *Handmesser*. Of Osiander, an instrument for measuring off a certain length on the finger or the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIROMYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)′-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From χείρ, the hand, and μῦς, a rat. A family of the *Strepsirrhina* or of the *Lemuridæ*. [L, 147.]

CHEIRONA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on′a^3. From χείρ, the hand. An affection of the hand with sirones (*q. v.*).

CHEIRONACTES (Lat.), **CHEIRONAX** (Lat.), n's m. Kir-(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}n(on)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′tez(tas), -on′a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Ger., χειρωνάκτης, χειρῶναξ. A person of manual dexterity. [A, 322.]

CHEIRONECTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-er)-on-e^{2}k′-ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pedimana*. [L, 173.]

CHEIRONEION (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on-i′(e^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. An old name for the *Erythræa centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CHEIRONEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on-i′(e^2′i^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., χειρώνειον. 1. An ulcer of the sort mentioned under CHEIRONEIUS. [E.] 2. Of Theophrastus, a plant variously assigned to *Pastinaca*, *Laserpitium*, *Inula*, and *Helianthemum*. [B, 121.]

CHEIRONEIUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on-i′(e^2′i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χειρώνειος. Rebellious to surgical treatment, malignant (said of ulcers). [A, 322; G, 15.]

CHEIRONERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}n-u^{5}rj(e^{2}rg)′-i^2-a^3. From χείρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work. See SURGERY.

CHEIRONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on′ez(e^{2}s). See SIRONES.

CHEIRONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on′i^2-a^3. Fr., *chironie*. Ger., *Chironie*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Cheironieæ*, subtribe *Eucheironieæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121.] 2. See CHEIRONA.—**C. angularis** [Linnæus]. See SABBATIA *angularis*.—**C. baccifera** [Linnæus]. A plant used at the Cape of Good Hope in decoction for syphilis. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. centaurioides** [Roxburgh]. See ERYTHRÆA *Roxburghii*.—**C. centaurium** [Smith]. See ERYTHRÆA *centaurium*.—**C. chilensis** [Willdenow]. See ERYTHRÆA *chilensis*.—**C. cymosa** [Lamarck]. See SABBATIA *paniculata*.—**C. Gerardi** [Schm.]. See ERYTHRÆA *pulchella*.—**C. gracilis** [Michaux]. See SABBATIA *paniculata*.—**C. inaperta** [Schlechtendahl]. See ERYTHRÆA *pulchella*.—**C. linearifolia.** See ERYTHRÆA *linearifolia*.—**C. paniculata** [Michaux]. See SABBATIA *paniculata*.—**C. pulchella, C. ramosissima.** See ERYTHRÆA *pulchella*.

CHEIRONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of G. Don, a subtribe of the *Gentianieæ*, comprising *Cheironia*, *Roslinia*, *Erythræa*, and *Sabbatia*. [B, 170.]

CHEIRONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-on-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chironiées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Gentianeæ*, comprising *Sebœa*, *Frasera*, *Sabbatia*, *Erythræa*, *Cheironia*, *Gentiana*, *Severtia*, etc.; subsequently divided into the sections *Sabacariæ*, *Erythræariæ*, and *Severtia*. 2. Of Grisebach and others, a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*, comprising *Cheironia*, etc. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*, divided into the subtribes *Eucheironieæ*, *Erythræeæ*, and *Lisiantheæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CHEIRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}n-om(o^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. Gr., χειρονομία. A measured motion or swinging of the arms as an exercise, mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen. [L, 84.]

CHEIROPEDS, n. pl. Kir′o-pe^{2}dz. From χείρ, the hand, and *pes*, the foot. See CHEIROPODA.

CHEIROPELVIMETATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kir′′′(ch^{2}e^2′′′i^{2}r)-o-(o^2)-pe^{2}l′′vi^2(wi^2)-me^{2}t(mat)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cheiropelvimetation′is*. From χείρ, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and *metatio*, measurement. See PELYOCHEIROMETRESIS.

CHEIROPELVIMETER, n. Kir-o-pe^{2}l-vi^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From χείρ, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIROPELYOMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir′′′(ch^{2}e^2′′′i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}l′′i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-re(ra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cheiropelyometres′eos* (*-is*). See PELYOCHEIROMETRESIS.

CHEIROPLATEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pla^{2}t-(pla^{3}t)-i′(e^2-e′)-a^3. From χείρ, the hand, and πλατεῖα, the palm. The flat of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROPLETHES (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ple(pla)′-thez(thas). Gr., χειροπληθής. Amounting to a handful. [A, 387.]

CHEIROPOD, n. Kir′o-po^{2}d. From χείρ, the hand, and πούς, the foot. A member of the *Cheiropoda*.

CHEIROPODA [Ogilby] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}p′-o^{2}d-a^3. From χείρ, the hand, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *chiropodes*. An order of *Mammalia* having hands or feet resembling hands. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1836, p. 28 (L).]

CHEIROPODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From χείρ, the hand, πούς, the foot, and ἄλγος, pain. See ACRODYNIA.

CHEIROPODALOGIA [Low] (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o-(o^2)-po^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-oj(o^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. See CHEIROPODOLOGIA.

CHEIROPODIST, n. Kir-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-i^{2}st. A more correct form of *chiropodist* (*q. v.*).

CHEIROPODOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-po2d-o(o2)-loj(lo2g)'i2-a3. From χείρ, the hand, πούς, the foot, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *chiropodologie.* The pathology of the hands and feet. [Low (A, 322).]

CHEIROPODOUS, adj. Kir-o2p'o2d-u3s. Belonging to the *Cheiropoda.* [L.]

CHEIRO-POMPHOLYX [J. Hutchinson] (Lat.), n. f. Kir-(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-po2m'fo2l-i2x(u8x). Gen., *cheiro-pomphol'ygos* (*-is*). From χείρ, the hand, and πομφόλυξ, a blister. A vesicular or bullous disease of the skin, most commonly affecting the sides and palmar surfaces of the fingers, less frequently the whole hand or foot, and usually attended with itching. The vesicles are small, clear, flat, and deep-seated, often with a dark point at the centre of each; in most cases they remain small and soon disappear, but occasionally they coalesce and form large bullæ. [G, 68.] Cf. DYSIDROSIS.

CHEIROPOTES (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2p'ot(o2t)-ez(as). From χείρ, the hand, and πότης, a drinker. Fr., *chiropote.* A drinker from the hand (a zoological species name). [L, 180.]

CHEIROPSALMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2p-sa2l-(sa3l)'mi2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Conomedusæ.* [L, 121.]

CHEIROPTER, n. Kir-o2p'tu6r. A member of the *Cheiroptera.* [L, 56.]

CHEIROPTERA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2p'-te2r-a3. From χείρ, the hand, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *cheiroptères, chiroptères, chauvesouris.* Ger., *Fledermäuse, Flederthiere, Handflügler.* Flying mammals, the bats; of Cuvier, an order of the *Mammalia;* of Illiger, the *Volitantia;* of Lankester, an order of *the Typidentata;* of Haeckel, an order of the *Primates,* also of the *Discoplacentalia.* [L, 14, 121, 147, 228.]

CHEIROPTEROUS, adj. Kir-o2p'te2r-u3s. Lat., *cheiropterus.* Fr., *cheiroptère, chiroptère.* Resembling or belonging to the *Cheiroptera.* [A, 385; L, 180.]

CHEIROPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2p-te2r-i2j(u6g)'i2-u3m(u4m). From χείρ, the hand, and πτερύγιον, a little wing or fin. In the higher vertebrates, the pectoral limb. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 56 (L).] Cf. ARCHIPTERYGIUM and ICHTHYOPTERYGIUM.

CHEIRORNITHES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2rn'i2th-ez(e2s). From χείρ, the hand, and ὄρνις, a bird. Fr., *chirornithes.* Of J. A. Ritgen, a class of birds having feet fitted for use like hands in climbing, etc. [L, 180.]

CHEIRORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2r-ru2m'a3. Gen., *cheirorrheum'atos* (*-is*). From χείρ, the hand, and ῥεῦμα, rheum (see RHEUMATISM). Rheumatism or rheumatic swelling of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-spa2z-(spa3s)'mu3s(mu4s). From χείρ, the hand, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *chirospasme.* Ger., *Handkrampf, Schreibekrampf.* Cramp in the hand. [Berger (A, 319); α, 18.] See *Writers'* CRAMP.

CHEIROSTEMON (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-ste(sta)'-mo2n(mon). Gen., *cheirostem'onos* (*-is*). From χείρ, the hand, and στήμων, a warp or thread. Fr., *cheirostémone, chirostémone.* See CHEIRANTHODENDRON.

CHEIROSTEMONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-ste2m(stam)-on(o2n)'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cheirostémonées, chirostémonées.* A section or subtribe of malvaceous plants (*Bombaceæ*), consisting of *Cheirostemon* (and *Fremontia* [Baillon and Bentham and Hooker]); equivalent to *Cheiranthodendron.* [B, 42, 121.]

CHEIROSTEMUM [Steud.] (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-stem(stam)'u3m(u4m). See CHEIRANTHODENDRON.

CHEIROSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-stro2f-os'i2s. Gen., *cheirostrophos'eos* (*-is*). From χείρ, the hand, and στροφεῖν (= στρέφειν), to twist. Distortion of the hand. [E.]

CHEIROTECHNES (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-te2k-(te2ch2)'nez(nas). Gr., χειροτέχνης (from χείρ, the hand, and τεχνᾶν, to perform skillfully). One skilled in manipulation, especially a surgeon. [A, 325.]

CHEIROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-tu2th'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Chondrophora.* [L, 234.]

CHEIROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-the(tha)'ka3. Gr., χειροθήκη (from χείρ, the hand, and θήκη, a case). A covering for the hand (*e. g.,* a glove or a bandage). [A, 322, 325, 326.]—**C. completa.** A bandage for all the fingers of a hand. [A, 326.]—**C. incompleta.** A bandage for a single finger. [A, 326.]

CHEIROTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o2t'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *chirotides.* A family of the *Amphisbænia.* [L, 256.]

CHEIROTRIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-o(o2)-tri2b'i2-a3. Gr., χειροτριβία (from χείρ, the hand, and τρίβειν, to rub). Fr., *chirotribie.* Friction with the hand. [A, 325; L, 109.]

CHEIRRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-ru2m'a3. Gen., *cheirrheum'atos* (*-is*). See CHEIRORRHEUMA.

CHEIRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch2e2'i2r)-u3m(u4m). See CHEIRI (2d def.).

CHEIRURGEON, n. Kir-u6r'ju2n. See SURGEON.

CHEIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-u6r(ur)'ji2(gi2)-a3. For this and other words in *Cheirurg-* (the more correct way of writing them) not here given, see the corresponding words in *Chirurg-.*

CHEIRURGORGANEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-u6rg-(urg)-o2rg-a2n(a3n)-u2m'a3. Gen., *cheirurgorganeum'atos* (*-is*). See CHEIRAPOTHECA.

CHEIRURGORGANUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch2e2-i2r)-u6rg(urg)-o2rg'a2n(a3n)-u3m(u4m). Fr., *chirurgorganon.* From χειρουργικός, surgical, and ὄργανον, an implement. A surgical instrument. [L, 116.]

CHEIZI, n. See CHEIRI (2d def.).

CHEKAN, CHEKEN, n's. Che2k'a2n, -e2n. See CHEQUEN.

CHEKENINE, n. Che2k'e2n-en. A volatile alkaloid found in the leaves of *Myrtus chekan.* [Winter (B, 270).]

CHELA (Lat.), n. f. Ke(ch2a)'la3. Gr., χηλή. Fr., *chélé.* Ger., *Krebsscheere* (1st def.). 1. A claw or talon; the large prehensile appendage attached to the first thoracic segment of the *Crustacea* and *Arachnida;* by Huxley restricted to the terminal joint of certain *Crustacea;* in general, the terminal portion of an appendage to which is articulated a movable, jaw-like process. [L, 11, 168.] 2. Of Hippocrates, a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe. [A, 325.] 3. A natural fissure, like that of the eyelids or of the vulva, also a crack in the skin. [A, 322, 325.]—**Chelæ cancrorum.** See under CANCER.—**Chelæ palpebrarum.** The tarsal cartilages of the eyelid (obsolete). [F.]

CHELA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Alangium decapetalum.* [B, 172.]

CHELANDINE, n. Ke2l'a2nd-in. See CHELIDONIUM.

CHELAPA (Lat.), **CHELAPPA** (Lat.), n's f. Ke2l(ch2e2l)-ap-(a3p)'a3, -pa3. Old names for *Ipomœa jalapa.* [B, 88, 121.]—**Radix chelappæ.** Jalap. [B, 180.]

CHELATE, adj. Kel'at. 1. Claw-shaped. [L, 168.] 2. See CHELIFEROUS.

CHELE (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch2al)'e(a). See CHELA (Lat.).

CHELERYTHRINE, n. Ke2l-e2r'i2th-ren. Lat., *chelerythrina, chelerythrinum* (from χελιδόνιον [see CHELIDONIUM], and ἐρυθρός, red). Fr., *chélérythrine.* Ger., *Chelerythrin, Schildkrötroth.* It., *cheleritrina.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$, or, according to Strecker, $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$, found in *Chelidonium majus,* especially in the root and unripe fruit. It forms acicular crystals grouped into masses, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, of an acrid, bitter, and burning taste, and poisonous. With hydrochloric acid it forms a salt soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 4, 5, 81, 270.]

CHELICERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke2l(ch2al)-i2s(i2k)'e2r-e(a3-e2). From χηλή, a claw, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *chélicères.* Mandibles shaped like pinchers, the maxillary palpi of spiders, also the prehensile claws of certain insects. [L, 11, 121, 147, 196.]

CHELICERAL, adj. Ke2l-i2s'e2r-a2l. Relating or belonging to the chelicerae. [L, 11.]

CHELICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Ke2l(ch2al)-i2-ko2rn'i2s. From χηλή, a claw, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *chélicorne.* Ger., *klauhornig.* Having the claws terminating the mandibles furnished with bristles. [L, 180.]

CHELIDERYTHRINA (Lat.), **CHELIDERYTHRINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ke2l(ch2e2l)-i2d-e2r-i(u6)-thri(thre)'na3, -nu3m-(nu4m). See CHELERYTHRINE.

CHELIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke2l(ch2e2l)'i2d-ez(e2s). Fr., *chélides.* A family of the *Chelonia.* [L, 321.]

CHELIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke2l(ch2al)-i2d-i(e)'na3. Fr., *chélidinés.* A section of the *Emydides.* [L, 180.]

CHELIDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kel-i2-den'zoir-e2. See CHELIDONIC ACID.

CHÉLIDOINE (Fr.), n. Kal-i2-dwa3n. See CHELIDONIUM.—**C. cornue, C. glauque.** The *Glaucium flavum.* [B, 173.]—**C. officinale, Grande c.** The *Chelidonium majus.* [B, 173.]—**Petite c.** The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 173.]

CHELIDON (Lat.), n. f. Ke2l(ch2e2l)'i2d-o2n(on). Gen., *chelid'onos* (*-is*). Gr., χελιδών. Ger., *Schwalbe.* 1. The swallow. [L, 84.] 2. In Hesychius, the hollow above the bend of the elbow. 3. Of Suidas, the vulva. [A, 322, 325; A, 311 (α, 17).]

CHELIDONAMIC ACID, n. Ke2l-i2-do2n-a2m'i2k. Fr., *acide chélidonamique.* Ger., *Chelidonaminsäure.* An acid, $C_7H_7NO_6$, prepared by boiling chelidonic acid with ammonia. [B, 3.]

CHELIDONATE, n. Ke2l-i2d'o2n-at. Fr., *c.* A salt of chelidonic acid. [A, 385.]

CHELIDONERYTHRINE, n. Ke2l-i2-do2n-e2r'i2-thren. A more correct form of *chelerythrine* (*q. v.*).

CHELIDONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke2l(ch2e2l)-i2d'o2n-ez(e2s). Fr., *chélidoniens, chélidons.* A family or tribe of the *Passeres.* [L, 180.]

CHELIDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke2l(ch2e2l)-i2-do(do2)'ni2-a3. Gr., χελιδονία. 1. Of Celsus, celandine, or the *Chelidonium majus;* by the earlier botanists applied to various plants. [B, 45, 180.] Cf. CHELIDONIUM. 2. An alchemical name for gold. [B, 50.]—**C. folio laciniato** [J. Bauhin]. The var. *laciniatum* of *Chelidonium majus.* [B, 211.]—**C. media.** The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**C. rotundifolia.** The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 180.]—**C. rotundifolia major, C. rotundifolia minor.** Of C. Bauhin, the larger and the ordinary varieties of *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 211.]

CHELIDONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke2l(ch2e2l)i2-don(do2n)-i2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *chélidoniacées.* Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Papaveraceæ,* comprising *Chelidonium, Glaucium, Sanguinaria, Bocconia, Hypecoum,* and *Rœmeria.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHELIDONIC ACID, n. Ke2l-i2-do2n'i2k. Lat., *acidum chelidonicum.* Fr., *acide chélidonique.* Ger., *Chelidonsäure, Schöllkrautsäure.* An acid, $C_7H_4O_6$, contained in *Chelidonium majus,* resembling meconic acid in its relations and derivatives. [B, 3, 270.]

CHELIDONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke2l(ch2e2l)-i2-do2n-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *chélidoniées.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Papaveraceæ,* comprising *Chelidonium, Glaucium, Rœmeria, Eschscholtzia, Hunnemannia,* and *Dendromecon;* afterward divided by Reichenbach into the *C. genuinæ* (comprising *Chelidonium* and *Glaucium*), the *Rœmeriæ,* and the *Eschscholtzieæ.* 2. Of

Prantl and Kündig, a tribe of the *Papaveraceæ*, comprising *Sanguinaria*, *Chelidonium*, *Macleya*, *Bocconia*, etc. [B, 121, 170, 245.]

CHÉLIDONIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kal-i²-don-i²-a³n². See CHELIDONES.

CHELIDONINE, n. Ke²l-i²d′o²n-en. Lat., *chelidonina*, *chelidoninum*. Fr., *chélidonine*. Ger., *Chelidonin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3 + H_2O$ [Limpricht], or $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$ [Schmidt], or $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$ [Strecker], obtained from the root, herb, and unripe fruit of *Chelidonium majus*; forming colorless tabular crystals of a vitreous lustre and bitter taste, insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and in ether; not poisonous. [B, 4, 5, 118, 270.]

CHELIDONINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²-do²n-i²n′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chélidoninées*. Of Spach, a section of the *Papaveraceæ*, comprising *Chelidonium*, *Glaucium*, and *Rœmeria*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHELIDONINIC ACID, n. Ke²l-i²-do²n-i²n′i²k. Fr., *acide chélidoninique*. Ger., *Chelidoninsäure*. An acid obtained from *Chelidonium majus*, now identified with succinic acid. [B, 270.]

CHELIDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²-don(do²n)′i²-u³m-(u⁴m). Gr., χελιδόνιον (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *chélidoine*. Ger., *Schöllkraut*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the swallow-wort, celandine. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. Of Hesychius, the *Anemone*. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 3. A name applied to several plants, *e. g.*, the *C. majus*, the *Bryonia alba*, and the *Ranunculus ficaria*. 4. Of Linnæus, a genus of papaveraceous plants, now limited to a single species. 5. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., and Hung. Ph., the herb of *C. majus*; of the Netherl. Ph., the leaves of the same. [B, 81, 121, 180, 245.]—**Chelidonii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. majus*. [B, 95.]—**C. chinense** [De Candolle]. A Chinese species, regarded as a variety of *C. majus*; used in China as a stomachic. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—**C. corniculatum** [Linnæus]. The *Glaucium corniculatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. glaucium** [Linnæus], **C. glaucum**. The *Glaucium flavum*. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. hybridum** [Linnæus]. The *Rœmeria violacea* (*hybrida*). [B, 180, 245.]—**C. japonicum** [Thunberg]. A Japanese species, regarded as a variety of *C. majus* and having the same properties. [B, 270.]—**C. laciniatum** [Miller]. A variety of *C. majus*, found in southern Europe. [B, 173, 180, 270.]—**C. majus**. Gr., χελιδόνιον μέγα [Dioscorides]. Fr., *felongène*, *grande chélidoine*, *herbe à l'éclaire* (ou *d'hirondelle*). Ger., *grosses Schöllkraut*, *Schwalbenkraut*, *Gottesgabe*, *Goldwurz*. 1. Of Linnæus, greater celandine, tetterwort; a perennial herb growing throughout Europe and introduced in America. All parts of the plant contain an acrid, irritant, yellow latex, and have an unpleasant odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It contains chelidonine, chelerythrine, chelidoxanthine, and chelidonic and chelidoninic acids. The herb is official as *c.* [U. S. Ph.], *herba chelidonii* (seu *chelidonii majoris*) [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; the fresh herb with the root as *herba chelidonii majoris cum radice recens* [Russ. Ph.], and the root as *radix chelidonii majoris*. It has been employed as a stomachic in jaundice, in dropsy, in old cases of intermittent fever, in syphilis, in scrofula, and in skin diseases, and externally as an application to warts and various cutaneous eruptions and also to corneal opacities. It is a drastic cathartic, a strong local irritant, and a narcotic. [B, 81, 180, 270.] 2. Of Loureiro, see *C. chinense*.—**C. majus arboreum**. The *Bocconia frutescens*. [B, 211.]—**C. medium**. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B, 180.]—**C. minus**. Of the pharmacists, the *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 180.]—**C. quercifolium** [Willem.]. The *C. laciniatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. vulgare**. The *C. majus*. [B, 180.]—**Extractum chelidonii**. A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., and Russ. Ph., made from the fresh plant; from the leaves gathered while the plant is in bloom [Dutch Ph.]; from the herb [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; from the herb while in bloom [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.]; or from the herb while in bloom and the root [Russ. Ph.]. The Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), and Hung. Ph. direct that the extract shall be prepared with spirit; the Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., and Russ. Ph. do not. The extract of the Hung. Ph. is dried with the aid of dextrin; the rest have a thick consistence. The solution in water is muddy. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Folia chelidonii**. The leaves of *C. majus* (the *C.* of the Netherl. Ph.). [B, 95.]—**Herba chelidonii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. The herb of *C. majus*. [B, 95.]—**Herba chelidonii cum radice recens** [Russ. Ph.]. The fresh herb and root of *C. majus*. [B, 95.]—**Radix chelidonii**. The root of *C. majus*. [B, 180.]—**Succus chelidonii recens expressus**. The fresh expressed juice of *C. majus*; used in the "herb-cure" in so-called abdominal plethora. [A, 319.]—**Tinctura chelidonii**. A tincture of *C. majus*, formerly used in disorders of the liver. [Rademacher (A, 319).]



THE CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. (A, 327.)

CHELIDONIUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²-don(do²n)′i²-u³s-(u⁴s). Gr., χελιδόνιος. Pertaining to swallows (said of concretions found in the crop of the swallow [see LAPIS *c.*], also of a sort of blue or purple fig); as a n., in the f. and in the n., see CHELIDONIA and CHELIDONIUM. [A, 318, 325, 387.]

CHELIDONOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²-don-(do²n)-o(o²)-mo²rf′e(a³-e²). From χελιδών, the swallow, and μορφή, form. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminiplantares*. [L, 121.]

CHELIDONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ke²l-i²-don′zoir-e. Chelidonic acid. [B, 4.]

CHELIDOXANTHIN, n. Ke²l-i²d-o-za²n′thi²n. Fr., *chélidoxanthine*. Ger., *C.* A bitter, crystalline principle obtained from *Chelidonium majus* after the extraction from it of chelerythrine and chelidonine. [B, 5, 270.]

CHELIFERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²al)-i²-fe²r′i²d-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *chélifères*. See PSEUDOSCORPIONIDÆ.

CHELIFEROUS, adj. Ke²l-i²f′e²r-u³s. Lat., *cheliferus* (from χηλή, a claw, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *chélifère*. Ger., *scheerentragend*. Having claw-like appendages. [L, 56.]

CHELIFORM, adj. Kel′i²-form. Lat., *cheliformis* (from χηλή, a claw, and *forma*, shape). Fr., *chéliforme*. Ger., *scheerenähnlich*. It., *cheliforme*. Sp., *queliforme*. Pincher-like (said of claws). [L, 180.]

CHÉLIGNATHE (Fr.), adj. Kal-en-ya³t. From χηλή, a claw, and γνάθος, the jaw. Having cheliform jaws. [L, 41.]

CHELINE, n. Kel′en. See CHELERYTHRINE.

CHELIS (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch²al)′i²s. From χηλή, a claw. See KELOID.

CHÉLODONTE (Fr.), adj. Kal-o-do²nt. From χηλή, a claw, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having teeth in the form of pinchers; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, a family of *Arachnida* having such teeth. [L, 41.]

CHELOID, n. Kel′oid. Lat., *cheloides* (from χηλή, a claw, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *chéloïde*. It., *cheloide*. Sp., *quelóide*. A more correct form of *keloid* (*q. v.*). [A, 301.]

CHÉLOÏDE (Fr.), n. Kal-o-ed. See KELOID.—**C. cicatricielle, C. fausse**. See *False* KELOID.—**C. cylindracée**. See CHELOIDES *cylindracea*.—**C. spontanée, C. vraie**. See *True* KELOID.

CHÉLOÏDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kal-o-ed-ek. Of the nature of keloid. [L, 87.]

CHELOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ke²l(ch²al)′o(o²)-id(ed)′ez(as). See KELOID.—**C. cylindracea**. Fr., *chéloïde cylindracée*. Keloid occurring in the form of a cylindrical band. [G, 1.]

CHELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke²l(ch²al)-o′ma³. Gen., *chelom′atos* (*-is*). Gr., χήλωμα. 1. A cleft or notch. 2. See KELOID. [A, 325, 387.]—**C. traumaticum**. See *False* KELOID.

CHÉLONAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-a²r. Pertaining to the genus *Chelone*, belonging to the chelonians. [A, 385.]

CHELONE (Lat.), n. f. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-on′e(a). Gen., *chelon′es*. Gr., χελώνη (1st def.). Fr., *tortue* (1st def.). Ger., *Schildkröte* (1st def.), *Schildblume* (3d def.). Sp., *quelonea*. 1. The tortoise. Several species have been used in medicine. 2. Of the ancients, the *Hedera helix*. 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of North American scrophulariaceous plants. 4. An instrument for forcible extension of the limbs (named from the slowness of its action). [B, 34, 121, 180; E.]—**C. acadiensis**, etc. [Tournefort], **C. floribus speciosis**, etc., **C. glabra** [Linnæus]. Ger., *kahle Schildblume*. Balmony, turtlehead, snake-head, shell-flower; a perennial herb with white flowers growing in Canada and throughout the eastern half of the United States. It is very bitter, has cathartic properties, was employed by the aborigines in disorders of the stomach and herpetic skin diseases, and is still occasionally used in jaundice and as an anthelminthic. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 81, 180, 211, 215.]—**C. hirsuta** [Linnæus], **C. lævigata** [Sprengel], **C. Lyoni** [Pursh]. A variety having the same uses as *C. glabra*. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. obliqua** [Linnæus]. A red-flowered species growing throughout the United States, employed in the same way as *C. glabra*. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. pubescens**. See *C. hirsuta*.—**C. purpurea** [Miller]. See *C. obliqua*.

CHÉLONÉ (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-a. See CHELONIAN.

CHELONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-on′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chélonées*. Of I. Don and G. Don, a family of the *Personatæ*, or an order of the *Corollæfloræ*, comprising *Chelone* and *Pentstemon*; by Bentham, who made it a tribe of the *Antirrhinideæ*, extended to include *Collinisia*, *Scrophularia*, etc. [B, 42, 170, 214, 215.]

CHELONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-on′i²-a³. Fr., *chéloniens* (1st and 2d def's), *tortue* (3d def.). Ger., *Schildkröten* (1st and 2d def's), *Meerschildkröte* (3d def.). 1. (Pl.), an order of the *Reptilia*, including the tortoises and turtles. 2. (Pl.), of Stannius, an order of the *Monimostylica*. 3. (Sing.), a genus of the *Cheloniana*. [L, 121, 147, 256.]—**C. esculenta**. See *C. midas*.—**C. imbricata**. Fr., *caret*. Ger., *Carette*. The hawk's-bill turtle; a marine species inhabiting tropical seas, furnishing tortoise-shell. [L, 43.]—**C. midas, C. viridis**. Fr., *tortue franche*. Ger., *grüne Schildkröte*. The edible green turtle, found principally about the Bahamas, Ascension Island, and the coast of Florida, and on other tropical and semitropical coasts of the Atlantic. It has been recommended in scurvy and certain cutaneous affections. [B, 180; L; a, 17.]

CHELONIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²l)-on-i(i²)′a²d(a³d)-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *chéloniadés*. 1. A family of the *Chelonia* (1st def.). 2. A family of the *Lepidochelyena*. [L, 256, 268.]

CHÉLONIADÉ (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-i²-a³d-a. Resembling the *Chelonia*; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CHELONIADÆ.

CHELONIAN, adj. Ke²l-on′i²-a²n. Lat., *chelonius*. Fr., *chélonien*. Pertaining to the turtle; as a n., a member of the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [L, 121.]

CHELONIANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on-i^2-a(a^3)′na^3. A tribe of the *Cheloniadæ*. [L, 256.]

CHELONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-o^{2}n(on)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chélonides*. A family of the *Chelonia* (1st def.) or of the *Digitata*. [L, 121, 180.]

CHÉLONIDE (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-ed. See CHELONIAN; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CHELONIDÆ.

CHELONIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-o^{2}n(on)′i^{2}d-i(e). See CHELONIDÆ.

CHELONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-o^{2}n(on)-i(i^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chéloniées*. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Digitaleæ*, comprising *Collinsia*, *Chelone*, *Pentastemon*, *Digitalis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÉLONIEN (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See CHELONIAN; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CHELONIA (1st def.).—**C's de mer.** See THALASITES.—**C's des marais.** See EMYDIDA.—**C's fluviatiles.** See POTAMITES.—**C's terrestres.** See CHERSITES.

CHELONII (Lat.), n. m. pl Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on′i^2-i(e). Of Opfel, a family of the *Testudinata*, corresponding to the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [L, 203.]

CHELONIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-o^{2}n(on)-i(i^2)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A section of the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [L, 147.]

CHELONION (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., χελώνιον. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 88.] 2. An old term for a hump at the upper part of the back. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CHELONITES, n. pl. Kel′o^{2}n-itz. Fr., *chélonites*. Ger., *Süsswasser-Schildkröten*. The fresh-water turtles. [L, 41.]

CHELONITES (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on-i(e)′tez(tas). Gen., *chelonitæ*. Gr., χελωνίτης. Turtle-like; as a n., see BUFONITES; as a n., in the f., see CHELONITIS.

CHELONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *chelonit′idis*. Gr., χελωνῖτις. An old name for what was supposed to be a concretion formed in the turtle, to which medicinal virtues were ascribed; now known to be the petrified tooth of a fish. [A, 318, 325; *a*, 14.]

CHELONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHELONION.

CHELONOBATRACHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on″o-(o^2)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. See ANURA.

CHELONOGRAPHY, n. Ke^{2}l-o^{2}n-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *chelonographia* (from χελώνη, the tortoise, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *chélonographie*. Ger., *Chelonographie*. The zoology of the chelonians. [L, 180.]

CHÉLONOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-o-ed. From χελώνη, the tortoise, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [A, 385.]

CHELOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}al)-o^{2}f′o^{2}r-a^3. From χηλή, a claw, and φορεῖν, to bear. Ger., *Scheinhufthiere*. A subclass of the *Placentalia*, or a family of the *Zonoplacentalia*. [L, 146, 173, 228; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 454 (L).]

CHELOPODOUS, adj. Kel-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From χηλή, a claw, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *chélopode*. Ger., *krallenfüssig*. Sp., *quelópodo*. Having the toes armed with hooked claws. [L, 180.]

CHÉLOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Kal-o-stom. From χηλή, a claw, and στόμα, the mouth. Having the mouth formed by the mandibles. [A, 385.]

CHELOTOMY, n. Kel-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. See KELOTOMY.

CHELSEA PENSIONER, n. Che^{2}l′si^2 pe^{2}n′shu^{3}n-u^{5}r. A preparation made of 2 oz. each of flowers of sulphur and powdered rhubarb, 1 oz. of potassium bitartrate, 1 drachm of guaiacum, 15 oz. of clarified honey, and a finely powdered nutmeg, used as a laxative in cases of hæmorrhoids; so called from the same term applied to an inmate of the Chelsea Hospital for invalid soldiers in England. [A, 352 (*a*, 21).]

CHELTENHAM, n. Che^{2}l′te^{2}n-ha^{2}m. A place in Gloucestershire, England, where there are springs containing sodium, sulphur, iron, and calcium. [L, 30, 37 (*a*, 14).]

CHE-LUM (Chin.), n. The *Rhamnus lineatus*. [B, 121.]

CHELURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-u^{2}r(ur)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Saltatoria*. [L, 279.]

CHELUS (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch^{2}e^{2}l)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHELYS.

CHELY, n. Kel′i^2. See CHELA.

CHELYDÆ (Lat.), **CHELYDIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ke^{2}l-(ch^{2}e^{2}l)′i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-e(a^3-e^2), ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chélydes*. A family of the *Pleurodira*. [L, 121, 256.]

CHELYDOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^2-(u^6)-do(do^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. Fr., *chélydoïdes*. A family of marine turtles. [L, 180.]

CHELYDRADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′ra^{2}d-(ra^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Steganopodes*. [L, 256.]

CHELYDRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ra^3-i-(e)′na^3. A tribe of the *Chelydradæ*. [L, 256.]

CHELYDRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′ri^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Digitata*. [L. 121.]

CHELYS (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch^{2}e^{2}l)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *chel′yos*. Gr., χέλυς. The anterior part of the chest, from its likeness in shape to the back of a tortoise. [A, 325.]

CHELYSCION (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., χελύσκιον. A slight cough. [A, 325.]

CHEMA (Lat.), **CHEME** (Lat.), n's f. Kem(ch^{2}am)′a^3, -e(a). Gr., χήμη. 1. Yawning, gaping. 2. A cockle. 3. A measure of about the size of a cockle-shell. [B, 115, 200 (*a*, 21).]

CHEMETIDÆ [Menge] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}e^{2}m)-e^{2}t′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See PSEUDOSCORPIONES.

CHEMEUTICE (Lat.), **CHEMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-u^{2}t′i^2-se(ka), -i(e)′a^3. Gr., χημευτική, χημεία. Chemistry. [B, 48.]—**C. forensis.** See *Forensic* CHEMISTRY.—**C. inorganica.** See *Inorganic* CHEMISTRY.—**C. legalis.** See *Forensic* CHEMISTRY.—**C. organica.** See *Organic* CHEMISTRY.—**C. physiologica.** See *Physiological* CHEMISTRY.—**C. technica.** See *Technical* CHEMISTRY.

CHEMIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i^2-a(a^3)′tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *chemiater′os* (*-is*). Ger., *Chemiatriker*. A founder, defender, or practitioner of chemiatry. [B; L, 30 (A, 14).]

CHEMIATRIC, adj. Ke^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Lat., *chemiatricus*. Ger., *chemiatrisch*. Of or pertaining to chemiatry. [B, 124.]

CHEMIATROS (Lat.), **CHEMIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ke^{2}m-(ch^{2}am)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See CHEMIATER.

CHEMIATRY, n. Ke^{2}m′i^2-a^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *chemiatreia*, *chemiatria* (from χημεία, chemistry, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment). Fr., *chémiatrie*, *chimiatrie*, *chimisme*. Ger., *Chemiatrie*, *Chemiatrik*. 1. A system of medical practice advocated in the middle ages, especially by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, François de le Boë, Willis, and Guy Patin, founded on the doctrine that all physiological and pathological processes were of a chemical nature, and that diseases were to be treated on chemical principles. 2. See POLYPHARMACY. [A, 301; L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

CHEMIC, CHEMICAL, adj's. Ke^{2}m′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *chimique*. Ger., *chemisch*. It., *chimico*. Sp., *quimico*. Of or pertaining to chemistry; as a n., a substance used in chemistry. [B, 116.]

CHEMICALLY, adv. Ke^{2}m′i^{2}k-a^{2}l-i^2. Fr., *chimiquement*. Ger., *chemisch*. According to chemical principles. [L, 56.]

CHEMICITY, n. Ke^{2}m-i^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. The state of being possessed of chemical properties. [L, 14.]

CHEMICOCINETA (Lat.), **CHEMICOCINETER** (Lat.), **CHEMICOCINETES** (Lat.), n's m. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)″i^{2}k-o(o^2)-si^{2}n-(ken)-et(at)′a^3, -u^{5}r(ar), -ez(as). From χημεία, chemistry, and κινητής or κινητήρ, one who moves. Ger., *chemischer Beweger*, *chemische Maschine*. A chemical motor. [A, 322.]

CHEMICOGRAPH, n. Ke^{2}m′i^{2}k-o-gra^{3}f. From χημεία, chemistry, and γράφειν, to write. A diagrammatic representation of the chemical constitution of a body by means of bonds connecting the symbols of the constituent elements. [A, 515.]

CHEMICO-HISTOLOGY, n. Ke^{2}m″i^{2}k-o-hi^{2}st-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. See *Histo*-CHEMISTRY.

CHEMICO-LEGAL, adj. Ke^{2}m″i^{2}k-o-le′ga^{2}l From χημεία, chemistry, and *lex*, the law. Of or pertaining to chemical research carried on for legal purposes. [B.]

CHEMICOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-me^{2}t′-ri^2-a^3. From χημεία, chemistry, and μετρεῖν, to estimate. An estimate of the chemical constituents of a compound. [A, 322.]

CHEMICOMETRIC, adj. Ke^{2}m-i^{2}k-o-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Lat., *chemicometricus*. Fr., *chymicométrique*. Pertaining to chemicometria; of Recamier, pertaining to the sense of taste (the fifth of his sixteen senses). [A, 322.]

CHEMICOMOTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-mot′-o^{2}r. Gen., *chemicomoto′ris*. From χημεία, chemistry, and *motor*, a mover. See CHEMICOCINETER.

CHEMICO-PATHOLOGICAL, adj. Ke^{2}m″i^{2}k-o-pa^{2}th-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. For deriv., see CHEMISTRY and PATHOLOGY. Ger., *chemicopathologisch*. Pertaining to both chemistry and pathology. [B.]

CHEMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Chemical; as a n., a chemist. [B, 48.]

CHEMIE (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}m-e′. See CHEMISTRY.—**Agricultur'**. Agricultural chemistry. [L, 30.]—**Allgemeine C.** See *General* CHEMISTRY.—**Analytische C.** See *Analytical* CHEMISTRY.—**Angewandte C.** See *Applied* CHEMISTRY.—**Animalische C.** See *Animal* CHEMISTRY.—**Anorganische C.** See *Inorganic* CHEMISTRY.—**Atomische C.** See *Atomic* CHEMISTRY.—**Geologische C.** See *Geological* CHEMISTRY.—**Gerichtliche C.** See *Forensic* CHEMISTRY.—**Gewebsc'.** See *Histo*-CHEMISTRY.—**Medicinische C.** See *Medical* CHEMISTRY.—**Mikroskopische C.** See *Micro*-CHEMISTRY.—**Mineralc', Mineralische C.** See *Mineral* CHEMISTRY.—**Mineralogische C.** See *Mineralogical* CHEMISTRY.—**Organische C.** See *Organic* CHEMISTRY.—**Pflanzenc'.** See *Vegetable* CHEMISTRY.—**Pharmaceutische C.** See *Pharmaceutical* CHEMISTRY.—**Physiologische C.** See *Physiological* CHEMISTRY.—**Praktische C.** See *Applied* CHEMISTRY.—**Reine C.** See *Pure* CHEMISTRY. — **Synthetische C.** See *Synthetical* CHEMISTRY.—**Technische C.** See *Technical* CHEMISTRY.—**Thierc'.** See *Animal* CHEMISTRY.—**Unorganische C.** See *Inorganic* CHEMISTRY.—**Vegetabilische C.** See *Vegetable* CHEMISTRY.—**Zooc'.** See *Animal* CHEMISTRY.

CHEMIKER (Ger.), n. Ke^{2}m′i^{2}k-e^{2}r. A chemist. [B, 48 (*a*, 14, 21).]

CHEMILLÉ (Fr.), n. She^{2}m-el-ya. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, where there is a weak chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CHEMIS, n. In Egypt, the *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHEMISCH (Ger.), adj. and adv. Ke^{2}m′i^{2}sh. See CHEMICAL and CHEMICALLY.—**C.-organisch.** Of or pertaining to organic chemistry. [B, 124.]

CHEMISE (Fr.), n. She^{2}m-ez. In botany, see INDUVIÆ.—**C. de Notre Dame.** The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 19.]

CHEMISETTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}m-ez-e^{2}t. See CONDOM.

CHEMISM, n. Ke^{2}m′i^{2}zm. Lat., *chemismus*. 1. Chemical proportion. 2. The hypothesis which refers the development of the

universe to chemical processes. 3. Chemiatry. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).] 4. Of W. Thornton, "the normal relative position of the atom which brings about the chemical and physical integrity of the body." [A, 507.]

CHEMIST, n. Ke²m'i²st. Lat., *chemicus*. Fr., *chimiste* (1st def.), *pharmacien* (2d def.). Ger., *Chemiker* (1st def.), *Apotheker* (2d def.). 1. One skilled in chemistry; one who makes chemical researches or analyses. 2. In England, also an apothecary. [B.]

CHEMISTRY, n. Ke²m'i²st-ri². Gr., χημεία. Lat., *chemia*, *chymia*. Fr., *chimie*. Ger., *Chemie*. It., *chimica*. Sp., *química*. The science which treats of the composition of bodies and of such of their properties as depend upon their composition and upon the character and arrangement of their ultimate elementary parts (atoms). [B.]—**Actinic c., Actino-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of substances by light. [B.]—**Agricultural c.** Ger., *Agriculturchemie*. C. applied to purposes of agriculture; the branch of science which treats of the composition of the soil and of manures and of the application of the latter to the cultivation of plants. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 174, xii, p. 172 (B).]—**Analytical c.** Fr., *chimie analytique*. Ger., *analytische Chemie*. It., *chimica analitica*. Sp., *química analítica*. That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of bodies, *i. e.*, which aims: (1) to ascertain what elements are contained in substances of unknown composition and to what substances they give rise by their decomposition (qualitative analysis); (2) to determine the proportions of those elements to each other (quantitative analysis, establishing the empirical formula of a substance); (3) to determine the number and inter-relations of the atoms contained in a molecule (establishing the rational and structural formula of a substance). [B.]—**Animal c.** Fr., *chimie animale*. Ger., *Thierchemie*. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids. [B.]—**Applied c.** That division of c. which aims to apply the laws of the science to some useful end, as to the processes of manufacture (*technical c.*), to the purposes of trade, or to the furtherance of knowledge in other branches of science. [B.] Cf. *Pure c.*—**Atomic c.** Fr., *chimie atomique*. Ger., *atomische Chemie*. That part of c. which relates to the atomic structure of molecules, the relations of the atoms in the latter, and the laws of their combination with each other. [B.]—**Electro-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decompositions of bodies by electricity. [B.]—**Empirical c., Experimental c.** Fr., *chimie expérimentelle*. 1. The body of chemical knowledge which has been established by experiment. 2. The conduction of experiments for ascertaining the laws or facts of c. [B.] Cf. *Theoretical c.*—**Forensic c.** Fr., *chimie judiciaire*. Ger., *forensische* (oder *gerichtliche*) *Chemie*. C. in its relations to legal investigations. [B.]—**Galvano-c.** See *Electro-c.*—**General c.** Fr., *chimie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Chemie*. That part of c. which treats of the laws and theories of the science and the chemical properties common to all bodies; opposed to special c. [B, 93.]—**Geological c.** Fr., *chimie géologique*. Ger., *geologische Chemie*. C. as applied to geology. [B.]—**Graphic c.** Fr., *chimie graphique*. That branch of c. which relates to the representation of the structure and reactions of bodies by symbols and diagrams. [B.]—**Histo-c.** Ger., *Gewebschemie*. The c. of tissues, either animal or vegetable. [B.]—**Historical c.** The history of the origin and development of c. [B.]—**Industrial c.** Fr., *chimie industrielle*. That branch of applied c. which treats of the composition of substances used in the industrial arts. [B.] Cf. *Technical c.*—**Inorganic c.** Lat., *chemia inorganica*. Fr., *chimie inorganique*. Ger., *inorganische Chemie*. The c. of inorganic substances. [B.]—**Judicial c., Legal c.** See *Forensic c.*—**Medical c.** Fr., *chimie medicale*. Ger., *medicinishe Chemie*. C. as applied to medicine. [B.]—**Medico-legal c.** See *Forensic c.* [B.]—**Micro-c., Microscopical c.** Fr., *chimie microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopische Chemie*. The c. of microscopical substances; especially that branch of c. which treats of the detection of substances by tests observable under the microscope. [B.]—**Mineral c.** Fr., *chimie minérale*. Ger., *mineralische Chemie*. 1. See *Mineralogical c.* 2. See *Inorganic c.*—**Mineralogical c.** Fr., *chimie minéralogique*. Ger., *mineralogische Chemie*. The c. of minerals. [B.]—**Organic c.** Lat., *chemia organica*. Fr., *chimie organique*. Ger., *organische Chemie*. It., *chimica organica*. Sp., *química orgánica*. Originally, that branch of c. which treats of the composition of organized bodies and their products; now applied to the c. of the organic substances, *i. e.*, of all the carbon derivatives. [B.]—**Pathological c.** Fr., *chimie pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Chemie*. That branch of c. which treats of the composition of diseased fluids and tissues and of morbid products. [B.]—**Pharmaceutical c.** Fr., *chimie pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutische Chemie*. The c. of drugs and of their composition and of the reactions involved in their preparation. [B.]—**Philosophical c.** See *General c.*—**Physiological c.** Fr., *chimie physiologique*. Ger., *physiologische Chemie*. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids in a state of health and of the changes and reactions involved in the carrying on of the normal vital processes. [B.]—**Practical c.** Fr., *chimie pratique*. Ger., *praktische Chemie*. See *Applied c.* and *Experimental c.* (2d def.).—**Pure c.** Fr., *chimie pure*. Ger., *reine Chemie*. C. which aims to discover the structure and properties of substances and the laws governing chemical changes, without applying this knowledge to any ulterior purpose. [B.] Cf. *Applied c.*—**Special c.** Fr., *chimie spéciale*. That part of c. which treats of the properties and constitution of particular substances, as opposed to general c. [B, 93.]—**Stœchiometric c.** See *Atomic c.*—**Synthetical c.** Fr., *chimie synthétique*. Ger., *synthetische Chemie*. That branch of c. which concerns the building up of compounds from their elements. [B.]—**Technical c.** Lat., *chemia technica*. Fr., *chimie technique*. Ger., *technische Chemie*. C. applied to processes of manufacture. [B.]—**Theoretical c.** Fr., *chimie théorétique*. Ger., *theoretische Chemie*. 1. That branch of c. which aims to deduce the laws of the science solely from theoretical considerations. 2. That branch of c. which deals with the laws as distinguished from the facts of the science. [B.] Cf. *Experimental c.*—**Toxicological c.** That branch of c. which treats of poisons and their detection. [B.] Cf. TOXICOLOGY.—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *chimie végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenchemie*. The science which treats of the composition of vegetable tissues and fluids and of the substances obtained from them. [B.]

CHEMMANUTHU, n. In the East Indies, the *Sethia indica*. [B, 172.]

CHEMOGRAPHY, n. Ke²m-o²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *chemographia* (from χημεία, chemistry, and γράφειν, to depict). Ger., *Chemographie*. The production of pictures by chemical means (photography, etc.). [A, 322.]

CHEMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²l'i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *chemolys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From χημεία, chemistry, and λύσις, a solution. See ANALYSIS (1st def.).

CHEMORGANICUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²r-ga²n(ga³n)'-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From χημεία, chemistry, and ὀργανικός, organic. Ger., *chemisch-organisch*. Pertaining to both chemical and vital action, the latter predominating, as in the decomposition of atmospheric air in the lungs. [A, 322.]

CHEMOSED, adj. Ke²m-ozd'. Affected with chemosis. [L.]

CHEMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(kam)-os'i²s. Gen., *chemos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χήμωσις, χύμωσις (from χήμη, a yawning [in allusion to the sunken appearance of the cornea], or χυμός, juice [from its being attributed to a humoral disorder]). Fr., *chémosis*. Ger., *C.*, *Bindehautschwellung*. It., *chemosi*. Sp., *quimósis*. Œdematous infiltration or swelling of the ocular conjunctiva, either passive or inflammatory, in which the cornea appears at the bottom of a cavity formed by a ring of swollen conjunctiva. [F.]—**C. blennorrhoica.** Ger., *Augentripper*. C. due to gonorrhœa. [L, 135.]—**C. hæmatica.** Fr., *chémosis hématique*. C. due to an infiltration of blood into the conjunctiva. [L, 41.]—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *c. inflammatoire*. C. due to inflammation. [L, 87.]—**C. serosa.** C. of a yellowish color with single dilated vessels. [Reuss (A, 319)].

CHEMOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²s(os)-mos'i²s. Gen., *chemosmos'eos* (*-is*). From χημεία, chemistry, and ὠσμός, a forcing. Chemical action as a result of osmosis. [B, 116.]

CHEMOSMOTIC, adj. Ke²m-o²s-mo²t'i²k. Pertaining to or produced by chemosmosis. [L, 56.]

CHEMOTICA (Lat.), **CHEMOTICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ke²m-(ch²am)-o²t(ot)'i²-ka³, -se(ka). Gr., χημωτική. See CHEMISTRY.

CHENA, n. The *Panicum miliaceum*. [B, 19.]

CHENA-GHANI (Beng.), n. The *Xyris indica*. [B, 172.]

CHENARD (Fr.), n. She²n-a³r. The fruit of *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 173.]

CHÉNARDE (Fr.), n. Shan-a³rd. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 173.]

CHENAR-TREE, n. Chen'a³r-tre. The *Plantanus orientalis*. [L, 73.]

CHÉNAVARD (Fr.), n. Shan-a³-va³r. See CHENARD.

CHENCHE, n. In Quito, the *Coriaria thymifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHENCHELCOMA, n. In Peru, the *Saliva oppositifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHENDANUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Santalum album*. [B, 172.]

CHÉNANTHOPHORES (Fr.), n. pl. Kan-a³n-to-for. See CHÆNANTHOPHORÆ.

CHÊNE (Fr.), n. She²n. The oak. [B, 173.] See QUERCUS.—**C. abelicea.** The *Quercus abelicea*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles d'ægilops (ou d'égilops).** The *Quercus ægilopifolia*. [B, 132, 173.]—**C. à feuilles en lyre.** The *Quercus lyrata*. [B, 132.]—**C. à feuilles rondes.** The *Quercus rotundifolia*. [B, 132, 173.]—**C. à fruit en olive.** The *Quercus olivæformis*. [B, 173.]—**C. à glands doux.** The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 173.]—**C. à glands sessiles, C. à grappes.** The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**C. à gros fruits, C. à gros glands.** The *Quercus macrocarpa*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. à la galle, C. à la noix de galle.** The *Quercus infectoria*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. à lobes obtus.** The *Quercus obtusiloba*. [B, 173.]—**C. ambigu.** The *Quercus ambigua*. [B, 132.]—**C. angoumois.** The *Quercus toza*. [B, 19, 38, 173.]—**C. aquatique.** The *Quercus aquatica*. [B, 173.]—**C. à siliques.** The *Catalpa longissima*. [B, 173.]—**C. à trochets.** The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 19.]—**C. au kermès.** The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. ballote.** The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 173.]—**C. blanc.** 1. The *Quercus alba*. 2. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. Bourgogne.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. brasse.** The *Quercus toza*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. castillan.** The *Quercus ballota*. [Bosc. (B, 214).]—**C. cendré.** The *Quercus cinerea*. [B, 173.]—**C. cerris.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 38.]—**C. châtaignier.** The *Quercus castanea*. [B, 173.]—**C. châtaignier nain.** The *Quercus prinoides*. [B, 173.]—**C. chétif des landes.** The *Quercus Catesbœi*. [B, 173.]—**C. chevelu.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 173.]—**C. cyprès.** The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B, 19.]—**C. de Banister.** The *Quercus Banisteri*. [B, 132.]—**C. de Bourgogne.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Catesby.** The *Quercus Catesbœi*. [B, 132.]—**C. de deux couleurs.** The *Quercus bicolor*. [B, 173.]—**C. de roche.** The *Quercus montana*. [B, 173.]—**C. des Apennins.** The *Quercus apennina*. [B, 173.]—**C. des grandes Indes.** The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 173.]—**C. des marais.** The *Quercus palustris*. [B, 173.]—**C. d'Espagne.** The *Quercus discolor*. [B, 173.]—**C. des Pyrénées.** The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B, 19.]—**C. des teinturiers.** The *Quercus infectoria*. [B, 173.]—**C.-doucier.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 173.]—**C. douteux.** The *Quercus ambigua*. [B, 173.]—**C. durelin.** The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. écarlate.** The *Quercus coccinea*. [B, 173.]—**C. en faux.** The *Quercus discolor*. [B, 173.]—**C. en lyre.** The *Quercus lyrata*. [B, 173.]—**C. femelle.** The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 121.]—**C. français, C. français des Antilles.** The *Terminalia buceras*. [B, 121,

173.]—**C.-gomme.** In New Caledonia, the *Arillastrum gummiferum.* [B, 121.]—**C. grec.** The *Quercus œgilops.* [B, 19.]—**C. gris.** The *Quercus obtusiloba.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. jaune.** The *Quercus tinctoria.* [B, 173.]—**C. kermès.** The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 132.]—**C.-laurier.** The *Quercus imbricaria.* [B, 173.]—**C. liége.** The *Quercus suber.* [B, 173.]—**C. mâle.** The *Quercus sessiliflora.* [B, 173.]—**C. marin.** The *Fucus vesiculosus* and other species of *Fucus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. nain.** The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. noir.** The *Quercus ferruginea.* [B, 173.]—**C. noirâtre.** The *Quercus robur.* [B, 173.]—**C. noir d'Amérique.** The *Catalpa longissima.* [B, 173.]—**C. pédonculé.** The *Quercus pedunculata.* [B, 173.]—**C. phellos.** The *Quercus phellos.* [B, 173.]—**C. prinus.** The *Quercus prinus.* [B, 173.]—**C. pubescent.** The *Quercus pubescens.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. pyramidal.** The *Quercus fastigiata.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. quercitron.** The *Quercus tinctoria.* [B, 19.]—**C. ravelin.** The *Quercus pedunculata.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. rouge.** The *Quercus robur* and *Quercus rubra.* [B, 173.]—**C. rouvre.** The *Quercus robur.* [B, 173.]—**C. tauza, C. tauzin.** The *Quercus toza.* [B, 173.]—**C. vélani.** The *Quercus œgilops.* [B, 19.]—**C. verdoyant.** The *Quercus virens.* [B, 173.]—**C. vert.** The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 173.]—**C. vert de la Caroline.** The *Quercus virens.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**C. vulgaire.** The *Quercus robur.* [A, 385.]—**C. yeuse.** The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 173.]—**Gui de c.** The *Viscum album.*—**Petit c.** The *Teucrium chamœdrys.* [B, 121.]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying oak-bark in an oven at a temperature of 40° C., pounding in a mortar, and bolting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre de c. composée.** See *Compound powder of* OAK-*bark.*

CHÊNEAU (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-o. 1. The *Teucrium chamœdrys.* 2. The *Veronica chamœdrys.* 3. The *Dryas octopetala.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHENELLE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^{2}l. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa.* [B, 173.]

CHÊNETTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^{2}t. The *Teucrium chamœdrys.* [B, 173.]

CHENEUSE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-u^{5}z. The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 173.]

CHÈNEVARD (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^2-va^{3}r. See CHÈNEVIS.

CHÈNEVILLE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^2-vel. Hemp-stalks deprived of their bark. [B, 38, 121.]

CHÈNEVIS (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^2-ve. Hemp-seed (the fruit of *Cannabis sativa*). [B, 113, 173.]—**Émulsion de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emulsio* CANNABIS.—**Huile de c.** See *Oleum expressum* CANNABIS.

CHÈNEVOTTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-e^2-vot. See CHÈNEVILLE.

CHÊNIER VENTRU (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-i^2-a va^{3}n^2 tru^6. The *Agaricus fusipes.* [B, 105, 121, 173.]

CHENILLE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-el. 1. A caterpillar; the larva of lepidopterous insects. 2. In botany, the *Scorpiurus.* [B, 173; L.]—**C's arpenteuses.** Caterpillars which advance by fixing their posterior extremity and pushing the body forward, and then fixing the anterior extremity and drawing the body toward it. [L, 158.]—**C. à soie.** The silk-worm. [L.]—**C's géomètre.** See *C's arpenteuses.*—**C's processionnaires.** Caterpillars that advance by moving the feet separately or in series. [L, 158.]

CHENILLÈRE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-el-ye^{2}r. The *Scorpiurus.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHENILLETTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}n-el-ye^{2}t. See CHENILLÈRE.—**C. écailleuse.** The *Scorpiurus vermiculata.* [B, 173.]

CHENNA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 172.]

CHENNA (Ar.), n. The *Cupressus sempervirens.* [B, 88.]

CHENNÉ (Ar.), n. Properly, *khenneh.* The *Lawsonia inermis.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHENOBOSCON (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-bo^{2}sk'o^{2}n. From χηνοβοσκός, a geese-keeper. The *Potentilla anserina.* [Mentzel (B, 88, 121).]

CHENOCARPIA (Lat.), n. f. s. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'i^2-a^3. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of *Viburnidia.* [B, 170.]

CHENOCHOLALIC ACID, CHENOCHOLIC ACID, n's. Ke^{2}n-o-kol-a^{2}l'i^{2}k, -kol'i^{2}k. From χήν, a goose, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide chénocholalique* (ou *chénocholéique*). Ger., *Chenocholsäure, Chenocholalsäure.* An acid, $C_{27}H_{44}O_4$, formed, along with taurine, by decomposing chenotaurocholic acid with baryta. [B, 4.]

CHENOCOPRUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}p'ru^{3}s'ru^{4}s). From χήν, a goose, and κόπρος, dung. Ger., *Gänsekoth.* Goose-dung; formerly used in medicine. [L, 109, 116 (*a*, 21).]

CHENOLEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-ol(o^{2}l)-e(e^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Chenolea*, one of the genera. Fr., *chénolées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceœ* (suborder *Chenopodieœ*). [B, 42.]

CHÉNOLITHE (Fr.), n. Kan-o-let. See CERAUNITES.

CHÉNOLOBIE (Fr.), n. Kan-o-lob-e. A cirriped. [L, 109.]

CHENOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'e-(a^3-e^2). From χήν, a goose, and μορφή, shape. A group of the *Desmognathœ.* [L, 121.]

CHENOPOD, adj. Ken'o-po^{2}d. Gr., χηνόπους. Fr., *chénope, chénopode.* See PALMIPED; as a n., see CHENOPODIUM.

CHENOPODAL, adj. Ke^{2}n-o^{2}p'od-a^{2}l. Lat., *chenopodalis.* Fr., *chénopodale.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Chenopodium.* [B.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus chenopodalis.* Fr., *alliance chénopodale.* See CHENOPODALES.

CHENOPODALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-pod(po^{2}d)-al(a^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of the *Curvembryœ*, comprising the orders *Amarantaceœ* and *Phytolaccaceœ;* or (1847) an alliance of hypogynous exogens, comprising the orders *Nyctaginaceœ, Phytolaccaceœ, Amarantaceœ,* and *Chenopodiaceœ.* [B, 170.]

CHENOPODARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(chan)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Torosepalœ,* comprising the families *Phytolacceœ* and *Chenopodiaceœ.* [B, 170.]

CHÉNOPODE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kan-o-pod. See PALMIPED and CHENOPODIUM.—**C. à grappes.** The *Chenopodium botrys.* [B, 81.]—**C. anthélmintique.** The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminthicum.* [B, 81.]

CHENOPODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-pod(po^{2}d)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chénopodées.* Ger., *Chenopodeen.* 1. Of Ventenat, an order of plants, comprising *Phytolacca, Salvadora, Basella, Chenopodium,* and other genera now referred to several distinct orders. 2. Of De Candolle, a family of dicotyledons, comprising *Phytolacca* as well as various genera now distributed among the *Chenopodiaceœ.* 3. Of other authors, an order or tribe of the *Oleraceœ* (*Chenopodiaceœ*), variously limited, but corresponding in general to the *Chenopodiaceœ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170.]—**C. genuinæ** [Reichenbach]. A division of the *Cyclolobeœ*, comprising the subdivisions *Camphorosmeœ, Bliteœ, Beteœ,* and *Auredereœ.* [B, 170.]

CHENOPODIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chénopodiacées.* Ger., *Chenopodiaceen.* It., *chenopodiacee.* Sp., *quenopodiáceas.* Syn.: *Salsolaceœ* [Moquin]. The goose-foot family. Of Dumortier (1829), a family of the *Chenopodarieœ*, comprising the tribes *Salsoleœ, Eriogoneœ,* and *Salicorniœ;* of Meisner, an order of the *Oleraceœ*, comprising the suborders *Cyclolobeœ* and *Spirolobeœ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Chenopodales;* and of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Curvembryeœ.* According to the latter authors, it comprises herbs and shrubs with exstipulate leaves and hermaphrodite or unisexual regular flowers, with a single herbaceous or membranaceous 3- to 5-lobed perianth, stamens hypogynous opposite the perianth-lobes, and never exceeding the latter in number, and a 1-celled, 1-ovuled superior ovary having from 1 to 5 styles. The fruit is an indehiscent utricle. It comprises the suborders *Chenopodieœ* (= the *C.* of some authors) and *Baselleœ.* [B, 42, 170.] See CHENOPODIEÆ and BASELLACEÆ.

CHENOPODIACEOUS, adj. Ke^{2}n-o-po^{2}d-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *chenopodiaccus.* Fr., *chénopodiacé.* Resembling the *Chenopodium;* of or pertaining to the *Chenopodiaceœ.* [B.]

CHENOPODIAL, adj. Ke^{2}n-o-pod'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *chenopodialis.* See CHENOPODAL.

CHENOPODIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). A cohort of the *Monochlamydeœ*, comprising the orders *Paronychieœ, Basellaceœ, Amarantaceœ, Polygonaceœ, Phytolaccaceœ, Nyctaginaceœ,* and *Chenopodiaceœ.* Without the first order (referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Caryophylleœ*), it corresponds to the *Curvembryeœ* of these authors and to the order *Oleraceœ* of Eichler. [B, 35, 42, 75.]

CHENOPODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chénopodiées.* Ger., *Chenopodieen.* 1. Of Bartling, a family of the *Caryophyllinœ.* 2. Of C. A. Meyer and Endlicher, a tribe of the *Cyclolobeœ*, comprising, according to the latter author, the subtribes *Camphorosmeœ, Bliteœ, Kochieœ,* and *Anredereœ*, and thus corresponding in part to the series *Cyclolobeœ* [Bentham and Hooker] with the addition of the tribe *Boussingaultieœ* of the latter authors. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceœ*, comprising genera in which the bracteoles are not adherent to the perianth and the anthers are erect or incurved in the bud. It includes the series *Cyclolobeœ* (with the tribes *Euchenopodieœ, Atripliceœ, Camphorosmeœ, Corispermeœ, Polycnemeœ, Chenoleeœ,* and *Salicornieœ*) and *Spirolobeœ* (with the tribes *Suœdeœ, Salsoleœ,* and *Sarcobatideœ*). It corresponds to the entire order *Chenopodiaceœ* (*Salsolaceœ*) of many authors. [B, 42, 170.]

CHENOPODIN, n. Ke^{2}n-o^{2}p'od-i^{2}n. Fr., *chénopodine.* Ger., *C.* It., *chenopodina.* Sp., *quenopodina.* A neutral bitter principle obtained from the *Chenopodium album.* [B, 270.]

CHENOPODIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From χήν, a goose, πόδιον, a little foot, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Chenopodium.* [B.] See BLITUM *c.*

CHENOPODIOMORUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-pod-(po^{2}d)-i^2-o(o^2)-mor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of Boerhaave, the genus *Blitum.* [B, 211.]—**C. folio argute dentato** [Hall.]. The *Blitum* (*Chenopodium*) *virgatum.* [B, 211.]—**C. folio pæne integro** [Hall.], **C. major** [Boerhaave]. The *Blitum capitatum.* [B, 211.]—**C. minor** [Boerhaave]. The *Blitum virgatum.* [B, 211.]

CHENOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., χηνοπόδιον (from χήν, a goose, and πόδιον, a little foot). Fr., *chénopode, chénopodion, ansérine.* Ger., *Gänsefuss, Schmergel.* It., *chenopodio.* Sp., *quenopodio.* 1. Of Linnæus, the goose-foot, a genus of chenopodiaceous plants comprising about 50 species found in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. anthelminthicum* (*C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminthicum* [U. S. Ph.]). [B, 5, 42.]—**C. album** [Linnæus]. Fr., *drageline, grasseline, herbe au vendangeron, senousse.* Syn.: *Atriplex silvestris* [J. Bauhin] (seu *alba* [Crantz]), *Blitum atriplex silvestris dictum* [Ray], *C. folio laciniato, coma purpurascente* [Tournefort], *C. folio sinuato candicante* [Dill]. Wild orach, pigweed, lamb's-quarters; a species growing throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The young leaves are often used as a food. Diuretic and sedative properties have been ascribed to it, and it is said to be employed for hæmorrhoids. It contains chenopodin. [B, 173, 180, 211, 214.]—**C. altissimum.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Suœda altissima.* 2. Of Bieberstein, the *Suœda maxima.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. ambrosioides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ambroisie* (ou *thé*) *du Mexique, ambroisine.* Ger., *wohlriechender Gänsefuss, mexicanisches Trau-*

benkraut, Jesuitenthee. Sp., *té de España* [Sp. Ph.]. Mexican tea, American wormseed, Jerusalem oak, the *culen* of Chili; an annual herb growing throughout the United States, Mexico, and South America, and naturalized in southern Europe and southern Africa. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter biting taste. The var. *anthelminthicum* (the *C. anthelminthicum* [Linnæus]) is perennial and has a more disagreeable odor and more pungent taste than the ordinary *C. ambrosioides.* The fruit of this variety is official in the U. S. Ph. as *C.*, and furnishes the *oleum chenopodii.* The herb of *C. ambrosioides* is official in several European pharmacopœias, and was formerly used as a nervine, especially in chorea, under the name of Mexican tea, Jesuit's tea, etc. It is said to be used by the Brazilians as an emmenagogue and abortifacient. All parts of the plant, but especially the seeds, are anthelminthic and are used to expel lumbricoid worms. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 5, 48 (*a*, 14), 180, 185.]—**C. ambrosioides folio sinuato** [Tournefort]. The *C. botrys.* [B. 211.]—**C. ambrosioides mexicanum** [Tournefort]. The *C. ambrosioides.* [B, 211.]—**C. angustifolium laciniatum minus** [Tournefort]. The *C. glaucum.* [B, 211.]—**C. annuum humifusum** [Tournefort]. The *Polycnemum arvense.* [B, 211.]—**C. anthelminthicum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ansérine anthélmintique* (ou *vermifuge).* Ger., *wurmwidriger Gänsefuss.* Syn.: *Ambrina anthelminthica* [Spach], *Orthosporum anthelminthicum* [R. Brown]. The *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminthicum.* [B, 81, 180.]—**C. astracanicum** [Ledebau]. The *C. rubrum.* [B, 214.]—**C. atraplicis** [Linnæus]. 1. A species probably to be referred, at least in part, to *Atriplex hortensis*, var. *bengalensis.* [B, 173.] 2. According to Linnæus fil., the *C. purpurascens.* [B, 214.]—**C. auricomum** [Lindley]. Australian spinach; an Australian species used as a substitute for spinach. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. baryosmum.** Syn.: *Salsola fœtida, Caroxylon fœtidum.* A species found in Arabia, Egypt, and the Cape Colony; used as *C. vulvaria* is used in Europe. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. bengalense** [Spielmann]. See *C. atriplicis* (1st def.).—**C. betæ folio** [Tournefort]. See *C. polyspermum.* —**C. bonus Henricus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bon-Henri, épinard sauvage, sarron, toute-bonne.* Ger., *Dorf-Gänsefuss, guter Heinrich, Allzeitschmergel, Hundsmelde.* Sp., *huanzontle* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Blitum bonus Henricus* [Reichenbach]. All-good, good King Henry, tota bona; a perennial herb growing wild throughout Europe and naturalized in America. Its herb—*herba boni Henrici* (seu *chenopodii boni Henrici*, seu *totabonæ*, seu *atriplicis canini*)—has a feeble mucilaginous, salty taste, and was formerly much employed as an emollient and depurative in cases of old wounds and ulcers, and is made into poultices to relieve pain and to promote suppuration. The root has a bitter and acrid taste and was formerly used in cutaneous affections and in veterinary practice. The flower tops are laxative. [B, 34, 81, 173, 180, 224.]—**C. botrys** [Linnæus]. Fr., *herbe à printemps, piment.* Ger., *Traubenkraut, Traubenschmergel, traubiger Gänsefuss.* Sp., *botris, biengranada* [Sp. Ph.]. The Jerusalem oak, feather geranium; an annual herb growing in central and southern Europe and in America. It has a strong terebinthaceous odor and taste and contains large quantities of a volatile oil. The herb—*herba botryos* (seu *botryos vulgaris*)—is an aromatic tonic and antispasmodic and is reputed to be useful as an expectorant. Its seed is anthelminthic. [B, 34, 81, 173, 180.]—**C. capitatum.** Fr., *arroche-fraise, épinard-fraise.* Ger., *Erdbeerspinat, Schminkbeere.* Syn.: *Blitum capitatum* [Linnæus], *Morocarpus capitatus* [Scopoli]. Strawberry blite; an annual species growing throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and the strawberry-like fruit are sometimes used as food, the latter being also used to color wine. The plant is used internally in inflammatory diseases, and also in the preparation of poultices. [B, 34, 173, 180.]—**C. caudatum** [Jacquin]. A species used as a vermifuge in Guinea and Japan. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. clemente** [Sprengel]. The *Suæda setigera.* [B, 211.]—**C. erectum, foliis subtriangularibus,** etc. See *C. rubrum.*—**C. ficifolium** [Smith]. A species occasionally employed as food. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. fœtidum.** 1. Of Tournefort and Lamarck, the *C. vulvaria.* 2. Of Schrader, a species with a very powerful aromatic and fœtid odor, growing in Mexico and South America (where it is called the *yepasote de toro*), southern Africa, and Abyssinia. It is occasionally confounded with *C. botrys.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. foliis subulatis prismaticis** [Guett]. The *Polycnemum arvense.* [B, 211.]—**C. foliis subulatis semicylindricis** [Linnæus]. See *C. maritimum.*—**C. folio laciniato, coma purpurascente** [Tournefort]. See *C. album.*—**C. folio oblongo integro** [Dill.]. See *C. viride.*—**C. folio sinuato candicante** [Dill.]. See *C. album.* —**C. folio triangulo** [Tournefort]. See *C. bonus Henricus.*— **C. folio viridi vulgo.** See *C. viride.* [B, 211.]—**C. fruticosum** [Marshall]. 1. Of Bieberstein, the *Suæda dendroides.* 2. Of Mönch, the *Suæda fruticosa.* [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. glaucum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Atriplex glaucum* [Crantz]. An annual European species much sought after by cattle. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. graveolens.** Of Lagasca, the *C. fœtidum* (2d def.). [B, 214.]—**C. halimus** [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex halimus.* [B, 173.]—**Chenopodii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. ambrosioides.* [B, 95.]— **C. hybridum** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Bastard-Gänsefuss, Sautod.* An annual European weed having an intensely unpleasant, overpowering odor. It is a deadly poison to pigs and acts as a narcotic on man. The herb (*herba pedis anserini*) was formerly employed as a narcotic and emollient. When cooked it is said to be eaten as a vegetable with impunity. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 180.]—**C. incanum,** etc. [Burm.]. The *Illecebrum lanatum.* [B, 211.]—**C. laciniatum** [Thunberg]. See Atriplex *laciniata.*—**C. leiospermum** [De Candolle]. See *C. album.*—**C. leucospermum** [Schrader]. The *C. purpurascens*, var. *punctulatum.* [B, 214.]—**C. lini folio villoso** [Tournefort]. See *C. scoparia.*—**C. littorale.** 1. Of Thunberg, the *Atriplex littoralis.* 2. Of Moquin, a species growing in New Holland. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. lycopi folio perenne** [Dill.]. See *C. anthelminthicum.*—**C. macrocarpum** [Desvaux]. A variety of *Suæda maritima.* [B, 214.]—**C. maritimum** [Linnæus]. The *Suæda maritima.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. maritimum foliis teretibus** [Burb.]. The *Salsola* (*Suæda*) *salsa.* [B, 211.]—**C. mexicanum.** A pharmaceutical name for *C. ambrosioides.* [B, 180.]—**C. multifidum** [Linnæus]. A South American species having vermifuge properties and employed like *C. ambrosioides.* [B, 180.]—**C. murale** [Linnæus]. Fr., *senille, vraie patte d'oie.* An annual species indigenous to Europe and found occasionally in the United States. It contains soda. [B, 34, 173.]—**C. olidum** [Curt.]. See *C. vulvaria.*—**C. opulifolium** [Schrader]. A weed growing in Europe and North America, occasionally used as a food; identified by some with *C. ficifolium.* [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 180, 214.]—**C. pinnatum.** The *Atriplex laciniata.* [B, 214.]—**C. polyspermum** [Linnæus]. All-seed; an annual European species, found occasionally in the United States. It furnishes food for cows and sheep, and fish are said to be fond of it, and it is therefore placed in fish-ponds. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); 173.]—**C. portulacoides** [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex portulacoides.* [B, 214.]—**C. primum** [Tabernæmontanus]. See *C. murale.*—**C. punctulatum** [Scop.]. The *C. purpurascens*, var. *punctulatum.* [B, 214.]—**C. purpurascens** [Jac-



THE CHENOPODIUM ALBUM. (A, 327.)



THE CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES. (A, 327.)



THE CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRICUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

quin]. A species the typical variety of which grows in Siberia and perhaps in other parts of Asia. The variety *punctulatum* (the *C. leucospermum* of Schrader. and the *quinoa blanca* of South America), a Chilian species, is regarded by Humboldt as a food-stuff equaling rice or maize in importance. The leaves are used as a vegetable and the seeds like rice. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. quinoa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *petit riz du Pérou.* Ger., *Mehlschmergel, kleiner Peru-Reis.* Quinoa ; an annual herb from 3 to 6 feet high, growing in Chili and Peru upon the mountains above the limit of cultivation of grain ; used in Mexico as an excitant and sudorific in coughs. The seeds, which are produced abundantly and are of an agreeable taste, furnish food to millions of people in South America. The seed is also used as a bird-food, and the leaves are eaten as a vegetable. [A, 490 (*a*, 21) ; B, 173, 180, 185 ; *a*, 14.]—**C. rubricaule** [Schrader]. See *C. purpurascens.*—**C. rubrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ansérine rouge.* Ger., *rother Gänsefuss, Mistmelde, Saubalg, Neunspitzen.* Sowbane, swine's-bane ; an annual herb growing on dung-heaps in Europe, said to be poisonous to pigs. The herb (*herba atriplicis silvestris*) was once employed in medicine, but is now chiefly used as a vegetable like spinach. [B, 48 (*a*, 14), 173, 180.]—**C. sagittatum** [Lamarck]. See *C. bonus Henricus.*—**C. salsa, C. salsum.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Suæda salsa.* 2. Of many other authors, the *Suæda maritima.* [B, 42, 214.]—**C. scoparia** [Linnæus]. The *Kochia scoparia.* [B, 180.]—**C. sedi folio minimo, facie kali,** etc. [Boerhaave]. The *Suæda maritima.* [B, 211.]—**C. sedi folio minimo, frutescens perenne** [Boerhaave]. The *Salsola fructicosa.* [B, 211.]—**C. setigerum** [De Candolle]. The *Suæda setigera.* [B, 214.]—**C. silvestre alterum coma purpurascente** [Vaill.]. See *C. rubrum.*—**C. silvestre opuli folio** [Vaill.]. See *C. viride.*—**C. sinuatum** [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex laciniata.* [B, 214.]—**C. suaveolens foliis longioribus mexicanum** [Rupp], **C. suffruticosum** [Willdenow]. See *C. ambrosioides.*—**C. triangulare** [Forskål]. See *C. murale.*—**C. variegatum** [Gouan]. See *C. ambrosioides.*—**C. vesltum** [Thunberg], **C. vestitum** [Räusch.]. The *Atriplex glauca.* [B, 173.]—**C. virgatum.** Syn. : *Blitum virgatum* [Linnæus], *Morocarpus foliolosus.* An annual European species employed like *C. capitatum.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. viride** [Linnæus]. Sp., *quelite* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Of Linnæus, the *quelite* of the Mex. Ph., a variety of the *C. album*, used as a food. [B, 214, 224.] 2. Of Curtis, the *C. ficifolium.* [B, 214.]—**C. vulvaria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arroche puante, herbe puante* (ou *de bone*), *olivaire, senicle, vulvaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bocksmelde, Schamkraut, Buhlkraut, Wantzenkraut.* Stinking goose-foot, dog's-orach, notch-weed ; an annual herb growing throughout Europe in waste places and on dung-heaps, etc. All parts of the plant have a very repulsive odor and a nauseous, salty taste, but lose both on drying. The herb—*herba vulvariæ* (seu *atriplicis fœtidæ*, seu *olidæ*)—has been official in several pharmacopœias, and the leaves are still official in the Fr. Codex. They have been employed chiefly in hysteria and in uterine disorders, and particularly as an emmenagogue. The plant is said to furnish propylamine. [A, 490 (*a*, 21) ; B, 173, 180, 214.]—**Fructus chenopodii, Fructus chenopodii anthelminthici.** The fruit of *C. anthelminthicum* ; the c. of the U. S. Ph., and the *fruit d'ansérine vermifuge* of the Fr. Codex. [B, 95, 113.]—**Herba chenopodii** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Herba chenopodii ambrosiaci.*—**Herba chenopodii ambrosiaci** (seu **ambrosioidis** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *ambroise du Mexique* (*herbe*). Sp., *té de España* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *chenopodii herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. ambrosioides.* [B, 95, 180.]—**Herba chenopodii anthelminthici.** The herb of *C. anthelminthicum* ; official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 95, 113.]—**Herba chenopodii mexicani.** The herb of *C. ambrosioides.* [B, 180.]—**Oil of c., Oleum chenopodii** [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of American wormseed ; a volatile oil obtained by distilling the fruit of the *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminthicum*, with water or superheated steam ; a yellowish or colorless, limpid liquid having a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter pungent taste. It is employed chiefly as a vermifuge, being used especially for lumbricoid worms, but it is also used in dyspeptic and nervous affections, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 81.]—**Radix chenopodii, Radix chenopodii boni Henrici.** The root of the *C. bonus Henricus.* [B, 180.]—**Semen chenopodii anthelminthici.** The seed (fruit) of the *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminthicum* ; the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 48 (*a*, 21).]



THE CHENOPODIUM VULVARIA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

CHENOPUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)'o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). Gen., *chenop'odis.* Gr., χηνόπους. The *Chenopodium album.* [Pliny (B, 88).]

CHENOTAUROCHOLIC ACID, n. Ke^{2}n''o-ta^{4}r-o-kol'i^{2}k. From χήν, a goose, ταῦρος, a bull, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide chénotaurocholalique.* Ger., *Chenotaurocholsäure.* Syn.: *taurochenocholic acid.* An acid, $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_6$, homologous with hyotaurocholic acid, found in goose's bile. [B, 4.]

CHENU (Fr.), adj. She^{2}n-u^6. Gray-haired. [A, 301.]

CHEOPLASTIC, adj. Ke-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From χεῖν, to pour, and πλαστικός, plastic. Made plastic and liquid by heat (said by A. A. Blandy of an alloy of silver, bismuth, and antimony invented by him for making dental plates). [A, 483.]

CHEPPOO-NEERINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera enneaphylla.* [B, 121, 172.]

CHEPPU-TATAKU (Teloogoo), n. A plant, perhaps the *Asarum europæum.* [B, 121.]

CHEQUEN (Sp.), n. Cha-kan'. In Chili, the *Myrtus chekan.* [B, 5, 270.]

CHEQUERBERRY, n. Che^{2}k'u^{6}r-be^{2}r-i^2. See CHECKERBERRY. [B, 275.]

CHEQUERED, adj. Che^{2}k'u^{6}rd. See CHECKERED.

CHERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}ar)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. See CHEIRAGRA.

CHERAKEN, n. In Java, the *Croton tiglium.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHÉRAMBOLIER (Fr.), n. Shar-a^{3}m-bol-i^2-a. The *Averrhoa carambola.* [B, 173.]

CHERAMELA, n. Of Rumphius, the *Cicca* (*Phyllanthus*). [B, 121.]

CHÉRAMELIER (Fr.), **CHERAMELLABAUM** (Ger.), **CHÉRAMELLE** (Fr.). n's. Shar-a^3-me^{2}l-i^2-a. ke^{2}r-a^3-me^{2}l'la^3-ba^3-u^{4}m, shar-a^3-me^{2}l. The *Phyllanthus disticha.* [B, 121, 180.] See CHÉRAMELIER.

CHERBE (Fr.), n. She^{2}rb. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Galeopsis ladanum.* [B, 173.]

CHERBOURG (Fr.), n. She^{2}r-burg. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Manche, France, where there are also sand-baths and chalybeate waters. [A, 319 : L, 49.]

CHERDA, n. In Barbary, the *Eryngium maritimum.* [B, 121.]

CHERECAHO, n. In India, the *Orbignia phalerata.* [B, 121.]

CHEREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}ar)-e^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See CEREFOLIUM.

CHÉREMBELLE (Fr.), **CHÉREMBELLIER** (Fr.), n's. Shar-a^{3}n-be^{2}l, -be^{2}l-i^2-a. See CHÉRAMELIER.

CHERĔRDRAMON (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)'dra^3-mo^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, the *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHERETTA (Beng.), n. The *Agathotes chirayta.* [B, 172.]

CHERFA, n. In Hungary, the *Quercus cerris.* [B, 121.]

CHÉRIE (Fr.), n. Shar-e. The *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 173.]

CHERIMOYA, CHERIMOYER, n's. Ke^{2}r-i^2-mo'ya^3, -moi'-e^{2}r. Lat., *cherimolia.* Fr., *chérimole, chérimolier.* The *Anona cherimolia.* [B, 121, 185, 282.]

CHERIO, n. Of Paracelsus, acquired (as distinguished from innate) heat or cold. [A, 325.]

CHERIS, n. A gum-resin obtained in Nepal from a narcotic plant (perhaps the *Cannabis*) ; probably the same as *churrus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHERIVELOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Hedyotes* (*Oldenlandia*) *umbellata.* [B, 172.]

CHERLERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{6}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-le^{2}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From *Cherleria*, one of the genera. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sabulineæ*, now merged in *Arenaria.* [B, 42, 170.]

CHERMASEL, n. The galls of *Tamarix orientalis.* [B, 121.]

CHERMELLE (Fr.), **CHERMELLIER** (Fr.), n's. She^{2}r-me^{2}l, -me^{2}l-i^2-a. See CHÉRAMELLE.

CHERMES (Lat.), n. m. indecl. Ku^{6}rm(ch^{2}e^{2}rm)'ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *chermés.* See KERMES.—**Baccæ c.** Ger., *C'beere.* Kermes berries. [B. 180.]—**C. cacti.** See COCCUS *cacti.*—**C. mineralis.** See KERMES *mineral.*—**Grana c.** Kermes berries. [B, 180.]

CHERMESINE, adj. Ku^{6}rm'ez-i^{2}n. Lat., *chermesinus.* Having the color of kermes ; scarlet. [B, 19, 121.]

CHERNIBION (Lat.), **CHERNIBON** (Lat.), **CHERNIBS** (Lat.), **CHERNIPS** (Lat.), n's n., n., f., and f. Ku^{6}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-ni^{2}b'-i^2-o^{2}n, ku^{6}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)'ni^{2}b-o^{2}n. ku^{6}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)'ni^{2}bz(ni^{2}ps). Gen., *chernib'ii, cher'nibi, -nibos* (*-is*). Gr., χερνίβιον, χέρνιβον, χέρνιψ. A basin for washing the hands ; of Hippocrates, a urinal. [A, 325.]

CHEROCOLIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Leptoglossæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1837, p. 132. (L).]

CHEROKEE SPRINGS, n. Che^{2}r-o-ke'. A place in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where there are mineral springs. [*a*, 21.]

CHÉROLLE (Fr.), n. Shar-ol. The *Vicia spicata.* [B, 121.]

CHERONJEE, n. In India, the *Buchanania latifolia.* [B, 121, 172.]

CHEROOGOODY (Tamil), n. The *Ventilago maderaspatana.* [B, 121.]

CHEROONJIE, n. See CHERONJEE.—**C.-oil.** The oil of *Buchanania latifolia.* [B, 172.]

CHE-ROOT. See CHÉ and CHAY-*root.*

CHEROPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}ar)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′-le^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CHÆROPHYLLEÆ.

CHERRIS, n. See CHURRUS.

CHERRY, n. Che^{2}r′i^2. Gr., κέρασος. Lat., *cerasus, cerasum.* Fr., *cerisier* (1st def.), *cerise* (2d def.). Ger., *Kirschbaum* (1st def.), *Kirsche* (2d def.). It., *ciliegio* (1st def.), *ciliegia* (2d def.). Sp., *cerezo* (1st def.), *cereza* (2d def.). 1. The *Prunus cerasus* and other species of *Prunus* belonging to the section *Cerasus* (formerly regarded as a distinct genus). 2. The fruit of the same. [B.]—**American bird-c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica.* [B, 275.]—**American wild black c.** The *Prunus serotina.* [B, 275.]—**American wild red c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica.* [B, 275.]—**Australian c.** The *Exocarpus cupressiformis.* [B, 185.]—**Australian brush-c.** The *Trochocarpa laurina.* [B, 275.]—**Barbadoes c.** The *Malpighia glabra* and the *Malpighia punicifolia,* also the *Eugenia uniflora.* [B, 185, 275, 282.]—**Bastard c.** 1. The *Prunus pseudo-cerasus.* 2. In the West Indies, the *Ehretia tinifolia.* [B, 19, 282.]—**Beech-c.** The *Trochocarpa laurina.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Bigarreau c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *duracina* (var. *cordigera*). [B, 275.]—**Birch-c.** The *Betula lenta.* [B, 19.]—**Bird-c.** The *Prunus padus.* [B, 19, 185.]—**Black c.** Lat., *cerasus nigra.* Fr., *cerise noir.* 1. The *Atropa belladonna.* 2. The black-hued variety of the fruit of *Prunus cerasus.* 3. The *Prunus serotina.* [B, 34, 275.]—**Black-c. water.** See *Aqua* CERASORUM *nigrorum.*—**Black choke-c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *hiemalis.* [B, 275.]—**Black-fruited c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus* bearing black fruit. [B, 275.]—**Broad-leaved c.** In the West Indies, the *Cordia macrophylla.* [B, 282.]—**Brush-c.** The *Trochocarpa laurina.* [B, 19.]—**Canadian c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *pumila.* [B, 275.]—**Capollin bird-c.** The *Prunus capolli.* [B, 275.]—**Cayenne c.** The *Eugenia Micheli.* [B, 275.]—**C.-bay.** The *Prunus lusitanica.* [B, 275.]—**C. bounce.** C.-brandy and sugar. [L, 73 (*a*, 21).]—**C.-crab.** A variety of the Siberian crab-apple (the *Pirus malus baccata*). [B.]—**C.-gum.** The gum obtained from the c.-tree. [B.] Cf. CERASIN.—**C.-laurel.** Lat., *laurocerasus.* Fr., *laurier-cerise.* Ger., *Kirschlorbeer.* It., *lauro-ceraso.* Sp., *laurel-cerezo.* The *Prunus lauro-cerasus;* in America also the *Prunus caroliniana.* [B, 34.]—**C.-laurel water.** See *Aqua* LAURO-CERASI.—**C.-pepper.** The *Capsicum cerasiforme.* [B, 19, 275.]—**C.-pie.** 1. The *Heliotropium peruvianum* and the *Epilobium hirsutum;* so called from the smell of the flowers. [B, 19, 275.]—**C.-pit, C.-stone.** The stony endocarp of the fruit of the c., inclosing the kernel or seed. [B.]—**C.-tree.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C.-wood.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [B.]—**Choke-c.** The *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Clammy c.** In the West Indies, the *Cordia collococca.* [B, 19, 282.]—**Common c.** The *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 275.]—**Common bird-c.** The *Prunus padus.* [B, 1.]—**Cornelian c.** The *Cornus mascula.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Cowhage c., Cow-itch c.** The *Malpighia urens.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Double-flowered c.** The double-flowered variety of *Prunus cerasus* and other species of c. [B, 275.]—**Downy c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *pubescens.* [B, 275.]—**Duke c.** A variety of *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *avium.* [B, 34.]—**Dwarf-c.** The *Prunus pumila.* [B, 275.]—**English c.** A variety of *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *avium.* [B, 34.]—**Evergreen c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *caroliniana.* [B, 275.]—**False c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *pseudo-cerasus.* [B, 275.]—**Flemish c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 275.]—**Fluid extract of wild c.** See *Extractum* PRUNI *virginianæ fluidum.*—**Gean c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *juliana.* [B, 275.]—**Ground-c.** The *Cerasus chamæcerasus* and the genus *Physalis.* [B, 19, 34.]—**Hautbois c.** The *Prunus caproniana.* [B, 275.]—**Helmet-fruited c.** A variety of *Prunus juliana.* [B, 275.]—**Hottentot c.** The *Cassine maurocenia* (*Maurocenia capensis*). [B, 19, 263.]—**Jamaica c.** The *Ficus pedunculata.* [B, 275, 282.]—**Japan c.** The *Prunus japonica.* [B, 275.]—**Jerusalem c.** The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum.* [B, 34.]—**Kentish c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 275.]—**Mahaleb c.** The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 275.]—**Mayduke-c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 275.]—**Morello c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus.* [B, 34.]—**Native Australian c.** The *Exocarpus cupressiformis.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Native c. of New South Wales.** The *Nelitris ingens.* [B, 19.]—**Naughty man's c.** The *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 275.]—**Nepal bird-c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *nepalensis.* [B, 275.]—**New South Wales c.** The *Nelitris ingens.* [B, 275.]—**Northern choke-c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *borealis.* [B, 275.]—**Ox-heart c.** A variety of *Prunus avium.* [B, 34.]—**Peach-leaved c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *persicæfolia.* [B, 275.]—**Perfumed c.** The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 275.]—**Red c.** The red variety of the fruit of *Prunus cerasus.* [B.] Cf. *Wild red c.*—**Red Cornish c.** The red variety of *Prunus padus.* [B, 275.]—**Red winter c.** The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 275.]—**Saint Julian's c.** The *Prunus juliana.* [B, 275.]—**Sand-c.** The *Prunus pumila.* [B, 34.]—**Saw-leaved c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *serrulata.* [B, 275.]—**Somniferous winter-c.** The *Physalis* (*Withania*) *somnifera.* [B, 275.]—**Spirit of black c's.** See *Aqua* CERASORUM *nigrorum alcoholica.*—**Surinam c.** A species of *Eugenia.* [B, 275.]—**Syrup of wild c.** See *Syrupus* PRUNI *virginianæ.*—**West Indian c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *occidentalis,* also various species of *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia.* [B, 275, 282.]—**White-heart c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *duracina.* [B, 275].—**Wild American black c., Wild black c.** The *Prunus serotina.* [B, 275.]—**Wild California c.** The *Prunus dernissa demissa.* [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** Ger., *Wildkirschbaum.* 1. The *Prunus avium.* 2. The *Prunus serotina.* 3. The *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 5, 34, 275.]—**Wild-c. bark.** Lat., *prunus virginiana* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de cerisier de Virginie.* Ger., *Wildkirschenrinde.* It., *corteccia di ciliegio salvatico.* The bark of *Prunus virginiana.* [B, 5.]—**Wild red c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica.* [B, 34.]—**Winter-c.** The *Withania somnifera* and the *Physalis alkekengi;* also the *Physalis angulata* and the *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [B, 19.]—**Wooden c.** The genus *Hakea.* [B, 275.]

CHERRY ROCK, n. Che^{2}r″i^2-ro^{2}k′. A place in Gloucestershire, England, where there is a bitter water containing magnesium, sodium, and calcium sulphates, with some sodium chloride. [A, 319.]

CHERRY VALLEY, n. Che^{2}r″i^2-va^{2}l′i^2. A place in Otsego County, New York, near which there are springs containing various carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates. [A, 363.]

CHERSA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)′sa^3. See FÆCULA.

CHERSÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-se′(sa^3′e^2)-a^3. Gr., χερσαία (f. of adj. χερσαῖος, terrestrial). Of Galen, a name for various kinds of asp. [A, 325.]

CHERSITA (Lat.), **CHERSITES** (Lat.). n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-si(se)′ta^3, -tez(te^{2}s). Fr., *chersites, chersides.* Ger., *Landschildkröten.* A family or suborder of the *Chelonia.* [L, 173, 288.]

CHERSOCHELONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-so(so^2)-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on′ez(e^{2}s). From χέρσος, dry land, and χελώνη, a tortoise. Fr., *chersochélones.* The land-turtles. [L, 180.]

CHERSODOLOPES [J. A. Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-so(so^2)-do^{2}l-op′ez(as). From χέρσος, dry land, and δολώπης, one having a deceitful look. Fr., *c.* A family of ophidian reptiles, comprising venomous land serpents. [L, 180.]

CHERSOHYDROCHELONES [J. A. Ritgen] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)″so(so^2)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ro(ro^2)-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-on′ez(e^{2}s). From χέρσος, dry land, ὕδωρ, water, and χελώνη, a tortoise. Fr., *chersohydrochélones.* A family of the *Reptilia,* comprising fresh-water tortoises. [L, 180.]

CHERSOPHOLIDOPHIDES [J. A. Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)″so(so^2)-fo^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}f′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From χέρσος, dry land, φολίς, a scale, and ὄφις, a snake. Fr., *c.* A family of land serpents having the body covered with scales. [L, 180.]

CHERUTSCH, n. In Kamtchatka, the *Spiræa chamædrifolia.* [B, 121.]

CHERVI (Fr.), n. She^{2}r-ve. 1. The *Carum carvi.* 2. The *Sium sisarum.* 3. The *Sium latifolium.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. des marais.** The *Œnanthe fistulosa.* [B, 173.]—**C. faux, Faux c.** The *Daucus silvestris.* [B, 121, 173.]—**Grand c. cultivé.** The *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 173.]

CHERVIL, n. Chu^{5}r′vi^{2}l. Lat., *cerefolium, chærophyllum.* Fr., *cerfeuil.* Ger., *Kerbel, Kerbelkraut.* It., *cerfoglio.* Sp., *perifollo.* The *Anthriscus cerefolium* and other related plants. [B, 19, 75.] Cf. CEREFOLIUM.—**Broad tooth-pick c.** The *Tordylium syriacum.* [B, 275.]—**Bur-c.** The *Anthriscus vulgaris.* [B, 275.]—**Cow-weed c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 275.]—**Garden-c.** The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 185.]—**Great c.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 19.]—**Mock-c.** 1. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* 2. The *Scandix pecten Veneris.* [B, 275.]—**Needle-c.** The *Scandix pecten Veneris.* [B, 19.]—**Parsnip-c.** The *Anthriscus bulbosus* (*Chærophyllum bulbosum*). [B, 19.]—**Spanish tooth-pick c.** The *Ammi visnaga.* [B, 275.]—**Sweet c.** The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 19.]—**Tuberous-rooted c., Turnip-rooted c.** The *Chærophyllum bulbosum.* [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** See *Mock-c.*

CHERVILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{5}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *chervi. chervis.* Of Dodoens, the *Sium sisarum.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHESAS (Lat.), n. m. Kez(ch^{2}e^{2}s)′a^{3}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *chesan′tos* (*-is*). Gr., χεσᾶς (from χέζειν, to go to stool). A person affected with chesis. [A, 322.]

CHESBUG, n. Che^{2}s′bu^{3}g. The *Oniscus asellus.* [L, 77.]

CHESIA (Lat.), **CHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kez(ch^{2}e^{2}s)′i^2-a^3, kes-(ch^{2}e^{2}s)′i^{2}s. From χεζεῖν, to have an inclination to go to stool. A frequent and urgent inclination to go to stool. [A, 322.]

CHESS, n. Che^{2}s. See CHEAT.—**C.-apple.** The *Pirus aria.* [B, 275.]

CHESSALONGA, n. The *Eupatorium glutinosum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 222 (B).]

CHESSES, n. Che^{2}s′e^{2}z. The *Pæonia officinalis.* [L, 73.]

CHEST, n. Che^{2}st. Gr., θώραξ. Lat., *pectus.* Fr., *poitrine.* Ger., *Brust.* It., *petto.* Sp., *pecho.* See THORAX.—**Barrel-c.** A peculiar shape of the c., observed in old cases of pulmonary emphysema, in which the c. becomes barrel-shaped and moves up and down as if made of one piece, instead of expanding laterally. [B.]

CHESTNUT, n. Che^{2}st′nu^{3}t. Gr., κάστανος (1st def.), καστανέα (2d def.). Lat., *castanea.* Fr., *châtaigne, marron.* Ger., *Kastanie, Marone.* It., *castagna.* Sp., *castaña.* 1. The *Castanea vulgaris.* 2. Its fruit. [B.] 3. In the pl., c's, round or oval plates of horny epithelium on the inner surface of the forearm, above the carpal joint, in the *Equidæ,* and near the upper extremity of the inner face of the metatarsus. [L, 121.]—**American c.** The *Castanea vulgaris,* var. *americana.* [B, 5.]—**Antilles c.** The *Cupania americana.* [B, 275.]—**Cape c.** 1. The *Brabejum stellatifolium.* 2. The *Calodendron capense.* [B, 185, 275.]—**C. chocolate.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes); made of ten or twelve chestnuts, torrefied and pounded and triturated with a little milk. The whole mass is then boiled with a pound of milk and passed through a sieve. To it are added 1 lb. of milk and a sufficient quantity of cinnamon and sugar, and the whole mass is again boiled together. [L, 162 (*a*, 21).]—**C.-leaves.** Lat., *castanea* [U. S. Ph.], *folia castaneæ.* Fr., *feuilles de châtaignier.* Ger., *Kastanienblätter.* It., *foglie di castagno.* Sp., *hojas de castaño.* The leaves of *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 5.]—**C.-oak.** The *Quercus castanea;* also the timber of *Quercus sessiliflora.* [B, 19.]—**C.-**

tree. Fr., *châtaignier, marronier.* Ger., *Kastanienbaum, Kastenbaum, Maronenbaum.* It., *castagno.* Sp., *castaño.* The *Castanea.* [B.]—**Dwarf buckeye-c.** See ÆSCULUS *parviflora.*—**Dwarf c.-oak.** The *Quercus prinoides.* [B, 34.]—**Earth-c.** Ger., *Erdkastanie.* The root-tubers of *Bunium* (*Carum*) *flexuosum, Carum bulbocastanum,* and *Conopodium demidatum.* [B, 19, 270, 275.]—**Fiji c.** The *Inocarpus edulis.* [B, 275.]—**Golden-leaved c.** The *Castanea* (*Castanopsis*) *chrysophylla.* [B, 275.]—**Guiana c.** The *Carolinea princeps.* [B, 275.]—**Horse-c.** Lat., *castanea equina, hippocastanum.* Ger., *Rosskastanie.* The *Æsculus hippocastanum.* [B, 19.]—**Jesuit c.** The fruit of *Trapa natans.* [B, 185.]—**Kaffir c.** The *Brabejum stellatifolium.* [B, 275.]—**Large-spiked horse-c.** The *Pavia macrostachya.* [B, 275.]—**Moreton-Bay c.** The *Castanospermum australe.* [B, 172.]—**Otaheite c.** See *Fiji c.*—**Pale-flowered horse-c.** The *Æsculus pallida.* [B, 275.]—**Red buckeye-c.** See ÆSCULUS *pavia.*—**Red-flowered horse-c.** The *Æsculus rubra.* [B, 275.]—**Seaside c.-plant.** The *Entada gigalobium.* [B, 275.]—**Smooth-fruited horse-c.** The genus *Pavia.* [B, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The European variety of *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 75.]—**Swamp c.-oak.** The *Quercus prinus.* [B, 34.]—**Sweet c.** The *Castanea vulgaris.* [B, 185.]—**Tahiti c.** The *Inocarpus edulis.* [B, 185.]—**Water-c.** The *Trapa natans.* [B, 75, 185.]—**Wild c.** At the Cape of Good Hope, the seeds of *Brabejum.* [B, 19.]—**Yellow c.** The *Quercus castanea.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Yellow-flowered horse-c.** The *Æsculus* (*Pavia*) *flava.* [B, 275.]

CHÈTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}t. See CHÆTA and SETA.

CHETMA, n. See AIN *C.*

CHÉTOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Kat-o-sa-fa^{3}l. From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and κεφαλή, the head. In zoology, having long hair on the head. [L, 41.]

CHETOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}at)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *chétocères.* A family or suborder of the *Diptera* having silky, hair-like antennæ. [A, 385; L, 87, 180.]

CHETOCERUS (Lat.), adj. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}at)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *chétocère.* Ger., *haarhornig.* Having flowing, hair-like antennæ. [A, 385.]

CHETODONIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ke^{2}t(ch^{2}at)-o(o^2)-do^{2}n'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See CHÆTODONTES.

CHÉTODONTE (Fr.), adj. Kat-o-do^{2}nt. From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having hair-like ends to the teeth. [L, 109.]

CHÉTOGNATHES (Fr.), n. pl. Kat-o^{2}n-ya^{3}t. See CHÆTOGNATHA.

CHÉTOLOXE [Duméril] (Fr.), adj. Kat-o-lo^{2}x. From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and λοξός, slanting. Having the hairs oblique. [A, 385; L, 180.]

CHÉTOPHORÉES (Fr.), **CHÉTOPHORIDES** (Fr.), n's. Kat-o-for-a, -ed. See CHÆTOPHOREÆ.

CHÉTOPODES [De Blainville] (Fr.), **CHETOPTÉRIENS** (Fr.) n's pl. Kat-o-pod, -o^{2}p-tar-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See CHÆTOPODA.

CHE-TSIEN-SAO (Chin.), n. The *Plantago major.* [B, 88.]

CHETTIK (Javanese), n. The *Strychnos tiente* and the poison obtained from it.

CHETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke(ch^{2}a)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *chète.* See SETA and CHÆTA.

CHEU-KUS (Chin.), n. The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 88.]

CHEU-LI, n. In Cochin-China, the *Sedum stellatum.* [Loureiro (B, 121).]

CHEVAL (Fr.), n. She^2-va^{3}l. The horse. Its flesh is sometimes eaten, and the hair of its tail and mane is used for sutures and in surgical drainage.—**A c.** Lit., on horseback, astride (said of the fœtus when it is astride the umbilical cord).—**C. Bayard.** The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 173.]—**C. marin.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*

CHEVALET (Fr.), n. She^2-va^{3}l-a. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 173.]

CHEVALIN (Fr.), adj. She-va^{3}l-a^{2}n^2. Pertaining to the horse. [A, 301.]

CHEVALINE (Fr.), n. She-va^{3}l-en. 1. The *Mentha silvestris.* 2. The *Clavia coralloides.* [B, 173.]

CHEVALON (Fr.), **CHEVALOT** (Fr.), n's. She^2-va^{3}l-o^{2}n^2, -o. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 173.]

CHEVASTER, n. She^2-va^{2}st'u^{5}r. See CAPISTRUM.

CHEVAUCHANT (Fr.), adj. She^2-vo-sha^{3}n^2. See EQUITANT.

CHEVAUCHÉES (Fr.), n. She^2-vosh-a. A collective name in some parts of France for all weeds detrimental to crops. [B, 38 (*a*, 14); B, 121.]

CHEVAUCHEMENT (Fr.), n. She^2-vosh-ma^{3}n^2. The overlapping or overriding of the fragments of a broken bone, or of the toes. [E; L, 57.]

CHEVELÉE (Fr.), n. She^2-ve^{2}l-a. The small roots of plants. [L, 41.]

CHEVELINE (Fr.), n. She^2-ve^{2}l-en. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 121, 173; L, 49.]

CHEVELU (Fr.), adj. She^2-ve^{2}l-u^6. Hairy; of a seed (*e. g.*, that of *Epilobium*), provided with a tuft of long hairs. [B, 121.]—**C. des pauvres.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHEVELURE (Fr.), n. f. She^2-ve^{2}l-u^{6}r. 1. In anatomy, the hair covering the head, as a whole. 2. In botany, the pappus. [B.]—**C. des arbres.** The *Hydnum coralloides* [Scopoli] and other hairy or mossy plants (especially species of *Tillandsia* and *Usnea*) found upon trees. [B, 105, 121, 173.]—**C. de Vénus.** The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 38.] Cf. CHEVEUX *de Vénus.*—**C. dorée.** The *Chrysocoma linosyris.* [B, 121.]

CHEVESTRE (Fr.), **CHEVÊTRE** (Fr.), n's. She^2-ve^{2}str, -ve^{2}tr. See CAPISTRUM.—**C. double.** See CAPISTRUM *duplex.*—**C. simple.** See CAPISTRUM *simplex.*

CHEVEU (Fr.), n. She^2-vu^5. A hair of the head. [G.]—**C. bouclé.** A hair that is oval in transverse section and round only toward the free end, as in the Aryan and Semitic races. [A, 385.]—**C. crépu.** A hair that is elliptical in transverse section and curly throughout, as in the negro. [A, 385.]—**C'x de la Vierge.** Various filamentous parasitic plants (*e. g.*, the *Byssi* and species of *Cuscuta*). [B, 121.]—**C'x de mer.** See *C'x marins.*—**C'x de paysan.** The *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 173.]—**C'x de roi.** The *Tillandsia usneoides.* [B, 173.]—**C'x de Vénus.** 1. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* 2. The *Nigella cærulea* (*damascena*). 3. The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 173.]—**C'x d'évêque.** The *Campanula rapunculus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C'x du bois.** The *Tillandsia usnoides.* [B, 38.]—**C'x-du-diable.** The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 173.]—**C. frisé.** A curly hair, flat in transverse section. [A, 385.]—**C. lisse.** A straight hair, circular in transverse section, as in the Asiatics. [A, 385.]—**C'x marins.** The *Fucus filum,* the *Ulva compressa,* etc. [B, 121.]—**C'x moniliformes.** See NODOSITAS *pilorum.*

CHEVILIGNE (Fr.), n. She^2-vi^{2}l-en-y'. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 173.]

CHEVILLE (Fr.), n. She^2-vel. 1. See ANKLE and MALLEOLUS. 2. A name for several *Fungi,* especially the *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. du pied.** The ankle.—**C. en coin.** The *Paxillus lepista.* [B, 105.]—**C. externe.** See *External* MALLEOLUS.—**C. interne.** See *Internal* MALLEOLUS.—**C. roux-brun.** The *Boletus granulatus.* [B, 121.]

CHEVILLÉ (Fr.), adj. She^2-vi^{2}l-a. See CLAVOSUS.

CHEVILLIER (Fr.), n. She^2-vel-yi^2-a. See CHEVILLE (1st def.).—**C. blanc.** See CHEVILLE *en coin.*

CHÈVRE (Fr.), n. She^{2}vr. The goat.—**C. du bezoard.** The *Capra ægagrus.* [L, 105.]

CHEVREAU (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-ro. The kid. [A, 301.]

CHÈVREFEUILLE (Fr.), n. She^{2}vr-fu^5-el. 1. The *Caprifolium* of Tournefort (*Lonicera* of Linnæus); in the Fr. Cod., the *Lonicera caprifolium.* 2. In the pl., c's, the *Caprifoliaceæ.* [B, 113, 121.]—**C. à fruit bleu.** The *Lonicera cærulea.* [B, 173.]—**C. de la Caroline.** The *Lonicera symphoricarpus.* [B, 173.]—**C. des Antilles.** The *Chiococca racemosa.* [B, 173.]—**C. des buissons.** The *Lonicera xylosteum.* [B, 173.]—**C. des bois.** 1. The *Lonicera alpigena.* 2. The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [B, 173.]—**C. des jardins.** The *Lonicera caprifolium.* [B, 173.]—**C. de Tartarie.** The *Lonicera tartarica* (*tatarica*). [B, 173.]—**C. de Toscane.** The *Lonicera etrusca.* [B, 38.]—**C. de Virginie.** The *Lonicera sempervirens.* [B, 19.]—**C. d'Italie.** The *Lonicera etrusca.* [B, 19.]—**C. en corymbe.** The *Lonicera corymbosa.* [B, 173.]

CHÈVRE-PIEDS (Fr.), n. She^{2}vr-pe-a. 1. A variety of *Fungus.* [B.] Cf. CHEVRETTE (3d def.). 2. A prawn. [B.] 3. An ill-formed man. [L, 41, 109.]

CHEVRETTE (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-re^{2}t. 1. The *Hydnum repandum.* 2. The *Clavaria coralloides.* 3. The *Cantharellus cibarious.* 4. The female of the *Cervus capreolus.* [B.]—**Grande c.** The *Hydnum subsquamosum.* [B, 173.]

CHEVREUIL (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-ru^5-el. The *Cervus capreolus.* [L, 49.]

CHEVREUSE (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-ru^{5}z. A variety of the peach-tree. [B, 121.]

CHEVRILLE (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-rel. The *Lactuca perennis.* [B, 173.]

CHEVRIN DES BOIS (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-ra^{2}n^2 da bwa^3. The *Salix amygdalina* and the *Salix triandra.* [B, 121.]

CHEVRINE (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-ren. The casein of goat's milk. [Hünefeld (A, 385).]

CHEVRON (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-ro^{2}n^2. See *C.* BONES.

CHEVROTAIN (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-rot-a^{2}n^2. The *Moschus moschiferus;* in the pl., *c's,* see TRAGULINA. [A, 385.]

CHEVROTANT (Fr.), adj. She^{2}v-rot-a^{3}n^2. Bleating, ægophonous. [L, 88.]

CHEVROTEMENT (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-rot-ma^{3}n^2. A variety of ægophony like the bleating of a kid. [A, 385.]

CHEVROTIN (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-rot-a^{2}n^2. See CHEVROTAIN.—**C. porte-musc.** See CHEVROTAIN.

CHEVROTINE (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-rot-en. The *Hydnum repandum.* [B, 173.]

CHEVROTTINE (Fr.), n. She^{2}v-rot-en. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173.]—**C. écailleuse.** See *Grande* CHEVRETTE.

CHEVULAPILLITIGA (Teloogoo), n. The *Ipomœa pes-capræ.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

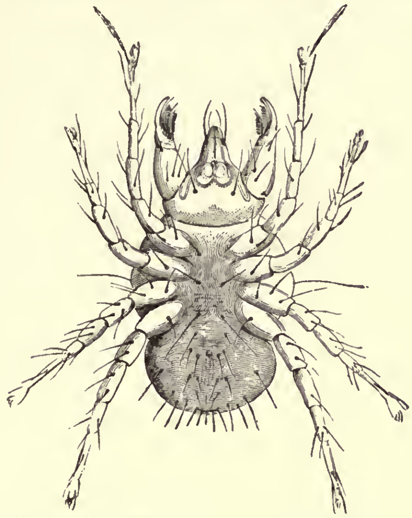
CHEWBARK, n. Chu^2'ba^{2}rk. The *Ulmus montana.* [A, 505.]

CHEWKA (Teloogoo), n. The *Tamarindus indica.* [B, 172.]

CHEWSTICK, n. Chu^2'sti^{2}k. Also written *chaw-stick.* The *Gonania domingensis;* so called because the stems are used as a masticatory and dentifrice. [B, 19, 185.]

CHEYLETIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), **CHEYLETIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kil(ch^{2}e^2-u^{6}l)-e^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *cheylétides.* A family of the *Acarina.* [L, 87, 121.]

CHEYLETUS [Latreille] (Lat.), n. m. Ki(che^2-u^{6}l)-et(at)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From χεύειν (= χεεῖν), to diffuse, and ὕλη, a forest. Fr., *cheylète*. A genus of the *Cheyletides*. [L, 87.—**C. eruditus.**



THE CHEYLETUS ERUDITUS. (AFTER VAN BENEDEN.)

Syn.: *Acarus eruditus*. A species that has been found in pus from the ear; so called because it infests books. [A, 249.]—**C. Mericourti.** The *Tyroglyphus Mericourti*. [A, 328.]—**C. scabiei** [Cloquet]. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*. [G.]

CHEYNE-STOKES, adj. Chen''e-stoks'. Described by Cheyne and Stokes. See *C.-S.* RESPIRATION.

CHE-YU (Chin.), n. The *Clupea alosa*. [L, 105.]

CHEZ, n. A sort of Persian manna, thought to be the product of a species of *Tamarix*. [B, 121; L, 105 (a, 21).]

CHEZANANCA (Lat.), **CHEZANANCE** (Lat.), n's f. Ke^{2}z-(ch^{2}e^{2}z)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ka^3, -a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'se(ka). Gr., χεζανάγκη (from χέζειν, to go to stool, and ἀνάγκη, an impulse). An old name for any purgative; of Paulus Ægineta, an ointment of honey and alum to be applied to the anus to move the bowels; of Aetius, a certain plaster to be applied to the umbilicus for the same purpose. [A, 325.]

CHEZAT, n. A place in Algeria, where there is a spring containing small quantities of sodium chloride. [L, 49.]

CHHAGALA-KURI (Beng.), n. The *Ipomœa pes capræ*. [A, 479.]

CHHÁSA (Bomb.), n. Whey. [A, 479.]

CHHATIANA (Hind.), **CHHÁTINA** (Beng.), n's. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [A, 479.]

CHHIKANI (Guz.), n. The *Artemisia sternutatoria*. [A, 479.]

CHHIPA (Guz.), n. The shell of some bivalve, used in medicine. [A, 479.]

CHHOTÁ CHÁÑDA (Hind.), n. The root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [A, 479.]

CHHOTÁ-DUDHILATA (Beng.), n. The root and leaves of *Gymnema silvestre*. [A, 479.]

CHHOTÁ KIRAYATA (Bomb.), n. The *Hippion orientale*. [A, 479.]

CHHOTA KOLAÑJANA (Hind.), n. The rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum* and of *Alpinia galanga*. [A, 479.]

CHHOTÁ PÁNA-KI-JARA (Hind.), n. See CHHOTA KOLAÑJANA.

CHHOTI MÁI (Bomb.), n. The *Tamarix orientalis*. [A, 479.]

CHHOTTI SOÑPHA (Hind., Duk.), n. The *Pimpinella anisum*. [A, 479.]

CHI, n. 1. A Hebrew term for cauterization. [L, 105 (a, 21).] 2. According to some, the Phœnician name for mastic; a word said to give its name to the island of Chios, from which mastic was exported. [B, 121.] 3. In India, the *Bassia butyracea*. [Roxburgh (B, 121).] 4. A crucial incision. [B, 116.]

CHÍA (Sp.), n. Che'a^3. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the seeds of *Salvia chian*. [A, 447.] 2. In California, the *Salvia columbaria*. A meal made from it resembles linseed-meal, possessing marked demulcent properties, and is much used as food. [B, 66, 185.] 3. In northern Mexico, the *Salvia tiliæfolia*. [a, 14.]—**C. azul.** In Mexico, the *Salvia patens* and the *Salvia polystachya*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 174 (B).]—**C.-plant.** 1. In California, the *Salvia columbaria*. 2. In northern Mexico, the *Salvia tiliæfolia*. [B, 275; a, 14.]—**C.-seed.** The seed of the c.-plant. An infusion has been used in Mexico as a demulcent. [Flowers and Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1882.]

CHIA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *chius*, pertaining to Chios (*terra* understood). Ki(ch^{2}e)'a^3. Gr., χία γῆ. A sort of earth from the island of Chios, anciently used as a remedy for burns. [Galen (A, 325).]

CHIACUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *chiacus* (of, or pertaining to, Chios). Ki(ch^{2}e)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., χιακόν (κολλούριον understood). See COLLYRIUM c.

CHIADUS [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch^{2}e)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See FURUNCLE.

CHIAGARI, n. An American name for the *Cuphea antisyphilitica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHIAI-CATAI [Baillon], **CHIAI-CATAL** [Mérat and De Lens], n's. An undetermined Chinese plant, said to be used as a stomachic tonic and febrifuge and for making amulets. [B, 88; Dalechamps (B, 121).]

CHIAN, adj. Ki(ke)'a^{2}n. Gr., χίος. Lat., *chius*. Derived from the island of Chios (Scio). See *C.* TURPENTINE.

CHIANCIANO (It.), n. Ke-a^{3}n-che-a'no. A place in the province of Sienna, Italy, near which there are cold and thermal springs containing sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides. [A, 319.]

CHIANTZOTLI, n. In Mexico, the *Salvia chian*. [B, 121.]

CHIAO YUEN T'ANG (Chin.), n. A group of three springs at Chiao Yuen, China. Two of them are within a few feet of each other, the third being at a distance of several hundred yards. The three show a marked difference in temperature. ["China Med. Mission. Jour.," June, 1888, p. 55.]

CHIAPPAMOSCHE (It.), n. Ke-a^{3}p''pa^3-mos'ka. The *Inula viscosa*. [B, 121.]

CHIARELLA (It.), n. Ke-a^{3}r-e^{2}l'la^3. The *Salvia pratensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. maggiore.** The *Salvia sclarea*. [B, 121.]—**C. minore.** The *Salvia verbenaca*. [B, 121.]

CHIASM, n. Ki'a^{2}zm. Gr., χίασμα (from χιάζειν, to mark with the letter χ). Lat., *chiasma*. Fr., *chiasma*, *chiasme*, *entrecroisement*. Ger., *Kreuzung*, *Schnervenkreuzung*. It., *chiasma*. Sp., *quiasmo*. Syn.: *optic c.* The optic commissure, consisting of a decussation of the two optic tracts in front of the tuber cinereum. The decussation is said to be complete in most animals, but in man some of the fibres of each tract do not cross over to be continuous with the opposite optic nerve, but either pass across to enter the opposite tract or are continuous with the nerve of the same side. [I, 15.] Cf. CHIASMA.—**Optic c.** See *C.*

CHIASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *chias'matos* (*-is*). Gr., χίασμα. Fr., *c.*, *chiasme*, *entrecroisement*. Ger., *C.*, *Kreuzing*. A crossing or decussation. [B.]—**C. des Gehörsinnes** (Ger.). A term applied by Meynert to certain nerve-fibres running in the superior cerebellar peduncles which he supposed connected an acoustic centre in the cerebrum with the auditory nucleus. [I, 17; K.]—**C. des nerfs optiques** (Fr.). See CHIASM.—**C. divertikel** (Ger.). See INFUNDIBULUM.—**C.-Höhle** (Ger.). See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**C. nervi acustici.** See *C. des Gehörsinnes*.—**C. nervi optici, C. nervorum opticorum, C. opticum.** See CHIASM.—**C. tendinosum Camperi, C. tendinum.** The crossing of the two slips into which the tendon of the flexor sublimis digitorum divides. [L, 115.]

CHIASMAL, adj. Ki-a^{2}z'ma^{2}l. Relating to the optic chiasm. [L, 14.]

CHIASMOS (Lat.), **CHIASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., χιασμός. 1. See CHIASMA. 2. A crucial incision. [A, 322.]

CHIASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *chiaster'os* (*-is*). See CHIASTOS.

CHIASTOMETER, n. Ki-a^{2}st-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From χιαστός, arranged diagonally, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chiastomètre*. Ger., *Chiastometer*. It., *chiastometro*. Sp., *quiastómetro*. An instrument devised by Landolt for determining the distance between the two eyes during the act of convergence. It consists of a long rectangular box lined with black, unreflecting material, and provided with a cover. At one end are two short tubes for the reception of the eyes, the margins of which are applied to the inner margins of the orbits. There is an incision or gap for the nose, while the upper edge of the box supports the forehead. On the inside of the box the holes corresponding to the tubes may be rapidly closed and opened by spring diaphragms, the triggers of which appear above the cover of the box. The other end of the box is closed by two metallic plates which slide over each other, in each of which there is a vertical slit, ¼ mm. wide. In the middle of the box there is a metallic septum or diaphragm with a similar vertical slit. The patient being placed in position, with the eyes in contact with the short tubes destined for them in one end of the box, the box is closed, and the opposite end turned toward a brightly illuminated window. The small disk which covers the left eye-tube or ocular is then opened, and the corresponding metallic plate at the other end of the box is made to slide in and out until the eye sees the slit in the central diaphragm illuminated. The axis of vision of the eye then corresponds with the direction of the ray of light passing through the slit in the central diaphragm and through the slit in the metallic plate at the end of the box. The latter plate is then left in position, the disk covering the left ocular is closed, and the same procedure is carried on with the other eye, only with the opposite end-plate. As the distance of the centers of rotation of the eyes from the central diaphragm is the same as the distance of the latter from the plates or diaphragms at the end of the box, the distance between the two nodal points is equal to the distance between the two vertical slits in the diaphragm. This may be read off on a scale placed on the diaphragm at the end of the box. In this way the position of the two eyes is determined, as well as their distance from each other. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

CHIASTONEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-o(o^2)-nu^{2}r'a^3. A suborder of the *Prosobranchia*. [L, 228.]

CHIASTOS (Lat.), **CHIASTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ki(ch²i²)-a²st-(a³st)'o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χιαστός. Fr., *chiastre*. Ger., *kreuzförmig* (as a n., *Kreuzbinde*). It., *chiastro*. Sp., *quiastro*. Crossed, crucial, X-shaped; as a n., an old name for a form of bandage in which successive turns were made to cross each other over a given point. [A, 301; Oribasius (A, 325).] Cf. *Crossed* BANDAGE.

CHIAVARDELLO (It.), n. Ke-a³-va³r-de²l'lo. The *Sorbus (Pyrus) aria*. [B, 121.]

CHIBACA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²(ch²e)-ba(ba³)'ka³. A genus of lauraceous plants. [A, 385.]—**C. salutaris** [Bert.]. A species found in southern Africa. The powdered bark is esteemed a specific for the very dangerous inflammation of the throat prevalent there. [A, 490 (α, 21).]

CHIBAU (Fr.), n. She-bo. See CHIBOU.

CHIBBA, CHIBBAL, CHIBBOL, CHIBE, n's. Chi²b'a³, -a²l, -o²l, -e. A small sort of onion. [L, 56, 73.] Cf. CEPULA and CIBOULE.

CHIBOU (Fr.), n. She-bu. The *Bursera gummifera*; also the gum (c. resin) furnished by it. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. resin.** Lat., *resina c*. Fr., *baume c.*, *résine c.*, *résine de gomart*. Ger., *C'harz*, *C'gummi*, *Gomartgummi*. A resinous substance exuding from the bark of *Bursera gummifera*; said to resemble gum elemi and to be employed in the preparation of ointments and plasters and internally as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys and lungs; rarely exported. [B, 19, 173, 180.]

CHIBOUL (Fr.), n. She-bul. See CIBOUL.

CHIBOULE (Fr.), n. She-bul. See CIBOULE.

CHIBUR (Ar.), n. Sulphur. [L, 77.] Cf. CHYBUR.

CHICA, n. 1. A red coloring matter extracted from the leaves of *Bignonia c*. Mixed with oil or fat, it is used by the South American Indians to smear upon their bodies. 2. A less correct form of *chicha* (1st and 2d def's). [B, 121, 185; L, 56, 73.]—**C.-plant, C.-Trompetenblume** (Ger.). The *Bignonia c*. [B, 275; L, 80.]

CHICACHU, n. Of the South American Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121.]

CHICALLOTL, n. See CHICALOTL.

CHICALOTE (Sp.), n. Che-ka³-lo'ta. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Argemone mexicana*. [A, 447.] 2. In California, the *Argemone hispida*; or, according to others, the *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 275; α, 14.]

CHICALOTL, n. Syn.: *chichicalotl*. In Mexico, the *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 88.]

CHICARRAZ, n. See CHICHARRAZ.

CHICASA (Lat.), n. f. Che-ka³'sa³. From the American Indian name *Chickasaw*. Of Römer, a section of the genus *Prunus*. [B, 121.]

CHICCORY, n. See CHICORY.

CHICHA (Sp.), n. Che'cha³. 1. The *Sterculia c*. 2. A fermented liquor made from maize, the *Duvaua dependens*, etc. 3. A faulty spelling for chica (1st def. [*q. v.*]). [B, 19, 121, 180; B, 38, 48 (α, 21).]

CHICHÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²k(ch²i²ch²)-e'(a³'e²)-a³. Of Presl, see STERCULIA.

CHICHAPE (Sp.), n. Che-cha³'pa. In Bolivia, a variety of the *Celtis tala*. [B, 121, 214.]

CHICHARO (Sp.), n. Che'cha³r-o. The pea (*Pisum sativum*). [α, 14.]

CHICHARRAZ, n. In Cumana, the *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 88.]

CHICHE (Fr.), n. Shesh. The genus *Cicer*. [B. 121.]

CHICHICA-HOATZON, n. In Mexico, the *Eryngium fœtidum*. [B, 121.]

CHICHICAQUILITL, n. In Mexico, the *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Sonchus ciliatus*. [A, 447.]

CHICHICAYOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Bryonia variegata*. [A, 447.]

CHICHIKE, n. Fr., *chichiké*. See CHICHIQUE.

CHICHIM, n. In Egypt. the seeds of many kinds of *Cassia*, especially *Cassia absus* and *Cassia akakalis*. A powder made from these seeds is much employed as an antophthalmic. [B, 93 (α, 21); B, 121.]

CHICHIMICUNA, n. In Peru, the *Nycteristium ferrugineum*. [B, 121.]

CHICHIN, n. See CHICHIM.

CHICHINGA (Hind.), n. The *Trichasanthes anguina*. [B, 172.]

CHICHIPATE, n. A Honduras plant, believed to be identical with *Cascara amarga*. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 10, 1887, p. 299.]

CHICHIQUE, n. In Guatemala, the root of an unknown plant, used for intermittent fever. [B, 93.]

CHICHIQUILITL, n. In Mexico, the *Solanum nigrum*. [A, 447.]

CHICHIRIA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [B, 172.]

CHICHITOUN, n. In the Mariana Islands, the *Achyranthes fruticosa*. [B, 121.]

CHICHLING, CHICHLING-VETCH, n's. A species of *Lathyrus* (the *Lathyrus sativa*). [B, 116.] See *Chichling* VETCH.

CHICHM, n. See CHICHIM.

CHICHMA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²k(ch²i²ch²)'ma³. See CHICHIM.

CHICHMOU-CICHIN, n. In Egypt, the *Cassia absus*. [B, 121.]

CHICHOULLOS, n. In Provence, the fruit of *Celtis australis*. [B, 121.]

CHICHOURLIER (Fr.), n. She-shur-le-a. The *Zizyphus sativa*. [B, 173.]

CHICHOW, n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [B, 19.] Cf. CHICHIM.

CHICK, n. Chi²k. See CHICKEN.

CHICK, n. In India, a commercial name for crude opium. [E. M. Homes (B, 77).]

CHICKABERRY, n. Chi²k'a³-be²r-i². See CHECKERBERRY.

CHICKEN, n. Chi²k'e²n. Gr., ἀλεκτορίς. Lat., *gallinula*. Fr., *poulet* (the male), *poulette* (the female). Ger., *Hühnchen*. It., *pulcino*. Sp., *polluelo*. The young of the domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*). [A, 301.]—**C.-breasted.** Affected with a deformity of the chest characterized by prominence of the sternum with lateral flattening; due to lordosis or to some chronic impediment to free inspiration. [L. 107.]—**C.-broth.** A broth made by boiling the flesh and bones of a fowl, salted and flavored and sometimes thickened with flour.—**C.-cholera.** See under CHOLERA.—**C.-grape.** The *Vitis cordifolia*. [B, 275.]—**C.-meat, C's-meat.** The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]—**C.-pox.** See VARICELLA.—**C.-weed.** 1. The *Stellaria media*. 2. The *Cerastium triviale*. 3. The *Senecio vulgaris*. 4. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 19; L, 73.] Cf. CHICKWEED.—**C'wort.** The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]—**Red c.-weed.** The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B.]

CHICKERBERRY, n. Chi²k'u⁵r-be²r-i². See CHECKERBERRY.

CHICKLING, n. Chi²k'li²n²g. See CICHLING.

CHICK-PEA, n. Chi²k'pe. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 185.]

CHICKRASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Chi²k-ra³s'si²-a³. From Beng., *chickrassee*, the name of *C. tabularis*. Fr., *chickrassie*. Of A. Jussieu, a genus of meliaceous trees. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. tabularis** [A. Jussieu]. Syn.: *Swietenia c*. [Roxburgh], *Plagiotaxis c*. [Wallich]. A tree of British India, which has a close-grained wood (chittagong-wood) and a powerfully astringent bark (*cortex chickrassiæ*) which is used medicinally in the East Indies. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 121, 172, 180.]—**Cortex chickrassiæ.** The bark of the *C. tabularis*. [B, 180.]

CHICKWEED, n. Chi²k'wed. 1. The genus *Alsine* (*Arenaria*); especially the *Alsine* (*Stellaria*) *media*. 2. A commercial name for the *Rocella fusiformis*. [B, 19; L, 73.] 3. In the West Indies, the *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 282.]—**African c.** In the West Indies, the *Mollugo*. [B, 282.]—**American c.** The *Stellaria media*. [B, 275.]—**Bastard c.** 1. The *Sibthorpia europæa*. [Britt. and Holl.]. 2. The *Buffonia ternifolia*. [B, 19.]—**Black wintergreen c.** The *Trientalis americana*. [B, 275.]—**C. family.** The *Caryophylleæ*. [B, 19.]—**C. tribe.** The *Alsineæ*. [B, 19.]—**C. wintergreen.** The *Trientalis*. [B, 34.]—**Chinese c.** The *Claytonia sibirica*. [B, 275.]—**Forked c.** The *Anychia* (*Queria*) *dichtoma*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Golden c.** A variety of the *Stellaria graminea*. [B, 275.]—**Great American c.** The *Stellaria pubera*. [B, 275.]—**Indian c.** The *Mollugo verticillata*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Ivy c.** The *Veronica hederifolia*. [A, 505.]—**Jagged c.** The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 275.]—**Mouse-ear c.** The genus *Cerastium*; especially the *Cerastium triviale*. [B, 19, 34, 275.]—**Purple c.** The *Arenaria* (*Spergularia*) *rubra*. [B, 275.]—**Sea-c.** The *Arenaria peploides*. [B, 19. 275.]—**Silver c.** The *Paronychia argyrocoma*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Water-c.** 1. The *Montia fontana*. 2. The *Malachium aquaticum*. 3. The *Callitriche verna*. [B, 19.]—**West Indian c.** The *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 275.]—**Wintergreen c.** See *C. wintergreen*.

CHICLANA (Sp.), **CHICLANA DE LA FRONTERA** (Sp.), n's. Che-kla³n'a³, che-kla³n'a³ da la³ fron-tar'a³. A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate, hydrogen sulphide, and chlorides, used for drinking and bathing in respiratory and cutaneous diseases. [L, 49, 105.]

CHICLE, n. Chek'la. A substance resembling balata, derived from Brazil and Mexico. Its source has not been certainly ascertained. A variety examined by Prochazka and Endemann consisted of chocolate-colored or flesh-colored, friable cakes which when chewed became a soft plastic mass, and upon heating emitted first a caramel-like odor and next the empyreumatic odor of burning caoutchouc. It contained 75 per cent. of caoutchouc, 9 per cent. of calcium oxalate (together with calcium sulphate and phosphate), 10 per cent. of arabin, 5 per cent. of sugar, and 0·5 per cent. of mineral salts soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**Brazilian c.** Syn.: *imiracene*, *mohica*, *cucas*. A variety derived from Brazil; according to Jackson, it is the extract (also known as *guaranhem* and *buranhem*) derived from *Monesia* bark (the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycophlœum*). [B, 270.]—**C'gummi** (Ger.). See *C*.—**C. prieto** (Sp.). Asphalt. [A, 447.]—**Mexican c.** Sp., *c. virgen*. Syn.: *Mexican caoutchouc*. A variety obtained from Mexico and derived from the *Prosopis glandulosa* [B, 270], or from the *zapote* (*Sapota achras*), or from the *Sapota Muelleri*; used as a masticatory. [A, 447; B, 5; α, 14.]

CHICO (Sp.), n. Che'ko. See CHICHA (2d def.).

CHICOCHE, n. See CHICACHU.

CHICON (Fr.), n. She-ko²n². The *Lactuca sativa*, var. *romana*. [B, 173.]

CHICONGO, n. An undetermined tree of Congo, used in that country as a purgative and for syphilis. [B, 88, 121.]

CHICOPATES, n. An old name for the *Ægle marmelos*. [B, 121.]

CHICORACÉ (Fr.), adj. She-kor-a³-sa. See CHICORACEUS.

CHICORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²k(ch²i²k)-or-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *chicoracées*. Of Necker, an order of plants, comprising the genera *Picris*, *Sonchus*, and *Hypochœris*; by Dumortier made a family of the *Ligulacia*, comprising *Chicorium* and *Leon-*

todon; by A. Richard and Brongniart made a tribe of the *Compositæ.* It corresponds nearly to the *Cichoraceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

CHICORACEOUS, adj. Chi^{2}k-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *chicoraceus.* Fr., *chicoracé.* Of the nature or having the qualities of chicory. [L, 109.]

CHICORACEUS (Lat.), adj. Ki^{2}k(ch^{2}i^{2}k)-or-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *chicoracé.* 1. See Chicoraceous. 2. In conchology, having a dilatation on the left border divided into different shaped points (said of univalve shells). [L, 180.]

CHICORÉE (Fr.), n. She-kor-a. The genus *Cichorium.* [B, 121.]—**Café de c.** Coffee made from chicory. [B, 38.]—**C. à café.** Chicory (the *Cichorium intybus*) used for the adulteration of coffee. [B, 38.]—**C. bâtarde.** The *Catananche cœrulea.* [B, 173.]—**C. blanche.** 1. The *Cichorium endiva.* 2. The *Lactuca canadensis.* [B, 173.]—**C. de mer.** A popular name of several species of the genus *Ulva.* [B, 121.]—**C. d'hiver.** The *Crepis biennis.* [B, 173.]—**C. endive.** The *Cichorium endivia.* [L, 49.]—**C. frisée.** The *Cichorium endivia,* var. *crispum.* [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cichorium intybus;* chicory. [B, 113, 173.]—**Eau de c.** See *Decoctum* cichorii.—**Extrait de c. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* cichorii.—**Sirop de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* Rhubarbe *composé.* [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of chicory-leaves in 100 parts of boiling water, and then straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CHICORIA (Sp.), n. Che-kor-e'a^3. Syn.: *achicoria.* The *Cichorium intybus.* [L, 77.]—**C. de la tierra caliente.** In South America, the *Achyrophorus sessiliflorus.* [B, 19, 121.]

CHICORIACÉES (Fr.), n. pl. She-kor-e-a^3-sa. The *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 121.]

CHICORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}k(ch^{2}i^{2}k)-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Cichorium.

CHICORY, n. Chi^{2}k'or-i^2. Fr., *chicorée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Feldwegwart, Cichorie.* It., *cicoria, radicchio.* Syn.: *succory.* The *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 19.]

CHICOT (Fr.), n. She-ko. Ger., *Strunck, Stumpf.* It., *radica.* Sp., *tocón, raigon* (of a tooth). 1. Literally, a stump or stub; the stump of a carious tooth. 2. The seed of *Moringa pterygosperma.* 3. The genus *Gymnocladus,* especially the *Gymnocladus canadensis.* [B, 19, 121, 173.]—**C. du Canada.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis.* [B, 121.]

CHICOTIN (Fr.), n. She-kot-a^{2}n^2. 1. An old name for colocynth, aloes, and other bitter drugs. 2. A preparation made of colocynth. 3. In Champagne, the *Arum maculatum.* 4. A root of the shape of a walnut, said to be derived from a Greenland species of *Telephium.* [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**Dragées de c.** See *Fructus* colocynthidis *præparati.*

CHICOURIEH, n. Thought to be the origin of the Greek **κιχώριον.** In Egypt, the *Cichorium.* [B, 121.]

CHICOURLIES (Fr.), n. She-kur-le. See Chichourlier.

CHICOURYEH, n. See Chicourieh.

CHICOZAPOTE (Sp.), n. Che-ko-th^{2}a^3-po'ta. Mex., *chicozapotl.* See Sapota *achras.*

CHICUNCHILLI, n. In Quito, the *Ionidium microphyllum.* [B, 121.]

CHIDRA, n. The *Carludovica rotundifolia.* [B, 121.]

CHIEN (Fr.), n. Shi^2-a^{3}n^2. See Canis (1st and 2d def's).—**C. roux.** The *Cibotium Barometz.* [B, 173.]

CHIENDENT (Fr.), n. Shi^2-a^{3}n^2-da^{3}n^2. A popular name for several gramineous plants, especially *Triticum repens* and *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à balais.** The *Andropogon ischæmum.* [B, 19, 121.]—**C. à bossette.** The *Dactylis glomerata.* [B, 121.]—**C. à brosses.** See *C. à balais.*—**C. à chapelet.** A variety of *Arrhenatherum arenaceum* having villose nodes. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. à perles.** 1. The *Triticum repens.* 2. See *C. à chapelet.*—**C. aquatique.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [B, 121.]—**C. à vergettes.** See *C. à balais.*—**C. citronnelle.** The *Andropogon citratum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. commun.** See *C. officinal.*—**C. de la manne.** See *C. aquatique.*—**C. des boutiques.** See *C. officinal.*—**C. des Indes.** The *Andropogon muricatum.* [B, 121.]—**C. du Parnasse.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [B, 173.]—**C. flexible.** Flexible asbestos. [L, 41.]—**C. flottant.** See *C. aquatique.*—**C. fossile.** See *C. flexible.*—**C. marin.** 1. The *Arundo arenaria.* 2. The *Potamogeton marinum.* 3. An old name for several species of *Fucus, Zostera,* and *Posidonia.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. musqué.** The *Anthropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. officinal** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ordinaire.** The *Triticum repens.* [B.]—**C. pied-de-poule.** The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. queue-de-rat.** The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [B, 38.]—**C. queue-de-renard.** The *Alopecurus pratensis.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. ruban.** The *Phalaris picta.* [B, 121, 173.]—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *Triticum repens* in 8 parts of cold distilled water for 12 hours, decanting, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Gros c.** See *C. pied-de-poule.*—**Gros c. à crottes** (**ou à torches**). See *C. à chapelet.*—**Petit c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. officinal.*—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of *Triticum repens* for half an hour in enough water to make 1,000 parts of tisane. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CHIENNÉE (Fr.), n. Shi^2-a^{3}n-a. Colchicum. [L, 109.]

CHIER, WILD CHIER, n's. Ker. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [A. 505.]

CHIETZAPOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Achras sapota.* [B, 121.]

CHIFFIR, n. An old name for sulphur. [Johnson (B, 200).]

CHIFFONNÉ (Fr.), n. Shef-on-a. In botany, corrugated. [B, 121.]

CHIFIR, n. See Chiffir.

CHIGGO, CHIGGRE, n's. See Chigoe.

CHIGNITE, n. In Africa, the white, hard, aromatic substance obtained from *Combretum butyraceum.* [B, 185.]

CHIGNON (Fr.), n. Shen-yo^{2}n^2. In mammals and birds, the nape of the neck. [L, 180.]

CHIGOE, n. Chi^{2}g'o. Fr., *chique.* It., *pulce penetrante.* Sp., *nigua.* In the West Indies and South America, the *Pulex* (seu *Sarcopsylla,* seu *Dermatophilus*) *penetrans.* [L, 292.]

CHIGOMIER (Fr.), n. She-gom-i^2-a. The genus *Combretum,* especially the *Combretum alternifolium* (*Poivrœa alternifolia*). [B, 93, 121.]

CHIGOUMA, n. In Guiana, a native name for the *Combretum.* [B, 121.]

CHIGRE, n. See Chigoe.

CHIHUCHINE, n. See Karatas *Plumieri.*

CHIKAI (Teloogoo), **CHIKÁKAI** (Guz.), n's. The *Acacia concinna.* [A, 479; B, 172.]

CHIKANÁ PÁTA (Mah.), n. The *Sida cordifolia* and other species of *Sida.* [A, 479.]

CHI-KEU, CHIKOH, n's. In Cochin-China, the *Citrus fulva* of Loureiro. [B, 121.]

CHILACAYOTE (Sp.), n. Chel-a^3-ka^3-yo'ta. The *Cucurbita perennis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 229 (B); B, 66; *a*, 14.]

CHILACAYOTL (Mex.), n. The fruit of *Cucurbita lagenaria.* The flesh, when boiled, is of good taste, but so fibrous that it appears like a mass of hair, and a conserve made of the same is called *cabellos de angeles* (angels' hair). [*a*, 14.]

CHILAGOZA (Mah.), n. The *Pinus gerardina.* [A, 479.]

CHILALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(chel)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See Cheilalgia, and for other words in *Chil-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cheil-.*

CHILBA-DONA, n. In Turkestan, the *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 256 (B).]

CHIL-BINGE (Hind.), **CHILBINJ,** n's. The *Strychnos potatorum.* [A, 308; B, 5.]

CHILBLADDER, CHILBLAIN, n's. Chi^{2}l'bla^{2}d-u^{5}r, -blan. From A.-S., *céle,* cold, and *blégen,* a boil. Gr., **χίμετλον.** Lat., *pernio.* Fr., *engelure.* Ger., *Frostbeule.* It., *gelone, pedignone.* Sp., *sabañones.* A painful inflammatory swelling of the skin of the fingers, toes, heel, or other parts of the foot or hand, caused by exposure to cold, and attended by tenderness, vesication, and sometimes sloughing or ulceration. [E.]

CHILCA (Sp.), n. Chel'ka^3. In South America, the *Baccharis umbelliformis* and other shrubby species of *Baccharis.* [B, 19, 88; 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B).]—**C. dulce.** A species used as an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 762 (L).]

CHILD-BEARING, n. Child'ba^{2}r-i^{2}ng. The process of parturition, also the function of bringing forth children, apart from an individual gestation.

CHILDBED, n. Child'be^{2}d. Fr., *couches.* Ger., *Kindbett, Kreissbett.* It., *parto, tempo del parto.* Sp., *parto.* The lying-in state; the confinement incident to parturition.

CHILD-BIRTH, n. Child'bu^{5}rth. See Parturition.

CHILD-CROWING, n. Child'kro-i^{2}ng. See Laryngismus stridulus.

CHILDERING, n. Child'u^{5}r-i^{2}ng. See Child-bearing.

CHILDHOOD, n. Child'hu^{4}d. Gr., **παιδιά.** Lat., *pueritas, pueritia.* Fr., *enfance.* Ger., *Kindheit.* It., *infanzia, puerizia.* Sp., *infancia, niñez, puericia.* The state of being a child, of not having arrived at puberty; as distinguished from infancy, the period between the completion of the first dentition and the establishment of puberty.—**Second c.** The period of the childishness of old age.

CHILDING CUDWEED, n. Child''i^{2}ng-ku^{3}d'wed. The *Filago germanica.* [A, 505.]

CHILDING PINK, CHILDING SWEET WILLIAM, n's. Child''i^{2}ng-pi^{2}n^{2}k, -swet-wi^{2}l'ya^{2}m. The *Dianthus prolifer.* [A, 505.]

CHILD-MURDER, n. Child'mu^{5}r-du^{5}r. See Infanticide.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, n. Chi^{2}ld're^{2}n o^{2}v i^{2}z'ra^3-e^{2}l. A garden species of *Campanula,* also of *Aster.* [A, 505.]

CHILE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Chel'a. See Capsicum.—**C. ancho.** The *Capsicum cordiforme.* [A, 447.]—**C. chilticpin, C. chiltipiquin.** The *Capsicum annuum* and *Capsicum microcarpum.* [Scheide and Deppe, and Oliva (A, 447).]—**C. pasilla.** The *Capsicum longum.* [A, 447.]—**C. quauchilli.** The *Capsicum frutescens.* [A, 447.]

CHILENCHILE, n. In the West Indies, the *Sesbania occidentalis.* [B, 121.]

CHILIA, n. See Chilca.

CHILI COJOTE, n. See Chilacayote.

CHILIFICHTE (Ger.), n. Kel'e-fi^{2}ch^2-te^2. See Araucaria *imbricata.*

CHILILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Chel-el'yo. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [A, 447.]—**C. de cerro.** The *Clematis sericea.* [A, 447.]

CHILIMOLIA, n. The *Azara Humboldtii.* [B, 121.]

CHILIOCHRYSOS (Lat.), n. m. Ki^{2}l(ch^{2}el)-i^2-o(o^2)-kriz-(ch^{3}ru^{6}s)′o^{2}s. From χίλιοι, a thousand, and χρυσός, gold. A certain cerate containing opium. [A, Trallian (A, 322).]

CHILIODYNAMA (Lat.), **CHILIODYNAMIS** (Lat), **CHILIODYNAMON** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Ki^{2}l(ch^{2}el)-i^2-o(o^2)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3, -i^{2}s, -o^{2}n. Gr., χιλιοδύναμις, χιλιοδύναμον (from χίλιοι, a thousand, and δύναμις, power). Of Dioscorides. Galen, and Pliny. a medicinal plant; according to some, the *Cucubalus behen* and the *Gentiana cruciata;* according to others, the *Polemonium* of Dioscorides, which has been doubtfully referred to the *Polemonium cœruleum.* [B, 114, 115, 121, 180.]

CHILIOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}l(ch^{2}el)-i^2-o(o^2)-gra^{2}m-(gra^{3}m)′ma^3. Gen., *chiliogram′matos (-is).* From χίλιοι, a thousand, and γράμμα, a small weight. A kilogramme. [A, 322.]

CHILIOMETER (Lat.), **CHILIOMETRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ki^{2}l(ch^{2}el)-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r(e^{2}r), -o^{2}m-e^{2}t′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From χίλιοι, a thousand, and μέτρον, a measure. A kilometre. [A, 322.]

CHILIOPHYLLON (Lat.), **CHILIOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ki^{2}l(ch^{2}el)-i^2-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., χιλιόφυλλος (from χίλιοι, a thousand, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *chiliophylle.* 1. A plant mentioned by Apuleius and Dioscorides; according to some, the *Achillea millefolium.* 2. An old name for the *Polygonum.* [B, 114, 121.]

CHILISALPETER (Ger.), n. Kel′e-za^{3}l-pat″e^{2}r. Sodium nitrate. [B.]

CHILL, n. Chi^{2}l. A.-S., *cyle, cele.* Gr., ῥῖγος. Lat., *rigor, frigus.* Fr., *frisson.* Ger., *Frost, Schüttelfrost, Kalt.* It., *freddo, brivido.* Sp., *escalofrío.* 1. A paroxysm of shivering with a sensation of coldness. 2. A chilling of the surface of the body by exposure to cold. [A, 301.]—**Ague c., C's and fever.** See *Intermittent* FEVER.—**Congestive c.** A term loosely applied to any malarial c. of unusual severity; properly, a c. accompanied with symptoms pointing to congestion of some internal organ, such as coma, delirium, suppression of urine, and jaundice of rapid development. It often proves fatal very speedily, and, in case there is jaundice, sometimes leads to a suspicion of yellow fever. [L.]—**Dumb c.** See *Latent* AGUE.

CHILLI, n. Chi^{2}l′i^2. Sp. and Mex., *chile.* Also written *chilly* (pl., *chillies*). The fruit of several species of *Capsicum,* particularly *Capsicum fastigiatum* and *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 19, 172, 185, 275.]

CHILLINESS, CHILLNESS, n's. Chi^{2}l′i^2-ne^{2}s, chi^{2}l′ne^{2}s. The state of being chilly. Cf. ALGIDITY.

CHILLY, adj. Chi^{2}l′i^2. Gr., ψυχρός, ὑπόψυχρος. Lat., *frigidus, subfrigidus.* Fr., *froid, frileux.* Ger., *kalt, kältlich, fröstelnd.* Uncomfortably but not severely cold; slightly shivering, but without a pronounced chill.

CHILLY, n. Chi^{2}l′i^2. See CHILLI.—**C. pepper.** The *Capsicum frutescens.* [B, 172.]

CHILMORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}l(ch^{2}i^{2}l)-mor′i^2-a^3. Of Hamilton. a genus of plants now referred to *Gymnocardia.* [B, 42.]—**C. dodecandra** [Hamilton], **C. pentandra** [Hamilton]. See GYMNOCARDIA *odorata.*

CHILOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}k′a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). See CHEILOCACE.

CHILOCARPUS [Blume] (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *chilocarpe.* A genus of apocynaceous plants. [B, 42.]—**C. denudatus** [Blume]. A climbing plant of Java. The stem yields a milky juice which is used as bird-lime and in the treatment of chronic dysentery. The young twigs and the pith of the branches are acidulous, and are eaten with rice. [Filet, quoted in "Nouv. rem.," Apr. 24, 1889, p. 211.]—**C. suaveolens** [Blume]. A species found in Java and Sumatra, used like *C. denudatus.* [Filet, *l. c.*]

CHILOCHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′lo(lo^2)-a^3. More properly written *Cheilochloa.* From χεῖλος, the lip, and χλόα, a young shoot. Fr., *chilochloe.* Of Beauvois, see PHLEUM.

CHILODIÉRÉSIE (Fr.), n. Kel-o-de-a-ra-ze. See HARE-LIP.

CHILOGNATHA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}g-na-(na^3)′tha^3. See CHEILOGNATHA.

CHILOGNATHIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}el) o^{2}g-na(na^3)-thi^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. See CHEILOGNATHIFORMIS.

CHILOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}g-na(na^3)′thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). See CHEILOGNATHUS.

CHILOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o(o^2)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)′-ma^3. See CHEILOGRAMMA.

CHILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o′ma^3. See CHEILOMA.

CHILON (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}el)′o^{2}n(on). See CHEILON.

CHILONE (Fr.), adj. Kel-on. Having heavy jaws. [B, 38; L, 41.]

CHILONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}n^{2}k′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHEILONCUS.

CHILOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o(o^2)-fi(fu^6)′ma^3. See CHEILOPHYMA.

CHILOPLASTY, n. See CHEILOPLASTY.

CHILOPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. See CHEILOPODA.

CHILOPODIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-i^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. See CHEILOPODIFORMIS.

CHILOPODOUS, adj. See CHEILOPODOUS.

CHILORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)′i^2-a^3. See CHEILORRHAGIA.

CHILOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o(o^2)-ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}s)′-ma^3. See CHEILOSCHISMA.

CHILOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o^{2}st′om(o^{2}m)-a^3. See CHEILOSTOMATA.

CHILOSTOMATOPLASTY, n. See CHEILOSTOMATOPLASTY.

CHILOSTOMELLIDEA [Brady, Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch^{2}el)-o(o^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)-e^{2}l-li^{2}d′e^2-a^3. See CHEILOSTOMELLIDEA.

CHILPANXOCHITL, n. In Mexico, a plant, supposed to be the *Lobelia acuminata.* [B, 121.]

CHILPELAGUA, n. See CHILTERPIN.

CHILTA-RITA (Teloogoo), n. The *Phœnix farinifera.* [B, 172.]

CHILTERPIN (Fr.), n. Shel-te^{2}r-pa^{2}n^2. A commercial name for a variety of Guinea pepper. [B, 38.]

CHIMÆRACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-e^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-a-(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-i(e). From χίμαιρα, a she-kid. See HOLOCEPHALI.

CHIMÆRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-e′(a^3′e^{2}r)-e(a^3-e^2). See CHIMÆRIDÆ.

CHIMÆREROTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-er″(a^3″e^{2}r)-e^{2}r-o^{2}t(ot)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χίμαιρα, a she-kid, and ἐρωτικός, amorous. Characterized by fantastic love (said of a form of insanity). [P. J. Schneider (A, 322).]

CHIMÆRIDÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-e^{2}r′(a^3-e^{2}r′)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chimères.* The only living family of the *Holocephali.* [L, 207.]

CHIMÆROID, adj. Ki^{2}m-e′roid. From χίμαιρα, a she-kid, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Chimæridæ.* [L. 14.]

CHIMAJA, n. In New Mexico, the *Cymopteris Fendleri.* [B, 66.]

CHIMALATL (Mex.), n. Lat., *chimalatus.* The *Helianthus annuus.* [B, 121.]

CHIMALOUBA (Carib), n. The *Swietenia.* [B, 121.]

CHIMAPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}em)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′i^{2}l-a^3. From χεῖμα, winter, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *chimaphile.* Ger., *Wintergrün.* It., *chimafilla.* Sp., *pirola.* 1. Of Pursh, the wintergreen, a genus of ericaceous herbs of the tribe *Pyroleæ,* indigenous to Europe, North America, Japan, and Corea. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. umbellata.* [B, 42.]—**Cerevisia chimaphilæ.** See PIPSISSEWA *beer.* [L, 120.]—**C. corymbosa** [Pursh]. See *C. umbellata.*—**C. maculata** [Pursh]. Ger., *gefleckter Wintergrün.* A species growing in the northern and eastern United States and in Canada, resembling *C. umbellata,* from which it is distinguished by its spotted leaves. Its properties are similar to those of *C. umbellata.* [B, 34, 180.]—**C. umbellata** [Nuttall]. Fr., *herbe à pisser.* Ger., *doldiges Wintergrün, Hornhaut.* Prince's pine, pipsissewa; a small evergreen shrub with dark-green coriaceous leaves and purplish flowers borne in umbels, growing in Canada and the United States. The leaves (*folia pyrolæ umbellatæ*), the c. of the U. S. Ph., contain a bitter astringent principle, and are employed as a diuretic, especially in chronic cystitis, as a tonic, and as an antiperiodic. They were also formerly employed as a topical application to cancers. [B, 34, 173, 180.]—**Decoctum chimaphilæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of bruised pipsissewa with water, straining, and adding sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction a pint. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Extractum chimaphilæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Fluid extract of chimaphilæ.** The fluid extract of pipsissewa, a very thick, molasses-like preparation of decidedly astringent taste, made of 16 oz. of pipsissewa, in moderately fine powder, 2 fl. oz. of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Folia chimaphilæ.** The leaves of *C. umbellata;* the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 95.]

CHIMAPHILIN, n. Ki^{2}m-a^{2}f′i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *chimaphiline.* Ger., *C.* It., *chimafillina.* A crystalline principle obtained by treating a tincture of the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata* with chloroform and evaporating. [B, 5, (α, 21).]

CHIMARA (Guz.), n. The *Cassia absus.* [A, 479.]

CHIMARRHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}em)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}d′-i^2-a^3. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Aparinia,* comprising *Chimarrhis,* etc. [B, 170.]

CHIMARRHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}em)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)′ri^{2}s. Of Jacquin, a genus of rubiaceous trees indigenous to the West Indies and South America. [B. 42.]—**C. cymosa** [Jacquin]. A tree found in Martinique, yielding *bois de rivière.* [A, 490 (α, 21).]

CHI-MA-TZÉ (Chin.), n. The *Sesamum orientale.* [L, 77.]

CHIMAZA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}em)-a(a^3)′za^3. Fr., *chimaze.* Of R. Brown, see CHIMAPHILA.

CHIMBOCO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Phragmites isiacus.* [B, 121.]

CHIMCHEM, n. See CHICHIM.

CHIM-CHIM-RHA, n. A plant of Cochin-China, perhaps the *Aralia octophylla.* [B, 121.]

CHIM-CHIM-RUNG, n. In Cochin-China, the *Sterculia fœtida.* [B, 121.]

CHIMÉ (Fr.), n. Kem-a. The *Mercurialis annua.* [B, 121.]

CHIMÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. Kem-e^{2}r. See CHIMÆRIDÆ.

CHIMÉRITES (Fr.), n. pl. Kem-a-ret. A subtribe of crepuscular *Lepidoptera.* [L, 41.]

CHIMETHLON (Lat.), **CHIMETLON** (Lat.), **CHIMETLOPHYMA** (Lat.), **CHIMETLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-e^{2}th′-lo^{2}n, -e^{2}t′lo^{2}n, -e^{2}t-lo(lo^2)-fi(fu^6)′ma^3, -e^{2}t′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CHILBLAIN.

CHIMIA (Lat.), n. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-i(e)′a^3. See CHEMISTRY.

CHIMIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-i^2-a(a^3)′tu^{5}r(tar). See CHEMIATER.

CHIMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-a^3. See CHEMIATRY.

CHIMICO-ANALYTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ki^{2}m-i^{2}k-o-a^{3}n-a^{3}l-i^{2}t-ek. Pertaining to chemical analysis. [L, 41.]

CHIMICO-PHYSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ki^{2}m-i^{2}k-o-fi^{2}z-ek. Pertaining to physics and to chemistry. [L, 41.]

CHIMIE (Fr.), n. Ki^{2}m-e. See CHEMISTRY.—**C. analytique.** See *Analytical* CHEMISTRY.—**C. judiciaire, C. légale.** See *Forensic* CHEMISTRY.—**C. philosophique.** See *General* CHEMISTRY.

CHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ki^{2}m-ek. See CHEMICAL.

CHIMISME (Fr.), n. Ki^{2}m-i^{2}zm. 1. See CHEMISM. 2. Chemical composition (said of humors and living tissues). [Herzen, "Semaine méd.," Mar. 6, 1889, p. 74 (α, 18).]

CHIM-MI-VU, n. In Cochin-China, the *Arum cucullatum.* [B, 121.]

CHIMNEY-PLANT, n. Chi^{2}m′ne^2-pla^{3}nt. The *Campanula pyramidalis.* [B, 19, 275.]

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS, n's. Chi^{2}m′ne^2-swepz, -swep-u^{5}rz. The *Plantago lanceolata* and the *Lazula campestris,* also their heads. [B, 275.]

CHIMÓ (Sp.), n. Che-mo′. A paste made by boiling down tobacco-juice, various stiffening matters being added; used in Venezuela as a masticatory. [α, 14.]

CHIMOLEA LAXA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-ol′e^2-a^3 la^{2}x(la^{3}x)′a^3. An obscure term for a certain mineral efflorescence. [A, 325.]

CHIMON (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch^{2}e)′mo^{2}n(mon). See CHEIMON.

CHIMONANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch^{2}e)-mo^{2}n(mon)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)′the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Atherospermeæ* or of the *Calycantheæ,* consisting of the single genus *Chimonanthus.* [B, 170.]

CHIMONICHA (Mod. Gr.), n. The *Cucurbita citrullus.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CHIMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}m(ch^{2}em)-o^{2}f′i^{2}l-a^3. See CHIMAPHILA.

CHIMOPHILIN, n. Ki^{2}m-o^{2}f′i^{2}l-i^{2}n. See CHIMAPHILIN.

CHIMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kim(ch^{2}em)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The scoria or dross of metals. [B, 200.]

CHIN, n. Chi^{2}n. A.-S., *cinne, cýn.* Gr., *γένυ, γένειον.* Lat., *mentum.* Fr., *menton.* Ger., *Kinn.* It., *mento.* Sp., *barba.* 1. In man, the lower and fore part of the face; the forward prominence of the lower jaw at and near the symphysis, with the overlying soft parts. 2. In birds, the space between the branches of the lower jaw; the upper throat. [L, 149, 343.]

CHINA (Lat.), n. f. Kin(ch^{2}en)′a^3; Fr., ken-a^3; Ger., ch^{2}en′a^3; It., ken′a^3; Sp., chen′a^3. 1. Of Sydenham, the *Smilax c.* of Linnæus. 2. Cinchona; a term used especially by German authors. 3. Of the Netherl. Ph., cinchona-bark. [B, 90, 95.] Cf. CINCHONA-*bark.*—**American c.** Ger., *Amererikanische C'wurzel.* The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180, 200.]—**Aqua calcis cum c.** See *Infusum chinæ cum aqua calcis.*—**Bastard c.** See *American c.*—**Bastardc'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Smilax pseudo-c.* [L, 30.]—**Bedeckte Königsc'** (Ger.). See *C. calisaya convoluta.*—**Berg-C.** (Ger.). See *C. montana.*—**Blasse C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona pubescens,* var. *ovata* [Ruíz and Pavón] (the *Cinchona ovata*). [B, 48.]—**Blasse Jaën-C.** (Ger.), **Blasse Ten-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida.*—**Bogotá-C.** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa.*—**Brasilianische C.** [Gunther] (Ger.). See *C. piaoi* (1st def.).—**Cacao tabulata cum c.** Ger., *C'chokolade.* A preparation made of 6 oz. of cacao, 5 oz. of powdered cinchona, 8 oz. of sugar, and 1 drachm of black balsam of Peru. [L, 30 (α, 21).]—**Caffea cum c.** *See Coffea cum c.*—**Californische C.** (Ger.). See *C. californica.*—**Calisaya-C.** (Ger.). See CALISAYA-*bark.*—**Caraibische C.** (Ger.), **Caribäische C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. caribœa.*—**Carthagenac'** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa* and *Carthagena*-BARK.—**C. abomalies.** See *Huamalies-C.*—**C'absud** (Ger.). See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ.—**C. ahunuco.** See *Huanucoc'.*—**C. alba** (Lat.). See SMILAX *c.*—**C. alba granatensis** (Lat.). The bark of *Ladenbergia* (*Cascarilla*) *macrocarpa.* [B, 270.]—**C. alba Payta** (Lat.). See *Cinchona alba Payta.*—**C. ale.** See *Cerevisia* CINCHONÆ.—**C'alkaloiden** (Ger.). See CINCHONA *alkaloids.*—**C. alla.** In Ceylon, the *Smilax c.* [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C. amarilla.** More properly, *Quina amarilla.* See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. amaro-aromatica.** Angustura-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. americana.** See *American c.*—**C'äther** (Ger.). Quinic ether. [B, 270.]—**C.-Aufguss** (Ger.), **C'aufguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum* CINCHONÆ.—**C. bahiensis.** See *C. nova brasiliensis.*—**C.-bark.** The bark of *Buina* (*Cascarilla*) *hexandra.* [B, 19.]—**C'basen** (Ger.). See CINCHONA *alkaloids.*—**C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona.* [B.]—**C'baum mit herzförmigen Blättern** (Ger.). The *Cinchona cordifolia.* [L, 80.]—**C. bicolor** (Lat.), **C. bicolorata.** See CINCHONA *bicolor.*—**C'bier** (Ger.). A preparation made of 1 part of cinchona, 100 parts of water, and 8 of brown sugar. [L, 30 (α, 21).]—**C'blau** (Ger.). A blue pigment, soluble in water, derived from an aniline color by treatment with sulphuric acid. [B, 49.]—**C. bogotensis.** Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. boliviana.** The bark of *Cinchona boliviana.* [B, 270.]—**C. brachycarpa.** Ger., *Kurzfrüchtige C.* The *Exostema brachycarpum.* [B.]—**C. brasiliana do Mato.** The bark of *Exostema cuspidatum.* [B, 48, 180.]—**C. brasiliensis de Minas** (Fr.). The bark of *Remijia ferruginea.* [B, 48.]—**C. california, C. callfornica.** Fr., *quinquina de Californie.* Ger., *californische C.* The bark of *Cascarilla riedeliana;* it is highly astringent and contains quinovic acid, but no alkaloids. [B, 180, 270.]—**C. calisaya.** The bark of *Cinchona calisaya.* [B.]—**C. calisaya convoluta, C. calisaya cum epidermide.** Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 270.] Cf. *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. calisaya fibrosa.** The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* and *Cinchona ovata.* [B, 270.]—**C. calisaya morado** (Sp.). See *C. boliviana.*—**C. calisaya plana.** Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**C. Carabaya.** The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 270.]—**C. caribæa.** The bark of *Exostema caribœum.* [B, 48, 180.]—**C. c., C. chinæ.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 109, 119.]—**C'c. von Ostindien** (Ger.). The bark of *Cedrela febrifuga.* [B, 180.]—**C'chokolade** (Ger.). See *Cacao tabulata cum c.*—**C. cinerea.** See *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. cordifolia.** The *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B.]—**C. coronalis** (Lat.). Crown-bark. [B, 23.]—**C. corona ordinaria.** Ordinary Loxa-bark; a variety of brown cinchona-bark, occurring in commerce more frequently than the crown-bark of Loxa, and, according to Martius, derived from *Cinchona condaminea* and *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 180.]—**C. corymbifera.** The bark of *Exostema corymbiferum.* [B, 180.]—**C. cuprea** (Lat.). See REMIJIA *pedunculata* and REMIJIA *purdieana.*—**C. Cusco.** Cusco-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. de Bahia rubra.** See *C. nova brasiliensis.*—**C. de Carthagena.** Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—Cf. *Carthagena*-BARK.—**C. de Carthagena dura.** See *Hard Carthagena*-BARK.—**C. de Carthagena fibrosa.** See *C. flava fibrosa.*—**C. de Cauca.** See *C. nova surinamensis.*—**C. de Cusco, C. de Cuzco.** See *C. Cusco* and *C. Carabaya.*—**C. de Guamalies.** See *Huamaliesc'.*—**C. de Guanuco.** See *Huanucoc'.*—**C. de Jaën** (Fr.). Jaen-bark; the bark of *Cinchona pubescens,* var. *ovata.* [B, 48; L, 135.]—**C. de Jaen pallida.** A pale bark derived from *Cinchona pubescens, Cinchona viridiflora,* and some other species. [B, 270.]—**C. de Loxa.** See *Loxa*-BARK.—**C. de Loxa ordinaria.** See *C. corona ordinaria.*—**C. de México** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.,* the root of which is official in the Mex. Ph. [B, 229.]—**C. de Para.** A brownish-colored bark, perhaps from a species of *Ladenbergia,* containing paricine. [B, 270.]—**C. de Para rubra.** See *C. nova brasiliensis.*—**C. de piura.** See *C. de Jaen pallida.*—**C. de Rio de Jamiero** (seu **Janeiro**). See *C. nova brasiliensis.*—**C. der philippinischen Inseln** (Ger.). The bark of the *Exostema cuspidatum* of Römer and Schultes.—**C. de Santa Fé** (Sp.). Yellow cinchona- (Carthagena-) bark. [B, 180.]—**C. di Santa Lucia** (It.). The bark of *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 48.]—**C. do Mato** (Port.). See *C. brasiliana do Mato.*—**C. du Brésil** (Fr.). See *C.*—**C. dura granatensis, C. dura lævis.** The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 270.]—**C. dura peruviana, C. dura suberosa.** The bark of *Cinchona lutea* and *Cinchona pubescens.* [B, 270.]—**C'eisenwein** (Ger.). See *Vinum* FERRI *amarum.*—**C'essenz** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ and *Extractum chinæ.*—**C'extract mit Wein bereitet** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**C. Fernambuco.** The bark of *Coutarea speciosa.* [B, 48.]—**C. flava.** Yellow cinchona-bark. [B.]—**C. flava de Santa Fé** (Sp.). See *C. de Santa Fé.*—**C. flava dura.** 1. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia.* 2. Of Karsten, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 5, 180, 270.]—**C. flava dura lævis.** See *C. flava dura* (1st def.).—**C. flava dura Pitayo** [Karsten]. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia,* var. *discolor.* [B, 270.]—**C. flava dura suberosa** [Berg.]. The bark of *Cinchona lutea.* [B, 270.]—**C. flava fibrosa.** 1. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.* 2. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* 3. Of Goebel, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia,* var. *vera.* [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B); B, 23, 270.]—**C. flava fibrosa rubiginosa.** The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia,* var. *obtusifolia.* [B, 270.]—**C. flava paracensis.** See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.).—**C. flava straminea.** See *C. flava fibrosa.*—**C. fusca.** See *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C'gallerte** (Ger.). See *Gelatina de lichene cum* KINA KINA.—**C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). Quinotannic acid. [B.]—**C'gewächse** (Ger.). The *Cinchoneæ.* [B.]—**C. gialla** (It.). Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 10.]—**C. grigia** (It.), **C. grisea.** Pale cinchona-bark. [B, 10.]—**C. Guamalies.** See *Huamalies-C.*—**C. Guanuco.** See *Huanucoc'.*—**C'harz** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**C. Havane.** See *Huanucoc'.*—**C. Huamalies.** 1. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata;* also the larger specimens of the bark of *Cinchona condaminea.* [B, 270.] 2. See *Huamaliesc'.*—**C. Huánuco** (Sp.). See *Huanucoc'.*—**C. indica.** Any variety of cinchona derived from trees cultivated in the East Indies. [B, 270.]—**C. Jaen.** See *C. de Jaen pallida.*—**C. Jaen nigricans.** See *Pseudo-loxa-C.*—**C. Jaen pallida** [Berg.]. The bark of *Cinchona ovata.* [B, 270.]—**C. jamaicensis.** See *C. caribœa.*—**C. javanica.** Any variety of cinchona derived from trees cultivated in Java. [B, 270.]—**C'kaffee** (Ger.). See *Coffea cum c.*—**C. lambertiana.** The bark of *Cascarilla lambertiana.* [B, 270.]—**C. lancifolia.** See CINCHONA *lancifolia.*—**C. Loxa.** The younger specimens of the bark of *Cinchona uritusinga.* [B, 270.]—**C. Loxa corona.** See *Crown*-BARK *of Loxa.*—**C. lutea, C. lutescens, C. naranjada** (Sp. [more properly *quina naranjada*]). Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. marmorina** (Lat.). See CINCHONA *bicolor.*—**C. martinicensis.** See *C. montana.*—**C. mit herzförmigen Blättern** (Ger.). The *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B.]—**C. montana.** Ger., *Bergc'.* The bark of *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 180.]—**C'morsellen** (Ger.). See MORSULI *chinati.*—**C. nodosa.** The *Smilax c.* [B, 180.]—**C. nova.** 1. In Germany, in the 17th century, cascarilla-bark (the bark of *Croton eluteria*). [B, 23.] 2. See CINCHONA *nova.* [B, 180.]—**C. nova brasiliensis.** The bark of *Buena* (*Cascarilla*) *hexandra.* [B, 180, 270.]—**C. nova granatensis, C. nova surinamensis.** See CASCARILLA *magnifolia.*—**C. occidentalis.** The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180.]—**C. officinalis.** Loxa-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. orientalis.** 1. The *Smilax c.* [B, 200.] 2. See *C.-root.*—**C. ovalifolia.** See CINCHONA *ovalifolia.*—**C. pallida.** See *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. paya.** In Chili, the *Flaveria contrayerba.* [B, 93.]—**C. peruviana.** The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 23.]—**C. piaoi, C. piauhi** [Geiger]. 1. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga.* 2. The bark of *Exostema souzanum.* [B, 48, 180.]—**C. Pitaya.** See *Pitaya*-BARK.—**C. Piton.** See *C. martinicensis.*—**C. Pitoya.** See CINCHONA *Pitoya.*—**C'pomade** (Ger.). A preparation used to prevent the hair from falling out; made of 1 oz. of finely powdered red cinchona and about 2 drachms each of almond oil, oil of bergamot, and essence of vanilla. [L, 30 (α, 21).]—**C. ponderosa.** The *Smilax c.* [B, 180.]—**C. pseudo-loxa.** The smaller specimens of the bark of *Cinchona condaminea;* also the bark of *Cinchona nitida.* [B, 270.]—**C. pseudorubra.** See *C. nova brasiliensis.*—**C. pubescens.** See CINCHONA *pubescens.*—**C'pulver** (Ger.). See *Pulvis chinæ.*—**C. purpurea.** See CIN-

CHONA purpurea.—C. radix, C. radix officinarum. See C.-root. —C. regia. See Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—C. regia nuda, C. regia plana, C. regia sine epidermide. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.] Cf. Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—C'rinde (Ger.). Cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—C'rindenbaum (Ger.). The genus Cinchona. [B, 20.]—C'rinden-Brustflechte (Ger.). The Thelotrema cinchonarum. [B, 180.]—C'rod (Dan.). The Smilax c. [B, 88.]—C. root. Lat., chinæ (seu c.) radix. The rhizome of Smilax c. [B, 185.]—C.-root-plant. The Smilax c. (Smilax ferox). [B.]—C. rosa. The bark of Cardaminea tinctoria. [B, 270.]—C. rosea. See C. nova surinamensis.—C. rossa (It.). Red cinchona-bark. [B, 10.]—C'roth (Ger.). Cinchona red. [B.]—C. rubiginosa. An orange-colored fibrous variety of cinchona-bark which is sometimes, but improperly, used for the red bark. Much of the bark formerly classed under this name was probably derived from Cinchona lancifolia. [B, 23, 93.]—C. rubra. See Red CINCHONA-bark.—C. rubra brasiliensis, C. rubra de Rio de Janeiro. See C. californica.—C. rubra spuria. The bark of Cascarilla hexandra. [B, 270.]—C. rubra spuria de Santa Fé. See C. nova surinamensis. —C. rubra suberosa [Berg.]. The bark of Cinchona coccinea. [B, 270.]—C. Sanctæ Luciæ. See C. martinicensis.—C'sauer (Ger.). Of or pertaining to quinic acid; with the name of a base, the quinate of that base. [B.]—C'säure (Ger.). Quinic acid. [B.]—C'säure-Aethylester (Ger.). Ethyl quinate. [B.]—C. savanilla. See C. nova surinamensis.—C'smilax (Ger.). The Smilax c. [L, 80.] —C. spinosa. The Catesbœa spinosa. [B, 180.]—C. spuria, C. spuria nodosa. The Smilax pseudo-c. [B, 180, 200.]—C'stechwinde (Ger.). The Smilax c. [B, 180.]—C'sternflechte (Ger.). The Asterisca cinchonarum. [B, 180.]—C. supposita. The Smilax pseudo-c. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. surinamensis. See C. nova surinamensis.—C'syrup (Ger.). See Syrupus de CINCHONA cum vino paratus.—C. Tecamez. See CINCHONA bicolor.—C. tecta. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—C. tena. See C. de Jaen pallida.—C. Ten fusca. See C. pseudo-loxa.—C. tenu. See C. de Jaen pallida.—C'tinctur [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.), C'tinktur (Ger.). See the major list.—C. triangularis. See C. nova brasiliensis.—C. tubulata. See C. tecta.—C. Uritusinga suberosa. See C. peruviana.—C. Valparaiso. See C. nova surinamensis.—C. vera. The Smilax c. [B, 180.]—C. von Cantagallo (Ger.). See ARARIBA-bark.—C. von Giava (Ger.). The bark of Cedrela febrifuga. [B, 180.]—C. von Pianhy (Ger.). The bark of Exostema souzanum. [B, 180.] Cf. C. piaoi.—C. von Rio Janeiro (Ger.). See C. nova brasiliensis. [B, 180.]—C. von Santa Ana (Ger.). The bark of Cinchona scrobiculata. [B, 270.]—C. von Santa Lucia (Ger.). See C. martinicensis.—C. von Santo Domingo (Ger.). The bark of Exostema angustifolia. [B, 180.]—C. von Sheopore (Ger.). The bark of Hymenodictyon flaccidum. [B, 48.]—C. von Winaab (Ger.). The bark of Hymenodictyon thyrsiflorum. [B, 48.] —C. vulgaris officinarum. See C.-root.—C'wein [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See Vinum chinæ.—C'wurzel (Ger.). See C.-root.—C'wurzelpilz (Ger.). The Rhizomorpha cinchonæ. [B, 180.]—C'wurzel-Stechwinde (Ger.). The Smilax c. [L, 80.]—C.-wythe. The Smilax balbisiana. [B. 282.]—C. Yanucco nigra [Batka]. See C. pseudo-loxa. [B, 180.]—C. Yuanuco. See Huanucoc'.—Chinæ radix. See C.-root.—Chinæ spinosæ cortex. The bark of Catesbœa spinosa. [B, 48.]—Chinæ veræ radix. See Radix chinæ veræ.—Coffea cum c. Ger., C'kaffee. A beverage made by infusing a mixture of 1 drachm of powdered cinchona and 2 drachms or more of coffee. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—Confectio chinæ antimonialis. See Electuarium chinæ antimoniale.—Cortex chinæ. See CINCHONA-bark and Red CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ albus. The bark of Cascarilla macrocarpa. [B.]—Cortex chinæ angustifoliæ. The bark of Exostema angustifolium. [B, 180.]—Cortex chinæ aurantiacus. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 270.]—Cortex chinæ bicoloratæ. See CINCHONA bicolor.—Cortex chinæ brachycarpæ. The bark of Exostema brachycarpum. [B, 180.]—Cortex chinæ Californiæ (seu californicæ). See C. californica.—Cortex chinæ californicæ spuriæ. A bark having the anatomical characters of Arariba-bark. [B, 270.]—Cortex chinæ calisayæ. See Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ calisayæ convolutus. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 95.] Cf. Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ calisayæ planus. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 95, 270.] Cf. Yellow CINCHONA-bark. Cortex chinæ caribæus. See C. caribæa.—C. chinæ convolutus. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.] Cf. Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ corymbiferæ. See C. corymbifera.—Cortex chinæ Cusco, Cortex chinæ Cusco verus. See Cusco-BARK.—Cortex chinæ de Loxa. Loxa-bark. [B, 180.]—Cortex chinæ de Rio Janeiro. See C. nova brasiliensis.—Cortex chinæ flavus. See Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ flavus de Carthagena durus. The bark of Cinchona cordifolia. [B, 270.]—Cortex chinæ flavus de Cuzco. The bark of Cinchona pubescens. [Karsten (B, 270).]—Cortex chinæ flavus durus. See Hard Carthagena-BARK.—Cortex chinæ flavus fibrosus. See C. flava fibrosa.—Cortex chinæ flavus lignosus. See C. flava dura (1st def.).—Cortex chinæ flavus Maracaibo. The bark of Cinchona tucujensis and Cinchona cordifolia. [B, 270.]—Cortex chinæ flavus Porto Cabello. See C. flava fibrosa (1st def.).—Cortex chinæ fuscæ (seu fuscus). See Pale CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ fuscus officinalis. See C. corona ordinaria.—Cortex chinæ griseus. See Pale CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ Huamalies. See Huamalies-C.—Cortex chinæ Huanuco. See Huanucoc'.—Cortex chinæ Jaen. See C. de Jaen pallida.—Cortex chinæ jamaicensis. See C. caribæa.—Cortex chinæ Loxæ. Loxa-bark. [B, 180.]—Cortex chinæ Loxæ ordinarius. See C. corona ordinaria. —Cortex chinæ luteus. See Yellow CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ Maracaibo. See Cortex chinæ flavus Maracaibo.—Cortex chinæ marmorina. See CINCHONA bicolor.—Cortex chinæ monopolius. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—Cortex chinæ nepalensis. The bark of Mussænda luculia. [A, 490 (B).]—Cortex chinæ novæ. See C. nova surinamensis.—Cortex chinæ Piton. See C. Piton.—Cortex chinæ pseudo-loxæ. See C. pseudo-loxa. —Cortex chinæ regiæ (seu regius). See Yellow CINCHONA-bark. —Cortex chinæ regius convolutus. See C. calisaya convoluta. —Cortex chinæ regius planus. See C. calisaya plana.—Cortex chinæ ruber. See Red CINCHONA-bark.—Cortex chinæ rubiginosus. See C. rubiginosa.—Cortex chinæ Sanctæ Luciæ. See C. martinicensis.—Cortex chinæ spinosæ. See C. spinosa. —Cortex chinæ spuriæ. Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180.]—Cuscoc' (Ger.). See Cusco-BARK.—Decoctum chinæ [Norw. Ph.]. See Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ.—Decoctum chinæ acidulum [Russ. Ph.], Decoctum chinæ acidum [Norw. Ph.]. A decoction made, according to the Norw. Ph., of 10 parts of pulverized calisaya-bark, 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid of the sp. gr. 1·083, and a sufficient quantity of water to make 100 parts. The Russ. Ph. directs 8 parts of calisaya-bark, 1 part of alcohol of the sp. gr. 1·113, and a sufficient quantity of water to make 64 parts. It is to be prepared ex tempore. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Decoctum chinæ antisepticum. Sp., cocimiento de quina antiséptico [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts of scorzonera-root and 1 part of bruised lemon seeds, boiled with the necessary amount of water, and then infused with 8 parts of Loxa-bark, 4 of bruised contrayerva-root, and 12 of mel sambuci. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Decoctum chinæ antisepticum purgans. Sp., cocimiento de quina antiséptico purgante [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts of scorzonera-root and 1 part of bruised lemon seeds, boiled with a sufficiency of water, infused with 8 parts of Loxa-bark, 4 of bruised contrayerva-root, and 4 of senna leaves, and, after straining, mixed with 8 parts of honey of juniper and 8 of syrup of pale roses. The Fr. Cod., 1837, orders 480 parts of cinchona made into a decoction with 11,520 of water, 120 each of senna leaves and sodium sulphate, 20 of ammonium chloride, and 480 of compound syrup of senna. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Decoctum chinæ calisayæ. See Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ.—Decoctum chinæ clarificatum [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of Loxa-bark with 56 parts of distilled water and adding 3 of calcined magnesia, the whole to produce 48 parts of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Decoctum chinæ compositum et laxans. See Decoctum chinæ antisepticum purgans.—Decoctum chinæ et valerianæ. Sp., cocimiento neurosténico de quina y valeriana [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 8 parts of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark with the necessary amount of water, and adding 2 of bruised valerian-root and 16 of syrup of lemon-peel; the whole to produce 192 parts of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Decoctum chinæ febrifugum. See Decoctum CORTICIS peruviani febrifugum (under CORTEX).—Decoctum chinæ fuscæ. See Decoctum CORTICIS peruviani (under CORTEX).—Decoctum chinæ regiæ. See Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ.—Decoctum chinæ rubræ. See Decoctum CINCHONÆ.—Decoctum corticis chinæ fuscæ [Finn. Ph.]. See Decoctum CORTICIS peruviani (under CORTEX).—Decoctum corticis chinæ regiæ [Finn. Ph.]. See Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ.—Deutsche C. (Ger.). The bark of Fraxinus excelsior. [B, 180.]—Dornige C. (Ger.). See C. spinosa.—Dunkle Ten-C. (Ger.). See C. pseudo-loxa.—Eastern c.-root, East Indian c. See C. root. [B, 200.]—Einfache C'tinctur (Ger.). See Tinctura chinæ simplex.—Electuarium chinæ antimoniale. Sp., electuario de quina antimonial [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 0·25 part of tartar emetic mixed with 9 parts of purified powdered tartar, 12 each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, and 84 of syrup of vinegar; the whole to make 105·25 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Electuarium chinæ antimoniale Mas de vall. Sp., electuario de quina antimonial de Mas de vall [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing together for a quarter of an hour in a glass or porcelain mortar 0·25 part of tartar emetic, 1 part each of ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate, 4 parts each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, and 24 of syrup of wormwood; to make 34·25 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Electuarium chinæ et catechu. Sp., electuario de quina y catecú [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 8 parts of powdered Loxa-bark, 1 part each of powdered gambir catechu and powdered balsam of tolu, and 24 parts of syrup of comfrey-root. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Electuarium chinæ et serpentariæ. Sp., electuario de quina con serpentaria [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 6 parts of powdered Loxa-bark, 2 of powdered Virginia snakeroot, and 24 of syrup of peony. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Electuarium chinæ ferruginosum. Sp., electuario de quina ferruginoso [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 24 parts each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, 6 each of potassium carbonate and ammonium chloride, 4·5 of crystallized sulphate of iron, 2 of purified diaphoretic antimony (potassium antimonate), and the necessary quantity of purified honey. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—Elixir chinæ. Fr., élixir de quinquina. A preparation of the Turin Ph., 1833; made of 1 part of cinchona and 12 parts each of alcohol, white sugar, and water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Essentia chinæ. See Tinctura CINCHONÆ.—Essentia chinæ composita. See Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.—Extractum chinæ. 1. See Extractum CINCHONÆ. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., Swiss. Ph., and Hung. Ph., see Extractum chinæ fuscæ.—Extractum chinæ alcoholicum. See Extractum CINCHONÆ.—Extractum chinæ aquosum. Ger., wässeriges C'extract. A thin extract made by macerating 1 part of cinchona in 10 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue in 10 parts of water, and evaporating the expressed liquids to 2 parts. The extract should be reddish brown, and yield a turbid solution with water. Very similar preparations were official in many of the old pharmacopœias. [B, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—Extractum chinæ calisayæ [Dan. Ph.]. See Extractum CINCHONÆ.—Extractum chinæ calisayæ fluidum. See Extractum CINCHONÆ fluidum.—Extractum chinæ flavæ [Belg. Ph.]. See Extractum CINCHONÆ.—Extractum chinæ fluidum. See Extractum CINCHONÆ fluidum.—Extractum chinæ frigide paratum [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., Russ. Ph.]. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of pale cinchona-bark in 2 parts of distilled water, expressing, repeating the maceration, evaporating the filtered liquid to the consistence of a thick syrup, and mixing 100 parts of the product with 2 of alcohol. Sal essentialis Lagaraey is obtained by evaporating this preparation to a dry extract. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., the same, made with 1 part of coarsely powdered pale cinchona and 4 parts

of water and evaporated to a thick, dark-brown product. 3. Of the Dutch Ph., a preparation made by macerating powdered cinchona in enough water to make a thin paste, expressing, and evaporating to the consistence of a thin extract. 4. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of coarsely powdered cinchona in 5 and then in 3 parts of cold distilled water, evaporating the decanted liquid to about 1 part, filtering through paper, and further evaporating to a thin brown extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ fuscæ** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Dutch Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de quinquina mou* (et *sec*), *extrait de quinquina gris* (*alcoolique*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de quina de Loja* (*acuoso y alcohólico*) [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting pale cinchona with water [Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., Roum. Ph., and Russ. Ph.] or with alcohol [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], forming a soft, thick [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Dutch Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], or dry [Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph., and Russ. Ph.] extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ fuscæ frigide paratum** [Dutch Ph.], **Extractum chinæ garayanum.** See *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum.*—**Extractum chinæ gummosum.** See *Extractum chinæ aquosum.*—**Extractum chinæ resinosum.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extractum chinæ rubræ** [Belg. Ph., Dutch Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de quinquina rouge* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation made by extracting red cinchona with water [Dutch Ph.] or with alcohol, and of a thick or thin [Fr. Cod.] consistence. The Dutch Ph. orders a thick extract prepared with coarsely powdered cinchona and boiling water. The Belg. Ph. directs 1 part of cinchona and 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. The *extrait de quinquina rouge* [Fr. Cod.] is a solid aqueous extract made of 1 part each of cinchona, in moderately fine powder and cold water, and 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. The *extrait de quinquina rouge alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.] is of a soft consistence, and is made of 1 part of cinchona and 6 parts of 60-per-cent alcohol. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ rubræ liquidum.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ *liquidum.*—**Extractum chinæ spirituosum.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., a preparation made by extracting cinchona-bark (especially that of *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona calisaya*) with alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of a dry extract. Cf. *Extractum* CINCHONÆ and *Extractum chinæ rubræ.* 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *Extractum chinæ fuscæ.* [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ vinosum.** See *Extractum* CORTICIS *peruviani vinosum* (under CORTEX).—**Falsch-C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180.]—**Falsche C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*, *C. nova surinamensis*, and *Cusco*-BARK.—**Falsche C'stechwinde** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180.]—**Faserige gelbe c.** (Ger.), **Flache Guanucoc'** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.).—**Flache Königsc'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**Flüchtige C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura chinæ volatilis.*—**Flüssiges C'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ *fluidum.*—**Garrayisches C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum.*—**Gebräuchliche C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. corona ordinaria.*—**Geistiges C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Gelbe C.** (Ger.), **Gelbe C'rinde** (Ger.). Yellow cinchona-bark. [B.]—**Gerollte Königsc'** (Ger.). Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**Graue C.** (Ger.), **Graue C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Huanucoc'* and *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Guajaquilc'** (Ger.). Cinchona derived from Guayaquil; a variety of brown cinchona-bark. [B, 270.]—**Guanucoc'** (Ger.). See *Huanucoc'.*—**Harte Carthagena-C.** (Ger.), **Harte C.** (Ger.), **Harte C'rinde** (Ger.), **Harte gelbe C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Hard Carthagena*-BARK.—**Havanac'** (Ger.). See *C. flava.*—**Helle Jaen C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona lutea.* [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.)," sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**Holzige C.** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa.*—**Huamalies-C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, *Cinchona glandulifera*, and *Cinchona lanceolata.* [B, 270.]—**Huánuco-C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona glandulifera.* [B, 48.]—**Huanucoc'** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona nitida*, *Cinchona micrantha*, and other species of *Cinchona*, growing in Huanuco. [B, 270.] Cf. *Huánuco*-BARK.—**Infusum chinæ, Infusum chinæ acidum.** See *Infusum* CINCHONÆ.—**Infusum chinæ calidum.** An infusion of cinchona made with hot water; official in many of the old pharmacopœias. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Infusum* CINCHONÆ.—**Infusum chinæ calisayæ.** See *Infusum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Infusum chinæ cum aqua calcis.** Fr., *infusion de quinquina calcaire.* Syn.: *infusum calcis cinchonatum, aqua calcis cum c.* A preparation made of 1 oz. of cinchona and 1 pint of lime-water [U. S. Ph., 1820]; or of 2 oz. of cinchona, 1 oz. of lime, and 2¼ oz. of lime-water [Port. Ph., 1836]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ cum magnesia.** Fr., *infusion de quinquina magnesiée.* A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), and Hanov. Ph., 1833; made of 8 parts of powdered cinchona, 1 part (in the Hanov. Ph., 1833, 2 parts) of calcined magnesia, and 96 parts of warm water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ cum succo limonum.** Fr., *infusion de quinquina acidulée.* A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820; made of 1 oz. of cinchona, 2 oz. of lemon-juice, 3 oz. of camphorated tincture of opium, and 1 pint of cold water. [B, 119 (a. 21).]—**Infusum chinæ frigide paratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by steeping 18 parts of red cinchona, in moderately fine powder, in a mixture of 144 parts of cold distilled water and 1 part of phosphoric acid, washing through a funnel with water until 144 parts are obtained, and then filtering through paper. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ frigidum.** Fr., *infusion de quinquina faite à froid.* A preparation made by macerating powdered yellow cinchona in 9 parts of cold distilled water, expressing, and filtering. Similar preparations were official in a great number of old pharmacopœias. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ fuscæ.** Sp., *infusión de quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of Loxa-bark steeped in a sufficient quantity of water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ sine calore.** See *Infusum chinæ frigidum.*—**Infusum corticis chinæ aquosum frigide paratum.** A preparation resembling the infusum chinæ frigide paratum, with the addition of orange-peel. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**Infusum corticis chinæ vinosum frigide paratum.** A preparation made by digesting a mixture of 1 oz. of cinchona and 2 drachms each of orange-peel and sweet flag in 1¼ lb. of the best Rhenish wine, and expressing. [L, 135 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Jaen-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida.*—**Jamaikanische C.** (Ger.). See *C. caribœa.*—**Kaltbereitetes C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum.*—**Karaibische C'rinde** (Ger.), **Karibäische C.** (Ger.). See *C. caribœa.*—**Klystier aus C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Clyster of* CINCHONA.—**Königs-C.** (Ger.). See *C. regia.*—**Kron-C.** (Ger.). See *Crown* BARK *of Loxa.*—**Kurzfrüchtige C.** (Ger.). The *Cinchona brachycarpa* (*Exostema brachycarpum*). [B.]—**Langblätteriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona* (*Cascarilla*) *oblongifolia.* [B.]—**Lanzettblätteriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona lancifolia.* [L, 80.]—**Lima-C.** (Ger.). See *Silbergraue C.*—**Lojac'** (Ger.), **Loxa-C.** (Ger.), **Loxac'** (Ger.). See *Loxa*-BARK.—**Magisterium chinæ.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Malabar c.** A bitter bark used as a substitute for cinchona, probably obtained from the *Azadirachta indica* of Jussieu (the *Melia azadirachta* of Linnæus). [B, 172.]—**Maracaiboc'** (Ger.). See *Cortex chinæ flavus Maracaibo.*—**Neue brasilianische C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis.*—**Neue C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova.*—**Occidentalische C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180.]—**Oriental c., Ostindische C.** (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [B, 48, 180.]—**Ovalblätterige C.** (Ger.), **Ovalblätteriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona ovalifolia.* [B; L, 80.]—**Pitonc'** (Ger.). See *C. Piton.*—**Platte Königsc'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**Pomeranzenfarbene C.** (Ger.), **Pomeranzenfarbige C.** (Ger.). The *C. aurantiaca.* [B, 48, 180.] Cf. *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Portocabelloc'** (Ger.). See *C. flava dura.*—**Pseudo-C.** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Pulvis chinæ.** Ger., *C'pulver.* A light cinnamon-colored powder made from the best varieties of cinchona-bark, or a dark-colored powder made from inferior bark. It is best prepared by bruising the bark, removing the coarser part, and finely pulverizing the remainder. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**Pulvis chinæ antisepticus.** Fr., *poudre bézoardique.* A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., 1798; made of 16 parts each of cinchona, goa stone, occidental bezoar, cancinor stone, crabs' eyes, raspings of stags' horns, prepared pearls, and antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, and 2 each of scordium-leaves, blessed-thistle leaves, red poppy-leaves, contrayerva-root, *Carlina acaulis* root, *Tormentilla erecta* root, and *Dictamus ablus* root, ground together in a fine powder. [B, 119 (a. 21).]—**Purpurrothblühende C.** (Ger.), **Purpurrothblühender C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona purpurea.* [B; L, 80.]—**Radix c., Radix chinæ.** See *C.-root.*—**Radix chinæ americanæ.** Sp., *raíz de c. de México* [Mex. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180, 229.]—**Radix chinæ nodosæ.** See *C.-root.*—**Radix chinæ occidentalis.** See *Radix chinæ americanæ.*—**Radix chinæ ponderosæ.** See *C.-root.*—**Radix chinæ spuriæ.** See *Radix chinæ americanæ.*—**Radix chinæ veræ.** See *C.-root.*—**Raíz de c. de México** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Radix chinæ americanæ.*—**Resina chinæ.** Ger., *C'harz.* See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Rosso di c.** (It.). See CINCHONA *red.*—**Rostfarbige C.** (Ger.). See *C. rubiginosa.*—**Rothe C.** (Ger.), **Rothe C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Red* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**Silbergraue C.** (Ger.). Cascarilla provinciana (the bark of *Cinchona micrantha*). [B, 48.]—**Stechwinde C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [L, 80.]—**Sudamerikanischer C'extract** (Ger.). An extract from South America, probably prepared there from fresh cinchona-bark. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**Surinamische C.** (Ger.), **Surinamische C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. nova surinamensis.*—**Syrupus chinæ.** Fr., *sirop de quinquina* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 100 parts of yellow cinchona in moderately fine powder, 1,000 each of 30-per-cent. alcohol and white sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water; 1,000 parts of the strained liquid are heated over a water-bath, in order to drive off the alcohol, allowed to cool, and filtered. The Belg. Ph., 1853, orders 125 parts of powdered gray cinchona, 500 each of 55-per-cent. alcohol and distilled water, and 637 of sugar. [B, 10, 113 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus chinæ aquosus.** Syn.: *syrupus corticis peruviani aquosus.* A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias; made by adding sugar to an aqueous infusion or decoction of cinchona-bark. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus chinæ vinosus.** See *Syrupus de* CINCHONA *cum vino paratus.*—**Ten-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida.*—**Tinctura chinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Tinctura chinæ ammoniata.** Fr., *teinture de quinquina ammoniacale.* A preparation official in the Francf. Disp., 1791, and the Lond. Ph., 1837; made of 1 part of cinchona and 8 parts of spirits of ammonia [Francf. Disp.], or of 4 oz. of cinchona and 2 pints of aromatic spirits of ammonia [Lond. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chinæ aquosa kalina.** Fr., *infusion de quinquina potassée, teinture aqueuse alcaline de quinquina.* A preparation official in the Palat Disp., 1764; made of 24 parts of cinchona, 2 of potassium carbonate, and 128 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chinæ composita** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Tinctura chinæ simplex.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Tinctura chinæ volatilis.** Ger., *flüchtige C'tinctur.* A preparation made of cinchona and aqua ammoniæ. [L, 30 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura chinæ ammoniata.*—**Unbedeckte Königsc'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**Vinum chinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *vin* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *œnolé*) *de quinquina.* A preparation made of 100 parts each of tincture of cinchona and glycerin and 300 of sherry wine [Ger. Ph.]; or of 1 part of cinchona, 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. and 20 parts of red wine [Fr. Cod.]. Other similar preparations of the Fr. Cod. differ from the latter merely in respect to the kind of wine employed. [B, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—**Vinum chinæ amarum.** Fr., *vin de quinquina et de gentiane, œnolé de quinquina et de gentiane composé, vin fébrifuge.* A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820, Hanov. Ph., 1833, Port. Ph., 1836, and Swed. Ph., 1817; made of 3 parts of cinchona, 1 part each of gentian and orange-peel, and 48 parts of Spanish wine [Swed. Ph.]; of 16 parts of cinchona, 8 of gentian, 2 of orange-peel, 192 of white wine, and 32 of brandy [Port. Ph.]; or of 1 oz. of cinchona, 4 drachms of gentian, 2 drachms of orange-peel, 1 drachm of cinnamon, 4 oz. of brandy, and 2¼ pints of wine [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vinum chinæ**

ferratum. See *Vinum* FERRI *amarum.*—**Virginische C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Magnolia glauca.* [B, 48.]—**Wässeriges C'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ aquosum.*—**Weingeistiges C'extrakt** (Ger.). The extractum chinæ spirituosum of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205.] Cf. *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Weisse C.** (Ger.). See *Cortex chinæ albus.*—**Wenigbaarige C.** (Ger.), **Wenigbaariger C'baum** (Ger.). See CINCHONA *pubescens.*—**West Indian c.**, **Westindische C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180, 200.]—**Wiesen-C.** (Ger.). See *C. brasiliana do Mato.*—**Yuamalies-C.** (Ger.). See *Huamalies-C.*—**Yuanucoc'** (Ger.). See *Huanucoc'.*—**Zusammengesetzte C'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Zweifarbige C.** (Ger.). See CINCHONA *bicolor.*

CHINA-CHACHA, n. The *Buettoneria ovata.* [B, 121.]

CHINAI BADÁMA (Beng.), n. The *Arachis hypogœa.* [A, 479.]

CHINAI KATHA, CHINAI KÁTHO, n's. A Chinese variety of catechu. [A, 479.]

CHINAI SÁLITA (Bomb.), n. The *Pisonia morindifolia.* [A, 479.]

CHINAMICIN (Ger.), n. Ken-a^{3}m-e-tzen'. See QUINAMICINE.

CHINAMIN (Ger.), n. Ken-a^{3}m-en'. See QUINAMINE.

CHINAMPACTHY-ARISEE (Tamil), n. The *Euphorbia thymifolia.* [B, 172.]

CHINANGHIE (Teloogoo), n. The *Lagerstrœmia parviflora.* [B, 172.]

CHINA-PAYA, n. The *Flaveria contrayerba* of Persoon. [A, 385.]

CHINÄTHONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ken-at-on'zoir-e^2. See QUINETHONIC ACID.

CHINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}i^{2}n)-at(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CINCHONATUS.

CHINCAPIN, n. Chi^{2}n^{2}k'a^3-pi^{2}n. See CHINQUAPIN.

CHINCH (Bomb.), **CHINCHA** (Mah.), n's. The *Tamarindus indica.* [A, 479.]

CHIN-CHAU (Chin.), n. The *Laminaria saccharina.* [B, 121.]

CHINCHAYOTE (Mex.), n. The tuber of *Sechium edule.* [A, 447.]

CHINCHE (Sp.), n. Chen'cha. See ARGAS *chincha.*

CHINCHI, n. In Peru, the *Tagetes minuta.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

CHINCHIL, n. A medicinal herb of the Argentine Republic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 762 (α, 21).]

CHINCHILLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki^{2}n^2(ch^{2}i^{2}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}i^{2}l)'-li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chinchillides.* A family of the *Hystricomorpha,* or of the *Ruminantia.* [L, 121.]

CHINCHILLINA [Waterhouse] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki^{2}n^2(ch^{2}i^{2}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}i^{2}l)-li(le)'na^3. A subfamily of the *Hystricidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]

CHINCHIN, n. In Chili, the *Polygala thesioides.* [B, 19, 48.]

CHINCHINA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n^2(ch^{2}i^{2}n^2)-ki(ch^{2}e)'na^3. See CHINA.

CHINCHI URALI, n. The *Tagetes tenuifolia.* [B, 121.] Cf. CHINCHI.

CHIN-CHON (Chin.), n. A gummy substance, used as a glue and varnish, supposed to be derived from *Plocaria tenax.* [B, 19.]

CHINCHONA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n^2(ch^{2}i^{2}n^2)-ko(ch^{2}o)'na^3. A more correct form of cinchona (*q. v.*). [Markham (B, 23).]

CHINCHONE, n. Chi^{2}n'kon. The *Senecio vulgaris.* [A, 505.]

CHIN-COUGH, n. Ki^{2}n^2'ko^{2}f. Formerly written *kink-cough* (from Scottish *kink,* a violent paroxysm of coughing). A popular term for whooping-cough, especially in Scotland. [D, 1; L, 77.]

CHINET, CHINETTO, n's. The *Citrus amara,* var. *myrtifolia.* [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CHINETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}i^{2}n)-e(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See QUINETUM.

CH'ING-FEN (Chin.), n. Calomel. [A. W. Douthwaite, "China Med. Mission. Jour.," June, 1889, p. 53.]

CHING MUH HSIANG (Chin.), n. The *Aristolochia recurvilabra.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 209 (B).]

CHINGUIRITO (Sp.), n. Chen-gwe-re'to. A product distilled from the fermented residues of raw sugar dissolved in water; used by the Mexicans as a drink. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

CHIN-HIAM, n. In Cochin-China, aloes-wood. [B, 88.]

CHINHYDRON (Ger.), n. Ken-hed-ron'. Quinhydrone. [B, 4.]

CHINIC ACID, n. Ki^{2}n'i^{2}k. See QUINIC ACID.

CHINICIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-tzen'. Quinicine. [B.]

CHINICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to quinine. [B.]

CHINID (Ger.), n. Ken ed'. A quinide. [B, 270.]

CHINIDIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-deu'. Quinidine. [B, 48.]—**Schwefelsaures C.** Quinidine sulphate. [B, 21.]

CHINIDINE, n. Ki^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. See CINCHONIDINE.

CHINIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i^{2}d-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Quinidine. [B.]—**C. sulfuricum** [Austr. Ph.]. Quinidine sulphate. [B, 81.]

CHINIJNA, n. In Brazil, the *Bactris socialis.* [B, 121.]

CHINI KABÁBA (Guz.), n. The *Cubeba officinalis.* [A, 479.]

CHINI-KALA-BUNDA (Teloogoo), n. The *Aloe litoralis.* [B, 172.]

CHINI KOLAÑJANA (Hind.), n. The *Alpinia officinarum* and *Alpinia galanga.* [A, 479.]

CHININ (Ger.), n. Ken-en'. Quinine. [B.]—**Arsensaures C.** Quinine arsenate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures C.** Quinine valerianate. [B.]—**Carbolsaures C.** Quinine carbolate. [B.]—**Chinasaures C.** Quinine quinate. [B.]—**C'-Amblyopie.** Quinine amblyopia. [B.]—**C'bisulfat.** Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—**C'blume.** See QUININE-*flower.*—**C'chlorat.** Quinine chlorate. [B.]—**C'hydrobromat.** Quinine hydrobromide. [B.]—**C'laktat.** Quinine lactate. [B.]—**C'malzextrakt.** See *Extractum* MALTI *chininatum.* —**C'phosphat.** Quinine phosphate. [B.]—**C'rausch.** The sense of ringing in the ears, etc., felt after taking quinine. [C. Binz (A, 319).]—**C'sulfatdijodür.** Quinine iodosulphate. [B.]—**C'urat.** Quinine urate. [B, 270.]—**C'wein.** See *Vinum* QUININÆ.—**Chlorsaures C.** Quinine chlorate. [B.]—**Chlorwasserstoffsaures C.** Quinine hydrochloride. [B.]—**Citronensaures C.** Quinine citrate. [B, 48.]—**Eisenblausaures C.** Quinine ferrocyanide. [B, 48.]—**Essigsaures C.** Quinine acetate. [B.]—**Gerbsaures C.** Quinine tannate. [B, 48.]—**Harnsaures C.** Quinine urate. [B, 270.]—**Milchsaures C.** Quinine lactate. [B.]—**Neutrales schwefelsaures C.** Normal quinine sulphate. [B, 48.]—**Salpetersaures C.** Quinine nitrate. [B.]—**Salzsaures C.** Quinine hydrochloride. [B, 205.]—**Saures schwefelsaures C.** Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures C.** Quinine sulphate. [B.]—**Unterphosphorigsaures C.** Quinine hypophosphite. [B.] —**Valeriansaures C.** Quinine valerianate. [B, 48.]—**Zweifach schwefelsaures C.** Quinine bisulphate. [B, 205.]

CHININA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i(e)'na^3. Quinine. [B, 10, 119.]—**C. citrata.** Quinine citrate. [B, 119.]—**C. muriatica.** Quinine hydrochloride. [B, 119.]—**C. nitrata.** Quinine nitrate. [B, 119.]—**C. sulphurica.** Quinine sulphate. [B, 119.]—**Citras chininæ.** Quinine citrate. [B. 119.]—**Hydrochloras chininæ.** Quinine hydrochlorate. [B, 119.]

CHININATUS (Lat.). adj. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing quinine (as in the expression *extractum malti chininatum*). [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CHININGA, n. In Peru, the *Urena* (*Uranunea*) *febrifuga.* [B, 121, 180.]

CHININICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *chininsauer.* Compounded with quinic acid; with the name of a base, the quinate of that base. [A, 322.]

CHININODINA (Lat.), **CHININODINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i^{2}n-o(o^2)-di(de)'na^3, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Quinoidine. [A, 322.]

CHININOMETRY, n. Ki^{2}n-i^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. See QUININOMETRY.

CHININUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Quinine. [B, 205.]—**Acetas chinini, C. aceticum.** Quinine acetate. [B, 48; L, 80.]—**C. amorphum.** See *Amorphous* QUININE. —**C. arsenicicum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], **C. arsenicum.** Quinine arsenate. [B, 95, 270.]—**C. arsenicosum.** Quinine arsenite. [B, 108.]—**C. bimuriatico-bicarbamidatum.** A compound of 1 part of acid quinine hydrochlorate and 2 parts of urea, forming 6-sided colorless prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 505 (α, 21).]—**C. bimuriatico-semicarbamidatum.** A compound of 2 parts of acid quinine hydrochlorate and 1 part of urea, forming opaque prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 505 (α, 21).]—**C. bimuriaticum carbamidatum.** Quinine and urea hydrochloride. [A, 308.]—**C. bisulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Quinine bisulphate. [B, 205.]—**C. citricum.** Quinine citrate. [B.] —**C. citricum martiatum.** Iron and quinine citrate. [B, 108.]—**C. crudum.** See *Amorphous* QUININE.—**C. ferro-citricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Iron and quinine citrate. [B, 108, 205.]—**C. ferrocyanatum.** Quinine ferrocyanide. [B.]—**C. fuscum.** See *Brown* QUININE.—**C. hydrobromatum, C. hydrobromicum.** See QUININE *hydrobromide.*—**C. hydrobromicum acidum.** See QUININE *hydrobromate.*—**C. hydrochloratum, C. hydrochloricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See QUININE *hydrochlorate.*—**C. hydroiodicum acidum.** See QUININE *hydriodate.*—**C. hypersulfuricum.** See QUININE *bisulphate.*—**C. ioduretum.** See QUININE *hydriodate.*—**C. lacticum.** Quinine lactate. [B.]—**C. muriaticum.** Quinine hydrochloride. [B, 48.]—**C. salicylicum.** Quinine salicylate. [B.]—**C. sulphuricum.** See QUININE *sulphate.*—**C. sulfuricum acidum.** Quinine bisulphate. [B, 108.]—**C. sulfuricum basicum.** Basic (ordinary) quinine sulphate. [B.]—**C. sulfuricum neutrale** [Ger. Ph.]. Neutral quinine sulphate (bisulphate). [B.]—**C. tannicum.** Quinine tannate. [B, 108.]—**C. uricum, C. urinicum.** Quinine urate. [B, 270.]—**C. valerianicum** [Ger. Ph.]. Quinine valerianate. [B, 205.]—**Citras chinini.** Quinine citrate. [B.]—**Citras ferricus et citras chinini.** See QUININE *and iron citrate.*—**Hydrochloras chinini.** Quinine hydrochloride. [B.]—**Injectio chinini.** Sp., *inyección hipodérmica de bisulfato quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of crystallized quinine bisulphate in 12 parts of distilled water. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Sulphas chinini.** Quinine sulphate. [L, 80.]

CHINIO GUÑDA (Guz.), n. The *Butea frondosa.* [A, 479.]

CHINIOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'de^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See QUINOIDINE.

CHINIOIDIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-o-ed-en'. See QUINOIDINE.—**C'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* CHINIOIDINI. [B, 205 (α, 21).]

CHINIOIDINA (Lat.), **CHINIOIDINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-in(en)'a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See QUINOIDINE. [B, 81.]—**Tinctura chiniodini** [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of quinoidine in 85 of dilute alcohol and 5 of hydrochloric acid. [B, 205.]

CHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The crude quinine of the German market. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 326 (B).]

CHINIZIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-tzen′. Quinizine. [B.]

CHINKWORT, n. Chi^{2}n^{2}k′wu^{5}rt. In some localities, the *Opegrapha* and similar lichens which grow on the trunks of trees. [B, 19.]

CHINLEN (Chin.), **CHINLIN** (Chin.), n's. Also written *chynlen.* The root of an unknown Chinese plant (perhaps a species of *Thalictrum*) to which medicinal virtues are assigned. [B, 180.]—**Radix c** (Lat.). Ger., *Chinlinwurzel.* See *C.*

CHINNA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)′na^3. See CHINA (1st def.).—**Radix chinnæ.** See CHINA-*root.*

CHINOANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kin(ch^{2}en)-o(o^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}z-(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Inability to utter the sound of the letter *r;* so called because there is no such sound in Chinese speech. [L, 20.]

CHINOIDIN [U. S. Ph.], n. Ki^{2}n-oid′i^{2}n. Lat., *chinoidinum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *C.* Quinoidine. [B.]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CHINIOIDINI.

CHINOIDINA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)′na^3. Quinoidine. [B.]—**Chinoidinæ boras.** Quinoidine borate. [B, 81.]—**Chinoidinæ citras.** Quinoidine citrate. [B, 81.]—**Chinoidinæ hydrochloras.** Quinoidine hydrochlorate. [B, 81.]

CHINOIDINE, n. Ki^{2}n-oid′en. See QUINOIDINE.—**Animal c.** [A. Dupré]. Septicine sulphate. ["Pharm. Ctrlh.," 10, 1875, p. 73; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 436 (*a*, 21).]

CHINOIDINUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See QUINOIDINE.

CHINOIS (Fr.), n. Shen-wa^3. The orange. [B, 173.]—**Grands c.** The preserved green fruit of *Citrus aurantium,* var. *sinensis.* [B, 121, 173.]—**Petits c.** The preserved green fruit of *Citrus aurantium,* var. *myrtifolia.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHINOLA (Guz.), n. The *Cassia absus.* [A, 479.]

CHINOLÉINE (Fr.), n. Ken-o-la-en. See QUINOLINE.

CHINOLIN (Ger.), n. Ken-ol-en′. See QUINOLINE.—**C'äthyl.** See ETHYL*quinoline.*—**C'äthylhydrur.** Hydride of ethylquinoline. [B.]—**C'methylhydrür.** Hydride of methylquinoline; kairoline. [B.]—**C'salicylat.** See QUINOLINE *salicylate.*—**C'sulfosäure.** Quinolinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**C'tartrat.** See QUINOLINE *tartrate.*—**Salicylsaures C.** See QUINOLINE *salicylate.* [B.]—**Weinsaures C.** See QUINOLINE *tartrate.*

CHINOLINE, n. Ki^{2}n-ol-en. See QUINOLINE.

CHINOLINSULPHURIC ACID, n. Ki^{2}n″ol-i^{2}n-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r′i^{2}k. See QUINOLINESULPHURIC ACID.

CHINOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-ol(o^{2}l)-in(en)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See QUINOLINE.—**C. salicylicum.** See QUINOLINE *salicylate.*—**C. tartaricum.** See QUINOLINE *tartrate.*

CHINOLOG (Ger.), n. Ken-o-log′. See QUINOLOGIST.

CHINOLOGIE (Ger.), n. Ken-o-lo-ge′. See QUINOLOGY.

CHINOLSÄURE (Ger.), n Ken-ol′zoir-e^2. Quinolic acid. [B.]

CHINON (Ger.), n. Ken-on′. Quinone. [B, 4.]—**Übergechlortes C.** Chloranil. [B, 48.]

CHINONES (Fr.), n. Shen-on. The *Citrus aurantium.* [B, 173.]

CHINOVA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}n(ch^{2}en)-o′va^3(wa^3). See QUINOVA.—**Amer de c.** (Fr.), **C'bitter** (Ger.). See QUINOVIN.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See QUINOVIC ACID.

CHINOVATE, n. Ki^{2}n′o-vat. See QUINOVATE.

CHINOVATIC ACID, n. Ki^{2}n-o-va^{2}t′i^{2}k. See QUINOVATIC ACID.

CHINOVATINE, n. Ki^{2}n-o′va^{2}t-en. See QUINOVATINE.

CHINOVIC ACID, n. Ki^{2}n-o′vi^{2}k. See QUINOVIC ACID.

CHINOVIN, n. Ki^{2}n′o-vi^{2}n. Quinovin. [B.]

CHINOXALIN (Ger.), n. Ken-o^{2}x-a^{3}l-en′. Quinoxaline. [B.]

CHINQUAPIN, n. Ch^{2}i^{2}n^2′kwa^3-pi^{2}n. Fr., *chincapin.* An American name for the *Castanea pumila.* [B, 19, 121.]—**Water-c.** The *Nelumbrium luteum.* [B, 34, 275.]—**Western c.** The *Castanopsis chrysophylla.* [B, 275.]

CHINQUIES, n. A Chinese fruit, said to be that of *Diospyros kaki.* [B, 121, 275.]

CHINTA (Teloogoo), n. The *Tamarindus indica.* [B, 172.]

CHIN-WELK, CHIN-WHELK, n's. Chi^{2}n′we^{2}lk, -hwe^{2}lk. Sycosis or one of its lesions. [G.]

CHIOCCINE, n. Ki-o^{2}k′sen. See CHIOCOCCINE.

CHIOCOAR, n. In South America, a beer made from maize. [B, 121.]

CHIOCOCCA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}k′ka^3. From χιών, snow, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *chiocca, chiocoque.* Ger., *Schneebeere.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Rubiaceæ* indigenous to tropical America. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. anguicida.** A species (probably identical with *C. anguifuga*) used in the preparation of the *extrait alcoolique de caïnca.* [B, 119.]—**C. anguifuga** [Martius]. A Brazilian species. The root-bark, together with that of *C. racemosa,* constitutes cainca (*radix caincæ*), a powerful purgative. Used in Brazil for constipation, hypochondriasis, and snake-bites; in the West Indies, as an emmenagogue and in intermittent fever, syphilis, and insanity; in Europe, in dropsy. It furnishes cahincic acid, which is tonic, gently purgative, and powerfully diuretic. [A, 490 (*a* 21).]—**C. angustifolia.** Brazilian snake-root, the *raiz de cobra* of Brazil, where it is employed against snake-bites. It is a powerful emetic and purgative. [B, 19, 185.]—**C. brachiata** [Ruiz and Pavón]. See *C. anguifuga.*—**C. densifolia** [Martius]. Fr., *c. à feuilles denses.* Ger., *dichtblättrige Schneebeere.* The *cainana* of Brazil, said to have the same properties and uses as *C. angustifolia.* [B, 5, 19, 173, 180.]—**C. nocturna** [Jacquin]. The *Cestrum nocturnum* of Murray. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. paniculata** [Hoffmannsegg], **C. parviflora** [Willdenow]. See *C. anguifuga.*—**C. racemosa** [Jacquin]. Fr., *c.* (ou *chiocoque*) *rameux, chevre-feuille des Antilles.* Ger., *traubige Schneebeere.* 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing in Florida, Mexico, Brazil, and the West Indies; employed in snake-bites, local and general dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, and disorders of the kidneys and of menstruation. The root-bark, together with that of *C. anguifuga,* constitutes cainca. The flowers are used in pectoral complaints, and the leaves for emollient cataplasms. 2. Of Humboldt and Bonpland, the *C. anguifuga.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CHIOCOCCIC ACID.—**C. scandens** [Ried.]. See *C. racemosa.*—**C'wurzel** (Ger.), **Radix chiococcæ.** The root of *C. racemosa* and other species of *C.* [B, 180.]

CHIOCOCCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}k′se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chiococcées.* A tribe of the *Rubiaceæ,* having a valvate corolla, imbricate stamens inserted upon the base of the corolla, and albuminous seeds. [B, 42.]

CHIOCOCCIC ACID, n. Ki-o-ko^{2}k′si^{2}k. Fr., *acide chiococcique.* Ger., *Chiococcasäure.* An acid obtained by decomposing cahincic acid. [B, 270.]

CHIOCOCCINE, n. Ki-o-ko^{2}k′sen. A pulverulent grayish substance, apparently identical with emetine, obtained by Brandes from *Chioccocca racemosa.* [B, 93.]

CHIO-HAU (Chin.), n. The *Rhynchosia.* [B, 121.]

CHIOKOCKA (Ger.), **CHIOKOKA** (Ger.), n's. Ke-o-kok′a^3. See CHIOCOCCA.—**Traubenförmige C.** The *Chiococca racemosa.* [L, 80 (*a*, 21).]

CHIOLI [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)′ol(o^{2}l)-i(e). Furuncles. [A, 325.]

CHIOMA DI GIOVE (It.), n. Ke-o′ma de ji^2-o′va. The *Dryas octopetala.* [B, 121.]

CHIONABLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-le^{2}ps′-i^2-a^3. From χιών, snow, and ἀβλεψία, blindness. Fr., *chionablépsie.* See *Snow*-BLINDNESS.

CHIONANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Oleaceæ,* comprising *Chionanthus, Linociera, Noronhia, Bouria, Mayepea, and Tetrapilus.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHIONANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thez(thas). See CHIONANTHUS.—**C. latifolia** [Aiton], **C. trifida** [Michaux], **C. virginica** [Linnæus]. See CHIONANTHUS *virginica.*

CHIONANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as f.). Ki-(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From χιών, snow, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *chionanthe.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the family *Oleaceæ.* 2. Of Gärtner, a genus now referred to *Linociera.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121.]—**C. caribæa** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species furnishing a very hard wood, the iron-wood (*bois de fer*) of Martinique. [B, 121.]—**C. trifida** [Mönch], **C. virginiana** [Linnæus], **C. virginica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arbre de neige, chionanthe de Virginie.* The fringe-tree, poison-ash, mist-tree, Virginia snow-flower; a shrub or small tree of the southern United States. The root has been used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 34, 121, 173.]—**C. zeylanica.** A Linnæan species constituting the *Arbor bovina* of Herrmann. [B, 211.]

CHIONIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}d′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Rasores.* [L.]

CHIONIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}d-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Pteroclidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 18 (L).]

CHIONOMEL, n. Ki-o^{2}n′o-me^{2}l. From χιών, snow, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *c.* A mixture of honey and snow. [L, 109.]

CHIONOTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), **CHIONOTYPHLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n-o(o^2)-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)-lo′si^{2}s, -ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)′lot(lo^{2}t)-ez(as). Gen., *chionotyphlos′eos* (*-is*), *-lote′tos* (*-is*). From χιών, snow, and τύφλωσις or τυφλότης, blindness. See *Snow*-BLINDNESS.

CHIONYPHE (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n′i^{2}f(u^{6}f)-e(a). Gen., *chion′yphes.* From χιών, snow, and ὑφή, a texture. A genus of filamentous *Fungi,* usually referred to the *Mucorini,* but of doubtful botanical station. [B, 121; L, 73.]

CHIPA, n. 1. A Galibi name for the *Icica decandra.* 2. In Uruguay, a sort of bread made of maize. [B, 93, 121.]

CHIP-BLOWER, n. Chi^{2}p′blo-u^{5}r. An ordinary air-syringe used for cleaning away the débris formed by a dental engine. [E.]

CHIPICHIQUIA, n. Of the Chiquito Indians, the *Astrocaryum chonta.* [B, 121.]

CHIPITIBA (Carib), n. The *Sapindus venosus.* [B, 121.]

CHIP-TREE, n. Chi^{2}p′tre. The *Thrinax argentea.* [B, 275.]

CHIPUELO (Sp.), n. Che-pu-al′o. In New Granada, the *Xanthoxylum rigidum.* [B, 121.]

CHIQUE (Fr.), n. Shek. 1. A chrysalis. [L, 121.] 2. A cocoon having little silk. [*a*, 18.] 3. The *Lathyrus aphaca.* [B, 121.] 4. See CHIGOE.

CHIQUI, CHIQUICHIQUI, n's. In Venezuela, the *Attalea funifera.*

CHIQUICHIQUITI (Carib), n. The *Cacalia porophyllum.* [B, 121.]

CHIQUITO, n. A white, rather hard, aromatic, butter-like substance obtained from the *Combretum butyrosum,* consisting of 25 parts of olein and 75 of margarin. [A, 301.]

CHIRA [Hind.]. The wood of *Pinus longifolia.* [A, 479.]

CHIRACHIRÀ [Hind.], n. The *Achyranthes aspera.* [A, 479.]

CHIRADES (Lat.), **CHIRÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)′a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-ez(e^{2}s), -e(a^3-e^2). See CHEIRADES.

CHIRAETA (Hind.), n. The *Swertia chirayta.* [B, 172.]

CHIRAGON (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}er)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n(on). See CHEIRAGON.

CHIRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. See CHEIRAGRA.

CHIRAITA-ENZIAN (Ger.), n. Ker-a^3-et'a^3-e^{2}nz''i^2-a^{3}n. The *Gentiana* (*Swertia*) *chirayia.* [B ; L, 80.]

CHIRA MITI (Hind.), n. The *Abrus precatorius.* [A, 479.]

CHIRAPHALA (Bomb., God.), n. The *Xanthoxylum rhetsa.* [A, 479.]

CHIRAPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-a^{3}p(o^{3}p)-o(o^2)-the-(tha)'ka^3. See CHEIRAPOTHECA.

CHIRAPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-a^{3}p(a^{3}p)'si^2-a^3. See CHEIRAPSIA.

CHIRARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. See CHEIRARTHRITIS.

CHIRARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'a^{2}s-(a^{3}k)-e(a). See CHEIRARTHROCACE.

CHIRATA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-a(a^3)'ta^3. From Hind., *chiraeta.* Fr., *chirette.* Ger., *Chiraita-Enzian.* It., *chiretta.* Also written *chiretta* and *chirayta.* 1. The *Swertia chirayta ;* in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the herb of this plant. 2. Of Don, the genus *Chirita.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C.-meetha.** The *Ophelia* (*Swertia*) *angustifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 500 (B).]—**Extractum chiratæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chirette.* Ger., *flüssiges Chirettaextrakt.* A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of c., in No. 30 powder, with a mixture of 2¼ oz. (av.) of glycerin and 22¾ oz. (av.) of diluted alcohol, macerating for 48 hours in a percolator with enough menstruum to saturate the powder and form a layer above it, allowing percolation to proceed, adding the remainder of the menstruum gradually and then diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 20¾ fl. oz. of the percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving it in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Infusum chiratæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de chirette.* Ger., *Chiretta-Thee.* A preparation made by infusing ¼ oz. of c., cut small, in 10 oz. of distilled water at 120° F. ; used like infusion of quassia. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Tinctura chiratæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de chirette.* Ger., *Chirettatinktur.* A tincture made with 10 parts of c., in No. 40 powder, and sufficient diluted alcohol to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.], or with 2½ oz. (av.) of c., cut small and bruised, and 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

CHIRATHODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}i^{2}r)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o-(o^2)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n. An American species of gentian, used as a febrifuge. [B, 121.]

CHIRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}i^{2}r)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See SONNERATIA.

CHIRATIN, n. Ki^{2}r-at'i^{2}n. Fr., *chiratine.* Ger., *C.* A principle, $C_{26}H_{48}O_{15}$, found in the *Ophelia* (*Swertia*) *chirata.* [B, 4, 8.]

CHIRATOGENIN, n. Ki^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *chiratogénine.* Ger., *C.* A substance, $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$, formed by decomposing chiratin with hydrochloric acid. [B, 8.]

CHIRAYATA (Bomb., Hind.), **CHIRAYIT, CHIRAYTA,** n's. See CHIRATA.—**Stipites chiraytæ.** The stalks of *Henricea* (*Swertia*) *c.* [B, 180.]

CHIRCHERA (Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera.* [B, 172.]

CHIRCHEWORT, n. Chu^{5}rch'wu^{5}rt. See CHURCHWORT.

CHIREETA, n. Ki^{2}r-et'a^3. See CHIRATA.

CHIRETTA (Lat.), n. f. Ki^{2}r(ch^{2}ir)-e^{2}t'ta^3. See CHIRATA.—**C.-Thee** (Ger.). See *Infusum* CHIRATÆ.—**C'tinktur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CHIRATÆ.—**Flüssiges C'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CHIRATÆ *fluidum.*—**Hill c.** A variety found in Nepal and other parts of northern India. [B, 5.]—**Infusion of c.** See *Infusum* CHIRATÆ.—**Paharee c.** The *Ophelia* (*Swertia*) *angustifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 499 (B).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CHIRATÆ.

CHIRETTE (Fr.), n. Sher-e^{2}t. See CHIRATA.—**Extrait liquide de c.** See *Extractum* CHIRATÆ *fluidum.*—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura* CHIRATÆ.—**Tisane de c.** See *Infusum* CHIRATÆ.

CHIRETTIN, n. Ki^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}n. See CHIRATIN.—**Saccharo-c.** A preparation made by precipitating the coloring matter from an infusion of chirata by means of lead subacetate, precipitating the chiratin with ammoniacal lead acetate, washing the latter precipitate with ammonia water and then with alcohol, treating it with a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol, filtering, removing the excess of acid from the filtrate with calcium carbonate, adding sugar (2 parts to every 3 of the chirata used), drying at a gentle heat, and powdering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 158 (α, 21).]

CHIRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}er)-u^{2}m'a^3. See CHEIRORRHEUMA.

CHIRIAIA (Sp.), n. Chi^{2}r-i^3-a^3'i^2-a^3. The *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 121.]

CHIRIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-i^3-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-a^3. See CHEIRIATRIA.

CHIRIATROS (Lat.), **CHIRIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kir-(ch^{2}er)-i^3-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro^{2}s, -ru^{2}s(ru^{4}s). See CHEIRIATER.

CHIRIMOYA (Sp.), **CHIRIMOYO** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **CHIRIMUYA** (Quich.), n's. Che-re-mo'ya^3, -yo, -mu'ya^3. The fruit of *Anona cherimifolia.* [B, 19, 121, 180.]

CHIRIPABA (Carib), n. An undetermined species of *Croton.* [B, 19, 121.]

CHIRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. See CHEIRIXIS.

CHIRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}er)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. See CHEIRISMA.

CHIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}er)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{2}s(mu^{4}s). See CHEIRISMUS.

CHIRIVIA (Sp.), n. Che-re-ve'a^3. The *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 121.]—**C. de cuaresma.** The *Sium sisarum.* [B, 19, 121.]

CHIRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-i^{2}x'i^{2}s. See CHEIRIXIS.

CHIROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). See CHEIROCACE.

CHIROCENTRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Physostomi.* [L, 207.]

CHIROCOLES (Lat.), **CHIROCOLIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kir-(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}k'ol(o^{2}l)-ez(e^{2}s), -o(o^2)-ko^{2}l'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cyclosaura.* [L, 329.]

CHIROCYRTOMA (Lat.), **CHIROCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-su^{5}r(ku^{6}r)-to'ma^3, -si^{2}s. See CHEIROCYRTOMA and CHEIROCYRTOSIS.

CHIROID, adj. Kir'oid. See CHEIROID.

CHIROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. See CHEIROMANIA.

CHIROMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-re(ra)'-si^{2}s. See CHEIROMETRESIS.

CHIROMYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)'-de(da^3-e^2). A family of the *Lemuridæ.* [L, 121.]

CHIRON (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}er)'o^{2}n(on). See CHEIRON.

CHIRONACTA (Lat.), **CHIRONAX** (Lat.), n's m. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}n(on)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ta^3, -on'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). See CHEIRONAX.

CHIRONECTIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-ne^{2}k'ti^{2}d-a^3. A family of the *Pedimana.* [L, 173.]

CHIRONECTUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-ne^{2}k'tu^{2}s(tu^{4}s). See CHEIRONECTUS.

CHIRONERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-on-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See SURGERY.

CHIRONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-on-i(e)'a^3. See CHEIRONIA.

CHIRONIAN, adj. Kir-on'i^2-a^{2}n. See CHEIRONIAN.

CHIRONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ker-on-e, -e'. See CHEIRONIA.—**Chilische C.** (Ger.). The *Erythræa chilensis.* [L, 80.]—**C'nkraut** (Ger.). The herb of *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 180.]

CHIRONIUM (Lat)., n. n. Kir(ch^{2}er)-on-i(e)'u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See CHEIRONEIUM.

CHIRONIUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch^{2}er)-on-i(e)'u^{2}s(u^{4}s). See CHEIRONEIUS.

CHIRONJEE, n. See CHEROONJIE.

CHIRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-on(o^{2}n)-om(o^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. See CHEIRONOMIA.

CHIRONOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-no^{2}m'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Eucephala.* [L, 121.]

CHIROPOD, n. Kir'o-po^{2}d. See CHEIROPOD.

CHIROPODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See CHEIROPODALGIA.

CHIROPODALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. See CHEIROPODOLOGIA.

CHIROPODIST, n. Kir-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-i^{2}st. From χείρ, the hand, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *pédicure.* Ger., *Fussarzt.* Properly, one who treats diseases of the hands and feet ; one who treats corns, bunions, etc. [A, 301.]

CHIROPODY, n. Kir-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-i^2. The occupation of a chiropodist.

CHIROPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3. See CHEIROPTERA.

CHIROPTÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. Ker-op-te^{2}r. See CHEIROPTERA.—**C. insectivores.** See INSECTIVORA (2d def.).—**C. frugivores.** See FRUGIVORA (2d def.).

CHIRORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}r-rhu^{2}m'a^3. See CHEIRORRHEUMA.

CHIROSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}st'e^2-o^{2}n. An old term for caries, psoas abscess, and fungous arthritis. [α, 18.]

CHIROSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-stro^{2}f-os'-i^{2}s. See CHEIROSTROPHOSIS.

CHIROTECHNES (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-te^{2}k(te^{2}ch^2)'-nez(nas). See CHEIRONAX.

CHIROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-tu^{2}th'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Sephinia.* [L, 234.]

CHIROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-the(tha)'ka^3. See CHEIROTHECA.

CHIROTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Amphisbœnia.* [L, 256.]

CHIROTRIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch^{2}er)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}b'i^2-a^3. See CHEIROTRIBIA.

CHIROUIS (Fr.), n. Sher-u-e. The *Daucus carota,* var. *silvestris.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHIRPHUI, n. The *Xanthoxylon triphyllum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 180 (B).]

CHIRPUIS (Fr.), n. Sher-pwe. The *Sium sisarum.* [B, 121.]

CHIRRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch^{2}er)-rhu^{2}m'a^3. See CHEIRORRHEUMA.

CHIRUPARAM (Tamil), n. The *Riedleia corchorifolia.* [B, 172.]

CHIRURG (Ger.), n. m. Ker-urg'. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGEON, n. Kir-u5r'ju3n. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGERY, n. Kir-u5r'je2r-i2. See SURGERY.

CHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2er)-u6r(ur)'ji2(gi2)-a3. Gr., χειρουργία. See SURGERY.—**C. anaplastica, C. eurtorum.** See *Plastic* SURGERY.—**C. generalis.** General surgery.—**C. infusoria.** See INFUSION.—**C. insilitia.** See *Plastic* SURGERY.—**C. manualis.** See *Operative* SURGERY.—**C. militaris.** See *Military* SURGERY.—**C. operativa.** See *Operative* SURGERY.—**C. transfusoria.** See TRANSFUSION.

CHIRURGICAL, adj. Kir-u5r'ji2k-a2l. Gr., χειρουργικός. Lat., *chirurgicus, chirurgicalis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *chirurgisch.* See SURGICAL.

CHIRURGICE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2er)-u6r(u4)'ji2(gi2)-se(ka). Gr., χειρουργική (τέχνη understood). See SURGERY.

CHIRURGICUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch2er)-u6r(ur)'ji2k(gi2k)-u3s-(u4s). Gr., χειρουργικός. See SURGICAL.

CHIRURGIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Sher-u6r-zhe, ker-ur-ge'. See SURGERY.—**Allgemeine C.** (Ger.). General surgery. [L, 80.]—**C. anaplastique** (Fr.), **Anbildende C.** (Ger.). See *Plastic* SURGERY.—**Char de e.** (Fr.). See WURTZ.—**C. conservatriee** (Fr.). Conservative surgery. [A, 301.]—**C. d'armée** (Fr.), **C. de l'armée** (Fr.). See *Military* SURGERY.—**C. d'urgence** (Fr.). The surgery of emergencies.—**C. expérimentale** (Fr.). Surgery founded on experiments on the lower animals. [A, 301.]—**C. ignée** (Fr.). The use of the actual cautery in surgery. [J. Abeille, cited in "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Aug. 7, 1886, p. 550.]—**C. militaire** (Fr.). See *Military* SURGERY.—**C. ministrante** (Fr.). Minor surgery (such as leeching, cupping, etc.) done under the direction of a medical practitioner. [A, 301.]—**C. plastique** (Fr.). See *Plastic* SURGERY.—**C. vétérlnaire** (Fr.). See *Veterinary* SURGERY.—**Gerichtliche C.** (Ger.). Surgery in its relations to law. [L, 80.]—**Kriegsc'** (Ger.). See *Military* SURGERY.—**Manuelle e.** (Ger.). See *Operative* SURGERY.—**Medicinisehe C.** (Ger.). Non-operative surgery. [L, 80.]—**Petite e.** (Fr.). See *Minor* SURGERY.—**Restorative C.** (Ger.), **Wiederherstellende C.** (Ger.). See *Plastic* SURGERY.

CHIRURGIEN (Fr.), n. m. Sher-u6r-zhe-a3n2. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sher-u6r-zhek. See SURGICAL.

CHIRURGISCH (Ger.), adj. Ker-urg'i2sh. See SURGICAL.

CHIRURGORGANEUMA (Lat.), **CHIRURGORGANOMA** (Lat.), **CHIRURGORGANUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kir(ch2er)-u5rg(urg)-o2rg-a2n(a3n)-u2m'a3, -om'a3, -o2rg'a2n(a3n)-u3m(u4m). See CHEIRURGORGANEUMA, etc.

CHIRURGUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch2er)-u6rg(urg)'u3s(u4s). Gr., χειρουργός. See SURGEON.

CHIRUTA-ITA (Teloogoo), n. The *Phœnix farinifera.* [B, 172.]

CHISANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki2z(ch2i2s)-a2n(a3n)'the2-e-(a3-e2). Of Dumortier, a group of gamopetalous plants (*Calicitubia*), comprising *Lobelia* and *Goodenia.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHISE, n. The Mexican pepper. [L, 109.]

CHISECCO, n. A tree of Congo all parts of which are given in powder as a febrifuge, and are applied to the temples to prevent syncope. [B, 88.]

CHISEL, n. Chi2z'e2l. Lat., *sciselum.* Fr., *ciseau.* Ger., *Meissel.* It., *cesello.* Sp., *cincel.* An instrument consisting of a long, flat blade of steel beveled to a cutting edge at one end and provided with a handle at the other for receiving the blows of a mallet or hammer; used for cutting bone. [A, 301.]

CHISIA (Carib), n. The *Icicia decandra.* [B, 121.]

CHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ki2z(ch2i2s)'ma3. Gen., *chis'matos (-is).* A fissure. [A, 322.]

CHISMOBRANCHIATA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki2z-(ch2i2s)-mo(mo2)-bra2n2(bra3n2)-ki2(ch2i2)-a(a3)'ta3. Fr., *chismobranches.* See SCHISMOBRANCHIATA.

CHISMOPNEÆ (Lat.), **CHISMOPNEI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Ki2z(ch2i2s)-mo2p'ne2-e(a3-e2), -i(e). See SCHISMOPNEI.

CHISSIPHUINAC, n. In Peru, the *Monnina salicifolia.* [B, 121.]

CHITA (Hind.), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica.* [B, 172.]

CHITALE (Heb.), n. The *Triticum sativum.* [B. 121.]

CHITAN (Sp.), n. Chet'a3n. The *Dictamnus albus.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHITANKALOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Wrightia tinctoria.* [B, 172.]

CHI TCHOUANG (Chin.), n. Syphilis. [L, 119.]

CHITENIDINE, n. Ki2t-e2n'i2d-en. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O + 2H_2O$, formed by the oxidation of quinidine. [Forst and Bohringer, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," cited in "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181 (B).]

CHITERPIN, n. Guinea pepper. [L, 109.]

CHITIGNANO (It.), n. Ket-en-ya3n'o. A place in Tuscany, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A, 319.]

CHITINE, n. Ki2t'en. Lat., *chitina* (from χιτών, a case or covering). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chitin, Flügeldeckenstoff.* A peculiar nitrogenous principle found in the skin of insects and in the shell of the *Crustacea.* According to Lederhose, it has the composition $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$, but according to Sundwik it is an amine derivative of a carbohydrate of the formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and has itself the formula $C_{60}H_{92}O_{42}(NH_2)_8$. 8 molecules of NH_2 replacing 8 molecules of hydroxyl. When dehydrated by drying it loses 4 molecules of water and has then the constitution $C_{60}H_{100}N_8O_{38}$. According to Watts, its composition is $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v, p. 384 (B); B, 4, 116, 158; *a*, 24.]

CHITINEUX (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-u6. Chitinous; as a n. pl., a group of the *Foraminifera*, having a chitinous test. [L, 321.]

CHITINISATION (Fr.), n. Ket-en-ez-a3-se-o2n2. The formation of chitine; a transformation into chitine. [A, 385.]

CHITINISÉ (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-ez-a. 1. Provided with chitine. [A, 385.] 2. See CHITINIZED.

CHITINIZED, adj. Ki2t'en-izd. Fr., *chitinisé.* Formed of or converted into chitine. [L, 11.]

CHITINO-ARENACEOUS, adj. Ki2t''en-o-a2r-e2n-a'shu3s. Consisting of a chitinous substance and sand. [L, 121.]

CHITINO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Ki2t''en-o-ka2l-ka're2-u3s. Containing or consisting of chitine and calcareous matter. [L, 201.]

CHITINOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-o-zhe2n. Producing chitine. [A, 385.]

CHITINO-TESTACEOUS, adj. Ki2t''en-o-te2st-a'shu3s. Having a shell containing chitine. [L, 147.]

CHITINOUS, adj. Ki2t'en-u3s. Fr., *chitineux.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling chitine. [A, 385.]

CHITOCARPOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki2t(ch2et)''o(o2)-ka3rp-o(o2)-mi(mu6)-set(kat)'ez(e2s). From χιτών, a shell. καρπός, a fruit, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *chitocarpomycètes.* Of Van Tieghem, a group of *Fungi* in which the spores spring from the receptacle. [B, 121.]

CHITON (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch2e)'to2n(ton). Gen., *chiton'os (-is).* Gr., χιτών. A tunic, an investment. [A, 311 (*a*, 17).]—**C. rhagoides** [Galen]. The chorioid and iris taken together. [L, 349.]

CHITONÉAL (Fr.), adj. Ket-on-a-a2l. See CHITINOUS.

CHITONIDA (Lat.), **CHITONIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ki2t(ch2et)-o2n(on)-i(e)'da3, -de(da3-e2). Fr., *chitonides.* Ger., *Käferschnecken.* A suborder of the *Placophora.* [L, 228.]

CHITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki2t(ch2et)-o2n(on)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *chitonit'idis.* From χιτών, a tunic. Inflammation of an investing membrane. [A. 322.]

CHITONOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki2t(ch2et)-o2n(on)-o(o2)-i(e)'da3. Fr., *chitonodes.* An order of the *Delocephala.* [L, 173.]

CHITOOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki2t(ch2et)-o(o2)-o(o2)-mi-(mu6)-set(kat)'ez(e2s). From χιτών, a tunic, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *chitoomycètes.* Of Van Tieghem, an order of *Fungi*, comprising the families *Monoblepharidi*, *Saprolegenies*, and *Peronosporei.* [B, 121.]

CHITRA (Hind., Bengal.), n. 1. (Hind.) the *Berberis vulgaris (aristata).* 2. (Beng.) the *Plumbago zeylanica.* [B, 172.] Cf. CHITA.

CHITRADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki2t(ch2i2t)'ra2d(ra3d)-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Trionychoida.* [L, 256.]

CHITRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki2t(ch2i2t)-ra3-i(e)'na3. A tribe of the *Chitradæ.* [L. 256.]

CHITRAKA (Hind., Sanscr.), n. The root of *Plumbago zeylanica* and of *Plumbago rosea.* [A, 479.]

CHITRA-MOOLUM (Tamil), n. See CHITRA (2d def.).

CHITRAN (Ar.), n. The *Cedrus Libani.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHI-TSE (Chin.), **CHIT-SE** (Chin.), n's. The *Diospyros kaki.* [B, 88, 121.]

CHITTA (Hind.), n. See CHITRA (1st def.).

CHITTA-EITA, n. See CHIRUTA-ITA.

CHITTAGONG-WOOD, n. The wood of *Cedrela toona*, *Chickrassa tabularis*, and several other East Indian trees. [B, 19, 172, 185.]

CHITTAH-PAT, n. In Assam, the *Licuala peltata.* [B. 19.]

CHITTEM-BARK, n. Chi2t'e2m-ba3rk. The bark of *Rhamnus purshianus.* [B, 5.]

CHITTENANGO, n. Chi2t-e2n-a2n2'go. A place in Madison County, New York, where there are three saline and alkaline springs (the "White Sulphur," the "Cave," and the "Magnesia"). [A, 363.]

CHITTIRA, n. See CHITRA (2d def.).

CHITTLE-BUNDA (Teloogoo), n. The *Pavonia odorata.* [B, 172.]

CHITTURMOOL (Hind.), n. See CHITRA (2d def.).

CHITTY-EITA, n. See CHIRUTA-ITA.

CHITUA, n. See ALOES-WOOD.

CHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ki(ch2i2)'u3s(u4s). See CHIAN.

CHIVACOA, n. Of the Bolivian aborigines, the *Mauritia vinifera.* [B, 121.]

CHIVAFOU (Fr.), n. Shev-a3-fu. An old name for the *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173.]

CHIVAN-AMEL PODIE (Tamil), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum.* [B, 172.]

CHIVEF (Pers.), n. Probably the *Carica papaya.* [B, 121.]

CHIVE-GARLIC, n. Chiv'ga3r-li2k. See CHIVES (2d def.).

CHIVES, n. pl. Chivz. Fr., *chivettes* (2d def.). Ger., *Schnittlauch* (2d def.). Syn.: *cives* (2d def.). 1. The stamens of a flower. 2. The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [B, 19, 116, 275.]

CHI-XAC, n. See CHI-KEU.

CHLÆNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle2n(ch2la3-e2n)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Of Du Petit-Thouars, a family of plants; by Jussieu, made a family of the *Pericorolleæ;* by Sprengel, a division of the *Tilia-*

ceæ; by Reichenbach, a division of the *Hypericineæ;* by Lindley, an order of the *Geraniales;* by Bentham and Hooker, an order of the cohort *Guttiferales* of the series *Thalamifloræ* of polypetalous dicotyledons. It comprises trees and shrubs of Madagascar, having alternate undivided leaves with caducous stipules, and having hermaphrodite flowers in cymes or panicles, with 3 sepals, 5 to 6 petals, and 10 or more stamens introrsely adnate by their base to the urceolus. [B, 42, 170.]

CHLÆNACEUS (Lat.), adj. Kle2n(ch2la3-e2n)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-u3s-(u4s). From χλαῖνα, a thick outer garment. Fr., *chlénacé.* Having the capsule surrounded by a thick involucre. [B, 52.]

CHLÆNIIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle2n(ch2la3-e2n)-i(i2)'i2d-ez(e2s). A subfamily of the *Carabidæ.* [L, 267.]

CHLÆNOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kle2n(ch2la3-e2n)-o(o2)-mi(mu6)-set(kat)'ez(e2s). From χλαῖνα, a thick outer garment, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *chlénomycètes.* Of Bluff and Fingerhut, *Gasteromycetes* having a common envelope surrounding the secondary conceptacles (*pyrenia*). [Wallroth (B, 121).]

CHLAMYDANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla2m(ch2la3m)-i2d(u6d)-a2n(a3n)'the(tha3-e2). From χλαμύς, a cloak, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Dumortier, a subdivision of *Exoxylæ,* comprising the classes *Gynochlamydæ* and *Torochlamydæ.* [B, 170.]

CHLAMYDATE, adj. Kla2m'i2d-at. From χλαμύς, a cloak. Fr., *chlamydé.* 1. Provided with a mantle. 2. Of spores, conidia, etc., provided with a distinct external envelope. [B, 121.]

CHLAMYDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla2m(ch2la3m)-i2d(u6d)'e2-e-(a3-e2). Fr., *chlamydées.* Of Tulasne, a tribe of the *Podostemaceæ.* [B, 121.]

CHLAMYDEOUS, adj. Kla2m-i2d'e2-u3s. Lat., *chlamydeus* (from χλαμύς, a cloak). Fr., *chlamydé.* Provided with a perianth. [B, 121.] Cf. CHLAMYDATE.

CHLAMYDOBLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla2m(ch2la3m)-i2d(u6d)-o(o2)-bla2st(bla2st)'a3. From χλαμύς, a cloak, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *chlamydoblastes.* Ger., *Chlamydoblasten.* Of Bartling, a subdivision of the *Dicotyledonei,* comprising the classes *Aristolochieæ, Piperinæ,* and *Hydropeltideæ.* [B, 170.]

CHLAMYDOBLASTOUS, adj. Kla2m-i2d-o bla2st'u3s. Lat., *chlamydoblastus.* Fr., *chlamydoblaste.* Ger., *deckkeimig, hüllkeimig.* Having the embryo of the seed inclosed in a special sac in addition to the regular investments of the seed, as in *Nymphæa, Piper,* etc. [B, 123.]

CHLAMYDO-HÉLIOZOAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Kla3m-ed-o-hal-e-o-zo-a2r. See CHLAMYDOPHORA (2d def.).

CHLAMYDOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla2m(ch2la3m)''-i2d(u6d)-o(o2)-mo2n-a2d(a3d)-i(e)'na3. A family of the PHYTOMASTIGODA. [L, 121.]

CHLAMYDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Kla2m-(ch2la3m)-i2d(u6d)-o2f'o2r-a3. From χλαμύς, a cloak, and φορεῖν, to bear. 1. (Sing.) see COTULA. 2. (Pl.) an order of the *Heliozoa.* [B, 121; L, 121.]

CHLAMYDOPHORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla2m(ch2la3m)-i2d-(u6d)-o(o2)-fo2r-i(e)'ne(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Dasypodidæ.* [L, 121.]

CHLAMYDOSPORANGEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla2m(ch2la3m)''-i2d(u6d)-o(o2)-spor(spo2r)-a2n(a3n2)-ji'(ge2-e')-e(a3-e2). From χλαμύς, a cloak, σπόρος, a seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a receptacle. Of Schulz, a division of ferns (*Epiphyllosporæ*), comprising the sections *Hymenophyllea, Cyatheacea, Aspidiacea, Davalliacea, Adiantea, Pteroidea, Asplenoidea, Blechnoidea,* and *Onocleacea.* [B, 170.]

CHLAMYDOSPORE, n. Kla2m'i2d-o-spor. Lat., *chlamydospora* (from χλαμύς, a cloak, and σπόρος, a seed). A spore provided with a protective envelope; especially, of Coemans, a spore of the *Fungi* which has two distinct, often separable envelopes. The c's are usually hibernating (resting) spores. [B, 121; L, 121.]

CHLENACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle2n(ch2lan)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e-(a3-e2). Fr., *chlénacées.* Of Du Petit-Thouars and others, see CHLÆNACEÆ.

CHLIAROLUTRON (Lat.), **CHLIAROLUTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kli(ch2li2)-a2r(a3r)-o(o2)-lu2t(lut)'ro2n, -ru3m(ru4m). From χλιαρός, lukewarm, and λουτρόν, a bath. A tepid bath. [A, 322.]

CHLIAROS (Lat.), adj. Kli(ch2li2)'a2r(a3r)-o2s. Gr., χλιαρός. Tepid, warm; of Galen, mild (said of fevers). [A, 325.]

CHLIASMA (Lat.), n. n. Kli(ch2li2)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *chliasʹmatos (-is).* Gr., χλίασμα (from χλιαίνειν, to relax by warmth). A warm fomentation or poultice. [A, 322, 325.]

CHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Klo(ch2lo2)'a3. Gr., χλόα, χλόη. Anything fresh and green; hence, of plants, germination, budding. [A, 322, 325.]

CHLOANOPSIN, n. Klo-a2n-o2p'si2n. From χλόα (see CHLOA), and ὄψις, sight. See *Visual* GREEN.

CHLOANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klo(ch2lo2)-a2n(a3n)'the2-e-(a3-e2). From χλόα (see CHLOA), and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ,* comprising *Chloanthes,* etc. [B, 42.]

CHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. Klo(ch2lo2)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *chloasʹmatos (-is).* Gr., χλόασμα (from χλοάζειν, to be green). Fr., c., *chloasme, panne hépatique, taches hépatiques, chaleurs du foie, masque.* Ger., *Pigmentflecken, Leberfleck.* It., *macchie epatiche.* Sp., *cloasma, mancha hepática.* 1. Liver spot, moth patch; a pigmentary disease of the skin, characterized by the formation of yellowish or brownish patches, of various sizes and shapes, usually without desquamation. 2. See PITYRIASIS *versicolor.* [G, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.]—**C. albidum.** See VITILIGO.—**C. album.** See LEUCODERMIA.—**C. amenorrhoicum.** See *C. uterinum.*—**C. cachecticorum.** The c. observed in persons affected with certain cachexiæ, such as the malarial, the cancerous, and that of Addison's disease. [A, 326; G.]—**C. caloricum.** Fr., *hâle.* C. from exposure to heat, and especially to the sun's rays. [G.]—**C. endemicum.** Fr., *panne caratée.* A term under which Fuchs includes *pinta,* or *mal del pinto* (*q. v.*), and *carate* (*q. v.*). [G, 5, 7.]—**C. ephelis.** See *C.*—**C. faciale.** C. of the face. [G.]—**C. frontis.** C. of the forehead. [G.]—**C. fuscum.** C. of a dusky color; cyanochroia. [G.]—**C. gravidarum.** Fr., *masque* (ou *taches*) *de la grossesse.* Ger., *Mutterflecken.* The c. of pregnant women. [Behrend (A, 319).]—**C. hepaticum.** C. supposed to be due to hepatic disorder. [G.]—**C. hystericum.** See *C. uterinum.*—**C. idiopathicum.** C. which is primary, or not symptomatic (*e. g., C. traumaticum* and *C. caloricum*). [G.]—**C. idiopathicum adnatum.** A pigmentary nævus. [Behrend (A, 319).]—**C. nigrum.** See MELASMA.—**C. pseudoporriginosum.** Of Fuchs, see *C.*—**C. symptomaticum.** Symptomatic c., or that secondary to an internal disease (*e. g., C. cachecticorum* and *C. uterinum*). [G.]—**C. toxicum.** The pigmentation produced by applications of mustard, cantharis, etc., to the skin. [G.]—**C. traumaticum.** A pigmentation of the skin due to bruises, scratches, friction of clothing, etc. [G.]—**C. uterinum.** C. due to pregnancy or to disease of the genital apparatus in women. [G.] Cf. *C. gravidarum.*—**C. vulgare.** Common c., distinguished by Fuchs from *C. uterinum* and *C. endemicum.* [G, 5.]

CHLOE (Lat.), n. f. Klo(ch2lo2)'e(a). See CHLOA.

CHLOÉ-DUPASQUIER (Fr.), n. Klo-a-du6-pa2s-ke-a. A highly alkaline spring at Vals.

CHLOERUM (Lat.), n. n. Klo(ch2lo2)-e(a)'ru3m(ru4m). Fr., *chloéron.* Of Willdenow, see ABOLBODA.

CHLOIN, n. Klo'i2n. Lat., *chloinum, chloina* (from χλόα [see CHLOA]). Fr., *chloïne.* Ger., *C., Grünstoff.* See CHLOROPHYLL.

CHLONION (Lat.), n. n. Klon(ch2lo2n)'i2-o2n. Of Dioscorides, a plant, perhaps the *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 121.]

CHLOR (Ger.), n. Klor. Chlorine. [B.]—**C'acetaminsäure.** Chloracetamic acid. [B.] See TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.—**C'acetoxyl.** See CHLORACETYL.—**C'acetoxylbromür.** See CHLORACETIC *bromide.*—**C'acetoxylharnstoff.** Chloracetyl urea. [B, 4.]—**C'acetsäure.** See CHLORACETIC *acid.*—**C'aluminium.** Aluminium chloride. [B.]—**C'ammon.** Ammonium chloride. [B.]—**C'ammonium.** See the major list.—**C'amyl.** See CHLORAMYL and AMYL *chloride.*—**C'amylen.** See CHLORAMYLENE. [B.]—**C'anilin.** See CHLORANILINE.—**C'anilsäure.** See CHLORANILIC *acid.*—**C'antimon.** Antimony chloride. [B.]—**C'arsen.** Arsenic chloride. [B.]—**C'arsenigsäure, C'arsenik.** See ARSENIC *trichloride.*—**C'arseniklösung.** See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.—**C'äthan.** See CHLORETHANE.—**C'äthen.** See CHLORETHENE.—**C'äther.** Chloric ether, ethyl chloride, chlorether. [B.]—**C'äthyl.** See CHLORETHYL.—**C'äthylbenzol.** Chlorethylbenzene. [B, 4.]—**C'äthylen.** See CHLORETHYLENE.—**C'äthylendichlorür.** See CHLORETHYLENE *chloride.*—**C'äthyliden.** See CHLORETHYLIDENE.—**C'athylidendichlorür.** See CHLORETHYLIDENE *chloride.*—**C'azot.** Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.]—**C'barium, C'baryum.** Barium chloride. [B.]—**C'benzamid.** See CHLORBENZAMIDE.—**C'benzil, C'benzin.** See the major list.—**C'benzoesäure.** Chlorbenzoic acid. [B.]—**C'benzol.** 1. Chlorbenzene. 2. Benzylidene dichloride. [B, 2, 4; L, 81.]—**C'benzolsulfonsäure.** Chlorbenzenesulphonic acid. [B, 4.]—**C'benzoyl.** See BENZOYL *chloride.*—**C'benzyliden.** See CHLORBENZYLIDENE.—**C'blausauer.** Chlorcyanic. [L, 81.]—**C'blausäure.** Chlorcyanic acid. [L, 81.]—**C'blei.** Lead chloride. [B.]—**C'bleilösung.** Solution of lead chloride. "Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1886, p. 442 (B).]—**C'bor.** See BORON *chloride.*—**C'brom.** Bromine chloride. [B.]—**C'bromhydrin.** See CHLOROBROMHYDRIN.—**C'bromid, C'bromür.** See CHLORBROMIDE.—**C'buttersäure.** See CHLORBUTYRIC *acid.*—**C'calcium.** Calcium chloride. [B.]—**C'campher.** See CHLORCAMPHOR.—**C'carvol.** See CHLORCARVENE.—**C'chinol.** See CHLORQUINOL.—**C'chinolin.** See CHLORQUINOLINE.—**C'chinolincarbonsäure.** See CHLORQUINOLINE*carbonic acid.*—**C'chinon.** See CHLORQUINONE.—**C'chlorsäure.** See CHLORCHLORIC ACID.—**C'chromsäure.** See CHLORCHROMIC ACID.—**C'cinnamsäure.** Chlorcinnamic acid. [B.]—**C'cinnamyl.** See CHLORCINNAMYL.—**C'citronensäure.** Chlorcitric acid. [B.]—**C'codeïn.** See CHLORCODEINE.—**C'codid.** See CHLORCODIDE.—**C'cuminol, C'cyan.** See the major list.—**C'cyanamid.** See CHLORCYANAMIDE.—**C'cyanwasserstoffsäure.** Chlorhydrocyanic acid. [B.]—**C'dampf.** Aqueous vapor charged with chlorine, generated by pouring dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid over chlorinated lime; used in disinfection. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] Cf. *Fumigatio* CHLORI and FUMIGATIO *guytoniana.*—**C'dracylsäure.** Chlordracylic acid. [B.] See MONOCHLORBENZOIC *acid.*—**C'eisen.** See the major list.—**C'essigsäure.** Chloracetic acid. [B.]—**C'gas.** See CHLORINE.—**C'gasbad.** See *Chlorine-gas* BATH.—**C'gold.** See GOLD *trichloride.*—**C'hämatin.** See CHLORHÆMATIN.—**C'hydrat.** See HYDROCHLORATE.—**C'hydrin.** See CHLORHYDRIN.—**C'hydrinschwefelsäure.** Chlorhydrinsulphuric acid. [B.]—**C'hydrochinon.** Chlorhydroquinone.—**C'indin.** See the major list.—**C'indoptensäure.** See CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID.—**C'kali.** A term sometimes applied to the chloride and sometimes to the chlorate of potassium. [B, 270.]—**C'kaliflüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* KALI *chlorati.*—**C'kalium.** See POTASSIUM *chloride.*—**C'kalk.** See CALX *chlorata.*—**C'kalkliniment.** See *Linimentum* CALCIS.—**C'kalkpulver.** See CALX *chlorata.* [B.]—**C'kampher.** See CHLORCAMPHOR.—**C'klystier.** See CHLORINE *clyster.*—**C'kohlenoxyd, C'kohlenoxydgas, C'kohlensäure.** See CHLORCARBONIC ACID.—**C'kohlensäureäther.** See ETHYL *chlorcarbonate.*—**C'kohlenstoff.** See the major list.—**C'kupfer.** See COPPER *chloride.*—**C'lithium.** Lithium chloride.—**C'magnesium.** Magnesium chloride.—**C'maleïnsäure.** Chlormaleic acid. [B, 4.]—**C'mesityl.** See CHLORMESITYL.—**C'mesitylen.** See CHLORMESITYLENE.—**C'methyl.** See METHYL *chloride* and CHLORMETHYL.—**C'mercur.** A native chloride of mercury. [B, 48.]—**C'metalle.** A metallic chloride. [B, 48.]—**C'methan.** See CHLORMETHANE.—**C'methyl.** Methyl chloride. [B, 108.]—**C'methylchlorür.**

Methylene dichloride. [B, 81.]—**C'milchsäure.** See CHLORLACTIC ACID.—**C'monoxyd.** See CHLORINE *monoxide.*—**C'muconsäure.** Chlormuconic acid. [B, 4.]—**C'naphtalen.** See CHLORNAPHTHALENE.—**C'naphtalentetrachlorür.** See MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE *tetrachloride.*—**C'naphtalese.** See CHLORNAPHTHALESE.—**C'naphtalise.** See CHLORNAPHTHALISE.—**C'naphtalose.** See CHLORNAPHTHALOSE.—**C'naphtalsäure.** See CHLORNAPHTHALIC ACID.—**C'natrium.** Sodium chloride. [B.]—**C'natron.** Chlorinated soda. [B.]—**C'natronflüssigkeit, C'natronlösung.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**C'natron-Umschlag.** See *Cataplasma* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**C'nitrobenzoësäure.** Chlornitrobenzoic acid. —**C'nitrobenzol.** Chlornitrobenzene. [B.]—**C'nitrophenolsulfonsäure.** See CHLORNITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**C'nitrosyl.** See NITROSYL *chloride.*—**C'nitroxyl.** See NITROXYL *chloride.*—**C'orcin, C'orcinol.** See CHLORORCIN.—**C'oxalamid.** See CHLOROXALAMIDE.—**C'oxaläther.** See CHLOROXALETHER.—**C'oxaläthylin.** See CHLOROXALETHYLIN.—**C'oxalmethylin.** See CHLOROXALMETHYLIN.—**C'oxalsäure.** See CHLOROXALIC ACID.—**C'oxäthyl.** See CHLOROXETHYL.—**C'oxethose.** See CHLOROXETHOSE.—**C'oxyd.** See CHLORINE *oxide* and OXYCHLORIDE.—**C'kohlensäure.** Carbonyl chloride. [B.]—**C'oxydsäure.** Chlorous acid. [A, 324.]—**C'oxydul, C'oxydulgas.** Chlorous oxide. [A, 324.]—**C'oxynaphtochinon.** See CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE.—**C'oxypicolinsäure, C'oxypyridincarbonsäure.** See CHLOROXYPYRIDINECARBONIC ACID. —**C'ozon.** See CHLOROZONE.—**C'palladium.** Palladium chloride. [B.]—**C'peroxyd.** See CHLORINE *peroxide.*—**C'phenol.** See CHLORPHENOL.—**C'phenolsulfonsäure.** See CHLORPHENOL*sulphonic acid.*—**C'phenylsäure.** Monochlorphenol. [B.]—**C'phosphor.** Phosphorus chloride. [B, 48.]—**C'phosphorigsäure.** See CHLORPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—**C'phosphorsauer.** Of or pertaining to chlorosphosphoric acid. [B.]—**C'phosphorsäure.** See CHLORPHOSPHORIC ACID.—**C'phyllansäure.** See CHLORPHYLLANIC ACID. —**C'picramyl.** See CHLORPICRAMYL.—**C'pikrin.** See CHLORPICRIN.—**C'pikryl.** See CHLORPICRYL.—**C'platindiphosphorigsäure.** See CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—**C'platinigsäure.** See CHLORPLATINOUS ACID.—**C'platinphosphorigsäure.** See CHLORPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—**C'platinsäure.** See CHLORPLATINIC ACID.—**C. propionsäure.** See CHLORPROPIONIC ACID.—**C'propionyl.** See CHLORPROPIONYL.—**C'propylen.** See CHLORPROPYLENE.—**C'pseudocumol.** Chloropseudocumene.—**C'quartenylsäure.** Chlorquartenylic acid. [B.] See MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.—**C'quecksilber.** Chloride of mercury. [B.]—**C'räucherung.** Fumigation with chlorine. [B, 108.]—**C'rubin.** See CHLORRUBIN.—**C'salicin, C'salicyl.** See the major list.—**C'salicylol.** See CHLORSALICYLIC *aldehyde.*—**C'salicylsäure.** See CHLORSALICYLIC *acid.*—**C'salicylsäure-Aldehyd.** See CHLORSALICYLIC *aldehyde.*—**C'sauer.** Of or pertaining to chloric acid; with the name of a base, the chlorate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure.** Chloric acid. [B, 48.]—**C'schwefel.** See the major list.—**C'seife.** A disinfectant preparation made of 1 part of chlorinated lime and 8 parts of powdered soap. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**C'silber.** Silver chloride. [B, 48.]—**C'spiroyl.** See CHLORSALICYL.—**C'stickstoff.** Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.]—**C'styrol.** Chlorstyrolene. [B, 4.]—**C'suberancarboxylsäure.** See CHLORSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID.—**C'sulfochinon.** See CHLORSULPHOQUINONE.—**C'sulfonsäure.** See CHLORSULPHONIC ACID.—**C'talcium.** Magnesium chloride. [B, 269.]—**C'tetracodeïn.** See CHLORTETRACODEINE.—**C'tetracrylsäure.** Chlortetracrylic acid. [B.] See MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.—**C'tetramorphin.** See CHLORTETRAMORPHINE.—**C'tetroxyd.** See CHLORINE *tetroxide.*—**C'toluol.** See CHLORTOLUENE.—**C'toluolsulfonsäure.** See CHLORTOLUENE*sulphonic acid.*—**C'trioxyd.** See CHLORINE *trioxide.*—**C'xylen, C'xylol, C'xylyl.** See XYLYL *chloride.*—**C'wasser.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**C'wasserstoff.** Hydrochloric acid; in composition as a prefix, a hydrochlorate or hydrochloride. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffacroleïn.** See ACROLEIN *hydrochlorate.* [B.]—**C'wasserstoffamidohydrazophenol.** Hydrochloride of amidohydrazophenol. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffanilin.** See ANILINE *hydrochloride.*—**C'wasserstoffäther.** Ethyl chloride. [B, 48.]—**C'wasserstoffatropin.** Atropine hydrochloride. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffbad.** See BALNEUM *acidi chlorhydrici* and *Acid* BATH.—**C'wasserstoffberberin.** Berberine hydrochloride. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffcarbylamin.** See CARBYLAMINE *hydrochloride.*—**C'wasserstoffcyanilin.** Hydrochloride of cyaniline. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffdiphenyguanidin.** Hydrochloide of diphenylguanidine. [B, 4.]—**C'wasserstoffguanidin.** Hydrochloride of guanidine. [B, 4.]—**C'wasserstoffharnstoff.** Hydrochloride of urea. [B, 4.]—**C'wasserstoffmorphin.** Morphine hydrochloride. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffrosanilin.** Hydrochloride of rosaniline. [B.]—**C'wasserstoffsäure.** Hydrochloric acid. [B, 48.]—**C'wasserstoff-Tetraphenylguanidin.** Hydrochloride of tetraphenylguanidine. [B, 4.]—**C'wasserstoffthallin.** Hydrochloride of thalline. [B.]—**C'wasserstoff-Triamidophenol.** Hydrochloride of triamidophenol. [B, 4.]—**C'wasserstofftriphenylguanidin.** Hydrochloride of triphenylguanidine. [B, 4.]—**C'wasserstoff-Triphenyl-Rosanilin.** Hydrochloride of triphenylrosaniline. [B.]—**C'wasserstofftyrosin.** Hydrochloride of tyrosine. [B.]—**C'zimmtsäure.** See CHLORCINNAMIC ACID.—**C'zink.** See the major list.—**C'zinn.** Tin chloride.—**Essigsaures C.** See CHLORINE *acetate.*

CHLORA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'a^3. From χλωρός, yellowish-green. Fr., *c.*, *chlore.* Ger., *Bitterling* (1st def.), *Chlor* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Gentianeæ* growing in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. [B, 19, 42.] 2. See CHLORINE. —**C. acuminata** [K. and Z.], **C. lanceolata** [K. and Z.]. European species, now regarded as varieties of *C. perfoliata.* [B, 180.] —**C. perfoliata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *centaurée jaune.* Ger., *durchwachsener Bitterling.* Syn.: *Gentiana perfoliata* [Linnæus]. Yellow-wort; an annual plant of southern Europe. The herb (*herba centaurii lutei*) has been used as a bitter tonic and furnishes a yellow dye. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185.]—**C. serotina** [Koch]. A species now regarded as a variety of *C. perfoliata.* [B, 180.]

CHLORACETAL, n. Klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. A substitution compound of chlorine and acetyl, obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETAL, DICHLORACETAL, and TRICHLORACETAL.

CHLORACETAMIC ACID, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlor-acétamique.* Ger., *Chloracetaminsäure.* See TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETAMIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chloracétamide.* Ger., *Chloracetamid.* A substance formed from acetamide by substituting chlorine for hydrogen. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETAMIDE, DICHLORACETAMIDE, TRICHLORACETAMIDE, and TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETANILIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See PHENYL*monochloracetamide.*

CHLORACETATE, n. Klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. Fr., *chloracétate.* A salt formed from a chloracetic acid by the substitution of a simple or compound radicle for one or more atoms of hydrogen. There are three sorts of c's, the *monochloracetates* (often called simply c's), the *dichloracetates*, and the *trichloracetates* (*q. v.*). [B, 2.]

CHLORACETENE, n. Klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-en. Fr., *chloracétène.* Ger., *Chloraceten.* A body supposed to be formed by the action of phosgene on aldehyde, and to be isomeric with vinyl chloride, C_2H_3Cl, now known to be a mixture of aldehyde and paraldehyde with a small quantity of phosgene. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETIC, adj. Klor-as-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *chloracétique.* Acetic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chloraceticum.* Fr., *acide chloracétique.* Ger., *Chloressigsäure.* It., *acido cloracetico.* Sp., *ácido cloracético.* An acid formed from acetic acid by substituting chlorine for the hydrogen of the radicle. The c. a's are *monochloracetic acid*, $CH_2ClCOOOH$ (often called simply c. a., used as a caustic), *dichloracetic acid*, $CHCl_2COOH$, and *trichloracetic acid*, CCl_3COOH (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 4.]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure chloracétique.* Ger., *Chloracetoxylbromür.* Syn.: *chloracetyl bromide.* A liquid, $C_2H_2ClOBr = CH_2Cl.CO.Br$, formed from c. acid by the substitution of bromine for the radicle OH. It is isomeric with bromacetic chloride. [B, 4.]—**C. chloride.** Ger., *Chloracetoxylchlorür.* Syn.: *chloracetyl chloride, chlorinated chloride of acetyl.* A substance formed from c. acid by the substitution of chlorine for OH. The c. c's are *monochloracetic chloride* (often called simply c. c.), *dichloracetic chloride*, and *trichloracetic chloride* (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 4.]—**C. phosphide.** A compound of c. acid in which the radicle PH_2 replaces the radicle OH. Of these compounds two are known: *monochloracetic phosphide* and *trichloracetic phosphide* (*q. v.*), analogous to monochloracetamide and trichloracetamide. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETIN, n. Klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *chloracétine.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *cloracetina.* A chlorine substitution derivative of acetin, CH_3Cl, formed by the action of carbonyl chloride on aldehyde. [B, 93.]

CHLORACETIZATION, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *chloracétisation.* Fournier's method of producing local anæsthesia by applying a mixture of chloroform and acetic acid. [L, 41.]

CHLORACETOLUIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}l'u^2-i^{2}d(id). See TOLYLCHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETONE, n. Klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-on. Fr., *chloracétone.* Ger., *Chloraceton.* A compound formed from acetone by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. There are six c's, all of which are oily liquids: 1. *Monochloracetone*, C_3H_5ClO. 2. *Dichloracetone*, $C_3H_4Cl_2O$, mesitic chloral [Kane], obtained by passing dry chlorine gas into acetone. 3. *Trichloracetone*, $C_3H_3Cl_3O$. 4. *Tetrachloracetone*, $C_3H_2Cl_4O$. 5. *Pentachloracetone*, C_3HCl_5O. 6. *Hexachloracetone*, C_3Cl_6O. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETONIC ACID, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_4H_7ClO_3 = C(OH)(CH_3)(CH_2Cl)(CO.OH)$, formed from acetonic acid by substituting one atom of chlorine for hydrogen. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETONITRIL, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-ni'tri^{2}l. A compound formed from acetonitril by substituting chlorine for hydrogen. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETONITRIL, DICHLORACETONITRIL, and TRICHLORACETONITRIL.

CHLORACETULMIC ACID, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-u^{3}l'mi^{2}k. A substitution compound, $C_7H_{11}ClO_2$, of acetulmic acid in which one atom of chlorine replaces one of hydrogen. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETYL, n. Klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. Fr., *chloracétyle.* Ger., *Chloracetoxyl.* 1. A radicle, C_2Cl_2, formed from acetyl by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. *Monochloracetyl* (or simply c.) and *trichloracetyl* (*q. v.*) are known. 2. Acetyl (acetoxyl) chloride. [B, 93.] See CHLORACETIC *chloride.*—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de chloracétyle.* Ger., *Chloracetoxylbromür.* See CHLORACETIC *bromide.* [B.]—**C. carbamide.** See *C. urea.*—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de chloracétyle.* Ger., *Chloracetoxylchlorür.* See CHLORACETIC *chloride.*—**C. urea.** Ger., *Chloracetoxylharnstoff.* Syn.: *C. carbamide.* A compound of c. and urea. Two such compounds, *monochloracetyl* (or simply c.) *urea* and *trichloracetyl urea* (*q. v.*), are known. [B, 2, 4.]—**Chlorwasserstoffsaures C.** (Ger.). See CHLORACETIC *chloride.*

CHLORACETYLENE, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *chloracétylène.* Ger., *Chloracetylen.* A chlorine substitution compound of acetylene. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORACETYLENE.

CHLORACETYPHIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}f-i^{2}d(id). See TRICHLORACETIC *phosphide.*

CHLORACIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}d-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See *Chlor*ACID.

CHLORACRYLATE, n. Klor-a^{2}k'ri^{2}l-at. A salt of chloracrylic acid. General formula: $(C_3HClO.)^n.M^n$; where M^n is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B.]

CHLORACRYLIC, adj. Klor-a^{2}k-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *chloracrylique.* Acrylic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloracrylique.* Ger., *Chloracrylsäure.* A substitution product, $C_3H_3ClO_2 = CHCl = CH - CO.OH$, of acrylic acid and chlorine; a mobile

liquid, having an odor like that of the allyl compounds and acting as a slight irritant to the eyes and the mucous membranes. [B, 2.] —**C. ether.** A chloracrylate of a compound radicle; especially ethyl chloracrylate. [B, 2.]

CHLORÆA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. Fr., *chlorée.* Of Lindley, a genus of the *Orchideæ*, tribe *Neottiaceæ*, indigenous to South America and chiefly confined to Chili. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. disoides.** A species said, in Chili, to promote the flow of milk. [B.]

CHLORÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e′(a^3′e^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Neottiaceæ*, comprising *Chloræa*, *Bipinnula*, *Biemeria*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHLORÆMATINA (Lat.), **CHLORÆMATINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′na^3, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLORÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-em′(a^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From χλωρός, yellowish-green, and αἷμα, blood. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORÆMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e^{2}m′(a^3-e^{2}m′)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Polychæta*. [L, 121.]

CHLORAL, n. Klor′a^{2}l; Lat., klor(ch^{2}lor)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l); Fr., klor-a^{3}l; Ger., ch^{2}lor-a^{3}l′. Lat., *c.*, *chloralum.* Fr., c. Ger., *C.* It., *cloralio.* Sp., *cloral.* Syn.: *trichloracetic aldehyde.* A substitution product of acetic aldehyde in which 3 atoms of chlorine replace 3 atoms of hydrogen, $C_2HCl_3O = CCl_3.CHO$. It is a colorless liquid of penetrating odor, boiling at 94° to 95° C., formed by the action of chlorine on acetic aldehyde, ethyl alcohol, and other bodies. It is soluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It is readily transformed into a white amorphous mass termed *parachloral*, which is polymeric with c. It also forms numerous substitution compounds by replacement of its oxygen. The *hydrate*, formed by replacing the oxygen by two molecules of hydroxyl, is the compound used in medicine and is the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B.] —**Acetamide c.** See *C'acetamide.*—**Alcoolate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. alcoholate.*—**Anhydrous c.** Ordinary c. as distinguished from c. hydrate. [B, 5.]—**Butylc'.** See the major list.—**Camphorated c., Camphor-c.** Lat., *chloralum hydratum camphoratum.* A mixture of c. hydrate and camphor; a clear liquid, used internally and topically as a sedative and anodyne. [B.]—**C. alcoholate.** Fr., *alcoolate de c.* Ger., *Chloralalkoholat.* Syn.: *trichlorethylidene hydrate* (or *ethylate*). A substance, $C_2H_7Cl_3O_2 = CCl_3.CH\langle^{OH}_{OC_2H_5}$, formed by the union of absolute alcohol and c. It is nearly insoluble in water, and in this differs from c. hydrate. Its therapeutic properties are analogous to those of the hydrate, but on the whole it is inferior and is not now used. [B, 4, 5.]—**C. ammonia.** A body produced by the action of ammonia on strongly cooled c. [B.] See TRICHLORETHYLIDENE *hydramine.*—**C. and camphor.** See *Camphor-c.*—**C'benzamide.** A substance, $CCl_3-CH.OH(C_6H_5.CO.NH)$, formed by the action of benzamide on c. It forms rhombic or hexagonal tabular crystals. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1886, p. 31 (B).]—**C. butylicum.** See BUTYLCHLORAL *hydrate.*—**C. cyanhydride, C'cyanhydrin.** See *C. hydrocyanide.*—**C'dampf** (Ger.). A spray of a solution of c. hydrate. [A, 319.]—**C. glycerites.** Of R. F. Fairthorne, a class of preparations the basis of which is a solution of 1 drachm of c. hydrate in ½ fl. oz. of glycerin. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**C. hydras** [Brit. Ph.]. See *C. hydrate.*—**C. hydrate.** Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph.], *c. hydras* [Br. Ph.], *chloralum hydratum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chloralum hydratum crystallisatum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloralum hydricum* [Hung. Ph.], *hydras chlorali* [Netherl. Ph.], *hydras chloralicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *c. hydrate* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat.* It., *idrato di cloralio.* Sp., *hidrato de cloral.* Hydrated c., hydrate of c., or simply c. A compound, $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2{=}CCl_3.CH(OH_2)$, of c. and hydroxyl; formed by mixing c. with water. It occurs as distinct acicular crystals or crystalline plates, white, having a pungent odor and acrid taste; very soluble in water, soluble also in absolute alcohol and in ether, but not in cold chloroform. When treated with alkalies it is decomposed into chloroform and formic acid. It is a reliable hypnotic, but a weak sedative and anodyne. In large doses it is poisonous by its paralytic action upon the heart. Locally, it is an irritant; hence it should be given largely diluted. [B, 4, 5, 95.]—**C'hydratklystier** (Ger.). See *Clyster of c. hydrate.*—**C. hydrocyanide.** Syn.: *c. cyanhydrin.* A body produced by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrate of c., forming colorless prismatic crystals of the composition $C_3H_2Cl_3NO = CCl_3.CH(OH).CN$; *i. e.*, that of c. hydrate in which one molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On account of its stability and constancy of composition, it has been recommended as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid in medicine; 6·46 parts of it correspond in medicinal action to 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. [Hermes, "Inaug.-Dissert.," Berlin, 1887: "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 8, 1887, p. 422; B, 4.]—**C. hydrosulphate, C. hydrosulphide.** A crystalline body, $C_2H_4Cl_6O_2S = [CCl_3.CH.OH]_2S$. [B, 4.]—**C. sulphydrate.** Fr., *sulfhydrate de c.* Ger., *Chloralsulfhydrat.* A body forming colorless prismatic or foliate crystals, having the constitution $C_2H_3Cl_3SO = CCl_3.CH\langle^{OH}_{SH}$. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 336 (α, 21).]—**C'syrup** (Ger.). See *Syrup of c.*—**C'thiobenzamide.** A substance, $CCl_3-CH(OH)-C_6H_5CS.NH$, prepared by the action of thiobenzamide on c. It forms yellowish-white crystals of a silky lustre, having a garlicky odor and a somewhat styptic, persistently bitter taste. It is soluble with difficulty in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [M. Spica, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1886, p. 29 (B).]—**Clyster of c. hydrate.** Fr., *lavement au c.* Ger., *C'hydratklystier.* A clyster consisting of from 2 to 5 parts of c. hydrate and 50 each of mucilage of gum arabic and water. [L, 57 (α, 21).]—**Croton c.** See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**Hydrous c.** See *C. hydrate.*—**Insoluble c.** It., *cloralio insolubile.* Parachloral; so called because insoluble in water. [B, 3.]—**Lavement au c.** (Fr.). See *Clyster of c. hydrate.*—**Mesitic c.** Dichloracetone. [B.] See CHLORACETONE.—**Morphoc'** (Ger.). A mixture of c. hydrate and morphine. [A, 319.]—**Sirop de c.** (Fr.). See *Syrup of c.*—**Sulphureted c.** See *C. hydrosulphide.*—**Syrup of c., Syrupus c.** [Br. Ph.], **Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'syrup.* It., *siroppo di cloralio.* Sp., *jarabe de cloral.* A preparation made of 80 grains of hydrate of c., 4 fl. dr. of distilled water, and enough syrup to make 1 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]. The French preparation is made by dissolving 50 parts of c. hydrate in 45 of water and adding 900 of syrup and 5 of spirit of peppermint. It is more than twice as strong as the Br. prep. [B, 5, 113.]

CHLORALBINE, n. Klor-a^{2}l′ben. A crystalline substance, $C_8H_8Cl_2$, contained in trichlorphenol, prepared by passing chlorine through coal-tar. [B, 93.]

CHLORALDEHYDE, n. Klor-a^{2}l′de-hid. Fr., *choraldéhyde.* Ger., *Chloraldehyd.* A chlorine substitution compound of aldehyde. [B.] See MONOCHLORALDEHYDE, DICHLORALDEHYDE, and CHLORAL.

CHLORALDEHYDENE, n. Klor-a^{2}l′de-hid-en. Fr., *chloraldéhydène, chloréthéroïde.* See MONOCHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORALDOL, n. Klor-a^{2}l′do^{2}l. A compound formed from aldol by the substitution of chlorine for an equivalent amount of hydrogen or hydroxyl. [B, 2.]

CHLORALIC, adj. Klor-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *chloralicus.* Fr., *chloralique.* Of or pertaining to chloral. [B.] See HYDRAS *chloralicus.*

CHLORALIDE, n. Klor′a^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloralid.* 1. A substance, $C_4H_4Cl_6O_3 = CCl_3.CH_3\langle^{O}_{CO_2}\rangle CH.CCl_3$, forming colorless glassy crystals insoluble in water, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on chloral. 2. As a generic term, a series of bodies resembling ordinary c. in structure and formed from the different oxy-acids. [B, 3.]

CHLORALISATION (Fr.), n. Klor-a^{2}l-ez-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. 1. Narcotism by means of chloral. [A, 385.] 2. See CHLORALISM.

CHLORALISE, n. Klor′a^{2}l-i^{2}s(is). Fr., *c.* A product of the action of chlorine on aloetin. [A, 385; B, 93.]

CHLORALISM, n. Klor′a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *chloralismus.* Fr., *chloralisme.* 1. The state of being under the influence of chloral. 2. Chronic poisoning with chloral; a morbid state produced by the prolonged or habitual use of moderate doses of chloral. It is of exceptional occurrence, and is characterized by various cutaneous affections (such as erythema, urticaria, extensive œdema and infiltration of the skin, ulceration of the digits, and sometimes petechiæ and purpura hæmorrhagica), pains in the joints, a disposition to diarrhœa, great dyspnœa with precordial distress (sometimes actual asphyxia), imbecility, emaciation, loss of sensibility, and paralysis of the lower limbs. [Steinauer (A, 319); A, 385.]

CHLORALLYL, n. Klor-a^{2}l′i^{2}l. Fr., *chlorallyle.* Ger., *C.* It., *clorallile.* Sp., *cloralilo.* A radicle, C_3H_4Cl, being allyl in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 of hydrogen. [B.]—**C. chloride.** Ger., *Chlorallylchlorür.* See DICHLORGLYCID.—**C. dibromide.** Ger., *Chlorallyldibromür.* A liquid. $C_3H_4Br_2Cl = CH_2Br - CHBr - CHCl$, or $C_3H_5Br_2Cl = CH_2Br - CHBr - CH_2Cl$. [B, 4.]—**C.-ethyl ether.** An oxide of c. and ether. Two are known: *α-c.-ethyl ether*, $CH_2 \equiv CCl.CH_2 - O - C_2H_5$, and *β-c.-ethyl ether*, $CHCl \equiv CH.CH_2 - O - C_2H_5$. [B, 3.]—**C. pseudothiocyanate, C. thiocarbimide.** A liquid of very pungent odor, of the composition $C_4H_4SNCl = SC \equiv N.C_3H_4Cl$. [B, 3.]

CHLORALOIL, n. Klor-a^{3}l′o-i^{2}l. Fr., *chloraloïle.* Ger., *Chloraloïl.* A product of the action of chlorine on aloin, perhaps $C_{13}ClO_3$. [B.]

CHLORALOIN, n. Klor-a^{2}l′o-i^{2}n. Fr., *chloraloïne.* Ger., *Chloraloïn.* A yellow uncrystallizable precipitate, $C_{34}H_{30}Cl_6O_{14} + 6H_2O$, formed by passing a current of chlorine gas through an aqueous solution of aloin (barbaloin). [B, 5, 46.]

CHLOR-ALUM, n. Klor-a^{2}l′u^{3}m. A commercial term for impure aluminium chloride mixed with various sodium and calcium salts; used as a disinfectant. [B, 37.]

CHLORALUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a(a^3)′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Chloral. [B, 81.]—**C. butyli, C. crotonis.** See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**C. hydratum** [Ger. Ph.]. See CHLORAL *hydrate.*—**C. hydratum camphoratum.** See *Camphorated* CHLORAL.—**C. hydratum crystallisatum** [Russ. Ph.], **C. hydricum** [Hung. Ph.], **Hydras chlorali** [Netherl. Ph.]. See CHLORAL *hydrate.* [B, 95.]

CHLORALURIC ACID, n. Klor-a^{2}l-u^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloralurique.* A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{22}N_{12}Cl_2O_{11}$, obtained by the action of chlorous acid on uric acd. [B, 2, 93.]

CHLORAMIDE, n. Klor′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.*, *chloramidure.* An amide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.] Cf. HYDROGEN *c.*

CHLORAMIDOBENZENE, n. Klor-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz′en. Fr., *chloramidobenzine.* Ger., *Chloramidobenzol.* See CHLORANILINE. [B, 4.]

CHLORAMIDURE (Fr.), n. Klor-a^{2}m-ed-u^{6}r. See CHLORAMIDE and AMIDOCHLORIDE.

CHLORÄMIE (Ger.), n. Klor-am-e′. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORAMILAL, n. Klor-a^{2}m′i^{2}l-a^{2}l. A liquid derived from amyl alcohol by the action of chlorine. [L, 108.]

CHLORAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. Klor′a^{3}m-mon-i^2-u^{4}m. Ammonium chloride.—**Reine c'lösung.** See AMMONIUM *chloratum depuratum solutum.* [L. 129.]

CHLORAMYL, n. Klor′a^{2}m-i^{2}l. Fr., *chloramyle.* Ger.. *C.* A substitution compound of amyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B; L, 49, 57, 65.]

CHLORAMYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-a^{3}m-el. 1. See CHLORAMYL. 2. See AMYL *chloride.*

CHLORAMYLENE, n. Klor-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *chloramylène.* Ger., *Chloramylen.* A substitution product of amylene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen; including the three compounds *monochloramylene* (often called simply c.), *dichloramylene*, and *trichloramylene* (*q. v.*). [B, 2.]

CHLORANETHOL, n. Klor-a^{2}n'e^{2}th-o^{2}l. A substitution product of anethol in which chlorine replaces hydrogen, especially *monochloranethol*, $C_{10}H_{11}ClO$, a yellowish liquid, of rather a pungent odor, solidifying below $-6°$ C. and melting at about 250° to 260° C. [B, 2.]

CHLORANIL, n. Klor'a^{2}n-i^{2}l. Lat., *chloranilium.* Fr., *chloranile.* See TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORANILAM, n. Klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-a^{2}m. Fr., *c.*, *chloranilame, acide chloranilamidique hydraté.* Ger., *C.* Syn.: *chloranilamidic acid.* A substance, $C_8H_3NCl_2O_3$, occurring as black acicular lustrous crystals, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on an ammoniacal solution of chloranil. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORANILAMIDATE, n. Klor-a^{2}n''i^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}d-at. A salt of chloranilamidic acid. [B, 93.]

CHLORANILAMIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* The amide, $C_6Cl_2O_2(NH_2)_2 + H_2O$, of chloranilic acid. [B.]

CHLORANILAMIDIC, adj. Klor-a^{2}n''i^{2}l-a^{2}m-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *chloranilamidique.* Of or pertaining to chloranilamide. [B.]—**Hydrated c. acid.** Fr., *acide chloranilamidique hydraté.* See CHLORANILAM.

CHLORANILAMMON, n. Klor-a^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}m'o^{2}n. Fr., *c.* Syn.: *ammonium chloranilamidate.* A product, $C_6Cl_2O_3+2NH_3$, formed by treating chloranil with ammonia; occurring as brown, lustrous crystals. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORANILANILIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}n''i^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Syn.: *dichloranilidoquinone.* A crystalline substance, $C_6Cl_2(NH.C_6H_5)_2O_2$, formed by heating together aniline, alcohol, and chloranil. [B, 3.]

CHLORANILATE, n. Klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-at. A salt of chloranilic acid. [B.]

CHLORANILIC, adj. Klor-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *chloranilique.* Of or derived from chloranil. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloranilique.* Ger., *Chloranilsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6Cl_2(OH)_2O_2+H_2O$, derived from chloranil (tetrachlorquinone). [B, 3, 4.]

CHLORANILIDE, n. Klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chloranilid.* An anilide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORANILINE, n. Klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chloranilin.* Syn.: *chloramidobenzene.* A chlorine substitution compound of aniline. [B.] See MONOCHLORANILINE, DICHLORANILINE, and TRICHLORANILINE.

CHLORANILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{5}m). See CHLORANIL.

CHLORANISIC ACID, n. Klor-a^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloranisique.* Ger., *Chloranissäure.* A chlorine substitution compound of anisic acid, $C_8H_7ClO_3$. [B, 93.]

CHLORANISOL, n. Klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}s-o^{2}l. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A chlorine substitution compound of anisol, $C_{10}H_9Cl_3O$. [B, 93.]

CHLORANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha(tha^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chloranthacées.* Of Blume, a small order of dicotyledons (division *Monochlamydeæ*), series *Micrembryeæ* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Chloranthus* and *Ascarina*, to which Bentham and Hooker add *Hedyosmum.* Others include these genera under the *Piperaceæ*, of which Baillon makes them a series, the *Chloranthеæ*, but from which they are distinguished, according to Bentham and Hooker, by their opposite leaves with lateral stipules adherent to the petiole, their unisexual flowers, their inferior or naked ovary containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule, and their albuminous seeds. [B, 12, 42, 121.]

CHLORANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chloranthées.* See CHLORANTHACEÆ.

CHLORANTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^2-a^3. See CHLORANTHY.

CHLORANTHOUS, adj. Klor-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *chloranthus* (from χλωρός, green, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *chloranthé.* Ger., *grünblumig.* Having green flowers. [B.]

CHLORANTHRACENE, n. Klor-a^{2}n'thra^{2}s-en. Fr., *chloranthracène.* Ger., *Chloranthracen.* Anthracene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [L, 49.]

CHLORANTHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. n. (treated by botanists as m.). Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *chloranthe.* Ger., *Grünblumig* (adj.), *Pflaumenpfeffer* (n.). 1. (Adj.) see CHLORANTHOUS. 2. (N.) of Schwartz, a genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Chloranthaceæ*, indigenous to tropical Asia, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. Bentham and Hooker divide it into 3 sections: *Euchloranthus, Tricercandra*, and *Sarcandra.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. brachystachys** [Blume]. A Java species, having the same uses as *C. officinalis.* [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19.]—**C. inconspicuus** [Blume]. Fr., *chloranthe à petites fleurs.* The *chu-lan* of the Chinese; a species the flowers of which are used for flavoring tea. It is said also to be used in fevers like *C. officinalis*, with which by some it is identified. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. officinalis** [Blume]. An evergreen of Java. The root has a camphoraceous odor and a biting taste, and resembles closely that of *Serpentaria virginica.* It is used as a mild aromatic stimulant in fevers and as an oxytocic. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLORANTHY, n. Klor'a^{2}n-thi^2. For deriv., see CHLORANTHOUS. Lat., *chloranthia.* Fr., *chloranthie.* Ger., *Chloranthie.* 1. That process of retrograde metamorphosis in plants by which the floral organs are transformed into leaves. 2. The tendency of brightly colored petals to become green as they decay. [B, 121; L, 73.]

CHLORANTIMONATE, n. Klor-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'on-at. Fr., *chloroantimoniate.* A compound of antimony trichloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLORARGENTATE, n. Klor-a^{3}r'je^{2}nt-at. Fr., *chloroargentate.* A compound of silver chloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLORARSENIOUS, adj. Klor-a^{3}r-sen'i^2-us. Fr., *chlorarsénieux.* Ger., *chlorarsenig.* Arsenious and containing chlorine. —**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chlorarsénieux.* Ger., *Chlorarsenigsäure.* See ARSENIC *oxychloride.*

CHLORARSINE, n. Klor-a^{3}rs'en. Cacodyl chloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORAS (Lat.), n. m. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *chlora'tis.* See CHLORATE.—**C. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (1885), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate. [B, 95.]—**C. kalicus depuratus.** Purified potassium chlorate.—**C. natricus.** Sodium chlorate. [B, 119.]—**C. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM *chlorate.*—**C. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See SODIUM *chlorate.*—**Gargarisma cum chlorate potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gargarisme de chlorate de* POTASSE.—**Pulvis chloratis potassici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de chlorate de* POTASSE.—**Tabellæ cum chlorate potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci* POTASSII *chloratis.*

CHLORASMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *chloras'matos* (*-is*). 1. See CHLOROSIS. 2. The condition of leguminous plants before they mature. [B.]

CHLORATE, n. Klor'at. Lat., *chloras.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorat, chlorsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *clorato.* A salt of chloric acid. The c's have in general the formula $R.(ClO_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the combining capacity *n.* [B, 3.]—**C. potassique** (Fr.). See POTASSIUM *c.*—**C. sodique** (Fr.). See SODIUM *c.*

CHLORATED, adj. Klor'at-e^{2}d. Lat., *chloratus.* Fr., *chloré.* Ger., *chlorhaltig, chlorirt.* It., *clorato.* Sp., *clorado.* Containing or combined with chlorine; chlorinated. [B.]

CHLORÄTHER (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}lor'at-e^{2}r. Chlorether. [B.]

CHLORATUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Chlorated, chlorinated; with the name of a base, the chloride of that base. [B.] Cf. NATRIUM *chloratum.*

CHLORAURATE, n. Klor-a^{4}r'at. Fr., *chloro-aurate.* A salt of chlorauric acid, also a compound of gold trichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

CHLORAURIC, adj. Klor-a^{4}r'i^{2}k. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle and chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloro-aurique.* Ger., *Chlorgoldsäure.* It., *acido cloro-aurico.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $HAuCl_4 + 4H_2O$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on gold trichloride. Its aqueous solution stains the skin a purple-red color. It forms salts called chloraurates or aurichlorides. [B, 3.]

CHLORAZOL, n. Klor'a^{2}z-o^{2}l. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* An acrid and pungent fluid obtained by the solution of substances containing protein in fuming nitric acid, and then distilling with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is very volatile, attacks the sight and operates as a poison. Specific gravity 1·55. Empirical formula: C_4H_3,Cl_3,N,O_4. [B, 48.]

CHLORAZOLITMIN, n. Klor-a^{2}z-o-li^{2}t'mi^{2}n. Fr., *chlorazolitmine.* A yellow precipitate formed by suspending azolitmin in chlorine water. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHLORAZOTEUX (Fr.), adj. Klor-a^2-zot-u^6. Chloronitrous. [B.] See ACIDE *c.*

CHLORAZOTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-a^2-zot-ek. Nitric and containing chlorine. [B.] See ACIDE *c.*

CHLORBENZAMIDE, n. Klor-be^{2}nz'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chlorbenzamide.* Ger., *Chlorbenzamid.* A chlorine substitution compound, $C_7H_7NO.Cl$, of benzamide. [B.]

CHLORBENZENE, n. Klor-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *chlorbenzine.* Ger., *Chlorbenzol.* A chlorine substitution product of benzene. The c's are *monochlorbenzene, trichlorbenzene, tetrachlorbenzene, pentachlorbenzene*, and *hexachlorbenzene.* [B, 3, 4.]—**C'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide chlorobenzinesulfonique.* Ger., *Chlorbenzolsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4Cl.SO_2.OH$, which may be regarded as benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of the sulphuric-acid residue ($-SO_2.OH$). Three isomeric forms are known: *ortho-c'sulphonic acid*, $C_6(H,Cl,SO_2.OH,H,H,H,)$, *meta-c'sulphonic acid*, $C_6(H.Cl.H,SO_2.OH,H,H,)$, and *para-c'sulphonic acid*, $C_6(H,Cl,H,H,SO_2.OH,H,)$. [B, 4.]

CHLORBENZIDE, n. Klor-be^{2}nz'i^{2}d(id). An oily liquid obtained by treating benzene hexachloride with alkalies; according to some, the same as chlorbenzene. [B, 48.]

CHLORBENZIL, n. Klor-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. Ger., *C.* A colorless, highly odorous oil, $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2O$, formed by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on benzilic acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORBENZIN (Ger.), n. Klor-be^{2}ntz-en'. A chloride of benzene. [B, 48.]—**Sechsfaches C.** Benzene hexachloride. [B, 48.]

CHLORBENZOIC, adj. Klor-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Benzoic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloro-benzoïque.* Ger., *Chlorbenzoësäure.* It., *acido cloro-benzoico.* Sp., *ácido cloro-benzóico.* Benzoic acid in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORBENZOIC *acid*, DICHLORBENZOIC *acid*, and TRICHLORBENZOIC *acid.*—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde chlorobenzoïque.* Ger., *Chlorbenzaldehyd.* It., *aldeide clorobenzoica.* See MONOCHLORBENZOIC *aldehyde*, DICHLORBENZOIC *aldehyde*, and TRICHLORBENZOIC *aldehyde.*

CHLORBENZOYL, n. Klor-be^{2}nz'o-i^{2}l. Fr., *chlorbenzoyle.* Ger., *C.* Syn.: *benzoyl chloride, chlorobenzaldide.* A clear, color-

less liquid, C_7H_5OCl, having an odor like that of horseradish, prepared by the action of chlorine on benzoic aldehyde and of phosphorus perchloride on benzoic acid, and in other ways. [B, 2.]

CHLORBENZYL, n. Klor-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. Fr., *chlorbenzyle.* Ger., *C.* A chlorine substitution compound of benzyl. [B.] See PARACHLORBENZYL and PENTACHLORBENZYL.—**C. alcohol.** A chlorine substitution compound of benzyl alcohol. *Parachlorbenzyl alcohol,* $C_7H_7ClO = C_6[H,Cl,H,H,CH_2.OH,H,]$, is a crystalline substance formed by the action of aqueous ammonia on parachlorbenzyl chloride. [B, 158.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de chlorbenzyle.* Ger., *C'chlorür.* A variety of dichlortoluene having the structural formula $C_6H_4Cl.CH_2Cl$. [B, 158.]

CHLORBENZYLIDENE, n. Klor-be^{2}nz-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *chlorobenzylidène.* Ger., *Chlorbenzyliden.* A chlorine substitution compound of benzylidene. [B.]

CHLORBORIC ACID, n. Klor-bor'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum chlorboricum.* Fr., *acide chloro-borique.* Ger., *Chlorborsäure.* It., *acido clorico borico.* Sp., *ácido cloricobórico.* See BORON *trichloride.*

CHLORBROMACETAMIDE, n. Klor-brom-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'a^{2}m-i^{2}d-(id). Syn.: *chlorobromacetic amide.* A bromine and chlorine substitution compound of acetamide. [B, 2.]

CHLORBROMACETATE, n. Klor-brom-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. A salt of chlorobromacetic acid. General formula: $CHClBr.COO.M'$. [B, 2.]

CHLORBROMACETIC, adj. Klor-brom-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Acetic and combined with bromine and chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloro-bromacétique.* A chlorine and bromine substitution product of acetic acid; a pungent liquid, $CHClBr.CO.OH$, boiling at 201° C., and forming a series of soluble salts. [B, 2.]—**C. amide.** See CHLORBROMACETAMIDE.—**C. ether.** See ETHYL *chlorbromacetate.*

CHLORBROMACETONE, n. Klor-brom-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-on. Fr., *chlorbromacétone.* Ger., *Chlorbromaceton.* A chlorine and bromine substitution product, C_3H_4BrOCl, of acetone. [B.]

CHLORBROMGLYCID, n. Klor-brom-gli^{2}s'i^{2}d. Ger., *C.* Syn.: *bromallyl chloride.* A liquid of the composition $CH_2 = CBr - CH_2Cl$. [B, 4.]

CHLORBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-brom-hid'ri^{2}n. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), formed by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 1 atom of chlorine and 1 of bromine: $C_3H_5.(OH)ClBr = CH_2Br - CH(OH) - CH_2Cl$; an oily liquid, boiling at 197° C. It is also called allyl chlorbromhydrin, because formed by the action of hypochlorous acid upon allyl bromide. [B, 2, 4.]

CHLORBROMIDE, n. Klor-brom'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chlorobromure.* Ger., *Chlorbromid, Chlorbromür.* A compound of a radicle with chlorine and bromine. [B.]

CHLORBROMOACETIC, adj. Klor-brom-o-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. See CHLORBROMACETIC.

CHLORBUTYRIC, adj. Klor-bu^2-ti^{2}r'i^{2}k. Butyric and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chlorobutyric.* Ger., *Chlorbuttersäure.* A chlorine substitution compound of butyric acid. See MONOCHLORBUTYRIC ACID and TRICHLORBUTYRIC ACID. [B.]—**C. aldehyde.** A chlorine substitution product of butyric aldehyde, C_4H_7ClO. [B, 2.]

CHLORBUTYRONE, n. Klor-bu^{2}t'i^{2}r-on. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorbutyron.* A colorless liquid, $C_7H_{13}Cl$, obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrone and phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORBUTYRYL, n. Klor-bu^{2}t'i^{2}r-i^{2}l. Butyric chloride. [B, 4.]

CHLORCAFFEINE, n. Klor-ka^{2}f'e^2-en. A crystalline chlorine substitution product of caffeine, $C_8H_9ClN_4O_2$. [B, 3.]

CHLORCAMPHENE, n. Klor-ka^{2}m'fen. Fr., *chloro-camphène.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}Cl_4$, of camphoraceous odor, formed by the action of chlorine on terebenthene. [B, 93.]

CHLORCAMPHOR, n. Klor-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. Fr., *camphre monochloré.* Ger., *Chlorcampher.* It., *clorocanfora.* Sp., *clorocanfor.* Syn.: *monochlorcamphor, monochlorated camphor.* A compound, $C_{10}H_{15}ClO$, of chlorine and camphor. Three varieties of c. have been described: 1. A substance formed by the direct action of chlorine on camphor, occurring as large, hard, prismatic crystals, readily reducible to a powder, and melting at 83° to 84° C. (Cazeneuve) or 92° to 92·5° C. (Balbiano). This variety, according to Balbiano, is identical with that obtained by Schiff and Pulisi by the decomposition of chlorcamphocarbonic acid. 2. A substance also formed by the direct action of chlorine upon camphor, but occurring under the form of an indistinctly crystalline mass, which is not reducible to a powder but forms a pasty mass on pounding, and melts at 100° to 100·5° C. These two substances are identical in physiological action with camphor, and have the structural formula $C_9H_{15}Cl = C = O$. 3. A substance obtained by Wheeler by treating camphor with hypochlorous acid. It differs from the other forms in the readiness with which it parts with its chlorine. [A. Curci, "Annal. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1886, p. 54 (B).]

CHLORCARBONATE, n. Klor-ka^{3}rb'on-at. Ger., *Chlorkohlensäureester, Chlorcarbonat.* A salt of carbonic acid in which part of the oxygen is replaced by chlorine; *e. g.,* methyl c., $O = CCl - O.(CH_3)$.

CHLORCARBONIC, adj. Klor-ko^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Carbonic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid, C. oxide.** See CARBONYL *chloride.*

CHLORCARVENE, n. Klor-ka^{3}rv'en. Fr., *chlorocarvène.* Ger., *Chlorcarvol.* A yellowish viscid liquid, $C_{10}H_{15}Cl$, formed by the action of chlorine on carvene. [B, 93.]

CHLORCETYL, n. Klor-set'i^{2}l. A substitution derivative of cetyl formed by the action of phosphorus perchloride on ethal; a volatile oil soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 93.]

CHLORCHLORIC ACID, n. Klor-klor'i^{2}k. A compound, Cl_6O_{13}, resembling perchloric oxide in most of its properties, probably of the same composition with an excess of chlorine. [B, 2.]

CHLORCHROMATE, n. Klor-krom'at. A salt of chlorchromic acid. The c's have in general the composition $R^N(CrO_3Cl)_n$, where R^N is a radicle of the combining power *n.* [B, 3.]

CHLORCHROMIC ACID, n. Klor-krom'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorchromique.* Ger., *Chlorchromsäure.* It., *acido clorocromico.* Sp., *ácido cloro-crómico.* An acid, $HCrO_3Cl = CrO_2{<}^{Cl}_{OH}$, formed from chromic acid by replacing 1 molecule of hydroxyl by 1 atom of chlorine. It is known only through its salts, the chlorchromates. The name is also commonly applied to chromium dioxydichloride or chromyl dichloride, CrO_2Cl_2, which is a derivative of chromic acid by the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. There is also a trichromyl dichloride, formed by heating chromyl dichloride. [B, 3, 158.]

CHLORCINCHONINIC ACID, n. Klor-si^{2}n^2-kon-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloro-cinchoninique.* Ger., *Chlorcinchoninsäure.* Sp., *ácido cloro-cinchónico.* An acid formed by the action of chlorine on cinchoninic acid. [B.]

CHLORCINNAMENE, n. Klor-si^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *chlorcinnamène.* See CHLORSTYROLENE.

CHLORCINNAMIC ACID, n. Klor-si^{2}n-ɛ^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloro-cinnamique.* Ger., *Chlorcinnamsäure.* It., *acido clorocinnamico.* Sp., *ácido cloro-cinámico.* An acid, $C_9H_7ClO_2$, formed from cinnamic acid by replacing the hydrogen of the acid radicle with chlorine. [B, 2, 158.]

CHLORCINNAMYL, n. Klor-si^{2}n'u^{2}m-i^{2}l. Ger., *C.* It., *clorocinnamilo.* A heavy oil, C_9H_7OCl, boiling at 262° C., decomposing quickly in a moist atmosphere, yielding hydrochloric acid; produced by the action of phosphorous trichloride or pentachloride on cinnamic acid. [B, 24, 64.]

CHLORCINNOSE, n. Klor-si^{2}n'os. Fr., *c.* A crystalline substance, $C_8H_4Cl_4O$, obtained by distilling cinnamic aldehyde in an atmosphere of chlorine. [B, 93.]

CHLORCITRACONYL, n. Klor-si^{2}t-ra^{2}k'on-i^{2}l. An addition product of chlorine and citraconyl; an oily liquid, $CH_3.C{<}^{CO.Cl}_{CH.CO.Cl} = C_5H_4O_2Cl_2$. [B, 4.]

CHLORCITRAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-si^{2}t-ra^{2}m-al'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloro-citramalique.* An addition product, $C_5H_6Cl(OH)O_4$, of hypochlorous and citraconic acids, having the constitution of citramalic acid in which chlorine replaces 1 atom of hydrogen. An isomeric substance, *isochlorcitramalic acid,* is also known. [B, 2, 3, 4.]

CHLORCITRIC ACID, n. Klor-si^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorocitrique.* Ger., *Chlorcitronensäure, Chlorcitronsäure.* It., *acido cloro citrico.* Sp., *ácido cloro-cítrico.* An uncrystallizable acid, $C_6H_7ClO_5$, formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on aconitic acid in aqueous solution. [B, 2.]

CHLORCODEINE, n. Klor-kod-e'en. Lat., *chlorcodeina, chlorcodeia.* Fr., *chlorocodéine.* A substitution compound of codeine and chlorine. It has a tetanizing action. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 277 (a, 21).] See CHLORCODIDE.

CHLORCODIDE, n. Klor-kod'i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_{36}H_{40}Cl_2N_2O_4$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on codeine. If the action of the acid is maintained after the formation of c., the latter is decomposed into methyl chloride and apomorphine. [B, 2.]

CHLORCOMENATE, n. Klor-kom'e^{2}n-at. A salt of chlorcomenic acid. [B.]

CHLORCOMENIC ACID, n. Klor-kom-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorcoménique.* A chlorine substitution product of comenic acid, $C_6H_3ClO_5$. [B, 2, 3, 158.]

CHLORCROTONIC ACID, n. Klor-kro-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloro-crotonique.* Ger., *Chlorcrotonsäure.* It., *acido clorocrotonico.* Sp., *ácido cloro-crotónico.* A chlorine substitution product of crotonic acid, $C_4H_5ClO_2$. There are two c. a's: *monoc' a.* (often called simply c. a.), and *tric' a.* [B.]

CHLORCUMINOL, n. Klor-ku^{2}m'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(C_3H_7)ClCHO$, of chlorine and cuminol or cumic aldehyde. [B; L, 87.]

CHLORCYAN (Ger.). n. Klor'tzu^6-a^{3}n. Cyanogen chloride. [B, 4, 48.]—**C'amid.** See CHLORCYANAMIDE.—**C'wasserstoffsäure.** See CHLORCYANIC *acid.*—**Festes c.** Tricyanogen trichloride, solid cyanogen chloride. [B.]—**Flüssiges c.** Liquid cyanogen chloride. [B, 4, 48.]

CHLORCYANAMIDE, n. Klor-si-a^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Chlorcyanamid.* A substitution derivative, CN_2ClH, of cyanamide. [B, 2.]

CHLORCYANATE, n. Klor-si'a^{2}n-at. Lat., *chlorocyanas.* A salt of chlorcyanic acid. [B.]

CHLORCYANIC, adj. Klor-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Cyanic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid.** See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLORCYANIDE, n. Klor-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *chlorocyanuretum.* Fr., *chlorocyanure.* Ger., *Chlorcyanid, Chlorcyanür.* Syn.: *chlorcyanuret.* A compound consisting of a chloride with a cyanide of the same base. [B, 38.]

CHLORCYANILIDE, n. Klor-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chlorocyanilide.* A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{12}N_6Cl_3$, obtained by the action of solid cyanogen chloride on aniline. [B, 93.]

CHLORCYANOGEN, n. Klor-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. Ger., *Chlorcyan.* See CYANOGEN *chloride.*

CHLORCYANURAMIDE, n. Klor-si-a^{2}n-u^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See TRICYANCHLORODIAMIDE.

CHLORCYANURET, n. Klor-si-a^{2}n'u^{2}r-e^{2}t. See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLORDIAMYL, n. Klor-di'a^{2}m-i^{2}l. Syn.: *chlordiisoamyl.* A substitution product of diamyl and chlorine, $C_{10}H_{21}Cl$, also called decyl chloride. [B, 2.]

CHLORDIANILIDOQUINONE, n. Klor-di-a^{2}n-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k'-wi^{2}n-on. A brownish crystalline substance, $C_6HCl(NH.C_6H_5)_2O_2$, derived from dichlorquinone. [B, 3.] Cf. DICHLORANILIDOQUINONE.

CHLORDIBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-di-brom-hid'ri^{2}n. A liquid boiling at about 203° C., derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin) by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of chlorine for 3 molecules of hydroxyl. Formula: $C_3H_5Br_2Cl = CH_2Br - CHCl - CH_2Br$. Isomeric with chlorallyl dibromide and chlorpropyllene dibromide. [B, 4.]

CHLORDIISOAMYL, n. Klor-di-i^{2}s-o-a^{2}m'i^{2}l. See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORDIPHENYL, n. Klor-di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. A mono-substitution derivative, $C_{12}H_9Cl$, of diphenyl. It dissolves freely in alcohol and in ether, and forms crystals which melt at 75° C. and smell like oranges. [B, 4.]

CHLORDRACYLIC ACID, n. Klor-dra^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorodracylique.* Ger., *Chlordracylsäure.* Parachlorbenzoic acid. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORBENZOIC *acid.*

CHLORE (Fr.), n. Klor. See CHLORINE and CHLORA.—**Acétate de c.** See CHLORINE *acetate.*—**Bisulfure de c.** Sulphur monochloride. [B.]—**Cataplasme de c.** See *Cataplasma* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**C. dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chlorum aqua solutum* [Fr. Cod.]. Chlorine water. [B, 113.] See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**C. en boules.** A disinfecting mixture made of 18 parts of sodium chloride, 18 of iron sulphate, and 3 of manganese dioxide, mixed with potter's clay. Chlorine is evolved when the mixture is placed on burning coals. [B, 38.]—**C. liquide.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**C. perfoliée.** The *Chlora perfoliata.* [B.]—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**Fumigation de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**Hydrate de c.** See CHLORINE *hydrate.*—**Monoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE *monoxide.*—**Oxyde de c.** See CHLORINE *oxide.*—**Peroxyde de c.** Chlorine peroxide. [B.]—**Protoxyde de c.** See *Chlorine* MONOXIDE.—**Solution aqueuse de c.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**Tétroxyde de c.** See CHLORINE *tetroxide.*

CHLORÉ (Fr.), adj. Klor-a. Containing chlorine; chlorinated. [L, 109.]

CHLOREA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'e^2-a^3. Of Nylander, a genus of lichens of the family of *Usneei.* [B, 121.]—**C. vulpina.** A species containing a large amount of chrysophanic acid. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1877, p. 709; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 65 (α, 24).]

CHLOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chlorées.* 1. Of Grisebach (1839), a family of the *Gentianaceæ,* including *Chlora, Schultesia, Sabbatia,* and *Ixanthus* (1845); a subtribe of the *Gentianaceæ,* with the divisions *Sabbatieæ* and *Erythræaceæ.* Spach (1840) added to these genera *Slevogtia.* 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Graminaceæ,* the *Chlorideæ* of Endlicher, and *Atheropogon, Aristidium, Heterostega,* and *Triplathera.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOREISEN (Ger.), n. Klor'i-ze^{2}n. Iron chloride. [B.]—**Aetherische C'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**C'tinctur, Spirituöse C'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chloridi.*

CHLORELAYLLUM [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e^{2}l-a(a^3)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *chlorélayle.* Ethylene dichloride. [B, 95.]

CHLOREPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e^{2}p(ap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *chlorepatit'idis.* From χλωρός, green, and ἧπαρ, the liver (see also *-itis**). Fr., *chlorépatite.* Ger., *Leberentzündung mit Bleichsucht.* Chronic inflammation of the liver with chlorosis. [A, 322.]

CHLOREPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-e^{2}f-i^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *chlorephidro'seos (-is).* From χλωρός, green, and ἐφίδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *chloréphidrose.* Ger., *grüner Schweiss.* A condition in which the perspiration is green. [A, 322.]

CHLORETHANE, n. Klor'e^{2}th-an. Fr., *chlor-éthane.* Ger., *Chloräthan.* A chlorine substitution compound of ethane. The c's are *monochlorethane,* or ethyl chloride, *trichlorethane, tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane,* and *hexachlorethane (perchlorethane).* [B, 4.]

CHLORETHENE, n. Klor'e^{2}th-en. See CHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORETHER, n. Klor-eth'u^{5}r. Fr., *chlor-éther.* Ger., *Chloräther.* It., *clor-etere.* 1. A chlorine substitution compound of ethyl ether. [B.] See MONOCHLORETHER, DICHLORETHER, TRICHLORETHER, and PERCHLORETHER. 2. According to Laurent, a generic term for the chlorinated derivatives of ethylene; *e. g., chloretheral.* [B, 2, 93.]

CHLORETHERAL, n. Klor-e^{2}th'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. See DICHLORETHER.

CHLORÉTHÉROÏDE (Fr.), n. Klor-a-tar-o-ed. See MONOCHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORÉTHOSE (Fr.), n. Klor-at-oz. Tetrachlorethylene. [B, 2.]

CHLORETHYL, n. Klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *chloréthyle.* Ger., *Chloräthyl.* A radicle consisting of ethyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.] See MONOCHLORETHYL, DICHLORETHYL, TRICHLORETHYL, TETRACHLORETHYL, and PERCHLORETHYL.—**C. alcohol.** A substitution product, C_2H_5OCl, of ethyl alcohol in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 atom of hydrogen. [B.]—**C. carbonate.** See DICHLORETHYL *carbonate* and PERCHLORETHYL *carbonate.*—**C. oxide.** See CHLORETHER (1st def.).—**C'sulphonic acid.** Syn.: *chlorisethionic acid, ethedenechlorosulphonic acid.* A substitution derivative, $C_2H_4Cl\,SO_3H$, of ethenehydrinsulphonic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by 1 atom of chlorine. [B, 158.]

CHLORETHYLATE, n. Klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. A compound consisting of a chloride and an ethylate of the same radicle. General formula $R(Cl.OC_2H)_6 = R_{11}\langle^{Cl}_{O.C_2H_5}$.

CHLORETHYLBENZENE, n. Klor-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *chlor-éthylbenzine.* Ger., *Chloräthylbenzol.* A substitution product of ethylbenzene in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the benzene residue, C_6H_5. [B.]

CHLORETHYLENE, n. Klor-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *chlor-éthylène.* Ger., *Chloräthylen.* It., *clor-etilene.* A substitution compound of ethylene in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine. The c's are *monochlorethylene* (or simply c.), *dichlorethylene, trichlorethylene,* and *perchlorethylene (q. v.).* [B, 4.]—**C. chloride, C. dichloride.** Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de chloréthylène.* Ger., *Chloräthylendichlorür.* Syn.: *monochlorethylene dichloride.* An oily liquid, $C_2H_3Cl_3 = CH_2Cl - CHCl_2$, boiling at 115° C. It has the odor and appearance of Dutch liquid, and has been employed as an anæsthetic. [Taube (B, 4, 5).]

CHLORETHYLIDENE, n. Klor-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *chloréthylidène.* Ger., *Chloräthyliden.* A chlorine substitution compound of ethylidene. [B.]—**C. chloride, C. dichloride.** Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de chloréthylidène.* Ger., *Chloräthylidendichlorür.* Syn.: *monochlorethylidene dichloride, chlorinated ethyl chloride.* A liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2 = CH^3 - CHCl_2$, isomeric with chlorethylene chloride, and, like it, employed as an anæsthetic. [Taube (B, 5).]

CHLORÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-at-ek. Chlorotic. [L, 109.]

CHLORETTE (Fr.), n. Klor-e^{2}t. The *Chlora perfoliata.* [B, 19, 121.]

CHLORETUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHLORIDE.—**C. ammoniæ, C. ammonicum** [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See AMMONIUM *chloride.*—**C. ammonicum depuratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Purified ammonium chloride. [B.]—**C. ammonicum venale** [Finn. Ph.]. Commercial ammonium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. auriconatricum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See GOLD *and sodium chloride.* [B, 95.]—**C. auricum.** See GOLD *chloride.*—**C. baricum** [Dan. Ph.], **C. baryticum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See BARIUM *chloride.*—**C. calcicum.** Calcium chloride; of the Netherl. Ph., the dried chloride. [B, 95.] See CALCIUM *chloride.*—**C. calcicum fusum.** Fused (anhydrous) calcium chloride. [B.] See CALCIUM *chloride.*—**C. calcicum siccum.** Dried calcium chloride. [B.] See CALCIUM *chloride.*—**C. chinicum.** Quinine hydrochloride. [B.]—**C. ferrico-ammonicum** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**C. ferricum.** See IRON *chloride.*—**C. ferricum et ammonicum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**C. ferricum sublimatum.** See FERRIC *chloride* and IRON *sublimate.*—**C. ferrosum.** See IRON *chloride.*—**C. hydrargyricum.** Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), [B, 81.]—**C. hydrargyrosum.** Mercurous chloride (calomel). [B, 81.]—**C. hydrargyrosum præcipitatum** [Dan. Ph.]. Calomel prepared by precipitation. [B.]—**C. manganosum.** Manganous dichloride. [α, 24.] See MANGANESE *chloride.*—**C. morphicum, C. morphinicum.** See MORPHINE *hydrochloride.*—**C. natricum** [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Sodium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. quininicum.** Quinine hydrochloride. [α, 24.]—**C. stibicum.** See ANTIMONY *trichloride.* [B, 142.]—**C. zincicum.** Zinc chloride. [α, 24.]—**Liquor chloreti ferrici** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Liquor chloreti morphici** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor* MORPHINÆ *hydrochloratis.*—**Mixtura chloreti ammonici** [Finn. Ph.]. A preparation directed to be made only at the time of using, consisting of a solution of 1 part of ammonium chloride in 22 parts of water with 2 of purified inspissated licorice. [B, 95.]—**Solutio chloreti ferrici** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Solutio chloreti stibici** [Dan. Ph.] (seu **stibiosi** [Netherl. Ph.]). See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi.*

CHLOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHLORINE.—**C. azotatum.** Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.]—**C. carbonatum.** Carbonyl chloride. [B, 48.]—**C. nitrosum.** See NITROHYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**C. percarbonatum.** Carbon sesquichloride. [B, 48.]—**C. perphosphoratum.** Phosphorus trichloride.—**C. persulphuratum.** Chlorine disulphide (sulphur monochloride). [B, 48.]—**C. subphosphoratum.** Phosphorus pentachloride. [B, 48.]—**C. subsulphuratum.** Sulphur tetrachloride or dichloride. [B, 48.]

CHLOREUX (Fr.), adj. Klor-u^5. Chlorous. [B.]

CHLORFERROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-fe^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum chlorferrocyanicum.* Fr., *acide chloroferrocyanique.* An acid supposed to be formed of chlorine, cyanogen, and iron. [B.]

CHLORFERROCYANIDE, n. Klor-fe^{2}r-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chloro-ferro-cyanure.* A compound consisting of a chloride and a ferrocyanide. [B, 38.]

CHLORFLUORIDE, CHLORFLUORURET, n's. Klor-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id), -flu^2-o^{2}r'u^{2}r-e^{2}t. Lat., *chlorofluoruretum.* Fr., *chlorofluorure.* A double salt consisting of a chloride and a fluoride of the same base. [B.]

CHLORFUMARYL, n. Klor-fu^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}l. Syn.: *fumaryl chloride.* A liquid, $C_4H_2O_2Cl_2 = C_2H_2(CO.Cl)_2$, boiling at 160° C. [B, 4.]

CHLORHÆMATIN, n. Klor-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *chloro-hématine.* Ger., *Chlorhämatin.* Hæmatin hydrochloride, or hæmin, formed by the union of chlorine with hæmatin. [B, 3, 4.]

CHLORHELENIN, n. Klor-he^{2}l'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *chlorhélénine.* A resinoid substance, formed by the action of chlorine on helenin. It has the constitution $C_{21}H_{24}Cl_4O_3$ of helenin (giving to the latter the formula $C_{21}H_{28}O_3$, formerly ascribed to it) in which 4 atoms of chlorine replace 4 of hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORHELICIN, n. Klor-he²l′i²s-i²n. Fr., *chloro-hélicine*. A crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{15}ClO_7$, of helicin and chlorine. [B, 93.]

CHLORHEMATIN, n. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLORHYDRAS (Lat.), n. m. Klor(ch²lor)-hid(hu⁶d)′ra²s-(ra³s). Gen., *chlorhydrat′is*. See HYDROCHLORIDE. — **C. apomorphicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Apomorphine hydrochloride. [a, 24.]—**C. morphicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See MORPHINE *hydrochloride*.—**C. morphicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Soluté de chlorhydrale de* MORPHINE.—**C. pilocarpinus** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILOCARPINE *hydrochloride*.—**C. propylamicus** [Mex. Ph.]. Propylamine hydrochloride. [a, 24.]—**C. quinicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See QUININE *hydrochloride*.—**C. strychnicus** [Mex. Ph.]. Strychnine hydrochloride. [a, 24.] — **Syrupus cum chlorhydrate morphico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de chlorhydrate de* MORPHINE.

CHLORHYDRATE, n. Klor-hid′rat. Lat., *chlorhydras*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorhydrat*. It., *cloridrato*. Sp., *clorhidrato*. 1. A hydrochloride. 2. A chloride and hydrate of the same base; a chlorhydrin. [B.] See SULPHURIC *c.*

CHLORHYDRIC, adj. Klor-hid′ri²k. Lat., *chlorhydricus*. Fr., *chlorhydrique*. It., *cloridrico*. Sp., *clorhidrico*. Compounded of hydrogen and chlorine; hydrochloric. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chlorhydricum*. Fr., *acide chlorhydrique*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffsäure, Salzsäure*. It., *acido cloridrico*. Sp., *ácido clorhídrico*. A synonym used for hydrochloric acid, especially by continental authors. According to H. E. Armstrong ("Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 470), it should be applied only to the compound $HCl.(OH_2)_x$—(probably $HCl(OH_2)$—which, according to Thompson, is formed when gaseous hydrogen chloride (HCl) is dissolved in water. [B.]—**Chlorinated c. ether.** See under HYDROCHLORIC *ether*.

CHLORHYDRIN, n. Klor-hid′ri²n. Fr., *chlorhydrine*. Ger., *C.* 1. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), in which 1, 2, or 3 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by chlorine; the resulting compounds being called respectively *monochlorhydrin*, $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl$, *dichlorhydrin*, $C_3H_5OHCl_2$, and *trichlorhydrin*, $C_3H_5Cl_3$. 2. See CHLORHYDRATE (2d def.). [B, 3, 4.]—**Amylenic c.** See AMYLENE *c.*—**C'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide chlorhydrine-sulfurique*. Ger., *Chlorhydrinschwefelsäure*. An acid having the formula $C_3H_5Cl.OH.O.(SO_2H) = C_3H_7ClSO_5$. [B, 4.]

CHLORHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ed-rek. Chlorhydric; hydrochloric. [B.]

CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-hid-ro-si-a²n′i²k. Fr., *acide chlorhydrocyanique*. Syn.: *chlorcyanic acid*. An addition product of hydrocyanic acid and hydrogen chloride, $H-C\equiv N\langle^{H}_{Cl}$; a colorless liquid of penetrating odor. [B, 4, 93.]

CHLORHYDROPHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Klor(ch²lor)-hid-(hu⁶d)-ro(ro²)-fo²s(fos)′fa²s(fa³s). Gen., *chlorhydrophosphat′is*. See CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATE.—**Syrupus cum chlorhydrophosphate calcico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de chlorhydrophosphate de* CHAUX.

CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATE, n. Klor-hid-ro-fo²s′fat. Lat., *chlorhydrophosphas*. Fr., *c.* A product obtained by acting upon a phosphate with hydrochloric acid. [B.]

CHLORHYDROPROTEIC ACID, n. Klor-hid-ro-pro-te′i²k. Fr., *acide chlorhydroprotéique*. An acid obtained by Mulder by passing chlorine through an aqueous solution of protein; probably a chlorine substitution product. [B, 2, 4; a, 24.]

CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Klor-hid-ro-pir-o-ta³r-ta³r′i²k. Fr., *acide chlorhydropyrotartrique*. A substitution product of pyrotartaric acid, $C_5H_7ClO_4$. There are three isomeric varieties, all crystalline: 1. *Itachloropyrotartaric acid*, which melts at 145° C. and is converted into itamalic acid, $C_5H_7(OH)O_4$, when heated with water or alkalies. 2. *Citrachloropyrotartaric acid*, very unstable, and converted into mesaconic acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, when heated with water. 3. *Mesachloropyrotartaric acid*, melting at 129° C., and when heated with water passing into mesamlic acid, $C_5H_8O_5$. [B, 3.]

CHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. Klor-hid-ro²k′wi²n-on. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorhydrochinon*. It., *cloridrochinone*. A chlorine substitution compound of hydroquinone. [B.] See MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE, DICHLORHYDROQUINONE, TRICHLORHYDROQUINONE, and TETRACHLORHYDROQUINONE.

CHLORHYDROSULPHIDE, n. Klor-hid-ro-su³lf′i²d(id). Fr., *chlorhydrosulfure*. A compound of chlorine, hydrogen, and sulphur with the same radicle. [B.]

CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHALIC ACID, CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE, n's. Klor-hid-ro²x-i²-na²f-tha²l′i²k, -tho²k′wi²n-on. Syn.: *Oxychlornaphthoquinone, Chloroxynaphthoquinone*. A yellow crystalline powder, $C_{10}H_4Cl(OH)O_2$, derived by substitution from naphthoquinone. It is soluble with difficulty in water, melts above 200° C., and sublimes in needles. [B, 4.]

CHLORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-i²-a(a³)′si²s. Gen., *chlorias′eos (-is)*. Gr., χλωρίασις. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORIBASE (Fr.), n. Klor-e-ba²z. A chemical compound in which chlorine forms the base. [B, 38.]

CHLORIC, adj. Klor′i²k. Lat., *chloricus*. Fr., *chlorique*. It., *clorico*. Sp., *clórico*. Containing or combined with chlorine (usually restricted to compounds containing chlorine united with oxygen, and to those which are combined with a greater amount of that element than occurs in chlorous compounds). [B.] See CHLORINE.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chloricum*. Fr., *acide chlorique*. Ger., *Chlorsäure*. It., *acido clorico*. Sp., *ácido clórico*. As ordinarily used, a substance, known only in aqueous solution, having the constitution $HClO_3$. Its solution in water is colorless, has a pungent odor, is strongly acid, and decomposes readily in presence of organic substances, giving up its oxygen and, when not too dilute, acting as a bleaching agent. It forms a series of salts called chlorates. 2. As employed by Kämmer, hypochlorous acid. [B, 2, 3.]—**C. ether.** 1. See ETHYL *chloride*. 2. A solution of chloroform in from 1 to 4 parts of alcohol. [B, 5, 81.] See *Spiritus* CHLOROFORMI.

CHLORICTERUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-i²k′te²r-u³s(u⁴s). From χλωρός, green, and ἴκτερος, a small yellowish bird. Fr., *chlorictère*. Ger., *grüngelb*. Yellowish-green. [L, 41.]

CHLORICUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)′i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Chloric; with the name of a base, the chlorate of that base. [B.]

CHLORID (Ger.), n. Klor-ed′. A chloride; as an affix in a compound expression, a chloride containing a greater proportion of chlorine than a *Chlorür* (*q. v.*). [B.]

CHLORIDE, n. Klor′i²d(id). Lat., *chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure*. Ger., *Chlorür, Chlorid, Chlor-*. It., Sp., *cloruro*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined directly with chlorine; a chloruret.—**Acid c.** A c. formed by replacing the hydroxyl of an oxy-acid by chlorine. Thus, c. of nitroxyl, NO_2Cl, is an acid c. formed by replacing a molecule of OH in nitric acid, $NO_2.OH$, by chlorine. [B, 3.]—**Basic c.** Fr., *chlorure basique*. Ger., *basisches Chlorür*. It., *cloruro basico*. Sp., *cloruro básico*. A compound of the chloride of an element or radicle with an oxide or hydroxide of the same element or radicle; an oxychloride—*e. g.*, *bismuth subchloride*, BiClO. [B.]—**Double c.** A compound of two c's, or of the c. of one radicle with the c. of another radicle. [B.]—**Test-solution of ferric c.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of ferric c. in 10 parts of water, used as a reagent. [B, 5.]—**Test solution of mercuric c.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of corrosive sublimate in 20 parts of distilled water, used as a reagent. [B, 5.]—**Test solution of platinic c.** A solution of platinic c. in 20 parts of water, used as a reagent. [B, 5.]

CHLORIDE (Fr.), n. Klor-ed. 1. Of Ampère, a collective term for the halogen group of elements. 2. See CHLORIS (2d def.). [B, 3, 38, 93.]

CHLORIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-i²d′e²-a³. Of Trinius, a division of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising *Chloris, Gymnopogon, Eutriona, Psilurus*, and *Hordeum*. [B, 170.]

CHLORIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-i²d′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chloridées*. Of Kunth, a tribe of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising *Sclerochloa, Septochloa, Gymnopogon, Chloris, Cynodon, Dinebra, Triathera, Boutelono, Chondrosium, Heterostega, Echinaria, Pappopharum, Trirophis*, and *Euneapogon*. Others make it a section of the *Graminaceæ*, including *Eleusine, Chloris, Dactyloctenium, Cynodon, Dinebra, Heterostega, Polyodon, Chondrosium, Pentarrhapsis*, and *Triœna*. [B, 170.]

CHLORIDIC, adj. Klor-i²d′i²k. Pertaining to or containing a chloride. [B.]

CHLORIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor-i²d-i(i²)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chloridiées*. Of Brongniart, a division of the *Byssaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHLORIDULUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-i²d′u²l(u⁴l)-u³m-(u⁴m). See CHLORIDE.

CHLORIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)′i²d-u³m(u⁴m). See CHLORIDE.—**C. acidum.** Chloric acid. [B, 48.]—**C. calcicum.** See CALCIUM *chloride*.—**C. ferricum.** Ferric chloride. [B.] See IRON *chloride*.—**C. ferrosum.** Ferrous chloride. [B.] See IRON *chloride*.—**C. formicum** [Finn. Ph.]. Chloroform. [B, 95.]—**C. hydricum.** See HYDROCHLORIC *acid*.—**C. stibicum.** Properly, antimonic chloride (antimony pentachloride), but also applied to antimonious chloride (antimony trichloride). [B, 142.]

CHLORIG (Ger.), adj. Klor′i²g. Chlorous. [B.]—**C'säure.** Chlorous acid. [B.]

CHLORIMETRY, n. Klor-i²m′e²t-ri². From χλωρός (see CHLORINE) and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chlorimétrie*. Ger., *Chlorimetrie*. Syn.: *chlorometry*. The determination of the bleaching power of a chlorine compound; the estimation of the amount of available chlorine in such a compound. [B, 116.]

CHLORIMIDE, n. Klor′i²m-i²d(id). An imide in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the ammonia residue. [B, 3.]

CHLORINA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-i(e)′na³. See CHLORINE.—**C. liquida.** See *Aqua* CHLORI.

CHLORINATED, adj. Klor′i²n-at-e²d. Lat., *chlorinatus, chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*. It., *clorato, clorinato*. Also written *chlorated*. Containing or combined with chlorine. [B, 2.]

CHLORINDADMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-i²n-da²d(da³d)′-mi²-u³m(u⁴m). See CHLORINDOPTENE.

CHLORINDATMIC ACID, n. Klor-i²n-da²t′mi²k. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on indigo blue. [B, 93.]

CHLORINDATMID (Ger.), n. Klor′en-da³t-med. See TRICHLORANILINE.

CHLORINDINE, n. Klor-i²nd′en. Lat., *chlorindinum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorindin*. A chlorine substitution product of indine, $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2Cl_2$; an amorphous powder produced by the decomposition of chlorisatide by heat. [B, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTENE, n. Klor-i²nd-o²p′ten. Fr., *chlorindoptène*. Ger., *Chlorindopten*. A crystalline substance, $C_8H_4Cl_4O$, formed by decomposing indigo-blue with chlorine; probably only a mixture of chlorindoptenic and chlorindatinic acids. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID, n. Klor-i²nd-o²p-te²n′i²k. Fr., *acide chlorindopténique*. Ger., *Chlorindoptensäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_4Cl_6 + H_2O$, obtained, with trichloraniline, by the action of chlorine on indigo-blue. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-a²n²d-op-tek. See CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID.

CHLORINE, n. Klor'en. From χλωρός, green. Lat., *chlorum. chlorinum.* Fr., *chlore.* Ger., *Chlor.* It., Sp., *cloro.* A nonmetallic element discovered by Scheele in 1774. It is a greenish-yellow transparent gas having an intensely irritant, disagreeable, suffocating odor. It dissolves in about half its volume of cold water, forming a greenish solution having the odor of the gas. At − 34° C. the gas condenses into a yellowish liquid. The sp. gr. of the gas, compared with that of air, is 2·45. C. combines very readily with hydrogen, forming hydrochloric acid, and, owing to this affinity for hydrogen, it acts in the presence of moisture as a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent by combining with the hydrogen of water and liberating oxygen, which in the nascent state attacks organic coloring matters with energy and destroys living organisms. C. also combines directly with the metallic and also with all the non-metallic elements, forming the class of compounds called chlorides, which are widely diffused throughout the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. In combination, it acts almost without exception as a univalent element, replacing only 1 atom of hydrogen. In some rare cases, however, it appears to be trivalent. Atomic weight, 35·37 ; symbol, Cl (or, in the writings of continental authors, occasionally Ch). [B, 3, 6.]—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de chlore.* Ger., *essigsaures Chlor.* It., *acetato di cloro.* Sp., *acetato de cloro.* Syn. : *acetohypochlorous anhydride.* A colorless liquid, $Cl.O.C_2H_3O$, which explodes when heated to 100° C. [B, 4.]—**C. bath.** Ger., *Chlorgasbad.* See *Fumigation de* CHLORE and *Vapor* CHLORI.—**C. bisulphuret.** See SULPHUR *monochloride.* —**C. clyster.** See *C. enema.*—**C. disulphide.** See SULPHUR *monochloride.*—**C. enema.** Ger., *Chlorklystier.* An enema of from 1 to 2 parts of solution of chlorinated soda and 50 of water. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**C. fumigation.** See *Fumigation de* CHLORE and *Vapor* CHLORI.—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de chlore.* It., *idrato di cloro.* Sp., *hidrato de cloro.* An unstable crystalline substance, $Cl.5H_2O$, produced by dissolving c. in water at a temperature just above the freezing point. [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de chlore.* Ger., *Chlormonoxyd.* It., *monossido di cloro.* Sp., *monóxido de cloro.* Hypochlorous oxide ; a colorless gas, Cl_2O, molecular weight 86·7, density 43·35, obtained by the action of c. on mercuric oxide. It yields, when dissolved in water, a yellow solution which is a powerful bleaching agent. It may be condensed by means of a freezing mixture into a red liquid which is highly explosive. [B.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de chlore.* Ger., *Chloroxyd.* It., *ossido di cloro.* Sp., *óxido de cloro.* A compound of c. and oxygen. The c. oxides are *c. monoxide, c. trioxide,* and *c. peroxide.* [B.]—**C. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de chlore.* Ger., *Chlorperoxyd.* It., *perossido di cloro.* Sp., *peróxido de cloro.* A heavy, dark-colored, yellowish gas having a peculiar odor, and at low temperatures condensing to form a dark-red liquid boiling at 9° and freezing at 79° C The gas is very unstable, decomposing often with explosive violence. [B, 3.]—**C. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**C. sulphide.** See SULPHUR *chloride.*—**C. tetroxide.** Fr., *tétroxyde de chlore.* Ger., *Chlortetroxyd.* See *C. peroxide.*—**C. trioxide.** Fr., *trioxyde de chlore.* Chlorous oxide ; an unstable, heavy, greenish-yellow gas, Cl_2O_3, produced by the deoxidation of chloric acid. It has a pungent and very irritating odor, and at low temperatures condenses into a reddish-brown liquid. On dissolving in cold water, it forms chlorous acid. [B, 3.] —**C. water** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**Inhalation of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor* CHLORI.—**Liquid c., Solution of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHLORI.

CHLORINEUM (Lat.), **CHLORINIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Klor-(ch^{2}lor)-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHLORINE and *Aqua* CHLORI.

CHLORINUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-in(en)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Chlorine. [U. S. Ph., 1870 (B).]—**Aqua chlorini** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Aqua* CHLORI.

CHLORIODATE, n. Klor-i'od-at. Lat., *chloriodas.* Fr., *c.* A salt of chloriodic acid. [B.]

CHLORIODHYDRIN, n. Klor''i-o^{2}d-hi'dri^{2}n. Fr., *chloroiodhydrine.* Ger., *Chlorjodhydrin.* A liquid, $C_3H_5.Cl.I.(OH.)$, boiling at 226° C., derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), by the substitution of an atom each of chlorine and iodine for two molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

CHLORIODIC ACID, n. Klor-i-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum chloriodicum.* Fr., *acide chloro-iodique.* Ger., *Chlorjodsäure.* Iodine chloride. [B, 38.]

CHLORIODIDE, n. Klo^{3}r-i'od-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *chloriodidum, chlorioduretum.* Fr., *chloriodure, chloro-iodure.* Ger., *Chlorjodür.* Syn.: *iodochloride.* A compound of chlorine and iodine with the same base. [B.]

CHLORIODINE, n. Klor-i'od-en. Iodine chloride. [B.]

CHLORIODIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-e-od-ek. See CHLORIODIC ACID.

CHLORIODOFORM, n. Klor-i-o^{2}d'o-fo^{2}rm. Syn. : *dichloriodoform, formyl dichloroiodide.* A yellow aromatic oil, $CHCl_2I$, boiling at 131° C., not solidifying at any temperature, derived from chloroform by the substitution of one atom of iodine for one of chlorine. [B, 4, 158.]

CHLORIRIDIC, adj. Klo^{3}r-i^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *chloro-iridique.* Containing chlorine and iridium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chloro-iridique.* A substance, $H_2IrCl_6 = 2HCl + IrCl_4$, acting as a dibasic acid, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on iridium tetrachloride. [B, 3.]

CHLORIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chlorit'is.* 1. A chlorite. 2. Of Swartz, a genus of the *Graminaceæ,* of the family *Chlorideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. calcicus.** See CALX *chlorata.*—**C. mucronata** [Michaux]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) found in the East and West Indies, having edible grains. [A, 490 (α, 21).]

CHLORISAMIC ACID, n. Klor-i^{2}s-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorisamique.* An acid obtained by the action of cold dilute acids on chlorisamide. [B, 93.]

CHLORISAMIDE, n. Klor-i^{2}s'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorisamid.* A yellow substance, $C_{16}H_{12}Cl_2N_4O_3$, being chlorisatamide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORISATATE, n. Klor-i^{2}s'a^{2}t-at. Fr., *chlorisatinate.* A salt of chlorisatic acid. [B.]

CHLORISATIC, adj. Klor-i^{2}s-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *chlorisatinique.* Pertaining to chlorisatine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide chlorisatinique.* An acid, $C_8H_6ClNO_3$, not known in the free state, derived from isatic acid by the substitution of 1 atom of chlorine for hydrogen. [B.]

CHLORISATIDE, n. Klor-i^{2}s'a^{2}t-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorisatid.* A white powder, $C_{16}H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_4$, obtained as a precipitate by the action of ammonium hydrosulphide on chlorisatine. [B, 93, 158.]

CHLORISATIMIDE, n. Klor-i^{2}s-a^{2}t'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorisatimid.* A substitution compound, $C_{24}H_{15}Cl_2N_5O_4$, of isatimide and chlorine. [B. 93.]

CHLORISATINATE (Fr.), n. Klor-ez-a^{3}t-en-a^{2}t. See CHLORISATATE.

CHLORISATINE, n. Klor-i^{2}s'a^{2}t-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorisatin.* A chlorine substitution compound of isatine. There are two varieties : *monochlorisatine,* $C_8H_4ClNO_2$ (known simply as c.), and *dichlorisatine,* $C_8H_3Cl_2O_2N$ (*q. v.*). [B.]

CHLORISATINIC ACID, n. Klor-i^{2}s-a^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorisatinique.* See CHLORISATIC *acid.*

CHLORISATYDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ez-a^{3}t-ed-ek. See CHLORISATIC *acid.*

CHLORISATYDE, n. See CHLORISATIDE.

CHLORISETHIONIC ACID, n. Klor-i^{2}s-e^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloriséthionique.* See CHLORETHYL*sulphonic acid.*

CHLORISOCROTONIC ACID, n. Klor-i^{2}s-o-krot-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorisocrotonique.* An acid, $CH_2 = CCl - CH_2 - CO_2H$, derived from isocrotonic acid by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen with chlorine. [B.] Cf. MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.

CHLORISOVALERYL, n. Klo^{3}r-i^{2}s-o-va^{2}l'e^{2}r-i^{2}l. Isovaleric chloride. [B.] See VALERIC *chloride.*

CHLORISTIC, adj. Klor-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *chloristicus.* Fr., *chloristique.* Pertaining to the theory of the simple elementary nature of chlorine. [B.]

CHLORIT (Ger.), n. Klor-et'. See CHLORITE.

CHLORITAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-i^{2}t-a^{2}m-al'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloritamalique.* A derivative, $C_5H_7O_4Cl$, of itamalic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl has been replaced by chlorine ; itamonochlorpyrotartaric acid. [B.] Cf. CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID.

CHLORITE, n. Klor'it. Lat., *chloris.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorit.* It., Sp., *clorito.* A salt of chlorous acid. The general formula of the chlorites is $R(ClO_2)_n$, where R is a radicle of the combining power *n.* The chlorites are readily decomposed, and act as strong bleaching agents. [B, 3.]—**C. calcique** (Fr.). See CALX *chlorata.*

CHLORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHLORINE.—**C. gaseiforme** [Gr. Ph.]. Chlorine. [B, 95.]—**Solutio chlorii** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHLORI.

CHLORKOHLENSTOFF (Ger.). n. Klor'kol-e^{2}n-sto^{3}f. Carbon chloride. [B.]—**Anderthalb-C.** Carbon sesquichloride. [L 30.]—**Einfach-C.** See PERCHLORETHYLENE.—**Halb-C.** Tetrachlormethane. [B, 48.]—**Julin's C.** Julin's carbon chloride ; hexachlorbenzene. [B.]

CHLORLACTATE, n. Klor-la^{2}k'tat. A salt of chlorlactic acid, especially a monochlorlactate. [B, 3.]

CHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Klor-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorolactique.* Ger., *Chlormilchsäure.* A chlorine substitution compound of lactic acid. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORLACTIC ACID, DICHLORLACTIC ACID, and TRICHLORLACTIC ACID.

CHLORLACTONITRIL, n. Klor-la^{2}k-to-nit'ri^{2}l. A chlorine substitution compound of lactonitril. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORLACTONITRIL, DICHLORLACTONITRIL, and TRICHLORLACTONITRIL.

CHLORMALEIC ACID, n. Klor-ma^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chloromaléique.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_3ClO_4$. [B, 4.]

CHLORMENTHENE, n. Klor-me^{2}nth'en. Fr., *chloro-menthène.* Ger., *Chlormenthen.* A yellowish liquid. $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$, formed by distilling menthol with phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-me^{2}s-a^{2}m-al'i^{2}k. See CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID.

CHLORMESITYL, n. Klor-me^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^{2}l. Fr., *chloro-mésityle.* Ger., *C.* A substance, C_3H_5Cl, obtained by the action of phosphorus perchloride on acetone. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESITYLENE, n. Klo^{3}r-me^{2}s-i^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *chloromésitylène.* Ger., *Chlormesitylen.* A substitution product, $ClC_6H_2(CH_3)_3$, of mesitylene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

CHLORMESITYLIDE, n. Klor-me^{2}s-i^{2}t'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chloromésitylide.* Ger.. *Chlormesitylid.* A crystalline substance, C_3H_3Cl, formed by the action of chlorine on mesitylene. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESSER (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}lor'me^{2}s-se^{2}r. See CHLOROMETER.

CHLORMETHANE, n. Klo^{3}r-me^{2}th'an. Fr., *chloro-méthane.* Ger., *Chlormethan.* A substitution compound of methane and chlorine. Four bodies of this class are possible, and all have been prepared : 1. *Monochlormethane,* methyl chloride, CH_3Cl. 2. *Dichlormethane,* methylene dichloride, CH_2Cl_2. 3. *Trichlormethane,* chloroform, $CHCl_3$. 4. *Tetrachlormethane* (perchlormethane carbonic chloride), CCl_4. [B, 4.]

CHLORMETHYL, n. Klor-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *chloro-méthyle.* Ger., *C.* A substitution compound of methyl and chlorine. [B.]

CHLORMETHYLASE, n. Klor-me²th'i²l-az. Fr., *chlorométhylase.* Ger., *Chlormethylas.* An oily liquid, probably identical with dichlorethylene, formed by the action of potash on methyl trichloracetate. [B, 93.]

CHLORMETHYLIC, adj. Klor-me²th-i²l'i²k. Fr., *chlorométhylique.* Of or pertaining to chlormethyl, or to chlorine and methyl. [B.]

CHLORMICHMYLIC ACID, n. Klor-mi²k-mi²l'i²k. See CHLOROMICHMYLIC ACID.

CHLORMOLYBDIC, adj. Klor-mo²l-i²b'di²k. Containing molybdenum and chlorine. [B.]—**C. bromide.** A reddish-yellow crystalline substance, $Mo_3Cl_4Br_2 + 3H_2O$, or $Mo_3Cl_4Br_2 + 6H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. hydroxide.** A yellowish basic substance, $Mo_3Cl_4(OH)_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]

CHLORMUCONIC ACID, n. Klor-mu²-ko²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-muconique.* Ger., *Chlormuconsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_2Cl_2\langle{}^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH} = C_6H_4Cl_2O_4$. [B, 4.]

CHLORNAPHTHALASE, n. Klor-na²f'tha²l-az. Fr., *chloronaphthalase.* Ger., *C.* Monochlornaphthol. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-na²f'tha²l-en. Fr., *chloronaphthalène.* Ger., *Chlornaphthalin.* 1. A name applied both to naphthalene dichloride and naphthalene tetrachloride. 2. More properly, a substitution compound of chlorine and naphthalene. [B, 93.] Cf. MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE, DICHLORNAPHTHALENE, TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE, TETRACHLORNAPHTHALENE, PENTACHLORNAPHTHALENE, and PERCHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORNAPHTHALESE, n. Klor-na²f'tha²l-ez. Fr., *chloronaphthalèse.* Ger., *C.* Dichlornaphthalene. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Klor-na²f-tha²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-naphthalique.* Ger., *Chlornaphthalsäure.* A chlorine substitution derivative of naphthalic acid. [B.]

CHLORNAPHTHALIDE, n. Klor-na²f'tha²l-i²d(id). Fr., *chloro-naphthalide.* A chlorine substitution or addition compound of naphthalene. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALISE, n. Klor-na²f'tha²l-iz. Fr., *chloronaphthalise.* Ger., *C.* Trichlornaphthalene. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALOSE, n. Klor-na²f'tha²l-os. Fr., *chloronaphthalose.* Ger., *C.* Tetrachlornaphthalene. [B, 93.]

CHLORNITRANILINE, n. Klor-nit-ra²n'i²l-en. Fr., *chloronitraniline.* A substitution compound of aniline in which nitroxyl and chlorine replace the hydrogen of the benzene residue. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORNITRANILINE.

CHLORNITRIC ACID, n. Klor-nit'ri²k. 1. Nitroxyl chloride. 2. Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORNITRIN, n. Klor-nit'ri²n. A compound of chlorine and nitroxyl with glycerin. [B, 2.] Cf. DICHLORMONONITRIN and MONOCHLORDINITRIN.

CHLORNITROBENZENE, n. Klor-ni-tro-be²nz'en. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzol.* A substitution compound of benzene in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine and nitroxyl. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE.

CHLORNITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Klor-ni-tro-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide chloronitrobenzoïque.* Ger., *Chlornitrobenzoësäure.* A substitution compound, $ClC_7H_4NO_4$, of benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitryl. [B, 4.]

CHLORNITROPHENOL, n. Klor-nit-ro-fe²n'o²l. Fr., *chloronitrophénol.* Ger., *C.* A chlorine-and-nitroxyl substitution compound of phenol. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORNITROPHENOL.

CHLORNITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-ni-tro-fe²n-o²l-su³lf-o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-nitrophenol-sulfonique.* A substitution compound of phenosulphonic acid in which an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitryl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen: $C_6H_2Cl(NO_2)(OH)SO_2.OH = C_6H_4ClSNO_6$. Several isomeric varieties exist. [B, 2.]

CHLORNITROUS ACID, n. Klor-ni'tru³s. Fr., *acide chlorazoteux* (ou *chloronitreux*). Nitrosyl chloride. [B.]

CHLOROACETATE, n. Klor-o-a²s'e²t-at. An acetochloride, or a compound of a bivalent radicle with chlorine and the radicle of acetic acid. The general formula of the c's is $C_2H_3O - O - R'' - Cl$. [B, 2.]

CHLOROAMIDE, n. Klor-o-a²m'i²d(id). See CHLORAMIDE.

CHLORO-ANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-a²n(a³n)-em'(a³'e²m)-i²-a³. From χλωρός, green, α priv., and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *chloro-anémie.* See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORO-ANÆMIC, adj. Klor-o-a²n-e²m'i²k. Fr., *chloroanémique.* See CHLOROTIC.

CHLORO-ANTIMONIATE, n. Klor-o-a²n-ti²m-on'i²-at. See CHLORANTIMONIATE.

CHLORO-ARGENTATE, n. Klor-o-a³r-je²nt'at. See CHLORARGENTATE.

CHLORO-AURATE, n. Klor-o-a⁴r'at. See CHLORAURATE.

CHLORO-BASE, n. Klor'o-bas. Fr., *c.-b.* A chloride that acts as a base. [A, 385; B, 93.]

CHLOROBENZAMIDE, n. Klor-o-be²nz'a²m-i²d(id). See CHLORBENZAMIDE.

CHLOROBENZENE, n. Klor-o-be²nz'en. See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOROBENZIDE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-i²d(id). See CHLORBENZIDE.

CHLOROBENZINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ba³n²z-en. See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOROBENZOÏLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ba³n²z-o-el. See CHLORBENZOYLE.

CHLOROBENZOIC ACID, n. Klor-o-be²nz-o'i²k. See CHLORBENZOIC ACID.

CHLOROBENZOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-be²nz-ol(o²l)'e²-u³m(u⁴m). See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOROBENZOYLE, n. Klor-o-be²nz'o-i²l. See CHLORBENZOYL.

CHLOROBENZYL, n. Klor-o-be²nz'i²l. See CHLORBENZYL.

CHLOROBORIC ACID, n. Klor-o-bor'i²k. Fr., *acide chloroborique.* See CHLORBORIC *acid.*

CHLOROBORIDE, n. Klor-o bor'i²d(id). Lat., *chloroboruretum.* Fr., *chloroborure.* A compound consisting of a chloride and boride of the same base. [B.]

CHLOROBORURE (Fr.), **CHLOROBORURET,** n's. Klor-o-bor-u⁶r, -bor'u²r-e²t. See CHLOROBORIDE.

CHLOROBROMACETAMIDE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s-e²t'a²m-i²d(id). See CHLORBROMACETAMIDE.

CHLOROBROMACETATE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s'e²t-at. See CHLORBROMACETATE.

CHLOROBROMACETIC, adj. Klor-o-brom-a²s-et'i²k. See CHLORBROMACETIC.

CHLOROBROMACETONE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s'e²t-on. See CHLORBROMACETONE.

CHLOROBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-o-brom-hid'ri²n. See CHLORBROMHYDRIN.

CHLOROBROMIDE, n. Klor-o-brom'i²d(id). See CHLORBROMIDE.

CHLOROBROMOHYDRIN, n. Klor-o-brom-o-hid'ri²n. See CHLORBROMHYDRIN.

CHLOROBROMURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-brom-u⁶r. See CHLORBROMIDE.

CHLOROBUTYRENE, n. Klor-o-bu²t'i²r-en. Fr., *chlorobutyrène.* See CHLORBUTYRONE.

CHLOROBUTYRIC, adj. Klor-o-bu²t-i²r'i²k. See CHLORBUTYRIC.

CHLOROBUTYRONE, n. Klor-o-bu²t'i²r-on. Fr., *c.* See CHLORBUTYRONE.

CHLOROCAMPHENE, n. Klor-o-ka²m'fen. Fr., *chlorocamphène.* See CHLORCAMPHENE.

CHLOROCARBON, n. Klor-o-ka³rb'o²n. Fr., *chlorocarbone.* See CARBON *dichloride.*

CHLOROCARBONATE, n. Klor-o-ka³rb'o²n-at. See CHLORCARBONATE.

CHLOROCARBONIC, adj. Klor-o-ka³rb-o²n'i²k. Fr., *chlorocarbonique.* See CHLORCARBONIC.—**C. acid, C. oxide.** Carbonyl chloride. [B, 2.]

CHLOROCARVÈNE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ka³rv-e²n. See CHLORCARVENE.

CHLOROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)'-a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From χλωρός, greenish-yellow, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *chlorocéphale.* Ger., *grünköpfig.* Having a green or greenish-yellow head. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROCETYL, n. Klor-o-set'i²l. See CHLORCETYL.

CHLOROCHLORIC ACID, n. Klor-o-klor'i²k. See CHLORCHLORIC ACID.

CHLOROCHROMATE, n. Klor-o-krom'at. See CHLORCHROMATE.

CHLOROCHROMIC ACID, n. Klor-o-krom'i²k. See CHLORCHROMIC ACID.

CHLOROCHROOUS, adj. Klor-o²k'ro-u³s. Lat., *chlorochrous* (from χλωρός, green, and χροῦν, to color). Green or greenish-yellow. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLOROCINNAMENE, n. Klor-o-si²n'a²m-en. See CHLORCINNAMENE.

CHLOROCINNAMIC ACID, n. Klor-o-si²n-a²m'i²k. See CHLORCINNAMIC ACID.

CHLOROCINNOSE, n. Klor-o-si²n'os. See CHLORCINNOSE.

CHLOROCITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-si²t'ri²k. See CHLORCITRIC *acid.*

CHLOROCOCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ko²k-ka(ka³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). From χλωρός, greenish-yellow, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *chlorococcacées.* Of Rabenhorst, a suborder of the *Protococcaceæ,* comprising *Chlorococcum* and *Limnodictyon.* [B, 121.]

CHLOROCODEINE, CHLOROCODIDE, n's. Klor-o-kod-e'en, -kod'i²d(id). See CHLORCODEINE and CHLORCODIDE.

CHLOROCOMENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-kom-e²n'i²k. See CHLORCOMENIC ACID.

CHLORO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-ko²n²-zhu⁶-ga. Containing chlorine as an associated element. [B, 38.] Cf. AZOTURES *c.-c's.*

CHLOROCRUORIN, n. Klor-o-kru²'o²r-i²n. From χλωρός, green, and *cruor,* blood. A coloring matter found in the *Polychæta.* [L. 210.]

CHLOROCUMINOL, n. Klor-o-ku²m'i²n-o²l. See CHLORCUMINOL.

CHLOROCUPRATE, n. Klor-o-ku²p'rat. Lat., *chlorocupras.* Fr., *c.* A double chloride of copper and another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLOROCYANAMIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See CHLORCYANAMIDE.

CHLOROCYANATE, n. Klor-o-si'a^{2}n-at. See CHLORCYANATE.

CHLOROCYANE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-se-a^{2}n. Cyanogen chloride. [B, 93.]

CHLOROCYANIC, adj. Klor-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See CHLORCYANIC.

CHLOROCYANIDE, n. Klor-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYANILIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See CHLORCYANILIDE.

CHLOROCYANURET, n. Klor-o-si-a^{2}n'u^{2}r-e^{2}t. See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLORODIAMYL, n. Klor-o-di'a^{2}m-i^{2}l. See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORODIBROMIDE, n. Klor-o-di-brom'i^{2}d(id). A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine and 2 atoms of bromine. [B.]

CHLORODINE, n. Klor'o-din. Fr., *c*. See CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODIPHENYL, n. Klor-o-di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. See CHLORDIPHENYL.

CHLORODYNE, n. Klor'o-din. Apparently a contraction for *chloroform anodyne*. An English proprietary anodyne preparation the original composition of which is not certainly known, and for which many different formulæ are given. In general, these formulæ contain a salt of morphine, chloroform, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and one or more volatile flavoring and carminative principles, together with syrup or molasses. According to J. P. Remington's formula (founded on C. Bullock's) for a preparation essentially the same, termed *liquor chloroformi compositus*, 16 grains of morphine hydrochloride are dissolved in 1 drachm of water and 1 fl. oz. of water, and 3 fluidrachms of chloroform, 2 fluidrachms of tincture of cannabis indica, 18 minims of tincture of capsicum, 4 minims of oil of peppermint, 24 minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid, and ½ fluidrachm of perchloric (or hydrochloric) acid are added. Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of morphine. [B, 5 (α, 21); L, 65 (α, 21); "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1883, p. 150.]

CHLORO-ETHYLATE, n. Klor-o-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. See CHLORETHYLATE.

CHLOROFERROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}r-o-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See CHLORFERROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROFERROCYANIDE, n. Klor-o-fer-o-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). See CHLORFERROCYANIDE.

CHLOROFLUORIDE, CHLOROFLUORURET, n's. Klor-o-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id), -flu^2-o^{2}r-u^{2}r-e^{2}t. See CHLORFLUORIDE.

CHLOROFORM, n. Klor'o-fo^{2}rm. For deriv., see CHLORINE and FORMYL. Lat., *chloroformum* [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *chloroformum purificatum* [U. S. Ph.], *chloroformium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *chloroformium purum* [Dan. Ph.], *chloridum formicum* [Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *chloroforme, chloroforme officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C., reines C.* It., *chloroformio*. Sp., *cloroformio, cloroformo, clórido fórmico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *dichlorinated chloride of methyl, trichloromethane, trichloride of methyl*. A body having the composition $CHCl_3$, discovered by Guthrie in 1831, and about the same time independently by Soubeiran and Liebig. A clear, colorless liquid of peculiar pleasant odor and sweetish burning taste, very soluble in alcohol and in ether, only moderately soluble in water, boiling at 60° to 61° C., and not inflammable. Its sp. gr. at 15° C. varies between 1·485 and 1·500, according to the amount of alcohol it may contain. It dissolves iodine, bromine, fixed and volatile oils, most of the resins and fats, camphor, caoutchouc, mastic, copal, and benzoin. It has marked antizymotic powers, inhibiting the action of the organized ferments. Given by the mouth, it is a stomachic stimulant and carminative (in large doses, a narcotic), and has been thought to exert a solvent action on gallstones. Applied externally, being prevented from evaporating, it is irritant and slightly anodyne. For the action of its inhaled vapor in suspending consciousness, see *Surgical* ANÆSTHESIA. [B.]—**Alcoholic solution of c.** Fr., *alcoolé de chloroforme*. Ger., *C'spiritus*. A solution of 1 part of c. in 1 or 2 parts of alcohol; used for purposes of inhalation under the title of *chloric ether*. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Camphorated c.** Fr., *chloroformé de camphre*. A solution of 4 parts of camphor in 2 of c. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C. clyster.** See *C. enema*.—**C. emulsion.** Ger., *C'emulsion*. See *Mistura* CHLOROFORMI.—**C. enema.** Fr., *lavement de chloroforme*. Ger., *C'klystier*. A sedative enema of from 1 to 2 grammes of c., 8 grammes of gum arabic, the yolk of an egg, and 125 grammes of water. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]).]—**C. julep.** A mixture of 1 part of c. and 320 parts of water, shaken together. [T. Skinner, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1862, p. 215 (α, 21).]—**C'klystier** (Ger.). See *C. enema*.—**C. liniment.** See *Linimentum* CHLOROFORMI.—**C. mixture.** See *Mistura* CHLOROFORMI.—**C. water.** Ger., *C'wasser*. See *Aqua* CHLOROFORMI.—**Commercial c.** See CHLOROFORMUM *venale*.—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CHLOROFORMI *composita*.—**Crude c.** See CHLOROFORMUM *venale*.—**Gelatinized c.** See CHLOROFORMIUM *gelatinosum*.—**Käufliches C.** (Ger.). See CHLOROFORMUM *venale*.—**Liniment of c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum* CHLOROFORMI.—**Methylic c.** C. prepared by the action of chlorinated lime upon wood spirit (methyl alcohol). [B.]—**Normal c.** C. prepared from ethyl alcohol by the action of chlorinated lime. [B.]—**Phosphorated c., Phosphorized c.** Lat., *chloroformium phosphoratum*. Fr., *chloroforme phosphoré*. A solution of phosphorus in c. [B.]—**Purified c., Reines C.** (Ger.). See CHLOROFORMUM *purificatum*.—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus* CHLORIFORMI.—**Tincture of c.** See *Alcoholic solution of c.*

CHLOROFORM, v. tr. Klor'o-fo^{2}rm. See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMATUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}rm-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Treated with or containing chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 86.]

CHLOROFORME (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form. See CHLOROFORM.—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Spiritus* CHLOROFORMI.—**C. à la reine.** See *Obstetrical* ANÆSTHESIA.—**C. de camphre.** A solution of 40 parts of camphor in 20 of chloroform. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C. dulcifié.** A mixture of 1 part of pure chloroform and 19 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol; sometimes used in France, and especially in England, as an antispasmodic, the dose being from 5 to 15 drops in half a glass of water. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C. gélatinisé.** See CHLOROFORMIUM *gelatinosum*.—**C. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See CHLOROFORMUM *purificatum*.—**C. phosphoré.** See *Phosphorated* CHLOROFORM.—**C. pur.** See CHLOROFORMUM *purificatum*.—**C. rectifié du commerce** [Fr. Cod.], **C. vénal.** See CHLOROFORMUM *venale*.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua* CHLOROFORMI.—**Gelée de c.** See CHLOROFORMIUM *gelatinosum*.—**Lavement de c.** See CHLOROFORM *enema*.—**Liniment au c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Linimentum* CHLOROFORMI.—**Pommade au c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pomatum cum chloroformo*. An ointment made by melting together 5 parts of white wax and 85 of lard, and adding 10 of chloroform while cooling. [B; α, 21.]—**Sirop de c.** A preparation made of 1 part of chloroform, 6 parts of oil of sweet almonds, 4 parts of pulverized gum arabic, 35 parts of water, and 55 parts of sugar. [L, 88 (α, 21).]

CHLOROFORMÉ (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form-a. A medicinal preparation made by dissolving a drug in chloroform. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C. de camphre.** See *Camphorated* CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORMIC, adj. Klor-o-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k. Fr., *chloroformique*. Pertaining to chloroform or to its action. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHLOROFORMISATION (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form-ez-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See CHLOROFORMIZATION.—**C. à la reine.** See *Obstetrical* ANÆSTHESIA.

CHLOROFORMISER (Fr.), **CHLOROFORMISIREN** (Ger.), v's tr. Klor-o-form-ez-a, -fo^{2}rm-ez-er'e^{2}n. See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMIUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}rm'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHLOROFORM.—**C. gelatinosum.** Fr., *chloroforme gélatinisé*. Sp., *clórido fórmico gelatinizado* [Sp. Ph.]. Gelatinized chloroform; made of equal parts of chloroform and white of eggs shaken into a homogeneous mass. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**C. phosphoratum.** See *Phosphorated* CHLOROFORM.—**C. purum** [Dan. Ph.]. See CHLOROFORMUM *purum*.—**C. venale.** See CHLOROFORMUM *venale*.

CHLOROFORMIZATION, n. Klor-o-fo^{2}rm-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *chloroformisatio*. Fr., *chloroformisation*. Ger., *Chloroformisirung*. It., *cloroformizzazione*. Sp., *cloroformización*. The process of administering the vapor of chloroform by inhalation to the extent of producing anæsthesia. [A, 385.]

CHLOROFORMIZE, v. tr. Klor'o-fo^{2}rm-iz. Fr., *chloroformiser*. Ger., *chloroformisiren*. It., *cloroformizzare*. Sp., *cloroformizar*. To subject to the influence of chloroform. [B.]

CHLOROFORMUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dutch Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}rm'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Chloroform. [B.]—**Aqua chloroformi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de chloroforme* (ou *chloroformée*). Ger., *Chloroformwasser*. It., *acqua di cloroformio*. A preparation containing ½ per cent. of chloroform dissolved in water. [B, 5, 95.]—**C. crudum.** See *C. venale*.—**Chloroformi syrupus.** See *Sirop de* CHLOROFORME.—**C. purificatum** [U. S. Ph.], **C. purum.** Fr., *chloroforme pur*. Ger., *reines Chloroform*. It., *cloroformio purificato*. Chloroform purified by the successive addition of sulphuric acid, sodium carbonate, alcohol, and lime. [B, 81.]—**C. venale** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chloroforme vénal* (ou *rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *käufliches Chloroform*. Commercial chloroform; containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform and of a sp. gr. not lower than 1·470. [A, 477.]—**Emulsio chloroformi.** See *Mistura* CHLOROFORMI.—**Glycerolatum chloroformi.** Of Debout, a preparation used topically in pruritus of the mouth in teething infants, consisting of 1 or 2 parts each of chloroform and tincture of saffron and 60 parts of glycerin. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," xix, p. 209 (α, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi, p. 63 (α, 21).]—**Linimentum chloroformi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Linimentum cum chloroformo** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *liniment au chloroforme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chloroformliniment*. It., *linimento di cloroformio*. Sp., *linimento de cloroformo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation containing, according to the U. S. Ph., 2 parts by weight of commercial chloroform to 3 of soap liniment; according to the Br. Ph., equal parts by volume of chloroform and liniment of camphor; or, according to the Fr. Cod., 1 part of chloroform to 9 parts of oil of sweet almonds. [B, 5, 6.]—**Liquor chloroformi compositus.** See CHLORODYNE.—**Mistura chloroformi.** Fr., *émulsion de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformemulsion*. It., *mistura di cloroformio*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 8 parts of purified chloroform, 2 of camphor, 10 of yolk of egg, and 80 of water. [B, 5.] 2. See CHLOROFORM *julep*.—**Pomatum cum chloroformo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pommade au* CHLOROFORME.—**Spiritus chloroformi.** Fr., *alcoolé de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformspiritus*. It., *spirito di cloroformio*. Of the U. S. Ph., a mixture of 10 per cent. by weight of chloroform and 90 of alcohol; of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 1 part by bulk of chloroform (9 per cent. by weight), and 19 parts of alcohol. [B, 5.]—**Tinctura chloroformi composita** [Br. Ph.]. It., *tintura di cloroformio composta*. Compound tincture of chloroform; containing 2 parts by volume of chloroform, 8 of rectified spirit, and 10 of compound tincture of cardamom. [B, 5 (α, 21).]

CHLOROFORMYL, n. Klor-o-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}l. Lat., *chloroformylum*. Fr., *chloroformyle*. Ger., *Formylsuperchlorid*. See CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROGALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Asphodeleæ*, order *Liliaceæ*. [B, 42.]

CHLOROGASTER (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'-u^{6}r(ar). From χλωρός, greenish-yellow, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *chlorogastre.* Having a greenish-yellow belly. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROGENATE, n. Klor-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-at. A salt of chlorogenic acid. [B.]

CHLOROGENIC ACID [Payen], n. Klor-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Caffeotannic acid. [B, 10.]

CHLOROGENINE, n. Klor-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-en. Fr., *chlorogénine.* Ger., *Chlorogenin.* See ALSTONINE.

CHLOROGONIDIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χλωρός, greenish-yellow, and γονή, seed (see GONIDIUM). Fr., *chlorogonidie.* Ger., *Grünbrutzelle.* A gonidium of a golden-yellow color. [B, 121; L, 180.]

CHLOROGONIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-gon-em-ek. Resulting from an assemblage of chlorogonidia. [L. 109.]

CHLOROHÆMATIN, n. Klor-o-he^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLOROHÉLICINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-hal-e-sen. See CHLORHELICIN.

CHLOROHÉMATINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-am-a^3-ten. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE, n. Klor-o-hi-dra^{3}rj'i^{2}r-at. Lat., *chlorohydrargyras.* Fr., *c.* A compound of mercuric chloride with the chloride of another element or a radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLOROHYDRATE, n. Klor-o-hi'drat. A compound of both chlorine and hydroxyl, (OH), with a radicle. Not to be confounded with chlorhydrate. [B.]

CHLOROHYDRIC, adj. Klor-o-hi'dri^{2}k. See CHLORHYDRIC and HYDROCHLORIC.

CHLOROHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-o-hi-dro-si-a^{2}n'-i^{2}k. See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROHYDROQUINONE, n. Klor-o-hi-dro^{2}k'wi^{2}n-on. See CHLORHYDROQUINONE.

CHLOROHYPONITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-hi-po-ni'tri^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorohypoazotique.* Nitrosyl dichloride. [B.]

CHLOROÏDE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ed. A member of a family of elements comprising chlorine, fluorine, etc. [L, 32.] Cf. HALOGEN and CHLORIDE (2d def.).

CHLOROIODIDE, n. Klor-o-i'od-i^{2}d(id). See CHLORIODIDE.

CHLORO-IODIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-e-od-ek. See CHLORIODIC ACID.

CHLORO-IODOFORME (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-o-form. See CHLORIODOFORM.

CHLORO-IODOFORMYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-o-form-el. A compound, C_2HICl_2, formed by distilling phosphorus chloride with iodoformyl. [A, 385.]

CHLORO-IODURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-u^{6}r. Lat., *chloroioduretum.* See CHLORIODIDE.

CHLOROLEPIDOTUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-le^{2}p-i^{2}d-ot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χλωρός, greenish, and λεπιδωτός, scaly. Fr., *chlorolépidote.* Having green scales or spots. [L, 41.]

CHLOROLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-lu^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χλωρός, light green, and λευκός, white. Fr., *chloroleuque.* Ger., *grünweisslich.* Of a green and white color. [L, 116.]

CHLOROLOPHUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o^{2}l'o(o^2)-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From χλωρός, greenish, and λόφος, a crest or tuft. Fr., *chlorolophe.* Having a greenish crest on the head. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-om'a^3. Gen., *chlorom'atos (-is).* From χλωρός, green. Fr., *c., chlorome.* Ger., *Chlorom.* Syn.: *chloro-sarcoma, green cancer, periosteal* (or *metastatic*) *sarcoma.* A rare disease, first described by Balfour in 1834, since which time a number of cases have been recorded, all occurring in children. A case observed by F. G. Gade, of Christiania, was that of a little girl aged 5, who first suffered from anæmic symptoms, and then from a tumor of the left cheek, with toothache, tinnitus aurium, otorrhœa, deafness, and continually increasing exophthalmia. Nine weeks after these symptoms appeared, she died with pyrexia and great prostration, without having exhibited any phenomena of cerebral mischief. At the post-mortem examination an immense number of greenish-yellow and greenish-gray fibrous tumors of sarcomatous structure were found in various situations, but more especially connected with the periosteum. They were found on the dura mater, in the internal ear, in the orbit, in the periosteum of the skull and facial bones, in large numbers on the sternum, on the ribs, and in many other localities. The green coloring matter, which can be dissolved out by maceration in chloroform as a dark-green oily liquid, is not related, according to Gade and Otto, either to the blood or to the biliary coloring matter, but is formed from fat granules, great numbers of which are found in the cells of the neoplasm. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 72.]

CHLOROMALEIC ACID, n. Klor-o-ma^{2}l-e'i^{2}k. See CHLORMALEIC ACID.

CHLORO-MERCURATE, n. Klor-o-mu^{6}rk'u^{2}r-at. See CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE.—**C.-m. ammonique** (Fr.). See MERCURY *ammonio-chloride.*

CHLOROMÉSITYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-maz-et-el. See CHLORMESITYL.

CHLOROMÉSITYLÈNE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-maz-et-el-e^{2}n. See CHLORMESITYLENE.

CHLOROMETER, n. Klor-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *chlorometrum* (from χλωρός, green, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *chloromètre.* Ger., *Chlormesser.* An apparatus for determining the amount of dissolved chlorine in a liquid. [L, 41.] See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMETHANE, n. Klor-o-me^{2}th'an. See CHLORMETHANE.

CHLOROMETHYL, n. Klor-o-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMÉTHYLASE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-mat-el-a^{2}z. See CHLORMETHYLASE.

CHLOROMÉTHYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-mat-el. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMÉTHYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-mat-el-ek. See CHLORMETHYLIC.

CHLOROMETRY, n. Klor-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *chlorométrie.* Ger., *Chlorometrie.* See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMICHMYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-mi^{2}k-mi^{2}l'i^{2}k. From χλωρός green, and ὀμιχμα, urine. Fr., *acide chloromichmylique.* An acid, $C_4H_8Cl_2O_3$, obtained from the urine after the extraction of urea; soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether, and crystallizable. [B, 93.]

CHLOROMOLYBDIC ACID, n. Klor-o-mol-i^{2}b'di^{2}k. See CHLORMOLYBDIC ACID.

CHLORONAPHTHALASE, n. Klor-o-na^{2}f'tha^{2}l-az. See CHLORNAPHTHALASE.

CHLORONAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-o-na^{2}f'tha^{2}l-en. See CHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALÈSE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na^{2}f-ta^{3}l-e^{2}z. See CHLORNAPHTHALESE.

CHLORONAPHTHALIDE, n. Klor-o-na^{2}f'tha^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See CHLORNAPHTHALIDE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na^{2}f-ta^{3}l-en. See CHLORNAPHTHALINE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALISE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na^{2}f-ta^{3}l-ez. See CHLORNAPHTHALISE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALOSE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na^{2}f-ta^{3}l-oz. See CHLORNAPHTHALOSE.

CHLORONITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-ni'tri^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorazotique.* See CHLORNITRIC ACID.

CHLORONITRIN, n. Klor-o-ni'tri^{2}n. See CHLORNITRIN.

CHLORONITROBENZENE, n. Klor-o-nit-ro-be^{2}nz'en. See CHLORNITROBENZENE.

CHLORONITROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-ni'tru^{3}s. See CHLORNITROUS ACID.

CHLORONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-not'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χλωρός, green, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *chloronote.* Having a greenish back. [L, 180.]

CHLOROPALLADATE, CHLOROPALLADIC ACID, n's. Klor-o-pa^{2}l'a^{2}d-at, -pa^{2}l-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. See CHLORPALLADATE and CHLORPALLADIC ACID.

CHLOROPERCHA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-pu^{6}rk-(pe^{2}rch^2)'a^3. See *Liquor* GUTTAPERCHÆ.

CHLOROPHANE, n. Klor'o-fan. From χλωρός, green, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorophan.* The greenish-yellow variety of chromophane. [F.]

CHLOROPHENESIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}n-es'i^{2}k. Ger., *Chlorphenessäure.* Dichlorphenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorophénique* (ou *chloro-phénilique*). See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHENISIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Ger., *Chlorphenissäure.* Trichlorophenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENUSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}n-u^{2}s'i^{2}k. Ger., *Chlorphenussäure.* Pentachlorphenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'-a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substitution compound of phenylacetamide and chlorine in which one or more atoms of the latter replace hydrogen in the former. [B.] Cf. MONOCHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE.

CHLOROPHENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chlorophénilique* (ou *chloro-phénique*). See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From χλωρός, light green, and φορεῖν, to bear. The substance constituting the corpuscles of chlorophyll. [B, 121.]

CHLOROPHOREÆ [Gaudichaud] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-for(fo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Urticaceæ.* [B, 121.]

CHLOROPHOSPHATE, CHLOROPHOSPHORIC ACID, CHLOROPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n's. Klor-o-fo^{2}s'fat, -fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k, -fo^{2}s'fo^{2}r-u^{3}s. See CHLORPHOSPHATE, CHLORPHOSPHORIC ACID, and CHLORPHOSPHOROUS ACID.

CHLOROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o^{2}f'thi^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *chlorophthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From χλωρός, green (see CHLOROSIS), and φθίσις (see PHTHISIS). Ger., *Bleichsucht mit Schwindsucht, Schwindsucht der Bleichsüchtigen.* Pulmonary consumption supervening on or accompanied with chlorosis. [A, 322.]

CHLOROPHYCEÆ [Kützing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From χλωρός, green, and φῦκος, sea-weed. A subclass of the *Isocarpeæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYLL, n. Klor'o-fi^{2}l. Lat., *chlorophylla, chlorophyllum* (from χλωρός, green, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *chlorophylle.* Ger., *C., Grünstoff.* It., *clorofilla.* Sp., *clorofila.* The green coloring matter which exists in the leaves and other parts of plants, and in the *Protozoa.* Its chemical character is still undecided. It is, however, believed to be an immediate proximate principle of great mobility, which undergoes various changes of color during the progress of vegetation, and its presence enables the plant to assimilate carbon through the agency of light. It is found in the form of granules, and, according to Trécul and Gautier, it is fluorescent and

capable of crystallization. [A, 385; B, 4, 5, 19, 121, 229; L.]—**C'haltig** (Ger.). Containing c. [B.]—**C'körper** (Ger.). See CHLOROPLASTID.

CHLOROPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. p. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu⁶l)'la³. 1. See CHLOROPHYLL. 2. Of Batsch, an order of cryptogams, comprising the families *Peltigeræ*, *Rhizocarpæ*, *Filicinia*, *Selaginea*, *Muscoidea*, and *Hepatica*. [B. 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS, adj. Klor-o-fi²l-a'shu³s. Of the nature or character of chlorophyll. [L, 73]

CHLOROPHYLLAN, n. Klor-o-fi²l'a²n. A crystalline green substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of leaves; not regarded as pure chlorophyll. [B.]

CHLOROPHYLLIAN, adj. Klor-o-fi²l'i²-a²n. Fr., *chlorophyllien*. See CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS.

CHLOROPHYLLIGENOUS, adj. Klor-o-fi²l-i²j'e²n-u³s. Forming or producing chlorophyll. [L, 121.]

CHLOROPHYLLIN (Fr.), n. Klor-o-fel-a²n². See CHLOROPHYLL.

CHLOROPHYLLOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu⁶l)-lo(lo²)-fis(fu⁶k)'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Rabenhorst, a grand division of the *Algæ*, comprising the orders *Coccophyceæ*, *Zygophyceæ*, *Siphophyceæ*, and *Nematiphyceæ*. In some systems of classification it is an order of *Algæ*, consisting of plants composed of single cells or cell-colonies containing chlorophyll, which increase by non-sexual reproduction, and include genera now comprised in the division *Protophyta*. [B, 49, 121.]

CHLOROPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f'i²t(u⁶t)-a³. Of Reichenbach, a division of cryptogams, comprising the families *Algæ*, *Musci*, and *Filices*; or, of Rabenhorst, the *Algæ* and *Musci* only. [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYTE, n. Klor'o-fit. See CHLOROPHYTUM (3d def.).

CHLOROPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f'i²t(u⁶t)-o²n. See CHLOROPHYTUM (2d def.).

CHLOROPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f'i²t(u⁶t)-u³m-(u⁴m). From χλωρός, green, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *Chlorophyte*. 1. The *Boreria*. 2. Of Ker, a genus of the *Liliaceæ*, order *Anthericeæ*, indigenous to Africa and Australia. 3. Any plant having a successive evolution and green portions. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CHLOROPICRAMYL, n. Klor-o-pi²k'ra²m-i²l. See CHLORPICRAMYL.

CHLOROPICRIN, n. Klor-o-pi²k'ri²n. See CHLORPICRIN.

CHLOROPICRYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-pek-rel. See CHLORPICRYL.

CHLOROPLASTID, n. Klor-o-pla²st'i²d. Ger., *Chlorophyllkörper*. A granule in which the chlorophyll of plants is contained. [B, 249.]

CHLOROPLATINATE, n. Klor-o-pla²t'i²n-at. See CHLORPLATINATE.

CHLOROPLATINIC ACID, n. Klor-o-pla²t-i²n'i²k. See CHLORPLATINIC *acid*.

CHLOROPLATINITE, n. Klor-o-pla²t'i²n-it. See CHLORPLATINITE.

CHLOROPODUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²p'o²d-u³s(u⁴s). From χλωρός, green, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *chloropode*. Having green or greenish feet. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROPROPIONYL, n. Klor-o-pro-pi'on-i²l. See CHLORPROPIONYL.

CHLOROPROPYLENE, n. Klor-o-pro'pi²l-en. See CHLORPROPYLENE.

CHLOROPRUSSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-pru³s'i²k. See CHLORCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROPTÉLÉYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-op-tal-a-el. See CHLORMESITYLIDE.

CHLOROPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²p'te²r-u³s(u⁴s). From χλωρός, green, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *chloroptère*. Having green wings or elytra. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-pla²t-i²n-o-fo²s'fo²r-u³s. See CHLORPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.

CHLOROPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-pla²t-i²n-o-di-fo²s'fo²r-u³s. See CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID.

CHLOROQUARTENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-kwa⁴rt-e²n-i²l'i²k. See CHLORQUARTENYLIC ACID.

CHLOROQUINOLINE, n. Klor-o-kwi²n'ol-en. See CHLORQUINOLINE.

CHLOROQUINONE, n. Klor-o²k'wi²n-on. See CHLORQUINONE.

CHLOROPYGUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-pi(pu⁶)'gu³s-(gu⁴s). From χλωρός, green, and πυγή, the buttocks. Fr., *chloropyge*. Having the rump green. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLORORCIN, CHLORORCINOL, n's. Klor-o²r'si²n, -si²n-o²l. Fr., *chlorcéine*. A chlorine substitution compound of orcin. See MONOCHLORORCIN, TRICHLORORCIN, and PENTACHLORORCIN. [B, 4.]

CHLORORESORCIN, n. Klor-o-re²z-o²r'si²n. See CHLORRESORCIN.

CHLORORRHODATE, n. Klor-o-rod'at. See CHLORRHODATE.

CHLORORRHODIC ACID, n. Klor-o²r-rod'i²k. See CHLORRHODIC ACID.

CHLORORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²r-ri²n²k-(ru⁶n²ch²)'u³s(u⁴s). From χλωρός, green or yellowish green, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *chlororhynque*. Ger., *gelbschnabelig*. Having a greenish or yellowish beak. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLORORUBIAN, n. Klor-o-ru²b'i²-a²n. See CHLORRUBIAN.

CHLORORUBIN, n. Klor-o-ru²b'i²n. See CHLORRUBIN.

CHLOROS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)'o²s. Gr., χλωρός. Greenish or yellowish green. [A, 322.]

CHLOROSALICIN, n. Klor-o-sa²l'i²s-i²n. See CHLORSALICIN.

CHLOROSALICYL, n. Klor-o-sa²l'i²s-i²l. See CHLORSALICYL.

CHLOROSALICYLOL, n. Klor-o-sa²l-i²s'i²l-o²l. See CHLORSALICYLIC *aldehyde*.

CHLOROSALIGENIN, n. Klor-o-sa²l-i²j'e²n-l²n. See CHLORSALIGENIN.

CHLOROSAMIDE, n. Klor-o²s'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorosamid*. A yellow, crystalline, scaly substance, $C_{21}H_{18}Cl_3N_2O_3$, produced by the action of ammonia on chlorsalicylic aldehyde. [B, 93.]

CHLORO-SARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-sa³r-ko'-ma³. See CHLOROMA.

CHLOROSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Klor-oz, -o'ze². See CHLOROSIS.—**C. d'amour** (Fr.). Chlorosis associated with melancholy, observed in young women who are in love. [G, 17.]—**C. d'Égypte** (Fr.). See *Egyptian* CHLOROSIS.—**C. de la puberté** (Fr.). Chlorosis occurring in girls at puberty. [L, 87.]—**C. fébrile.** Chlorosis with fever (continued, remittent, or intermittent) dependent on it alone; thought to be due to an action of anoxæmia on the thermic centres analogous to its action on the respiratory centres. [Jaccoud (α, 18).]—**Tropische C.** (Ger.). See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.—**C. maculeuse.** Lepra maculosa (*q. v.*). [G, 17.]—**C. virginale.** See CHLOROSIS *virginum*.

CHLOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-os'i²s. Gen., *chloros'eos* (-*is*). Gr., χλωρίασις (from χλωρίζειν, to be of a pale-green or yellow color). Fr., *chlorose*. Ger., *Chlorose*, *Bleichsucht*, *Weissucht*. It., *clorosi*. Sp., *clorosis*. A form of anæmia observed mostly in pubescent girls in whom menstruation has not become regularly established, and occasionally in boys at about the period of puberty. The liquor sanguinis is redundant and the blood-corpuscles are decreased in number; anæmic murmurs are audible in the large superficial veins, and the action of the heart may be irregular and excessive; the complexion becomes very pale and subsequently greenish; the appetite is defective or depraved; the tissues are flabby; and there is a general feeling of lassitude and despondency. There may be headache, vertigo, disorders of sensibility, and affections of various mucous membranes. [A, 2, 301, 385.]—**C. ab hydrothorace.** Pallor due to hydrothorax. [L, 119, 132.]—**C. ægyptiaca.** See *Egyptian c.*—**C. Æthiopum.** See *African* CACHEXIA.—**C. amantium, C. amatoria.** See CHLOROSE *d'amour*.—**C. a menorrhagia.** Fr., *pâles-couleurs des femmes*. Pallor, weakness, etc., due to profuse menstruation; observed at about the menopause. [L, 132.]—**C. bengalensis, C. carthagenica.** See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.—**C. gigantea** [Schönlein]. A form of c. associated with excessive formation of fat. [A, 326.]—**C. gravidarum** [Astruc]. The cravings, etc., of women in the early months of pregnancy. [L, 132.]—**C. hæmorrhagica.** See *C. a menorrhagia.*—**C. infantum.** A general cachectic condition in children. [L, 119, 132.]—**C. maculosa.** See LEPRA *maculosa.*—**C. plethorica** [Good]. A condition characterized by flushes in the face, a full pulse, pains in the head, back, or loins, and palpitations of the heart. [L.]—**C. prætnatura.** C. occurring before puberty. [A, 326.]—**C. rhachialgica** [Ramazzini]. The cachexia of miners and metal workers. [L, 132.]—**Chloroses secundariæ** (seu spuriæ, seu symptomaticæ). Cachectic pallor. [L, 132.]—**C. tropica.** See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.—**Chloroses veræ.** C. as usually understood. [L, 132.]—**C. verminosa.** Paleness, etc., from intestinal worms. [L, 132.]—**C. virginea, C. virginum.** The c. of young girls. [L, 119, 132.]—**C. viridis.** C. with a green hue of the skin. [L, 119, 132.]—**Egyptian C.** [Griesinger]. Lat., *C. ægyptiaca*. Fr., *chlorose d'Égypte*. A form of anæmia which has been thought to be identical with ankylostomiasis (*q. v.*). [Lousino, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 27, 1882, p. 553.]—**Tropical c.** Ger., *tropische Chlorose*. See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.

CHLOROSEL (Fr.), n. Klor-o-se²l. A double chloride. [A, 301.]

CHLOROSMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²z(o²s)'ma³. Gen., *chloros'matos* (-*is*). See CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROSOCHRUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s-ok(och²)'-ru³s(ru⁴s). From χλωρός, greenish, and ὠχρός, yellowish. Pale greenish-yellow. [L, 180.]

CHLOROSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-spu⁵rm-(spe²rm)'e²-e(a³-e²). From χλωρός, green, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *chlorospermées*. Of Harvey (1838), a series of *Algæ* comprising the tribes *Siphoneæ*, *Confervеæ*, *Oscillatorieæ*, and *Ulvaceæ*. In 1841 he added the *Lemanieæ*, *Batrachospermeæ*, *Chætophoroideæ*, *Nostochineæ*, and *Byssoideæ*. In 1852 he made it a subclass of the *Algæ*, comprising the orders *Siphonaceæ*, *Dasycladeæ*, *Valoniaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, *Hydrodictyeæ*, *Oscillatoriaceæ*, *Nostochineæ*, *Desmidiaceæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Palmellaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHLOROSPIROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-sper-ol-ek. Chlorphenylic. [A, 385.]

CHLOROSPIROYLEUX (Fr.), **CHLOROSPIROYLIQUE** (Fr.), adj's. Klor-o-sper-o-el-u⁵. -ek. Chlorsalicylic. [A, 385; B.]

CHLOROSPIROYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-spi-(spi²)-ro(ro²)-i²l(u⁶l)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See CHLORSALICYL.

CHLOROSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-spor-(spo²r)'e²-e(a³-e²). From χλωρός, green, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *chlorosporées*. 1. Of Thuret, a section of the *Zoosporeæ*, comprising the families *Bryopsideæ*, *Confervеæ*, *Draparnaldieæ*, *Ulvaceæ*, *Œdogonieæ*, *Vaucherieæ*, *Saprolegnieæ*, *Derbesieæ*, and *Spongodieæ*. 2. An order of the *Ulvaceæ*, comprising *Caulerpa*, *Codium*, and *Ulva*. [α, 24.]

CHLOROSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s'ta²k(ta³ch²)-i²s(u⁶s). From χλωρός, green, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. Fr., *chlorostachyé.* Ger., *grünohrig.* Having green ears or spikes. [B.]

CHLOROSTANNATE, n. Klor-o-sta²n'at. From χλωρός (see CHLORINE), and *stannum*, tin. A stannochloride; a compound of tetrachloride of tin with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 16.]

CHLOROSTANNITE, n. Klor-o-sta²n'it. A compound of dichloride of tin with the chloride of an alkali-metal. [B, 158.]

CHLOROSTILBASE, n. Klor-o-sti²l'bas. See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLOROSTILBENE, n. Klor-o-sti²l'ben. Fr., *chlorostilbène.* See STILBENE *chloride.*

CHLOROSTILBYL, n. Klor-o-sti²l'bi²l. Fr., *chlorostilbyle.* See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLOROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s'tom(to²m)-u³s-(u⁴s). From χλωρός, green, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *chlorostome.* Ger., *grünmundig.* Having the mouth or the region of the mouth of a pale-green color. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROSTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-stil(stu⁶l)'u³s-(u⁴s). From χλωρός, green, and στῦλος, a pillar. Fr., *chlorostyle.* Ger., *grüngriffelig.* Having a green stipes (said of *Fungi*). [B.]

CHLOROSTYROL, n. Klor-o-sti'ro²l. See CHLORSTYROLENE.

CHLOROSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-su³b-e²r-a²n-ka³rb-o²x-i²l'i²k. See CHLORSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID.

CHLOROSULFOQUINONE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-su⁶lf-o-ken-on. See CHLORSULPHOQUINONE.

CHLOROSULFURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-su⁶lf-u⁶r. See CHLORSULPHIDE.

CHLOROSULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-su⁶lf-u⁶r-ek. See CHLORSULPHURIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHIDE, n. Klor-o-su³lf'i²d(id). See CHLORSULPHIDE.

CHLOROSULPHOFORM, n. Klor-o-su³lf'o-fo²rm. See CHLORSULPHOFORM.

CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-o-su³lf-o²n'i²k. See CHLORSULPHONIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-o-su³lf-u²r'i²k. See CHLORSULPHURIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHYDRATE, n. Klor-o-su³lf-id'rat. See CHLORSULPHYDRATE.

CHLOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-os'u³s(u⁴s). See CHLOROUS.

CHLOROTA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)'o(o²)-ta³. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROTEREBENE, n. Klor-o-te²r'e²-ben. See CHLORTEREBENE.

CHLOROTES (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)'o(o²)-tez(tas). Gen., *chlorote'tos (-is).* See CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROTETRACODEINE, n. Klor-o-te²t-ra³-ko-de'en. See CHLORTETRACODEINE.

CHLOROTETRAMORPHINE, n. Klor-o-te²t-ra³-mo²rf'en. See CHLORTETRAMORPHINE.

CHLOROTHALLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ta²l. See THALLIUM *chloride.*

CHLOROTHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²th-e²p(ap)-a²t(a³t)-i(e)'ti²s. See CHLOREPATITIS.

CHLOROTIC, adj. Klor-o²t'i²k. Lat., *chloroticus.* Fr., *chlorotique.* Ger., *chlorotisch, bleichsüchtig.* It., *clorotico.* Sp., *clorótico.* Pertaining to or affected with chlorosis. [B.]

CHLOROTOLUENE, n. Klor-o-tol-u²'en. See CHLORTOLUENE.

CHLOROTRITYLENE, n. Klor-o-tri²t'i²l-en. See ALLYL *chloride.*

CHLOROTYLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ti²l(tu⁶l)-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Confervinæ*, consisting of the genus *Chlorotylium.* [B, 170.]

CHLOROURE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ur. From χλωρός, green, and οὐρά, a tail. Having greenish caudal fins. [L, 41.]

CHLOROUS, adj. Klor'u³s. Lat., *chlorosus.* Fr., *chloreux.* Ger., *chlorig.* It., Sp., *cloroso.* Containing or combined with chlorine; usually restricted to compounds which contain chlorine united with oxygen, and combined with less of the latter element than is the case with the chloric compounds. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chlorosum.* Fr., *acide chloreux.* Ger., *chlorige Säure, chlorigsäure.* It., *acido cloroso.* Sp., *ácido cloroso.* A substance of caustic taste and acid properties known only in aqueous solution. It has the formula $HClO_2$, and forms a series of salts called chlorites. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide.** An anhydrous compound of chlorine and oxygen, Cl_2O_3. [B.]

CHLOROVALERAL, n. Klor-o-va²l'e²r-a²l. See CHLORVALERAL.

CHLOROVALERIC ACID, n. Klor-o-va²l-e²r'i²k. See CHLORVALERIC ACID.

CHLOROVALERISIC ACID, n. Klor-o-va²l-e²r-i²s'i²k. See CHLORVALERISIC ACID.

CHLOROVALEROSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-va²l-e²r-o²s'i²k. See CHLORVALEROSIC ACID.

CHLOROXALAMIDE, n. Klor-o²x-a²l'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chloroxalamid.* A chlorine substitution derivative, $C_4H_2Cl_6NO_3$, of oxamide. [B, 4, 93; α, 24.]

CHLOROXALATE, n. Klor-o²x'a²l-at. Lat., *chloroxalas.* Fr., *c.* An oxalate in which chlorine replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle. [B.]

CHLOROXALETHER, n. Klor-ox-a²l-eth'u⁶r. Fr., *chloroxaléther.* See PERCHLORETHYL *oxalate.*

CHLOROXALETHYLINE, n. Klor-o²x-a²l-e²th'i²l-en. Fr., *chloroxaléthyline.* Ger., *Chloroxaläthylin.* A chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_9ClN_2$, of oxalethylin; an oily liquid of narcotic odor having the characters of a base. [B, 3.]

CHLOROXALIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-a²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chloroxalique.* A tertiary amine, $C_6H_9ClN_2$, derived from diethyl oxamide; an oily liquid acting as a monacid base. [B, 3.]

CHLOROXALMETHYLIN, n. Klor-o²x-a²l-me²th'i²l-i²n. A substitution compound of oxalmethylin, $C_4H_5ClN_2$. [B.]

CHLOROXALOVINIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-a²l-o-vin'i²k. Fr., *acide chloroxalovinique.* Pentachlorethyloxalic acid; a deliquescent caustic compound, $C_4HCl_5O_4$, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming colorless needles which melt at a gentle heat. [B, 2.]

CHLOROXAMETHANE, n. Klor-o²x-a²m'e²th-an. Fr., *chloroxaméthane.* Ger., *Chloroxamethan.* See CHLOROXALAMIDE.

CHLOROXANTHOUS, adj. Klor-o-za²nth'u³s. Lat., *chloroxanthus* (from χλωρός, green, and ξανθός, yellow). Fr., *chloroxanthe.* Greenish-yellow. [B.]

CHLOROXETHIDE, n. Klor-o²x-e²th'i²d(id). Fr., *chloroxéthide.* A liquid, $C_8Cl_{10}O_7$, produced by the action of alcohol on perchloroxalic ether; boiling at 200° C., insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CHLOROXETHOSE, n. Klor-ox-e²th'os. Fr., *chlororéthose.* A substance, C_4Cl_3O, formed by the action of chloric acid on oil of spiræa. [A, 385.]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de chloroxéthose.* See TETRACHLORDIBROMETHANE. [B, 2.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de chloroxéthose.* See HEXCHLORETHANE.—**C. tetrabromide.** Ger., *chloroxethosetetrabromür.* A crystalline body of the formula $(C_4Cl_6Br_4)OCCl_2Br.CClBr-O-CClBr.CCl_2Br$. [B, 4.]

CHLOROXETHYL, n. Klor-o²x-e²th'i²l. A chlorinated derivative of ethyloxide. [α, 24.] See MONOCHLOROXETHYL, DICHLOROXETHYL, TRICHLOROXETHYL, TETRACHLOROXETHYL, and PENTACHLOROXETHYL.

CHLOROXIDE, n. Klor-o²x'i²d(id). Syn.: *oxychloride.* Fr., *chloroxyde, oxychlorure.* A compound of chlorine and oxygen with a radicle. [B.]

CHLOROXYCARBONATE, n. Klor-o²x-i²-ka³rb'on-at. Lat., *chloroxycarbonas.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *chlorkohlensaures Salz.* A salt of chloroxycarbonic acid. [B.]

CHLOROXYCARBONIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-i²-ka³rb-o²n'i²k. Lat., *acidum chloroxycarbonicum.* Fr., *acide chloroxycarbonique.* See CARBONYL *chloride.*

CHLOROXYLENE, n. Klor-o-zil'en. Fr., *chloroxylène.* See XYLYL *chloride.*

CHLOROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²x'i²l(u⁶l)-o²n. From χλωρός green, and ξυλόν, wood. A genus of the *Cedrelaceæ.* [B. 19, 121.]—**C. dupada** [Buchan.]. A tree found in the East Indies, yielding a rich resin used for plasters. [A, 490 (α, 21).]—**C. swietenia.** Of De Candolle, a tree growing in the East Indies, yielding a resin which in India takes the place of pine resin. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. verticillatum.** A species yielding Bourbon tacamahac. [L, 30.]

CHLOROXYLUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²x'i²l(u⁶l)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *chloroxyle.* Having yellow wood. [B.]

CHLOROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE, n. Klor-o²x-i²-na²f-tho²k'wi²n-on. See CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE.

CHLOROXYPICOLINIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-i²-pi²k-o-li²n'-i²k. See CHLOROXYPYRIDINECARBONIC ACID.

CHLOROXYSULFURE (Fr.), n. Klor-ox-e-su⁶lf-u⁶r. A compound of chloroxysulphuric acid with an element. [L, 41; α, 24.]

CHLOROXYSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-i²-su³lf-u²r'-i²k. Fr., *acide chloroxysulfurique.* A compound of chlorine and sulphuric acid. [α, 24.]

CHLOROZANALOIN, n. Klor-o-za²n-a²l'o-i²n. See CHLORZANALOIN.

CHLOROZONE, n. Klor-o'zon. A substance of unknown chemical constitution formed by passing nascent chlorine mixed with air into a solution of caustic soda; a clear, yellowish liquid of a peculiar odor, acting as a marked disinfectant and bleaching agent. ["Pharm. Record," Feb. 1, 1884, p. 63 (B).]

CHLORPALLADATE, n. Klor-pa²l'a²d-at. See PALLADICHLORIDE.

CHLORPALLADIC ACID, n. Klor-pa²l-a²d'i²k. Fr., *acide chloropalladique.* A dibasic acid, H_2PdCl_6, forming salts called *palladichlorides.* [B, 3.]

CHLORPHENYL, n. Klor-fe²n'i²l. A crystalline compound obtained by the action of nitric acid on trichlorphenic acid. The crystals are yellow scales insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2.]

CHLORPHENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-fe²n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorophénylique.* Ger., *Chlorphenylsäure.* See MONOCHLORPHENOL.

CHLORPHOSPHATE, n. Klor-fo²s'fat. A salt of chlorphosphoric acid. [B.]

CHLORPICRAMYL, n. Klor-pi²k'ra²m-i²l. Fr., *chloropicramyle.* Ger., *C.* See CHLOROSTILBENE.

CHLORPICRIN, n. Klor-pi²k'ri²n. A colorless liquid, $C(HO_2)Cl_3$, produced by the action of nitric acid on chloral or other

chlorinated organic compounds. It boils at 112° C., and explodes when heated suddenly. [B, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHLORPICRYL, n. Klor-pi2k'ri2l. Fr., *chloropicryle.* Ger., *C., Chlorpikryl.* A chlorine substitution compound, $C_{21}H_{14}ClNO_2$, of picryl, forming colorless octahedral crystals. [B, 93.]

CHLORPLATINATE, n. Klor-pla2t'i2n-at. Lat., *chloroplatinas.* Fr., *chloroplatinate.* A compound of platinum tetrachloride with the hydrochloride of another base. [B.]

CHLORPLATINIC ACID, n. Klor-pla2t-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide chloroplatinique.* Ger., *Chlorplatinsäure.* It., *acido cloroplatinico.* A dibasic acid, $H_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$ (often wrongly called platinum chloride), forming brown-red, deliquescent crystals which are soluble in water and in strong alcohol. [B, 3.]

CHLORPLATINITE, n. Klor-o-pla2t'i2n-it. A platinochloride; also a compound of platinum dichloride with another radicle not a chloride. [B, 3.]

CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-pla2t-i2n-o-di-fo2s'fo2r-u3s. Fr., *acide chloroplatinodiphosphoreux.* Ger., *Chlorplatindiphosphorigsäure.* Syn.: *chlordiphosphoplatinic acid.* A substance, $PtCl_2.2P(OH)_3$, forming deliquescent, yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

CHLORPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-pla2t-i2n-o-fo2s'fo2r-u3s. Fr., *acide chloroplatinophosphoreux.* Ger., *Chlorplatinphosphorigsäure.* Syn.: *chlorphosphoplatinic acid.* A substance, $PtCl_2.P(OH)_3$, forming deliquescent, yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

CHLORPROPIONYL, n. Klor-pro-pi'on-i2l. Propionyl chloride. [B, 4.]

CHLORPROPYLENE, n. Klor-pro'pi2l-en. Fr., *chloropropylène.* Ger., *Chlorpropylen.* A chlorine substitution product of propylene. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORPROPYLENE, DICHLORPROPYLENE, and TRICHLORPROPYLENE.

CHLORPRUSSIC ACID, n. Klor-pru3s'i2k. See CHLORCYANIC ACID.

CHLORQUARTENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-kwa4rt-e2n-i2l'i2k. See MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.

CHLORQUINOL, n. Klor-kwi2n'o2l. Fr., *chloroquinol.* Ger., *Chlorchinol.* A chlorine substitution product of quinol. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORQUINOL, DICHLORQUINOL, TRICHLORQUINOL, and TETRACHLORQUINOL.—**Brown c.** See DICHLORQUINHYDRONE.

CHLORQUINOLINE, n. Klor-kwi2n'ol-en. Fr., *chloroquinoléine.* Ger., *Chlorchinolin.* A chlorine substitution compound of quinoline. C_9H_6NCl. [B.]

CHLORQUINONE, n. Klor-kwi2n'on. Fr., *chloroquinone.* Ger., *Chlorchinon.* A chlorine substitution compound of quinone. [B.] See MONOCHLORQUINONE, DICHLORQUINONE, TRICHLORQUINONE, and TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORRESORCIN, CHLORRESORCINOL, n's. Klor-re2z-o2r'si2n, -si2n-o2l. A chlorine substitution compound of resorcin. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORRESORCIN, DICHLORRESORCIN, TRICHLORRESORCIN, and PENTACHLORRESORCIN.

CHLORRHODATE, n. Klor-rod'at. A compound of rhodium sesquichloride with a more basic chloride (*e. g.*, ammonium c.), $2NH_4Cl.R_2Cl_3$. [B, 2.]

CHLORRHODIC ACID, CHLORRHODINIC ACID, n's. Klor-rod'i2k, -rod-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide chlorrhodique.* A compound of chlorine with rhodium sesquioxide; said to be formed in the decomposition of pus. [A, 385; B, 93; *a*, 24.]

CHLORRUBIAN, n. Klor-ru2b'i2-a2n. Fr., *chlororubian.* A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{27}ClO_{24}$, produced by the action of chlorine on rubian. [B, 93.]

CHLORRUBIN, n. Klor-ru2b'i2n. From χλωρός, green, and *ruber*, red. Fr., *chlororubine.* Ger., *C.* A compound, $C_{12}H_8O_3$, obtained by boiling chlorogenin with acids or by the action of hydrochloric acid on rubichloric acid. It is soluble in alkalies, forming a blood-red solution which becomes green if acted on by acids. It is said to be contained in the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora.* [B, 2.]

CHLORSALICIN, n. Klor-sa2l'i2s-i2n. Fr., *chlorosalicine.* A chlorine substitution compound of salicin, $C_{13}H_{17}O_7Cl$. [B, 4, 158.]

CHLORSALICYL, n. Klor-sa2l'i2-si2l. Fr., *chlorosalicyle.* Ger., *C.* A chlorine substitution compound of salicyl.—**C. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de chlorosalicyle.* See CHLORSALICYLIC *aldehyde.*

CHLORSALICYLAL, n. Klor-sa2l-i2s'i2l-a2l. See CHLORSALICYLIC *aldehyde.*

CHLORSALICYLIC, adj. Klor-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Salicylic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. aldehyde.** A crystalline substance, $C_7H_5ClO_2$, having acid properties; formed by the action of chlorine on salicyl hydride. [B, 93, 158.]

CHLORSALIGENIN, n. Klor-sa2l-i2j'e2n-i2n. A chlorine substitution compound of saligenin. [B, 158.] See MONOCHLORSALIGENIN, DICHLORSALIGENIN, and TRICHLORSALIGENIN.

CHLORSCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. Ch2lor'shwe2f-e2l. Sulphur chloride. [B, 270.]—**C'kohlenstoff.** See THIOCARBONYL *chloride.* —**Einfach C., Halbe'.** Sulphur monochloride. [B, 270.]—**Vierfach-C.** Sulphur tetrachloride. [B, 270.]—**Zweifach-C.** Sulphur dichloride. [B, 270.]

CHLORSTILBASE, n. Klor-sti2l'bas. Fr., *chlorostilbase, chlorostilbyle.* An oily liquid, $C_{14}H_{11}Cl$, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on chlorstilbene. [B, 93.]

CHLORSTILBENE, n. Klor-sti2l'ben. Fr., *chlorostilbène.* Ger., *Chlorstilben.* See STILBENE *chloride.*

CHLORSTILBYL, n. Klor-sti2l'bi2l. See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLORSTYROLENE, n. Klor-sti2r'ol-en. Fr., *chlorostyrole.* Ger., *Chlorstyrol.* Syn.: *chlorcinnamene.* A substitution compound, C_8H_7Cl, of chlorine and styrolene. Two varieties are known: *c.*, $C_6H_5CH = CHCl$, a liquid; and *β-c.*, $C_6H_5.CClCH_2$, an oil of a hyacinth-like odor. [B, 4.]

CHLORSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Klor-su3b-e2r-a2n-ka2rb-o2x-i2l'i2k. Fr., *acide chlorosubérancarboxylique.* Ger., *Chlorsuberancarboxylsäure.* A thick liquid, $C_7H_{12}Cl.CO.OH$, attacking the skin, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oxysuberancarboxylic acid. [B, 3.]

CHLORSUBERIC ACID, n. Klor-su2b-e2r'i2k. Fr., *acide chlorosubérique.* A chlorine substitution compound, $C_8H_{13}O_4Cl$, of suberic acid. [B.]

CHLORSULPHIDE, n. Klor-su2lf'i2d(id). Fr., *chlorosulfure.* A compound consisting of chlorine and sulphur united directly to the same element or radicle. [B.]

CHLORSULPHOFORM, n. Klor-su3lf'o-fo2rm. A product, $C_2Cl_2S_3$, of carbon monochloride and sulphur, crystallizing in needles, of an unpleasant odor, melting at 250° C., insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether and more freely in carbon disulphide, in chloroform, and in oil of turpentine. [B, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi, p. 221 (B).]

CHLORSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-su2lf-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide chlorosulfonique.* Ger., *Chlorsulphonsäure.* 1. A substance derived from sulphuric acid by the replacement of a molecule of hydroxyl by an atom of chlorine. It has therefore the composition $SO_2\langle^{OH}_{Cl} = HSO_3Cl$. It is a colorless, fuming liquid, which decomposes with violence on coming into contact with water. [B, 3.] 2. As a generic term, a compound consisting of a sulphonic acid with the addition of an atom of chlorine; of the general formula $R''.Cl.SO_3.OH$, in which R'' is a bivalent radicle. [B, 4.]

CHLORSULPHOQUINONE, n. Klor-su3lf-o2k'wi2n-on. Fr., *chlorosulfoquinone.* Ger., *Chlorsulfochinon.* An olive-colored substance of a mild sulphurous odor, produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide on monochlorquinone. [B, 93.]

CHLORSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-su2lf-u2r'i2k. Fr., *acide chlorosulfurique.* A compound, SO_2Cl_2, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by 2 atoms of chlorine; a colorless, fuming liquid, boiling at 77° C. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHLORSULPHYDRATE, n. Klor-su3lf-id'rat. Fr., *chlorosulfhydrate.* A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine, sulphur, and hydrogen. [B, 2.]

CHLORTEREBENE, n. Klor-te2r'e2b-en. Fr., *chlorotérébène.* A thick, colorless liquid of a camphoraceous odor, $C_{16}H_{12}Cl_4$, isomeric with chlorcamphene, formed by the action of chlorine on terebene. [B, 93.]

CHLORTETRACODEINE, n. Klor-te2t-ra3-kod-e'en. Fr., *chlorotétracodéine.* Ger., *Chlortetracodeïn.* A substance, $C_{144}H_{166}Cl_2N_8O_{24} = (C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6 - H)_4 + 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromtetracodeine. [B, 2.]

CHLORTETRACRYLIC ACID, n. Klor-te2t-ra2k-ri2l'i2k. See MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.

CHLORTETRAMORPHINE, n. Klor-te2t-ra3-mo2rf'en. Fr., *chlorotétramorphine.* Ger., *Chlortetramorphin.* A base, $C_{136}H_{156}Cl_2N_8O_{24} = (C_{34}H_{38}N_2O_6 - H)_4 + 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromtetramorphine. [B, 2.]

CHLORTOLUENE, n. Klor-tol-u2'en. Fr., *chlorotoluène.* Ger., *Chlortoluol.* A chlorine substitution product of toluene. [B.] See MONOCHLORTOLUENE, DICHLORTOLUENE, TRICHLORTOLUENE, TETRACHLORTOLUENE, and PENTACHLORTOLUENE.

CHLORTRINITROBENZENE, n. Klor-tri-ni-tro-be2nz'en. Fr., *chlorotrinitrobenzine.* Ger., *Chlortrinitrobenzol.* Picryl chloride. [B.]

CHLORUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch2lor)'u2m(u4m). Chlorine. [B, 1, 3.]—**Aqua chlori** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *eau chlorée, chlore dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorwasser.* A saturated aqueous solution of chlorine (prepared by the action of black oxide of manganese upon hydrochloric acid); a clear yellowish liquid having the odor of chlorine and containing 4 parts to 1,000 by weight (about 2,000 by volume) of the gas [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**C. aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.], **C. solutum.** See *Aqua chlori.*—**Fumigatio chlori** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Smith]. Fr., *fumigation de chlore* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *fumigación de cloro* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *fumigatio chlorata* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *oxymuriatica* [Gr. Ph.]), *pulvis ad fumigationes chlori* [Norw. Ph.] (seu *pro vaporibus* [Dan. Ph.]), *species pro vaporibus chlori* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. distinguish between a *fumigatio chlori fortior* and *mitior.* The latter is a preparation made by mixing chloride of lime with water and adding a sufficient quantity of acid [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or by mixing 45 parts of chloride of lime with 240 of acid [Russ. Ph.]. The *fumigatio chlori fortior* of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. is made by mixing moderately diluted sulphuric acid with common salt and manganese. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).] The *fumigation de chlore* of the Fr. Cod. (*fumigation guytonienne*; Lat., *suffumigatio guytoniana*) consists of a mixture of 250 parts of powdered salt and 100 of dioxide of manganese mixed with 200 of water. At the time of using, 200 parts of sulphuric acid are added, resulting in the evolution of chlorine gas. [B, 113.] Cf. SUFFUMIGATIO *guytoniana.*—**Fumigatio chlori fortior, Fumigatio chlori mitior.** See under *Fumigatio chlori.*—**Inhalatio chlori.** See *Vapor* CHLORI [Br. Ph.].—**Liquor chlori** [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**Pulvis ad fumigationes chlori** [Norw. Ph.], **Pulvis pro vaporibus chlori** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio* CHLORI. —**Solutio chlori** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CHLORI.—**Species pro vaporibus chlori** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio* CHLORI.—**Vapor chlori** [Br. Ph.]. A prepara-

tion made of 2 oz. of chlorinated lime and a sufficiency of cold water, by putting the powder into a suitable apparatus, moistening it with the water, and letting the vapor that arises be inhaled. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]

CHLORÜR (Ger.), n. Klor-u^{6}r'. A chloride; usually employed in compound expressions only as an affix. Contrasted with *chlorid*, it indicates a compound containing a smaller relative amount of chlorine. Thus, *Quecksilberchlorür* is mercurous chloride. [B.]

CHLORURATION (Fr.), n. Klor-u^{6}r-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. The process of chloridation. [L, 41.]

CHLORURE (Fr.), n. Klor-u^{6}r. A chloride. [B.]—**C. ammoniaco-mercuriel insoluble.** Insoluble salt of alembroth; ammoniated mercury. [B, 46.]—**C. ammoniaco-mercuriel soluble.** See ALEMBROTH.—**C. ammonique.** Ammonium chloride. [B.]—**C. antimonique.** Antimony pentachloride. [B, 119.]—**C. antimonique basique.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**C. barytique.** Barium chloride. [B.]—**C. calcique.** Calcium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. cuivrico-ammonique.** Ammonio-cupric chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. cuivrique.** Copper chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. ferreux cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum ferrosum.* Syn.: *protochlorure de fer.* Hydrated ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2 + 4H_2O$. [B, 113.]—**C. ferrique** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum ferricum.* Syn.: *sesquichlorure* (ou *perchlorure*) *de fer.* Anhydrous ferric chloride, Fe_2Cl_6. [B, 113.]—**C. ferrique dissous** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ferrique liquide.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**C. magnésique.** Magnesium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. manganeux.** Manganese chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. mercureux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum hydrargyrosum* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *protochlorure de mercure.* Mercurous chloride. [B, 118.]—**C. mercureux précipité** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *protochlorure de mercure par précipitation, précipité blanc.* Precipitated mercurous chloride; calomel prepared as an amorphous powder by precipitation of a solution of mercury nitrate with hydrochloric acid. [B, 113.]—**C. mercurico-ammonique.** Mercury ammonio-chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum hydrargyricum.* Syn.: *bichlorure de mercure, sublimé corrosif.* Mercuric chloride; prepared, according to the Fr. Cod., by subliming equal parts of mercuric sulphate and common salt. [B, 113.]—**C. potassique.** Potassium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. sodique.** Sodium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. stanneux.** Stannous chloride. [B.] See TIN *chloride.*—**C. stannique.** Stannic chloride. [B, 93.] See TIN *chloride.*—**C. sulfureux.** Sulphur chloride. [B, 92.]—**C. zincique.** Zinc chloride. [B, 119.]—**Pilules de c. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pilulæ cum chlorureto ferroso.* Pills each of which contains 10 centigrammes (1½ grain) of ferrous chloride made up with 5 centigrammes each of gum arabic and licorice, and coated with mastic and balsam of Tolu. [B, 113.]—**Pilules de c. mercurique opiacées** [Fr. Cod.]. Dupuytren's pills; each of which contains 1 centigramme (about ⅙ grain) of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), 2 centigrammes of extract of opium, and 4 centigrammes of extract of guaiac. [B, 113.]—**Pommade de c. mercureux** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *subchloridi.*—**Poudre de c. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating mercuric chloride in a mortar. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CHLORURET, n. Klor'u^{2}r-e^{2}t. See CHLORIDE.

CHLORURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch^{2}lor)-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-et(at)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHLORIDE.—**Balneum cum chlorureto hydrargyrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *mercuriale.*—**Balneum cum chlorureto sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis.*—**Causticum cum chlorureto zincico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caustique au chlorure de* ZINC.—**C. ammonicum.** See AMMONIUM *chloride.*—**C. aurico-natricum.** See GOLD *and sodium chloride.* [B, 119.]—**C. aurico-sodicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Chloride of gold and sodium. [B, 113.]—**C. auricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Gold trichloride. [B, 113.]—**C. baryticum** [Fr. Cod.]. Barium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. calcicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Calcic chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. ferricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. ferricum aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ferricum liquidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**C. ferrosum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrous chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. hydrargyricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercuric chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. hydrargyricum aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**C. hydrargyrosum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chlorure mercureux.* Mercurous chloride. [B, 113.] See under MERCURY *chloride.*—**C. magnesicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Magnesium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. potassicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. sodicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. stibicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See ANTIMONY *trichloride.* [B, 113.]—**C. zincicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Zinc chloride. [B, 113.]—**Collyrium cum chlorureto hydrargyroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Collyre sec au* CALOMEL.—**Pilulæ cum chlorureto ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilules de* CHLORURE *ferreux.*—**Syrupus cum chlorureto ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de perchlorure de* FER.—**Tabellæ cum chlorureto hydrargyroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de* CALOMEL.

CHLORVALERAL, n. Klor-va^{2}l'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. A liquid, C_5H_9ClO, boiling at 134° to 135° C., and forming crystalline compounds with alkaline bisulphites. It is produced by the action of chlorine on valeral. [B, 2.]

CHLORVALERIC ACID, n. Klor-va^{2}l-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. A substitution compound of valeric acid of the composition C_5H_9ClO. More highly chlorinated compounds may be obtained. [B, 2.]

CHLORVALERISIC ACID, n. Klor-va^{2}l-e^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Trichlorvaleric acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORVALEROSIC ACID, n. Klor-va^{2}l-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'i^{2}k. Tetrachlorvaleric acid. [*a*, 24.]

CHLORXYLENE, n. Klor-zil'en. Fr., *chloroxylène.* Ger., *Chlorxylol.* See XYLYL *chloride.*

CHLORYDRIC, adj. Klor-id'ri^{2}k. See CHLORHYDRIC.

CHLORZANALOIN, n. Klor-za^{2}n-a^{2}l'o-i^{2}n. A substitution compound of chlorine and zanaloin; yellow crystalline scales of the formula, according to one view of the constitution of zanaloin, $C_{16}H_{15}Cl_3O_7$. [B, 2.]

CHLORZINK (Ger.), n. Klor'dzi^{2}n^{2}k. Zinc chloride. [B.]—**C'bad.** See *Zinc-chloride* BATH.—**C'charpie.** Charpie or jute soaked in a 10-per-cent. solution of zinc chloride and dried; recommended by Bardeleben as an antiseptic dressing, carbolized gauze being placed between it and the wound. [E. Küster (A, 319).]—**C'jod.** Zinc iodochloride. [B, 270.]—**C'jute.** See *C'charpie.*—**Flüssiges C.** See *Liquor* ZINCI *chloridi.*

CHLOVOLOUCH (Fr.), n. Klo-vo-lush. An old name for *Allium sativum.* [L, 105.]

CHMÆL (Pol.), n. The *Humulus lupulus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHMELJK (Bohem.), n. The *Plantago psyllium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHMIEL (Russ.), n. See CHMÆL.

CHNOOPHORA (Lat.), n., f. sing. and n. pl. of adj. *chnoophorus.* No(ch^{2}no^2)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From χνόος, down, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *chnoophore, chnoophores.* 1. (Sing.) see CHNOOSPORA. 2. (Pl.) of Kaulfuss, certain ferns generally referred to the *Alsophila.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tomentosa** [Blum.]. A Java plant yielding palkoë kidang. [A, 490.] Cf. ALSOPHILA *lurida.*

CHNOOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. No(ch^{2}no^2)-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-a^3. From χνόος, down, and σπορά, a seed. Of Agardh, a genus of *Algæ* of the tribe *Sporochneæ* of Kützing. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHNOUS, n. In Egypt, according to Adanson, the *Scolymus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHNUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^{3}s(ch^{2}nus). Gr., χνοῦς (= χνόος). Lit., any downy material that can be scraped away; downy hairs; of Hippocrates, a softened spleen; of Foessius, an impairment of the voice as if by a wooly coating on the fauces. [A, 325.]

CHOACON (Lat.), **CHOACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)'a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., χοακόν. Of Celsus, a black plaster composed of 100 drachms each of spuma argenti (boiled in 1½ pint of oil) and dry rosin. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]

CHOANA (Lat.), **CHOANE** (Lat.), n's f. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3, -e(a). Gr., χοάνη (from χεῖν, to pour out). Fr., *choane.* Ger., *Choanen* (2d def.). 1. A funnel or any funnel-shaped cavity (the infundibulum of the brain, the orbit, the pelvis, etc.). [A, 325.] 2. In the pl., *choanæ.* See *Posterior* NARES.

CHOANOCYTAL, adj. Ko-a^{2}n-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Relating to or consisting of choanocytes. [L, 121.]

CHOANOCYTES, n. pl. Ko-a^{2}n'o-sits. From χοάνη, a funnel, and κύτος, a cell. The collared flagellated cells found in the ciliated chambers of sponges. [L, 121.]

CHOANOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-fla^{2}j(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'ta^3. From χοάνη, a funnel, and *flagellum*, a whip. Fr., *choanoflagellés.* A subclass of the *Flagellata.* [L, 121.]

CHOANOFLAGELLATE, adj. Ko″a^{2}n-o-fla^{2}j'e^{2}l-at. Provided with a collar-like process from which a flagellum springs. [L, 121.]

CHOANOID, adj. Ko'a^{2}n-oid. From χοάνη, a funnel, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *choanodes, choanoides, choanoideus.* Fr., *choanoïde.* Ger., *trichterförmig.* Funnel-shaped. [L, 14, 41.] Cf. CHOANOIDEUS.

CHOANOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHOANOID; as a n., a funnel-shaped muscle which, in many of the lower animals, arises from the margin of the optic foramen and is inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye, serving to retract the eyeball. [A, 301, 385; L, 43.]

CHOANORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-raj-(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From χοάνη (see CHOANA), and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *choanorrhagie.* Ger., *Choanorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from the posterior nares. [L, 30.]

CHOANOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s. Gr., χόανος. See CHOANA (1st def.).

CHOANOSOMAL, adj. Ko-a^{2}n-o-som'a^{2}l. Belonging or relating to the choanosome. [L, 121.]

CHOANOSOME, n. Ko'a^{2}n-o-som. From χοάνη, a funnel, and σῶμα, a member. That portion of a sponge which contains the flagellated chambers. [L, 121.] Cf. ECTOSOME.

CHOANUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHOANA (1st def.).

CHOARKULLIE (Tamil), n. The *Soymida febrifuga.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOAUNE (Turk.), n. Coffee. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOBACHINI, n. In Bombay, the *Smilax china.* [A, 479.]

CHOBÆZ (Ar.), n. See CHOBAZ.

CHOBAR (Ar.), n. The *Sida hirta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOBAZ (Ar.), n. The *Hibiscus purpureus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOBAZA (Ar.), n. See CHOBAR.

CHOBBEIZE (Ar.), n. The *Malva rotundifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOBS-EL-OKEB (Ar.), **CHOBS-EL-OKER** (Ar.), n's. The *Campanula edulis* of Forskål. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOC (Fr.), n. Sho^{3}k. See SHOCK.—**C. du cœur.** The impulse of the heart. [L, 88.]—**C. en retour.** 1. The infection of a pregnant woman with syphilis from the fœtus. [L, 313.] 2. Repercussion; the impulse conveyed to the examiner's finger by the descent of the fœtus after it has been tossed up in the manipulation of ballottement (*q. v.*). [A, 15.] 3. See *Return* SHOCK.—**C. fœtal.** See *C. en retour* (2d def.).—**C. traumatique.** See *Traumatic* SHOCK.

CHOCH, n. In Egypt, the *Persica vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOCHITZAPOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Casimiroa edulis.* [A, 447.]

CHOCHO, n. In the West Indies, the *Sechium edule.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOCHOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. Cho'chos. The seeds of *Lupinus albus.* [A, 447.]

CHOCO, n. See CHOCHO.

CHOCOLADE (Ger.), n. Shok-ol-a^{3}d'e^2. See CHOCOLATE.—**C'baum.** The *Theobroma cacao.* [L, 80.]—**C'bohnen.** See CACAO (1st def.).—**C. des Handels.** Commercial chocolate. [a, 24.]—**C'pastillen.** See PASTA *cacaotina.*—**Gesundheits-C.** See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*—**Vanille-C., Vanillenc'.** See *Chocolata cum* VANILLA.

CHOCOLAT (Fr.), n. Shok-ol-a^3. See CHOCOLATE.—**C. à la magnésie.** See CHOCOLATE *con magnesia.*—**C. à la scammonée.** See CHOCOLATE *con escamonea.*—**C. à la vanille.** See *Chocolata cum* VANILLA.—**C's alimentaires.** Preparations made of chocolate mixed with water or milk and sometimes with fine wines; used simply as food. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C's analeptiques.** A class of preparations used both as food and medicine, consisting of chocolate mixed with salep, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, acorns, asses' milk, evaporated milk of almonds, osmazome, etc. [L, 49, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. anthelmintique de Vandamme.** A preparation made of 4 parts each of croton-oil and powdered cinnamon, 32 of mercurius dulcis, 64 of light-brown sugar, and 192 of pasta cacaotina. [B, 94, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. antivénérien.** A preparation containing chocolate, consisting of tablets each of which contains a definite quantity of mercurial salts. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C. aromatique de Uiegleb.** Of the Dutch Ph., Niemann's ed., a preparation made of 256 parts each of chocolate and sugar, 2 each of cardamom and vanilla, 4 of cloves, and 1 part of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. au lait d'ânesse.** A preparation made by evaporating 8 parts of asses' milk and adding 1 part each of gum arabic, sugar, and powdered Caraccas chocolate. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. de santé.** See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*—**C. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. See CHOCOLATA *ferruginosa.*—**C's médicinaux.** Medicinal preparations containing chocolate, including *c. antivénérien, c. ferrugineux, c. purgatif, c. vermifuge,* etc. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C's purgatifs.** A class of preparations made of magnesia, scammony, jalap, and calomel mixed with chocolate. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C. simple.** See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*—**C. vermifuge.** A preparation containing santonin, etc., mixed with chocolate. [L, 49 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. anthelmintique de Vandamme.*

CHOCOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Chok-ol-a^{3}t'a^3. See CHOCOLATE.—**C. aromatica.** A preparation made of 128 parts each of chocolate and sugar, 4 of cinnamon, 2 of cloves, and 1 part each of lesser cardamoms and vanilla powdered with sugar. [L, 162 (a, 21).]—**C. cum magnesia.** See CHOCOLATE *con magnesia.*—**C. cum scammonia.** See CHOCOLATE *con escamonea.*—**C. ferruginosa.** Fr., *chocolat ferrugineux* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *chocolate ferruginoso* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *C. carbonatis ferri* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made of 493 parts of simple chocolate, 5 of ferric carbonate, and 2 of vanilla [Belg. Ph.]; or of 99 parts of simple chocolate and 1 part of ferric carbonate [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. medica** [Belg. Ph.]. See *C. simplex.*—**C. medicata.** Medicated chocolate. [a, 21.]—**C. simplex, C. simplicior** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chocolat, chocolat de santé* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 3 parts of pasta cacao insularum, 2 of pasta cacao caracensis, and 5 of sugar [Belg. Ph.]; or of from 483 to 300 parts of Caraccas chocolate, 300 of Maragnan chocolate, and 3 of Ceylon cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]. The Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's ed., and the Frankfort Ph., 1791, direct equal parts of pasta cacaotina and sugar macerated together and made into tablets, or three parts of chocolate and two of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21).]—**Pulvis chocolatæ chinatæ** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. Fr., *poudre de quinquina au cacao.* A preparation made of 48 parts of slightly parched cacao in powder, 24 parts of powdered gray cinchona, 64 parts of powdered sugar, and 1 part of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CHOCOLATE, n. Cho^{2}k'ol-at. Lat., *chocolata.* Fr., *chocolat.* Ger., *Chocolade, Schokolate.* It., *cioccolate.* Sp., *c.* 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a preparation made by grinding cacao-seeds, mixing the powder while warm with its own weight of sugar, and, as a rule, flavoring the mass with cinnamon, vanilla, or some other aromatic. Occasionally various amylaceous or mucilaginous substances are added. Thus prepared, c. is to be had at the shops in the form of hard, brittle cakes of a reddish-brown color. They are eaten in that state, or, powdered and boiled with milk or milk and water, with the addition of sugar, are drank like tea and coffee. C. is also an ingredient of various articles of confectionary and is used to flavor certain culinary preparations and to mask the taste of some drugs. 2. A medicinal preparation having c. for its basis. [A, 308; B, 81, 200 (a, 21).]—**Artificial c.** A compound of roasted almonds bruised and mixed with milk, cloves, cinnamon, and sugar. [L, 104.]—**Butter of the c. nut.** See *Oleum* THEOBROMÆ.—**C. con escamonea** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Lat., *chocolata cum scammonia.* Fr., *chocolat à la scammonée.* A preparation made by mixing in a warm iron mortar 8·3 grammes of finely powdered Aleppo scammony and 250 of simple c., and dividing into tablets of 30 grammes each; used as a purgative. [A, 447.]—**C. con magnesia** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Lat., *chocolata cum magnesia.* Fr., *chocolat à la magnésie.* A preparation made by mixing 50 grammes of calcined magnesia and 500 of simple c. in a warm iron mortar and dividing the mass into tablets of 30 grammes each; used as a laxative. [A, 447.]—**C. de salud** (Sp.). See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*—**C. ferruginoso** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See CHOCOLATA *ferruginosa.*—**C. nut.** See CACAO (1st def.).—**C. nut-tree.** See *C. tree.*—**C. of health.** See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*—**C. root.** The *Geum canadense.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. simple** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*—**C. tree.** The *Theobroma cacao.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.** The *Geum rivale.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Simple c.** See CHOCOLATA *simplex.*

CHOCOLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Chok-ol-a^{3}t'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHOCOLATE.

CHOCOLIN, n. In Mexico, the *Erythrina coralloides.* [A, 447.]

CHOCK-CHEESE, n. Cho^{2}k'chez. The *Malva silvestris.* [A, 505.]

CHODARDAR (Ar.), n. The *Cotyledon orbiculatus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODDO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ficus panifica* of Delille. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODEIRA (Ar.), n. The *Bunias orientalis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODHÁRI (Guz.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis.* [A, 479.]

CHODIE (Ar.), n. The *Justicia triflora.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODRAB (Ar.), n. The *Senecio ladiensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHŒCHENNIVO, n. In Lapland, the *Eriophorum latifolium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHŒNICE (Lat.), **CHŒNICIS** (Lat.), **CHŒNICION** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Ke^{2}n'(ch^{2}o^2'e^{2}n)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e(a), -i^{2}s, -i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., χοινίκη, χοινικίς, χοινίκιον. Gen., *chœn'ices, chœnicidos (-is), chœnicii.* Fr., *chénice.* An ancient name for a trephine or some similar instrument. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325); Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CHŒRADENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o^{2}t(o^{2}fth)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *chœradenterophthis'eos (-ophth'isis).* From χοιράς, a scrofulous swelling, ἔντερον, an intestine, and φθίσις (see PHTHISIS). Ger., *scrofulose Darmschwindsucht.* See TABES *mesenterica.*

CHŒRADICUS (Lat.), **CHŒRADODES** (Lat.), adj's. Ke^{2}r-(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-od'ez(as). Gr., χοιραδώδης. Scrofulous. [A, 322, 387.]

CHŒRADODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-od'i^2-a^3. Of Herbert, a genus of the *Amaryllidaceæ.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. chilensis** [Herbert]. A Chilian species. A cold infusion of the leaves is purgative and diuretic. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHŒRADOLETHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o(o^2)-le^{2}th'ro^{2}n. Gr., χοιαδόλεθρον (from χοῖρος, a pig, and ὄλεθρος, destruction). The genus *Xanthium.* [L, 94, 116.]

CHŒRADOLOGY, n. Ke^{2}r-a^{2}d-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *chœradologia* (from χοιράς, scrofula, and λόγος, understanding). The study or doctrine of scrofula. [A, 322.]

CHŒRANGEIOKERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o(o^2)-ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)od-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *chœrangeiokeratodit'idis.* From χοιράς, scrofula, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and κερατοειδής, horn-like. Scrofulous keratitis with the formation of new blood-vessels. [A, 322.]

CHŒRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ker'(ch^{2}o^2'e^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *chœr'ados (-is).* Gr., χοιράς (from χοῖρος, a pig). Scrofula. [A, 322.]

CHŒROCALYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'ma^3. Gen., *chœrocalym'matos (-is).* From χοῖρος, the vulva, and κάλυμμα, a hood. See *Hottentot* APRON.

CHŒROCAMPINÆ [Grote] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-pi(pe)'ne(na^3-e^2). A family of the *Sphingidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1882, p. 778 (L).]

CHŒROCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o^{2}k-ne^{2}z(nas)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From χοῖρος, the vulva, and κνησμός, itching. Itching of the vulva. [A, 322.]

CHŒROLYMPHOKERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-li^{2}mf(lu^{6}mf)-o(o^2)-ke^{2}r-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od-i(e)'ti^{2}s. From χοιράς, scrofula, *lympha,* lymph, and κερατοειδής, horn-like. Scrofulous lymphatic keratitis. [A, 322.]

CHŒROMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'-a^3. From χοῖρος, a pig, and μορφή, shape. A suborder of the *Artiodactyla.* [L, 173.]

CHŒROMYCES [Tulasne] (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o^{2}m'-i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). See CHOIROMYCES.

CHŒROPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pi(pe)'na^3. A group of the *Labridæ.* [L, 280.]

CHŒROS (Lat.), n. m. Ker'(ch^{2}o^2'e^{2}r)-o^{2}s. See CHŒRUS.

CHŒROSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ke^{2}r(ch^{2}o^2-e^{2}r)-o^{2}s'ta^{2}k-(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *chœrostach'yos.* A section of the genus *Lavandula.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHŒRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ker'(ch^{2}o^2'e^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χοῖρος. The vulva. [A, 322.]

CHOFAR-ERROBAD (Ar.), n. The *Ornithogalum flavum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOFOOL, n. In the East Indies, the *Areca catechu.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOHO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Indigofera argentea.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOHOYOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Senecio canicida.* [A, 447.]

CHOIN (Fr.), n. Shwa^{3}n^2. The genus *Schœnus.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. blanc.** The *Schœnus albus.* [L, 41 (a, 24).]—**C. des étangs, C. marisque.** The *Schœnus effusus (mariscus).* [B, 173.]—**C. mucroné.** The *Schœnus mucronatus.* [L, 41.]—**C. noirâtre.** The *Schœnus nigricans.* [L, 41.]

CHOINE (Fr.), n. Shwa^{3}n. The genus *Anona;* of Clusius, probably the *Anona muricata.* [B, 38, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOIRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ch^{2}o^2)'i^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See CHŒRAS.

CHOIRENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Koir(ch^{2}o^2-i^{2}r)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χοιράς, scrofula, and κεφαλή, the head. Tubercular disease of the brain. [Farr (a, 18).]

CHOIRENTERA (Lat.). n. f. Koir(ch2o2-i2r)-e2nt'e2r-a3. From χοιράς, scrofula, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Tabes mesenterica. [Farr (*a*, 18).]

CHOIROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Koi(ch2o2-i2)-ro2m'i2(u6)-sez-(kas). Gen., *choiromycet'os* (*-is*). From χοῖρος, a pig, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *chœromyce*. A genus of underground *Fungi* resembling the truffles, established by Vittadina, resembling *Tuber*, but having a pedicle. The sporangeia are oboval in simple parallel rows in each generative furrow, and the spores spherical and smooth at first, subsequently warty and colored. [B, 105.]—**C. magnus** [Leveillé]. Fr., *truffe blonde* (ou *blanche*). A species with a rounded polymorphous radiciform base, looking like a potato or Jerusalem artichoke. It has a nauseous odor, changing to a pleasant one when ripe, and is edible and reputed aphrodisiac. [B, 105.]

CHOIROS (Lat.), n. m. Koi'(ch2o2'i2)-ro2s. See CHŒRUS.

CHOKE, v. tr. and intr. Cho3k. A.-S., *âceócjan*. Gr., στραγγαλᾶν (tr.), στραγγαλίζειν (tr.), πνίγειν (intr.), ἄγχειν (intr.), καταπιέζειν (tr.). Lat., *strangulare* (tr.), *strangulari* (intr.), *suffocare* (tr.), *opprimere* (tr.), *reprimere* (tr.), *supprimere* (tr.), *obstruere* (tr.). Fr., *suffoquer* (tr. and intr.), *etouffer* (tr. and intr.), *étrangler* (tr.), *s'étrangler* (intr.), *s'engorger* (intr.). Ger., *ersticken* (tr. and intr.), *würgen* (tr.), *erwürgen* (tr.), *verstopfen* (tr.). It., *soffocare* (tr.), *strangolare* (tr.), *soffocarsi* (intr.), *affogarsi* (intr.). Sp., *sufocar* (tr.), *atragantarse* (intr.). 1. (Tr.) to obstruct (especially the breathing), throttle, stifle, strangle, suffocate; also to repress (*e. g.*, tears). 2. (Intr.) to be suffocated, to feel great difficulty or impossibility of breathing; to become clogged, obstructed. [A, 302, 318, 387, 450, 474.]—**C.-berry.** The *Pyrus* (*Aronia*) *arbutifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-cherry.** The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24)].—**C'damp.** Fr., *gaz étouffant* (ou *des marais*). Ger., *Schwaden*. Syn.: *afterdamp*. See METHANE.—**C.-dog.** The *Gonolobus obliquus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-fitch.** See *C'weed*.—**C.-pear.** Fr., *poire d'angoisse*. Ger., *Würgbirn*. The *Pyrus communis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C'weed.** Ger., *Stickwurz*. The *Orobanche*. [Turner (A, 505).]—**C.-wort.** An old name for a plant that "stops the venom of the mind"; supposed to have been a species of *Euphorbia*. [A, 302; Taylor (A. 505); L, 73.]—**False c.-dog.** The *Gonolobus carolinensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHOKE, n. Cho3k. The internal filamentous portion of an artichoke. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).]—**Black c.** See CERASUS *hiemalis*.

CHOKED, adj. Cho3kd. Fr., *étranglé*, *étouffé*. Ger., *erstickt*. Obstructed, stifled, engorged. See *C.* DISC.

CHOKING, n. Cho3k'i2n2g. Gr., στραγγαλισμός, ἀγχονή. Lat., *suffocatio*. Fr., *étouffement*. Ger., *Beklemmung*, *Ersticken*. It., *soffocamento*. Sp., *sufocación*. Suffocation, partial or complete; especially the state in which respiration is temporarily impeded by the inhalation of an irritant, by the lodgment of a foreign body in the larynx or trachea or in such a position in the pharynx or the œsophagus as to obstruct the entrance to the glottis or press upon the trachea, or by a sudden accumulation of blood, mucus, pus, etc., in the air-passages.

CHOKO, n. See CHOCHO.

CHOKOLADE (Ger.), n. Chok-ol-a3d'e2. See CHOCOLATE.—**Chinac'.** See *Cacao tabulata cum* CHINA.—**Gesundheitsc'.** See CHOCOLATA *simplex*.

CHOKROSAL, n. The *Duabanga*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOKY, adj. Cho3k'i2. See SUFFOCATIVE.

CHOLA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)'a3. Gr., χολή. See BILE.

CHOLA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CHOLADES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *cholas* (*q. v.*). Kol(ch2o2l)'a2d-(a3d)-ez(e2s). Gr., χολάδες.

CHOLADRÉE (Fr.), n. Kol-a3d-ra. See CHOLERA.—**C. lymphatique.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.

CHOLÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. Written also *cholhæmia* and *cholihæmia*. From χολή, bile, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *cholæmie*, *cholémie*. Ger., *Cholämie*, *Gallenblut*. It., *colemia*. A condition in which bile or some of its elements have accumulated in the blood, especially icterus gravis. [A, 326.]—**Hæmatogenous c.** See *Hæmatogenous* JAUNDICE.—**Hepatogenous c.** See *Hepatogenous* JAUNDICE.

CHOLÆMIC, adj. Kol-e2m'i2k. Fr., *cholémique*. Ger., *cholämisch*. Affected with, of the nature of, or pertaining to, cholæmia. [D.]

CHOLAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko2l(ch2o2l)-a(a3)'go. Gen., *cholag'inis*. See CHOLAS (2d def.).

CHOLAGOGUE, adj. Kol'a2g-o2g. Gr., χολαγωγός (from χολή, bile, and ἄγειν, to lead). Lat., *cholagogus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Galle abführend*. It., Sp., *colagogo*. Having the property of increasing the secretion or excretion of bile; as a n., a drug supposed to stimulate the action of the liver. [A, 301, 326.]

CHOLÁI (Hind.), n. The *Amaranthus spinosus*. [A, 479.]

CHOLALIC ACID, n. Ko2l-a2l'i2k. Fr., *acide cholalique*. Ger., *Cholalsäure*. See CHOLIC *acid*.

CHOLÄMIE (Ger.), n. Ch2ol-am-e'. See CHOLÆMIA.

CHOLÄMISCH (Ger.), adj. Ch2ol-am'i2sh. See CHOLÆMIC.

CHOLANGEITIS (Lat.), **CHOLANGIOITIS** (Lat.), **CHOLANGITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch2o2l)-a2n(a3n2)-je2(ga)-i(e)'ti2s, -ji2-(ge)-o(o2)-i(e)'ti2s, -ji(ge)'ti2s. Gen., *cholangeit'idis*, *-ioit'idis*, *-it'idis*. From χολή, bile, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cholangite*, *inflammation des voies biliaires*. Ger., *Gallencanalenentzündung*. Inflammation of the bile-ducts, catarrhal, croupous, suppurative, diphtheritic, hæmorrhagic, or ulcerative. [C. A. Ewald (A, 319).]

CHOLANIC ACID, n. Kol-a2n'i2k. From χολή, bile. Fr., *acide cholanique*. Ger., *Cholansäure*. It., *acido colanico*. An acid, $C_{20}H_{28}O_6$, produced, along with its isomer, isocholanic acid, by the oxidation of cholic acid. [Latschinoff, "Bericht. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 713 (B).]

CHOLANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2ol)-a2n(a3n)'si2s. Gen., *cholan'seos* (*-is*). Gr., χώλανσις. See CHOLOSIS.

CHOLAPRAGMON (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-a2(a3)-pra2g-(pra3g)'mo2n(mon). From χολή, bile, and ἀπράγμων, idle. Pertaining to or affected with a sluggish secretion of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLAS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)'a2s(a3s). Gen., *chol'ados* (*-is*). Gr., χολάς. 1. The intestines. 2. Of Gaza, the region of the gall-bladder. [A, 322, 325.]

CHOLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch2ol)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gr., χώλασμα. See CHOLOSIS.

CHOLATE, n. Kol'at. Fr., *c.* See GLYCOCHOLATE.

CHOLE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)'e(a). Gr., χολή (1st def.). 1. The bile. 2. An old term for cholera. [B.]

CHOLE, n. In South America, the *Acrocomia totai*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOLEAS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e(a)'a2s(a3s). Gen., *chole-at'is*. 1. A choleate. 2. Of Scopoli, the genus *Murraya*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOLEATE, n. Kol-e'at. Lat., *choleas*. Fr., *choléate*. A salt of choleic acid; a taurocholate. [B.]

CHOLECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2k'ki2s(ch2u6s)-i2s. Gen., *cholecchys'eos* (*-ec'chysis*). From χολή, bile, and ἐκχεῖν, to stream forth. Fr., *cholecchyse*. Ger., *Gallenergiessung*. A discharge of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLECCHYTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2k-ki2t(ch2u2t)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to cholecchysis. [A, 322.]

CHOLECHROIN, n. Kol-e2-kro'i2n. Fr., *choléchroïne* [Lassaigne]. From χολή, bile, and χροῦν, to tint. A mixture of fatty substances with biliverdin. [A, 385.]

CHOLECYST (Lat.), n. f. Kol'e2-si2st. Lat., *cholecystis* (from χολή, bile, and κύστις, a bladder). Fr., *cholécyste*, *vésicule biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. It., *colecisti*. Sp., *vejiga de hiel*. The gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CHOLECYSTECTASIA (Lat.), **CHOLECYSTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st(ku6st)-e2k-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3, -e2k'-ta2s(ta3s)-i2s. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *cholécystectasie*. Ger., *Gallenblasenerweiterung*. Dilatation of the gall-bladder. [A, 301, 319.]

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, n. Kol-e2-si2st-e2k'tom-i2. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *cholécystectomie*. Ger., *Cholecystektomie*, *Ausschneidung der Gallenblase*. It., *colecistectomia*. Partial or total removal of the gall-bladder. [G. Mannoury, "Prog. méd.," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 272; Langenbuch (A, 319); A, 385.]

CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY, n. Kol-e2-si2st-e2nt-e2r-o2st'-om-i2. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, ἔντερον, a bowel, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *cholécystentérostomie*. The operation of establishing a communication between the gall-bladder and the intestine for the relief of obstruction of the common bile-duct. [Gaston, "Gaillard's Med. Jour.," Oct., 1884. p. 361; "Med. News," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 44; Kappeler, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," No. 1, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 21, 1888, p. 79.]

CHOLECYSTEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st-(ku6st)-u2r-i2z(u6s)'ma3. Gen., *cholecysteurys'matos* (*-is*). From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *cholécysteurysme*. See CHOLECYSTECTASIS.

CHOLECYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st(ku6st)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). From χολή, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *cholécystique*. Ger., *cholecystisch*. Pertaining to the gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CHOLECYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st(ku6st)'i2s. Gen., *cholecyst'eos* (*-is*). See CHOLECYST.

CHOLECYSTITICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st(ku6st)-i2t'i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to cholecystitis. [A, 222.]

CHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st(ku6st)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *cholecystit'idis*. For deriv., see CHOLECYST and *-itis**. Fr., *cholécystite*. Ger., *Gallenblasenentzündung*. It., *colecistite*. Sp., *colecistitis*. Inflammation of the gall-bladder. [D, 48; L, 38.]

CHOLECYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-si2st-(ku6st)-o2n2'ku3s(ku4s). From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and ὄγκος, bulk. Fr., *cholécystoncus*. Ger., *Ausdehnung der Gallenblase mit Verhärtung*, *Gallenblasengeschwulst*. Swelling of the gall-bladder with induration. [A, 322; L, 30, 38.]

CHOLECYSTORRHAPHY, n. Kol-e2-si2st-o2r'a2f-i2. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and ῥαφή, a seam. Fr., *cholécystorrhaphie*. Ger., *Cholecystorrhaphie*. Cholecystotomy with suture of the gall-bladder after Wells's method. [P. Loreta, "Riforma med.," 1888, Nos. 56, 57; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," May 30, 1889, p. 494.]

CHOLECYSTOSTOMY, n. Kol-e2-si2st-o2st'om-i2. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and στόμα, an aperture. The operation of making an opening into the gall-bladder and securing the edges to those of a similar opening in the abdominal wall or in one of the intestines.—**Duodeno-c.** A form of cholecystenterostomy (*q. v.*) in which the duodenum is made to communicate with the gall-bladder. [A, 484.]

CHOLECYSTOTOMY, n. Kol-e2-si2st-o2t'om-i2. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *cholécystotomie*. Ger., *Cholecystotomie*, *Gallenblasenschnitt*. It., *colecistotomia*. Incision of the gall-bladder through the abdominal wall; done for disease of the organ, especially for the removal of gall-stones. [E.]—**Lan-**

genbuch's c. See CHOLECYSTECTOMY.—**Sims's c.** The original operation, in which the gall-bladder is stitched to the abdominal wound, and a permanent fistula established. [E.]—**Wells's c.** A modification of Sims's operation, in which it is proposed to close the gall-bladder by a continuous suture, and return it into the abdomen. [E.]—**Winiwarter's c.** See CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY.

CHOLEDOCHIARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-do2k-(do2ch2)-i2-a3rk'shi2(ti2)-a3. From χοληδόχος (see CHOLEDOCHUS), and *arctare*, to constrict. Fr., *cholédochiarctie.* Stenosis of the common bile-duct. [A 301.]

CHOLEDOCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-do2k(do2ch2)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to the biliary passages. [A, 322.]

CHOLEDOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-do2k(do2ch2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *choledochit'idis.* For deriv., see CHOLEDOCHUS and *-itis.** Fr., *cholédocite.* Inflammation of the ductus communis choledochus. [L, 32.]

CHOLEDOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2d(ad)'o2k(o2ch2)-u3s(u4s). Gr., κοληδόχος (from χολή, bile, and δοχός, containing). Fr., *cholédoque.* Ger., *Galle führend.* It., *coledoco.* Sp., *colédoco.* Receiving bile. [L, 41, 51.] See DUCTUS *communis c.*

CHOLEDOGRAPHY, CHOLEDOLOGY, n's. Kol-e2d-o2g'-ra2f-i2, -o2l'oj-i2. See CHOLOLOGY.

CHOLEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2l(ch2o2l)'e2d-ra3. See CHOLERA.

CHOLEDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-du3kt(du4kt)'-u3s(u4s). See DUCTUS *communis choledochus.*

CHOLÉFÉINE (Fr.), n. Kol-a-fa-en. See CHOLOPHÆIN.

CHOLEGOGICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-go2j(gog)'l2k-u3s(u4s). See CHOLAGOGUE.

CHOLEGON (Lat.), n. n. Ko2l(ch2o2l)-e(a)'go2n. A cholagogue. [A, 322.]

CHOLEGOS (Lat.), adj. Ko2l(ch2o2l)-e(a)'go2s. See CHOLAOGUE.

CHOLEGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e(a)-gra2f(gra3f)'i2-a3. See CHOLOLOGY.

CHOLEGUS (Lat.), adj. Ko2l(ch2o2l-e(a)'gu3s(gu4s). See CHOLAGOGUE.

CHOLEHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-hem'(ha3'e2m)-i2-a3. See CHOLÆMIA.

CHOLEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2ol)-i'(e2'i2)-a3. Gr., χωλεία. See CHOLOSIS.

CHOLEIC ACID [Strecker], n. Kol-e'i2k. From χολή, bile. Fr., *acide choléique.* Ger., *Choleïnsäure.* Taurocholic acid. [B.]

CHOLEIN, n. Kol-e'i2n. Lat., *choleina.* Fr., *choléine.* A colored, fatty, non-nitrogenous product obtained by Hünefeld from bile. [A, 301.]

CHOLEINIC ACID, n. Kol-e-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide choléinique.* Ger., *Choleïnsäure.* 1. An acid, $C_{25}H_{42}O_4$, obtained in small quantities along with cholic acid from ox-bile. It forms acicular or tabular crystals. [P. Latschinoff, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xviii, p. 3039 (B).] 2. See CHOLEIC ACID.

CHOLELITH, n. Kol'e2-li2th. Lat., *cholelithos, cholelithus* (from χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *cholélithe.* Ger., *Gallenstein.* See *Biliary* CALCULUS.

CHOLELITHIA [Young] (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-li2th'i2-a3. Biliary obstruction; a genus of the *Cacochymiæ* in Young's classification of diseases. [L, 290.]—**C. acuta.** Calculous jaundice. [L, 290.]

CHOLELITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-li2th-i(i2)'a2s-(a3s)-i2s. From χολή, bile, and λιθίασις (see LITHIASIS). Fr., *cholélithiase, affection calculeuse du foie.* Ger., *Gallensteinkrankheit.* The condition of being affected with gall-stones. [A, 301.]

CHOLELITHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e(a)-li2th'i2k-u3s-(u4s). Fr., *cholélithique.* Pertaining to cholelithiasis. [A, 322.]

CHOLELITHOS (Lat.), **CHOLELITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kol-(ch2o2l)-e2l(al)'i2th-o2s, -u3s(u4s). See *Biliary* CALCULUS.

CHOLELOGY, n. Kol-e2l'o-ji2. See CHOLOLOGY.

CHOLEMESIA (Lat.), **CHOLEMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2m-ez(e2s)'i2-a3, -e2m'e2s-i2s. From χολή, bile, and ἐμεῖν, to vomit. Fr., *cholémèse, vomissement biliaire.* Ger., *gallichtes Erbrechen.* Bilious vomiting. [A, 301, 322.]

CHOLEMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2m-e2t'i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to bilious vomiting. [A, 322.]

CHOLEMY, n. Kol-em'i2. See CHOLÆMIA.

CHOLENTÉRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-a3n2-tar-e. Bilious intestinal obstruction. [A, 250.]

CHOLEOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Kol-e"o-ka2m-fo2r'i2k. Fr., *acide choléocamphorique.* Choloidanic acid. [B, 93.]

CHOLEPATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2p(ap)-a2t-(a3t)-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From χολή, bile, ἧπαρ, the liver, and ῥεῖν, to flow. See CHOLORRHŒA.

CHOLEPHÆIN, n. Kol-e2-fe'i2n. See CHOLOPHÆIN.

CHOLEPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-po(po2)-e(a)'sis. See CHOLOPOIESIS.

CHOLEPOETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-po(po2)-e2t-(at)'i2k-u3s(u4s). See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLEPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-poi-e(a)'si2s. See CHOLOPOIESIS.

CHOLEPOIETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-poi-e2t(at)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLEPYRA (Lat.), **CHOLEPYRETUS** (Lat.), **CHOLEPYRIA** (Lat.), n's f., m., and f. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2(a)-pir(pu6r)'a3, -pi2r-(pu6r)'e2t-u3s(u4s), -i2-a3. From χολή, bile, and πῦρ or πυρετός, a burning fever. Fr., *cholépyre.* Ger., *Gallenfieber.* Bilious fever. [A, 322; L, 30.]

CHOLEPYRRHIN, n. Kol-e2-pi2r'ri2n. From χολή, bile, and πυῤῥός, flame-colored, yellowish-red, orange-colored. Fr., *cholépyrrhine.* Ger., *Gallenbraun* (1st def.). 1. The brown coloring matter of the bile. [B, 48.] 2. See BILIRUBIN.

CHOLERA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2l'e2r-a3. Gen., *chol'eras.* Gr., χολέρα (lit., a roof-gutter, but commonly said to be from χολή, bile, or χολάς, an intestine, and ῥεῖν, to flow). Fr., *choléra.* Ger., *C., Brechruhr, Gallenbrechruhr, Brechgallenruhr.* It., *colera.* Sp., *cólera.* Any disease characterized by repeated simultaneous purging and vomiting, with painful spasms of the stomach and bowels and occasional cramps of the external muscles; as commonly used, Asiatic c. (*q. v.*). [D, 1.]—**Algid c., Asiatic c.** Lat., *c. asiatica.* Fr., *choléra asiatique* (ou *épidémique*). Ger., *epidemische* (oder *orientalische*) *C.* It., *colera asiatico.* Sp., *cólera morbo asiático.* An acute infectious disease indigenous to India, whence it is at times conveyed to other parts of the world in the form of destructive epidemics that follow the paths of human travel; attributed to a specific micro-organism, the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* or comma bacillus. The disease is characterized by vomiting and purging, the discharges resembling rice-water; by painful cramps; and by the early occurrence of collapse with suppression of urine and a peculiar coldness of the breath. The characteristic rice-water discharges are generally preceded by ordinary diarrhœa. In cases of apparent recovery there is still the danger of the secondary fever that sometimes supervenes. The chief pathological feature seems to consist in the deficiency of liquor sanguinis due to the excessive watery discharges. Outbreaks of the disease may be prevented with great certainty by proper sanitary measures, but its curative treatment, which has been attempted in the most diverse ways, is of little avail and is for the most part confined to combating symptoms as they arise. [D, 1.]—**Barbenc'** (Ger.). The choleraic symptoms produced by ingestion of the roe of *Cyprinus barbus.* [B; L, 57.]—**Bilious c.** Lat., *c. biliosa, c. humida.* Fr., *cholerrhagie.* Ger., *feuchte C., Gallenruhr.* A form of simple c. (*q. v.*) characterized by purging, vomiting of bile, and spasms of the lower extremities. According to Goodeve, it would be regarded as real or Asiatic c. if it occurred during an epidemic of the latter. [D, 41.]—**Black c.** Fr., *maladie noire.* See *Asiatic c.*—**Blue c.** Fr., *maladie bleue.* See *Asiatic c.*—**British c.** See *Simple c.*—**Chicken-c.** Lat., *c. gallinarum.* Fr., *choléra des poules.* Ger., *Hühnerc'.* A disease affecting chickens, resembling Asiatic c. in its symptoms; according to Hueppe, a variety of septicæmia identical with rabbit's septicæmia. [B.] Cf. BACILLUS *of Wildseuche*, BACILLUS *of chicken-c.*, and WILDSEUCHE.—**C. ab arthritide.** See *C. arthritica.*—**C. accidentalis** [Cullen]. Simple c. due to the fermentation of undigested food. [L, 119, 290.]—**C. arida** [Galen]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. arthritica.** Simple c. due to the poison of gout. [L, 132.]—**C. asiatica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. asphyctica** (Lat.). Fr., *choléra asphyctique.* Asiatic c. in which extreme collapse occurs early, is of short duration, and commonly ends speedily in death. [L, 30.]—**C. asphyxia.** Fr., *choléra asphyxique.* The collapse preceding death in fatal cases of Asiatic c. [D, 63.]—**C. auriginosa a fungis venenatis** [Lemonier]. Violent purging and collapse due to the ingestion of poisonous mushrooms. [L, 132.]—**C. bacillus.** See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**C. biliosa.** See *Bilious c.*—**C. cells, C. corpuscles.** See *C. fungi.*—**C. crapulosa.** Simple c. due to excesses in eating. [L, 132.]—**C'durchfall** (Ger.). The diarrhœa of c. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**C. dust.** The impalpable powder to which the dejections of Asiatic c. may become reduced on drying: considered capable of spreading the infection by atmospheric diffusion. [W. Budd (A, 2).]—**C. epidemica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. erethistica.** Ger., *erethistische C.* Asiatic c. in which there is great nervous irritability. [L, 30.]—**C. europæa.** See *Simple c.*—**C'exanthem** (Ger.). A cutaneous eruption sometimes accompanying Asiatic c. [L, 30.]—**C. fever.** Ger., *C'fieber.* 1. See *C. typhoid.* 2. See *C. intermittens.*—**C. flatulenta.** 1. See *C. sicca* (1st def.). 2. Of Menjotius, see *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C.-fly.** Ger., *C'fliege.* See CHOLERAIDES.—**C. fungi.** Ger., *C'fungen.* Various *Fungi* found in choleraic dejecta and regarded as the cause of Asiatic c. [L, 30.] For the real micro-organism, see SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**C. gallinarum.** See *Chicken-c.*—**C'gesicht** (Ger.). See FACIES *cholerica.*—**C'gift** (Ger.). The micro-organism of c. See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**C. humida.** Ger., *feuchte C.* See *Bilious c.*—**C. hypochondriaca** [Langius]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. indica.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. indigena.** Ger., *einheimische Brechruhr.* See *Simple c.*—**C. infantum.** Fr., *choléra infantile.* Ger., *Brechdurchfall der Kinder.* It., *colera infantile.* An American name for an acute gastro-intestinal disease of infants (mostly those that are not suckled); characterized by profuse watery diarrhœa and vomiting and tending to end speedily in death by collapse. It prevails especially during the heat of summer and in large towns. [D, 1.]—**C. intermittens** [Martin]. A form of simple c. which may accompany the onset of tertian fevers. [L, 132.]—**C'lazarethe** (Ger.). A c. hospital. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**C. maligna.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C'miasma** (Ger.). An atmosphere infected with the virus of epidemic c., the emanations from a c. patient, also the virus itself. [B.]—**C. morbus.** See *Asiatic c.* and *Simple c.* In popular parlance the term is applied to severe vomiting and purging from any cause.—**C. nostras.** See *Simple c.*—**C. orientalis.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. paralytica.** See *C. torpida.*—**C. passio.** See *Simple c.*—**C. pestifera.** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. red, C'roth** (Ger.). Fr., *rouge du choléra.* A reddish coloring matter found in cultivations of the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ;* supposed to be a derivative of indol. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct., 1888, p. 468 (a, 18).]—**C. sicca.** Fr., *choléra sec.* 1. Of Sydenham, flatulent colic. [D.] 2. A form of Asiatic c. in which speedy collapse and death occur with little or no diarrhœa or vomiting, although the characteristic transudation is found in the intestines. [A, 326; L, 30.]—**C. sicca auriginosa a fungis venenatis.** See *Crapulent* COLIC.—**C. spastica** See *Asiatic c.*—**C. spontanea** [Cullen], **C. spuria.** See *Simple c.*

—**C'stimme** (Ger.). The hoarse or piping voice of a c. patient. [L, 30.]—**C. suppressa** [Riverius]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. torpida.** Ger., *torpide C.* Asiatic c. in which muscular weakness is marked. [L, 30.]—**C. typhoid.** Ger., *C'typhoid.* The secondary fever of Asiatic c.; a condition resembling typhus, attributed in part to uræmia. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**C. vulgaris.** See *Simple c.*—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Anatherum muricatum.* [B, 180.]—**C. xere.** Gr., ξηρὰ χολέρα [Hippocrates]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C'zoën** (Ger.). Supposititious organisms formerly regarded as the cause of c. [L, 30.] Cf. *C. fungi* and *C'miasma.*—**Convulsive nervous c.** [Gray]. See *Asiatic c.*—**Diarrhœa c., English c.** See *Simple c.*—**Epidemic c., Epidemic spasmodic c.** [Hawkins]. Ger., *epidemische C.* See *Asiatic c.*—**European c., Falsche C.** (Ger.). Lat., *c. europœa.* See *Simple c.*—**Feuchte c.** (Ger.). See *Bilious c.*—**Flatulent c.** See *C. sicca* (1st def.).—**Fowl-c.** See *Chicken-c.*—**Hog-c.** Fr., *choléra des porcs* (ou *des cochons*). Ger., *Schweineseuche.* Syn.: *Swine-plague.* A disease of hogs which first appeared in the United States in 1860, and of which a very fatal epidemic occurred in 1875. It is most contagious and fatal in summer, but may also occur in winter. Its symptoms are a macular and papular eruption on the skin, fever with a temperature of 104° to 106° F. or higher, drooping of the ears and head, avoidance of light, an undecided, staggering gait, coughing with accelerated respiration and dyspnœa and sometimes sneezing and epistaxis, deficient or perverted appetite, usually constipation but sometimes diarrhœa, abdominal tenderness, a peculiar offensive odor and a peculiar color of the excrement, rapid emaciation, and progressive debility. It lasts from one or two days to a week. [J. M. Partridge, "Public Health Papers and Reports," xx, 1883, p. 345 (B); "Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," Apr., 1888, p. 136 (A).] Cf. Bacillus *of hog-cholera.*—**Hühnerc'** (Ger.). See *Chicken-c.*—**Indian c.** Fr., *choléra indien.* See *Asiatic c.*—**Indigenous c.** See *Simple c.*—**Malarious c.** Pernicious malarial fever of a choleraic type; an intermittent fever accompanied by vomiting, purging, and collapse. [H. Blanc, "Lancet," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 228 (D).]—**Malignant c., Orientalische C.** (Ger.), **Ostindische C.** (Ger.), **Pestilential c., Serous c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex.* Fr., *choléra simple* (ou *sporadique*). Ger., *sporadische C.* It., *colera semplice.* Sp., *cólera esporádico.* Syn.: *European c., c. morbus.* A disease most common in hot climates, at the close of summer and in the early autumn, apparently produced by cold or suppression of perspiration, or the ingestion of indigestible or over-ripe fruits, vegetables, etc., and characterized by an acute catarrhal inflammation of the stomach which extends into the intestines. It generally begins with pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting, and cramps in the extremities, followed by severe watery diarrhœa. In extreme cases great exhaustion ensues, attended by depression, anxiety, cold sweats, and hiccough, and the patient rapidly sinks into collapse and dies. [D, 1.]—**Spasmodic c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Sporadic c., Summer c.** See *Simple c.*—**Trockne C.** (Ger.). See *C. sicca* (1st def.).

CHOLÉRA (Fr.), n. Kol-a-ra^2. See Cholera.—**C. algide.** See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. anglaise.** See *Simple* cholera.—**C. asiatique.** See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. confirmé.** The algid stage of Asiatic cholera. [L, 41.]—**C. de l'Inde.** See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. des doigts.** An ecchymosis of the palmar aspect of the fingers in leather-dressers, often proceeding to ulceration. [L, 88.]—**C. des oiseaux de bassecour, C. des poules.** See *Chicken* cholera.—**C. épidémique.** See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. européen.** See *Simple* cholera.—**C. foudroyant.** Fulminant Asiatic cholera. [L, 41.]—**C. herniaire** [Malgaigne]. A condition sometimes arising in connection with strangulated hernia, when vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., are so severe as to simulate those of cholera. [L, 88.]—**C. indien.** See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. infantile.** See Cholera *infantum.*—**C. larvé.** A variety of Asiatic cholera in which the initial symptoms are mild. [L, 41.]—**C. mitigé.** See Cholerine (3d and 4th def's).—**C. morbus asiatique** (ou **épidémique**). See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. morbus sporadique.** See *Simple* cholera.—**C. pestilentiel** (ou **spasmodique**). See *Asiatic* cholera.—**C. sporadique.** See *Simple* cholera.—**Rouge du c.** See Cholera *red.*

CHOLERAD, n. Ko^{2}l'e^{2}r-a^{2}d. The micro-organism constituting the contagium of Asiatic cholera. [a, 18.]

CHOLERAIC, adj. Ko^{2}l-e^{2}r-a'i^{2}k. See Choleric (3d def.).

CHOLERAIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-a^3-i(e)'dez-(de^{2}s). Fr., *choléraïdes.* Ger., *Choleraïden.* Of Hahnemann, certain hypothetical atmospheric animalcules supposed to propagate cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLÉRAÏSATION (Fr.), n. Kol-ar-a^3-ez-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. Inoculation with the virus of cholera. [L, 88.]

CHOLERAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-a^3-fob(fo^{2}b)'-i^2-a^3. From χολέρα, cholera, α priv., and φόβος, terror (1st def.). 1. Fearlessness in the presence of cholera. [A, 322.] 2. See Cholerophobia.

CHOLERAPHONE (Lat.), **CHOLERAPHONIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-a^3-fon'e(a), -i^2-a^3. From χολέρα, cholera, and ἀφωνία, speechlessness. Fr., *choléraphonie.* Ger., *cholerische Stimmlosigkeit.* The aphonia of Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLÉRÉ [Baume] (Fr.), n. Kol-a-ra. See *Asiatic* cholera.

CHOLERIC, adj. Ko^{2}l'e^{2}r-i^{2}k. Gr., χολερικός. Lat., *cholericus.* Fr., *cholérique.* Ger., *cholerisch.* It., *colerico.* Sp., *colérico.* 1. Abounding in choler or bile. 2. Easily excited to anger. (See *C.* Temperament.) 3. Pertaining to cholera. [D.]

CHOLERIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}l-e^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From χολέρα, cholera, and *forma,* form. Fr., *cholériforme.* See Choleroid.

CHOLÉRIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Kol-ar-e-zhe^{2}n. From χολέρα, cholera, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Causing cholera.

CHOLERIKER (Ger.), n. Ch^{2}ol-e^{2}r'i^{2}k-e^{2}r. A person affected with cholera. [L, 57.]

CHOLERINE, n. Ko^{2}l'e^{2}r-en. Lat., *cholerina.* Fr., *cholérine.* 1. A form of influenza with intestinal symptoms observed in Paris in 1831. [A, 385.] 2. Of Farr (1852), see Cholerad. 3. A mild form of cholera. [A, 385.] 4. A form of diarrhœa observed to prevail in times of a cholera epidemic. [A, 385.]

CHOLERODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)''e^{2}r-o(o^2)-di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{2}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *diarrhée cholérique.* Ger., *Choleradurchfall.* The diarrhœa of cholera; of some authors, a mild form of Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLEROID, adj. Ko^{2}l'e^{2}r-oid. From χολέρα, cholera, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling cholera. [L, 116.]

CHOLEROMYIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-i-(e)'a^3. Ger., *Cholerafliege.* See Choleraides.

CHOLEROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-o(o^2)-fob-(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From χολέρα, cholera, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *cholérophobie.* Ger., *Cholerascheu.* An exaggerated dread of cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLEROPHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-o(o^2)-fon'e(a). See Choleraphonia.

CHOLERAPROSOPON (Lat.), **CHOLEROPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-a^3-pro^{2}s-op'o^{2}n. -e^{2}r-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. From χολέρα, cholera, and πρόσωπον, the face, or ὄψις, appearance. Ger., *Choleragesicht.* See Facies *cholerica.*

CHOLEROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-o(o^2)-tif-(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see Cholera and Typhus. 1. See Cholera *typhoid.* 2. Asiatic cholera, especially in its severest form. [A, 322.]

CHOLERRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. See Cholorrhagia.

CHOLERRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. See Cholorrhœa.—**C. lymphatica.** See *Simple* cholera.

CHOLESTEARÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-ste(ste^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. See Cholesteræmia.

CHOLESTEARILIN, n. Kol-e^2-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. A gaseous compound, $C_{26}H_{42}$, formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid on cholesterin. [A, 448.]

CHOLESTEARIN, n. Kol-e^2-ste'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. From χολή, bile, and στέαρ, tallow. Fr., *cholestéarine.* See Cholesterin.

CHOLESTEARINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-ste-(ste^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n-o'ma^3. See Cholesteatoma.

CHOLESTEATIN, n. Kol-e^2-ste'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. See Cholesterin.

CHOLESTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-ste(ste^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cholesteatom'atos (-is).* From χολή, bile, and στεάτωμα (see Steatoma). Fr., *cholestéatome, tumeur perlée, tumeur* (ou *sarcome*) *angiolithique* [Cornil and Ranvier], *endothéliome* [Robin, Lancereaux]. Ger., *Cholesteatom, Perlgeschwulst, Fettwachsbildung.* It., Sp., *colesteatoma.* A form of cystic tumor having the same sort of sac as an atheroma, containing a white, shining, semi-solid fatty material resembling stearin or spermaceti, often lamellated, sometimes also small hairs and crystals of cholesterin; occurring oftenest in the pia mater of the brain and sometimes in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. Under the microscope, the contents show very delicate, flat, round or polygonal, generally non-nuclear cells, usually in contact with each other. [A, 291.] Cf. Psammoma.

CHOLESTERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^2(a)-ste^{2}r-e'-(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From χολή, bile, στέαρ, stiff fat (see Cholesterin), and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *cholestérémie, cholestérhémie.* Ger., *Cholesterämie, Cholestearinämie.* It., Sp., *colesteremia.* A morbid condition attributed to the accumulation of cholesterin in the blood; hæmatogenous jaundice. [A. Flint, Jr., "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1862 (A, 422).] Cf. Acholia (1st def.) and Cholæmia.

CHOLESTERAMINE, n. Kol-e^{2}s-te^{2}r'a^{2}m-en. See Cholesteryl*amide.*

CHOLESTERATE, n. Kol-e^{2}s'te^{2}r-at. Lat., *cholesteras.* Fr., *cholesterate.* Ger., *gallenfettwachssaures Salz.* It., Sp., *colesterato.* A salt of cholesteric acid. [B.]

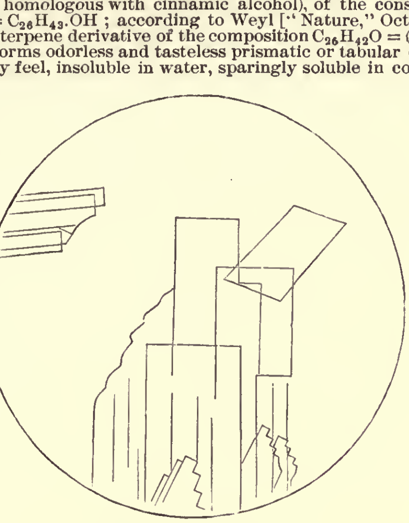
CHOLESTÉRÉMIE (Fr.), **CHOLESTÉRHÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. Kol-e^{2}s-tar-am-e. See Cholesteræmia.

CHOLESTERIC, adj. Kol-e^{2}s-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *cholestericus.* Fr., *cholestérique.* Ger., *gallenfettwachssauer.* Pertaining to or derived from cholesterin. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cholestérique.* Ger., *Cholesterinsäure.* It., *acido colesterico.* Sp., *ácido colestérico.* A dibasic acid, $C_8H_{10}O_5$, formed by the action of nitric acid on cholesterin and on cholic acid; a yellowish, gum-like, hygroscopic substance of acrid taste. [B, 4, 48, 158.]

CHOLESTERILENE, n. Kol-e^{2}s-te^{2}r'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *cholsetérilène.* Ger., *Cholesterilen.* One of the crystalline hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{26}H_{42}$, or a formula polymeric with this, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cholesterin. [B, 4, 38.]

CHOLESTERIN, n. Kol-e^{2}s'te^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *cholestérine.* Ger., *C., Gallenfett.* It., Sp., *colesterina.* A substance found regularly under its own form in the blood, the brain and nerves, the crystalline lens, and the spleen and liver. It is excreted by the liver with the bile, forming from 0·1 to 0·2 per cent. of the latter secretion and also forming a large part of gall-stones; and it is believed by some to be converted in the intestines into stercorine, under which form it is excreted with the fæces. [Flint (B).] It also occurs in the yolk of eggs. It is said to be identical with the hydrocarotin obtained from the carrot [Arnaud (B)], and is also found in various vegetable oils, *e. g.*, olive-oil [Beneke (B)], sweet-almond oil [Lindenmayer (B)], chaulmoogra oil, oil of bondue, oil of jequirity-seeds, and the fatty and waxy matters obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylon hypericifolium.* [E. Heckel and F. Schlagdenhaufen, "Compt. rend.," 1880; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886,

p. 112 (B).] Its presence, however, in these situations is not certain. [G, Daccomo (B).] According to Strecker, it is a monacid alcohol (probably homologous with cinnamic alcohol), of the constitution $C_{26}H_{44}O = C_{26}H_{43}.OH$; according to Weyl ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885 (B)], it is a terpene derivative of the composition $C_{26}H_{42}O = (C_5H_8)_5.H_2O$. It forms odorless and tasteless prismatic or tabular crystals of a greasy feel, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, and readily soluble in ether, melting at 145° C. An isomeric form, *isocholesterin*, occurs with *c.* in that part of the fatty matter of wool which is insoluble in alcohol, and forms acicular crystals melting at 137° C. [B, 2, 4.]—**C. disease, C'entartung.** See *C.* DEGENERATION.—**C. fat, C'fett** (Ger.). A body analogous in composition to the fats, consisting of c. combined with a fatty acid. Such bodies are present in wool, hair, feathers, horns, hoofs, and other cutaneous structures. [O. Liebreich, "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 47, 1885 (B).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CHOLESTERIC *acid.*



CHOLESTERIN. (AFTER FLINT.)

CHOLESTERINIC, adj. Kol-e^{2}s-te^{2}r-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. See CHOLESTERIC.

CHOLESTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e(a)-ste^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cholesterit′idis.* Fr., *cholestérite.* A variety of synchysis attributed to crystals of cholesterin detached from the lens and floating in the aqueous or vitreous humor. [L, 87.]

CHOLESTERONE [Zwenger], n. Kol-e^{2}s′te^{2}r-on. Fr., *cholestérone.* Ger., *Cholesteron.* A substance formed by heating cholesterin to the point of melting with concentrated phosphoric acid; according to Weyl, chemically a terpene derivative. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885 (B); L, 30.]

CHOLESTERYL, n. Kol-e^{2}s′te^{2}r-i^{2}l. Fr., *cholestéryle.* Ger., *C.* The radicle, $C_{26}H_{43}$, of cholesterin. [B, 4.]—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de cholestéryle.* Ger., *Essigsäure-Cholesterylester, essigsaures C.* A crystalline substance, $C_{28}H_{46}O_2 = C_{26}H_{43}.O.C_2H_3O$, prepared by heating cholesterin with acetic acid. [B, 4.]—**C'amide.** Syn.: *cholesteramine.* A substance, $C_{26}H_{43}.NH_2$, occurring as colorless crystalline plates, prepared by heating c. chloride with alcoholic ammonia. [B, 4.]—**C. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate de cholestéryle.* A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{43}.O.C_7H_5O$, formed by the action of benzoic acid on cholesterin. [B, 4.]—**C. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate de cholestéryle.* A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{43}.O.C_4H_7O$, formed by treating cholesterin with butyric acid. [B, 4.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de cholestéryle.* Ger., *C'chlorür.* A substance, $C_{26}H_{43}Cl$, forming white acicular crystals, prepared by treating cholesterin with phosphoric chloride or with hydrochloric acid. [B, 4.]—**C. stearate.** Fr., *stéarate de cholestéryle.* A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{43}.O.C_{18}H_{35}O$, prepared by treating cholesterin with stearic acid. [B, 4.]—**Essigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate.*

CHOLESTERYLENE [Zwenger], n. Kol-e^{2}s-te^{2}r′i^{2}l-en. A derivative of cholesterin having, according to Weyl, the composition of a derivative of terpene. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885 (B).]

CHOLESTOL, n. Kol-e^{2}st′o^{2}l. A fatty substance discovered by Liebermann, closely related to cholesterin. [a, 24.]

CHOLESTROPHANE, n. Kol-e^{2}s′trof-an. From χολή, bile, στέαρ, tallow (see CHOLESTERIN), and φαίνεσθαι, to seem, from its similarity to cholesterin. Syn.: *dimethylparabanic acid, dimethyloxalylurea, nitrotheine.* A substance, $C_5H_6N_2O_3 = C_3(CH_3)_2.N_2O_3$ or $CO \equiv [N(CH_3)CO]_2$, derived from caffeine by the action of nitric acid and forming laminar crystals of a pearly lustre. [B, 3, 4.]

CHOLETELIN, n. Kol-e^{2}t′e^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *cholétéline.* Ger., *C.* A final product in the process of oxidation of bilirubin. [A, 489 (B); B, 11; K, 10; L, 49.]

CHOLÉTHÉLINE (Fr.), n. Kol-at-al-en. The ethyl ether, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2(O.C_2H_5)$, of morphine. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 39 (B).]

CHOLETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-e^{2}t. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 173.]

CHOLEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch^{2}ol)-u^{2}m′a^3. Gen., *choleum′atos (-is).* Gr., χώλευμα. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLEVERDIN, n. Kol-e^2-vu^{5}rd′i^{2}n. Fr., *choléverdine.* From χολή, bile, and *viridis*, green. See BILIVERDIN.

CHOLHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-hem′(ha^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See CHOLÆMIA.

CHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}ol)-i(e)′a^3. Gr., χωλεία. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLIC, adj. Kol′i^{2}k. Gr., χολικός. Lat., *cholicus.* Fr., *cholique.* Of or pertaining to bile. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cholique.* Ger., *Cholsäure, Cholalsäure* (2d def.). 1. A name sometimes given formerly to glycocholic acid. [B, 81.] 2. As usually employed, a monobasic acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$, also called cholalic acid, formed along with glycocine (or with taurine) by decomposing glycocholic (or taurocholic) acid. It occurs combined with 5 molecules of water of crystallization as efflorescent pyramids, and with 1 molecule of water of crystallization as prisms, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CHOLICELE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-i^2-sel(kal)′e(a); in Eng., kol′i^2-sel. From χολή, bile, and κήλη, a tumor. A tumor formed by an accumulation of bile in the gall-bladder. [E.]

CHOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHOLIC and BILIOUS.

CHOLIDES [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A group of the *Curculionides.* [L, 180.]

CHOLIHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-i^2-hem′(ha^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See CHOLÆMIA.

CHOLIHÉPATORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ap-a^{3}t-or-a. See CHOLEPATORRHŒA.

CHOLILITH, n. Kol′i^2-li^{2}th. See *Biliary* CALCULUS.

CHOLIN (Ger.), n. Kol-en′. See CHOLINE.—**C'säure.** See CHOLINIC ACID.

CHOLINATE, n. Kol′i^{2}n-at. A salt of cholinic acid. [B.]

CHOLINE, n. Kol′en. From χολή, bile. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cholin.* It., *cholina, colina.* Sp., *colina.* Syn.: *trimethylethylene hydrate ammonic hydrate, neurine, sincaline.* A syrupy base, $C_5H_{15}NO_2 = N.(C_2H_4OH).(CH_3)_3.OH$, having marked alkaline and caustic properties; first prepared from bile; subsequently found in the form of a compound lecithine in nervous tissue and by R. Boehm in various edible and poisonous fungi (the *Boletus luridus, Agaricus pantherinus,* and *Helvella esculenta*). It has been included among the poisonous ptomaines, its action in large doses being similar to that of muscarine. [B, 4; "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," xix, pp. 60, 87 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113.]—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *salzsaures Cholin.* A crystalline substance, $N.(C_2H_4.OH).(CH_3)_3.Cl$. [B, 4.]

CHOLINIC ACID, n. Kol-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cholinique.* Ger., *Cholinsäure.* 1. Of Berzelius, an acid, $C_{50}H_{39}O_6.2HO$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on bile. 2. See CHOLIC *acid.* [A, 385.]

CHOLIOUS, adj. Kol′i^2-u^{3}s. Gr., χολιός. Lat., *cholios, cholius.* See CHOLIC.

CHOLITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-i(e)′tez(te^{2}s). A tribe of the *Curculionides* having as a type the genus *Chole.* [L, 41.]

CHOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHOLIC.

CHOLKAMPHERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kol′ka^{3}mf-e^{2}r-zoir-e^2. See CHOLECAMPHORIC ACID.

CHOLLU, n. In the East Indies, the grain of *Eleusine coracana.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOLOCATARRHOPHE (Lat.), **CHOLOCATARRHOPHESIS** (Lat.), **CHOLOCATARRHOPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)′ro(ro^2)-fe(fa), -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ro(ro^2)-fe(fa)′si^{2}s, -ro(ro^2)′fi^2-a^3. From χολή, bile, and καταῤῥοφεῖν, to sip. Fr., *cholocatarrhophe.* Ger., *Einsaugung von Galle.* Absorption of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLOCHLOIN, CHOLOCHLORIN [Thudichum], n's. Kol-o-klo′i^{2}n, -klor′i^{2}n. From χολή, bile, and χλόος, or χλωρός, greenish-yellow. Fr., *cholochlorine.* See BILIVERDIN.

CHOLOCHROME, n. Kol′o-krom. From χολή, bile, and χρῶμα, pigment. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cholochrom.* Any biliary pigment. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHOLOCYANIN, n. Kol-o-si′a^{2}n-i^{2}n. From χολή, bile, and κυάνεος, blue. A preferable term for *bilicyanin* (*q. v.*).

CHOLOCYSTECTASIA (Lat.), **CHOLOCYSTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}k′-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. See CHOLECYSTECTASIS.

CHOLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)′i^{2}s. From χολή, bile, and κύστις, a bladder. See *Gall*-BLADDER.

CHOLOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)′-ti^{2}s. See CHOLECYSTITIS.

CHOLOCYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See CHOLECYSTONCUS.

CHOLOCYSTOPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^2)-plu^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. From χολή, bile, κύστις, a bladder, and πλευρῖτις (see PLEURISY). Inflammation of the gall-bladder and of the pleura, also pleurisy by an extension of disease from the gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CHOLOCYSTOTOMY, n. Kol-o-si^{2}st-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.

CHOLODES (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-od′ez(as). Gr., χολοειδής (from χολή, bile, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *chloïdique.* Ger., *gallicht, gallenähnlich.* Resembling bile. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o(o^2)-di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From χολή, bile, and διάῤῥοια (see DIARRHŒA). Fr., *cholodiarrhée.* Ger., *gallichter Durchfall.* Bilious diarrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHOLODINIC ACID, n. Kol-o-di2n'i2k. Fr., *acide cholodinique*. Ger., *Cholodinsäure*. A colorless, amorphous, resinous mass, $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$, obtained by dehydrating cholic acid; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 4.]

CHOLODOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-do2k(dc2ch2)-i(e)'ti2s. For deriv., see CHOLEDOCHUS and *-itis*.* Inflammation of the bile-ducts. [A, 322.]

CHOLODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-di2z-(du6s)-e2n-te(te2)'ri2-a3. From χολή, bile, and δυσεντερία (see DYSENTERY). Ger., *Gallenruhr*. Bilious dysentery. [A, 322.]

CHOLŒPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ch2o2l)-e2p(o2-e2p)-i(e)'na3. A tribe of the *Bradypodidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1871, p. 430 (L).]

CHOLOGASTRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-o-ga2st-re. From χολή, bile, and γαστήρ, the belly. Pain in the stomach from the presence of bile. [A, 250.]

CHOLOGRAPHY, n. Kol-o2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *cholographia* (from χολή, bile, and γράφειν, to write). See CHOLOLOGY.

CHOLOID, adj. Kol'oid. See CHOLODES.

CHOLOIDANIC ACID, n. Kol-oid-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide choloïdanique*. Ger., *Choloidansäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$, obtained by boiling cholic acid with nitric acid; forming hair-like prisms almost insoluble in cold water. [B, 4.]

CHOLOIDIC ACID, n. Kol-o-i2d'i2k. Fr., *acide choloïdique*. Ger., *Choloidinsäure*. See CHOLODINIC ACID.

CHOLOLATE, n. Kol'o2l-at. A salt of chololic acid. [B, 38.]

CHOLOLIC ACID, n. Kol-o2l'i2k. Fr., *acide chololique*. See CHOLIC *acid* (2d def.).

CHOLOLITH, n. Kol'o-li2th. Lat., *chololithus* (from χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *chololithe*. See *Biliary* CALCULUS.

CHOLOLITHIC, adj. Kol-o-li2th'i2k. Lat., *chololithicus*. Fr., *chololithique*. Sp., *colelítico*. Of or pertaining to gall-stones. [A, 322.]

CHOLOLITHOS (Lat.), **CHOLOLITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kol-(ch2o2l)-o2l'i2th-o2s, -u3s(u4s). From χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone. See *Biliary* CALCULUS.

CHOLOLOGY, n. Kol-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *chologia* (from χολή, bile, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *chologie*. Ger., *Chologie*. The study, science, or doctrine of the bile and of the biliary apparatus. [A, 322.]

CHOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch2ol)-o'ma3. Gen., *cholom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., χώλωμα. Fr., *cholome*. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLONEMATIN, n. Kol-o-ne2m'a2t-i2n. Ger., *C.* A green substance obtained by the action of ether on a precipitate formed in an alcoholic solution of the pigments of gall-stones occurring in man. [A, 516.]

CHOLONIC ACID, n. Kol-o2n'i2k. From χολή, bile. Fr., *acide cholonique*. Ger., *Cholonsäure*. An acid, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_5$, obtained by dehydrating glycocholic acid. [A, 385.]

CHOLOPHÆIN, n. Kol-o-fe'i2n. From χολή, bile, and φαιός, dark-colored. Fr., *choléféine*. A brown biliary pigment, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$, which gives color to the fæces. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHOLOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-pla(pla3)'ni2-a3. From χολή, bile, and πλάνη, a wandering. Ger., *Choloplanie*, *Gallendyschymose*. Jaundice. In the pl., *choloplaniæ*, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the first genus of the twelfth family (*Chymoplaniæ*), embracing the different varieties of icterus. [G, 5.]

CHOLOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-ple2th-(plath)-o'ra3. From χολή, bile, and πληθώρα, exuberance. Ger., *Gallenüberfluss*. A superfluity of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-po(po2)-e(a)'si2s. See CHOLOPOIESIS.

CHOLOPOETIC, adj. Kol-o-po-e2t'i2k. See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLOPŒUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-pe'(po2'e2)-u3s-(u4s). See CHOLEPOIETIC.

CHOLOPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-poi-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *cholopoies'eos* (*-is*). From χολή, bile, and ποίησις, a making. The process or function of the formation of bile.

CHOLOPOIETIC, adj. Kol-o-poi-e2t'i2k. Lat., *cholopoieticus* (from χολή, bile, and ποιητικός, productive). Pertaining or conducing to cholopoiesis.

CHOLORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o2r-ra(ra3)'ji(gi2)-a3. From χολή, bile, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. A sudden discharge of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From χολή, bile, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *cholorrhée*. Ger., *Gallenerguss*. A free flow of bile, also bilious diarrhœa. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLOS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch2o2l)'o2s. See CHOLUS (n.).

CHOLOS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2ol)'o2s. See CHOLUS (adj.).

CHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2ol)-os'i2s (1st def.), kol(ch2o2l)-os'i2s (2d def.). Gr., χώλωσις (1st def.). Fr., *cholose*. Ger., *Cholose*, *Lähmung* (1st def.), *Gallenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. Lameness. 2. Of Alibert, Eisenmann, and others, any disease due to resorption of bile. [A, 301, 322, 326.]—**C. americana.** Fr., *cholose américaine*. Yellow fever. [A, 301, 322.]

CHOLOSTEARIN, n. Kol-o-ste'a2r-i2n. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOSTEARINOMA (Lat.), **CHOLOSTEAROMA** (Lat.), n's n. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-ste(ste3)-a2r(a3r)-i2n-o'ma3, -a2r(a3r)-o'ma3. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLOSTEATIN, n. Kol-o-ste'a2t-i2n. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-ste(ste2)-a2t(a3t)-o'ma3. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-ste2g-no'si2s. Gen., *cholostegno'seos* (*-is*). From χολή, bile, and στέγνωσις, thickening. Fr., *cholostegnose*. Ger., *Gallenverdickung*. Thickening of the bile. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLOSTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-ste2r'i2k-u3s-(u4s). See CHOLESTERIC.

CHOLOSTERINE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o(o2)-ste2r-i(e)'ne-(na). See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOT (Fr.), n. Sho-lo. 1. In Champagne, the *Arabis arenosa*. 2. In Lorraine, the walnut. [B, 38, 121 (*a*, 21).]

CHOLOTA (Lat.), **CHOLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch2ol)'ot(o2t)-a3, -ez(as). See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLOTHALLIN, n. Kol-o-tha2l'i2n. Ger., *C.* A derivative of bilirubin, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. [A, 516.]

CHOLOTI, n. In Lorraine, the walnut-tree. [B, 38.]

CHOLOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch2ol)-o2t(ot)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Affected with cholosis (1st def.). [A, 322.]

CHOLOXYGENOSIA [J. Lavater] (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-o2x-i2(u6)-je2n(ge2n)-o'zi2(si2)-a3. Said to be from χολή, bile, *oxygenium*, oxygen, and νόσος, disease (the cholic-acid disease); but perhaps from χολή, bile, ὀξύς, sharp, severe, and νόσος, disease (the severe bilious disease). Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLRINE [Farr], n. Ko2l'ren. See CHOLERAD.

CHOLSA (Pers.), n. The *Portulaca oleracea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kol'zoir-e2. See CHOLIC *acid* (2d def.).

CHOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOLURIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch2o2l)-u2r(ur)'i2-a3. From χολή, bile, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *cholurie*. 1. The presence of elements of bile in the urine. 2. Greenishness of the urine at the close of an attack of hæmaturia. [A, 301.]

CHOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch2o2l)'u3s(u4s). Gr., χόλος (mostly in the figurative sense). Bile. [A, 322.]

CHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ch2o)'ma3. Gen., *chom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., χῶμα. Ger., *Erdbad*. See *Earth* BATH.

CHOMAH (Ar.), n. Of Forskål, the *Ruellia hispida*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOMÉLIEN (Fr.), adj. Sho-mal-e-a3n2. Described by Chomel. See DYSPEPSIE *chomélienne*.

CHONDODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ko2n(ch2o2n)-do(do2)-de2nd'-ro2n. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of menispermaceous climbing plants of the family *Pachygoneæ*, comprising 10 known species indigenous to tropical America, many of which are tonic, febrifuge, and astringent. The genus is allied to the *Cocculus*, but the stigmas are ovate and simple, the fruit is globose, and the seeds are flat and orbicular with a striated margin. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. convolvulaceum.** The *uva del monte* of Peru, where the bark is used as a febrifuge. The berry is edible. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glaberrima.** A Brazilian species, furnishing, according to A. St.-Hilaire, the true pareira. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tomentosum.** A species furnishing pareira-root. [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 24).] See PAREIRA *brava*.

CHONDRACANTHE (Fr.), adj. Ko2n2-dra3-ka2nt. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἄκανθα, a thorn. Having cartilaginous bones and spines. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHONDRACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2n(ch2o2n)-dra2k-(dra3k)-a2n(a3n)'thi2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Siphonostoma pachycephala*. [L, 240.]

CHONDRAL, adj. Ko2nd'ra2l. Gr., χονδρώδης. Lat., *chondricus*. Fr., c. Ger., *knorpelig*. Cartilaginous. [C.]

CHONDRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2n(ch2o2n)-dra2l(dra3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *chondralgie*. Ger., *Chondralgie*, *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ko2n(ch2o2n)-dra3r-thro2k'a2s(a3k)-e(a). From χόνδρος, cartilage, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Disease (particularly fungous disease) of an articular cartilage. [A, 322, 385.]

CHONDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)'re2-e(a3-e2). Of Nägeli, a family of the *Rhodomeniaceæ*, comprising *Iridæa*, *Chondrus*, *Kallymenia*, *Cryptonemia*, *Grateloupia*, *Gigartoria*, *Rhodomenia*, and *Cryptopleura*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CHONDRECTOMY, n. Ko2nd-re2k'tom-i2. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Excision of a cartilage or of portions of a cartilage. Cf. ARTHRECTOMY.

CHONDRENCHYME, n. Ko2nd're2n2-kim. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. A tissue resembling cartilage found in certain sponges. [L, 121.]

CHONDREXARTHRESIS (Lat.), **CHONDREXARTHROMA** (Lat.), **CHONDREXARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-re2x-a3rth-re(ra)'si2s, -ro'ma3, -ro'si2s. Gen., *chondrexarthres'eos* (*-is*), *-throm'atos* (*-is*), *-thros'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐξαρθρεῖν, to dislocate, to sprain. Fr., *chondrexarthrome*. Ger., *Knorpelverrenkung*. Displacement of an articular cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)'ri2-a3. Fr., *chondre*. Ger., *Knorpelalge*. A genus of *Algæ*, established by Agardh, of the order *Florideæ*, the species of which are now included among other genera, and comprise many edible and medicinal plants. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. articulata.** Syn.: *Lomentaria articulata* [Lyngbye]. A species furnishing a rich jelly used as a demulcent in pulmonary disease; found along the sea-shore. [A, 490; B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. obtusa.** Ger., *stumpfe Knorpelalge*. Syn.: *Laurencia obtusa*. An edible species found in most seas. It furnishes a gelatin like that of carragheen. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sanguinea.** A plant used in Brazil as a medicine for children. [A, 490 (*a*, 24).]—**C. spi-**

nosa. A species eaten in China and Russia. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vermicularis** [Hooker]. A species used as an anthelminthic and stomachic. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]

CHONDRIC, adj. Ko^{2}nd'ri^{2}k. Lat., *chondricus*. See CHONDRAL.

CHONDRICHTHE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}n^{2}d-rekt. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἰχθύς, a fish. Belonging to the fishes and having a cartilaginous skeleton. [Duméril (A, 385).]

CHONDRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Florideæ*, comprising *Chylocladia*, *Champia*, *Laurencia*, *Lictoria*, *Bonnemaisonia*, *Calocladia*, and *Mammea;* of Decaisne, an order of the *Choristosporeæ*, comprising *Champia*, *Corallopsis*, *Chondria*, *Chrysymenia*, *Lomentaria*, *Catenella*, *Dumontia*, *Gracilaria*, *Microcladia*, *Soliera*, *Phyllophora*, *Botryocarpa*, *Asparagopsis*, and *Bonnemaisonia ;* of Kützing, a family of *Algæ*, comprising *Lophura*, *Carpocaulon*, *Laurencia*, and *Acanthophora*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CHONDRIFICATION, n. Ko^{2}nd-ri^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *c*. See CHONDROGENESIS.

CHONDRIGEN, n. Ko^{2}nd'ri^2-je^{2}n. See CHONDROGEN.

CHONDRIGENOUS, adj. Ko^{2}nd-ri^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See CHONDROGENOUS.

CHONDRIGLUCOSE, CHONDRIGLYCOSE, n's. Ko^{2}nd-ri^2-glu^{2}k'os, -glik'os. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλυκύς, sweet. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDRILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri^{2}l'la^3. Gr., χονδρίλη. Fr., *chondrille*. Ger., *Knorpelsalat*. Sp., *condrila*. Syn.: *Ixeris*. A genus of the *Compositæ* (*Cichoriaceæ*), resembling *Lactuca*, but having the achænia furnished at the base with an investment of five small scales. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alba.** See PRENANTHES *alba*.—**C. cærulea, cyani capitulis** [C. Bauhin]. The *Catananche cærulea*. [B, 200.]—**C. graminea.** A species found in eastern Europe, resembling *C. juncea*. [B, 214.]—**C. juncea** [Linnæus]. The χονδρίλη of Dioscorides ; a species found in Europe and middle Asia. The leaves were formerly official as *herba chondrillæ veræ* (seu *veterum*), and the root was employed as a remedy for diarrhœa and snake-bites. In southern countries the plant exudes a white, viscous, and bitter milky sap which hardens on the branches to the consistence of a gum resin, and is a narcotic. It is chiefly employed as a remedy in menstrual disorders. [A, 490 (*a*, 21) ; B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24) ; L, 30.]—**C. muralis** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Prenanthes muralis* [Linnæus], *Phœnixopus muralis* [Koch]. A European species having a bitter taste, formerly official as *chondrilla spuria* (seu *veterum*). It was thought to have a curative effect in cases of snake-bite. The leaves are eaten as a salad. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. prenanthoides** [Vill.]. Syn.: *Prenanthes chondrilloides* [Arduin.]. A species found in southern Germany and in Switzerland. From the roots it exudes a reddish gum-resin. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. prima.** The *Catananche cærulea*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. ramosissima** [Zeyh.]. Syn.: *Phœnixopus vimineus* [Reichenbach]. A species found in middle and southern Europe. The root exudes a gummy substance which is used in Greece, under the name of *gummi chondrillæ*, as a remedy for affections of the chest. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. sesamoides dicta, flore completo.** The *Catananche cærulea*. [B, 200.]—**C. spuria.** See *C. muralis*.—**C. veterum.** See *C. juncea* and *C. muralis*.—**Gummi chondrillæ.** See under *C. ramosissima*.

CHONDRILLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}n^2-drel-y'. See CHONDRILLA ; of P. Belon, the resin of *Acarna gummifera*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHONDRILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chondrillées*. Of Koch, a group of the *Chicoriaceæ*, including *Villemetia*, *Taraxacum*, and *Chondrilla*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHONDRILLOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-i-(e)'dez(das). From χονδρίλη (see CHONDRILLA), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Chondrilla* (a species name).

CHONDRIN, n. Ko^{2}nd'ri^{2}n. From χόνδρος, cartilage. Lat., *chondrina*. Fr., *chondrine*. Ger., *C.*, *Knorpelleim*, *Knorpelstoff*. It., Sp., *condrina*. A transparent gelatinous substance obtained by boiling cartilage from 12 to 24 hours in water and washing the solution, when cooled, with alcohol. The c. jelly is slowly dissolved in hot water, and readily dissolved with alkalies or ammonia, the solution having great optical activity. It differs from gelatin in being precipitated from its aqueous solution by acetic acid, alum, lead acetate, and other metallic salts, but incompletely by mercuric chloride. It contains in 100 parts 49·1 of carbon, 7·1 of hydrogen, 14·4 of nitrogen, and 29·4 of oxygen. It is said to contain sulphur also, and its formula has been written $5(C_{32}H_{26}O_{14}N_4) + S$. It is allied to gelatin, into which it is changed by oxidation. [A, 385 ; B, 4, 158 (*a*, 24) ; K.]

CHONDRINOGEN, n. Ko^{2}nd-ri^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. See CHONDROGEN.

CHONDRINOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}n^2-dren-o-zhe^{2}n. Yielding chondrin. [J.] See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRINOUS, adj. Ko^{2}nd'ri^{2}n-u^{3}s. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)'ri^{2}s. The *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHONDRISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri^{2}st'o^{2}s. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἱστός, a fabric. Cartilaginous tissue. [A, 322.]

CHONDRITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri(re)'tez(te^{2}s). Fr., *c*. Of J. A. Ritgen, a suborder of ophidian reptiles having a granular skin. [L, 30, 180.]

CHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *chondrit'idis*. From χόνδρος, cartilage (see also *-itis**). Fr., *chondrite*. Ger., *Knorpelentzündung*. It., *condrite*. Sp., *condritis*. Inflammation of cartilage. [L, 49, 57.]—**C. hyperplastica tuberosa.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**C. laryngea.** See PERICHONDRITIS *laryngea*.—**C. syphilitica.** A gummatous inflammation of cartilage, especially the cartilages of the nose and ear, causing shrinking and loss of stiffness, also, in cases of congenital syphilis, softening of the epiphyseal cartilages of the long bones. [A, 326.]

CHONDROBLAST, n. Ko^{2}nd'ro-bla^{2}st. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *chondroblaste*. Ger., *C.* A cell which forms cartilage. [J, 60.]

CHONDROCARPE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}n^{2}d-ro-ka^{3}rp. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and καρπός, a fruit. Having cartilaginous fruits. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

CHONDROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. The genus *Hydrocotyle*. 2. A section of the genus *Astragalus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHONDROCARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-ka^{3}rs'-i^{2}s. Gen., *chondrocars'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κάρσις, a clipping. A form of oriental leprosy that especially attacks the cartilages. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

CHONDROCATAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *chondrocatag'matos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κάταγμα, a fracture. Ger., *Knorpelbruch*. Fracture of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-sel(kal)'-e(a) ; in Eng., ko^{2}nd'ro-sel. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *chondrocèle*. Ger., *Knorpelfleischbruch*. A sarcocele containing cartilage-like masses. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCHYME, n. Ko^{2}nd'ro-kim. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and χύμα, an infusion. Fr., *c*. A cartilage-like tissue found in certain sponges. [L, 121.]

CHONDROCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}k'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *chondroclas'eos* (*-roc'lasis*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κλάσις, fracture. Fr., *chondroclasie*. Ger., *Knorpelzerquetschung*. Crushing of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCLASTS, n. pl. Ko^{2}nd'ro-kla^{2}stz. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κλᾶν, to prune. Of Klein, cells which are supposed to bring about the absorption of cartilage. [J, 32.]

CHONDRO-CORACOID, adj. Ko^{2}nd''ro-ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. Lat., *chondro-coracoideus* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and κορακοειδής [see CORACOID]). Pertaining to a costal cartilage and to the coracoid process of the scapula ; as a n., an anomalous muscle which arises, alone or in company with the latissimus dorsi, from the lower ribs, and is inserted into the coracoid process. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 61 (L).]

CHONDRO-COSTAL, adj. Ko^{2}nd''ro-ko^{2}st'a^{2}l. Lat., *chondrocostalis* (from χόνδρος, a cartilage, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *c.-c.* It., *condrocostale*. Relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

CHONDROCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)''ro(ro^2)-kra(kra^3)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χόνδρος, a cartilage, and κρανίον, the skull. The cartilaginous cranium of the embryo or of an animal in which the skull does not ossify. [H ; L.]

CHONDROCRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-kra-(kra^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *chondrocras'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κρᾶσις (see CRASIS). A diseased state of the cartilages seen in oriental leprosy. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chondrocyst'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and κύστις, a bag. Ger., *Knorpelblase*. The pathological formation of a cartilaginous envelope. [A, 322.]

CHONDRODEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-drod'e^2-i(e). See CHONDROPTERYGII.

CHONDRODENDRON (Lat.), **CHONDRODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *chondrodendron*. See CHONDODENDRON and COCCULUS *chondrodendrum*.

CHONDRODEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-rod-e^2-o-(o^2)-sel(kal)'e(a) ; in Eng., ko^{2}nd-rod'e^2-o-sel. From χονδρώδης, cartilaginous, and κήλη, a tumor. See CHONDROCELE.

CHONDRODES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-rod'ez(as). See CHONDROID.

CHONDRODESMA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-de^{2}z-(de^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *chondrodes'matos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and δέσμα, a bond. Ger., *knorpelartiges Band*. A cartilaginous ligament. [A, 322.]

CHONDRODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-di-(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *chondrodialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and διάλυσις (see DIALYSIS). Fr., *chondrodialyse*. Ger., *Zersetzung der Knorpelmasse*. Decomposition of cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd) ro(ro^2)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *chondrodynie*. Ger., *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRO-EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)''ro(ro^2)-e^{2}p-i^{2}f'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *chondro-epiphys'eos* (*-iph'ysis*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐπίφυσις (see EPIPHYSIS). A cartilage that subsequently becomes developed into a bony epiphysis. [L, 31.]—**C. acromialis** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the acromion. [L, 31.]—**C. condyloideo-coracoidea** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the condyle, neck, and coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31.]—**C. marginalis** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the lower angle and posterior border of the scapula. [L, 31.]

CHONDRO-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}nd-(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)''ro(ro^2)-e^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From χόνδρος, cartilage, ἐπί, upon, and τροχαλία, a pulley. Fr., *chondro-épitrochléen*. A slip of the pectoralis major muscle which rises low

on the ribs and is inserted usually into the fascia of the arm or into the condyle of the humerus. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 46 (L).]

CHONDROFASCIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro(dro^2)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *fascia* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the costal cartilages and to the fascia of the arm; as a n., an anomalous slip of the pectoralis major muscle inserted into the fascia of the arm. [L, 332.]

CHONDROFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro(dro^2)-fib(fi^{2}b)-ro'ma^3. Gen., *chondrofibrom'atos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also *-oma**). Fr., *chondrofibrome.* Ger., *Chondrofibrom* [Virchow]. A chondroma containing an abundance of vascular connective tissue. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319 [α, 18]).]

CHONDROGEN, n. Ko^{2}nd'ro-je^{2}n. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *chondrogène.* Ger., *C.* It., *condrogeno.* Sp., *condrógeno.* A substance found in cartilage previous to ossification, in the bony structures of the fœtus, and in the cornea. Its formula is undetermined. According to Kaukenberg, it is a mechanical mixture of collagen and an albuminoid substance, hyalogen. ["Ztschr. f. Biol.," xx, p. 305 (B); B, 4 (α, 24).]

CHONDROGENESIA (Lat.), **CHONDROGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ez(e^{2}s)'i^2-a^3, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γένεσις, development. Fr., *chondrogénèse.* Ger., *Knorpelbildung.* It., *condrogenesi.* Sp., *cartilaginación.* Syn.: *cartilaginification, chondrification.* 1. The formation or development of cartilage. In hyaline and elastic cartilage, the formative cells (chondroblasts) are derived from the mesoderm. They assemble, the cell nuclei become clearly defined, and the cells surround themselves with clear capsules. The cells divide, and their fused capsules form the apparently homogeneous matrix. In elastic cartilage elastic fibres are developed in the matrix. The development of fibro-cartilage has not yet been satisfactorily determined. [J, 30, 31.] 2. See CHONDROGENIA.

CHONDROGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-jen-(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *krankhafte Knorpelbildung.* Pathological transformation into a cartilaginous structure. [L, 30.]

CHONDROGENOUS, adj. Ko^{2}nd-ro^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *chondrogeneticus.* Fr., *chondrogène.* Ger., *chondrogenetisch.* It., *condrogeno.* See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *chondroglosse.* Ger., *Knorpelzungenmuskel* (n.). It., *condroglosso.* Sp., *condrogloso.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the tongue; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the hyoglossus muscle that arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [A, 246; L, 31.]

CHONDROGLUCOSE, CHONDROGLYCOSE, n's. Ko^{2}nd-ro-glu^{2}k'os, -glik'os. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλυκύς, sweet. Fr., *chondroglycose.* Ger., *Chondroglykose.* See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROGRADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro^{2}g'ra^{2}d-(ra^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *chondrogrades.* An order of the *Acalepha.* [L, 303.]

CHONDROGRAPHY, n. Ko^{2}nd-ro^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *chondrographia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *chondrographie.* Ger., *Chondrographie.* See CHONDROLOGY.

CHONDROHYPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-hi-(hu^6)'fa^3. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ὑφή, a fabric. The tenacious tissue formed of the filaceous elements of lichens, as in the axis of the thallus of some species, or the cortical strata of most others. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHONDROID, adj. Ko^{2}nd'roid. Gr., χονδρώδης (from (χόνδρος, cartilage, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *chondrodes, chondroides.* Fr., *chondroïde.* Ger., *knorpelähnlich, knorpelartig.* It., *condroide.* Sp., *condróido.* Resembling cartilage. [B, 121.]

CHONDROITIC ACID [Bödecker], n. Ko^{2}nd-ro-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chondroïtique.* Syn.: *chondroglycose* [Bödecker]. A substance of acid reaction obtained from cartilage by long treatment with caustic soda. In one preparation there were 6·44 per cent. of nitrogen, 7·41 per cent. of ash, and 4·12 per cent. of organically combined sulphur. [Krukenberg, "Würzburg. phys.-med. Sitzungsb.," 1883 (B).]

CHONDROLITHOS (Lat.), **CHONDROLITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}l'i^{2}th-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *chondrolithe.* Calcified cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROLOGY, n. Ko^{2}nd-ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *chondrologia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *chondrologie.* Ger., *Chondrologie, Knorpellehre.* It., *condrologia.* Sp., *condrologia.* The study or science of cartilage. [L, 41.]

CHONDROMA (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro'ma^3. Gen., *chondrom'atos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *chondrome.* Ger., *Chondrom, Knorpelgeschwulst.* It., *condroma.* Sp., *condromo.* A cartilaginous tumor. [A, 326; L, 41.] See ECCHONDROSIS and ENCHONDROMA.—**C. hyalinum.** Fr., *chondrome hyalin.* A c. found in hyaline cartilage. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**C. mucosum, C. myxomatosum.** Fr., *chondro-myxome.* Ger., *Gallertchondrom.* See ENCHONDROMA *mucosum.*—**C. teleangelectodes.** A c. (usually one that has undergone mucoid degeneration) in which the blood-vessels have become dilated. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319 [α, 18]).]—**Cystoc', Cystoid c.** Fr., *cystochondrome.* Ger., *Cystochondrom* [Virchow], *cystoides Chondrom.* A c. that has undergone mucoid degeneration to such an extent that the fundamental substance is almost liquid. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319 [α, 18]).]—**Ossifying c.** Fr., *chondrome ossifiant.* Ger., *ossificirendes Chondrom.* Syn.: *pedunculated exostosis* [Quain]. A subperiosteal c. the inner portion of which has been changed into true bone, while the outer portion remains cartilaginous and the intermediate portion is calcified. [A, 364 (α, 18).]—**Osteoid c.** Fr., *chondrome* (*ou tumeur*) *ostéoïde.* Ger., *Osteoidchondrom.* A c. that has undergone osteoid transformation in the form of trabeculæ infiltrated with calcareous granules. [Cornil and Ranvier (α, 18).]

CHONDROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *chondromalacie.* Ger., *Knorpelweichheit.* It., *condromalacia.* Softness or softening of the cartilages. [L, 30.]

CHONDROMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *chondromalacos'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *chondromalacose.* Ger., *Knorpelerweichung.* The formation of chondromalacia. [A, 322.]

CHONDROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}m'i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-ez(as). Gen., *chondromycet'os* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *chondromycète.* Ger., *Knorpelschwamm.* 1. Fungous disease of cartilage (see *Fungous* ARTHRITIS). 2. A genus of *Fungi* allied to *Stilbum* and *Isaria.* [Ritgen (A, 322); B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. crocatus** [Berkley and Curtis]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) found on a rotten gourd from South Carolina. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHONDROMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)''dro(dro^2)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-om'a^3. Gen., *chondromyxom'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *chondromyxome.* See ENCHONDROMA *mucosum.*

CHONDRONEURODES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-nu^{2}r-od'ez(as). From χόνδρος, cartilage, νεῦρον, a sinew, and εἶδος, resemblance. Cartilaginous and tendinous. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPACHYTA (Lat.), **CHONDROPACHYTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-pa^{2}k(pa^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3, -ez(as). Gen., *chondropachytæ, -yte'tos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and παχύτης, thickness. Thickening of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPERIOSTOMA (Lat.), **CHONDROPERIOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}st-o'-ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *chondroperiostom'atos* (*-is*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and περιόστεον (see PERIOSTEUM). Fr., *chondropériostome.* Ger., *knorpelichtes Beinhaut-Exostoma.* A cartilaginous periostoma. [Lobstein (A, 322).]

CHONDRO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro-(ro^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *chondropharyngien.* It., *condrofaringeo.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the pharynx; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 31; Douglas (A, 332).]

CHONDROPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φορεῖν, to bear. A suborder of the *Sephinia*, or of the *Zoantharia.* [L, 234, 303.]

CHONDROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-fi-(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *chondrophym'atos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *chondrophyme.* Ger., *knorpelartige Geschwulst* (1st def.), *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. A cartilaginous tumor. 2. A tumor of a cartilage. 3. See CHONDROPHYTE. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPHYTE, n. Ko^{2}nd'ro-fit. Lat., *chondrophyton* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *c.* A fungous outgrowth from a cartilage. [J. F. H. Albers (A, 322); E, 24.]

CHONDROPLACENTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-pla(pla^3)-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)'a^3. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *placenta* (*q. v.*). Ger., *knorpelichter Mutterkuchen* [Fichin]. A cartilaginous placenta. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPLAST, n. Ko^{2}nd'ro-pla^{2}st. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *chondroplaste.* 1. See *Cartilage* CELL. 2. According to Robin, a cavity in cartilage containing either liquid, an amorphous substance, or true cells. [J, 16, 33.]

CHONDROPODÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko^{2}n^{2}d-ro-pod-a. A group of *Agarici* established by Roze for such genera as *Marasmius, Omphalia, Mycena, Collybia,* etc., in which the stipes is cartilaginous, while the pileus is of the usual parenchymatous structure. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHONDROPODOUS, adj. Ko^{2}nd-ro^{2}p'od-u^{3}s. Lat., *chondropodus* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *chondropode.* Having the rudiment of a foot consisting of a simple cartilaginous filament (said of serpents). [L, 180.]

CHONDROPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro(ro^2)-por-(po^{2}r)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *chondroporos'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and πόρος, a pore. Fr., *chondroporose.* According to Satterthwaite, the absorption and rarefaction of cartilage during its transformation into bone. [J.]

CHONDROPTERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}p'te^{2}r-i(e). An order of the *Plagiostomi.* [L, 14.]

CHONDROPTERYGIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-a^3. See CHONDROPTERYGII.

CHONDROPTERYGIAN, adj. Ko^{2}nd-ro-te^{2}r-i^{2}j'i^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *chondropterygius* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and πτερύγιον, a little wing or fin). Fr., *chondroptérygien.* Ger., *Knorpelflosser* (n.). Sp., *condropterigio.* Characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CHONDROPTERYGII. [A, 385.]

CHONDROPTERYGII [Cuvier *et al.*] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}nd-(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-i(e). Fr., *chondroptérygiens.* Ger., *Knorpelfische.* Syn.: *Elasmobranchii* [Bonaparte]. An order of the *Palæichthyes*, having a cartilaginous skeleton; an order, division, or group including all cartilaginous fishes. [L, 147, 207.]

CHONDRORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro^{2}r-re^{2}x-(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chondrorrhex'eos* (*-is*). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ῥῆξις, a breaking. See CHONDROCATAGMA.

CHONDROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)'ro^{2}s. Gr., χόνδρος. Fr., *cartilage* (1st def.). Ger., *Knorpel* (1st def.). It., *cartilagine* (1st def.). Sp., *condros, cartilago* (1st def.). 1. A cartilage, especially the xiphoid cartilage, or that in the ear, nose, or trachea. 2.

Of Dioscorides. Pliny. and Hippocrates, a groat or grit (Lat., *granum*, *mica*), or any small roundish mass, as of corn or wheaten groats. 3. A mucilaginous drink made from groats. 4. A grumous concretion. [a, 17; B, 121, 115 (a, 24); L, 41, 116, 325.]

CHONDROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-sa3r-kom'a3. Gen., *chondrosarcom'atos (-is)*. For deriv., see CHONDROS and SARCOMA. Fr., *chondrosarcome*. Ger., *Chondrosarcom*. It., Sp., *condrosarcoma*. Syn.: *sarcoma cartilaginosum*. A variety of sarcoma classed by some among the chondromata. Between the nodules of cartilage imbedded in the sarcomatous tissue round and spindle cells are found. It is distinguished from typical chondroma by a progressive formation of cells that constantly differ more and more from normal cartilage cells. On the disappearance of the basis substance, it may become a round-celled sarcoma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319); E.]

CHONDROSE, n. Ko2nd'ros. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ko2n2d-roz, ko2nd-roz'e2. See CHONDROSIS.

CHONDROSÉPIES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko2n2d-ro-sa-pe. A family of cephalopods allied to the cuttle fishes, but having a cartilaginous bone. [L, 30, 41; a, 14.]

CHONDROSIACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko2n2d-ro-ze-a3-sa. Resembling the *Chondrosium;* as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CHONDROSIACEÆ. [L, 41.]

CHONDROSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-si2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *chondrosiacées*. Of Link, a family of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising *Chondrosium* and *Atheropogon*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDROSIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-si-(si2)'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Chondrosina*. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-si(se)'-na3. An order of the *Myxospongiæ*. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSIPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-si2f'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Kützing, a family of the *Choristocarpeæ* or *Cœloblasteæ*, comprising *Bonnemaisonia*, *Chondrothamnion*, *Chondrosiphon*, and *Halosaccion*, the first and last genera being excluded in subsequent classifications. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ros'i2s. Gen., *chondros'eos (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *chondrose* (1st def.), *chondrome* (2d def.). Ger., *Knorpelbildung* (1st def.), *Verknorpelung* (1st def.), *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). It., *condrosi* (1st def.). Sp., *cartilaginación* (1st def.). 1. The formation of cartilage. 2. A cartilaginous tumor. [L, 30.]

CHONDROSPONGIDÆ [Lendenfeld] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2n-(ch2o2n)-dro(dro2)-spo2n(spo2n2)'ji2d(gi2d)-e(a3-e2). An order of the *Silicea*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 572 (L).]

CHONDROSPONGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-spo2n2-gos'i2s. Gen., *chondrospongos'eos (-is)*. The formation of chondromyces (1st def.). [A, 322.]

CHONDROSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-spo2n2'gu3s(gu4s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See CHONDROMYCES.

CHONDROSTEI [Lankester] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro2st'e2-i(e). Fr., *chondrostéens*. An order of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 121, 207, 280.]

CHONDROSTEOUS, adj. Ko2nd-ro2st'e2-u3s. From χόνδρος, a cartilage, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *chondrostéen*. Cartilaginous and osseous. [L, 121.]

CHONDRO-STERNAL, adj. Ko2nd"ro-stu5rn'a2l. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and στέρνον (see STERNUM). Fr., *c.-s.* It., *condrosternale*. Pertaining to the sternum and the costal cartilages. [L, 49.]

CHONDROSYNDESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-si2n(su6n)-de2z(de2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., χονδροσύνδεσμος. Fr., *chondrosyndesme*. Ger., *Knorpelverbindung*. It., Sp., *condrosindesmo*. See SYNCHONDROSIS.

CHONDROTHAMNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)-ro(ro2)-tha2m(tha3m)'ni2-a3. Of Wallroth, a division of the *Coccophyceæ*, comprising *Polyides*, *Sporochnus*, *Sphærococcus*, *Wormskioldia*, *Furcellaria*, *Fucus*, *Cystosira*, and *Sargassum*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

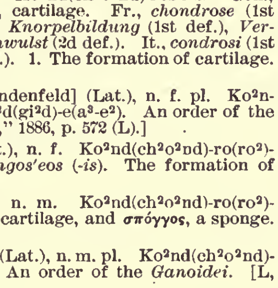
CHONDROTLERI [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko2nd-(ch2o2nd)-ro2t'le2r-i(e). See SELACHII.

CHONDROTOME, n. Ko2nd'ro-tom. Fr., *c.* An instrument for cutting cartilage; either a heavy knife, a strong cutting forceps, or a chisel-like instrument.

CHONDROTOMY, n. Ko2nd-ro2t'o-mi2. Lat., *chondrotomia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *chondrotomie*. Ger., *Chondrotomie*, *Knorpelzerlegung*. It., *condrotomia*. Sp., *condrotomía*. The dissection or cutting of cartilage for anatomical or surgical purposes. [A, 322; L, 30, 41, 107.]

CHONDROXIPHOID, adj. Ko2n-dro-zif'oid. For deriv., see CHONDRUS and XIPHOID. Pertaining to the costal cartilages or the ribs and to the xiphoid process of the sternum. [L.]

CHONDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko2nd(ch2o2nd)'ru3s(ru4s). Gr., χόνδρος. 1. See CHONDROS. 2. Of Lamouroux, a genus of the *Gigartineæ*, composed chiefly of marine *Algæ*, with a forked, fan-shaped, cartilaginous frond of a purplish color, and having the cystocarps more or less sunk in the substance of the frond. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 3. Of the U. S. Ph., see CARRAGHEEN.—**C. alica.** See *C. crispus*.—**C. canaliculatus** [Greville]. An edible species often found mingled with *C. crispus*. [A, 490.]—**C. crispus** [Lyngbye], **C. mamillosus** [Greville]. Irish moss, a species found on the European sea-coasts, especially on the coast of Ireland. It is also found on the coasts of the United States, and is thrown up in large quantities on the shores of Massachusetts during storms. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See CARRAGHEEN.



THE CHONDRUS CRISPUS. [A, 327.]

CHONE (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ch2on)'e(a). Gen., *chon'es*. Gr., χώνη. 1. Of Galen, see CHOANA. 2. A dome-like cavity in the cortex of certain sponges which opens into the subdermal chamber below, and communicates with the exterior; sometimes divided by a transverse muscular sphincter into an endochone and an ectochone (*q. v.*). [L, 121.]

CHONELASMATIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ch2on)-e2l-a2z(a3s)-ma2t(ma3t)'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Scopularia*. [L, 121.]

CHONEMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ch2on)-e2(a)-mo2rf'a3. From χώνη, a funnel, and μορφή, shape. A genus of erect or twining Indian shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. antidysenterica** [Wight]. The *Echites antidysenterica* of Roth. [B, 42, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. malabarica.** A Malabar species. The root and leaves are used medicinally by the natives. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHONIDETROS, n. A gum said to be used in Borneo to adulterate succin. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONIN, n. In Tartary, the *Juniperus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. artchan.** The *Juniperus sabina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. atza.** The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONOIDES (Lat.), **CHONOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kon(ch2on)-o(o2)-i(e)'dez(das), -o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). From χώνη, a funnel, and εἶδος, resemblance. See INFUNDIBULAR.

CHONTA, n. 1. Of Kützing, the genus *Thyrsopteris*. 2. In Peru, the *Martinezia ciliata* [Ruíz and Pavón]. 3. In Bolivia, a name for many spiny palms, especially the *Astrocaryum c.* [Martius]; also for the *Bactris ciliata* [Martius]. 4. In the island of Juan Fernandez, the *Cesoxylon australe* [Martius] (*Morenia chonta* [Philippi]). [a, 24.]

CHONUS (Lat.), n. m. Kon(ch2on)'u3s(u4s). Gr., χῶνος. See CHONE.

CHOOA, n. In India, the *Amaranthus frumentaceus* and the *Amarantus oleraceus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOOKOO-MARA-POOLOO (Malay), n. The *Andropogon citratum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOLI (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Villarsia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOMPACO, n. In Sumatra, the *Michelia champaca*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CHOOP, n. Chup. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505.]—**C.-rose, C.-tree.** The *Rosa canina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOOPA, n. In Malacca, the fruit of *Pierardia dulcis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOOPADA, n. In Sumatra, the *Artocarpus integrifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOOPRI ALOO (Hind.), n. The *Dioscorea globosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOPS, n. Chups. See CHOOP.

CHOORIE, n. Indian butter; a fatty substance obtained from the kernels of the fruit of *Bassia butyracea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOTA-PUSHPA (Beng.), n. The *Melastoma aspera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOP, n. Cho2p. See CHAP.

CHOPE (Fr.), n. Shop. A liquid measure equal to about three fourths of an American pint. [a, 18.]

CHOPIN, CHOPINE, n's. Cho2p'i2n. Fr., *chopine*. Ger., *Schoppen*. An old term for a pint measure (about four fifths of an American pint). [B, 173; a, 18.]

CHOPINE (Fr.), n. Shop-en. 1. See CHOPIN. 2. The *Taraxacum dens-leonis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHOPNUT, n. Cho2p'nu3t. The *Physostigma venenosum*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOPO (Sp.), n. Cho'po. The *Populus nigra*. [L, 77.]

CHOPT-EGGS, n. Cho2pt-e2gz'. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505.]

CHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2or)'a3. Gr., χώρα. 1. An obsolete term for the orbit of the eye. [F.] 2. Of Galen, any empty space. [L, 325.]

CHORA ÁMALÁ (Guz.), n. The *Adansonia digitata*. [A, 179.]

CHORAGIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-a2j(a3g)'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *choragides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CHORAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko2r(ch2o2r)-a(a3)'gu3s(gu4s). Gr., χορηγός, χοραγός. The manager of a chorus. [A, 311, 312.]—**C. ossium pedis** [Villanovanus]. See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).

CHORANCHE (Fr.), n. Shor-a3n2sh. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is an effervescent sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49, 87.]

CHORD, n. Ko2rd. See CORD.

CHORDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2rd(ch2o2rd)'a3. Gr., χορδή. Fr., *corde*. Ger., *Sehne* (1st def.), *Saite* (1st def.), *Strick* (1st def.). It., *corda*. Sp., *cuerda* (1st def.). 1. A collection of fibres, a cord; also a tendon. 2. An intestine. [A, 322.] 3. An old term for chordee. 4. In the pl.,

chordæ, of Paracelsus, the external genital organs of the male. [L, 349.] 5. Of Stackhouse, a genus of *Chordeæ*, dark-spored *Algæ* characterized by a simple cylindrical tubular frond, in which are imbedded obconical spores. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. Achillis.** See TENDO *Achillis*.—**C. acustica.** See STRIÆ *acusticæ*.—**Chordæ acusticæ.** The striæ medullares in the brain. [L, 115.]—**C'anlage** (Ger.). In the embryo, an elongated mass of cells constituting the rudiment of the notochord. [Bonnet, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.," anat. Th., 1889, 1, 2 (α, 18).]—**C'anschwellungen** (Ger.). Enlargements of the notochord found between the vertebral bodies and at the base of the skull. [H.]—**Chordæ arteriarum umbilicalium.** See *Lateral* LIGAMENTS *of the bladder*.—**C. des Tympanums** (Ger.). See *C. tympani*.—**C. dorsalis.** See NOTOCHORD.—**C. ductus arteriosi.** See LIGAMENTUM *arteriosum*.—**C. ductus venosi.** A slender cord, the remains of the ductus venosus of the fœtus, lodged in the fissure of the ductus venosus in the liver. [L, 142, 332.]—**C'ende** (Ger.). The extremity of the notochord. [H.]—**Chordæ Ferreinii.** The true vocal bands. [L, 30.]—**C. filum.** The *Fucus filum* of Linnæus; a species of marine *Alga* found on the coasts of Europe and America. Its ashes are used in the preparation of iodine. [A, 490; B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Chordæ funiculi.** Of Hyrtl, the sepimenta of the umbilical cord. [A, 8.]—**C. gonorrhoica.** See CHORDEE.—**C. Hippocratis.** See TENDO *Achillis*.—**C. inflammatoria.** See CHORDEE.—**C. laminosa transversalis.** See FOLIUM *cacuminis*.—**Chordæ Lancisii.** See *Lancisi's* CORDS.—**Chordæ ligamentosæ Winslowii.** See *Vocal* BANDS.—**C. longitudinalis.** See STRIA *longitudinalis medialis*.—**Chordæ longitudinales Lancisii.** See NERVES *of Lancisi*.—**C. magna, C. magna Hippocratis.** See TENDO *Achillis*.—**C. obliqua.** See LIGAMENTUM *cubito-radiale teres*.—**C. penis.** See CHORDEE.—**C. pistillaris.** In botany, a line of tissue reaching from the stigma down to the cavity of the ovary; according to Correa, the special fibres. which are probably a union of vessels, that pass from the styles to the ovules, as in the ovaries of the unripe *Lychnis*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C'scheide** (Ger.). The sheath of the notochord. [H.]—**Chordæ serpentinæ.** Certain small striæ, described by Bergman, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, in front of the *fovea anterior*. [I, 6.]—**C. spasmodica.** See CHORDEE.—**C. spermatica.** The spermatic cord. [L, 30.]—**C. spinalis.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**Chordæ tendineæ.** Fr., *cordes tendineuses*. Ger., *Sehnenfaden*. Sp., *cuerdas tendinosas*. Small tendinous cords which connect the ends of the musculi papillares of the heart with the segments of the auriculo-ventricular valves, being attached to their free margins and ventricular surfaces, and serving to bring the segments into more complete coaptation and prevent inversion during the systole. [C; L, 115.]—**C'thiere** (Ger.). See CHORDATA and CHORDONIA.—**C. transversa** (seu **transversalis**), **C. transversa** (seu **transversalis**) **cubiti.** Ger., *Querband des Vorderarms*. See LIGAMENTUM *cubito-radiale teres*.—**C. tympani.** Fr., *corde du tympan*. Ger., *Paukenfellsaite*. It., *corda del timpano*. Sp., *cuerda del timpano*. A branch from the facial nerve, given off as the latter passes vertically downward at the back of the tympanum, which traverses the cavity of the tympanum and the canalis chordæ tympani to join the gustatory nerve and terminate in the lingualis muscle. [F.]—**C. umbilicalis.** Fr., *cordon ombilical*. See *Umbilical* CORD; in botany, a fibre, more or less developed, attached to the placenta at one end and the umbilicus of the seed at the other. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. venæ umbilicalis.** The round ligament of the liver. [L, 332.]—**C. venerea, C. Veneris.** See CHORDEE.—**C. ventriculi.** The gastric plexus of the par vagum. [L, 107.]—**C. vertebralis.** See *Spinal* CORD.—**Chordæ verticillatæ.** Of Bergman, small inconstant striæ on the floor of the fourth ventricle at its anterior part. [I, 6.]—**Chordæ vocales.** Fr., *cordes vocales*. Ger., *Stimmritzenbänder*. It., *corde vocali*. Sp., *cuerdas vocales*. See *Vocal* BANDS.—**Chordæ volubililes.** See *Chordæ serpentinæ*.—**C. Willisii** [Santorini]. See *Anterior* COMMISSURE *of the brain*.—**C'zelle** (Ger.). A cell belonging to the notochord or to similar tissue. [J, 60.]

CHORDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Fatinia*, consisting of but one genus, *Chorda*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CHORDAL (Ger.), adj. Ch^{2}ord-a^{3}l'. Pertaining to the notochord. [H.]

CHORDAPSOS (Lat.), **CHORDAPSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko^{2}rd-(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a^{2}ps(a^{3}ps)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χόρδαψος (from χορδή, an intestine, and ἅπτειν, to tie up). Fr., *chordapse*. Ger., *Darmgicht*, *Darmeinschnürung*. Sp., *cordapso*. An old term for intestinal obstruction. [A, 326.] Cf. ILEUS.

CHORDARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a(a^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chordariacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Batrachospermeæ*, comprising *Chordaria*, *Liagora*, and *Helminthora*. 2. Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanospermeæ*, including *Chordaria*, *Mesogloia*, *Leothesia*, *Ralfsia*, *Elachista*, *Myrionema*, and *Liebmannia*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CHORDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a(a^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Batsch, a family of *Polymorphæ*, comprising *Cuscuta*, *Cassytha*, and *Basella*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CHORDARIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CHORDARIEÆ (4th def.).

CHORDARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chordariées*. Ger., *Chordarieen*. 1. Of Agardh, a division of the *Fucoideæ*, comprising *Lemanea*, *Chordaria*, *Scytosiphon*, and *Sporochnus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision comprising the families *Licheneæ genuinæ*, *Sporochnideæ*, and *Dictyoteæ*. 3. Of Harvey, a tribe of the *Melanospermeæ*, comprising *Chordaria*, *Helminthocladia*, and *Corynephora*. 4. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucheriæ*, comprising *Cruoria*, *Myrionema*, *Mesogloia*, *Chordaria*, *Leathesia*, and *Liebmannia*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CHORDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a(a^3)'ta^3. Ger., *Chordathiere*. A phylum of the *Metazoa*, characterized by a notochord and visceral clefts, either temporary or persistent. [L, 121, 210.]

CHORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *chorda* (*q. v.*). Provided with a chorda; accompanied by chordee (see GONORRHŒA *chordata*).

CHORDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Kützing, a family of *Algæ*, comprising *Chorda*, *Spermatochnus*, and *Haloriza*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Chordarieæ*, comprising *Chorda*, *Stilophora*, and *Haloriza*. 3. Of others, a tribe of the *Algæ*, consisting of *Chorda*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CHORDEE, n. Ko^{2}rd-e'. From χορδή, a cord. Lat., *chorda Veneris* (seu *venerea*, seu *penis*). Fr., *cordé*. A painful symptom occurring in gonorrhœa, consisting of a downward deflection of the penis during erection, caused, according to most authors, by a plastic exudation in the corpus spongiosum about the urethra, which prevents the normal expansion of that structure. [G.]

CHORDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *chordit'idis*. From χορδή (see CHORDA). Inflammation of a cord-like structure, especially of the vocal bands. [A, 319.]—**C. tuberosa.** Of Türck, a chronic inflammation or trachoma of the vocal bands, apparently peculiar to singers, characterized by minute whitish tumors or nodules on their upper surface. [J. Solis-Cohen (A, 63).]—**C. vocalis.** Ger., *Stimmbandentzündung*. Inflammation of a vocal band. [A, 326.]—**C. vocalis inferior acuta.** Fr., *œdème sousglottique* [Sestier, Cruveilhier]. Syn.: *laryngitis hypoglottica acuta gravis* [v. Ziemssen]. An intense form of acute inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane below the glottis, with œdema. [Tobold (A, 319).] Cf. *Stridulous* LARYNGITIS and *False* CROUP.—**C. vocalis inferior hypertrophica.** A rare form of disease resulting from chronic laryngeal catarrh, consisting in hypertrophy of the connective tissue on the lower surface of the vocal bands, which by shrinking may eventually give rise to decided stenosis of the larynx. [A, 326.]

CHORDOMA [Virchow] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-o'ma^3. Gen., *chordom'atos* (*-is*). For deriv., see CHORDA and *-oma**. The upper portion of the notochord when it persists through life. [L, 315.]

CHORDONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-on'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Chordonien*, *Chordathiere*. A hypothetical extinct group of animals from which Haeckel supposes the *Vertebrata* and the *Mollusca* to have sprung. [L, 146, 228.]

CHORDORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-o^{2}r-riz(rez)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χορδή (see CHORDA), and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *chordorrhize*. Ger., *schnurwurzelig*. Sp., *cordorrizo*. Having a long, slender root, as in the *Carex cordorrhiza*. [L, 41, 116.]

CHORDURETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)-u^{2}r(ur)-eth-(ath)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *chordurethril'idis*. From χορδή (see CHORDA), and οὐρήθρα, the urethra (see also *-itis**). See CHORDEE.

CHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a)'a^3. From χορεία, a dance. Fr., *chorée*, *danse de Saint-Guy* (ou *de Saint-Wit*), *petite danse de Saint-Guy*. Ger., *C.*, *Veitstanz*. It., *corea*. Sp., *corea*, *mal de San Vito*. Syn.: *epilepsia saltatoria*, *St. Vitus's dance*. As loosely applied, any form of disordered and involuntary muscular movement. [L, 20.] 2. Properly, a disease having mental, motor, and sensory symptoms, thought by Hammond to be due sometimes to a spinal and at other times to a cerebral lesion, but by H. Jackson to arise, like epilepsy, from discharging cortical lesions of the cerebrum. It appears almost exclusively between the ages of six and fifteen, and is characterized by disordered cerebral action, involuntary muscular twitchings (sometimes violent contractions), and slight mortality (recovery often occurring in three months). [D, 34.]—**Acute c.** Fr., *chorée aiguë*. A c. in which the symptoms are aggravated. [L, 313.]—**Angeborene C.** (Ger.). Congenital c. [α, 18.]—**Ante-hemiplegic c.** See *Proemiplegic c.*—**Bilateral c.** [Bastian]. C. due to cerebral lesions, such as embolism of the corpora striata, in which choreic symptoms are developed on both sides of the body. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 30, 1869, p. 96 (D, 34).]—**C. adultorum.** Fr., *chorée des adultes*. Ger., *C. der Erwachsenen*. C. occurring in adults. [A. Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**C. Anglorum.** See *C. minor*.—**C. cardiaca.** See *C. cordis*.—**C. chronica progressiva.** Of Hoffmann, the form of c. otherwise known as hereditary c. (*q. v.*); so called because epilepsy and not c. has sometimes represented the ancestral disorder, and because such a c. has been seen to pass into epilepsy. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxi, 3, p. 513 (α, 17).]—**C. circumrotatoria.** See *Rotatory c.*—**C. clonus.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. cordis.** A form of c. in which the action of the heart is disordered, as evidenced by palpitation and an exaggerated impulse. [A. Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**C.-demonomania.** See *Epidemic c.*—**C. der Kinder** (Ger.). See *C. minor*.—**C. der Erwachsenen** (Ger.). See *C. adultorum*.—**C. der Greise** (Ger.). See *C. senilis*.—**C. diagphragmatica.** See *Diagphragmatic c.*—**C. dimidiata.** See HEMICHOREA.—**C. electrica.** See *Electric c.*—**C. festinans.** 1. See *C. procursiva*. 2. See PARALYSIS *agitans*.—**C. Germanorum.** See *C. magna*.—**C. gesticulatoria.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. gravidarum.** Fr., *chorée des femmes enceintes* (ou *gravidique*). Ger., *C. der Schwangeren*. Sp., *corea de la preñez*. A form of c. which attacks pregnant women, and is apt to prove intractable so long as the pregnancy continues; toward its close it is sometimes aggravated and accompanied with fever. [A. Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**C. hereditaria.** See *Hereditary c.*—**C. hysterica.** Fr., *chorée hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische C.* A form of c. in which, according to Trousseau, the movements are of hysterical origin (but according to Henoch are due in some cases to a cerebral implication). [Henoch, "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," v, pp. 7, 8 (D).]—**C. laryngea, C. laryngis.** See *Laryngeal c.*—**C. magna, C. magna Germanorum, C. major.** A form of real or simulated c. characterized by convulsive movements that sometimes appear to a certain extent suited to a definite purpose, but are generally grotesque and alarming, and occur either in hysterical subjects or as the manifestation of a psychosis or some cerebral disease. [Von Ziemssen (A, 326).]—**C. minor.** It., *corea minore*. Syn.: *bollismus*. The ordinary mild form of c. [A. Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**C. neuralgica.** See *Convulsive* TIC.—**C. nutans.** C. with nodding movements. [A,

326.] Cf. *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**C. of the diaphragm.** See *Diagphragmatic c.*—**C. of the heart.** See *C. cordis.*—**C. of the larynx.** See *Laryngeal c.*—**C. oscillatoria.** See *Oscillatory c.*—**C. pandemica.** See *Electric c.*—**C. paralytica.** See *Paralytic c.*—**C. phonica.** C. affecting the muscles of phonation. [A. Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**C. posthemiplegica.** See *Methemiplegic c.*—**C. præhemiplegica.** See *Proemiplegic c.*—**C. procursiva.** Fr., *chorée procursive.* Syn.: *c. festinans.* C. with running movements in a forward direction. [D, 72.]—**C. respiratoria.** C. with implication of the respiratory movements. [A, Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**C. rhythmica.** See *Rhythmical c.*—**C. rotatoria.** See *Rotatory c.*—**C. saltatoria.** See *Saltatory c.*—**C. Sancti Johannis, C. Sancti Modesti, C. Sancti Valentini, C. Sancti Viti.** Properly, epidemic c.; as now commonly used, ordinary c. The last term (the original of "St. Vitus's dance") is said to have arisen from the fact that persons were sometimes seized with c. at the dancing parties held in the fourteenth century in St. Vitus's Chapel in Ulm; but it appears that they were seized only with an uncontrollable inclination to dance, and it has been stated that the expression should be written *c. sancti inviti* (the dancing of an unwilling saint), because some holy person was seized with an ungovernable propensity to dance. According to some accounts, the names of these saints were given to c. because their intercession was believed to be specially efficacious in bringing about a cure. [A, 319; B, 117; L.]—**C. scriptorum.** See *Writer's* CRAMP.—**C. semilateralis.** See HEMICHOREA.—**C. senilis.** Fr., *chorée sénile.* Ger., *C. der Greise.* 1. Paralysis agitans. [L, 331.] 2. The shaking or trembling of the aged. [Trousseau (D, 72).]—**C. vibratoria.** See *Vibratory c.*—**Chronic progressive c.** See *C. chronica progressiva.*—**Dancing c.** See *Saltatory c.*—**Diaphragmatic c.** Lat., *c. diaphraymatica.* Fr., *chorée diaphragmatique.* Spasm of the diaphragm. [L, 330.]—**Electric c.** Lat., *c. electrica.* Fr., *chorée electrique.* Ger., *elektrische C.* A peculiar form of c. described by Dubini in 1843, and (according to Vogel) inappropriately named, which is characterized by headache and pains in the back, followed by lightning-like twitchings of the lower extremities (on one side at first, but gradually extending to the entire body), general convulsions with perspirations and fever, and finally paralysis and death. The disease occurs only in certain parts of Lombardy. [D, 39.]—**English c.** See *C. minor.*—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *chorée épidémique.* Ger., *epidemische C.* Syn.: *choreomania.* A neurosis prevalent in various parts of Europe in the fourteenth century as a manifestation of intense religious emotion or as the result of excessive religious contemplation and devotion; manifested by an uncontrollable desire to dance. In those first attacked it was preceded by melancholy, but it spread rapidly by imitation among healthy persons in the church congregations. Analogous manifestations are seen among the Shakers of the present day, among the "jumpers" of Canada, and among the negroes of the Southern United States. [A, 301, 385; *a*, 23.]—**Essential c.** [Bouteville]. Fr., *chorée essentielle.* Ger., *essentielle C.* C. occurring by itself, not as a manifestation of some other disease. [L, 41, 333.]—**Facial c.** See *Convulsive* TIC.—**False c.** [Bouteville]. Fr., *fausse chorée.* See *Symptomatic c.*—**General c.** Fr., *chorée généralisée.* A form of c. in which all, or nearly all, the voluntary muscles are the seat of irregular contractions. [D, 35.]—**German c.** See *C. magna.*—**Habit c.** [S. W. Mitchell]. A local form of c. without definite cause, occurring usually in female children, and characterized by irregular movements of the eyes and eyelids, the brow or other parts supplied by the facial muscles, the head, or the shoulder. These movements closely simulate volitional acts (such as squinting, winking, rolling the eyeball upward, shrugging one shoulder, or making grimaces), and are at first under the control of the will; but they gradually become more and more involuntary, and aggravated in intensity, especially when attention is called to them. [G. E. de Schweinitz, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 690 (*a*, 17).]—**Hammering c.** A form of c. characterized by co-ordinated rhythmical spasm, as a result of which the patient hammers with the fist upon any convenient object, sometimes for many hours without interruption. [D, 53.]—**Hereditary c., Huntington's c.** Lat., *c. hereditaria.* A rare form of c. acquired only by direct heredity, and always beginning in middle adult life (after the age of thirty and usually before forty) as an ordinary c. It is characterized by a gradual aggravation of the disorder until the most violent manifestations of general c. are developed in successive groups of muscles (including the laryngeal, pharyngeal, and respiratory), also by mental depression and impairment of the faculties, and by an invariably fatal termination after a protracted course. The movements cease during sleep, and when voluntary motions are made. [C. King, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 25, 1885, p. 468 (*a*, 17).]—**Hysterical c.** See *C. hysterica.*—**Imitative c.** An affection characterized by choreic movements sometimes developed in children who come in contact with choreics. [L, 191.]—**Infantile c.** Fr., *chorée infantile* [Henoch]. See *C. minor.*—**Laryngeal c.** Lat., *c. laryngis.* Fr., *chorée laryngée* (ou *laryngienne*). 1. A choreic manifestation or condition, associated with clonic spasm of the laryngeal muscles, and considered by Gerhardt as analogous to writer's cramp. It may be due either to localized general c., atrophic impairment developed in the course of some other affection or disease, or irritation of the laryngeal mucous membrane or of the terminal filaments of the pneumogastrics. It is characterized by inability to sustain co-ordinate action and by irregular and unequal action. [D, 35; E. Holden, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 37 (*a*, 17).] 2. A condition characterized by spasmodic movements of some of the muscles of expiration, causing a cry. [L, 330.]—**Legitimate c.** Fr., *chorée légitime.* See *C.* (2d def.) and *Essential c.*—**Limp c.** [West]. Fr., *chorée molle.* A disorder following motor paralysis in children, characterized by slight and almost imperceptible choreic movements. ["Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 342 (D).]—**Major c.** See *C. magna.*—**Maniacal c.** See *Choreic* INSANITY.—**Metaparalytic c., Methemiplegic c.** A form of c. occurring after recovery from hemiplegia, especially in young adults. [A, 326; D, 34; L, 57.]—**Methodical c.** See *Rhythmical c.*—**Mimetic c.** See *Imitative c.*—**Minor c.** See *C. minor.*—**Oscillatory c.** Lat., *c. oscillatoria.* Fr., *chorée oscillatoire.* A form of c. characterized by either measured or irregular oscillations of the body or of the head or limbs separately. [D, 172; L, 41, 330.]—**Paralytic c.** Lat., *c. paralytica.* A form of c. accompanying, following, or followed by paralysis (usually hemiplegia) which commonly affects the same muscles as those in which the choreic contractions are noticed. [D, 34.] Cf. *Proemiplegic c.* and *Methemiplegic c.*—**Partial c.** Fr., *chorée partielle.* Ger., *partielle C.* A form of c. due to cerebral disease in which imperfect choreic movements are associated with contractures. [Henoch, "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," v, 7, 8 (D).]—**Post-hemiplegic c., Post-paralytic c.** Ger., *post-hemiplegische C.* See *Metaparalytic c.*—**Pounding c.** See *Hammering c.*—**Prehemiplegic c., Proemiplegic c.** An affection characterized by chorea-like spasms in the extremities, which sometimes precedes hemiplegia. [D, 35.]—**Reflex c.** Fr., *chorée réflexe.* Ger., *reflectorische C.* C. dependent on a visceral or peripheral lesion or unusual state (such as a cicatrix, distension of the uterus from pregnancy, etc.) causing reflex irritation of the motor centres. [*a*, 18.]—**Rheumatic c.** Fr., *chorée rhumatique* (ou *rhumatismale*). C. associated with rheumatism or the rheumatic diathesis. [Henoch, "Monit. de la Policlin.," June 15, 1884 (D).]—**Rhythmic c., Rhythmical c.** Lat., *c. rhythmica.* Fr., *chorée rhythmée* (ou *rhythmique*). Ger., *rhythmische C.* It., *corea ritmica.* Sp., *corea rítmica.* A form of c. (including c. festinans, c. rotatoria, and c. vibratoria) in which certain movements are regularly performed. [L, 330.]—**Rhythmical hysterical c.** Fr., *chorée rhythmique hystérique.* C. of hysterical nature, associated with rhythmical spasmodic movements. [Charcot, "Progr. méd.," 1878 (D).]—**Rotatory c.** Lat., *c. rotatoria.* Fr., *chorée rotatoire* [Huchard]. Ger., *rotatorische C.* A form of hysterical c. characterized by rhythmical movements of rotation, or of balancing of the head, body, or limbs, which may be repeated many times in a minute. [D, 72; "Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 343 (D).]—**Saltatory c.** Lat., *c. saltatoria.* Fr., *chorée saltatoire.* Ger., *saltatorische C.* A form of hysterical c. characterized by rhythmical dancing movements. [Huchard, "Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 343 (D).]—**Salutatory c.** Fr., *chorée salutatoire* [Huchard]. See *C. nutans.*—**Secondary c.** Fr., *chorée secondaire* [Bouteville]. See *Symptomatic c.*—**Sydenham's c.** See *C. minor.*—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *chorée symptomatique.* Ger., *symptomatische C.* A form of c. distinguished from ordinary c. by its dependence on some organic disease. [L, 41. 88; Henoch, "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," v, 7, 8 (D).]—**Systematic c.** Fr., *chorée systématique.* C. with systematized movements. [D, 72.]—**Unilateral c.** See HEMICHOREA.—**Vibratory c.** Lat., *c. vibratoria.* Fr., *chorée vibratoire.* Ger., *vibratorische C.* C. characterized by vibratory movements. [A, 326; D, 72.]

CHOREAL, adj. Kor-e'a^{2}l. See CHOREIC.

CHOREATISCH (Ger.), adj. Ch^{2}or-a-a^{3}t'i^{2}sh. See CHOREIC.

CHORÉE (Fr.), n. Kor-a. See CHOREA.—**C. aiguë.** See *Acute* CHOREA.—**C. des femmes enceintes.** See CHOREA *gravidarum.*—**C. du cœur.** See CHOREA *cordis.*—**C. du larynx.** See *Laryngeal* CHOREA.—**C. généralisée.** See *General* CHOREA.—**C. gravidique.** See *C. gravidarum.*—**C. imaginative.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA. [L, 88.]—**C. infantile.** See CHOREA *minor.*—**C. inflammatoire.** Chorea supposed to be caused by inflammatory processes. [L, 333.]—**C. laryngée.** See *Laryngeal* CHOREA.—**C. légitime.** See CHOREA (2d def.) and *Essential* CHOREA.—**C. malléatoire.** A form of chorea in which the movements are like those of forgers at their work. [Charcot, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 249.]—**C. molle.** See *Limp* CHOREA.—**C. naturelle.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.—**C. salutatoire.** See CHOREA *nutans.*—**C. sensuelle** [Paracelsus]. See *Epidemic* CHOREA.—**C. vulgaire.** See CHOREA (2d def.).

CHOREGIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., χορηγία. Fr., *chorégie* (1st def.). 1. (Sing.) of Galen, a redundancy of some morbific matter acting as a cause of disease. 2. (Pl.) apparatuses, appliances. [A, 318, 325; L, 41.]

CHOREIC, adj. Kor-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *choréique.* Ger., *choreatisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, of the nature of, or dependent on chorea; as a n., one who is affected with chorea. [D; L, 41.]

CHOREIFORM, adj. Kor-e'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From χορεία, chorea, and *forma*, form. Fr., *choréiforme.* Chorea-like. [D.]

CHOREMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e^2(a)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. Gen., *choreman'ias* (-*æ*). From χορεύειν, to dance, and μανία, frenzy. Fr., *chorémanie.* See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

CHOREODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e^2-od-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHOREOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a)-o(o^2)-ma(ma^3)'-ni^2-a^3. From χορεύειν, to dance, and μανία, frenzy. See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

CHOREUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-u^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tortricites.* [L, 248.]

CHORIAL, adj. Kor'i^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *c.* See CHORIONIC.

CHORIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. See PLACENTALIA.

CHORIOBLASTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)''i^2-o(o^2)-bla^{2}s-(bla^{3}s)'to'si^{2}s. Gen., *chorioblastos'eos* (-*is*). From χόριον, the corium, and βλαστάνειν, to sprout. Fr., *chorioblastose.* Ger., *Chorioblastose, Wachsthumsanomalie der Haut.* An anomaly of growth of the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue; desmosis of the skin; in the pl., *Chorioblastoses*, the eighth class in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, embracing the orders *Hyperdesmoses, Paradesmoses*, and *Adesmoses.* [G, 4.]

CHORIO-ALLANTOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. Kor-e-o-a^{2}l-la^{3}n^2-to-ed-e-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the chorion and to the allantois. [A, 385.]

CHORIO-CAPILLARIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)″i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. For deriv., see CHORION and CAPILLARY. The thin inner layer of the chorioid tunic of the eye, entirely devoid of pigment, in which the capillaries run; separated from the retina by the vitreous lamina. [F; L.]

CHORIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-sel(kal)′e(a); in Eng., kor′i^2-o-sel. From χόριον, the chorion, and κηλή, a tumor. Fr., *choriocèle.* Ger., *bruchartiges Vortreten der Gefässhaut.* A hernia-like protrusion of the chorioid tunic of the eye. [L, 50.]

CHORIODEÏTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-od-e^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHORIODES (Lat.), adj. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i-od′ez(as). See CHORIOID.

CHORIODESMOSIS [Auspitz] (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-de^{2}s-mo′si^{2}s. Gen., *choriodesmos′eos (-is).* From χόριον, the corium, and δεσμός, a bond. Ger., *Choriodesmose.* See CHORIOBLASTOSIS.

CHORIOID, adj. Kor′i^2-oid. Gr., χοριοειδής (from χόριον [see CHORION], and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *choriodes, chorioides, chorioideus.* Fr., *choroïde.* Ger., *lederartig, chorionähnlich.* It., *coroide.* Sp., *coroídeo.* Resembling the chorion, pertaining to the c. coat of the eye; as a n. (Gr., χοριοειδής χιτών; Lat., *choriodea;* Fr., *choroïde;* Ger., *Aderhaut, Gefässhaut;* It., *coroide;* Sp., *coroidea*), the middle coat of the posterior portion of the eyeball; so called from its resemblance to the chorion in vascularity. It is a dark-brown, highly vascular tunic lying between the sclera externally and the retina internally, and extending from the opening for the entrance of the optic nerve forward to the ciliary body, into which it is insensibly merged. It consists of four layers, which are (from within outward): *a.* The vitreous lamina or pigmentary layer. *b.* The membrana choriocapillaris. *c.* A layer of large blood-vessels. *d.* The membrana suprachorioidea (seu fusca). It is connected with the sclera by a loose connective tissue with large meshes more or less filled with pigment. [F.]

CHORIOIDAL, adj. Kor-i^2-oid′a^{2}l. See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDEA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *chorioideus* (*tunica* understood). Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. See CHORIOID and *Chorioid* PLEXUS.—**C. argentea.** See MEMBRANA *argentea.*—**C. inferior, C. superior.** See TELA *c.*

CHORIOIDEAL (Ger.), adj. Kor-e-o-ed-a-a^{3}l′. See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-e^{2}r-e(a)′mi^2-a^3. From χοριοειδής (see CHORIOID), and ἐρημία, desolation. Properly, complete congenital absence of the chorioid coat of the eye; less correctly, the complete absence of chorioid epithelium found in albinism. [F.]

CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *chorioidit′idis.* Fr., *choroïdite.* Ger., *Aderhautentzündung, Gefässhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite.* Sp., *coroiditis.* Inflammation of the chorioid coat of the eye. [F.]—**C. areolaris.** Fr., *choroïdite aréolaire.* Ger., *ringförmige* (oder *areoläre*) *Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite areolare.* Sp., *coroiditis areolar.* A plastic c. occurring in oval or circular and sharply defined patches which first appear as masses of pigment in the region of the macula and papilla; the exudation makes its appearance at the centre and extends in all directions until the pigment forms a narrow border round it. [F.]—**C. arthritica.** Fr., *choroïdite arthritique.* Ger., *arthritische Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite artritica.* Sp., *coroiditis artrítica.* See *Serous* c. and GLAUCOMA.—**C. atrophica.** C. that has advanced to atrophy of the chorioid, usually with involvement of the retina; the final stage of all non-purulent forms of c. [F.]—**C. centralis.** Fr., *choroïdite centrale.* Ger., *centrale Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite centrale.* Sp., *coroiditis central.* A low grade of plastic c. occurring chiefly in old persons (very often preceding the formation of cataract), symmetrical and always associated with atrophy of the chorioidal stroma. It is usually confined to the region of the macula lutea and optic disc; and the exudation is in pigmented dots or small patches which tend to coalesce. [F.]—**C. disseminata circumscripta.** Fr., *choroïdite disseminée circonscrite.* See *C. areolaris.*—**C. disseminata simplex.** Fr., *choroïdite disséminée simple.* A plastic c. characterized by small circumscribed exudations of a dull whitish-yellow color, and of varying shape and size; they are at first situated quite at the periphery, are apt to coalesce, and eventually are absorbed, leaving an atrophic patch in the chorioid. [F.]—**C. disseminata specifica, C. syphilitica.** See *C. syphilitica.*—**C. embolica.** Fr., *choroïdite embolique.* Ger., *embolische Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite embolica.* Sp., *coroiditis embólica.* Syn.: *c. metastatica, panophthalmitis.* A suppurative c. due to thrombosis or embolism of the chorioidal vessels. [F.]—**C. exsudativa.** Fr., *choroïdite exsudative.* Ger., *ausschwitzende Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite essudativa.* Sp., *coroiditis exudativa.* Strictly speaking, any form of c. characterized by exudation; as commonly used, that variety of plastic c. in which the exudation occurs in isolated nodules or patches. [F.]—**C. hyperplastica.** See *Hyperplastic c.*—**C. metastatica.** Fr., *choroïdite métastatique.* Ger., *metastatische Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite metastatica.* Sp., *coroiditis metastática.* See *C. embolica.*—**C. parenchymatosa.** Fr., *choroïdite parenchymateuse.* Ger., *parenchymatöse Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite parenchimatosa.* Sp., *coroiditis parenquimatosa.* An acute and violent purulent c. by which the eye is inevitably destroyed, and which is characterized by great injection of the conjunctiva, firm gelatinous chemosis, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, discoloration of the iris, a yellow reflex from the fundus, and sometimes corneal opacity or occlusion of the pupil by an infiltration of lymph or pus into the vitreous. [F.] Cf. *C. embolica.*—**C. plastica.** Fr., *choroïdite plastique.* Ger., *plastische Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite plastica.* Sp., *coroiditis plástica.* An acute c. characterized by a plastic exudation into the stroma of the chorioid, which is rarely continuous but usually appears in irregular, grayish-yellow patches in both eyes. [F.]—**C. purulenta.** Fr., *choroïdite purulente.* Ger., *eitrige Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite purulenta.* Sp., *coroiditis purulenta.* See *C. parenchymatosa.*—**C. pyæmica.** Fr., *choroïdite pyohémique.* Ger., *pyämische Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite pioemica.* Sp., *coroiditis piohémica.* See *C. embolica.*—**C. rheumatica.** Fr., *choroïdite rhumatismale.* Ger., *rheumatische Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite reumatica.* Sp., *coroiditis reumática.* A sero-fibrinous c. sometimes occurring in rheumatic subjects. [F.]—**C. scrofulosa.** Fr., *choroïdite scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrofulöse Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite scrofolosa.* Sp., *coroiditis escrofulosa.* See *C. tuberculosa.*—**C. senilis.** Fr., *choroïdite sénile.* Ger., *Aderhautentzündung der Greise.* It., *coroidite senile.* Sp., *coroiditis senil.* See *C. centralis.*—**C. serosa.** Fr., *choroïdite séreuse.* Ger., *seröse Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite sierosa.* Sp., *coroiditis serosa.* One of the three primary varieties of c. characterized by slight injection of the eyeball, impairment of vision (due to diffuse cloudiness of the vitreous), and an intra-ocular tension varying from above to considerably below the normal. One variety constitutes acute inflammatory glaucoma. [F.]—**C. suppurativa.** Fr., *choroïdite suppurative.* Ger., *eiternde Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite suppurativa.* Sp., *coroiditis supurativa.* A suppurative c., which usually spreads to other tissues and destroys the eyeball. It is very rarely idiopathic, is often the result of external injury, but is most commonly of metastatic origin. [F.]—**C. syphilitica.** Fr., *choroïdite syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitische Aderhautentzündung.* A plastic c., usually disseminated, beginning in and often confined to the inner layer of the chorioid, and hence often affecting the retina; commonly a late lesion of syphilis; generally characterized by peculiar dust-like opacities of the vitreous, movable at first, subsequently aggregated into irregular masses. [F.]—**C. tuberculosa.** Fr., *choroïdite tuberculeuse.* Ger., *Aderhauttuberkeln, tuberculöse Aderhautentzündung.* It., *coroidite tuberculosa.* Sp., *coroiditis tuberculosa.* A form of c. often occurring in miliary tuberculosis, and characterized by small, round, circumscribed spots of a pale-rose or grayish-white color, situated in the stroma, and chiefly in the vicinity of the optic disc; also by larger nodules distinctly elevated above the surface of the chorioid, and the slight amount of hyperæmia usually present. [F.]—**Hyperplastic c.** Lat., *c. hyperplastica.* Fr., *choroïdite hyperplastique.* Ger., *hyperplastische Aderhautentzündung.* Sarcoma of the chorioid. [L, 326.]—**Puerperal c.** A purulent metastatic c. occurring in lying-in women, due to embolism or thrombosis of the retinal or ciliary vessels. It is acute in its course, almost always attacks both eyes, involving the retina, the uveal tract, the vitreous, and sometimes the cornea and the lens, and generally ends in total blindness. [F.]—**Sarcomatous c.** See *Hyperplastic c.*

CHORIOIDO-CYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-l-(e)″do(do^2)-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-li(le)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *chorioido-cyclit′idis.* From χοριοειδής (see CHORIOID), and κύκλος, a disc (see also *-itis**). Plastic or purulent inflammation beginning in the chorioid and extending to the ciliary body; the usual condition in "sympathetic ophthalmia." [F.]

CHORIOIDO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-l(e)″do-(do^2)-ir(er)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *chorioido-irit′idis.* From χοριοειδής (see CHORIOID), and ἶρις (see IRIS). Syn.: *irido-chorioiditis.* Serous, plastic, or purulent inflammation of the iris and the chorioid, *i. e.*, of the entire uveal tract. [F.]

CHORIOIDO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)″do(do^2)-re^{2}t(rat)-i^{2}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *chorioido-retinit′idis.* For deriv., see CHORIOID, RETINA, and *-itis**. Inflammation (usually plastic) of the chorioid and retina, either beginning in or mainly confined to the former. [F.] For subheadings, see CHORIO-RETINITIS.

CHORION (Lat.), n. n. Gr., χόριον. Fr., c. Ger., *Lederhaut, Aderhäutchen.* It., Sp., *corion.* 1. The external layer of the blastoderm; the outer enveloping membrane of the fecundated ovum, most characteristically developed in the human subject, being observed as soon as the ovum has entered the cavity of the uterus, and persisting through the whole period of gestation. A part of it takes a share in the development of the fœtal portion of the placenta, and the remainder constitutes the outermost of the fœtal envelopes. The c. of Purkinje, R. Wagner, A. Thomson, and W. Jones (*i. e.*, the outer membrane of the unattached ovum in the uterus) is the exochorion of Burdach and Velpeau, the *membrana corticalis* (Ger., *Schalenhaut*) and future *exochorion* of von Baer, the *Eihaut* of Valentin, and the *vitelline membrane* of Coste and of Barry. [A, 4; A. Thomson (A, 5); L. 14, 142, 158, 201.] 2. The corium. 3. The zona pellucida. 4. The fœtal placenta. 5. As improperly applied, the ovisac of certain of the lower vertebrates. [Barry, "Phil. Trans.," 1838, ii (L).] 6. Of Haller (according to some), the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.] 7. In botany: *a.* The outer membrane of the seeds of plants. *b.* A carpel. *c.* The pulpy liquid in the interior of a seed before impregnation. [B, 1, 19, 116 (*a.* 24).]—**Blastodermic c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique.* See *Secondary c.*—**Bleibendes C.** (Ger.). See *Secondary c.*—**C'ähnlich** (Ger.). Resembling the c. or the chorioid. [L, 349.]—**C. anhiste** (Fr.). See *Primitive c.*—**C'bäumchen** (Ger.). An assemblage of umbilical blood-vessels ramifying in the chorionic villi. [Kölliker (H).]—**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.*—**C. blastodermique-allantoïdien** (Fr.), **C. blastodermo-allantoidien** (Fr.), **C. composé définitif** (Fr.). See *Vascular c.*—**C. de l'œuf** (Fr.). See *Primitive c.*—**C. des Eierstockseies** (Ger.). See ZONA *pellucida.*—**C. filamentosum, C. flocculentum, C. frondosum.** See *Shaggy c.*—**C. fungosum.** Of some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A. 45.]—**C. glabrum, C. læve.** See *False c.*—**C. monépithélial** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.*—**C. muqueux** (Fr.). See CORIUM.—**C. ovulaire** (Fr.), **C. pellucidum, C. primitivum.** See *Primitive c.*—**C. reticulatum, C. reticulosum.** See *Shaggy c.*—**C. secundarium, C. séreux** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.*—**C. séreux-allantoïdien** (Fr.). See *Vascular c.*—**C. spongiosum.** Ger., *Schwammiges C.* 1. The shaggy c. 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**C'sprossen** (Ger.). The chorionic villi, especially the branches of the

primary villi. [a, 18.]—**C'stroma** (Ger.). The stroma (fibrillary layer) of the c. [a, 18.]—**C. terniaire** (Fr.). Literally, the tertiary c.; of Coste, the secondary c. (*q. v.*).—**C. tomentosum.** See *C. villosum.*—**C. transitoire** (Fr.). See *Primitive c.*—**C. vasculaire** (Fr.). See *Vascular c.*—**C. velouté** (Fr.). Ger., *äussere Haut, Lederhaut.* 1. A term by which Ruysch has been supposed to have referred to the decidua. [A, 45.] 2. See *C.* (7th def. [*a*]).—**C. verum.** See *Secondary c.*—**C. villosum.** 1. The shaggy c. 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.] —**C. vitellin** (Fr.). See *Primitive c.*—**C'zotten** (Ger.). The villi of the c. [L, 332.]—**Durchsichtiges C.** (Ger.), **Embryonic c.** See *Primitive c.*—**False c.** Lat., *c. glabrum* (seu *lœve*, seu *nothum*). Fr., *c. glabre.* Ger., *glatte Eihaut, glattes C.* It., *corion permanente* (o *secondario*). That portion of the c. which is left bare of villi after the formation of the placenta has begun in the remaining portion. [L, 201.]—**Fungous c.** See *C. fungosum.*—**Glattes C.** (Ger.). See *False c.*—**Permanent c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Primitive c.** Lat., *c. primitivum, zona pellucida* (seu *radiata*). Fr., *c. anhiste* (ou *ovulaire*, ou *primaire*, ou *primitif*, ou *premier*, ou *transitoire*). Ger., *primitive* (oder *primäre*) *Zottenhaut.* 1. The rudimentary c.; a membranous product of the epithelial cells of the ovary and the oviduct deposited around the mature and fecundated ovum; a transformation of the vitelline membrane which becomes shaggy soon after its entrance into the uterus. [A, 15, 16; L, 87, 142.] 2. The discus proligerus. [L, 13.]—**Reticulated c., Schwammiges C.** (Ger.). See *Shaggy c.*—**Second c., Secondary c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique* (ou *définitif*, ou *monépithélial*, ou *permanent*, ou *sécondaire*, ou *séreux*, ou *terniaire* [Coste]), *deuxième c.* Ger., *bleibendes C., secundäre Zottenhaut.* It., Sp., *corion permanente.* The true outer envelope of the embryo, by means of which the ovum is attached to the uterine wall, appearing (in man) in the second week of gestation and consisting of the single layer of basement epithelial cells which constitute the external layer of the blastoderm. [A, 8; L, 87.]—**Shaggy c.** Lat., *c. filamentosum* (seu *flocculentum*, seu *frondosum*, seu *reticulosum*). Ger., *zottiges C.* A term applied to the c. during the period (two months in the human subject) that its entire outer surface (the vitelline membrane) is covered with villous outgrowths. [A, 8.]—**Smooth c.** See *False c.*—**Spongy c.** The decidua. [L, 325.]—**Tertiary c., Third c.** Fr., *troisième c.* See *Vascular c.*—**True c.** The external layer of the allantois. [M. Foster (L).]—**Vascular c.** Fr., *c. vasculaire* (ou *blastodermique allantoïdien*, ou *composé définitif*, ou *partiellement vasculaire*, ou *séreux allantoïdien*), *troisième c.* The secondary c. when it has united with the external surface of the allantois and become vascular. [L, 87.]—**Villous c.** See *Shaggy c.*

CHORIONAL, CHORIONIC, adj. Kor-i'o2n-a2l, -i2-o2n'i2k. Fr., *chorial, chorionnaire.* Relating to the chorion. [L, 14.]

CHORIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2o2r)-i2-o2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *chorionit'idis.* An obsolete term for sclerema cutis, signifying inflammation of the corium. [G; L, 87.]

CHORIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kor-e-on-ar. See CHORIONIC.

CHORIONOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2o2r)-i2-o2n-o2p-te2r'i2d-ez(e2s). Of Corda, a division of fossil ferns, of the *Gleicheniaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Chorionopteris.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORIOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch2o2r)-i2-o2f'i2t(u6t)-a3. Of Ritgen, the lichens (his *Plethophytæ*), including the orders *Idiothalamii, Cœnothalamii,* and *Homothalamii.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORIO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2o2r)''i2-o(o2)-re2t-(rat)-i2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *chorio-retinit'idis.* See CHORIOIDO-RETINITIS.—**C.-r. centralis.** Fr., *chorio-* (ou *choroïdo-*) *rétinite centrale.* Ger., *centrale C.-R.* It., *corio-retinite centrale.* Sp., *corio-retinitis central.* A plastic c.-r. similar to c.-r. circumscripta, but characterized by the appearance of the spots and patches of exudation and proliferation in and around the macula lutea and the optic disc. [F.]—**C.-r. circumscripta.** Fr., *chorio-rétinite circonscrite.* Ger., *umschriebene C.-R.* It., *corio-retinite circoscritta.* A process similar to that which appears in c.-r. disseminata, but characterized by the appearance of a single large deposit of infiltration or of a single group of small exudations of a brilliant yellow color, which subsequently coalesce and become one. [F.]—**C.-r. disseminata.** Fr., *chorio-rétinite disséminée.* Ger., *disseminirte C.-R.* A c.-r., usually of syphilitic origin, characterized by circumscribed exudation masses between the chorioid and retina, followed by atrophy of the hexagonal epithelium and firm adhesion of the retina to the chorioid at the spots of exudation. As the disease progresses, these spots coalesce, until the entire fundus is involved. There is sometimes marked proliferation of the connective tissue and epithelium. It ends in atrophy of the optic nerve. [F.] —**C.-r. pigmentosa.** The condition existing in the later stages of c.-r. disseminata, when the spots of exudation in the chorioid have been absorbed and the chorioidal stroma has become thinned, allowing the white sclerotic to shine through in patches. Around these patches the epithelial cells proliferate and increase in size, forming a more or less marked black girdle. [F.]—**Equatorial c.-r.** Fr., *chorio-rétinite equatoriale.* A c.-r. seated in the periphery of the retina. [L, 88.]

CHORIPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2-pe2t'a2l(a3l)-e-(a3-e2). From χωρίς, separately, and πέταλον, a leaf. See POLYPETALÆ.

CHORIPETALOUS, adj. Kor-i2-pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *choripetalus.* Fr., *choripétale.* See POLYPETALOUS and DIALYPETALOUS.

CHORIPHYLLOUS, adj. Kor-i2-fi2l'u3s. From χωρίς, separately, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having separate leaves (said of the series of members of a flower). [B, 279.]

CHORISANTHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-a2n(a3n)-the(tha)'ri2-a3. From χωρίς, separately, and ἀνθηρός, flowering. Fr., *chorisanthéries.* Of Jussieu, his ninth class of plants, characterized by flowers having distinct anthers. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CHORISANTHERIUS (Lat.), adj. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-a2n(a3n)-the(tha)'ri2-u3s(u4s). Having distinct anthers. [a, 24.]

CHORISE (Fr.), n. Kor-ez. See CHORISIS.

CHORISEPALOUS, adj. Kor-i2s-e2p'a2l-u3s. From χωρίς, separately, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *chorisépale.* See DIALYSEPALOUS.

CHORISIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2o2r)-i2s'i2-a3. Fr., *chorisie.* A genus of prickly-stemmed bombaceous trees of South America.—**C. insignis** [Kunth]. A species found on the island of Maranhão in Brazil. The cottony hairs of the seeds are used to stuff cushions, and as a dressing in surgery. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. speciosa** [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *c. à belles fleurs.* A Brazilian species of like uses as *C. insignis.* [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHORISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Eriodendreæ*, comprising *Chorisia* and *Salmalia.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2or)'i2s-i2s. Gen., *choris'eos* (*chor'isis*). Gr., χώρισις (from χωρίζειν, to divide). Fr., *chorise.* Syn.: *deduplication.* In botany, the separation of an organ that is normally single into two or more parts, as in a palmately compound leaf (mostly restricted to the homologues of leaves in the flower and especially to stamens and carpels). [B, 104, 121 (a, 24).]—**Collateral c., Lateral c.** Fr., *chorise latérale.* C. with the parts side by side on the same plane. [B, 104 (a, 24).]—**Median c.** C. with the parts all in the median plane. [a, 24.]—**Parallel c.** Fr., *chorise parallèle.* C. with the parts standing one before the other. [B, 104 (a, 24).]—**Transverse c.** See *Lateral c.*—**Vertical c.** C. with the parts standing longitudinally, parallel with the axis. [a, 24.]

CHORISOLEPIDUS (Lat.), adj. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-o(o2)-le2p'i2d-u3s(u4s). From χωρίς, separately, and λεπίς, a scale. Having free scales (said of the periclinium of the *Synanthereæ*). [B, 121; L, 41, 180.]

CHORISONEURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-o(o2)-nu2r'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Blattariæ.* [L, 264.]

CHORISOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-o2f'i2t(u6t)-u3m(u4m). From χωρίς, separately, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *chorisophyte.* Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising the species (genera) *Ademanthera, Cynometra, Hymenaia, Parkinsonia, Cassia, Senna, Bauchinia, Poincia, Valentinia, Rotmannia, Gennania, Adleria, Copaifera, Cœsalpinia, Prosopis, Tamarindus, Myroxylon, Guilandina, Alandina, Ceratonia, Mimosa, Gagnebina, Acacia, Amosa,* and *Gleditschia,* now referred to the *Leguminosœ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORISPORÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-es-por-a. Resembling or belonging to the *Chorisporeæ.* [L, 41.]

CHORISPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2s-por(po2r)'e2-e-(a3-e2). From χωρίς, separately, and σπορά, a seed. Of Meyer, a tribe of the *Cruciferæ*, consisting of *Chorispora*, to which Meissner has added *Cakile* and *Cordylocarpus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHORISTIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2st'i2d-a3. An order of the *Tetractinellida.* [L, 121.]

CHORISTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2st-o(o2)-ka3rp'e2-e(a3-e2). From χωριστός, separate, and καρπός, a fruit. Of Kützing, a tribe (division) of *Heterocarpeæ* comprising the orders *Axonoblasteæ, Cœloblasteæ,* and *Platynoblasteæ.* [B, 170.]

CHORISTOPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2st-o-pe2t'-a2l(a3l)-e(a2-e2). From χωριστός, separate, and πέταλον, a leaf. Of Leunis, a division of *Dicotyledones*, comprising the orders *Leguminosæ, Rosifloræ, Terebinthinæ, Tricoccæ, Ampelideæ, Gruinales, Columniferæ, Lamprophyllæ, Myrtinæ, Calycanthinæ, Calycifloræ, Succulentæ, Caryophyllinæ, Guttiferæ, Cistifloræ, Peponiferæ, Rhœadeæ, Hydropeltideæ, Polycarpicæ, Trisepalæ, Cocculinæ, Umbellifloræ,* and *Lorantheæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. CHORIPETALÆ.

CHORISTOPHYLLOUS, adj. Kor-i2st-o-fi2l'u3s. From χωριστός, separate, and φύλλον, a leaf. See CHORIPHYLLOUS.

CHORISTOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch2or)-i2st-o(o2)-spor(spo2r)'e2-e(a3-e2). From χωριστός, separate, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *choristosporées.* 1. Of Decaisne, a division of *Algæ*, comprising the orders *Ceramieæ, Rytiphleæ, Polyphaceæ, Thamnophoreæ, Heterocladieæ, Corallineæ, Anomalophylleæ, Cryptonemeæ, Furcellarieæ, Chondrieæ, Sphærococcoideæ,* and *Gasterocarpeæ.* 2. Of Brongniart, an order of *Algæ*, embracing the families *Rytiphleæ* and *Chondrieæ.* 3. Of Harvey, see RHODOSPERMEÆ. 4. Of Kützing, see HETEROCARPEÆ. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ch2o2r)'i2-u3m(u4m). See CHORION and CORIUM.

CHORIZATION, n. Kor-i2z-a'shu3n. See CHORISIS.

CHORIZOPHYTE (Fr.), adj. Kor-ez-o-fet. From χωρίζειν, to separate, and φυτόν, a plant. Having free stamens. [L, 41.]

CHORN, n. In Tartary, the *Betula alba.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOROBRYA [Unger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch2or)-o2b'ri2(ru6)-a3. The *Cormophyta* of Endlicher. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHOROID, adj., **CHOROIDAL,** adj., **CHOROIDEA** (Lat.), n. f., **CHOROIDEUS** (Lat.), adj., **CHOROÏDIEN** (Fr.), adj. Kor'oid, -oid'a2l, kor(ch2o2r)-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-a3, -u3s(u4s), kor-o-ed-e-a3n2. See CHORIOID.

CHOROÏDITE (Fr.), n. Kor-o-ed-et. See CHORIOIDITIS.—**C. fibro-parenchymateuse.** A variety in which the retina undergoes fibrous degeneration. [L.]—**C. pigmentaire.** See CHORIOIDITIS *atrophica.*—**C. plastique.** See CHORIOIDITIS *disseminata.*

CHOROIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2o2r)-o(o2)-i2d(ed)-i(e)'ti2s. See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHOROIDO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch2o2r)-o(o2)-i(e)''-do(do2)-re2t(rat)-i2n-i(e)'ti2s. See CHORIO-RETINITIS.

CHOROLOGY, n. Kor-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From χώρα, a region, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *chorologie*. Ger., *Chorologie*. It., *corologia*. Sp., *corologia*. That branch of biology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals and plants. [L, 146.]

CHOROMANES (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-o^{2}m'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(as). A person affected with choromania. [A, 322.]

CHOROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-o(o^2)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From χορός, a dance, and μανία, madness. Fr., *choromanie*. Ger., *Tanzwuth*, *Tanzsucht*. It., *coremania*. Sp., *coremanía*. See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

CHOROMEGINA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-o(o^2)-me^{2}j(me^{2}g)-i-(e)'na^3. See COROMEGINA.

CHORONOSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch^{2}or)-o(o^2)-nos(no^{2}s)-o(o^2)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From χώρα, a region, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases or of the endemic diseases of a particular region. [A, 322.]

CHOROPTÈNE (Fr.), adj. Kor-op-te^{2}n. Living in fields (sald of birds). [L, 41.]

CHOROSYNCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-o(o^2)-si^{2}n^2-(su^{6}n^2)'klon(klo^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χορός, a dance, and συγκλονεῖν, to put into commotion. Fr., *chorosynclone*. Ger., *allyemeiner Veitstanz*. General chorea. [A, 322.]

CHORRAESCH (Ar.), n. A variety of the *Euphorbia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHORRERA (Sp.), n. Chor-ra'ra^3. See MEZCAL.

CHORTASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)'ma^3. Gen., *chortasth'matos* (*-is*). From χόρτος, hay, and ἄσθμα (see ASTHMA). Hay asthma. [G. W. Lefevre (A, 332).]

CHORTINON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)'i^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., χόρτινον ἔλαιον. Of Pliny, an oil extracted from the seed of *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CHORTODIPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)-od-i^{2}f'i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χορτώδης, grass-like, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *chortodiphyte*. Of Necker, a plant of a group comprising *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, *Schoenus*, *Kyllingia*, *Eriophorum*, *Carex*, *Physiglochis*, *Typha*, and *Sparganium*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*. 24).]

CHORTO-KADIPHE, n. The *Buphthalmum maritimum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHORTOLOGIE (Fr.), n. Kort-ol-o-zhe. From χόρτος, herbage, and λόγος, understanding. That part of botany which treats of herbs or of herbaria. [L, 41; *a*, 18.]

CHORTONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)-o(o^2)-no(no^2)'-mi^2-a^3. From χόρτος, herbage, and ὄνομα, a name. Fr., *chortonomie*. The art of forming an herbal. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

CHORTOPYRETOS (Lat.), **CHORTOPYRETUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko^{2}rt(ch^{2}o^{2}rt)-o(o^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χόρτος, hay, and πυρετός, fever. Hay fever. [A, 322.]

CHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χορός. Lit., a dance; chorea. [A, 325.]

CHORYSTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch^{2}or)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)-o-(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CHORISTOCARPEÆ.

CHOSCHÉ (Mongol.), n. The *Pinus cembro*. [B, 121.]

CHOSA (Hind.). The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOSE-NASA-GOO (Jap.), n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 124 (*a*, 21).]

CHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ch^{2}o)'si^{2}s. Gen., *chos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χῶσις. Treatment by means of earth-baths. [A, 322.]

CHOTA-BISH-TARICK (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Ipomœa speciosa*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOTA-CHAND (Hind.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B. 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOTA-CHIRETTA (Hind.), n. The *Cicendia hyssopifolia*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOTA GOKHROO, n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 159 (*a*, 21).]

CHOTA-JAMB (Beng.), n. The *Eugenia caryophyllifolia*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOTA KUNWAR (Hind.), n. The *Aloe littoralis*. [B, 172.]

CHOTA MAI. The galls of *Tamarix orientalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 281 (*a*, 21).]

CHOTA-PHOOTIKA (Beng.), n. The *Osbeckia aspera*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOTA-SOONDHI (Hind.), n. The *Nymphæa esculenta*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOTERET (Tart.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOU (Fr.), n. Shu. The cabbage. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] See BRASSICA.—**C. à faucher.** The *Brassica pabularia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de chêne. C. à feuilles rudes.** The *Brassica asperifolia*. [L, 87.]—**C. à grosses côtes.** The *Brassica viridis*. [L, 41.]—**C. à tige en rave.** The BRASSICA *oleracea cauloropa*. [*a*. 24.]—**C. à vache.** The BRASSICA *pabularia*. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bâtard.** 1. The *Arabis turreta*. 2. In Champagne, the *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. broccolis.** See BRASSICA *oleracea botrytis asparagoides*.—**C. bullé.** See BRASSICA *sabellica*.—**C. cabus.** See *Brassica oleracea capitata*.—**C. calle.** See CALLA *palustris*.—**C. caraïbe.** The *Arum esculentum* and the *Caladium sagittæfolium*. [B, 19, 121, 173; *a*, 24.]—**C. cavalier.** The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chinois.** The *Brassica chinensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. colza.** The BRASSICA *oleifera*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. comestible.** The *Brassica napus esculenta*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. commun.** The *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commun à tige en rave.** The *Brassica caulorapha*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commun pommé.** The *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. commun rave.** The *Brassica capitata congyloides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commun rouge.** The *Brassica capitata rubra*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C'croute.** Sauerkraut. [L, 105.]—**C. d'Alsace.** The *Brassica præcox*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Beauvais.** The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Bruxelles.** The *Brassica oleracea gemmifera*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de chien.** The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de cocotier.** The terminal bud of *Cocos nucifera*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. de Laponie.** See BRASSICA *campestris*.—**C. de mer.** The *Crambe maritima* and the *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Milan.** The *Brassica oleracea sabauda*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. de Savoie.** See BRASSICA *oleracea sabauda*.—**C. des champs.** See BRASSICA *campestris*.—**C. de Siam.** See BRASSICA *oleracea gongylodes*.—**C. d'Espagne.** See BRASSICA *oleracea sabauda*.—**C. de vigne.** The *Tussilaga farfara*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. doré.** The *Brassica sabellica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. en arbre.** The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-fleur.** 1. See BRASSICA *oleracea botrytis*. 2. See *Cauliflower* EXCRESCENCE.—**C. frisé.** See BRASSICA *oleracea sabauda*.—**C. marin.** The CONVOLVULUS *soldanella* and the *Crambe maritima*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nain.** The *Brassica oleracea sabellica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. navet.** See BRASSICA *napobrassica*.—**C. navet blanc, C. navet jaune, C. navet rouge.** See BRASSICA *campestris*.—**C. ordinaire.** See BRASSICA *oleracea*.—**C. palmier.** The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. palmiste.** The *Areca oleracea*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).] See OREODOXA *oleracea*.—**C. poivré.** The *Arum vulgare*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] See ARUM *maculatum*.—**C. pommé** [Fr. Cod.]. See BRASSICA *oleracea capitata*.—**C. potager.** See BRASSICA *oleracea*.—**C. précoce.** See BRASSICA *præcox*.—**C. rave.** See BRASSICA *oleracea gongylodes*.—**C. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Brassica rubra*, a variety of *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. rude.** The *Brassica asperifolia*. [L, 87.]—**C. sans tête.** See BRASSICA *oleracea acephala*.—**C. sauvage.** The *Brassica oleracea silvestris*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. vert.** The *Brassica viridis*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. vert de Tourraine.** The *Brassica oleracea viridis acephala*. [*a*, 24.] See BRASSICA.

CHOUA, n. See CHOOA.

CHOUAN, n. Spanish worm-seed. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] See ANABASIS *tamariscifolia*.

CHOUANA MANDARA, CHOVANA MANDARUM (Malay), n's. The *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUCALLE (Fr.), n. Shu-ka^{3}l. The *Calla palustris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUCHONÉ (Carib.), n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUCOURON (Carib.), n. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUCROUTE (Fr.), n. Shu-krut. Sauerkraut. [L, 49.]

CHOUGON NIDJION, n. In the Ladrones Islands, the milk of the cocoanut. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUHACK, n. The *Spartium thebaicum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUI-KIÉ (Chin.), n. The *Sisymbrium Sophia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOU KIN (Chin.), n. A wax-producing plant, supposed to belong to the family *Malvaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUILA (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUK (Ar.), n. A name for several species of thorny plants. [A, 510 (*a*, 24); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUKARAN (Ar.), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUNIZ (Ar.), n. The genus *Nigella*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUPALON, n. The genus *Thibaudia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUPO (Port.), n. The *Populus alba*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUPUTEEYA (Hind.), n. The *Kydia calycina*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOURLE (Fr.), n. Shurl. In Picardy, the *Lathyrus tuberosus*; also an old name for the genus *Ornithogalum*, and especially *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHOUI-TCHI (Chin.), n. Leeches. [L, 77.]

CHOÛI-YN (Chin.), n. Mercury. [L, 77.]

CHOÛ-LIN-TAN (Chin.), n. Crude antimony. [L, 77.]

CHOÛ-TCHA (Chin.), n. Cinnabar. [L, 77.]

CHOÛ TZOÛN-TAN (Chin.), n. Red precipitate. [L, 77.]

CHOU-YN-FEN (Chin.), n. Chloride of mercury. [L, 77.]

CHOVANA MANDARUM (Malay), n. See CHOUANA MANDARA.

CHOWLEE-PLANT, n. Chu^5'u^{4}l-e. The *Vigna* (*Dolichos*) *sinensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHOWLY (Hind.). The *Portulaca quadrifida*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHOWPS, n. Chu^5'u^{4}ps. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A. 505.]

CHOY-ROOT, n. Written also *cheroot* and *chayroot*. The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 116, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHOZAM (Ar.), n. The *Cleome ornithopodioides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHRÆSI (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum album*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHREMMA (Lat.), n. n. Kre^{2}m(ch^{2}re^{2}m)'ma^3. Gen., *chrem'matos* (*-is*). Gr., χρέμμα. See SPUTUM.

CHREMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}mp(ch^{2}re^{2}mp)'si^{2}s. Gen., *chremp'seos* (*-is*). Gr., χρέμψις. See EXPECTORATION.

CHRISEIS OF CALIFORNIA, n. Kri^{2}s'e^2-i^{2}s. The *Eschscholtzia californica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kris(ch^{2}res)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chris'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χρῖσις. 1. Friction, scratching. 2. Inunction. [A, 322.]

CHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Krit^{2}z(ch^{2}res)'ma^3. Gen., *chris'matos* (*-is*). Gr., χρῖσμα. 1. An anointed part. 2. An unguent. 3. Inunction. [A, 322.]

CHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}z(ch^{2}res)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See CHRISIS and CRESMUS.

CHRISTE-MARINE (Fr.), n. Krest-ma^{3}r-en. The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CHRISTI MANUS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)'i(e) ma(ma^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Lit., Christ's hand; of the old pharmacists, a paste made with rose-water and refined sugar, sometimes with the addition of prepared pearls. [A, 325; L, 41.]

CHRISTIME (Fr.), n. Krest-em. The genus *Bouvardia.* [L, 41.]

CHRISTINENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Krest-en'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Pulicaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CHRISTI PABULUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)'i(e) pa^{2}b-pa^{3}b)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the alchemists, the "urina virginis." [B, 50.]

CHRISTMANNIA [Dennst.] (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)-ma^{3}n'ni^2-a^3. According to Baillon, the genus *Courondi* of Adanson; according to Rosenthal, the genus *Laurinea.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. Courondi** [Dennst.]. A plant found in Malabar. The expressed juice of the leaves and the fragrant seeds are used for dysentery and diarrhœa. [A, 490 (α, 21).]

CHRISTMAS, n. Kri^{2}st'ma^{3}s. The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Australian c.-tree.** The *Ceratopetalum gummiferum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-flower.** The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-gambol.** The *Ipomœa sidæfolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-herb.** See *C.-flower.*—**C. pride.** The *Ruellia paniculata.* [B, 275, 282 (α, 24).]—**C.-rose.** See *C.-flower.*—**Great c.-rose.** See *Large-flowered c.-rose.*—**Green-flowered c.-rose.** The *Helleborus abchasicus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Large-flowered c.-rose.** The *Helleborus altifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved c.-rose.** The *Helleborus angustifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Plum-colored c.-rose.** The *Helleborus colchicus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Purplish-red-flowered c-rose.** The *Helleborus atrocrubens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rose-colored c.-rose.** The *Helleborus orientalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Stinking c.** Ger., *wilde Christwurz, stinkende Nieswurz.* The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Syrian c.-rose.** The *Helleborus vesicarius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tasmanian c.-tree.** The *Bursaria epinosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CHRISTMON (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}st-mo^{2}n^2. The *Crithmum maritinum.* [L, 41.]

CHRISTOCHN, n. The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHRISTOPHER, n. Kri^{2}st'o-fu^{5}r. Syn.: *herb C.* The *Actæa spicata* and the *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Stinking c.** The *Scrophularia aquatica* and the *Scrophularia nodosa.* [A, 505.]

CHRISTOPHORIANA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^2 t(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'na^3. Fr., *Christophoriane.* See ACTÆA.—**C. americana.** The *Actæa racemosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. arbor.** The *Actæa spicata.* [B, 19, 42, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. canadensis.** See *C. americana.*—**C. spicata.** See *C. arbor.*—**C. virginiana** [Plukenet]. See ARALIA *nudicaulis.*—**Radix christophorianæ.** The root of *Actæa spicata.* [B, 180 (α, 21).]

CHRISTOPHSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Krest'o^{2}fs-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Actæa spicata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Aehrentragendes C.** See *C.*—**Amerikanisches C.** The *Actæa racemosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CHRISTOPHSWURZ (Ger.), n. Krest'o^{2}fs-vurtz. The *Actæa spicata.* [α, 24.]

CHRISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)'o^{2}s. An ointment. [A, 325.]

CHRISTPALME (Ger.), n. Krest'pa^{3}l-me^2. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CHRIST'S-EYE, n. Krists'i. The *Inula oculus Christi.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

CHRIST'S-HAIR, n. Krists'ha^{2}r. The *Scolopendrium vulgare.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CHRIST'S-HERB, n. Krists'u^{5}rb. The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CHRIST'S-LADDER, n. Krists'la^{2}d-u^{5}r. The *Erythræa centaurium.* [A, 505.]

CHRIST'S-THORN, n. Krists'tho^{2}rn. Ger., *Christdorn.* 1. The *Cratægus pyracantha.* 2. The *Paliurus aculeatus.* 3. The *Ilex aquifolium* (in the north of Europe). 4. (Erroneously) the *Rhamnus catharticus.* [A, 505; B, 19, 180, 275 (α, 24).]

CHRIST'S-WORT, n. Krists'wu^{5}rt. See CHRIST'S-HERB.

CHRISTWURZ (Ger.), **CHRISTWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Krest'vurtz, -vurtz-e^{2}l. The genus *Helleborus,* especially the *Helleborus niger.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Böhmische c.** The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grüne c.** The *Helleborus viridis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Orientalische c.** The *Helleborus orientalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Schwarze c.** The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Wilde c.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CHRITARI, CHRITHARI, n's. The *Hordeum vulgare.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHRITHOPTES (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}th(ch^{2}ri^{2}th)-o^{2}p'tez(tas). A genus of the *Trombidina.* [L, 340.]—**C. monunguiculosus** [Geber]. A species found on barley, which sometimes causes eczema or urticaria. [L, 340.]

CHRISTUSAKAZIE (Ger.), n. Krest'u^{4}s-a^{3}k-a^{3}tz-i^2-e^2. The *Gleditschia triacanthus.* [B.]

CHRISTUSPALME (Ger.), n. Krest'u^{4}s-pa^{3}l-me^2. See CHRISTPALME.

CHRISTUSTHRÄNEN (Ger.), n. Krest'u^{4}s-tran-e^{2}n. The *Coix lacrima.* [B, 19, 116, 275 (α, 24).]

CHROA (Lat.), n. f. Kro(ch^{2}ro^2)'a^3. Gr., χρόα. The surface of the body, the skin; also its color. [A, 387.]

CHROIZOLYTES, n. pl. Kro-i^{2}z'o-lits. From χρωΐζειν, to color, and λυτός, soluble. Fr., *c.* [Ampère]. A class of metallic elements that form colored solutions with colorless acids. [A, 301.]

CHROM (Ger.), n. Krom. See CHROMIUM.—**Ammoniakc'alaun.** See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**C'acichlorid.** Chromyl chloride. [B, 270.]—**C'alaun.** Chrome-alum. [B.] See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**C'ammonium.** See the major list.—**C'bromid.** Chromium tribromide. [B; α, 24.]—**C'bromür.** Chromium dibromide. [α, 24.]—**C'chlorid.** Chromium trichloride. [B; α, 24.]—**C'chlorür.** Chromium dichloride. [B; α, 24.]—**C'cyanid.** Chromic cyanide. [B.]—**C'cyanür.** Chromous cyanide. [B.]—**C'eisen.** See CHROME *iron.*—**C'eisenerz, C'eisenstein, C'erz.** See CHROMITE (2d def.).—**C'farben.** Chromium colors. The different preparations from chromium used for dyeing, painting, etc. [L, 30.]—**C'fluorid.** See CHROMIUM *fluoride.*—**C'gelb.** Chrome-yellow; lead chromate. [B.]—**C'grün.** See CHROME-*green.*—**C'metall.** Chromium. [L, 30.]—**C. nitrür.** Chromium nitride. [B.]—**C'orange.** See CHROME-*orange.*—**C'oxyd, C'oxydul.** See the major list.—**C'phosphat.** Chromium phosphate. [B, 270.]—**C'phosphid, C'phosphor.** Chromium phosphide. [B, 270.]—**C'roth.** Chrome-red; basic lead chromate. [B.]—**C'salz.** A salt of chromium. [α, 24.]—**C'sauer.** Of or pertaining to chromic acid; with the name of a base, the chromate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure.** See the major list.—**C'schwefel.** Chromium sulphate. [B.]—**C'stahl.** Steel containing chromium, specially adapted for sword-blades and cutting instruments. [α, 24.]—**C'stickstoff.** Chromium nitride. [B, 270.]—**C'sulfid.** Chromium sulphide. [B.]—**C'zinnober.** Chrome-cinnabar; chrome-red. [B.]

CHROMA (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'a^3. Gr., χρῶμα. See CHROA.

CHROMADOTE, n. Krom'a^{2}d-ot. See CHROMATOSCOPE.

CHROMAMMONIUM, n. Krom-a^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{3}m. Ger., *C.* A compound in which chromium replaces part of the hydrogen of ammonium. [B.]—**C. thiocyanate.** A salt of c. and thiocyanic acid. [B, 3.]—**C'thiocyanic acid.** An amorphous monobasic acid, $H(SCN)_4.Cr.(NH_3)_2$. [B, 3.]

CHROMAPHORE, n. Krom'a^{2}f-or. See CHROMATOPHORE.

CHROMAS (Lat.), n. m. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *chromat'is.* See CHROMATE.

CHROMASCOPE, n. Krom'a^{2}s-kop. See CHROMATOSCOPE.

CHROMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-az(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *Chromasie.* The coloring produced by chromatic aberration in the images made by lenses. [B, 270.]

CHROMATE, n. Krom'at. Lat., *chromas.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromat, chromsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *cromato.* A salt of chromic acid. [B; α, 24.]—**Acid c.** See DICHROMATE.—**Basic c.** A compound of a normal c. with an oxide or a hydroxide. [B.]

CHROMATELOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *chromatelops'eos* (*-is*). From χρῶμα, color, ἀτελής, imperfect, and ὄψις, sight. Color-blindness. [A, 322.]

CHROMATIC, adj. Krom-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., χρωματικός. Lat., *chromaticus.* Fr., *chromatique.* Ger., *chromatisch.* It., *cromatico.* Sp., *cromático.* Pertaining to colors or to chromatin; capable of being stained. [Flemming (J); K.]

CHROMATICS, n. sing. Krom-a^{2}t'i^{2}ks. Fr., *chromatique.* Physics in its relations to colors. [A, 301.]

CHROMATIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The coloring matter of plants. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

CHROMATIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. See CHROMIDROSIS.

CHROMATIE (Fr.), n. Krom-a^3-se. See CHROMATISM.

CHROMATIGENOUS, adj. Krom-a^{2}t-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See CHROMATOGENOUS.

CHROMATIN, n. Krom'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *chromatine.* Ger., *C.* The reticulate material found in the nuclei of cells; so called because it is deeply stained by coloring agents. [B, 229 (α, 24).] Cf. ACHROMATIN.—**C'fäden** (Ger.). See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**C'körnchen** (Ger.), **C'körner** (Ger.), **C'kugeln** [Pfitzner] (Ger.). See *Chromatic* GRANULES.

CHROMATISM, n. Krom'a^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Gr., χρωματισμός. Lat., *chromatismus.* Fr., *chromatisme, chromatie.* Ger., *Chromatismus.* 1. An abnormal coloration of a tissue, a part, a secretion, etc. [L, 119.] 2. (Obs.) chromatic aberration. [F.]

CHROMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A genus of microscopic organisms. [B.]—**C. violascens.** See BACTERIUM *violaceum.*

CHROMATOBLAST, n. Krom'a^{2}t-o-bla^{2}st. From χρῶμα, color, and βλαστός, a bud. Fr., *chromatoblaste.* See CHROMATOPHORE.

CHROMATODYSOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)"a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὄψις, sight. See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOGÉNIE (Fr.), n. Krom-a^{3}t-o-zhan-e. The appearance or production of color in what was previously colorless. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOGENOUS, adj. Krom-a^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From χρῶμα, color, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *chromatogène.* Ger., *chromatogen, farbenerzeugend.* Producing color or pigment (ap-

plied by Breschet to a special pigment-producing glandular apparatus supposed by him to exist in the skin). [A, 301, 322.]

CHROMATOGRAPHY, CHROMATOLOGY, n's. Krom-a^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From χρῶμα, color, and γράφειν, to describe, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *chromatologie.* Ger., *Chromatologie.* See CHROMATICS.

CHROMATOMETABLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)''-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-a^3-ble^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, μετά, ill, and βλέπειν, to see. Fr., *chromatométablepsie.* See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOMETRY, n. Krom-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From χρῶμα, color, and μέτρον, a measure. 1. The art or process of determining the coloring power of a substance. 2. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, and πάθος, disease. Any pigmentary disease of the skin, also any disease characterized by an abnormal color of the skin. [G, 9, 11.]

CHROMATOPHIL (Ger.), adj. Ch^{2}rom'a^{3}t-o-fel. See CHROMOPHILOUS.

CHROMATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, and φόβος, dread. Abnormal sensitiveness of the eye to certain colors of the spectrum. [F.]

CHROMATOPHORE, n. Krom'a^{2}t-o-for. From χρῶμα, color, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromatophor, Farbzelle.* 1. A granular structure analogous to a chlorophyll granule found in some of the lower plants, consisting of a matrix colored with some pigment. 2. In the *Cephalopoda* and other animals capable of changes of color, a pigment cell inclosed in a connective-tissue sheath to which are attached radiating muscular fibre cells, by the contraction of which the pigment is made to change its refractive properties and changes of color are produced. [A, 385; B, 24, 28, 229; J, 11, 56; "Jour. d'anat. et de physiol.," 1876 (J); L, 121, 321, 322.] Cf. CHLOROPLASTID, CHROMOPLASTID, and LEUCOPLASTID.—**C'nschicht** (Ger.). A layer of c's (3d def.) in the skin or a serous or mucous membrane. [J.]

CHROMATOPHOROUS, adj. Krom-a^{2}t-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *chromatophore.* Giving rise to color; pertaining to, consisting of, or provided with, chromatophores. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOPSEUDOBLEPSIA (Lat.), **CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^2)-ble^{2}ps'i^2-a^3, -su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. From χρῶμα, color, ψευδής, false, and βλέψις or ὄψις, sight. See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *chromatopsie.* Ger., *krankhaftes Farbensehen.* Chromatic vision; a condition in which all objects appear to be of a certain color. [A, 322; L, 107.]

CHROMATOPTOMETRY, n. Krom-a^{2}t-o^{2}p-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From χρῶμα, color, ὄπτειν, to see, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chromatoptométrie.* Ger., *Chromatoptometrie.* Examination of the eye with reference to the degree of its sensibility to rays of light of various wave-lengths. The simplest method is that devised by Daae. The instrument consists of a card-board containing ten horizontal rows of colors, each series being composed of seven colors, represented by woolen threads. In a certain number of series the colors are placed in the order of intensity. These rows correspond to the numbers 3 (purple), 7 (green), and 9 (red). The card-board is placed before the patient in bright daylight, and he is caused to note that certain horizontal lines contain colors of the same tone, but of different shades. He is then asked if the colors of the first row are of the same kind, and the same question is asked him of all the rows on the card-board. If he recognizes all the colors with their gradations, his color-perception is normal. If he distinguishes neither the lines which contain but one color nor the others, his color-perception is not completely determined, and the examination must be gone over again. If the patient indicates one of the series as containing but one color, when in reality it contains different colors, he is color-blind, and it then remains to determine, in any of the usual ways, the variety of color-blindness. [F.]

CHROMATOSCOPE, n. Krom-a^{2}t'o-skop. From χρῶμα, color, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Of Ludicke, an instrument for determining the refractive index of the colored rays of light. [F.]

CHROMATOSCOPY, n. Krom-a^{2}t-o^{2}s'kop-i^2. From χρῶμα, color, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *chromatoscopie.* The art of accurately determining the colors of objects. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *chromatos'eos (-is).* Ger., *Chromatose.* Anomalous pigmentation of tissue; a pigmentary disease of the skin; in the pl., *chromatoses,* of Auspitz, an order of the class *Epidermidoses,* comprising anomalies of cutaneous pigmentation (the *Hyperchromatoses, Parachromatoses,* and *Achromatoses*). [G, 4.]

CHROMATOSKIAMETER, n. Krom''a^{2}t-o-ski^2-a^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From χρῶμα, color, σκιά, a shadow, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus devised by Holmgren for testing the sense of color. It consists of a lamp and a screen of white porcelain, on which is cast the shadow of a pencil placed in front of different colored glasses. A scale attached to the screen enables the observer to know when the shadows are of equal brightness. [F.]

CHROMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)'-ri^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *chromaturie.* A condition in which the urine has an abnormal color. [L, 107.]

CHROME, n. Krom. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chrom.* It., Sp., *cromo.* See CHROMIUM.—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See CHROMIUM *nitrate.*—**Azoture de c.** (Fr.). See CHROMIUM *nitride.*—**C. alum.** Ger., *Chromalaun.* See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**C.-green.** See CHROMIUM *sesquioxide.*—**C. holes.** A popular term for certain ulcerations, and especially a perforation of the cartilage of the septum of the nose, met with among workers in chromium compounds. [W. Pye, "Ann. of Surg.," Apr., 1885, p. 303.]—**C. iron.** Ger., *Chromeisen.* 1. A very hard alloy of chromium and iron, containing about three parts by weight of chromium to one of iron. 2. An ore of iron which is a compound of chromium sesquioxide and ferrous oxide, analogous to magnetic iron-ore. Chromium pigments are obtained chiefly from this ore. [a, 24.]—**C. orange.** A pigment of a dark orange-color, prepared from lead subchromate. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—**C. red.** Basic lead chromate. [a. 24.]—**C. yellow.** Ger., *Chromgelb.* Lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, unfused. [a, 24.]—**Protochlorure de c.** (Fr.). Chromous chloride. [L, 87.] See CHROMIUM *chloride.*—**Protosulfure de c.** Chromium monosulphide. [a, 24.]

CHROMÉ (Fr.), adj. Krom-a. Containing chromium. [a, 24.]

CHROMEUX (Fr.), adj. Krom-u^5. Chromous. [B.]

CHROMHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-hi^{2}d-ros'i^{2}s. See CHROMIDROSIS.

CHROMIC, adj. Krom'i^{2}k. Lat., *chromicus.* Fr., *chromique.* It., *cromico.* Sp., *crómico.* Containing chromium as a tetrad (pseudo-triad) radicle, as in c. oxide, Cr_2O_3; or as a hexad radicle, as in c. acid, H_2CrO_4. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum chromicum* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide chromique.* Ger., *Chromsäure.* It., *acido cromico.* Sp., *ácido crómico.* A name usually applied to chromium trioxide, (CrO_3), and used in this sense in the pharmacopœias, constituting the *acide chromique cristallisé* of the Fr. Cod. [see CHROMIUM *trioxide*]. The name is more properly applied to a substance existing only in aqueous solution, formed by the combination of chromium trioxide with water and having the composition $H_2CrO_4 = CrO_3 + H_2O$. This substance, which forms with water an acid yellow-colored solution, acts as a dibasic acid, and is the starting point of the salts called chromates. A series of derived acids are known through their salts. [B.] See DICHROMIC ACID, TRICHROMIC ACID, TETRACHROMIC ACID, and HEXACHROMIC ACID.—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride chromique.* Ger., *Chromsäure-Anhydrid.* It., *anidride cromica.* Sp., *anhidrida crómica.* Chromium trioxide. [B.]

CHROMICHLORID (Ger.), n. Krom'e-klor-ed. Chromium trichloride. [B, 270.]

CHROMICUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A distinct variety of chromium supposed to exist in the chromic compounds. [B.]

CHROMICUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHROMIC; with the name of a base, the chromate of that base. [B.]

CHROMICYANIDE, n. Krom-i^2-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Chromicyanid.* A double cyanide of chromium and another metal, having the general formula, $RvjCr_2(C_2N_3)_4$, where Rvj denotes a sexvalent radicle. [B.]

CHROMICYANOGÈNE (Fr.), n. Krom-e-se-a^{2}n-o-zhe^{2}n. The radicle of chromohydrocyanic acid. [L, 87.]

CHROMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Chromidien.* A family of the *Acanthopteri.* [L, 14.]

CHROMIDES, n. pl. Krom'i^{2}dz(idz). Fr., *c.* Of Ampère, a group of elements comprising columbium, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, and tungsten. [A, 385.]

CHROMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See CHROMIDÆ.

CHROMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Sitzenberger, the gonidia of a lichen. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-i^{2}d-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *chromidros'eos (-is).* From χρῶμα, color, and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *chromidrose.* Ger., *Chromidrose.* It., *cromidrosi.* Sp., *cromidrósis.* Syn.: *ephidrosis tincta.* A condition in which the perspiration is colored. The phenomenon is limited to a part of the body, generally on the face and especially the eyelids, and the color is commonly dark-blue or blackish, but in some instances brown, yellow, or red. The affection is most common in nervous and hysterical women, and is occasionally feigned. [A. Van Harlingen (A, 473); F; G.]—**Blepharo-c.** C. of the eyelids.

CHROMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρῶμα (see CHROMIUM), and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *chromifère.* Ger., *chromhaltig.* It., *cromifero.* Sp., *cromifero.* Containing chromium. [L, 180.]

CHROMIFLUORID (Ger.), n. Krom'e-flu-or-ed. Chromium hexafluoride. [B, 270.]

CHROMIHYDROXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'e-hu^{6}d-ro^{2}x-u^{6}d. Chromium trihydroxide. [B, 270.]

CHROMIOMETER, n. Krom-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See CHROMATOMETER.

CHROMIOXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'e-ox-u^{6}d. Chromium sesquioxide. [B, 270.]

CHROMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Krom-ek. See CHROMIC.

CHROMISALZ (Ger.), n. Krom'e-za^{3}ltz. A chromic salt. [B, 270.]

CHROMISM, n. Krom'i^{2}zm. From χρῶμα, color. Fr., *chromisme.* Sp., *cromismo.* An excessive or abnormal coloration, especially that produced in plants by cultivation. [A, 385; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMITE, n. Krom'it. Lat., *chromita* (3d def.). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromit.* 1. A compound of chromium sesquioxide with the oxide of another metal. Thus, the compound Cr_3O_4 is a c. of chromium; and ZnC_2O_4, a c. of zinc, which may be regarded as being made up of $ZnO + Cr_2O_3$. Such compounds may, however, also be regarded as the salts of a supposititious chromous acid of the formula $H_2Cr_2O_4$. 2. In mineralogy, chrome-iron ore, which is an impure iron c. [B, 3.] 3. Any organic coloring matter. [A, 385.]

CHROMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From χρῶμα, color, from the variety of color exhibited by its compounds. Fr., *chrome.* Ger., *Chrom.* It., Sp., *cromo.* A metallic element discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found in various minerals combined with lead or iron. It may be obtained either in the form of a light-green micro-crystalline powder, or as a hard solid fusible with difficulty. It is not readily oxidized, and is not attacked by nitric acid, but dissolves in hydrochloric or hot sulphuric acid. Sp. gr., about 7. In compounds it acts as a dyad, forming chromous compounds; as a tetrad or pseudo-triad, forming chromic compounds; and occasionally as a hexad, as in chromic acid. There is also the hypothetical perchromic anhydride, CrO_7, in which c. may be regarded as an octad. Symbol, Cr.; atomic weight, 52·4. [B, 3, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de chrome.* Ger., *Chromacetat, essigsaures Chromoxydul.* It., *acetato di cromo.* Sp., *acetato de cromo.* A compound of c. and acetic acid. Two c. acetates are known: 1. Chromous acetate, $Cr(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, known as red c. acetate, forming prismatic crystals. 2. Chromic acetate, $C_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6 + 2H_2O$. [B, 2 (*a*, 24); B, 3.] See also *C. basic acetate.*—**C. alum.** See *C. and potassium sulphate.*—**C. and ammonium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de chrome et d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *schwefelsaurer Chromoxydammoniak.* Ammonio-chromic alum; a substance forming ruby-colored crystals, $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. and potassium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de chrome et de potasse.* A compound of c. and potassium with sulphuric acid; c. alum. Three c. and potassium sulphates are known: 1. *Potassio-chromous sulphate*, $Cr.SO_4.K_2SO_4 + 6H_2O$, forming blue prismatic crystals. 2. *Potassio-chromic sulphate* (Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxyd-Kali*, $Cr_2[SO_4]_3.K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$), otherwise called *chrome-alum.* It forms dark-purple octahedral crystals, appearing red by transmitted light. It is used in dyeing and in tanning. 3. Another potassio-chromic sulphate exists under the form of minute green acicular crystals, $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.3K_2SO_4$, the common variety of chrome alum. [B, 3.]—**C. and sodium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de chrome et de soude.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxyd-Natron.* A substance of the composition $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.3Na_2SO_4$. [B, 3.]—**C. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de chrome.* Ger., *arsensaures Chromoxyd.* It., *arseniato di cromo.* Sp., *arseniato de cromo.* A compound of c. and arsenic acid. Chromic arsenate is an apple-green substance precipitated from a solution of a chromic salt by the addition of potassium arsenate. [B, 2.]—**C. basic acetate.** Fr., *acétate basique de chrome.* Ger., *basisch essigsaures Chromoxyd.* It., *acetato basico di cromo.* Sp., *acetato básico de cromo.* A compound of c. oxide or c. hydroxide with acetic acid. Basic chromic acetate, $Cr_2(OH)_2(C_2H_3O_2)_4$, is known. A variety of derivatives of chromic acetate, in which, like this basic derivative, part of the acetic-acid radicle is replaced by other radicles, are also known. [B, 2.]—**C. basic sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de chrome.* Ger., *basisch schwefelsaures Chromoxyd.* It., *solfato basico di cromo.* Sp., *sulfato básico de cromo.* A compound of c. oxide or c. hydroxide with sulphuric acid. Several basic chromic sulphates exist; one, forming an amorphous red mass, has the constitution $Cr_2O.(SO_4)_2$; another, pale-green in color, has the formula $2Cr_2SO_4.(OH)_4.Cr_2(OH)_6 + 5H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de chrome.* A compound of c. and bromine. Two c. bromides are known: 1. *Chromous bromide* (Ger., *Chrombromür*), a white crystalline mass, $CrBr_2$, turning green on exposure to the air from the formation of an oxybromide of c. 2. *Chromic bromide* (Fr., *bromure chromique*; Ger., *Chrombromid*; It., *bromuro cromico*; Sp., *bromuro crómico*), Cr_2Br_6, forming dark-green translucent scales. [B, 3.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de chrome.* A compound of c. and chlorine. Two c. chlorides are known: 1. *Chromous chloride* (Ger., *Chromchlorür*), $CrCl_2$, forming silky-white acicular crystals, and by its affinity for oxygen acting as a strong reducing agent. 2. *Chromic chloride* (Fr., *chlorure chromique*; Ger., *Chromchlorid*; It., *cloruro cromico*; Sp., *cloruro crómico*), forming pinkish scales, Cr_2Cl_6, or green acicular crystals, $Cr_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$; used as a coloring agent. [B, 3.] See also *C. oxychloride.*—**C. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de chrome.* Ger., *chromsaures Chromoxyd.* It., *perossido* (*o cromato*) *di cromo.* Sp., *cromato de cromo.* A compound of c. sesquioxide with c. trioxide. The compound ordinarily so called is also denominated *c. dioxide* or *peroxide*, and has the composition $Cr_2O_3.CrO_3 = 3CrO_2$. It is a black or brownish powder. Another compound is known, having the formula $Cr_6O_9 = 2Cr_2O_3 + CrO_3$, and forming violet-colored prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de chrome.* A compound of c. and cyanogen. Two c. cyanides are known: 1. *Chromous cyanide* (Fr., *cyanure chromeux*; Ger., *Chromcyanür*), a white substance, $Cr(CN)_2$, changing to green on exposure to the air. 2. *Chromic cyanide* (Fr., *cyanure chromique*; Ger., *Chromcyanid*; It., *cianuro cromico*; Sp., *cianuro crómico*), a pale-green substance, $Cr_2(CN)_6$, forming, by combination with other metals, the *chromicyanides.*—**C. dioxide.** Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) *de chrome.* See *C. chromate.*—**C. dioxydichloride.** See CHROMYL *chloride.*—**C. ferricyanide.** Fr., *ferricyanure de chrome.* Ger., *Ferridcyanchrom.* A compound, $Cr_2Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, formed by the action of c. trichloride on potassium ferricyanide. It is soluble in water. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de chrome.* Ger., *Chromfluorid.* It., *fluoruro di cromo.* Sp., *fluoruro de cromo.* A compound of c. and fluorine. Chromic fluoride, Cr_2F_6, a greenish crystalline mass, is known. [B, 3.] See also *C. hexfluoride.*—**C. hexfluoride.** A substance, CrF_6, forming a scarlet fuming liquid which is readily converted into a reddish gas of strongly irritant properties. [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hydrate.** See *C. hydroxide.*—**C. hydrochlorate.** A compound of the composition $CrO^2\begin{cases}Cl\\OH\end{cases}$.—**C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydrate de chrome.* Ger., *Chromhydrat.* It., *idrato di cromo.* Sp., *hidrato de cromo.* Syn.: *c. hydrate.* A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Several hydroxides of c. exist: 1. *Chromous hydroxide* (Ger., *Chromoxydulhydrat*), $Cr(OH)_2$, a brownish-yellow precipitate prepared by precipitating chromous chloride with caustic potash. It readily oxidizes on exposure to the air, and is converted into c. sesquioxide. 2. *Chromic hydroxide, chromic trihydroxide* (Fr., *hydrate chromique*; Ger., *Chromoxyhydrat*; It., *idrato cromico*; Sp., *hidrato crómico*), $Cr_2(OH)_6 + 4H_2O$, a pale-blue substance. On heating, it is converted into a body of the composition $Cr_2O_2(OH)_2$. Another chromic hydroxide, $Cr_2O.(OH)_4$, forms a green powder which is used as a pigment and is called *Guignet's green.* [B.] See also *Soluble c. hydroxide.*—**C. metaphosphate.** Fr., *métaphosphate de chrome.* Chromic metaphosphate; a green substance, $Cr_2(PO_3)_6$, insoluble in water and in acids. [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de chrome.* Ger., *Chromoxydul.* It., *ossidulo di cromo.* Sp., *oxídulo de cromo.* A substance, CrO, known only through its hydrate, chromous hydroxide. [B.]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de chrome.* Ger., *Chromnitrat.* A compound of c. and nitric acid. Chromic nitrate (Fr., *azotate chromique*; Ger., *salpetersaures Chromoxyd*; It., *nitrato cromico*; Sp., *nitrato crómico*), $Cr_2(NO_3)_6 + 18H_2O$, forming purplish prismatic crystals, is known. [B, 3.]—**C. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de chrome.* Ger., *Chromnitrür.* A brownish-black substance, N_2Cr_2. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de chrome.* A compound of c. and oxygen. The c. oxides are *c. monoxide* or chromous oxide, *c. sesquioxide* or chromic oxide, *c. dioxide* or c. chromate, and *c. trioxide.* In addition, there has been described a chromoso-chromic oxide (*q. v.*). [B.]—**C. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de chrome.* A compound of c. with oxygen and chlorine. Various oxychlorides of c. are known, obtained by evaporation of a solution of chromic chloride. A c. oxychloride containing a very large proportion of c. sesquioxide constitutes the so-called soluble c. hydroxide. [B, 3.] See also CHROMYL *chloride.*—**C. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de chrome.* It., *perossido di cromo.* Sp., *peróxido de cromo.* See *C. chromate.*—**C. persulphide.** Fr., *persulfure de chrome.* A brownish body, Cr_2S_7. [B, 3.]—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de chrome.* A compound of c. and phosphoric acid. Two c. phosphates are known: 1. *Chromous phosphate* (Ger., *phosphorsaures Chromoxydul*), a bluish substance, turning green on exposure to the air, $Cr_3(PO_4)_2$. 2. *Chromic phosphate* (Fr., *phosphate cromique*; Ger., *phosphorsaures Chromoxyd*; It., *fosfato cromico*; Sp., *fosfato crómico*), a greenish substance, $Cr_2(PO_4)_2$, which may also be obtained in the form of dark violet crystals, $Cr_2(PO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$. [B.] See also *C. metaphosphate.*—**C. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure de chrome.* A micro-crystalline powder, P_2Cr_2, having a metallic lustre. [B, 3.]—**C. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde de chrome.* Ger., *Chromoxyd.* Chromic oxide, Cr_2O_3. It occurs in nature as chrome-ochre, and may be prepared artificially as a green amorphous powder, as hard, shining dark-green crystals, or as a very dark crystalline mass. It is used in painting, constituting chrome-green; in the coloring of glass, porcelain, and enamel; and in the printing of bank-notes. [B, 3.]—**C. sesquisulphide.** Fr., *sesquisulfure de chrome.* A substance, Cr_2S_3, often called simply c. sulphide. It occurs either in the form of a dark-gray powder of metallic lustre or as an elastic solid mass. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de chrome.* Ger., *Chromsulfat.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. Two c. sulphates are known: 1. *Chromous sulphate* (Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxydul*), Cr_2SO_4, known only in solution. 2. *Chromic sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate chromique*; Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxyd*; It., *solfato cromico*; Sp., *sulfato crómico*), $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$; when anhydrous, a reddish substance insoluble in water, but, combined with water of crystallization, $Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 15H_2O$, forming violet-blue octahedral crystals soluble in water. [B, 3.] See also *C. basic sulphate, C. and potassium sulphate, C. and ammonium sulphate,* and *C. and sodium sulphate.*—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de chrome.* Ger., *Schwefelchrom.* See *C. sesquisulphide* and *C. persulphide.*—**C. sulphocyanate, C. thiocyanate.** Fr., *sulfocyanate de chrome.* Ger., *thiocyansaures Chromoxyd.* An amorphous green, deliquescent mass, $Cr_2(ScN)_6$. It forms double salts with the thiocyanates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, barium, lead, and silver. [B, 2.]—**C. trihydroxide.** Chromic hydroxide. [B.] See *C. hydroxide.*—**C. trioxide.** Fr., *trioxyde de chrome.* Ger., *Chromtrioxyd.* It., *triossido cromico.* Sp., *trióxido crómico.* CrO_3, usually called chromic acid (*q. v.*). Trioxide of c. occurs either in the form of a reddish mass or of crimson acicular crystals of a sour, metallic taste. It deliquesces on exposure to the air, forming a brown liquid, and dissolves readily in water, in dilute alcohol, in pure ether, and in concentrated sulphuric acid. It melts at 193° C. and decomposes at 250° C. In the presence of reducing agents and of many organic substances it gives up a portion of its oxygen and is converted into c. sesquioxide. It accordingly acts as a bleaching agent, a penetrating caustic, and a disinfectant. [B, 3, 5.]—**Red c. acetate.** Chromous acetate. [B.] See *C. acetate.*—**Soluble hydroxide of c.** A preparation, analogous to soluble hydroxide of iron (dialyzed iron), made by dissolving chromic hydroxide in a solution of chromic chloride, and then removing the greater part of the latter by dialysis. There is left in solution a c. oxychloride containing a very large excess of chromic oxide. [B, 3.]

CHROMOACETAT (Ger.), n. Krom′o-a³ts-at-a³t. Chromous acetate. [B, 270.]

CHROMO-AROMATIC, adj. Krom″o-a²r-o-ma²t′i²k. From χρῶμα, color, and ἄρωμα, aroma. Fr., *chromo-aromatique.* Colored and of an aromatic odor (said of micro-organisms). [L.]

CHROMOBACTERIUM (Lat.). n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-ba²k(ba³k)-te(ta)′ri²-u³m(u⁴m). A colored *Bacterium.*—**C. violaceum.** See BACTERIUM *violaceum.*

CHROMOBLAST, n. Krom′o-bla²st. See CHROMATOPHORE.

CHROMOCHLORID (Ger.), n. Krom′o-klor-ed. Chromous chloride. [B, 270.]

CHROMOCRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-kri²n′i²-a³. From χρῶμα, color, and κρίνειν, to separate. Fr., *chromocrinie.* The secretion of coloring matter, as in the perspiration (see CHROMIDROSIS). [F; G, 16; Labourdin, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd.," quoted in "Jour. of Cutan. and Ven. Dis.," Feb., 1886, p. 60.]

CHROMOCYANE (Fr.), n. Krom-o-se-a²n. See CHROMOCYANOGÈNE.

CHROMOCYANHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Krom-o-se-a^{2}n-ed-rek. See CHROMHYDROCYANIC.

CHROMOCYANID (Ger.), n. Krom'o-tsu^6-a^{3}n-ed. Chromous cyanide. [B, 270.]

CHROMOCYANOGÈNE (Fr.), n. Krom-o-se-a^{2}n-o-zhe^{2}n. A hypothetical radicle, $C_{12}N_6Cr_2$ or $C_6N_3Cr_2$; being ferrocyanogen in which chromium replaces iron. [A, 385.]

CHROMOCYANURE (Fr.), n. Krom-o-se-a^{2}n-u^{6}r. A cyanide of chromium and another base. [A, 385.]

CHROMOCYTOMETER, n. Krom-o-sit-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From χρῶμα, color, κύτος, a cell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chromocytomètre.* An instrument devised by Bizzozero for measuring the amount of hæmoglobin present in the red blood-corpuscles by comparing the tint of a layer of blood on a plain glass with that of a similar layer viewed through colored glass, transmitted light being used. [A, 326.]

CHROMOCYTOMETRY, n. Krom-o-sit-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^3. Fr., *chromocytométrie.* The process of measuring the hæmoglobin or counting the red corpuscles in a specimen of blood. [M. Semmola, "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 443.]

CHROMOGEN (Ger.), adj. Krom'o-ge^{2}n. See CHROMATOGENOUS; as a n., see CHROMOGENE.

CHROMOGENE, n. Krom'o-jen. From χρῶμα, color, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *chromogène.* Ger., *Chromogen.* 1. See CHLOROPHYLL. 2. A substance whose presence is necessary to the production of a dye. Cf. CHROMOPHORE.

CHROMOHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Krom''o-hid-ro-si-a^{2}n'-i^{2}k. A compound analogous to ferrihydrocyanic acid, or ferridcyanogen, but containing chromium in place of hydrogen. [L, 108.]

CHROMOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Krom-o-ed. Resembling or pertaining to chromium; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHROMIDES. [L, 41.]

CHROMOLOGIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Krom-o-lo-zhe, -ge'. See CHROMATOLOGY.

CHROMOMETER, n. Krom-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. See CHROMATOMETER.

CHROMOPHANE, n. Krom'o-fan. From χρῶμα, color, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromophan.* The coloring matter of the fat globules found in the cones of the retina in birds. Described by Kühne. [F; K, 8.] See CHLOROPHANE, RHODOPHANE, and XANTHOPHANE.

CHROMOPHILOUS, adj. Krom-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From χρῶμα, color, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *chromophile.* Ger., *chromophil.* Capable of being stained (said especially of the cell nucleus). [J, 55.]

CHROMOPHORE, n. Krom'o-for. From χρῶμα, color, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chromophor.* The body whose presence in conjunction with a substance makes the latter form a dyestuff. Thus, NO_2 is the c. of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHROMOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See CHROMATOPHORE.

CHROMOPHOSPHAT (Ger.), n. Krom'o-fo^{2}s-fa^{3}t. Chromous phosphate. [B, 270.]

CHROMOPHOTOTHERAPIE (Ger.), n. Krom-o-fot-o-te^{2}r-a^3-pe'. See under PHOTOCHROMATIC.

CHROMOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-o(o^2)-fit(fu^{6}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *chromophytos'eos (-is).* From χρῶμα, color, and φυτόν, a plant. See FURFURACEA and TINEA *versicolor.*

CHROMOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-op'i^2-a^3. From χρῶμα, color, and ὠπή, sight. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPLASTID, n. Krom-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}d. From χρῶμα, color, and πλάσσειν, to form. A pigment granule.

CHROMOPSEUDOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-o(o^2)-su^{2}d-(psu^{2}d)-o^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *chromopseudops'eos (-is).* From χρῶμα, color, ψευδής, false, and ὄψις, sight. See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

CHROMOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPTOMETER, n. Krom-o^{2}p-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From χρῶμα, color, ὀπτεύειν, to see, and μέτρον, a measure. Of A. Weber, a contrivance for testing the acuity of the sense of color; consisting of a number of series of pieces of colored paper (a series for each color, increasing in size in a definite ratio) fixed on a black background. The distance at which the color of each piece can be distinguished constitutes an index of the acuity of color-perception. [F.]

CHROMOPTOMETRY, n. Krom-o^{2}p-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY.

CHROMOSO-CHROMIC, adj. Krom-os''o-krom'i^{2}k. Containing chromium both as a trivalent and as a bivalent radicle. [B.] —**C.-c. oxide.** A compound of chromium sesquioxide and chromous oxide, of variable composition (according to Fischer, Cr_3O_4); a black powder. [B, 3 (*a*, 24); B, 270.]

CHROMOSOMES [Waldeyer], n. pl. Krom'o-somz. From χρῶμα, color, and σῶμα, a body. See *Chromatic* FIBRILS.

CHROMOSPORES, n. pl. Krom'o-sporz. Lat., *chromosporeæ, chromospori* (from χρῶμα, color, and σπορά, a seed). Fr., *chromosporés.* A group of *Agarics*, embracing all the genera having colored spores and forming a series parallel to the *Leucosporei* of Fries. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHROMOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-o(o^2)-spor-(spo^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An undetermined genus of *Fungi*, made by Corda; referred by some to the genus *Uredo*, by others considered as the gonidia of the lichens, while others regard it as made up of young *Chlorosplenium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHROMOSTEATODES (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch^{2}rom)''o(o^2)-ste-(ste^2)-a^{3}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). From χρῶμα, color, στέαρ, tallow, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling colored tallow; as a n., a form of steatosis in which the sebum is abnormally colored. [G, 16.]

CHROMOSULFAT (Ger.), n. Krom'o-zulf-a^{3}t. Chromous sulphate. [B, 270.]

CHROMOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-os'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A distinct variety of chromium imagined to exist in the chromous compounds. [B.]

CHROMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch^{2}rom)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Chromous; with the name of a base, the chromite of that base. [B.]

CHROMOTARTARIC ACID, n. Krom''o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. A compound, $C_4H_5(CrO)O_6$, formed by adding tartaric acid to a warm solution of acid potassium chromate, neutralizing with lead acetate, and then precipitating with hydrogen sulphide. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHROMOUS, adj. Krom'u^{3}s. Lat., *chromosus.* Fr., *chromeux.* Containing chromium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]—**C. acid.** The supposititious acid from which the chromites may be regarded as derived. [B.]—**C. bromide**, etc. See under CHROMIUM *bromide*, etc.

CHROMOXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'o^{2}x-u^{6}d. Chromic oxide; chromium sesquioxide. The term is used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the chromic oxysalts; thus, *schwefelsaures C.* is chromic sulphate. [B.]—**Arsensaures C.** Chromic arsenate. [B.]—**C'hydrat.** Chromic hydroxide. [B, 270.] See CHROMIUM *hydroxide.*—**C'kali.** A compound of chromic oxide and potassium. [B.]—**C'salz.** A chromic salt. [B, 270.]—**Chromsaures C.** Chromium chromate. [B.]—**Essigsaures C.** Chromic acetate. [B.]—**Phosphorsaures C.** Chromic phosphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM *phosphate.*—**Salpetersaures C.** Chromic nitrate. [B.] See CHROMIUM *nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** Chromic sulphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM *sulphate.*—**Schwefelsaures C'kali.** Chromium and potassium sulphate. [B.]

CHROMOXYDUL (Ger.), n. Krom'o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ul. Chromous oxide; with a qualifying adjective, a chromous oxysalt. [B.]—**C'-hydrat.** Chromous hydroxide. [B, 270.] See CHROMIUM *hydroxide.*—**C'oxyd.** See CHROMOSO-CHROMIC *oxide.*—**C'salz.** A chromous salt. [B.]—**Essigsaures C.** Chromous acetate. [B.] See CHROMIUM *acetate.*—**Phosphorsaures C.** Chromous phosphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM *phosphate.*—**Salzsaures C.** Chromous chloride. [B, 270.]—**Schwefelsaures C.** Chromous sulphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM *sulphate.*

CHROMSÄURE (Ger.), n. Krom'zoir-e^2. Chromic acid. [B.]—**C'anhydrid.** Chromic anhydride; chromium trioxide. [B.]—**C'hydrat.** True chromic acid. [B, 270.]—**C'lösung.** Solution of chromic acid. [*a*, 24.] See under ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

CHROMULE [De Candolle] (Fr.), n. Krom-u^{6}l. Lat., *chromula.* Chlorophyll. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHROMUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch^{2}rom)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CHROMIUM.

CHROMYL, n. Krom'i^{2}l. Fr., *chromyle.* Ger., *C.* A bivalent radicle, CrO_2'', occurring in chromic acid, which may be regarded as the dihydroxide of c., $CrO_2(OH)_2 = H_2CrO_4$. [B.]—**C. chloride, C. dichloride.** Syn.: *chromium dioxydichloride.* A liquid, CrO_2, commonly called chlorochromic acid (*q. v.*), appearing red by transmitted light, and nearly black by reflected light, and readily decomposing with combustion on contact with phosphorus, sulphur, and many organic bodies. It may be considered as derived from chromium trioxide by substituting 2 atoms of chlorine for oxygen, or from chromic acid by substituting 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 of hydroxyl. [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHRONIC, adj. Kro^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., χρόνιος (from χρόνος, duration). Lat., *chronicus, longus.* Fr., *chronique.* Ger., *chronisch, langwierig.* It., *cronico, inveterato.* Sp., *crónico.* Lingering, of long duration; that which lasts a long time, in opposition to that which is acute.

CHRONICITY, n. Kro^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *chronicité.* The state or condition of being chronic. [L, 49, 107.]

CHRONICUS (Lat.), **CHRONIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kro^{2}n(ch^{2}ro^{2}n)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHRONIC.

CHRONIZOIC, adj. Kro^{2}n-i^2-zo'i^{2}k. From χρονίζειν, to endure. Fr., *chronizoïque.* Capable of preservation for a length of time; suitable for being kept ready-made in the shops (said of medicinal preparations). [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

CHRONIZOOSPORE [Pringsheim], n. Kro^{2}n-i^2-zo'o-spor. From χρόνιος, of long duration, ζῷον, a living organism, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *c.* A zoospore that remains dormant for a period after its formation, awaiting ultimate development. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHRONOGRAPH, n. Kro^{2}n'o-gra^{3}f. From χρόνος, time, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *chronographe.* An instrument for registering minute periods of time in physiological experiments by means of a tuning-fork of a known rate of vibration. In Deprès's c. the tuning-fork is included in an electrical circuit and vibrates during the passage of the current, and a fine writing style attached to the magnet records the number of vibrations. [A, 429.] Cf. MYOGRAPH.

CHRONOGYNEA (Lat.), n. f. Kro^{2}n(ch^{2}ro^{2}n)-o(o^2)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'-e^2-a^3. From χρόνος, time, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *chronogynée.* Menstruation. [A, 322, 385.]

CHRONONOSUS (Lat.), **CHRONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kro^{2}n(ch^{2}ro^{2}n)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}n-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From χρόνιος, chronic, and νόσος or πάθος, a disease. Fr., *maladie chronique.* Ger., *chronische Krankheit.* It., *malattia cronica.* Sp., *enfermedad crónica.* A chronic disease. [A, 322.]

CHRONOSCOPE, n. Kro^{2}n'o-skop. From χρόνος, time, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chronoskop.* See CHRONOGRAPH.

CHRONOTHERMAL [S. Dickson], adj. Kron-o-thu^{5}rm'a^{2}l. From χρόνος, time, and θέρμη, heat. Pertaining to changes of the bodily temperature considered in their relations to health and disease. ["Brit. and For. Med. Rev.," 1837 (*a*, 25).]

CHROOCOCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-o(o^2) ko^{2}k-ka(ka^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From χρόος, color, and κόκκος, a berry.

Of Nägeli, an order of *Algals*, containing such as bear the *Lichen-fungi*, comprising *Chroococcus*, *Cœlosphærium*, *Merismopœdia*, *Synechococcus*, *Glœotheca*, and *Aphanothece*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24)]

CHROOLEPIDACEOUS, adj. Kro-o-le^{2}p-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Resembling or belonging to the *Chroolepideæ*.

CHROOLEPIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-o(o^2)-le^{2}p-i^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From χρόος, color, and λεπίς, a scale. Ger., *Chroolepideen*. A family of chlorophyllaceous *Algæ* related to the *Confervaceæ*, but distinguished by the red or brownish color of the cell contents. [B, 49.]

CHROOLEPOGONIDIUM [Nylander] (Lat.), n. n. Kro-(ch^{2}ro^2)-o^{2}l''e^{2}p-o(o^2)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A chroolepidaceous gonidium. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHROOLEPOID, adj. Kro-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-oid. Fr., *chroolépoïde*. See CHROOLEPIDACEOUS.

CHROOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From χρόος, color, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *chroöpsie*. Ger., *Chroöpsie*. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-o(o^2)-stro'ma^3. Gen., *chroostrom'atos* (*-is*). From χρόος, color, and στρῶμα, a layer. Fr., *chroostrome*. A species of microscopic *Fungus* referred by Fries to the genus *Achitonium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHROS (Lat.), n. n. Kro^{2}s(ch^{2}ros). Gen., *chrot'os* (*-is*). Gr., χρώς. Of Galen, the surface of the body, the skin or its color ; of others, the soft parts in general. [A, 325 ; L, 84, 94.]

CHROTIC, adj. Krot'i^{2}k. From χρώς (see CHROS). Ger., *chrotal*. Of or belonging to the skin. [J ; L, 107.]

CHROTOPLASTEN [Haeckel] (Ger.), n. pl. Krot'o-pla^{3}st-e^{2}n. From χρώς (see CHROS), and πλάσσειν, to form. Cells forming a lining or covering, whether on external or internal surfaces ; nearly synonymous with epithelial cells. [J, 30.]

CHROTOPSIA [C. G. Kühn] (Lat.), n. f. Krot(ch^{2}rot)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From χρώς, color, and ὄψις, sight. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROZOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kroz(ch^{2}roz)-o^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. From χρώζειν, to stain, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of Necker, a genus of the *Crotoneæ*, order *Euphorbiaceæ* ; assigned to the *Tournesolia* by Baillon. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tinctoria.** A species cultivated in the south of France. It furnishes litmus. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CHROZOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kroz(ch^{2}roz)-o(o^2)-for-(fo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of the *Crotoneæ*. [*a*, 24.]

CHRUPSIA [Beer] (Lat.), n. f. Kru^{3}p(ch^{2}rup)'si^2-a^3. From χρόος, color, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *chrupsie*. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHRYODINE, n. Kri'od-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chryodin*. Of Mulder, a dark-violet matter (constitution undetermined) formed by the action of sulphuric acid on chrysammic acid ; soluble in aqueous potash and precipitated by hydrochloric acid as a gelatinous mass. [B, 2 (*a*, 24); L, 108.]

CHRYSA [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. Kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'a^3. Of Torrey and Gray, a section of the genus *Coptis*, constituted by *Coptis trifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. borealis, C. fibraurea.** See COPTIS *trifolia*.

CHRYSALIDE (Fr.), n. Krez-a^{3}l-ed. See CHRYSALIS.

CHRYSALIDÉO-CONTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Krez-a^{3}l-ed-a-o-ko^{2}n^2-turn-a. See CHRYSALOIDEUS.

CHRYSALIS (Lat.), **CHRYSALLIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kri^{2}s-(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s, kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *chrysal'idos* (*-is*), *-al'lidos* (*-is*). Gr., χρυσαλλίς (from χρύσεος, golden). Fr., *chrysalide*. Ger., *Puppe*. It., *crisalide*, *ninfa*. Sp., *crisalida*, *ninfa*. Syn. : *pupa*, *nympha*, *aurelia*. An insect in the second (caterpillar) stage of its development. [A, 301 ; L, 94.]

CHRYSALLOMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Krez-a^{3}l-o-ma^{3}l-a^{3}x-e. Milky cataract. [L, 82.]

CHRYSALLOMÉLANIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Krez-a^{3}l-o-mal-a^{3}n-e. Black cataract. [L, 82.]

CHRYSALOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρυσαλλίς (see CHRYSALIS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *chrysalidéo-contourné*. Folded so as to resemble the pupa of an insect (said of the seed-lobes of plants). [B, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

CHRYSALYLIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}l-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chrysalylique*. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

CHRYSAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}s-a^{3}m-en'zoir-e^2. Chrysammic acid. [*a*, 24.]

CHRYSAMMATE, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}m'at. A salt of chrysammic acid. [*a*, 24.]

CHRYSAMMIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. From χρύσεος, golden, and ἄμμος, sand. Fr., *acide chrysamique*. Ger., *Chrysaminsäure*. Syn. : *tetranitrochrysazin*, *tetranitro-chrysophanic acid*. A dibasic acid, $C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$, derived from aloes or from the action of nitric acid on chrysophanic acid. It forms yellow crystals, slightly soluble in water. [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSAMMIDE, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}m'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *chrysamide*. A compound, $C_{14}H_2(NH_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$, crystallizing in indigo-blue needles of a fine coppery lustre. [B, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSAMMIDIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}m-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chrysamidique*. Syn. : *ammonio-chrysammic acid*. An acid, isomeric with ammonium chrysammate, of the formula $C_7H_6N_3O_6 = NH_4C_7H(NO_2)_2O_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on a boiling solution of chrysammide, forming dark-colored acicular crystals, which change to an olive-green on drying. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSAMMINIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chrysamminique*. See CHRYSAMMIC ACID.

CHRYSAMMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}s-a^{3}m-men'zoir-e^2. See CHRYSAMMIC ACID.

CHRYSANILIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chrysanilique*. Ger., *Chrysanilsäure*. Of Fretzsche, a product of the decomposition of indigo-blue by an alkali ; it crystallizes in needles in starry groups ; is sparingly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol. When it is dissolved in an excess of alkali, the fluid becomes greenish, and, if it is left exposed to the air, an indigo-like layer is formed on the surface. [B, 2 (*a*, 24) ; L, 30.]

CHRYSANILINE, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chrysanilin*. Syn. : *diamidophenylamidine*. A yellow coloring matter derived from aniline. It is a well-defined base and forms two series of salts. According to Anschütz ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesllsch.," 1884, p. 133, in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 83], it has the composition $C_{19}H_{15}N_3$. According to some, there is another compound of this name, $C_{20}H_{17}N_3$. [B, 2, 158 (*a*, 24); B, 270.]—**C. dinitrate.** A compound of nitric acid and aniline, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2NH_2$; prepared by the action of ammonia on dinitrochlorbenzine. It forms greenish-yellow crystals, which melt at 182° C. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 21, 1888, p. 605.]

CHRYSANISIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chrysanisique*. Ger., *Chrysanissäure*. Syn. : *dinitroparamidobenzoic acid*. A strong monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2{<}{NH_2 \atop CO_2H}$, crystallizing in shining golden-yellow needles. It sublimes at 259° C. ; is somewhat soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in cold water. It is obtained by heating dinitroanisic acid with aqueous ammonia. [B, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSANTHE (Fr.), adj. Krez-a^{3}n^{2}t. See CHRYSANTHES.

CHRYSANTHELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). A genus of annual composite herbs, tribe *Helianthoideæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. indicum.** David's-flower ; indigenous to India, where it is used in brain diseases, calculous affections, and melancholia. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSANTHÈME (Fr.), adj. Krez-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}m. Resembling the *Chrysanthemum* ; as a n., see CHRYSANTHEMUM. [*a*, 24.]—**C. à carène.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *carinatum*.—**C. à couronnes.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *coronarium*.—**C. à fleurs blanches.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *leucanthemum*.—**C. à grandes fleurs.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *grandiflorum*.—**C. alvéoliforme.** A variety of *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [L, 41.]—**C. carné.** The *Pyrethrum carneum* (*roseum*). [L, 41.]—**C. de l'Inde, C. des Indes.** The *Chrysanthemum* (*Pyrethrum*) *indicum*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des jardins.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *coronarium*.—**C. des moissons.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *segetum*.—**C. japonais.** See CHRYSANTHEMUM *indicum*.—**C. multicaule.** The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pompon.** See *C. de l'Inde*.—**C. renonculiforme.** A variety of *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [L, 41.]—**C. rose.** See *C. carné*.

CHRYSANTHEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Cassini, a division (order) of the *Anthemideæ*, comprising the subdivisions (families) *Artemisieæ*, *Cotuleæ*, *Tanaceteæ*, and the *C. veræ* (including *Gymnocline*, *Pyrethrum*, *Coleostephus*, *Inmelia*, *Glebionis*, *Pinardia*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Matricaria*, and *Lidbeckia*). 2. Of Lessing, a division embracing *Lidbeckia*, *Steirodiscus*, *Schistostephium*, *Gamolepis*, *Coinogyne*, *Egletes*, *Xanthocephalum*, *Phymaspermum*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Phalacrodiscus*, *Matricaria*, *Pyrethrum*, *Gymnocline*, *Ismelia*, *Pinardia*, *Villanova*, *Chlamysperma*, *Dimorphotheca*, *Castalis*, and *Arnoldia*. 3. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Anthemideæ*. 4. Of Spach, a family including *Abrotanella*, *Stilpnophytum*, *Oigosporus*, *Artemisia*, *Absinthium Humea*, *Crossostephium*, and *Adenosolen*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. ANTHEMIDEÆ.

CHRYSANTHEMOUS, adj. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}n'the^{2}m-u^{3}s. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Resembling the *Chrysanthemum*. [*a*, 24.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χρύσεος, golden, and ἄνθεμον, a flower. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Ger., *Wucherblume*. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite plants having heterogamous heads and involucres imbricated and hemispherical and composed of scales with membranous margins. The receptacles are naked and there is no pappus. There are 150 species cultivated in all parts of the world, but chiefly natives of China. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. africanum.** The *Tagetes erecta*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24) ; L, 119.]—**C. annuum** [Ascherson]. Syn. : *Tanacetum annuum* [Linnæus]. An annual species, used like *C. vulgare*. [B, 270.]—**C. aquaticum cannabinum folio tripartito diviso** [Herm.]. The *Bidens tripartita*. [B, 200.]—**C. balsamita** [Ascherson]. Fr., *menthe de coq*, *grand baume*. Ger., *Frauenmünze*, *Marienblatt*, *römische Münze*. Syn. : *Tanacetum balsamita* [Linnæus], *Balsamita major* [Desfontaines], *Pyrethrum tanacetum* [De Candolle]. Ale-cost, costmary, indigenous to Asia Minor and Persia. The var. *majus*, naturalized in Europe, has a very aromatic herb, which was formerly official as *herba balsamitæ* (seu *menthæ hortensis*, seu *costi hortorum*), and is still used as a domestic remedy and as a condiment. [B, 270.]—**C. burridgeanum.** See *C. carinatum*.—**C. capense** [Ascherson]. Syn.: *Matricaria capensis* [Linnæus] (seu *africana* [Bergius]). A South African species, used as an antispasmodic. [B, 270.]—**C. carinatum.** Fr., *chrysanthème à carène*. Syn. : *C. burridgeanum*, *tricolored C.* A species found in northern Africa. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chamomilla** [Bernhardi]. See MATRICARIA *chamomilla*.—**C. cinerariifolium.** See *C. turreanum*.—**C. coccineum** [Willdenow]. See *C. roseum*.—**C. coronarium.** Fr., *chrysanthème des jardins* (ou *à couronnes*). Ger., *Gartenwucherblume*. Syn.: *Pinardia coronaria* [Less.]. The χρυσάνθεμον of Dioscorides, the crown-daisy, Sicilian c.; a species common in southern Europe. The flowers are used for jaundice and as a discutient. [A, 490 (*a*, 21) ; B, 19, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cotulæ folio.** See BUPHTHALMUM *verum*.—**C. Dioscoridis.** See *C. coronarium*.—**C. frutescens** [Linnæus]. Syn. : *Pyrethrum frutescens* [Willdenow]. A plant found in the Canary Islands. The

root is sometimes known in commerce as *radix pyrethri*, occurring with that of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 270.]—**C. fruticosum.** 1. Of Catesby, the *Borrichia frutescens*. 2. Of Linnæus, a species growing in southern Africa, resembling *Achillea millefolium* and used like chamomile. [B, 215, 270.]—**C. grandiflorum.** Fr., *chrysanthème à grandes fleurs*. A species from the Canaries, flowering the greater part of the year. [B, 19.]—**C. incanum** [Thunberg]. A plant found at the Cape of Good Hope, having a strong pungent odor and bitter aromatic taste; used medicinally by the natives. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. indicum** [Linnæus], **C. indicum annuum.** Fr., *chrysanthème de l'Inde*. A species indigenous to India and China; the ordinary cultivated c. of the gardens. The Chinese used it medicinally in infusion. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 270.]—**C. inodorum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Matricaria inodorum, Pyrethrum inodorum*. Wild chamomile; a very common plant resembling chamomile and often substituted for it. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. japonicum** [Thunberg]. Fr., *chrysanthème japonais*. See *C. indicum*.—**C. latifolium brasiliense.** The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 59.]—**C. leucanthemum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chrysanthème à fleurs blanches*. Ger., *grosse Gänseblume, grosse römische Kamille*. Syn.: *Leucanthemum vulgare* [Lamarck], *Tanacetum leucanthemum* [Schultz]. The ox-eye daisy, common American daisy, white-weed, of Europe and America. The herb and flowers



THE CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. [A, 327.]

were formerly official under the name of *herba et flores bellidis majoris*. The young sprouts are eaten in Italy as salad. The plant acts as a diuretic and is said to be a specific against fleas. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. majus** [Ascherson]. See *C. balsamita*.—**C. Marschallii** [Ascherson]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum roseum*. A Caucasian species, closely allied to *C. roseum* and likewise furnishing Persian insect powder. [B, 270.]—**C. montanum.** A species growing in the mountains of France. [B, 71, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Myconis** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum Myconis* [Mönch]. Tongue-leaved c.; found in southern Europe. The flowers were formerly official under the name of *flores bellidis luteæ*. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 270.]—**C. parthenium** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum parthenium, Matricaria parthenium* (seu *odorata*). Fever-few; a plant common in Europe and the East. The herb and flowers (*herba* et *summitatis matricariæ* [seu *pyrethri*]) have been used in indigestion, suppressed menses, hysterical cramps, intermittent fever, and worms, and applied to swollen breasts and painful tumors. It is said to preserve meat from putrefaction. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); L, 65.]—**C. præaltum** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum parthenifolium* [Willdenow]. An Oriental species, used like *C. parthenium*. [B, 270.]—**C. roseum.** Syn.: *Pyrethrum* (seu *Tanacetum* [Schultz]) *carneum*. A perennial species growing in the Caucasus and northern Persia. The flower-heads constitute the ordinary Caucasian or Persian insect powder. [B, 270.]—**C. Roxburghii.** An East Indian species, cultivated in Europe. The flowers are used in China and India, in infusion and syrup, like chamomile flowers; also as a masticatory. The natives of the Deccan use it, combined with black pepper, in gonorrhœa. [A, 479; B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. segetum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chrysanthème des moissons*. Ger., *gemeine Wucherblume*. Syn.: *Pyrethrum segetum* [Michaux]. Corn-marigold; a native of Great Britain, yielding a yellow coloring matter. [B, 19, 180, 275.]—**C. sinense** [Sabine]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum sinense*. A species closely allied to *C. indicum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24); B, 270.]—**C. tricolor.** See *C. carinatum*.—**C. turreanum** [Vis.]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum cinerariifolium* [Trevir]. A plant found in Dalmatia, from the flower-heads of which the inhabitants prepare Dalmatian insect powder, regarded as superior to ordinary (Persian) insect powder. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 270.]—**C. vulgare** [Bernhardi]. Fr., *tanaisie, herbe aux vers*. Ger., *Rainfarn, Kraftkraut, Wurmkraut*. Syn.: *Tanacetum vulgare* [Linnæus]. Common tansy; a perennial species indigenous to Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in America. The camphoraceous flower-heads were formerly official as *flores tanaceti*, and are still used as an anthelminthic. [B, 270.]—**C. Willemotii** [Duchartre]. See *C. turreanum*.—**Common garden-c.** A variety of *C. sinense*. [B, 275.]—**Corn-marigold c.** See *C. segetum*. [L, 94.]—**Feverfew c.** The *C. parthenium*. [B, 275.]—**Mountain c.** See *C. montanum*.—**Scentless c.** The *C. inodorum*. [B, 275.]—**Sicilian c.** The *C. coronarium*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow and crimson c.** See *C. carinatum*.

CHRYSANTHEMUS (Lat.), **CHRYSANTHES** (Lat.), adj's. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -thez(thas). Gr., χρυσανθής. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Ger., *goldblühend, goldblumig*. Having golden-yellow flowers. [A, 322.]

CHRYSANTHOUS, adj. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. See CHRYSANTHES.

CHRYSAROBIN, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}r-ob'i^{2}n. From χρύσεος, golden, and *araroba* (*q. v.*). Lat., *chrysarobinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chrysarobine*. Ger., *C.* It., *crisarobina*. Syn.: *araroba* [Br. Ph.], *Goa-powder, Pó da Bahia*. A crystalline powder, $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$, obtained from the *Andira araroba* (*q. v.*), containing, according to age and condition, resin, woody fibre, chrysophanic acid, and other principles not well determined. When first obtained it is bitter, yellowish, insoluble in water, but highly soluble in solutions of caustic alkalies and in benzene. When purified, it is without taste or odor, nearly insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether and in boiling benzene. It melts at 162° C. and sublimes on ignition. It dissolves in solutions of alkalies and in sulphuric acid, separating again when the solution is poured into water. It is easily converted into chrysophanic acid, and, when distilled with zinc-dust, yields methylanthracene. C. is a gastro-intestinal irritant and has been recommended as of value in causing large discharges of bile. It is used externally in skin diseases, being often employed in psoriasis, chronic eczema, and leprosy. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ointment.** Fr., *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *C'salbe*. See *Unguentum* CHRYSAROBINI.

CHRYSAROBINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-bi-(be)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CHRYSAROBIN.—**Unguentum chrysarobini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *Chrysarobinsalbe*. An ointment made of 1 part of chrysarobin and 9 parts of benzoinated lard. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]

CHRYSATRIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-a^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Ger., *Chrysatrinsäure*. Syn.: *aloeretic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies on chrysammic acid. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSAUGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-a^{4}j'(a^{3}u^{4}g)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CHRYSAZIN, n. Kri^{2}s'a^{2}z-i^{2}n. From χρύσεος, golden. A substance, $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_{14}H_6.(OH)_2.O_2$, occurring in the form of reddish-brown acicular crystals or golden laminæ, melting at 191° C.; a variety of dioxyanthraquinone. [B, 2, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSE (Lat.), n. f. Kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'e(a). Gr., χρυσή. A plaster mentioned by Paulus Ægineta; consisting of frankincense, plumous alum, rosin, and orpiment; the orpiment to be triturated with oil and vinegar. [A, 325; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CHRYSÉIDE (Fr.), n. Krez-a-ed. See CHRYSEIS.

CHRYSEIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-e^2-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Cassini (1820), a section of the *Centaurieæ*, comprising *Chryseis, Cyanopsis, Goniocaulon*, and *Volutaria*. In his classification of 1826, the section includes *Spilacron, Goniocaulon, Volutarella, Cyanopsis, Cyanastrum, Chryseis, Kentrophyllum*, and *Hohenwartha*, and in 1830 he added *Alophium*. Spach adopts the second classification. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSEIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-e(a)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chryse'idos* (*-is*). From χρυσηΐς, a favorite slave of Agamemnon. Fr., *chryséide*. Ger., *Goldbrachsen*. 1. Of Cassini, a genus of the family *Centaurieæ*. 2. See AMBERBOA. 3. See ESCHSCHOLTZIA. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**C. centaurium** [Kostl.]. See CENTAUREA *centaurium*.

CHRYSELECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-e^{2}l(al)-e^{2}k'-tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). From χρύσεος, golden, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Fr., *chrysélectre*. See AMBRA *flava*.

CHRYSENE, n. Kri^{2}s'en. From χρύσεος, golden. Fr., *chrysène*. Ger., *Chrysen*. It., *crisene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, forming bright-yellow shining scales, obtained from that portion of coal-tar which boils at above the boiling point of anthracene. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in carbon sulphide, more freely in benzene. It melts at 250° C. When boiled with alcohol and a small quantity of nitric acid, it is obtained colorless. [B, 2, 4, 5, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSIDE (Fr.), n. Krez-ed. See CHRYSIS (2d def.).—**C. enflammée.** See CHRYSIS *ignata*.

CHRYSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CHRYSIDIDÆ.

CHRYSIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See CHRYSIDIDÆ.

CHRYSIDES [Ampère] (Fr.), n. pl. Krez-ed. From χρυσός, gold. A class of metals, including gold, rhodium, iridium, platinum, and palladium. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHRYSIDIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i^{2}d'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chrysidides, chrysidiens*. Ger., *Goldwespen*. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 196.]

CHRYSIN, n. Kri^{2}s'i^{2}n. Fr., *chrysine*. Ger., *C.* A substance, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, extracted from the buds of the poplar; forming bright-yellow, tabular crystals that melt at 275° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSINDIN, n. Kri^{2}s-i^{2}nd'i^{2}n. A product obtained by Mulder by the decomposition of chrysammic acid with ammonia. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-ammonia** [Mulder]. See *C.*

CHRYSINIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide chrysinique*. See CHRYSIN.

CHRYSION (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'i^2-o^{2}n. A generic name proposed by Spach for *Dischidium*, a section of the genus *Viola* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. In alchemy, gold. [B, 50.]

CHRYSIPPEA [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i^{2}p-pe(pa)'a^3. From χρύσιππος, a stoic philosopher, who was said to have first used the plant. The figwort. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kris(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chrys'idos* (*-is*). From χρυσός, gold. Fr., *chryside, guêpe dorée* (2d def.). Ger.,

Goldfliege (2d def.). It., *criside.* 1. The genus *Helianthus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. A genus of the *Chrysididæ.* [L, 49.]—**C. ignata.** Fr., *chryside enflammée.* A species of *C.* (2d def.) reputed to be vesicant. [A, 322; L, 43.]

CHRYSITES (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i(e)′tez(tas). Gen., *chrysi′tæ.* Gr., χρυσίτης. Golden, resembling gold; as a n., of Pliny, basanite; in the f., as a n., see CHRYSITIS. [A, 318, 387.]

CHRYSITHRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i^2-thri^{2}s-(thri^{2}k)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CHRYSOTRICHEÆ.

CHRYSITIS (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *chrysites.* Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i(e)′-ti^{2}s. Gen., *chrysit′idos* (*-is*). Gr., χρυσῖτις. 1. Of Dioscorides, gold litharge. 2. Of Pliny, see CHRYSOCOME. 3. Of Pliny, an herb described as 3 or 4 inches high, with gold-colored flowers and a black root, and having a sweet and rough taste; supposed by some to have been the *Pulegium*, and by others some variety of *Gnaphalium.* [A, 325; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. spodos.** The "ashes of spuma auri" (the dross left after dissolving gold), anciently recommended in ophthalmic cases. [L, 94, 105.]

CHRYSITRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i^2-tri^{2}s(tri^{2}k)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CHRYSOTRICHEÆ.

CHRYSOBALANACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see CHRYSOBALANUS. Fr., *chrysobalanacées.* 1. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*, consisting of the *Chrysobalaneæ.* 2. Of Bentham, a division or family, embracing *Parinarium*, *Chrysobalanus*, *Moquilea*, *Couepia*, *Grangeria*, *Hirtella*, and *Licania.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CHRYSOBALANEÆ.

CHRYSOBALANACEOUS, adj. Kri^{2}s-o-ba^{2}l-a^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *chrysobalanaceus.* Fr., *chrysobalanacé.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Chrysobalanus.* [*a*, 24.]

CHRYSOBALANE (Fr.), n. Krez-o-ba^{2}l-a^{2}n. See CHRYSOBALANUS.

CHRYSOBALANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ba^{2}l-(ba^{3}l)-a(a^3)′ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chrysobalanées.* Of R. Brown, an order of plants comprising *Chrysobalanus*, *Moquilea*, *Grangeria*, *Couepia*, *Acioa*, *Licania*, *Hirtella*, *Thelira*, and *Parinarium.* Agardh makes it an order of the *Icosandræ;* De Candolle, a tribe of the *Rosaceæ*, with the same genera as Brown's. Dumortier makes it a tribe of the *Amygdalineæ*, and includes under it the genera *Chrysobalanus*, *Hirtella*, and *Grangeria.* In Bentham and Hooker's classification, *C.* is a tribe embracing the genera *Chrysobalanus*, *Licania*, *Moquilea*, *Grangeria*, *Parinarium*, *Trichocarya*, *Parastemon*, *Hirtella*, *Couepia*, *Griffonia*, *Leucostemon*, and *Stylobasium.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CHRYSOBALANACEÆ.

CHRYSOBALANOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of the *Rosaceæ.* [B, 245.]

CHRYSOBALANUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χρυσοβάλανος (from χρυσός, gold, and βάλανος, an acorn. 1. Of Galen, the nutmeg. [Bauhin (A. 325).] 2. The typical genus of the *Chrysobalaneæ*, distinguished from the allied genera by having a solitary ovary and also by twenty stamens arranged in a regular whorl. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ellipticus** [Smeath]. A Sierra Leone species. The fruit resembles that of *C. icaco.* [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. icaco** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Icacopflaumenbaum.* The cocoa-plum; a species found in the West Indies and in South America. The fruit is eaten fresh and also preserved in sugar. Formerly it constituted an important article of commerce in Spain. The sweet, almond-flavored seeds are still sought after. The root, bark, and leaves are prescribed for chronic diarrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, and hæmorrhages; the seeds yield a bland oil. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. luteus.** See *C. ellipticus.*—**C. oblongifolius.** A species found in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, having smooth coriaceous leaves and an oblong fruit of the size of a plum. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSOBERYL (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}s′o-be^{2}r-i^{2}l. Gr., χρυσοβήρυλλος. Lat., *chrysoberyllus.* A transparent green precious stone composed of beryllin and alumina. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOBEZOAR, n. Kri^{2}s-o-be′zo-a^{3}r. From χρυσός, gold, and *bezoard* (see BEZOAR). Syn.: *electrum aureum cordiale.* A mixture of oxide of iron and another oxide, detonated with sulphur and washed with acetic acid; formeriy given in vomiting, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and menorrhagia. [A. Sala (B, 88).]

CHRYSOCALIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}k′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been the *Matricaria parthenium* or the *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 114, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Of Pliny, a species of *Hedera*, bearing gold-colored seeds. [B, 114; *a*, 24.]

CHRYSOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *chrysocarpe.* Ger., *goldfrüchtig.* Sp., *crisocarpo.* Having golden-yellow fruit or seeds. [Pliny (B, 121).]

CHRYSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χρυσοκέφαλος (from χρυσός, gold, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chrysocéphale.* Ger., *goldköpfig.* Sp., *crisocéfalo.* Having a golden-yellow head. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)-a^{4}n′(a^3′u^{4}n)-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CERAUNIOCHRYSOS.

CHRYSOCHALCOS (Lat.), **CHRYSOCHALCUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}lk(ch^{2}a^{3}lk)′o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χρυσός, gold, and χαλκός, bronze. See ORICHALCUM.

CHRYSOCHINON (Ger.), n. Kru^{6}s-o-ch^{2}en-on′. See CHRYSOQUINONE.

CHRYSOCHLORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-klor(ch^{2}lor)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Insectivora vera.* [L, 121.]

CHRYSOCHLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-klor-(ch^{2}lor)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and χλωρός, green. Fr., *chrysochlore.* Ger., *goldgrün.* Golden or yellowish green. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSOCHROME (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-krom. From χρυσός, gold, and χρῶμα, color. Gold-colored. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l′la^3. Gr., χρυσοκόλλα (from χρυσός, gold, and κόλλα, cement). Fr., *chrysocolle.* Ger., *Kupfergrün* (1st def.), *Goldleim* (3d def.). 1. A variety of native copper carbonate; of Celsus, an impure copper carbonate, used as a mild caustic, as an ingredient of ointments, as an emetic, and, mixed with honey, as a remedy for quinsy and asthma; of Pliny, the pigment now called emerald green. 2. Hydrated copper silicate. [Dana (*a*, 24).] 3. A solder for gold (according to Pliny, a mixture of verdigris, urine, and nitre); hence borax, because used in soldering gold. 4. An ancient dish made of linseed and honey. [A, 318, 322, 325, 387; B, 45, 114, 116; *a*, 24.]—**C. veterum.** See CINIS *viridis.*

CHRYSOCOMA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}k′o(o^2)-ma^3. Gr., χρυσοκόμη (from χρυσός, gold, and κόμη, the hair). Fr., *chrysocome.* Ger., *Goldhaar.* Of Linnæus, a genus of composite plants of the family *Asteroideæ*, closely allied to *Linosyris.* [B, 19. 42, 121, 180; *a*, 24.]—**C. aurea** Thunberg], **C. coma aurea** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Crinitaria linearifolia* [Mönch]. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope. The plant was formerly official and esteemed as an alexipharmac. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. linosyris** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Linosyris vulgaris* [Cassini]. Goldylocks; an aromatic, bitter plant found in Germany; formerly used as an alexipharmac. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); A, 505.]

CHRYSOCOME (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}k′o(o^2)-me(ma). Gr., χρυσοκόμη. Cf Dioscorides. a plant supposed to have been the *Chrysocoma linosyris;* of Pliny, the *Achillea millefolium.* [A, 318; *a*, 24.]

CHRYSOCOMÉ (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-kom-a. Resembling the *Chrysocoma;* as a n., in the pl., *c'es*, the *Chrysocomeæ.* [L, 41.]

CHRYSOCOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-kom-(ko^{2}m)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chrysocomées.* 1. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Baccharideæ*, comprising *Kleinia*, *Crinitaria*, *Linosyris*, *Pterophorus*, *Chrysocoma*, *Nolletia*, *Pachyderis*, and *Scepinia.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Baccharideæ*, comprising *Pteronia*, *Scepinia*, *Crinitaria*, *Linosyris*, *Chrysocoma*, and *Nolletia.* He afterward adopted De Candolle's classification, substituting, however, *Grindelieæ* for *Achyrideæ.* 3. Of Lessing, a section of the *Astereæ*, embracing *Crinitaria*, *Chrysocoma*, *Pterophorus*, *Pteronia*, and *Henanthus.* 4. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Asterineæ*, with the subdivisions *Gymnospermeæ*, *Achyrideæ*, *Heterotheceæ*, *Psiadieæ*, *Chrysopsideæ*, and *Solidagineæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}z(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′-tu^{6}r(tar). From χρυσός, gold, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *chrysogastre.* In zoology, having a yellow belly. [L, 42.]

CHRYSOGEN, n. Kri^{2}s′o-je^{2}n. From χρυσός, gold, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *chrysogène.* An orange-colored hydrocarbon found in crude anthracene. It dissolves sparingly in cold and freely in hot benzene, very sparingly in alcohol and in ether. It separates in groups of orange laminæ and is converted by ether into an orange-colored powder. It contains 94·3 per cent. of carbon and 5·7 per cent. of hydrogen, and melts at 280° to 290° C. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-gon(go^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. Gr., χρυσογονία (from χρυσός, gold. and γονή, seed). Syn.: *semen aurificum*, *tinctura aurifica.* In alchemy, a certain red solution prepared with gold, said to have the property of converting the baser metals into gold. [A, 325.]

CHRYSOGONIDIUM (Lat.). n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-gon-(go^{2}n)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χρυσός, gold, and γονή (see GONIDIUM). Fr., *chrysogonidie.* Ger., *Goldbrutzelle.* A form of gonidium in lichens which contains chlorophyll and orange grains (*endochrome*) in the same cell. [B, 121; *a*, 24.]

CHRYSOGONUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}g′on(o^{2}n)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From χρυσός, gold, and γονή, seed. 1. An herb with four leaves, flowers like those of *Verbena*, and a turnip-shaped root, an infusion of which was anciently employed for the bites of insects. It was named by Dioscorides from the yellow color of its seeds [Pliny]. 2. Of Bauhin, the *Leontice.* 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the family *Helianthoideæ.* [B, 19, 121, 180; *a*, 24.]—**C. virginianum.** A dwarf perennial herb of the United States from Maryland to Illinois; the only known species of *C.* (3d def.). [B, 19, 34; *a*, 24.]

CHRYSOHARMALINE (Fr.), **CHRYSOHARMINE** (Fr.), n's. Krez-o-ha^{3}rm-a^{3}l-en, -ha^{3}rm-en. A product of the action of nitric acid on harmaline (anileine). [A, 385.]

CHRYSOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-ed. Gr., χρυσοειδής (from χρυσός, gold, and εἶδος, resemblance). Gold-colored. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOIDIN, n. Kri^{2}s-oid′i^{2}n. Fr., *chrysoïdine.* Ger., *C.* 1. A yellow substance, $C_7H_{22}O_4$, said to exist in asparagus berries. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).] 2. An orange-yellow dye-stuff, $C_{12}H_3N_4Cl = C_6H_5$.-$N = N.C_6H_3(NH_2)_2.HCl$. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOLACHANON (Lat.). **CHRYSOLACHANUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{3}s)-o(o^2)-la^{2}k(la^{3}ch^2)′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., χρυσολάχανον (from χρυσός, gold, and λάχανον, a market vegetable). An ancient name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHRYSOLAPIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}l′a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-l^{2}s. Gen., *chrysolap′idis.* From χρυσός. gold, and *lapis*, a stone. An old name for barium sulphate. [*a*, 24.]

CHRYSOLEPIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-o-le^{2}p′i^{2}k. From χρυσός, gold, and λεπίς, a flake. Fr., *acide chrysolépique.* See PICRIC ACID.

CHRYSOLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-lu^{2}k'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and λευκός, white. Golden-white. [L, 332.]

CHRYSOLIN, n. Kri^{2}s'ol-i^{2}n. The sodium salt of a benzyl substitution compound of fluorescein, $C_{20}H_{10}O_3(OC_7H_7)OH$; a yellow dye-stuff. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOLITE, CHRYSOLITH, n's. Kri^{2}s'o-lit, -li^{2}th. Gr., χρυσόλιθος (from χρυσός, gold, and λίθος, a stone). Lat., *chrysolithus*. Fr., *chrysolithe*. Ger., *Chrysolith, Goldstein*. It., *crisolito*. Sp., *crisólito*. Old names for the topaz, formerly considered medicinal. [α, 14.]

CHRYSOMELA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-me(ma)'la^3. For deriv., see CHRYSOMELON. Fr., *chrysomèle*. Ger., *Goldkäfer* (1st def.), *Blattkäfer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Chrysomelidæ*. Several species have been regarded as possessing antodontalgic properties. [L, 121.] 2. Of Columella, the quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOMELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l-(mal)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOMÉLIE (Fr.), n. Krez-o-mal-e. The fruit of *Citrus auratus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOMELINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l-(mal)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *chrysomélines*. Ger., *Blattkäfer*. A family or tribe of the *Cyclica*. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOMELON (Lat.), **CHRYSOMELUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-mel(mal)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., χρυσόμηλον (from χρυσός, gold, and μῆλον, an apple-like fruit). An ancient name for any fruit of a golden color, such as the quince and apricot. [B, 114, 121; α, 24.]

CHRYSOMITRES (Fr.), n. pl. Krez-o-metr. The medusiform reproductive buds of *Velella*. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}n-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)'na^3. A family of the *Phytomastigoda*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOPE (Fr.), adj. Krez-op. From χρυσός, gold, and πούς, the foot. Having yellow feet. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOPÉE (Fr.), n. Krez-o-pa. See CHRYSOPŒIA.

CHRYSOPELTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}lt'a^3. See ACHILLEA.

CHRYSOPHÆNUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-fen'-(fa^3'e^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and φαίνειν, to appear. Of a golden yellow. [α, 24.]

CHRYSOPHAN, n. Kri^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n. From χρυσός, gold, and φαίνειν, to appear. Fr., *chrysophane*. Ger., *C*. It., *crisofana*. Sp., *crisófana*. A yellowish powder obtained from rhubarb and senna, soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether; a glucoside, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{14?}$, which, when treated with dilute acids, splits up into chrysophanic acid and sugar. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOPHANAMIDE, n. Kri^{2}s-o-fa^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See AMIDOCHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}s-o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum chrysophanicum*. Fr., *acide chrysophanique*. Ger., *Chrysophansäure*. It., *acido crisofanico*. Sp., *ácido crisofánico*. Syn.: *parietic acid, rheic acid, dioxmethylanthraquinone* [Watts]. An acid, probably of the constitution $C_{14}H_6(CH_3)(OH)_2O_2$, obtained from Goa-powder, senna-leaves, rhubarb-root, the *Parmelia parietina*, and several other sources, by the action of ether or alkalies, and from chrysarobin by oxidation. It forms crystals of yellowish six-sided tables, or needles, which are sparingly soluble in cold water, but freely soluble in alcohol, in benzene, and in ether. They melt at 162° C., and sublime partly undecomposed. [B, 2, 4, 5, 158 (α, 24).] Cf. CHRYSAROBIN.

CHRYSOPHANIMIDE, n. Kri^{2}s-o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A compound, $C_{16}H_9NO_2$, forming long, dark, unstable acicular crystals; obtained in the process of making amidochrysophanic acid. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOPHANIN, n. Kri^{2}s-o^{2}f'a^{2}n-i^{2}n. See CHRYSOPHAN.

CHRYSOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-o^{2}n. From χρυσός, gold, and φορεῖν, to bear. See AMBRA *flava*.

CHRYSOPHTHALMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). From χρυσός, gold, and ὀφθαλμός, a bud. Fr., *chrysophthalmées*. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Odontospermeæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chrysophthalmum*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOPHYLL, n. Kri^{2}s'o-fi^{2}l. From χρυσός, gold, and φύλλον, a leaf. A golden-yellow crystalline substance found by F. A. Hartsenn, along with chlorophyll, in leaves; perhaps identical with Frémy's phylloxanthin. [B, 2.]

CHRYSOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(-o^2)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sapotaceæ genuinæ*, comprising *Samara, Bumelia, Hunteria, Sideroxylon, Sersalisia, Chrysophyllum, Manglilla*, and *Lucuma*. [B, 121, 170; α, 24.]

CHRYSOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *chrysophylle, caïmitier*. Ger., *Goldblatt, Sternapfel*. It., *crisofilo*. Sp., *crisófilo, caimito*. A genus of the family *Sapotaceæ*. Most of the species are natives of tropical America. The trees bear an edible fruit. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. argenteum** [Jacquin]. A species found in Martinique, bearing fruits as large as plums, with an acid taste. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. artense.** A variety found in New Caledonia. [A, 490 (α, 21).]—**C. buranhem** [Riedel]. A plant found in Brazil; according to Martius, it is a source of *cortex Monesiæ*. It is rich in tannic acid and contains a peculiar pungent and bitter substance, *monesin*. It is more especially used as a stomachic, as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery, and externally for ulcers and fissures. [A, 490 (α, 21).]—**C. cæruleum** [Jacquin], **C. cainito** [Linnæus]. Fr., *caïmitier*. The star-apple: a tree from 40 to 50 feet high, found in the West Indies and South America. The fruit, as large as an apple, has an acid, soft pulp, and is very commonly eaten. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 19, 42, 121, 180; α, 24.]—**C. glabrum** [Jacquin]. A tree which yields Indian iron-wood. It grows wild in Martinique. The fruit is of about the size of an olive, and the taste very acrid and sappy. [A, 490 (α, 14, 21).]—**C. glycyphlœum** [Casaretti]. See *C. buranhem*.—**C. jamaicense** [Jacquin]. A West Indian variety of *C. cainito*. [A, 490 (α, 14, 21).]—**C. maconcon** [Aublet]. See *C. pyriforme*.—**C. macrophyllum** [Martius]. Syn.: *Bumelia nervosa*. A Brazilian variety of *C. cainito*. [A, 490 (α, 14, 21); B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. microcarpum.** A tree found in the Antilles. The fruit is small, but one of the sweetest of the varieties. [A, 490 (α, 14, 21); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. monopyrenum.** A tree found in the Antilles, yielding the Damascus plum. The bark is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. oliviforme.** The damson plum, wild star-apple; a variety of *C. cainito* growing in the West Indies. [B, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. pomiforme.** A tree found in the Antilles, bearing fruit as large as an apple. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. pyriforme** [Willdenow]. A species found in Guiana and St. Domingo. The tree grows to the height of 30 feet, and bears a pear-like fruit with a soft milky rind. It is much esteemed, as are also the kernels, which taste like almonds. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. rubiginosum.** A tree found in Java, Borneo, and New Guinea. It bears a fragrant, edible fruit. [A, 490 (α, 21).]—**C. rugosum.** A tree found in the Antilles. [A, 490 (α, 21).]

CHRYSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *chrysopie*. Syn.: *Symphonia*. A genus of the tribe *Monorobeæ*, order *Guttiferæ*. [B, 42, 121; α, 24.]—**C. fasciculata** [Dupetit-Thouars]. The azigu; a Madagascar species. The seed furnishes a thick edible oil. [B, 121.]

CHRYSOPICRIN, n. Kri^{2}s-o-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}n. From χρυσός, gold, and πικρός, bitter. Fr., *chrysopicrine*. A yellow acid extracted from the *Parmelia parietina*; identical with vulpic acid. [L, 49.]

CHRYSOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Megaloptera*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-op(o^{2}p)-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Garcinieæ*, including *Chrysopia* and *Monorobea*. Don makes it a tribe of the *Guttiferæ*, with the same genera. Reichenbach in 1837 made it a section of the *Symphonieæ*, adding *Symphonia* to his genera of 1828; and in 1841 he called it a section of the *Mangostaneæ*, with the same genera as in 1828 and the genus *Gynotroches*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOPŒIA (Lat.), **CHRYSOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kri^{2}s-(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-pe'(po^2'e^2)-i^2-a^3, -po(po^2)-i^2-e(a)'si^{2}s. From χρυσός, gold, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *chrysopée*. Ger., *Goldmacherei*. Sp., *crisopeya*. Alchemical terms for the art of making gold from the baser metals. [A, 322; L, 94.]

CHRYSOPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-pro^{2}k-(prok)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and πρωκτός, the posteriors. Fr., *chrysoprocte*. In entomology, having the extremity of the abdomen of a golden yellow. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOPS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *chryso'pos* (*-is*). From χρυσός, gold, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Blindbremse*. The golden-eyed fly; a genus of dipterous insects. [L, 30.]—**C. cæcutiens.** Fr., *c. aveuglant*. A species which attacks man and the larger animals in the region of the eyes, inflicting painful bites. [L, 321.]

CHRYSOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}ps-i^{2}d'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chrysopsidées*. Of De Candolle, a subdivision of the *Chrysocomeæ*, embracing *Chrysopsis* and *Fresenia*. Endlicher added the genus *Pityopsis*. Lindley made Endlicher's subdivision a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ*. [B, 121, 170; α, 24.]

CHRYSOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χρυσόπτερος (from χρυσός, gold, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *chrysoptère*. Having golden wings. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., χρυσωπός. See GAMBOIDEA.

CHRYSOPUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). Gr., χρυσόπους (from χρυσός, gold, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *chrysope*. Having golden feet. [A, 387.]

CHRYSOPYGUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-pig(pu^{6}g)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and πυγή, the buttocks. Fr., *chrisopyge*. Having golden buttocks. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOQUINONE, n. Kri^{2}s-o^{2}k'wi^{2}n-on. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Chrysochinon*. A solid, $C_{18}H_{10}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of chrysene. It melts at 235° C. and forms acicular red crystals which dissolve in cold sulphuric acid without being decomposed. [B, 2, 4, 158; α, 24.]

CHRYSORETIN, n. Kri^{2}s-o-re'ti^{2}n. See CHRYSORRHETIN.

CHRYSORRHAMNIN, n. Kri^{2}s-o^{2}r-ra^{2}m'nin. See RHAMNIN.

CHRYSORRHETIN, n. Kri^{2}s-o^{2}r-ret'in. From χρυσός, gold, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *chrysorrhétine*. Ger., *C*. Of Bley and Diesel, a yellow coloring matter which they obtained from senna; according to Martius, the same as chrysophan. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CHRYSORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}r-riz(rez)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *chrysorrhize*. Having golden roots. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOS (Lat.), n. m. Kris(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o^{2}s. Gr., χρυσός. Gold. [B, 50.]

CHRYSOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From χρυσός, gold, and σπέρμα, a seed. Of Reichenbach, the *Chrysocoma* and the *Gnaphalium*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CHRYSOSPLENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-sple^{2}n-(splan)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Heuchereæ*, comprising the *Chrysosplenium* and *Astilbe* or (in 1847) *Oresitrophe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOSPLENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-splen-(splan)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of saxifragaceous plants. [B, 270.]—**C. alternifolium** [Linnæus], **C. oppositifolium** [Linnæus]. Two species the herbs of which—*herba chrysosplenii* (seu *nasturtii petræi*, seu *saxifragæ aureæ*)—were formerly used as a laxative. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}s'por(po^{2}r)-e-(a^3-e^2). From χρυσός, gold, and σπορά, a seed. A tribe of the *Uredineæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOSTACHYUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-sta^{2}k-(sta^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and στάχυς, a spike. Fr., *chrysostachyé*. Ger., *gelbohrig*. Sp., *crisostaquiado*. Having yellow flowers disposed in ears or spikes. [L, 116.]

CHRYSOSTERNUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-stu^{6}rn-(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and στέρνον, the breast. Fr., *chrysosterne*. Having a golden-yellow breast. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-stom. From χρυσός, gold, and στόμα, the mouth. Having a golden-colored mouth. [L, 42.]

CHRYSOTHALES (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}th'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ez-(e^{2}s). Gr., χρυσοθαλές. Probably the *Sedum reflexum*. [B, 121; a, 24.]

CHRYSOTHRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-thri^{2}s-(thri^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CHRYSOTRICHEÆ.

CHRYSOTINÆ [Garrod] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-tin(ten)'e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Psittacidæ*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOTIS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-ot'i^{2}s. From χρυσός, gold, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *chrysote*. Having golden-yellow ears. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOTRICHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^2)-tri^{2}k-(tri^{2}ch^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From χρυσός, gold, and θρίξ, the hair. 1. Of Reichenbach (who wrote it *Chrysithriceæ*), a subdivision of the *Caricinæ*, comprising *Lepironia*, *Chondrachne*, *Chorigandra*, and *Chrysithrix*. 2. Of Nees (who wrote it *Chrysothriceæ*), a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, consisting of *Chrysothrix*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n. From χρυσός, gold, and ξύλον, wood. 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, corresponding to the *Plathymenia* of Bentham. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A South American rubiaceous tree, referred to *Pogonopus* [Klotzsch] or *Howardia* [Weddell]. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. febrifugum** [Weddell]. A species found in the Andes of Bolivia. The bitter, greenish-brown bark is used by the natives as a remedy for intermittent fever. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHRYSTALLION (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-ta^{2}l(ta^{3}l)'li^2-o^{2}n. An ancient name for the *Pulicarius dysentericus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSULCA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-u^{2}l(ul)'ka^3. From χρυσός, gold, and ἕλκειν, to drink. Fr., *chrysulée*. An old name for nitrohydrochloric acid, from its dissolving gold. [A, 301, 322, 385; Koppe (a, 24).]

CHRYSUN (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'u^{3}n(u^{4}n). Gr., χρυσοῦν. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium or a certain medicated pessary. [A, 325.]

CHRYSURUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χρυσός, gold, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *chrysure*. Having the tail or caudal fins of a golden-yellow color. [L, 41.]

CHRYSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kris(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CHRYSOS.

CHRYSYMENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chrysyméniées*. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphærococceæ*, including *Chrysymenia*, *Chondrosiphon*, and *Halosaccion*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHTHON (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}n(ch^{2}thon). Gen., *chthon'os (-is)*. Gr., χθών. See HUMUS.

CHTHONOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Ton-o-zhe^{2}n. From χθών, the soil, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Earthy; forming oxides called earths (said of metals). [L, 41.]

CHTHONOGRAPHY, n. Thon-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *chthonographia* (from χθών, the soil, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *chthonographie*. Ger., *Bodenkunde*. The science of soils. [A, 322.]

CHTHONONOSOLOGY, n. Thon-o-nos-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *chthononosologia* (from χθών, the soil, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *chthononosologie*. Ger., *geographische Nosologie*. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases. [A, 322.]

CHTHONOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho^{2}n(ch^{2}thon)-o(o^2)-fa(fa^3)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From χθών, the soil, and φαγεῖν, to eat. A morbid propensity to eat dirt. [D, 5.]

CHU (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ch^{2}u). See CHUS.

CHUCHAU, n. In Peru, the *Agave americana*. [a, 24.]

CHUCHOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Shu^6-shot-ma^{3}n^2. Syn.: *voix chuchotée*. Whispering voice; a vocal abnormity observed in cases of relaxation of the glottis with insufficient approximation of the vocal bands; the vowel sounds have a rustling quality. [A, 385.]—**Bruit de c.** An abnormal vocal sound heard on auscultation, apparently coming from directly beneath the observer's ear. [L, 49.]

CHUCHU, n. In Brazil, the *Nierenbergia hippomanica*, also a febrile disease of horses produced by their eating the plant. [B, 270.]

CHUCKENWORT, n. Chu^{3}k'e^{2}n-wu^{5}rt. In Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]

CHUCKY-CHEESE, n. Chu^{3}k'i^2-chez. In Devonshire, England, the fruit of *Malva silvestris* and the young leaves of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [A, 505.]

CHUFA (Sp.), n. Chu'fa^3. The *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CHUFAS (Sp.), n. pl. Chu'fa^{3}s. The edible tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUHARA (Hind.), n. The *Phœnix dactylifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHU-HOA-MU (Chin.), n. The *Pteronia tomentosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUICHUNCHULLI, n. In Peru, the root of *Ionidium microphyllum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUKÁRASÁKA (Beng.), n. The *Rumex vesicarius*. [A, 479.]

CHUKRASI (Hind.), n. The *Chickrassia tabularis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUKRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Chu-kra^{3}s'i^2-a^3. See CHICKRASSIA.—**C. tabularis.** See CHICKRASSIA *tabularis*.

CHU LAN (Chin.), n. The leaves of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* and of *Aglaia odorata*; used to scent teas. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CHULARIOSE, n. Ku^2-la^{2}r'i^2-os. See LÆVULOSE.

CHULBRY (Tart.), n. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHULCO, n. The *Oxalis gigantea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHULINE (Fr.), n. Shu^{6}l-en. See SOULIN.

CHULQUISA, n. In Peru, the *Laplacea quinoderma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUMAB, n. In Africa, the *Ruta graveolens*. [L, 105.]

CHUMADO, n. In Abyssinia, the musana bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CHUMBELEE, CHUMBELI (Hind.), n's. The *Jasminum grandiflorum*. [B, 19, 121, 172; a, 24.]

CHUMBO (Port.), n. Chum'bo. Lead. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CHUMO, n. In South America, a kind of bread prepared with potatoes. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUMPACA, CHUMPACAM, CHUMPAKA, n's. The *Michelia champaca*. [B, 173, 275; a, 24.]

CHUNA, CHUNAM, CHUNAMDOO (Tamil), n's. Lit., lime. A crystalline siliceous deposit found in the *Bambusa baccifera*. [B, 116, 172 (a, 24); L, 77.] Cf. TABASHIR.

CHUNDA (Malay), n. The *Solanum Jacquini*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDALI, n. The *Hedysarum gyrans*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRAMOOLA (Bengal.), **CHUNDRAMULA**, n's. The *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRUHASA (Hind.), n. The *Solanum ferox*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRUKA (Hind.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDUNA (Hind., Bengal.), n. The *Santalum album*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDUNGHATRIE (Tamil), n. The *Solanum Jacquini*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNNS, n. See CHUMO.

CHUNO (Guz.), n. Slaked lime. [A, 479 (a, 21). Cf. CHUNA.

CHUNSCHUT, n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUNU DEL PERU (Sp.), n. Chu'nu de^{2}l Pa-ru'. The potato. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUOI, n. In Cochin-China, the *Musa paradisiaca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUPA-CHUPA, n. In New Granada, the *Mutisia cordata*. [B, 185, 275; a, 24.]

CHUPERI, CHUPIRI, n's. A Mexican shrub said to be antisyphilitic. [A, 385; L, 87.]

CHUPO, n. In Colombia, the *Gustavia speciosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUPO-CHUPO, n. See CHUPA-CHUPA.

CHUPON DE CHILE (Sp.), n. Chu'pon da Chel'a. The *Billbergia sphacelata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUPPANGOO (Tamil), n. The *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 121.]

CHUQUET (Fr.), n. Shu^6-ka. The *Lathræa clandestina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUQUETTE (Fr.), n. Shu^6-ke^{2}t. The *Fedia olitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHUQUIRAGA (Lat.), n. f. Chu-ker-a^3'ga^3. Of Jussieu, a genus of dicotyledonous plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, order *Compositæ*, natives of South America. [B, 42, 121; a, 24.]—**C. insignis.** A species used in Peru as a febrifuge. [L, 49.]

CHUQUIRAGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Chu-ker-a^{3}j'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Gochnatieæ*, comprising *Dicoma*, *Isotypus*, *Cyclolepis*, *Hyalis*, *Calopappus*, *Pronstia*, *Stiftia*, *Anastraphia*, *Leucomveris*, *Gochnatia*, *Peruiera*, *Amsleæa*, *Oldenburgia*, *Flotovia*, *Nardophyllum*, and *Chuquiraga*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHUQUIRAGUA [Bentham and Hooker] (Lat.), n. f. Chu-ker-a^{3}g'wa^3. See CHUQUIRAGA.

CHUR (Ger.), n. Kur. A place in the canton of Graubündten, Switzerland, near which are the New Belvedra Spring, the Ulricus Spring, and the Theophil Spring. The first is calcareous and chalybeate; the second and third are richer in sodium salts. [A, 319.]

CHURA, n. An aromatic plant found on the plateaus of the Himalayas, supposed to be the *Angelica glauca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHURCH-BROOMS, n. Chu^{5}rch'bru^{4}mz. The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURCH HILL ALUM SPRINGS, n. Chu^{6}rch hi^{2}l a^{2}l'u^{3}m spri^{2}n^{2}gz. Springs near Richmond, Virginia, containing sodium chloride, various sulphates, silica, phosphoric acid, and iron. [A, 363.]

CHURCH-STEEPLE, n. Chu^{6}rch'stepl. In Sussex, England, the *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [A, 505.]

CHURCHWORT, n. Chu^{6}rch'wu^{5}rt. The *Mentha pulegium.* [A, 505.]

CHURI CHINTZA (Mah.), n. The *Adansonia digitata.* [A, 479.]

CHURINIVA, n. The *Orbignya phalerata.* [B, 121.]

CHURL, n. Chu^{6}rl. The *Cheiranthus cheiri.* [A, 505.]

CHURLEAU (Fr.), n. Shu^{6}r-lo. The *Pastinaca silvestris.* [B, 121, 173; *a*, 24.]

CHURL-HEMP, n. Chu^{5}rl'he^{2}mp. The female, supposed by the old writers to be the male, plant of *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHURLICK, n. Chu^{5}rl'i^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505.]

CHURL'S CRESS, n. Chu^{6}rlz'kre^{2}s. The *Lepidium campestre.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHURL'S HEAD, n. Chu^{5}rlz'he^{2}d. The *Centaurea nigra.* [A, 505.]

CHURL'S MUSTARD, n. Chu^{5}rlz'mu^{3}st-a^{3}rd. The *Thlaspi arvense* or the *Iberis amara,* and the *Lepidium campestre.* [A, 505; B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CHURL'S TREACLE, n. Chu^{6}rlz'tre-a^2-k'l. The *Allium sativum.* [A, 505.]

CHURMA (Pers.), n. The fruit of the date palm. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. schauni.** A variety of date. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sorkh.** The date palm of Egypt. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHURN, n. Chu^{6}rn. 1. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* 2. The capsule of *Nuphar lutea.* [A, 505.]

CHURNSTAFF, n. Chu^{5}rn'sta^{3}f. 1. The *Euphorbia helioscopia.* 2. The *Linaria vulgaris.* [A, 505; B, 19, 121, 180, 275; *a*, 24.]—**Devil's c.** See *C.* (1st def.).

CHURRUS, n. A resin obtained from the leaves, stem, and flowers of *Cannabis sativa;* allied to opium in its effects as a stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 19, 121, 172; *a*, 24.] Cf. HASHEESH.

CHURTAL (Ar.), n. The *Avena sativa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHURWALDEN (Ger.), n. Kur'va^{3}ld-e^{2}n. A summer resort in Switzerland, near Chur. [A, 319.]

CHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{3}s(ch^{2}us). Gr., χοῦς. See CONGIUS.

CHUSAN PALM, n. The *Chamærops Fortunei.* [B, 185, 275; *a*, 24.]

CHUSCH-GOWAR (Pers.), n. A variety of the date. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUSSA (Mongol.), n. The *Bambusa arundinacea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUSSALONGO, n. The *Eupatorium glutinosum.* [B, 19, 121; *a*, 24.]

CHUTASLIUM, n. In Peru, the *Nunnezharia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUTE (Fr.), n. Shu^{6}t. A fall; the falling or shedding of a part (*e. g.,* the hair, a slough, *etc.*); relaxation, drooping (*e. g.,* of the eyelid or the uvula); a lowering (*e. g.,* of pressure or temperature); prolapse (*q. v.*); of an ovule, its escape from the Graafian vesicle. [A, 301, 385.]—**C. des reins.** A popular term for the increased amplitude of the buttocks that takes place in girls at puberty. [A, 18.]

CHUTKA (Beng.), n. The *Bauhinia acuminata.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CHU-TSAO (Chin.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUTSCHI (Tartar), n. The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUTWU, CHYTWUN, n's. A bitter bark used as a febrifuge in Bengal; perhaps that of *Bauhinia variegata.* [B, 121, 172; *a*, 24.]

CHU-TZAO (Chin.), n. See CHUTSAO.

CHUVE DEL PERU (Sp.), n. Chu'va de^{2}l Pa-ru'. The *Tecoma fulva.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUVIRINGANA (Sp.), n. Chu-ve-ren-ga^3'na^3. The *Vallesia chiococcoides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHUY-YIN (Chin.), n. Mercury. [L, 105.]

CHYAZATE, n. Ki'a^{2}z-at. See HYDROCYANATE.

CHYAZIC ACID, n. Ki-a^{2}z'i^{2}k. From the symbols *C* (carbon), *Hy* (hydrogen), and *Az* (nitrogen). From C^{arbon} Hy^{drogen} Az^{ote}, indicating the chemical formula. See HYDROCYANIC *acid.*—**Sulphureted c. a.** [Porrett]. See THIOCYANIC *acid.*

CHYBUR (Ar.), n. Of Paracelsus, sulphur. [A, 325.]

CHYEH (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia jamaica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHYLACEOUS, adj. Kil-a'shu^{3}s. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kel-a^{2}r. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLAQUEOUS, adj. Kil-a'kwe-u^{3}s. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *aqua,* water. Partaking of the nature of water and chyle (said of water mixed with the products of digestion). [L, 121.]

CHYLARION (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., χυλάριον, dim. of χυλός. A juice or liquor, especially a tisane. [A, 325; L, 97 (*a*, 21).]

CHYLARIOSE, n. Ki^{2}l-a'ri^2-os. See LEVULOSE.

CHYLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLDN (Chin.), n. An undetermined root which is used as a masticatory. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHYLE, n. Kil. From χυλός, juice. Lat., *chylus.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Milchsaft, Nahrungssaft.* It., *chilo.* Sp., *quilo.* The liquid found in the lymphatics (lacteals) of the small intestine during digestion, being the lymph of the intestine mixed with the fatty granules of emulsified alimentary material; a milky, alkaline liquid. [A, 385; J.]—**C. brut** (Fr.). Crude c.; c. which has not been sufficiently elaborated to be ready for absorption. [K, 30.]—**C. confectionné** (Fr.), **C. élaboré** (Fr.). C. which is ready for absorption into the lacteals. [K, 30.]—**Granular** (or **Molecular**) **Base of c.** Of Gulliver, the minute fatty particles in c. which give it a milky appearance. [J.]

CHYLECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e^{2}k'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *chylecchys'eos* (*-ec'chysis*). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. Fr., *chylecchyse.* An overflow of chyle. [L, 80.]

CHYLECTICA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k-a^3. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἑκτικός, hectic. Fr., *chylectique.* Ger., *Milchhektik.* Chylous hectic; any severe disease with a chylous discharge from the bowels, the urinary passages, etc. [A, 322.]

CHYLEMPODISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e^{2}m-po^{2}d-i^{2}st'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἐμποδιστικός, impeding. Pertaining to an impeded entrance of chyle into the blood. [A, 322.]

CHYLEUX (Fr.), adj. Kel-u^5. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^{2}d-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *chylidros'eos* (*-is*). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἵδρωσις, sweating. Fr., *chylidrose.* Ger., *Milchschweiss, Milchschwitzen.* A form of chylectica (*q. v.*) in which the perspiration is milky. [A, 322.]

CHYLIFACIENT, adj. Kil-i^2-fa'si^2-e^{2}nt. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *facere,* to make. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFACTION, n. Kil-i^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLIFACTIVE, CHYLIFACTORY, adj's. Kil-i^2-fa^{2}k'ti^{2}v, -to-ri^2. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFEROUS, adj. Kil-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *chyliferus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *chylifère.* See CHYLOPHOROUS.

CHYLIFIC, adj. Kil-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *chylificus.* Fr., *chylifique.* See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFICATION, n. Kil-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *chilificatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Milchsaftbereitung.* It., *chilificazione.* Sp., *quilificación.* See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLIFICATORY, adj. Kil-i^{2}f'i^{2}k-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFORM, adj. Kil'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *forma,* form. Fr., *chyliforme.* See CHYLODES (3d def.).

CHYLIFY, v. tr. Kil'i^2-fi. Fr., *chylifier.* To convert into chyle. [L, 221.]

CHYLINE, n. The *Cyclamen europæum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *chylis'matos* (*-is*). Gr., χύλισμα (from χυλός, juice). 1. Of Dioscorides, the juice of a plant. 2. A section of the genus *Œnothera.* [B, 121; *a*, 24.]

CHYLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., χυλισμός. The process of expressing or extracting the juice of a plant. [A, 322.]

CHYLIVORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^2'vor(wo^{2}r)-e(a^3-e^2). From χυλός, juice, and *vorare,* to eat. A family of the *Œstridæ.* [L, 43.]

CHYLIVORUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^2'vor(wo^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *chylivore.* Ger., *saftfressend.* Sp., *quilivoro.* Subsisting on chyle (said of certain parasitic insects). [L, 41.]

CHYLLE, n. Chi^{2}l. The herb *Cilium* or *Psillium.* [A, 505.]

CHYLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., kil'o-sel. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κήλη, a tumor. A collection of chylous fluid in the tunica vaginalis. [E, 2.]

CHYLOCLADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-kla^{2}d-(kla^{3}d)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *chylocladiées.* A group of *Algæ* made by Agardh, belonging to the family *Dumontieæ,* distinguished by a tubular frond, cystocarps on an external pericarp, and spores having a simple nucleus in a gelatinous covering. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHYLOCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-kle^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *chylocleps'eos* (*-is*). From χυλός, juice, and κλέπτειν, to steal. Fr., *chyloclépsis.* Ger., *langsamer Verlust des Chylus.* A gradual diminution of the chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCLEPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-kle^{2}p'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to chyloclepsis. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *chylocyst'eos* (*-is*). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *chylocyste.* See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*

CHYLODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)'ma^3. Gen., *chyloderm'atos* (*-is*). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δέρμα, a skin. Lymph scrotum; a modified form of elephantiasis of the scrotum attended by great enlargement of the inguinal glands and dilatation of the lymph vessels, with accumulation of lymph in the papillary and deeper layers of the skin. [E, 2.]

CHYLODES (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-od'ez(as). Gr., χυλώδης. 1. Juicy. 2. Abounding in chyle. 3. Resembling chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLODIABETES (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o(o^2)-di(di^2)-a^2(a^3)-bet(bat)'ez(as). For deriv., see CHYLE and DIABETES. See CHYLURIA.

CHYLODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-di(di2)-a2r-(a3r)-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. For deriv., see CHYLE and DIARRHŒA. See *Chylous* DIARRHŒA.

CHYLODOCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-do2k(do2ch2)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli. [A, 322.]

CHYLODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-dok(do2ch2)-i(e)'u3m(u4m). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δοχεῖον, a receptacle. See RECEPTACULUM *chyli*.

CHYLODOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch2u6l)-o2d'ok(o2ch2)-u3s-(u4s). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δέχθαι, to receive. Receiving or containing chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOLEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-lu2k-o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. For deriv., see CHYLE and LEUCORRHŒA. Chylous leucorrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHYLOPHOROUS, adj. Kil-o2f'o2r-u3s. Lat., *chylophorus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and φόρειν, to carry). Fr., *chylifère*. Ger., *chylophorisch, Chylus führend*. It., *chilifero*. Sp., *quilífero*. Carrying or containing chyle (said of the lacteals, etc.) [A, 301.]

CHYLOPHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2f)-ta3r(tha3r)'-si2s. Gen., *chylophthar'seos* (*-is*). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and φθάρσις, corruption. Ger., *Verderbniss des Chylus*. Corruption of the chyle. [L, 80; *a*, 17.]

CHYLOPHTHARTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2f)-ta2r-(tha3r)'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to chylophtharsis. [A, 322.]

CHYLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-po(po2)-e(a)'si2s. See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLOPOETIC, adj. Kil-o-po-e2t'i2k. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLOPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-poi-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *chylopoie'seos* (*-is*). Gr., χυλοποίησις (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ποίησις, production). Fr., *chylopoïèse*. Ger., *Chylopöa, Bereitung des Chylus*. It., *chilopoesi*. Sp., *quilopoyésis*. The process of the formation of chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOPOIETIC, adj. Kil-o-poi-e2t'i2k. Lat., *chylopoieticus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ποιητικός, productive), *chylopœus*. Fr., *chylopoïétique*. It., *chilopoietico*. Sp., *quilopoyético*. Pertaining to the formation of chyle. [A, 322, 385.]

CHYLOPTYALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-ti(ptu6)-a2l(a3l)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). For deriv., see CHYLE and PTYALISM. Fr., *chyloptyalisme*. Ger., *chylöser Speichelfluss*. Syn.: *ptyalismus chylosus, salivatio chylosa*. A profuse flow of milky saliva. [A, 322.]

CHYLORRHOE (Lat.), **CHYLORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Kil-(ch2u6l)-o2r'ro(ro2)-e(a), -o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *chylorrhée*. Ger., *Chylorrhöe, Milchruhr* (2d def.), *krankhafte Ergiessung des Chylus*. Sp., *quilorrea*. 1. An unnatural flow of chyle, as from a wound. 2. Diarrhœa characterized by evacuations of a mucous or mucoid material, secreted by the intestinal wall, which resembles chyle. [A, 322; D, 70.]—**C. pectoris, C. thoracica.** See CHYLOTHORAX.

CHYLORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch2u6l)-o2r-ro(ro2)'i2k-u3s-(u4s). Pertaining to chylorrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHYLÖS (Ger.), adj. Ku6l-u5z'. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-os'i2s. Gen., *chylos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χύλωσις. Fr., *chylose*. Ger., *Chylose*. It., *chilosi*. Sp., *quilosis*. 1. The formation of juice. 2. The formation of chyle. 3. Decoction carried almost to inspissation. [A, 322; Dioscorides (A, 387).]

CHYLOSTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-sta2g(sta3g)'-ma3. Gen., *chylostag'matos* (*-is*). From χυλός, juice, and στάγμα, a distilment. A distilled water.—**C. diaphoreticum Mindereri.** See AQUA *theriacalis bezoardica*.

CHYLOSUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch2u6l)-os'u3s(u4s). See CHYLOUS.

CHYLOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch2u6l)-o(o2)-thor'a2x(a3x). Gen., *chylothorac'os* (*-is*). For deriv., see CHYLE and THORAX. A collection of chyle in the thorax from rupture of the thoracic duct. [Krabbel, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 17, 1885, p. 736; L, 30.]

CHYLOUS, adj. Kil'u3s. Gr., χυλώδης. Lat., *chylosus*. Fr., *chyleux*. Ger., *chylös*. It., *chiloso*. Sp., *quiloso*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, resembling, or impregnated with chyle. [D, 3.]

CHYLURIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From χυλός, (see CHYLE), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *chylurie*. Ger., *Chylurie, milchsaftartiger Harnabgang*. It., *chiluria*. Sp., *quiluria*. A condition in which the urine is chylous or milky in appearance. [H. Senator (A, 319).]—**Parasitic c., Tropical c.** A disease due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* in the blood; characterized by a chylous appearance of the urine caused by its containing fibrin, albumin, and fat; occurring chiefly in tropical countries. [A, 326, 385.]

CHYLURIC, adj. Kil-u2r'i2k. Lat., *chyluricus*. Fr., *chylurique*. Pertaining to chyluria. [A, 332.]

CHYLUROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch2u6l)-u2r(ur)-o2t(o2f)'-i2s(thi2s)-i2s. Gen., *chylurophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). For deriv., see CHYLURIA and PHTHISIS. Fr., *chylurophthisie*. Ger., *Schwindsucht von Chylurie, Chylusharnruhr*. Syn.: *diabetes chylosus*. Emaciation, etc., due to chyluria. [A, 322.]

CHYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch2u6l)'u3s(u4s). Gr., χυλός. 1. Any animal or vegetable juice, especially an expressed juice or decoction; of Hippocrates, the juice of barley expressed and strained. 2. See CHYLE. [A, 322, 325, 387.]—**C'bereitung** (Ger.). See CHYLOPOIESIS.—**C'führend** (Ger.). See CHYLOPHOROUS.—**C'gefässe** (Ger.). See LACTEAL.—**C'harn** (Ger.). Chylous urine. [L, 80.]—**C'körnchen** (Ger.), **C'körperchen** (Ger.), **C'kügelchen** (Ger.). Chyle corpuscles; particles of fat in an emulsion. [L, 80.]—**C'mangel** (Ger.). See ACHYLOSIS (2d def.).

CHYME, n. Kim. Gr., χυμός (strictly, a juice that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from χυλός, a juice obtained by expression or other artificial means). Lat., *chymus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chymus, Speisebrei*. It., *chimo*. Sp., *quimo*. 1. A thick grayish or brownish liquid, consisting of the partly digested food as it is discharged from the stomach into the intestine. [A, 387; K; L, 49, 343.] 2. The sap of plants. [*a*, 24.]—**C.-mass.** In certain of the *Protozoa*, a central mass of protoplasm softer than that composing the periphery. [L, 147.]

CHYMECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch2u6m)-e2k'ki2(ch2u6)-si2s. Gen., *chymecchys'eos* (*-ec'chysis*). From χυμός, chyme, and ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. Fr., *chymecchyse*. Ger., *Ergiessung des Speisebreies*. A discharge of juice, especially of chyme, as from a wound. [A, 322.]

CHYMEUX (Fr.), adj. Shem-u5. See CHYMOUS.

CHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki2m-i(e)'a3. See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-i2-a(a3)'tu5r(tar). See CHEMIATER.

CHYMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-i2-a2t(a3t)-ri(re)'a3. See CHEMIATRY.

CHYMIATRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-i2-a2t(a3t)'ri2k-u3s(u4s). See CHEMIATRIC.

CHYMIC, CHYMICAL, adj's. Ki2m'i2k, -i2k-a2l. See CHEMICAL.

CHYMICE (Lat.), n. f. Ki2m(ch2u5m)'i2-se(ka). See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMICO-HISTOLOGY, n. Ki2m''i2k-o-hi2st-o2l'o-ji2. See *Histo*-CHEMISTRY.

CHYMICOPHANTA (Lat.), n. m. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-i2k-o(o2)-fa2n(fa3n)'ta3. Gr., χυμικοφάντης (from χυμική, chemistry, and φαίνειν, to demonstrate). A chemist. [G. Thomson (A, 325).]

CHYMIE (Fr.), n. Shem-e. See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMIFEROUS, adj. Kim-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *chymiferus* (from χυμός, juice, and *ferre*, to bear). See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYMIFICATION, n. Kim-i2-fi2-ka'shu3n. Lat., *chymificatio* (from χυμός, juice, and *facere*, to make). See CHYMOSIS (1st def.).

CHYMIMETRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-i2-me2t'ri2k-u3s(u4s). Fr., *chymimétrique* [Recamier]. See CHEMICOMETRIC.

CHYMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). See CHEMISM.

CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY, n's. Ki2m'i2st, -i2st-ri2. See CHEMIST and CHEMISTRY.

CHYMOCARPICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-o(o2)-ka3rp'-i2-se(ka3-e2). From χυμός, juice, and καρπός, a fruit. 1. Of Schauer, a suborder of the *Myrtaceæ*. 2. Of Walpers, a tribe of the *Vaccinieæ*, comprising *Ceratostemma, Oreanthes, Gaylussacia, Thibaudia, Vaccinium*, and *Sphyrospermum*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CHYMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ki2m(ch2u6m)-o(o2)-ka3rp'u3s-(u4s). From χυμός, juice, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *chymocarpe*. Sp., *quimocarpo*. Of Don, a section of the genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pentaphyllum.** Syn.: *Tropæolum pentaphyllum* [Lamarck] The *chagas da minda*; the typical species. It differs from the other species of the genus *Tropæolum* in having more imperfect petals and in the character of its fruit, a black succulent berry resembling the currant grape. The plant is found in Brazil and Uruguay, and is used in scurvy. [A, 490; B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tricolor.** A species found in Chili, used as a remedy for scurvy. [B (*a*, 24).]

CHYMOCHEZIA (Lat.), **CHYMODIARRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Kim(ch2u6m)-o(o2)-ke(ch2e2)'zi2-a3, -di(di2)-a2r(a3r)-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From χυμός, juice, and χέζειν, to go to stool, or διάρροια, diarrhœa. Fr., *chymodiarrhée*. Diarrhœa with liquid passages. [A, 322.]

CHYMODOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kim(ch2u6m)-o2d'o(o2)-ku3s-(ch2u4s). From χυμός, juice, and δοχός, containing. Fr., *chymodoque*. See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYMOPHORE, n. Kim'o-for. From χυμός, juice, and φορεῖν, to carry. A vessel that carries the sap in plants. [B (*a*, 24).]

CHYMOPHOROUS, adj. Kim-o2f'o2r-u3s. Lat., *chymophorus* (from χυμός, juice, and φορεῖν, to carry). Fr., *chymophore*. Ger., *saftführend, chymusführend*. Conveying or containing juice or chyme. [A, 322; L, 296.]

CHYMOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch2u6m)-o(o2)-pla(pla3)'-ni2-a3. From χυμός, juice, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *chymoplanie*. Ger., *Chymoplanie, Secretionsmetastase, Saftversetzung*. Syn.: *dyschymosis, deviatio succi organici*. A disease due to metastasis or transposition of the secretion of any organ; in the pl., *chymoplaniæ*, the twelfth family of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including the choloplaniæ, uroplaniæ, menoplaniæ, and galactoplaniæ. [A, 322; G, 5.]

CHYMORRHOE (Lat.), **CHYMORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Kim-(ch2u6m)-o2r'ro(ro2)-e(a), -o2r-re'(ro2'e2)-a3. From χυμός, chyme, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *chymorrhée*. Ger., *Verlust des Speisebreies*. A discharge of chyme. [A, 322.]

CHYMORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Kim(ch2u6m)-o2r-ro(ro2)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to chymorrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHYMOS (Lat.), n. m. Kim(ch2u6m)'o2s. See CHYMUS.

CHYMOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch2u6m)-o(o2)-se2p(sap)'si2s. Gen., *chymoseps'eos* (*-is*). From χυμός, chyme, and σῆψις, putrefaction. Fr., *chymosepsie*. Ger., *Fäulniss des Speisebreies*. Putrefaction of the chyme. [A, 322.]

CHYMOSIN, n. Kim'os-i2n. Fr., *chymosine* [Deschamps]. See PEPSIN.

CHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch2u6m)-os'i2s. Gen., *chymos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χύμωσις. Fr., *chymose.* Ger., *Bereitung des Speisebreies.* It., *chimosi.* Sp., *quimosis.* 1. The formation of chyme. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).] 2. See Chemosis.

CHYMOSUM [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. n. Kim(ch2u6m)-os'u3m-(u4m). Chyle. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CHYMOUS, adj. Kim'u3s. Lat., *chymosus.* Fr., *chymeux.* Ger., *speisebreiartig.* It., *chimoso.* Sp., *quimoso.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling chyme. [K.]

CHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kim(ch2u6m)'u3s(u4s). Gr., χυμός. 1. Chyme. 2. Of the ancients, any vegetable or animal juice, especially, in the case of plants, one that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from one obtained by expression, decoction, etc. [A, 322, 387.]—**C'führend** (Ger.). See Chymophorous.

CHYNLEN (Chin.), n. See Radix *soulin.*

CHYPKEFA (Hung.), n. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CHYRAÏTE (Beng.), **CHYRAYTA** (Beng.), n's. Also written *chirayita.* The *Gentiana chirayta.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CHYRAS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch2u6r)'a2s(a3s). See Chœras.

CHYROUIS, n. The *Daucus silvestris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch2u6)'si2s. Gen., *chys'eos* (*-is*). Gr., χύσις (from χύειν, to overflow). 1. Effusion, fusion, liquefaction. [A, 322, 325, 387.] Fr., *chyside* (2d def.). 2. Of Lindley, a genus of orchids of tropical America. [B (*a*, 24).]

CHYTLON (Lat.), n. n. Ki2t(ch2u6t)'lo2n. Gr., χύτλον, ὑδέλαιον. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Badesalbe.* A mixture of water and oil used by the ancients during or after the bath. [A, 322, 325.]

CHYTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ki2t(ch2u6t)'ra3. Gen., *chyt'ras.* Gr., χύτρα. Of Hippocrates, an earthen pot. [A, 325, 387.]

CHYTRIDEÆ (Lat.), **CHYTRIDIACEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ki2t(ch2u6t)-ri2d'e2-e(a3-e2), -ri2d-i2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *chytridés.* A family of the *Phycomycetes;* unicellular and parasitic on other *Fungi.* [A, 396; *a*, 24.]

CHYTRIDION (Lat.), n. n. Ki2t(ch2u6t)-ri2d'i2-o2n. Gr., χυτρίδιον. Of Hippocrates, an earthen cup. [A, 325.]

CIALAPPA (Lat.), n. f. Che-a3l-a3p'pa3. See Jalap.

CIBALIS (Lat.), adj. Si2b(ki2b)-a(a3)'li2s. From *cibus*, food. Pertaining to food. [A, 322.]

CIBARIAN, adj. Si2-ba'ri2-a2n. Lat., *cibarius* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibaire.* Ger., *zum Speisen gehörig.* Pertaining to food, also to the organs of mastication and deglutition (as in a system of classification of insects by Fabricius, of which the formation of the oral organs was made the basis). [L, 41, 121.]

CIBARIOUS, adj. Si2b-a'ri2-u3s. Lat., *cibarius.* Edible. [L, 73.]

CIBARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2b(ki2b)-a(a3)'ri2-u3m(u4m). See Cibus.

CIBATION, n. Si-ba'shu3n. Lat., *cibatio* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibation.* Ger., *Speisung* (1st def.). It., *cibazione.* Sp., *cibacion.* 1. The act of taking nourishment. 2. In chemistry, the process of condensation of a liquid. [K.]

CIBBOLS, n. Si2b'o2lz. See Cibol.

CIBISITOME, n. Si2b-i2s'i2t-om. From κίβισις, a pouch, and τέμνειν, to cut. An instrument devised by Petit-Ra.lel for lacerating the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline lens as a preliminary step in the extraction of a cataract. [F.]

CIBOA, n. A species of African palm. [L, 41. 105.]

CIBOL, n. Si2b'o2l. Fr., *cibole, ciboule.* The *Allium ascalonicum.* [A, 505.]

CIBORION (Lat.), **CIBORIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si2b(ki2b)-o'ri2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., κιβώριον. 1. The fruit of the *Nelumbium speciosum.* [*a*, 24.] 2. A drinking cup, from its resemblance to the pods of c. (1st def.). [A, 387.]

CIBOTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2b(ki2b)-ot-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Fée, a tribe of the *Cathetogyratæ-hypochlamydeæ*, with the single genus *Cibotium.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CIBOTION (Lat.), **CIBOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si2b(ki2b)-ot'i2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., κιβώτιον (dim. of κιβωτός, a chest). A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the family *Dicksonieæ*, characterized by bipinnate fronds, double-valved involucres, the outer valve hood-shaped, the inner one operculiform, and the caudex covered with fine silky filaments. [B. 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. assamicum.** A variety of the *C. barometz.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. barometz** [Kuntze]. A species found in China and in Cochin-China, known in commerce as *penghawer djambi.* The rhizome is astringent and used in hæmorrhage. blennorrhœa, and dysentery. The hairs also are used medicinally. [A, 490 (*a*, 21); B, 270.]—**C. Cummingii** [Hassk.]. A species found in Java. The bracts furnish *penghawer djambi.* The hairs are said to be an excellent hæmostatic. [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**C. djambianum** [Hooker]. See *C. assamicum.*—**C. glaucescens** [Kuntze], **C. glaucophyllum.** See *C. barometz.*—**C. glaucum** [J. Smith]. A Sandwich Island species. It furnishes *pulu.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Schiedei** [Schlechtendahl], **C. schiedeanum** [Schlechtendahl]. A species found in Mexico, related to *C. barometz.* [A, 490 (*a*, 21).]—**Paleae** (seu **Pili**) **cibotii.** The hairs of *C. barometz.* [B, 270.]

CIBOUL, n. Si2b'ul. Fr., *ciboule.* The *Allium fistulosum.* [B, 273, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Perennial c.** The *Allium lusitanicum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CIBOULE (Fr.), n. Se-bul. Ger., *Zipolle.* Sp., *chalote.* 1. The *Allium fistulosum.* 2. The *Allium ascalonicum.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commune.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. de Saint-Jacques.** See *C.* (2d def.).

CIBOULETTE (Fr.), n. Se-bul-e2t. The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CIBRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2b(ki2b)-ra(ra3)-ri2-a(a3)'-se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Peritrichea.* [L, 121.]

CIBUR, n. See Chybur.

CIBUS (Lat.), n. m. Sib(ki2b)'-u3s(u4s). Fr., *aliment, nourriture.* Ger., *Nahrung, Speise.* It., *cibo.* Sp., *cebo.* Food. [A, 318, 322.]—**C. albus.** See Blanc-mange.—**C. deorum.** See Asafœtida.—**C. Saturni.** Fr., *manger de Saturne.* Of the ancients, the genus *Equisetum.* [*a*, 24.]

CICADA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(ki2k)-a(a3)'da3. Gr., τέττιξ. Fr., *cigale.* Ger., *Grille.* It., *cicata.* Sp., *cigarra.* A genus of the *Cicadidæ.* Several species were formerly eaten and used medicinally. [A, 301.] In the pl., *Cicadæ*, see Cicadidæ.—**C. fraxini** [Fabricius], **C. orni** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cigale de l'orne.* A species erroneously said to cause the manna of commerce to flow from the ash by puncturing the bark. [A, 301.]—**C. plebeia.** Fr., *cigale commune.* The common locust. [A, 301.]—**C. sanguinolenta.** Ger., *rother Damenvogel.* The *hung-lian-tsze* of the Chinese; said to be used as an aphrodisiac. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CICADAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Se-ka3d-a2r. See Cicadaria.

CICADALIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Se-ka3d-a3l-e-a3n2. See Cicadidæ.

CICADARIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a3d)-a-(a3)'ri2-a3. A suborder of the *Rhyncata.* [L, 121.]

CICADARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a3d)-a(a3)'ri2-e-(a3-e2). See Cicadidæ.

CICADARIUS (Lat.), adj. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a3d)-a(a3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). Fr., *cicadaire.* Resembling the *Cicada;* belonging to the *Cicadidæ.* [L.]

CICADELLINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a3d)-e2l-li(le)'na3. See Cicadidæ.

CICADEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tsek-a3d'e2n. See Cicadidæ.

CICADIDÆ (Lat.), **CICADIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a3d)'i2d-e(a3-e2), -a2d(a3d)-i(i2)'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cicadides, cicadéc, cicadiens, cicadaliens.* Ger., *Cicaden.* A family of the *Cicadina.* [L, 121, 292.]

CICADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a3d-i(e)'na3. A division (order) of the *Hemiptera.* [L, 121, 247.]

CICALA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(ki2k)-a(a3)'la3. See Cicada.

CICATRICE, n. Si2k'a2t-ri2s; Fr., Se-ka2t-res. See Cicatrix and Cicatricle (2d def.).—**C. à filtration** (Fr.). The scar resulting from an incision into the sclera at the limbus in iridectomy for glaucoma, the theory being that filtration of the intra-ocular fluid outward into the subconjunctival lymphatic space occurs more readily through the comparatively loose tissue of such a cicatrix than through the denser structure of a corneal cicatrix. [F.]—**C. carpique** (Fr.). See Cicatricula *fructuum.*—**C. cuivrée** (Fr.). A copper-colored cicatrix. [*a*, 18.]—**C. enfoncée** (Fr.). A cicatrix depressed by adhesion to the subjacent parts. [L, 41.]—**C. exubérante** (Fr.). See *Hypertrophic c.*—**C. filtrante** (Fr.). See *C. à filtration.*

CICATRICÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-ka3t-res-a. See Cicatricose.

CICATRICIAL, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri2sh'a2l. Lat., *cicatricialis.* Fr., *cicatriciel.* Ger., *narbig.* Pertaining to, resembling, forming, or produced by a cicatrix or cicatrization. [A, 301, 385.]

CICATRICLE, n. Si2k-a2t'rl2-k'l. See Cicatricula.

CICATRICOSE, adj. Si2k-a2t'ri2k-os. Lat., *cicatricosus.* Fr., *cicatricé.* Marked with scars, or scar-like impressions. [A, 318; L, 180.]

CICATRICULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cicatrix.* Si2k(ki2k)-a2t-(a3t)-ri2k'u2(u4)-la3. Gr., οὐλίδιον, χάλαζα (2d def.). Fr., *cicatricule.* Ger., *Närbchen, Hahnentritt* (2d def.). *Keimschicht* (2d def.), *Keimscheibe* (2d def.), *Keimhüget* (2d def.), *Hauptkeim* [His] (2d def.). It., *cicatricola.* Sp., *cicatrícula.* 1. A small cicatrix. [B, 77.] 2. The germinating point in the embryo of a seed or in the yolk of a fecundated ovum, called the "tread" from its resemblance to a scar. [A, 4, 8, 15; B, 116 (*a* 24); L, 146.] Cf. Archiblast. 3. In botany, the mark left by the rupture of the ovule from its pedicle (or of its vessels when a pedicle is wanting); in general, any scar on a plant, its fruit, or the seed of the fruit (*e. g.*, the scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its base). [Cassini (*a*, 24); B, 1. 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fructuum.** Fr., *cicatrice carpique.* An impression or cicatrix which appears on certain fruits, not including the hilum or the umbilicus of the seed. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

CICATRICULAR, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri2k'u2l-a3r. Fr., *cicatriculaire.* Pertaining to a cicatricula. [A, 385.]

CICATRISANT, adj. Si2k-a2t'ri2z-a2nt. Gr., οὐλωτικός. Lat., *cicatrisans.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *vernarbend.* It., *cicatrizzánte.* Sp., *cicatrizante.* Promoting cicatrization. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

CICATRISATE, adj. Si2k-a2t'ri2z-at. See Cicatricose.

CICATRISATION (Fr.), n. Se-ka2t-rez-a3-se-o2n2. See Cicatrization.

CICATRISATUS (Lat.), adj. Si2k(ki2k)-a2t(a3t)-ri2z(ri2s)-a(a3)'-tu3s(tu4s). Fr., *cicatrisé.* Ger., *genarbt.* It., *cicatrizzato.* Sp., *cicatrizado.* 1. Cicatricose. 2. Cicatrized. [L, 107.]

CICATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(ki2k)-a2t(a3t)'ri2x. Gen., *cicatri'cis.* Gr., οὐλή. Fr., *cicatrice.* Ger., *Narbe.* It., *cicatrice.* Sp., *cicatriz.* A scar; the new tissue formed in the healing of an injury involving a solution of continuity of a soft part.—**Apoplectic c.** Ger., *apoplectische Narbe.* It., *cicatrice apoplettica.* Sp., *cicatriz apopléctica* (ó *hemorrhágica*). An irregularly shaped fissure in the brain substance following the absorption of an apoplectic extravasation and having indurated walls, either in immediate con-

tact or separated by pigment. [D, 3.]—**Cheloid c.** See *False* KELOID.—**Cicatrices adversæ** (Lat.). Scars on the breast. [L, 119.]—**Cicatrices a graviditate.** See STRIÆ *atrophicæ gravidarum.*—**Exuberant c., Hypertrophic c., Keloid c.** Fr., *cicatrice hypertrophique.* Ger., *hypertrophische Narbe*, *warzige Narbengeschwulst.* A c. of the skin that undergoes hypertrophy after the healing of a wound. It is of a reddish or pinkish color, and is considerably elevated above the surface, but does not exceed in area the limits of the original wound or ulcer. [G, 47.] Cf. *False* KELOID.—**Vicious c.** Fr., *cicatrice vicieuse.* A c. that interferes with the function of a part. [E.]

CICATRIZATION, n. Si^{2}k-a^{2}t-ri^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., **ἐπούλωσις.** Lat., *cicatrisatio.* Fr., *cicatrisation.* Ger., *Vernarbung.* It., *cicatrizzazione.* Sp., *cicatrización.* The formation of cicatricial tissue; the process by which a wound is healed, especially the final step in that process, *viz*: the investment of the surface with epithelium. [A, 301, 385; E.]

CICATROSE, adj. Si^{2}k′a^{2}t-ros. See CICATRICOSE.

CICCA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)′ka^3. Ger., *Cheramellabaum.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants (according to Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Phyllanthus*) of tropical India, Africa, and America; distinguished by a four-cleft calyx, four free stamens, and the absence of petals. [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. disticha** [Linnæus], **C. nodiflora** [Lamarck]. Fr., *brignolier.* Ger., *Cheramellabaum.* See PHYLLANTHUS *disticha.*—**C. racemosa** [Loureiro]. Fr., *c. rameux.* See PHYLLANTHUS *racemosa.*

CICCUM (Lat.), **CICCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)′ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m), -ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). The core of a fruit. [A, 318.]

CICELY, n. Si^{2}s′e^{2}l-i^2. The *Myrrhis odorata.* [B, 185 (α, 24).]—**Fool's c.** The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rough c.** The *Torilis anthriscus.* [A, 505.]—**Sweet c.** 1. The *Myrrhis odorata.* 2. In America, the *Osmorrhiza.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CICENDIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-e^{2}nd′i^2-a^3. Fr., *cicendie.* According to Bentham and Hooker, a genus of plants of the family *Chironieæ*, order *Gentianeæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. filiformis.** The *Gentiana filiformis* of Linnæus; the *Exacum filiforme* of J. Smith. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. hyssopifolia.** Of Linnæus, the *Gentiana hyssopifolia*, a plant found in the East Indies, all parts of which are very bitter, and are employed by the natives in convalescence from fevers and as a substitute for gentian, on account of its stomachic and (in large doses) laxative properties. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 172 (α, 24).]

CICER (Lat.), n. n. Sis(ki^{2}k)′u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *cic′eris.* From Heb. *kikar.* Gr., **ἐρέβινθος.** Fr., *gesse.* Ger., *Kichererbse*, *Platterbs.* It., *cicerchia*, *cece.* Sp., *arveja algarroba.* A Linnæan genus of leguminous plants referred to the family *Vicieæ*, or vetches, characterized by round and hairy stalks, pinnate leaves, small white flowers, and a five-lobed calyx, bulging on the upper side. The pods are short, thick, and hairy, and contain seeds larger than peas. These seeds, called *ciches*, are sown in Italy and other warm countries. [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. arietinum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *pois chiche*, *café français.* Ger., *Zweigerbse.* Sp., *garbanzo.* The chickpea; a species found in southern Europe and in India, both wild and cultivated. In Europe, especially in Spain, as in the East, the slightly bitter seeds are a favorite article of diet, and, under the name *semina ciceris*, were formerly official. Only the meal, *farina ciceris*, is now in use, being made into emollient cataplasms, and mixed with honey as a remedy in carcinoma. A decoction of the seeds and leaves was formerly prescribed as a diuretic. The pod exudes a viscid, sour sap, containing much oxalic acid. The seeds, roasted like coffee, are considered aphrodisiac, and are also used for flatulence, dysuria, and menstrual disorders. [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 19, 172, 173, 285; α, 24.]—**C. nigrum.** An old name for a plant the seeds of which were formerly used for making broth which was given for jaundice, and used in decoction as a diuretic and laxative. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. physodes** [Reichenbach]. A variety of *C. arietinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. rubrum.** See *C. nigrum.*—**C. sativum** [Schkhr]. A variety of *C. arietinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. silvestre.** A variety growing wild in the fields of Italy and other warm countries. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Semen ciceris.** The seed of *C. arietinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen ciceris albi.** The decorticated seed of *C. arietinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen ciceris rubri.** The unhusked seed of *C. arietinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CICERA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)′e^{2}r-a^3. 1. Of the ancients, a kind of pulse resembling little vetches. [A, 318.] 2. An old name for a pill of the size of a vetch. [B (α, 24).]—**C. tartari.** An old name for a small pill of turpentine and cream of tartar. [B (α, 24).]

CICERBITA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-u^{5}rb(e^{2}rb)′i^{2}t-a^3; It., cheche^{2}rb′et-a^3. Of Pliny, a species of *Sonchus*; in Italy, the *Sonchus oleraceus.* [L, 94; α, 24.]

CICERCULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cicer.* Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-u^{5}rk(e^{2}rk)′-u^2(u^4)-la^3. 1. Of Pliny, a small vetch. [A, 318.] 2. A genus of leguminous plants of the subtribe *Lathyrosæ*, established by Alefield. [B, 42 (α, 24).]

CICERIC, adj. Si^{2}s-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *cicericus.* Fr., *cicérique.* Pertaining to the acid obtained from *Cicer arietinum.* [A, 24.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cicérique.* An acid liquid obtained from *Cicer arietinum* and other vetches; composed chiefly of oxalic acid, but containing also acetic and malic acids and, according to Dispau, another acid peculiar to the plant. [B, 2, 172, 173; α, 24.]

CICÉROLE (Fr.), n. Se-sar-ol. See CICER *arietinum.*

CICH, CICHES, CICHLING, n's. Si^{2}k, si^{2}kz, si^{2}k′li^{2}n^{2}g. Fr., *ciche.* A vetch. [B, 116 (α, 24).] See CICER *arietinum* and ASTRAGALUS *cicer.*

CICHLOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-lo(lo^2)-mo^{2}rf′-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminiplantares.* 2. A group of the *Passeres.* [L, 121, 320.]

CICHORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r(or)-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cichorées.* Ger., *Wegwarten.* It., *cicoriacee.* Sp., *achicoráceas.* Of Jussieu, the *Liguliforæ*; of Vaillant, a class of *Compositæ* divided into groups with genera as follows: *a. Dens leonis*, *Taraxaconides*, *Taraxaconastrum*, *Pilosella.* *b. Hieracium*, *Hieracioides*, *Prenanthes*, *Chondrilla*, *Crepis*, *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, *Zacintha*, *Rhagadioloïdes.* *c. Tragopogon*, *Tragopogonoides*, *Helminthotheca*, *Scorzonera*, *Scorzoreroides.* *d. Lampsana*, *Rhagadiolus.* *e. Eriophorus*, *Achyrophorus*, *Hypochœris*, *Catananche*, *Cichorium*, and *Scolymus*; of Hall, a tribe of florecomposite plants, including *Taraxacum*, *Hieracium*, etc. The whole group corresponds to the *Cichoriaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CICHORACEOUS, adj. Si^{2}k-o^{2}r-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *cichoraceus.* Fr., *chicoracé.* Ger., *cichorienartig.* Resembling chicory or having its generic characteristics. [B (α, 24).]

CICHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-or′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Sprengel (1818), an order of the *Compositæ* including *Cichorium*, *Catananche*, *Krigia*, *Thrincia*, *Hedypnois*, *Hyoseris*, *Zœyntha*, *Tolpis*, *Andryala*, *Rothia*, *Crepis*, *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, *Troximon*, *Lactua*, *Leontodon*, *Chondrilla*, *Prenanthes*, *Seriola*, *Hypochœris*, *Geropogon*, *Tragopogon*, *Urospermum*, *Helmenthia*, *Picris*, *Apargia*, *Scorzonera*, *Podospermum*, *Lapsana*, *Rhagadiolus*, and *Scolymus.* Cf. CICHORIACEÆ. 2. Of Sprengel (1826), a tribe of the *Syngenesiæ.* 3. Of Don, a tribe of the *Cichoraceæ*, comprising *Cichorium* and *Scolymus.* 4. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Cichorieæ*, including *Catananche* and *Cichorium.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CICHOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r-e(a)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., **κιχόρειον.** See CICHORIUM.—**C. hortense.** The *Cichorium endivia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. latifolium.** The *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. verrucarium.** The *Zacintha verrucosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Extractum cichorei.** Fr., *extrait de chicorée* [Fr. Cod.]. Of the Belg. Ph., a solid extract made from the root of chicory. [L, 57 (α, 21).]—**Ptisana cichorei.** See *Tisane de* CHICORÉE.—**Radix cichorei** [Belg. Ph.]. The root of *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 95.]—**Succus cichorei.** See *Succus* CICHORII.

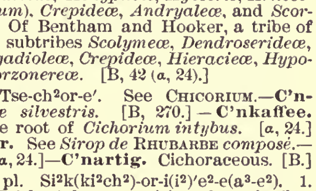
CICHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-or′i^2-a^3. The *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 180.]

CICHORIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-or-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a division (order) of the *Homoiantheæ*, comprising the subdivisions (families) *Cichoriaceæ veræ* (embracing *Lapsana*, *Rhagodiolus*, *Hedypnois*, *Hyoseris*, *Arnoseris*, *Catananche*, and *Cichorium*), *Crepideæ*, *Andryaleæ*, and *Scorzonereæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including the subtribes *Scolymeæ*, *Dendroserideæ*, *Hyoserideæ*, *Lapsaneæ*, *Rhagadioleæ*, *Crepideæ*, *Hieracieæ*, *Hypochœrideæ*, *Lactuceæ*, and *Scorzonereæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

CICHORIE (Ger.), n. Tse-ch^{2}or-e′. See CHICORIUM.—**C'nblüthe.** The *flores malvæ silvestris.* [B, 270.]—**C'nkaffee.** Chicory coffee made from the root of *Cichorium intybus.* [α, 24.]—**C'nsyrup mit Rhabarber.** See *Sirop de* RHUBARBE *composé.*—**C'nwurzel.** Chicory-root. [α, 24.]—**C'nartig.** Cichoraceous. [B.]

CICHORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-or-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Trichostylæ*, comprising the subtribes *Cichoreæ*, *Scorzonereæ*, *Hieracieæ*, *Crepideæ*, *Lapsaneæ*, *Lactuceæ*, and *Scolymeæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Homoiantheæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Lampsaneæ*, *Hyoserideæ*, and *Scorzonereæ.* 3. Of Schultz, a subtribe of the *Cichoraceæ*, consisting of *Cichorium.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CICHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}ch^2)-or′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., **κιχώριον.** Fr., *chicorée.* Ger., *C.*, *Wegwarten.* A Linnæan genus of perennial plants of the *Cichoriaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. agreste.** The *C. intybus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. cæruleum, coronopi foliis angustis,** etc. Fr., *chicorée bâtarde.* The *Catananche cœrulea.* [B, 200.]—**C. crispum.** See *C. intybus.*—**C. endivia.** Fr., *chicorée blanche* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Endivien-cichorie.* The endive; an Eastern species, formerly official as *herba et semina endiviæ*; now esteemed as a salad. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. intybus.** Fr., *chicorée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *blanche*). Ger., *Feldwegwarte.* Wild chicory, witloof, succory, bunk: a hardy perennial species. The root, *radix cichorei*, is official. Formerly the leaves, blossoms, and seeds (included among the *quatuor semina frigida*) were also official. The root of the uncultivated plant is reputed a powerful alterative, and may be employed as a digestive or nervous tonic; in Russia it is prescribed for hydrophobia. Its chief use is in the adulteration of coffee. The plant is cultivated as a salad, the leaves, blanched like those of the endive, being so used under the name *barbe du capucin.* [A, 490 (α, 21); B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275; α. 24.]—**C. officinarum, C. silvestre.** See *C. intybus.*—**Cortex radicis cichorii.** Sp., *achicoria*, *achicoria amarga* (*corteza de la raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. The root-bark of *C. intybus.* [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Decoctum cichorii.** Sp., *cocimiento de achicorias* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of chicory-root with the necessary quantity of water for fifteen



THE CICHORIUM INTYBUS. (A, 327.)

minutes, and, when cool, straining off 24 parts. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Folia cichorii.** The leaves of *C. intybus.* [B, 95.]—**Herba cichorii, Herba cichorii intybi** (seu **silvestris**). The herb of *C. intybus*, once used like the root. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Infusum cichorii.** See *Tisane de* CHICORÉE.—**Succus cichorii** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1818, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made, according to the Fr. Cod., 1818, by bruising 16 parts of chicory-leaves, adding 1 part of water, expressing, and filtering without heat through bibulous paper. According to the Sp. Ph., 1798, and the Sard. Ph., 1773, the juice was clarified by a slight boiling. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Syrupus cichorii.** Sp., *jarabe de achicoria* [Sp. Ph.].—A syrup made by infusing 115 parts of the leaves of *C. intybus* with 500 of water, adding to the strained liquor 690 parts of sugar, boiling, and clarifying. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cichorii cum rheo.** Sp., *jarabe de achicoria con ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by infusing 60 parts of chicory-leaves and 115 of rhubarb in 1,000 of boiling water, adding to the strained liquor 1.300 of sugar, boiling, and clarifying. [B, 95.]

CICHORY, n. Si^{2}k'o^{2}r-i^2. See CICHORIUM *intybus.*

CICH-PEA, n. Si^{2}k'pe. The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*). [α, 24.]

CICI (Lat.), n. n. Si(ke)'si(ke). Gr., κίκι. The *Ricinus communis.* [L, 105 (α, 21).]

CICI, n. In Chili, a drink made from maize or fermented fruits. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

CICILIANA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-i^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'na^3. The *Androsæmum.* [L, 94.]

CICINAL, adj. Si^{2}s-in'a^{2}l. Pertaining to or resembling a cicinus. [α, 24.]

CICINDELA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-i^{2}n-de(da)'la^3. Perhaps from *caudere*, to glow. Gr., λαμπυρίς. Fr., *cicindéle, ver luisant* (2d def.). Ger., *Johanniswurm* (2d def.). Syn.: *vermiculus Sancti Johannis* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Cicindelidæ.* 2. The glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*, seu *splendidula*), formerly supposed to be an anodyne and lithontriptic. [L, 49, 105, 116.]

CICINDELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-i^{2}n-de^{2}l(dal)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cicindélidés.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 196.]

CICINDÉLIEN (Fr.), adj. Se-sa^{2}n^2-dal-e-a^{3}n^2. Resembling the glow-worm; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CICINDELIDÆ.

CICINDELINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-i^{2}n-de^{2}l(dal)-i(e)'ni-(ne). See CICINDELIDÆ.

CICINNAL, adj. Si^{2}s-i^{2}n'a^{2}l. See CICINAL.

CICINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ke)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CICINUS.

CICINOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}s(kek)-i^{2}n-o^{2}b'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κίκινος, made from the castor-oil plant or its fruit, and βόλος (see BOLUS). In veterinary medicine, a bolus of the powdered root of *Ricinus communis*, chillies, and tobacco leaves; used for colic in horses. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

CICINUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ke)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κίκινος. Pertaining to or resembling the *Ricinus communis*, its fruit, or its oil (castor-oil); as a n., the plant itself. [A, 387; B, 45.]—**Cicini oleum.** Of Celsus, castor-oil. [B, 45.] Cf. *Cicinum* OLEUM.

CICINUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}k)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From κίκινος, a curl. Ger., *Wickel.* That form of inflorescence of a plant in which the flowers are arranged in a double row along one side of a false axis, by which the whole inflorescence curves on itself, forming a scorpioid cyme, as illustrated in the *Myosotis palustris*, or in the sundew, the *Sedum*, and the borage family. [α, 24.]

CICIOLO (It.), n. Che-che-o'lo. An edible fungus, probably the *Agaricus eryngii.* [L, 105 (α, 24).]

CICKENWORT, n. Si^{2}k'e^{2}n-wu^{5}rt. The *Stellaria media.* [A, 505.]

CICLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)'la^3. Also written *cycla.* Ger., *eigentliches Mangold.* A variety of the *Beta vulgaris.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

CICLAMINA (It.), n. Che-kla^{3}m-e'na^3. See CYCLAMEN.

CICOGNE (Fr.), n. Se-ko^{2}n-y'. See CICONIA.

CICONARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-on-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. See CICONIDÆ.

CICONGIUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-o^{2}n(o^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An ancient measure containing twelve sextaries or pints. [L, 94, 119 (α, 21).]

CICONIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-on'i^2-a^3. Ger., πελαργός. Fr., *cicogne.* Ger., *Storch.* The stork, a genus of the *Ciconaria*; formerly used medicinally. [L, 94, 105 (α, 21).]

CICONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-on'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). The storks; a family of the *Pelargi.* [L, 221.]

CICONIEN (Fr.), adj. Se-kon-e-a^{3}n^2. Resembling the stork. [L, 42.]

CICONIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-on-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CICONIDÆ.

CICONIINAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-on-i^2-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). The true storks, a subfamily of the *Ciconidæ.* [L, 221.]

CICONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-on-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *ciconiens.* A subfamily of the *Cultirostres.* [L, 147.]

CICORY, n. Si^{2}k'o^{2}r-i^2. See CHICORY.

CICUTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-u^2(u)'ta^3. Gr., κώνειον. Fr., *cicutaire, ciguë, grande ciguë, ciguë ordinaire.* Ger., *grosser gefleckten Schierling.* It., Sp., *c.* 1. A name applied to various umbelliferous plants of the genera *C., Conium*, and *Æthusa.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants, characterized by a calyx of fine segments, carpels with fine ribs, carpophore 2-parted, seeds round, leaves compound, stems hollow, flowers white, and the whole plant having a strong disagreeable odor. [B, 19, 34, 42 (α, 24).] 3. See CONIUM *maculatum.*—**Cataplasma cicutæ.** A preparation official in the Frankf. Disp., 1791, Lond. Ph., 1837, and Port. Ph., 1836. It is made, according to the Port. Ph., of 115 parts of powdered conium, 172 of bread-crumb, and 540 of water, boiled together. The Frankf. Disp. orders 2 parts of powdered conium, 3 of bread-crumb, and 9 of cow's milk, boiled together. The Lond. Ph. orders 62 parts of extract of conium, a sufficient quantity of flax-seed, and 473 parts of boiling water to be mixed. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. acquatica** (It.). See *C. virosa.*—**C. aglina** (It.). The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B.]—**C. amomum** [Mönch]. Fr., *faux amome, persil de vaches.* The *Sison amomum* of Linnæus (the *Sison aromaticum* of Lamarck). The seeds are reputed diuretic, stomachic, and carminative. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. angustifolia.** Syn.: *C. tenuifolia.* A variety of *C. virosa*, having the same uses and characteristics. [B, 42, 128, 180; α, 24.]—**C. aquatica.** See *C. virosa.*—**C. californica.** A variety of *C. virosa* found on the Pacific coast of the United States. [W. P. Gibbons, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 11. 1889, p. 523.]—**C. cynapium.** Fr., *ache* (ou *persil*) *de chien.* The *Æthusa cynapium.* [α, 24.]—**C. de jardin** (Sp.). The *Conium maculatum.* [A, 447.]—**Cicutæ emplastrum.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *canadensis* (under PIX).—**Cicutæ extractum.** See *Extractum* CONII.—**C. fœtida.** Stinking hemlock; possibly the *Conium maculatum.* [α, 24.]—**C. maculata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ciguë maculée* (ou *tachetée*). Ger., *gefleckte Schierling.* It., *c. macolata.* Sp., *c. macular.* Syn.. *Cicutaria maculata* [Lamarck]. Musquash-root, spotted cow-bane; a species common throughout the United States and Canada in wet meadows. It has a stem from 3 to 6 feet high, smooth, striate, hollow and branched; leaflets finely serrate and many umbels. Its thick, fleshy root is poisonous. In medical properties it resembles *C. virosa* and *Conium maculatum.* [B, 5, 42, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. major, C. major fœtida, C. major vulgaris, C. mayor** (Sp.). See CONIUM *maculatum.*—**C. minor, C. minore** (It.). The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B.]—**C. officinale** (It.). Fr., *ciguë grande officinale.* The fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum.* [B.]—**C. oil.** Ger., *Cicutaöl.* An oil obtained by distillation from the seeds of *C. virosa*; found by Simon, of Berlin, not to be poisonous, but identical, according to Trapp, with the oil of cumin-seeds. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. sinensis** [Zuccarini]. A species referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Selinum.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. Stoerkii.** See CONIUM *maculatum.*—**C. tenuifolia** [Fröl.]. See *C. angustifolia.*—**C. terrestris.** See CONIUM *maculatum.*—**C. virosa.** Fr., *cicutaire aquatique, ciguë vireuse.* Ger., *giftiger Wasserschierling.* It., Sp., *c. virosa.* Chin., *Kau-pen.* The cow-bane, brook-tongue, water hemlock, deathin, devil's salep, scoots, poison turnip; an umbelliferous, poisonous species of northern Europe. It has an erect, hollow stem reaching a height of 3 or 4 feet. The leaves are pinnate and slightly toothed; the flowers are white. The effect on men and beasts is that of an active poison. When swallowed it produces vomiting, vertigo, and convulsions. It is never used internally, but has been employed externally in rheumatism. [B, 5, 34, 170, 180; α, 24.]—**C. vulgaris.** Fr., *ciguë commune.* The *Conium maculatum* of Linnæus.—**Conserva cicutæ.** Fr., *conserve de ciguë.* Of the Ph. nosoc. milit. wurceb., 1815, a preparation made by rubbing together 1 part of the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum*, bruised, and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* CONII.—**Emplastrum cicutæ cum ammoniaco, Emplastrum de** (seu **e**) **c. cum ammoniaco.** See *Emplastrum* CONII *ammoniacatum.*—**Extractum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Extractum* CONII (*foliorum*).—**Herba cicutæ.** See *Herba* CONII.—**Lacrimæ cicutæ.** Of Celsus, *C. virosa.* [B, 45.]—**Semen cicutæ.** Fr., *semence de ciguë.* The seed of *Conium maculatum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CICUTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-u^{2}t(ut)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Adanson, the family *Umbellateæ*, comprising *Cicuta. Galbanon, Dela, Prionitis, Sisarum, Sison, Angelica, Laserphitium, Eryngium, Sanicula, Astrantia, Ammi, Cuminum, Meum, Bulbocastanum*, and *Crithmum.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CICUTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-u^{2}t(ut)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cicutaire.* Ger., *Wütherich, Wasserschierling.* Of Tournefort, see CICUTA.—**C. aquatica.** Fr., *cicutaire aquatique, ciguë vireuse.* Ger., *giftiger Wütherich.* The *Cicuta virosa* and the *Phellandrium aquaticum.* [B, 115 (α, 24).]—**C. fatua.** Fr., *cicutaire folle.* The *Æthusa cynapium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. maculata.** See CICUTA *maculata.*—**C. odorata.** Fr., *cicutaire odorante.* The *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 180.]—**C. tenuifolia.** The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. virosa.** Fr., *cicutaire vireuse.* The *Cicuta virosa.* [A, 385.]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Herba cicutarieæ.** The herb of the *Chærophyllum silvestre.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CICUTARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-ku^{6}t-a^{3}r-e-a. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Cicutaria*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CICUTARIÆ. [L, 41.]

CICUTARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)-u^{2}t(ut)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cicutariées.* Of A. Richard, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising those with white flowers, heart-shaped petals, and globous, didymous fruits with a smooth, even surface. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

CICUTÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-ku^{6}t-a. Containing *Cicuta.* [L, 41 (α, 21).]

CICUTENE, n. Si^{2}k-u^{2}t'en. Fr., *cicutène.* Ger., *Cicuten.* A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from the root of *Cicuta virosa.* [B, 270.]

CICUTINE, n. Si^{2}k-u^{2}t'en. Lat., *cicutina.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cicutin.* It., *cicutina, conina.* Sp., *cicútina, conina.* 1. See CONIINE. 2. A volatile alkaloid said to have been obtained from *Cicuta virosa.* [B, 158, 270.]—**Bromhydrate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Coniine hydrobromide. [B.]—**Collyrium of c.** Fr., *collyre de c.* A solution of 1 part of c. in 100 parts of alcohol; applied to the eyelids in scrofulous ophthalmia. [L, 88 (α, 21).]—**Iso-c.** Beta-collidine hexahydride; a substance which in physiological action resembles curare, and in properties resembles c. ["Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmac.," Nov., 1885, p. 311 (B).]

CICUTOXIN, n. Si^{2}k-u^2-to^{2}x'i^{2}n. From *Cicuta* (*q. v.*), and τοξικόν, a bow-poison. Fr., *cicutoxine.* Ger., *C.* A substance obtained by Böhm from *Cicuta virosa*, and regarded by him as its active principle; a viscid, non-crystallizable liquid, of acid reaction and repulsive taste. In poisonous doses, it produces convulsions, general paralysis, and death. Infusion of galls is said to be an antidote. [B, 5 (α, 24); B, 270.]

CIDARIDA (Lat.), **CIDARIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Si^{2}d-(ki^{2}d)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}d-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). 1. A family of the *Echinidea.* 2. A family of the *Endocyclica.* [L, 121, 303.]

CIDARIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *cidaris* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *cidariforme.* Formed like a bonnet or hood (a species name). [L, 41, 116.]

CIDARIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gr., κίδαρις. Lit., a head-dress or turban worn by ancient dignitaries; a genus of the *Cidaridæ.* [L, 303.]—**C. glandifera.** A species formerly kept in the shops under the name of *Jews' stones.* [L, 30 (α, 14).]

CIDARITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-it(et)'ez(e^{2}s). See Cidaridæ.

CIDER, n. Si'du^{5}r. Said to be from *sicera* (Gr., σίκερα), an intoxicating drink made by the ancient Hebrews. Fr., *cidre.* Ger., *C., Aepfelwein.* It., *cidro.* Sp., *sidra.* The fermented juice of apples. The word formerly signified other sorts of strong liquors and juices obtained from other fruits. Ordinary c. contains water, alcohol (from 5 to 8 per cent.), grape-sugar, malic acid, ash, albuminoid, and gum. [B, 5, 116; α, 24.]—**Boiled c.** New c. boiled down to a syrupy consistence; used in cookery.—**Bottled c.** C. bottled at an early stage of fermentation; a highly effervescent beverage resembling champagne.—**C. brandy, C. spirit.** See Apple-*jack.*—**Hard c.** C. so completely fermented as almost to have become vinegar; a clear, acid, intoxicating liquor.—**Made c.** A c. of this name is made in Devonshire, chiefly for the supply of the London market. The finest quality is simply ordinary c. racked into clean and well-sulphured casks. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**New c.** C. in which the process of fermentation has hardly begun; a sweetish, rather thick liquid, often somewhat turbid. Drank freely, it is apt to cause indigestion.—**Old c.** C. that has become clear and in which the vinous fermentation is complete; a wholesome but intoxicating beverage acting as an aid to digestion.—**Raisin c.** A beverage made in a similar way to raisin wine, but without employing sugar, and with only 2 lbs. of raisins to the gallon, or even more, of water. It is usually fit for bottling in 10 days, and in a week longer is ready for use. [L, 162 (α, 21).]—**Sweet c.** See *New c.*—**Tasmanian c.-tree.** The *Eucalyptus gunni.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CIDERAGE, n. Si'du^{5}r-aj. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CIDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Cydonium.

CIDRA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Thed'ra^3. The *Citrus medica.* [A, 447.]

CIDRE (Fr.), n. Sedr. See Cider.—**C. de poires.** See Perry.—**C. iodé** [Labiche]. Cider containing a little tincture of iodine. [L, 77 (α, 21).]

CIDRERO (Sp.), **CIDROLIMON** (Sp.), **CIDROMELA** (It.), n's. Thed-ra'ro, -ro-lem'on, ched-ro-ma'la^3. The *Citrus medica.* [A, 447; L, 105.]

CIECHOCINEK, n. A place in Poland, 18 miles below Warsaw, where there are saline springs. [A, 319.]

CIENTO EN RAMA (Sp.), n. The-e^{2}nt'o e^{2}n ra^3'ma^3. The *Achillea millefolium.* [A, 447.]

CIERGE (Fr.), n. Se-e^{2}rzh. See Cactus.—**C. à grandes fleurs.** The *Cactus grandiflorus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. amer.** The *Euphorbia antiquorum.* [L, 49.]—**C. de Notre-Dame.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. laiteux.** See *C. amer.*—**C. queue de souris.** See Cereus *flagelliformis.*

CIFALU (It.), n. Che'fa^{3}l-u. A place in Sicily, at the foot of the castle of that name, several miles from Sclafani, where there is a warm spring (42° to 44° R.) which, according to A. Ferrara, contains magnesium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, iron, and alum. It was used in the thirteenth century for leprosy. [α, 21.]

CIGALE (Fr.), n. Se-ga^{2}l. See Cicada.—**C. de l'orne.** See Cicada *orni.*—**C. commune.** See Cicada *plebeia.*

CIGAR, n. Si^{2}g-a^{3}r'. Lat., *cigarra, cigara.* Fr., *cigare.* Ger., *Cigarre.* It., Sp., *cigarro.* A small roll of dried leaves, ordinarily of tobacco-leaves, tapering at one end; used for smoking. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**Aromatic c's.** See Cigarettes *aromatiques.*—**Arsenical c's.** Lat., *cigarræ arsenicales.* See Papier *arsenical* and Cigarettes *arsenicales de Boudin.*—**Balsamic c's.** See Cigaretæ *benzoicæ* and *Golfin's* cigaretæ *balsamicæ.*—**Medicated c's.** Fr., *cigares médicinaux.* C's made of the leaves of one or more medicinal plants, with or without the addition of other medicaments in powder or solution. [A, 385.]—**Mercurial c's.** Lat., *cigarræ mercuriales.* Ordinary tobacco c's deprived of their narcotic properties and steeped in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, to which a little opium is generally added. [L, 120 (α, 21).] See also *Dieffenbach's Zinnober*cigarren.—**Perfumed c's.** Lat., *cigarræ aromaticæ.* Syn.: *scented c's.* A preparation made (1) by moistening ordinary c's with a strong tincture of cascarilla, to which a little gum benzoin and storax is often added, and sometimes a small quantity of camphor, oil of cloves, or cassia; (2) by soaking the tobacco of which the c's are to be made, or the c's themselves, for a short time in a very strong infusion of cascarilla, and then allowing them to dry by a very gentle heat; (3) by simply inserting very small shreds of cascarilla-bark between the leaves of the c's, or into small slits made for the purpose. They are said to intoxicate more quickly than unprepared c's of the same strength and quality. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**Scented c's.** See *Perfumed c's.*

CIGARA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)-a^{3}r'a^3. See Cigar.—**Cigaræ iodatæ** (seu **jodatæ**). Ger., *Jodcigarren.* Cigars moistened with a solution of potassium iodide. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CIGARE (Fr.), n. Se-ga^{3}r. See Cigar.—**C's médicinaux.** See *Medicated* cigars.—**C. opiacé.** A cigar made by dissolving ¼ gramme of extract of opium in a few drops of water, moistening 3 grammes of belladonna-leaves with the solution, and rolling the leaves into a cigar. [L, 77 (α, 21).]

CIGARETA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)-a^{3}r-e(a)'ta^3. See Cigarette.—**Cigaretæ antasthmaticæ** (seu **antiasthmaticæ** [Belg. Ph.]) Of the Belg. Ph., cigarettes made of blotting paper that has been imbued with a liquid made by macerating for 12 hours 60 parts of belladonna-leaves, 30 each of hyoscyamus- and stramonium-leaves and 10 of bruised phellandrium-seed in about twice their volume of cherry-laurel water, expressing, and adding 3 parts of extractum opii gummosum. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Cigaretæ arsenicales.** See Papier *arsenical* and Cigarettes *arsenicales de Boudin.*—**Cigaretæ benzoicæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made as follows: One part of nitrate of potassium is dissolved in 16 parts of water. Strips of thick white filtering paper, 15 cm. wide, are dipped into the solution, dried, then saturated with a solution of 1 part of sublimed benzoic acid in 8 parts of tincture of benzoin, dried again, cut into pieces 10 cm. long, and rolled up so as to form cigarettes. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Cigaretæ iodatæ** (seu **jodatæ**). See Cigarettes *iodées antiasthmatiques* and Cigarettes *iodiques de Chartroule.*—**Cigaretæ mercuriales.** See Cigarettes *mercurielles.*—**Golfin's cigarettæ balsamicæ.** Fr., *cigarettes balsamiques de Golfin.* See *Cigaretæ benzoicæ.*

CIGARETTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)-a^{3}r-e^{2}t'ta^3. See Cigarette.

CIGARETTE, n. Si^{2}g-a^{2}r-e^{2}t; Fr., se-ga^{3}r-e^{2}t; Ger., tse-ga^{3}r-e^{2}t'te^2. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* It., *cigaretto.* Sp., *cigarrillo.* A little cigar; made either like an ordinary cigar or by rolling finely divided tobacco-leaves or some other combustible drug in thin paper into the form of a cylinder.—**Antasthmatic c's.** See *C's antiasthmatiques* and *C's iodées antiasthmatiques.* [L, 56, 76 (α, 21).]—**Aromatic c's.** See *C's aromatiques.*—**Arsenical c's.** Lat., *cigaretæ arsenicales.* Fr., *c's arsenicales.* See Papier *arsenical* and *C's arsenicales de Boudin.*—**Balsamic c's.** See Cigaretæ *benzoicæ.*—**C's antiasthmatiques.** A preparation for which the following formula is much employed in France: A decoction is made of 5 grammes each of the leaves of belladonna, stramonium, digitalis, and sage, with 1,000 grammes of water, and strained; 75 grammes of potassium nitrate and 40 grammes of tincture of benzoin are added, and into this solution is then introduced, sheet by sheet, 1 quire of red-tinted absorbent paper, the whole remaining in contact 24 hours, after which time the paper is dried and cut into rectangular pieces of 10 by 7 cm., which are formed into tubes by rolling them around a cylinder about 1 or 1½ mm. in diameter and fastening the edge with gelatin. [B, 81 (α, 21).] Cf. Cigaretæ *antasthmaticæ.*—**C's aromatiques** (Fr.). The *species aromaticæ* rolled into c's. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**C's arsenicales** (Fr.). See Papier *arsenical* and *C's arsenicales de Boudin.*—**C's arsenicales de Boudin** (Fr.). Syn.: *cigarettes de Dioscoride, papier arsenical.* A preparation made by saturating a piece of blotting-paper with a solution of 1 centig. of arsenious acid in a few drops of water and rolling it into a c.; used in asthma. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's balsamiques** (Fr.). C's made of thick blotting-paper saturated with a solution of potassium nitrate, dried, smeared with compound tincture of benzoin, and cut into pieces 0·10 m. long and 0·05 m. broad. [L, 77 (α, 21).] Cf. Cigaretæ *benzoicæ.*—**C's balsamiques de Golfin** (Fr.). See Cigaretæ *benzoicæ.* [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's de Dioscoride** (Fr.). See *C's arsenicales de Boudin.* [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's d'Espic** (Fr.). See *C's antiasthmatiques.*—**C's indiennes** (Fr.). C's made of the leaves of *Cannabis sativa* macerated in a solution of opium. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's iodées antiasthmatiques** (Fr.). C's prepared with camphor or with the leaves of plants of the genus *Solanum* sprinkled with tincture of iodine. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's iodiques de Chartroule** (Fr.). C's prepared with the *species aromaticæ* sprinkled with tincture of iodine. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's iodo-camphrées** (Fr.). C's made by impregnating granulated camphor with the fumes of iodine and placing the mixture in little glass tubes. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's iodoformisées** (Fr.). C's made of belladonna-leaves sprinkled with iodoform or moistened with a solution of that substance. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's mercurielles** (Fr.). C's made by spreading upon paper first a titrated solution of mercury bichloride, allowing it to dry, and then adding another coat of titrated solution of potassium nitrate; used for syphilitic ulcerations of the throat, mouth, and nose. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's mercurielles de Bernard.** C's made of 100 parts of finely divided tobacco from which the nicotine has been removed, 2 parts of mercury bichloride, and 1 part of extract of opium. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's narcotiques.** Cigars or c's made with belladonna, digitalis, henbane, tobacco, and stramonium-leaves, separate or mixed. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C's pectorales d'Espic** (Fr.). See *C's antiasthmatiques.*—**Iodized c's.** See *C's iodées antiasthmatiques* and *C's iodiques de Chartroule.*—**Iodo-camphorated c's.** See *C's iodo-camphrées.*—**Mercurial c's.** See *C's mercurielles.*—**Narcotic c's.** See *C's narcotiques.*

CIGARRA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)-a^{3}r'ra^3. See Cigar.—**Cigarræ arsenicales.** See Papier *arsenical* and Cigarettes *arsenicales de Boudin.*—**Cigarræ balsamicæ.** See Cigaretæ *benzoicæ* and *Golfin's* cigaretæ *balsamicæ.*—**Cigarræ mercuriales.** See Cigarettes *mercurielles.*

CIGARRE (Ger.), n. Tse-ga^{3}r're^2. See Cigar.—**Dieffenbach's Zinnoberc'n.** Tobacco cigars (or, for non-smokers, cigars of salvia-leaves) each containing a gramme of cinnabar; used in syphilitic affections of the mouth, nose, and pharynx. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CIGARRILLO (Sp.), n. The-ga^{3}r-rel'yo. See Cigarette.

CIGARRO (Sp.), n. The-ga^{3}r'ro. See Cigar.—**C's antiasmáticos** [Mex. Ph.]. See Cigarettes *antiasthmatique.*—**C's arsenicales** [Mex. Ph.]. See Papier *arsenical.*

CIGNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). An ancient liquid measure containing two drachms. [Rhodius (A, 325).]

CIGUË (Fr.), n. Se-gu^6. See CICUTA.—**Abstrait de c.** See *Abstractum* CONII.—**Alcoolature de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum* in their own weight of 90-per-cent. alcohol for six days and filtering. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Bain de c.** See *Balneum* CONII.—**Cataplasme avec la c.** See *Cataplasma* CONII.—**Cataplasme de c.** 1. A preparation made of 500 parts of the pulp of carrots boiled in broth, 30 of powdered conium, and 50 of powdered opium. 2. See *Cataplasma* CICUTÆ. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**C. aquatique.** The *Cicuta virosa.* [α, 24.]—**C. commune, C. d'Athènes.** The *Conium maculatum.* [L, 88.]—**C. d'eau.** See *C. aquatique.*—**C. des anciens.** See *C. commune.*—**C. des jardins.** The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. des marais.** See *C. aquatique.*—**C. de Socrate.** See *C. commune.*—**C. maculée, C. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. commune.*—**C. phellandre.** The *Phellandrium aquaticum.* [L, 88.]—**C. proprement dite, C. tachetée.** See *C. commune.*—**C. vireuse.** See *C. aquatique.*—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* CICUTÆ.—**Emplâtre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum cum conio maculato.* A preparation official in the French Codex, made of 940 parts of galipot, 440 of Burgundy pitch, 640 of yellow wax, 130 of oil of conium, 2,000 of fresh conium-leaves, and 500 of purified ammoniacum, melted together, strained, and spread upon cloth so as to form a plaster. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Emplâtre d'extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum cum extracto conii maculati.* A preparation made of 90 parts of extract of conium-seed, 10 of resina elemi, and 20 of emplastrum diachylum gummatum. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Extrait alcoolique de semence (fruit) de c.** See *Extractum* CONII *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait de c. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CONII. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Extrait de c. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* CONII *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait liquide de semence (fruit) de c.** See *Extractum* CONII *fluidum.*—**Glycéré d'extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 10 parts of extract of conium and 90 of glyceritum amyli. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Grande c.** See *C. commune.*—**Huile de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *oleum conii maculati.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fresh conium-leaves with 2 parts of olive-oil, and filtering the product. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Petite c.** The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by exposing freshly dried conium-leaves for a few minutes to a heat of 40° C., powdering them in a mortar, and bolting the powder through a No. 120 sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulpa e folio conii maculati.* A preparation made by reducing fresh conium-leaves to a pulp by bruising in a marble mortar and then passing through a horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Sparadrap de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster made of 500 parts of mercurial plaster and a sufficient quantity of oil of conium heated together and spread on strips of cloth. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Suc de grande c.** See *Succus* CONII.—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CONII. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Teinture éthérée de c. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made of 100 parts of conium-leaves in moderately fine powder and 500 of ether. [B, 113 (α, 21).]

CIHOAPACTLI (Mex.), n. The *Montagnœa tomentosa* and the *Montagnœa floribunda.* [A, 447.]

CIL (Fr.), n. Sel. See CILIUM.—**C's électriques.** Of Ranvier, certain club-shaped vertical processes on the ventral surfaces of the plate-like terminations of the nerves of the electric organs of *Gymnotus*, etc. [L, 158.]—**C's olfactifs** (Fr.). See *Olfactory* HAIRS.—**C's palpébraux.** The eyelashes. [L, 41.]—**C's renversés.** See *Inverted* CILIA.—**C's vibratiles.** See CILIA (2d def.).

CILANTRO (Sp.), n. Thel-a^{3}n′tro. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [A, 447.]

CILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. Gr., ταρσοί (1st def.). Fr., *cils.* Ger., *Cilien, Wimpern* (1st def.). It., *ciglii.* Sp., *cejas.* 1. The eyelashes, also the free margins of the eyelids. 2. The vibratory or vibratile c. (Lat., *c. vibratoria ;* Fr., *cils vibratiles, tromyles ;* Ger., *Flimmerhaare, Flimmercilien, schwingende Wimpern, Wimpercilien ;* It., *ciglia vibratili ;* Sp., *cilias vibratórias*) ; hair-like projections from the free surface of ciliated cells which during life exhibit ciliary motion. They vary in length from 2 to 20 μ in man, being longest in the epididymis. They vary in number from one on a cell, as in the ear of *Petromyzon*, to a large number. They are found in all animals except the *Crustacea.* They are found in man in the respiratory tract, the cavities of the central nervous system, Bowman's capsule, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, and parts of the generative organs ; in the lower vertebrates and in the human embryo, also in the œsophagus ; in invertebrates and the ova and young of some vertebrates, such as the frog, on the external surface. [J, 41.] According to Engelmann, the c. are doubly refracting, consist of a proximal bulb and a terminal shaft, and each is connected with the intracellular fibres by an intermediate segment and pedicle. [B, 77 ; J, 12, 30 ; A. H. Tuttle, "Stud. from the Biol. Laborat. of the Johns Hopkins Univ.," ii. p. 447 (J) ; L, 115.] 3. In botany : (*a*) the marginal hair-like filaments on the leaf and other parts of a plant ; (*b*) in the *Musci*, the slender hairy continuations of the internal peristome ; (*c*) the dentate divisions of the external peristome in the *Musci ;* (*d*) the vibratile hair-like processes with which the spores of certain *Algæ* and other low forms of plants are provided, by means of which they have the power of locomotion. [B, 1, 19, 34, 116, 123, 229 ; α, 24.] See BARBECILS.—**C. vibratoria.** See CILIA (2d def.).—**Inverted c.** Fr., *cils renversés.* Ger., *verkehrte Wimpern.* A condition in which the eyelashes or the free margins of the lids are turned in upon the eyeball so as to irritate it. [F.]—**Vibratile c., Vibratory c.** See *C.* (2d def.).

CILIAIRE (Fr.), **CILIAR** (Ger.), adj's. Sel-e-a^{2}r, tsel-e-a^{3}r′. See CILIARY.

CILIARIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. Ciliary ; as a n., see ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.* [L.]—**C. circularis** [Henke]. The circular fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L, 313.]—**C. radialis** [Henke]. The radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. Riolani.** A bundle of muscular tissue situated upon the free margins of the eyelids. [L, 31, 142.]

CILIARY, adj. Si^{2}l′i^2-a-ri^2. Lat., *ciliaris.* Fr., *ciliaire.* Ger., *ciliar.* It., *ciliare.* Sp., *ciliar.* Relating to or possessing cilia ; hair-like or pertaining to a hair-like structure ; pertaining to the free border of the eyelid. [J ; L.]

CILIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)′ta^3. Fr., *ciliés.* Ger., *Wimperinfusorien, Wimperlinge* (1st def.). 1. An order of the *Infusoria*, or a class of the *Corticata* [Lankester]. [L, 147.] 2. A branch of the *Platyhelmia* [Lankester] ; an order of the *Polypi* [Lamarck] or of the *Zoophyta* [Schweigger], a family of the *Pœcilomorpha* [Latreille] ; and a section of the *Microzoaria* [De Blainville]. [L, 121, 176, 180.]

CILIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)′te(ta^3-e^2). Of Batsch, a family of the *Difformariæ*, comprising *Dionæa, Drosera, Roridula*, and *Uldrovanda.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CILIATE, CILIATED, adj's. Si^{2}l′i^2-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *ciliatus.* Fr., *cilié.* Ger., *ciliar-* (in comp.), *wimperig, gewimpert.* It., *cigliato.* Sp., *ciliat, pestañudo.* Possessing cilia ; bristly, furnished with bristles or small bristle-like feathers ; fringed. [J ; L, 343.]

CILIATIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-at(a^{3}t)-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *ciliatifolié.* Ger., *wimperblättrig.* Sp., *ciliatifoliado.* Having ciliated leaves. [L, 180.]

CILIATION, n. Si^{2}l-i^2-a′shu^{3}n. The condition of being provided with cilia. [L. 121.]

CILIATO-DENTATE, adj. Si^{2}l-i^2-a″to-de^{2}nt′at. Lat., *ciliatodentatus* (from *cilium* [*q. v.*], and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *cilié-denté.* Ger., *wimpergezähnt.* Furnished with marginal teeth pointing outward from the centre and having cilia. [α, 24.]

CILIATOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-at(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}t′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *ciliatopétale.* Ger., *wimperkelchblättig.* Sp., *ciliatopétalo.* Having ciliated petals. [L, 180.]

CILIATO-SERRATE, adj. Si^{2}l-i-at″o-se^{2}r′rat. From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and *serratus*, toothed. Fr., *cilié-serré.* Ger., *wimperiggesägt.* Provided with ciliated serrations. [α, 24.]

CILIATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CILIATE.

CILICINUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cilicium* (*q. v.*), made of hair-cloth. [A, 318.]

CILICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κιλίκιον. Anciently, cloth made of goats' hair (from its being commonly made in Cilicia) ; a hair-sieve. [A, 387 ; L, 119.]

CILICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-ko^{2}rn′i^{2}s. From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cilicorne.* Having ciliated antennæ. [L, 41.]

CILIÉ (Fr.), adj. Sel-e-a. See CILIATE.

CILIEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tsel′i^2-e^{2}n. See CILIA.

CILIFEROUS, adj. Si^{2}l-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ciliferus* (from *cilium* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cilifère.* Provided with cilia. [L, 41, 180.]

CILIFORM, adj. Si^{2}l′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *ciliformis* (from *cilium* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *ciliforme.* Having the shape of a cilium. [L, 41.]

CILIGEROUS, adj. Si^{2}l-i^{2}j′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ciligerus* (from *cilium* [*q. v.*], and *gerere*, to bear). See CILIFEROUS.

CILIIBRANCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Sel-e-e-bra^{3}n^{2}sh. See POLYZOA.

CILIICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-i^2-ko^{2}rn′i^{2}s. Fr., *ciliicorne.* See CILICORNIS.

CILIIFORM, adj. Si^{2}l′i^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. See CILIFORM.

CILIIGRADES (Fr.), n. pl. Sel-e-e-gra^{3}d. See CTENOPHORA.

CILIOBRACHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-o(o^2)-brak (bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′ta^3. From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and *brachium*, the arm. See CTENOPHORA.

CILIOBRACHIATE, adj. Si^{2}l-i^2-o-brak′i^2-at. Having the arms furnished with cilia. [L, 73.]

CILIOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and βράγχια (see BRANCHIÆ). Fr., *ciliobranches* [De Blainville]. See CTENOPHORA.

CILIOBRANCHIATA [Farre] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l) i^2-o-(o^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′ta^3. See POLYZOA.

CILIOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-o(o^2)-fla^{2}j-(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)′ta^3. For deriv., see CILIUM and FLAGELLUM. Fr., *cilioflagellés.* Ger., *Wimpergeissler.* A family of the *Flagellata.* [L, 173.]

CILIOGRADA [De Blainville], **CILIOGRADÆ** [Gray] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-o^{2}g′rad(ra^{3}d)-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). From *cilium* (*q.v.*), and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *ciliogrades.* See CTENOPHORA.

CILIOLATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-o(o^2)-lat(la^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ciliolé.* Provided with small cilia. [L, 180.]

CILIOLUM (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *cilium.* Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i(i^2)′o(o^2)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *ciliole.* A little cilium. [L, 180.]

CILIO-SPINAL, adj. Si^{2}l″i^2-o-spin′a^{2}l. Lat., *ciliospinalis.* Fr., *c.-s.* Relating to that part of the spinal cord which is said to control the ciliary movements. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

CILIPES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)′i^2-pez(pas). From *cilium* (*q. v.*), and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cilipède.* Sp., *cilipedo.* Having ciliated feet. [L, 41.]

CILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Generally used in the pl., *cilia* (*q. v.*).

CILIUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ciliated. [J.]

CILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Sel-y'-ma^{3}n^2. See NICTATION.

CILLO (Lat.), **CILLON** (Lat.), n's m. Si[2]l(ki[2]l)'lo, -lo[2]n(lon). A person affected with chronic spasm or trembling of the eyelids. [L, 50, 325.]

CILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]l(ki[2]l)-los'i[2]s. Gen., *cillos'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *cillose, cillosisme.* Ger., *chronisches Blinzeln.* It., *cillosi.* Sp., *cilósis.* A spasmodic affection in which the eyelids are in a constant state of agitation or trembling. [L, 41, 50.] See CINCLISIS.

CILLURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si[2]l(ki[2]l)-lu[2]r(lur)'i(e). A family of the *Dendrocolaptides.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 525 (L).]

CILO (Lat.), n. m. Si(ke)'lo. See PROCEPHALUS.

CILS (Fr.), n. pl. Sel. See CILIA.

CIMA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)'ma[3]. See CYMA.

CIMBALAIRE (Fr.), n. Sa[2]n[2]-ba[3]l-a[2]r. The *Linaria cymbalaria.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CIMBIA [B. G. Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)'bi[2]-a[3]. The tractus transversus pedunculi of Meynert. [α, 18.]

CIMBICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-bi[2]s(bi[2]k)'i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *cimbicides.* A family of the *Hymenoptera.* [L, 41.]

CIMBICINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-bi[2]-si(ke)'na[3]. Fr., *cimbicites.* A subfamily of the *Tenthredinidæ.* [L, 252.]

CIMBRO, n. The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 185 (α, 24).]

CIME (Fr.), n. Sem. See CYME.

CIMENT (Fr.), n. Sem-a[3]n[2]. See CEMENT.—**C. d'Ostemaier.** A mixture of 13 parts of caustic lime and 12 of anhydrous phosphoric acid; used for filling cavities in teeth. [L, 87.]—**C. intercallaire, C. intercellulaire.** See CELL *cement.*—**C. Sorel.** A mixture of zinc chloride and zinc oxide; used for filling dental cavities. [L, 87.]

CIMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]m(kem)-e[2]nt-a(a[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *cimentatio'nis.* See CÆMENTATIO.

CIMEX (Lat.), n. m. Si(ke)'me[2]x. Gen., *cim'icis.* See ACANTHIA.

CIMICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]-ka(ka[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. Fr., *cimicaire.* The *Cimicifuga fœtida.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CIMICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]-ka(ka[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *cimicatio'nis.* From *cimex,* the bed-bug. Ger., *Wanzenstich.* A bed-bug bite. [G.]

CIMICIC, adj. Si[2]m-i[2]s'i[2]k. From *cimex,* the bed-bug. Fr., *cimicique.* Derived from or belonging to a beetle. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acid cimicique.* Ger., *Ciminsäure.* A yellow, crystallizable, monobasic acid, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, obtained from a species of beetle. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]

CIMICIDÆ (Lat.), **CIMICIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]s(i[2]k)'i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]), -ez(e[2]s). Fr., *cimicides, cimiciens.* Ger., *Blutwanzen.* A family of the *Hemiptera* with *Cimex* as the type. [L, 41, 180.]

CIMICIFUGA (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]-si[2]f(ki[2]f)'u[2](u[4])-ga[3]. From *cimex,* the bed-bug, and *fuga,* flight. Fr., *cimicifuge.* Ger., *Wanzenkraut.* 1. A Linnæan genus of ranunculaceous plants of the family *Helleboreæ,* differing from *Actæa* only in its dehiscent carpels. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. racemosa.* [B, 5, 19, 34, 42; α, 24.]—**C. fœtida** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cimicaire.* Ger., *stinkendes Wanzenkraut.* Syn.: *Actæa cimicifuga.* Fœtid bug-bane; a species used to drive away bugs by its offensive odor which gives name to the genus; found in America, Siberia, and eastern Europe. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. racemosa** [Bart.], **C. serpentaria** [Pursh]. Fr., *actée* (ou *cimicifuge*) *à grappes.* Ger., *traubiges Wanzenkraut, schwarze Schlangenwurzel, amerikanisches Christophskraut.* A species found in the United States and Canada. The root (*c.* [U. S. Ph.], *cimicifugæ radix* [Br. Ph.]) has been used in various diseases, but is now employed chiefly in the treatment of rheumatism and chorea. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24.)]—**Cimicifugæ radix.** See under *C. racemosa.*]—**Extractum cimicifugæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **liquidum**). Fr., *extrait liquide d'actée à grappes.* Ger., *flüssiges Cimicifuga-Extract.* A fluid extract of c. (2d def.) made by moistening 100 parts of the root, in No. 60 powder, with 25 of alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a layer above it, closing the lower orifice and macerating for 48 hours, then allowing percolation to proceed, adding alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 c. c. [A, 477.]—**Tinctura cimicifugæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 20 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, in 15 of alcohol for 24 hours, and percolating with the gradual addition of alcohol until 100 parts are obtained. [A, 477.]



CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA. [A, 327.]

CIMICIFUGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]-si[2](ki[2])-fu[2]j(fu[4]g)'-e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). 1. Of Torrey, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ,* embracing *Actæa, Cimicifuga, Trautvetteria, Thalictrum,* and *Zanthorrhiza.* [B, 170 (α, 24).] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Helleboreæ,* order *Ranunculaceæ,* comprising *Actæa* and *Cimicifuga.* [B, 42 (α, 24).] 3. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ,* with the genera *Cimicifuga, Actæa,* and *Hydrastis.* [B, 34 (α, 24).]

CIMICIFUGIN, n. Si[2]m-i[2]-si[2]f'u[2]j-i[2]n. Fr., *cimicifugine.* Ger., *C.* Syn.: *macrotin.* A crystallizable principle said to have been obtained by Beach from commercial resin of *Cimicifuga racemosa.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CIMICINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]-si(ke)'na[3]. A family of the *Heteroptera.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 461 (L).]

CIMICINE, adj. Si[2]m'i[2]-si[2]n. From *cimex,* the bed-bug. Smelling of bugs. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

CIMICINIC ACID, n. Si[2]m-i[2]-si[2]n'i[2]k. See CIMICIC *acid.*

CIMICINOUS, adj. Si[2]m-i[2]s'i[2]n-u[3]s. See CIMICINE.

CIMICOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]k-o(o[2])-id(ed)'ez(as). From *cimex,* the bed-bug, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cimicoïde.* Ger., *wandlausähnlich.* Resembling a member of the genus *Cimex.* [L, 41.]

CIMICULIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Sem-e-ku[6]l-e-a[3]n[2]. See CIMICIDEÆ.

CIMINALIS [Borkh.] (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-i[2]n-a(a[3])'li[2]s. The genus *Gentiana.* [α, 24.]—**C. acaulis, C. grandiflora, C. longiflora** [Mönch], **C. pneumonantha** [Borkh.]. The *Gentiana acaulis.* [B, 173, 180; α, 24.]

CIMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsem-en'zoir-e[2]. See CIMICIC *acid.*

CIMMAROMA, n. A plant growing in Spain and Brazil. The pulp is a laxative, and is used in Brazil in erysipelas. ["Lancet," July 4, 1885, p. 36 (B).]

CIMMOL, n. Si[2]m'o[2]l. Cinnamyl hydride. [α, 24.]

CIMOLÉ (Fr.), adj. Sem-ol-a. See CIMOLIUS.

CIMOLIA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cimolius* (*terra* understood). Si[2]m-(ki[2]m)-ol'i[2]-a[3]. Gr., κιμωλία γῆ. Fr., *terre cimolée.* Cimolite; a silicious, saponaceous earth from the island of Cimolus; now but little used in medicine. [A, 318, 325, 387; B, 5, 180; α, 24.]—**C. alba.** A white variety of c. [α, 24.]—**C. incarnata, C. purpurescens, C. rubra.** Reddish and purplish varieties of c. [α, 24.]

CIMOLITE, n. Si[2]m'ol-it. See CIMOLIA.

CIMOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si[2]m(ki[2]m)-ol'i[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr., *cimolé.* Containing or resembling cimolia. [α, 24.]

CINA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)'na[3]. Fr., *armoise santonique* (1st def.). 1. The *Artemisia santonica* and other varieties of *Artemisia* of the section *Seriphidum,* the unexpanded flower-heads of which (wormseed, santonica) are used as an anthelminthic. 2. The *Smilax china.* [B, 173 (α, 24); B, 270.]—**African c.** Ger., *africanische C.* See *Flores cinæ barbarici.*—**Aleppo c., Alexandrian c.** See *C. levantica.*—**Berberische C.** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ barbarici.*—**Capitula cinæ, C. anthodia, C'blüthen** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ.*—**C. cinæ.** The *Cedrela febrifuga.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. levantica.** Ger., *levantische C.* C. (1st def.) obtained from the East by way of Russia; the only kind now imported. [B, 270.]—**Confectio cinæ** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Confectio seminis cinæ.** Sugar-coated santonica buds. [B, 95, 97 (α, 21).]—**Extractum cinæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Extractum cinæ æthereum** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de semen-contra.* Syn.: *extractum santonici* [Dutch Ph.]. An ethereal extract of santonica. [α, 21.]—**Flores cinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See SANTONICA.—**Flores cinæ barbarici.** Ger., *afrikanische C., berberische C.* The unexpanded flower-heads of a species of *Artemisia* (*glomerata, contra, inculta,* or *ramosa*) indigenous to northwestern Africa. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ depurati.** Flores cinæ sifted and freed from dust. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ exsiccati.** Flores cinæ dried on a water-bath and powdered. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ indici.** Ger., *indische C.* The flower-heads of *Artemisia pauciflora* and *Artemisia monogyna* collected on the Russian steppes on the banks of the Volga. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ in granis.** See *Flores cinæ depurati.*—**Flores cinæ ostindici.** A variety resembling Levant c.; not now met with. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ rossici, Indian c., Indische C.** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ indici.*—**Levant c.** Ger., *levantische C.* See *C. levantica.*—**Oleum cinæ.** A constituent, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of oil of wormseed, obtained by Wallack. [B, 5 (α, 24); "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," Jan. 7, 1888, p. 13.]—**Pulvis cinæ compositus.** Sp., *polvo de santónico compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 15 parts each of corallina and santonica, and 8 of rhubarb. [B, 95.]—**Pulvis cinæ ferratus** [Dan. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of ferrous sulphate and 6 parts of santonica. [B, 95.]—**Semen cinæ.** See SANTONICA.—**Semen cinæ africanum, Semen cinæ barbaricum.** See *Flores cinæ barbarici.*—**Semen cinæ indicum.** See *Flores cinæ indici.*—**Semen cinæ levanticum.** See *C. levantica.*—**Syrupus cinæ.** A syrup made from the flower-heads of *Artemisia c.* [B, 270.]

CINABAR, n. Si[2]n'a[2]b-a[3]r. See CINNABAR.

CINABARIN (Fr.), adj. Sen-a[3]-ba[3]r-a[2]n[2]. Having the red color of cinnabar. [L, 41.]

CINABARIS (Lat.), **CINABARIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Si[2]n-(ki[2]n)-a[2]b(a[3]b)'a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s, -a[2]b(a[3]b)-a(a[3])'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See CINNABAR.—**C. antimonii.** See ANTIMONY *cinnabar.*

CINÄBEN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ab-an'. See CINÆBENE.—**C'kampher.** See CINÆBENE *camphor.*

CINABRA (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]n(ki[2]n)'a[2]b(a[3]b)-ra. Gr., κινάβρα. A rank, goat-like odor, as of the arm-pits. [G, 8.] Cf. BROMIDROSIS and HIRCUS.

CINABRE (Fr.), n. Sen-a[3]br. See CINNABAR.—**C. artificiel.** See *Red* MERCURY *sulphide.*—**C. vert.** See CHROME *green.*

CINÆBENE, n. Si[2]n-eb'en. Ger., *Cinäben.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}$, forming one of the constituents of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica.* [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C. camphor.** Ger., *Cinäbenkampher.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, forming the chief constituent of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica.* [Vogl (A, 319).]

CINÆDEIA (Lat.), **CINÆDIA** (Lat.), n's f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}d-(a^3-e^{2}d)-i′(e^2′i^2)-a^3, -ed′(a^3′e^{2}d)-i^2-a^3. Gr., *κιναιδεία, κιναιδία*. Addiction to sexual debauchery; according to some, pæderasty or masturbation. [A, 322, 387.]

CINÆDICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}d′(a^3′e^{2}d)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to cinædeia; as a n., see CINÆDUS (1st def.). [L, 50.]

CINÆDISMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *cinœdis′matos* (*-is*). Gr., *κιναίδισμα*. An individual indulgence in cinædeia. [A, 322.]

CINÆDUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e′(a^3′e^2)-du^{3}s(du^{4}s). Gr., *κίναιδος*. 1. A man addicted to cinædeia. 2. Of Galen, a certain bird the bile of which was recommended for the removal of superfluous hairs about the eyes. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

CINARA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3. Gr., *κινάρα* [Dioscorides], *κυνάρα*. Syn.: *Cynara* [Bentham and Hooker (2d def.)]. 1. The artichoke. 2. A genus of plants of the family *Cynaroideæ*, order *Compositæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acaulis.** A species of northern Africa and Cyprus, having an edible, palatable root. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cardunculus.** Fr., *carde, cardon*. Ger., *Cardone, Cardonea, Artischoke*. Syn.: *C. silvestris*. A prickly species with edible stalks; the *cactus* of the ancients. [B, 114, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hortensis.** The *C. scolymus*. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. hortensis aculeata.** The *C. cardunculus*. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. scolymus.** Fr., *l'artichaut commun* (ou *cultivé*). Ger., *ächte Artischoke*. See ARTICHOKE.—**C. silvestris.** The *C. cardunculus*.—**C. spinosa.** Fr., *c. épineux*. A variety of the *C. cardunculus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CINARÉ (Fr.), adj. Sen-a^{3}r-a. Resembling or pertaining to the artichoke; as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CINAREÆ. [L, 41.]

CINAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cinarées*. Of Cassini, a division of the *Carduineæ*, comprising *Cinara*, *Onopordon*, and *Arction* (afterward omitted). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CINAROCEPHALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). From *κινάρα*, the artichoke, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of Jussieu, an order comprising genera grouped as follows: (*a*) *Atractylis*, *Cnicus*, *Carthamus*, *Carlina*, *Arctium*, *Cinara*, *Onopordum*, *Carduus*, *Lappa*, *Crocodilium*, *Calcitrapa*, and *Seridia*. (*b*) *Jacea*, *Cyanus*, *Zoegea*, *Rhaponticum*, *Centaurea*, *Pacourina*, *Serratula*, *Pteronia*, and *Stähelina*. (*c*) *Anomalœ* (*Jungia*, *Nassauvia*, *Gundelia*, *Echinops*, *Corymbium*, and *Sphæranthus*). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CYNAROCEPHALÆ.

CINAROCEPHALOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}r-o-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *cinarocephalus*. Fr., *cinarocéphale*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cinarocephalæ*.

CINAROÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sen-a^{3}r-o-ed. Resembling the artichoke. [L, 41.]

CINCHAMIDINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ka^{2}m′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchamidin*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ (or, according to some, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$), found, along with homocinchonidine, in the mother-liquor from which cinchonidine has been extracted. It forms colorless, foliate or acicular crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, its solutions being lævogyrous and non-fluorescent. It was thought by Hesse to be identical with hydrocinchonidine. [Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 854; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6, 1882; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 1881 (B); B, 270.]

CINCHENE, n. Si^{2}n^2′ken. Ger., *Cinchen*. A base, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$, occurring as colorless rhombic, tabular crystals, produced by boiling cinchonine chloride with alcoholic potash. [B, 270.]

CINCHOCEROTIN, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko-ser′ot-i^{2}n. For deriv., see CINCHONA and CEROTIN. Fr., *cinchocérotine*. Ger., *C.* A name given both to the brownish mass deposited from a hot alcoholic extract of calisaya which has been dried with milk of lime, and also to a white crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{48}O_2$, contained in this brownish material. [B, 270.]

CINCHOFULVIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko-fu^{3}l′vi^{2}k. From *cinchona* (*q. v.*), and *fulvus*, yellowish. Cinchona red. [B, 10.]

CINCHOIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-i-(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CINCHONIDINE.—**C. hydrobromicum basicum.** See CINCHONIDINE *monohydrobromide*.

CINCHOL, n. Si^{2}n^2′ko^{2}l. It., *cincolo*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, obtained by Hesse from *Cinchona officinalis*, giving the chemical reactions of cholesterin. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

CINCHOLEIN (Ger.), n. Tsen^2-ch^{2}ol-a-en′. See QUINOLINE.

CINCHOLINE, n. Si^{2}n^2′kol-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cincholin*. It., *cincolina*. An alkaloid obtained from the mother-liquors from which quinine has been extracted; a pale-yellow oil, lighter than water, of a faint, peculiar smell. [Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 854; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6, 1882; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 361; B, 23.]

CINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko-me^{2}r-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cinchoméronique*. Ger., *Cinchomeronsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_5NO_4 = C_5H_3N(CO.OH)_2$, produced by the action of boiling nitric acid on quinine. [B, 270.]

CINCHONA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-ko(ch^{2}o)′na^3. From the Countess of Cinchon (in Peru), to whom the remedy was administered in 1638. Fr., *quinquina*. Ger., *China*. It., *china*. Sp., *quina*. 1. A genus of rubiaceous trees of the suborder *Cinchoneæ*, division *Eucinchoneæ*, distinguished by the cylindrical corolla terminating in 5 small horizontally expanded lobes, varying in color from white to bright-red and purple, and fringed at the margin; by the inflorescence disposed in terminal panicles or cymes; and by the dehiscence of the valves of the capsules from the base, the two halves of the capsule remaining attached to their apex by the permanent calyx. Owing to the number of hybrids formed between the different species and the difficulty of distinguishing the latter from each other, the genus has been most variously subdivided. Weddell divides it into 5 stirpes or stems: 1. *Stirps Cinchonæ officinalis*; 2. *Stirps Cinchonæ rugosæ*; 3. *Stirps Cinchonæ micranthæ*; 4. *Stirps Cinchonæ calisayæ*; 5. *Stirps Cinchonæ ovatæ* (*q. v.* infra), embracing 31 species and various subspecies and hybrid forms. Kuntze, who has most recently investigated the subject, recognizes only 4 distinct primary species, all the others being regarded as varieties or hybrids of these 4. These primary species are the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) and the *C. pahudiana* (*C. carabayensis*), including all varieties with coarse, moderately sized leaves, longitudinally contracted, ribbed capsule, the two parts of which are held together by the expanded calyx; and the *C. howardiana* (*C. succirubra*) and *C. pavoniana* (*C. micrantha*), including varieties with thinner and larger leaves and dilated capsule without ribs, terminating in a small unexpanded calyx. See these species infra. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the bark of any variety of *C.* containing at least 3 per cent. of alkaloids. See *C.-bark*, *Red c.-bark*, *Pale c.-bark*, and *Yellow c.-bark*. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xi (B).]—**Alcoholic extract of c.** See *Extractum cinchonæ*.—**Antimoniated electuary of c.** See *Confectio* CHINÆ *antimonialis*.—**Aqueous extract of c.** See *Extractum* CHINÆ *aquosum*. [B, 205 (*a*, 21).]—**Aqueous syrup of c.** See *Syrupus* CHINÆ *aquosus*. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Syrupus de c.*—**Brown c.-bark.** Lat., *cortex chinæ fuscus*. Ger., *braune Chinarinde*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—**Calabeja c., Calabeja c.-bark.** A bark resembling c.-bark in structure, but containing no alkaloid but paricine. [B, 23.]—**Caqueta c., Caqueza c.** The bark of *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23.]—**Carabaya c.** The bark of *C. scrobiculata*. [B, 23.]—**Cerevisia cinchonæ.** Fr., *bière de Mutis*. A preparation official in the Ferrara Ph., 1832, made of 1½ oz. of bruised Peruvian bark, 2 dr. of cinnamon, 7 dr. of rasped nutmeg, 25 oz. of sugar, 2 oz. of yeast, and 5 pints of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. academica** [Guibourt]. The *C. officinalis*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. acuminata** [Poiret]. The *Cosmibuena acuminata*. [B, 42, 173, 214.]—**C. acutifolia** [Ruíz and Pavón]. The *Cascarilla acutifolia*. [B.]—**C. affinis** [Weddell]. The *C. micrantha*, var. γ *affinis*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. afroinda** [Willemet]. The *Danais fragrans*. [B, 214.]—**C. alba Payta.** Syn.: *China alba Payta*. A tree of uncertain botanical origin; according to some, the *Cascarilla macrocarpa*, which furnishes a bark, called white c.-bark, containing the alkaloid paytine. [B, 23, 270.]—**C. alkaloids.** Fr., *alcaloïdes du quinquina*. Ger., *Chinaalkaloïde*. Syn.: *c. bases*. The alkaloids obtained from c.-bark. These are: quinine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, and its isomers, quinidine and quinicine; quinamine, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, and its isomers, conquinamine, quinamidine, and quinamicine; cinchonine, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, and its isomers, cinchonidine, cinchonicine, homocinchonine, homocinchonidine, homocinchonicine, and apoquinamine; aricine and cusconine, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$; paytine, $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$; and paricine, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O$. In addition, the alkaloids dicinchonicine, $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$, and diquinidine, $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$, are formed in the process of extraction of quinine. [B, 33.]—**C. almaguerensis.** Of Rampon, a variety of *C. pitayensis*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. amygdalifolia** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, growing in Peru and Bolivia. Its bark, which is poor in alkaloids, is not now imported. [B, 5, 283; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. angustifolia.** 1. Of Ruíz and Pavón, the *C. lancifolia*. 2. Of Howard, a variety of *C. officinalis*. 3. Of Swartz, the *Exostema angustifolium*. [B, 214, 283; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. asperifolia** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ* and related to *C. carabayensis*, growing in Bolivia. Its bark is not now imported. [B, 5, 283; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. australis** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, growing in the southern part of Bolivia, furnishing an inferior variety of bark formerly known as *cascarilla de Santa Cruz* and Cochabamba-bark, and still occasionally prescribed. [A, 490; B, 23, 270, 283.]—**C. barbacoensis.** See CASCARILLA *barbacoensis*.—**C.-bark.** Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph.], *china* [Netherl. Ph.], *cortex chinæ* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph.]. Fr., *quinquina* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chinarinde*. It., *corteccia peruviana*. Sp., *corteza de quina*. The bark of any species of *C.*; especially such a bark containing quinine, cinchonine, or other alkaloids imparting to it medicinal efficacy. [B, 95.] See *Red c.-bark*, *Pale c.-bark*, and *Yellow c.-bark*.—**C.-bark tannin.** See CINCHOTANNIC ACID.—**C. bases.** See *C. alkaloids*.—**C. beer.** See *Cerevisia cinchonæ*.—**C. bergeniana** [Martius]. The *Remijia bergeniana*. [B, 283.]—**C. bicolor, C. bicolorata.** Fr., *quinquina bicolore*. Ger., *zweifarbige China*. It., *china bicolorata*. Syn.: *china bicolorata*. A bark of uncertain origin, sometimes erroneously called Pitaya-bark, said to have been used as a substitute for c. in Italy and occasionally imported into the United States. It is described as forming quills of dull olive-color exteriorly, variegated with light-colored spots; of firm, compact texture; and having a very bitter taste.—**C. bitter.** Quinovin. [B.]—**C. bogotensis** [Karsten]. A South American species described by Karsten, and by Weddell referred to *Cascarilla*. [B, 23.]—**C. boliviana.** 1. Of Weddell, a species made for what is more correctly regarded as a mere variety of *C. calisaya* (*C. calisaya*, var. γ *boliviana*), found especially in Bolivia and distinguished by the purple color of its leaves on the inferior aspect. The bark—*c.* (*china*) *calisaya morada*—is almost indistinguishable from calisaya-bark and forms one of the chief sources of yellow c.-bark. 2. Of Hasskarl, the *C. euneura*. [A, 490; B, 23, 270, 283; Weddell, *l. c.* and *ib.*, t. xii, p. 78 (B).]—**C. bonplandiana** [Klotzsch]. The *C. officinalis*, var. γ *bonplandiana*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. brachycarpa** [Swartz]. The *Exostema brachycarpum*. [B, 180, 214, 282.]—**C. brasiliensis** [Hoffman]. The *Machaonia brasiliensis*. [B, 42, 214.]—**C. caduciflora** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. The *Cascarilla caduciflora* (*Cascarilla magnifolia*, var. *caduciflora*). [B, 283.]—**C. calisaya** [Weddell]. 1. The *C. weddelliana* of Kuntze; a species distinguished by the leaf-pits upon its leaves, its nearly spherical capsule, and its small fruit calyx. The typical form is a tall, erect, leafy tree growing in the forests of Bolivia and Peru. According to Weddell, it comprises the varieties β *microcarpa*, γ *boliviana*—the *C. boliviana* (*q. v.*)—δ *oblongifolia*, and ε *pal*

lida. It also includes, as a subspecies, the *C. josephiana* (the *C. calisaya,* var. *josephiana, C. Schuhkrafft*), a shrub not more than 12 feet high, growing in places where forest trees have been destroyed or are absent. This subspecies, of which one or two sub-



CINCHONA CALISAYA. [A, 327.]

varieties are described, furnishes the *cortex calisayæ Schuhkrafft* of Java, which contains from 0·5 to 0·9 per cent. of quinine, and also quinamine. The *C. calisaya,* var. *fina* [Howard], is the *C. euneura.* The *C. calisaya,* var. *ledgeriana* [Howard], by Moens regarded as an independent species (*C. ledgeriana*) and by Kuntze as a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha,* is regarded as the most valuable variety of *C.*, and contains from 1 to 12·5 per cent. of alkaloids. It is cultivated in the East Indies. Other varieties and hybrids of this species are the *C. hasskarliana,* the *C. schuhkrafftiana,* and, according to Kuntze, who considers the *C. calisaya* as one of the 4 primary species of *C.*, also the *C. officinalis,* the *C. lancifolia,* the *C. humboldtiana,* the *C. coccinea,* the *C. macivoriana,* and the *C. mixtissima.* The *C. calisaya* and many of its varieties furnish yellow c.-bark. 2. Calisaya-bark. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. calisaya anglica.** A variety of *C. calisaya;* probably a hybrid between the latter and *C. succirubra.* [B, 270.]—**C. calisaya cum epidermide.** Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.]—**C. calisaya fibrosa.** The *C. scrobiculata.* [B, 23.]—**C. calisaya morada** [G. Planchon]. The *C. boliviana.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. caloptera** [Miquel]. A cultivated species, at one time thought to be a variety of *C. pubescens,* but now known to be a hybrid between *C. carabayensis* and *C. succirubra.* [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 78 (B).]—**C. Candollei.** The *C. macrocalyx.* [B, 5.]—**C. caribæa** [Jacquin]. The *Exostema caribæum.* [B, 180, 282.]—**C. carabayensis** [Weddell]. Syn.: *C. pahudiana* [Howard]. A species growing in Bolivia and Peru, the bark of which is a variety of yellow bark, poor in alkaloids and not employed medicinally. According to Kuntze, it is one of the 4 primary species of *C.*, being distinguished by its pubescence, the pentagonal shape of its corolla-tube, and the width of its fruit-calyx, and forms, with the other species, several hybrids, especially *C. ovata, C. pubescens, C. humboldtiana, C. coccinea,* and *C. mixtissima.* [B, 5, 18, 270, 283.]—**C. caroliniana** [Poiret]. The *Pinckneya pubens.* [B, 214, 215.]—**C. cathacamba** [König]. See *C. kattie-kambar.*—**C. cava** [Pavón]. The *Cascarilla Pavonii.* [B, 5, 173.]—**C. chahuarguera** [Pavón]. The *C. officinalis,* var. *β condaminea.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. china** [Lop.]. See *C. quina.* [B, 214.]—**C. chlorrhiza** [Bory]. The *Danais rotundifolia.* [B, 214.]—**C. chomeliana** [Weddell]. A Bolivian species belonging to the stirps *cinchonæ ovatæ.* [B, 283; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. cinerea.** See *Pale c.-bark.*—**C. coccinea** [Pavón]. A species of Guayaquil, supposed by De Candolle to be identical with *C. purpurea,* and by Weddell made a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx,* but said by Kuntze to be a hybrid between *C. calisaya, C. carabayensis,* and *C. micrantha.* Its bark, the *acanelada* of the Spaniards, the *quinquina jaune de Guayaquil* of Delondre, and the *china rubra suberosa* of Berg, is a variety of red c.-bark, and contains a very small percentage of quinine. [A, 490; B, 180, 214, 270.]—**C. colorada de Huaranda** (Sp.). A variety of red c.-bark yielded by *C. succirubra.* [B, 5.]—**C. condaminea** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A species which, as originally constituted, is now identified (in part at least) with *C. officinalis,* var. *β condaminea.* Weddell distinguished 5 varieties of *C. condaminea,* which he has since referred to other species, viz.: the var. *α vera* to *C. officinalis,* the var. *β Candollei* to *C. macrocalyx,* the var. *γ lucumæfolia* to *C. lucumæfolia,* the var. *δ lancifolia* to *C. lancifolia,* and the var. *pitayensis* to *C. pitayensis.* The *C. condaminea,* var. *crispa,* is the *C. crispa.* [B, 5, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. conglomerata** [Pavón]. The *C. humboldtiana,* var. *β conglomerata.* [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. cordifolia** [Mutis]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ,* growing in New Granada and Peru; distinguished by its cordate leaves. Its bark occurs either in the form of quilled fragments, 3 to 8 lines in diameter, and from half a foot to over a foot in length; or in flat pieces, rather shorter than the quills and from 1¼ in. to 2 in. in breadth; or in smaller oblong flat fragments mixed with pieces of the quills. The last form has been regarded as a distinct variety and called *Santa Martha bark.* The bark, also known as *hard* or *common yellow Carthagena-bark, yellow bark of Santa Fé,* and *China flava dura* (seu *lignosa*), and also *Maracaibo*-bark, has a dull brownish-yellow color, a moderately compact structure, an abrupt fracture, and a nauseous bitter taste. The subspecies, *C. rotundifolia* (*C. cordifolia,* var. *rotundifolia*) [Weddell], is found in the mountain districts of Venezuela, and is said to furnish *ashy crown bark,* containing 0·5 per cent. of quinine and 0·67 per cent. of cinchonine. Other subspecies, according to Weddell, are *C. lutea, C. platyphylla,* and *C. subcordata.* The *C. cordifolia* of Planchon is the *C. lutea;* the *C. cordifolia* of Weddell is the *C. platyphylla;* the *C. cordifolia,* var. *α* [Mutis], is the *C. purpurea;* the *C. cordifolia,* var. *β* [Rhode], is the *C. hirsuta;* the *C. cordifolia,* var. *δ* [Mutis], is the *C. pelalba;* the *C. cordifolia,* var. *ε* [Mutis], is the *C. succirubra.* [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. coriacea** [Poiret]. The *Exostema coriaceum.* [B, 214.]—**C. coronæ, C. coronalis.** Crown-bark. [B, 23, 92.]—**C. cortex peruvianus flavus.** See *Yellow c.-bark.*—**C. cortex peruvianus ruber.** See *Red c.-bark.*—**C. corymbifera** [Forster]. See Badusa *corymbifera.*—**C. corymbosa** [Karsten]. A New Granada species, regarded by Weddell as a subspecies of *C. pitayensis,* found growing at an elevation of 11,000 feet above the sea-level. The bark, which is gray like Loxa-bark, contains no quinine, although some have maintained that it contains relatively large amounts of this alkaloid. [A, 490; B, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. crassifolia** [Pavón]. The *Cascarilla calyptrata.* [B, 283.]—**C. crespilla.** A variety of the *C. officinalis* (*q. v.*).—**C. crispa** [Tafalla]. A subspecies of the *C. officinalis;* recognized by the Br. Ph. as a source of pale c.-bark. [B, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. cujabensis** [Manso]. The *Remijia cujabensis.* [B, 490.]—**C. cuprea.** Cuprea-bark. [B.] See Remijia *purdieana* and Remijia *pedunculata.*—**C. decurrentifolia** [Pavón]. A subspecies of the *C. purpurascens.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. de la Guyane** (Fr.). See *C. de Virginia.*—**C. delondriana.** The *C. scrobiculata,* var. *β delondriana.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. de Virginia** (Fr.). Angustura-bark. [B, 38 (*α*, 24).]—**C. dichotoma** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla ahorquillada.* A Peruvian species with very bitter acidulous bark, which is said to be medicinally inert. [A, 490; B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. discolor** [Klotzsch]. The *C. obovata.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. dissimiliflora** [Mutis]. The *Exostema dissimiliflorum.* [B, 214.]—**Cinchonæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. C.-bark; a term embracing the yellow, red, and pale c.-barks. [B.]—**Cinchonæ decoctum.** See *Decoctum cinchonæ.*—**Cinchonæ extractum.** See *Extractum cinchonæ.*—**Cinchonæ extractum cum resina.** A preparation, official in the Lond. Ph., 1788, made by macerating 2½ lbs. of powdered c. in 1 gal. of rectified spirits for 4 days, decanting, adding 2 gal. of water to the residue, reducing it to half a gallon, combining the two and reducing them by heat to a proper consistency. [L, 165 (*α*, 21).]—**Cinchonæ flavæ cortex** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Yellow c.-bark.*—**C. elliptica** [Weddell]. Sp., *cascarilla* (*ó quina*) *verde morada.* A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ calisayæ,* furnishing, according to Flückiger and Hanburg, Carabaya-bark. [B, 18; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Pale c.-bark.*—**Cinchonæ rubræ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *Red c.-bark.*—**C. erythrantha** [Pavón]. A species said by Hesse to furnish quinamine. It is, according to Weddell, a subspecies of *C. succirubra.* [B, 5; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. erythroderma** [Weddell]. A subspecies of *C. succirubra;* the *C. ovata,* var. *γ erythroderma,* of former classifications. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).] See *C. succirubra.*—**Cinchonæ tinctura.** See *Tinctura cinchonæ.*—**Cinchonæ tinctura ammoniata.** A preparation official in the Lond. Ph., 1824, made by macerating 4 parts of Peruvian bark in 32 parts of spirits of ammonia for 10 days. [L, 165 (*α*, 21).]—**Cinchonæ tinctura composita.** See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita.*—**C. euneura** [Miquel]. A species of which little is certainly known; perhaps identical with the *C. elliptica.* According to Weddell, it is closely related to *C. hasskarliana,* and also resembles *C. Mutisii.* [B, 18; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 78 (B).]—**C. excelsa** [Roxburgh]. The *Hymenodictyon excelsum.* [B, 214.]—**C. febrifuga, C. febrifuge.** A mixture of the more or less purified alkaloids obtained from red and other c.-barks. It has been used in India and other countries. [B, 81, 270 (*α*, 21).]—**C. ferruginea** [St.-Hilaire]. See Remijia *ferruginea.* [B, 214.]—**C. firmula** [Martius]. The *Remijia firmula.* [A, 490.]—**C. flava.** See *Yellow c.-bark.*—**C. flava fibrosa.** The bark of *C. lancifolia.* [B, 23.]—**C. flaccida** [Sprengel]. The *Hymenodictyon flaccidum.* [A, 490.]—**C. floribunda** [Swartz]. The *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 282.]—**C. floribus paniculatis glabris.** The *Exostema floribundum.* [L, 119.]—**C. forbesiana** [Howard]. A subspecies of *C. lancifolia.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. from Nepal.** Ger., *China von Nepal.* The bark of *Mussænda luculia.* [A, 490.]—**C. fusca** [Ruíz]. The *Lasionema* (*Macrocnemum*) *roseum.* [B, 283.]—**C. glabra** [Ruíz]. The *C. lanceolata* [Ruíz and Pavón]. [B, 214.]—**C. glandulifera** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla negrilla.* A Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ,* and related to *C. carabayensis.* It furnishes a variety of Huamalies-bark (pale c.-bark) resembling that of the *C. lanceolata,* also a part of the Loxa-bark of commerce. The *C. glandulifera,* var. *alpestris* [Poeppig], is *C. reicheliana.* [B, 18, 173, 180, 214, 270.]—**C. grandiflora.** Of Ruíz and Pavón, the *Buena* (*Cosmibuena*) *obtusifolia.*—**C. grandifolia** [Poiret]. The *C.* (*Cascarilla*) *magnifolia.* [B, 214, 283.]—**C. gratissima** [Wallich]. The *Mussænda luculia* (*Luculia gratissima*). [A, 490.]—**C. grisea.** See *Pale c.-bark.*—**C. Guamalies.** See *C. Huamalies.*—**C. hasskarliana** [Miquel]. A species formerly cultivated in great quantities in Java, said to be a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. carabayensis.* It furnishes a variety of yellow c.-bark which contains but little alkaloid, and it is not now cultivated. [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. henleana** [Karsten]. See Cascarilla *henleana.*—**C. heterocarpa** [Karsten]. A species probably identical with *Cascarilla magnifolia.* [B, 23, 270.]—**C. heterophylla** [Pavón]. A species regarded by De Candolle as a variety of *C. pubescens* and by Weddell as a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx,* having leaves which vary much in character even on the same tree. It has a gray bark which is believed to be medicinal, being a variety of Loxa-bark (*Cascarilla negrilla* [Pavón]).

[B, 23, 180, 214, 270 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. hexandra** [Don]. The *Buena hexandra.* [A, 490.]—**C. hirsuta** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla delgada* [Ruiz]. A Peruvian species, by De Candolle regarded as a variety of *C. pubescens*, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Its bark is a variety of Loxa-bark, and is the *quinquina Huamalies gris terne* of Weddell. It is said to be of excellent quality. [A, 490 ; B, 18, 214 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. howardiana** [Kuntze]. See *C. succirubra.*—**C. Huamalies.** Fr., *quinquina Huamalies.* Ger., *Huamalieschina, Yuamalieschina.* Huamalies-bark ; a variety of pale c.-bark first described by Bergen in 1826, named from Huamalies in central Peru. It is a mixture of barks from several species, especially from *C. micrantha, C. glandulifera, C. Palton*, and *C. lanceolata.* It occurs in quills or half-quills from 5 (or usually 10) to 20 mm. in diameter and from 1 to 8 mm. in thickness and of a leather-brown color externally. It contains on an average only ·02 per cent. quinine and 4 per cent. cinchonine, although the quantity of the former alkaloid may reach 3 per cent. [B, 5, 23, 270.]—**C. Huánuco.** Fr., *quinquina Huanuco* (ou *gris Huanuco* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Huanucochina, Yuanucochina, Guanucochina.* Huánuco-bark ; a variety of pale c.-bark, so called because formerly derived from Huánuco in southern Peru. It is a mixture of barks obtained from *C. nitida, C. micrantha, C. subcordata, C. suberosa, C. umbellulifera, C. purpurea*, and other related species. It forms spiral quills with each edge incurved, of about the size of *C. Huamalies*, of a pale reddish-brown color externally and marked with shallow, short, longitudinal furrows. It contains a varying amount of alkaloids, averaging from 0·3 to 0·6 per cent. of quinine and 1·5 to 2·5 per cent. of cinchonine. [B. 5, 113, 270.]—**C. humboldtiana.** 1. Of Lambert, a Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, furnishing a pale bark, very poor in alkaloids, called *false Loxa-bark* and *Jaen-bark.* A variety, the *C. humboldtiana*, var. β *conglomerata* (the *C. conglomerata* [Pavón]), is said to furnish true Loxa-bark. 2. Of Römer and Schultes, the *Macrocnemum humboldtianum.* [B, 5, 18, 33, 270; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," s. iv, t. i. p. 64, and ser. v, t. xi (B).]—**C. Jaén.** Jaén-bark ; a sort of pale c.-bark, several varieties of which are distinguished. According to Weddell, the ordinary Jaén-bark is derived from *C. humboldtiana.* The false Loxa-bark, known as *china Jaen nigricans*, derived from *C. nitida, C. stupea*, and *C. scrobiculata*, and coming from northern Peru, occurs in bent quills, cinnamon-colored internally, dark-brown or even black externally, with numerous deep cross-markings and numerous shallow longitudinal furrows. It contains about 0·16 per cent. (sometimes 0·35 per cent.) of quinine and 0·11 per cent. (sometimes 0·66 per cent.) of cinchonine. The pale Jaén-bark, *china de Jaen pallida*, derived from the *C. viridiflora, C. pubescens*, and other species, and coming from Ecuador, forms thin bent quills, reddish-brown internally, yellowish-gray externally, unmarked or with fine cross and longitudinal markings. It is said to contain 0·56 per cent. quinine and 0·6 per cent. cinchonine. None of the varieties of Jaén-bark are of commercial significance. [B, 18, 23, 270.]—**C. jamaicensis** [Wright]. The *Exostema caribæum.* [B, 214.]—**C. javanica.** A name applied to any species of *C.* (but especially the *C. calisaya*) cultivated in Java ; and also to its bark. The variety of *C. calisaya* which is commercially so designated contains from 0·3 to 1·7 per cent. of quinine. [B, 95, 270.]—**C. josephiana** [Weddell]. A subspecies of the *C. calisaya* (*q. v.*). Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. kattie-kambar** [König]. The *Uncaria acida.* [B, 214.]—**C. laccifera** [Pavón]. See CONDAMINEA *tinctoria.*—**C. lambertiana** [Martius]. The *Cascarilla lambertiana.* [A, 490; B, 48, 180.]—**C. lanceifolia.** See *C. lancifolia.*—**C. lanceolata.** 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *C. glabra* of Ruiz, a Peruvian species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, furnishing a variety of pale c.-bark (Carthagena-bark, c. Huamalies). See *C. Huamalies.* 2. Of Bentham, the *C. pitayensis.* [B. 5, 18, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. lancifolia** [Mutis]. A tree over 70 feet high, growing in New Granada at elevations of a mile to a mile and a half above the sea, and also cultivated in the East Indies. According to Weddell, it belongs to the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, being the type of a special branch (*ramus lancifoliæ*) ; according to Kuntze, it is a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. succirubra.* Weddell recognizes several varieties and a subspecies, the *C. forbesiana.* The *C. lancifolia* of Rhode is the *C. officinalis ;* the *C. lancifolia*, var. α *nitida* [De Candolle], is the *C. nitida ;* the *C. lancifolia*, var. β *lanceolata* [Weddell], is the *C. lanceolata ;* the *C. lancifolia*, var. ϵ [Mutis], is the *C. officinalis ;* the *C. lancifolia*, var. η [Mutis], is the *C. lucumæfolia ;* the *C. lancifolia*, var. ι [Mutis], is the *C. uritusinga ;* and the *C. lancifolia*, var. μ [Mutis], is the *C. chahuarguera.* The bark of the *C. lancifolia*, which is a variety of yellow c., occurs usually in quills or half-quills of very variable length and from 10 to 35 mm. in diameter, of a brownish or orange-yellow color, light in weight, of a loose, spongy, very fibrous texture, and breaking with a splintery fracture. Its outer portions present a number of stone-cells often arranged in a tangentially disposed layer, and similar cells are frequently found in the bast and the medullary rays. It is of a bitter taste, although the degree of bitterness varies much in the different specimens, and contains a very variable amount of alkaloids (usually from 2 to 3 or 4 per cent. of the sulphates of quinine and cinchonine). It is known as *Colombia-bark, fibrous* (or *spongy*) *Carthagena-bark* (a term applied especially to the less valuable varieties), *Caqueta-bark, Bogotá-bark*, and *china flava fibrosa.* A special variety, furnished by some specimens, is the *cortex chinæ flavus Porto Cabello.* The var. *obtusifolia* produces the *china flava fibrosa rubiginosa ;* the var. *discolor*, the *china flava dura Pitayo ;* and the var. *oblonga*, described by Howard, the soft Colombian bark. [B, 5, 18, 23, 270 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. lanosa.** A variety of *C.* described by Trimen. [B, 23.]—**C. lechleriana** [Schldl.]. The *C. purpurea* [Ruiz and Pavón]. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. ledgeriana** [Moens]. The *C. calisaya*, var. *ledgeriana.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B) ; B, 81.]—**C. lineata** [Vahl]. The *Exostema lineatum.* [B, 214.]—**C.-liquor.** A preparation said to be of beautiful color, pleasant bitter taste, and aromatic odor ; made by macerating 600 parts of c.-bark, 350 parts of fresh orange-peel, 150 parts of curaçoa-peel, free from parenchyma, 180 parts of gentian, 100 parts of cinnamon, 1 part of cloves, and 0·8 part of cardamon in 2,250 parts of white wine and 3,500 parts of 96-per-cent. alcohol ; adding a solution of 3,100 parts of rock candy in 1,500 parts of water (made with heat) ; allowing the whole to stand for two days ; and filtering. [Rolffs, "Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, p. 166 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1889, p. 247.]—**C. longiflora** [Lambert]. The *Exostema longiflorum.* [B, 214.]—**C. Loxa.** Fr., *quinquina de Loxa.* Ger., *Loxachina.* Loxa-bark. A variety of pale c.-bark, originally derived from Loxa but now obtained from different portions of Ecuador and Peru and exported especially from Guayaquil, Payta, and Callão. It was the first variety of c. brought to Europe, and, from the fact that the choicest specimens were reserved for the use of the Spanish court, it was called crown-bark, or crown-bark of Loxa (*china coronalis*). It is really a mixture of barks derived from a number of species, especially from *C. officinalis* and its varieties, and from *C. uritusinga, C. chahuarguera, C. nitida, C. macrocalyx, C. purpurea, C. corymbosa, C. glandulifera, C. heterophylla*, etc. It occurs in quills not usually over 10 mm. in diameter, cinnamon-colored internally, ash-colored or grayish-brown externally, and often marked with white spots, having few and indistinct cross-markings and larger irregular longitudinal markings. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of alkaloids (0·2 to 0·35 of quinine and 0·34 of cinchonine). It is recognized by the Br. Ph., Fr. Codex, Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.. Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph., and Roum. Ph., and is the only sort of pale bark recognized by the Br. Ph. and Sp. Ph. [B, 270.]—**C. luciana** [Vitm.]. The *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 214.]—**C. lucumæfolia** [Pavón]. A tree of Ecuador and Peru, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, and closely related to or perhaps forming a variety of the *C. macrocalyx.* Its bark (*china rubiginosa*) is a sort of red c.-bark, containing 2·5 per cent. of cinchonine but no other alkaloids, and is not of any commercial importance. The *C. lucumæfolia*, var. *stupea* [Weddell] (the *C. stupea* [Pavón]), is said to furnish a sort of pale c.-bark (*china Jaen nigricans*). Cf. *C. Jaén.* [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. lutea** [Pavón]. A subspecies of *C. cordifolia*, by some identified with *C. pubescens*, furnishing a sort of yellow bark—*china dura* (seu *flava dura*) *suberosa* (seu *peruviana*)—poor in alkaloids and not now exported. [B, 173, 270 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. lutescens** [Ruiz]. The *C.* (*Cascarilla*) *magnifolia.* [B, 214.]—**C. luziana** [Herb. Banks]. See *C. luciana.*—**C. macivoriana** [Kuntze]. Syn. : *C. robusta* [Trimen]. A hybrid between *C. officinalis* (itself a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*) and *C. succirubra ;* furnishing a very valuable variety of yellow c.-bark. [B, 270.]—**C. macrocalyx** [Pavón]. A Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis* and forming the type of a special branch (the *ramus macrocalycinæ*). According to Weddell, it comprises the subspecies *C. Palton. C. suberosa, C. coccinea, C. heterophylla*, and *C. obtusifolia.* The *C. macrocalyx*, var. γ *lucumæfolia* [De Candolle], is the *C. lucumæfolia*, and the *C. macrocalyx*, var. δ *uritusinga* [De Candolle], is the *C. officinalis*, var. α *uritusinga.* The bark of the *C. macrocalyx* is a sort of Loxa c. (*q. v.*), called ashy crown-bark. The subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*, except *C. coccinea*, which furnishes a red c.-bark, afford different varieties of pale c.-bark (*c. Loxa, c. Huánuco, c. Huamalies*). [B, 5, 95, 180, 270 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. macrocarpa** [Vahl]. See CASCARILLA *macrocarpa.*—**C. macrocnemia** [Mart.]. The *Remijia macrocnemia.* [B, 180, 283.]—**C. macrophylla** [Karsten]. A species now referred to *Remijia.* [B, 23.]—**C. magniflora** [Pavón]. The *C.* (*Cascarilla*) *macrocarpa.* [B, 214.]—**C. magnifolia.** 1. Of Pavón, the *Cascarilla magnifolia.* 2. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *Cascarilla caduciflora* (*Cascarilla magniflora*, var. *caduciflora*). [B, 180, 282 ; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. iii, t. x, p. 110 (B).]—**C. micrantha.** 1. Of Lindley, the *C. scrobiculata.* 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a species constituting by itself the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ* and forming, according to Kuntze (who also calls it the *C. pavoniana*), one of the 4 primary species of *C.* Weddell recognizes the varieties α *huanucensis* (having the subvarieties *albiflora* and *roseiflora* and corresponding to the original *C. micrantha* of Ruiz and Pavón); β *reicheliana ;* γ *affinis* (the *C. micrantha* [Howard] and the *C. micrantha*, var. β *oblongifolia* [Weddell]) ; δ *calisayoides ;* ϵ *rotundifolia.* Besides this, the *C. micrantha* forms numerous hybrids with the other species ; *e. g.*, with the *C. calisaya* it forms the *C. officinalis* and *C. ledgeriana* (the former itself uniting with the *C. succirubra* to form the *C. macivoriana*) ; with the *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. ovata ;* with the *C. succirubra* it forms the *C. heterophylla ;* with the *C. calisaya* and the *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. coccinea ;* and with all three of the other species it forms the *C. mixtissima.* The *C. micrantha* is a tree 20 to 60 feet high, growing in Bolivia and in the province of Carabaya in Peru. It is especially distinguished by its bright-green leaves provided with leaf-pits, and its yellowish-white, inconspicuous flowers with short corolla-tube, ventricose at the base. It furnishes a part of the *c. Huamalies* and *c. Huánuco* (*q. v.*), and is recognized by the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) as the source of pale c.-bark (Lima-bark). [B, 5, 33, 95, 180, 270, 283 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. microphylla** [Mutis]. The *C. Mutisii.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. mixtissima.** A variety of *C. calisaya.* [Kuntze (B).]—**C. montana** [Budier]. The *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 214.]—**C. morado** [Ruiz]. The *C. purpurea* [Ruiz and Pavón]. [B, 214.]—**C. moritziana** [Karsten]. The *Cascarilla citrifolia.* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. Mutisii** [Lambert]. A species growing in Ecuador, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Its bark contains no alkaloid except aricine, and is not now brought into commerce. The *C. Mutisii*, var. *crispa* [Weddell], is the *C. rugosa*, var. β *crispa*, and the *C. Mutisii*, var. *rugosa* [Planchon], is the *C. rugosa.* [B, 5, 18 ; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. muzonensis** [Goudot]. The *Cascarilla muzonensis.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. nitida.** 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a species indigenous to Peru and also cultivated in India, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, and closely related to the *C. officinalis.* Its bark, a variety of pale c.-bark, constituted the chief part of the Huánuco-bark (see *C. Huánuco*), and also a sort of pale Loxa-bark (*china Jaen nigricans*); and, as Loxa crown-

bark, it is still exported to the continent of Europe. It is official in the Fr. Codex as *quinquina gris de Huanuco*. [B, 5, 18, 33, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).] 2. Of Bentham, the *Cascarilla nitida*. [B, 282.] —**C. nova, C. nova surinamensis.** The bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.] Cf. CHINA *nova*.—**C. oblonga** [Howard]. A variety of *C. lancifolia* producing what is called soft Colombian-bark. [B, 5.]—**C. oblongifolia.** 1. Of Mutis, the common variety of the *Cascarilla oblongifolia*. 2. Of Lambert, the *Cascarilla riveroana*. [B, 173, 180, 282.]—**C. obovata.** 1. Of Pavón, a species regarded by Weddell as a subspecies of the *C. pubescens*. 2. Of Sprengel, the *Hymenodictyon obovatum*. [A, 490; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. obtusifolia** [Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla crespilla negra mala*. A Peruvian species regarded by De Candolle as a variety, by Weddell as a subspecies, of *C. macrocalyx*, and said by the latter to furnish an inferior sort of Loxa-bark having a nauseous taste due to excess of quinovic acid. [B, 214; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. of Cantagallo.** Ger., *China von Cantagallo*. Arariba-bark. [B, 23.] See ARARIBA *bark*.—**C. of Caroni.** Quassia.—**C. officinalis** [Linnæus]. A tree, 30 to 50 feet high, growing in Ecuador (Loxa) and Peru, and cultivated in Java, the East Indies, Jamaica, and the Réunion Islands. By Weddell it is regarded as the type of the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, and more particularly of the branch (*ramus*) *Euofficinales*; by Kuntze it is regarded as a hybrid between the *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*. According to Weddell, it comprises the varieties *C. officinalis*, var. *α uritusinga* (the *C. uritusinga*), *C. officinalis*, var. *β condaminea* (the *C. chahuarguera*), and the *C. officinalis*, var. *γ bonplandiana* (the *C. bonplandiana*), and the subspecies *C. crispa* (the *C. officinalis*, var. *δ crispa* [Howard]). The *C. officinalis*, var. *lanceolata* [Broughton], is a subvariety of the var. *γ bonplandiana*. The *C. officinalis* and its varieties furnish pale c.-bark (Loxa c.), and with them is recognized as the source of c. in the pharmacopœias. The cultivated varieties in the East Indies are among the most valuable sources of quinine, containing sometimes over 5 per cent. of this alkaloid. [B, 5, 95, 180, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).] —**C. ovalifolia.** 1. Of Mutis, the *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. 2. Of Humboldt, the *C. humboldtiana* (*Macrocnemum humboldtianum*). [B, 173, 180, 214.] —**C. ovata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A species growing in Bolivia and Peru, forming the type of the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ* and of the branch (*ramus*) *Euovatæ*, and, according to Kuntze, being a hybrid between the *C. carabayensis* and the *C. micrantha*. It comprises the varieties *α genuina*, *β vulgaris* (the *C. ovata*, var. *α* of a former classification), and *γ pallescens*, and the subspecies *C. palalba*. The *C. ovata*, var. *β rufinervis* [Weddell], is the *C. rufinervis*; the *C. ovata*, var. *γ erythroderma* [Weddell], is the *C. erythroderma*; and the *C. ovata*, var. *cordata* [Howard], is the *C. platyphylla*. The *C. ovata* furnishes, with the *C. scrobiculata*, Santa Aña bark, also the *china de Jaen pallida* (see *C. Jaén*), or a sort of white c.-bark. It is poor in alkaloids and is used simply as an astringent and tonic. [A, 490; B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. paludiana.** Of Howard, a species closely related to the *C. carabayensis*, the bark of which contains nearly 1 per cent. of quinine and over 2 per cent. of total alkaloids. As enlarged by Kuntze, the species was made to include the *C. carabayensis*, with which (in the extended sense now given to the latter) it is synonymous. [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).] See *C. carabayensis*.—**C. palalba** [Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla con hojas de zamba* [Pavón]. Also written *C. pelalba*. A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. ovata*. [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. pallescens** [Ruíz and Pavón]. According to De Candolle, the *C. ovata*; according to Weddell, the *C. caloptera*. The *C. pallescens*, var. *α vera* [Howard], is the *C. ovata*, var. *γ pallescens*, and the *C. pallescens*, var. *β ovata* [Howard], is the *C. ovata*, var. *α genuina*. [B, 214; Weddell, *l. c.*, and *ib.*, xii, p. 18 (B).]—**C. pallida.** See *Pale c.-bark*.—**C. Palton** [Howard]. Sp., *cascarilla con hojas de Palton* [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. macrocalyx*, furnishing a very good variety of pale bark called Palton-bark (*quinquina de Loxa jaune, fibreux*). [B, 5, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. parabolica** [Pavón]. The *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispa*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. Pará fusca.** See *C. Jaén*.—**C. parviflora** [Poiret]. The *C. micrantha*. [B, 214.]—**C. pata de gallinazo.** "Vulture-claw" c.; a Peruvian name for c.-bark with peculiar markings on the surface, derived from the *C. nitida*. [B, 23, 270.]—**C. paviana, C. pavoniana** [Kuntze]. See *C. micrantha*.—**C. Pavonii** [Lamarck]. The *Cascarilla Pavonii*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat.," ser. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B); B, 173.]—**C. pedunculata** [Karsten]. The *Remijia pedunculata*. [B, 5.]—**C. pelalba.** See *C. palalba*.—**C. pelletierana** [Weddell]. A species, now regarded as a subspecies of the *C. pubescens*, growing in southern Peru. Its bark (Cusco-bark), a variety of yellow c.-bark, is poor in alkaloids, containing chiefly aricine. [B, 5, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. peruviana.** 1. Of Howard, a species indigenous to Peru and cultivated in India, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, allied to the *C. nitida* and furnishing a bark similar to the latter and differing chiefly in the presence of a single row of laticiferous vessels and in the smallness of the bast-fibres. The species is now restricted to the var. *α vera* of Howard, the var. *β nitida* of that author being now referred to the *C. nitida*, and the var. *γ micrantha* to the *C. micrantha*. 2. Of Poiret, the *Exostema peruvianum*. 3. Of the pharmacists, the bark of the *C. scrobiculata*. [B, 5, 18, 23, 33, 180; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. philippica** [Cavanilles]. The *Exostema philippicum*. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. Pitaya, C. pitayensis** [Weddell]. A species of Ecuador and New Granada, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, and comprising, according to Weddell, 4 varieties, of which one (the var. *β Trianæ*) is the *C. Trianæ* of Karsten, and one subspecies, the *C. corymbosa*. The bark, Pitaya (or Pitayo) bark (*china Pitaya*), contains from 1·5 to 1·8 per cent. quinine and 0·8 to 1·0 per cent. cinchonine. [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. Pitoya.** A bark found in the town of Tecamez (Altacamez), Ecuador. It is not a true c.-bark, and contains no alkaloids. [B, 23.] Cf. *C. bicolor*.—**C. platyphylla** [Weddell]. A subspecies of the *C. cordifolia*, by some regarded as a mere variety of that species, by others separated from it and made a variety of the *C. ovata*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. prismatostylis** [Karsten]. A species now referred to *Remijia*. [B, 23.] See REMIJIA *prismatostylis*.—**C. pseudoloxa.** The *C. humboldtiana* of Lambert. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. pubescens.** 1. Of Trimen, the *C. lanosa*. 2. Of Lambert, the *C. ovata*. 3. Of Howard, the *C. reicheliana*. 4. Of Vahl, a species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ*, by Kuntze regarded as a hybrid between the *C. carabayensis* and *C. succirubra*. It comprises, according to Weddell, the subspecies *C. pelletierana* and *C. obovata*. The *C. pubescens*, var. *α cordata* [De Candolle], is the *C. cordifolia*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *β ovata* [De Candolle], is the *C. ovata*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *β purpurea* [Weddell], is the *C. purpurea*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *γ hirsuta* [De Candolle], is the *C. hirsuta*; and the *C. pubescens*, var. *pelletierana* of Weddell, is the *C. pelletierana*, and of Hasskarl is the *C. caloptera*. The *C. pubescens* furnishes a variety of yellow bark—*china dura suberosa* (seu *peruviana*), *cortex chinæ flavus de Cuzco* [Karsten], yellow Carthagena-bark [Karsten]—which is poor in alkaloids and of no commercial importance. It is also said to furnish Arica-bark, although this is probably derived rather from the subspecies *C. pelletierana*; and, according to some, it furnishes also a sort of pale c.-bark (*china de Jaen pallida*), but this is doubtful. [B, 5, 23, 33, 180, 214, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. purpurascens** [Weddell]. A Bolivian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ*, and distinguished by the dark purple of the leaves before falling. Its bark is not imported. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. purpurea** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla de hoja morada* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ*. It is said to furnish Huamalies-bark [Weddell], Huánuco-bark, *china Jaen pallida* [Berg] (see *C. Huánuco*, *C. Huamalies*, and *C. Jaén*), a sort of Loxa-bark, and Carabaya-bark (red Cusco-bark), which is a sort of yellow c., containing from 1 to 1·2 per cent. of quinine. [B, 5, 33, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. quercifolia** [Pavón]. The *C. Mutisii*. The *C. quercifolia*, var. *β crispa* [Pavón], is the *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispa* [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. quina** [Lop.]. The *Buena* (*Cosmibuena*) *obtusifolia*. [B, 214.]—**C. red.** Ger., *Chinaroth*. It., *rosso di china*. Syn.: *cinchofulvic acid*, *insoluble red coloring matter* [Pelletier and Caventou]. An amorphous, reddish-brown, odorless and tasteless substance, $C_{28}H_{22}O_{14}$, contained in c.-bark, especially in red bark, and obtained by boiling cinchotannic acid with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is almost insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. regia.** A name formerly given to crown-bark of Loxa (see *C. Loxa*); now applied to calisaya-bark. [B, 270.—**C. regia plana, C. regia sine epidermide.** Flat calisaya-bark. [B.]—**C. reicheliana** [Howard]. A species, now regarded as a variety, of the *C. micrantha*, furnishing a sort of Loxa-bark (Lima Loxa-bark). [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. remijiana** [St.-Hilaire], **C. remyana** [Sprengel]. The *Remijia Hilarii*. [B, 5, 180, 214.]—**C. riedeliana** [Casaretto]. The *Cascarilla riedeliana*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. robusta** [Trimen]. The *C. mac ivoriana*. [B, 270.]—**C. Roraimæ.** See CASCARILLA *Roraimæ*.—**C. rosa.** The bark of the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. rosea.** Of Ruíz and Pavón, the *Macrocnemum roseum*. [B, 42; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," iv, i. p. 65 (B).]—**C. rosulenta** [Howard]. Fr., *quinquina à quinidine* [Rampon] (ou *Carthagène rosé* [Delondre and Bouchardat]). A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. succirubra*, whose bark contains quinamine. [B, 5; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. rotundifolia** [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell made a subspecies, of the *C. cordifolia*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. rubicunda** [Tafalla]. The *C. ovata*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. rubiginosa.** A variety formerly recognized; probably to be referred, at least in part, to *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. rubra** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Red c.-bark*.—**C. rubra de Rio Janeiro.** The bark of *Cosmibuena hexandra*. [B, 38 (α, 24).]—**C. rufinervis** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ*, growing in Peru and Bolivia, furnishing a light variety of calisaya-bark. [B, 5, 18; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).] —**C. rugosa** [Pavón]. A species forming the type of the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, by De Candolle confounded with the *C. cordifolia*. It appears to be without medicinal significance. [B, 214; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. sanctæ Luciæ** [David], **C. santæ Luziæ.** The *Exostema floribundum*. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cinchonic acid. [B, 48.]—**C. Savanilla.** A commercial name for the bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. Schuhkrafft.** The *C. josephiana*. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. scrobiculata** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, growing in the southern portions of Peru. The bark, which is a variety of yellow c. somewhat resembling the true yellow c.-bark (calisaya), but distinguished from the latter by its superior compactness, its fibrous fracture, and the great quantity of bast-fibres, which exhibit a closely marked radial arrangement, is known as *Santa Ana bark* (*cascarilla de Santa Ana*), light (or reddish) *calisaya*, *china calisaya fibrosa*, and c. (or *china*) *peruviana*. It contains only a small amount of alkaloids. According to Weddell and others, the *C. scrobiculata* also furnishes the *red Cusco-bark* (which, however, is also ascribed to the *C. purpurea* [*q. v.*]), the *china Jaen nigricans* (see *C. Jaén*), a variety of *c. Huamalies*, and a bark called *cascarilla colorado* (which is also ascribed to the *C. pelletierana*). The *C. delondriana* [Weddell] is a variety of the *C. scrobiculata*. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. spinosa** [Vavassor]. The *Catesbœa Vavassorii*. [B, 214.]—**C. stenocarpa** [Lambert]. The *Cascarilla stenocarpa*. [B, 5, 282.]—**C. stupea** [Pavón]. The *C. lucumæfolia*, var. *β stupea*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. subcordata** [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell made a subspecies of *C. cordifolia*. It furnishes a variety of *c. Huánuco* (*pale-yellow Huánuco-bark*, *cascarilla pata de gallinazo* [Pavón]). [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. suberosa** [Pavón]. A Peruvian species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*. It furnishes a variety of *c. Huánuco* (the *cascarilla blanca pata de gallinazo de Loxa* [Pavón]). [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. subsessilis** [Miquel]. A species closely resembling *C. pubescens*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. succirubra** [Pavón, Kuntze]. Syn.: *C. howardiana* [Kuntze]. A tree, 50 to 80 feet high, indigenous to Ecuador and cultivated in Jamaica, India, Ceylon, and Java. According to Weddell, it belongs to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ*; according to Kuntze,

it constitutes one of the 4 primary species of *C.*, being distinguished from the other species by the large size of the leaves, which are of a dirty-green color and are devoid of scrobiculi and by the great width of the ala of the seeds. According to Weddell, it comprises the subspecies *C. erythroderma* (the *C. ovata*, var. *erythroderma* [Weddell]), the *C. rosulenta*, and the *C. erythrantha*. It forms hybrids with the 3 other primary species of *C.* and with their derivatives; *e. g.*, with *C. calisaya* it forms the hybrid *C. lancifolia*, with *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. pubescens* and the *C. caloptera*, with *C. micrantha* it forms the *C. heterophylla*, with *C. officinalis* (= *C. calisaya* × *C. micrantha*) it forms the *C. mac ivoriana*, and with *C. calisaya*, *C. carabayensis*, and *C. micrantha* it forms the *C. mixtissima*. The *C. succirubra* of Jungerhaus is the *C. caloptera*. *C. succirubra* is the source of the official red c.-bark (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. tannin.** See CINCHOTANNIC ACID.—**C. tarantaron** [Pavón]. The *Lasionema* (*Macrocnemum*) *roseum*. [B, 180, 282.]—**C. Tecamez.** See *C. Pitoya*.—**C. tenuis** [Ruíz]. The *C. hirsula*. [B, 214.]—**C. thyrsiflora** [Roxburgh]. The *Hymenodictyon excelsum*. [B, 173, 212.]—**C. Tolima.** A variety of Cuprea-bark obtained from Tolima (in the upper Magdalena Valley). It contains but little alkaloid. [B, 23.]—**C. Trianæ** [Karsten]. A species, by Weddell regarded as a variety, of *C. pitayensis*, nearly related to *C. calisaya*, growing in the neighborhood of Popayán in Pitayo. [B, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. triflora** [Wright]. The *Exostema triflorum*. [B, 282.]—**C. tucujensis** [Karsten]. A Venezuela species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovatæ* and closely related to *C. cordifolia*. It furnishes a sort of yellow c.-bark (Maracaibo-bark) which contains 4 per cent. of quinine. [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. tuna, C. tunita** [Lopez] (Sp.). The *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. umbellulifera** [Pavón]. A Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ* and akin to *C. carabayensis*. Its bark, the characteristic features of which are but little known, is said to be a variety of Huánuco-bark (*c. Huánuco*), and bears various names, such as soft *Carabaya-bark*, *Cascarilla fina provinciana de Quito* (*ó amarilla de Quito*, *ó crespilla de Jaén*). [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. undata** [Karsten]. See *Cascarilla undata*. [B, 23.]—**C. undulata.** The bark of the *C. glandulifera*. [B, 270.]—**C. uritusinga** [Pavón], **C. uritisino.** The *C. officinalis*, var. *a uritusinga*. [B, 214; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. Valparaiso.** A commercial name for the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. Vellozii** [St.-Hilaire]. The *Remijia Vellozii*. [B, 5, 23, 180.]—**C. vera.** 1. Of Weddell, a variety of *C. calisaya*, furnishing part of the yellow bark of commerce. 2. Of Howard, a variety of *C. lancifolia*. [B, 38, 172 (*a*, 24); Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. villosa** [Pavón]. The *C. humboldtiana* of Lambert. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. violacea** [Pavón]. The *C. crispa*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. virginiensis.** See *C. de Virginia*.—**C. viridiflora** [Pavón]. A species closely related to *C. pubescens* and furnishing along with the latter the *china de Jaen pallida*. See *C. Jaén*. [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. weddelliana** [Kuntze]. The *C. calisaya*. [B, 270.]—**Clyster of c.** See *Enema cinchonæ*.—**Comfits of c.** Of the Sard. Ph., 1773, sugar-coated granules made by agitating 1 part of powdered c. and 3 parts of extract of c. in a copper pan with 24 parts of thick syrup. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Compound elixir of c.** An unofficial preparation made by mixing 3 parts of compound tincture of c. and 13 of simple elixir. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.—**Copper-colored c.** Cuprea-bark. [B, 33.] See REMIJIA.—**Cortex cinchonæ calisayæ.** See *Yellow c.-bark*.—**Cortex cinchonæ convolutus.** Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.]—**Cortex cinchonæ de hoja redonda, cavæ.** The bark of the *C. macrocalyx*. [B, 270.]—**Cortex cinchonæ fuscus.** See *Pale c.-bark*.—**Cortex cinchonæ ruber.** See *Red c.-bark*.—**Cortex cinchonæ succedaneus.** The bark of the *Exostema caribæum*. [B, 214.]—**Decoction of red c.** See *Decoctum cinchonæ*.—**Decoction of yellow c.** See *Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ*.—**Decoctum cinchonæ** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoctum corticis peruviani rubri* [Belg. Ph.], *decoctum chinæ rubræ*. Decoction of red c.; made by macerating for an hour 1 part of powdered red c. in a sufficient quantity of water, boiling for ¼ hour, and straining with expression until 10 parts are obtained. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., 1867]. Sp., *cocimiento de quina calisaya* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoctum chinæ* [Norw. Ph.], *decoctum corticis chinæ regiæ* [Finn. Ph.], *decoctum corticis peruviani flavi* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1½ oz. of yellow c.-bark, in coarse powder, in 1 pint of distilled water, straining, and, when cold, adding enough more distilled water to make 1 pint [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., 1867]; or by boiling 1 part of powdered yellow c. in the necessary quantity of water down to 8 [Finn. Ph.], 10 [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 48 parts [Sp. Ph.] of decoction. [B. 81, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Decoctum cinchonæ rubræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Decoctum cinchonæ*.—**Enema cinchonæ.** Fr., *lavement de quinquina*. Ger., *Klystier aus Chinarinde*. An enema of 300 grammes of decoctum cinchonæ and the yolk of an egg. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**Extract of c., Extractum cinchonæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Extractum cinchonæ calisayæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de quinquina jaune* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait de quinquina calisaya*. Ger., *weingeistiges Chinaextrakt* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *estratto di china*. Sp., *extracto de quina calisaya acuoso* [Sp. Ph.] (*y alcohólico* [Sp. Ph.]). Syn.: *extractum chinæ flavæ* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *calisayæ* [Dan. Ph.]). An extract made by exhausting 100 parts of yellow c., in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of 300 of alcohol and 100 of water, adding diluted alcohol until 400 parts of tincture are obtained, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to a pillular consistence, and incorporating with the product, while still warm, 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]. The *extrait de quinquina calisaya* is made by macerating calisaya-bark, in moderately fine powder, in 60-per-cent. alcohol, adding enough more alcohol to bring the liquid up to six times the weight of the powder, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to a soft extract; the *extrait de quinquina jaune* is made by exhausting 1 part of calisaya-bark, in moderately fine powder, with 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, adding 1 part of cold water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a hard extract [Fr. Cod.]. The reddish-brown extract of the Ger. Ph. is made by macerating 1 part of c. in 5 parts of diluted alcohol, expressing, macerating the residue in 5 parts of diluted alcohol, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. The Sp. Ph. directs that the *extracto de quina calisaya acuoso* shall be made by macerating 1 part of calisaya-bark in 6 parts of cold water and, after percolation, in 4 parts of water, and evaporating; and the *extracto de quina calisaya alcohólico*, by macerating for 3 days 1 part of calisaya-bark in 5 parts of alcohol, expressing, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. According to the Belg. Ph., 1 part of calisaya-bark is exhausted first with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, then with 2 parts for 12 hours, and the mixed products evaporated. The reddish-brown extract of the Dan. Ph. is made by digesting for 3 days 1 part of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark with 4 and, after expression, with 2 parts of alcohol, filtering, and evaporating. [B, 81, 95, 205 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum cinchonæ flavæ liquidum** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Extractum cinchonæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *flüssiges Chinaextrakt*. Fluid extract of c.; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of yellow c., in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of 75 grammes of alcohol and 25 grammes of glycerin, then with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, reserving the first 75 c. cm. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the mixture of alcohol and water to make 100 c. cm.; of the Br. Ph., 1867, a preparation made by macerating 1 lb. of coarsely powdered yellow c. in a sufficiency of distilled water, evaporating to 1 pint, filtering, continuing the evaporation to 3 fl. oz., or until the sp. gr. is 1·200, and, when cold, stirring in 1 fl. oz. of rectified spirit. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum cinchonæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Liquid extract of c.; made by macerating for 48 hours 20 oz. of powdered red c. in 5 pints of distilled water with the addition of 5 fl. dr. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr., 1·160) and 2½ fl. oz. of glycerin, stirring frequently, straining through a percolator, adding water until 15 pints of percolate are obtained or until the drip yields no precipitate on adding an excess of caustic soda, evaporating to 20 fl. oz., and then still further (adding alcohol and water) until 100 fl. gr. contain 12·5 fl. gr. of alcohol and 5 gr. of c. alkaloids. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum cinchonæ resinosum** [Lond. Ph., 1809]. A preparation made by macerating 1 lb. of c. in 3 pints of rectified spirit, straining, and evaporating. [L, 165 (*a*, 21).]—**False c.-bark.** A name applied to various barks which resemble c.-bark more or less closely in appearance, and which were formerly used as a substitute for the latter, but which contain no c. alkaloids, and which are therefore of no commercial significance. Such barks are derived from different species of *Exostema*, *Cascarilla*, *Macrocnemum*, *Cosmibuena*, *Condaminea*, etc. The bark of certain species of *Remijia*, although distinct in botanical origin and in structure from the true c.-bark, is yet not usually reckoned among the false c.-barks because it contains the c. alkaloids. [B, 5, 23, 270.]—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum cinchonæ fluidum*.—**Genuine red c.-bark.** The bark of *C. succirubra*. [B, 14.]—**Gray c.-bark.** Lat., *cortex cinchonæ chinæ griseus*. Fr., *quinquina gris* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *graue Chinarinde*. It., *china grigia*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—**Huamalies c.-bark.** See *C. Huamalies*.—**Huánuco c.** See *C. Huánuco*.—**Infusion of c.** See *Infusum cinchonæ*.—**Infusion of red c.** See *Infusum cinchonæ rubræ*.—**Infusion of yellow c.** See *Infusum cinchonæ flavæ*.—**Infusum cinchonæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Infusum cinchonæ acidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *Chinaaufguss*. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 1 part of aromatic sulphuric acid and 50 parts of water, moistening 6 parts of c., in No. 40 powder, with 3 parts of the mixture, packing it firmly in a conical glass percolator, pouring on gradually the remainder of the mixture, and afterward water, until the product weighs 100 parts; of the Br. Ph., an infusion of ½ oz. of red c. in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Infusum cinchonæ compositum** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *Infusum cinchonæ rubræ*.—**Infusum cinchonæ flavæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., 1867]. Sp., *infusión de quina calisaya* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *infusum chinæ calisayæ* [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 oz. (Troy) of yellow c., in moderately fine powder, in a mixture of 1 fl. dr. of sulphuric acid and enough water to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]; by infusing ½ oz. (av.) of yellow c. in 10 [Br. Ph., 1867] or 9 [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.] fl. oz. of boiling distilled water; or by infusing 15 parts of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark in enough water to yield 690 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Infusum cinchonæ rubræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by mixing 1 fl. dr. of aromatic sulphuric acid with 1 pint of water, moistening 1 oz. (Troy) of red c., in moderately fine powder, with half of the mixture, packing in a percolator, gradually pouring on the remainder of the mixture, and then water until the product measures 1 pint. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**Insoluble red coloring matter of c.** C. red. [B.]—**Jaén c.-bark.** See *C. Jaén*.—**Lima c.** The bark of the *C. micrantha*. [A, 490.]—**Liquid extract of c.** See *Extractum cinchonæ liquidum*.—**Liquid extract of yellow c.** See *Extractum cinchonæ flavæ liquidum*.—**Loxa c.** See *Crown-*BARK *of Loxa* and *C. Loxa*.—**Pale c., Pale c.-bark.** Lat., *cinchonæ pallidæ cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867], *china fusca* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cortex chinæ fuscæ* [Fenn. Ph.] (seu *fuscus* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu *griseus* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), *cortex cinchonæ fuscus* [Russ. Ph.], *c. pallida*. Fr., *quinquina gris Huanuco* (et *de Loxa*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *graue* (oder *braune*) *China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It., *china* (o *corteccia peruviana*) *grigia* (o *bruna*). Sp., *quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A name applied to the brownish or grayish barks derived from the younger branches and twigs of various species of *C.*; distinguished by their relatively smaller size (from ⅛ to ½ inch in diameter), their quilled shape, their grayish-brown external surface frequently covered with shallow transverse and longitudinal markings, the brownish color of the middle and inner layers which are separated from the external layer by a resin zone, and by their relatively smooth fracture. They are especially rich in cinchonine and have an astringent rather than bitter taste. They are derived from *C. mi-*

crantha and its varieties, *C. macrocalyx*, *C. nitida*, *C. officinalis*, and similar species, which are found especially in South America, being rarely cultivated in the East or West Indies. The chief varieties of pale c. are *c. Huánuco*, *c. Loxa* (the most important variety), *c. Jaén*, and *c. Huamalies* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 95, 270.]—**Paraguatan c.** See *Paraguatan*-BARK.—**Pulvis cinchonæ cinereæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* QUINQUINA.—**Red c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Red c.-bark.** Lat., *c. rubra* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonæ rubræ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex chinæ* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *chinæ ruber* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu *cinchonæ ruber* [Russ. Ph.]), *china rubra*. Fr., *quinquina rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rothe China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It., *china rossa*. Sp., *quina roja*. A variety of c.-bark distinguished by the reddish-brown color of the middle and inner bark-layers. It occurs either in large flat pieces (derived from the trunk or larger branches), as in most specimens from South America, or in quills (from the smaller branches), as in the cultivated varieties of the East Indies. It contains more quinine than the pale bark, but less than the yellow bark, and is of a decidedly bitter taste. It is more fibrous in structure than the pale bark, and has a fine, splintery fracture. It is derived almost exclusively from the *C. succirubra*, although two varieties (of little commercial importance) are furnished by the *C. coccinea* and the *C. lucumæfolia*. The variety (*china rubiginosa*) furnished by the last-named species, which is more fibrous and orange-colored than the ordinary red c. and which contains little besides cinchonine, is expressly forbidden for use by the U. S. Ph. and the Russ. Ph.; and these pharmacopœias, as well as the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) and the Dan. Ph., forbid the South American (quilled) barks. For pharmaceutical purposes the red bark should contain 1·5 per cent. [Br. Ph.] or 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.] of quinine and 1 per cent. of cinchonine [Russ. Ph.], or 2·5 per cent. [Aust. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 3 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 3·5 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of total alkaloids. A bark allied to the red bark is furnished by the *Remijia* (*q. v.*), and a spurious *red c.-bark* is furnished by the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 95, 270.]—**Resinous extract of c.** See *Extractum cinchonæ resinosum*.—**Soluble red coloring matter of c.** Quinotannic acid. [B.]—**Spurious c.-bark.** See *False c.-bark*.—**Spurious red c.-bark.** The bark of the *C.* (*Cascarilla*) *magnifolia*. [B, 19.]—**Stirps cinchonæ calisayæ** [Weddell]. A division of the genus *C.*, comprising the species *C. elliptica* and *C. calisaya* with its varieties and its subspecies *C. josephiana*. It corresponds to the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) of Kuntze with certain of its hybrids. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the two branches *Ramus A—Scrobiculatæ* (including the species *C. australis* and *C. nitida*), and the *Ramus B—Eumicranthæ* (including the *C. micrantha* and its varieties). It corresponds to the *C. micrantha* (*C. pavoniana*) of Kuntze and some of its hybrids. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ officinalis** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the branches *Ramus A—Euofficinales* (including the species *C. officinalis* and its subspecies *C. crispa*), *Ramus B—Macrocalycinæ* (including the species *C. lanceolata*, *C. lucumæfolia*, and *C. macrocalyx* with its subspecies *C. Palton*, *C. suberosa*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. heterophylla*), and *Ramus C—Lancifoliæ* (including the *C. amygdalifolia*, and the *C. lancifolia* with its varieties and the subspecies *C. forbesiana*). According to Kuntze, this subdivision corresponds to various hybrids between the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) and the *C. pavoniana* (*C. micrantha*) and *C. howardiana* (*C. succirubra*). [B, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the branches *Ramus A—Succirubræ* (including the species *C. purpurea*, *C. rufinervis*, and *C. succirubra* with its subspecies *C. erythroderma*, *C. rosulenta*, and *C. erythrantha*), *Ramus B—Euovatæ* (including the species *C. ovata* with its varieties and its subspecies *C. palalba*), and *Ramus C—Cordifoliæ* (including the *C. cordifolia* with its subspecies *C. lutea*, *C. platyphylla*, *C. subcordata*, and *C. rotundifolia*; the *C. tucujensis*; the *C. pubescens* with its subspecies *C. pelletierana* and *C. obovata*; the *C. subsessilis*; the *C. viridiflora*; the *C. purpurascens* with its subspecies *C. decurrentifolia*; and the little-known or doubtful species *C. chomeliana* and *C. barbacoensis*). This corresponds in part to the *C. succirubra* (*C. howardiana*) of Kuntze and its hybrids. [B, 5, 23: Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the branches *Ramus A—Eurugosæ* (including the species *C. pitayensis* with its subspecies *C. corymbosa*, the *C. rugosa*, the *C. Mutisii*, and the *C. hirsuta*), and *Ramus B—Pahudianæ* (including the species *C. carabayensis*, *C. pahudiana*, *C. asperifolia*, *C. umbellulifera*, *C. glandulifera*, and *C. humboldtiana*). It corresponds to the *C. pahudiana* (*C. carabayensis*) of Kuntze and its hybrids. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—**Syrupus de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* QUINQUINA.—**Syrupus de c. cum citrate ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* QUINQUINA *ferrugineux*.—**Syrupus de c. cum vino paratus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* QUINQUINA *au vin*.—**Tinctura cinchonæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *Chinatinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura cinchonæ flavæ* [Br. Ph.], *tinctura chinæ* [Ger. Ph.]. A tincture made by exhausting 20 parts of yellow c., in No. 60 powder, with 10 of glycerin and enough alcohol and water (in the proportion of 13 to 5) to yield 100 parts of percolate. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura cinchonæ composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de quinquina composée, élixir fébrifuge de Huxham*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Chinatinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura chinæ composita* [Ger. Ph.]. Huxham's tincture; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of red c., 8 of bitter-orange peel, and 2 of serpentaria, ground together to a fine powder, in 20 of a menstruum composed of 10 parts of glycerin and enough alcohol and water to make 100 parts, gradually pouring on the remainder of the menstruum, and continuing the percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2 oz. (av.) of pale c., 1 oz. (av.) of bitter-orange peel, ½ oz. (av.) of serpentaria, 60 gr. of saffron, and 30 gr. of cochineal in enough proof spirit to make 1 pint (imp.) [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 6 parts of c., 2 parts each of orange-peel and gentian-root, and 1 part of Chinese cinnamon in 50 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made from 4 oz. (av.) of yellow c. and enough proof spirit to yield 1 imp. pint. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cinchonæ*.—**Tincture of yellow c.** See *Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ*.—**Troches of c.** See MORSULI *chinati*.—**Vinous syrup of c.** See *Syrupus de c. cum vino paratus*.—**Vinum de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vin de* QUINQUINA.—**Vinum de c. martiatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* FERRI *amarum*.—**White c.-bark.** A variety of pale c.-bark. [B.] See *C. alba Payta*.—**Wine of c.** See *Vinum* CHINÆ.—**Yellow c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Yellow c.-bark.** Lat., *c. flava* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonæ flavæ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex chinæ calisayæ* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *cortex cinchonæ calisayæ* [Russ. Ph.], *cortex chinæ regiæ* [Fenn. Ph.], *china calisaya* [Hung. Ph.], *china regia* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *quinquina calisaya* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *jaune royal* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *gelbe China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It., *china gialla*. Sp., *quina calisaya* (ó *amarilla*) [Sp. Ph.]. Calisaya-bark, calisaya; a name applied to ochre-yellow or light cinnamon-colored barks of coarsely fibrous structure, derived especially from *C. calisaya* and its varieties and hybrids. See *C. calisaya*. It contains a relatively large amount of quinine and has a pronounced bitter taste. Two varieties are distinguished: (*a*) *quilled calisaya-bark—cortex calisayæ* (seu *cinchonæ calisayæ*) *convolutus* (seu *tectus*, seu *cum epidermide*)—quilled pieces, ⅜ to 1 inch in diameter, derived from the smaller branches, and retaining the outer-bark layers so as to be dark-brown, or whitish with irregular markings, externally; and (*b*) *flat calisaya-bark—cortex calisayæ planus* (seu *nudus*, seu *sine epidermide*)—flat or slightly guttered pieces several inches in diameter and from ¼ to 1 inch in thickness, derived from the trunk, especially of the older portions of the tree, and, from loss of the external bark-layers, of a bright yellowish-brown color. Besides the calisaya-bark which is the variety official in the pharmacopœias, there are numerous other sorts of yellow bark, viz., the *china calisaya morada* (bark of the *C. boliviana*), the *Santa Aña bark* (derived from the *C. scrobiculata*), *Cusco-bark* (from the *C. pelletierana*), the *china flava dura* (from the *C. cordifolia*, *C. lutea*, and *C. pubescens*), *Pitaya-bark* (from the *C. pitayensis*), *red Cusco-bark* (from the *C. purpurea* or the *C. scrobiculata*), *Maracaibo-bark* (from the *C. cordifolia* and *C. tucujensis*), *Porto Cabello bark* (from the *C. lancifolia*), and *Carthagena-bark* (from the *C. lancifolia*). [B, 270.]—**Yellow coloring matter of c.** The yellow coloring matter found in yellow c.-bark. It has but little taste and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. [B, 5.]

CINCHONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cinchonacées*. Ger., *Cinchonaceen*, *Chinagewächse*. It., *cinconacee*. Of De Candolle, G. Don, and Meisner, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Naucleeæ* (*Naucleaceæ*) and *Cinchoneæ*. As defined by Lindley, an order of the *Cinchonales* comprising the tribes *Coffeeæ* and *Cinchoneæ*, and corresponding in part to the order *Rubiaceæ* of other systems. [B, 170, 214.]

CINCHONACEOUS, adj. Si^{2}n^2-kon-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *cinchonaceus*. Fr., *cinchonacé*. Resembling the *Cinchona*; of or belonging to the *Cinchonaceæ*. [B.]

CINCHONADS [Lindley], n. pl. Si^{2}n′kon-a^{2}dz. See CINCHONACEÆ.

CINCHONAL, adj. Si^{2}n^2′kon-a^{2}l. Lat., *cinchonalis*. Fr., *cinchonale*. Of or pertaining to *Cinchona*. [B.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus cinchonalis*. Fr., *alliance cinchonale*. See CINCHONALES.

CINCHONALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-a(a^3)′-lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley, the cinchonal alliance; an alliance of epigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cinchonaceæ* and *Lygodysodeaceæ*, or, according to a later classification, the *Vacciniaceæ*, *Collumelliaceæ*, *Cinchonaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, and *Galiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CINCHONAMINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n′a^{2}m-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonamin*. It., *cinconamina*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ (or, according to some authorities, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$), obtained from the bark of the *Remijia purdieana*; forming shining, colorless, acicular or prismatic crystals, which are nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, and chloroform; said to be toxic. [B, 270; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Mar. 3. 1883, p. 35 (B).]—**C. sulphate.** A salt of c. and sulphuric acid, to which Sée and Bochefontaine attributed six times the medicinal activity of quinine sulphate. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 13, 1885, p. 111; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 14, 1885, p. 316.]

CINCHONARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-a(a^3)′-ri^2-a^3. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Dilarnia*, comprising 22 genera now included under the *Rubiaceæ* (*Cinchonaceæ*). [B, 170.]

CINCHONATE, n. Si^{2}n^2′kon-at. Lat., *cinchonas*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *cinchonsaures Salz*. It., *cinconato*. A salt of cinchonic acid. [A, 322.]

CINCHONATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Containing cinchona. [B.]

CINCHONE (Ger.), n. Tsen-ch^{2}on′e^2. A species of the genus *Cinchona*. [B, 270.]

CINCHONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cinchonées*. Ger., *Cinchoneen*, *Chinagewächse*. It., *cinconee*. Sp., *cinchóneas*. Of Batsch and succeeding authors, a family, order, suborder, or tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Cinchona* and related genera; distinguished, according to Bentham and Hooker, by the valvate, imbricate, or contorted corolla, and the bilocular capsule which contains numerous alate or appendiculate, albuminous seeds. [B, 23, 42, 170.]

CINCHONETINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n′e^{2}t-en. Fr., *cinchonétine*. A substance obtained by the action of iron peroxide on cinchonine sulphate. [A, 385.]

CINCHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)′i^2-a^3. See CINCHONINE.—**Acid sulphate of c., C. bisulphate, Cinchoniæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Sulphate of c.** See CINCHONINE *sulphate*.

CINCHONIC, adj. Si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *cinchonicus.* Fr., *cinchonique.* It., *cinconico.* Of or pertaining to *Cinchona.* [B.] —**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cinchonique.* Ger., *Cinchonasäure.* It., *acido cinconico.* A tribasic acid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_9 = C_8H_9(OH)_3(CO.OH)_3$, occurring as highly deliquescent crystals of agreeable acid taste, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on cinchomeronic acid. [B.]

CINCHONICINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n′i^{2}s-en. Lat., *cinchonicina, cinchonicinum, cinchonicia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonicin.* It., *cineonicina.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidine and formed from either of these substances by heating. [B, 5, 270.]

CINCHONICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}on)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). 1. Cinchonic; with the name of a base, the cinchonate of that base. 2. Cinchoninic [Fr. Cod.]. [A, 322; B.]

CINCHONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}on)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cinchoneæ,* comprising *Cinchona,* etc. [B, 170.]

CINCHONIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-i^{2}d′i^2-a^3. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCHONIDIC, adj. Si^{2}n^2-kon-i^{2}d′i^{2}k. Lat., *cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Of or pertaining to cinchonidine. [B, 113.]

CINCHONIDIN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ch^{2}on-ed-en′. See CINCHONIDINE.—**Benzoësaures C., C'benzoat.** See CINCHONIDINE *benzoate.*—**C'bihydrobromat.** See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrobromide.*—**C'bihydrochlorat.** See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrochloride.*—**C'bisulfat.** Cinchonidine bisulphate. [B.]—**C'salicylat.** See CINCHONIDINE *salicylate.*—**C'sulfat.** Cinchonidine sulphate. [B, 270.]—**C'tartrat.** See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate.*—**Salicylsaures C.** Cinchonidine salicylate. [B.]—**Salzsaures C.** Cinchonidine hydrochloride. [B.]—**Saures schwefelsaures C.** Acid cinchonidine sulphate; cinchonidine bisulphate. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures C.** Cinchonidine sulphate. [B.]—**Weinsaures C.** See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate.*

CINCHONIDINA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}on)-i^{2}d-i(e)′-na^3. Cinchonidine. [B.]—**Cinchonidinæ benzoas.** See CINCHONIDINE *benzoate.*—**Cinchonidinæ hydrobromas.** See CINCHONIDINE *hydrobromide.*—**Cinchonidinæ hydrochloras.** See CINCHONIDINE *hydrochloride.*—**Cinchonidinæ salicylas.** See CINCHONIDINE *salicylate.*—**Cinchonidinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. Cinchonidine sulphate. [B.]—**Cinchonidinæ tartras.** See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate.*

CINCHONIDINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n′i^{2}d-en. Lat., *cinchonidina, cinchonidinum, cinchonidia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonidin.* It., Sp., *cinchonidina.* Syn.: *cinchovatine, α-quinidine.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained from cinchona, especially from the cultivated East Indian varieties; isomeric with cinchonine and bearing the same relation to the latter that quinidine does to quinine. It forms laminar or prismatic, colorless crystals, of very bitter taste and alkaline reaction, nearly insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in chloroform, and also in dilute acid solutions, its solution being lævogyre, but not fluorescent. It acts in composition as a diacid base. [B, 5, 270.]—**Acid c. sulphate.** See *C. bisulphate.*—**Basic c. hydrobromate** (or **hydrobromide**), **Basic c. hydrochloride.** See *C. monohydrobromide, C. monohydrochloride.*—**Bichlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dihydrochloride.*—**Bromhydrate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. dihydrobromide.*—**Bromhydrate de c. basique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. monohydrobromide.*—**Bromhydrate de c. neutre** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. dihydrobromide.*—**Bromhydrate de c. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. monohydrobromide.*—**Chlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrochloride.*—**C. benzoate.** Lat., *cinchonidinum benzoicum, cinchonidinæ benzoas.* Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoësaures Cinchonidin Cinchonidinbenzoat.* It., *benzoato di cinconidina.* A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.C_7H_6O_2$, of c. and benzoic acid, forming small columnar crystals, very difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. bisulphate.** Lat., *cinchonidinum bisulfuricum.* Fr., *bisulfate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinbisulfat.* It., *bisolfato di cinconidina.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O.H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$, forming colorless, pyramidal, efflorescent crystals which when rubbed in the dark exhibit a violet fluorescence and which are soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. dihydrobromide.** Lat., *cinchonidinum bihydrobromicum, bromhydras cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. neutre* [Fr. Cod.], *bibromhydrate de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchonidinbihydrobromat.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.2HBr + 2H_2O$, forming elongated prismatic crystals, soluble in 6 parts of cold water and very soluble in hot water. [B, 113, 270.]—**C. dihydrochloride.** Fr., *bihydrochlorate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinbihydrochlorat.* A crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.2HCl + H_2O$, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid upon c. monohydrochloride. [B, 270.]—**C. hydrobromate, C. hydrobromide.** Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrobromicum, cinchonidinæ hydrobromas.* Fr., *bromhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrobromat.* It., *bromidrato di cinconidina.* A compound of c. and hydrobromic acid. [B.] See *C. monohydrobromide* and *C. dihydrobromide.*—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrochloricum, cinchonidinæ hydrochloras.* Fr., *chlorhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrochlorat, chlorwasserstoffsaures Cinchonidin.* It., *cloridrato di cinconidina.* A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. See *C. monohydrochloride* and *C. dihydrochloride.*—**C. monohydrobromide.** Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrobromicum basicum, subbromhydras cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.], *monobromhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinbromhydrat.* It., *monobromidrato di cinconidina.* Basic c. hydrobromate, or simply c. hydrobromate; a salt, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HBr + H_2O$, forming long colorless crystals, sparingly soluble in water. [B, 113, 270.]—**C. monohydrochloride.** Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrochloricum basicum.* Fr., *chlorhydrate de c. basique.* Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrochlorat.* It., *monocloridrato di cinconidina.* Basic c. hydrochlorate, or simply c. hydrochlorate; a salt, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HCl + H_2O$, forming small octahedral crystals moderately soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. salicylate.** Fr., *salicylate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinsalicylat, salicylsaures Cinchonidin.* It., *salicilato di cinconidina.* A salt, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.C_7H_6O_3$, compound of c. and salicylic acid, forming acicular crystals difficultly soluble in cold water. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cinchonidinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonidinum sulfuricum* [Swiss Ph.], *subsulfas cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchonidinsulfat, schwefelsaures Cinchonidin.* It., *solfato di cinconidina.* Sp., *sulfato de cinchonidina.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. The ordinary sulphate of c.—basic c. sulphate, *c. monosulphate,* $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4$—occurs, combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization, as efflorescent acicular crystals [Fr. Cod.], or with 3 molecules of water of crystallization as hard prismatic crystals [U. S. Ph.]; soluble in 100 parts of cold water, 4 parts of boiling water, 70 parts of cold alcohol, and readily soluble in acidulous aqueous or alcoholic solutions. It is obtained along with quinine sulphate from various cinchona-barks, especially from the *Cinchona lancifolia.* It is employed like quinine sulphate, but is somewhat less active. [B, 5, 270.] See also *C. bisulphate.*—**C. tartrate.** Lat., *cinchonidinum tartaricum, cinchonidinæ tartras.* Fr., *tartrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidintartrat, weinsaures Cinchonidin.* It., *tartrato di cinconidina.* Sp., *tartrato de cinchonidina.* A crystalline compound, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2.C_4H_6O_6 + 2H_2O$, almost insoluble in water, produced by the action of sodium tartrate upon a salt of c. in solution. [B, 270.]—**Monobromhydrate de c.** (Fr.), **Monochlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monohydrobromide* and *C. monohydrochloride.*—**Neutral c. hydrobromate, Neutral c. hydrochlorate, Neutral c. sulphate.** See *C. dihydrobromide, C. dihydrochloride, C. bisulphate.*—**Sulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphate.*—**Sulfate de c. basique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary c. sulphate. [B, 113.]

CINCHONIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}on)-i^{2}d-i-(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CINCHONIDINE.—**C. benzoicum.** See CINCHONIDINE *benzoate.*—**C. bisulfuricum.** See CINCHONIDINE *bisulphate.*—**C. hydrobromicum.** See CINCHONIDINE *hydrobromide.*—**C. hydrobromicum basicum.** See CINCHONIDINE *monohydrobromide.*—**C. hydrobromicum neutrale.** See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrobromide.*—**C. hydrochloricum.** See CINCHONIDINE *hydrochloride.*—**C. salicylicum.** See CINCHONIDINE *salicylate.*—**C. sulfuricum.** See CINCHONIDINE *sulphate.*—**C. tartaricum.** See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate.*

CINCHONIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2-kon-e-fe^{2}r. Containing or producing cinchona-bark. [B, 38.]

CINCHONIN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ch^{2}on-en′. See CINCHONINE.—**Arsensaures C.** See CINCHONINE *arsenate.*—**Basisch schwefelsaures C.** Basic (ordinary) cinchonine sulphate. [B.] See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*—**Benzoësaures C.** See CINCHONINE *benzoate.*—**Chinasaures C.** See CINCHONINE *quinate.*—**Chlorsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *chlorate.*—**C'acetat.** See CINCHONINE *acetate.*—**C'arseniat.** See CINCHONINE *arsenate.*—**C'benzoat.** See CINCHONINE *benzoate.*—**C'bihydrochlorat.** See CINCHONINE *dihydrochloride.*—**C'bisulfat.** See CINCHONINE *bisulphate.*—**C'bitartrat.** See CINCHONINE *bitartrate.*—**C'chlorat.** See CINCHONINE *chlora e.*—**C'disulfonsäure.** See CINCHONINE*disulphonic acid.*—**C'hydrobromat.** See CINCHONINE *hydrobromide.*—**C'hydrochlorat.** See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride.*—**C'nitrat.** See CINCHONINE *nitrate.*—**C'phosphat.** See CINCHONINE *phosphate.*—**C'säure.** See CINCHONINIC *acid.*—**C'schwefelsäure.** See CINCHONINE*sulphuric acid.*—**C'sulfat.** See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*—**C'sulfonsäure.** See CINCHONINE*sulphonic acid.*—**C'tannat.** See CINCHONINE *tannate.*—**C'tartrat.** See CINCHONINE *tartrate.*—**C'trisulfonsäure.** See CINCHONINE*trisulphonic acid.*—**Essigsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *acetate.*—**Gerbsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *tannate.*—**Neutral schwefelsaures C.** Neutral (ordinary) cinchonine sulphate. [B.] See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*—**Phosphorsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *phosphate.*—**Salpetersaures C.** See CINCHONINE *nitrate.*—**Salzsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride.*—**Saures schwefelsaures C.** Cinchonine bisulphate. [B.]—**Saures weinsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *bitartrate.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*—**Weinsaures C.** See CINCHONINE *tartrate.*

CINCHONINA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-i(e)′na^3. See CINCHONINE.—**C. acetica.** See CINCHONINE *acetate.*—**Cinchoninæ bisulphas.** See CINCHONINE *bisulphate.*—**Cinchoninæ hydrochloras.** See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride.*—**Cinchoninæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*

CINCHONINE, n. Si^{2}n^2′kon-en. Lat., *cinchonina* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchoninum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *cinchonia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonin.* It., Sp., *cinconina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, isomeric with cinchonidine, occurring along with quinine in various cinchona-barks, especially in the pale cinchona. It forms colorless, transparent, monoclinic, columnar or acicular crystals, of alkaline reaction and bitter taste, soluble in 3,600 parts of water, 100 parts of alcohol, and 370 parts of ether, its solutions being non-fluorescent and dextrogyre. Its salts are employed like those of quinine, but are slower and less certain in action. An isomeric modification, β-c., occurs, along with quinidine, in quinoidine. [B, 4, 95, 270.]—**Acétate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. acetate.*—**Acid c. sulphate.** See *C. bisulphate.*—**Acid c. tartrate.** See *C. bitartrate.*—**Arséniate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. arsenate.*—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate.*—**Basic c. sulphate.** Fr., *sulphate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary c. sulphate. [B.] See *C. sulphate.*—**Bichlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dihydrochloride.*—**Bromhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrobromide.*—**Chlorate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. chlorate.*—**Chlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrochloride.*—**C. acetate.** Lat., *cinchonina acetica.* Fr., *acétate de c.* Ger., *essigsaures Cinchonin, Cinchoninacetat.* It., *acetato di cinconina.* Sp., *acetato de cinconina.* A compound of c. and acetic acid.—**C. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de c.* Ger., *arsensaures Cinchonin, Cinchoninarseniat.* It., *arseniato di cinconina.* Sp., *arseniato de cinconina.* A compound of c. and arsenic acid. [B, 38.]—**C. ben-**

zoate. Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoësaures Cinchonin, Cinchoninbenzoat.* It., *benzoato di cinconina.* Sp., *benzoato de cinconina.* A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.C_7H_6O_2$, of c. and benzoic acid, forming stellately grouped columnar crystals, difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. bisulphate.** Lat., *cinchoninæ bisulphas, cinchoninum bisulfuricum.* Fr., *bisulfate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninbisulfat, saures schwefelsaures Cinchonin.* It., *bisolfato di cinconina.* Sp., *bisulfato de cinconina.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.H_2SO_4+4H_2O$, formed by cooling a very concentrated solution of c. sulphate ; forming octahedral crystals, very soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. bitartrate.** Fr., *bitartrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninbitartrat.* It., *bitartrato di cinconina.* A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.C_4H_6O_6+4H_2O$, difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. chlorate.** Fr., *chlorate de c.* Ger., *chlorsaures Cinchonin, Cinchoninchlorat.* It., *clorato di cinconina.* Sp., *clorato de cinconina.* A compound of c. and chloric acid. [B, 38.]—**C. dihydrochloride.** Fr., *bichlorhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninbihydrochlorat.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas upon c., occurring as tabular crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. hydrobromate, C. hydrobromide.** Fr., *bromhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninhydrobromat.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HBr$, forming lustrous long acicular crystals, soluble in 20 parts of water. [B, 270.]—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninhydrochlorat.* A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. [B.] See *C. monohydrochloride* and *C. dihydrochloride.*—**C. kinate.** See *C. quinate.*—**C. monohydrochloride.** Lat., *cinchoninæ hydrochloras, cinchoninum hydrochloricum.* Fr., *chlorhydrate* (ou *monochlorhydrate*) *de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninhydrochlorat, salzsaures Cinchonin.* It., *cloridrato di cinconina.* Sp., *clorhidrato de cinconina.* A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HCl+2H_2O$, often called simply c. hydrochloride, forming colorless acicular crystals, soluble in 24 parts of water and less than 2 parts of alcohol. [B, 270.] See also *C. dihydrochloride.*—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate* (ou *nitrate*) *de c.* Ger., *salpetersaures Cinchonin, Cinchoninnitrat.* It., *nitrato di cinconina.* Sp., *nitrato de cinconina.* A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HNO_3+\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, of c. and nitric acid, occurring as monoclinic prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de c.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Cinchonin, Cinchoninphosphat.* It., *fosfato di cinconina.* Sp., *fosfato de cinconina.* A compound $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2.H_3PO_4+12H_2O$, of c. and phosphoric acid ; forming stellately grouped columnar crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. quinate.** Fr., *quinate de c.* Ger., *chinasaures Cinchonin.* It., *chinato di cinconina.* A compound of c. and quinic acid. [B, 5.]—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cinchoninæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphas cinchonini* [Netherl. Ph.], *cinconinum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *sulphas* [Swed. Ph.] (seu *subsulfas* [Fr. Cod.]) *cinchonicus.* Fr., *sulfate de c., sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchoninsulfat, schwefelsaures* (oder *neutrales schwefelsaures*) *Cinchonin.* It., *solfato di cinconina.* Sp., *sulfato cincónico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de cinconina*). A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. Ordinary (or neutral, or basic) c. sulphate, the c. sulphate of the pharmacopœias, is a substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2.H_2SO_4+2H_2O$, formed by neutralizing an aqueous solution of sulphuric acid with c., and occurring as hard, transparent, rhombic pyramidal crystals, soluble in 60 to 70 parts of cold water, 14 parts of boiling water and 6 or 7 parts of alcohol, almost completely insoluble in ether. The solutions are dextrogyre. The anhydrous salt is phosphorescent. C. sulphate is used like quinine, but requires to be used in larger doses, and is less certain and slower in its action. [B, 81, 95, 270.] See also *C. bisulphate.*—**C'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide cinchonine-sulfonique.* Ger., *Cinchoninsulfonsäure.* See *C'disulphonic acid* and *C'trisulphonic acid.*—**C'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide cinchonine sulfurique.* Ger., *Cinchoninschwefelsäure.* A substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2.SO_3$, formed by the action of fuming sulphuric acid upon c. [B, 270.]—**C. tannate.** Fr., *tannate de c.* Ger., *gerbsaures Cinchonin, Cinchonintannat.* It., *tannato di cinconina.* Sp., *tanato de cinconina.* A compound of c. and tannic acid ; a yellowish-white powder of variable composition, almost insoluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonintartrat, weinsaures Cinchonin.* It., *tartrato di cinconina.* Sp., *tartrato de cinconina.* A substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2.C_4H_6O_6+2H_2O$, compounded of c. and tartaric acid, forming small crystals, moderately soluble in water. [B, 270.] See also *C. bitartrate.*—**Monochlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monohydrochloride.*—**Neutral c. sulphate.** Ordinary c. sulphate. [B.] See *C. sulphate.*—**Sulfate de c.** [Fr. Cod., 1866], **Sulfate de c. basique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. sulphate.*

CINCHONINIC, adj. Si^{2}n^2-kon-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *cinchonicus, cinchoninicus.* Fr., *cinchoninique, cinchonique.* Sp., *cincónico.* Of or pertaining to cinchonine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cinchoninique.* Ger., *Cinchoninsäure.* It., *acido cinconinico.* Sp., *ácido cincónico* (ó *cinconínico*). A dibasic (or, according to Weidel's formula, a monobasic) crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$ (or, according to Weidel, $C_{10}H_7NO_2 = C_9H_6N - CO.OH$ = α-quinolinemonocarbonic acid), formed by the oxidation of cinchonine. Readily soluble in acid solutions, difficultly soluble in water or alcohol. [B, 2, 270.]

CINCHONINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-i(e)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). See CINCHONINE.—**C. bisulfuricum.** See CINCHONINE *bisulphate.*—**C. hydrochloricum, C. muriaticum.** See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride.*—**C. sulfuricum, Sulphas cinchonini.** See CINCHONINE *sulphate.*

CINCHONIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2-kon-ek. See CINCHONIC and CINCHONINIC.

CINCHONISM, n. Si^{2}n^2′kon-i^{2}zm. Lat., *cinchonismus.* Fr., *cinchonisme.* Poisoning with cinchona or one of its constituents (usually quinine). The symptoms produced by full antipyretic doses of quinine (*q. v.*) are intensified ; more or less deafness and dimness or total loss of vision (sometimes with subsequent atrophy of the optic discs) are present, together with intense headache with a sense of constriction of the forehead, dilatation of the pupils, delirium or coma, a weak, fluttering pulse, irregular and shallow respiration, convulsions, and collapse, followed in exceedingly rare cases by death. Ordinarily the severe cerebral symptoms are wanting, and recovery takes place promptly on discontinuing the use of the drug. In dangerous cases, artificial respiration, hot baths, and the administration of strong hot tea or coffee have been advised. [A, 286 ; C. Binz (A, 319).]

CINCHONOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kon(ch^{2}on)-o(o^2)-i(e)′-dez(das). From *Cinchona* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Cinchona*, a botanical species name. [B.]

CINCHONOLOGY, n. Si^{2}n-kon-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From *cinchona* (*q. v.*), and λόγος, understanding. The botany, pharmacology, etc., of the cinchonas. [α, 24.]

CINCHONOMETRY, n. Si^{2}n-kon-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. From *cinchona* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. The estimation of the amount of alkaloids in the cinchonas. [α, 24.]

CINCHOTANNIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko-ta^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cincho-tannique.* Ger., *Chinagerbsäure.* It., *acido chinotannico.* Quinotannic acid. [B.]

CINCHOTENICINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko-te^{2}n′i^{2}s-en. Fr., *cinchonténicine.* Ger., *Cinchotenicin.* An amorphous base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3$, isomeric with cinchotenine, and formed from the latter by heating. [B, 270.]

CINCHOTENIDINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko-te^{2}n′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *cinchoténidine.* Ger., *Cinchotenidin.* A crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3+3H_2O$, isomeric with cinchotenine, and formed by heating cinchonidine with potassium permanganate. [B, 270.]

CINCHOTENINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko^{2}t′e^{2}n-en. Fr., *cinchoténine.* Ger., *Cinchotenin.* A crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3+3H_2O$, formed by heating cinchonine with potassium permanganate. [B, 5, 270.]

CINCHOTINE, n. Si^{2}n^2′kot-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchotin.* Syn.: *hydrocinchonine.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, occurring in various species of cinchona-bark and in cuprea-bark, and produced artificially by the action of potassium permanganate upon quinine. It forms small, lustrous columnar crystals, very difficultly soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol. [B, 23, 81, 270.]

CINCHOVATINE, n. Si^{2}n^2-ko′va^{2}t-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchovatin.* It., *cincovatina.* A cinchona alkaloid by some regarded as identical with aricine or cusconine, but now thought to be the same as cinchonidine. [B, 5, 10, 270.]

CINCHOVINE [Manzini], n. Si^{2}n^2′ko-ven. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCINNALIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n^2)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na(na^3)′li^{2}s. From *cincinnus*, a curl. Curly. [A, 318.]

CINCINNATI ARTESIAN WATER, n. Si^{2}n-si^{2}n-a^{3}t′i^2. The water of a saline and sulphurous artesian well in Cincinnati, Ohio. [A, 363.]

CINCINNULUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n^2)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′nu^{3}l(nu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *cincinnus.* Fr., *cincinnule.* A little curl. [A, 318 ; α, 24.]

CINCINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n^2)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CICINNUS.

CINCLIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *cinclis* (*q. v.*). Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)′kli^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s).

CINCLINÆ (Lat.), **CINCLINI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Si^{2}n^2-(ki^{2}n^2)-kli(kle)′ne(na^3-e^2), -ni(ne). Fr., *cinclinées.* A subfamily of the *Turdidæ.* [L, 221.]

CINCLIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)′kli^{2}s. Gen., *cin′clidos* (*-is*). Gr., κιγκλίς. One of the apertures in the wall of the column of some of the *Actinidæ*, believed to be for the emission of the craspeda. [L, 147.]

CINCLISIS (Lat.), **CINCLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Si^{2}n^2-(ki^{2}n^2)′kli^{2}s-i^{2}s, si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-kli^{2}z(kli^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κίγκλισις, κιγκλισμός. Fr., *cinclise, cinclisme.* Rapid spasmodic movement of any portion of the body, particularly quick winking ; of Hippocrates, the quick, shallow movement of the chest, as in dyspnœa. [L, 41.]

CINCO, n. In South America, the *Geronia speciosa.* ["Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1889, p. 348.]

CINCO-CHAGAS (Port.), n. Sen^2″ko-sha^{3}g′a^{2}s. The *Tropæolum minus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINCO-EN-RAMA (Sp.), n. Then″ko-e^{2}n-ra^3′ma^3. The *Potentilla reptans.* [B, 121, 173 ; α, 24.]

CINCO FOLHA (Port.), n. Sen^2″ko-fol′ya^3. The *Cybistax antisyphilitica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINCO LLAGAS (Sp.). n. Then″kol-ya^{3}g′a^{3}s. The *Gendarussa vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINCTIPES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n^{2}k(ki^{2}n^{2}k)′ti^2-pez(pas). From *cinctus*, girded, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cinctipède.* Having the feet each surrounded by a colored ring. [L, 41, 180.]

CINCTOSTIPITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n^{2}k(ki^{2}n^{2}k)-to(to^2)-sti^{2}p-(step)-i^{2}t′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *cinctus*, girded, and *stipes* (*q. v.*). Fr., *cinctostipitées* [Roze]. A division of agarics, which have their lamellæ adherent to the stipes and without volvas or with volvas more or less incomplete. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINCTUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n^{2}k(ki^{2}n^{2}k)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See PERITONÆUM.

CINCTUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n^{2}k(ki^{2}n^{2}k)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *cingere*, to gird. Fr., *ceint, entouré.* Ger., *umgürtet.* Girded (said of the albumen of a seed when the embryo surrounds it somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, as in the *Chenopodium*). [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

CINE (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)′ne(na). The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINÉBÈNE (Fr.), n. Sen-a-be^{2}n. See CINENE.

CINEFACTION, n. Si^{2}n-e^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *cinefactio* (from *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *cinéfaction*. See INCINERATION.

CINEFACTUS (Lat.), **CINEFICATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^2-fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -fi^{2}k-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Incinerated. [A, 318.]

CINELLE (Fr.), n. Sen-e^{2}l. The *Coccus ilicis*. [B, 5, 121, 180; *a*, 24.]

CINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *cinem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κίνημα. See CINESIS.

CINEMATICS, n. sing. Si^{2}n-e^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}ks. See KINETICS.

CINÉMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sen-a-ma^{2}t-ek. See KINETIC.

CINENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ken)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *cinenchym'atos* (*-is*). From κινεῖν, to move, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. The vascular system conveying the latex or peculiar juice of plants. It occurs in petioles, veins, roots, and especially the liber. The vessels of this tissue are sometimes simple, but generally netted and complicated. [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CINENCHYMATOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-e^{2}n-ki^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or provided with a cinenchyma. [B, 11 (*a*, 24).]

CINENE, n. Sin'en. Fr., *cinébène*, *cinéphène*. Ger., *Cineben*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from cineol, the chief ingredient of oil of wormseed; a terpene identical with cajeputene. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); L, 49, 87.]

CINERACEOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *cineraceus* (from *cinis*, ash). Ash-gray. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CINÉRAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Sen-a-ra^{2}r. See CINEREAL and CINERARIA.—**C. à fleurs bleues.** The *Agathœa amelloides*. [B, 19, 121; *a*, 24.]—**C. de la Sibérie.** The root of *Cineraria sibirica*. [A, 492 (*a*, 24).]

CINERARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cinéraire*, *cendrielle*, *cinerre*. Ger., *Aschenpflanze*, *Aschenkraut*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the order *Compositœ*, closely allied to *Senecio*. The white down on the leaves of some species resembles ashes; hence the name. 2. Of Nees, the *Senecio palmensis* of De Candolle. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180; *a*, 24.]—**Alpine c.** See *C. alpina*.—**C. acanthifolia.** The *Senecio acanthifolius*. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cernua.** The *Doronicum arnica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. crispa.** The *Senecio rivularis*. [B, 128 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maritima.** Syn.: *Jacobœa tomentosa*. Fr., *armoise blanche*. Ragwort. The white down on the leaves gives name to the genus. Emmenagogue and antihysteric virtues have been assigned to it. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. palustris.** The *Senecio palustris*.—**C. pratensis.** The *Senecio pratensis*. [B, 128 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sibirica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cinéraire de la Sibérie*. Syn.: *Liqularia sibirica* [Cassini]. A plant eaten raw by the Swiss as an aphrodisiac. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Silvery-leaved c.** The *C. acanthifolia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CINERARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κονιστήριον. The ash-pit of a furnace. [A, 325.]

CINERASCENS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se^{2}nz(kans). Ash-colored. [B, 121.]

CINERATION, n. Si^{2}n-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *cineratio*. Fr., *cinération*. See INCINERATION.

CINEREA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cinereus* (*substantia* understood). Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)'re^2-a^3. The gray matter of the central nervous system. [I, 80.]

CINEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Boissier, the *Cynareœ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CINEREAL, adj. Si^{2}n-e're^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cinereus*. Fr., *cinéraire*. Ashy, pertaining to ashes. [B, 2.]

CINEREICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-e(e^2)-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *cinereus*, ashy, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cinéréicolle*. Having the neck of an ash-gray color. [L, 41. 180.]

CINEREIFRONS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-e(e^2)'i^2-fro^{2}nz-(fro^{2}ns). From *cinereus*, ashy, and *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *cinéréifront*. Having an ash-colored forehead. [L, 41, 180.]

CINEREO-ALBIDUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)''re^2-o(o^2)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'bi^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ashy-white. [L.]

CINEREO-ARGENTATUS (Lat.), **CINEREO-ARGENTEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)''re^2-o(o^2)-a^{3}r-je^{2}nt(ge^{2}nt)-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -je^{2}nt(ge^{2}nt)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cinereus*, ashy, and *argenteus*, silvery. Silver-gray. [A, 491 (*a*, 21).]

CINEREO-FLAVESCENS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)''re^2-o-(o^2)-fla(fla^3)-ve^{2}s(we^{2}s)'se^{2}nz(kans). Grayish-yellow. [L.]

CINEREO-FUSCUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)''re^2-o(o^2)-fu^{3}s-(fu^{4}s)'(ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Ashy-brown. [L.]

CINEREO-NIGER (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)''re^2-o(o^2)-ni(ni^2)'-ju^{6}r(ge^{2}r). Ashy-black. [L.]

CINEREO-TOMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)''re^2-o(o^2)-to(to^2)-me^{2}nt-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cinereus*, ashy, and *tomentum*, down. Having ash-colored down. [L.]

CINEREOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-e're^2-u^{3}s. Gr., τεφρώδης. Lat., *cinereus*. Fr., *cendré*. Ger., *aschgrau*. Of an ashy color. [L, 343.]

CINERES (Lat.), n. m. and f., pl. of *cinis* (*q. v.*). Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'e^{2}r-ez(e^{2}s).

CINEREUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CINEREOUS.

CINÉRIFORME (Fr.), adj. Sen-a-re-form. From *cinis*, ash, and *forma*, form. Resembling ashes. [L, 41.]

CINERITIOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-e^{2}r-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Lat., *cineritius*. See CINEREOUS.

CINERITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A cupel. [L, 84.]

CINERIUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(e^2)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CINEREOUS.

CINERRE (Fr.), n. Sen-e^{2}r. See CINERARIA.

CINERULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cinis*. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Gr., σπόδιον. The dross of metals. [A, 325, 387.]

CINESIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ken)-ez(as)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see CINESIS. Fr., *cinésie*, *cinèse*. The employment of systematic movements of the body, active or passive, for hygienic or therapeutical purposes. [Dally (A, 301); L, 49.]

CINÉSIALGIE (Fr.), n. Sen-az-e-a^{2}l-zhe. From κίνησις, movement, and ἄλγος, pain. The condition of a muscle in which contraction causes severe local pain. [L, 87.]

CINESIOLOGY [W. Dally], n. Si^{2}n-ez-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From κίνησις, movement, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cinésiologie*. The science of artificial or natural movements of the body as educational, therapeutical, or hygienic agents. [L, 87.]

CINESIOMETRIC, adj. Si^{2}n-ez-i^2-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. From κίνησις, movement, and μέτρον, a measure. Pertaining to the measurement of movements. [A, 322.] See *C.* SENSE.

CINESIOMETRY, n. Si^{2}n-ez-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *cinesiométrie*. Ger., *Kinesiometrie*, *Bewegungsmesskunst*. The measurement of movements. [A, 322.]

CINESIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ken)-ez(as)-i^2-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κίνησις, movement, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *cinésionose*. Ger., *Bewegungskrankheit*. A disease characterized by impaired power of movement. [A, 323.]

CINESIPATHY, n. Si^{2}n-ez-i^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From κίνησις, movement, and πάθος, disease. 1. Properly, see CINESIONOSUS. 2. See CINESITHERAPY.

CINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *cines'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κίνησις (from κινεῖν, to move). Fr., *cinèse*, *cinésie*. Ger., *Bewegung*. Motion. [A, 325.]

CINESITHERAPY [Dally], n. Si^{2}n-ez-i^2-the^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. From κίνησις, movement, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *cinésithérapie*. The treatment of disease by means of cinesia (*q. v.*). [A, 301.]

CINETHMICS, n. sing. Si^{2}n-e^{2}th'mi^{2}ks. See KINETICS.

CINETIC, adj. Si^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See KINETIC.

CINETICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *cineticus* (*mala* understood). Si^{2}n(ken)-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-a^3. An order of neurotic diseases in which the predominant symptom is spasm. [L, 83.]

CINETICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ken)-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See KINETIC.

CINETUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., κινητός. Movable (see KINETIC); as a n. m. (*musculus* understood), an old name for the diaphragm. [Bartholin (A, 325).]

CINGENS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n^2)'je^{2}nz(ge^{2}ns). From *cingere*, to gird. Ger., *umgürtend*, *umgebend*. Girding; applied to that which surrounds a part without fully enveloping it (*e. g.*, the calyx around the fruit of the *Nicotiana*). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CINGILLUM (Lat.), **CINGILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n^2)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m), -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ζώνιον. A little girdle; the neck of a tooth. [A, 318; L.]

CINGULA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)'gu^2(gu^4)-la^3. 1. A band or girdle; in entomology, a colored band. [L, 196.] 2. Of Burdach, the upper portion of the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 6 (K).]

CINGULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-gu^2(gu^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [L, 105.]

CINGULATA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ta^3. A suborder of the *Effodentia*. [L, 173.]

CINGULIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)-gu^2(gu^4)-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{3}s). From *cingulum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cingulifère*. Surrounded by a girdle-like colored band. [L, 180.]

CINGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n^2)'gu^2(gu^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *cingere*, to gird. Gr., ζώνη, ζωστήρ. Fr., *ceinture*, *cordon*. Ger., *Gürtel*. It., *cingolo*, *cintolo*, *cintola*, *cintura*. Sp., *cinturón*, *ceñidor*, *cíngulo*, *cinto*, *cordón*. See BAND, BELT, and GIRDLE.—**C. abdominale.** Fr., *ceinture abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchbinde*. An abdominal bandage. [A, 322.]—**C. abdominis musculoso-aponeuroticum, C. Halleri.** The abdominal muscles. [L, 332.]—**C. Hildani.** Fr., *ceinture de Hildane*. A leather belt formerly used in the reduction of dislocations and fractures of the limbs. [A, 301.]—**C. mercuriale.** Fr., *ceinture de mercure* (ou *de vif argent*). A belt imbued with some preparation of mercury, worn for the destruction of vermin. [L, 41.]—**C. pectorale.** A bandage for the chest. [L, 30 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pudicitiæ.** See CEINTURE *de chasteté*.—**C. Sancti Johannis.** Fr., *ceinture de la Saint-Jean*. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sapientiæ, C. stultitiæ.** See *C. mercuriale*.—**C. vastissimum abdeminis.** See *C. Halleri*.—**C. Veneris.** See CORONA *Veneris*.—**C. venosum prostatico-urethrale.** A venous plexus between the prostate gland and the rectum connecting the veins of each side. [L, 31.]

CINGULUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n^2(ki^{2}n^2)'gu^2(gu^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CINGULUM.

CINIFICATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i^2-fi^2-ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make. Calcined. [L, 104.]

CININ, n. Sin'i^{2}n. Lat., *cininum*. See SANTONIC ACID.

CINIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Sin(ki^{2}n)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cin'eris*. Gr., κόνις, σποδός, σποδίον. Fr., *cendre*. Ger., *Asche*. It., *cenere*. Sp., *ceniza*. Lit., ash; of Celsus, impure zinc oxide; of the old writers in general, the dross of a metal. [A, 325; B, 45.]—**Cineres clavellati.** See POTASSII *carbonas impurus*.—**Cineres clavellati depurati.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**Cineres herbarum, Cineres perlati.** See POTASSII *carbonas impurus*.—**Cineres russici.** Impure

Russian potash. [L, 84 (*a*, 21).]—**Cineres sarmentorum.** See *C. sarmenticius*.—**C. acris.** See *Squama* ÆRIS (under *Æs*).—**C. antimonii.** See ANTIMONY *ash*.—**C. cæruleus.** See *Bergblau*.—**C. clavellatus.** See POTASSII *carbonas impurus*.—**C. cyprius.** Of Celsus, impure zinc oxide obtained from Cyprus. [B, 45.]—**C. fæcinus, C. fæcum, C. fecinius, C. infectorius.** See POTASSII *carbonas impurus*.—**C. Jovis.** See CALX *Jovis*.—**C. ossium.** See *Bone*-ASH.—**C. plumbi.** Lead suboxide. [B, 48.]—**C. sarmenticius, C. sarmentitius.** Gr., *τέφρα κληματίνη*. The ashes of twigs. [A, 325.]—**C. viridis.** Ger., *Bergyrün*. Malachite. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Unguentum cineris.** Soap. [L, 349.]

CINNA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'na^3. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Stachelgras*. Sweet reed-grass; a Linnæan genus of grasses of the family *Agrostideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121; *a*, 24.]—**C. arundinacea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. en roseau*. Ger., *rohrartiges Stachelgras*. A species found in the United States and Canada, and sometimes on the Barah mountains in Arabia. It furnishes fodder for cattle. [B, 34, 42, 121; *a*, 24.]—**Radix cinnæ.** The root of *Smilax china*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CINNABAR, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}b-a^{3}r. Gr., *κιννάβαρι*. Lat., *cinnabaris, cinnabari*. Fr., *cinabre, sulfure rouge de mercure*. Ger., *Cinnober, Zinnober, rothes Schwefelquecksilber*. It., *cinabro*. Sp., *cinabrio*. Red sulphide of mercury. [A, 322, 385; B.] See MERCURY *sulphide*.—**C. cerate.** See *Ceratum* CINNABARIS.—**C. of antimony.** See under ANTIMONY.—**Factitious c.** See CINNABARIS *factitia*.

CINNABARI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-i(e). See CINNABAR.

CINNABARINE, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}b'a^{3}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *cinnabarinus*. Fr., *cinabarin*. Ger., *zinnoberfarbig*. Of the color of cinnabar, vermilion. [B, 19, 121; *a*, 24.]

CINNABARIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *c*. A name applied by the ancients to both dragon's-blood and cinnabar. [B, 3.]—**Ceratum c.** 1. A cerate made of 20 grains of camphor, 60 grains of cinnabar, and 1 oz. of simple cerate. 2. A cerate made of ¼ lb. of yellow wax, ½ oz. of yellow resin, and 1 drachm of cinnabar. [L, 120 (*a*, 21).]—**C. antimonii.** See ANTIMONY *cinnabar*.—**C. artificialis, C. factitia.** Artificial cinnabar; made by adding 5 parts of mercury to 1 part of melted flowers of sulphur (the proportions varying somewhat in several old formularies), and pulverizing and subliming the product. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. Græcorum.** An old term for dragon's-blood. [Quincy (L, 116).]—**C. mineralis, C. nativa, C. pura.** Native cinnabar. [L, 119.]—**C. præparata.** Fr., *cinabre préparé*. A preparation official in several old formularies; made by powdering and porphyrizing cinnabar, and then washing or subliming it. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]

CINNABRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^{2}b(na^{3}b)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CINNABAR.

CINNAMALDEHYDE, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m-a^{2}l'de-hid. See CINNAMIC *aldehyde*.

CINNAMATE, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-at. A salt of cinnamic acid. [*a*, 24.]

CINNAMEIN, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m-e'i^{2}n. Fr., *cinnaméine*. Syn.: *benzyl cinnamate*. An oil, $C_9H_7O_2.C_7H_7$, contained in Peru and Tolu balsams, forming shining prismatic crystals melting at 39° C. It may be obtained artificially by heating sodium cinnamate with benzyl chloride. [B, 2, 158; *a*, 24.]

CINNAMENE (Eng.), n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *cinnamène*. Ger., *Cinnamen*. Syn.: *styrolene, phenylethene, vinylbenzene, ethenylbenzene, cinnamol*. A mobile, colorless oil, $C_8H_8 = C_6H_5 - CH \equiv CH_2$, obtained from cinnamic acid, boiling at about 146° C., and converted at 200° C., when heated in a sealed tube, into a solid modification called metacinnamene, or metastyrolene. [B, 2, 158; *a*, 24.]

CINNAMENYLACRYLIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m''e^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}k-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cinnaménylacrylique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, forming laminar crystals of the composition $C_{11}H_{10}O_2$, or $C_6H_5{-}C_2H_2{\equiv}C_2H_2{-}CO.OH$. [B, 2, 158; *a*, 24.]

CINNAMENYLANGELIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m''e^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}n-je^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cinnaménylangélicique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, forming small shining crystals of the constitution $C_{13}H_{14}O_2{=}C_6H_7{-}C_4H_6.{-}CO.OH$. [B, 2, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CINNAMENYLCROTONIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m''e^{2}n-i^{2}l-kro-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cinnaménylcrotonique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, forming prismatic crystals of the constitution $C_{12}H_{12}O_2{=}C_6H_5{-}C_2H_2{-}C_3H_4.CO.OH$. [B, 2, 158; *a*, 24.]

CINNAMIC, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *cinnamique*. Pertaining to or derived from cinnamon. [A, 385.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäure, Cinnamylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, occurring in balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, and storax, and produced by the oxidation of c. aldehyde. [B, 2, 4; *a*, 24.]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_5.CH : CH.CH_2.OH$, obtained by heating styracin with a caustic alkali. [B.]—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtaldehyd*. A colorless oil, C_9H_8O, forming the essential ingredient of oil of cinnamon, and obtained by the oxidation of c. alcohol. It boils at 247° to 248° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäureanhydrid*. A compound, $(C_6H_6C_2H_2.CO)_2O$, forming colorless crystals, which melt at 127° C. and are slightly soluble in boiling water. [B, 2, 4; *a*, 24.]—**C. ether.** A cinnamate of an organic radicle, especially of ethyl. [B.]

CINNAMIDE, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cinnamid*. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.C_2H_2.CO.N.H_2. = N.H_2C_9H_7O$, obtained by acting on chlorcinnamyl with ammonia. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

CINNAMODENDRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sen-a^3-mo-da^{3}n^2-dra. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cinnamodendron*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, a family of dicotyledonous plants having as the type the genus *Cinnamodendron*. [L, 41.]

CINNAMODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n-na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-o(o^2)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n. From *κίνναμον*, cinnamon, and *δένδρον*, a tree. A genus of plants established by Endlicher, of the family *Canellaceæ*, closely related to *Canella*. [B, 19, 42; *a*, 24.]—**C. axillare** [Endlicher]. A Brazilian species. The bitter, pungent bark, known commercially as *cortex paratudo*, is used in atonic fevers and in scurvy. [B, 19, 121; *a*, 24.]—**C. corticosum** [Miers]. A species growing in the Antilles, also furnishing a pungent, aromatic bark which is exported to Europe, where it is used as a substitute for the bark of *Wintera aromatica*. [B, 121, 275; *a*, 24.]

CINNAMOL, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-o^{2}l. 1. See CINNAMENE. 2. See CINNAMIC *aldehyde*.

CINNAMOM, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{3}m. See CINNAMON.

CINNAMOMANDELIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n''a^{2}m-o-ma^{2}n-de^{2}l'i^{2}k. See PHENYL*oxycrotonic acid*.

CINNAMOMÉ (Fr.), adj. Sen-a^3-mom-a. Resembling or pertaining to the family *Cinnamomeæ*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Cinnamomeæ*.

CINNAMOMEA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-om(o^{2}m)'e^2-a^3. A section of the genus *Rosa*; in Italy, the *Nigella sativa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CINNAMOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-om(o^{2}m)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Nees (1833), a division of the *Laureæ*, with the genus *Cinnamomum*. He subsequently made it a tribe of the *Laurineæ*. 2. According to Endlicher and Spach, a tribe of the *Laurineæ*, consisting of the genus *Cinnamomum*. 3. Of Meisner, a subdivision of the *Laureæ*, with the same genus. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CINNAMOMEUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-om(o^{2}m)'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cinnamomé*. Ger., *Zimmtfarbig* (2d def.). 1. Of or belonging to cinnamon. 2. Cinnamon-colored. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CINNAMOMIC, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m-om'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to cinnamon.—**C. acid.** See CINNAMIC ACID.

CINNAMOMIN, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m-om'i^{2}n. Fr., *cinnamomine*. See CINNAMENE.

CINNAMOMOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-om-o-(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From *κιννάμωμον*, cinnamon, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Cinnamomum* (a botanical species name). [B.]

CINNAMOMUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-om'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., *κιννάμωμον* Fr., *cannellier*. Ger., *Zimmt*. It., *albero di cannella*. Sp., *canelo*. 1. A genus of the *Lauraceæ*, of the family *Persiceæ*, having the following characteristics: Polygamous or hermaphrodite flowers; a six-cleft perianth; nine stamens with four celled anthers, six opening inward, without glands; three staminodia with capitate or cordate abortive anthers. Berry resting on the enlarged six-lobed base of the perianth. There have been more than fifty species enumerated, but many of these are now referred to other genera. 2. Cinnamon; of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *C. zeylanicum*; Ceylon (or Chinese) cinnamon. [*a*, 24.]—**Alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *agua de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua cinnamomi spirituosa* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *aqua cinnamomi* [Ger. Ph.], *aqua cinnamomi alcoholica* [Gr. Ph.]. Alcoholic cinnamon-water; made by macerating 1 part of Chinese cinnamon for 12 hours in 1 part [Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph.] of alcohol and 5¼ parts [Hung. Ph.] or a sufficiency [Ger. Ph.] of water and distilling to 3¼ [Hung. Ph.] or 10 [Ger. Ph.] parts; or in 1½ part of alcohol and 20 parts of water and distilling to 5 parts [Austr. Ph.]; or for 24 hours in 2 parts of alcohol and 16 of water and distilling to 8 [Gr. Ph.]; or in 2 parts of alcohol and 15 of water and distilling to 9 [Russ. Ph.]; or in 2 parts of alcohol and 20 of water and distilling to 10 [Swiss Ph.]; or in 5 parts of alcohol and 15 of water and distilling to 10 [Dan. Ph.]; or for 48 hours in ⅝ part of alcohol and 7½ parts of water and distilling to 4½ parts [Sp. Ph.]; or for 12 hours in 2 parts of alcohol and a sufficiency of water and distilling to 6 parts [Finn. Ph.]; or in 2 parts of alcohol and 20 of water, distilling to 10, and adding $\frac{1}{10}$ part of sugar [Swed. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of spirit of cinnamon with 3 parts of cinnamon-water or 1 part of oil of Chinese cinnamon with 250 parts each of alcohol and water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Alcoholatum corticis cinnamomi.** See *Alcoolat de* CANNELLE.—**Aqua cinnamomi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmtwasser*. A preparation made by percolating a mixture of 2 parts of oil of c. and a sufficient quantity of water to produce 1,000 parts through 4 parts of cotton [U. S. Ph.]; by distilling 1 gallon (imperial) of c.-water from 20 oz. of bruised Ceylon c. [Br. Ph.], 1 part of Ceylon c. [Chinese c. (Ger. Ph.)], and a sufficient quantity of water distilled to 10 parts [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], or 20 parts [Swiss Ph.]; 1 part of Chinese c. and 15 parts of water distilled to 10 parts [Dan. Ph.]; 1 part of Ceylon c. macerated for 12 hours in a sufficient quantity of water and distilled to 4 parts [Fr. Cod.]; 1 part of Chinese c. macerated for 24 hours in 19 parts of water and distilled to 9 parts [Gr. Ph.]; 1 part of Chinese c. macerated for 12 hours in 10 parts of water and distilled to 5 parts [Hung. Ph.]; 1 part of Chinese c. macerated for 12 hours in 20 parts of water and distilled to 10 parts [Russ. Ph., Aust. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 81, 95; *a*, 21.]—**Aqua cinnamomi alcoholica** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI.—**Aqua cinnamomi buglossata.** Fr., *eau de cannelle buglossée*. A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, and the Würtemb. Ph., 1798; made, according to the former, by distilling 12 parts of cinnamon, 1 part each of bugloss-root, borage-leaves, and the leaves and tops of the *Melissa officinalis*, 72 parts of bugloss-water, and 24 parts each of rose-water and violet-water. The Würtemb. Ph. directs 4 parts of cinnamon and 36 parts of bugloss-water. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Aqua cinnamomi cordialis.** Fr., *eau de cannelle cordiale*. A preparation official in the Würtemb. Ph., 1798; made of 8 parts of cinnamon and 144 of *eau des quatre fleurs cordiales*.

[B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Aqua cinnamomi cydoniata.** Fr., *eau de cannelle cydoniée.* A preparation official in the Pol. Ph., 1817, Brunswick Disp., 1777, and Würtemb. Ph., 1798; made of 4 parts of cinnamon and 36 of gum quince-juice. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Aqua cinnamomi fortis.** A preparation made of 1 lb. of cinnamon coarsely powdered and 1 gal. of French brandy, distilled off to 10 parts. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Aqua cinnamomi spirituosa** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Aqua cinnamomi vinosa.** See *Alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum.*—**Cinnamomi cortex** [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. The bark of Ceylon cinnamon.—**Cinnamomi oleum** [Gr. Ph.]. The oil of Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 95.]—**C. acutum.** Ceylon cinnamon. [B.]—**C. albiflorum** [Nees]. A species growing in the Himalaya Mountains, resembling *C. tamala.* The leaves are known as *folia Malabathri,* and the bark as *cortex Malabathri.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. album.** Ger., *weisser Zimmt.* See CANELLA *alba.* [L, 119.]—**C. amarum.** See CANELLA *culilabani.*—**C. anglicum, C. aromaticum.** A Chinese tree furnishing a bark, *cassia chinensis,* which smells and tastes like that of *C. aculum.* The unripe fruit is known as *flores cassiæ* (seu *canelli*) *cinnamomi,* and is used in making cinnamon-water and cinnamon-oil. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. aromaticum lignum.** The wood of *Canella alba.* [L, 104.]—**C. breve.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**C. Burmanni.** See *C. Kiamis.*—**C. cajennense.** Ger., *Zimmtkassie von Cajenne.* A variety of *C. aromaticum* growing and cultivated in Cayenne. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. camphora.** An evergreen of considerable size, a native of China, Japan, and eastern Asia, and cultivated in the Antilles and other places. It has the aspect of the linden, with a straight trunk below, and divided above into many branches, covered with a smooth, green bark. The product termed camphor is diffused throughout all parts of the tree, but especially in the root and smaller branches, from which by sublimation it is mainly obtained. It is a medicine of great importance as a remedy for certain derangements of the nervous system, in quieting restlessness, and producing general sedation. It is especially adapted to the treatment of nervous disorder attending diseases of a low type. It is thought by some to have influence over the urinary apparatus. It is also used in asthma and spasmodic cough, and enters into the composition of many liniments. [A, 490; B, 5, 180; α, 24.]—**C. caryophyllatum.** See CASSIA *caryophyllata.*—**C. cassia.** 1. Of Blume, the *C. aromaticum.* [B, 5 (α, 24).] 2. Of Don, see *C. Rauwolfii.*—**C. ceylonense.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**C. chinense.** See *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. culilawan.** The *Laurus culilawan;* a tree found in Amboina and in the other Spice Islands. Its bark, *cortex culilawan verus* (seu *albus*), *cortex caryophylloides,* bitter cinnamon, is valued by the Malayans and by the Chinese as a powerful remedy in all cases of bowel complaint, including cholera, and also for blennorrhœa and scurvy. [α, 24.]—**C. daphnoides.** See C. *pedunculatum.*—**C. dulce.** A tree found in China and Japan. It bears *flores cassiæ.* [α, 24.]—**C. eucalyptoides.** An Indian species, resembling *C. iners* in properties. [B.]—**C. glanduliferum.** The *Saxifraga ligulata* of Wallroth. [α, 24.]—**C. Græcorum.** See CANELLA *zeylanica.*—**C. indicum.** Ger., *Zimmtcassie.* See CASSIA *lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. iners.** A small tree of Sumatra. The leaves were, with the leaves of other species, known in the old pharmacopœias as *folia malabathrum.* The seeds, bruised and mixed with honey, are given to children in dysentery and coughs. The bark is used as a condiment. The dried buds are used by the natives as a remedy in dysentery and as a carminative. By the pharmacists of India it is thought scarcely inferior to the cinnamon. [B, 5, 19, 172, 180; α, 24.]—**C. inunctum** [Meissner]. Syn.: *Camphora inuncta* [Nees]. A species found about Savoy; said to resemble closely the *C. camphora,* but distinguished from the latter by Meissner. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. javanicum.** A variety of *C. zeylanica* found in Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is the source of the *cortex sintoc* (seu *sintoc verus*), which is frequently used instead of culilawa-bark as a stomachic and tonic. [A, 490; B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. Kiamis.** A tree found in Java. The bark, *cortex massoy,* is used by the Indians in diarrhœa and abdominal cramps. [A, 490; B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. Loureiri.** A tree found growing wild in Cochin-China and in a state of cultivation in China. It bears genuine cinnamon-flowers, the *flores cassiæ* of commerce. The finest kind of cinnamon from this species is considered superior to that of Ceylon. [B, 5, 180; α, 24.]—**C. magellanicum.** The *Drimys wintera.* [B, 121, 180; α. 24.]—**C. malabathrum** [G. Don]. See *C. iners.*—**C. manilense.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**C. nitidum.** 1. Of Nees, the *C. iners.* 2. Of Hooker, an Indian species resembling *C. iners.* [B, 270.]—**C. obtusifolium** [Nees]. See *C. pauciflorum.*—**C. occidentale.** See CANELLA *malabarica.*—**C. orientale.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**C. parthenoxylon** [Meissner]. A tree growing in Penang and Sumatra. The bark has a peculiar, not camphoraceous, odor, and, with the wood, is used in the East Indies as a substitute for sassafras. The fruit contains an essential oil which is used externally. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. pauciflorum** [Nees]. A tree growing in the mountains of eastern Bengal, furnishing a bark sold under the name of *cassia lignea* or *cassia.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. pedunculatum.** A Japanese tree which yields the ordinary cinnamon-bark. [A, 490.]—**C. pseudo-sassafras** [Meissner]. A tree of Java and Sumatra, closely related to, perhaps identical with, *C. parthenoxylon.* [B. 180, 214.]—**C. Rauwolfii** [Blume]. See *C. iners.*—**C. rubrum.** A tree found in Amboina, which bears *cortex culilawan ruber* and is used like *culilawan.* [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**C. sinense.** See CASSIA *lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**C. sinense (cortex)** [Belg. Ph.]. Chinese cinnamon. [B.]—**C. sintoc** [Blume]. A tree found in Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, which yields *cortex sintoc,* similar to culilawan-bark. [B, 5, 180; α, 24.]—**C. sulphuratum** [Nees]. See *C. javanicum.*—**C. tamala** [Nees]. See *C. pauciflorum.*—**C. verum.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**C. Winteri.** See CANELLA *alba.*—**C. xanthoneuron.** A tree found in Papua and in the Spice Islands, which yields *cortex culilawan papuanus.* [A, 490 (α, 21).]—**C. zeilonicum, C. zeylanicum.** 1. A species established by Breyne. It is a native of Ceylon, and also, it is said, of the Malabar coast, and is cultivated in various places in the East and in South America. It is the parent-tree of many varieties, and its bark one of the chief sources of the cinnamon of the U. S. and other pharmacopœias. [α, 24.] 2. See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**Cortex cinnamomi, Cortex cinnamomi acuti.** See CANELLA *zeylanica.*—**Cortex cinnamomi cassiæ.** Chinese cinnamon-bark.—**Cortex cinnamomi ceylanici.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**Cortex cinnamomi chinensis.** Chinese cinnamon-bark.—**Cortex cinnamomi indici.** See CASSIA *lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**Cortex cinnamomi longi.** The bark of a variety of *C. zeylanicum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] See CASSIA *lignea.*—**Cortex cinnamomi officinalis.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**Cortex cinnamomi sinensis.** See CASSIA *lignea* and *Chinese* CINNAMON.—**Cortex cinnamomi veri.** The bark of *C. zeylanica.*—**Cortex cinnamomi Winteri.** See CANELLA *alba.*—**Cortex cinnamomi zeylanici.** Ceylon cinnamon. [α, 24.]—**Elæosaccharum cinnamomi.** Fr., *oléosucre de cannelle.* A preparation made of 1 oz. of sugar and 8 drops [Dan. Ph. (1805), Fr. Cod. (1837)], 24 drops [Gr. Ph. (1837), Hamb. Ph. (1835), Hanov. Ph. (1833), Oldenb. Ph. (1801), Pruss. Ph. (1829)], 12 drops [Hess. Ph. (1827)], or 16 drops [Würtemb. Ph. (1798), Brunsw. Dispensat. (1777), Fenn. Ph. (1819), Swed. Ph. (1817)] of essential oil of cinnamon, or 1 oz. of sugar, 2 drachms of cinnabaris, and 15 drops of the essential oil of cinnamon [Palat. Dispensat., 1764.] [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Hydrolatum cinnamomi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua cinnamomi.*—**Liber lauri cinnamomi.** See *Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**Oleum cinnamomi** [Russ. Ph.]. Oil of Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 95.]—**Oleum cinnamomi cassiæ** [Russ. Ph.]. Oil of Chinese cinnamon. [B, 95.]—**Oleum cinnamomi ceylanici.** Oil of Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 5, 108; α, 24.]—**Oleum cinnamomi sinensis.** Oil of cassia. [B, 5, 180; α, 24.]—**Oleum cinnamomi veri.** The oil of *C. zeylanicum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Oleum volatile cinnamomi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of Ceylon* CINNAMON.—**Pulvis cinnamomi compositus** [Br. Ph.]. See PULVIS *aromaticus.*—**Spiritus cinnamomi.** Fr., *alcoolat de cannelle.* Ger., *Zimmtspiritus.* Sp., *alcohol de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 10 parts of Ceylon cinnamon and 90 of alcohol; of the Belg. Ph., a solution of 1 part of oil of Ceylon cinnamon in 99 parts of alcohol; of the Sp. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a preparation made by distilling a mixture of powdered Ceylon cinnamon and diluted alcohol. [B, 81, 95 (α. 21).]—**Syrupus cinnamomi** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *sirop de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by dissolving 180 [Fr. Cod.] or 190 [Belg. Ph.] parts of sugar in 100 of cinnamon-water; or [Netherl. Ph.] by mixing 1 part of tincture of Ceylon cinnamon and 7 parts of syrup; or [Ger. Ph.] by digesting 10 parts of Chinese cinnamon with 50 of aqua cinnamomi spirituosa and adding 60 of sugar to 40 of the strained liquid. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias resemble that of the Ger. Ph., except that the Gr. Ph. and Swiss Ph. substitute wine for the aqua cinnamomi spirituosa, and the Russ. Ph. orders the addition of 10 parts of rose-water. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura cinnamomi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *teinture de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zimmttinktur.* Sp., *tinctura alcohólica de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. Tincture of cinnamon; a preparation made of 10 parts of cinnamon in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.], 2½ oz. av., and a sufficient quantity of proof spirit to yield 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; 1 part of Ceylon cinnamon and 5 parts of alcohol (sp. gr., 0·894) [Ger. Ph.]. It has a red-brown color and a sweetish, astringent taste, occasionally gelatinizing when the menstruum becomes weak in alcohol. [B, 81 (α, 21).]



CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM. [A, 327.]

CINNAMON, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{3}n. Heb., *kinnamon, darzin.* Ar., *dursini, paralsini.* Gr., κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον. Lat., *cinnamomum.* Fr., *cannelle.* Ger., *Zimmt.* It., *cannella.* Sp., *canela.* The inner bark of various species of *Cinnamomum,* especially of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and *Cinnamomum cassia.* [B, 5, 19, 115; α, 24.]—**Bastard c.** Fr., *cannelle bâtarde* (ou *fausse*). Ger., *falscher Zimmt.* A term applied to *Cinnamomum cassia, Syzygum caryophyllaceum, Canella alba,* and *Cascarilla.* [B, 19, 173, 180, 275; α, 24.]—**Black c.** The *Pimenta acris.* [B, 19, 275; α, 24.]—**Cayenne c.** C. exported from the island of Cayenne; it is of two qualities, the finer supposed to be grown from a Ceylon and the inferior from a Chinese stock. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Ceylon c.** Fr., *cannelle de Ceylon.* Ger., *zeylonischer Zimmt.* It., *canella Ceylon.* Sp., *canela de Ceilán.* The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum,* also its inner bark, which constitutes, wholly or in part, the *cinnamomum* [U. S. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *cinnamomi cortex* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *cinnamomum (cortex)* [Belg. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi zeylanici* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi ceylanici* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *cannelle de Ceylon* [Fr. Cod.], *canela de Ceilán* (ó *de Hollanda* [Sp. Ph.]). It is carminative and astringent, and is thought to be especially useful in uterine hæmorrhage. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180; α, 24.]—**China c., Chinese c.** Fr., *cannelle de Chine.* Ger., *chinesischer Zimmt, Cassienzimmt.* It., *cannellina.* Sp., *casia.* The bark of the shoots of one or more undetermined species of *Cinnamomum*

(according to some, the *Cinnamomum aromaticum*) grown in China. It constitutes, wholly or in part, the official c. (*cinnamomum* [U. S. Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi* [Ger. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi cassiæ* [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi chinensis* [Swiss Ph.], *cortex cassiæ cinnamomeæ* [Finn. Ph.], *cinnamomum sinense* [*cortex*] [Belg. Ph.], *cassia cinnamomea* [Gr. Ph.], *canela de China, ó de Manila* [Sp. Ph.]). It is darker and rougher than the Ceylon c., but the finer qualities are equal in every respect to the latter, and have the same medicinal properties and uses. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 ; α, 24.]—**C.-bark.** See *Ceylon c.* and *Chinese c.*—**C.-leaf oil.** A viscid, brown, volatile oil smelling like cloves, exported from Ceylon. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. of Santa Fé.** See *Santa Fé c.*—**C. of the Isle of France.** See *Isle-of-France c.*—**C. oil.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de cannelle.* Ger., *Zimmtöl.* It., *olio volatile di cannella.* Sp., *aceite* (ó *esencia*) *de canela.* See *Oil of Chinese c.* and *Oil of Ceylon c.*—**C.-root.** The *Inula conyza.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-root oil.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi radicis.* An essential oil, of a mingled odor of camphor and c. [B, 18 (α, 21).]—**C. sedge.** The *Acorus calamus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. suet.** A fatty substance obtained from the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* by bruising and boiling in water. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C.-tree.** The *Cinnamomum zelandicum.* [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-water.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI.—**Compound powder of c.** See PULVIS *aromaticus.*—**Essential oil of c.** See *C. oil.*—**Essential oil of c.-leaf.** See *C.-leaf oil.*—**Essential oil of c.-root.** See *C.-root oil.*—**Indian c.** The *Cinnamomum aromaticum* of Nees. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Isle-of-France c.** The *Oreodaphne cupularis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Malabar c.** See CINNAMOMUM *eucalyptoides.*—**Mountain c.** The *Cinnamodendron corticosum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Oil of Ceylon c.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph. (in part), Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *oleum cinnamomi ceylanici* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *zeylanici* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]), *essentia cinnamomi* [Belg. Ph.], *cinnamomi oleum* [Gr. Ph.], *oleum volatile cinnamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *huile volatile de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zeylanisches Zimmtöl.* It., *olio di cannella.* Sp., *esencia de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. A variety of c. oil derived from Ceylon c.; a yellowish oily liquid, of burning aromatic taste, and peculiar agreeable odor, and of a sp. gr. of about 1·040 [U. S. Ph.] or, according to other pharmacopœias, of 1·025 to 1·030. It grows darker and denser by exposure to the air from oxidation. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde. [B, 8, 95.]—**Oil of Chinese c.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph. (in part), Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *oleum cinnamomi cassiæ* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *Chinensis* [Swiss Ph.]), *ætheroleum cassiæ* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de casse* (ou *de cannelle de Chine*). Ger., *chinesisches Zimmtöl.* It., *olio di cannella chinese.* Roum., *oleu de cinnamomia cassia* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *oil of cassia* [U. S. Ph.]. A variety of c. oil derived from Chinese c.; less agreeable in taste and odor than the oil of Ceylon c. and, according to most pharmacopœias, of higher specific gravity than the latter ; otherwise agreeing with it in physical properties. [B, 95.]—**Oil of c.** See *C. oil.*—**Sante Fé c.** The *Nectandra cinnamomoides.* [B, 19, 275 ; α, 24.]—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus* CINNAMOMI.—**Strong c.-water.** See *Aqua* CINNAMOMI *fortis.*—**Tellicherry c.** An inferior quality of c. produced in southern India, probably from *Cinnamomum iners.* [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CINNAMOMI.—**Tinnevelly c.** An inferior quality of c., probably from *Cinnamomum malabaricum.* [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**True c.-tree.** The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Cinnamomum iners,* the *Pimenta acris,* and the *Canella alba.* [B, 19, 172, 275 ; α, 24.]—**Wild c.-tree.** The *Canella alba.* [B, 81, 173.]—**Winter's c.-bark.** The *Drimys Winteri.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CINNAMONITRILE, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m-o-ni'tri^{2}l. A compound, C_9H_7N, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on cinnamide. It forms crystals at a low temperature, boils at 255° C., and is soluble in alcohol but not in water. [α, 24.]

CINNAMOSMA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-na^3-mo^{2}z(a^{2}s)'ma^3. A genus of the *Canellaceæ.* Its bark is stimulant and aromatic, resembling that of *Canella.* [B, 42, 121 ; α, 24.]—**C. fragrans.** The only species ; found in Madagascar. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINNAMULE, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{2}l. See CINNAMYL.

CINNAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. According to Baillon, an old name for an Ethiopian perfume derived from a tree called "*Caryopon.*" [B, 121 (α, 24).] 2. See CINNAMON.

CINNAMYL, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}l. Fr., *cinnamyle.* Ger., *C.* A univalent radicle, C_9H_7O, found in cinnamic acid (which may be regarded as the hydrate of c.). [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**Aceto-c., C. acetate.** An oil, $C_2H_3O.C_9H_7O$, heavier than water, obtained by the action of acetyl chloride on sodium cinnamate ; a very unstable compound. [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See CINNAMIC *alcohol.*—**C. chloride.** See CHLORCINNAMYL.—**C. cinnamate.** See STYRACIN.—**C. hydrate.** See CINNAMIC *acid.*—**C. hydride.** Cinnamic aldehyde. [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CINNAMIC *acid.*—**C'wasserstoff** (Ger.), **Hydruret of c.** See *C. hydride.*

CINNAMYLIC, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Containing or resembling cinnamyl. [α, 24.]

CINNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Agrostideæ,* comprising *Lagurus, Chæturus, Polypogon, Gastridium, Agrostis, Lachnagrostis, Muehlenbergia, Trichochloa, Podasæmum, Apera, Calamagrostis, Ammophila,* and *Remirea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINNHYDRAMIDE, n. Si^{2}n-hid'ra^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Hydrocinnamide ; a compound, $(C_5H_6C_2H_2CH)_3N_2$, produced by the action of dry ammonia on cinnamic aldehyde. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CINNITRANISIDE, n. Si^{2}n-ni-tra^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}d(id). Nitranisyl cinnamide ; a derivative of nitranisidine, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_4$, analogous to benzamide. [B, 2.]

CINNOBER (Ger.), n. Tsen'no-be^{2}r. See CINNABAR.

CINNOLINE, n. Si^{2}n'ol-en. A substance said to have the constitution $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH : CH \\ N\ :\ N \end{matrix}$. [B.]

CINNUM (Lat.), **CINNUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m), -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). According to Arnobius, an old name for a drink of spelt-grain and wine. [B, 114 (α, 24).]

CINNYL, n. Si^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *cinnyle.* Ger., *C.* The univalent alcoholic radicle, C_9H_9, of cinnamic alcohol. [B (α, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cinnylique.* See CINNAMIC *alcohol.*—**C. cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate de cinnyle.* Ger., *Zimmtsäure-Zimmtester.* See STYRACIN.

CINNYLIC, adj. Si^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *cinnilique, cinnylique.* Containing cinnyl ; resembling or relating to cinnamic acid. [B (α, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See CINNAMIC *alcohol.*

CINNYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-ni^{2}r(nu^{6}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cinnyridées.* A family of the *Scansores.* [L, 292.]

CINNYROMORPHÆ [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-ni^{2}r(nu^{6}r)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'e(a^3-e^2). 1. A family (cohort) of the *Laminiplantares.* 2. A group of the *Passeres.* [L, 121, 320.]

CINO (It.), n. Che'no. The *Rosa canina.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINOGLOSA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Then-o-glos'a^3. See CYNOGLOSSUM *officinale.*

CINOIRAS (Port.), n. Sen-o-er'a^{3}s. The *Daucus carota.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ken)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κινεῖν, to move, and νόσος, a disease. Ger., *Bewegungskrankheit.* Any disease characterized by impairment of motion. [L, 325.]

CINOPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ken)-o(o^2)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e(a)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *cinoplanes'eos* (*-is*). From κινεῖν, to move, and πλάνησις, aberration. Fr., *cinoplanèse.* Irregularity or inco-ordination of muscular action. [A, 322 ; L, 325.]

CINORRODON (Sp.), n. Then-or-rod'on. The *Rosa canina.* [A, 447.]

CINOSTERNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ken)-o(o^2)-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Digitata* or of the *Testudinata.* [L, 121.]

CINQ-RACINES [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^{2}k-ra^3-sen. See *Quinque* RADICES *aperientes majores* (et *minores*).

CINQUEFOIL, n. Si^{2}n^{2}k'foil. Fr., *quintefeuille* (from *cinq,* five, and *feuille,* a leaf). Ger., *Fünffingerkraut.* The genus *Potentilla.* [B, 5, 19, 121 ; α, 24.]—**Alpine c.** The *Potentilla alpestris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Brilliant c.** The *Potentilla splendens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Calabrian c.** The *Potentilla calabrica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Clusius's c.** The *Potentilla clusiana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Colorado silvery c.** The *Potentilla hippiana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common c., Creeping c.** The *Potentilla reptans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dark crimson c.** The *Potentilla atrosanguinea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dwarf c.** The *Potentilla nana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dwarfest c.** The *Potentilla minima.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Goose-grass c.** The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hoary c.** The *Potentilla argentea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lady's-mantle c.** The *Potentilla alchemilloides.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Marsh c.** The *Comarum palustre.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Norway c., Norwegian c.** The *Potentilla norvegica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Pyrenean c.** The *Potentilla pyrenaica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rock c.** The *Potentilla rupestris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shining c.** The *Potentilla nitida.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Showy c.** The *Potentilla speciosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shrubby c.** The *Potentilla fruticosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Silvery c.** The *Potentilla argentea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Snowy c.** The *Potentilla nivalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spring c.** The *Potentilla verna.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Three-toothed-leaved c.** The *Potentilla tridentata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tormentil c.** The *Potentilla tormentilla.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tree-c.** The *Potentilla frutescens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tufted c.** The *Potentilla cæspitosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**White-flowered c.** The *Potentilla alba.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CINQUIER (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}n^2-ke-a. The *Cæsalpinia bonducella.* [A, 385.]

CINTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'ta^3. From *cingere,* to gird. A girdle.—**C. beriberica.** The sense of constriction, as of a girdle around the abdomen, that forms one of the symptoms of beri-beri. [B. Féris, "Gaz. hebdom. de med. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 383.]

CINTE (Fr.), n. Sa^{2}nt. The *Rhamnus circumcissus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CINTRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2-tra. Semicircular. [A, 385.]

CINURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}n(ken)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. A group of the *Thysanura.* [L, 196.]

CINZILLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-zi^{2}l'la^3. From *cingulum,* a girdle. Of Paracelsus, a disease regarded by him as a variety of herpes exedens, but which probably was zoster. [G, 15.]

CIOCCOLATA (It.), n. Cho^{2}k-ko-la^3'ta^3. See CHOCOLATE.—**C. all' arrow-root.** See *Chocolate of* ARROW-ROOT.

CIOIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ki^2)-o(o^2)-i(e)'de(da^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 196.]

CION (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si(ke)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *ci'onos* (*-is*). Gr., κίων. 1. Of Aretæus and Hippocrates, the uvula ; also, of Aretæus, a swelling of the uvula. 2. Of Hippocrates, a warty excrescence of the vulva. 3. Of Pollux, the septum of the nose. [A, 311 (α, 17) ; L, 84.]

CIONDOLINO (It.), n. Cho^{2}n-do-len'o. The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CIONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si(ke)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κιόνια. Of Dioscorides, the small central columns in the shells of snails ; also the middle parts of whelks and purple-fish near the centre of the striæ. Calcined, they were formerly used in medicine. [A, 311 (α, 17) ; L, 94 (α, 21).]

CIONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ke)-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *c.* A subfamily or group of the *Mecorrhynchi*. [L, 262.]

CIONIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)'o^{2}n-i^{2}s. Gen., *cion'idos* (*-is*). Gr., κιονίς (dim. of κίων). Fr., *c.* See CION.

CIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cionit'idis.* From κίων, the uvula (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cionite.* See STAPHYLITIS.

CIONOCRANIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si(ke)''o^{2}n-o(o^2)-kra(kra^3)'-ni^2-a^3. From κίων, a columella, and κρανίον, the skull. A suborder of the *Lacertilia*. [L, 121.]

CIONOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)-o^{2}n-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *cion-optos'eos* (*-is*). From κίων, the uvula, and πτῶσις, a drooping. Relaxation of the uvula. [A, 316.]

CIONORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)-o^{2}n-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'fi^2-a^3. From κίων, the uvula, and ῥαφή, a sewing. Fr., *cionorrhaphie.* Ger., *Zäpfchennath.* See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

CIONOTOME, n. Si-o^{2}n'o-tom. From κίων, the uvula, and τέμνειν, to cut. Lat., *cionotomus.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zäpfchenmesser.* A curved scissors for cutting off the uvula. [L, 41.]

CIONOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., *coupe-bride* (2d def.). Ger., *Zäpfchenmesser* (*Ciotomus*, 2d def.). 1. See CIONOTOME. 2. An instrument invented by Desault for cutting bridles in the rectum and bladder; a sort of amygdalotome or *bistouri caché.* [E.]

CIONOTOMY, n. Si-o^{2}n-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See STAPHYLOTOMY.

CIORI, n. The *Piper nigrum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIOTA, n. In Provence, a variety of the raisin. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIOTOLONE (It.), n. Che-o-to-lo'na. In Florence, the *Peziza capsularis* and the *Helvella acaulis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)'pa^3. See CEPA.

CIPIPA, n. Fr., *cipipe.* In Guiana, tapioca. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPÓ (Port.), n. Se-po'. 1. In Brazil, the *Anchieta salutaris.* ["Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, No. 7, p. 55; "Nouv. rem.," March 8, 1889, p. 120.] 2. In Brazil, a general term for many climbing plants. [B, 52 (*a*, 24).] 3. The *Ruyschia souroubea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cruz.** Lat., *c. crux.* In Brazil, the *Chiococca racemosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'alho.** In Brazil, the *Sequieria floribunda.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. das cobras.** In Brazil, the *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de cabocolo.** In Brazil, the *Tetracera volubilis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de cameras.** In Brazil, the *Ipecacuanha annulata.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de carijò.** In Brazil, the *Tetracera oblonga.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de cunanam.** A species of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, probably the *Euphorbia phosphorea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dosnessas boticas.** See *C. de cameras.*—**C. guyra.** In Brazil, the *Bignonia guyra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPOLLACCIO (It.), n. Che-pol-la^{3}t'che-o. The *Ornithogalum narbonense.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPON, n. Fr., *ciponime.* In Guiana, a tree, probably the *Symplocos alstonia* (tea of Bogotá). [B, 121, 180; *a*, 24.]

CIPPER-NUT, n. Si^{2}p'u^{5}r-nu^{3}t. The *Bunium flexuosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CIPRE (Fr.), n. Sepr. 1. The *Cordia gerascanthus.* 2. A variety of *Pinus tæda.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPRÉS (Sp.), n. The-pras'. The *Cupressus sempervirens.* [L, 77.]

CIPRESSENMOS (Ger.), n. Tse-pre^{2}s'se^{2}n-mos. The *Lycopodium alpinum* of Baillon. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CIPRESILLO (Sp.), n. The-pras-el'yo. The *Santolina chamæcyparissas.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPRESSINA (It.), n. Che-pre^{2}s-sen'a^3. The genus *Tamarix.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPRIER, n. A wine made in Senegal from the palm. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIPRINIDÆ (Lat.), **CIPRINIDI** (Lat.), n's, f. pl. and m. pl. Si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-ri^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). See CYPRINIDÆ.

CIPURA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. Fr., *cipuré.* A genus of iridaceous herbs of the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. martinicensis** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. Fr., *iris de la Martinique.* A species the root of which is tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue, and the sap sternutatory. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. paludosa.** Fr., *cipuré des marais.* A species with bluish flowers, found in Guiana, on damp plateaus. [A, 491; B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CIPUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-u^{2}r(ur)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Sisyrinchieæ*, order *Irideæ*, embracing *Cipura*, *Sphenostig*, *Eleutherine*, *Calydorea*, *Gelasine*, and *Nemastylis.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CIQUE (Fr.), n. Sek. A species of *Laurel.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRCÆA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}r(ker)-se'(ka^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., κιρκαία (from κίρκη, the enchantress). Fr., *circée, sorcière, herbe enchanteresse* (ou *aux magiciennes*, ou *St.-Étienne*). Ger., *Hexenkraut, Stephanskraut, Waldkletten.* It., *circea, erba di Santo Stefano.* Sp., *circea.* A genus of perennial herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the order *Onagrarieæ.* It embraces several species indigenous to the north temperate and frigid zones. According to Dioscorides, 4 oz. of the bruised root macerated in 3 pints of sweet wine and drank for three days together "purges the womb," and the seed, taken in sorbile liquors, "generates plenty of milk"; but by Parkinson the plant there referred to is not considered the plant of the same modern name. [A, 491 (*a*, 21); B, 34, 42 (*a*, 24); L, 94, 105, 116 (*a*, 21).]—**C. alpinia.** A plant similar to *C. lutetiana* found in the mountainous parts of Europe. [B, 190 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lutetiana** [Linnæus], **C. pubescens** [Pollich], **C. vulgaris** [Mönch]. Fr., *tierce, herbe aux sorciers.* Ger., *Stephanskraut, Waldklette.* Enchanter's bindweed, nightshade, mandrake; common species of the genus. The leaves (*folia circææ*) were formerly used as a vulnerary and cataplasm, and were thought by the superstitious to have magical power. [A, 505; B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Folia circææ.** The leaves of *C. lutetiana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CIRCÆACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)-se(ka^3-e^2)-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *circéacées.* An order of calycifloral *Syncarpeæ*, subsequently made an order allied to the *Onagrarieæ.* [B, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CIRCÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)-se'(ka^3'e^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Onagrarieæ*, embracing *Lopezia* and *Circæa.* Koch and Meissner make the family consist of *Circæa.* 2. Of Reichenbach (1832), a subdivision of the *Myrobalaneæ*, with the genus *Circæa.* He afterward (1837) made it an enlarged division of the *Onagraceæ*, subdivided into the groups *Lopezieæ*, *Combreteæ*, and *Alangieæ* (1841, *Montinieæ*). 3. Of Jussieu, a tribe of the *Onagrarieæ*, with the genus *Circæa.* 4. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Onagrideæ* (subsequently *Onagraceæ*), including *Lopezia* and *Circæa.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CIRCEADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ker)-se(ka)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cryptocarpæ.* [L.]

CIRCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)-se(ka)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley and of Baillon, a tribe of the *Onagraceæ*, including *Riesenbachia*, *Diplandra*, *Lopezia*, and *Circæa.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CIRCÉE (Fr.), n. Ser-sa. The genus *Circæa*, especially the *Circæa lutetiana.* [A, 385.]

CIRCELLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *circulus.* Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)-se^{2}l-(ke^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A small circle. [A, 318.]—**Circelli cerebelli.** The laminæ or folia of the cerebellum. [I, 3; K.]—**Circelli venosi spinales** (seu **vertebrales**). The transverse branches opposite the bodies of the vertebræ which communicate between the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus foraminis intervertebralis.** A venous plexus surrounding an intervertebral foramen and connecting the internal spinal veins with the veins of the back. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus hypoglossi.** Syn.: *rete venosum condyloideum.* A venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen, communicating internally with the occipital or circular sinus, and externally with the internal jugular vein or one of its branches. [L, 332.]

CIRCINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *circinées.* A subfamily of the *Falconidæ.* [L, 303.]

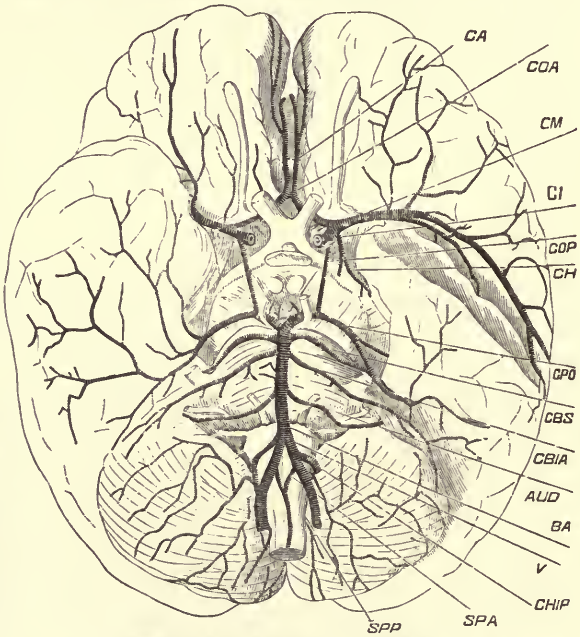
CIRCINAL, CIRCINATE, adj's. Su^{5}r'si^{2}n-a^{2}l, -at. Lat., *circinalis, circinatus* (from κίρκος, a circle). Fr., *c.*, *circiné, entortillé.* Ger., *lockenförmig.* It., *avvolto.* Sp., *enroscado.* Rolled (said of a leaf when it is coiled downward from the apex, as in a fern); rounded, ring-shaped (said of the arrangement of cutaneous lesions). [A, 491 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 34; *a*, 24.]

CIRCINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i(e). See CIRCINÆ.

CIRCINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CINCINNUS.

CIRCINUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κίρκινος. 1. A circle. 2. A pair of compasses. 3. An old term for zoster. [A, 318, 322; B, 121; G.]

CIRCLE, n. Su^{5}r-k'l. Gr., κίρκος, κύκλος, κρίκος. Ar., *halac, mazda.* Heb., *chug, mechuga.* Lat., *circulus* (dim. of *circus*). A.-S., *circol, circul.* Fr., *cercle.* Ger., *Zirkel, Kreis.* It., *circolo, cerchio.* Sp., *círculo.* 1. A continuous curved line in the shape of a ring, every point of which is equidistant from a common centre. For mathematical purposes, a c. is supposed to be divided into 360 equal



THE CIRCLE OF WILLIS. (AFTER HENLE.)

CA, the anterior cerebral artery; *COA*, the anterior communicating; *CM*, the middle cerebral; *CI*, the internal carotid; *COP*, the posterior communicating; *CH*, the anterior chorioid; *CPO*, the posterior cerebral; *CBS*, the superior cerebral; *CBIA*, the anterior inferior cerebellar; *AUD*, the internal auditory; *BA*, the basilar; *V*, the vertebral; *CHIP*, the posterior inferior cerebellar; *SPA*, the anterior spinal; *SPP*, the posterior spinal.

parts (degrees). 2. Any curved line, structure, or appliance more or less resembling a c. (1st def.). 3. A series of similar or related objects, events, etc., so connected as to maintain a common action or produce a common result. 4. See CIRCUIT.—**Baudelocque's c.** See *Baudelocque's* CALIPERS.—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *cercle ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliarzirkel, Ciliarkreis.* It., *circolo ciliare.* Sp., *circulo citiar.* See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT. [L, 31.]—**C. of Carus.** See *Carus's* CURVE. —**C's of diffusion.** See under DIFFUSION.—**C's of dispersion.** See under DISPERSION.—**C. of Haller.** See CIRCULUS *arteriosus Halleri*, CIRCULUS *venosus mammæ*, and ANNULUS *fibrosus atrioventricularis.*—**C. of sensation, C. of sensibility** [E. H. Weber]. A circular or oval area of the skin within the limits of which all tactile impressions are referred to the same point. [L, 121.]—**C. of Willis.** Lat., *circulus arteriosus Willisii.* Fr., *cercle de Willis.* Ger., *Zirkel des Willis, Willis'scher Zirkel.* It., *circolo anastomotico di Willis.* A roughly circular channel of communication between the arteries of the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral and the anterior and posterior communicating arteries. [C.]—**Color c.** An instrument for testing color-blindness adapted to Holmgren's method. It consists of a fixed test-board, the segment of a c. in form, holding 6 test-colors (bobbins of colored yarns) arranged along its concave margin; also of a revolving color disc, into the periphery of which numerous (72) bobbins of variously colored yarns are set promiscuously. Each of the latter, as the disc is revolved, comes successively into opposition with each of the test-colors (red, orange, green, blue, violet, and purple). One of the test-colors having been shown the person whose sight is to be tested, he is asked to turn the disc until that one of the tints on its margin comes opposite the selected test-color which most nearly corresponds to it; and this is repeated with different colors until the amount and sort of deficiency in color-sense are determined. [C. S. Jeaffreson, "Lancet," July 17, 1876, p. 115 (*a*, 17).]—**Diffusion c's.** See under DIFFUSION.—**Dispersion c's.** See under DISPERSION.—**Galvanic c.** A galvanic circuit. [*a*, 24.]—**Lower polar c.** [Barnes]. Fr., *cercle polaire inférieur.* An arbitrary boundary between the meridional and the cervical zones of the uterus.—**Polar c.** Fr., *cercle polaire.* A more or less decided circular groove on the surface of a cell during caryocinesis, indicating the terminations of the striæ of the antipodal cone. [Waldeyer, "Arch. f. Anat.," xxxiii; "Arch. de tocol.," Apr., 1889, p. 275 (L).]—**Polar c's of the uterus.** See *Lower polar c.* and *Upper polar c.*—**Tympanal c.** See ANNULUS *tympani.*—**Upper polar c.** [Barnes]. Fr., *cercle polaire supérieur.* An arbitrary boundary between the fundal and the meridional zones of the uterus.—**Voltaic c.** A galvanic circuit. [*a*, 24.]

CIRCLET, n. Su^{5}rk'le^{2}t. See CIRCELLUS.

CIRCOCELE, n. Su^{5}rk'o-sel. See CIRSOCELE.

CIRCON, n. Su^{5}rk'o^{2}n. See ZIRCON.

CIRCONCIS (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-se. See CIRCUMSCISSUS.

CIRCONCISEUR (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-sez-u^{5}r. One who practices circumcision. [L, 41.]

CIRCONCISION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-sez-e-o^{2}n^2. See CIRCUMCISION.

CIRCONCISSILE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-sez-el. See CIRCUMSCISSUS.

CIRCONFÉRENCE (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-far-a^{3}n^{2}s. See CIRCUMFERENCE.

CIRCONFLEXE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-fle^{2}x. See CIRCUMFLEX.

CIRCONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}r(ker)-kon'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ZIRCONIUM.

CIRCONSCRIPTION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-skrep-se-o^{2}n^2. See CIRCUMSCRIPTIO.

CIRCONSCRIT (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-skre. See CIRCUMSCRIBED.

CIRCONSPECTION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-spe^{2}k-se-o^{2}n^2. See CIRCUMSPECTION.

CIRCONVOLUTION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-vol-u^6-se-o^{2}n^2. See CONVOLUTION.—**Cinquième c. occipitale** [Broca]. See *Fifth occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Cinquième c. temporale** [Broca]. See *Uncinate* GYRUS.—**C. à crochet.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**C. angulaire.** See *Angular* CONVOLUTION.—**C. arciforme, C. arquée.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**C. cachée.** See ISLAND *of Reil.*—**C. centrale antérieure.** See *Anterior central* CONVOLUTION.—**C. centrale postérieure.** See *Posterior central* CONVOLUTION.—**C. cérébrale.** A cerebral convolution. [I, 18; L, 150.]—**C. courbe.** Syn.: *pli courbe.* See *Angular* GYRUS.—**C. crêtée.** See GYRUS *cristatus linguiformis.*—**C. cunéiforme.** See *Cuneate* LOBULE.—**C. d'Ammon.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**C. de Broca.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. de la cavité digitale.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor.*—**C. de la corne de l'Ammon.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**C. de la grande fente.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**C. de la scissure de Sylvius.** See *Callosal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. de l'hippocampe.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION. —**C. de l'insula.** See ISLAND *of Reil.*—**C. de l'ourlet.** See *Callosal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. d'enceinte.** The third frontal convolution. [A, 385.]—**C's de passage.** Convolutions that connect the parietal and the occipital parts of a cerebral hemisphere. [A, 385.] —**C. du coin.** See *Cuneate* LOBULE.—**C. du corps calleux.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**C. du grand hippocampe** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See *Hippocampal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. du lobule de l'insula.** See GYRI *operti.*—**C's en coin.** The small infolded convolutions forming the posterior extremity of a cerebral hemisphere. [A, 385.]—**C. en crochet.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**C. enveloppante de la scissure de Sylvius.** See *Callosal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. frontale ascendante.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. frontale externe.** The external surface of the superior frontal convolution. [I, 36.]—**C. frontale inférieure.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. frontale interne inférieure.** See *Callosal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. frontale interne supérieure.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. frontale moyenne.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. fusiforme.** See *Fusiform* LOBULE.—**C. godronée** [Duval]. See *Dentate* CONVOLUTION.—**C's inférieures de l'hémisphère cérébrale.** The inferior convolutions of the brain. [I, 81.]—**C. interne.** 1. One of the convolutions on the mesial surface of a cerebral hemisphere. 2. Of Gratiolet, the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 35.]—**C. limbique.** See *Limbic* LOBE.—**C. linguale, C. linguiforme.** See GYRUS *cristatus linguiformis.*—**C. marginale.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**C's moyennes de l'hémisphère cérébrale.** The convolutions on the mesial aspect of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 18.]—**C. occipitale externe.** See *Superior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**C. occipitale interne.** See *Parieto-occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**C. occipitale moyenne.** See *Middle occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**C. olfactif.** See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**C. olfactif externe.** See *Ectorrhinal* FOLD.—**C. olfactif interne.** See *Entorrhinal* FOLD.—**C. pariétale accessoire** [Sappey]. A small convolution, apparently the præcuneus. [I, 36.]—**C. pariétale antérieure, C. pariétale ascendante.** See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. pariétale inférieure.** See *Inferior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. pariétale postérieure.** See *Descending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. pariétale supérieure.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**C's postérieures de l'hémisphère.** The posterior occipital cerebral convolution. [I, 18.]—**C. post-rolandique** [Broca]. See *Ascending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. prérolandique.** See *Ascending frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. retournée.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.—**C's supérieures** [Gratiolet]. The anterior and posterior central cerebral convolutions. [I, 35.]—**C. supramarginale.** See *Supramarginal* CONVOLUTION.—**C. sus-orbitaire.** See *Supra-orbital* CONVOLUTION.—**C. temporale inférieure.** The inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 70.]—**C. temporale moyenne.** The middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 70.]—**C. temporo-occipitale, C. unciforme.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION. [I, 28.]—**Deuxième c. occipitale.** See *Second occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Deuxième c. pariétale.** See *Inferior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Deuxième c. temporale.** See *Second temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Grande c. du corps calleux.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**Grande c. pariétale postérieure.** See *Descending parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Première c. antérieure.** The superior frontal convolution. [I, 35.]—**Première c. de passage** (ou **passage pariéto-occipitale**). See *First annectant* CONVOLUTION.—**Première c. frontale.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Première c. frontale interne.** See *Internal frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Première c. occipitale.** The superior occipital convolution. [I, 28.]—**Première c. pariétale.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**Première c. supérieure.** The ascending frontal convolution. [I, 35.]—**Première c. temporale.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Première c. temporo-sphénoïdale.** See *First temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Quatrième c. temporale** [Broca]. See *Fusiform* LOBULE.—**Seconde c. antérieure.** The middle frontal convolution. [I, 35.]—**Seconde c. de passage** (ou **passage pariéto-occipitale**). See *Second annectant* CONVOLUTION.—**Seconde c. frontale.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Seconde c. frontale interne.** See *Internal frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Seconde c. occipitale.** The middle (or second) occipital convolution. [I, 55.]—**Seconde c. supérieure.** The ascending parietal convolution. [I, 35.]—**Seconde c. temporale.** See *Second temporo-sphenoidal* CONVOLUTION.—**Troisième c. antérieure, Troisième c. frontale.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**Troisième c. occipitale.** See *Inferior occipital* CONVOLUTION.—**Troisième c. temporale.** The third (inferior) temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 64.]

CIRCONVOLUTIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko^{2}n^2-vo-lu^6-se-o^{2}n-na^{2}r. Pertaining to convolutions or a convolution. [L, 41.]

CIRCOS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}r(ki^{2}r)'ko^{2}s. Gr., κίρκος. An old name for a ring, especially one attached to a wall, for holding a pulley employed in the reduction of dislocations. [A, 325.]

CIRCUIT, n. Su^{5}rk'i^{2}t. Gr., περίοδος. Lat., *circuitus* (from *circuire*, to go around). Fr., c. Ger., *Kreis, Kreislauf, Umlauf.* It., *circuito.* Sp., *circúito.* 1. The act of moving around continuously in a more or less circular course; revolution. 2. The course taken in such a motion; of an electrical current, the chain of objects through which it passes. 3. Of a recurrent disease, the period of its revolution. [A, 318, 325, 385.]

CIRCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ku^{6}l-a^{2}r. Circular; as a n., a circular turn or loop, as of a bandage or of the umbilical cord around some part of the fœtus. (Lat., *funiculus umbilicalis fœtus circumvolutus.* Ger., *Nabelschnurumschlingung*). [A, 385.]

CIRCULAR, adj. Su^{5}rk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Gr., κυκλοειδής. Lat., *circularis.* Fr., *circulaire.* Ger., *zirkelförmig, kreisförmig, circulär.* It., *circolare.* Sp., c. 1. Having the form of a circle. 2. Characterized by alternations of depression and excitement (see *C.* INSANITY). [A, 10.]

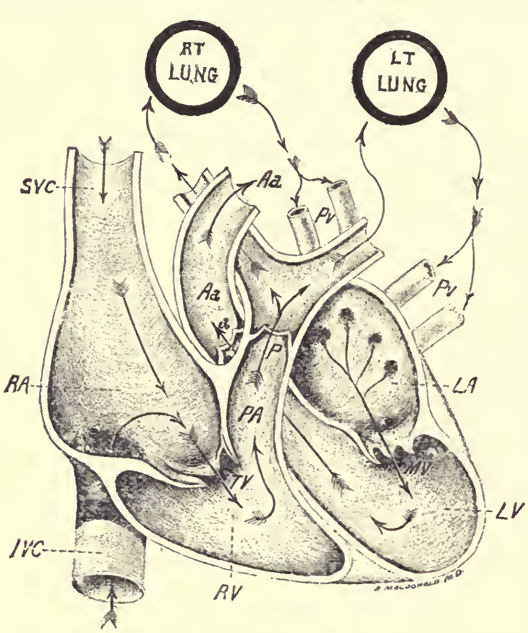
CIRCULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Circular; as a n., a circular muscle, such as the levator anguli oris alæque nasi, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the sphincter ani, etc. [A, 491 (*a*, 21); L, 118.]

CIRCULATING, adj. Su^{5}rk'u^{2}l-at-i^{2}ng. Lat., *circulans.* Fr., *circulant.* Ger., *circulirend.* In a state of circulation, especially of being carried around in the circulation of the blood.

CIRCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *circulation'is.* See CIRCULATION.—**C. fœtalis.** See *Fœtal* CIRCULATION.—**C. humorum.** See under CIRCULATION (4th def.). —**C. sanguinis.** See CIRCULATION (2d def.).—**C. succi.** See under CIRCULATION (4th def.).

CIRCULATION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., κύκλωσις. Lat., *circulatio.* Fr., c., *mouvement circulaire.* Ger., *Kreislauf, Umlauf, Zirculation.* It., *circolazione.* Sp., *circulación.* 1. Continuous motion, as of air; especially such motion in a definite circuit; in distillation, the process of repeatedly returning the distillate to the still after condensation, to undergo redistillation. [Ure (*a*, 24).] 2. The motion of the blood through the vessels of the animal body

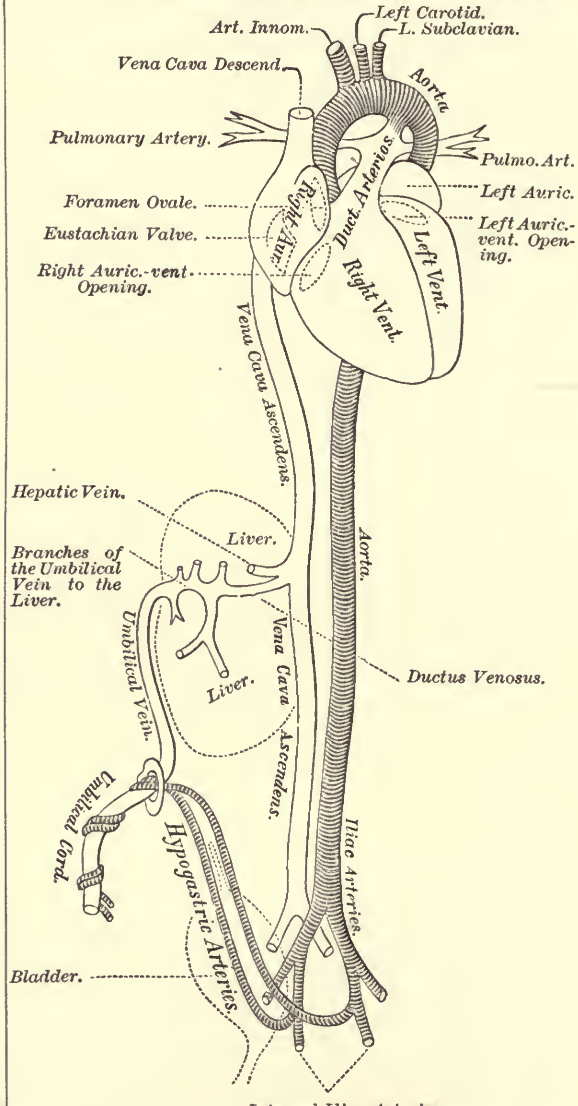
(from the left ventricle of the heart through the arteries, capillaries, and veins, to the right auricle, thence to the right ventricle, and from there through the pulmonary vessels, to the left auricle and then the left ventricle again). 3. The transit of blood through the vessels of any single tissue, region, or organ of the body (see subheadings). 4. The movements in or through organic bodies of



THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

SVC, the superior vena cava; *IVC*, the inferior vena cava; *RA*, the right auricle; *TV*, the tricuspid valve; *RV*, the right ventricle; *PA*, the pulmonary artery; *P*, the pulmonary valve; *Pv*, the pulmonary veins; *LA*, the left auricle; *MV*, the mitral valve; *LV*, the left ventricle; *a*, the aortic valve; *Aa*, the aortic arch

fluids or substances other than blood—*e. g.*, the contents of the stomach, or the non-excrementitious elements of bile, and especially where they return by a definite course to their starting-point, or pass through a cycle of transformations—*e. g.*, the movements of sap in plants (Lat., *circulatio humorum*), or the course pursued by inorganic bodies from the earth to plants, from plants to living organisms, and thence to the earth again. [L, 87 (*a*, 17).]—**Adult c.** The c. (2d def.) which is established after birth, succeeding to the fœtal c. [L.]—**Allantoic c., Allantoid c.** Fr., *c. allantoïdienne* (ou *deuxième*). Ger., *zweiter Blutkreislauf*. The c. (2d def.) through the vessels of the allantois. [L, 158.]—**Arterial c.** Fr., *c. artérielle*. The c. (2d def.) through the arteries. [L, 88.]—**Artificial c.** The c. (2d def.) maintained artificially in cases of sudden impairment of the heart's action, as by placing the person in the recumbent posture, rubbing the limbs, etc. [B. W. Richardson, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," June 15, 1865; C. E. Jennings, "Lancet," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 289.]—**Capillary c.** Fr., *c. capillaire* (ou *des parenchymes*). Ger., *Capillarkreislauf*. 1. The c. (2d def.) through the capillary vessels. The rate of this movement is variable, and not always in proportion to the number or force of the heart-beats. 2. The c. of sap in the trachenchyma. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Cardiaco-pulmonary c.** The adult c. [L.]—**C. allantoïdienne** (Fr.). See *Allantoid c.*—**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. cardiaque** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) through the heart. [L, 88.]—**C. chez le fœtus** (Fr.). See *Fœtal c.*—**C. chimique** (Fr.). See *Nutrient c.* —**C. complète** (Fr.). A c. (2d def.) such as that of birds and mammals (*i. e.*, in which the heart has four cavities, and no mixture of arterial and venous blood occurs in the heart). [L, 158.] —**C. définitive** (Fr.), **C. de l'adulte** (Fr.). See *Adult c.*—**C. de la lymphe** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. de la sève** (Fr.). The c. of the sap in plants. [A, 385.]—**C. de la veine porte** (Fr.). See *Portal c.*—**C. de la vésicule ombilicale** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. des parenchymes** (Fr.). See *Capillary c.* (1st def.).—**C. deuxième** (Fr.). See *Allantoid c.*—**C. double** (Fr.). A c. (2d def.) in which there is both a systemic and a pulmonic c., even though the venous and arterial blood may be mingled in the heart; found in birds, reptiles, and mammals. [L. 158.]—**C. du latex** (Fr.). The movement of the peculiar juice—milky and variously colored—through the cienchyma. [B, 34 (*a*, 24); L, 49.]—**C. du sang** (Fr.). See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. gastro-vasculaire** (Fr.). The movement of the nutrient fluids in the digestive cavities of certain animals in which there is no true vascular system. [L. 158.]—**C. hépatico-pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Adult c.*—**C. incomplète** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) of the *Reptilia*, in which the venous and arterial blood are mixed in the heart. [L, 158.]—**C. lacunaire** (Fr.). A c. of blood or of a nutrient fluid through blood-vessels whose continuity is interrupted by cavities (in which, in many instances, organs are situated). [L, 88, 158.]—**C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.). The c. of a hypothetical nervous fluid in the nerves. [L, 41.]—**C. of the blood.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. of protoplasm.** 1. The movement, in a steady current from place to place within the cell, of the granules imbedded in the threads of protaplasm. 2. The rotation of protoplasm. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ombilicale** (Fr.), **C. omphalo-mésentérique** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. péritrachienne.** A c. believed by some to be carried on between the inner and outer coats of the tracheæ of insects. [L, 158.]—**C. porto-hépatique** (Fr.). See *Portal c.*—**C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Pulmonary c.*—**C. rénale** (Fr.). The c. (3d def.) through the kidneys. [L, 41.]—**C. simple** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) as it is carried on in fishes (the heart containing venous blood only). [L, 158.] —**C. systémique** (Fr.). See *Systemic c.*—**C. veineuse** (Fr.). See *Venous c.*—**C. vitelline** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**Collateral c., Compensatory c.** The c. of blood through vessels which, being ordinarily small and of comparatively little importance, become enlarged to compensate for the complete or partial closure of the main vessels of a part, with which they communicate on both the proximal and the distal side of the obstruction.—**Derivative c.** Fr., *c. dérivative* [Sucquet]. A c. of the blood of certain parts (such



THE FŒTAL CIRCULATION. (FROM LUSK, AFTER FLINT.)

as the nose, the ears, the fingers, the intestine, the parotid gland, the liver, etc.) from the arteries to the veins by means of small communicating vessels that are larger than capillaries. ["Bull. de l'acad. de méd.," June 18, 1861, p. 825 (*a*, 18).]—**Deuxième c.** (Fr.). See *Placental c.*—**Fœtal c.** Fr., *c. fœtale*. Ger., *Fœtalkreislauf*, *Kreislauf der Frucht*. It., *circolazione fetale*. The circulation in the fœtus and the umbilical cord and placenta. The blood enters the body through the umbilical vein, by which and its branches and connections the larger portion passes through the liver, a relatively small quantity entering the inferior vena cava through the ductus venosus. The portion which passes through the liver enters the ascending vena cava, which then contains the blood from the lower portion of the body, that which comes directly from the umbilical

vein, and that from the hepatic veins. It then enters the right auricle of the heart, where it is deflected by the Eustachian valve through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. The blood from the head and upper portion of the body enters the right auricle and passes through the auriculo-ventricular opening into the right ventricle. That in the left auricle passes into the left ventricle, and thence into the aorta, while that in the right ventricle passes through the ductus arteriosus also into the aorta. The blood in the aorta, with the exception of that which goes to the head and upper portion of the body, passes down into the internal iliac arteries, and thence, with the exception of that supplying the lower portion of the body, passes through the hypogastric arteries to the umbilicus, where they form the umbilical arteries. Through the umbilical arteries it passes to the placenta, and thence to the umbilical vein. The left auricle and ventricle receive a small amount of blood by the pulmonary veins, and a small quantity goes to the lungs from the right ventricle. [L, 171.]—**Grande c.** (Fr.), **Greater c.** See *Systemic c.*—**Intracellular c.** Fr., *c. intracellulaire*. The movement of the protoplasm of the cells of plants when it is intermittent and varies in direction according to the form of the cell. [L, 49.]—**Lacunar c.** See *C. lacunaire.*—**Lesser c.** See *Pulmonary c.*—**Nutrient c.** Fr., *c. nutritive*. The c. of blood in an organ for the purpose of nourishing the organ, as distinguished from the c. of blood in the same organ to be subjected to the physiological action of the organ. [L, 330.]—**Parietal compensatory c.** [Trousseau]. The venous compensatory c. observed in the abdominal parietes in cases of obstruction to the hepatic. [L, 330.]—**Petite c.** (Fr.). See *Pulmonary c.*—**Placental c., Placentary c.** Fr., *c. placentaire, deuxième c.* The c. (2d def.) of the fœtal blood through the umbilical arteries, the capillaries of the villi, and, in the reverse direction, the fœtal veins, on the one hand; on the other hand, the c. of the maternal blood through the uterine arteries, the intervillous lacunæ, the utero-placental sinuses, and back into the uterine veins. [A, 5.]—**Portal c.** Fr., *c. porte*. Ger., *Pfortkreislauf*. The c. through the portal vein and especially its hepatic branches. [K.]—**Première c.** (Fr.), **Primary c., Primitive c.** See *Vitelline c.*—**Protoplasmic c.** See *C. of protoplasm.*—**Pulmonary c., Pulmonic c.** Fr., *c. pulmonaire, c. définitive* (2d def.), *c. troisième*. Ger., *Lungenkreislauf*. 1. The c. of blood through the pulmonary vessels from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left auricle. 2. The adult c. [K.]—**Return c.** The backward motion of the blood to the heart in the systemic c. [α, 17.]—**Second c.** See *Fœtal c.*—**Secretory c.** The c. of blood in a gland for the purpose of the physiological action of the gland, as distinguished from the c. of blood destined for its nutrition. [L, 330.]—**Spiral c.** Syn.: *rotation*. Of Schleiden, a movement of the whole mass of protoplasm inclosing a vegetable cell-cavity in a thick current. [Sachs (α, 24).]—**Systemic c.** Fr., *c. systémique* (ou *générale*), *grande c.* It., *circolazione grande* (o *generale*). Ger., *Körperkreislauf, grosser Kreislauf*. The c. of blood through the entire body except the lungs. [K.]—**Third c., Troisième c.** (Fr.). See *Adult c.*—**Utero-placental c.** Fr., *c. utéro-placentaire*. Ger., *Uteroplacentarkreislauf*. The placental c. (*q. v.*) and that of the maternal blood in the uterine sinuses, considered as a whole.—**Venous c.** Fr., *c. veineux*. The c. of blood through the veins. [L, 87.]—**Vitelline c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique, c. ombilicale, c. omphalo-mésentérique, c. de la vésicule ombilicale, c. vitelline, première c.* Ger., *erster Kreislauf* (oder *Blutkreislauf*) *Dottersackkreislauf*. Sp., *circulación vitelina*. The c. of blood through the vessels ramifying upon the surface of the vitelline sac. [L, 158.]

CIRCULATIVE [Oken], adj. Su^{5}rk′u^{2}l-at-i^{2}v. Having a distinct apparatus for the circulation of blood (said of the *Mollusca*). [L, 231.]

CIRCULATOR (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)′o^{2}r; in Eng., su^{5}rk′u^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. A traveling charlatan. [A, 322.]

CIRCULATORIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *circulatorius* (*vas* understood). Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Circulirgefäss*. In chemistry, a vessel for collecting and cooling a liquid or vapor arising from another vessel that is being heated. [B, 116 (α, 24).]

CIRCULATORY, adj. Su^{5}rk′u^{2}l-at-o-ri^2. Lat., *circulatorius*. Fr., *circulatoire*. It., *circulatorio*. Relating to the circulation; as a n., see CIRCULATORIUM. [L, 44.]

CIRCULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See CIRCULATION.—**C. majus** (seu **majus Paracelsi**). A preparation made of corrosive sublimate and sea-salt; but, according to some, consisting of alcohol only. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. minus.** According to Boerhaave, a preparation of a fixed oil obtained by Paracelsus from sea-salt, alcohol, and the juice of the radish-root; according to Maets, it was made by digesting the flowers of sal ammoniac in alcohol, with warmth, for three days or longer.

CIRCULIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. Serk-u^{6}l-e-zhe^{2}r. From *circulus*, a circle, and *gerere*, to bear. Marked with a colored circle. [L, 41.]

CIRCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *circus*, a ring. Gr., κύκλος. 1. In chemistry, an iron instrument formerly used for cutting circular portions of glass. It was applied hot, and then suddenly cooled. 2. In anatomy, an object or part of a circular form. 3. A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons. 4. In botany, a ring. [A, 325, 491 (α, 21); L, 94.]—**C. arteriosus Halleri.** A vascular plexus upon the surface of the sclerotic at the point of entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short ciliary arteries. [L, 44.]—**C. arteriosus iridis** (seu **iridis major**). Fr., *cercle artériel de l'iris*. Ger., *grosser Gefässkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. It., *circolo arterioso dell' iride*. An arterial plexus which encircles the outer edge of the iris. [L, 31.]—**C. arteriosus iridis minor.** Ger., *kleiner Gefässkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. It., *circolo piccolo arterioso dell' iride*. A circular arterial plexus in the pupillary region of the iris. [L, 31, 142.]—**C. arteriosus musculi ciliaris** [Leber]. A circular arrangement of the arterioles in the center of the ciliary muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. arteriosus nervi optici.** Ger., *Scleralkranz, Haller'scher* (oder *Zinn'scher*) *Gefässkranz*. A circular arterial plexus in the sclera around the entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short posterior ciliary arteries. [L, 332.]—**C. arteriosus umbilicalis** [Hyrtl]. Ger., *arterieller Gefässkranz um den Nabel*. An anastomosis of the arteries of the anterior abdominal wall, the bladder, and the liver, in the form of a circle surrounding the umbilicus. [A, 19.]—**C. arteriosus Willisii.** See CIRCLE *of Willis.*—**C. arteriosus Zinnii.** See *C. arteriosus Halleri.*—**C. articuli vasculosus.** A circle formed around articular cartilages by blood-vessels in the adjoining synovial membrane. [C.]—**C. callosus Halleri.** See ANNULUS *fibrosus atrio-ventricularis.*—**C. cephalicus.** An anastomosis between the carotid arteries in certain fishes, effected by a transverse trunk. [L, 200.]—**C. choroideæ** [Freman], **C. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**C. conjunctivæ.** See CORONA *conjunctivæ.*—**C. faciei.** The upper portion of the face. [L, 118.]—**C. gangliosus ciliaris.** A circular nervous plexus in the ciliary muscle. [L, 332.]—**C. Halleri.** See *C. arteriosus Halleri, C. venosus Halleri*, and VALVULA *pylori.*—**Circuli ignei.** Flashings of light (a symptom of epilepsy). [L, 119.]—**C. Mascagnii.** Fr., *cercle de Mascagne*. Ger., *Mascagni'scher Ring*. It., *circolo di Mascagni*. Sp., *circulo de Mascagni*. A circular arrangement of the small capillary branches of the blood-vessels in the region of the zonule of Zinn in the fœtus. [F.]—**C. membranaceus, C. membranosus.** The hymen. [A, 491 (α, 21).]—**C. nervosus foraminis cæci.** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the external border of the foramen cæcum. [L, 7.]—**C. osseus.** See ANNULUS *tympanicus.*—**C. quadruplex.** See PLINTHION.—**C. sanguinis aorticus** (seu **major**). See *Systemic* CIRCULATION.—**C. sanguinis minor** (seu **pulmonalis**). See *Pulmonary* CIRCULATION.—**C. tonsillaris.** A plexus formed over the tonsil by filaments of the tonsillar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [C.]—**C. umbilicalis.** See *C. arteriosus umbilicalis.*—**C. venosus.** An arrangement of veins more or less in the form of a circle. See SINUS *terminalis.*—**C. venosus areolæ.** See *C. venosus mammæ.*—**C. venosus ciliaris.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**C. venosus corneæ.** See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**C. venosus Halleri.** See *C. venosus mammæ.*—**C. venosus Hovii.** A ring-like anastomosis of the venæ vorticosæ in the chorioid. [L, 332.]—**C. venosus iridis.** Fr., *cercle veineux de l'iris*. See CANAL *of Schlemm.*—**C. venosus ischiadicus** [Krause]. A venous anastomosis between the vena circumflexa medialis and the vena ischiadica. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. venosus mammæ** [Haller]. An anastomosis of veins around the nipple. [C.]—**C. venosus obturatorius.** A venous anastomosis, beneath the obturator muscles, between the vena circumflexa femoris medialis and the obturator vein. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus orbiculi ciliaris.** See CANAL *of Fontana.*—**C. venosus pulmonis.** In certain *Gasteropoda*, a circular venous sinus surrounding the floor of the chamber containing the pulmonary sac. [L, 322.]—**C. venosus Ridleyi.** See *Circular* SINUS.—**C. venosus trachealis** [Luschka]. A venous anastomosis surrounding the trachea at about the level of the lower border of the thyreoid gland. [L, 31].—**C. venosus umbilicalis** [Hyrtl]. Ger., *venöser Gefässkranz um den Nabel*. A circular venous anastomosis around the navel. [A, 19.]—**C. Willisii.** See CIRCLE *of Willis.*

CIRCUMACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *circumaction'is*. A revolving, a turning round. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMACTUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Turned round; as a n., see CIRCUMACTIO. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMAGENS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)′aj(a^{3}g)-e^{2}nz(ans). From *circumagere*, to cause to turn round. Producing rotation; as a n., a muscle having that action. [L, 349.]—**Circumagentes, Circumagentes bulbi** [Spigelius]. The superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eye; so called from their method of action and effect upon the eyeball. [F; L, 332.]—**Circumagentes humerum primus et secundus** [Spigelius]. The infraspinatus and supraspinatus muscles. [L, 349.]

CIRCUMANAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-an′a^{2}l. From *circum*, around, and *anus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *c.* Surrounding the anus. [L, 201.]

CIRCUMAXILE, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-a^{2}x′i^{2}l. From *circum*, around, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *c.* Situated around an axis (said by Mirbel of the nervules of the placenta when they are situated against a central axis, and do not separate with the dehiscence of the carpel). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

CIRCUMBUCCAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-bu^{3}k′a^{2}l. From *circum*, around, and *bucca*, the cheek. Surrounding the oral aperture. [L, 321.]

CIRCUMCINGENS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-si^{2}n-(ken^2)′je^{2}nz(gans). From *circum*, around, and *cingere*, to gird. Surrounding, investing (*e. g., membrana c.*, the periosteum). [L, 349.]

CIRCUMCISED, adj. Su^{5}rk′u^{3}m-sizd. Lat., *circumcisus*. Fr., *circoncis*. Ger., *beschnitten*. It., *circonciso*. Sp., *circuncidado*. Having had the prepuce cut away. [E.]

CIRCUMCISER, n. Su^{5}rk′u^{3}m-siz-u^{5}r. See CIRCUMCISOR.

CIRCUMCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-si^{2}z(kes)′-i^2-o. Gen., *circumcision'is*. See CIRCUMCISION.—**C. fœminarum.** The partial or complete removal of the nymphæ. [A, 325; L, 43.]

CIRCUMCISION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-si^{2}z′yu^{3}n. Gr., περιτομή. Heb., *shechitah*. Lat., *circumcisio* (from *circum*, around, and *cædere*, to cut). Fr., *circoncision*. Ger., *Beschneidung*. It., *circoncisione*. Sp., *circuncisión*. The operation of cutting off the end of the prepuce by a circular incision. The term is sometimes made to include the operation of slitting the prepuce so as to enlarge its orifice, also that of removing the clitoris or the nymphæ. C. of the male is general among the Jews as a religious rite, and it prevails also among various oriental races. It is often done for phimosis, for adhesion of the prepuce to the glans, and for the relief of neuroses supposed to depend on phimosis; and its general adoption has been advocated

as a preventive of masturbation and venereal infection. It is usually performed by drawing the prepuce forward, clamping it in front of the glans, and cutting off the free portion with a knife or with scissors, then stitching the cutaneous to the mucous layer; another method is to slit the prepuce in its dorsal portion, and then cut on either side to the frenum. In infants, sutures are not necessary. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 173; A, 385; L, 41.]—**C. of the conjunctiva.** See PERITOMY.

CIRCUMCISOR (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-sis(kes)'-o^{2}r; in Eng., su^{5}rk'u^{3}m-sis-o^{2}r. Gen., *circumcisor'is.* Heb., *mohel.* Gr., περιτομεύς. Fr., *circonciseur, péritomiste.* Ger., *Beschneider.* A peritomist; one who performs the operation of circumcision, especially as a religious rite. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 173.]

CIRCUMCISORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-si^{2}z-(kes)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *circoncisoire.* An old instrument used for bleeding cattle in the foot. [L, 41.]

CIRCUMCISSILE, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-si^{2}s'i^{2}l. See CIRCUMSCISSUS.

CIRCUMCISURA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-si^{2}z-(kes)-u^2(u)'ra^3. 1. Circumcision. 2. A circular incision. [A, 318; E.]

CIRCUMCISUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-siz(kes)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Circumscribed, circumcised. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMCLUSION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-klu^2'zhu^{3}n. From *circum,* around, and *cludere,* to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin under it and a wire loop over it, including both ends of the pin. [E.] Cf. ACUPRESSURE.

CIRCUMCORNEAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-ko^{3}rn'e^2-a^{2}l. From *circum,* around, and *cornea* (*q. v.*). Around the cornea.

CIRCUMDANS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'da^{2}nz-(da^{3}ns). Pres. part. of *circumdare,* to surround. Fr., *entourant.* Surrounding. [B.] See FOLIA *circumdantia.*

CIRCUMDUCTION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *circumductio* (from *circum,* around, and *ducere,* to lead). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kreisbewegung.* It., *circonduzione.* Sp., *circunducción.* The act of sweeping a limb about in such manner as to cause it to describe a cone with the apex at its articulation with the trunk. [A, 385; C, 3; L, 343.]

CIRCUMFERENCE, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m'fe^{2}r-e^{2}ns. Gr., περιφέρεια. Lat., *circumferentia* (from *circumferre,* to carry round). Fr., *circonférence.* Ger., *Circumferenz, Umkreis.* It., *circonferenza.* Sp., *circunferencia.* The outline of a more or less circular or spherical figure or body; the distance around it.—**Antero-posterior c. of the skull.** Fr., *circonférence antéro-postérieure du crâne.* The c. of a plane touching the nasal point and the opisthion. [L, 150.]—**Frontal c.** The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the nasal and coronal sutures. ["Arch. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 534 (L).]—**Horizontal c. of the skull.** Fr., *circonférence horizontale du crâne.* The c. of the skull where it is cut by a horizontal plane passing through the external occipital protuberance and the upper border of the orbits [Van der Hoeven]; according to Marten, the plane passes through the most prominent point of the occipital bone and just above the superciliary ridges; according to Baer, through the glabella and the most prominent point of the occipital bone; according to De Welcker, through the frontal bosses and the same point in the occipital bone; according to Broca, through the supra-orbital line and the most prominent point of the occipital bone. [L, 149, 150.]—**Larger c. of the fœtal head.** Fr., *grande circonférence.* That c. which touches the two extremities of the greatest antero-posterior diameter.—**Lesser (or Obstetrical) c. of the fœtal head.** Fr., *petite circonférence.* That c. which touches the two extremities of the sub-occipito-bregmatic diameter.—**Median c. of the skull.** See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull.*—**Occipital c.** Fr., *circonférence occipitale.* The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the lambda and the posterior border of the foramen magnum. ["Arch. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 534 (L).]—**Sagittal c. of the skull.** See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull.*—**Transverse c. of the skull.** Fr., *circonférence transverse du crâne.* The c. of a plane passing through a point between the bregma and vertex and the two supra-auricular points. [L, 150.]—**Vertical c. of the skull.** See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull.*

CIRCUMFERENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-fe^{2}r-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See CIRCUMFERENCE.—**C. articularis radii.** The portion of the head of the radius which articulates with the ulna. [L, 31.]—**C. articularis ulnæ.** The articular facet on the lower end of the ulna with which the interarticular fibro-cartilage and the lower end of the radius articulate. [L, 31.]

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-fe^{2}r-e^{2}n'sha^{2}l. Pertaining to a circumference; peripheral.

CIRCUMFERUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'fe^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). In botany, twisting round, like tendrils. [L, 97.]

CIRCUMFLEX, adj. Su^{5}rk'u^{3}m-fle^{2}x. Gr., περικαμπτός. Lat., *circumflexus.* Fr., *circonflexe.* Ger., *umgebogen.* It., *circonflesso.* Sp., *circunflejo.* Winding round. [L.] See *C.* ARTERY, *C.* NERVE, etc.

CIRCUMFLEXION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-fle^{2}x'yu^{3}n. Gr., περίκαμψις. Lat., *circumflexio.* Ger., *Windung.* A bending or twisting. [L, 73.]

CIRCUMFLEXOR (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-fle^{2}x'-o^{2}r. Gen., *circumflexor'is.* A bender or twister.—**C'muskel des Gaumens** (Ger.). See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube.*

CIRCUMFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-fle^{2}x'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See CIRCUMFLEX.—**C. palati, C. palati mollis.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-fo^{2}r-a(a^3)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *circum,* around, and *forum,* a public place. Strolling, itinerant; as a n., an itinerant quack. [A, 318, 322; L, 81.]

CIRCUMFUSA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *circumfusus* (poured round). Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-fu^2(fu)'sa^3. Fr., *milieu, choses environnantes.* Ger., *Herumgegossene.* Of Hallé, hygienic surroundings (atmosphere, climate, habitation, etc.). [A, 301.]

CIRCUMFUSION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-fu^{2}z'yu^{3}n. Lat., *circumfusio* (from *circumfundere,* to pour round). Fr., *circonfusion.* Ger., *Umgiessung.* A pouring round. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMGYRATION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-ji-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *circumgyratio* (from *circum,* around, and *gyrare,* to turn). Vertigo. [L, 97.]

CIRCUMLIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-li^{2}g-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. From *circum,* around, and *ligare,* to bind. See LIGATURE and PARAPHIMOSIS.

CIRCUMLITIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-li^{2}sh(li^{2}t)'-i^2-o. Gen., *circumlition'is.* From *circumlinere,* to besmear. Gr., περίχρισις (1st def.), περιχρισόν (2d def.). 1. A daubing, smearing. 2. An old name for a medicament to be smeared upon a part, particularly the eye. [A, 318, 325; L, 325.]

CIRCUMNASCENS (Lat.), **CIRCUMNATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na^{2}s(na^{3}s)'se^{2}nz(kans), -na(na^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *circum,* around, and *nasci,* to spring up. Growing around. [A, 491.]

CIRCUMNUTATION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-nu^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. From *circum,* around. and *nutare,* to nod. A nodding movement (of certain young radicles and tendrils) at all points of the compass. [B, 229 (α, 24).]

CIRCUMOCULAR, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-o^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *circum,* around, and *oculus,* the eye. Surrounding the eye or the ocular region. [L, 221.]

CIRCUMŒSOPHAGEAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-e-so-fa^{2}j'e^2-a^{2}l, -fa^{2}j-e'a^{2}l. From *circum,* around, and οἰσοφάγος (see ŒSOPHAGUS). Surrounding the œsophagus. [L, 147.]

CIRCUMORAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-or'a^{2}l. From *circum,* around, and *os,* the mouth. Surrounding the mouth. [L, 121.]

CIRCUMORBITAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-o^{2}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *circum,* around, and *orbita* (see ORBIT). Fr., *circumorbitaire.* Surrounding the orbit. [L, 41.]

CIRCUMOSSALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-o^{2}s-sa-(sa^3)'li^{2}s. From *circum,* around, and *os,* a bone. See PERIOSTEAL.

CIRCUMPITUITARY, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-pi^{2}t-u^2'i^{2}t-a-ri^2. From *circum* around, and *pituita* (*q. v.*). Surrounding the region of the pituitary body. [L, 202.]

CIRCUMPOLAR, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m'pol-a^{3}r. From *circum,* around, and *polus,* a pole. Surrounding a pole or a polar region. [L.]

CIRCUMPOLARIZATION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-pol-a^{3}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n Polarization of light in a plane that is made to revolve around the direction of the ray as an axis. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CIRCUMPULSIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-pu^{3}ls-(pu^{4}ls)'i^2-o. Gen., *circumpulsion'is.* From *circum,* around, and *pellere,* to drive. Circular impulsion, circulation, as of the blood. [A, 325.]

CIRCUMPUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-pu^{3}n^{2}k-(pu^{4}n^{2}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *circumpunction'is.* From *circum,* around, and *pungere,* to prick. Ger., *Umstechung.* The procedure of making punctures round a part. [L, 81.]

CIRCUMSCISSILE, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-si^{2}s'i^{2}l. See CIRCUMSCISSUS.

CIRCUMSCISSUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-si^{2}s(skes)'-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *circumscindere,* to cut round about. Gr., περίτομος. Fr., *circoncis, circonscissile, circoncissile.* Ger., *umschnitten, beschnitten.* It., *circonciso, circonscissile.* Sp., *circunciso, circuncisilo.* Cut transversely and circularly (said of an organ of a plant when it is divided by a transverse circular scissure, as in the flower of *Orobanche* or the pericarp of *Anagallis,* and of the dehiscence of a pericarp when the top of the ovary opens like a lid, as in the henbane). [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (α, 24).]

CIRCUMSCRIBED, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-skribd. Lat., *circumscriptus* (from *circumscribere,* to draw a limit around). Fr., *circonscrit.* Ger., *umschrieben, begrenzt.* It., *circonscritto, limitato.* Sp., *circunscrito, limitado.* 1. Having a well-defined outline. 2. Restricted within narrow limits. [A, 385.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-skri^{2}p'shu^{3}n. Gr., περιγραφή. Lat., *circumscriptio.* Fr., *circonscription.* Ger., *Umschreibung* (1st def.), *Grenzlinie* (2d def.). 1. The act of circumscribing, the state of being circumscribed. 2. The contour or line around the border of a vegetable organ that determines its form. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-skri^{2}pt'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CIRCUMSCRIBED.

CIRCUMSECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-se^{2}k'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *circumsection'is.* From *circum,* around, and *secare,* to cut. See CIRCUMCISION.

CIRCUMSEPIENS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-sep(sap)'-i^2-e^{2}nz(ans). From *circum,* around, and *sepere,* to shelter. See CIRCUMDANS and FOLIA *circumdantia.*

CIRCUMSPECTION, n. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-spe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *circumspectio* (from *circumspicere,* to look about). Fr., *circonspection, prévoyance.* Ger., *Vorsichtigkeit, Behutsamkeit.* It., *circospezione.* Sp., *circunspección.* Of Gall, the mental faculty of foresight. [A, 301.]

CIRCUMTYMPANIC, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *circum,* around, and *tympanum* (*q. v.*). Surrounding the tympanum or the external auditory canal or opening. [L, 14.]

CIRCUMUMBILICAL, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-u^{3}m-bi^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From *circum,* around, and *umbilicus,* the navel. Surrounding the umbilicus or the umbilical region. [L.]

CIRCUMUTERINE, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-u^{2}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *circum*, around, and *uterus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *circum-utérin*. Surrounding the uterus. Cf. PERIMETRIC and PARAMETRIC.

CIRCUMVAGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-vag-(wa^{3}g)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *circumvagation'is*. From *circum*, around, and *vagare*, to wander. A wandering. [A, 325.]

CIRCUMVALLATE, adj. Su^{5}rk-u^{3}m-va^{2}l'at. Lat., *circumvallatus* (from *circumvallare*, to surround with a rampart). Fr., *circonvallé*. Ger., *umschanzt*. It., *circonvallato*. Sp., *circunvalado*. Surrounded with a prominence. [C.] See PAPILLÆ *circumvallatæ*.

CIRCUMVOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-vol-(wo^{2}l)-u^2(u)'shi^2-o. Gen., *circumvolution'is*. From *circumvolvere*, to roll around. See CONVOLUTION and COIL.—**C. cristata.** See *Dentate* CONVOLUTION.

CIRCUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{5}rk(ki^{2}rk)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κίρκος, κρίκος. Fr., *cercle*, *circulaire*. Ger., *Kreis*. Circular movement; also a circular bandage. [A, 322; E.]—**C. quadruplex.** See PLINTHIUS *laqueus*.

CIRE (Fr.), n. Ser. See WAX and CERA. In zoology, see CERE.—**Beurre de c.** See *Butyrum* CERÆ.—**C. à cacheter de couleur.** An old pharmaceutical compound of wax, gum lac, and turpentine, in which the wax was disguised by coloring. [B; *a*, 24.]—**C. blanche.** See *White* WAX.—**C. cérébrale.** See CEPHALOT.—**C. d'abeille** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Bees*-WAX and CERA.—**C. de cannelle.** A concrete oil obtained from the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, employed for its perfume in making pastilles. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Carnauba.** See *Carnauba* WAX.—**C. de la canne à sucre.** See CEROSIN.—**C. de la Chine.** See *Chinese* WAX.—**C. de palme.** See CERA *de palma*.—**C. des Andaquies.** See *Andaquies* WAX.—**C. du Japon.** See *Japan* WAX.—**C. jaune.** See *Yellow* WAX.—**C. minérale.** A substance composed chiefly of paraffin, found in the neighborhood of coal beds. [A, 301.]—**C. végétale.** See *Vegetable* WAX.—**C. verte.** 1. Vegetable wax, especially that obtained from the palm of Brazil (*Copernicia cerifera*) and the *Ceroxylon andicola* of Peru. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. See *Ceratum* ÆRUGINIS.—**C. verte scrofulariée.** See *Emplastrum de* SCROPHULARIA.—**C. vierge.** Pure white wax. [A, 301.]—**Emplâtre de c.** See *Emplastrum* CERÆ.—**Emplâtre de c. verte.** See *Emplâtre d'acétate de* CUIVRE.—**Émulsion de c.** See EMULSIO *cerea*.—**Huile de c.** See *Oleum* CERÆ.—**Sparadrap de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *sparadrap ceratum*. Syn.: *toile de mai*. A preparation consisting of strips of linen which have been immersed in a mixture of 8 parts of white wax, 4 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 1 part of larch turpentine melted together on a water-bath. [B, 113, 119.]

CIREUX (Fr.), adj. Ser-u^5. Waxy. [A, 301.]

CIRIAL DE MÉJICO (Sp.), n. The-re-a^{3}l' da Ma'he-ko. The *Crescentia alata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRIEGIA (It.), n. Che-re-a'je-a. The *Prunus cerasus*. [L, 77.]

CIRIER (Fr.), adj. Ser-e-a. Furnishing wax; as a n., a worker in wax, also the genus *Myrica* and especially the *Myrica cerifera*. [A, 385; B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de la Louisiane.** The *Myrica cerifera*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Pennsylvanie** [Catesby]. The *Myrica caroliniensis* [Willdenow]. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CIRIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-e-fe^{2}r. Furnishing wax. [A, 385.]

CIRIGOGNA (It.), n. Cher-e-gon'ya^3. The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRINOSUM [Necker] (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}r(ker)-i^{2}n-os'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cirinose*. The genus *Cereus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRIO (Sp.). n. Ther'e-o. The genus *Cereus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de flor grande.** The *Cereus grandiflorus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRITA-MARI, n. In India, the *Volkameria inermis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRKEL (Ger.), n. Tserk'e^{2}l. See ZIRKEL.

CIRMETRE (Ar.), n. See KOUMATRA.

CIROÈNE (Fr.), n. Ser-o-e^{2}n. See CÉROÈNE.

CIRON (Fr.), n. Ser-o^{2}n^2. Any insect of the *Acaridæ*, also the lesion caused by the itch-mite. [G; L, 49.]—**C. de la gale.** The SARCOPTES *scabiei*.

CIROUÈNE (Fr.), n. Ser-u-e^{2}n. See CÉROÈNE.

CIRPO (Sp.), n. Ther'po. The *Scirpus vulgaris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)'ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-ra. From *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *cirragre*. Ger., *Weichselzopf*. See PLICA *polonica*.

CIRRAL, CIRRATE, CIRRATED, adj's. Lat., *cirratus* (from *cirrus*, a lock or curl of hair). Fr., *cirré*, *cirreux*, *cirrifère*. Ger., *lockentragend*, *rankentragend*, *kraushaarig*. Provided with a tuft-like prolongation, with cirri, or with tendrils. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 147, 180.]

CIRRATULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cirratules*. A family of the *Polychæta*. [L, 121.]

CIRRATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CIRRATE.

CIRRE (Fr.), n. Ser. See CIRRUS.

CIRREUX (Fr.), adj. Ser-ru^5. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHAGRA (Lat.), n. f. See CIRRAGRA.

CIRRHAL, adj. Si^{2}r'a^{2}l. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHATÆ [Batsch] (Lat.). n. f. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ra(ra^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). The *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CIRRHATE, adj. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHEUX (Fr.), adj. Ser-ru^5. See CIRRATE and CIRRIFEROUS.

CIRRHIBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ri^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. See CIRROBRANCHIA.

CIRRHIFEROUS, adj. See CIRRIFEROUS.

CIRRHIFLORUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ri^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CIRRIFLOROUS.

CIRRHIFORM, adj. See CIRRIFORM.

CIRRHIGRADE, adj. See CIRRIGRADE.

CIRRHIGRADES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-re-gra^{2}d. See CHONDROGRADÆ.

CIRRHIPEDS, n. pl. Si^{2}r'ri^2-pe^{2}dz. See CIRRIPEDIA.

CIRRHITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ri^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 207.] 2. A family of the *Toxotina*. [L, 280.]

CIRRHIVERMIGRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ri^2-vu^{5}rm(we^{2}rm)-i^{2}g'ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-a^3. See HOLOTHURIDA.

CIRRHOBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro(ro^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. A group of the *Gasteropoda*. [L.]

CIRRHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro(ro^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κιῤῥός, yellowish, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cirrhocéphale*. Ger., *lohfarbköpfig*. Having a reddish or tan-colored head. [L, 41.]

CIRRHOCHLORE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ro-klor. From κιῤῥός, yellowish, and χλωρός, green. Ger., *grüngelbfiedrig*. It., Sp., *cirrocloro*. Having reddish and green plumage. [L, 109.]

CIRRHODERMAIRES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-ro-de^{2}rm-ar. See *Echinodermata*.

CIRRHODES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-rod'ez(as). See CIRRIFORM.

CIRRHOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro(ro^2)-i(e)'dez(das). See CIRRIFORM.

CIRRHOMELAS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro^{2}m'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From κιῤῥός, yellowish, and μέλας, black. Fr., *cirrhomélas*. Ger., *lohfarbig*. Having black and tan-colored plumage. [L, 109.]

CIRRHONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *cirrhonos'eos* (*-is*). From κιῤῥός, yellowish. See CIRRHOSIS.

CIRRHONOSUS [Lobstein] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro^{2}n'os(o^{2}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κιῤῥός, yellowish, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *cirrhonose*. Ger., *Lohfarbkrankheit*. A disease of the fœtus in which there is yellowness of the serous membranes. [A, 301, 322, 385.]

CIRRHOPHOROUS, adj. Si^{2}r-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. See CIRRIFEROUS.

CIRRHOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ro^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. See CIRRIPEDIA.

CIRRHOSE, adj. Si^{2}r-os. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ser-roz, tser-roz'e^2. See CIRRHOSIS.—**C. biliaire** (Fr.). See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.—**C. der Leber** (Ger.), **C. du foie** (Fr.). See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.—**C. en kystes** [Laennec] (Fr.). A variety of cirrhosis in which the cirrhotic patches coexist with encysted gummata. [L, 330.]—**C. en plaques** [Laennec] (Fr.). Cirrhosis in patches. [L, 330.]—**C. extra-lobulaire** (Fr.). Cirrhosis not extending within the hepatic lobules. [L, 334.]—**C. graisseuse** (Fr.). See *Fatty* CIRRHOSIS.—**C. hépatique** (Fr.). See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.—**C. hypertrophique avec ictère** [Hanot] (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver characterized by increased size of the organ, with icterus and without ascites. [L, 334.]—**C. hypertrophique commune** (Fr.). See *Hypertrophic* CIRRHOSIS.—**C. hypertrophique graisseuse** (Fr.). See CIRRHOSIS *hypertrophica adiposa*.—**C. intercellulaire** (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver in which the lesions surround individual cells. [L, 334.]—**C. intralobulaire à marche centripète** (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver in which secondary bands of connective tissue penetrate into the hepatic lobules. [L, 334.]—**C. palustre** (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver due to malaria. [D, 72.]—**C. porto-biliaire** (Fr.). Cirrhosis involving chiefly the connective tissue surrounding the subdivisions of the portal vein and the fine biliary canaliculi. ["Bull de la soc. anat.," June 28, 1889 (*a*, 18).]—**C. pulmonaire.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**C. rénale.** See *Interstitial* NEPHRITIS.—**C. syphilitique** (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver due to syphilis. [D, 72.]—**Leberc'** (Ger.). See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.

CIRRHOSED, adj. Si^{2}r-rozd'. Affected with cirrhosis. [L, 330.]

CIRRHOSIS [Laennec] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}r(ki^{2}r)-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *cirrhos'eos* (*-is*). From κιῤῥός, yellowish. Fr., *cirrhose*. Ger., *Cirrhose*. It., *cirrosi*. Sp., *cirrosis*. A pathological change characterized by induration due to hyperplasia of connective tissue and subsequent shrinking; originally applied by Laennec to a reddish-yellow, granular state of the liver so produced, which he regarded as due to the development of a special product in that organ. [A, 319, 326; L, 330.]—**Alcoholic c.** Fr., *cirrhose alcoolique*. Ger., *alcoholische Cirrhose*, *Brantweinsleber*. It., *cirrosi alcoolica*. Sp., *cirrosis alcohólica*. C. due to the abuse of alcohol. [L.]—**Annular c.** See *Multilobular c.*—**Atrophic c. of the liver.** Fr., *cirrhose atrophique*. Ger., *atrophische Cirrhose*. It., *cirrosi atrofica*. Sp., *cirrosis atrófica*. Contraction of the liver with atrophy, in consequence of interstitial hepatitis. [D, 48.] See also *Granular atrophic cirrhosis of the liver*.—**Biliary c.** C. of the liver involving the tissue around the bile-ducts first. [*a*, 25.]—**Cardiac c., C. cordis.** Overgrowth of connective tissue between the muscular fibres of the heart, attributed to chronic interstitial inflammation. [Fothergill (*a*, 25).]—**C. hepatis.** See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.—**C. hypertrophica adiposa.** Fr., *cirrhose hypertrophique graisseuse*. Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration of the hepatic cells. [E. A. Homén, "Finsk. Läk. Handl.," xxix, 5; "Fortschr. d. Med.," Feb. 1, 1889, p. 104.]—**C. jecinoris, C. jecoris.** See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.—**C. of the kidney.** See *Interstitial* NEPHRITIS.—**C. of the liver.** See *Interstitial* HEPATITIS.—**C. of the lung.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**C. of the ovary.** Chronic interstitial

oophoritis. [a, 25.]—**C. of the spleen.** Chronic enlargement and induration of the spleen with thickening of the capsule and trabeculæ. [Woodhead (a, 25).]—**C. of the stomach.** See *Chronic interstitial* GASTRITIS.—**C. parasitaria.** In the dog, interstitial hepatitis due to the presence of the *Distomum campanulatum.* [Zwaardemaker, "Mil. geneesk. Arch.," 1887; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Nov. 26, 1887, p. 900.]—**C. peritonæi.** See PERITONITIS *deformans.*—**C. pulmonum.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**C. pulmonum tuberculosa.** Of Rindfleisch, a pathological state of the lungs due to proliferation of connective tissue consequent on tubercular lymphangeitis, especially about the larger bronchi, associated with chronic desquamative pneumonia. [A, 326.]—**C. renum.** See *Interstitial* NEPHRITIS.—**C. ventriculi.** See *Chronic interstitial* GASTRITIS.—**Fatty c.** Fr., *cirrhose graisseuse.* Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration. [L. Dreyfus-Brisac, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 13, 1885, p. 102.]—**Hypertrophic c., Hypertrophous c.** Fr., *cirrhose hypertrophique.* Ger., *hypertophische Cirrhose.* A variety of interstitial hepatitis in which no atrophy of the newly formed connective tissue takes place. [L, 20.]—**Insular c.** See *Unilobular c.*—**Irritative c.** Interstitial hepatitis caused by the irritation of some poisonous material, such as alcohol or the poisonous elements of syphilis or malaria, brought to the liver by the hepatic or portal veins. [M. Smith, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1888, i, p. 1381; "Practitioner," Sept., 1888 (L).]—**Laennec's c.** See *C.*—**Monolobular c.** See *Unilobular c.*—**Multilobular c.** A variety of c. of the liver in which a large number of lobules are included within a fibrous ring. [L, 20.]—**Muscular c.** Of Ross, the process which takes place in muscular contracture, on account of its similarity to c. of the liver. There is an induration of connective tissue, together with fatty degeneration and subsequent atrophy of the muscular fibres. [D, 35.]—**Pulmonary c.** See *Interstitial* PNEUMONIA.—**Obstructive c.** Interstitial hepatitis due to some impediment to the flow of bile or blood from the liver. [M. Smith, *l. c.* (L).]—**Renal c.** See *Interstitial* NEPHRITIS.—**Turbinated c.** A rudimentary condition of the turbinated bodies, due to more or less complete disappearance of the erectile structure in cases of atrophic rhinitis. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.]—**Unilobular c.** A form of interstitial nephritis in which the cirrhotic proliferation takes place between the individual lobules. [L, 20.]

CIRRHOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. See CIRROSITAS.

CIRRHOSUS (Lat.), adj. Si2r(ki2r)-ros'u3s(u4s). See CIRRHOTIC and CIRRATE.

CIRRHOTIC, adj. Si2r-ro2t'i2k. Lat., *cirrhoticus, cirrhosus.* Fr., *cirrhotique.* Ger., *cirrhotisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of cirrhosis. [D.]

CIRRHOUS, adj. Si2r'ru3s. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2r(ki2r)'ru3s(ru4s). See CIRRUS and OVIDUCT.

CIRRIBARBINÆ [Craig] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2r(ki2r)''ri2-ba3rb-i(e)'ne(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Blenniidæ.* [L, 73.]

CIRRIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-re-fe2r. See CIRRIFEROUS.

CIRRIFERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ri2f'e2r-i(e). Plants characterized by bearing cirri. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRRIFEROUS, adj. Si2r-ri2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *cirriferus* (from *cirrus* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cirrifère.* Ger., *lockentragend, rankentragend.* Provided with cirri or tendrils. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123; a, 24.]

CIRRIFLOROUS, adj. Si2r-ri2-flor'u3s. Lat., *cirriflorus* (from *cirrus* [*q. v.*], and *flos*, a flower). Having cirri arising from the petals. [a, 24.] Cf. CIRRUS *corollaris.*

CIRRIFORM, adj. Si2r'ri2-fo2rm. Lat., *cirriformis* (from *cirrus* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *cirriforma.* Ger., *lockenförmig, rankenförmig.* Shaped like a cirrus. [B, 1, 19, 121; a, 24.]

CIRRIGEROUS, adj. Si2r-ri2j'e2r-u3s. Lat., *cirrigerus* (from *cirrus* [*q. v.*], and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *cirrigère.* See CIRRIFEROUS.

CIRRIGRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ri2g'ra2d-(ra3d)-a3. Fr., *cirrigrades.* See ASTEROIDA.

CIRRIGRADE, adj. Si2r'ri2-grad. Lat., *cirrigradus* (from *cirrus* [*q. v.*], and *gradus*, a step). Fr., *cirrigrade.* Accomplishing locomotion by means of cirri. [L, 73.]

CIRRIPEDIA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ri2-ped-(pe2d)'i2-a3. Fr., *cirripèdes, cirripédiens.* Ger., *rankenfüssige Krebse.* Sp., *cirripedos.* Syn.: *Cirripedes.* A subclass of the *Crustacea* provided with cirriform legs. [A, 385; L, 121, 147, 173.]

CIRRIPEDS, n. pl. Si2r'ri2-pe2dz. See *Cirripedia.*

CIRRI-SPINIGRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2r(ki2r)''-ri2-spin(spen)-i2g'ra2d(ra3d)-a3. From *cirrus* (*q. v.*), *spina*, a spine, and *gradus*, a step. See ECHINIDA.

CIRROBRANCHIA (Lat.), **CIRROBRANCHIATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ro(ro2)-bra2n2k(bra3n2ch2)'i2-a3, -bra2n2k (bra3n2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'ta3. From *cirrus* (*q. v.*), and *branchiæ*, gills. Fr., *cirrobranches.* A suborder of the *Pectinibranchiata.* [L, 282.]

CIRRODERMAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-ro-de2rm-ar. See ECHINODERMATA.

CIRRODES (Lat.), **CIRROID**, adj's. Si2r(ki2r)-rod'ez(as), si2r'roid. See CIRRIFORM.

CIRROPHOROUS, adj. Si2r-ro2f'o2r-u3s. See CIRRIFEROUS.

CIRROPTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2r(ki2r)-ro2f-tha2l(tha3l)'-mi2-a3. See CIRSOPHTHALMIA.

CIRROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ro2p'o2d-a3. See CIRRIPEDIA.

CIRROSE, adj. Si2r'ros. Lat., *cirrosus.* See CIRRATE and CIRRIFORM.

CIRROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Si2r(ki2r)-ro2s'i2t-a2s(a3s). Gen., *cirrositat'is.* From *cirrus* (*q. v.*). The production of tendrils. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CIRROSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ro2st'om(o2m)-i(e). From *cirrus* (*q. v.*), and στόμα, the mouth. See LEPTOCARDIA.

CIRROSUS, adj. Si2r(ki2r)-ros'u3s(u4s). See CIRRATE and CIRRIFORM.

CIRROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2r(ki2r)-ro(ro2)-tu2th'-i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Octopoda.* [L, 121.]

CIRROUS, adj. Si2r'ru3s. See CIRRATE and CIRRIFORM.

CIRRUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2r(ki2r)'ru3s(ru4s). Fr., *cirre.* Ger., *Ranke, Wickelranke.* It., *viticcia.* Sp., *cirro.* 1. A lock of hair, also any tendril-like structure; of Merrem, a tuft of feathers which, beginning above the eyes, pass down the length of the neck in birds; of Illiger, a feather with a long shaft scantily supplied with barbs; of Pliny, the foot of a *Cephalopod;* of De Blainville, any filiform appendage; one of the articulated appendages of the *Cirripedia;* in the *Cestodes*, the male intromittent organ, as a rule, attached to the anterior extremity of the c. pouch. 2. A tendril. [L, 180, 182; a, 24.]—**Auditory cirri.** Auditory hairs (tendril-like processes in many of the lower animals, thought to have auditory functions). [L, 201.]—**Cirrorum conglutinatio.** See PLICA *polonica.*—**C'-beutel** (Ger.). See *C. pouch.*—**C. corollaris.** A tendril arising from the petals of a flower. [B, 306 (a, 24).]—**C. foliaris.** A tendril arising from a leaf. [a, 24.]—**C. peduncularis.** A tendril arising from a peduncle. [a, 24.]—**C. petiolaris.** Fr., *cirre petiolé.* A petiolary tendril taking the place of a leaf and appearing like the continuation of the leaf-stalk. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. pouch.** Fr., *poche du cirre.* Ger., *C'beutel.* Syn.: *bursa copulatrix.* A muscular and connective-tissue structure attached to the male genital opening of the *Cestodes* which serves to protrude the cirrus. [L, 182.]—**Infero-lateral prestomial c.** Fr., *antenne externe.* A tendril-like filamentous process on the lower portion of the præstomium of the *Polychæta.* [L, 11.]—**Morbus cirrorum.** See PLICA *polonica.*—**Neuropodial cirri.** In the *Polychæta*, cirri springing from the neuropodium. [L, 11.]—**Notopodial cirri.** In the *Polychæta*, cirri springing from the notopodium. [L, 11.]—**Prestomial c.** Fr., *cirre tentaculaire, antenne mitoyenne.* Ger., *Fühlcirre.* In the *Polychæta*, a tendril-like process springing from the middle of the preslemium. [L, 11.]—**Supero-lateral prestomial c.** Fr., *antenne mitoyenne.* A tendril-like filamentous process on the upper side of the præstomium of the *Polychæta.* [L, 11.]

CIRSELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su5r(ki2r)-se2l'li2-u3m(u4m). Of Gärtner, the genus *Atractylis* of Linnæus. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. gummiferum.** See ATRACTYLIS *gummifera.*—**C. humile.** See ATRACTYLIS *humilis.*

CIRSANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Su5rs(ki2rs)-a2n(a3n)-u2r-i2z-(u5s)'ma3. Gen., *cirsaneurys'matos (-is).* From κιρσός, a varicosity, and ἀνεύρυσμα (see ANEURYSM). See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.

CIRSHYDROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su5rs(ki2rs)-hid-(hu6d)-ro2sk(ro2sch2)-e2-o(o2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., su5rs-hid-ro2sk'-e2-o-sel. See CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE.

CIRSICUS (Lat.), adj. Su5rs(ki2rs)'i2k-u3s(u4s). See VARICOSE.

CIRSICUÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su5rs(ki2rs)-i2k'u2(u4)-e(a3-e2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cynareæ*, comprising *Lappa, Echenais, Notobasis, Chamæpeuce, Klenzea, Erythrolæna, Cirsium, Picnomon, Clavena, Carduus, Spanioptilon, Cynara, Onopordon.* 2. Of Schultz, a section of the *Eucarduinueæ*, subdivided into the *Eucirsieæ, Chamæpeuceæ*, and *Galactitideæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CIRSIOIDES [De Candolle]. A section of the genus *Aplotaxis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRSION [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. Su5rs(kers)'i2-o2n. Gr., κίρσιον. Some undetermined species of *Aplotaxis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su5rs(kers)'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *cirse.* 1. Of Cassini, the *Cephalonoplos* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. Of De Candolle and many modern botanists, the *Cnicus* of Linnæus. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 3. Of Lessing, the *Chamæpeuce.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. anglicum** [De Candolle]. Fr., *langue de bœuf.* The *Cnicus anglicus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. arvense** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. Casabonæ** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. compactum** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus.* [B, 214.]—**C. eriophorum** [Scopoli]. The *Cnicus eriophorus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. heterophyllum** [De Candolle]. **C. helenioides** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus heterophyllus.* [B, 173 (a, 24); B, 214.]—**C. lanatum.** The *Carthamus lanatus* of Linnæus. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. lanceolatum** [Scopoli]. The *Cnicus lanceolatus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. laniflorum.** The *Carduus eriophorus.* [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. maculatum** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus syriacus.* [B, 173, 214, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. monspessulanum** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus.* [B, 214.]—**C. officinale.** The *Carduus heterophyllus.* [B, 275 (a, 24); L, 119.]—**C. oleraceum** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus oleraceus.* [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. syriacum** [Gärtner]. The *Cnicus syriacus.* [B, 214.]—**C. trispinosum.** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ.* [B, 214.]—**C. tuberosum.** The *Cnicus tuberosus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. variabile** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus pratensis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CIRSOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o(o2)-ble2f'a2r-(a3r)-o2n. From κιρσός, a varix, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *cirsoblépharon.* Ger., *Krampfadern am Augenlide.* A varicose state of the eyelids. [L, 81.]

CIRSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o(o2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., su5rs'o-sel. From κιρσός, a varix, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cirsocèle.* Ger., *Samenaderbruck, Samenadergeschwulst, Krampfaderbruch.* It., Sp., *c.* Syn.: *varicocele, hernia varicosa.* A varicose state of the spermatic and (according to most authors) the scrotal veins. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 41.]

CIRSOID, adj. Su5rs'oid. Gr., κιρσώδης (from κιρσός, a varix, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *cirsodes.* Fr., *cirsoïde.* Ger., *krampfaderig, varikös.* Resembling a varix, varicose. [L, 81.]

CIRSOIDES (Lat.), adj. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o(o2)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., *κιρσοειδής*. See CIRSOID; as a n., the upper part of the brain, also spermatic veins and the epididymis. [L, 84, 325]

CIRSOHYDROPICUS (Lat.), adj. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o(o2)-hid(hu6d)-ro2p(rop)'i2k-u3s(u4s). See CIRSYDROPICUS.

CIRSOMPHALOS (Lat.), **CIRSOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's m. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o2m'fa2l(fa3l)-o2s, -u3s(u4s). From *κιρσός*, a varix, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *cirsomphale*. Ger., *Adergeschwulst am Nabel*. It., *cirsomfalo*. Sp., *cirsonfalo*. See CAPUT *Medusæ*.

CIRSOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o2f-tha2l(tha3l)'-mi2-a3. From *κιρσός*, a varix, and *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye. Fr., *cirsophthalmie*. Ger., *Kirsophthalmie*, *variköser Zustand des Auges*. It., Sp., *cirsoftalmia*. Syn.: *teleangeiectasis oculi*, *ophthalmia varicosa*, *varicositas conjunctivæ*. Varicose ophthalmia; a term formerly used to describe a highly engorged. varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels in high grades of inflammation. It has also been employed to describe those conditions of extensive corneal staphyloma in which the cornea and sclera are colored blue and give the impression of a varicose condition. [F.]

CIRSOS (Lat.), n. m. Su5rs(ki2rs)'o2s. Gr., *κιρσός*. See VARIX.

CIRSOSCHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o2sk(o2sch2)'e2-u3m-(u4m). From *κιρσός*, a varix, and *ὄσχη*, the scrotum. Scrotal cirsocele. [A, 322.]

CIRSOTOMY, n. Su5rs-o2t'o-mi2. Lat., *cirsotomia* (from *κιρσός*, a varix, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *cirsotomie*. Ger., *Krampfaderschnitt*. It., *cirsotomia*. Sp., *cirsotomia*. The cutting out of varices. [L, 41.]

CIRSOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su5rs(ki2rs)-o(o2)-ze2r(zar)-o'si2s. Gen., *cirsoxeros'eos (-is)*. From *κιρσός*, a varix, and *ξηραίνειν*, to dry up. Fr., *cirsoxérose*. Ger., *Austrocknung der Krampfadern*. A drying up (cure) of varices. [A, 322.]

CIRSULCUS (Lat.), n. n. Su5rs(ki2rs)-u3lk(u4lk)'u3s(u4s). From *κιρσός*, a varix, and *ἕλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *cirsulcère*. Ger., *varicoses Geschwür*. A varicose ulcer. [A, 322.]

CIRSUS (Lat.), n. m. Su5rs(ki2rs)'u3s(u4s). Gr., *κιρσός*. See VARIX.

CIRSYDROPICUS (Lat.), adj. Su5rs(ki2rs)-i2d(u6d)-ro2p(rop)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). From *κιρσός*, a varix, and *ὑδρωπικός*, dropsical. Pertaining to or affected with both cirsocele and hydrocele. [A, 322.]

CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su5rs(ki2rs)-i2d(u6d)-ro2sk(ro2sch2)-e2-o(o2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., su5rs-id-ro2sk'e2-o-sel. From *κιρσός*, a varix, *ὕδωρ*, water, *ὄσχη*, the scrotum, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cirsydroschéocèle*. Cirsocele combined with hydrocele. [A, 322.]

CIRUELILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ther-u-al-el'yo. The *Bunchosia lanceolata*. [A, 447.]

CIRUELO (Sp.), n. Ther-u-al'o. The plum-tree. [B, 121.]—**C. agrio** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Spondias lutea*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. Calantano.** The *Spondias monbin*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de España** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Prunus domestica*. [A, 447.]—**C. de fraile.** The genus *Bunchosia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Spondias purpurea*. [A, 447.]

CIS (Pol.), n. The *Taxus baccata*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CISAILLE (Fr.), n. Sez-a3-el-y'. A pair of scissors of considerable size in which the shank is not provided with rings; used for cutting hard splints, bones, etc. [L, 49.]

CISEAU (Fr.), n. Sez-o. 1. A chisel. [L, 43, 49.] 2. The *Carex vesicaria*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CISEAUX (Fr.), n. pl. Sez-o. See SCISSORS.—**C. à cuillers.** Scissors with blades curved on the flat. [E.]—**C. coudés.** Scissors with blades at an angle with the handles. [E.]—**C. droits.** Straight scissors. [L, 49.]—**C. mousses.** Scissors with rounded or blunt points. [E.]—**C. perce-crâne.** An obstetrical perforator resembling a pair of scissors (like Smellie's).

CISERON (Fr.), n. Sez'r-o2n2. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CISIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2s(ki2s)'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cisidées*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CISLIE, n. Si2s'li2. The genus *Vincetoxicum*.—**Silken c.** The *Vincetoxicum officinale*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CISMA (Lat.), n. f. Si2z(ki2s)'ma3. Fr., *cismé*. The *Cassia absus*. The powdered seeds (*semen cismæ*) are blown into the eye in ophthalmia by the Arabian physicians. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CISS, n. Si2s. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [Du Cange (α, 24).]—**Sweet c.** See *C.*

CISSA (Lat.), n. f. Si2s(ki2s)'sa3. Gen., *cis'ses*. Gr., *κίσσα*. See PICA.

CISSAMPELIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2s(ki2s)-sa2m(sa3m)-pel(pe2l)'i2-a3. See CISSAMPELIN.

CISSAMPELIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2s(ki2s)-sa2m(sa3m)-pe2l-i2d'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cissampélidées*. 1. Of Miers, a division of the *Leptogoneareæ* comprising *Itcocarpus*, *Homocnemia*, *Stephania*, *Clypea*, *Cylea*, *Cissampelos*, *Antizona*, and *Rhaptomesis*. 2. Of Hooker, a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, including *Stephania*, *Cissampelos*, and *Cycla*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, the same tribe, comprising *Sarcopetalum*, *Stephania*, *Cissampelos*, and *Cyclea*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]

CISSAMPELIN, n. Si2s-a2mp'e2l-i2n. Lat., *cissampelinum*. Fr., *cissampeline*. Ger., *C.* It., *cissampelina*. An organic principle, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, found by Wiggers in Pareira-root. It is a yellowish, transparent, uncrystallizable substance without odor; having a very bitter taste and not soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and ether. [B, 5, 8 (α, 24).]

CISSAMPELOS (Lat.), n. f. Si2s(ki2s)-sa2m(sa3m)'pe2l-o2s. From *κισσός*, ivy, and *ἄμπελος*, a vine. Fr., *cissampélide*. Ger., *Kissampelos*, *Grieswurzel*. It., *cissamplo*. Sp., *pareira*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Menispermaceæ*, comprising eighteen species of climbing plants. They are diœcious, the male flowers having four sepals and the female two [Bentham and Hooker]. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. acuminatus.** The *Tiliacora racemosa*.—**C. argentea** [Humboldt and Bonpland.] A South American species similar in its properties to *C. pareira*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. caapeba.** Ger., *Caapeba-Grieswurzel*. A species believed by the Brazilians to be a specific for snake-bites. The root was formerly official under the name of *radix caapebæ*, or *caa-apia*, and was thought to be diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24); L, 30, 116.]—**C. capensis.** A variety of which the root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers of South Africa. [L, 45.]—**C. cinerescens.** See *C. ovalifolia.*—**C. convolvulacea** [Moon]. A species growing in Diligul, Rajmahal, and Nepal. [A, 496 (α, 24).]—**C. ebracteata** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *cissampélos sans bractées*. A Brazilian species used for serpent-bites. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. glaberrima.** A Brazilian species furnishing, according to A. St.-Hilaire, true pareira. The root as well as the bark and leaves are used for snake-bites. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. glabra.** A species growing in Bengal, Burmah, and Assam; used in decoction in gonorrhœa and as an emetic. [A, 496 (α, 24).]—**C. guajaquilensis.** A South American species like *C. pareira*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. hernandifolia.** The *nemooka* of India; the extract and infusion are substituted for those of *Pareira brava*. [A, 496 (α, 24).]—**C. hexandra** [Roxburgh]. See STEPHANIA *hernandiæfolia*.—**C. mauritanica** [Dupetit-Thouars], **C. mauritiana.** A species found in the Mascarene islands. Its root is considered tonic and by some regarded as furnishing pareira brava. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. microcarpa** [De Candolle]. The *C. pareira*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. ovalifolia.** A Brazilian species, furnishing a root of brown-yellow color and bitter taste, used in Brazil as a febrifuge under the name of *orelha d'onça*, and exported to Europe. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24); L, 73.]—**C. pareira.** Fr., *liane à serpent*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Grieswurzel*. *False pareira brava*, *velvet-leaf*, *ice-vine*, *Portuguese wild olive*; a species found in Brazil, Mexico, and the West Indies. It is a climbing plant with slender shrubby stems, round leaves covered with soft down on their lower sides. Its root furnishes the *pareiræ radix* of the Br. Ph. of 1870. It is tonic, aperient, and diuretic, was once used as a lithontriptic, and is used in chronic urinary diseases. In Brazil it is used for snake-bites. [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. pareroides** [De Candolle]. The *C. mauritiana* of Dupetit-Thouars. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. rufescens.** See *C. ovalifolia.*—**C. tomentosa** [De Candolle]. Fr., *cissampélide tomenteux*. A species found in Caraccas, where the leaves are employed as poultices for abscesses. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CISSANTHEMOS (Lat.), **CISSANTHEMON** [Dioscorides] (Lat.), **CISSANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Si2s(ki2s)-sa2n-(sa3n)'the2m-o2s, -o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., *κισσάνθεμος*, *κισσάνθεμον*. Fr., *cissanthème*. One of the two species of *Cyclamen*, probably the *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 102.]

CISSARON (Lat.), n. n. Si2s(ki2s)'sa2r(sa3r)-o2n. An old name for the genus *Hedera*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CISSARUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2s(ki2s)'sa2r(sa3r)-u3s(u4s). The *Cistus creticus*. [L, 97, 116.]

CISSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2s(ki2s)'se2-e(a3-e2). From *κισσός*, ivy. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Viteæ*, comprising *Cayratia*, *Cissus*, *Ampelopsis*, and *Vitis*. He subsequently made it a division of the *Umbelliferæ*, with the subdivisions *Hederaceæ* (*Leeaceæ*), *Corneæ*, and *Viteæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CISSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2s(ki2s)'si2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Priocerata*. [L, 262.]

CISSINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2s(ki2s)'si2n-u3m(u4m). Gr., *κίσσινον* (n. of adj. *κίσσινος*, made of ivy). An ancient vulnerary made of ivy. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CISSION (Lat.), n. n. Si2s(ki2s)'si2-o2n. The *Vincetoxicum officinale*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CISSOID, adj. Si2s'oid. Gr., *κισσοειδής* (from *κισσός*, ivy, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cissoides*. Fr., *cissoïde*. Resembling ivy. [A, 387.]

CISSOPHYLLON [Dioscorides] (Lat.), **CISSOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si2s(ki2s)-so(so2)-fi2l(fu6l)'lo2n, -lu3m(lu4m). From *κισσός*, ivy, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Old names for a plant with leaves like those of ivy, probably the *Cyclamen hederæfolium*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CISSOS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Si2s(ki2s)'so2s. The ancient name of the *Hedera helix*; so called because *Cissos*, the favorite of Bacchus, was transformed into this plant. [A, 511 (α, 24); B, 114, 121.]

CISSOTANNIC ACID, n. Si2s-o-ta2n'i2k. Fr., *acide cissotannique*. A weakly acid substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_8$, said to form the red coloring matter of leaves which have turned in the autumn. [B, 14.]

CISSUS (Lat.), n. f. Si2s(ki2s)'su3s(su4s). Gr., *κισσός*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klimmer*. Of Linnæus, a genus of ampelideous plants, related especially to *Vitis*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. acida** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. acide*. The *sorrel vine*; a species indigenous to India, where its bulbous roots, cut into slices, are applied as resolvents to buboes and hæmorrhoids. [B, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. alata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. à trois feuilles*. A Jamaica species. The leaves are astringent. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. ampelopsis** [Persoon]. The *Vitis indivisa*. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. antarctica** [Ventenat]. The *kangaroo vine*, indigenous to Australia. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. arborea** [Forskål]. The *Salvadora persica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. bifida** [Schumann]. See *C. quadrangularis*.—**C. bipinnata** [Ell.]. The *Vitis bipinnata* of Torrey and Gray. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. cæsia** [Linnæus and Afzelius]. A species indigenous to Guinea. The agreeable acid fruits are eaten and used for preparing vinegar; the ashes of the leaves, mixed with palm-oil, are used as a remedy against snake-bites. [L, 30.]—**C. carnosa** [Linnæus]. A species

with black berries of the size of a pea, which contain a juice that dyes the skin dark-red; the thick, fleshy leaves, which are sharp and pungent when fresh, are eaten as a vegetable after being boiled with salt and water; the juice is taken internally and applied externally in fevers. [L, 30.]—**C. caustica** [Tussac]. Fr., *c. caustique.* A West Indian species. It has an edible fruit and caustic leaves. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cordifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles en cœur.* An American species. The stem furnishes a refreshing juice. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. crenata** [Vahl]. The *Vitis trifolia* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. digitata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. digité.* A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glauca** [Roxburgh]. The elephant's vine; a species indigenous to the East Indies, bearing black edible berries. An infusion of the leaves is used as a detergent and in fevers; the juice, boiled with oil, is used as a resolvent plaster. [L, 30, 37.]—**C. hederacea** [Persoon]. See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia.*—**C. heptaphylla** [Retzius]. Fr., *c. pédalé.* A species indigenous to India, where it is made into a ptisan which is used in ophthalmic diseases. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. latifolia** [Linnæus]. See *C. glauca.*—**C. mappia** [Lamarck]. The *Malacoxylon pinnatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pedala** [Linnæus]. See *C. heptaphylla.*—**C. quadrangularis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. quadrangulaire.* A species found in the East Indies and Africa. It bears a very acrid fruit of about the size of a large pea, known as the *raisin de Galam.* The leaves and young shoots are edible, and, dried and powdered, are used in intestinal affections. The Arabs apply the leaves externally in lumbago, and the negroes of Senegambia reduce the stems to a paste, which they employ as a vulnerary. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. quinquefolia** [Persoon, Lamarck]. See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia.*—**C. rotundifolia** [Vahl]. Fr., *c. à feuilles rondes.* A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are eaten cooked. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. salutaris** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. salutaire.* A Chinese species. In Cumana it is used in dropsical affections. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. setosa.** The *Vitis setosa* of Wallich. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ternata** [Gmelin]. Fr., *c. terné.* A species found in Arabia, where the leaves are eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tinctoria** [Martius]. A species indigenous to Brazil. The berries and leaves contain a bluish-green juice, used by the natives for dyeing cotton cloth. [L, 37.]—**C. trifoliata** [Linnæus]. See *C. alata.*—**C. venatorum** [De Candolle]. Fr., *c. des chasseurs.* The sportsman's climber; a South American species. The sap is used as drinking-water. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vitiginea.** Fr., *c. cotonneux.* A species of which the leaves and roots are used in India as cataplasms; according to Sprengel, it is the *amomum* of the ancients. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CISSYBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)-si^{2}b(su^{6}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κισσύβιον. A cup made of ivy-wood, or carved with ivy wreaths, used by the ancient Greeks to detect fraudulent admixtures of water with wine. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 37, 94.]

CISTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)'ta^3. Fr., *ciste.* Ger., *Kiste, Behältniss.* 1. A triple envelope of a seed, the external and middle layers of which are membranous, the internal being fungous or fleshy. 2. A chest for medicines. [L, 81, 94, 116.]

CISTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)-ta(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cistacées.* 1. An order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, equivalent to the *Cistineæ* of Bentham and Hooker. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Cistales,* comprising *Fumana, Cistus, Helianthemum, Lechea, Hudsonia, Tæniostoma,* and *Cochlospermum.* 3. Of Spach, a family of the *Cistifloræ,* comprising the tribes *Cisteæ* and *Lechidieæ,* and the anomalous genus *Hudsonia.* 4. Of Torrey and Gray, an order of dicotyledons (the *Cistineæ* of De Candolle), embracing *Helianthemum, Lechea,* and *Hudsonia.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CISTAL, adj. Si^{2}st'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the genus *Cistus.* [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. alliance** [Lindley]. Lat., *nixus cistalis.* See CISTALES.

CISTALES [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). An alliance of the *Calycosæ,* comprising the orders *Lineæ, Chlenaceæ, Cistineæ,* and *Reaumuriaceæ;* also (subsequently) an alliance of hypogynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cistaceæ, Brassicaceæ, Resedaceæ,* and *Capparidaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CISTARIEÆ [Dumort] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of the *Toropetalæ,* comprising the families *Droseraceæ, Violaceæ, Flacourtiaceæ, Bixaceæ,* and *Cistineæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CISTE (Fr.), n. Sest. See CISTUS.—**C. de crête** (ou **incane,** ou **ladanifère,** ou **à feuilles planes,** ou **ledon,** ou **ondulé,** ou **tacheté**). See under CISTUS.

CISTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cistées.* 1. Of J. St.-Hilaire, a family of plants, comprising *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* 2. Of Mirbel, a family of polypetalous dicotyledons, with the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* 3. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Hypopetaleæ,* with the same genera. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CISTI.

CISTELA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)'e^{2}l-a^3. See CISTULA.

CISTELENIÆ (Lat.), **CISTELIDÆ** [Latreille] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-e^{2}l'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -e^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cistelides, cistéléniées.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 196.]

CISTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-e^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *cistelle.* 1. See CISTULA. 2. Of Blume, a genus of orchids corresponding to *Geodorum.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CISTERN, n. Si^{2}st'u^{6}rn. See CISTERNA.—**Seminal c.** See RECEPTACULUM *seminis.*

CISTERNA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-u^{5}rn(e^{4}rn)'a^3. Fr., *citerne.* Ger., *Cisterne.* It., Sp., *c.* A vessel, a receptacle, a cistern; an old term for the fourth ventricle of the brain, also for the concourse of galactophorous vessels in the mamma. [L, 116, 121; I, 3.]—**C. ambiens.** 1. See *Arachnoid* CANAL. 2. Of Schwalbe, a subarachnoid space surrounding the crura cerebri. [I, 17.]—**C. chiasmatis.** See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**C. chiasmatis et laminæ cinereæ terminalis.** That portion of the subarachnoid space that is situated between the optic chiasm and the rostrum of the corpus callosum. [L, 332.]—**C. chyli.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**C. corporis callosi.** See *Third* VENTRICLE.—**C. fossæ Sylvii.** That portion of the subarachnoid space which lies immediately above the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 332.]—**C. intercruralis.** The anterior subarachnoid space at the base of the brain. [I, 17.]—**C. intercruralis profunda.** That portion of the subarachnoid space lying above the space on the base of the brain between the cerebral peduncles. [L, 332.]—**C. intercruralis superficialis.** That portion of the subarachnoid space which is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic chiasm. [L, 332.]—**C. laminæ cinereæ terminalis.** A subarachnoid space corresponding to the region of the optic chiasm. [I, 17.]—**C. lateralis pontis.** A small subarachnoid space lying along the outer edge of the pons Varolii. [I, 17.]—**C. lumbaris.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**C. lymphatica magna.** See *Subvertebral lymph*-SINUS.—**C. magna.** 1. That portion of the subarachnoid space immediately above the transverse fissure of the cerebellum. [L, 332.] 2. See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**C. magna cerebello-medullaris.** The large subarachnoid space between the posterior and lower surface of the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. [I, 17.]—**C. Pecqueti.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli.*—**C. pontis media.** A small subarachnoid space around the basal sulcus of the pons Varolii. [I, 17.]—**C. subarachnoidalis.** See *Subarachnoid* SPACE.

CISTHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)'tho^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κίσθορος. The *Cistus creticus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CISTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)'i(e). 1. Of Adanson, a family of plants comprising the following groups of genera: *a, Prockia, Rheedia, Salvadora, Laëtia, Korosvel, Canschi, Sequiera,* and *Hypopitys; b, Cistus, Helianthemum, Hypericoides, Komana, Kifa, Hypericum, Androsæmum, Elodes, Ascyrum, Alkanna, Aldrovanda, Nagatampo, Theka, Coa, Adamaran, Mangle, Osteridikia, Fraxinus, Nalagu, Coddampulli, Magostan, Cariaria, Mamei, Cunto, Paris, Nialel, Calesiam, Boldu, Calaba, Conrondi,* and *Illa; c, Hirtella, Paltara, Panel, Malapœnna, Nitraria, Perinhara, Grias, Olinia, Japarandiba, Caopia, Anavinga,* and *Empetrum.* 2. Of Jussieu, an order (of De Candolle, a family) of dicotyledons, comprising *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CISTEÆ.

CISTICOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Pimeliinæ.* [L, 320.]

CISTICOLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-i^2-ko^{2}l-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Timeliidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1879, p. 341 (L).]

CISTIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-i^2-flor'e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Phylacchocarpicæ,* comprising the families *Violaceæ, Cistineæ,* and *Bixaceæ.* 2. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti,* with the orders *Flacourtiaceæ, Marcgravieæ, Bixineæ, Cistineæ, Violarieæ, Droseraceæ,* and *Tamariscineæ.* 3. Of Spach, a class of dicotyledons comprising nearly the same orders as those of Bartling. 4. Of Leun., an order of the *Choristopetalæ,* embracing the families *Parnassieæ, Droseraceæ, Violarieæ, Cistineæ,* and *Bixineæ.* 5. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the series *Aphanocyclicæ,* class *Choripetalæ,* including the families *Violaceæ, Dioseraceæ, Nepentheæ, Cistaceæ, Bixaceæ, Hypericaceæ, Elatinaceæ, Tamariscineæ, Ternstrœmiaceæ, Clusiaceæ, Garciniaceæ,* and *Dipterocarpeæ.* [B, 170, 279 (*a*, 24).]

CISTINÆ [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A family of the *Multisetariæ,* comprising *Cistus, Bonnetia, Menzelia, Loasa, Bixa, Lætia,* and *Banara.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CISTINEÆ.

CISTINÉ (Fr.), adj. Sest-en-a. Resembling the *Cistus;* as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es,* see CISTINEÆ.

CISTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cistinées.* 1. Of De Candolle, an order of *Thalamifloræ,* embracing *Cistus, Helianthemum, Hudsonia,* and *Lechea.* 2. Of Gray, a family of the *Thalamifloræ,* consisting of the genus *Helianthemum.* 3. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamungulia.* 4. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Cistifloræ,* with the divisions *Tamarisceæ, Frankeniaceæ,* and *Cisteæ.* 5. Of Jussieu, a family embracing the same genera as those of De Candolle. 6. Of Goebel, a family of the order *Cistifloræ,* including the divisions *Resedaceæ, Violarieæ, Droseraceæ, Sarraceniaceæ, Nepenthaceæ, Cistineæ, Bixineæ, Hypericineæ, Frankeniaceæ, Elatineæ, Tamariscineæ, Ternstrœmiaceæ* (with *Marcgraviaceæ*), *Guttiferæ, Ochnaceæ,* and *Dipterocarpeæ.* [B, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CISTACEÆ.

CISTINEOUS, adj. Si^{2}st-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *cistineus.* Fr., *cistiné.* Belonging to the *Cistineæ* or resembling the genus *Cistus.* [B (*a*, 24).]

CISTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cistoïdées.* 1. Of Spach, a division of the *Cistineæ,* including *Halimium, Ladanium, Rhodocistus, Cistus, Stephanocarpus,* and *Ledonia.* 2. Of Ventenat, the *Cisti* of Jussieu. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CISTOME, n. Si^{2}st'om. A prolongation or fold of the cuticle, penetrating the stomates, and lining the bottom of the subjacent chamber. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CISTOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κίστη (see CISTA), and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *cistophile.* Growing on cistæ (*e. g.,* the *Antennaria cistophila,* on the stems of frutescent cistæ). [*a*, 24.]

CISTRÉ, n. Sest-ra. In Provence, the *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CISTRO, n. Sest-ro. In Provence, the *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CISTRÖSCHEN (Ger.), n. Tsest'ru^{5}sh-e^{2}n. The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CISTROSE (Ger.), n. Tsest'roz-e^2. The genus *Cistus.* [*a*, 24.]—**Cretische c.** The *Cistus creticus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Cyprische c.** The *Cistus cyprius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ladanumtragende C.**

The *Cistus ladaniferus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ledon C.** The *Cistus ledon.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Lorbeerblättrige C.** The *Cistus laurifolius.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rauchhaarige C.** The *Cistus hirsutus* of Lej, or the *Helianthemum hirsutum* of Koch. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Salbeiblättrige C.** The *Cistus salvifolius.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Zottige C.** The *Cistus villosus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CISTUDINA (Lat.). **CISTUDINIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Si[2]st(ki[2]st)-u[2]d(ud)-in(en)′a[3], -i[2]n′i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). A family of the *Steganopodes.* [L, 256.]

CISTUDININA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si[2]st(ki[2]st)-u[2]d(ud)-i[2]n-i(e)′na[3]. A tribe of the *Cistudinidæ.* [L, 256.]

CISTULA [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]st(ki[2]st)′u[2]l(u[4]l)-a[3]. Fr., *cistule.* Ger., *Kistchen.* A cell-shaped shield (apothecium) found among lichens of the genus *Sphærophoron.* [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Si[2]st(ki[2]st)′u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr., *ciste.* Ger., *Cistrose.* Of Linnæus, a genus of plants of the *Cistineæ,* allied to *Helianthemum,* from which it differs in having its capsule five- or ten-celled. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bog-c.** See *C. ladaniferus.*—**C. apeninus** [Linnæus]. The *Helianthemum vulgare,* var. *albiflorum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. canadensis.** The *Helianthemum canadense.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. creticus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ciste de crête.* Ger., *cretische Cistrose.* The rock-rose; indigenous to Crete and other regions of the Mediterranean; one of the chief sources of ladanum. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. cyprius** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ciste cyprus.* Ger., *cyprische Cistrose.* The common gum-c.; a garden plant often confounded with *C. ladaniferus,* from which it differs in not having solitary flowers and in having spathed leaves. It furnishes a good variety of *ladanum,* known officially as *ladanum cyprium* (seu *in massis*). [B, 19, 173, 180, 275.]—**C. ericoides** [Cavanilles]. The *Helianthemum fumana.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. fœmina.** See *C. salvifolius.*—**C. fumana** [Linnæus]. The *Helianthemum fumana.* Its roots and leaves are astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. grandiflorus** [Scopoli]. The *Helianthemum grandiflorum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. guttatus** [Linnæus]. The *Helianthemum guttatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. helianthemoides** [Crantz]. A variety of *Helianthemum glabrum* having narrow leaves. [B, 180 (a. 24).]—**C. helianthemum** [Linnæus], **C. hirsutus** [Lapeyrouse]. Fr., *panacée de Chiron.* The *Helianthemum vulgare* of Gärtner. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hispanica.** See *C. ladaniferus.*—**C. humilis.** The *Parnassia palustris.* [L, 97.]—**C. incanus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ciste incane.* A species found in France, which furnishes the *suc d'hypociste.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ladaniferus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ciste ladanifère.* Ger., *ladanumtragende Cistrose.* The bog or ladanum-gum, c.; a species found in Spain, Portugal, southern France, northern Africa, and the Grecian archipelago, which yields ladanum. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. laurifolius** [Linnæus]. Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Cistrose.* A species growing in southern Europe, by some identified with *C. cyprus.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. ledon, C. ledum** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ciste ledon.* Ger., *Ledon-Cistrose.* The many-flowered rock-rose; a species furnishing ladanum under the name of *ladanum in baculis.* [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] See also Ledum *palustre.*—**C. mas.** See *C. villosus.*—**C. salvifolius.** The κίστοςθῆλυς of Dioscorides. Ger., *salbeiblättrige Cistrose.* 1. Of Linnæus, a species found in southern Europe. Its leaves and flowers (*herba et flores cisti fœminæ*) were formerly official and were used in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhages, wounds, and abscesses. 2. Of Pallas, see *C. creticus.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. serpyllifolius** [Crantz]. The *Helianthemum glabrum,* a variety of *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. serratus** [Viviani]. The *Helianthemum guttatum* of Desfontaines. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. surrejanus** [Linnæus]. The *Helianthemum leptopetalum,* a variety of *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tauricus.** See *C. creticus.*—**C. tomentosus** [I. E. Smith, Scopoli]. The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. villosus** [Lamarck]. Ger., *zottige Cistrose.* The κίστος ἄῤῥεν of Dioscorides. The flowers and leaves (*herba et flores cisti maris*) were formerly used like those of *C. salvifolius.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Common gum c.** The *Cistus cyprius.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Folia cisti ledi.** The leaves of *Ledum palustre.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ground c.** The *Rhododendron chamæcistus.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Gum c.** The *C. ladaniferus, C. ledon, C. cyprius,* and *C. creticus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Herba cisti ledi.** The herb of *Ledum palustre.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ladanum-gum c.** The *C. ladaniferus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CITA-MATAKI (Hind.), n. The *Rondeletia asiatica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITAMBEL, n. More properly written *sitambel.* The *Nymphæa cœrulea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITAMERDU, n. The *Cocculus cordifolius* of De Candolle. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

CITARA (It.), n. Chet′a[3]r-a[3]. A mineral spring at Ischia. [L, 49.]

CITERNE (Fr.), n. Set-e[2]rn. See Cisterna.—**C. de Pecquet, C. lombaire.** The receptaculum chyli. [L, 41, 158.]—**C. lymphatique.** In certain *Batrachia,* a dilatation of the lymphatic system, lying between the vertebral column and the dorsal portion of the mesentery, and extending from the anal region to the level of the stomach. [L, 158.]

CITHARININA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si[2]th(ki[2]th)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]n-i(e)′na[3]. A subfamily of the *Characinidæ.* [L, 207, 280.]

CITHAROIDEÆ [Bory] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si[2]th(ki[2]th)-a[2]r(a[3]r)-o(o[2])-i[2]d(ed)′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *citharoïdées.* A family of the *Crustodea.* [L, 180.]

CITHARON (Lat.), n. n. Si[2]th(ki[2]th)′a[2]r(a[3]r)-o[2]n. See Cissaron.

CITIGRADÆ [Thorell] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si[2]t(ki[2]t)-i[2]g′ra[2]d(ra[3]d)-e(a[3]-e[2]). A suborder of the *Araneina.* [L, 196.]

CITIGRADES [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si[2]t(ki[2]t)-i[2]g′ra[2]d-(ra[3]d)-ez(e[2]s). Fr., *c.* A tribe of the *Araneides.* [L, 180.]

CIT-NAGUARI (Hind.), n. The *Melastoma aspera.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIT-OBTI (Hind.), n. The *Calophyllum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITO-NEHUL, n. In the East Indies, the *Nymphœa pallida.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITOLE (It.), n. Chet′o-la. The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRA (Teloogoo), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CITRABROMPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Si[2]t-ra[3]-brom-pir-o-ta[3]r-ta[3]r′i[2]k. Fr., *acide citrabromopyrotartrique.* A bromo-derivative of citraconic acid. Two such compounds are known: 1. The *mono*-derivative, known simply as *c. acid,* $C_5H_7BrO_4$, formed by the direct addition of hydrogen bromide to citraconic acid, and isomeric with the *ita-* and *mesa-mono*-derivatives. 2. Citradibrompyrotartaric acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CITRACHLORPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Si[2]t-ra[3]-klor-pir-o-ta[3]r-ta[3]r′i[2]k. Fr., *acide citrachloropyrotartrique.* A mono-chlorinated derivative of citraconic acid, $C_3H_5Cl(CO.OH)_2$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on citraconic acid; a crystalline compound, very unstable, and, when heated with water, giving up hydric chloride and passing into mesaconic acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CITRACONIC, adj. Si[2]t-ra[2]k-o[2]n′i[2]k. Fr., *citraconique.* Compound of citric and aconic acids. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide citraconique.* Ger., *Citraconsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_5H_6O_4$, isomeric with paraconic acid. It forms large shining, four-sided prisms, which dissolve in less than their weight of water and melt at 80° C. [B, 2, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. anhydride.** Ger., *Citraconsäure-Anhydrid.* An oily liquid, $C_5H_4O_3 = CH_3 - C\langle{}^{CO}_{CH.CO}\rangle O$, boiling at 212° C. It is of the composition of citraconic acid deprived of the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CITRACONYL, n. Si[2]t-ra[2]k′o[2]n-i[2]l. From *citraconic* (see also *-yl**). The bivalent radicle, $CH_3C\langle{}^{CO'}_{CH.CO'}$, of citraconic acid. [a, 24.]

CITRADIBROMPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Si[2]t-ra[3]-brom-pir-o-ta[3]r-ta[3]r′i[2]k. Fr., *acide citradibrompyrotartrique.* A dibromopyrotartaric acid formed by the direct addition of 2 atoms of bromine to citraconic acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CITRAGINE (It.), n. Chet-ra[3]-jen′a. The *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRAGO (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]t(ki[2]t)-ra(ra[3])′go. Gen., *citrag′inis.* An old name for *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. turcica.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRAGON, n. Si[2]t′ra[2]g-o[2]n. See Citrago.

CITRAMALIC, adj. Si[2]t-ra[3]-mal′i[2]k. Containing citric and malic acids. [a, 24.]—**C. acid.** Ger., *Citramalsäure.* An amorphous deliquescent substance, $C_3H_5(OH)\langle{}^{COOH}_{COOH} = C_5H_8O_5$, acting as a dibasic acid, derived from citraconic acid and isomeric with itamalic acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CITRAMIDE, n. Si[2]t′ra[2]m-i[2]d(id). A crystalline substance, $C_6H_{11}N_3O_4 = C_3H_4(OH)(CO.NH_2)_3$, formed by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethyl or methyl citrate. It is sparingly soluble in water. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CITRA-MOOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CITRANGULA, n. Si[2]t-ra[2]n[2]′gu[2]l-a[3]. The *Citron.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRANILIC, adj. Si[2]t-ra[2]n-i[2]l′i[2]k. For deriv., see Citron and Aniline. Compounded of aniline and citric acid. [B.]

CITRANILIDE, n. Si[2]t-ra[2]n′i[2]l-i[2]d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Citranilid.* A substance, $C_{24}H_{23}N_3O_4 = C_3H_4(OH)[CO.N(C_6H_5)H]_3$, obtained by heating citric acid with aniline. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CITRARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si[2]t(ki[2]t)-ra[2]r(ra[3]r)-i(i[2])′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Of Dumortier, an order of *Toropetalæ,* comprising the families *Olacineæ, Pittosporeæ, Aurantiaceæ, Meliaceæ,* and *Vitideæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CITRAS (Lat.), n. m. Si[2]t(ki[2]t)′ra[2]s(ra[3]s). Gen., *citrat′is.* A citrate. [B.]—**C. ammonico-ferricus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Iron *and ammonium citrate.*—**C. calcareus.** See Calcium *citrate.*—**C. chinicus.** See Quinine *citrate.*—**C. ferrico-chinicus.** See Quinine *and iron citrate.*—**C. ferricus.** See Iron *citrate.*—**C. ferricus et c. chinini.** See Quinine *and iron citrate.*—**C. kalicus.** See Potassium *citrate.*—**C. lithicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *citrate de lithine.* Normal lithium citrate. [a, 24.]—**C. magnesicus** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See Magnesium *citrate.*—**C. plumbi.** See Lead *citrate.*—**C. potassicus.** See Potassium *citrate.*—**C. sodæ.** See Sodium *citrate.*

CITRATE, n. Si[2]t′rat. Lat., *citras.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Citrat, citronsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *citrato.* A salt of citric acid. Three classes of c's are known: 1. *Normal c's* (neutral c's, trimetallic c's), having the general formula $R_m'''(C_6H_5O_7)_n$ where R_m''' is a radicle of the quantivalence 3n. 2. *Monacid c's* (monohydric c's, dimetallic c's), having the general formula $R_m''(C_6H_6O_7)_n$, where R_m'' is a radicle of the quantivalence 2n. 3. *Diacid c's* (dihydric c's, monometallic c's), having the general formula $R(C_6H_7O_7)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B, 3.]—**Ammonio-ferric c.** See Iron *and ammonium c.*

CITRAVANCU (Malay). n. See Avankou.

CITRE (old Fr.), n. Setr. 1. The *Cucurbita pepo.* 2. The genus *Citrus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger.** The *Citrus vulgaris* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CITREA (Lat.), n. f. Si[2]t(ki[2]t)′re[2]-a[3]. See *Citrus medica* (2d def.).

CITREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Aurantiaceæ*, comprising *Ægle* and *Citrus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Aurantieæ*, comprising the same genera, and subsequently *Feronia*. 3. Of Endlicher, a section of the *Aurantiaceæ*, comprising *Ægle*, *Citrus*, and *Feronia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CITREAN, adj. Si^{2}t're^2-a^{2}n. Resembling the citron. [*a*, 24.]

CITRÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Set-ra. See CITREÆ.

CITRENE, n. Si^{2}t'ren. Fr., *citrène*. Ger., *Citren*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*. It is a dextrorotatory terpene, of the sp. gr. 0·85 at 15° C., closely resembling terebinthine. It constitutes 70 per cent. or more of crude oil of lemon. [B, 4, 5, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dibromide.** Ger., *Citrendibromür*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{16}Br_2$, formed by the union of c. and bromine. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dihydrochloride.** Ger., *Citrendichlorhydrür*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{18}Cl_2 = C_{10}H_{16}.2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on c. It exists in both a solid and a liquid form. [B, 4, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hydrate.** See C.-TERPIN.—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Citrenchlorhydrür*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. Two such compounds are known: *C. monohydrochloride*, known simply as c. hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, and *c. dihydrochloride* (*q. v.*). [B, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. monohydrochloride.** See *C. hydrochloride*.

CITRENE-TERPIN, n. Si^{2}t'ren-tu^{6}rp''i^{2}n. Ger., *Citrenterpin*. A crystallized substance, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_{10}H_{16}.2H_2O$, formed by the action of water on citrene. [B, 4, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CITREOLUS [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-re(re^2)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CUCUMIS *sativus*.

CITREOUS, adj. Si^{2}t're^2-u^{3}s. Lemon-colored or resembling lemons. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CITRIBINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tset-re-ben'zoir-e^2. Citraconic acid. [A, 324.]

CITRIC, adj. Si^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Lat., *citricus*. Fr., *citrique*. It., *citrico*. Sp., *citrico*. Derived from fruits of the genus *Citrus*, such as the lemon and lime. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum citricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *acidum citri*. Fr., *acide citrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citronensäure*. It., *acido citrico*. Sp., *ácido citrico*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_7 = C(OH).CO.OH$ with $CH_2.CO.OH$ and $CH_2CO.OH$, first isolated by Scheele in 1784. It occurs under the form of transparent rhombic, prismatic crystals, of a pleasant acid taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, but much less soluble in ether. It is usually found associated with a molecule of water of crystallization. In the free state it occurs in the lemon, orange, cranberry, whortleberry, sloe, hip-berry, and bitter-sweet; associated with malic acid in the gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, bilberry, currant, and cherry; and with both malic and tartaric acids in the tamarind and the berry of the mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). In the form of salts of potassium and calcium, it is found in many garden vegetables, potatoes, onions, beets, lettuce, etc., also in the tobacco plant, lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), etc. It was first obtained from lemon-juice and is still usually so prepared. [B, 3, 5.]—**C. ether.** A compound of c. acid and an organic base, particularly ethyl citrate. [B.]—**Syrup of c. acid** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* ACIDI CITRICI.

CITRICIQUE (Fr.), adj. Set-res-ek. Citric. [B.]

CITRICITY, n. Si^{2}t-ri^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. The degree of richness of lemon-juice in citric acid. [T. H. Williams, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Sept. 14, 1889; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Oct., 1889, p. 534.]

CITRICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ri^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *citrus* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *citricole*. Growing on lemon-trees (*e. g.*, the *Loranthus citricola*). [*a*, 24.]

CITRICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Citric. [B.]

CITRIDIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide citridique*. Ger., *Citridinsäure*. See ACONITIC ACID.

CITRIN, adj. Si^{2}t'ri^{2}n. Lat., *citrinus*. Fr., c. Lemon-colored; as a n. (Fr., *citrine*; It., *citrino*; Sp., *citrino*), a citrate of glyceryl. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CITRINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ri^{2}n-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *citrinationis*. An alchemical term for the state of perfection or complete digestion indicated by the presence of a yellow-green color in the matter under treatment. [L, 116 (*a*, 24).]

CITRINE, adj. Si^{2}t'ri^{2}n. Citrin. [B.]—**C. ointment.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis*.

CITRINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ri^{2}n-e^{2}l'la^3. Anciently, a small bird which contains much ammonium carbonate and oil, said to be good for epilepsy. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 94.]

CITRINITÉ (Fr.), adj. Set-ren-et-a. Citron-colored. [L, 42.]

CITRINOUS, adj. Si^{2}t'ri^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *citrinus*. Fr., *citrin*. Ger., *citronenfarbig*. 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of a lemon. 2. Containing citric acid. [*a*, 24.]

CITRIOSMA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ri^2-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'ma^3. See CITROSMA.

CITRIUM [Sydenham] (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The fruit of *Citrus medica*. [B, 90.]

CITROBALANUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ro(ro^2)-ba^{2}l-(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An old name for the *Mirobalanus citrina*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CITROBIANIL, n. Si^{2}t-ro-bi'a^{2}n-i^{2}l. Ger., *C.* A derivative, $C_3H_4.(OH)\frac{(CO_2)_2 : C_6H_5.N}{CO - C_6H_5.NH} = C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_4$, of citric acid in which the hydroxyl of the latter is replaced by the two aniline residues, C_6H_5N'', and C_6H_5NH. [B, 4.]

CITRO-GLUCOSIDE, n. Si^{2}t''ro-glu^{2}k'os-i^{2}d(id). A compound of citric acid and glucose, which is decomposed into its two constituents by the action of water alone; discovered by Loew in the leaves of several species of *Agave*. [B, 66.]

CITROLLIER (Fr.), n. Set-rol-e-a. An old name for a variety of yellowish-green orange. [L, 41.]

CITROMEL, n. Si^{2}t'ro-me^{2}l. From *citrus*, the lemon-tree, and *mel*, honey. A solution of citric acid in honey slightly diluted with water. [B, 14.]

CITRON, n. Si^{2}t'ru^{3}n. Gr., κίτρον, κίτριον, κιτρόμηλον. Lat., *citra*, *citrus*, *citrum*. Fr., *cedrat*. Ger., *Cedraten*, *Citrone*. It., *cedro*. Sp., Port., *cidra*. 1. The ripe fruit of *Citrus medica* (2d def.). 2. A popular name for candied lemon-peel and for candied melon-peel. [*a*, 24.]—**Acid of c.** Citric acid. [B, 84.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Citric acid. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-tree.** See CITRUS *medica*.—**C.-wood.** The wood of *Fouquiera splendens*. [L, 102.]—**Fingered c.** The *Citrus sarcodactylis*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CITRON [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Set-ron^2. The lemon. [B (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolat de c's.** See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**Alcoolat de c's composé.** See SPIRITUS *odoratus*.—**Alcoolature de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* LIMONIS.—**Alcoolé d'essence de c. composé.** See SPIRITUS *odoratus*.—**C. des barbares.** The fruit of *Citrus pompelmos decumanus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. doux.** Ger., *süsse Citronen*. The fruit of *Citrus lumia* (var. γ of *Citrus medica*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Conserve de c.** See *Confectio* AURANTII.—**Écorce de c.** See LIMONIS *cortex*.—**Esprit de c.** See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**Essence de c.** See *Oil of* LEMON.—**Essence de c. au zeste.** Volatile oil of lemon obtained by the *écuelle* process. [B, 18.]—**Essence de c. distillée.** Oil of lemon obtained by distilling the grated peel with water. It is inferior in quality to the essence de c. au zeste. [B, 18 (*a*, 21).]—**Huile de c., Huile volatile de c.** See *Oil of* LEMON. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Oléosaccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by grating the rind of a lemon with 10 grammes of white sugar and triturating the mass in a mortar. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIMONIS *succus*.—**Teinture d'essence de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**Teinture d'essence de c. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPIRITUS *odoratus*.

CITRONADE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-a^{2}d. 1. A drink prepared with citron-juice; similar to lemonade. 2. The *Melissa officinalis* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 77, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CITRONAT (Ger.), **CITRONATE** (Ger.), n's. Tset-ron-a^{3}t', -a^{3}t'e^2. See CITRONNAT.—**Citronatbaum.** The *Citrus medica*. [L, 30.]

CITRONBARTGRAS (Ger.), n. Tset-ron'ba^{3}rt-gra^{3}s. The *Andropogon nardus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CITRONBASILIENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Tset-ron'ba^{3}s-el-e''e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CITRONE (Ger.), n. Tset-ron'e^2. Also written *zitrone*. 1. The lemon. 2. The citron. [B.]—**Aechte C.** The *Citrus medica*, var. *cedra*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Chinesische C'n.** The small unripe fruit of the citron, probably the dwarf-citron (*Citrus japonica*), exported from China in a mixture of clarified lime-juice and alcohol, known as *Chinese water*. [L, 30 (*a*, 21).]—**C'näther.** See CITRIC *ether*.—**C'nbalsam.** An oil mixture of oil of lemon and expressed oil of nutmeg. [L, 30.]—**C'nbaum.** The *Citrus medica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C'nbirn.** A variety of the fruit of *Pyrus communis*. [L, 30.]—**C'nessenz.** See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**C'nfarbig.** Lemon-colored.—**C'ngeist.** See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**C'ngelb.** Lat., *citrinus*. Citron-yellow. [L, 80.]—**C'nkerne.** See *Semina* CITRI.—**C'nkraut.** 1. The *Melissa officinalis*. 2. The *Dracocephalum canariense*. 3. The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. 4. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [L, 77, 81, 105.]—**C'nmelisse.** The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C'nminze.** 1. The *Mentha citrata*. 2. The *Mentha gentilis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24); L. 30.]—**C'nmolken.** A mixture of lemon-juice and whey. [L, 30, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**C'nöl.** Oil of lemon. [Vogl (A, 319); B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C'nölzucker.** See *Elæosaccharum* CITRI.—**C'npflaster.** See CERATUM *citrinum*.—**C'nquendel.** The *Thymus serpyllum*. [L, 30.]—**C'nsaft.** Lemon-juice. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nsaftsyrup.** See *Syrupus acetositatis* CITRI and *Syrupus* LIMONIS.—**C'nsalbe.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *citrinum* and UNGUENTUM *flavum*.—**C'nsäure.** Citric acid. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nsäure-Amylester.** See AMYL-*ether-citrate*.—**C'nsäure-Aethylester.** Ethyl citrate. [B.]—**C'nsäure-Methylester.** See METHYL *citrate*.—**C'nschale.** Lemon-peel. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nschalentinktur.** See *Tinctura* LIMONIS.—**C'nschildlaus.** The *Coccus adonidum*. [L, 30.]—**C'nschnepfe.** The *Pelidna cinclus*. [L, 30.]—**C'nsyrup.** See *Succus* CITRI.—**C'nthymian.** The *Thymus serpyllum*. [L, 30.]—**C'nwasser.** A mixture of lemon-juice and water. [L, 30.]—**C'nwein.** A mixture of lemon-juice, wine, and sugar. [L, 30.]—**C'sgras.** The *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]—**Eingemachte c'nschale.** Candied lemon-peel. [*a*, 24.]—**Frischer C'nsaft.** The freshly expressed juice of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*. [B (*a*, 24).]—**Italienischer C'nsaft.** See *Succus* CITRI *venalis*.—**Süsse C.** The *Citrus medica*, var. *lumia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CITRONELLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ro^{2}n-e^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *citronelle*. 1. Of Don, a genus of plants of the order *Olacineæ*, corresponding to the genus *Villaresia* of Ruiz and Pavón. 2. The name of several plants furnishing c. oil, or similar oils (such as those obtained from *Andropogon nardus*, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Artemesia abrotanum*, etc.). [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oil.** Fr., *huile de citronelle*. Ger., *Citronellaöl*. The essential oil of several species of *Andropogon* (see ANDROPOGON *calamus*, ANDROPOGON *Martini*, ANDROPOGON *citratum*, ANDROPOGON *pachnodes*, and *Oleum* ANDROPOGONIS). It has an aromatic odor and pungent taste, mixes with alcohol in all proportions, and, according to Schimmel, forms, when pure, an absolutely clear solution if mixed with two (or at most two and a half) volumes of 75-per-cent. alcohol, at a temperature not below 20° C. [B, 5, 9,

172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba citronellæ.** The herb of *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e^{2}l. 1. Barbadoes water, a distillation of citron-rind with French brandy. 2. See CITRONELLA.—**C. de la Guiane** (ou **Guyane**). The *Psidium aromaticum* of Aublet (*Psidium montanum* of Swartz). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. petite.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLÖL (Ger.), n. Tset-ron-e^{2}l'u^{5}l. A constituent, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of citronella oil, isomeric with borneol. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CITRONGULA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ro^{2}n^2'gu^2(gu^4)-la^3. A variety of *Citrus* having an acid sap. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONILLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-el-y'. The *Cucurbita pepo* and its fruit. [B, 1, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Décoction de pulpe de c.** A decoction made from the pulp of the fruit of *Cucurbita pepo*, given in southern France as a refreshing and relaxing beverage. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Pastèque c.** More properly written *pastèque* simply. The watermelon (*Cucumis citrullus*) and its fruit. [a, 24.]—**Semence de c.** Pumpkin-seeds. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

CITRONIN, n. Si^{2}t'ro^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *citronine.* Ger., *C.* It., *limonina.* Sp., *citronina.* A yellowish coloring matter having the constitution of dinitrodiphenylamine. [B, 49.]

CITRONNADE (Fr.), n. See CITRONADE.

CITRONNAT, n. Si^{2}t'ro^{2}n-a^{2}t. Lat., *cortex citri conditus.* Ger., *Citronat, Citronate, Cedrat.* Candied lemon-peel, the candied peel of the fruit of *Citrus medica* (2d def.), *Citrus decumana*, and other species of *Citrus.* It is first soaked in salt water, then scalded, boiled in syrup, and put up in casks. [B, 180; Rice, "Cit. Fam." (a, 24).]

CITRONNE (Fr.), n. Set-ron. The *Agaricus citrinus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONNELLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e^{2}l. See CITRONELLE.

CITRONNIER (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e-a. 1. The genus *Citrus.* 2. The *Citrus medica.* [B, 19. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles d'yeuse.** The *Citrus ilicifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles larges.** The *Citrus latifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fleurs doubles.** The *Citrus duplex.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit bossele.** The *Citrus gibbosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit changeant.** The *Citrus mutabilis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit comprimé.** The *Citrus depressa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit cornu.** The *Citrus aurantium*, var. *corniculatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit doux.** The *Citrus lumia dulcis* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit nain.** The *Citrus minutissima.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit rugueux.** The *Citrus aurantium*, var. *rugosum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit sans graines.** The *Citrus aurantium asperma*, a variety of the *Citrus aurantium* of Desfontaines. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à petits fruits.** The *Citrus microcarpa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bergamottier.** The *Citrus bergamia vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bigaradier franc.** The *Citrus aurantium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cédratier.** The *Citrus medica cedra.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limettier.** The *Citrus limetta vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier à fruit cannelé.** The *Citrus limonium striatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier amalfi.** The *Citrus limonium amalphitanum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier barbadore.** The *Citrus limonium barbadorus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier bignetta.** The *Citrus limonium bignetta.*—**C. limonier caly.** The *Citrus limonium caly.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier de Calabre.** The *Citrus limonium calaber.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier de Gaëte.** The *Citrus limonium cajetanum.* [B, 174 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier de Naples.** The *Citrus limonium neapolitanum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier d'Espagne.** The *Citrus limonium hispanicum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier ferraris.** The *Citrus limonium ferraris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier impérial.** The *Citrus limonium imperialis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier incomparable.** The *Citrus limonium incomparabilis.* [B, 173.]—**C. limonier mellarose.** The *Citrus limonium mellarosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier ordinaire.** The *Citrus limonium vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier ponzin.** The *Citrus limonium ponzinum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier rosolin.** The *Citrus limonium rosolinum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier sauvage.** The *Citrus limonium silvaticum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger.** The *Citrus aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger commun.** The *Citrus aurantium vulgare.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger crépu.** The *Citrus aurantium crispum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de gênes.** The *Citrus aurantium genuense.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de Majorque.** The *Citrus aurantium balearicum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de Malte.** The *Citrus aurantium melitense.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de Nice.** The *Citrus aurantium nicense.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger noble.** The mandarin orange (the *Citrus nobilis* of Loureiro).—**C. oranger précoce.** The *Citrus aurantium præcox.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger pyriforme.** The *Citrus aurantium pyriforme.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger Turci.** The *Citrus aurantium lunatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CITRONWORTS, n. pl. Si^{2}t'ru^{3}n-wu^{5}rts. The AURANTIACEÆ of Lindley. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CITRONYL, n. Si^{2}t'ru^{3}n-i^{2}l. Oil of citron. [L, 30.]

CITROSMA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)'ma^3. Also written *citriosma.* Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus corresponding to the genus *Siparuna*, of the family *Atherospermeæ*, of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CITROSMÉES [Fée] (Fr.), n. pl. Set-ros-ma. Plants having the odor of the *Aurantiaceæ*, such as the *Melissa, Thymus citriodorus*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRO-TARTARICUS (Lat.). adj. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ro(ro^2)-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Compounded of citric and tartaric acids; with the name of a base, the citro-tartrate of that base. [B, 95.]

CITRO-TARTRATE, n. Si^{2}t-ro-ta^{3}rt'rat. Lat., *citro-tartras* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *c.-t.* A compound of a base with citric and tartaric acids. [B.]

CITRUL, n. Si^{2}t'ru^{3}l. Lat., *citreolus.* The *Cucumis citrullus.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Sicilian c.** See CUCURBITA *citrullus.*

CITRULLEN-GURKE (Ger.), n. Tset-rul'le^{2}n-gurk-e^2. The *Cucumis citrullus* of Seringe. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRULLUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ru^{3}l(ru^{4}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *pastèque, melon d'eau.* Ger., *Wassermelone.* The fruit of *Cucumis citrullus.* [L, 116.]

CITRULLUS [Schrader] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ru^{3}l(ru^{4}l)'lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising, according to Bentham and Hooker, but two species, indigenous to tropical Asia and southern Africa. [B (a, 24).]—**C. amarus.** The wild watermelon of southern Africa; it furnishes a bitter drastic principle. [B (a, 24).]—**C. colocynthis** [Schrader]. Fr., *concombre coloquinte, chicotin, concombre amer.* Ger., *Koloquinten-Gurke.* The bitter cucumber or gourd; a species resembling the common watermelon. The ripe fruit is yellow and smooth and of about the size and shape of a small orange, and furnishes colocynth (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pseudo-colocynthis.** The *Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis.* [B, 275 (a. 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Cucumis c.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Semen citrulli.** The seed of *Cucumis c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). A precious odorous wood much esteemed by the Romans, which was, according to Mongis, the thyme of Theophrastus. Desfontaines believes it to have been the *Tamarix orientalis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *citronnier.* Ger., *Orange, Agrume, Citrone.* Sp., *cidro, limonero.* 1. A genus of aurantiaceous trees of the tribe *Aurantieæ*, characterized by a cupular or urceolate calyx, about 20 versatile anthers, with filaments polyadelphous and dilated at the base, and by having a pulpy fruit with a spongy rind, such as the orange, lemon, lime, lume, citron, shaddock, and other similar fruits. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. A wood used by the ancients, believed to be the *Callistris quadrivalois.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Acetositas citri.** Lemon-juice. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**Acidum citri.** See CITRIC ACID.—**Alcohol cum citro aurantio.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII.—**Aqua citri** [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Aqua corticum citri** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *agua de corteza de cidra* [Sp. Ph.]. Lemon-peel water; made by mixing a solution of 0·3 part of oleum citri in 2·7 parts of alcohol with 997 parts of distilled water [Belg. Ph.]; by distilling 1 part of fresh lemon-peel with enough water to yield 9 [Gr. Ph.] or 3⅓ [Netherl. Ph.] parts; or by macerating for 2 days 9 parts of fresh lemon-peel in 18 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, and distilling off 9 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Aqua florum citri aurantii.** See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum.*—**Baccæ citri medicæ.** See *Fructus citri.*—**C. acida** [Roxburgh]. The sour lime of India; the *C. bergamia* of Risso; according to some botanists, a variety of the *C. medica* of Linnæus. [B, 172, 212 (a, 24).]—**C. acris** [Miller]. A species yielding the lime. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. asperma.** See *C. aurantium aspermum.*—**C. aurantium.** Fr., *citronnier oranger* (1st def.). Ger., *Pomeranzenbaum.* 1. The orange-tree; a species



CITRUS AURANTIUM. [A, 327.]

from 20 to 40 feet high, indigenous to southern Asia, China. and the Indian Archipelago. It has the following varieties: *amara* (see *C. vulgaris* [Risso]), *dulcis* (see *C. aurantium* [2d def.]), and *bergamia* (see *C. bergamia*). 2. Of Risso, the sweet orange-tree; the *C. aurantium*, var. *dulcis*, of Linnæus; the *C. dulcis* of Lamarck. Fr., *citronnier à fruit doux.* Ger., *Apfelsinenbaum, süsser Pomeranzenbaum, Orangenbaum.* It., *arancio dolce, melarancio.* Sp., *naranjo dulce.* Port., *laranjeira de fructo doce.* It is indigenous to northern India and southern China, and is cultivated in most warm climates. The leaves, *folia aurantii dulcis*, were formerly used in spasmodic diseases, and the flowers are used in infusion as a gentle nervous stimulant, and by the Chinese as a tea-scent. They furnish an oil used as a substitute for oil of neroli. The juice of the ripe fruit, mixed with salt, is used in the West Indies as a purge. 3. Of Desfontaines, the *Aurantium vulgare* of Commerson; the *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*, of Linnæus. [B, 5, 19,

173, 180, 212; Rice (a, 24).] Cf. ORANGE.—**C. aurantium asperma** [Hortul.]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit sans graines.* A seedless variety of the *C. aurantium* of Desfontaines. The flowers are used in making perfumes. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium balearicum.** Fr., *citronnier de Majorque.* A species resembling the orange of Portugal. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium bizarria** [Hortul.]. Fr., *bizarrerie.* A species having an edible fruit. [B, 173 (a, 24).] —**C. aurantium chinensis.** The Portuguese orange. [B (a, 24).] Cf. APFEL*sinenbaum*.—**C. aurantium corniculatum** [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium crispifolia** [Hortul.]. Fr., *bouquetier, riche dépouille.* A variety of *C. aurantium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium crispum** [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium depressum** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium dulcis.** See *C. aurantium.*—**C. aurantium duplex** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium fetifera** [Risso]. Fr., *orange femelle.* A variety of *C. aurantium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium genuense** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium gibbosum** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus.—**C. aurantium ilicifolium** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium indicum** [Gall]. The *C. aurantium vulgaris* of Risso. [B (a, 24).] —**C. aurantium latifolium** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium lunatum** [Hortul]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium lusitanicum** [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium melitense.** Fr., *citronnier de Malte.* A variety of *C. aurantium dulcis.* Its fruit, the orange grenade, or red orange of Portugal, is like the Chinese orange. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium microcarpum** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium minutissimum** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium mutabile** [Risso]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit changeant, citronnier de Nice.* A variety of the *C. aurantium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium myrtifolia.** Fr., *citronnier à feuilles de myrte.* A subvariety of the bitter orange. Its fruits are known as *chinet* or *petits chinois.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium nicense** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium nobile** [Risso]. Fr., *orange noble.* See *C. bigaradia myrtifolia.*—**C. aurantium olyssiponense** [Hortul.]. Fr., *orange de la Chine.* A variety of the sweet orange, known as the orange of Portugal. It was originally imported from China. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium pomum Adami Parisiorum** [Hortul.]. Fr., *pomme d'Adam des Parisiens.* An edible sweet orange; to be distinguished from the Adam's apple obtained from *Citrus medica* (a citron) and the Adam's apple obtained from *C. limetta* (a lime). [B, 173; Rice (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium præcox** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium rugosum** [Risso]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit rugueux, oranger des bois.* A variety of sweet orange. The fruit is used in San Domingo as a febrifuge in low fevers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium spatafora** [Hortul.]. Fr., *citronnier spatafore.* A variety of the bitter orange; the fruit is used in making comfits. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium violacea** [Hortul.]. Fr., *citronnier violet.* A variety of the bitter orange. It furnishes the *bigarade violette.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurantium (vulgare)** [Risso]. See C. *aurantium* (2d def.). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bergamia** [Risso, Wright, and Arnott]. Fr., *bergamottier.* Ger., *Bergamotier, Bergamottenbaum.* Sp., *bergamolo, bergamote.* The *C. aurantium*, var. *bergamia*, of Linnæus. It is considered by many botanists as a variety of the *C. limonum* of Risso. The leaves yield an oil used to adulterate oil of bergamot, and the juice of the fruit constitutes a portion of the commercial concentrated lime-juice used in making citric acid. *Essence de bergamotte* is obtained chiefly from bergamots grown about Reggio. [B, 5, 180; Rice (a, 24).]—**C. bergamia mellarosa** [Risso]. Fr., *bergamottier mellarose, bergamottier à petit fruit* (ou *à fruit toruleux*), *petite bergamotte.* A variety of the *C. bergamia vulgaris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bergamia (vulgaris)** [Risso]. See *C. bergamia.*—**C. bigaradia.** See *C. vulgaris.*—**C. bigaradia macrocarpa** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Risso. The fruit furnishes the *oleum neroli bigarada*, used to adulterate oil of neroli. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bigaradia myrtifolia** (seu **sinensis**). Fr., *oranger à feuilles de myrte.* The mandarin orange; a variety of the *C. aurantium* of Risso. It is indigenous to China and cultivated in Sicily, southern Italy, and Florida. The fruit is smaller than the common orange, with a smooth, delicate rind, and a delicious pulp. A hydrocarbon is obtained from the rind, of an agreeable odor and taste. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. buxifolia** [Poiret]. See *C. vulgaris.*—**C. calot** [Lag.]. The *C. aurantium*, var. *amara.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**C. cedra gallesio.** A variety of the *C. medica* [Rice (a, 24).]—**C. corniculata.** See *C. aurantium corniculatum.* —**C. decumana.** Fr., *bergamottier des orfèvres* (1st def.). 1. Of Lamarck, a variety of the *C. limetta* of Risso. The fruit is used in making comfits, and by the goldsmiths of India to clean jewelry. 2. Of Linnæus, the shaddock (see *C. pompelmos*). [B, 173, 180; Rice (a, 24).]—**C. depressa.** See *C. aurantium depressum.*—**C. duplex.** See *C. aurantium duplex.*—**C. histrix.** See *C. decumana* (1st def.). —**C. ilicifolia.** See *C. aurantium ilicifolium.*—**C. japonica** [Thunberg]. A Japanese variety with a small, sweet fruit. [B, 214.]—**C. latifolia.** See *C. aurantium latifolium.*—**C. limetta.** Fr., *limettier.* Ger., *Limette, Limettenbaum.* It., *lime.* 1. Of De Candolle, the *Citrus bergamia* of Risso, and the *C. limetta* of Risso in part. [B, 5, 212 (a, 24).] 2. Of Risso, a variety of the *Citrus medica* of Linnæus. It has a pale-yellow fruit, oval or globular, the Adam's apple (*pomo d'Adamo*) of the Italians. The juice is used to acidulate spirituous drinks and as a cleansing agent, and the rind furnishes oil of limetta (Fr., *essence de limette*), which is very like oil of lemon. [B, 5; Rice (a, 24); F. Watts, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 1886, p. 316; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1886, p. 352 (a, 24).]—**C. limetta (vulgaris)** [Risso]. See *C. limetta* (2d def.). [B (a, 24).]—**C. limonellus** [Wallich]. The *C. medica*, var. *limetta* (in part). [B, 212.]—**C. limonium** [Risso]. See *C. limonum.*—**C. limonium amalphitanum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier amalfi.* A variety of *C. limonium.* [B, 173.]—**C. limonium ballotinum** [Risso]. Fr., *balotin.* The *Citrus medica ballotina* of Desfontaines. [a, 24.]—**C. limonium barbadorus** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier barbadore.* A variety of the *C. limonium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).] —**C. limonium bignetta** [Risso]. Fr., *vignette.* The vignette-tree, a variety of *C. limonium.* The fruit is globular and has a yellow rind and a depression below the blunt navel. [B, 173 (a, 24); Rice (a, 24).]—**C. limonium cajetanum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier de Gaete.* A variety of *C. limonium.* [B.]—**C. limonium calaber.** Fr., *limonier de calabre, citronnier limonier de calabre.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium caly** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier caly, citronnier limonier caly.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium ceriescum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier cériesc.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium ferraris** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium hispanicum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier d'Espagne.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium imperialis** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier imperiale.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium incomparabile** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier incomparable.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium mellarosa** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier mellarose.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium neapolitanum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier de Naples.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium parvum** [Risso]. Fr., *petit cedrat.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium peretta domingensis** [Risso]. Fr., *perette de Saint-Domingue.* A variety of *C. limonium* named after St. Dominic, who is said to have planted the first lemon-tree in Spain. [a, 24.]—**C. limonium ponzinum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier ponzin.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium rosolinum** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium silvaticum.** Fr., *limonier sauvage.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium striatum** [Risso]. Fr., *limonier à fruit cannelé.* A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonium vulgaris** [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonum** [Risso and Wallich]. Ar., *lîmûm.* Hind., *limu.* Fr., *limonier, citre limonier.* Ger., *Limonenbaum* (commonly, but incorrectly, written *Citronenbaum*). It., *limone.* Sp., *limonero.* Port., *limoeiro.* The lemon-tree; the *C. medica*, var. *limonum*, of Linnæus. It is indigenous to northern India, and was brought by the Arabs to Palestine and Egypt during the tenth century. It is cultivated along the Mediterranean and in the southern countries of Europe, western Asia, Brazil, and the West Indies. The bark of the root is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge. The peel is aromatic, and yields an oil much used in perfumery. The fruit, *fructus limonis*, is smaller than the citron, but contains more citric acid. The fresh juice, on this account, is used in scurvy. It has been used in rheumatism, in malarial fevers, and as a hæmostatic. The essential oil of lemon, *oleum limonis*, is made from the unripe or green fruit. The seeds have been used as a vermifuge. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180; Rice, "Cit. Fam.," 1878 (a, 24).]—**C. lumia** [Risso]. Fr., *lumie.* Ger., *Lumie, süsse Citrone.* The



CITRUS DECUMANA [LINNÆUS]. [A, 327.]

sweet lemon (the *C. medica*, var. γ *lumia*, of Linnæus). The fruit is oblong, with a shining yellow rind with a curved navel. The pulp is very sweet. The essential oil (Fr., *essence de lumie*) is obtained at Squillace in Calabria by mechanical means. [B, 180; Rice (α, 24).]—**C. lumia aurantiaca** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia conica** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia dulcis** [Risso]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit doux.* A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia gallitia** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia hispanica** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia limeta** [Risso]. Fr., *limette.* A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia rubescens** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon with a red pulp. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia saccharina** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. lumia valentina** [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. margarita.** See BERGAMOT.—**C. medica.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species resembling the *C. aurantium*, but with leaves larger and indented at the edges, and standing upon footstalks that have not the winged appendages



CITRUS MEDICA. [A, 327.]

characteristic of the other species. The flowers are slightly purpled on one surface, and the fruit is very large. The species is usually divided into the following varieties, regarded by some botanists as distinct species: *cedra; limonum* (see *C. limonum*); *lumia* (see *C. lumia*); *limetta* (see *C. limetta* [2d def.]). 2. Of Risso, the *C. medica*, var. *cedra* (Gr., κιτρέα, κιτρία; Lat., *citrea, c., citrea* [seu *citria*] *malus;* Fr., *citronnier, cédratier;* Ger., *Cedraten, Citronenbaum;* It., *cedrato, cedro;* Sp., *cidro;* Port., *cidreira*); a species indigenous to northern India, but cultivated in other warm countries, especially Sicily and Corsica. It was the only species of *C.* known to the ancients. The fruit (Lat., *citreum, malum citreum*) is large, sometimes weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. It is sometimes called *Adam's apple*, the Jews believing that this was the fruit eaten by Adam contrary to God's command, and is used by them in the ceremonies of the Feast of the Tabernacles, but is to be distinguished from the *C. pomum Adami* of Risso. The whole fruit is candied and known in the markets as *poncires* or *poncines.* The peel forms much of the commercial lemon-peel, and the candied peel appears in the market either as *citronnat* or as *succat.* The rind may furnish an oil (Fr., *essence de cédrat*), but that which appears as such in the shops is adulterated or altogether fictitious. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185; Rice (α, 24).] 3. Of Wright and Arnott, the *C. aurantium*, var. *medica* (the *C. medica* of Risso). [B, 212 (α, 24).]—**C. medica ballotina** [Desfontaines]. Fr., *balotin.* A variety of the *C. limonum* of Risso. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. medica cedra** [Desfontaines]. The *C. medica* of Risso. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. medica limonum.** See *C. limonum.* —**C. medica sativa** [Desfontaines]. The *C. limonium* (*silvaticum*) of Risso. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. medica vulgaris.** See *C. medica.*—**C. nobilis** [Loureiro]. See *C. aurantium nobile.*—**C. pompelmos** [Risso]. Fr., *pompoléon, pampelmousse.* Ger., *Pampelmus, Pumpelmus, Pompelmuse.* The shaddock, pumelo, paradise apple, or West (or East) Indian orange; a species indigenous to China, Japan, and the Indian Archipelago, and cultivated in southern Asia, Europe, and America. The fruit is round or pear-shaped, and weighs up to 12 lbs. It has a thick, smooth peel, which contains a volatile oil, and a juicy, edible pulp of medicinal value, especially in diseases of acclimatization in the tropics. The largest fruits are called *pompelmousses;* the smallest are the so-called "forbidden fruits" of the English markets. [B, 19, 180; Rice (α, 24).]—**C. pompelmos chadec** [Risso]. Fr., *chadec.* A variety of the *C. pompelmos.* It is used for making comfits. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. pompelmos chadec minor** [Risso]. Fr., *petit chadec.* A smaller variety of the *C. pompelmos chadec*, called in Jamaica "*fruit délicieux.*" [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. pompelmos decumanus** [Risso]. See *C. pompelmos.*—**C. pompelmos ramosus** [Risso]. Fr., *pompoléon à grappe.* An edible variety of the common shaddock. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. sarcodactylus.** A Chinese variety of the *C. medica* of Risso. The fruit, known as Buddah's citron, ends in five or more long, finger-like lobes. [B, 19; Rice (α. 24).]—**C. sinensis.** 1. Of Persoon, the *Citrus aurantium* of Risso. 2. Of Tournefort, the *C. aurantium minutissimum.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. spataforma** [Risso]. A variety of the bitter orange, furnishing orangeat (*q. v.*). [Rice (α, 24).]—**C. vulgaris** [Risso]. Fr., *bigardier, orange amère.* Ger., *bittere Orange, gemeiner* (oder *bitterer*) *Pomeranzenbaum.* It., *arancio amaro.* Sp., *naranjo ágrio.* The Seville orange; the *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*, of Linnæus; the *C. bigaradia* of Duhamel. A species indigenous to northern East India, southern China, and Cochin-China, and cultivated in southern Europe, northern Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere. The leaves (*folia aurantii* [Ger. Ph.]) are used in nervous affections; the unripe fruit, as large as a cherry, is employed for issue peas, and on distillation furnishes an oil (Fr., *essence de petit grain*) which is now furnished by the leaves also. An infusion of the leaves is known in Italy as *acqua di bette.* The flowers (*flores aurantii*) yield the *essence de néroli bigarade* and orange-flower water. The peel or rind of the fruit (*aurantii amari cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *aurantii cortex* [Br. Ph.]) yields an oil used to flavor tinctures and elixirs. The ripe fruit is too bitter to eat. Its peel (*flavedo aurantiarum, cortex aurantiorum mundatus*, seu *expulpatus*) is a tonic, carminative, and stomachic, and is used in the manufacture of essences, etc. The workmen who peel the fruit are subject to dizziness, tinnitus aurium, subsultus tendinum, disturbances of digestion, and sometimes epileptic fits. [B, 1, 5, 19, 173, 180; Rice (α, 24).]—**Conserva citri aurantii** [Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Confectio* AURANTII.—**Cortex citri** (seu **citri fructus** [Ger. Ph.], seu **fructus citri**). See LIMONIS *cortex.*—**Elæosaccharum citri.** See *Oléosaccharure de* CITRON.—**Extractum foliorum citri aurantii.** Fr., *extrait de feuilles d'oranger.* An extract made from orange-leaves by extracting with water and evaporating to the proper consistence. [Antwerp Ph., 1812 (B, 97, 119).]—**Flavedo corticis citri.** Lemon-peel freed from its outer layer. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**Folia citri.** The leaves of *C. medica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Folia citri aurantii.** The leaves of *C. aurantium* (said of all three varieties). [B, 180 (α. 24).] —**Fructus citri.** The fruit of *C. medica*, var. *limonum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Fructus citri cedræ.** The fruit of *C. cedra.* [B (α, 24).]—**Hydrolatum floris citri aurantii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* AURANTII *florum.*—**Oil of c.** See *Oil of* LEMONS.—**Oleosaccharetum citri** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oléosaccharure de* CITRON.—**Oleum citri, Oleum citri distillatum.** Ger., *Citronenöl.* An oil formed by distillation from the fresh rind of *C. limonum.* [α, 24.] See *Oleum* LIMONIS.—**Oleum expressum corticis flavi fructus citri aurantii.** The essential oil of orange-peel obtained by expression. [B, 97.]—**Oleum volatile floris citri aurantii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of* ORANGE *flowers.*—**Poma citri.** See *Fructus citri.*—**Ptisana de foliis citri aurantii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane* D'ORANGER (*feuille*).—**Semen citri.** The seed of *C. limonum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Spiritus citri** [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Ger., *Citronengeist.* See *Spiritus* LIMONIS.—**Succus citri.** Ger., *Citronensaft.* The juice of *C. limonum.* [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**Succus citri artificialis** [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor acidi citrici* [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.]. A solution of 7 grammes of citric acid in 93 grammes of distilled water with the addition of 1 drop of oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.]; or a solution of 1 part of citric acid in 16 parts of water [Finn. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Succus citri venalis.** Ger., *italienischer Citronensaft.* Commercial lemon-juice, expressed in Italy, with the addition of the ethereal oil of the peel; used in the preparation of citric acid and as a substitute for lemons. It contains only about 5 per cent. of citric acid, and has a bitter after-taste, due to the presence of limonin from the seeds. It is usually adulterated or in bad condition. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**Succus e fructu citri limoni** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIMONIS *succus.*—**Syrupus acetositatis citri** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. Ger., *Citronensaftsyrup.* A preparation made of 16 parts of sugar and 10 of lemon-juice boiled together to form a syrup; used as a vehicle for saline medicines, and, diluted with from 100 to 150 parts of water, as a beverage. [Vogl (A, 319; α, 21).]—**Syrupus citri** [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the syrupus acidi citrici, and containing from 1 to 2 per cent. of citric acid, made by mixing a solution of the latter in distilled water with simple syrup [Swiss Ph.] (or sugar [Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph.]), and aromatizing with oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.] or the elæosaccharum citri [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95.] —**Syrupus citri aurantii** [Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Syrupus* AURANTII. —**Syrupus corticis citri.** See *Syrupus citri.*—**Syrupus corticis citri aurantii.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII.—**Syrupus corticum citri, Syrupus corticum citri amarus.** Syrup of bitter lemon-peel. [B, 97.]—**Syrupus de cortice atrio vulgaris** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* AURANTII.—**Syrupus florum citri aurantii.** See *Syrupus* AURANTII *florum.*—**Syrupus succi citri** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* LIMONIS.—**Tinctura citri (corticis recentis).** See *Tinctura* LIMONIS.

CITRYL, n. Si^{2}t'ri^{2}l. See *Oleum* CITRI.

CITTA [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ta^3. 1. A section of the genus *Mucuna.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 21).] 2. See PICA.

CITTARA (It.), n. Chet-ta^{3}r'a^3. A place in Ischia, where there is a hot calcareous and saline spring. [L, 105.]

CITTARONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)-on'i^2-u^{3}m. The genus *Viola.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CITTORRHYNCHUS [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-to^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The genus *Ouratea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CITTOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'to^{2}s. Gr., κιττός. See CISSUS.

CITTRA-MOOLUM, n. See CITRA-MOOLUM.

CITT-RANA-NIMBA (Sansc.), n. The *Limonia acidissima.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CITY AVENS, n. The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CIVADA, CIVADO, n's. The *Avena sativa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CIVAIE (It.), n. Che-va^3'e-a. A general name for leguminous food plants. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CIVE (Fr.), n. Sev. Also written *civette.* 1. The *civet.* 2. The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CIVET, n. Si^{2}v′e^{2}t. Lat., *zibethum*. Fr., *cive, civette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zibethkatze* (1st def.). It., *zibetto*. Sp., *gato de algalia, algalia* (2d def.). Syn.: *c. cat* (1st def.). 1. The *Viverra civetta*. 2. A substance obtained from the *Viverra civetta* or c. cat of the East Indies. It is a semi-liquid, unctuous material of a strong, musk-like odor, and bitter, unpleasant, fatty taste, which is secreted into a cavity opening between the anus and the external genitals. It contains a volatile oil, fat, and ammonia, and was formerly employed medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic; now used only as a perfume. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]—**African c.** See VIVERRA *civetta*. —**Indian c.** Fr., *civette de l'Inde*. See VIVERRA *civetta*.

CIVETTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^2(ki^2)-ve^{2}t(we^{2}t)′ta^3. A subgenus of the genus *Viverra*. [B, 81; L, 30.]—**C. vulgaris.** See VIVERRA *c.*

CIVETTE (Fr.), n. Se-ve^{2}t. See CIVE and CIVET.—**C. commune.** See VIVERRA *civetta*.—**C. de l'Inde.** See VIVERRA *civetta*.

CIVIÈRE (Fr.), n. Se-ve-e^{2}r. A litter for conveying the wounded. [L, 49.]

CIVOIS (Fr.), n. Se-vwa^3. The onion. [L, 41.]

CIXIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}x(ki^{2}x)-i(i^2)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Homoptera*. [L, 121.]

CIXIOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}x(ki^{2}x)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). Fr., *cixiites*. A subtribe of the *Fulgarites*. [L, 247.]

CLABELINO, n. In Languedoc, the *Echium vulgare*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADARIA [Ritgen] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. See RAMARIA.

CLADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CLADIEÆ.

CLADENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-e^{2}n^2′ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *cladenchym′atos (-is)*. From κλάδος, a branch, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A branched parenchyma. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLADES [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Klad(kla^{3}d)′ez(as). Ger., *Klades, Hauptklass*. A division lower than a phylum or subphylum and higher than a class. [L, 121, 228.]

CLADI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klad(kla^{3}d)′i(e). Radiating arms or branches (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CLADIEÆ [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cladiées*. A tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADIOSPORÉ (Fr.), adj. Kla^{2}d-e-o-spor-a. Having the sporophorous filaments netted or ramified extensively (said of *Fungi*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADISCUS (Lat.), adj. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-i^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Bearing cordaites (said of a branch). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOBIUM [Lindley] (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-ob(o^{2}b)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SCAPHYGLOTTIS.

CLADOCARPI [Bridel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′i(e). From κλάδος, a young shoot, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cladocarpées*. A division of mosses, including *Sphagnum* and *Archidium*, in which the spore-case is supplied with a pedicle, which has not the same origin as in the true mosses, the urn being supported by a pseudopode at its base. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOCARPIÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A group of mosses of the division *Sphagnoïdia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOCARPOUS, adj. Kla^{2}d-o-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s. Fr., *cladocarpe*. Having the spore-case at the extremities of the filaments. [B (*a*, 24).]

CLADOCERA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)′-e^{2}r-a^3. From κλάδος, a branch, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *cladocères*. Ger., *Wasserflöhe*. A family of the *Crustacea*, or an order of the *Entomostraca* or of the *Branchiopoda*. [L, 121, 147, 180, 228.]

CLADODE, n. Kla^{2}d′od. Lat., *cladodium*. A branch that is flattened and assumes the appearance and functions of a leaf, as in *Xylophylla, Ruscus aculeatus*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. FASCIATION.

CLADODEI [Nylander] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-od′e^2-i(e). A series of *Lichens* constituting the second of the family *Lichenacei* of Nylander, characterized by having apothecia terminal on the podetia, rarely sessile. [B; *a*, 24.]

CLADODIAL, adj. Kla^{2}d-od′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cladodialis*. Fr., *c.* Resembling or pertaining to a cladode. [B (*a*, 24).]

CLADODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-od′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CLADODE.

CLADODYSTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-di^{2}z-(du^{6}s)-trof(tro^{2}f)′i^2-a^3. From κλάδος, a branch, δυς (see *Dys-**), and τρέφειν, to nourish. The decay of the upper branches of trees growing in light soil or when past maturity. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOGENUS (Lat.), adj. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)′e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Bearing the fructification on the branches (said of mosses). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOME, n. Kla^{2}d-om′. The branching arms or cladi of a sponge spicule regarded as a whole. [L, 121.]

CLADONA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on′a^3. See CLADONIA.

CLADONEMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on-e^{2}m′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Gymnoblastea Anthomedusæ*. [L, 121.]

CLADONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on′i^2-a^3. Fr., *cladone*. Ger., *Kopfflechte*. Of Hoffman, a genus of lichens of the tribe *Cladoniei*, family *Lichenacei*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coccifera, C. coccinea, C. extensa** [Hoffmann]. See BÆOMYCES *cocciferus*. —**C. incana** [Hoffman]. A species growing in dry places. It has red apothecia, and is often mistaken for *C. coccifera* and for *C. pyxidata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. islandica.** See CETRARIA *islandica*. —**C. paschalis** [Willdenow]. The *Stereocaulon paschale*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. polycephala** [Hoffman]. A variety of the *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pungens** [Acharius]. Fr., *lichen piquant*. A variety of *C. rangiferina*. It yields a yellowish-brown, and with iron sulphate a green dye. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] —**C. pyxidata** [Sprengel]. Fr., *c. à grand calice, pixide*. Ger., *Büchsen, Becher-Flechte*. A species common in woods and hedge banks. It yields a dark-green dye. It was formerly used in intermittent fevers and in whooping-cough. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rangiferina** [Acharius]. Fr., *corail de montagne, corail terrestre, lichen des rennes, mousse du nord, pyrèle*. Ger., *Rennthiermoos*. A species covering large tracts of Arctic Europe and America. It serves as a food for reindeer, and is capable of supporting man in time of famine; of recent years, in Scandinavia and Russia, an alcoholic spirit has been distilled from it and extensively consumed, especially when potatoes were scarce and dear. In perfumery it is used in *poudre de chypre*. It yields cladonic acid. [B, 2, 19, 77, 173, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sanguinea** [Martius]. Fr., *c. sanguin*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in infusion in aphthæ. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. subulata.** The *Bæomyces uncialis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. uncialis.** The *Bæomyces uncialis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] —**C. vermicularis** [Acharius]. A species found in the South American mountains. It is used there as a stomachic under the name of *contrayerba blanca*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CLADONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of *Hymenopsoræ*, consisting of the divisions *Lecideaceæ* and *Capitulariaceæ*; subsequently made to comprise *Bæomyces, Cenomyce, Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a division corresponding to the second of Reichenbach's classifications, but with *Pycnothelia* substituted for *Cenomyce*. 3. Of Korb, a family of heteromericaceous, acroblastaceous lichens, embracing *Stereocaulon, Dufourea, Cenomyce*, and *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CLADONIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-i(e). Of Schärer, a family of capitate lichens, comprising *Stereocaulon, Bæomyces*, and *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CLADONIC ACID, n. Kla^{2}d-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cladonique*. An acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*, formerly regarded as identical with usnic acid, but differing from the latter in its melting point and its decomposition products. [B, 2.]

CLADONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cladoniées*. Of Genth, the one order of *Cephalocarpæ*, comprising *Bæomyces, Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon*. 2. Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Cladonioideæ*, consisting of *Cladonia*. 3. Of Arnold and others, a tribe or family of the *Cladoniaceæ*, including *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CLADONIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on-i(i^2)′e^2-i(e). Fr., *cladonies*. Of Nylander, a tribe of lichens of the series *Cladodei*. [*a*, 24.]

CLADONIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-on-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Schulz, a family of *Dermatophyllosporæ*, including the sections *Plocaria* and *Usneacea*. 2. Of Nylander (1854), a series of *Lichenaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Stereocauleæ, Cladonieæ*, and *Bæomyceæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CLADODEI.

CLADOPE (Fr.), adj. Kla^{3}d-op. Having a branched stipule. [L, 41.].

CLADOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-for(fo^{2}r)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Hassal, a subfamily of *Monocysteæ*, comprising *Cladophora* and *Coleochæte*. 2. Of Harvey, a grand division of *Confervæ*, consisting of *Cladophora, Spongomorphia, Ægagrophila, Acrosiphonia, Chloropteris*, and *Lychæte*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOPHYLL, n. Kla^{2}d′o-fi^{2}l. From κλάδος, a branch, and φύλλον, a leaf. See *Cladode*.

CLADOPHYTUM [Leidy] (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κλάδος, a branch, and φυτόν, a plant. A formation of mycoderma found in the intestines of living animals. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOPODA (Lat.), **CLADOPODES** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. and f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3, -ez(e^{2}s). From κλάδος, a branch, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *cladopodes*. Of Gray, an order of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L, 41; B, 180.]

CLADOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-pod(po^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See STIPES *vaginularis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o^{2}p-tos′i^{2}s. Gen., *cladoptos′eos (-is)*. From κλάδος, a branch, and πτῶσις, a falling. An affection seen in the willow and some other forest trees, in which the small branches, having died, are thrown off from the living portion of the tree, leaving a circular cup-shaped depression similar to that formed when a leaf falls from its stalk. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLADORRHIZE (Fr.), adj. Kla^{3}d-or-rez. From κλάδος, a branch, and ῥίζα, a root. Having branching roots. [L, 41.]

CLADOS (Lat.), n. m. Klad(kla^{3}d)′o^{2}s. See CLADUS.

CLADOSE, adj. Klad′os. Branched.

CLADOSPORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-spor-(spo^{2}r)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cladosporiées*. Of Mathieu, a section of the *Mucedinæ*, tribe *Byssaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κλάδος, a branch, and σπορά, a seed. Of Link, a genus of naked-spored molds, found on decaying vegetable and animal substances. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dendriticum.** A conferva that attacks apple-tree leaves and fruit, causing dark spots on the latter. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. herbarum.** A species found, in the budding form, in the "tears" of the grape-vine, and thought by Griessmayer to be perhaps the source of the *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*, which produces the fermentation of wine. [B, 19.]

CLADOSTEPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-ste^{2}f′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Florideæ*, consisting of *Cladostephus*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CLADOTHRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-o(o^2)-thri^{2}s-(thri^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Cladothricheen.* In Zopf's classification of bacteria, a division of the *Schizomycetes*, characterized by their occurring at some period of their development in straight or slightly curved filaments so united as to resemble filaments which have undergone dichotomous division. [A, 396 ; B.]

CLADOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)'o(o^2)-thri^{2}x. Gen., *cladot'richos* (*-is*). From κλάδος, a branch, and θρίξ, a hair. 1. Of Nuttall, a genus of *Amarantaceæ*, tribe *Gomphreneæ*, indigenous to Mexico and California. 2. A genus of the *Cladothriceæ.* [α, 24.]—**C. dichotoma** [Cohn]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) having filaments 3 μ thick, occurring in water that contains organic matter, forming zoogloeæ. [A, 396 ; B, 206, 237.]—**C. Foersteri** [Cohn]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) forming felted masses in the human lacrymal passages. [A, 396.]

CLADUS (Lat.), n. m. Klad(kla^{3}d)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κλάδος. Fr., *rameau, branche.* Ger., *Zweig.* A shoot, limb, or bough of a plant. [B (α, 24).]

CLAIR-BASSIN (Fr.), n. Kla^{2}r-ba^{3}s-sa^{2}n^2. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [A, 121, 173, (α, 24).]

CLAIRÇAGE (Fr.), n. Kla^{2}r-sa^{3}zh. Clarification. [L, 49, 77.]

CLAIRET (Fr.), n. Kla^{2}r-a. See Claretum.—**C. des six graines.** See Claretum *ex sex seminibus.*

CLAIRETTE (Fr.), n. Kla^{2}r-e^{2}t. The *Campanula arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CLAIRVOYANCE, n. Kla^{2}r-voi'a^{2}ns ; in Fr., kla^{2}r-vwa^3-ya^{3}n^{2}s. Fr., *c.* (from *clair*, clear, and *voir*, to see). The pretended power of being able to discern the nature of cases of sickness supernaturally ; actually to see the internal organs of a patient.

CLAIRVOYANT, adj. Kla^{2}r-voi'a^{2}nt ; in Fr., kla^{2}r-vwa^3-ya^{3}n^2. Fr., *c.* Possessing or of the nature of clairvoyance ; as a n., a practitioner of clairvoyance.

CLAMATORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}m(kla^{3}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or'ez-(e^{2}s). From *clamare*, to cry out. 1. A suborder of the *Passeres mesomyodi.* 2. Of Cabanis, an order of the *Inseessores.* [L, 121, 221.]

CLAMBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}m(kla^{3}m)'bi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 267.]

CLAMIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}m(kla^{3}m)-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. The *Phormium tenax.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAMITANS (Lat.), adj. Kla^{2}m(kla^{3}m)'i^{2}t-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *clamitare*, to cry aloud. Screaming. [L, 341.]

CLAMP, n. Kla^{2}mp. Lat., *cochlea.* Fr., *pince, cuilleron* (2d def.). Ger., *Klammer, Quetsch-Hahn.* It., *cucchiaio.* Sp., *cuchara.* 1. A mechanism for holding a part (such as an artery, the pedicle of a tumor, etc.) fast by pressure. 2. That portion of the obstetrical forceps which grasps the fœtal head. [A, 102.]

CLANDESTINA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}n(kla^{3}n)-de^{2}st-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *clandestine.* See Lathræa.

CLANDESTINARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}n(kla^{3}n)-de^{2}st-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'-ri^2-a^3. Of Spach, the genus *Nasturtium* ; of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLANDESTINE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}n^2-de^{2}st-en. The *Lathræa clandestina.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. commune, C. de Léon.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. de Tournefort.** The *Lathræa amblatum.* [L, 41.]—**C. écailleuse.** The *Lathræa squamaria.* [B, 275 (α, 24) ; L, 41.]

CLANDESTININ, n. Kla^{2}n-de^{2}st'i^{2}n-i^{2}n. A white crystalline substance insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, obtained from the buds of *Clandestina* (*Lathræa*) *rectifolia.* [B, 2.]

CLANG, n. Kla^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *clangor.* Ger., *Klang.* A hoarse voice such as is occasioned by dryness of the vocal organs ; a sustained sound. [L, 94.]—**C. tint.** See Timbre.

CLANGOR (Lat.), n. m. Kla^{2}n^2(kla^{3}n^2)'go^{2}r ; in Eng., kla^{2}n^{2}g'-o^{2}r. See Clang.—**C. infantum.** See Laryngismus *stridulus.*

CLANGULA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}n^2(kla^{3}n^2)'gu^2(gu^4)-la^3. The sharp cry of a bird. [L, 341.]

CLANGULINS (Fr.), n. pl. Kla^{3}n^2-gu^{6}l-a^{2}n^2. A family of the *Palmipeds.* [L, 41.]

CLAOTRACHELUS (Lat.), n. m. The genus *Vernonia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAP, n. Kla^{2}p. See Gonorrœa.—**C.-threads.** Ger., *Tripperfäden.* Albuminous threads found in the urine in gonorrhœal cystitis. [L, 191.]

CLAPALOU, n. In Coromandel, the *Carissa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAPAS, n. In Tartary, the *Coco.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAPIER (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}p-e-a. A pus cavity or sinus. [L, 49.]

CLAPOTAGE (Fr.), **CLAPOTEMENT** (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}p-ot-a^{3}zh, -ma^{3}n^2. From *clapoter*, to become covered with short, close waves, producing a clapping sound. In auscultation, see Bruit *de clapotement.*

CLAQUAT (Fr.), n. Kla^{2}k-a^3. See Claquette.

CLAQUEDENTS (Fr.), **CLAQUEMENT DES DENTS** (Fr.), n's. Kla^{2}k-da^{3}n^2, kla^{2}k-ma^{3}n^2 da da^{3}n^2. Lat., *dentium crepitus.* Ger., *Zahnklappern.* It., *battimiento dei denti.* Sp., *rechino de los dientes.* Chattering of the teeth due to muscular tremor of the lower jaw. [L, 109.]

CLAQUET (Fr.), n. Kla^{2}k-a. In Normandy, the *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAQUETTE (Fr.), **CLAQUOT** (Fr.), **CLAQUOTTE** (Fr.), n's. Kla^{2}k-e^{2}t, -o, -ot. The *Colutea arborescens, Silene inflata, Physalis alkengi,* and *Rhinanthus crista galli.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAREMONT PARK, n. Kla^{2}r'mo^{2}nt pa^{3}rk. A place near Blackpool, Lancashire, England, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 319.]

CLARENDON SPRINGS, n. Kla^{2}r'e^{2}n-du^{3}n. A place in Rutland County, Vermont, where there is a spring containing free nitrogen, free carbonic acid, calcium carbonate and chloride, sodium sulphate, and magnesium sulphate ; used in lithiasis, dyspepsia, and hepatic engorgement. [A, 363.]

CLARET, n. Kla^{2}r'e^{2}t. Lat., *claretum, clareta.* Fr., *clairet, vin de Bordeaux.* Ger., *Würzwein.* A general term for the light-red wines of France and others resembling them.

CLARETA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}r(kla^{3}r)-e(a)'ta^3. See Claret.—**C. composita** [Bauderon's Ph.]. A preparation made of aromatic and astringent ingredients, macerated in white wine and distilled. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. de Coquimbo.** See Azorella *madreporica.*—**C. simplex** [Bauderon's Ph.]. An infusion of 1 part of cinnamon in 6 parts of brandy and 4 of rose-water, with the addition of 3 of white sugar. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CLARETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}r(kla^{3}r)-et(at)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Claret.—**C. aromaticum, C. ex sex seminibus, C. ex sex seminibus carminativis.** Fr., *rassolis* (ou *clairet*) *des six graines, eau carminative, eau immortelle, élixir aromatique, ratafia d'anis et de carvi composé.* 1. Of the Würtemburg Ph., 1798, a preparation made of ½ oz. of sex semina, 4 lbs. of brandy, and 12 oz. of clarified sugar. [B, 97, 119 (α, 21).] 2. Of the Ph. Parisiensis, a preparation made of 1 oz. each of the seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, caraway, and carrots, a sufficient quantity of brandy and of chamomile water, and a syrup prepared from 1 lb. of white sugar. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. fructuum** [Augustin]. A preparation made of 15 parts of ripe cherries, 6 of gooseberries, 3 of raspberries, 24 each of alcohol and cloves, ½ of a vanilla pod, and 4 lbs. of sugar. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**C. laxativum.** An old name for wine impregnated with senna, mechoacana, turpeth, and aromatic substances ; used as a purgative. [L, 116 (α, 21).]

CLAREY, n. Kla^{2}r'e^2. The genus *Salvia.*—**Common c.** The *Salvia officinalis.* [B, 97.]

CLARIDAT, n. Kla^{2}r'i^{2}d-a^{2}t. A solution of lead acetate in which precipitated sulphur is suspended ; used for deepening the color of the hair. [B, 270 (α, 21).]

CLARIEGE, n. In Languedoc, the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLARIFICATION, n. Kla^{2}r-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *clarificatio* (from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klärung, C., Clarificirung.* It., *chiarificazione.* Sp., *clarificación.* The process of clarifying liquid substances from their impurities by allowing the latter to subside by their greater specific gravity, or by being rendered heavier by the application of heat, or by aggregation and separation by the addition of a foreign substance. [B, 14 (α, 24).]

CLARIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla^{2}r(kla^{3}r)-i^2-i(e)'na^3. A division of the *Siluridæ homalopteræ.* [L, 207.]

CLARISSIMA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *clarissimus* (superl. of *clarus*, clear [*tinctura* understood]). Kla^{2}r(kla^{3}r)-i^{2}s'si^{2}m-a^3. A tincture made from the *herba spilanthis oleraceæ* ; an old remedy for toothache. [B, 180 (α, 24) ; 270 (α, 21).]

CLARKIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{3}rk-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of *Onograds*, including *Eucharidium, Clarkia, Phæostoma,* and *Opsianthus.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CLARRY, CLARY, n's. 1. The *Salvia sclarea.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).] 2. See Claretum.—**Horminum c.** The *Salvia horminum.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Meadow c.** The *Salvia pratensis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Silvery c.** The *Salvia argentea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Heliotropium indicum* and the *Salvia verbenacea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Vervain c.** The *Salvia verbenaca.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

CLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Klas(kla^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *clas'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κλάσις. 1. A fracture. 2. A fragment. 3. Of Philo, the modulation of the voice. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

CLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{2}z(kla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *clas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., κλάσμα. Fr., *clasme, esquille.* Ger., *Splitter.* It., *scheggia.* Sp., *esquirla.* A fragment. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

CLASPER, n. Kla^{3}sp'u^{5}r. A modified portion of the pelvic fin of male *Elasmobranchia* : a series of cartilages movable upon each other, covered with skin and muscles, and channeled on their inner surface ; when in the cloaca of the female, the channeled surfaces form a canal which conveys semen into the oviduct ; in the pl., *c's*, organs on the terminal ring of male *Diptera* which aid in copulation. [L, 196, 294.]

CLASPING, adj. Kla^{3}sp'i^{2}n^{2}g. Climbing (said of a tendril). [α, 24.]

CLASS, n. Kla^{3}s. Lat., *classis.* Fr., *classe.* Ger., *Klasse, Abtheilung.* It., *classe.* Sp., *clase.* 1. A primary division of plants, arranged according to some one or more characteristics common to the whole group. In most systems of classifications the term is applied to the highest division and includes orders, families, genera, and species. For examples see under Classification. [B (α, 24).] 2. A fundamental division of animals (*e. g.*, the birds). [L, 343.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *classe artificielle.* A division founded upon a few external distinctions, without strict regard to natural affinities. [B (α, 24).]—**Natural c.** Fr., *classe naturelle.* A division based upon a scientific study of all natural affinities, whether morphological, structural, or physiological. For examples see under Classification. [B (α, 24).]

CLASSIFICATION, n. Kla^{3}s-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *classificatio* (from *classis*, a class, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Abtheilung in Klassen.* It., *classificazione.* Sp., *clasificación.* In general, the systematic arrangement of objects of nature or of art, in order to facilitate their study ; in botany, the methodical and

scientific grouping of all plants, living or fossil, into species, genera, tribes, families, orders, classes, or other divisions, in accordance with some one or more characteristics of organization, function, habitat, form, or external or internal structure, common to each group, as exemplified in the systems of the following (and other) botanists—viz.: *A.* Of Cæsalpinus (1583), who distributed all the plants then known into fifteen classes, distinguished by the fruit. *B.* Of Linnæus, who arranged all known genera of plants under 24 classes, each based on some arbitrary character derived from the floral organs. This is the principal artificial c. The first 13 classes comprised all plants with perfect flowers and were named *Monandria, Diandria,* etc.—*i. e.*, one-stamened, two-stamened, etc., to the 13th class, called *Polyandria* (having 20 or more stamens). The 14th and 15th classes were founded on the length of the stamens, *Didynamia* (2 long and 2 short stamens) and *Tetradynamia* (4 long and 2 short stamens). The next four classes are distinguished by the union of the stamen, *Monadelphia, Diadelphia, Polyadelphia,* and *Syngenesia.* The next class, *Gynandria,* depends on the cohesion of the stamens with the pistil. The next three classes, *Monœcia, Diœcia,* and *Polygamia,* include all plants with diclinous flowers. The last class, *Cryptogamia,* includes the flowerless plants. The orders of the first 13 classes are determined by the number of styles or stigmas on each flower, order 1 being *Monogynia,* order 2 *Dygynia,* and so on up to the 12th, called *Polygynia,* with more than 12 styles. The orders of class 14 depend on the seed-vessels, and are termed *Gymnospermia* and *Angeiospermia.* The orders of class 15 depend on the fruit, being *Siliculosa* and *Siliquosa.* The orders of classes 16, 17, and 18 are known by the number of stamens, and named, like the first classes, *Triandria, Pentandria,* etc. The orders of class 19 are 5—viz.: *Æquales, Superflua, Frustanea, Necessaria,* and *Segregata.* The orders of classes 20, 21, and 22 are distinguished in the same way as the first 13 classes and as the 16th, 17th, and 18th classes—as order 1, *Monandria*; order 2, *Diandria,* etc. The orders of class 23 are founded on the relative position of the flower, as *Monœcia, Diœcia,* and *Triœcia.* The orders of the 24th are: 1, *Filices*; 2, *Musci*; 3, *Hepaticæ*; 4, *Lichenes*; 5, *Fungi*; and 6, *Algæ.* *C.* Of De Candolle (1824), who divided the vegetable kingdom into cellular and vascular plants, subdividing the latter into exogens or dicotyledons, and endogens or monocotyledons. These are subdivided into 8 families: *Thalamiflores, Caliciflores, Corolliflores, Monochlamydes, Phanerogames endogènes, Cryptogames endogènes, Cellulaires foliacées,* and *Cellulaires afoliacées.* This c., with some modifications, is now the one generally adopted in England and the United States. *D.* Of Jussieu (1789), who, following Nature, divided all plants into *acotyledons, monocotyledons,* and *dicotyledons,* the first comprising the *cryptogams,* the second, according to the insertion of the stamens, being divided into epigynous, perigynous, or hypogynous classes, and the third, comprising a large number of plants, being subdivided into hermaphrodite *dicotyledons* (including the *apetalous, monopetalous,* and *polypetalous* plants) and the *Diclinæ.* These divisions were divided into 15 classes, according to the mode of insertion of the stamens or the character and relations of the corolla, as follows: *a, Acotylédonie* (*Fungi*); *b, Monohypogynie* (*Gramineæ*); *c, Monopérigynie* (*Irideæ*); *d, Monoépigynie* (*Orchideæ*); *e, Épistaminie* (*Aristolochieæ*); *f, Péristaminie* (*Polygoneæ*); *g, Hypostamine* (*Plantagineæ*); *h, Hypocorollie* (*Solaneæ*); *i, Péricorollie* (*Ericaceæ*); *j, Synantherie* (*Cichoraceæ*); *k, Corisantherie* (*Rubiaceæ*); *l, Épipetalie* (*Umbelliferæ*); *m, Hypopétalie* (*Cruciferæ*); *n, Péripétalie* (*Rosaceæ*); and *o, Diclinie* (*Amentaceæ*). *E.* Of Lindley, who makes two grand groups—flowering and flowerless plants, which he divides into seven classes: *thallogens, acrogens, rhizogens, endogens, dictyogens, gymnogens,* and *exogens.* Into the 303 families of his c. he admits 56 *alliances* (*nixus*), a kind of natural section interposed between the families and classes. *F.* Of Brongniart (1843 to 1850), who divided the vegetable kingdom into *Cryptogams* and *Phanerogams,* subdividing these into 68 classes and 296 families. *G.* Of Endlicher, who divides all plants into two *regions* and five *sections,* which he subdivides into *cohorts,* embracing 52 classes, in which there are 277 families embracing 6,895 genera. *H.* Of Sachs, who divides the whole vegetable kingdom into *Thallophyta* and *Cormophyta.* The first division has two sections, embracing *Algæ,* or plants without, and *Fungi,* plants with, chlorophyll. The *Thallophyta* are further subdivided into four classes: *Protophyta, Zygosporeæ, Oosporeæ,* and *Carposporeæ.* The *Cormophyta* embrace three series: the *Bryophyta,* including the classes *Filicales, Equisetaceæ,* and *Dichotomeæ*; and the 3d series, *Phanerogamæ,* including the two classes *Gymnospermæ* and *Angeiospermæ,* the last comprising the divisions *Monocotyledones* and *Dicotyledones.* *I.* Of Cauvet (1885), who divides plants into the three grand divisions of acotyledons (including cryptogams), monocotyledons, and dicotyledons, including in all more than 70 families, the c. being based upon the relations of the ovary and petals, their absence or presence, and their situation. [B, 34, 104; α, 24.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *c. artificielle.* A c. founded on certain features of resemblance selected arbitrarily, without regard to features which, although less apparent, are more essential. [α, 24.]—**C. parallélique** (Fr.). A form of c. proposed by G. St.-Hilaire, founded on the theory that all living beings are modified offshoots from the same stock. [L, 41.]—**Natural c.** Fr., *c. naturelle.* A c. founded on essential and fundamental points of structure, irrespective of external forms. [L, 41, 147.]

CLASSICAL, adj. Kla^{3}s'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *classicus.* Fr., *classique.* Ger., *klassisch.* Of or according to the best authority; typically characterized. [B (α, 24).]

CLASSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{2}s(kla^{3}s)'si^{2}s. See Class.

CLASTIC, adj. Kla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *clasticus* (from κλᾶν, to break). Fr., *clastique.* Ger., *klastisch.* It., *clastico.* Sp., *clástico.* Separable into pieces (said of anatomical models, drawings, etc.). [L, 49.]

CLATHRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)-ra(ra^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clathracées.* 1. Of Corda, a family of *Fungi,* embracing *Laterna, Coleus,* and *Clathrus.* 2. Of Brongniart, a tribe of *Fungi,* comprising the *Phalloides* and *Clathroïdes.* [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

CLATHRACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)-ra(ra^3)'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). Fr., *clathracés.* A group of *Gasteromycetes* separated from the *Phalloidei* of Fries, and raised to the rank of a separate family. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLATHRATE, CLATHRATED, adj's. Kla^{2}th'rat, -rat-e^{2}d. Lat., *clathratus* (from κλῇθρα, a lattice). Ger., *gegittert, gitterig.* Cancellate; shaped like a lattice or sieve. [B (α, 24).]

CLATHRE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}tr. See Clathrus.

CLATHREÆ [Tulasne] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Angeiogostreæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLATHREI [Fries] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)'re^2-i(e). A tribe of the *Phalloidei.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLATHROIDEI [Corda] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)-ro(ro^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-i(e). A subdivision of the *Phalloideæ,* consisting of *Clathrus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLATHROPTYCHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)-ro^{2}p-ti^{2}k(tu^{6}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Peritrichea.* [L, 121.]

CLATHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla^{2}th(kla^{3}th)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., κλεῖθρον. Fr., *clathre.* 1. A lattice; a membrane pierced with holes and forming a kind of network, as in the *Ouvirandra fenestralis.* 2. A genus of gastero-mycetous *Fungi.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAUDEÆ [Kützing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{4}d'(kla^3'u^{4}d)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *claudées.* A family of rose-color-spored marine *Algæ* formed of parenchymatous cells. It includes *Claudea, Martensia, Thuretia, Halophlegma,* and *Dictyurus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAUDEINEÆ [Trevis] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{4}d(kla^3-u^{4}d)-e^2-i^{2}n'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of *Algæ rhodomeleæ,* comprising *Claudea, Martensia, Pollefenea, Dictyurus, Thaumasia, Rhodoplexia,* and *Thuretia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAUDETITE, n. Kla^{4}d'et-it. Arsenic trioxide. [B.]

CLAUDIACON (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{4}d(kla^3-u^{4}d)-i(i^2)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n. Gr., κλαυδιακόν. Of Paulus Ægineta, a collyrium. [L, 94, 97 (α, 21).]

CLAUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{4}d(kla^3-u^{4}d)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *claudicatio'nis.* From *claudicare,* to halt or limp. See Claudication.—**C. à dolore.** Lameness due to anything that renders walking painful. [L, 135.]—**C. spontanea.** Ger., *freiwilliges Hinken.* The limping that occurs as an early symptom of hip-joint disease in children. [A, 326.]

CLAUDICATION, n. Kla^{4}d-i^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *claudicatio.* Fr., *c.*, *boitement, boîterie.* Ger., *Lähmung, Hinken.* It., *claudicazione.* Sp., *claudicación, cojera.* 1. Lameness. 2. A shutting up or obstruction (as of the pelvis). [A, 15.]

CLAUDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{4}d(kla^3-u^{4}d)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Kützing, a family of foliaceous marine *Algæ,* comprising *Claudia* and *Martensia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLAUDINETTE (Fr.), n. Klod-en-e^{2}t. The *Narcissus poeticus.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

CLAUJOT (Fr.), n. Klo-zho. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CLAUSA (Lat.), **CLAUSICONCHÆ** [Latreille] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Kla^{4}s'(kla^3'u^{4}s)-a^3, kla^{4}s(kla^3-u^{4}s)-i^2-ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'-e(a^3-e^2). A section of the *Lamellibranchiata.* [L, 180.]

CLAUSILUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla^{4}s'(kla^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *clausile.* Of Richard, the embryo of grasses the cotyledon of which he mistook for a radicle. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

CLAUSTRAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{4}st(kla^3-u^{4}st)-ra(ra^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *claustralitèles.* Spiders that form their webs with oval spaces. [L, 180.]

CLAUSTROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{4}st(kla^3-u^{4}st)-ro(ro^2)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From κλεῖστρον (= κλεῖθρον), a closed space, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *claustrophobie.* Ger., *Claustrophobie.* A form of mental derangement characterized by the fear of closed spaces.

CLAUSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla^{4}st'(kla^3'u^{4}st)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *avant-mur.* Ger., *Vormauer.* It., Sp., *claustro.* A narrow tract of gray cerebral substance which intervenes between the external capsule and the white matter of the island of Reil. [I, 15.]—**C. gutturis.** The opening of the pharynx. [L, 119, 325.]—**C. oris.** See Velum *palati.*—**C. virginale, C. virginitatis.** See Hymen.

CLAUSURA (Lat.), n. f. Kla^{4}s(kla^3-u^{4}s)-u^2(u)'ra^3. Fr., *fermeture, cloture.* Ger., *Clausur.* It., *chinsura.* Sp., *c.* An imperforate state of any canal or cavity. [L, 30, 325.]—**C. falloppianarum.** C. of the Falloppian tubes. [L, 325.]—**C. uteri.** C. of the cervix uteri.

CLAUSUS (Lat.), adj. Kla^{4}s'(kla^3'u^{4}s)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ferme, enfermé, clos.* Ger., *geschlossen.* It., *chiuso.* Sp., *cerrado.* Shut, inclosed, hidden.

CLAVA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)'va^3(wa^3). 1. The *Calamus aromaticus.* 2. Of Pliny, a branch, bough, or club. 3. Of various Roman writers on husbandry, according to Palladius, a graft or scion. [B, 114 (α, 24).] 4. See *Posterior* pyramid.

CLAVÆFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-ve(wa^3-e^2)-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *clava,* a club, and *forma,* form. See Clavate.

CLAVAIRE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v-a^{2}r. See Clavaria.—**C. améthyste.** The *Clavaria amethystina.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. botryoïde.** The *Clavaria botrytis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. botryoïde roussâtre.** The *Clavaria botrytis rufescens.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. botryoïde sanguine.** The *Clavaria botrytis sanguinea.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. cendrée.** The *Clavaria cinerea.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. coralloïde.** The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. coralloïde cendrée.** An ash-colored variety of *Clavaria coralloides.* Cooked with vinegar, it is edible. [B, 105, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. coralloïde jaune.** A yellow edible variety of *Clavaria coralloïdes.* [B, 105, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. coralloïde rouge.** A red edible variety of *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 105.]—**C. cornue.** The *Cla-*

varia cornuta. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. crépue.** The *Clavaria crispa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. digitée.** The *Clavaria digitata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. jaune.** The *Clavaria flava.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pistillaire.** The *Clavaria pistillaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVALIER (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v-a^{3}l-e-a. The genus *Xanthoxylum.* [B, 5, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de frêne.** The *Xanthoxylum cauliflorum.* [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. massue.** The *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *clavaire.* Ger., *Keulenschwamm.* 1. Of Vaillant, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* characterized by their fleshy substance and confluent stem. The species are found in Europe and Asia and are nearly all edible. 2. Of Stackhouse, a genus of *Algæ*, corresponding to the *Gelidium* of Lamaroux. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acroporphyrea** [Schaeffer]. See *C. botrytis.*—**C. alba** [Persoon]. See *C. coralloides.*—**C. amethystina** [Bulliard]. Fr., *clavaire améthyste.* An edible European species of *C.* (1st def.). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arbuscula** [Scopoli]. See *C. coralloides.*—**C. aurea** [Schaeffer]. See *C. flava.*—**C. botrytis** [Holmskiold]. Fr., *clavaire botryoïde.* A species of *C.* (1st def.) including as varieties the *C. rufescens* of Gleditsch and the *C. sanguinea* of Persoon; eaten in the Vosges and Carinthia. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. caput Medusæ** [Bulliard]. The *Hydnum caput Medusæ* of Persoon. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cinerea** [Villars]. Fr., *clavaire cendrée, ganteline (menotte) grise.* A species growing in Italy, France, and England, eaten in the two former countries. [B, 61, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coralloides** [Linnæus, Sowerby]. Fr., *balai, barbe de bouc, chevrette, pied de coq.* A species which is eaten cooked or pickled. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coralloides lutea.** The *C. flava* of Schaeffer. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cornuta** [Bulliard]. Fr., *calvaire cornue.* An edible species of *C.* (1st def.) growing in France. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. crispa** [Wulfen]. Fr., *clavaire crépue.* A species eaten in Silesia. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dichotoma** [Persoon]. See *C. flava.*—**C. digitata.** Fr., *clavaire digitée, ganteline (mainote) noire.* An edible species. [B, 173 (*a*, 23).]—**C. echinospora.** A species indigenous to Ceylon, which has hispid spores. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fastigiata.** See *C. coralloides* and *C. flava.*—**C. flava** [Schaeffer]. Fr., *clavaire jaune.* A large edible species, rare in England, but abundant in the United States. [B, 61, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fuliginea** [Persoon], **C. grisea** [Fries]. See *C. cinerea.*—**C. holmskioldiana** [Fries]. The *C. coralloides* of Linnæus. [*a*, 24.]—**C. hydnoides** [Paulet]. The *Hydnum coralloides* of Scopoli. [B, 105.]—**C. hypopylon** [Micheli]. See *C. cornuta.*—**C. madreporiformis** [Retzius]. The *Hydnum muscoides* of Persoon. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pistillaris** [Micheli]. Fr., *clavaire pistillaire.* A species of *C.* (1st def.) eaten by the peasants of Poland and Germany. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. plebeia, C. purpurascens.** See *C. botrytis.*—**C. rufescens** [Gleditsch]. Fr., *clavaire roussatre.* A variety of *C. botrytis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rugosa** [Bulliard]. An edible species of *C.* (1st def.) common in England and the United States. [B, 61.]—**C. vermicularis.** A very delicious edible species of *C.* (1st def.). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVARIASTRUM [Math.] (Lat.), n. n. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)-ri^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). A section of the genus *Clavaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)-ri^{2}d′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of *Hymenotheceæ*, comprising *Corynoides, Ramaria*, and *Clavaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)-ri(ri^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clavariées.* Of Brongniart, the second section of the group of true *Fungi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)-ri(ri^2)′e^2-i(e). Fr., *clavariés, clavariacées.* Ger., *Clavarieen.* Of Fries, a family of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, comprising *Sparassis, Clavaria, Pterula, Typhula, Pistillaria, Microcera, Calocera*, etc., distinguished by their vertical growth and superior amphigenous hymenium. Many of the species are closely related to *Hydnum.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVARINEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}n′e^2-i(e). Of Fries, the fifth order of *Hymenomycetes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVATE, CLAVATED, adj's. Klav′at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *clavatus, claviformis, clavatulus.* Fr., *clavé, claviforme, clavatulé.* Ger., *kolbenartig, keulenförmig, warzig, knotig.* Sp., *claviforme.* Club-shaped or becoming gradually thicker toward one end. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVATELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)-e^{2}l′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Hydrozoa.* [L, 193.]

CLAVATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)′ti(te). The second order of Fries's *Hymenomycetes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)-va(wa^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *clavatio′nis.* Fr., *clavation.* See Gomphosis.

CLAVATULATUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a-(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *clavatulé.* Ger., *nagelförmig.* Shaped like a nail. [L, 41.]

CLAVATULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla(kla^3)-va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)′na^3. A subfamily of the *Pleurotomidæ.* [L, 282.]

CLAVATULUS (Lat.), **CLAVATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kla(kla^3)-va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -vat(wa^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Clavate.

CLAVE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v. The *Trifolium pratense.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVÉ (Fr.), adj. Kla^{3}v-a. See Clavate; as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, see Clavi.

CLAVEATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)-ve^2(we^2)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *claveatio′nis.* See Gomphosis.

CLAVEL (Sp.), n. Kla^{3}v-e^{2}l′. 1. A plant of the genus *Dianthus*; a pink. 2. The clove. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de campo.** In Chili, the *Mutisia subulata* of Ruiz and Pavon. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Indias.**—The *Tagetes erecta.* [A, 447.]—**C. de muerto.** Fr., *œillet de mort.* The India pink (*Tagetes indica*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVELADE, CLAVELADO (Fr.), n's. Kla^{3}v-e^{2}l-a^{2}d, -a^{3}d-o. The *Raja clavata.* [*a*, 24.]

CLAVELÉE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v-e^{2}l-a. 1. Sheep-pox. 2. In Champagne, a popular name for the *Hyoscyamus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. irrégulière.** C. (1st def.) characterized by complications or accidents. [L, 41.]—**C. régulière.** C. (1st def.) which runs a regular course without complications. [L, 41.]—**C. causée par les crinons.** See Crinones *infantum.*—**C. d'Amérique.** The cutaneous disease produced by the *Pulex penetrans.* [G.]—**C. des prés.** The cutaneous disease produced by the *Leptus autumnalis.* [G.]

CLAVELINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)-i^{2}n′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tunicata* of Woodward. [L, 121, 147.]

CLAVELIZATION, n. Kla^{2}v-e^{2}l-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *clavelisation* (from *clavelée*, ovine variola). The inoculation of sheep with the virus of sheep-pox, pure or attenuated. [L, 330.]

CLAVELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)′le(la^3-e^2). Cloves.—**C. cinnamomi.** See *Flores* cassiæ.

CLAVELLARIÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-ve^{2}l-(we^{2}l)-la(la^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of a group of *Nudigrania*, comprising *Geoglossum, Phacorrhiza, Clavaria, Spathularia*, and *Merisma.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVELLATUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)-la(la^3)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See Clavate.

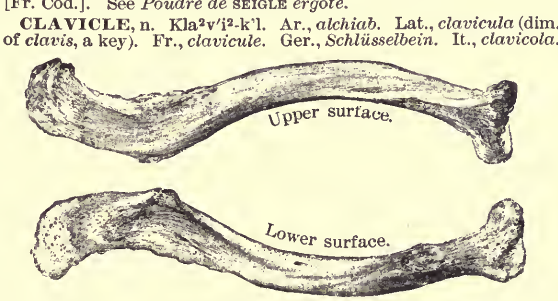
CLAVELON DE SERRANIAS (Sp.), n. Kla^3-ve^{2}l-on′ da se^{2}r-ra^{3}n′i^2-a^{3}z. In Peru, the *Bacasia spinosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVENA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)-ve(wa)′na^3. Fr., *clavène.* The genus *Carduus.* [B, 121; L, 30.]

CLAVENNA [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)′na^3. The genus *Ameletia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVICEPS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)′vi^2(wi^2)-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *clavic′ipis.* From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *caput*, the head. Fr., *c.* Having a club-shaped head; as a n., a genus of spheriaceous, parasitic *Fungi*, one species of which produces the ergot of rye, though it attacks many other cereals and grasses. See Ergot and Secale *cornutum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. purpurea.** Of Tulasne, the ergot-of-rye fungus; a species the sclerotium of which furnishes the *ergota* of the U. S. Ph. and of the Br. Ph. It also includes the ergots of the following grasses: *Ampelodesmos tenax, Psamma arenaria, Lolium perenne, Lolium temulentum, Triticum salivum, Triticum repens, Avena elatior, Brachypodium silvaticum, Dactylis glomerata, Alopecurus agrestis, Glyceria aquatica, Glyceria fluitans*, and *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 684; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 203 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum clavicipis purpurei** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* ergotæ.—**Pulvis clavicipis purpurei** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* seigle *ergoté.*

CLAVICLE, n. Kla^{2}v′i^2-k′l. Ar., *alchiab.* Lat., *clavicula* (dim. of *clavis*, a key). Fr., *clavicule.* Ger., *Schlüsselbein.* It., *clavicola.*



THE LEFT CLAVICLE.

Sp., *clavícula.* 1. The collar-bone, articulating with the sternum and the scapula and serving as an anterior support for the latter. 2. See *Coracoid* bone (1st def.) and *Precoracoid* bone (1st def.). 3. In the *Hexapoda*, the first segment of an anterior appendage. 4. The *Columella* of a univalve shell. [L, 41, 180, 294, 349.]

CLAVICORNATE, adj. Kla^{2}v-i^2-ko^{2}rn′at. Lat., *clavicornis* (from *clavus* [*q. v.*], and *cornu*, a horn). Fr., *clavicorne.* Having club-shaped antennæ. [L, 41.]

CLAVICORNES (Lat.), **CLAVICORNIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-ko^{2}rn′ez(e^{2}s), -i^2-a^3. Fr., *clavicornes.* Ger., *Keulenhornkäfer.* A group of the *Coleoptera* having clavate antennæ. [L, 121.]

CLAVICOXALIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-ko^{2}x-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *clavus* (see Clavicle), and *coxa*, the hip. Relating to the clavicle and the hip (said of a line between the sterno-clavicular articulation and the anterior superior spine of the ilium). [L, 31.]

CLAVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. 1. The clavicle. 2. Of Pliny, a small tendril of the vine. [B, 19, 114, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. capitis** [Oken]. Ger., *Schlüsselbein des Kopfes.* The diverging appendage of the pleurapophysis of the hæmal arch of the nasal vertebra, consisting of the pterygoid and entopterygoid bones, or their representative. [L, 41.]

CLAVICULAR, adj. Kla^{2}v-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *clavicularis.* Fr., *claviculaire.* 1. Pertaining to the clavicle. 2. In entomology, having a tuberculous receptacle. [L, 41.]

CLAVICULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′ri^{2}a^3. Fr., *claviculaires.* A tribe of the *Hymenoptera.* [L, 41.]

CLAVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a-(a^3)′ri^{2}s. See Clavicular; as a n., of E. Coues, the subclavian muscle. [L.]

CLAVICULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ta^3. Fr., *claviculés*. A family of the *Rodentia*. [L, 14.]

CLAVICULATE, adj. Kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *claviculatus*. Fr., *claviculé*. Provided with a clavicle; in chonchology, corrugated. [L, 41, 121.]

CLAVICULATI [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k-(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ti(te). A subdivision of the *Helvellariæ*, consisting of the *Clavicularium* of Fries. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVICULE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v-e-ku^{6}l. See CLAVICLE.—**C. acromiale de l'omoplate.** Of Cuvier, a structure in *Chelonians*, regarded as the homologue of the clavicle. [L, 41.]

CLAVICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Dim. of *clavus*, a nail. 1. A little nail. The claviculi of Gagliardi (first described by a Roman physician of that name in 1869) are more or less transverse, minute, nail-like spiculæ of bone which perforate the lamellæ of a Haversian system and bolt them together. [A, 94.] 2. See CLAVICLE.

CLAVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)'vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Gymnoblastea anthomedusæ*. [L, 121.]

CLAVIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v-e-e^{2}r. The *Labrus varius*. [L, 105.]

CLAVIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *clavifolié*. Having clavate leaves. [L, 41.]

CLAVIFORM, adj. Kla^{2}v'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *claviformis* (from *clavus* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *claviforme*. See CLAVATE.

CLAVIFORMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-fo^{2}rm'-ez(e^{2}s). 1. Of Leman, a subsection of the *Hymenotheceæ*, comprising *Clavaria* and *Geoglossum*. 2. A subfamily of the *Pennatulidæ*. [L, 244.]

CLAVI-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), adj. Kla^{3}v-e-u^{6}m-a-ra^{2}l. Relating to the clavicle and the humerus. [L, 41.]

CLAVIJEÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla^{3}v-e'ha-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Primulaceæ* having a large fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kla^3-vel'yo. The *Juliania caryophyllata*. [A, 447.]

CLAVIMANUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^{2}m(wi^{2}m)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *manus*, the hand. Fr., *clavimane*. Ger., *keulenhandig*. Having a club-like hand. [L, 41, 180.]

CLAVIOTRACHELIAN, adj. Kla^{2}v''i^2-o-tra^{2}k-e'li^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *claviotrachéléen*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the 3d and 4th cervical vertebræ and inserted into the outer third of the clavicle beneath the trapezius. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1864, p. 300 (L).]

CLAVIPALPATA (Lat.), **CLAVIPALPI** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. and m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-pa^{2}lp(pa^{3}lp)-a(a^3)'ta^3, -pa^{2}lp(pa^{3}lp)'-i(e). Fr., *clavipalpes*. A group of the *Tetramera*. [L, 41.]

CLAVIPALPUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-pa^{2}lp(pà^{3}lp)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *clavipalpe*. Ger., *keulenfühlhornig*. Having club-shaped palpi. [L, 41.]

CLAVIPECTORALIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-pe^{2}k-to^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the chest. ["Arch. f. Anat.," 1865, p. 705 (L).]

CLAVIPES (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)'vi^2(wi^2)-pez(pe^{2}s). From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *clavipède*. Ger., *clavifüssig*, *keulenfüssig*. Having club-shaped feet. [L, 41.]

CLAVI-STERNAL (Fr.), adj. Kla^3-ve-ste^{2}rn-a^{2}l. See STERNO-CLAVICULAR; as a n., of Beclard, the superior piece of the sternum. [L, 41.]

CLAVIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)'-ri^{2}s. From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *claviventre*. Ger., *keulenbauchig*. Having a club-shaped belly. [L, 41.]

CLAVO (Sp.), n. Kla^3'vo. See CLAVUS.—**C. de especia** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [A, 447.]—**C. de olor, Yerba del c.** See CLAVILLO.

CLAVOLA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)'vol(wo^{2}l)-a^3. Fr., *clavole*. 1. The terminal portion of the antenna of an insect. 2. A sponge spicule terminating in a sharp point at one end and at the other in a knob-like expansion having a toothed margin. [L. 196.]

CLAVOLET (Fr.), n. Kla^{3}v-ol-a. See CLAVOLA (1st def.).

CLAVOSUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla^3)-vos(wos)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *clavus*, a nail. Fr., *chevillé*. Shaped like a nail or spike. [L, 180.]

CLAVULA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla^3)'vu^2(wu^4)-la^3. 1. The receptacle or spore-case of certain fungals. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).] 2. A knotted filiform appendage. [L, 353.]

CLAVULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vu^2(wu^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. A tribe of the *Uncinitaria*. [L, 121.]

CLAVULARIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vu^2(wu^4)-la^{2}r(la^{3}r)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Zoophytaria*. [L, 244.]

CLAVULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla^3)-vu^2(wu^4)-la(la^3)'ti(te). A tribe of the *Clavati*, comprising *Clavaria*, *Typhula*, and *Pterula*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLAVULIGER (Lat.), **CLAVULIGEROSUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kla(kla^3)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)'i^2-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r), -vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)-e^{2}r-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *clavus* (*q. v.*), and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *clavuligère*. Ger., *keulentragend*. Having an appendage in the shape of a club. [L.]

CLAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla(kla^3)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Fr., *clou*, *oignon*, *ognon*, *cor*, *œil de perdrix*, *œil de pied*, *tylosis gompheux et bulbeux*. Ger., *Nagel*, *Leichdorn*, *Hühnerauge*. It., *callo*, *callosità ai piedi* (1st def.), *clavo*. Sp., *juanete del pié* (1st def.), *callo*, *clavo*. 1. Literally a nail; a corn; an affection of the epidermis, usually of the foot, due to long-continued friction or pressure, characterized by a circumscribed callosity from the lower surface of which a hard, conical prolongation encroaches upon the corium, giving rise to more or less tenderness on pressure. 2. A callous nail-shaped excrescence of the sclerotic coat of the eye. 3. A certain form of uterine condyloma. 4. The morbid condition in cereals produced by parasitic fungi; so called because the young grain affected takes the form of a nail or club. 5. Of Pliny, a disease of the olive-tree. 6. An obsolete term for prolapse of the iris. [B, 116 (*a*, 24); L, 325.]—**C. cerealis.** See ERGOT.—**C. hystericus.** Fr., *clou hystérique*. A sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head, generally near the sagittal suture; one of the symptoms of hysteria. [A, 42, 326.]—**C. oculorum.** See STAPHYLOMA.—**C. pedis.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. secalinus, C. siliginis.** See ERGOT.

CLAW, n. Kla^4. Lat., *chela*. Fr., *griffe*, *onglette*. 1. In birds and many mammals, the horny hook-like appendage of a digit. 2. The chela of a crustacean. 3. A limb or appendage terminating in chelæ or a hook-like process. [L, 14, 147, 168.] 4. The long and slender base of a petal, as in *Dianthus*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Griffin's c.** An ancient instrument, described and figured by Scultetus, consisting of four hook-like blades, which were approximated by screw-power; used for extracting the fœtus after the operation of embryulcia. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 178.]—**Nipping c.** See CHELA.

CLAY, n. Kla. Gr., ἄργιλλος. Lat., *argilla*. Fr., *argile*. Ger., *Thon*, *Thonerde*. It., *argilla*. Sp., *arilla*, *barro*. A soft, plastic earth, chiefly aluminous in composition, formed by the decomposition of feldspar and other minerals containing alumina. Silica and water are usually present in it. It is employed in refining sugar. [B (*a*, 24).]—**Alum-bearing c.** C. containing aluminous sulphates, used in making alum. [B (*a*. 24).]—**C. marl.** A whitish, smooth c. containing calcium carbonate. [L, 56 (*a*, 24).]—**Pure c.** Fr., *alumine*. Ger., *Alumium-Oxyd*. Alumina; kaolin. [Dana, B (*a*, 24).]—**Sculptor's c.** Fr., *terre glaise*, *terre à modeler*, *terre à sculpteur*. A plastic paste made of c. Used for large electrodes. [Apostoli, "Union méd.," Feb. 3, 1884, p. 214.]

CLAYTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla-to^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *claytonie*. The spring beauty; a Linnæan genus of dwarf annual or tuberous-rooted perennial plants, belonging to the *Portulacaceæ*; named after John Clayton, a Virginia botanist. [B, 19, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cubensis** [Bonpland]. Fr., *claytonie de Cuba*. A species eaten like purslane in South America. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. perfoliata** [Wildenow]. Fr., *claytonie perfoliée*. See *C. cubensis*.—**C. tuberosa** [Linnæus]. A species found in Siberia and North America. The potato-like bulbs afford an excellent food. [L, 30.]—**C. virgiana.** A species growing in the middle and southern United States. It has a tuber of about the size of a hazel-nut. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CLAY-WEED, n. Kla'wed. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLEAN, v. tr. and intr. Klen. Fr., *nettoyer* (tr.), *préparer* (tr.). Ger., *abpräpariren* (tr.). 1. (Tr.) to expose a part thoroughly in dissection, separating the adjoining structures and, if necessary, removing those that are unimportant. 2. (Intr.) to expel the secundines without artificial aid (said of the lower animals).

CLEAR-EYE, n. Kler'i. See CLARY.

CLEARING-NUT, n. Kler'i^{2}n^{2}g-nu^{3}t. Of the English in India, the seed of *Strychnos potatorum*. [B, 19, 172, 185 (*a*, 24).]

CLEARWEED, n. Kler'wed. See PILEA *pumila*.

CLEAVAGE, n. Klev'aj. Fr., *clivage*. The act of separation of layers or parts of a mass; the direction in which such a separation most naturally takes place; the surface presented when it has taken place.—**C. masses.** The larger masses formed in the early stage of the segmentation of the vitellus of an ovum.—**Discoidal c.** See *Discoidal* SEGMENTATION.—**Egg c.** See SEGMENTATION.—**Oral c.** The fission which begins at the oral disc in certain corals. [L, 121, 147.]—**Partial c.** See *Partial* SEGMENTATION.—**Surface c., Superficial c.** See *Surface* SEGMENTATION.—**Total c.** See *Total* SEGMENTATION.—**Unequal c.** See *Unequal* SEGMENTATION.—**Yolk c.** See *Germ*-SEGMENTATION.

CLEAVERS, n. Klev'u^{6}rz. The *Galium aparine*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Small c.** The *Galium tinctorium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLEDEOBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle^{2}d-e-o^{2}b'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pulverulentæ*. [L, 248.]

CLÉDÉOBITES (Fr.), n. pl. Klad-a-o-bet. A group of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

CLEF (Fr.), n. Kle^{2}f. A key. [L, 87.]—**C. analytique.** A method, first applied by Lamarck in his "Flore française," designed to facilitate the determination of families, genera, and species by so grouping plants as to present at the same moment but two differing characters. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de garengeot.** An instrument for extracting teeth; a tooth-key. [*a*, 18.]—**C. de moutre.** The *Lunaria annua*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Morse.** See *Morse's* KEY.—**C. de trépan.** A small steel instrument used for separating the pyramid from the crown of the trephine. [E, 24.]—**C. du crâne.** A Wormian bone. [L, 41.]—**C. dichotomique.** See *C. analytique*.

CLEFT, adj. Kle^{2}ft. Split, fissured.

CLEFT, n. Kle^{2}ft. Gr., σχίσις. Lat., *fissura*. Fr., *fente*, *fissure*. Ger., *Spalte*. A fissure.—**Accessory c.** Fr., *fente accessoire*. Ger., *Hilfsspalte*. Of Rüdinger, the slit-like calibre of the Eustachian tube below the rounder lumen of the so-called "safety-tube."—**Bursal c's.** In the *Ophiuroidea*, slits on each side of the insertion of the arms into the disc, connecting the respiratory sacs with the exterior. [L, 210.]—**C. of the nates.** Fr., *fente interfessière*. The space between the nates.—**C. of the vulva.** Fr., *fente vulvaire*. Ger., *Schamspalte*. The c. included by the labia majora of the vulva.—**Foot-c.** In the *Lamellibranchiata*, an opening be-

tween the mantel lobes through which the foot is projected. [L, 353.]—**Genital c's.** See *Bursal c's.*—**Gill-c.** See *Opercular c.* and *Interbranchial c's.*—**Hyo-branchial c., Hyoid c.** The c. between the hyoid and the first branchial arches. [L, 201.]—**Hyomandibular c.** The first, or uppermost, of the visceral c's of the embryo. It takes part in the development of the ear and lies between the mandibular and hyoid arches. [A, 5.]—**Interbranchial c's.** Fr., *fentes interbranchiales.* The c's leading from the pharynx to the gills and between the branchial arches of fishes. [L, 207.]—**Maxillo-intermaxillary c.** A fissure between the maxillary and intermaxillary matrices (the fronto-nasal and maxillary plates) in the fœtus. If by arrest of development it persists, it gives rise to cleft palate.—**Ocular c.** A fissure between the fronto-nasal process and the superior maxillary plate, leading from the mouth up to the eye in the embryo. [L.]—**Opercular c.** An opening into the branchial chamber between the opercula and the body in fishes. [L, 210.]—**Pharyngeal c's.** In embryology, see *Visceral c's.*—**Primitive cerebral c.** Ger., *primitiver Hirnschlitz.* In the embryo, a decided sinking of the cerebral roof separating the prosencephalon from the thalamencephalon. [L, 176.]—**Protovertebral c's.** Fissures between the protovertebral segments or somites. [L.]—**Sclerotic c.** A c. in the lower part of the fœtal sclerotic, into which a process of the ectoderm projects to form the vitreous. [L, 13.]—**Tympano-Eustachian c.** See *Hyomandibular c.*—**Visceral c's.** C's situated between the postoral visceral arches, one on each side, running through the wall of the body from the external surface into the cavity of the pharynx. [A, 5, 13.]

CLEIDAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Klid'(kle2'i2d)-a2g(a3g)-ra3. From κλείς, a key (see CLAVICLE), and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *cleisagre.* Ger., *die Gicht im Schlüsselbein.* Sp., *clisagra.* Gout of the clavicle and neck. [L.]

CLEIDAL, adj. Klid'a2l. Relating to the clavicle. [L, 14.]

CLEIDARTHRITIS (Lat.), **CLEIDARTHROCACE** (Lat.), n's f. Klid(kle2-i2d)-a3rth-ri(re)'ti2s. -ro2k'a2s(a3k)-e(a). Fr., *clidarthrocace.* Ger., *Kleidarthrokake.* Inflammation of the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L, 50.]

CLEIDION (Lat.), n. n. Klid'(kle2'i2d)-i2-o2n. Gr., κλειδίον. 1. Lit., a small key. [L, 50.] See CLAVICLE. 2. Of Blume, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotoneæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).] 3. A certain astringent pastille described by Galen and by Paulus Ægineta. 4. An astringent epithem described by Aetius. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CLEIDO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), adj. Klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o2)-a2t-(a3t)-la2n(la3n)'ti2k-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see CLEIDION and ATLAS. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the atlas; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra, and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. [L, 332.] Cf. LEVATOR *claviculæ.*

CLEIDOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o2)-brak(bra3ch2)-i2-a(a3)'li2s. For deriv., see CLEIDION and BRACHIUM. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the arm; as a n., that portion of the pectoralis major muscle which arises from the clavicle. [L, 332.]

CLEIDOCERVICALIS (Lat.), adj. Klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o2)-su6r-(ke2r)-vi2k(wek)-a(a3)'li2s. For deriv., see CLEIDION and CERVIX. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n., a muscle having such relations.—**C. imus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. [L, 332.] Cf. LEVATOR *claviculæ.*—**C. inferior.** See SCALENUS *anticus accessorius.*—**C. superior.** See LEVATOR *claviculæ.*

CLEIDOCOSTAL, adj. Klid-o-ko2st'a2l. Lat., *cleidocostalis* (from *cleidion,* the clavicle, and *costa,* a rib). Fr., *c.* See COSTO-CLAVICULAR.

CLEIDO-EPISTROPHEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid''(kle2''i2d)-o-(o2)-e2p-i2-stro2f'e2-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the cervical vertebræ; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ and inserted into the outer end or middle of the clavicle. [L, 332.] Cf. LEVATOR *claviculæ.*

CLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o2)-hi(hu6)-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see CLEIDION and HYOID. Fr., *cleidohyoïdien.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the clavicle; as a n., (1) of Cruvelhier, the sterno-hyoid muscle; (2) of Schmidt-Müller, the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle; (3) the omo-hyoid muscle when, as is sometimes the case, it arises from the clavicle; (4) an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the hyoid bone in front of the sterno-hyoid muscle. [A, 262; L, 31, 142.]

CLEIDOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle2-i2d)-o2l'a2b(a3b)-i2s. Fr., *c., pince à pression continue.* Ger., *Pincette mit Schluss.* Syn.: *forcipula claudibilis.* A small forceps with a catch. [L, 50.]

CLEIDOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle2-i2d)-o(o2)-ma2n(ma3n)-ti(te)'a3. Fr., *cléidomancie.* Divination with a key and a piece of paper attached to a Bible. [L, 41, 50.]

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid''(kle2''i2d)-o(o2)-ma2st(ma3st)-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see CLEIDION and MASTOID. Fr., *cléidomastoïdien.* Pertaining to the clavicle and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; as a n., the clavicular portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle (*nutator capitis externus* [seu *posterior*]). [L, 31.]

CLEIDONARTHEX (Lat.), n. m. Klid(kle2-i2d)-o(o2)-na3r'-the2x(thax). Gen., *cleidonarthe'cos (-is).* From κλείς (see CLAVICLE), and νάρθηξ, a splint. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinschiene.* A splint for the clavicle. [L, 50.]

CLEIDO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Klid-o-ok-si2p'i2t-a2l. Lat., *cleido-occipitalis* (from *cleidion,* the clavicle, and *occiput* [*q. v.*]). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the occiput; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle externally to the sterno-cleido-mastoid (of which it may be a portion) and inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1867, p. 519 (L); L, 31, 142.]

CLÉIDO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kla-ed-o-ska2p-u6l-a2r. For deriv., see CLEIDION and SCAPULA. Pertaining to the clavicle and the scapula. [L, 43.]

CLEIDO-STERNAL, adj. Klid-o-stu6rn'a2l. For deriv., see CLEIDION and STERNUM. See STERNO-CLAVICULAR.

CLEIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis(kle2'i2s). Gen., *cleid'os.* Gr., κλείς. Lit., a key. [L, 50.] See CLAVICLE.

CLEISAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Klid'(kle2'i2d)-a2g(a3g)-ra3. A false spelling of *cleidagra* (*q. v.*).

CLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis'(kle2-es')-i2s. Gen., *cleis'eos (-is).* Gr., κλεῖσις. A closing.

CLEISTOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klist(kle2-i2st)-o(o2)-ka3rp'-i(e). Of C. Müller, a class of mosses, comprising the tribes *Archidiaceæ, Voitiaceæ, Phascaceæ, Bruchiaceæ,* and *Ephemereæ;* of Rabenhorst, a division of the *Acrocarpæ,* including only the *Phascaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLEISTOCARPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klist(kle2-i2st)-o(o2)-ka3rp'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Lucernariæ.* [L, 121.]

CLEISTOGAMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klist(kle2-i2st)-o2g'a2m(a3m)-ez(e2s). From κλειστός, closed, and γάμος, marriage. Fr., *cléistogames.* Flowers in which the fecundation is accomplished without their opening. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLEISTOGAMIC, CLEISTOGAMOUS, adj's. Klist-o-ga2m'-i2k, -o2g'a2m-u3s. Fr., *cléistogame.* Ger., *kleistogam, kleistogamisch.* Characterized by cleistogamy, belonging to or resembling the *Cleistogames.* [α, 24.]

CLEISTOGAMY, n. Klist-o2g'a2m-i2. Fr., *cléistogamie.* Ger., *Kleistogamie.* The fertilization of plants without the opening of their flowers; necessarily a form of self-fertilization. [α, 24.]

CLEISTOGENOUS, adj. Klist-o2j'e2n-u3s. See CLEISTOGAMOUS.

CLEISTOTHEICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klist(kle2-i2st)-o(o2)-the-(tha)'i2-se(ka3-e2). *Fungi* whose spores remain shut up in the theca; also such *Fungi* as have acrogenous spores. [Hoffmann (α, 24).]

CLEITHORION (Lat.), **CLEITHORIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kli(kle2-i2)-thor(tho2r)'i2-o2n, kli'(kle2'i2)-tho2r-i2s. See CLITORIS.

CLEITHRON (Lat.), n. n. Klith'(kle2-eth')-ro2n. Gr., κλεῖθρον. See CLAUSTRUM.

CLEITORION (Lat.), **CLEITORIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kli-(kle2-i2)-tor(to2r)'i2-o2n, kli'(kle2'i2)-to2r-i2s. Gr., κλειτορίς. See CLITORIS.

CLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kle(kla)'ma3. Gen., *clem'atos (-is).* Gr., κλῆμα. 1. A twig or tendril of a plant, a slip or cutting for grafting. 2. An old name for the *Euphorbia esula,* and the *Polygonum aviculare.* [B. 14, 121 (α, 24).]

CLEMATEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **CLEMATIDEÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kle2m-a(a3)'te2-e(a3-e2), -a2t(a3t)-i2d'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *clématidées.* A tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ,* comprising *Clematis, Thalictrum,* and *Actæa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLEMATIDIN, n. Kle2m-a2t'i2d-i2n. A substance extracted from the *Aristolochia clematitis,* to which the formula $C_9H_{10}O_6$ has been assigned. In physical properties it resembles aristolochin and aristolochia yellow, and is probably identical with them. It is doubtful, however, whether it is a true chemical compound, as it has never been satisfactorily isolated. [B, 196, 207.]

CLEMATINE, n. Kle2m'a2t-en. Fr., *clématine.* An alkaloid found by Gaube in *Clematis vitalba.* With sulphuric acid it forms a salt which crystallizes in six-sided needles. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CLEMATIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle2m(klam)'a2t(a3t)-i2s. Gen., *clemat'idos (-is).* Gr., κληματίς (dim. of κλῆμα). Fr., *clématite.* Ger., *Waldrebe.* 1. Of Linnæus, virgin's-bower; the typical genus of the *Clematideæ.* The species are well-known climbing plants without petals, or with petals like sterile filaments. There are more than 100 species growing in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, more rarely in the tropics. 2. Of Pliny, the κληματῖτις of Dioscorides; any climbing plant. [B, 19, 34, 121 (α, 24).]—**Austrian c.** See *C. alpina* and *C. austriaca.*—**Biting c.** See *C. vitalba.*—**Chinese c.** See *C. chinensis.*—**C. alpina** [Miller]. Fr., *atragène des Alpes.* Ger., *Alpendoppelblume, Alpenrebe.* Syn.: *Atragene alpina* [Linnæus]. A species not uncommon in gardens, with violet flowers, sometimes white. The leaves are irritant and the seeds purgative. [B, 19, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. angustifolia** [Jacquin]. A native of southeastern Europe and western Asia, closely akin to *C. erecta.* The dried leaves are used in Siberia as a tea. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. atragene Theophrasti quibusdam.** The *C. vitalba.* [B, 200, 211.]—**C. austriaca.** A species with large blue flowers with abortive stamens simulating petals. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. azurea.** A Japanese species, with blue flowers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. biternata** [De Candolle]. A species of which the roots and lower parts of the stem are used in Cochin-China as a sudorific and diuretic. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. camphor.** A substance obtained from several varieties of *C.* by distillation. It has a sharp taste and pungent odor. When the infusion is exposed to the air, it throws down a flocculent precipitate of *C. camphor* in white scales. [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**C. chinensis** [Retzius]. Chinese c.; a species having the same uses in China as the *C. biternata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. cirrhosa** [Linnæus]. Evergreen c., Spanish traveler's joy, Spanish wild cucumber; a species of southern Europe, supposed to be the κληματῖτις ἑτέρα of Dioscorides and Pliny, the fruits of which were used as a purgative, and the leaves in skin diseases. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. corymbosa.** A poisonous species found in southern Europe, Siberia, and Tar-

tary. The leaves are vesicant. [α, 24.]—**C. crispa** [Linnæus]. Curled-sepaled c.; a variety of *C. cylindrica*, native of Georgia and the Carolinas. The leaves are used like those of the *C. erecta*. [B, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. daphnoides (major)** [Dioscorides]. The *Vinca major*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. daphnoides minor.** Fr., *violette de sorcier*. The *Vinca minor*. [α, 24.]—**C. dioica** [Linnæus]. A variety, a native of Jamaica and the West Indies, very much like *C. vitalba*. The boiled root, mixed with wine or sea-water, is used as a purge in dropsy. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. dumosa** [Salisbury]. See *C. vitalba*.—**C. erecta** [Allioni]. Fr., *clématile droite*. Ger., *aufrechte Waldrebe, Brennkraut*. Erect c.; a poisonous species. The leaves—*herba c. erectæ* (seu *flammulæ Jovis*)—are vesicant, and have been used in syphilis, diseases of the bones, cancer, ulcers, etc. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. flammula** [Linnæus]. Fr., *clématite odorante*. Sweet-scented virgin's-bower ; a species cultivated in gardens, poisonous when green. The bruised leaves are rubefacient, and have been used in certain cutaneous diseases. It is a native of southern Europe and northern Africa. It has two varieties, *maritima* and *solendifolia*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. flore simplice.** A variety of which the seeds (according to Dioscorides), taken in water or hydromel, purge of bile and phlegm ; the leaves, applied to the diseased part, were formerly reputed to cure leprosy. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. florida** [Thunberg]. Large-flowered c. ; a native of Japan, having large white flowers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. hexapetala** [Pallas]. See *C. angustifolia*.—**C. integrifolia** [Linnæus]. Entire-leaved c.; a garden species with violet flowers, a native of southern Europe and America. [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. lanuginosa** [Lindley]. Woolly c. ; a blue-flowered Japanese species. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. latifolia** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. vitalba*.—**C. loureiriana** [De Candolle]. A species found in Cochin-China. It has the same uses as *C. biternata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. mauritiana** [Lamarck]. Fr., *clématite de Maurice*. A native of Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. Commerson says that the negroes in the Isle of France apply the leaves to the cheek (where it causes vesication) to cure toothache. They also use it in fluxions, etc. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24) ; L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C. minor** [Loureiro]. A native of China, similar medicinally to *C. chinensis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. pervinca.** The *Vinca minor*. [α, 24.]—**C. recta** [Linnæus]. See *C. erecta*.—**C. rubella.** A variety of *C. flammula* with larger rose-colored flowers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. sarcophaga** [Commerson]. See *C. mauritiana*.—**C. sepium** [Lamarck], **C. silvestris latifolia** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. vitalba*.—**C. triflora** [Vahl]. See *C. mauritiana*.—**C. triloba.** A climbing species with large white flowers. In India the leaves are used in infusion for leprosy, fevers, and various blood diseases. [A, 479.]—**C. tubulosa.** Tube-flowered c.; a perennial species with large blue flowers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. verticillaris** [De Candolle]. A species found in highland woods from Vermont to the Rocky Mountains. The stem ascends trees 15 ft. by means of its twisting petiole. At each node there is a whorl of four ternate leaves and two large purple flowers. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. viorna** [Linnæus]. Fr., *viorne, lierne*. Leather-flower, blue virgin's-bower ; a North American poisonous species. The leaves are vesicant, and may be substituted for those of *C. erecta*. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. virginica.** American virgin's-bower. A species recommended as a substitute for *C. erecta*. [B, 5, 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. vitalba** [Linnæus]. Fr., *clématite, barbe à Dieu, barbe de chèvre, berceau de la Vierge, bois à fumier clématite, consolation, grosse vrône, herbe aux gueux, marsille, vioche, viorne des pauvres, vigne blanche, vigne de Salomon*. Ger., *gemeine Waldrebe, wilde Hagseilrebe, gemeines Brennkraut*. Virgin's-bower, traveler's joy, old man's beard, bindwith, hedge-vine, biting c.; a species with properties similar to those of *C. erecta*. The leaves and stem, *herba et stipites clematidis* have been official. An infusion of the roots and stem with boiling oil has been used with success in Europe for the cure of itch. The plant contains an alkaloid, *clematine*, and is very acrid. In France beggars use the bruised leaves to produce ulcers on their limbs to excite public sympathy. A decoction of the root and bark is used as a purgative in veterinary practice. Sanious ulcers may be washed with the decoction. Müller recommends the distilled water for a sluggish circulation, and an infusion of the leaves for syphilitic and rheumatic affections. Wendt prescribes c. in cases of scrofula, syphilis, chronic mange, etc. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24); L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C. viticella** [Linnæus]. Purple virgin's-bower, vine-bower c.; a native of southern Europe, having properties like those of *C. viorna*. There are several varieties with single or double blue, red, or purple flowers. [B, 19, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**Curled-sepaled c.** See *C. crispa*.—**Entire-leaved c.** See *C. integrifolia*.—**Erect c.** See *C. erecta*.—**Evergreen c.** See *C. cirrhosa*.—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum* FLAMMULÆ *Jovis*.—**Herba clematidis.** See *C. vitalba*.—**Herba et stipites c.** The leaves and stem of *C. vitalba*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Infusion of c.** See *Infusum* FLAMMULÆ *Jovis*.—**Large-flowered c.** See *C. florida*.—**Tube-flowered c.** See *C. tubulosa*.—**Vine-bower c.** See *C. viticella*.—**Woolly c.** See *C. lanuginosa*.



CLEMATIS VIRGINICA. [A, 327.]



CLEMATIS VITICELLA. [A, 327.]

CLEMATITARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kle^{2}m(klam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′-ri^2-a^3. The genus *Bignonia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLÉMATITE (Fr.), n. Klam-a^{2}t-et. See CLEMATIS, CLEMATIS *vitalba*, and ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. brulante, C. commune.** The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de Maurice.** The *Clematis mauritiana*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. droite.** The *Clematis erecta*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. odorante.** The *Clematis flammula*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** A preparation official in the Würzb. Ph., 1796, made by macerating 1 part of *Clematis erecta* in 1 part of alcohol and 8 parts of water, expressing at the end of the third day, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Extrait aqueux de c.** See *Extractum* FLAMMULÆ *Jovis*. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Hydrolé de c., Infusion de c.** See *Infusum* FLAMMULÆ *Jovis*. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

CLEMATITIN, n. Kle^{2}m-a^{2}t-i′ti^{2}n. See CLEMATIDIN.

CLEMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle^{2}m(klam)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *clematit′idis*. See ARISTOLOCHIA c. and CLEMATIS (2d def.).—**C. erecta** [Mönch]. See CLEMATIS *erecta*.

CLÈME (Fr.), n. Kle^{2}m. See CLEOME.

CLEOME [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)′o(o^2)-me(ma). Fr., *cléomé*. The spider-flower ; a genus of the *Capparidaceæ*, tribe *Cleomeæ*, of which it is the type. It comprises many species, all natives of the tropics or of the coasts of the Mediterranean. [B, 121, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. dodecandra** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cléomé à douze étamines*. A native of India and the United States, where the root is used as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. felina** [Hamilton]. Fr., *cléomé de l'Inde*. A native of India, where, prepared with sugar and milk, it is used to arrest epistaxis. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. frutescens** [Aublet]. A French Guiana species. The leaves are vesicant. [B, 173.]—**C. fruticosa** [Linnæus]. The *Cadaba indica* of Lamarck, the *Cadaba farinosa* of Forskål ; used as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. icosandra** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cléomé à vingt étamines*. A species used in Cochin-China as a vesicatory. It is also used as a condiment. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. pentaphylla** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cléomé à cinq feuilles*. A native of India, considered there a sudorific and stimulant. The Arabs eat the leaves, which are known as *brèdes puantes*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. pruriens.** A variety which has the same vesicatory properties as the rest of the species, and is also a sternutatory. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. sinapistrum.** Possibly the *C. viscosa*, which is employed as a condiment like mustard. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. sinapistrum decandrum** [Mönch]. See *C. dodecandra*.—**C. sinapistrum viscosum** [Mönch]. See *C. viscosa*.—**C. triphylla** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cléomé à trois feuilles* (ou *d'Amérique*). A native of St. Domingo and Africa, used as an antiscorbutic, stimulant, and diuretic. The pulverized bark is employed externally as a rubefacient. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. viscosa** [Linnæus]. Dog-mustard ; an annual species. In India the seeds are used like mustard-seeds, also as an anthelminthic, astringent, and carminative, and as a remedy for infantile convulsions ; the bark is irritant and acrid ; an infusion of the seeds is used topically to kill maggots ; and the juice of the leaves is employed in otorrhœa and deafness. [A, 479 ; B, 180.]

CLÉOMÉ (Fr.), n. Kla-om-a. See CLEOME.—**C. à cinq feuilles.** See CLEOME *pentaphylla*.—**C. à douze étamines.** See CLEOME *dodecandra*.—**C. à trois feuilles.** See CLEOME *triphylla*.—**C. à**

vingt étamines. See Cleome *icosandra.*—**C. d'Amérique.** See Cleome *triphylla.*

CLEOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle(kla)-om(o^{2}m)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cléomées.* A series of the family *Capparidaceæ*, comprising *Cleome* and *Wisliczenia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLEOMELLA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)-o(o^2)-me^{2}l'-la^3. Fr., *cléomelle.* The genus *Cleome.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLEONICION [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. Kle(kla)-o^{2}n(on)-i^{2}k'-i-o^{2}n. Gr., κλεωνίκιον. The *Clinopodium vulgare.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CLEONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle(kla)-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *cléonides.* A subfamily or group of the *Curculionidæ.* [L, 180, 267.]

CLEONITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle(kla)-o^{2}n-i(e)'tez(te^{2}s). Fr., *cléonites.* A tribe of the *Curculionides.* [L, 41.]

CLEORIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kle(kla)-o^{2}r'i^{2}d-i(e). A subfamily of the *Geometridæ.* [L, 303.]

CLEPSAMMIAS (Lat.), **CLEPSAMMIDIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Kle^{2}p-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'mi^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)-mi^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An hour-glass. [L, 50.]

CLEPSINE (Lat.), n. f. Kle^{2}p(klap)-si(se)'ne(na). A genus of leeches. [L, 30, 81.]

CLEPSINEA [Grabe] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kle^{2}p(klap)-si^{2}n'e^2-a^3. A tribe of the *Bdellidea.* [L, 261.]

CLEPSINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle^{2}p(klap)-si^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clepsinides.* A subfamily of the *Rhyncobdellidæ* some species of which are used in medicine. [L, 121.] Cf. Hæmentaria.

CLEPSYDRA (Lat.), n. f. Kle^{2}p(klap)-si(su^6)'dra^3. Gr., κλεψύδρα. Ger., *Wasseruhr.* An instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus. Properly the name of an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water from one vessel, perforated with a small hole, into another; also a chemical vessel perforated in the same manner. [L, 30, 94.]

CLEPTIOSA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kle^{2}p(klap)-shi^2(ti^2)-o'sa^3. Fr., *cleptioses.* A family of the *Hymenoptera.* [L, 41, 180.]

CLEPTOMANIA (Lat.), **CLEPTOSYNE** (Lat.), n's f. Kle^{2}p-to(to^2)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3, -to^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). From κλέπτειν, to steal, and μανία, mania; also κλεπτοσύνη. Fr., *kleptomanie, clopémanie.* Ger., *Kleptomanie, Stehlsucht.* A monomania for thieving. [W. Sander (A, 319).]

CLERE-WORTE, n. Kler'wu^{5}rt. Perhaps the same as *Pilea pumila*; commonly, clear-weed. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLERIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), **CLERIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kle^{2}r'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *clairides.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 180, 262.]

CLERII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kler(kle^{2}r)'i^2-i(e). Fr., *clairons.* See Cleridæ.

CLERMONT-FERRAND (Fr.), n. Kle^{2}r-mo^{2}n^2-fe^{2}r-ra^{3}n^2. A town in the department of Puy de Dôme, France, where there are mineral springs containing iron bicarbonate, chlorides, and free carbonic acid. One of the springs, *Les Puits de Pège*, has a crust of mineral pitch. [L, 49, 105.]

CLERODENDRON (Lat.), **CLERODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kler(kle^{2}r)-o(o^2)-de^{2}nd'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of shrubs or trees of the *Viticeæ*, family *Verbenaceæ.* 2. Of Don, the genus *Teucrium.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de phlomis** (Fr.). See *C. phlomitis.*—**C. fragrans** [Linnæus]. Glory-tree of China; an ornamental species. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. inerme** [Brown]. Fr., *Volkameria sans aiguillons.* Hind., *Been-joma.* Syn.: *Volkameria inermis* [Linnæus]. It is a native of India, where the juice of the root and leaves is employed in venereal and scrofulous diseases, also as a tonic and febrifuge instead of quinine. [A, 479; B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. infortunatum.** An undershrub of a disagreeable odor. In India the leaves are used in infusion as a bitter tonic, antiperiodic, and vermifuge. [A, 479.]—**C. phlomitis** [Vahl.], **C. phlomoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de phlomis.* A species the juice of the leaves of which is used as an alterative in syphilis. In India a decoction of the root is used also as a demulcent in gonorrhœa. [A, 479; B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. serratifolium.** A species the root of which is used in India as a bitter tonic and as a remedy for asthma, cough, fever, and scrofula, the leaves also being used for the same purposes and applied in the form of a poultice to hasten suppuration. [A, 479.]—**C. serratum** [Blume]. Syn.: *Volkameria serrata* [Linnæus]. A species used in fevers and catarrhal affections in India; an ointment is also made of it for external application in headaches and affections of the eyes. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. viscosum** [Ventenat]. See *C. infortunatum.*

CLERRIE, n. Kle^{2}r'i^2. See Clary.

CLESTINES, n. pl. Kle^{2}st'enz. The large cells of plants, in which crystals are often deposited (the *rhaphides* of De Candolle). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Kle^{2}th(klath)'ra^3. Gr., κλῆθρα. Fr., *cléthre.* 1. Of Homer, a tree thought by Sprengel to be the *Alnus oblongata.* 2. Of Linnæus and Gärtner, a genus of ericaceous shrubs and trees of North America, Madeira, Japan, and the Malayan Archipelago. 3. Of Bertero, the genus *Viviana.* 4. Of Koch, a section of the genus *Alnus.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acuminata** [Michaux]. An American species of *C.* (2d def.) ten to eighteen feet high, found on mountains along streams in Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alnifolia** [Linnæus]. Alder-leaved sweet-pepper-bush, common white alder. An American species growing from Canada to Georgia, having three varieties, *tomentosa, scabra,* and *paniculata.* Said to be diaphoretic and stimulant. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arborea.** Fr., *cléthre en arbre.* White alder-tree; a species possibly identical with *C. acuminata.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dentata** [Aiton]. See *C. alnifolia.*—**C. glutinosa.** See Alnus *glutinosa.*—**C. montana** [Bartram]. See *C. acuminata.*—**C. paniculata** [Aiton], **C. scabra** [Persoon], **C. tomentosa.** Varieties of *C. alnifolia.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CLÉTHRA (Fr.), n. Klat-ra^3. See Clethra.—**C. acuminé.** The *Clethra acuminata* [Michaux].—**C. à feuilles d'aune.** See Clethra *alnifolia.*—**C. en arbre.** The *Clethra arborea.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. paniculé.** The *C. paniculata.*

CLETHRACEÆ [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle^{2}th-ra(ra^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A family proposed for the genus *Clethra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLETHRE (Lat.), n. f. Kle^{2}th're(ra). See Clethra (1st def.).

CLÉTHRE (Fr.), n. Klatr. See Clethra.

CLETHREÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle^{2}th(klath)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of ericaceous shrubs, of the suborder *Pyrolineæ*, made for the genus *Clethra.* [B, 215.]

CLETORIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)'to^{2}r-i^{2}s. See Clitoris.

CLEVE-PINK, n. Klev'pi^{2}n^{2}k. See Cliff-pink.

CLEYEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla-e^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, comprising *Eurya, Ternstrœmia, Cleyera, Freziera,* and *Lettsomia.* [B, 121 (*a*. 24).]

CLIAMONNONE, n. In Coromandel, the *Jatropha gossypifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIANTELLE (Fr.), n. Kle-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}l. The *Chrysanthemum indicum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIBADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kli^{2}b-a(a^3)'di^2-a^3. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Nucularia*, comprising *Clibadium, Franseria,* and *Codonium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIBADION (Lat.), **CLIBADIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kli^{2}b-a(a^3)'-di^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. An ancient name for the pellitory (*Parietaria*). 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Compositæ.* 3. Of Spach, the *Clybates* of Reichenbach. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIBANITES (Lat.), adj. Kli^{2}b-a^{2}n-a^{3}n-i(e)'tez(tas). Baked in an oven. [L, 50.]

CLIBANUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}b'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κλίβανος. Ger., *kleiner Ofen.* A small, portable oven. [I, 3; L, 94.] See Fornix.

CLICHE-FALSA, n. The *Guilandina axillaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIDARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}d(kled)-a^{3}r-thro^{2}k'a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-e(a). See Cleidarthrocace.

CLIDER, n. Klid'u^{6}r. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLIDION (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}d(kled)'i^2-o^{2}n. See Cleidion.

CLIDOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}d(kled)-o^{2}l'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)i^{2}s. See Cleidolabis.

CLIFFORTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}f-fort'i^2-a^3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, series *Agrimonieæ.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ilicifolia** [Linnæus]. A South African species, used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLIFFORTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli^{2}f-fort-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). The *Rosaceæ* proper. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLIFFORTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli^{2}f-fort-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Chrysospermum, Anthospermum, Galopina, Cliffortia,* and *Xanthosia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIFF-PINK, n. Kli^{2}f'pi^{2}n^{2}k. The *Dianthus cæsius.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLIFF-ROSE, n. Kli^{2}f'roz. The *Armeria maritima.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mexican c.-r.** The *Cowania mexicana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLIFTON, n. Kli^{2}f'tu^{2}n. A suburb of Bristol, England, where there are cold mineral springs containing small amounts of carbonates and sulphates, chlorides, carbonic acid, and nitrogen, and a little iron. The waters are used for drinking, and there is a large pool for bathing; they are useful in affections of the urinary and respiratory passages. [L, 49.]—**C. Springs.** A place in Ontario County, New York, where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium carbonates, sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides and sulphates, and free hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid. [A, 363.]

CLIGNEMENT (Fr.), n. Klen-y'-ma^{3}n^2. Winking.

CLIGNOTANT (Fr.), adj. Klen-yot-a^{3}n^2. Winking. See Nictating.

CLIGNOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Klen-yot-ma^{3}n^2. Rapid winking. [L, 41.]

CLIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli(kli^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pteropoda.* [L, 73.]

CLIMA (Lat.), n. n. Kli(kli^2)'ma^3. Gen., *clim'atos* (*-is*). See Climate.—**C'fieber** (Ger.). See *Malarial* fever.

CLIMACANDREÆ [Miquel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli(kli^2)-ma^3-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'dre^2-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Ardisieæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIMACIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. A group of mosses comprising *Climacium* and *Trachyloma.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIMACIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a(a^3)-si^2(ki^2)-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of mosses, consisting of *Climacium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLIMACIOIDEA [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a(a^3)-si^2(ki^2)-o(o^2)-i(e)'de^2-a^3. See Climacia.

CLIMACION (Lat.), n. n. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a(a^3)'si(ki^2)-o^{2}n, -a(a^3)-si(ke)'o^{2}n. Gr., κλιμάκιον, κλιμάκειον. The round of a ladder; a term used by Hippocrates in speaking of reducing a luxated shoulder. [L, 94.]

CLIMACTER (Lat.), n. m. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *climacter'os* (*-is*). Gr., κλιμακτήρ. Ger., *Klimakter.* See Climacterium.

CLIMACTERIC, adj. Klim-a^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., κλιμακτηρικός. Lat., *climactericus.* Fr., *climactérique.* Ger., *climacterish.* Critical (said of certain years or periods in which the system is believed to undergo great changes, as at puberty and at the menopause); as a n., see CLIMACTERIUM. [L, 50.]—**Grand c.** The sixty-third year. [L.]—**Menstrual c.** See MENOPAUSE.

CLIMACTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te^{2}r(tar)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CLIMACTERIC.—**Annus c.** The sixty-third year. People were supposed to be especially liable to die in that year.—**Anni climacterici.** The years following next after the age of sixty [Lancisius].

CLIMACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klim(kli^{2}m)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κλιμακτήρ, ἐνιαντός κλιμακτηρικὸς. Fr., *climactérique.* Ger., *Stufenjahr.* 1. In general, any critical period in one's life; according to popular superstition, certain years of one's life that are multiples of seven. 2. In particular, the time of life in women at which the menstrual function ceases. [A, 326.] See CLIMACTERIC and MENOPAUSE.

CLIMATAL, adj. Klim'a^{2}t-a^{2}l. See CLIMATIC.

CLIMATE, n. Klim'at. Gr., κλίμα. Lat., *clima, inclimatis cœli.* Fr., *climat.* Ger., *Klima.* It., Sp., *clima.* The assemblage of meteorological conditions that generally prevail in a given region of the earth's surface. [L. Perl (A, 319).]

CLIMATERIC, adj. Klim-a^{2}t-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *climatericus.* Fr., *climatérique.* See CLIMACTERIC.

CLIMATIC, adj. Klim-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *climatericus, climaticus.* Fr., *climatique.* Ger., *klimatisch.* It., *climatico.* Sp., *climático.* Belonging to or connected with peculiarities of climate.

CLIMATOLOGICAL, adj. Klim-a^{2}t-o^{2}l-o^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *climatologique.* Ger., *klimatologisch.* It., *climatologico.* Sp., *climatológico.* Pertaining to climatology.

CLIMATOLOGY, n. Klim-a^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *climatologia* (from κλίμα, climate, and λόγος. understanding). Fr., *climatologie.* Ger., *Klimatologie.* It., *climatologia.* Sp., *climatologia.* The science of climates and of their influence on health.

CLIMAX (Lat.), n. f. Klim(klem)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *clim'acos* (*-is*). Gr., κλῖμαξ. Fr., It.. Sp., *c.* The highest point, the greatest degree. The stage of greatest intensity. [L, 56.]

CLIMAX SPRINGS, n. Klim'a^{2}x. A place in Camden County, Missouri, where there are springs containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium and magnesium iodides and bromides, iron, aluminium, and silicon oxides, and free carbonic acid; resembling the Kreuznach waters, but thought to be far superior in scrofula, advanced syphilis, and chronic gout. [A, 363.]

CLIMBER, n. Klim'u^{5}r. From A.-S. *climban*, to climb. Lat., *scansor.* Fr., *grimpeur.* Ger., *Kletterer.* It., *rampicatore.* Sp., *trepador.* 1. A plant that creeps and rises on some support by means of tendrils or other organs; especially the *Clematis vitalba* and other species of *Clematis.* Cf. TWINERS. 2. A bird that climbs (see SCANSORES). [A, 505; B, 116, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**Great wild c.** The *Clematis vitalba.* [A, 505.]—**Sportsman's c.** The *Cissus venatorum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Woody c.** See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia.*

CLIMBING, adj. Klim'i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *scandens.* Fr., *grimpant.* Ger., *kletternd.* It., *rampicante.* Sp., *trepando.* Ascending on some support. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. sailor.** The *Linaria cymbalaria.* [A, 505.]—**C. staff-tree.** The *Celastrus scandens.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vine.** The *Psychotria parasitica.* [B, 282.]

CLIMIA (Ar.), **CLIMIAS** (Ar.), n's. See CADMIA.—**C. ereps.** Cadmia auripigmenti. [Ruland and Johnson (A, 325).]

CLINANDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}n(klen)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κλίνη, a bed, and ἀνήρ (see ANTHER). Fr., *clinandre.* Ger., *Antherengrube, Samenlager.* An excavation situated at the top of the gynostemium of many orchids, in which the anther lies. According to Baillon. the term has been applied to a like excavation in other plants. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CLINANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}n(klen)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thl^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κλίνη, a bed, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *clinanthe.* Ger., *Blüthenlager, Fruchtboden.* 1. The common receptacle of composite plants; the pedicle enlarged at its top into a broad space loaded with many sessile flowers, as in *Dorstenia.* 2. Of Mirbel, the perocidium of Necker. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CLINANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}n(klen)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). The genus *Coburgia.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CLIN-CLIN, n. In Chili, the *Polygala thesioides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]

CLINCLINIA (Lat.), n. f. Klen-klen'i^2-a^3. From *clin-clin* (*q. v.*). A section of the genus *Polygala.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINE (Lat.), n. f. Kli(kle)'ne(na). Gen., *clin'es.* Gr., κλίνη. A bed, couch, or chair; in botany, the clinanthium. [A, 322.]

CLINERES (Lat.), adj. Kli^{2}n(klen)-e(a)'rez(ras). Gr., κλινήρης (from κλίνη, a bed, and ἄρειν, to fix). Confined to bed by sickness. [A, 325, 387.]

CLING, n. Kli^{2}n^{2}g. A form of diarrhœa observed in sheep. [L, 73.]—**C.-fingers.** The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505.]

CLING-RASCAL, n. Kli^{2}n^{2}g'ra^{2}sk-a^{2}l. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505.]

CLING-STONE, n. Kli^{2}n^{2}g'sto^{3}n. A name given to certain varieties of peaches and nectarines, the pulp of which does not part freely from the stone. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLINIATER (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}n(klen)-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *cliniater'os* (*-is*). Gr., κλινιατήρ (from κλίνη, a bed, and ἰατήρ, a physician). See CLINICIAN.

CLINIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}n(klen)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From κλίνη, a bed, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr.. *cliniatrie.* Ger., *Kliniatrik, Cliniatrie.* Clinical medicine. [A, 322.]

CLINIATRICUS (Lat.), adj. Kli^{2}n(klen)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κλίνη, a bed, and ἰατρικός, medical. See CLINICAL.

CLINIATROS (Lat.), **CLINIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kli^{2}n-(klen)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κλίνη, a bed, and ἰατρός, a physician. See CLINICIAN.

CLINIC, adj. Kli^{2}n'i^{2}k. See CLINICAL. [L, 50.]

CLINIC, n. Kli^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *clinicum* (from κλίνη, a bed). Fr., *clinique.* Ger., *Klinik.* It., *clinica, ambulanza* (2d def.). Sp., *clínica.* 1. A gathering of medical students and one or more instructors for the purpose of practical instruction in regard to the symptoms and treatment of patients who come or are brought before the instructor. See AMBULATORIUM. 2. A gathering of sick persons to receive free medical or surgical treatment. [D; L, 50.]

CLINICA (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}n'(klen)'i^{2}k-a^3. Clinical medicine. [L, 30.]

CLINICAL, adj. Kli^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., κλινικός (from κλίνη, a bed). Lat., *clinicus.* Fr., *clinique.* Ger., *klinisch.* It., *clinico.* Sp., *clínico.* 1. Pertaining to, founded on, or illustrated by, bedside observation and treatment, or the actual observation and treatment of patients, as distinguished from theoretical considerations and experimental or logical conclusions. 2. Pertaining to a clinic.

CLINICALLY, adv. Kli^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^{2}l-i^2. In a clinical manner, or from a clinical (as opposed to a theoretical or other) point of view. [D.]

CLINICE (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}n(klen)'i^2-se(ka). Gr., κλινική. Clinical medicine. [A, 322.]

CLINICIAN, n. Kli^{2}n-i^{2}sh'a^{2}n. Lat., *clinicus.* Fr., *clinicien.* Ger., *Kliniker.* It., *clinico.* Sp., *clínico.* One whose observations, inferences, and methods of treatment are based on clinical work —*i. e.*, on experience in the care of living subjects, as distinguished from the study of morbid specimens or the writings of others. [D.]

CLINICIST, n. Kli^{2}n'i^2-si^{2}st. Ger., *Klinicist.* 1. A pupil at a clinic. [A, 326.] 2. See CLINICIAN.

CLINICUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}n(klen)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CLINIC.

CLINICUS (Lat.), adj. Kli^{2}n(klen)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Clinical; as a n., a clinician; also, a bedridden person. [L, 30, 50, 81, 94.]

CLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli^{2}n(klen)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CLINOSPOREÆ.

CLINIDE (Fr.), n. Klen-ed. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINIDÉ (Fr.), n. Klen-ed-a. A *Fungus* the spores of which are produced on a clinidium. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}n(klen)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κλινίδιον (dim. of κλίνη, a bed). Fr., *clinide.* Ger., *Bettchen.* Lit.. a little bed; a spore-bearing cell making part of a clinodium and producing spores by successive generation, and not simultaneously, like the basidium. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINIGLEBA (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}n(klen)-i^2-gle(gla)'ba^3. From κλίνη, a bed, and *gleba*, a lump. Fr.. *cliniglèbe.* A gleba formed of clinidia; the interior part of the receptacle of the *Gastromycetes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kla^{2}n-ek. Clinical; as a n., see CLINIC. [A, 385.]

CLINIS (Lat.), n. f. Klin(klen)'i^{2}s. Gen., *clin'idos* (*-is*). Gr., κλινίς. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINISPORE, n. Kli^{2}n'i^2-spor. From κλίνη, a bed, and σπορά, a seed. A spore supported on a clinidium. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}n(klen)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κλίνη, a bed. 1. See CLINANTHIUM. 2. A part of certain fungals consisting of very small simple or branched cells carrying a spore at their end. [B, 19, 116, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINOCEPHALIA (Lat.). n. f. Kli^{2}n(klen)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a-(a^3)'li^2-a^3. From κλίνη, a bed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *clinocéphalie.* The state of having the head flattened at the top. [A, 301.]

CLINOCÉPHALIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Klen-o-saf-a^{3}l-ed. A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 41.]

CLINOCEPHALOUS, adj. Kli^{2}n-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *clinocephalus.* Fr., *clinocéphale.* Affected with or characterized by clinocephalia. [A, 385.]

CLINODE (Fr.), n. Klen-od. See CLINODIUM.

CLINODES (Lat.), adj. Kli^{2}n(klen)-od'ez(as). See CLINOID.

CLINODIAGONAL, adj. Kli^{2}n''o-di-a^{2}g'on-a^{2}l. From κλίνειν, to incline, and διαγώνιος, diagonal. Diagonal (transverse) and inclined; obliquely transverse. [B.] Cf. *C.* AXIS.

CLINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klin(klen)-od(o^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *clinode.* Of Bertillon, a receptacle for clinidia in certain *Fungi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLINOEDRIC, CLINOHEDRIC, adj's. Kli^{2}n-o-e^{2}d'ri^{2}k, -he^{2}d'ri^{2}k. From κλίνειν, to incline, and ἕδρα, a base. Fr., *clinoédrique.* In crystallography, having the co-ordinate planes oblique. [B, 38 (*a*, 24).]

CLINOID, adj. Kli^{2}n'oid. Lat., *clinodes, clinoides, clinoideus, clinoidalis* (from κλίνη, a bed, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *clinoïde.* Ger., *bettförmig.* Resembling a bed in shape. [L, 50.] See *C.* PROCESSES.

CLINOLOGY, n. Kli^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *clinologia* (from κλίνη, a bed, and λόγος, understanding). The study of the qualities of beds, especially for the sick. [A, 322.]

CLINO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Klin(klen)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}st-(ma^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κλίνειν, to incline, and μαστοειδής (see MASTOID). See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.

CLINOMETRIC, adj. Kli^{2}n-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. In crystallography, having the axes intersecting each other obliquely. [L, 121.]

CLINOPALE (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-o²p'a²l(a³l)-e(a). Gr., κλινοπάλη (from κλίνη, a bed, and πάλη, a wrestling). Ger., *Bettkampf.* Excessive sexual intercourse. [A, 318, 322, 325.]

CLINOPETES (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-o²p'e²t-ez(as). Gr., κλινοπετής (from κλίνη, a bed, and πίπτειν, to sink into). Fr., *prennant le lit.* Compelled by sickness to go to bed. [A, 322.]

CLINOPODE (Fr.), n. Klen-o-pod. See CLINOPODIUM.—**C. champêtre.** The *Calamintha arvensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. commun.** The *Calamintha c.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. commun panaché.** The *Clinopodium variegatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).—**C. rugueux.** The *Clinopodium rugosum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CLINOPODIONTES (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-o(o²)-po²d-i²-o²nt'ez(as). The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLINOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κλινοπόδιον (from κλίνη, a bed. and πόδιον, a little foot). Fr., *clinopode, pied de lit.* Ger., *Wirbelborste.* Sp., *clinopodio.* The wild basil or mastic thyme ; a genus of the *Labiatæ ;* by Bentham and Hooker made a section of the genus *Calamintha.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. acinos, C. arvense, C. atropurpureum** [Hortul.]. See CALAMINTHA c.—**C. majus.** The κλινοπόδιον of Dioscorides, according to whom the herb was used for spasms, contusions, and strangury, as an antidote against the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate delivery, to provoke the menses, and to cure pensile warts, diarrhœa, and fevers. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. martinicense** [Jacquin]. The *Leucas martinicensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. montanum.** The *Calamintha arvensis.* [B, 173, 180.]—**C. plumosum** [Sieb.]. The *Calamintha c.* [B, 214.]—**C. rugosum** [Linnæus]. The *Hyptis radiata.* [B, 215.]—**C. silvestre.** The *Calamintha arvensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. variegatum.** Fr., *clinopode commun panaché.* A variety of *Calamintha c.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. vulgare** [Linnæus]. Fr., *clinopode commun, grand basilic sauvage, pied de lit.* Ger., *gemeine Wirbelborste.* See CALAMINTHA C.

CLINOSPOREÆ (Lat.), **CLINOSPOREI** (Lat.), **CLINOSPORI** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and m. pl. Kli²n(klen)-o(o²)-spor-(spo²r)'e²-e(a³-e²), -i(e), -o²s'po²r-i(e). From κλίνη, a bed, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *clinosporées, clinosporés.* A division of *Fungi* including the so-called smut, ergot, etc. [α, 24.]

CLINOSTAT, n. Kli²n'o-sta²t. An instrument used to expose the different sides of a plant successively to the action of light. It consists of clock-work carrying a horizontal disc (on which the plant is placed), which is made to revolve slowly. [B, 229 (α, 24).]

CLINOTECHNY, n. Kli²n'o-te²k-ni². Lat., *clinotechnia, clinotechnice* (from κλίνη, a bed, and τέχνη, art). Ger., *Klinotechnik.* The art of arranging beds for the sick. [A, 322.]

CLINOTROCHOS (Lat.), n. m. Kli²n(klen)-o²t'ro(ro²)-ko²s-(ch²o²s). The *Acer campestre.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLINTONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²n-ton'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLINYMÈNE [Bertillon] (Fr.), n. Klen-e-me²n. See CLINODIUM.

CLIODEÆ (Lat.), **CLIOIDEA** (Lat.), **CLIODINÆ** [Menke] (Lat.), n's, f. pl., n. pl., and f. pl. Kli(kle)-od'e²-e(a³-e²), -o(o²)-i²d-(ed)'e²-a³, -di(de)'ne(na³-e²). From *Clio,* one of the genera. Fr., *clioidées, clioidés.* See GYMNOSOMATA.

CLIONES (Lat.), **CLIONIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kli(kle)-on'ez-(e²s), -o²n'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Gymnosomata.* [L, 121, 292.]

CLIONIDIA [Rafinesque] (Lat.), **CLIONONINA** [Brown] (Lat.), n's, n. pl. Kli(kle)-o²n-i²d'i²-a³, -on(o²n)-i(e)'na³. See GYMNOSOMATA.

CLIP, n. Kli²p. From A.-S. *clyppan,* to clasp. See *Catch*-FORCEPS and PINCHCOCK.

CLIPEATUS (Lat.), adj. Kli²p-e(e²)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). See CLYPEATUS.

CLIP-ME-DICK, n. Kli²p'me-di²k. The *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [A, 505.]

CLIQUETIS (Fr.), n. Klek'te. A tinkling sound.—**C. métallique.** See *Metallic* TINKLING.

CLIROCHLOA [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. The *Kœleria pοœoides.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLISAGRE (Fr.), n. Klez-a³g'r. See CLEIDAGRA.

CLISANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²s-a²n(a³n)'the²-e(a³-e²). A division of the *Gramineæ,* comprising the *Paniceæ, Sessleriaceæ, Alopecureæ, Phalarideæ,* and *Nardeæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLISEOMETER, n. Kli²s-e²-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. Lat., *cliseometrum* (from κλίσις, inclination, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *cliséomètre.* Ger., *Kliseometrum, Beckenneigungsmesser.* An instrument for measuring the angle formed by the axis of a pelvic strait with the vertebral column. Various forms have been devised by Osiander, Ritgen, Kluge, Stein, and others. [A, 31, 301.]

CLISIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²s'i²-a³. Gr., κλισία. See CLINE.

CLISIE (Fr.), n. Klez-e. See CLEISIS.

CLISIOMETER, n. Kli²s-e²-o²m'e²t-u⁵r. See CLISEOMETER.

CLISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kli²z(kli²s)'ma³. More properly written *clysma.* See ENEMA.—**C. emolliens, C. oleosum.** Of the Lipp. Disp., 1794, a preparation made by boiling together 6 parts each of emollient species and water, straining, and adding 2 parts of linseed oil. [B, 97 (α, 21).]

CLISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli²s'su³s(su⁴s). See CLYSSUS.

CLISTENTERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kli²st(klest)-e²n-te²r-a(a³)'-ta³. From κλειστός, closed, and ἔντερον, an intestine. A group of the *Brachiopoda,* including those without an anal aperture. [L, 121.]

CLISTHEPSANA (Lat.), **CLISTHEPSANE** (Lat.), **CLISTOPEPTER** (Lat.), n's, f., f., and m. Kli²st(klest)-he²p'sa²n(sa³n)-a³, -e(a), -o(o²)-pe²p'tu⁵r(tar). From κλειστός, closed, and ἑψάνη, a kettle, or πέπτειν, to digest. Ger., *verschlossenes Kochgeschirr.* A closed digesting vessel, such as Papin's digester. [A, 322.]

CLISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli²st'u³s(u⁴s). See CLYSSUS.

CLITARRHÈNE (Fr.), adj. Klet-a³r-re²n. Having the anthers oscillating or turning (said of flowers). [L, 41 (α, 24).]

CLIT-BUR, n. Kli²t'bu⁵r. See CLOT-BUR.

CLITE, n. Klit. 1. The *Galium aparine.* 2. The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]

CLITELLAR, adj. Kli²t-e²l'a³r. Pertaining to a clitellum. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1887, p. 543 (L).]

CLITELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²t-e²l'lu³m(lu⁴m). From *clitellæ,* pack-saddles. Syn. : *cingulum.* A thickened zone consisting of a varying number of the rings or segments of the earth-worm. It is of a different color from the rest of the body, is provided with numerous cutaneous glands, is situated at some point between the 23d and 37th rings, and is believed to subserve copulation. [L, 11, 147.]

CLITES, n. Klits. See CLITE.

CLITHE, n. Klith. See CLITE (2d def.).

CLITHEREN, n. Kli²th'e²r-e²n. See CLITE (1st def.).

CLITORIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²t-or'i²-a³. Fr., *clitore, clitorie.* A genus of tropical leguminous twining shrubs, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. mariana** [Linnæus]. The butterfly-pea ; a species found in the southern United States and in India, bearing light-blue flowers. Said to be used for cramps and paralysis. [B, 19, 34 (α, 24) ; L, 30 (α, 14).]—**C. rubiginosa** [Persoon]. A species the root of which is used internally and locally in Hayti for uterine diseases. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. spectabilis, C. ternatea.** Fr., *clitore de Ternate.* A species with blue flowers which are used as a dye in Cochin-China. The root equals jalap as a purgative, and is given in powder to children as a safe emetic in croup. It is also a vermifuge. In India the root is used as a diuretic and demulcent, and the seeds are given to children for colic. [A, 479 ; B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. virginiana.** See *C. mariana.*

CLITORICARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kli²t(klet)''o²r-i²-ka³r-si²n(ki²n)-om'a³. Gen., *clitoricarcinom'atos (-is).* Carcinoma of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORIDAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Kli²t(klet)-o²r-i²-da⁴x'(da³'u⁴x)-e(a). Gen., *clitoridaux'es.* From κλειτορίς the clitoris, and αὔξη, increase. Ger., *Vergrösserung des Kitzlers.* Enlargement of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORIDEAN, adj. Kli²t-o²r-i²d'e²-a²n. Lat., *clitorideus.* Fr., *clitoridien.* Ger., *den Kitzler betreffend.* It., *clitorideo.* Sp., *clitorídeo.* Relating to the clitoris. [L, 41.]

CLITORIDECTOMY, n. Kli²t-o²r-i²d-e²k'to-mi². Lat., *clitoridectomia* (from κλειτορίς, the clitoris, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Fr., *clitoridectomie.* Ger., *Clitoridektomie.* The operation of removing the clitoris, either by putting it on the stretch with a hooked forceps and dividing the crura by semilunar lateral incisions, or by means of a ligature, the galvanic cautery, or an écraseur ; done for disease of the organ itself, and occasionally (formerly very often by I. B. Brown and others) for the cure of epilepsy, melancholia, hysteria, and masturbation. [Bandl (A, 319).]

CLITORIDERECTOR [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Kli²t(klet)-o²r-i²d-e(a)-re²kt'o²r. Gen., *clitoriderector'is.* See ERECTOR *clitoridis.*

CLITORIDIAN, adj. Kli²t-o²r-i²d'i²-a²n. See CLITORIDEAN.

CLITORIE (Fr.), n. Klet-or-e. See CLITORIA.

CLITORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²t-or-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *clitoriées.* Of De Candolle, a group of leguminous *Papilionaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLITORIS (Lat.), n. f. Kli²t(klet)'o²r-i²s. Gen., *clitor'idos (-is).* Gr., κλειτορίς (from κλειτορίζειν, to titillate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klitoris, Kitzler, weibliches Wollustorgan, weibliche Ruthe, Zäpflein, Schamzünglein.* It., *clitoride.* Sp., *clitoris.* A small erectile organ situated in the vulva, near its anterior commissure ; the analogue of the penis, which it resembles in being attached by crura to the ischia and in having a prepuce. In all animals the c. is imperforate, except in the *Lemuridæ,* in which it is traversed by the urethra. The c. is present in some birds. [A, 22, 500 ; L, 13, 115, 343.] See cut under VULVA.

CLITORISM, n. Kli²t'o²r-i²zm. Lat., *clitorismus.* Fr., *clitorismée* (1st def.), *clitorisme* (2d def.). Ger., *Klitorismus.* 1. Enlargement of the clitoris. 2. The use of an enlarged clitoris (as an intromittent organ) to gratify an unnatural sexual appetite. [L, 41, 50.]

CLITORITIS (Lat.), **CLITORITITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kli²t(klet)-o²r-i(e)'ti²s, -i²t-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *clitorit'idis, -itit'idis.* Fr., *clitorite.* Ger., *Klitorisentzündung.* From *clitoris* (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORITOMIE (Fr.), n. Klet-or-et-o-me. See CLITORIDECTOMY.

CLITORIUS [Petiv.] (Lat.), n. m. Kli²t-or'i²-u³s(u⁴s). See CLITORIA.

CLITROPHOBIE (Ger.), n. Klet-ro-fob-e'. See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.

CLITS, n. Kli²ts. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505.]

CLIVER, CLIVERS, n's. Kliv'u⁵r, -u⁵rz. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505.]—**Evergreen cliver.** The *Rubia peregrina.* [A, 505.]

CLIVOPRÉSPHÉNOÏDALE (Fr.), adj. Klev-o-pra-sfan-o-ed-a²l. Relating to or connected with the clivus Blumenbachii, and the presphenoidal region. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1888, p. 98 (L).]

CLIVUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli(kle)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). An acclivity. [A, 318.] See *C. Blumenbachii.*—**C. Blumenbachii, C. ossis sphenoidis.** Ger., *Abdachung am Keilbeine.* The sloping surface on the body of the sphenoid bone, behind the dorsum sellæ, as far as the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 30, 31, 115.]

CLIZIA (It.), n. Kletz'i^{2}-a^{3}. The *Helianthus annuus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLOACA (Lat.), n. f. Klo(klo^{2})-a(a^{2})'ka^{3}. Gr., ἀφεδρών. Fr., *cloaque.* Ger., *Cloake.* It., Sp., *c.* 1. A sewer. 2. The common opening of the intestinal and uro-genital passages at the caudal extremity of the embryo; in birds, the enlargement at the lower end of the straight gut forming a receptacle for the products of the genito-urinary and digestive systems. 3. In surgery, a cavity into which pus is discharged and in which it is retained, also an opening in the involucrum of a necrosed portion of bone. [B, 28; L, 49, 221, 343.]—**C. congenitalis.** The malformation in which the rectum opens into some part of the genito-urinary tract. [Englisch (A, 319).]—**Uro-genital c.** In a pathological sense, a common opening of the vagina and the urethra, due to congenital deficiency or destruction of the urethro-vaginal septum.—**Vesico-recto-vaginal c.** An abnormal common aperture of the bladder, the vagina, and the rectum, due to injury or malformation.

CLOACAL, adj. Klo-a'ka^{2}l. Lat., *cloacalis.* Relating to the cloaca (said also of any aperture or canal which serves to carry off excrementitious matters from an organism). [L, 121.]

CLOACALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klo(klo^{2})-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^{2})'li^{2}-a^{3}. See MONOTREMATA.

CLOACINUS (Lat.), adj. Klo(klo^{2})-a^{2}(a^{3})-si(ke)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CLOACAL.

CLOACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Klo(klo^{2})-a(a^{3})-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Fr., *cloacisme.* Ger., *Harnabgang durch der After.* The excretion of the urine through a cloaca (2d def.). [L, 50.]

CLOACULA (Lat.), n. f. Klo(klo^{2}) a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'u^{2}(u^{4})la^{3}. A small cloaca. [A, 318.]

CLOAQUE (Fr.), n. Klo-a^{2}k. See CLOACA.

CLOCHE (Fr.), n. Klosh. 1. See CLOCHETTE (1st def.). 2. See CARIES. 3. A bleb or any similar formation upon the skin. 4. In veterinary medicine, see CACHEXIA *aquosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]—**C. blanche.** The *Galanthus nivalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. en verre.** A bell-glass. [B.]

CLOCHETTE (Fr.), n. Klosh-e^{2}t. 1. The *Fritillaria meleagris.* 2. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* 3. The genus *Campanula.* 4. Of Paulet, a species of *Coprinus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de lis.** The *Campanula lilifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24)]—**C. à feuilles de pêcher.** The *Campanula persicifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles rondes.** The *Campanula rotundifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des blés.** The *Convolvulus arvensis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des bois.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des champs.** See *C. des blés.*—**C. des murs.** See *C. à feuilles rondes.*—**C. pentagone.** The *Campanula pentagonia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rassemblée.** The *Campanula collina.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CLOCHEMENT (Fr.), n. Klosh'ma^{3}n^{2}. See CLAUDICATION.

CLOCK, n. Klo^{2}k. Gr., ὡρολόγιον. Lat., *horologium.* Fr., *horloge, pendule.* Ger., *Uhr.* It., *orologio.* Sp., *reloj.* 1. A mechanism for indicating the lapse of time in a period of twenty-four hours. 2. The *Leontodon taraxacum.* 3. The *Plantago lanceolata.* [A, 505.]—**Astigmatic c.-face.** Fr., *cadran astigmatique.* Ger., *astigmatisches Zifferblatt.* It., *quadrante astigmatico.* Sp., *cuadrante astigmático.* A device commonly used for testing astigmatism. It consists of a card on which lines radiate from a centre, and are numbered, for convenience, as on the face of a clock. [F.]—**C.-needle.** The *Scandix pecten.* [A, 505.]—**C.-seaves, C.-sives.** The *Juncus acutiflorus* and the *Schœnus nigricans.* [A, 505.]—**Shepherd's-c.** The *Anagallis arvensis* and the *Tragopogon pratensis.* [A, 505.]

CLOD-WEED, n. Klo^{2}d'wed. The *Filago germanica* and the *Scabiosa arvensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CLOFFING, n. Klo^{2}f'i^{2}n^{2}g. Some species of hellebore; according to Cockayne, the *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [A, 505.]

CLOG, n. Klo^{2}g. The cone of *Pinus picea.* [Gerard (A, 505).]—**C.-weed.** 1. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Scabiosa arvensis.* [A, 505.]—**Cow c.-weed.** See *C.-weed* (1st def.).

CLOISON (Fr.), n. Klwa^{3}-zo^{2}n^{2}. 1. See DISSEPIMENT. 2. A partition or septum. [B, 121; L, 14, 43, 180.]—**C. de la cavité du septum.** See SEPTUM *lucidum.*—**C. des bourses epiploïques.** See *Gastro-pancreatic* LIGAMENT.—**C. des fosses nasales.** See SEPTUM *narium.*—**C. des ventricules latéraux.** See SEPTUM *lucidum.*—**C. interauriculaire.** The interauricular septum of the heart. [L, 49, 88.]—**C's intercotylédonaires.** Certain membranous processes proceeding from the maternal placenta and extending into the sulci between the cotyledons of the fœtal placenta. [A, 15.]—**C. interorbitaire.** See *Interorbital* SEPTUM.—**C. interventriculaire.** The interventricular septum of the heart. [L, 49.]—**C. médiane de la langue.** See SEPTUM *linguæ.*—**C. médullaire du troisième ventricule** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See LAMINA *terminalis.*—**C. moyenne des sinus frontaux.** The partition between the two groups of frontal sinuses. [I, 18.]—**C. nasale.** The nasal septum. [L, 321.]—**C. pulpeuse du troisième ventricule.** See VELUM *interpositum.*—**C. recto-vaginale.** See *Recto-vaginal* SEPTUM.—**C's somatiennes.** See *Protovertebral* SOMITES.—**C. spirale.** See LAMINA *spiralis.*—**C. thoraco-abdominale.** See DIAPHRAGM.—**C. transparente.** See SEPTUM *lucidum.*—**C. vésico-rectale.** The recto-vesical septum. [A, 385.]—**C. vésico-vaginale.** The vesico-vaginal septum. [A, 385.]

CLOISONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Klwa^{3}zo^{2}n-a^{2}r. Relating to or forming a septum. [L, 41.]

CLOISONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Klwa^{3}-zo^{2}n-a. Lat., *septatus.* Divided into compartments. [L, 41.]

CLOISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Klwa^{3}-zon-ma^{3}n^{2}. 1. The condition of being partitioned. 2. The formation of a partition by means of a surgical operation. [A, 385.]—**C. des cellules.** See FISSIPARITY.—**C. diaphragmatique.** Closure of a canal by a partition extending across its lumen.—**C. intra-utriculaire.** See FISSIPARITY.—**C. longitudinal du vagin.** Of L. Le Fort, the formation of a longitudinal partition in the vagina for supporting the uterus in cases of prolapsus uteri. [L, 88.]—**C. pelvien antéro-postérieur.** See CLOISON *vésico-rectale.*—**C. transversal.** See *C. diaphragmatique.*

CLOMPAN (Malay), n. The *Clompanus minor.* [L, 41, 105.]

CLOMPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Klo^{2}m'pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See STERCULIA.—**C. major** [Rumphius]. Fr., *arbre puant.* See STERCULIA *fœtida.*—**C. minor** [Rumphius]. See STERCULIA *balanghas.*

CLONARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klon-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κλωνάριον (dim. of κλών, a shoot). The conceptacle or capsular fruit of *Algæ* and *Characeæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLONAS (Fr.), **CLONEAU** (Fr.), n's. Klon-a^{3}, -o. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLONIC, adj. Klo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *clonicus* (from κλόνος, a violent confused motion). Fr., *clonique.* Ger., *klonisch, krampfhaft.* It., *clonico.* Sp., *clónico.* Characterized by irregularly recurring and violent contraction and relaxation, as opposed to tonic or continuous contraction (said of morbid muscular action). [D, 2.]

CLONIS (Lat.), n. f. Klon(klo^{2}n)'i^{2}s. Gen., *clon'ios (-is).* Gr., κλόνις. The sacrum. [L, 50.]

CLONISM, n. Klon'i^{2}zm. Lat., *clonismus.* Fr., *clonisme* [Beames]. It., Sp., *clonismo.* Clonic spasm. [L, 50.]

CLONODES (Lat.), adj. Klon(klo^{2}n)-od'ez(as). Gr., κλονώδης (from κλόνος, tumultuous motion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Convulsive; of the pulse, vibratory. [A, 322, 325; L, 97.]

CLONOS (Lat.), n. m. Klon(klo^{2}n)'o^{2}s. See CLONUS.

CLONOS (Lat.), n. f. Klon(klo^{2}n)'o^{2}s. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CLONOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Klon(klo^{2}n)-o(o^{2})-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κλόνος (see CLONIC), and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *clonospasme.* Ger., *klonische Krampf.* Clonic spasm. [L, 50.]

CLONQUI (Sp.), n. Klon'ke. In Chili, the *Xanthium spinosum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Klon(klo^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κλόνος. Fr., *contraction clonique.* Ger., *C.* A sudden, jerky muscular contraction, also a succession of such contractions; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi.* [D; L, 290.]—**Ankle c.** Fr., *phénomène du pied.* Ger., *Fussclonus, Fussphänomen.* A morbid phenomenon consisting of a number of rhythmical contractions of the muscles of the calf of the leg when the foot is suddenly flexed by pressure on the sole, the leg being extended; most marked in lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord. [Landois (K).]—**Cathodal-closure c.** Ger., *Kathodenschliessungszuckung.* A clonic contraction taking place at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit; expressed by the symbol CacC, KaClC, or, in German works, KaSZ. [B, 24.]—**Cathodal-opening c.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnungszuckung.* A clonic contraction taking place at the cathode upon opening the galvanic circuit; expressed by the symbol CaoC, KaOC, or, in German works, KaOZ. [B, 24.]—**C. chorea.** See CHOREA.—**C. convulsio.** See *Clonic* CONVULSION.—**C. epilepsia.** The muscular spasm of epilepsy. [L, 290.]—**C. hysteria.** Muscular spasm due to hysteria. [L, 290.]—**C. nictatio, C. nictitatio.** A rapid and repeated movement, or opening and shutting of the eyelids. [F.] See NICTATION.—**C. palpitatio.** Palpitation of the heart or blood-vessels. [L, 83.]—**C. palpitatio arteriosa.** Palpitation in the arteries. [L, 83.]—**C. palpitatio complicata.** Palpitation of the heart and arteries. [L, 80.]—**C. palpitatio cordis.** Palpitation of the heart. [L, 83.]—**C. pandiculans, C. pandiculatio.** Stretching with yawning. [A, 322.]—**C. pandiculatio artuum.** A stretching of the limbs from a sense of weariness or lassitude. [L, 83.]—**C. pandiculatio maxillarum.** Yawning. [L, 83.]—**C. rhaphania.** See RHAPHANIA.—**C. singultus.** See SINGULTUS.—**C. sternutatio.** Sneezing. [L, 83.]—**C. subsultus.** See SUBSULTUS *tendinum.*—**Knee c.** See *Patellar* REFLEX.—**Wrist c.** A convulsive motion of the wrist joint. According to Da Costa, it may be induced in the late rigidity of hemiplegia by pressing the hand backward and securing extreme extension at the wrist. [D, 47.]

CLOPÉE (Fr.), n. Klop-a. Inflammation of the knees in sheep. [A, 301.]

CLOPEMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Klo^{2}p-e^{3}-ma(ma^{3})'ni^{2}-a^{3}. From κλοπή, robbery, and μανία, mania. Fr., *clopémanie.* Sp., *clopemania.* See CLEPTOMANIA.

CLOPIN (Fr.), n. Klop-a^{2}n^{2}. See CLOPÉE.

CLOPORTE (Fr.), n. Klo-port. An old name for several species of isopodous *Crustaceæ,* especially the *Oniscus asellius.* [A, 385; B, 119; L, 87.]—**Alcoolé de c's.** See *Tinctura* MILLEPEDUM.—**C. préparé.** See ARMADILLA *officinalis.*—**Conserve de c's.** See *Conserva* MILLEPEDUM.—**Infusion de c's.** See *Infusum* MILLEPEDUM.—**Teinture de c's.** See *Tinctura* MILLEPEDUM.

CLOPORTIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klo-port'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See ONISCIDES.

CLOR [Welsh], n. Also written *cylor.* The *Bunium* (*Carum*) *bulbocastanum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CLORAL (Sp.), n. Klor'a^{3}l. See CHLORAL.—**C. concreto.** See CHLORAL *hydrate.*—**C. crotónico** [Mex. Ph.]. See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**C. hidratado** [Mex. Ph.]. See CHLORAL *hydrate.*

CLORO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Klor'o. See CHLORINE.

CLOS (Fr.), adj. Klo. Closed (said of bivalves in which there is no interval between the closed shells). [L, 180.]

CLOSE, adj. Klo^{3}s. Lat., *clausus.* Fr., *clos.* Closed (see *Closed* BUNDLE), restricted in extent (see *C.* FERTILIZATION), intimate, secluded (see *C.* STOOL).—**C. sciences** [Gerard], **C. sciney.** The *Hesperis matronalis.* [A, 505 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOSED, adj. Klozd. Lat., *clausus.* Fr., *clos, fermé.* Ger., *geschlossen.* 1. Contracted, shut (said of certain fruits, such as the *Calybion,* when the gland is inclosed and hidden in the cupule ; of the *Calathidæ,* in which the involucre is contracted around the base of the flowers ; or of the spiral tissue that can not be loosed from the cell wall). [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 24).] 2. Completed (said of an electrical circuit).

CLOSH, n. Klo^{2}sh. Syn. : *founder.* A disease in the feet of cattle. [L, 56.]

CLOSS, n. Klo^{2}s. The *Juncus acutiflorus.* [A, 505.]

CLOSTERIEÆ (Lat.), **CLOSTERINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Klo^{2}st(klost)-e^{2}r(ar)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e)'na^3. Ger., *Spindelthiere.* A group of organisms variously regarded as *Infusoria* and *Algæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

CLOSTEROCERA [Duméril] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klo^{2}st(klost)-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'e^{2}r-a^3. From κλωστήρ, a spinner, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *clostérocères.* See *Sphingidæ.*

CLOSTRE (Fr.), n. Klostr. See *Closed* BUNDLE and PROSENCHYMA.

CLOSTRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klo^{2}st(klost)-ri^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMYLOBACTER and BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**C. butyricum.** See BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**C. fœtidum.** See BACILLUS *fœtidus.*—**C. of symptomatic charbon.** See BACILLUS *of symptomatic charbon.*—**C. polymyxa.** See BACILLUS *polymyxa.*

CLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. See *Closed* BUNDLE.

CLOSURE, n. Kloz'u^{2}r. Fr., *clôture, fermeture.* Ger., *Verschliessung.* The act of closing (an opening), of completing (an electrical circuit).—**Anodal c.** See under ANODAL.—**Cathodal c.** Ger., *Kathodenschliessung.* The closure of a galvanic circuit with the cathode placed in relation to a part desired to be affected, such as a muscle or nerve ; expressed by the symbol CaCl,KaCl (in German works, KaS). [B, 24.]

CLOT, n. Klo^{2}t. Gr., θρομβός. Lat., *coagulum.* Fr., *caillot, caillon, grumeau.* Ger., *Gerinnsel, Blutkuchen.* It., *grumo.* Sp., *coágulo, grumo.* A jelly-like mass formed by coagulation, especially of blood. [K.]

CLOT, CLOTE, n's. Klo^{2}t, klot. The *Nuphar lutea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Clot-burr.** The *Arctium lappa* and the *Xanthium strumarium.* [A, 505 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Clote-lefe.** See CLOTE.—**Great clote-burr.** The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]—**Spiny clot-burr.** The *Xanthium spinosum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOTH, n. Klo^{2}th. A.-S., *clâdh.* Lat., *textum.* Fr., *toile, drap, linge.* Ger., *Tuch.* It., *tela.* Sp., *paño.* A woven fabric of cotton, linen, wool, or the like.—**Blistering c.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans.*—**Cheese-c.** A loosely woven, thin cotton c., used as a vehicle for antiseptics in surgical dressings.—**Vesicating c.** See SPARADRAP *vesicans.*

CLOTHIER'S-BRUSH, n. Kloth^2'yu^{5}rz-bru^{3}sh. The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [A, 505.]

CLOTS, n. Klo^{2}tz. The fruit of *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]

CLOTTAGE, n. Klo^{2}t'aj. See COAGULATION.—**C. of the ureters.** A surgical procedure "designed to combat profuse and uncontrollable hæmaturia from a kidney crushed by accident or in advanced carcinoma." It consists in removing the clots from the ureter of the damaged kidney by a ureter aspirator, and then nipping the ureter lightly by pressure with the back of the instrument against the opposing finger (placed in the rectum). Time is thus gained for a firm blood-clot to collect in the pelvis of the kidney. [H. Fenwick, "Lancet," Mar. 19, 1887, p. 576 (α, 17).]

CLOTTED, adj. Klo^{2}t'e^{2}d. Coagulated.

CLOTTY, adj. Klo^{2}t'i^2. Lat., *grumosus.* Fr., *grumeleux.* Ger., *klumpig.* It., Sp., *grumoso.* More or less completely coagulated.

CLOU (Fr.), n. Klu. 1. See CLAVUS. 2. A furuncle or boil. 3. A name for several agarics. 4. See STAPHYLOMA. 5. A small, hard tumor found under the skin of sheep. 6. The clove. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 41, 83.]—**C. à porte.** See CLOPORTE.—**C. aromatique.** The clove. [α, 24.]—**C. de Delhi.** See *Delhi* BOIL.—**C. de Dieu.** The *Sparganium erectum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de girofle.** The *Eugenia caryophyllata.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de l'œil.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. de Scarpa.** A lacrymal stylet of lead. [A, 385.]—**C. du Scinde.** The phlyctis endemica of Alibert. [A, 385.]—**C. de seigle.** See ERGOT.—**C's fumants** [Fr. Cod.]. See CANDELÆ *fumales.*—**C. hystérique.** See CLAVUS *hystericus.*—**C. matrice.** See *Mother* CLOVE.—**C. para.** The undeveloped fruit of the clove. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CLOUCOURDE (Fr.), n. Klu-kurd. The *Pseudo-narcissus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CLOUDBERRY, n. Klu^5'u^{4}d-be^{2}r-i^2. The *Rubus chamæmorus.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOUDED, adj. Klu^5'u^{4}d-e^{2}d. See CLOUDY.

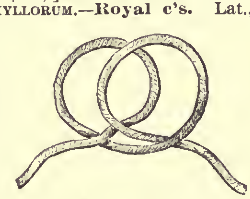
CLOUD-GRASS, n. Klu^5'u^{4}d-gra^{3}s. The genus *Agrestis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOUDY, adj. Klu^5'u^{4}d-i^2. Lat., *nubilus, turbidus.* Fr., *nuageux, trouble.* Ger., *trübe.* It., *annuvolato.* Sp., *nubloso.* In the form of a cloud (said of precipitates) ; turbid ; lacking clearness of color (see *C.* SWELLING) ; having colors unequally blended. [B, 19.]

CLOUSEAU (Fr.), **CLOUSERAU** (Fr.), n's. Klus-o, -e^{2}r-o. The *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CLOUTS, n. Klu^5 u^{4}ts. See CLOTS.

CLOVE, n. Klov. A.-S., *clufe* (2d def.). Ar., *kerunfel.* Gr., καρυόφυλλον (see CARYOPHYLLON). Lat., *clavus, caryophyllus* (*q. v.* for other equivalents). Fr., *girofle* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *clou aromatique, clou de girofle* (1st def.), *gousse* (2d def.). Ger., *Gewürznelken* (1st def.), *Nägelein* (1st def.), *Zehe* (2d def.). It., *garofani* (1st def.), *chiovo di garofani* (1st def.). Sp., *clavo aromático, clavo de especia* (1st def.), *diente de ajo* (2d def.). 1. The unexpanded and dried flower-bud of *Eugenia caryophyllata ;* a strong aromatic stimulant, chiefly used to modify the action of other medicines. See CARYOPHYLLUS. 2. One of the bulblets of which the compound bulb of the garlic and similar herbs is made up. [B, 5, 19, 49, 77 (α, 24).]—**Amboyna c's.** Fr., *girofle anglais.* A species of c. indigenous to the Moluccas. They are heavier, thicker, darker, oilier, and more aromatic than those cultivated elsewhere. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Balsam of cloves.** See *Balsamum* CARYOPHYLLI.—**Bencoolen c's.** A variety imported from Sumatra. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C.-bark.** 1. In England, an erroneous name for the bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan.* 2. The cortex (seu cassia) caryophyllata, derived from some tree of the *Myrtaceæ* in the West Indies, especially from *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-berry-tree.** The *Myrcia* (*Pimenta*) *acris.* [B, 200.]—**C. cassia.** See *C.-bark* (2d def.).—**C. gilliflower.** Fr., *œillet giroflée.* The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-July-flower.** The *Prosopis juliflora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. nutmeg.** The fruit of the *Ravensara* of Sonner (the *Agathophyllum* of Meissner). [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-pink.** See *C. gilliflower* and *C.*-PINK.—**C.-stalks.** Lat., *festucæ* (seu *stipites,* seu *fusti*) *caryophylli* (seu *caryophyllorum*). Fr., *griffes de girofles.* Ger., *Nelkenstiele.* It., *picciuoli di garofano.* Sp., *cabillos de clavos de especia.* The dried peduncles of the flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata,* having, in a milder degree, the properties of the flowers themselves. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C.-strip.** In the West Indies, the *Jussiæa repens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-tongue.** An old name for the *Helleborus niger.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-tree.** See EUGENIA *caryophyllata.*—**C'worts.** Ger., *Nelkenwürze.* A name for many plants having an aromatic c.-like odor, such as the gilliflowers, the different species of *Geum,* and various plants of the *Myrtaceæ ;* also, specifically, the *Caryophyllaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Distilled water of cloves.** See *Aqua* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Heavy oil of c.** One of the oils obtained by distilling oil of c's with a solution of potash ; it darkens with age, has a sp. gr. of 1·079, boils at 243·3° C., and forms soluble and crystallizable salts with alkalies. It contains eugenic acid. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Infusion of c's.** See *Infusum* CARYOPHYLLI.—**Light oil of c's.** One of the oils, $C_{15}H_{24}$, into which oil of c's is separable by distillation with potash. It is colorless and has a sp. gr. of 0·918. It is polymeric with pure oil of turpentine. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Mother-c.** Lat., *anthophylli* [Belg. Ph.], *fructus anthophylli* (seu *caryophylli,* seu *caryophylli aromatici*), *mater fructuum.* Fr., *mère des fruits* (ou *des girofles*), *anthofle, antofle, clou matrice.* Ger., *Mutternelken, Mutternäglein.* The drupe or fruit of the fully developed flower of *Eugenia caryophyllata.* It is larger, darker, and less oily than the ordinary c., and contains caryophyllin ; used formerly as a stomachic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Oil of c's.** Lat., *oleum caryophyllorum æthereum, oleum caryophylli* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum caryophyllum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile essentielle de girofle* (ou *volatile de girofles* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Nelkenöl.* It., *olio de garofano.* Sp., *aceite de clavo.* An oil obtained from c's by distillation with water. It is very fluid, clear, and colorless if recently prepared, has the hot aromatic taste of cloves, and is slightly acid. It has a sp. gr. of from 1·034 to 1·061, is very soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in strong acetic acid, contains caryophyllin, and may be separated into two oils of different sp. gr. (see *Heavy oil of c's* and *Light oil of c's*). It is used as a corrigent, as an application to painful dental cavities, and for rendering microscopical preparations transparent. [A, 432 ; B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Oleosaccharum of c's.** See *Oleosaccharum* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Royal c's.** Lat., *caryophyllum regium.* Ger., *Königsnelken.* An imperfectly developed and abnormally constituted c. of small size, formerly held in great repute as a tonic in dyspepsia. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Tincture of c's.** See *Tinctura* CARYOPHYLLORUM.—**Wild c.-tree.** The *Eugenia* (*Pimenta*) *acris.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]



THE CLOVE HITCH.

CLOVE HITCH, n. Klov'hi^{2}ch. A noose-knot made by forming two loops, one following close upon the other, in a cord, tape, or the like, and bringing them opposite each other, keeping the free end of each loop toward the other loop ; used for making extension of a limb in reducing dislocations, because it does not slip when traction is made in any direction, also for fastening a succession of objects to one string, as in the "kite-tail tampon."

CLOVEN, adj. Klov'e^{2}n. See CLEFT (adj.).

CLOVER, n. Klov'u^{5}r. A.-S., *clæfer.* See TRIFOLIUM.—**Alsike c.** The *Trifolium hybridum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American bush-c.** The genus *Lespedeza.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bastard c.** See *Alsike c.*—**Bersin c.** The *Trifolium alexandrinum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bird's-foot c.** The *Lotus corniculatus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bladder-podded c.** The *Trifolium spumosum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Boccone's c.** The *Trifolium bocconi.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bokhara c.** The *Melilotus vulgaris* of Willdenow. [B, 19 ; α, 128 (α, 24).]—**Broad c.** See *Purple c.*—**Brown c.** The *Trifolium spadiceum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Buffalo c.** The *Trifolium reflexum* and the *Trifolium pennsylvanicum.* [B, 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bush c.** In America, the *Lespedeza.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Cabul c.** See *Bokhara c.*—**Calvary c.** The *Medicago echinus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Canadian bush-c.** The *Hedysarum canadense.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Carolina c.** The *Trifolium carolinianum* of Michaux. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cat's-c.** See *Bird's-foot c.*—**C.-grass.** See *Red c.*—**C.-trefoil.**

See *Perennial c.*—**Clustered c.** The *Trifolium glomeratum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common c.** The *Trifolium pratense* and the *Trifolium repens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cow-c.** The *Trifolium medium* and the *Trifolium pratense.* [A, 505.]—**Crimson c.** The *Trifolium incarnatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cuckoo's c.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505.]—**Dutch c.** See *White c.*—**Egyptian c.** The *Trifolium alexandrinum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Golden c.** The *Trifolium agrarium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Gowk's c.** See *Cuckoo's c.*—**Hare's-foot c.** The *Trifolium arvense.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Hart's c.** The *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).] –**Heart-c.** The *Medicago maculata.* [A, 505.]—**Hop-c.** The *Trifolium procumbens.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Horned c.** [Turner]. The *Medicago lupulina* or the *Medicago falcata.* [A, 505.]—**Japan c.** The *Lespedeza striata.* [α, 24.]—**King's c.** See *Hart's c.*—**Knotted c., Lesser c.** See *Hop-c.*—**Maltese c.** The *Hedysarum coronarium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Marsh-c.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [A, 505.]—**Mayad c.** The *Trifolium subrotundum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Meadow-c.** See *Red c.*—**Oval-headed c.** The *Trifolium alpestre.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Perennial c.** The *Trifolium medium.* [L, 73.]—**Pin-c.** The *Erodium cicutarium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Plaister-c., Plaster-c.** See *Hart's c.*—**Prairie-c.** The genus *Petalostemon.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Purple c., Red c.** The *Trifolium pratense.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Reversed c.** The *Trifolium resupinatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rough c.** The *Trifolium scabrum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Running Buffalo c.** The *Trifolium stoloniferum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Saint Mawe's c.** See *Heart-c.*—**Sand c.** The *Trifolium suffocatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-egg c.** See *Calvary c.*—**Seaside c.** The *Trifolium maritimum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Slender c.** The *Trifolium filiforme.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Snail c.** The genus *Medicago.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Soola c.** The *Hedysarum coronarium.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Soukie c.** See *Red c.*—**Sour c.** See *Cuckoo's c.*—**Spotted c.** See *Heart-c.*—**Starry c.** The *Trifolium stellatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Stone c.** See *Hare's-foot c.*—**Strawberry c., Strawberry-headed c.** The *Trifolium fragiferum.* [A, 505 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Striped-flowered c.** The *Trifolium involucratum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Subterranean c.** The *Trifolium subterraneum.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Sulphur c.** The *Trifolium ochroleucum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sweet c.** The genus *Melilotus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Thousand-leaved c.** The *Achillea millefolium.* [A, 505.]—**Treacle-c.** The *Psoralea bituminosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Trefoil-c.** See *Perennial c.*—**Upright c.** The *Trifolium strictum.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**White c.** The *Trifolium repens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Winter c.** The *Mitchella repens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow c.** The *Medicago lupulina, Trifolium procumbens,* and *Trifolium minus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow suckling c.** See *Slender c.*—**Zig-zag c.** The *Trifolium medium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOVORUBRIN [Hare], n. Klov-o-ru^{2}b'ri^{2}n. A red resin formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oil of cloves ; it readily dissolves in alcohol and ether. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

CLOW, n. Klu^5'u^4. The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [A, 505.]

CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, n. Klu^5'u^{4}nz-a^{4}l''hel. The *Stachys palustris.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOWN'S LUNGWORT, n. Klu^5'u^{4}nz-lu^{3}n^{2}g''wu^{5}rt. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOWN'S MUSTARD, n. Klu^5'u^{4}nz-mu^{3}st''a^{3}rd. Ger., *Bauernsenf.* The *Iberis amara.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOWN'S TREACLE, n. Klu^5'u^{4}nz-tre''a^{2}kl. The *Allium sativum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLOWN'S WOUNDWORT, n. Klu^5'u^{4}nz-wund''wu^{5}rt. See CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL.

CLUB, n. Klu^{3}b. Fr., *massue.* A thick, rounded stick of wood, usually tapering. [L, 56.]—**C.-foot.** See the major list and TALIPES.—**C.-gourd.** The *Cucurbita lagenaria.* [B, 85.]—**C.-grass.** The genera *Corynephorus* and *Scirpus.* [B, 19, 116, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-hand.** See the major list.—**C.-moss.** See the major list.—**C.-rush.** See the major list.—**C.-shaped.** See CLAVATE.—**C.-weed.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [A, 505.]—**Shepherd's c.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLUBBED, adj. Klu^{3}bd. Fr., *en massue.* Club-shaped. See *C.* FINGERS.

CLUBBING, n. Klu^{3}b'i^{2}n^{2}g. A disease affecting the main roots of cabbages and sometimes the lateral roots, in which the cells become gorged with nitrogenous matter, and the parts assume a club-shaped appearance. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CLUB-FOOT, n. Klu^{3}b-fu^{4}t'. Gr., κύλλωσις (from κυλλός, crooked). Lat., *talipes, pes contortus.* Fr., *pied-bot.* Ger., *Klumpfuss.* It., *piede tondo.* Sp., *cillosis.* A congenital distortion of the foot. [E.] See TALIPES.—**Heel c.-f.** See TALIPES *calcaneus.*

CLUB-HAND, n. Klu^{3}b-ha^{2}nd'. Fr., *main-bote.* Ger., *Klumphand.* A congenital distortion of the hand. [E.]—**Cubital c.-h.** See *Ulnar c.-h.*—**Cubito-palmar c.-h.** A variety intermediate between ulnar and palmar c.-h.—**Dorsal c.-h.** C.-h. consisting in over-extension.—**Dorso-cubital c.-h.** A variety intermediate between dorsal and ulnar c.-h.—**Dorso-radial c.-h.** A variety intermediate between dorsal and radial c.-h.—**Palmar c.-h.** C.-h. consisting in over-flexion.—**Radial c.-h.** C.-h. with flexion toward the radial aspect.—**Radio-palmar c.-h.** A variety intermediate between radial and palmar c.-h.—**Ulnar c.-h.** Syn.: *cubital c.-h.* C.-h. with flexion toward the ulnar aspect.

CLUBIONE (Lat.), n. f. Klu^{2}b(klub)-i^2-o'ne(na). A genus of the *Dipneumones.* [L, 196.]—**C. medicinalis** [Walckenaer]. An American species having vesicating properties. [L, 190.]

CLUB-MOSS, n. Klu^{3}b'mo^{2}s. The genera *Lycopodium* and *Selaginella.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Alpine c.-m.** The *Lycopodium alpinum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American dwarf c.-m.** The *Selaginella apus* and the *Selaginella rupestris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common c.-m.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Creeping c.-m.** The *Selaginella apus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Fir c.-m.** The *Lycopodium selago.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lesser c.-m.** The *Lycopodium selaginoideum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Marsh c.-m.** The *Lycopodium inundatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Savin-leaved c.** The *Lycopodium alpinum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shining c.** The *Lycopodium lucidulum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tree c.-m.** The *Selaginella cæsia arborea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLUB-RUSH, n. Klu^{3}b'ru^{3}sh. The genus *Scirpus ;* also the *Typha latifolia.* [B, 19, 34, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bristly c.-r.** The *Scirpus setaceus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Clustered c.-r.** The *Scirpus holoschœnus.* [B, 275.]—**Creeping c.-r.** The *Scirpus palustris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Few-flowered c.-r.** The *Scirpus pauciflorus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Floating c.-r.** The *Scirpus fluitans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lake c.-r.** The bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Many-stalked c.-r.** The *Scirpus multicaulis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).] **Needle c.-r.** The *Scirpus acicularis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Savi's c.-r.** The *Scirpus Savii.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Seaside c.-r.** The *Scirpus maritimus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sharp c.-r.** The *Scirpus pungens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Triangular-stemmed c.-r.** The *Scirpus triqueter.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Tufted c.-r.** The *Scirpus cæspitosus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wood c.-r.** The *Scirpus sylvaticus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CLUNES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *clunis* (*q. v.*). Klun'ez(e^{2}s).

CLUNESIA [Vogel] (Lat.), n. f. Klun-ez(e^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. From *clunis,* the buttock. Fr., *clunésie.* An old term for phlegmonous inflammation of the buttock, also for neuralgia and inflammation of the rectum. [A, 385 ; E.]

CLUNIPEDES, n. pl. Klu^{2}n'i^2-pedz. From *clunis,* the buttock, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *clunipèdes.* Ger., *Steissfüssler.* A section of brachypterous palmipeds having the feet placed almost at the end of the body, and seeming to walk on the rump. [A, 385 ; L, 41, 116, 180.]

CLUNIS (Lat.), n. f. Klun'i^{2}s. The buttock. [A, 73.]

CLUPEA (Lat.), n. f. Klu^{2}p(klu^{4}p)'e^2-a^3. A genus of the *Clupeadæ,* including the herring and the sardine. [B, 180.]—**C. harengus** [Linnæus]. The herring, formerly regarded as a remedy for coughs. [B, 180.]

CLUPEADÆ (Lat.), **CLUPEIDÆ** (Lat.), **CLUPEIDES** (Lat.), **CLUPEIDI** (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., f. pl., and m. pl. Klu^{2}p-(klu^{4}p)-e(e^2)'a^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s), -i(e). From *Clupea,* one of the genera. Fr., *clupéidées, clupées, clupéides, clupés, clupéacées.* Ger., *Häringe.* The herrings ; a family of the *Physostomi.* [L, 207, 292.]

CLUPEINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klu^{2}p(klu^{4}p)-e^2-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Clupeidæ.* [L, 280.]

CLUPEOIDÆ (Lat.), **CLUPEOIDEI** (Lat.), **CLUPEOIDES** (Lat.), **CLUPINÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. Klu^{2}p-(klu^{4}p)-e^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'de(da^3-e^2), -de^2-i(e), -ez(e^{2}s), -i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *clupeoïdes.* See CLUPEIDÆ.

CLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Klu^{2}s(klu^{4}s)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *clusie, clusier.* Ger., *Clusie.* The balsam-tree, card-leaf-tree, Scotch attorney : of Linnæus, a genus of plants of the *Guttiferæ* (the *Clusiaceæ* of Lindley, the *Clusieæ* of Bentham and Hooker). Many species yield a gum resin called West Indian balsam. [B, 19. 42, 121, 180, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. alba.** Fr., *clusie blanche.* The balsam-fig ; a large-flowered species yielding a yellow resin which is used in parts of South America as a vulnerary for horses, and as a purgative. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. duca.** A Colombia species yielding a resin called *duca,* which, when burned, has a pleasant odor. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. flava.** Ger., *blassgelbe Clusie.* The monkey-apple, wild mango ; a large-flowered species found in the West Indies and South America. It yields a balsam known as hog-gum, because the wild hogs, when wounded, rub the part against the stem of the plant till the sap exudes. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. galactodendron.** According to Desvaux, one of the cow-trees of South America. It is often tapped by hungry travelers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. grandiflora.** A Surinam species. [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**C. insignis.** A Brazilian species. The flowers and stamens yield a resin which, mixed with cacao butter, is used as a salve for sores. [B, 185 (α, 24).]—**C. multiflora.** A species the stem of which yields a resin which is burned in Peru and elsewhere as an incense. [B, 185 (α, 24).]—**C. parviflora.** See *C. alba.*—**C. rosea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *figuier maudit, mille-pieds.* Sp., *clusiera.* The balsam-fig, star-of-night ; a species having properties and uses similar to those of the other South American species. [B, 1, 19, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. venosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *clusie veiné, palétuvier de montagne.* A species employed in the Antilles as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CLUSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu^{2}s(klu^{4}s)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clusiacées.* Of Lindley and others, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, corresponding to the *Guttiferæ,* comprising the tribes *Clusieæ, Moronobeæ, Garcinieæ, Calophylleæ,* and, according to Choisey, the *Quiineæ.* [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]

CLUSIACEOUS, adj. Klu^{2}s-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *clusiacé.* Resembling the *Clusia* or belonging to the *Clusiaceæ.* [α, 24.]

CLUSIARIÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu^{2}s(klu^{4}s)-i^2-a-(a^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CLUSIACEÆ.

CLUSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu^{2}s(klu^{4}s)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clusiées.* Of Choisey and others, a tribe of the *Guttiferæ,* embracing *Clusia, Verticillaria,* etc.; according to Bentham and Hooker, *Clusia, Renggeria, Rengifa, Havetia, Pilosperma, Havetiopsis, Clusiella, Balboa, Chrysochlamys,* and *Tovomita ;* according to Baillon, *Clusia, Quapoya, Havetia, Pilosperma, Clusiella, Chrysochlamys, Tovomita,* and *Allanblackia.* [B, 12, 19, 42, 180 (α, 24).]

CLUSIER (Fr.), n. Klu^{6}s-e-a. See CLUSIA.

CLUSTER, n. Klu^{3}st'u^{5}r. A.-S., *c.* Lat., *corymbus, cumulus.* Fr., *amas, groupe, grappe.* Ger., *Haufen, Traube.* A group of similar objects ; in botany, a collection of organs of the same kind in close contact, as a c. of leaves in the primrose, in which the

peduncle proceeds from an axis so shortened as to bring the leaves close together. As applied to inflorescence, see THYRSE, FASCICLE, GLOBUS, CYME, and GLOMERULE. [B, 19, 34, 77 (a, 24).]

CLUSTERED, adj. Klu^{3}st'u^{6}rd. Fr., *en grappe.* Arranged in clusters. [a, 24.]

CLUSTYREWIG (Welsh), n. The *Daphne laureola.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLUTCH, n. Klu^{3}ch. In ornithology, the nest-complement of eggs. [L, 343.]

CLUTELLE (Fr.), n. Klu^{6}t-e^{2}l. See CLUTIA.

CLUTIA [Martyn] (Lat.), n. f. Klu^2(klu^4)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *clutie.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* comprising bushes found chiefly in southern Africa. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cascarilla** [Linnæus]. See CROTON *cascarilla.*—**C. collina.** Fr., *c. des collines.* An East Indian species. The bark and the outer rind of the nuts are poisonous. [L, 30; B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. eluteria** [Linnæus]. Probably the *Croton eluteria.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. patula.** The *Cleistanthus patulus.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. patula et retusa.** See *C. collina.*—**C. spinosa** [Roxburgh]. The *Bridelia spinosa* of Willdenow. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CLUTS, n. Klu^{3}ts. The fruit of *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]

CLUTTERING, n. Klu^{3}t'u^{5}r-i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *batlarismus tumultus sermonis.* Ger., *Poltern, Brodeln.* Difficulty in speech, consisting in the clipping of syllables and words and too rapid speech. [L, 20.]

CLUYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See CLUTIA.

CLUYTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli-ti(ti^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cluytiées.* 1. Of Agardh, a subtribe of the *Hippomaneæ.* 2. Of Baillon, a group of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* series *Jatropheæ,* consisting of the genus *Cluytia.* 3. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Buxeæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLUZEAU (Fr.), n. Klu^6-zo. See CLOUSEREAU.

CLY, n. Kli. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505.]

CLYBATIS (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}b(klu^{6}b)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}s. Gen., *clybat'idos (-is).* Gr., κλύβατις. 1. Of Phillippi, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ,* comprising one species indigenous to Chili. It is allied to the genus *Trixis,* but has a plumose pappus like the *Jungia* species, from which it differs in habit and in having a naked receptacle. 2. An ancient name of the *Parietaria.* [B, 42, 115, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYDASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}d(klu^{6}d)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κλυδασμός. Fr., *clapotage.* Ger., *fluctuirendes Geräusch.* A wave-like splashing of liquids in the stomach, the pleura, etc. [A, 322.]

CLYDON (Lat.), n. m. Kli(klu^6)'do^{2}n(don). Gen., *clydon'os (-is).* Gr., κλύδων. Flatulence, fluctuation. [L, 50. 325.]

CLYMA (Lat.), n. f. Kli(klu^6)'ma^3. An old name for the dross of gold or silver. [A, 325.]

CLYMÉNIENS (Fr.), **CLYMÉNITES** (Fr.), n's pl. Klem-an-e-a^{3}n^2, -et. A family of the *Chætopoda.* [L, 41.]

CLYMENOS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}m(klu^{6}m)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., κλύμενος. An unknown astringent plant, celebrated among the ancients for its medicinal properties. It has been referred to different genera, *Androsœmum, Calendula,* etc. Linnæus thought it was the *Lathyrus clymenum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}m(klu^{6}m)'e^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κλύμενον. 1. See CLYMENOS. 2. Of Pison, the genus *Lathyrus.* 3. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Leguminosæ,* made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Lathyrus.* 4. Of Alefield, a genus of the tribe *Orobosæ.* [B, 42, 116, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Italorum.** The *Androsæmum officinale.* [B, 180 (24).]

CLYMENUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}m(klu^{6}m)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CLYMENOS.

CLYPEA [Blume] (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)'e^2-a^3. The genus *Stephania.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYPEACEA [Latreille and Duméril] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kli^{2}p-(klu^{6}p)-e^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *clypéacés.* A family of the *Entomostraca.* [L, 180.]

CLYPEALIS (Lat.), adj. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)-e^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See CLYPEATE.

CLYPEASTRIDA (Lat.), **CLYPEASTRIDÆ** [Panel] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)-e^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ri^{2}d-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clypéastrides, clypéastroïdées.* A family of the *Lampodiformes.* [L, 121, 147, 173.]

CLYPEASTRIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)-e^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ri^{2}d'e^2-a^3. An order of the *Echinoidea.* [L, 353.]

CLYPEASTRIFORM, adj. Kli^{2}p-e^2-a^{2}st'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *clypeastriformis.* Fr., *clypéastriforme.* See CLYPEATE.

CLYPEASTRINA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)-e^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ri(re)'na^3. An order of the *Petalosticha.* [L, 121.]

CLYPEATE, CLYPEIFORM, adj's. Kli^{2}p'e^2-at, -e^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *clypeatus, clypeiformis, clypeatus* (from *clypeus,* a shield). Fr., *clypéaté.* Ger., *schildförmig.* Shield-shaped. [L, 147.]

CLYPEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)-e(e^2)'o(o^2)-la^3. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schildkraut.* 1. Of Burmann, the *Pterocarpus.* 2. Of Krantz, the *Alyssum* and *Biscutella* (in part). 3. Of Necker, the *Adyseton.* 4. Of Linnæus, a genus of *Cruciferæ,* tribe *Isatideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fosselinia** [Allioni], **C. jonthlaspi** [Linnæus]. Fr., *jonthlaspi.* Ger., *Schildkraut.* Buckler-mustard; a European species with yellow flowers. It is an antiscorbutic, but is little used. [B, 128, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. maritima** [Linnæus]. The *Lobularia maritima* of Desfontaines. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYPEOLAR, adj. Kli^{2}p-e'o-la^{3}r. Lat., *clypeolaris* (from *clypeolum,* a little shield). Fr., *clypéolaire.* Ger., *schildchenförmig.* Shaped like a buckler. [L, 180.]

CLYPEOLE, n. Kli^{2}p'e^2-ol. Fr., *clypéole.* In the fructification of *Equisetum,* a shield-shaped scale upon the internal face of which the sporangeia are fixed. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYPEOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)-e^2-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Alyssineæ,* comprising *Clypeola, Peltaria, Ricotia,* and *Redowskia.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CLYPEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}p(klu^{6}p)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See FORNIX. 2. A sort of register belonging to the baths of the ancients, so called from its form. It was used to increase or diminish the heat by excluding or letting in the air. 3. The broad viser-like piece which forms the front of the head of most insects. 4. In tortoises, the dorsal portion of the carapace. 5. In birds, the scales which cover portions of the feet. [L, 30, 94 (a, 21), 180, 196.]—**C. posterior.** The supraclypeus; the posterior portion of the c. when it is divided into two portions. [L, 196.]

CLYSANTLION (Lat.), **CLYSANTLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kli^{2}s-(klu^{6}s)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'li^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κλύζειν, to administer a clyster, and ἀντλίον, a vessel for drawing up water. See CLYSOPOMPE.

CLYSIADÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kli^{2}s(klu^{6}s)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *clysiadées.* A family of the *Cirripedia.* [L, 41, 109.]

CLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis(klu^{6}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *clyseos.* Gr., κλύσις (from κλύζειν, to administer a clyster). Fr., *lavement.* A washing, cleansing, especially by means of an enema. [A, 322.]

CLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Kli^{2}z(klu^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *clys'matos (-is).* Gr., κλύσμα. See ENEMA.—**C. ad soporosos affectus.** See *C.* VINI *antimonialis.*—**C. incitans et sedans, C. tonicum, C. tonicum et antispasmodicum.** See *Enema* ASAFŒTIDÆ.

CLYSMATION (Lat.), **CLYSMATIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kli^{2}z-(klu^{6}s)-ma(ma^3)'ti^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κλυσμάτιον. A small clyster. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

CLYSMIC, adj. Kli^{2}z'mi^{2}k. From κλύζειν, to wash. Used in or suited for washing or cleansing. [L, 73 (a, 21).]

CLYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}z(klu^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κλυσμός. See CLYSIS and ENEMA.

CLYSOINJECTEUR (Fr.), n. Klez-o-a^{2}n^2-zhe^{2}kt-u^{6}r. A variety of clysoir. [L, 41.]

CLYSOIR (Fr.), n. Klez-wa^{3}r. An apparatus for administering enemata, consisting of a long flexible tube funnel-shaped at one end and furnished with a suitable nozzle at the other. [L, 49.]

CLYSOPOMPE (Fr.), n. Klez-o-pomp. Ger., *Klystirpumpe.* A clysoir with a continuous-jet syringe attached to it. [L, 41, 57 (a, 21).]

CLYSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}s(klu^{6}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., κλύσσος. Fr., *clysse.* Of Paracelsus, that which contains the quintessence of anything, or the reuniting again into one body of various properties of the same thing. Of modern writers, an acid liquid obtained by collecting the vapors arising from the detonation of sulphurous substances. [B, 109, 200 (a, 21).]—**C. mineralis.** See ANTIMONII *clyssus.*

CLYSTER (Lat.), n. m. Kli^{2}st(klu^{6}st)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *clyste'ros (-is).* Gr., κλυστήρ (from κλύζειν, to cleanse). Fr., *clystère.* Ger., *Klystier.* It., *clistere.* Sp., *clistel.* See ENEMA.—**Anodyne c.** See *Enema* OPII.—**Common c., Domestic c.** See ENEMA *commune.*—**Evacuating c.** See ENEMA *evacuans.*—**Fœtid c.** See *Enema* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Fuller's febrifuge c.** An old enema containing cinchona. [a, 21.]—**Leube's pancreas c.** Ger., *Leubes Pancreas-Klystier.* A nutrient enema made of very finely chopped beef and the pancreas of either the ox or the hog (in the proportion of 2 to 1), stirred with hot water into a thin pap. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Medicated c.** See ENEMA *medicatum.*—**Monster c.** A large enema, administered with a view to its reaching high in the intestines. [L, 20 (a, 21).]

CLYSTERION (Lat.), **CLYSTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kli^{2}st-(klu^{6}st)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κλυστήριον (dim. of κλυστήρ). 1. A small enema. 2. A small enema syringe. 3. A hospital where the giving of clysters is common. [L, 50.]

CLYSTIER (Ger.), n. Klu^{6}st-er'. See KLYSTIER.

CLYTHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli^{2}th(klu^{6}th)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tetramera.* [L, 121.]

CLYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli(klu^6)'ti^2-a^3. Fr., *clytie.* Ger., *Tournesolpflanze.* The *Croton (Tournesolia) tinctorium.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli^{2}t(klu^{6}t)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Cerambycidæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 228 (L).]

CNACOS (Lat.), adj. Na(kna^3)'ko^{2}s. Gr., κνακός, κνηκός. Pale-yellow, tawny. [L, 94.]

CNAPHOS (Lat.), n. m. Na(kna^3)'fo^{2}s. Gr., κνάφος. The fuller's teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*). [B, 115 (a, 24).]

CNARETORN (Dan.), n. The *Ilex aquifolium.*

CNECELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}s(knak)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κνηκέλαιον (from κνῆκος, the *Carthamus tinctorius,* and ἔλαιον, oil). Ger., *Safloröl.* A light-yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius;* used for illuminating and culinary purposes in India. [L, 50; B, 172 (a, 24).]

CNECION (Lat.), n. n. Ne(kna)'si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., κνήκιον. The *Origanum majorana* or the *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 105.]

CNECOS (Lat.), **CNECUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ne(kna)'ko^{2}s, -ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). Gr., κνῆκος. The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 115, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

CNEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(kna)′ma^3. See CNESMA.

CNEMAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}m(knam)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}f′i^{2}s-(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cnemapophys′eos* (*-poph′ysis*). From κνήμη, the leg, and ἀπόφυσις, an outgrowth. See *Cnemial* PROCESS.

CNEME (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)′me(ma). Gen., *cnem′es*. Gr., κνήμη. 1. The leg, the calf of the leg, or the tibia. 2. In botany, the portion intervening between two nodes. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50.]

CNEMELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nem(knam)-e^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cnemelephantias′eos* (*-is*). From κνήμη, the leg, and ἐλεφαντίασις (see ELEPHANTIASIS). Elephantiasis of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Nem(knam)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p′-e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cnemerysipel′atos* (*-is*). For deriv., see CNEME and ERYSIPELAS. Erysipelas of the leg. [A, 322.]

CNEMIAL, adj. Ne′mi^2-a^{2}l. From κνήμη, the leg. Pertaining to the leg or the tibia; crural. [L, 343.]

CNEMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}m(knam)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *cneme* (κνήμη), the leg. Fr., *cnémidion*. In birds, the inferior part of the leg, which is destitute of feathers. [L, 30, 41, 50, 343.]

CNEMIDOSTACHYS [Martius] (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}m(knam)-i^{2}d-o^{2}s′ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *cnemidostach′yos* (*-is*). From κνημίς, a greave, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. According to Baillon, the *Dactylostemon* of Swartz; according to Bentham and Hooker, the *Microstachys* (a section of *Sebastiania*). [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chamælea** [Sprengel]. The *Tragia chamœlea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CNEMIPTERIDES [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne^{2}m(knam)-i^{2}p-te^{2}r′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From κνημίς, a greave, and πτερίς, a sort of fern. An order of ferns, consisting of the genus *Hymenophyllum*. [B, 121, (*a*, 24).]

CNEMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)′mi^{2}s. Gen., *cnem′idos* (*-is*). Gr., κνημίς. A splint for a fractured leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}m(knam)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cnemit′idis*. From κνήμη, the tibia (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cnémite*. Ger., *Schienbeinentzündung*. Inflammation of the tibia. [L, 50, 81.]

CNEMODACTYLÆUS (Lat.), **CNEMODACTYLIUS** (Lat.), adj′s. Ne^{2}m(knam)-o(o^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ti^{2}l-(tu^{6}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κνημοδακτυλαῖος (from κνήμη, the tibia, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *cnémodactyle*. Connected with the tibia and the toes; as a n., the extensor digitorum pedis longus (seu communis). [L, 41, 94.]

CNEMODOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}m(knam)-o(o^2)-do^{2}s′-ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). See CNEMIDOSTACHYS.

CNEMOLORDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}m(knam)-o(o^2)-lo^{2}rd-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *cnemolordos′eos* (*-is*). From κνήμη, the leg, and λόρδωσις, a curvature convex in front. A curving forward of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}m(knam)-o(o^2)-skol(sko^{2}l)-i^2-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *cnemoscolios′eos* (*-is*). From κνήμη, the leg, and σκολίωσις, obliquity, crookedness. Lateral curvature of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne(kna)-or′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cneorées*. 1. Of Webb, a suborder of the *Xanthoxyleæ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, consisting of *Cneorum*. 2. Of Link, an order of the *Apetalæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CNEORON (Lat), **CNEORUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Ne(kne^2)-or′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κνέωρον, κνέωρος. Fr., *camelée*. Ger., *Zeiland*. 1. The *Daphne gnidium*. 2. The widow-wail; of Lindley, a genus of plants belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the *Simarubeæ*, comprising two species of small shrubs indigenous to the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands. [B, 19, 42, 116, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nigrum.** The *Daphne gnidium*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. pulverulentum** [Ventenat]. A Canary Island species. The bark is sometimes sold as a substitute for cinchona. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tricoccum.** Fr., *camelée à trois coques, garoupe, olivier nain, petit olivier*. Ger., *gemeiner Zeiland*. The smooth widow-wail, spurge-olive; a species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. The leaves and sap are purgative. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CNESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nes(knas)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cnes′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κνῆσις (from κνᾶν, to scratch). Itching. [G.]

CNESMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^{2}z(knas)′ma^3. Gen., *cnes′matos* (*-is*). Gr., κνῆσμα. Fr., *cnesme*. 1. An abrasion. 2. Itching. [A, 322; L, 41.]

CNESMODES (Lat.), adj. Ne^{2}z(knas)-mod′ez(as). Gr., κνησμώδης (from κνῆσμα [see CNESMA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Affected with or causing itching. [L, 50.]

CNESMONA (Lat), **CNESMONE** (Lat.), n′s f. Ne^{2}z(knas)′-mo^{2}n-a^3, -e(a). Gr., κνησμονή. 1. A tickling, itching, the itch. [A, 322, 387.] 2. Of Blume, a genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. javanica.** A climbing species of *C.* (2d def.), with flowers in clusters. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CNESMOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}z(knas)-mo(mo^2)-po^{2}m′fo^{2}l-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *cnesmopomphol′ygos* (*-is*). From κνῆσμα, an itching, and πομφόλυξ, a bleb. Pemphigus with itching. [A, 322.]

CNESMOS (Lat.), **CNESMUS** (Lat.), n′s m. Ne^{2}z(knas)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κνησμός. 1. Itching. 2. An abrasion. [A, 325.]—**C. acariasis** [Fuchs]. Itching caused by lice. [G.]—**C. vulgaris.** An itching eruption occurring at night and accompanied by wheals. [G.] Cf. EPINYCTIS.

CNESTER (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}st(knast)′u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *cnester′os* (*-is*). Gr., κνηστήρ. A scraping knife. [A, 387; L, 50.]

CNESTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne^{2}st(knast)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cnestidées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Connaraceæ*, comprising *Manotes*, *Cnestidium*, *Cnestis*, *Tricholobus*, *Tæniochlæna*, *Ellipanthus*, and *Troostwyckia*. 2. Of H. Baillon, a series of *Connaraceæ* with a valvate calyx. It includes *Cnestis*, *Cnestidium*, *Tæniochlæna*, *Manotes*, and *Tricholobus*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CNESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}st(knast)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cnest′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κνῆστις. 1. See CNESTER. 2. See CNESIS and CNESMUS. 3. Of Jussieu, a genus of *Connaraceæ*. The fruit is covered with hairs which are irritating to the skin. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. borboniensis** [Räuschel], **C. glabra** [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. glabre*. A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruits are known as *pois à gratter*, and may be used like *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. madagascariensis** [Räuschel], **C. polyphylla** [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. à plusieurs feuilles*. A Madagascar species with the same properties as *C. borboniensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CNESTRON (Lat.), **CNESTRUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Ne^{2}st(knast)′-ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., κνῆστρον. See CNESTER and CNEORUM.

CNETHMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^{2}th(knath)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κνηθμός. See CNESMUS.

CNETHOCAMPA (Lat.), n. f. Ne^{2}th(knath)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)′-pa^3. A genus of the *Notodontidæ*. [L, 353.]—**C. processionea, C. pityocarpa.** Species the caterpillars of which are irritant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1872, p. 946 (L).]

CNETIS [Duchesne] (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)′ti^{2}s. See CNESTIS (2d def.).

CNIC (Fr.), n. Knek. The *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CNICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ni^{2}s(knek)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of *Amphicenianthæ*, embracing *Cnicus* and *Tetramorphæa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CNICELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}s(knek)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κνικέλαιον. See CNECELÆUM.

CNICIN, n. Ni′si^{2}n. Lat., *cnicinum*. Fr., *cnicine*. Ger., *C.* It., *cnicina*. A crystallizable substance, $C_{42}H_{56}O_{15}$, obtained from *Centaurea benedicta* (*Cnicus benedictus*); bitter, hardly soluble in cold water, more soluble in boiling water, and easily soluble in alcohol; tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic. It is sometimes used in intermittent fevers. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CNICION (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}s(knek)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κνίκιον. The genus *Trifolium*. [L, 94, 97.]

CNICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni(kne)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., κνίκος, κνῆκος. Fr., *cnique*. Syn.: *Cirsium* [De Candolle] (2d def.). 1. See CNECUS. 2. A Linnæan genus of biennial and perennial prickly composite plants, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Cynaroideæ*. 3. Of Don, the *Aplotaxis* of De Candolle. 4. Of Gärtner, the genus *Carbenia* (by Gray referred to *Centaurea*). 5. Of Gaudin, a section of the genus *Cirsium*, also the *Onotrophe* of Cassini. [B, 19, 34, 42, 116, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acarna** [Linnæus, Willdenow]. Ger., *Gelbdornige Wolldistel*. Syn.: *Picnomon* [Cassini] (seu *Carduus* [Linnæus] seu *Carlina* [Biebstein]) *acarna*, *Carthamus canescens* [Lamarck]. The ἄκανθα λευκή of Dioscorides, the yellow plume-thistle; a species growing in dry sunny places in southern Europe, Persia, and the islands of the Mediterranean. The root is aperient and sudorific, but is little used. The seeds were formerly prescribed in convulsions of children. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anglicus** [Gmelin]. See *C. pratensis*.—**C. arvensis.** Fr., *c. des champs, chardon hémorrhoïdal, herbe aux varices*. Syn.: *Carduus arvensis*, *Serratula arvensis*. A European species naturalized in the United States, bearing sometimes on its leaves and stems galls made by insects, which are made into amulets and worn as charms against hæmorrhoids. The leaves are edible. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. atractylis lutea dicta** [Hort. Lugd., Tournefort]. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 200, 211.]—**C. benedictus** [Linnæus]. See CENTAUREA *benedicta*.—**C. Casabonæ** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique Casabon*. Syn.: *Carduus Casabonæ* [Linnæus] (seu *polyacanthus* [Lamarck]), *Cirsium Casabonæ* (seu *trispinosum* [Mönch]), *Polyacanthus Casabonæ* [J. Bauhin], *Lamyra triacantha* [Cassini], *Chamæpeuce Casabonæ* [De Candolle]. The fish-bone thistle, the herring-bone thistle. The root, used in decoction, is aperient and sudorific. [B, 173, 214, 275 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]—**C. chamæpeuce** [Desfontaines]. Syn.: *Stæhelina chamæpeuce* [Sibthorp], *Ptilostemon muticum* [Cassini]. A species growing in Crete and the Grecian Archipelago; probably the χαμαιπεύκη of Dioscorides and Pliny. [B, 42, 115, 180.]—**C. eriophorus** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique à tête laineuse, chardon aux ânes, chardon porte-soie, couronnes des frères, pét d'âne des Parisiens*. Ger., *wollköpfige Kratzdistel*. Syn.: *Carduus eriophorus* [Linnæus], *Cirsium eriophorum* [Scopoli], *Eriolepis lanigera* [Cassini]. A species found in southern Europe. It has been thought to be useful in cancer. The leaves were formerly official under the name of *herba cardui eriocephali*. The receptacle is edible. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. heleniolides** [Willdenow]. A variety of *C. heterophyllus*. [B, 214.]—**C. heterophyllus** [Willdenow]. Fr., *chardon à feuilles variées*. Syn.: *Carduus heterophyllus* [Linnæus] (seu *helenioides* [Linnæus], seu *polymorphus* [Lapeyrouse]), *Cirsium heterophyllum* [De Candolle] (seu *helenioides* [Allioni]). A species found in Europe and Asia. The Tartars extract a yellow dye from the leaves. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lanatus.** The *Carthamus lanatus*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. lanceolatus.** Fr., *chardon lancéolé*. Syn.: *Carduus lanceolatus* [Linnæus], *Cirsium lanceolatum* [Scopoli]. The bird-thistle, plume-thistle; a European species. The pappus has been used as a substitute for cotton. [B, 173, 215, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. laniflorus.** See *C. lanatus*.—**C. marianus.** The *Silybum marianum*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. oleraceus** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique des prés, branc-ursine sauvage*. Syn.: *Carduus acanthifolius* [Lamarck], *Carduus oleraceus* [Linnæus], *Cirsium oleraceum* [Allioni], *Cirsium variabile* [Mönch], *Onotropa oleracea* [Cassini]. A European species. The leaves are sometimes eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pratensis** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique des prés, langue de bœuf, quenouille des prés*. Syn.: *C. anglicus* [Gmelin], *Carduus anglicus* [Lamarck], *Carduus dissectus* [Hudson], *Carduus heterophyllus* [Lightfoot], *Cirsium anglicum* [De Candolle]. The meadow thistle. The young leaves are eaten in northern Europe in place of cabbage. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sativus** [C. Bauhin, Parkinson]. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 200.]—**C. silvestris.** See CENTAUREA *benedicta*.—**C. silvestris spinosior**

[C. Bauhin]. The *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 200.]—**C. tinctorius, C. turcicus, C. vulgaris** [Clus.]. The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 211.]—**Semen cnici.** The achænia of *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CNIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ni(kne)′da^3. Gr., κνίδη. See NEMATOCYST and CNIDE; in the pl., *cnidæ*, see CNIDARIÆ.

CNIDARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ni^{2}d(kned)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cnidaires.* Of Verrill, a class of the *Cœlenterata*; of Lany, see POLYPI. [L.]

CNIDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ni^{2}d(kned)-a(a^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Nesselthiere.* Syn.: *Acalephœ.* Of Hæckel, a clades of the *Cœlenterata* (2d def.), equivalent to the *Cœlenterata* (1st def.). [L, 228.]

CNIDE (Lat.), n. f. Ni(kne)′de(da). Gen., *cnid′es.* Gr., κνίδη. The *Urtica urens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CNIDELÆON (Lat.), **CNIDELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ni^{2}d-(kned)-e^{2}l-e′(a^3′e^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κνιδέλαιον (from κνίδη, the nettle, and ἔλαιον, oil). Fr., *cnidélée.* Ger., *Kellerhalsöl.* An oil expressed from the seed of κόκκος κνίδιος (the berry of *Daphne gnidium*). [B, 115, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CNIDEPHEMERA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}d(kned)-e^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)′e^{2}r-a^3. From κνίδη, the nettle, and ἐφήμερος, ephemeral. See URTICARIA *ephemera.*

CNIDIAN, adj. Ni^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n. From Κνίδος, a city of Caria. Fr., *cnidien.* Pertaining to Cnidos or to a system of medicine that flourished there up to the time of Hippocrates, who reproached it with too minute a subdivision of diseases and with restricting the materia medica to milk and purgatives. Its exponents are said, however, to have known the significance of the pleuritic friction sound and to have opened the chest and the kidney for purulent collections. [A, 301.]

CNIDIOS (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}d(kned)′i^2-o^{2}s. See CNIDIUS.

CNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}d(kned)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. An old name of *Daphne gnidium.* Cf. GNIDIUM. 2. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*, by Bentham and Hooker made a section of the genus *Selinum.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chinense** [Sprengel], **C. confertum** [Mönch], **C. Monnieri** [Cassini]. Syn.: *Athamanta chinensis* [Loureiro], *Ligusticum minus* [Lamarck], *Cicuta sinensis* [Zuccarini]. See SELINUM *Monnieri.*—**C. silaus** [Sprengel]. The *Peucedanum pratense.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tenuifolium** [Mönch]. The *Helosciadium lateriflorum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CNIDIUS (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}d(kned)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to the genus *Cnidium.* [B.]

CNIDOBLAST, n. Nid′o-bla^{2}st. From κνίδη, the nettle, and βλαστός, a shoot. A cell of the ectoderm of certain *Hydra*, continuous with small nerve-cells more deeply seated in the ectoderm, terminating in a cnidocil, and usually, if not always, containing a nematocyst. [L, 300.]

CNIDOCIL, n. Nid′o-si^{2}l. From κνίδη, the nettle, and *cilium*, an eye-lash. The filamentous prolongation outward of a cnidoblast. [L, 300.]

CNIDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}d(kned)-o′ma^3. Gen., *cnidom′atos* (*-is*). See URTICARIA.

CNIDOMECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}d(kned)-om-e^{2}k-flo-(flo^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o′i^{2}s. Fr., *cnidomecphlogioïde.* A form of modified small-pox in which the rash resembles urticaria. [A, 322.]

CNIDOMODES (Lat.), adj. Ni^{2}d(kned)-om-od′ez(as). Resembling urticaria. [L, 50.]

CNIDOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ni^{2}d(kned) o(o^2)-sid-(psu^{6}d)-ra(ra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From κνίδη, the nettle, and ψυδράκιον, a little vesicle. Fr., *cnidopsydracie.* Ger., *nesselausschlagähnliche Wasserkrätze.* Vesicles resembling urticarial lesions. [A, 322.]

CNIDOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}d(kned)-o^{2}p′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. Gen., *cnidop′yras.* From κνίδη, the nettle, and πυρά, an altar fire. Ger., *Nesselfieber.* Urticaria with fever. [A, 322.]

CNIDOSCOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni^{2}d(kned)-o(o^2)-skol′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κνίδη, the nettle, and σκῶλος, a thorn. Fr., *cnidoscole.* Of Pohl, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants beset with stings; closely allied to *Jatropha* and *Manihot*, but distinguished from the former by the absence of petals, and from the latter by having the stamens united at the base. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. neglectus.** The *arradiabo* of Brazil.—**C. quinquelobus.** Ger., *fünflappige Brennfrucht.* Syn.: *Jatropha urens* [Linnæus]. A species but little cultivated on account of the danger of handling it. When one is stung by it, the parts stung swell and sometimes continue swollen, with great pain, for weeks. The seed and its oil and the sap of the plant are purgative. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. stimulans.** Tread-softly; a species found in the southern United States, with palmately lobed leaves from four to eight inches long, and covered with spreading hairs that sting acutely. Its tuberous roots are edible. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CNIDOSEECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}d(kned) o^{2}s-e^{2}k-flo(flo^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o′i^{2}s. See CNIDOMECPHLOGIOIS.

CNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}d(kned)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *cnidos′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κνίδωσις (from κνίδη, the nettle). Fr., *cnidose.* Ger., *Peitschen mit Nesseln* (1st def.), *Nesselausschlag* (2d def.). It., *cnidosi.* 1. Urtication: a stinging sensation as from a nettle. 2. Urticaria, especially when due to external irritation. [A, 322; G, 4, 7, 26, 33.]

CNIPOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}p(knep)′o^{2}t-ez(as). Gr., κνιπότης. 1. Pruritus with dryness of the skin. [A, 325.] 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

CNIQUE (Fr.), n. Knek. See CNICUS.

CNIQUIER (Fr.), n. Knek-e-a. The genus *Cœsalpinia.* [A, 385.]

CNISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni^{2}z(knes)′ma^3. Gen., *cnis′matos* (*-is*). Gr., κνίσμα. See CNESMUS.

CNISMOREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}s(kni^{2}s)-mo^{2}r-e^{2}g′mi^2-a^3. See CNISSOREGMIA.

CNISMOS (Lat.), **CNISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ni^{2}z(knes)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κνισμός. See CNESMUS.

CNISSOREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni^{2}s(kni^{2}s)-so^{2}r-e^{2}g′mi^2-a^3. From κνίσσα, the odor of burning fat, and ἐρεύγεσθαι, to belch up. The eructation of gas smelling like burning fat. [A, 325.]

CNISSORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni^{2}s(kni^{2}s)-so^{2}r-ro^{2}n^2′-ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From κνισσᾶν, to crackle like burning fat, and ῥόγχος, a snoring sound. Ger., *knisterndes Rasseln.* A crepitant rale. [L, 50, 81.]

CNIZA (Lat.), **CNIZE** (Lat.), n's f. Ni(kne)′za^3, -ze(za). See CNIDE.

CNOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. No(kno)-pod(po^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Dioscorides, the *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CNOP-WORT, n. No^{2}p′wu^{5}rt. The *Centaurea nigra.* [A, 505.]

CNOUT-BERRY, n. Nu^5′u^{4}t-be^{2}r-i^2. The *Rubus chamæmorus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CNYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni(knu^6)′ma^3. Gen., *cnym′atos* (*-is*). Gr., κνῦμα. Slight itching. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

COACERVATE, adj. Ko-a^{2}s-u^{5}rv′at. Lat., *coacervatus* (from *coacervare*, to heap up). Fr., *aggloméré.* Ger., *zusammengehäuft.* Bunched or clustered (said of pollen masses of certain *Asclepiadaceæ* when the grains are agglomerated, or of flowers forming an ament). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COACERVATION, n. Ko-a^{2}s-u^{5}rv-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *coacervatio.* The state of being coacervate. [L, 30.]

COACON, n. An ancient preparation of equal parts of litharge and dry resin, the litharge having been previously boiled in oil. [B, 45 (*a*, 21).]

COACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *coaction′is.* 1. See ANANCE. 2. An ancient name for a certain disease or cause of disease in beasts. [A, 318, 325.]

COACTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Coagulated. [A, 318.]

COADNATE, adj. Ko-a^{2}d′nat. Lat., *coadnatus* (from *con*, together, and *adnatus* [see ADNATE]). Fr., *coadné.* In botany, adnate and clustered. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COADUNATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{2}n(un)-a(a^3)′-te(ta^3-e^2). Of Linnæus, an order comprising the genera *Anona, Magnolia, Liriodendron, Uvaria, Thea*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COADUNATE, adj. Ko-a^{2}d′u^{2}n-at. Lat., *coadunatus.* See COADNATE.

COÆTANEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-e^{2}t(a^3-e^{2}t)-a(a^3)′ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CŒTANEOUS.

COAG (Carib), n. The *Mammea americana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COAGMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-me^{2}nt-a(a^3)′-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *coagmentation′is.* A joining together. [A, 318.]

COAGMINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-mi^{2}n-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Clustered, arranged in groups.

COAGULABILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{2}b-(a^{3}b)′i^{2}l-i^{2}s. See COAGULABLE.

COAGULABILITY, n. Ko-a^{2}g-u^{2}l-a^{2}b-i^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *coagulabilité.* Ger., *Coagulabilität, Gerinnbarkeit.* The capability of being coagulated.

COAGULABLE, adj. Ko-a^{2}g′u^{2}l-a^3-b′l. Lat., *coagulabilis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *gerinnbar, coagulabel.* It., *coagulabile.* Capable of coagulation. [K.]

COAGULANT, adj. Ko-a^{2}g′u^{2}l-a^{2}nt. Lat., *coagulans.* Fr., *c.*, *coagulateur.* Ger., *gerinnend, coagulirend.* Causing, or capable of causing, coagulation; as a n., a substance belonging to a class of drugs formerly supposed to thicken the blood and the other fluids of the body. [L, 43.]

COAGULATED, adj. Ko-a^{2}g′u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *coagulatus, concretus.* Fr., *caillé.* Ger., *geronnen.* Curdled, clotted.

COAGULATEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko-a^{3}g-u^{6}l-a^{3}t-u^{5}r. See COAGULANT.

COAGULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *coagulation′is.* See COAGULATION.—**C. calida.** Coagulation by heat. [A, 325.]—**C. frigida.** Coagulation by cold. [A, 325.]—**C. per comprehensionem.** The uniform coagulation of a liquid. [Ruland (A, 325).]—**C. per segregationem.** Coagulation in which a portion of a liquid separates in the form of a clot. [A, 325.]

COAGULATION, n. Ko-a^{2}g-u^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., πῆξις. Lat., *coagulatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gerinnung.* It., *coagulazione.* Sp., *coagulación.* The conversion of the whole or a part of a liquid into a jelly-like mass; distinguished from mere solidification by the fact that the mass is incapable of restoration to its previous state. It may occur from spontaneous chemical change or by the action of heat, alcohol, acids, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Intravascular c.** See THROMBOSIS.—**Thermic c.** C. produced by heat. [B, 100.]

COAGULIREND (Ger.), adj. Ko-a^{3}g-ul-er′e^{2}nd. See COAGULANT.

COAGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *con*, together, and *agere*, to derive. Gr., πητύα, τάμισος. Fr., *c.*, *caillot, grumeau.* Ger., *C.*, *Geronnene.* It., Sp., *coagulo.* See CLOT and COAGULANT.—**C. aluminosum.** Alum curd. [L, 102.] See *Cataplasma* ALUMINIS.

COAJINGURA DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Ko-a^3-hen-gur′a^3 de^{2}l Bra^3-sel′. The *Ficus anthelminthica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COAKUM, n. The *Phytolacca decandra.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COAL, n. Kol. A.-S., *col, coll.* Gr., *ἄνθραξ*. Lat., *carbo.* Fr., *charbon.* Ger., *Kohle.* It., *carbone.* Sp., *carbon.* 1. The charred or incandescent mass left after the incomplete combustion of any material, such as wood, consisting largely of carbon. 2. A black or brownish, amorphous, combustible substance, consisting chiefly of carbon, but generally harder and more compact, and containing bitumen and earthy impurities. It is the result of the transformation of vegetable matter, mainly woody fibre, into a substance richer in carbon by the partial elimination of oxygen and hydrogen. [α, 24.]—**Anthracite c.** Syn.: *glance c., stone c.* A well-known compact hard c., having a sp. gr. of 1·3 to 1·75, and containing from 80 to 93 per cent. of carbon, with from 4 to 7 per cent. of volatile matter. It burns with a feeble blue flame, producing but little smoke, but great heat. [α, 24.]—**Bituminous c.** A variety of c. that varies much in the amount of oil, coal-tar, and gas that it yields. It is softer than anthracite and less lustrous. Its volatile ingredients constitute from 20 to 40 per cent. [α, 24.]—**Carbolized c. oil.** A mixture of carbolic acid with c.-tar, naphtha, benzene, or some fixed oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxviii (α, 21).]—**C.-brand.** See BRAND.—**C.-fish.** The *Gadus carbonarius.* [B, 81.]—**C. gas.** The gaseous product of the destructive distillation of c.; consisting chiefly of methane and ethylene with smaller amounts of acetylene, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and vapors of hydrocarbons and carbon bisulphide. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. oil.** See PETROLEUM.—**Glance c.** See *Anthracite c.*—**Soft c.** See *Bituminous c.*—**Stone c.** See *Anthracite c.*

COALESCENCE, n. Ko-a^{2}l-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Gr., *σύμφυσις.* Lat., *coalescentia* (from *coalescere*, to grow together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verwachsung, Zusammenwachsen.* A growing together of parts previously distinct; in botany, the fusion of petals, stamens, etc., of plants. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COALESCENT, adj. Ko-a^{2}l-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *coalescens.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *verwachsend.* In a state of coalescence. [α, 24.]

COALIER, n. Kol'yu^{5}r. The *Hieracium aurantiacum.* [A, 505.]

COALITION, n. Ko-a^{2}l-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *coalitio.* See COALESCENCE.

COALITUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ko(ko^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COALESCENT, CONNATE, and COALESCENCE.—**C. arteriarum.** See ANASTOMOSIS *per coalitum.*—**C. artuum.** See ANKYLOMELE.

COALTAR (Fr.), n. Ko-a^{2}l-ta^{3}r. See *Coal* TAR.

COALTARÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-a^{2}l-ta^{3}r a. Made of or containing coal tar. [B, 38, 113.] See *Teinture de* BOIS *de Panamá coaltarée.*

COALTERNUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{6}rn(te^{2}rn)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *con*, together with, and *alternus*, alternate. Alternating (said of a supposed double fever [see FEBRIS *coalterna*]). [A, 325.]

COA-MOH, n. In Burmah, the *Polyporus anthelminthicus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COAN, n. Ko'a^{2}n. The currant. [A, 505.]

COANABIICHI DE MEJICO (Sp.), n. Ko-a^{3}n-a^{3}-be-e'che da Ma'he-ko. The *Hippocratea ovata.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COANENEPILLI, n. In Mexico, the *Passiflora* and many species of *Physalis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COAPIA (Sp.), n. Ko-a^{3}p'e-a^{3}. The *Hypericum bacciferum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COAPINOLE (Sp.), n. Ko-a^{3}-pen-ol'a. The *Hymenea courbaril.* ["Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. xxiv, p. 767.]

COAPOIBA (Sp.), n. Ko-a^{3}-po-e'ba^{3}. The genus *Copaifera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COAPTATION, n. Ko-a^{2}p-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *coaptatio* (from *con*, together, and *aptare*, to adjust). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Einrichtung, Aneinanderfügung.* The act of adapting two parts one to the other (said especially of the fragments of a broken bone). [C, 3; L, 43.]

COARCTATE, adj. Ko-a^{3}rk'tat. Lat., *coarctatus.* Fr., *coarcté, resserré, étranglé.* Ger., *gedrängt, eingeschränkt.* Compact, confined, narrowed, contracted; in botany, drawn together; of a pupa, not corresponding to the shape of the animal contained within it. [L, 180, 296; α, 24.]

COARCTATION, n. Ko-a^{3}rk-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *coarctatio* (from *coarctare*, to compress). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verengerung.* Contraction, stricture, diminution of the calibre of anything; diminution of volume (as of the pulse); of the retina, its total detachment, so that it resembles a funnel with its broad opening adherent to the ciliary processes and its narrow end adherent to the optic disc. [A, 322, 325; F; L, 43.]

COARCTOTOMY, n. Ko-a^{3}rk-to^{2}t'o-mi^{2}. Lat., *coarctotomia* (from *carctatus*, constricted, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *coarctotomie.* The surgical division of a stricture. [A, 301; L. 41.]

COARCTURE, n. Ko-a^{3}rk'tu^{2}r. Lat., *coarctura, coarcturus.* Fr., *c.* The neck of a plant or the point of junction between the radicle and plumule; the collar of the plant. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COARH, n. In lower Brittany, the genus *Cannabis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COARTICULATED, adj. Ko-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Articulated together. [L, 14.]

COARTICULATION, n. Ko-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *coarticulatio* (from *con*, together, and *articulus*, a small joint). Ger., *Gelenkverbindung.* See SYNARTHROSIS.

COAST, n. Kost. The *Tanacetum* (*Chrysanthemum*) *balsamita.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

COAT, n. Ko^{3}t. Gr., *χιτών.* Lat., *tunica* (Low Lat., *cottus*). Fr., *tunique, couche* (O. Fr., *cote*). Ger., *Hülle, Haut.* A membrane forming or assisting to form the wall or investment of an organ. [A, 301.]—**Adventitial c.** See ADVENTITIA.—**Areolar c.** A c. of areolar tissue (*e. g.*, the submucous c. of the alimentary canal and the fibrous investment of the liver). [C.]—**Buffy c.** Fr., *couenne.* The upper layer of the clot that forms in blood from an individual affected with acute inflammation. Its buff color is owing to the absence of red corpuscles, they having sunk to the lower portions before coagulation began. A more or less marked buffy c. often forms in any blood that coagulates tardily. [J. Simon (A, 279).]—**Cellular c.** Fr., *couche endothéliale, couche intime de la tunique interne.* Ger., *Endothelhäutchen, Endothelrohr, Endothelscheiden, Perithelrohr, Zellrohr, Zellenmantel, Zellhaut.* Syn.: *endothelial* [His] (or *perithelial* [Auerbach]) *tube.* The endothelial layer or coat of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, consisting of flattened nucleated cells, lying usually parallel to the long axis of the vessels. [L, 318.]—**Dermic c. of a hair follicle.** The outer layer, which consists itself of three layers, the most external of which is of longitudinal fibres of connective tissue without elastic fibres; it is continuous above with the corium of the skin. The internal layer is transparent and homogeneous, corresponding to a membrana propria. The middle layer is made up of fibrous matrix composed of transverse connective-tissue corpuscles with oblong nuclei. It is continuous with the papillary part of the cutis vera. [C.]—**Epithelial c.** See *Cellular c.*—**External c.** See ADVENTITIA.—**External elastic c.** Lat., *lamina elastica externa.* Fr., *lame élastique externe.* Syn.: *external elastic tunic* [Henle]. The innermost layer of the adventitia, found in most of the larger and medium-sized arteries. It consists of a network of elastic fibres which blends externally with the adventitia proper. [L, 318.]—**External vascular c.** Syn.: *investing membrane.* The layer or layers, taken collectively, which invest the cellular c. of vessels. [L, 318.]—**Internal c.** See INTIMA.—**Internal elastic c.** Lat., *membrana fenestrata* [Henle] (seu *elastica intimæ*). Fr., *lame élastique interne, couche externe de la tunique interne.* Ger., *elastische Innehaut.* Syn.: *internal elastic tunic* [Kölliker], *elastic longitudinal fibre-layer* [Remak]. The outermost layer of the internal c. of arteries. It consists of a longitudinal network of fibrous tissue which, in the larger vessels, is interrupted by fenestræ. [L, 142, 318.]—**Internal fibrous c.** See *Subepithelial c.*—**Middle c.** See MEDIA.—**Mucous c.** A c. consisting of mucous membrane. [C.]—**Muscular c.** A c. consisting of or containing muscular fibres. [C.] See MEDIA and MUSCULARIS.—**Peritoneal c.** A c. consisting of peritonæum. [C.]—**Serous c.** A c. consisting of serous membrane. [C.]—**Subepithelial c.** Ger., *subendotheliale Schichte, streifige Lage der Intima, intermediäre Lage* [Eberth]. Syn.: *internal fibrous c., innermost longitudinal fibrous c.* [Remak], *striated layer of the internal c.* [Kölliker]. The middle (according to Henle, the external) layer of the internal c. of arteries. It consists of a finely granular substance with longitudinal and transverse fibrils and containing fusiform and stellate cells. [L, 142, 318.]—**Submucous c.** A c. situated beneath a mucous c. [C.]—**Uveal c.** See UVEA.—**Vaginal c.** Of the eyeball, its fibrous capsule; of the testicle, see TUNICA *vaginalis testis.* [F.]

COATA-CORUNDE (Malay), n. The *Schœnanthus indicus.* [B, 88.]

COATED, adj. Ko^{3}t'e^{2}d. Lat., *tunicatus.* Fr., *enduit, tuniqué.* Ger., *belegt.* Covered with a coat, layer, or envelope; especially covered with one that is adventitious, as a c. pill, a c. tongue. [B.]

COATING, n. Ko^{3}t'i^{2}n^{2}g. Fr., *enveloppe* (2d def.). 1. The act of covering with an envelope or pellicle. 2. The envelope or layer with which a body is covered.—**Pill-c.** A substance used to cover pills in order to disguise the taste or odor. It consists either of some light powder (as lycopodium) dusted over the pill-surface, of sugar, gelatin, white of egg, collodion, tolu, French chalk; or a thin pellicle of metal, such as silver or gold. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

COATL, COATLI (Mex.), n's. 1. The *Varennea polystachya.* 2. The wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COATZONTE COXOCHITL (Mex.), n. The *Anguloa Hernandezii.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COAVE [Rumphius], n. The *Mangifera indica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COAXOCHITL (Mex.), n. The genus *Tagetes.* [B, 200.]

COB, n. Ko^{2}b. 1. An ear of maize deprived of its grains. 2. Clover-seed. [A, 505.]—**C.-nut.** See COBNUT.

COBÆACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-be(ba^{3}-e^{2})-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Don, a family of plants (of Link, a suborder of the *Convolvulaceæ*; of Meissner, a tribe of the *Polemoniaceæ*), consisting of the single genus *Cobœa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COBALT, n. Ko'ba^{4}lt. Lat., *cobaltum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kobalt* (from *Kobold*, a goblin supposed to haunt the mines). It., Sp., *cobalto.* 1. A metallic element discovered by Brandt in 1742. It occurs in various forms of combination in the mineral kingdom. It is a very tough, hard, slightly malleable metal, having the lustre of polished iron and melting at the same temperature as that metal, or a little higher. It possesses magnetic properties. Its sp. gr. is variously stated at from 8·5 to 8·7. It forms compounds bearing a chemical resemblance to those of iron, and in composition is either bivalent (forming cobaltous compounds) or trivalent (forming cobaltic or coboltoso-cobaltic compounds). Symbol, Co; atomic weight 58·6. It is rarely used in its pure condition in medicine or pharmacy. 2. A commercial name for a variety of arsenic ore. See KOBALT and COBALTUM (2d def.). [B, 3, 5, 77, 158 (α, 24).]—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate.*—**Bisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. disulphide.*—**Black c.** Asbolite; a dark earthy oxide of cobalt. [B; Dana (α, 24).]—**Bleu de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ultramarine.*—**Bromure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. bromide.*—**Chlorure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. chloride.*—**C. à mouches** (Fr.). Fly-stone. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. and potassium cyanides.** Double compounds of c. and potassium with cyanogen. They include: (1) potassic cobaltous cyanide (Ger., *Kalium kobaltcyanür*), $K_4Co(CN)_6$; (2) potassium cobaltic cyanide, or potassic cobaltic cyanide (Ger., *Kaliumkobaltidcyanür, Kobaltidcyankalium*), $K_6Co_2(CN)_{12}$. The former occurs as deep-red, deliquescent,

acicular crystals, prepared by dissolving cyanide of c. in a solution of cyanide of potassium and subsequently precipitating with alcohol. The latter is found under the form of soluble yellow crystals derived from the potassic cobaltous cyanide by oxidation. [B, 4 (α, 24).]—**C. and potassium nitrite.** Fr., *azotite* (ou *nitrite*) *de c. et potassium.* Ger., *salpetrigsaures Kobaltoxydkali.* It., *nitrito di cobalto e di potassio.* Sp., *nitrito de cobalto y de potassio.* 1. Potassio-cobaltic nitrite or c. yellow, a bright-yellow microcrystalline powder of the composition $K_6Co_2(NO_2)_{12}$, when obtained anhydrous, or, when obtained hydrous, $K_6Co_2(NO_2)_{12} + nH_2O_2$ (*n* varying from 0 to 4). 2. A salt having the composition $2KNO_2 — Co(NO_2)_2$. [B, 3, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. antimonate.** Fr., *antimonate de c.* Ger., *antimonsaures Kobaltoxydul.* Cobaltous antimonate; a compound, $Co(SbO_3)_2$, of cobaltous oxide and antimony pentoxide. [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**C. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de c.* Ger., *arsensaures Kobaltoxydul.* It., *arseniato di cobalto.* Sp., *arseniato de cobalto.* A compound of arsenic acid and c. Several such compounds are known: 1. Normal arsenate of c., $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 + 8H_2O$, forming violet-colored acicular crystals. It is found native in c. bloom. 2. A basic arsenate, $CoO(AsO_4)_2$, which constitutes a pigment called *zaffre*, used for painting on porcelain. 3. A cobaltic arsenate (Ger., *arsensaures Kobaltoxyd*), formed, according to Watts, as a brown precipitate by adding potassium arsenate to a solution of cobaltic hydroxide in acetic acid. [B, 2, 3 (α, 24).]—**C. arsenide.** Fr., *arseniure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltarseniür.* A compound of arsenic and c. Two such compounds, $CoAs_2$ and $CoAs_3$, are found native as minerals. [B, 3 (α, 24).]—**C. bloom.** See *C. arsenate* (1st def.). —**C.-blue.** See *C. ultramarine.*—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltbromür.* It., *bromuro di cobalto.* Sp., *bromuro de cobalto.* Cobaltous bromide, $CoBr_2$, a substance varying in color from dark-red and purple to green, according to the amount of water of crystallization which it contains. [B, 3.]—**C. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de c.* Ger., *kohlensaures Kobaltoxydul.* It., *carbonato di cobalto.* Sp., *carbonato de cobalto.* Cobaltous c.; a substance, $CoCO_3$, forming a bright-red micro-crystalline powder. It also occurs combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3; L, 41.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltchlorür.* It., *cloruro di cobalto.* Sp., *cloruro de cobalto.* A compound of c. and chlorine. Two such compounds are known—c. dichloride and c. trichloride. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C.-crust.** Earthy c. arsenate. [B, 116 (α, 24).]—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltcyanür.* It., *cianuro di cobalto.* Cobaltous cyanide, a reddish-brown substance, $Co(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassic cyanide upon a cobaltous salt. [B, 4 (α, 24).]—**C. dichloride.** Cobaltous chloride, a substance, $CoCl_2$, uniting with water of crystallization to form hydrated crystals of a rose-color, or, in the anhydrous state, forming blue crystals. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. ferricyanide.** Ger., *Ferridcyankobalt.* It., *ferricianuro di cobalto.* Cobaltous ferricyanide, $Co_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, a dark-brown powder, insoluble in water. [B, 4 (α, 24).]—**C. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyankobalt.* It., *ferrocianuro di cobalto.* Cobaltic ferrocyanide, $Co_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2$, a pale- or yellowish-green powder, insoluble in water. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de c.* Cobaltous fluoride, CoF_2, a substance occurring in rose-colored crystals. [B, 3.]—**C.-glance.** An ore of c., $(Co,Fe)(AsS)_2$, containing cobalt, sulphur, arsenic, and iron. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C.-green.** Rinman's green; a compound formed by igniting zinc oxide with c. salts. [B, 77, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxydulhydrat* (1st def.), *Kobaltoxydhydrat* (2d def.). It., *idrato di cobalto.* Sp., *hidrato de cobalto.* C. hydroxide, a compound of c. and hydroxyl. Two such compounds exist: 1. Cobaltous hydrate, $Co(OH)_2$, a rose-colored substance which becomes brown on exposure to the air. 2. Cobaltic hydrate, $Co_2(OH)_6$, a brownish-black substance. [B, 3 (α, 24).]—**C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydroxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobalthydroxyd.* It., *idrossido di cobalto.* Sp., *hidróxido de cobalto.* See *C. hydrate* (1st def.).—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure di cobalto.* Ger., *Kobaltjodür.* It., *ioduro di cobalto.* Sp., *yoduro de cobalto.* Cobaltous iodide, a substance, CoI_2, occurring both in the anhydrous state and also combined with 2 and 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]—**C. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltmonosulfür.* It., *monosolfuro di cobalto.* Sp., *monosulfuro de cobalto.* See under *C. sulphide.*—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxydul.* It., *monossido di cobalto.* Sp., *monóxido de cobalto.* C. protoxide, cobaltous oxide, CoO; a strong base isomorphous with magnesia, affording salts of a fine red tint. It is a gray powder, very soluble in acids; it has been used in medicine. [B, 3, 14, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *salpetersaures Kobaltoxydul.* It., *nitrato di cobalto.* Sp., *nitrato de cobalto.* Cobaltous nitrate, $Co(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, an indistinctly crystalline substance. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxyd, Kobaltoxydul.* It., *ossido di cobalto.* Sp., *óxido de cobalto.* A compound of c. and oxygen. Several such compounds are known: 1. *C. monoxide* (*q. v.*). 2. *C. sesquioxide* (*q. v.*). 3. *Cobaltoso-cobaltic oxide* (*q. v.*). 4. Several oxides are formed of intermediate composition between the monoxide and sesquioxide, but they are not well defined. An oxide of cobalt prepared by precipitating c. chloride with potash has been employed in rheumatism. [B, 3, 5, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de c.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Kobaltoxydul.* It., *fosfato di cobalto.* Sp., *fosfato de cobalto.* The different phosphates (metaphosphates and pyrophosphates) of c. are violet- or rose-colored substances insoluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde de c.* It., *protossido di cobalto.* Sp., *protoxido de cobalto.* See *C. monoxide.*—**C. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxyd.* It., *sesqui-ossido de cobalto.* Sp., *sesqui-óxido de cobalto.* Cobaltic oxide; a dark-brown powder, Co_2O_3, insoluble in water, but dissolving in acids, and yielding the cobaltic salts. [B, 3, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de c.* Ger., *kieselsaures Kobaltoxydul.* It., *silicato di cobalto.* Sp., *silicato de cobalto.* A compound of c. and silicic acid. Such a compound occurs in the preparation known as *smalt*, a glass formed by melting cobalt oxide with pure quartz and potassium carbonate. [B, 3, 77 (α, 24).]—**C. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de c.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Kobaltoxydul.* It., *solfato di cobalto.* Sp., *sulfato de cobalto.* Cobaltous sulphate, c. vitriol; a compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $CoSO_4 + 7H_2O$, forming red prismatic crystals. It occurs native as bieberite, having a rose-red tint and astringent taste. It may also be obtained combined with 6 and 4 molecules of water of crystallization, and by heating may be procured in the anhydrous state. [B, 3; Dana (α, 24).]—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *Cobaltsulfid.* It., *solfuro di cobalto.* Sp., *sulfuro de cobalto.* A compound of cobalt and sulphur. Various c. sulphides are known, having the constitution CoS,Co_2S_2,CoS_2 and Co_3S_4. The first, called *c. monosulphide*, is a black precipitate obtained by adding ammonium sulphide to a solution of a c. salt. [B, 3.]—**C. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure de c.* Ger., *Kobalttrichlorid.* It., *tricloruro di cobalto.* Sp., *tricloruro de cobalto.* Cobaltic chloride, a compound, CO_2Cl_6, obtained in solution by dissolving c. sesquioxide in hydrochloric acid. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. ultramarine.** Fr., *bleu de c.* Ger., *Kobaltultramarin.* A blue pigment prepared by drying a mixture of 16 parts of freshly precipitated alumina with 2 parts of c. phosphate or arsenate, and then heating to redness. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. yellow.** Ger., *Kobaltgelb.* See *C. and potassium nitrite* (1st def.)—**Cyanure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. cyanide.*—**Earthy c.** Black cobalt; an earthy massive oxide of cobalt mixed with oxide of manganese or with oxides of nickel, iron, and copper. [Dana (α, 24).]—**Flowers of c.** Ger., *Kobaltblüthe.* Native c. arsenide. [B, 270 (α, 24).]—**Fluorure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. fluoride.*—**Iodure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. iodide.*—**Monosulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monosulphide.*—**Monoxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monoxide.* —**Ointment of c. protoxide.** See *Unguentum oxydi* COBALTI. —**Onguent de c.** (Fr.). See UNGUENTUM *defensivum cœruleum.* —**Oxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxide.*—**Oxysels de c.** (Fr.). Oxysalts of c. [L, 41.]—**Sulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphate.*—**Sulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphide.*—**Thénard's c.** See *C. ultramarine.* —**Tin-white c.** See *Flowers of c.*

COBALTAMINE, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt'a^{2}m-en. Ger., *Kobaltamin.* A compound formed by treating a cobaltous salt with ammonia. [B, 158 (α, 24).]

COBALTATE, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt'at. Fr., *c.* A salt of cobaltic acid. [L, 41.]

COBALTIC, adj. Ko-ba^{4}lt'i^{2}k. Lat., *cobalticus.* Fr., *cobaltique.* Belonging to or containing cobalt as a trivalent radicle. [α, 24.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cobalticum.* Fr., *acide cobaltique.* Ger., *Kobaltsaure.* It., Sp., *ácido cobáltico.* An oxide of cobalt of acid character, said to exist in the form of a potassium salt by fusing cobalt monoxide or sesquioxide with potassium hydroxide. Schwarzenberg states that a crystalline salt thus formed consists of $K_2O,3CO_3O_4 3H_2O$. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. salts.** Fr., *sels cobaltiques.* Ger., *Kobaltidsalze, Kobaltoxydsalze.* Compounds of c. with another element or radicle in which cobalt is trivalent. In general they have the formula Co_2R_{vi}, where R_{vi} denotes a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B (α, 24).]

COBALTICO-AMMONIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba^{3}lt-e-ko-a^{2}m-on-ek. Containing cobalt and ammonium in the form of a double salt. [L, 41.]

COBALTICO-POTASSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba^{3}lt-e-ko-po-a^{2}s-ek. Containing cobalt and potassium in the form of a double salt. [L, 41.]

COBALTICYANIDE, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt-i^2-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). A salt of hydrocobalticyanic acid, having in general the formula $R_{vi}Co_2(C_3N_3)_4$, where R_{vi} represents a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

COBALTICYANOGEN, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt-i^2-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. The radicle of hydrocobalticyanic acid. [α, 24.]

COBALTIDES, n. pl. Ko-ba^{4}lt'i^{2}dz(idz). Fr., *c.* A group of minerals comprising cobalt and its combinations. [L, 41.]

COBALTIFEROUS, adj. Ko-ba^{4}lt-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cobaltiferus* (from *cobaltum*, cobalt, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cobaltifère.* Containing cobalt. [L, 41.]

COBALTINE, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt'en. Fr., *c.* A compound, $CoS_2 + CoAs_2 = CoAsS$, of cobalt sulphide and cobalt arsenide, occurring native as one of the chief sources of cobalt, in very brilliant complex crystals of the cubical system. [B, 77, 158; Dana (α, 24).]

COBALTITE, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt'it. See COBALTINE.

COBALTO-NITRITE, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt-o-nit'rit. A salt of cobalto-nitrous acid. See POTASSIUM *c.-n.*

COBALTO-NITROUS ACID, n. Ko-ba^{4}lt-o-nit'ru^{3}s. A compound, $Co_2(NO_2)_{12}H_6$, assumed to exist in a cobalto-nitrite. [J. W. Roosevelt, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 197.]

COBALTOSO-COBALTIC, adj. Ko-ba^{4}lt-o-so-ko-ba^{4}lt'i^{2}k. Containing cobalt as a bivalent and as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**C.-c. oxide.** A compound, Co_3O_4, of cobalt monoxide and sesquioxide; according to Frémy, a salifiable base. [B, 3, 158 (α, 24).]

COBALTOUS, adj. Ko-ba^{4}lt'u^{3}s. Fr., *cobalteux.* Belonging to or containing cobalt as a bivalent substance. [B.]—**C. salts.** Fr., *sels cobalteux.* Ger., *Kobaltsalze, Kobaltoxydulsalze.* Compounds of cobalt with another element or radicle in which cobalt is bivalent. In general they have the formula CoR″ where R″ denotes a bivalent radicle or its equivalent. [B (α, 24).]

COBALTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko-ba^{2}lt(ba^{3}lt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Cobalt. 2. A commercial name for one of the ores of arsenic. [B, 180 (α, 24).] —**C. arsenicale, C. crystallisatum.** Ores of arsenic. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Unguentum oxydi cobalti.** A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1792, and the Belg. Ph., 1823, made by melting 16 parts of simple cerate, adding 4 parts each of solution of lead subacetate and cobalt protoxide, and stirring continually until cold. [B, 97 (α, 21).]

COBASTOLI, n. An old name for ashes. [L, 94, 132.]

COBBAN, n. A small tree found in Sumatra resembling the peach-tree. The fruit quenches thirst and from the kernel an oil is expressed which is used externally as an anodyne. [L, 42, 105.]—**Cataplasm of c.** A preparation made by dissolving the gum of the cobban-tree in a moderate quantity of oil. Said to be efficacious in pains of the liver and spleen and in gout. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COBBS, n. Ko^{2}bz. A place in Jefferson County, Georgia, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 105.]

COBE, n. In Malabar, the *Bryonia grandis.* [L, 105.]

COBÉACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba-a^3-sa. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cobœa.* [*a*, 24.]

COBEBAS (Port.), n. Ko-ba′ba^{3}s. The *Piper cubeba.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COBERTERAS (Sp.), n. Ko-be^{2}rt-a′ra^{3}s. The *Nymphœa alba* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COBHAM, n. Ko^{2}b′ha^{2}m. A place in Surrey, England, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 316.]

COBIBELLE (Fr.), n. Ko-be-be^{2}l. The *Silene inflata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COBION [Pliny] (Lat.), n. n. Ko′bi^2-o^{2}n. A plant thought to be the *Euphorbia dendroides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COBITIDE (Fr.), adj. Ko-bet-ed. Resembling the genus *Cobitis*; as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, a family of abdominal fishes, having as the type the genus *Cobitis* [L, 41.]

COBITIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-bi^{2}t-i^{2}d-i(e)′na^3. A group of the *Cyprinidœ.* [L, 280.]

COBNUT, n. Ko^{2}b′nu^{3}t. 1. In the West Indies, the seeds of *Omphalea triandra.* 2. In England, an old name for the *Corylus avellana*, var. *grandis.* 3. See ALEURITIS *triloba.*—**Jamaica c.** See *C.* (1st def.).

COBOLT (Fr.), n. Ko-bolt. An old name for cobalt, also for powdered metallic arsenic partially oxidized by exposure to the air. [A, 300 (*a*, 18); L, 105.]

CO-BO-XIT (Chin.), n. The *Sphœranthus cochin-chinensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COBRA DE CAPELLO (Port.), n. Ko′bra^3 da ka^3-pe^{2}l′lo. Fr., *serpent à lunettes.* Ger., *Brillenschlange.* The cobra, hooded snake, spectacled snake, a venomous reptile of India (the *Naja tripudians*). [L, 94, 105.]

COBRIC ACID, n. Ko′bri^{2}k. A micro-crystalline substance occurring in long needles, obtained by A. W. Blyth from cobra venom, and assumed to contain its poisonous property; since shown to consist of calcium sulphate merely. [R. N. Wolfenden, "Jour. of Physiol.," vii, 4, 1886, p. 365 (*a*, 17).]

COBWEB, n. Ko^{2}b′we^{2}b. Lat., *araneum.* Fr., *toile d'araignée.* Ger., *Spinnengewebe.* It., *tela di ragno.* Sp., *tela de araña.* The web of the spider (*Aranea*). It has been used as a hæmostatic and as a moxa. [B, 5; *a*, 18.]

COBWEBBED, COBWEBBY, adj's. Ko^{2}b′we^{2}bd, -we^{2}b-i^2. Covered with fine, loose hairs resembling a spider's web. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCA, n. Ko′ka^3. Also written *cuca.* From Peruvian, *khoka*, the tree (*i. e.*, the specially favored one). Lat., *c.* Fr., *c.*, *c. du Pérou.* Ger., It., Sp., *c.* 1. The *Erythroxylon c.* of Lamarck (the *Erythroxylon peruvianum* of Willdenow); the Peruvian c.-leaf tree. Several varieties of this tree are found in South America. The leaves (the c. of pharmacy) are tonic and are chewed by the natives to enable them to perform hard labor without excessive fatigue and with a deficient supply of food; also as an aphrodisiac. They furnish cocaine (*q. v.*). [Vogl (A, 319); W. O. Moore, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 19.] 2. The *Mexican c.* (*Richardsonia scabra*). [B, 173, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C'blätter** (Ger.). See *C.-leaves.*—**C. de Levante** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Anamirta cocculus.* [A, 447.]—**C. del Perú** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **C. du Pérou** (Fr.). The *Erythroxylon c.* [A, 447.]—**C'kauen** (Ger.). The habit of chewing c.-leaves. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C.-leaf tree.** See *C.* (1st def.)—**C.-leaves.** Lat., *folia c.* Fr., *feuilles de c.* Ger., *C'blätter.* The leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum c.** [Belg. Ph.] (Lat.). Fr., *extrait de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Extract of c.; a preparation made by macerating 1 part of c.-leaves for 24 hours with 5⅓ parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and afterward with 2⅔ parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 12 hours and distilling off the alcohol while evaporating to a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]; by macerating 1 part of dried c.-leaves in moderately fine powder for 12 hours in a portion of the 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol employed, then pouring on the remainder, distilling off the alcohol, and concentrating on the water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum cocæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum* ERYTHROXYLI *fluidum.*—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum c.*—**Extrait liquide de c.** (Fr.), **Flüssiges C'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* ERYTHROXYLI *fluidum.*—**Folia c.** (Lat.). See *C.-leaves.*—**Infusum c.** (Lat.). See *Tisane de c.*—**Mexican c.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by drying c.-leaves in an oven at a temperature of about 77° F., pulverizing them in a mortar, and passing the powder through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Syrupus c.** A preparation made by infusing for 6 hours 1 part of c.-leaves in 15 parts of boiling distilled water, expressing, allowing to settle, decanting, and adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of the liquid, heating rapidly to the boiling point, and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Tinctura c.** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating in a covered vessel for 10 days 1 part of coarsely powdered leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of dried c.-leaves in 100 parts of boiling distilled water and then expressing. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Vin de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by bruising 6 parts of the dried scales of c., macerating them for 10 days in 100 parts of *vin de Grenache*, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Vin Mariani à la c. du Pérou** (Fr.). A wine of c. (2d def.) made by Mariani & Co., of Paris, the leaves being used.—**Wine of c.** 1. See *Vin de c.* 2. A name for a number of proprietary preparations, some of which are made by digesting the leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* in red wine, others by simply dissolving cocaine in wine.

COCAGNE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}n-y′. A dye-cake made from the *Isatis tinctoria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCAIN (Ger.), n. Ko-ka^3-en′. See COCAINE.—**Benzoësaures C.** See COCAINE *benzoate.*—**Salzsaures C.** See COCAINE *hydrochloride.*

COCAINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ka^3-i(e)′na^3. See COCAINE.—**Cocainæ benzoas.** See COCAINE *benzoate.*—**Cocainæ hydrochloras** (seu **hydrochloridum**, seu **murias**). See COCAINE *hydrochloride.*

COCAINE, n. Ko′ka^3-en. Lat., *cocaina*, *cocainum.* Fr., *cocaïne.* Ger., *Cocain.* It., Sp., *cocaina.* An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, extracted from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca* (the coca plant). It occurs under the form of colorless, odorless, monoclinic prisms which melt at about 98° F. and dissolve with difficulty in water, but are freely soluble in ether and somewhat soluble in alcohol. It is inflammable, burning with a bright flame, and leaving charcoal. Chemically it acts as a strong monacid base, uniting with acids to form salts. According to Lossen, it has the composition of benzoylmethylecgonine, $C_9(CH_3)(C_6H_5CO)H_{13}NO_3$. It is a nerve stimulant, and in toxic doses produces nausea, delirium, asphyxia, and fatal collapse. Its action falls chiefly on the cerebrum, though it also influences the spinal cord and nerve-trunks. When it causes death, it acts by paralyzing the respiratory centres. Though it has proved of some use in hysteria and other nervous disorders, its chief value is as a local anæsthetic when applied to mucous surfaces or injected into the part to be affected. In the latter case its action is very brief unless it is prevented from being swept away in the circulation by appliances (such as those devised by J. L. Corning) for confining it. With such special precautions, it has been used successfully in major operations. It is said to have been made to operate through the unbroken skin by means of cataphoresis. Its anæsthetic property was first made known by C. Koller. [W. O. Moore, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 19; B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. benzoate.** Lat., *cocainœ benzoas*, *cocainum benzoicum.* Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoësaures Cocain.* It., *benzoato di cocaina.* Sp., *benzoato de cocaina.* A compound of c. and benzoic acid, formed by neutralizing a solution of c. with benzoic acid. It is soluble in water and has been recommended as having a more marked and more lasting anæsthetic power than the hydrochloride, and as being less painful when applied to fresh wounds. [A. Bignon, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 269 (B); "Nouv remèdes," Feb. 15, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 13, 1886, p. 312.]—**C. chloride.** See *C. hydrochloride.*—**C. chloro-aurate.** Fr., *chloro-aurate de cocaïne.* It., *cloroaurato di cocaina.* A yellowish precipitate, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HCl.AuCl_3$, formed by the action of gold chloride on an aqueous solution of c. hydrochloride. [B, 5, (*a*, 24).]—**C. citrate.** Fr., *citrate de cocaïne.* Ger., *citronensaures Cocain.* A compound, $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2.H_3C_6H_5O_7$, of c. and citric acid; employed as an anæsthetic in dental surgery. [B.]—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride, C. muriate.** Lat., *cocainum hydrochloricum* (seu *muriaticum*), *cocainœ hydrochloras* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate de cocaïne.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcocain.* It., *cloridrate di cocaina.* Sp., *clorhidrato de cocaina.* A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4.HCl$; a white crystalline granular powder. It is the salt commonly used in medicine. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oleate.** Fr., *oléate de cocaïne.* Ger., *Cocainoleat*, *oleinsaures Cocain.* A compound, $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4).C_{18}H_{33}O_2$, of c. and oleic acid; less pronounced and less certain as an anæsthetic than the citrate and the hydrochloride. [B.]—**C. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate de cocaïne.* Ger., *Cocainoxalat.* It., *ossalato di cocaina.* Sp., *oxalato de cocaina.* A compound of c. and oxalic acid. There are two oxalates of c., the neutral oxalate, occurring in the form of aggregated acicular crystals, and the acid oxalate, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4.C_2H_2O_4$, also crystalline. [B.]—**C. platinochloride.** It., *cloroplatinato di cocaina.* A salt of c., $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4.HCl)_2PtCl_4$, occurring under the form of a flocculent yellowish precipitate, or, when deposited from boiling dilute hydrochloric acid, of lamellar micro-crystals. ["Ann. di chim. medico-farmac. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 126 (B).]—**C. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de cocaïne.* Ger., *Cocainsulfat*, *schwefelsaures Cocain.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, forming a gummy mass. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COCAINIZATION, n. Ko-ka^3-en-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *cocaïnisation.* Ger., *Cocainisirung.* The process of bringing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine. [P. Bruns, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 736.]

COCAÏNOMANE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^3-en-o-ma^{3}n. A person affected with cocainomania. [*a*, 18.]

COCAINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ka^3-in(en)o(o^2)-ma(ma^3)′-ni^2-a^3. Fr., *cocaïnomanie.* From *cocaina*, cocaine, and μανία, madness. The habitual and excessive use of occaine. [*a*, 24.]

COCAINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko-ka^3-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See COCAINE.—**C. benzoicum.** See COCAINE *benzoate.*—**C. hydrochloricum, C. muriaticum.** See COCAINE *hydrochloride.*

COCALIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^3-le-a. The *Erythroxylon coca.* [A, 301.]

COCALLERA, n. In Brazil, a decoction of *Croton perdicipes.* [B. 19, 121 (*a*. 24).]

COCANE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}n. The *Fritillaria meleagris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCAO, n. See CACAO.

COCAPUMBA, n. The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCARANGE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}r-a^{3}n^{2}zh. In Champagne, the *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCARDEAU (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}rd-o. The *Hesperis* with very large, double flowers ; also the name of some species of *Mathiola*, especially the *Mathiola fenestralis*. [B, 19. 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCARDENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Ko-ka^{3}rd'e^{2}n-fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. See Herpes *circinatus*.

COCASH, n. Ko'ka^{2}sh. The *Erigeron philadelphicus*. [L, 45.]

COCASSE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{2}s. The *Lactuca sativa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCATANNIC ACID, n. Ko-ka^3-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cocatannique*. It., *acido cocatannico*. A variety of tannic acid obtained by Niemann from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COCATLI, n. In Mexico, the genus *Tagetes*. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coztic.** In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula*. [L, 105.]

COCAZOCHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula*. [L, 94.]

COCCA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *coccum* (*q. v.*). Ko^{2}k'ka^3.

COCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ka(ka^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coccacées*. Ger., *Kokkaceen*. In Zopf's classification of *Bacteria*, a subdivision of the *Schizomycetes*, consisting of individuals made up of either single cocci or of rows of connected cocci forming filaments. It consists of the single genus *Leuconostoc*. [B.]

COCCAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}k-a^{2}r. The compound fruit of certain plants, characterized by elastic dehiscence. [A, 385.]

COCCALINIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}k-a^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See Menispermic acid. [B, 14 (*a*, 24).]

COCCALON [Dalechampius] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k'ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}n. Gr., κόκκαλος. The cone of the pine and of allied trees. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCALOS [Hippocrates] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k'ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., κόκκαλος. The ovule of the strobiles of *Pinus picea* and other species of pine. [B, 115, 121 (*a*, 24) ; L, 94, 97.]

COCCARIUM (Lat.). n. n. Ko^{2}k-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of κόκκος, a pill. Fr., *coccarion*. Of Oribasius, a very small pill. [L, 41, 94, 102 (*a*, 21).]

COCCÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko^{2}k-sa. See Coccidæ.

COCCERIN, n. Ko^{2}k-ser'i^{2}n. From κόκκος, a berry, and κηρός, wax. A wax, $C_{30}H_{60}(C_{31}H_{61}O_3)_2$, which forms the coating of the silver cochineal. It is soluble in benzene. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COCCERYLIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}k-se^{2}r-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. A white crystalline acid obtained from coccerin by long-continued boiling with alcoholic potash. It melts at about 92° C., and probably has the composition $C_{31}H_{62}O_3$. [C. Liebermann, "Ber. d. chem. Gesellsch.," 1875 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250 (*a*, 17).]

COCCHEA (Lat.), **COCCHEIA** (Lat.), **COCCHIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ko^{2}k-ke(ch^{2}a)'a^3, -i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3, ko^{2}k'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. See Coccia.

COCCI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *coccus* (*q. v.*). Ko^{2}k'si(ke).

COCCIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}k'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., κοκκία. An old name for little pills. [A, 322.]

COCCIDÆ [Fallen] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k'si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coccidées*. Ger., *Schildläuse*. The bark-lice ; a family of the *Phytophthires*. [L, 196, 353.]

COCCIDIIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.). n. n. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. Fr., *coccidiens*. A subclass of the *Sporozoa*. [L, 121.]

COCCIDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *coccide*, *coccidé*. A genus of the *Sporozoa*. [L, 182.] —**C. oviforme.** 1. A species which has been found in man. It exists in the liver and intestines as an egg-shaped body with granular contents (which are sometimes condensed at one end), and having a micropyle at one end. After passing to the exterior, its contents segregate into 4 oval spores. When in the liver it causes destruction of the epithelium, and ulceration. 2. A genus of the *Oligosporea* found in the liver and intestines of man (probably accidentally introduced). [L, 182, 321.]

COCCIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Incompletæ*, consisting of the *Tricoccæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCIFEROUS, adj. Lat., *cocciferus* (from κόκκος, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *coccifère*. Ger., *kokkentragend*. It., *coccifero*. Sp., *coccifero*. 1. Having red spots or specks. 2. Bearing berries, or having *cocci* (the cochineal insects). 3. Having small round globules or grains. [L, 41, 42 ; *a*, 24.]

COCCIGRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}g(ki^{2}g)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *coccigrue*. 1. A name for several *Fungi*, such as the *Pezizæ*, and *Helvellæ*. 2. The *Physalis alkekengi* of Linnæus. 3. The *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCCIGROLE (Fr.), **COCCIGROLLE** (Fr.), n's. Ko^{2}k-segrol. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCIGRUE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}k-se-gru^6. See Coccigria.

COCCIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ki^2)-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Sternoptychidæ*. [L, 280.]

COCCIMELES [Bauhin] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ki^2)-mel(mal)'ez-(as). The *Prunus amygdalina*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCIN, n. Ko^{2}k'si^{2}n. From κόκκος (see Coccus and Coccinia). Lat., *coccinum*. Fr., *coccine*. Ger., *C*. See Corium.

COCCINCINA (It.), n. Kot-chen-chen'a^3. Tonquin cinnamon. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCINÉE (Fr.), n. Kok-sen-a. See Coccinia.

COCCINEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'e^2-a^3. See Coccinia.

COCCINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *coccinelle, bête à Dieu*. Ger., *Marienkäfer, Blattlauskäfer*. 1. A genus of the *Coccinellidæ*. When handled, these insects eject an ill-smelling yellowish liquid from the region of the knee. They have been applied locally to relieve pain. [A, 301 ; L.] 2. Cochineal. [L, 94, 105, 116 (*a*, 24).]—**C. quinquepunctata** [Linnæus], **C. septempunctata.** The lady-bird, lady-bug, lady-cow, golden-bug ; an insect which, "bruised upon an aching tooth," was formerly regarded as antodontalgic. [B, 180 ; L, 105.]—**C. sexpustulata** [De Gur.]. See *C. dispar*.—**Tinctura coccinellæ septempunctatæ, Tincture of c.** Fr., *teinture de coccinelle*. A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, and the Hamb. Ph., 1835 ; made by macerating from 60 to 80 coccinellæ septempunctatæ for 8 days in 1 oz. of concentrated alcohol and expressing ; said to be antodontalgic. [B. 97, 119 (*a*, 21).]

COCCINELLIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}l'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coccinellides*. Ger., *Marienkäfer*. The lady-birds ; a family of the *Trimera*, or of the *Pseudotrimera*, or of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 121, 196, 262.]

COCCINELLIN, n. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n-e^{2}l'i^{2}n. See Coccinin.

COCCINEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Gr., κύκκινος. Lat., *coccineus*. Fr., *cocciné*. Ger., *Scharlachfarbig*. Sp., *coccineo*. Of a pure carmine color slightly tinged with yellow. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCINIA [Wight and Arnott] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *coccinie*. The *Cephalandra* of Schrader. [B, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. indica.** The *Cephalandra indica*. [*a*, 24.]

COCCINIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide coccinique* (ou *coccinonique*). Ger., *Coccinsäure*, *Coccinonsäure*. 1. A fatty acid derived from cochineal. 2. An acid derived from euxanthic acid. [A, 324 ; B, 2 (*a*, 24). 38, 93.]

COCCINIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko^{2}k-sen-e-a^{3}n^2. See Coccidiidea.

COCCINIGASTER (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'-u^{5}r(ar). From *coccineus* (= κύκκινος), scarlet, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *coccinigastre*. Ger., *scharlachbauchig*. It., Sp., *coccinigastro*. Having the belly of a deep red, or brilliant bluish-purple. [L, 41.]

COCCINIGLIA (It.), n. Kot-chen-el'ya^3. Cochineal. [*a*, 24.]

COCCINILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i^{2}l'la^3. Cochineal. [*a*, 24.]

COCCININ, n. Ko^{2}k'si^{2}n-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_5$, obtained from carminic acid. It forms yellow scales having a greenish tinge. It is insoluble in water, dissolves sparingly in ether, easily in alcohol, and is very soluble in dilute alkalies. [B 2 (*a*, 24).]

COCCINONIC ACID, COCCINONITRIC ACID, n's. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}n-o^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o-nit'ri^{2}k. Lat., *acidum coccinonicum* (seu *coccinonitricum*). Fr., *acide coccinonique*. Ger., *Coccinonsäure*. See Coccinic acid.

COCCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-sin(ken)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Carmin.

COCCION (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k'si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., κοκκίον (dim. of κόκκος, a berry). Syn.: *siliqua*. An ancient weight equal to $3\frac{1}{28}$ gr. [L, 94 (*a*, 21) ; *a*, 24.]

COCCIONELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n-e^{2}l'la^3. Cochineal. [B, 180.]—**C. mestica.** Fr., *cochenille mesteque*. Ger., *feine Cochenille, zahme Cochenille*. Syn.: *grana fina*. A fine variety of cochineal, of a silvery color on the outside and a dark-red within. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. polonica.** See Coccus *polonicus*.—**Grana coccionellæ.** Cochineal. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Tinctura coccionellæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* cocci (2d def.).—**Tinctura coccionellæ Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 40 parts of cochineal in 150 of distilled water, adding 150 of alcohol, digesting, filtering, and dissolving 1 part of potassium carbonate in the filtrate. [B, 95.]

COCCIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ki^2)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, the second great division of the *Florideæ*, including the tribes *Gigartineæ*, *Dumontiaceæ*, *Spyridieæ*, *Areschougieæ*, *Champieæ*, and *Rhodymeniaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCIS (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}k-ses. The genus *Ruellia*.—**C. grand.** The *Ruellia tuberosa* of Linnæus. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. moyen.** The *Ruellia patula*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. petit.** The *Ruellia hispida* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCCISCIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. An ancient name for, it is supposed, some species of *Verrucaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCIX (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k'si^{2}x(ki^{2}x). See Coccyx.

COCCO, n. In Jamaica, a name for many species of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. From κόκκος, a berry, and βακτήριον (see Bacterium). Fr., *cocco-bactéries*. Ger., *Coccobacterien*. Of Billroth (1874), a term for all bacteria, micrococci, bacilli, etc., considered as varying forms of one and the same organism in its different life-phases. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. Micrococcus.—**C. septica.** The single term under which Billroth includes all cocci, bacilli, or bacteria capable of exciting putrefactive fermentation. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCOBALSAMON (Lat.), **COCCOBALSAMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κόκκος, a berry, and βάλσαμον, balsam. See *Mecca* balsam.

COCCOBRYON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}b'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. From κόκκος, a berry, and βρύον, moss. A section of the genus *Piper*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. capense.** The *Piper capense*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCOCARPEÆ (Lat.), **COCCOCARPIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κόκκος, a berry, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *coccocarpées*. Of Agardh, a tribe com-

prising *Cryptonemia*, *Gelidium*, *Suhria*, *Grateloupia*, *Gigartina*, and *Chrysimenia*, now assigned to the groups *Chondrieæ* and *Spherococcoideæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCOCHLOREÆ (Lat.), **COCCOCHLORIDÆ**, n's f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-klor(ch^{2}lor)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κόκκος, a berry, and χλωρός, yellowish-green. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Palmelleæ* comprising *Palmella*, *Cocchloris*, *Microcystis*, *Anacystis*, *Oncobyrsa*, *Micraloa*, and *Botrydina*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCOCYPSELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-se^{2}l'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coccocypsélées*. Of Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, a section of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

COCCOCYPSELUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)'se^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κόκκος, a berry, and κυψέλη, a vase. Fr., *coccocypsèle*. A genus of rubiaceous plants, of the tribe *Mussændeæ*. The fruit is a vase-shaped berry. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

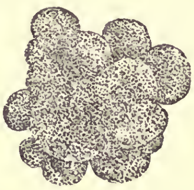
COCCODE, n. Ko^{2}k'od. From κόκκος, a berry, and εἶδος, resemblance. A globular granule. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

COCCOES, n. In the West Indies, the tuber of *Colocasia esculenta*. [B. 496 (α, 24).]

COCCOGENIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}j(ko^{2}g)'e^{2}n-i^{2}s. From κόκκος, scarlet, and γένυς, the cheek. Having scarlet cheeks. [L, 341.]

COCCOGENOUS, adj. Ko^{2}k-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From κόκκος (see Coccus), and γεννᾶν, to engender. Due to the presence of pus cocci (said by Unna of sycosis that is not parasitic). ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Derm.," 1888, 5, 7; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 108.]

COCCOGLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-gli(gle)'a^3. From κόκκος, a berry, and γλία, glue. A mass of micrococci held together by a glue-like substance formed during the process of segmentation. [A, 365.]


A COCCOGLIA. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

COCCOGNIC ACID, COCCOGNIDIC ACID, n's. Ko^{2}k-o^{2}g'-ni^{2}k, -o^{2}g-ni^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide coccognidique*. Ger., *Coccogninsäure*. An acid obtained from *Daphne gnidium*. It dissolves in water, and crystallizes in colorless prisms. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

COCCOGNIDION (Lat.), **COCCOGNIDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}g-ni^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κόκκος, a berry, and κνίδιος, pertaining to Cnidos. The dried fruit of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Baccæ coccognidii**. See *C.*—**Cortex coccognidii**. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen coccognidii**. The seed or fruit of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

COCCOGNIN, n. Ko^{2}k-o^{2}g'ni^{2}n. A substance obtained by Casselmann from the fruit of *Daphne mezereum*, differing from daphnin by not yielding sugar when boiled with sulphuric acid. It occurs in needle-shaped, silky crystals, soluble in alcohol and in hot water, and insoluble in ether and in cold water. [B, 5, 14 (α, 24).]

COCCOLA (It.), n. Ko^{2}k'ko-la^3. See Cocculus.—**Coccole orientali**. The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*. [α, 24.]

COCCOLITHS, n. pl. Ko^{2}k'o-li^{2}ths. From κόκκος, a grain, and λίθος, a stone. Minute oval or rounded bodies, found either free or attached to the surface of coccospheres; described by Carter under the names *Melobesia unicellularis* and *Melobesia discus* as calcareous *Algæ*. He believes that the coccospheres are their sporangeia. [L, 49.]

COCCOLOBA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}l'ob(o^{2}b)-a^3. From κόκκος, a berry, and λόβος, a lobe. Fr., *raisinier*. Ger., *Seetraube*. The seaside grape-plant; a genus of the *Polygonaceæ*, tribe *Coccolobeæ*, composed of trees and climbing shrubs characterized by the perianth becoming pulpy and surrounding the fruit. They are found in tropical America, Florida, and Mexico. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. australis** [Forster]. The *Polygonum tamnifolium* of Kunth. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. grandiflora** [Jacquin]. See *C. pubescens*.—**C. nivea** [Jacquin]. Fr., *raisinier de montagne*. A West Indian species. The fruit is edible, and is used as a refrigerant in fevers and inflammatory diseases, and in hæmorrhages. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. pubescens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *raisinier pubescent*. The leather-coat leaf-tree; a species between 90 and 100 feet high, growing in the West Indies and especially in Martinique. The leaves are round, rigid, and pubescent, of a beautiful green color, and about a foot in diameter. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 185 (α, 24).]—**C. sagittæfolia** [Ortega]. A species found in Peru, Chili, and Brazil. The root is astringent. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. uvifera**. Fr., *raisinier à grappes*, *bois à baquettes*. Ger., *traubentragende* (oder *aechte*) *Seetraube*. The West Indian or Jamaica kino-tree; a species having broad leaves which the natives wear in their hats as a protection from sun-stroke. The flowers are in spikes, and the calyx when ripe, becoming fleshy, has the appearance of grapes (whence the name). The fruit is edible, and an inspissated decoction of the wood is the Jamaica kino of commerce. [B, 5, 173, 185 (α, 24).]

COCCOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-lob(lo^{2}b)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coccolobées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Polygonaceæ*, comprising *Muehlenbeckia*, *Coccoloba*, *Campderia*, *Antigonon*, and *Brunnichia*. 2. Of Baillon, a subtribe of the same family, comprising *Muehlenbeckia*, *Coccoloba*, and *Campteria*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCOLOBIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}l'ob(o^{2}b)-i^{2}s. See Coccoloba.

COCCOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-me^{2}l-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *coccomelas'matos* (*-is*). From κόκκος, a grain, and μέλασμα, blackness. Fr., *coccomélasme*. Ger., *gekörntes Melasma*. Granular melanosis of the skin. [A, 322.]

COCCON (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k'ko^{2}n(kon). Gen., *coccon'os* (*-is*). Gr., κόκκων. The seed of the pomegranate, also the mistletoe-berry. [A, 387; L, 94, 105 (α, 21).]

COCCONEIDEÆ [Keutzing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}n-e^2-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Diatomaceæ*, considered by Rabenhorst as properly a division of the *Achnantheæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCONELEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}n-e^{2}l-i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3. Of Theophrastus, a tree furnishing a red dye; supposed to have been *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCONES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *coccon* (*q. v.*). Ko^{2}k-kon'ez(e^{2}s).

COCCONILEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-ko^{2}n-i^{2}l-e(a)'a^3. See Cocconeleia.

COCCOON, n. In Jamaica, the *Entada scandens*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCOPHYCEÆ [Rabenhorst] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κόκκος, a berry, and φῦκος, sea-weed. An order of unicellular *Algæ* comprising the *Palmellaceæ*, *Protococcaceæ*, and *Volvocineæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCOPHYKEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-fi^{2}k(fu^{6}k)'-e^2-a^3. For deriv., see Coccophyceæ. Of Wallroth, an order of *Algæ*, comprising the divisions *Myelothamnia* and *Chondrothamnia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCO PLUM-TREE, n. Kok'o plu^{3}m'tre. See *Cocoa* plum.

COCCOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k'ko^{2}s. Gr., κόκκος. 1. See Coccus. 2. Of Billroth and others, the single, round-celled *Schizomyces*. See Micrococci and Coccobacteria. 3. Of Gärtner, the genus *Cocos*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCOSOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-sol'en(an). Gen., *coccosolen'os* (*-is*). From κόκκος, a berry, and σωλήν, a pipe. Of J. Berres, a tubule with enlargements; therefore a sensory nerve (that being his notion of the structure of such nerves). [A, 322.]

COCCOSPHERE [Wallich], n. Ko^{2}k'o-sfer. From κόκκος, a berry, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. Fr., *coccosphère*. A spherical mass of sarcode inclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope and bearing coccoliths. Both c's and coccoliths are imbedded in a diffused plasmodium of sarcode, the whole constituting a low rhizopodic organism. According to Carter, the c's are the sporangeia of the coccoliths (which he regards as unicellular *Algæ*). [L, 49, 147.]

COCCOSTEOPHYTE [Lobstein], n. Ko^{2}k-o^{2}s'te^2-o-fit. Lat., *coccosteophyton*, *coccosteophytum* (from κόκκος, a berry, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, an outgrowth). Fr., *ostéophyte granuleux* (ou *verruqueux*). Ger., *Kokkosteophyt*, *körniges* (oder *warzenförmiges*) *Osteophyt*. A granular or warty osteophyte. [A, 322.]

COCCOTHRAUSTES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-thra^{4}st'(thra^3'-u^{4}st)-ez(as). From κόκκος, a kernel, and θραύειν, to break in pieces. Fr., *coccothrauste*. Ger., *kernbeissend*. Nut-breaking (said of birds that break the shells of nuts to obtain the kernels); as a n. m., a genus of the *Fringillidæ*. [L, 41.]—**Decoction of c.** A decoction of the grosbeak; formerly used as a remedy for epilepsy and as a diuretic. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

COCCOTHRAUSTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ko(ko^2)-thra^{4}st-(thra^3-u^{4}st)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *coccothraustines*. Ger., *Kernbeisser*. A subtribe of *Fringillidæ* having the genus *Coccothraustes* as the type. [L, 41.]

COCCOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k'ko(ko^2)-thri^{2}x. Gen., *coccot'richos* (*-is*). From κόκκος, a berry, and θρίξ, a hair. In the morphology of the *Schizomycetes*, a rod-form composed of a row of cocci joined by a cement substance of different composition. [Unna, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 28, 1886, p. 759 (B).]

COCCOW-FLOWERS, n. pl. Ko^{2}k'o flu^5"u^4-u^{5}rz. See Cuckoo-flowers.

COCCULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k'ku^2(ku^4)-la^3. See Cocculus.—**Baccæ cocculæ, Cocculæ de Levante, Cocculæ officinales** (seu **orientales**). The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]

COCCULALES [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-al-(a^{3}l)'ez(e^{2}s). A group comprising the order *Menispermaceæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCULE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}k-u^{6}l. See Cocculus.—**C. à feuilles en cœur**. See Cocculus *cordifolius*.—**C. à fibres jaunes**. See Cocculus *fibraurea*.—**C. à larges feuilles**. See Cocculus *platyphylla*.—**C. cendrée**. See Cocculus *cinerescens*.—**C. crèpue**. See Cocculus *crispus*.—**C. jaunâtre**. See Cocculus *flavescens*.—**C. palmé**. See Cocculus *palmatus*.—**C. peltée**. See Cocculus *peltatus*.—**C. roussâtre**. See Cocculus *rufescens*.—**C. velue**. See Cocculus *villosus*.

COCCULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cocculées*. 1. Of Baillon, a series of the *Menispermaceæ*, comprising *Cocculus*, *Menispermum*, *Abuta*, *Spirospermum*, *Tiliacora*, *Synclisia*, *Anomospermum*, and *Sarcopetalum*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, comprising *Anospermum*, *Abuta* (with two subgenera, *Anelasma* and *Batschia*), *Tiliacora*, *Synclisia*, *Limacia*, *Cocculus* (of De Candolle, the *Cocculidium* of Spach, the *Epibaterium* of Forster, the *Cebatha* of Forskål), *Pericampylus*, and *Menispermum*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCULIDIUM [Spach] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Cocculus.

COCCULIN, n. Ko^{2}k'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *cocculine*. Ger., *C.* See Picrotoxin.

COCCULINÆ [Bartling] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-i(e)'ne-(na^3-e^2). Fr., *cocculinées*. A class of *Gymnoblastæ* comprising the *Beberidaceæ* and *Menispermaceæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCULINIA [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}k-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. A group comprising the orders *Acinia* and *Uvinia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCCULUS [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *coccus* (= κόκκος), a berry. Fr., *coccule*. Ger., *Kernchen, Beerchen, Kokkelsbeer*. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acuminatus** [De Candolle]. The *Tiliacora racemosa*. [B, 212.]—**C. Amazonum** [Martius]. A species indigenous to South America; from its bark (urarisipo) the Indians of the upper Amazon are said to obtain one of the ingredients used for poisoning arrows. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bakis.** The *Tinospora bakis*; employed by the natives in the treatment of intermittent fevers and to arrest blennorrhagia. The plant is a bitter tonic and diuretic. [B, 173, 180, 245, 250.]—**C. Burmanni** [De Candolle]. The *Cyclea Burmanni*; an infusion of the leaves is used as a demulcent for coughs. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cebatha** [De Candolle]. Fr., *ménisperme comestible*. An Asiatic species; the Arabs eat the fruit, from which, fermented with raisins and sugar, they prepare an alcoholic beverage. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chondrodendron, C. chondrodendrum.** The *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. [B.]—**C. cinerascens** [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *coccule cendrée*. A Brazilian species; considered a tonic and febrifuge, and employed in hepatic and gastric disorders, in the form of decoction or powder. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cordifolius** [De Candolle]. Fr., *coccule à feuilles en cœur*. Hind., *gurcha*. The *Tinospora cordifolia*. An extract made from the stems is known as *guluncha* and is considered a specific in snake-bites, as well as in fevers and rheumatism. The bruised leaves, mixed with honey, are applied to ulcers; in decoction they are given as a tonic in gout. The natives use this plant in a variety of diseases, and a decoction from the leaves, root, and stems, called *pachuna*, is prepared. The extract, called *paho*, procured from the stem, is used in urinary diseases. The powdered root is emetic in doses of 15 or 20 grains. [B, 172, 173, 241 (*a*, 24).]—**C. crispus** [De Candolle]. Fr., *coccule crépue*. The *Tinospora crispa*. The quadrangular stalks are used in Java in intermittent fevers and jaundice and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fibraurea** [De Candolle]. Fr., *coccule à fibres jaunes*. The *Fibraurea tinctoria*, a climbing shrub found in China and Cochin-China; the bitter juice is used as a sudorific and diuretic. The stalk, boiled, gives a pale but very durable yellow dye. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. flavescens** [De Candolle]. Fr., *coccule jaunâtre*. The *Anamirta flavescens*. The stems and root are employed in decoction in dyspepsia and jaundice, and as a vermifuge. Its properties resemble those of calumba. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glaucus** [De Candolle]. A species used in the East for dyspepsia and disorders of lactation. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hirsutus** [Buchanan]. A species employed by infusion of the leaves in leucorrhœa and disorders of lactation. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. imene** [Martius]. The *Abuta imene*. The juice forms one of the ingredients of woorari poison. [B, 180, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Indi aromaticus.** Fr., *coque d'Inde aromatique*. Jamaica pepper. [*a*, 24.] See Piper and Pimenta.—**C. indicus, Cocculi indici.** Fr., *coque du Levante, graines orientales*. Ger., *indianische Kokkelsbeere*. The fruit of *Anamirta c.* It is of the size of a pea, with a thin, wrinkled coat, within which is inclosed a shell containing a very bitter kernel. It contains, on analysis, picrotoxin in several varieties, and a fixed oil, besides menispermine. It acts as a narcotic poison, and is employed topically in tinea capitis and scabies, and in the form of powder and ointment, to destroy vermin. Internally, it has been used with success in dysmenorrhœa and nervous headache. It is used also in India to stupefy fish, that they may be caught, and is largely added to beer to increase its bitterness. [B, 5, 19, 180 (*a*, 24); M. P. Jacobi, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 14, 1888, p. 29.]—**C. lacunosus** [De Candolle]. See Anamirta *c.*—**C. levanticus.** See *C. indicus.*—**C. limacia** [De Candolle]. The *Limacia scandens* of Loureiro. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. malabaricus** [De Candolle]. The *Tinospora malabarica*. The leaves are used by the natives in cutaneous diseases and ulcers. [B, 180, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**C. officinarum** [Plukenet]. A species of *Anamirta*, probably identical with *Anamirta c.* The fruits are similar in properties to those of *C. indicus*, but smaller. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. orientalis.** See *C. indicus.*—**C. palmatus** [De Candolle]. Fr., *coccule palmée*. Ger., *handblättriger Kokkel*. The *Jatrorrhiza palmata*. The root is fusiform and tuberose, and, cut in slices and dried, furnishes, in part, the *calumba* of the U. S. Ph. It is a mild, unastringent, stomachic bitter, and is used in simple atonic dyspepsia. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. peltatus** [De Candolle]. Fr., *coccule peltée*. The *Cyclea peltata*, indigenous to the East Indies and Ceylon; the root is a tonic and febrifuge; an infusion of the leaves and root is used in the East in ophthalmic inflammation. [B, 173, 180, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. piscatorius.** See *C. indicus.*—**C. platyphyllos.** Fr., *coccule à larges feuilles*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The bitter principle, called by the Guarani Indians *butica*, is used in intermittent fevers and liver complaints. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Plukenetii.** See *C. officinarum.*—**C. polycarpus** [Wallich], **C. radiatus** [De Candolle]. The *Tiliacora racemosa*, indigenous to the East Indies, where the bitter root is employed in pectoral complaints and cutaneous diseases. [B, 180, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rufescens.** Fr., *coccule roussâtre*. A species (probably to be referred to *Abuta*) indigenous to the West Indies; the stem has a brown, very astringent sap, of which the Creoles make a ptisan used as a diuretic, and in liver obstructions and hæmorrhages; the peel which covers the fruit is very bitter and rich in tannin, and the kernel contains a drying oil. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. suberosus** [De Candolle]. See Anamirta *c.*—**C. toxiferus.** A species (probably to be referred to *Abuta*) used by the Tacuma Indians of South America in making arrow-poisons. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. verrucosus.** See *C. cordifolius.*—**C. villosus.** Fr., *coccule velue*. The *Cissampelos pareira*, indigenous to the East Indies, employed in medicine as a laxative, diuretic, sudorific, stimulant, and antirheumatic. The juice of the fruit gives a good purple dye and furnishes a kind of ink. [B, 19, 121, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum cocculi fluidum.** Of Procter, a preparation made by bruising and sifting from the capsules 16 oz. (av.) of c. seeds and displacing the former with 12 fl. oz. of 60-per-cent. alcohol, digesting the capsules for some hours at 130° F. in 2 pints of diluted alcohol, then throwing the whole into the displacer, drawing off 2 pints of tincture, and evaporating to 4 fl. oz., to obtain 16 fl. oz. of extract. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 21).]—**Fructus** (seu **grana,** seu **nuces**) **cocculi.** The fruit of *Anamirta c.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] See *C. indicus.*—**Semen cocculi** (seu **cocculi indici,** seu **cocculi levantici,** seu **cocculi piscatorii**). The fruit of *Anamirta c.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] See *C. indicus.*

COCCUM (Lat.), n. n. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *grana gnidia*. 2. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Coccus tinctoria*, with which cloth was dyed scarlet. 3. The *Coccus cacti* insect. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. baphicum, Cocca baptica, C. chermesinum.** See Kermes.—**C. gnidium.** Of Hippocrates, Celsus, and Pliny, the seeds of the *Daphne gnidium* of Linnæus. [B, 45 (*a*, 24).]—**C. infectorium.** See Kermes and Coccus *ilicis*.—**C. polonicum.** The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [L, 102.]—**C. scarlatinum, C. tinctorum.** See Kermes.—**Cortex coccignidii.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COCCUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., κόκκος. Fr., *coque* (2d def.), *cochenille* (6th def.). Ger., *Kern* (1st def.), *Beere* (1st def.), *Knopf* (1st def.), *Fruchtknopf* (1st def.), *Schildlaus* (5th def.), *Cochenille* (6th def.). 1. A berry or berry-like fruit, also a kernel or grain. 2. A shell or separable carpel of a dried fruit. 3. A pill. 4. The *Quercus ilex*. 5. A genus of the *Coccidæ*. 6. Cochineal; the *C. cacti* (of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, the dried female). 7. See Micrococcus [A, 387; B, 116 (*a*, 24).]—**Chain-c.** See Bacterium *catenula*.—**Cocci granum.** See Kermes.—**C. americanus.** See *C. cacti*.—**C. baphicus.** See *C. infectorius*.—**C. cacti, C. cacti coccinelliferi, C. cacti tinctorii.** Ger., *Scharlachwurm*. The cochineal insect. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] See Cochineal.—**C. caricæ.** See *C. lacca*.—**C. cereus, C. ceriferus.** An Indian variety of *C.* (5th def.), supposed to produce a kind of vegetable wax by its punctures. [L, 231.]—**C. cnidius.** See *C. gnidii*.—**C. fabæ.** A variety of *C.* (5th def.) found in France, which lives upon the common bean and furnishes a scarlet-red dye. [L, 30.]—**C. fat.** See Axine.—**C. gnidii.** The seed or fruit of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ilicis** [Fabricius]. Ger., *Kermesschildlaus, Kermesetchenschildlaus*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) found in the basin of the Mediterranean on the *Quercus coccifera*. The female furnishes alkermes. [L, 61.]—**C. indica.** A species of *C.* (5th def.) which attaches itself to the smaller and half-dried branches of *Acacia arabica*, and by its punctures causes the exudation of lac. [B, 5, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. indicus.** See Cocculus *indicus*.—**C. indicus tinctorius.** See *C. cacti*.—**C. infectorius.** Fr., *graine d'écarlate*. Kermes; the grains produced by *C. ilicis*. [B, 180.]—**C. lacca** [Kerr]. Ger., *Gummilakschildlaus*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) living upon *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus indica*, and producing lac. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 196.]—**C. manniparus** [Ehrenberg]. Ger., *Mannaschildlaus*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) found on a variety of the *Tamarix gallica* of Linnæus, and producing manna by its punctures. [L, 196.]—**C. pela.** A species of *C.* (5th def.) found on *Fraxinus chinensis*, on which it produces a sort of white wax by its punctures. This is used for coating pills. [L, 75.] Cf. *C. cereus*.—**C. polonicus, C. polonicus tinctorius.** Fr., *cochenille de Pologne*. Ger., *deutsche* (oder *pölnische*) *Schildlaus, Johannisblut*. A sort of cochineal found on *Scleranthus perennis* and *Potentilla sessilis*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. quercus cocciferæ.** See *C. ilicis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. red.** Ger., *C'roth*. Carmin. [A, 324.]—**C. sinensis.** See *C. ceriferus*.—**Extractum cocci fluidum.** Of Procter, a preparation made by extracting cochineal, in moderately fine powder, with diluted alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 21).]—**Resina cerea cocci ficus.** A variety of lac, which exudes from the twigs of *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus indica*, supposed to be due to the punctures of an insect of the genus *C.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Tinctura cocci** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cochenille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cochenille-Tinctur*. 1. A preparation made by macerating 2¼ oz. (av.) of cochineal, in powder, in 1 pint (imperial) of proof spirit, straining, filtering, and adding sufficient proof spirit to yield 1 pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of cochineal in 10 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0·863) [Fr. Cod.], or in 8 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0·907) [Dutch Ph., 1792]. This tincture has a deep-red color which is affected by reagents and is used for coloring tinctures, ointments, and mixtures. 2. A reddish-yellow test solution, employed as an indicator in the volumetric estimation of the carbonates of the alkalies, made by macerating 3 parts of powdered cochineal in 50 of alcohol and 200 of water and then filtering. [B, 81, 119, 205 (*a*, 21).]

COCCYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κόκκυξ (see Coccyx), and ἄλγος, pain. See Coccygodynia.

COCCYCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Coccygocephalus.

COCCYGALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κόκκυξ (see Coccyx), and ἄλγος, pain. See Coccygodynia.

COCCYGEAL, adj. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j'e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *coccygeus*. Fr., *coccygien*. Ger., *coccygeisch*. It., *coccigeo*. Sp., *coxigio, coccijeo*. Pertaining to the coccyx; in birds, pertaining to the tail, especially to its bones. See Caudal. [L, 41, 343.]

COCCYGECTOMY, n. Ko^{2}k-si^2-je^{2}kt'o-mi^2. Lat., *coccygectomia* (from κόκκυξ [see Coccyx], and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Excision of the coccyx. [E.]

COCCYGEO-MESENTERIC, adj. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j''e^2-o-me^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. For deriv., see Coccyx and Mesentery. Pertaining to the caudal and the mesenteric regions (said of a vein in the embryo that connects the caudal and posterior pelvic veins with the portal vein). [L, 201.]

COCCYGERECTOR [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j(ku^{6}g)-e^{2}r(ar)-e^{2}kt'o^{2}r. Gen., *coccygerector'is*. For deriv., see Coccyx and Erector. See Extensor *coccygis*.

COCCYGES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k'si^2(ku^6)-jez(ge^{2}s). 1. Of Sclater, a suborder of the *Picariæ*. 2. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Zygodactyli*. [L, 121.]

COCCYGEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j(ku^{6}g)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *κόκκυξ* (see Coccyx). Fr., *coccygien*. Ger., *zum Steissbein gehörig* (adj.), *Steissbeinmuskel* (n.). Syn.: *musculus* (seu *levator*, seu *triangularis*) *coccygis* (n.), *ischio-* (seu *sacro-*) *coccygeus* (n.), *quintus levator ani* (n.). 1. (Adj.) see Coccygeal. 2. (N.) a muscle arising from the spine of the ischium and the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament and inserted into the margin of the coccyx and the side of the lower segment of the sacrum. [A, 246, 263, 299, 313; L.]—**C. anterior** [Winslow]. See Ischio-coccygeus.—**C. posterior** [Winslow]. See *C.*

COCCYGEXARTHRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j(ku^{6}g)-e^{2}x-a^{3}r-thres(thras)′i^{2}s. Gen., *coccygexarthres′eos (-is)*. From *κόκκυξ* (see Coccyx), and *ἐξάρθρησις*, dislocation. Fr., *coccygexarthrèse*. Ger., *Ausrenkung des Steissbeins*. Dislocation of the coccyx. [A, 322.]

COCCYGIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. Ko^{2}k-se-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See Coccygeus.

COCCYGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-ji(ge)′ne(na^3-e^3). A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. [L, 221.]

COCCYGIO-ANALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j(ku^{6}g)″i^2-o(o^2)-an-(a^{3}n)-al(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s. Fr., *coccygio-anal*. Pertaining to the coccyx and to the anus; as a n., see Sphincter *ani externus*.

COCCYGIO-PUBIC, adj. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}j″i^2-o-pu′bi^{2}k. For deriv., see Coccyx and Pubes. Fr., *coccygio-pubien*, *coccy-pubien*. Extending from the coccyx to the symphysis pubis. [A, 385.]

COCCYGOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-go(go^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *κόκκυξ* (see Coccyx), and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *coccycéphale* [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. Having the place of the head supplied by a formation resembling the cuckoo's beak; as a n., a monster so characterized. [A, 322, 385.]

COCCYGODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-go(go^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′-i^2-a^3. From *κόκκυξ* (see Coccyx), and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Fr., *coccygodynie*. Ger., *Coccygodynie*, *Steissbeinschmerz*. Chronic pain in the coccyx; a symptom almost peculiar to women who have pelvic disease, but sometimes produced in persons of either sex by injury or disease of the coccyx. The pain is aggravated by pressure, as in sitting, and sometimes radiates to the perinæum, the bladder, or the hips. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]

COCCYGOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-go(go^2)-mo^{2}rf′e(a^3-e^3). From *κόκκυξ* (see Coccyx), and *μορφή*, form. A family of the *Schizognathæ*. [L, 121.]

COCCYGOTOMY, n. Ko^{2}k-si^2-go^{2}t′o-mi^2. See Coccygectomy.

COCCYMELEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-me(ma)′le^2-a^3. Gr., *κοκκυμηλέα*. The plum-tree. [A, 387.]

COCCYMELON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-me(ma)′lo^{2}n. Gr., *κοκκύμηλον*. An ancient name for the plum. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCCYMELOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-me(ma)′lo^{2}s. Gr., *κοκκύμηλος*. See Coccymelea.

COCCYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-o(o^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. See Coccygodynia.

COCCY-PUBIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)-pu^2(pu)-bi^2-a-(a^3)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *coccy-pubien*. See Coccygio-pubic.

COCCYX (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}k′si^{2}x(ku^{4}x). Gen., *coccy′gis*. Gr., *κόκκυξ*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kukkuksbein*, *Steissbein*, *Schwanzbein*. It., *coccige*. Sp., *coxis*. Syn.: *os coccygis*. 1. The huckle-bone, knuckle-bone, or whistle-bone; the distal bone of the vertebral column, formed by the coalescence of four rudimentary vertebræ. It is triangular, with its base articulated to the sacrum, to which it generally becomes ankylosed late in life, and with its free extremity curved toward the pubic arch. [A, 43.] 2. In birds, the bones of the tail, considered collectively. 3. A genus of the *Lepidopteræ nocturnæ*. [L, 343.]

COCCYZINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k-si^{2}z(ku^{6}z)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^3). A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 47 (L).]

COCE DOLCE (It.), n. Ko′cha dol′cha. The seeds of *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCHE (Fr.), n. Kosh. 1. In Champagne, the *Carex*. 2. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des Bourbonnais.** The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCHEA (Lat.), n. f. Kok(ko^{2}ch^2)-e(a)′a^3. See Cochia.

COCHEHUC, n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCHEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kok(ko^{2}ch^2)-i′(e^2′i^2)-a^3. See Cochia.

COCHELET (Fr.), n. Ko-sh′l-a. The *Melampyrum pratense*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCHÊNE (Fr.), n. Kosh-e^{2}n. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COCHENILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kosh′nel-y′, -e^{2}n-el′le^2. Cochineal. [*a*, 24.]—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* cocci (1st def.).—**Armenische C.** (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Hamelii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Pologne.** The *Coccus polonicus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du chêne vert** (Fr.). Syn.: *arbre au vermillon*. The commercial name of the kermes of *Quercus coccifera* (the *Coccus ilicis* of Linnæus). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Nopal** (Fr.). See Coccus *cacti*.—**C'fettsäure** (Ger.). Coccinic acid. [A, 324 (L).]—**C. mestique** (Fr.). The *Coccionella mestica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. noire** (Fr.). See Cochinella *negra*.—**C. silvestre** (Fr.). The wild cochineal. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* cocci (1st and 2d def's).—**C. végétale** (Fr.). A Brazilian red dye obtained from *Lecanora tinctoria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vom Ararat** (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Hamelii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Deutsche C.** (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Fausse c.** (Fr.). The *Bæomyces coccifera*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Feine C.** (Ger.). The *Coccionella mestica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ordinäre C.** (Ger.). See *C. silvestre*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Polnische C.** (Ger.). The *Coccus polonicus* (*Porphyrophora Frischii*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* cocci.—**Wilde C.** (Ger.). See *C. silvestre*.—**Zahme C.** (Ger.). See Coccionella *mestica*.

COCHENILLIN, n. Ko-che^{2}n-i^{2}l′i^{2}n. See Cochinilin.

COCHERELLE (Fr.), n. Kosh′re^{2}l. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kok(ko^{2}ch^2)-e(e^2)′ri^2-a^3. See Cochia.

COCHESNE (Fr.), n. Ko-shan. See Cochêne.

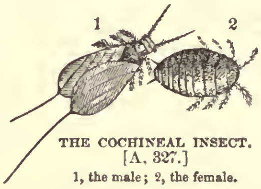
COCHET (Fr.), n. Ko-sha. 1. The *Taraxacum officinarum*. 2. The *Tragopogon pratensis*. 3. The *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kok(ko^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. Gr., *κόχια*. Fr., *coché*. The name of certain purgative pills much used by the Arabians in the time of Rhazes. [A, 322, 325.]—**Pilulæ cochiæ cum helleboro.** A preparation made by mixing equal parts of the species of the pilulæ cochiæ minoris and powder of black hellebore into a mass with syrup of stolœchas. Used as a cathartic in maniacal, hypochondriacal, and nervous cases. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ cochiæ majores.** A preparation made by mixing together 20 parts of hiera picra, 7 of troches of Alhandal, 5 of diagrydium, 10 of the most resinous turpeth, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ cochiæ minores.** A preparation made by pulverizing and mixing together 8 parts each of aloes lucida, the purest scammony, and the pulp of colocynth, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn, and adding 2 parts of oil of cloves. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COCHIBI, n. In Surinam, the *Justicia laurina*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCHIDIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. Kok(ko^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}d″i^2-o(o^2)-spu^{3}rm(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Having a lunate or arciform seed. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCHINEAL, n. Koch′i^{2}n-el. Lat., *coccus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *coccionella* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *coccinella* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *cochenille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kokenille*, *Scharlachwurm*. It., *cocciniglia*. Sp., *cochinilla*, *grana* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried female insect *Coccus cacti*, reared on *Opuntia cochinillifera* and other species of *Opuntia*. C. occurs in circular or oval grains, marked with transverse wrinkles. It has a faint, heavy odor, and colors the saliva intensely red. It consists of a peculiar coloring principle, mixed with animal matter, olein, stearin, fatty acids, and various salts. It is used chiefly to color tinctures, and has no medicinal value. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).] See Carminic *acid*.—**Cake c.** An inferior variety, from the Argentine Republic. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cactus.** A term for several species of *Opuntia*, especially the *Opuntia cochinillifera*. [B, 2, 75 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fig.** In England, the *Opuntia cochinillifera*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-red.** See Carmin.—**C. wax.** A wax obtained from the *Coccus caricæ* living on fig-trees in Italy; differing from beeswax only in the proportions of its constituents. It is red-brown, melts at 51° to 52° C., and dissolves but partially in alcohol. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound powder of c.** A preparation authorized by the Am. Pharm. Assoc., containing 1 part each, by weight, of c., alum, and potassium carbonate, and 2 parts of potassium bitartrate ["Drug. Circul. and Chem. Gaz.," July, 1880, p. 137 (B).]—**Compound tincture of c.** Of J. F. Hancock, a preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 120 grains of compound powder of c. in 2 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol slightly warmed, and filtering. It imparts a beautiful red color to elixirs and solutions which have no acid properties. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 21).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* cocci.—**Wild c.** An inferior variety composed of masses of young insects, inclosed in a white or reddish cotton-like substance. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]



THE COCHINEAL INSECT.
[A, 327.]
1, the male; 2, the female.

COCHINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-chen-e^{2}l′la^3. See Cochineal.—**C. germanica.** The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. granilla** (Sp.). The unclean cochineal; the insects when first brushed from the plants. The name is also applied to an inferior kind gathered from uncultivated plants. [B, 77, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. jaspeada** (Sp.). The white-gray cochineal insects (known in commerce as *silver grains*), as they appear after having been placed in a cloth and killed by stove heat. It is now said that this is the natural color of the insect before it has laid its eggs. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. negra** (Sp.). Literally, black grain; the cochineal insects rendered black by having been dried upon plates on which Indian corn has been baked. It is asserted, however, that the dark color is that of the insect after the eggs are laid. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. renegrida** (Sp.). The dark-red cochineal. The color is generally thought to be produced by killing the insect in hot water, and thus removing the whitish powder from its exterior. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COCHINILIN, n. Ko-chi^{2}n-i^{2}l′i^{2}n. The coloring principle of cochineal, now known as carminic acid. [*a*, 24.]

COCHINILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Ko-chen-el′ya^3. Cochineal. [B.]—**C. jaspeada.** See Cochinella *jaspeada*.—**C. renegrida.** See Cochinella *renegrida*.

COCHINILLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko-chen-el-li^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Furnishing the *Coccus cacti* or cochineal. [L, 104 (*a*, 24).]

COCHINILLIN, n. Ko-chi^{2}n-i^{2}l′i^{2}n. See Cochinilin.

COCHITSAPOTL, COCHIZAPOTL, n's. In Mexico, a tree supposed to be a species of *Diospyros*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k(ko^{2}ch^2)′le^2-a^3. From *κοχλίας*, a snail with a spiral shell, a spiral. Fr., *limaçon*, *coquille*, *cochlée*. Ger., *Schnecke*, *Schneckengebilde*. It., *coclea*, *chiocciola*. Sp., *có-*

clea, caracol. 1. A snail. [B.] 2. The third division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear. It presents a canal between 28 and 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward its upper end, turning 2½ times round on its axis, and showing on cross-section the form of a garden snail. It communicates with the vestibule by a spacious opening and with the tympanic cavity by means of the fenestra rotunda. The base of the cochlea is turned toward the internal auditory meatus, and its apex toward the tympanic cavity. On vertical section are shown not only the cross-sections of its spirals, but the modiolus, which begins with a broad basis upon the internal auditory meatus, and becomes gradually narrower till the cupola is reached. From the external surface of the modiolus rises a vertical osseous plate which serves for the insertion of the membranous spiral lamina. It divides the canal of the cochlea into two divisions; the upper (scala vestibuli) communicates with the vestibule, while the lower (scala tympani) communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra rotunda. [F.] See cut under EAR. 3. The tympanic cavity. [L, 349.] 4. An ancient obstetrical instrument used for dilating the vagina by a screw-like action. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.—**Testa cochleæ.** Snail's shell; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]

COCHLEAFORM, adj. Ko^{2}k′le^2-a^3-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cochleaformis* (from *cochlea* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Shaped like a cochlea.

COCHLEAN, adj. Ko^{2}k′le-a^{2}n. See COCHLEAR.

COCHLÉAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}k-la-a^{2}r. See COCHLEATE and COCHLEAR.

COCHLEAR, adj. Ko^{2}k′le^2-a^{3}r. Lat., *cochlearis.* Fr., *cochléaire.* Ger., *schneckenartig, löffelförmig.* It., *cocleare.* Sp., *cocleario.* 1. Turned or twisted like a snail's shell. 2. Spoon-shaped. 3. Of or pertaining to the cochlea of the ear. [L, 14, 41; *a*, 24.] See also *C.* ÆSTIVATION.

COCHLEAR (Lat.), **COCHLEARE** (Lat.), n's n. Ko^{2}k-(ko^{2}ch^2)′le^2-a^{3}r, ko^{2}k(ko^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)′re(re^2). Gen., *cochlear′is.* Gr., κοχλιάριον. Fr., *cuiller.* Ger., *Löffel.* 1. A spoon; among various medical authors a measure varying from ¼ a fluidrachm to ½ a fl. oz. In the old London and Edinburgh Disp's, a c. for syrups was ½ oz.; for distilled waters, 3 fluidrachms. 2. In obstetrics, the blade proper of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 112; B, 200 (*a*, 21).]—**C. amplum.** See *Greatest c.*—**C. auriculare.** See EAR-PICK.—**C. magnum.** See *Greatest c.*—**C. majus, C. medium.** See *Greater c.*—**C. minimum.** See *Least c.*—**C. minus, C. parvum.** See *Small c.*—**Greater c.** Fr., *cuiller moyenne* (ou *à dessert*). Of Sennertus, a measure containing from 1½ to 2 drachms; a dessert-spoon. [B, 200.]—**Greatest c.** Fr., *grande cuiller, cuiller à bouche.* Ger., *Esslöffel.* Sp., *cuchara, cuchara de sopa.* Of Sennertus, a m asure containing ½ oz.; a tablespoon. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]—**Least c.** Of Sennertus, a measure containing ½ drachm. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]—**Small c.** Fr., *petite cuiller, cuiller à café.* Ger., *Theelöffel.* Sp., *cuchara de té, cucharita.* Of Sennertus, a measure containing 1 drachm; a teaspoon. [B, 200 (*a*, 21).]

COCHLEAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}k(ko^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)′re^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr, *cochléarées.* Of Salisbury, the *Siliculosæ* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCHLEARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}k(ko^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *cochlea*, a spoon. Fr., *cochléaria* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Löffelkraut.* It., Sp., *coclearia.* 1. A Linnæan genus of cruciferous plants, belonging to the tribe *Alyssineæ* and comprising some 25 species, widely dispersed. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *C. officinalis.* [B, 42 (*a*, 21).]—**Alcoolatum cochleariæ compositum.** See *Alcoolat de* COCHLÉARIA *composé.*—**Aqua cochleariæ.** Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de cochléaria.* Scurvy-grass water; a preparation, official in various of the older pharmacopœias, made by distilling 1 part of a mixture of 1 part of *C. officinalis* and water. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. anglica.** English scurvy-grass; a native of England, found on muddy sea-shores; bearing corymbs of white flowers and toothed lanceolate leaves. The fleshy herb has medicinal properties like those of the *C. officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24); Rees (*a*, 24).]—**C. armoracia.** See ARMORACIA *rusticana.*—**C. batavia.** See *C. officinalis.*—**C. britannica.** See *C. anglica.*—**C. coronopus** [Linnæus]. See SENEBIERA *coronopus.*—**C. danica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cranson de Danemark.* A species occasionally substituted for the *C. officinalis* and also sometimes employed as a dressing with meats. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. draba** [Linnæus]. The *Lepidium draba* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. folio sinuato.** See *C. anglica.*—**C. glastifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cranson à feuilles de pastel.* A species used like the *C. officinalis.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. grœnlandica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cranson de Groënland.* A species of Norway and Scotland, said to be edible. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hastata** [Mönch]. See *C. danica.*—**C. hortensis.** In Sydenham, the *C. officinalis.* [B, 90.]—**C. humifusa** [Michaux]. The *Senebiera incisa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. macrocarpa** [Wittstein and Kitaibel]. The *Armoracia macrocarpa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. marina folio sinuato.** See *C. anglica.*—**C. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cochléaria* [Fr. Cod.], *cranson officinal, herbe au scorbut* (ou *aux cuillers*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Löffelkraut.* Common scurvy-grass, spoon-wort. A native of northern Europe, cultivated as a garden-herb. When fresh, it has, when bruised, a pungent, agreeable odor and a warm, bitter taste, properties due to a volatile oil. See *C. oil.* The plant is stimulant, aperient, and diuretic, and as a remedy for scurvy is highly celebrated. The expressed juice enters into the composition of antiscorbutic wines and syrups. It has also been recommended in some forms of chronic rheumatism and in chronic obstruction of the viscera. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oil.** Lat., *oleum cochleariæ.* A volatile oil extracted from the *C. officinalis.* According to Hoffmann, it is a mustard-oil (thiocarbimide) of the butylic series, having the composition $C_5H_9NS = C_4H_9.CSN$. [B, 2, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pyrenaica.** See *C. officinalis.*—**C. rusticana** [Lamarck]. The *Armoracia rusticana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** See *C. officinalis.*—**Conserva cochleariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *conserve de cochléaria* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of the fresh leaves of the *C. officinalis* with 3 parts of white sugar [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.] and passing the pulp through a No. 2 hair-sieve [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, in which the proportion of sugar varied from 1 part to 3 parts, were official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Essentia cochleariæ.** See *Tinctura cochleariæ.*—**Extractum cochleariæ.** Fr., *extrait de cochléaire.* Extract of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by inspissating the clarified juice of the *C. officinalis* [Brunsw. Disp. (1777), Fr. Cod. (1837), Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp. (1839)]; by evaporating a decoction of the herb [Amst. Ph. (1805), Palat. Disp. (1764)]; or by evaporating the mixed decoction and aqueous distillate of the herb [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Herba cochleariæ** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba recens cochleariæ** (seu **cochleariæ hortensis,** seu **cochleariæ officinalis,** seu **cochleariæ vulgaris**). Fr., *cochléaria* [Fr. Cod.]. The fresh herb of the *C. officinalis.* [B, 180, 205 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil of c., Oleum cochleariæ.** See *C. oil.*—**Radix cochleariæ folio cubitali.** Horse-radish-root; the rhizome of the *Armoracia rusticana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen cochleariæ, Semen cochleariæ officinalis.** The seed of *C. officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Spiritus cochleariæ.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de cochléaria.* Ger., *Löffelkrautspiritus.* Spirit of scurvy-grass; a clear, colorless liquid having a peculiar odor, a sharp, pungent taste, and a sp. gr. of 0·908 to 0·918, made by macerating 8 parts of bruised fresh flowering scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*) in 3 parts each of alcohol and water, and distilling off 4 parts [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias of Europe, differing in the proportions of the ingredients and in the strength of the alcohol employed. [B, 108, 119, 205 (*a*, 21).]—**Spiritus cochleariæ compositus.** See *Alcoolat de* COCHLÉARIA *composé.*—**Succus cochleariæ.** Fr., *suc de cochléaire.* Juice of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by bruising the fresh herb of the *C. officinalis*, expressing, and decanting the juice [Hess. Disp. (1806), Russ. Ph. (1803), Sard. Ph. (1773)]. Dose, from 1 to 3 oz. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Succus cochleariæ compositus.** See SUCCUS *antiscorbuticus.*—**Syrupus cochleariæ.** Fr., *sirop de cochléaria.* Syrup of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by dissolving on a water bath 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of the purified juice of the *C. officinalis* [Sp. Ph. (1798), Würt. Ph. (1798), Fr. Cod. (1837)]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus cochleariæ compositus.** Fr., *sirop de cochléaria composé.* Compound syrup of scurvy-grass; a preparation official in the Turin Ph. of 1833, made by macerating 6 oz. each of the juice of *C. officinalis*, the juice of brook-lime, juice of sorrel, and orange-juice, 3 oz. of orange-peel, and 3 handfuls of the herb *C. officinalis*, expressing, filtering, and adding 4 lbs. of sugar and 15 drops of oil of lemon and dissolving on the water-bath. The preparation of the Belg. Ph. differs from the *sirop de raifort* of the Fr. Cod. in being made with orange-peel and oranges. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus cochleariæ ioduretus** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **jodatus**). Fr., *sirop de raifort iodé* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of potassium iodide and distilled water, and 996 of syrupus cochleariæ compositus [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs the addition of 1 part of iodine dissolved in 15 parts of alcohol to 985 parts of syrupus cochleariæ compositus. [B, 95.] Cf. SYRUPUS *antiscorbuticus jodatus.*—**Syrupus de c. armoracia compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* RAIFORT *composé* and *Syrupus* ARMORACIÆ *compositus.*—**Syrupus de c. officinali.** See *Syrupus cochleariæ.*—**Tinctura cochleariæ.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de cochléaria.* Syn.: *essentia cochleariæ.* A preparation, official in the Palat Disp. of 1764, made by macerating 2 oz. of the *C. officinalis* in a sufficiency of alcohol, straining, and adding to the colature 1 drachm of the extract of scurvy-grass. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]



THE COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

COCHLÉARIA (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}k-la-a^3-re-a^3. The genus *Cochlearia*; in the Fr. Cod., the *C. officinalis.* [B, 113.]—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Spiritus* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Alcoolat de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.], **Alcoolat de c. et de raifort.** Lat., *alcoolatum cochleariæ compositum.* Compound spirit of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by macerating for 2 days 30 parts of the fresh leaves of the *Cochlearia officinalis* and 4 parts of fresh horse-radish chopped very fine, in 35 parts of 80 per cent. alcohol, and distilling off 30 parts. [Fr. Cod.] Similar preparations with somewhat different proportions have been official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 113, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura* COCHLEARIÆ.—**C. de Bretagne.** See ARMORACIA *rusticana.*—**Conserve de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Conserva* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Eau de c., Eau distillée de c.** See *Aqua* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Esprit ardent de c.** See *Alcoolat de c. composé.*—**Esprit de c.** See *Spiritus* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Extrait de c.** See *Extractum* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Infusion de c.** Infusion of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by infusing 50 grammes of the leaves

of the *Cochlearia officinalis* in 1 litre of water, or of milk, whey, bouillon, beer, or wine. To be taken during the day as a tisane. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**Pulpe de c.** Pulp of scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*); used in doses of 8 to 15 grammes. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**Sirop de c.** See *Syrupus* COCHLEARIÆ.—**Sirop de c. composé.** See *Syrupus* COCHLEARIÆ *compositus*.—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura* COCHLEARIÆ.

COCHLÉARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Kok-la-a³-re-a. Resembling the *cochlearia*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Cochleareæ*. [B, 38.]

COCHLÉARIEN (Fr.), adj. Ko²k-la-a³-re-a³n². See COCHLEAR (adj.).

COCHLEARIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a²r(a³r)-i²-fol(fo²l)'i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *cochlear*, a spoon, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cochléarifolié*. Ger., *löffelblättrig*. Sp., *coclearifoliado*. Having spoon-shaped leaves. [α, 24.]

COCHLEARIFORM, adj. Ko²k-le²-a²r'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cochleariformis* (from *cochlear*, a spoon, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cochléariforme*. Ger., *schneckenförmig*, *löffelförmig*. Sp., *cocleiforme*. Having the shape of a spoon or of a snail-shell. [B, 19, 121.]

COCHLEARIN, n. Ko²k-le'a²r-i²n. Fr., *cochléarine*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline substance, to which the composition $C_8H_7O_2$ has been doubtfully assigned, found in the *Cochlearia officinalis* and deposited from spiritus cochleariæ in small nacreous, shining lamellæ or acicular crystals which have a faint odor and aromatic pungent taste and a sp. gr. of 1·248, melt at 45° C. and are slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

COCHLEARION (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a³)'ri²-o²n. Gr., κοχλιάριον. A Greek measure containing a little over the $\frac{1}{120}$ of a pint (English wine measure) when used for liquids, and 0·276 + cubic inch when used for solids. [Anthon (α, 24).] See COCHLEAR (n.).

COCHLEARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a³)'ri²s. 1. As an adj., see COCHLEAR (adj.). 2. As a n., see COCHLEAR (n.). 3. As a n., also formerly employed to denote the gelatinous-looking tissue seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected at its outer or convex margin with the outer wall. [B; F, 11.]

COCHLEARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a³)'ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). See COCHLEAR (n.) and COCHLEARION.

COCHLEARY, adj. Ko²k'le²-a-ri². See COCHLEAR (adj.).

COCHLEATA [Rivinius] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a³)'-ta³. See MEDICAGO.

COCHLEATE, COCHLEATED, adj's. Ko²k'le²-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *cochleatus*. Fr., *cochléaire*. Ger., *schneckenartig*, *schraubenförmig*. Twisted in the form of a spiral; snail-shaped; cochlear. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

COCHLEATIM (Lat.), adv. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a³)'ti²m. By spoonfuls (used in describing the administration of medicine). [α, 24.]

COCHLEATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). See COCHLEATE.

COCHLÉE (Fr.), n. Kok-la. See COCHLEA.

COCHLEIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-i²-fo²rm'i²s. Fr., *cochléiforme*. See COCHLEARIFORM.

COCHLEOUS, adj. Ko²k'le²-u³s. See COCHLEAR (adj.) and COCHLEATE.

COCHLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)'li²-a³. See COCHLEA.

COCHLIACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-li²-a²k(a³k)-a²n(a³n)'thu³s(thu⁴s). From κοχλίας, a spiral, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *cochliacanthe*. Sp., *cocliocanto*. Having curved hollow spines; or having spirally-shaped fruit.

COCHLIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-li²-a²n(a³n)'-thu³s(thu⁴s). Of Bentham, a genus of leguminous herbs of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, established for a single species indigenous to Nepal. [B, 38, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

COCHLIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)'li²-a²s(a³s). Gr., κοχλίας. See COCHLEA.

COCHLIDES [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k(ko²ch²)'li²d-ez-(e²s). See GASTEROPODA.

COCHLIDIOSPERMATE, adj. Ko²k-li²d''i²-o-spu⁵rm'at. From κοχλίδιον, a little snail, and σπέρμα, a seed. Having cup-shaped seeds, as in the *Veronica*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COCHLIOCARPOUS, adj. Ko²k-li²-o-ka³rp'u³s. Lat., *cochliocarpus* (from κοχλίας, a spiral, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *cochliocarpe*. Having the fruit turned in the form of a spiral. [B, 38 (α, 24).] Cf. COCHLIACANTHUS.

COCHLIOPODES (Fr.), n. pl. Kok-le-o-pod. A tribe of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

COCHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-li(le)'ti²s. Gen., *cochlit'idis*. Inflammation of the inner membranous structure of the cochlea. [F.]

COCHLOLITHOTRYPETA (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo-(lo²)-li²th-o(o²)-tri²p(tru⁴p)-e(a)'ta³. From κοχλίας, a spiral, λίθος, a stone, and τρυπητής, a perforator. Ger., *Schrauben-Steinbohrer*. Syn.: *contritor calculi cochlearis*. A drill for breaking up calculi. [A, 322.]

COCHLOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(co²ch²)-lo²l'i²th-u³s(u⁴s). From κοχλίας (see COCHLEA), and λίθος, a stone. Ger., *Schneckenstein*. A petrified shell. [A, 322.]

COCHLORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo²r-ri²n²k-(ru⁶n²ch²)'u³s(u⁴s). From κοχλιάριον, a spoon, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *cochlorhynque*. Having a spoon-shaped beak; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cochlorrhynchi*, of Lesson, a family of the *Cursores*, comprising those which have a spoon-shaped beak. [L, 41.]

COCHLOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)'lo²s. See COCHLEA.

COCHLOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo(lo²)-spu⁵rm(spe²rm)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cochlospermées*. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ* (of Planchon, a distinct family of plants), consisting of *Cochlospermum* and *Amoreuxia*. It corresponds in part to the *Bixeæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

COCHLOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo(lo²)-spu⁵rm-(spe²rm)'u³m(u⁴m). From κοχλίας, a spiral, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *cochlosperme*. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Bixineæ*, tribe *Bixeæ*, comprising 11 species growing in tropical regions. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. gossypium** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Bombax grandiflorum*. An East Indian species with numerous yellow flowers in terminal panicles. A gum called *kuteera*, used as a substitute for gum tragacanth, is obtained from the stem. A downy stuff on the seed is employed in stuffing cushions, etc. [B, 19, 48, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. insigne** [St.-Hilaire]. Syn.: *Wittelsbachia insignis* [Martius], *Bombax hibiscifolium* [Willdenow]. A species resembling the *C. gossypium* but having smaller leaves with serrate lobes. In Brazil, a decoction of the roots (*butua do curvo*) is used as a remedy for internal pains, abscesses, etc. The Indians eat the fruit. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. Planchoni.** A species of western Africa. It is a shrub about five feet high, with alternate three- or five-lobed leaves, pubescent inferiorly. The roots yield a yellow dye. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. tinctorium** [A. Richard]. Fr., *cochlosperme des teinturiers*. A species of Senegambia, having a thick tuberous root which furnishes a yellow dye known to the natives as *fayar*. It is also used medicinally in amenorrhœa. [B, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

COCHON (Fr.), n. Ko-sho²n². A pig.—**C. d'eau.** The *Cavia capybara*. [L, 105.]—**C. d'Inde.** The guinea-pig. [L, 105.]—**C. de lait.** A sucking-pig.—**C. de mer.** Ger., *Meerschweinchen* (2d def.). 1. The *Delphinus phocœna*. 2. The guinea-pig. [L, 105; α, 13.]—**C. sauvage.** The wild boar. [L, 105.]

COCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-on'e(a). Gr., κοχώνη [Hippocrates]. The lower part of the back between the hips; the coccyx and coccygeal region. Also, according to some, the thigh. [L, 50.]

COCHONNETTE (Fr.), n. Ko-sho²n-ne²t. In the neighborhood of Lyons, the *Polygonum*. [B, 38.]

COCHONNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ko-sho²n-ne-e²r. The *Rosa cerea*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCHOU, n. In the island of Guan, an edible species of *Dioscorea*. [B, 88 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24).]

COCILIO, n. A weight of 11 oz. [B, 200 (α, 21).]

COCIN, n. Ko'si²n. See COCININ.

COCINATE, n. Ko-si²n-at. A salt of cocinic acid. [B, 2.]

COCINIC ACID, n. Ko-si²n'i²k. Fr., *acide cocinique*. Ger., *Coconusstalgsäure*. Syn.: *cocylic* (or *cocostearic*) *acid*. A fatty acid, having, according to St. Evres, the composition $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, obtained from cocoa-nut oil, and melting at 34·5° C. To be distinguished from coccinic acid. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

COCININ, n. Ko'si²n-i²n. Fr., *cocinine*. Ger., *C.* A fatty matter having the chemical composition of glyceryl cocinate or $C_3H_5(C_{11}H_{21}O_2)_3$, constituting the chief part of cocoa-nut oil. [B, 2, 5 (α, 24).]

COCINONE, n. Ko'si²n-on. A substance, $C_{21}H_{42}O$, derived from the decomposition of calcium cocinate and forming colorless, inodorous, and tasteless laminar crystals, melting at 38° C. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

COCK, n. Ko²k. A.-S., *coc* (1st def.), *cocc* (1st def.). Gr., ἀλέκτωρ (1st def.). Lat., *gallus* (1st def.). Fr., *cocq* (1st def.), *robinet* (2d def.). Ger., *Hahn*. It., Sp., *gallo* (1st def.). 1. A male bird, especially the male of the domestic fowl. 2. A short tube for drawing off liquid or gas from a reservoir, furnished with a key for stopping or moderating the flow, also the key itself. 3. In the pl., *c's*, the *Plantago lanceolata*. [A, 505.]—**C's-and-hens.** 1. See *C.* (3d def.). 2. The leaf-buds of *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 505.]—**C.-bramble, C.-brumble.** The *Rubus fruticosus*. [A, 505.]—**C.-drink, C.-drunks.** The fruit of *Pyrus ancuparia*, because it is reputed intoxicating to fowls. [A, 505.]—**C.-fighters.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**C.-foot.** The *Chelidonium majus*. [A, 505.]—**C.-grass.** 1. The *Bromus mollis* and the *Bromus secalinus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).] 2. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [A, 505.]—**C.-head.** The *Stachys palustris*. [A, 505.]—**C'heads.** The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]—**C.-rose.** The *Papaver rhœas*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C's-caim.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [A, 505.]—**C's-comb.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, the *Rhinanthus crista galli*, the *Onobrychis sativa*, the *Celosia cristata*, the *Lychnis flos cuculi*, the *Papaver rhœas*, and the *Pedicularis palustris*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**C's-comb-grass.** The *Cynosurus echinatus*. [A, 505.]—**C's-foot.** The *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the *Dactylis glomerata*, and the *Chelidonium majus*. [A, 505; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C's-foot-grass.** The *Dactylis glomerata*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C's-grass.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [L, 73.]—**C's-head.** The *Onobrychis sativa*, the *Papaver rhœas*, the *Plantago lanceolata*, the *Centaurea nigra*, the *Trifolium pratense*, and the *Desmodium tortuosum*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275, 282 (α, 24).]—**C's-kames.** The *Orchis mascula* and the *Orchis latifolia*. [A, 505.]—**C'spur.** 1. The *Cratægus crus galli*. 2. The *Pisonia aculeata*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**C'weed.** Fr., *herbe du cocq* (ou *de la poivrette*). The *Lychnis githago*. [A, 505.]—**Purple c's-head.** The *Astragalus hypoglottis*. [A, 505.]

COCKENO, n. The *Papaver rhœas*. [A, 505.]

COCK-EYE, n. Ko²k'i. See STRABISMUS.

COCKIE-BENDIE, n. Ko²k'i²-be²nd-i². 1. Fir-cones. 2. The large buds of *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 505.]

COCKILOORIE, n. Ko²k-i²-lur'i². The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505.]

COCKLE, n. Ko^{2}k'l. A.-S., *coccel, cocel, cocle*. 1. The *Agrostemma* (*Lychnis*) *githago*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Cardium edule*. —**C.-button, C.-bur.** The *Arctium lappa*, the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, and the genus *Xanthium*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Corn-c., C.-weed.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**White c.** The *Silene inflata*. [A, 505.]

COCKROACH, n. Ko^{2}k'roch. See BLATTA *orientalis*.

COCKY-BABY, n. Ko^{2}k'i^2-ba''bi^2. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505.]

COCLEARIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ko-kla-a^3'ri^2-a^3. See COCHLEARIA.—**C. de Bretaña.** See ARMORACIA *rusticana*.

COCLES (Lat.), adj. Kok(ko^{2}k)'lez(las). Gen., *coc'litis*. From κύκλωψ. Having one eye. [L, 50.]

COCLEZ (Fr.), n. Ko-kla. An old name for the *Anemone hortensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCO, n. Ko'ko. 1. The *Cocos nucifera* and its fruit. In this sense, also spelled *cocoa*. 2. A drink of the common people of Paris, made of water and licorice-juice. 3. A Peruvian name for the *Myristica gordoniæfolia*. 4. See COCŒ. [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24); L, 30 (*a*, 24).]—**Beurre de c.** (Fr.). See COCOA-NUT *oil*.—**C. de mer** (Fr.). The fruit of the *Cocos maldivia* (*Lodoicea maldivica*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-nut, C'nuss** (Ger.). See COCOA-NUT.—**C'nusstalgsäure** (Ger.). See COCINIC ACID.—**C. of the Maldives.** See *C. de mer*. —**C. verde.** In Brazil, the *Syagrus mikaniana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See COCOA-NUT *oil*.—**Petit c.** (Fr.). The *Theophrasta jussiœa*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCOA, n. Ko'ko. Fr., Sp., *cacao* (1st def.), *coco* (2d def.). Ger., *Cacao* (1st def.), *Cocosnuss* (2d def.). 1. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*, also a beverage made from them. 2. The fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 19, 116 (*a*, 24).]—**Acorn c.** A preparation made of c. (1st def.), powdered and freed from fat, to which are added the soluble parts of roasted acorns, a little sugar, and roasted flour. This is mixed with cold water and boiled with constant stirring. Recommended in all forms of diarrhœa in children. [F. W. Elsner, "Australas. Med. Gaz.," June, 1886; "Practitioner," Sept., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 16, 1886, p. 448.]—**Brazilian c.** See GUARANA.—**C. nibs.** The crushed seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 8 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-nut.** See the major list.—**C. palm.** The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-plum.** The fruit of *Chrysobalanus icaco*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-root.** The root of *Colocasia antiquorum*, used as an esculent in tropical countries. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-wood.** The *Inga vera*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COCOA-NUT, n. Ko'ko-nu^{3}t. Fr., It., Sp., *coco*. Ger., *Cocosnuss*. The fruit of *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Buddha's c.-n.** The *Sterculia alata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-n. butter, C.-n. oil.** Lat., *oleum cocos* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *cocois* [Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *huile* (ou *beurre*) *de coco*. Ger., *Cocosnussöl, Cocosöl*. It., *olio di coco*. Sp., *aceite de coco*. The fixed oil obtained by expression or decoction from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*. It is of a fine white color, bland taste, and peculiar odor. At ordinary temperatures it is of the consistence of lard and dissolves readily in alcohol. It consists largely of *cocinin*. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-n. palm, C.-n. tree.** The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Double c.-n.** The *Lodoicea Seychellarum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Small prickly c.-n.** The *Cocos guineensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COCOE, n. In the West Indies, the *Colocoasia esculenta*. [B, 282.] Cf. Coco (4th def.) and COCOA-*root*.

COCOEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **COCOINÆ** (Lat.), **COCOINEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-ko'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ko-in(en)'e(a^3-e^2), -ko-i^{2}n'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cocoinées*. A tribe of palms, comprising the genera *Bactris, Desmoncus, Astrocaryum, Acrocomia, Martinezia, Elœis, Diplothemium, Cocos, Maximiliana, Scheelea, Attalea, Jubœa*, and *Orbignya*. [B, 42, 170, 245 (*a*, 24).]

COCOJA, n. In the islands of Banda and Ternate, a species of *Pandanus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCOLAS-PANTAR, COCOLAS-PANTER, n's. The *Rubus cœsius*. [Lyte (*a*, 24).]

COCOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ko-la^3'ta^3. See CHOCOLATE.

COCOLOBIS (Lat.), n. f. Kok(ko^{2}k)-o^{2}l'o(o^2)-bi^{2}s. Of Pliny, a word supposed to designate the Spanish grape. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCOMERO (It.), n. Ko-ko-ma'ro. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 21).]

COCON (Fr.), n. Ko-ko^{2}n^2. See COCOON.—**C. de soie.** A silkworm cocoon. [L, 105.]

COCO-NUT, n. Ko'ko-nu^{3}t. See COCOA-NUT.

COCO-OLEIN, n. Ko''ko-ol'e^2-i^{2}n. A medicinal preparation said to be the liquid part of cocoa-nut oil; used as a substitute for cod-liver oil. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COCOON, n. Ko-kun'. Fr., *cocon*. Ger., *Seidengehäuse, Puppe*. It., *bozzolo*. Sp., *capullo*. The silken envelope of the larvæ of certain insects, or the eggs of spiders, certain leeches, etc. [L, 41, 180.]

COCOS (Lat.), n. f., indecl. or gen., *coc'ois*. Ko'ko^{2}s. Fr., *cocotier*. Ger., *Cocobaum*. Sp., *coco, palma de c*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of *cocoineœ*, of the palm family. They are tall, graceful trees, the majority of which are indigenous to tropical America. 2. In Venezuela, the *Elais butyracea*. 3. The *Burtinia* of Endlicher. [Doroteo de armas, "Ensayo Med. de Caracas"; "Lyon méd." Nov. 15, 1885, p. 354 (*a*, 24); B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aculeata** [Jacquin]. Fr., *cocotier de Guinée, palmier-canne*. See ACROCOMIA *sclerocarpa*.—**C. amara** [Jacquin]. Fr., *cocotier amer*. A species in the trunk of which is often found the larva of an insect, eaten in the Antilles under the name of *ver palmiste*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] —**C. arenaria** [Gomèz]. The *Diplothemium littorale* of Martius. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C'baum** (Ger.). The cocoa-nut tree. [*a*, 24.]—**C'butter** (Ger.). See COCOA-NUT *oil*.—**C. butyracea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cocotier du Brézil*. A species the kernels of the fruit of which yield palm-oil. The fruit, when young, is eaten in Brazil. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chilensis** [Molina]. The *Jubœa spectabilis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coronata** [Martius]. Fr., *cocotier à couronne*. A species furnishing an oil which is used by the natives of the province of Bahia to cure insect bites. The pith of the tree is made into an indifferent bread. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fusiformis** [Swartz]. The *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maldivica.** The *Lodoicea Sechellarum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nucifera.** Fr., *cocotier, cocotier porte-noix, roi des végétaux*. Ger., *ächte Kokospalme*. A well-known palm, supposed to be indigenous to southern Asia, but now found in the tropical regions of both hemispheres and the islands of the Pacific. It thrives best near the sea, attains the height of from 50 to 100 feet, and produces the so-called nuts in bunches of



COCOS NUCIFERA. [A, 327.]

20 or more together. They are of triangular form and, with the outer husk, about a foot long, inclosing a hard shell which, with its contents, is known as the cocoa-nut. Its uses are numerous. The white albumen of the nut serves as food, and the milk as drink. The oil is used in cookery. Its stearin is used for making candles, while the clear oil is employed for illuminating purposes. The fibre is made into matting, brushes, brooms etc. The hard shell is made into cups and domestic utensils. Medicinally, the oil has been found useful in pulmonary diseases, its virtues being similar to those of cod-liver oil, while it has the advantage of being more palatable and not producing nausea. In Germany it is used in place of lard in pharmacy, as vegetable substances and ointments keep better prepared with this oil than with lard. It is also used in making soap, but, as it contains free caprylic acid, it is rather unfit for toilet soaps, leaving a rancid odor on the skin. [B, 5, 173, 185 (*a*, 24).] —**C'nussöl** (Ger.), **C'öl** (Ger.). See COCOA-NUT *oil*.—**C. oleracea** [Martius]. Fr., *cocotier huileux*. A Brazilian species. The young shoots and interior leaves are edible. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. schizophylla** [Martius]. Fr., *cocotier schhizophylle*. A species the fruit of which is used in ophthalmia. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Oleum c.** [Ger. Ph.]. See COCOA-NUT *oil*.

COCOSTEARIC ACID, n. Ko-ko-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cocostéarique*. Ger., *Cocostearinsäure*. See COCINIC ACID.

COCOSTEARIN, n. Ko-ko-ste'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *cocostearinum*. Fr., *cocostéarine*. Ger., *C*. See COCININ.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See COCINIC ACID.

COCOSTEARYL, n. Ko-ko-ste'a^{2}r-i^{2}l. See COCININ.

COCOTIER (Fr.), n. Ko-kot-e-a. 1. The genus *Cocos*. 2. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de mer.** The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dé l'Isle Praslin.** The *Lodoicea Sechellarum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Pati.** The *Cocos botryophora* of Martins. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des Maldivis, C. dès Séchelles.** The *Loidoicea Sechellarum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Brésil.** The *Cocos butyracea* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. épineux.** The *Cocos aculeata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. huileux.** The *Cocos butyracea*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pierreux.** The *Cocos lapidea* of Gärtner. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. porte-noix.** The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCOTTE (Fr.), n. Ko-kot. 1. Œdema of the eyelid. 2. Aphthous stomatitis. [A, 385.]

COCOWORT, n. Ko'ko-wu^{5}rt. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [A, 505.]

COCOXIHUITL, n. In Mexico, the genus *Bocconia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCOYULE, n. In Mexico, the *Cocos lapidea* of Gärtner. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCQUART (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}r. The *Rosa gallica*. [L, 105.]

COCRÈTE (Fr.), n. Ko-kre^{2}t. The *Rhinanthus* and *Alectorolophus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des Alpes.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glabre.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli*, var. *glaber*, of De Candolle. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCRISTE (Fr.), n. Ko-krest. The *Rhinanthus major*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COCROOTES, n. pl. In Brazil, the fruit of the *Bactris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCTANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k'ta²n(ta³n)-a³. See Cottana.

COCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *coction'is.* See Coction.—**C. critica.** The so-called coction of a materies morbi. [A, 322.]

COCTION, n. Ko²k'shu³n. Gr., πέψις. Lat., *coctio* (from *coquere*, to cook). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kochen, Kochung, Backen, Abkochung, Verdauung.* It., *cozione.* Sp., *cocción.* 1. The process of boiling or cooking. 2. An old pathological term for a thickening or elaboration of the humors which was held to render them easier of expulsion from the body; also for the formation and accumulation of morbid materials in the system. 3. Of ancient writers, digestion. [B, 200 (*a*, 21); L, 94.] Cf. Concoction and Decoction.

COCTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k'tu³s(tu⁴s). Boiled, cooked; of the ancients, subjected to coction (2d def.).

CO-CU, n. The *Cyperus rotundus* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCUASSE (Fr.), n. Ko-ku⁶-a³s. The *Conium maculatum.* [L, 49.]

COCUË (Old Fr.), n. Ko-ku⁶. 1. The *Conium maculatum.* 2. The *Chærophyllum silvestre.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Grande c.** The *Conium maculatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCUIZA (Sp.), n. Ko-kwe'tha³. The *Fourcroya gigantea* of Ventenat. [B, 121.]

COCUM-BUTTER, COCUM-OIL, n's. Ko'ku³m. A fatty substance obtained from the *Garcinia morella.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 725 (*a*, 21).]

COCUSSAU (Fr.), n. Ko-ku⁶s-o. The *Caltha major.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COCUS-WOOD, n. Ko'ku³s-wu⁴d. The *Brya ebenus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CO-CUT-LON, n. In Cochin-China, the *Lamium garganicum* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCYGES [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'si²(ku⁶)-jes(ge²s). A cohort of the *Volucres.* [L, 121.]

COCYL, n. Ko'si²l. Fr., *cocyle.* Ger., *C.* See Cocinin.—**C'saure** (Ger.). See Cocinic acid.

COCYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-si(ku⁶)'ta³. See Cocytus.

COCYTO, n. In Mandingo, the *Dialium nitidum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COCYTOS (Lat.), **COCYTUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko-si(ku⁶)'to²s, -tu³s(tu⁴s). Gr., κωκυτός. Fr., *cocyte.* Lit., lamentation; of Linnæus, the pain of a venomous bite. [A, 322.]

COD, n. Ko²d. Fr., *morue, merluche.* Ger., *Kabeljau.* It., *merluzzo, baccalà.* Sp., *bacalao, abadejo.* The *Gadus morrhua.* [L, 207.]—**C'fish.** See *C.*—**C'fish oil, C.-liver oil, C.-oil.** See Cod-liver oil.—**Common c.** See *C.*

CODAGAM (Malay), n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CODAGA PALA (Malay), n. The bark of the *Wrightia dysenterica* of P. Brown (the *Hollarrhena dysenterica* of Wallich). [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CODAGEN (Malay), n. See Codagam.

CODAI-PILLOW, n. On the Coromandel coast, the genus *Andropogon.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko-da²r. The *Lerchea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODALIAN (Welsh), n. The *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODAMINE, n. Kod'a²m-en. Lat., *codamina, codamia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Codamin.* An opium alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, isomeric with laudanine, but readily distinguished from it by turning to a deep green color when treated with ferric chloride or with nitric acid. As obtained from its iodohydrate, it forms beautiful colorless crystals which melt at about 120° C. [B, 2, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. iodohydrate.** A compound of c. and hydriodic acid; a feebly soluble, crystallizable, acid substance. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate de c.* Ger., *oxalsaures Codamin.* A compound of oxalic acid and c. It may be crystallized. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de codamine.* Ger., *weinsaures Codamin.* A compound of c. and tartaric acid; an acid crystallizable substance. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CODA-PAIL, n. The *Pistia stratiotes.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODARIUM (Lat.), n. m. Kod-a(a³)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κωδάριον (dim. of κώδιον, a fleece). Fr., *codarion.* Ger., *Wollpelz* (1st def.). 1. A collection of short and soft, and of long and thick, hairs intermingled in the coat of certain mammals. 2. A section of the genus *Dialium.* [B, 185; L, 105.]—**C. acutifolium** [De Candolle], **C. nitidum** [Vahl], **C. obtusifolium** [Afzelius], **C. Solandri** [Vahl]. See Dialium *guineense.*

CODDA (Malay), n. The *Coryphe umbraculifera.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CODDAM PULLI (Malay), n. The *Cambogia gutta* of Linnæus (the *Garcinia gambogia*, seu *morella*, of Desrousseaux). [B, 121, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CODDA-PANNA (Malay), n. The *Corypha umbraculifera.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CODDED-ARSMART, n. Ko²d''e²d-a³rs'ma³rt. The *Impatiens noli-me-tangere.* [A, 505.]

CODE (Fr.), n. Kod. See Codex.—**C. pharmaceutique.** See Codex *medicamentarius.*

CODEATE, n. Kod-e'at. Fr., *codéate.* A salt of codeic acid. [L, 41, 116.]

CODEBO (Malay), n. The genus *Codiæum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODE DELL' ORNAMENTO (It.), n. Ko'da de²l o²rn-a³-me²nt'o. The *Amarantus caudatus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODEGAM (Tamil.), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CODEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kod-i'(a'i²)-a³. See Codeine.

CODEIC, adj. Kod-e'i²k. Of or pertaining to codeine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide codéique.* An acid obtained from codeine. [*a*, 24.]

CODEINA (Lat.), n. f. Kod-e²(a)-i(e)'na³. See Codeine.—**Syrupus codeinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de codéine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de c.* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of codeine 2 parts, in alcohol 20 parts [Belg. Ph.], dilute alcohol [Fr. Cod.] 50 parts, or water 4 to 80 parts, mixed with simple syrup 950 parts [Fr. Cod.], 978 parts [Belg. Ph.], 1,000 parts [Swiss Ph.], or 1,200 parts [Sp. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* codéine.

CODEINE, n. Kod-e'en. Lat., *codeina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *codeinum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *codeia* (from κώδεια, a poppy-head). Fr., *codéine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Codein.* It., Sp., *codeina* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3=C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3)NO_3$, prepared from opium. As the formula indicates, it is the methyl derivative of morphine. It forms whitish, rhombic crystals which have a bitterish taste, are without odor and slightly efflorescent in air. They melt at 150° C. Codeine is generally considered a feeble drug, free from many of the objections to opium, but not so strong. Reports are conflicting as to its effect upon the human economy, some severe cases of poisoning having been published. It is probable that the commercial drug is of varying composition. In France it is used as a calmative. In recent years it has been highly recommended in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and as a remedy for abdominal pain, the advantage alleged being that it can be pushed further than morphine without causing drowsiness or impairing the digestion. [T. L. Brunton, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 9, 1888, p. 1213; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 700.] 2. As a generic term, a class of substitution compounds (alcohols) formed by the combination of morphine with an alcohol radicle (*e. g.*, codethyline, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2.OC_2H_5$). [T. L. Brunton, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 268, p. 143; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," April, 1885, p. 117 (B).]—**C. hydrobromide.** Fr., *bromhydrate de codéine.* Ger., *Codeinbromhydrat.* A crystalline substance, $C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6-2HBr+4H_2O$. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *salzsaures Codein.* A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3HCl+2H_2O$. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. phosphate.** A compound of c. and phosphoric acid, forming slender four-sided columnar crystals without color, of a bitter taste. According to Fronmüller, it acts medicinally like morphine, but is milder. It is soluble in 4 parts of water. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Codein.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4+5H_2SO$. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CODÉINE (Fr.), n. Kod-a-en. See Codeine.—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum codeina.* A preparation made by dissolving 0·20 part of codeine in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and adding 95 of syrup. [B, 113 (*a*, 24).]

CODEINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kod-e(a)-i(e)'nu³m(nu⁴m). See Codeine.

CODÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kod-a-ek. Codeic; resembling or relating to codeine. [B (*a*, 24).]

CODESELLA (It.), n. Kod-a-se²l'la³. An old term for anthrax. [B, 200; G, 16.]

CODESERU-PAULADO (Malay), n. The *Indigofera anil.* [L, 105.]

CODESO (Sp.), n. Kod-a'so. The genus *Cytisus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. del pico.** In Teneriffe, the *Adenocarpus frankenodes.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODETHYLINE, n. Kod-e²th'i²l-en. Morphine ethylate, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2OC_2H_5$. [B (*a*, 24).] See Codeine (2d def.).

CODEX (Lat.), n. m. Kod'e²x. Gen., *cod'icis.* A book.—**C. medicamentarius.** A pharmacopœia, especially that of France. [B.]

CODI AVANACOE (Malay), n. The *Tragia chamælea.* [B, 12 (*a*, 24).]

CODIA (Lat.), n. f. Kod-i(e)'a³. Gen., *codi'as.* Gr., κωδεία. 1. The genus *Pisonia.* 2. As a n. n. pl., the unripe capsules of the *Papaver officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CODIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kod-i²(e)-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). A group of *Algæ*, comprising *Codium, Flabellaria*, and *Halimeda.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODIACUS (Lat.), adj. Kod-i(e)'a²k(a³k)-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to poppy-heads; codeic. [A, 322.]

CODIÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Kod-i²(e)-e'(a³'e²)-u³m(u⁴m). A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, closely allied to *Croton*, but distinguished by having numerous stamens in the male flowers and no petals in the female. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chrysosticton** [Rumphius]. Ger., *Codihostrauch.* A species indigenous to southeastern Asia and the Molucca Islands. The bark and roots are used as a remedy for indigestion, colic, etc., and as a sudorific. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. silvestre** [Rumphius]. A species similar to *C. chrysosticton*, indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used as a purge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. variegatum.** See *C. chrysosticton.*

CODIAMINUM (Lat.), **CODIANUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kod-i²(e)-a²m(a³m)-i(e)'nu³m(nu⁴m). -i(e)'a²n(a³n)-u³m(u⁴m). Of Pliny, a plant doubtfully referred to *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* and to *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODICE-KARANDEL (Burmese), n. The *Sphæranthus amarantoides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CODIE (Fr.), n. Kod-e. See Codia (2d def.).

CODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kod-i(e)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *codiées.* Ger., *Codieen.* 1. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Annoniaceæ.* 2. Of Trevisan,

a family of the *Siphonoideæ*, comprising *Acetabulum*, *Polyphysa*, *Coralliodendron*, *Halymeda*, *Rhipozonium*, *Codium*, and *Anadyomene*. [B, 170.]

CODIHO, n. See Codiæum.—**C'strauch** (Ger.). The *Codiæum chrysosticton*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CODIKALLI (Tamil), n. The *Cynanchum viminale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODILE (Fr.), n. Kod-el. The genus *Tordylium*. [a, 24.]—**C. laiteuse.** The *Tordylium latifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODINE (It.), n. Kod-en'a. The genus *Polygonum*. [a, 24.]—**C. rossa.** The *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODIOPHYLLOUS, adj. Kod-i2-o-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *codiophyllus* (from κώδιον, a fleece, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *codiophylle*. Ger., *vliessblättrig*. Sp., *codiófilo*. Having hairy leaves. [L, 41.]

CODISGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kod-i2s'ga3. A division of the *Choanoflagellata*. [L, 121.]

CODLIN, n. Ko2d'li2n. A variety of *Pyrus malus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CODLINGS-AND-CREAM, CODLINS, n's. Ko2d''li2n2gz-a2nd-krem', ko2d'li2nz. The *Epilobium hirsutum*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COD-LIVER OIL, n. Ko2d'li2v-u5r oil. Lat., *oleum morrhuæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum jecoris aselli* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de foie de morue* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leberthran*, *Stockfischleberthran*. It., *olio di fegato di merluzzo*. Sp., *aceite de higado de bacalao*. A fixed oil from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*. The three commercial varieties are named, respectively, white or pale yellow, brownish yellow, and dark brown. They are essentially alike, except in the mode of preparation. The purest has the least fishy smell. The sp. gr. varies from 0·915 to 0·9195, that of the purest being 0·917. Alcohol dissolves from 2·5 to 6 per cent. of the oil. It is readily soluble in ether. On analysis, it is shown to contain gaduin, oleic, palmitic and stearic acids with glycerin. The amount of iodine is so small as not to be detected by the ordinary tests. Its therapeutic value as an alterative and nutritive in tuberculous and scrofulous diseases, and in all conditions attended with general emaciation and malassimilation, is not surpassed by that of any other article in the materia medica. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-l.-o. cream.** A preparation made by mixing equal quantities of c.-l. o. and mucilage of gum tagacanth (¼ oz. of gum to 16 oz. of water), sweetening, and adding for every oz. of the mixture 1 drachm of alcohol, 1 drop each of the essences of lemon and almonds, and a little oil of cassia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (a, 21).]—**C.-l.-o. capsules.** Of Wells, capsules containing c.-l. o., pure, or combined with quinine, iodide of iron, or biniodide of mercury, employed to overcome the disgust of many persons to the oil taken in the ordinary way. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 21).]—**C.-l.-o. jelly.** A preparation made, according to Dufourmantel, by dissolving 2 parts of gelatin in a sufficient quantity of water, stirring in 30 parts of the oil at a temperature not exceeding 87° F., and finally adding 4 drops of oil of anise. Syrup or extracts may be added. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 21).]—**Deodorized c.-l. o.** C.-l. o. so prepared as to conceal the characteristic taste of the oil and to favor its administration. Such a preparation, having the agreeable flavor of coffee, is given by Carlo Pavesi as follows: C.-l. o., 1,000 parts; ground roasted coffee, 50 parts; animal charcoal, 25 parts. The ingredients, placed in a closed flask, are digested on a water-bath for an hour, set aside for three days, and filtered. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CODOCARPU, n. In Chili, the genus *Myoschilos*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kod-o-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., kod'o-sel. A bubo. [L, 104.]

CODOCOYPU, n. The *Myoschilos oblongum*. [L, 105.]

CODO DE FRAILE (Sp.), n. Ko'do da fra3'e-la. The *Thevetia iccotli*. [A, 447.]

COD-OIL, n. Ko2d-oil'. See Cod-liver oil.

CODOLINA (It.), n. Kod-o-len'a3. The *Phleum pratense*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODOMALO, n. The *Cratægus rotundifolia* of Lamarck. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODONIDÆ (Lat.), **CODONIEÆ** [Nees] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kod-o2n'i2d-e(a3-e2), -o2n-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). A tribe of the *Jungermanneæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CODONŒCINA [Kent] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kod-o2n(on)-e2s(o2-e2k)-i(e)'na3. A family of the *Monadidea*. [L, 121.]

CODONOSTOME, n. Kod-o2n'o-stom. Lat., *codonostoma* (from κώδων, a bell, and στόμα, an orifice). The aperture of the nectocalyx of a medusa or of the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore. [L, 147.]

CODOSCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kod-o2s-se2l(ke2l)'la3. Fr., *codoscelle*. A bubo. [Falloppius (A, 325).]

CODWARTH (Welsh), n. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODWEED, n. Ko2d'wed. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]

CŒCAL, adj. Sek'a2l. See Cæcal, and for other words in *Cœ-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cæ-*.

CŒDWRYM (Welsh), n. The genus *Bryonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COEFFICIENT, n. Ko-e2f-i2sh'e2nt. Lat., *coefficiens* (from *con*, together, and *efficere*, to produce). Fr., *c*. Ger., *C.*, *Koëffizient*. It., *coefficiente*. Sp., *coeficiente*. A numerical quantity indicative of the rate at which a body undergoes some mechanical, physical, or chemical alteration. [B.]—**C. de ventilation pulmonaire** (Fr.). The quantity of fresh air which remains in the lungs after inspiration and expiration. [L, 49.]—**C. of absorption.** See under Absorption.—**C. of division.** The ratio indicating the relative amount of a body dissolved simultaneously by two liquids which are solvents of such body; it is independent of their relative volumes, but varies with the degree of concentration of the liquids and the temperature. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**C. of partage.** Fr., *c. de partage*. Of Berthelot, the ratio between the quantity of acid removed by ether from an aqueous solution and the quantity remaining in solution. [B, 11.]—**C. of solubility.** See *C. of* absorption.—**Elective c.** The ratio indicating the relative force of chemical attraction with which two bodies unite. It is directly proportionate to the symbolic or molecular value of each. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**Trapp's c.** Fr., *c. de Trapp*. Ger., *Trappischer C.* The number 2·33. To obtain approximately the amount of solids in 1,000 parts of urine, multiply the last two figures of the sp. gr. expressed in thousandths by this number. [K.]

CŒLACANTHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Sel(ko2-el)-a2k(a3k)-a2n(a3n)'-thi(the). From κοῖλος, hollow, and ἄκανθα, a spine. A family of the *Lepidoganoidei*. [L, 14.]

CŒLACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko2-el)-a2k(a3k)-a2n-(a3n)'thi2d-e(a3-e2). An extinct family of the *Polypteroidei*. [L, 207.]

CŒLACANTHINÆ [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko2-el)-a2k(a3k)-a2n(a3n)-thi(the)'ne(na3-e2). An order of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 121.]

CŒLANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko2-el)-a2n(a3n)'tha3. Fr., *cœlanthe*. The genus *Gentiana* of Linnæus. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒLAT-SAGU (Malay), n. The *Cycas circinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒLECHUS (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko2-el)-ek(ach2)'u3s(u4s). From κοῖλος, hollow, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Höhlengeräusch*. A cavernous sound. [L, 50.]

CŒLELMINTHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko2-el)-e2l-mi2nth'a3. From κοῖλος, hollow, and ἑλμίνθιον, a little worm. Fr., *vers intestinaux cavitaires*. A class of the *Entozoa* characterized by an alimentary canal suspended in an abdominal cavity. [Rudolphi (L, 27).]

CŒLELMINTHOUS, adj. Sel-e2l-mi2nth'u3s. Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlelmintha*. [L.]

CŒLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko2-el)-em(am)'a3. See Cœloma.

CŒLENTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2l(ko2-e2l)-e2nt'e2r-a3. From κοῖλος, hollow, and ἔντερον, a gut. Fr., *cœlentérés*. 1. Of Burmeister, nearly the equivalent of *Cœlelmintha*. [L, 121, 158.] 2. See Cœlenterata.

CŒLENTERATA [Frey and Leuckart] (Lat.), **CŒLENTERIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Sel(ko2-el)-e2nt-e2r-a(a3)'ta3, -e(e2)'ri2-a3. Fr., *cœlentérés*. Ger., *Cölenteraten*, *Cölenterien*, *Darmthiere*. Syn.: *Radiata* [Frey and Leuckart], *Diploblastica* [Lankester]. 1. Of Huxley and others, a group of the *Metazoa*; a subkingdom of the animal kingdom, including animals with a conspicuous alimentary canal or cavity which also has circulatory functions, and two primary cell layers; usually divided into the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*. 2. Of Hæckel, a phylum of the animal kingdom, including the *Hydrozoa*, *Actinozoa*, and *Spongiæ*. 3. Of Lankester, a subgrade of the *Metazoa*. 4. See Cœlentera (1st def.). [L, 11, 121, 147, 228.]—**C. nemataphora.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. porifera.** The sponges. [L, 121.]

CŒLENTERATE, adj. Sel-e2nt'e2r-at. Lat., *cœlenteratus*. Fr., *cœlentéré*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlenterata*. [L.]

CŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel'(ko2-el')-i2-a3. Gr., κοιλία (from κοῖλος, hollow). 1. The abdomen; also the stomach and different parts of the whole digestive system. 2. The intestines. 3. The fæces. 4. Any cavity in the body (*i. e.*, in the thorax, heart, brain, or uterus); of Hippocrates, the socket of a bone; of Galen, the belly of a muscle. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.] 5. Of Lindley, a genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒLIAC, adj. Sel'i2-a2k. Gr., κοιλιακός. Lat., *cœliacus*. Fr., *cœliaque*. Relating to or contained in the abdomen or its viscera. [L, 50, 343.]

CŒLIACA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko2-el)-i(i2)'a2k(a3k)-a3. Any abdominal disease; of Good, a general name for diseases of the digestive organs. [L, 83.]—**C. chylosa** [Artæus], **C. lactea**, **C. mycosa.** 1. Lienteric diarrhœa. 2. See *Cœliac* passion. [L, 132, 325.]—**C. purulenta.** A discharge of pus per anum. [L, 132.]—**C. renalis**, **C. urinalis.** See Chyluria.

CŒLIACO-MESENTERIC, adj. Sel-i''a2k-o-me2z-e2n-te2r'-i2k. Relating to the cœliac and mesenteric regions. [L, 300.]

CŒLIADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko2-el)-i2-a2(a3)-de2lf'u3s-(u4s). From κοιλία, the belly, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *cœliadelphe*. A double monster, consisting of two bodies united at the abdomen. [L, 49.]

CŒLIÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko2-el)-i2-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. From κοιλία, the belly, and αἷμα, blood. Hyperæmia of the abdominal viscera. [L, 50.]

CŒLIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko2-el)-i(i2)'a2g(a3g)-ra3. From κοιλία, the belly, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Gout of the abdomen. [L, 45.]

CŒLIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko2-el)-i2-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From κοιλία, the belly, and ἄλγος, pain. 1. Pain in the abdomen. 2. Any disease of the abdomen. 3. Ascites. [L, 50.]

CŒLIALGIOPROSOPON (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko2-el)-i2-a2l(a3l)''-ji2(gi2)-o(o2)-pro2s-o'po2n. From κοιλία, the belly, ἀλγός, pain, and πρόσωπον, the face. Ger., *Leibschmerzgesicht*. An expression of the face indicative of abdominal disease. [A, 322.]

CŒLIANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko2-el)-i2-a2n(a3n)-u2r-i2z-(u6s)'ma3. Gen., *cœlianeurys'matos* (-*is*). For deriv., see Cœlia and Aneurysm. An abdominal aneurysm. [L, 50.]

CŒLICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel'(ko2-el')-i2k-u3s(u4s). See Cœliac.

CŒLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cœliit′idis.* For deriv., see Cœlia and *-itis**. An inflammation in or of the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-sel(kal)′e(a); in Eng., sel′i^2-o-sel. From κοιλία, the belly, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Bauchbruch.* Abdominal hernia. [E.]

CŒLIOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)′-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cœliochalas′eos (-al′asis).* From κοιλία, the belly, and χάλασις, relaxation. Relaxation of the abdominal wall. [A, 322.]

CŒLIOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cœliochys′eos (-och′ysis).* For deriv., see Cœlia and Chysis. Ascites. [A, 322.]

CŒLIOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel″(ko^2-el″)-i^2-o(o^2)-si(ku^6)-e(a)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *cœliocyes′eos (-is).* From κοιλία, the belly, and κύησις, pregnancy. Fr., *cœliocyèse.* Ger., *Bauchschwangerschaft.* The abdominal variety of extra-uterine gestation. [L, 81.]

CŒLIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From κοιλία, the belly, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *cœliodynie.* Ger., *Leibschmerz.* Abdominal pain. [A, 322.]

CŒLIOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-hem′(ha^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See Cœliæmia.

CŒLIOLYMPH [B. G. Wilder], n. Sel′i^2-o-li^{2}mf. For deriv., see Cœlia and Lymph. The cerebro-spinal fluid. [I, 24.]

CŒLIOLYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)′i^2-a^3. Gr., κοιλιαλυσία (from κοιλία, the belly, and λύσις, a loosening). Fr., *cœliolysie.* Diarrhœa. [A, 322.]

CŒLIOLYTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-li^{2}t(lu^{6}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κοιλιολυτικός. Producing or relating to diarrhœa. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50.]

CŒLIOMYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. For deriv., see Cœlia and Myalgia. Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz.* Pain in the abdominal muscles. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cœliomyit′idis.* For deriv., see Cœlia and Myitis. Ger., *Bauchmuskelentzündung.* Inflammation of the abdominal muscles. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOMYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-o-(o^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From κοιλία, the belly, μῦς, a muscle, and ὀδύνη, pain. See Cœliomyalgia.

CŒLIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From κοιλία, the belly, and ὄγκος, a bulky mass. Ger., *Bauchgeschwulst.* An abdominal tumor. [L, 50, 81.]

CŒLIOPARACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-a^3-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cœlioparacentes′eos (-is).* For deriv., see Cœlia and Paracentesis. See Paracentesis *abdominis.*

CŒLIOPHTHOE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o^{2}f′tho(tho^2)-e(a). From κοιλία, the belly, and φθόη, a wasting. Ger., *Bauchschwindsucht.* See *Abdominal* phthisis.

CŒLIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-fim(fu^{6}m)′a^3. Gen., *cœliophym′atos (-is).* From κοιλία, the belly, and φῦμα, a tumor. See Cœlioncus.

CŒLIOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-plej(plag)′i^2-a^3. From κοιλία, the belly, and πληγή, a stroke. Ger., *Bauchnervenparalysie.* Lit., an abdominal paralytic stroke; Asiatic cholera. [L, 50, 81.]

CŒLIOPSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^{2}p)-sof(so^{2}f)′-i^2-a^3. From κοιλία (see Cœlia), and ψόφος, a noise. See Borborygmus.

CŒLIOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-pi(pu^6)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *cœliopyos′eos (-is).* From κοιλία, the belly, and πύωσις, suppuration. Suppuration within the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOPYOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o(o^2)-pi(pu^6)-o^{2}t-(ot)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Affected with or pertaining to abdominal suppuration. [L, 50.]

CŒLIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m′a^3. Gen., *cœliorrheum′atos (-is).* From κοιλία, the belly, and ῥεῦμα (see Rheumatism). Ger., *Unterleibsrheumatismus.* Rheumatism of the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CŒLIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From κοιλία, the belly, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Koiliorrhöe.* 1. Diarrhœa. 2. See *Cœliac* flux. [L, 50.]

CŒLIORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-el)-i^2-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to, affected with, or resembling cœliorrhœa. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^2-o^{2}s′ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cœlioschis′eos (-os′chisis).* From κοιλία, the belly, and σχίσις, a splitting. A congenital fissure of the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOSCHISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^2-o(o^2)-ski^{2}s-(sch^{2}i^{2}s)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to or affected with cœlioschisis. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^2-o(o^2)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κοιλία, the belly, and σπασμός, spasm. For deriv., see Cœlia and Spasmus. Ger., *Unterleibskrampf.* Spasm of the abdomen. [L, 81.] See Colic.

CŒLIOSPASTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^2-o(o^2)-spa^{2}z-(spa^{3}s)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to or affected with cœliospasmus. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOSPHONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^2-o(o^2)-sfo^{2}n-(sfo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o′ma^3. Gen., *cœliosphongiom′atos (-is).* From κοιλία, the belly, and σφόγγος (= σπόγγος), a sponge (see also *-oma**). Ger., *Bauchhöhlenschwammknote.* A fungous tumor of the abdomen. [A, 322.]

CŒLIOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^2-o(o^2)-ste^{2}g-no′-si^{2}s. Gen., *cœliostegnos′eos (-is).* From κοιλία, the belly, and στέγνωσις, a stopping. Constipation. [L, 50.]

CŒLIOTOMY, n. Sel-i^2-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From κοιλία, the belly, and τέμνειν, to cut. A term proposed by N. Davies-Colley for laparotomy. ["Brit. Med. Jour."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 9, 1887, p. 410.]

CŒLISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko^2-al)-i^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κοιλίσκος. A lenticular scalpel. [L, 50.]

CŒLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See Cœliitis.

COELLONGIE PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Citrus aurantium.* [L, 77.]

CŒLOBLASTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-bla^{2}st-(bla^{3}st)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κοῖλος, hollow, and βλαστός, a shoot. Fr., *cœloblastées.* Ger., *Schlauchalgen.* 1. Of Kützing, an order of *Algæ* (*Choristocarpeæ*), comprising the families *Chondrosipheæ* and *Champieæ*. 2. Of Kützing and succeeding authors, a sub-order, order, or class of *Algæ*, comprising, according to the earlier classifications, the families *Vaucherieæ*, *Caulerpeæ*, *Codieæ*, *Anadyomeneæ*, and others, including the *Characeæ*. The latter are now separated from the *C.*, which is also made to include, in addition to the above chlorophyllaceous orders (*Algæ*), the non-chlorophyllaceous orders (*Fungi*) *Saprolegniaceæ* and *Peronosporeæ*. The *C.* as thus defined comprise much-branched and often very extensive organisms, which nevertheless consist of but a single cell, which is never divided into distinct compartments by partitions except at the junction of the general cell-body with the lateral branches bearing the generative organs. [B, 49, 75, 170.]

CŒLOCAULES [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-ka^{4}l′-(ka^3′u^{4}l)-ez(e^{2}s). From κοῖλος, hollow, and καυλός, a stalk. A subtribe of the *Jungermannieæ*, consisting of the genus *Gottschea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CŒLOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-klin(klen)′e(a). Gen., *cœloclin′es.* From κοῖλος, hollow, and κλίνη, a couch. A genus of *Anonaceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Xylopia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. polycarpa** [De Candolle]. The berberin-tree, yellow-dye tree of the Soudan; a small tree of western Africa. The bitter bark contains berberin, is employed topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers, and is much used in Africa for dyeing yellow. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CŒLOCORMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}rm′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Botryllidæ.* [L, 121.]

CŒLOCYLINDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-i^{2}nd′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κοῖλος, hollow, and κύλινδρος, a cylinder. Ger., *Hohlcylinder.* A cylindrical tube. [L, 50.]

CŒLODISCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-di^{2}s′se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). From κοῖλος, hollow, and δίσκος, a disc. Of Agardh and others, a subtribe of the *Acalypheæ*, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cœlodiscus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CŒLODONT, adj. Sel′o-do^{2}nt. From κοῖλος, hollow, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *cœlodonte.* Having hollow teeth; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, a group of the *Lacertilia* in which the teeth are excavated or retain the pulp-cavity, and are applied vertically against the outer surface of the jaws, but without adhering by their bases. [L, 14.]

CŒLOGASTRIC [Ehrenberg], adj. Sel-o-ga^{2}st′ri^{2}k. Lat., *cœlogastricus* (from κοῖλος, hollow, and γαστήρ, the belly). Fr., *cœlogastrique.* Having organs of mastication, a short œsophagus, and a simple intestine (said of *Infusoria*). [L, 41, 180.]

CŒLOGYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Of Lindley, a section of *Orchidaceæ*, suborder *Epidendreæ*, comprising *Cœlogyne*, *Panisea*, *Pleione*, *Trichosmia*, *Dilochia*, *Pholidota*, *Otochilus*, and *Earina.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CŒLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko^2-al)-o′ma^3. Gen., *cœlom′atos (-is).* Gr., κοίλωμα. Fr., *cœlome.* Ger., *Cölom*, *Leibeshöhle* (3d and 4th def's). 1. A hollow or excavation. 2. A round superficial ulcer of the cornea. 3. The space between the viscera and the body-walls. 4. In embryology, the space between the entoderm and the exoderm. 5. Of Kützing, one of the great cells, very much ramified and not closed, which form, wholly or in part, the structure of the *Vaucherieæ*, *Caulerpeæ*, *Codieæ*, etc. 6. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Heliophytum.* [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 50, 146, 322.]

CŒLOMATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-om′a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-a^3. A grade of the *Metazoa*, having a body cavity distinct from the digestive canal. [L, 121.]

CŒLOMATE, adj. Sel-om′at. Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlomata*; provided with a cœloma. [L, 121, 146.]

CŒLOMATI [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-om′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e). Ger., *Blutwürmer*, *Hohlwürmer.* A clades of the *Vermes*, including those in which there are a cœloma and a vascular system containing blood. [L, 146.]

CŒLOME (Fr.), n. Sal-om. See Cœloma.—**C. externe.** Ger., *Höhle des Blastoderma* [Kölliker]. Syn.: *cavité amnio-choriale.* A forward prolongation of the intermesoblastic space or pleuro-peritoneal cavity (Fr., *c. interne*) of the embryo into the extra-embryonic part of the ovum. It is limited by the yolk-sac, the amnion, and the chorion, and communicates, at the place where the umbilicus is to be formed, with the *C. interne.* [A, 15; H.]—**C. interne.** The true pleuro-peritoneal space. [L, 49.]

CŒLOMELE (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-me(ma)′le(la). From κοῖλος, hollow, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *cœlomèle.* Ger., *Hohlsonde.* A grooved probe. [L, 50.]

CŒLOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko^{2}al)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}n-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-i(e)′na^3. A family of the *Euglenoidea.* [L, 121.]

COELONGATE, adj. Ko-e-lo^{2}n^2′gat. From *con*, together, and *elongatus*, elongated. Of equal length. [L, 14.]

CŒLOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{3}s. Gen., *cœlophlebit'idis.* From κοῖλος, hollow, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *cœlophlébite.* Inflammation of the vena cava. [A, 385.]

CŒLOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. Gr., κοιλοφθαλμία (from κοῖλος, hollow, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Fr., *cœlophthalmie.* Ger., *Hohläugigkeit.* Hollowness of the eyes. [L, 50.]

CŒLOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-al)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κοιλόφθαλμος. Hollow-eyed; as a n., a hollow-eyed person. [F.]

CŒLOPNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sal-op-na. See Cœlopnœus; as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, see Pulmonata.

CŒLOPNEUMONATA (Lat.), **CŒLOPNOA** (Lat.), **CŒLOPNŒA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o^{2}p-nu^2-mon(mo^{2}n)-a(a^3)'-ta^3, -o^{2}p'no(no^2)-a^3, -o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From κοῖλος, hollow, and πνεύμων, a lung, or πνοή or πνοιή, breath. See Pulmonata.

CŒLOPNŒUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-al)-o^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cœlopné.* Ger., *hohlathmig.* Having a pulmonary cavity for a respiratory organ. [L, 41.]

CŒLOPTERIS [A. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. From κοῖλος, hollow, and πτερίς, a feathery fern. The *Cryptosorus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒLOPTYCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}l(ko^2-el)-o^{2}p-ti^{2}k(tu^{6}ch^2)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Dictyonina.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 575 (L).]

CŒLORRHIZOUS, adj. Sel-o^{2}r-riz'u^{3}s. From κοῖλος, hollow, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *cœlorrhize.* Hollow-rooted (said of teeth). [L, 41.]

CŒLORRHYNCOUS, adj. Se^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *cœlorrhyncus* (from κοῖλος, hollow, and ῥύγχος, a snout). Fr., *cœlorrhynque.* Having a forward beak-like prolongation of the mouth (said of fishes). [L, 180.]

CŒLOS (Lat.), adj. Sel'(ko^2-al')-o^{2}s. Gr., κοῖλος. Hollow or hollowed; as a n., in the n., *cœlon*, a body-cavity. [A, 311 (a. 17); L, 50.]

CŒLOSCOLOPES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-sko^{2}l'op-(o^{2}p)-ez(e^{2}s). Ger., *Hohlgrätenfische.* An order of the *Cycliferi.* [L, 173.]

CŒLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *cœlos'eos (-is).* From κοῖλος, hollow. The formation of a lumen or cavity. [Bourne, "Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]—**Endocytic c.** The formation of a cavity within a cell, as in the development of blood capillaries. It is said to be indirect when each individual cell of a cell-group becomes metamorphosed to form a common cavity. ["Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]—**Paracytic c.** The formation of a cavity between or among cells. It is said to be direct when there is a simple invagination of one or more layers of cells, as in the formation of a gastrula; indirect when a mass of cells separate and move toward the periphery, thus leaving a central cavity (*e. g.*, a segmentation cavity). ["Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]

CŒLOSOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-som'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From κοῖλος, hollow, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *cœlosomes.* Ger., *Cœlosomen.* Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, the third family of the second tribe of autositic monsters, characterized by more or less extensive eventration; including the *Aspalosomata*, *Schistosomata*, *Pleurosomata*, etc. [Marchand (A, 319).]

CŒLOSPERM, n. Sel'o-spu^{5}rm. From κοῖλος, hollow, and σπέρμα, a seed. A seed in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach, as in *Coriandrum.* [a, 24.]

CŒLOSPERMÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), **CŒLOSPERMEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e(a^3-e^2), -e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cœlospermées.* A suborder of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising the tribe *Coriandreæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒLOSPERMOUS, adj. Sel-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *cœlospermus.* Fr., *cœlospermé.* Ger., *hohlsamig.* Hollow-seeded (*i. e.*, having the seed hemispherical and excavated on the flat side, as in *Coriandrum*). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CŒLOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κοιλοστομία (from κοῖλος, hollow, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *cœlostomie.* Hollowness (a cavernous character) of the voice. [A, 325; L, 41, 50, 104.]

CŒLOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-al)-o^{2}st'om(o^{2}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cœlostome.* Ger., *hohlmäulig*, *hohlstimmig.* Hollow-voiced; as a n., one having cœlostomia. [L, 50.]

CŒLOSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-o(o^2)-stil(stu^{6}l)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, the *Spigelieæ* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒLOTES (Lat.), n. f. Sel'(ko^2-al')-ot(o^{2}t)-ez(as). Gen., *cœlotet'os (-is).* Gr., κοιλότης. Hollowness; a cavity. [A, 387.]

CŒLUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel'(ko^2-al')-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κοῖλον. Ger., *Höhle.* A hollow or cavity. [A, 322, 325; L, 102.]—**C. capitis.** Ger., *Schädelgewölbe.* The vault of the skull. [L, 349.] Cf. Calvaria.—**C'epithelien** (Ger.). Of Haeckel, the endothelial or epithelial cells of the body cavity. ["Jena. Ztschr.," 1884 (J); L, 146.]—**C. oris.** Ger., *Gaumengewölbe*, *knöcherner Gaumen.* The concavity of the palate. [L, 349.]

CŒLURIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko^2-al)-u^{2}r(ur)'i^2-a^3. An order of the *Dinosauria* or a suborder of the *Theropoda.* [L, 121.]

CŒLUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko^2-al')-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Cœlos.

COEN, n. In Mexico, the *Dolichos palmatilobus.* [A, 447.]

CŒNADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κοινός, common, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *cœnadelphe.* A monster consisting of two bodies about equally developed, or which have in common one or more organs indispensable to life. [Gurlt (A, 385); L, 49.]

CŒNÆDŒITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(o^2-e^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cœnædœit'idis.* From κοινός, common, and αἰδοῖα, the genitals. Fr., *cœnœdéite.* Ger., *gemeine Schamentzündung.* General ædœitis. [L, 50.]

CŒNÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *cœnœsthes'eos (-is).* From κοινός, common, and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. Fr., *cœnesthésie*, *cénesthésie.* Ger., *Gemeingefühl.* It., Sp., *cenestesia.* Common sensation or sensibility; also the vague sensation or consciousness of bodily existence which is independent of the evidence of the special senses; according to Axenfeld, the perception of the existence of the various organs of the body and their relations, attention to which is first aroused when any irregularity or interruption of the sensitive currents which proceed from the nervous centres occurs. [A, 385; D, 72; L, 41, 50, 81.]

CŒNÆSTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}t'i^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to cœnæsthesis. [L, 50.]

CŒNANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κοινός, common, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *cœnanthe*, *clinanthe.* Ger., *Blüthenkaschen.* 1. The receptacle of a capitulum, or peduncle enlarged at its summit to receive sessile flowers. 2. Of Nees, the clinanthous inflorescence of *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, and *Ambora.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒNECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)-i-o'i^{2}s. From κοινός, general, and ἐκφλόγωσις, a conflagration. Varioloid. [L, 50.]

CŒNECTHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}k-thim(thu^{6}m)'-a^3. Gen., *cœnecthym'atos (-is).* From κοινός, general, and ἔκθυμα, a pustule. General ecthyma. [L, 50.]

CŒNENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *cœnenchym'atos (-is).* From κοινός, common, and ἔγχυμα, a pouring in. Fr., *cœnenchyme.* Ger., *Cœnenchym.* A calcareous or horny tissue which, in the compound coralla, unites the corallites into one colony. [L, 121.]

CŒNENCHYMAL, adj. Se^{2}n-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m-a^{2}l. Relating to the cœnenchyma. [L, 121.]

CŒNERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p'-e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cœnerysipel'atos (-is).* From κοινός, general, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. General erysipelas. [L, 50.]

CŒNERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thros'-i^{2}s. Gen., *cœnerythros'eos (-is).* From κοινός, general, and ἐρυθρός, red. General erythrosis. [L, 50.]

CŒNICTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-thi^2-(thu^6)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *cœnichthyos'eos (-is).* From κοινός, general, and ἰχθύς, a fish. General ichthyosis. [L, 50.]

CŒNOBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-bi(bi^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From κοινός, common, and βίος, life. In some systems of classification an order of *Algæ* embracing the single family (= order of other systems) *Volvocineæ.* It includes those members of the *Oosporeæ* which consist of ciliated cells united into hemispherical colonies with a gelatinous envelope. It differs from the *Pandorineæ* only in the method of its sexual reproduction. [B, 49, 75.]

CŒNOBION (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-ob(o^{2}b)-i^2-o^{2}n. See Cœnobium.

CŒNOBIONAR, adj. Se^{2}n-o-bi'on-a^{3}r. Lat., *cœnobioneus.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a cœnobium. [B, 19.]

CŒNOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-ob(o^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κοινόβιον, community of living. Fr., *cénobion.* Ger., *Gemeinfrucht*, *Kloster.* It., Sp., *cenobio.* Of Mirbel, a polycarpellary fruit which at maturity separates into several distinct monocarpellary pieces, as in some of the *Boragineæ.* [B, 1, 121.]

CŒNOCACOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}k-(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}st'om(o^{2}m)-a^3. Gen., *cœnocacostom'atos (-is).* From κοινός, common, and στόμα, the mouth. See Stomacace.

CŒNOCAUTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-ka^{4}th'-(ka^3'u^{4}th)-ma^3. Gen., *cœnocauth'matos (-is).* From κοινός, general, and καυθμός, a scorching. Fr., *cœnocauthme.* General urticaria. [L, 50.]

CŒNOCHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-klo(ch^{2}lo^2)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *cœnochloas'matos (-is).* From κοινός, general, and χλόασμα, chloasma. General chloasma. [L, 50.]

CŒNOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-kla(kla^3)'di^2-a^3. From κοῖνος, common, and κλάδος, a young slip for grafting. A natural grafting, occurring in trees when the branches or roots, growing so close together as not to permit free development, become interlaced and intimately united. Sometimes, when one tree is cut down, the stump will increase in size by receiving nourishment through the roots of the contiguous trees. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CŒNOCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}k-ne^{2}z(nas)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κοινός, general, and κνησμός, itching. General itching. [A, 322.]

CŒNODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-od(o^{2}d)-o^{2}nt-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *cœnodontit'idis.* From κοινός, general, and ὀδούς, a tooth. General odontitis. [L, 50.]

CŒNŒCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-e'(o^2'e^2)-si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κοινός, common, and οἶκος, a dwelling. See Polyzoarium.

CŒNOGONE (Fr.), adj. San-o-gon. See Cœnogonus.

CŒNOGONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-go^{2}n-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cénogoniées.* Of Fries, a tribe of *Fungi*, consisting of *Lichnia*, *Cora*, *Cilicia*, *Cœnogonium*, *Thermutis*, *Gausapia*, *Dictyonema*, *Dichonema*, and *Dematium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒNOGONUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}g'on(o^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κοινός, common, and γονή, generation. Fr., *cœnogone.* Ger., *vermischt-gebährend.* Alternately oviparous and viviparous. [L, 41, 180.]

CŒNOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-loj(lo^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. Gr., κοινολογία (from κοινός, common, and λόγος, a discourse. Fr., *cœnologie.* Ger., *Cœnologie, Berathung der Aerzte.* It., *cenologia.* Sp., *cenología, consulta de médicos.* Of Hippocrates, a consultation of physicians. [L, 41, 116.]

CŒNOMORPHÆ [Sundevall] (Lat.). n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf′e(a^3-e^2). From κοινός, common, and μορφή, shape. A cohort of the *Volucres.* [L, 121.]

CŒNONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-ne^{2}f-ri-(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cœnonephrit′idis.* From κοινός, common, and νεφρῖτις, nephritis. Common nephritis. [L, 50.]

CŒNOPARONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. From κοινός, common, παρά, near, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Common paronychia. [L, 50.]

CŒNOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen.. *cœnopericardit′idis.* From κοινός, common, περί, around, and καρδία, the heart. Ordinary pericarditis. [L, 50.]

CŒNOPODIUM [Richard] (Lat.), n. n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-po-(po^2)′di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The conical radicle of a monocotyledonous embryo. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOPODOUS, adj. Se^{2}n-o^{2}p′od-u^{3}s. Lat., *cœnopodus.* Fr., *coïnopode.* Ger., *gleichfüssig.* Having a conical radicle (said of a monocotyledonous embryo). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-si(psu^6)-dra-(dra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From κοινός, general, and ψυδράκιον, tetter. General psydracia. [L, 50.]

CŒNOSANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-the^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κοινός, common, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Blume, a section of the *Urticeæ*, comprising *Celtis, Broussonetia, Morus, Epicarpurus, Trophis, Antiaris, Urtica, Procris, Gunnera, Aporosa*, and *Sciaphila.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOSARC, n. Se^{2}n′o-sark. From κοινός, common, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *cœnosarque.* In the *Coralligena*, the fleshy matter binding a number of polyps into a colony; in the compound *Hydrozoa*, the common trunk uniting the separate polypites into a single organic whole. [L, 121, 147.]

CŒNOSARCAL, adj. Se^{2}n-o-sa^{3}rk′a^{2}l. Relating to or consisting of a cœnosarc. [L, 121.]

CŒNOSOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-sor(so^{2}r)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cœnosorées.* Of Prantl, a division of ferns comprising *Pteris, Gymnogramme, Lindsaya, Adiantum*, and *Gymnopteris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOSTEON (Lat.), **CŒNOSTEUM** [Moseley] (Lat.), n's n. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o^{2}st′e^2-o^{2}n. -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κοινός, common, and ὀστέον, a bone. In the *Hydrocorallinæ*, the ectodermal tissue when it contains a calcareous deposit. [L, 121.]

CŒNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cœnum*, mud. Muddy. [L, 341.]

CŒNOTES (Lat.), n. f. Se^{2}n′(ko^2′e^{2}n)-ot(o^{2}t)-ez(as). Gen., *cœnotet′os (-is).* From κοινότης, a sharing in common. Commoners, community; the doctrine that all diseases had a common origin. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOTHALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cœnothalamees.* Of Gray and Agardh, a family of lichens, comprising the divisions *Bœomycideæ, Cenomycideæ, Evernideæ, Peltideæ, Lecideæ, Gyrophorideæ, Spilomideæ*, and *Calcideæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOTHALAMEUS (Lat.), adj. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κοινός, common, and θάλαμος, a chamber. Fr., *cénothalame.* Having the conceptacle of the same nature as the thallus (said of lichens). [B, 77, 132 (*a*, 24).]

CŒNOTHALAMI (Lat.), **CŒNOTHALAMIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(e), -tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^2-a^3. See Aspidocarpa.

CŒNOTHALAMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Calicideæ.

CŒNOTIC, adj. Se^{2}n-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *cœnoticus* (from κοινότης, a sharing in common). Fr., *cœnotique.* Having a large number of fructiferous filaments arising from the same point of the rhizopod, and joined together above (said of *Fungi*). [L, 41.]

COËNTRILHO (Port.), n. Co-e^{2}n-trel′yo. In Brazil, the *Xanthoxylum hiemale.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COENTRO (Port.), n. Co-e^{2}nt′ro. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [*a*, 24.]

CŒNOTROPHOSPERMOUS, adj. Se^{2}n-o-tro^{2}f-o-spu^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Fr., *cénotrophosperme.* Having a common trophosperm at the base of the ovary (said of plants). [B, 132.]

CŒNOTYPE, n. Se^{2}n′o-tip. From κοινός, common, and τύπος, a type. A type common to all forms; the original form from which others have arisen. [L, 121.]

COENTIC, n. See Coen.

CŒNURUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^{2}n(ko^2-e^{2}n)-u^{2}r(ur)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κοινός, common, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *cœnure.* It., *cenuro.* Formerly a genus of the *Cystica*, now known to be the larval form of a *Tœnia.* [Rudolphi (L, 16, 27).]—**C. cerebralis, C. serialis.** Fr., *cœnure cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirnblasenwurm.* It., *cenuro.* Syn.: *Polycephalus cœnurus* (seu *ovinus*), *Vermis vesicularis socialis, Tœnia vesiculosa socialis cerebralis, Tœnia vesicularis, Vesicaria socialis, Hydatula cerebralis.* The gid hydatid (larva of *Tœnia c.*) often found in great numbers in the brains of sheep. It produces the disease known as "gid." [A, 314; L, 16, 18.]

COERANA (Port.), n. Ko-e^{2}r-a^{3}n′a^3. In Brazil, the genus *Cestrum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COERANDJE, n. In Java, the *Dialium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COERCE (Fr.), n. Ko-e^{2}rs. See Couenne.

COERCIBLE, adj. Ko-u^{5}rs′i^2-b'l. Capable of reduction to a liquid state by compression, abstraction of heat, or both (said of gases). [*a*, 22.]

COERCIVE, adj. Ko-u^{5}rs′i^{2}v. Capable of becoming and continuing magnetic (said of metals). [*a*, 22.]

CŒREBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2}r(ko^2-e^{2}r)-e^{2}b′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Oscines.* [L, 221.]

COERI-ULOSEN [Kalmuck], n. The *Populus nigra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COETANEOUS, adj. Ko-e^{2}t-an′e^2-u^{2}s. Lat.. *coœtaneus* (from *con*, together, and *œtas*, age). Ger., *gleichzeitig.* Coming to maturity at the same time (said of two or more parts of a plant). [B, 123, 198 (*a*, 24).]

COETY, n. The *Amaranth* of San Domingo. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CŒUR (Fr.), n. Ku^{5}r. See Heart.—**C. de bœuf.** 1. The *Anona squamosa* and the *Anona reticulata* or their fruit. [B. 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. See Cor *bovinum.*—**C.-dehors.** The genus Diplotropis. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Saint-Thomas.** In the Antilles, the seeds of *Acacia scandens.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**C. de Saturne.** See Alastrob.—**C. des Indes.** The *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du bois.** See Duramen.—**C. forcé.** See *C. surmené.*—**C. hépatique.** A cardiac disturbance which is secondary to some liver disorder, such as congestion or cirrhosis. [Huchard, "Union méd., Apr., 21, 1883, p. 669 (D).]—**C. poitu.** The equivalent of a term used by Benivieni for chronic pericarditis. [Review of J. Bouillet's "Précis d'histoire de la médecine," in "Lyon méd.," Mar. 4, 1883, p. 312.]—**C. surmené.** An over-strained heart. [J. R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Oct. 10, 1885, p. 589.]—**C. tabagique.** See *Tobacco* heart.

COFEA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)′fe^2-a^3. See Coffea.

COFFEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}f′fe^2-a^3. Ar., *gahuah, k'ahāva.* Hind., *kawa.* Fr., *caféier, cafier.* Ger., *Kaffeebaum.* It., *caffe.* Sp., *cafe.* The coffee-tree. Of Linnæus, a genus of rubiaceous plants, belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the tribe *Ixoreæ*, comprising some twenty species cultivated in tropical Asia, Africa, and the Mascarene Islands. Fifty or sixty species were formerly enumerated, but the number has been greatly reduced by referring the American species to other genera. The original home of the coffee-tree is supposed to be Abyssinia, where in the district called Caffa (from which it is supposed to derive its name) it is still found wild. All the species of this genus are evergreen shrubs or small trees, with small white and fragrant flowers having globular or tubular corollæ, and stamens fixed at the top of the tube or on its inner face and protruding beyond it. The fruit is a small 2-celled berry containing 2 seeds convex on the outside and flat on the inside, where they are marked by a furrow. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24); Hiern, "Trans. of the Linnæan Soc.," 2d S., v. i, 1880 (B).]—**C. Afzelii** [Hiern]. An imperfectly known Sierra Leone species. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. arabica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *caféier*



COFFEA ARABICA. [A, 327.]

d'Arabie. Ger., *arabischer Kaffeebaum, ächter Kaffee.* Syn.: *C. vulgaris* [Mönch]. The common coffee-plant, and the original source of most of the coffee in cultivation. It is a small, much-branched, pyramidal tree, resembling a cherry-tree, but with a whitish bark and more slender and horizontally spreading branches. The leaves are opposite and are of a dark-green color on the upper surface, and of elliptical, lance-like form, about six inches long. The flowers are fragrant and white, like orange-tree flowers, and form clusters in the axils of the leaves. The young fruit, at first of a green color, reddens when it ripens, and is oblong and about the size of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds closely united by their flat sides, which constitute the coffee-berries of commerce. The plant is indigenous to Abyssinia, and is found wild also in Liberia and Victoria Nyanza, cultivated in Arabia and in nearly all tropical countries. [B, 5, 19 (*a*. 24).]—**C. bengalensis** [Roxburgh]. A species wild and also cultivated in the mountainous regions of Silhet and Nepal. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); Balfour's "India" (*a*,

24).]—**C. borbonica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *caféier de Bourbon, café Bourbon.* Ger., *Kaffee von Bourbon.* See *C. mauritiana.*—**C. brevipes** [Hiern]. A species growing on the Cameroons Mountains. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. capitata** [Sieb.]. The *Chasalia coffeoides.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. divaricata** [Tausch]. The *Chasalia divaricata.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. hirsuta** [G. Don]. The *Cremaspora africana.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. hypoglauca** [Welwitsch], **C. jasminoides** [Welwitsch]. Two species growing in Angola, and the latter in Old Calabar also. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. kraussiana** [Hochstetter]. The *Kraussia floribunda.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. laurifolia** [Salisbury]. The *C. arabica.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. laurina** [Poiret]. The *Craterispermum laurinum.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. liberica** [Hort. Bull.]. A species (regarded by Bentham as a variety of the *C. arabica*), a large-leaved and robust plant, yielding seeds of a highly aromatic and fine flavor. The tree is very prolific. It grows wild in abundance along the Guinea coast. It is said not to contain so much caffeine as the *C. arabica.* [B, 77, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. macrocarpa** [A. Richard]. A species growing in the Mauritius in dense mountainous forests. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. mauritiana** [Lamarck]. Fr., *caféier de Maurice, café-marron.* Syn.: *C. myrtifolia* [Roxburgh]. A species (by Willdenow considered a variety of the *C. arabica*) growing in the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon. Its berry is larger than that of the *C. arabica* and generally yellowish or greenish white. It is employed mixed with other kinds of coffee; when taken alone it is said to be intoxicating. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B); B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. melanocarpa** [Welwitsch]. A species growing in the woods about Sobati, Bango, and Bumba near the river Delambra. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B)].—**C. microcarpa** [De Candolle]. An imperfectly known species said to come from Senegambia. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. mozambicana** [De Candolle]. See *C. racemosa.*—**C. myrtifolia** [Roxburgh]. See *C. mauritiana.*—**C. occidentalis.** The *C. mauritiana.* [a, 24.]—**C. odorata** [Forskål]. Fr., *caféier odorant.* A species of Arabia having the same properties as the *C. arabica.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. racemosa.** 1. Of Ruíz and Pavón, the Peruvian coffee-tree; a species cultivated in Peru. 2. Of Loureiro, the *C. ramosa.* [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. ramosa** [Römer and Schultes]. Syn.: *C. mozambicana* [De Candolle]. A species growing on the Island of Mozambique. The seeds are used as ordinary coffee. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24); Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. rupestris** [Hiern]. A species growing near the town of Abbekuta. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. silvestris** [Willdenow]. The *C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. stenophylla** [G. Don]. A Sierra Leone species, by Hooker confounded with the *C. arabica.* The seeds roasted constitute the Highland coffee of Sierra Leone and are used like common coffee, but are considered superior to the latter. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. subcordata** [Hiern]. A species growing in Old Calabar. [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. vulgaris** [Mönch]. The *C. arabica* (*q. v.*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. Zanguebariæ** [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Amajova africana* [Sprengel]. A species growing on the Zanzibar coast and in Mozambique. The seeds are said to be used as coffee. [B, 180 (a, 24); Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**Coffeæ semen** [Gr. Ph.], **Fabæ coffeæ, Semen coffeæ, Semen coffeæ arabicæ.** Coffee; the seeds of the *C. arabica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COFFEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a(a³)′se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *coffeacées.* 1. Of Jussieu, one of the natural groups of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising the genera *Canthium, Chiococca, Ixora, Pavetta, Saprosma, Coffea, Ronabea, Psychotria, Antherura, Palicourea, Cephaëlis, Geophila,* and *Morinda.* [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Batsch, a family of the *Rigidareæ*, comprising the genera *Chimarrhis, Chiococca, Psychotria, Coffea, Pæderia, Coprosma, Chomelia, Pavetta, Ixora, Coussarea, Cunninghamia, and Antirhea.* 3. Of De Candolle (in 1806) a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, and (in 1830) a subtribe comprising the families *Coffeeæ* and *Cephaelideæ.* 4. Of A. Richards, a subtribe comprising the genera *Chassalia, Coffea, Rudgea, Ronabea, Psycholria,* and *Cephaelis.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f′fe²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *coffées.* Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Cinchonaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Operculariдæ, Anthospermidæ, Spermacocidæ, Psychotridæ, Pæderidæ,* and *Guettardidæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. Coffeaceæ.

COFFEARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a(a³)′ri²-a³. 1. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Aparinia*, comprising the genera *Rubia, Peteria, Chiococca, Coffea, Canthium, Psychotria, Ronabea, Pederia, Coprosma, Simira, Palicuria, Ernodea, Pitoria, Sclerodendron, Taramea, Erythrodanum, Hippotes,* and *Serissa.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a(a³)′ri²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Spermacoceæ, Coffeinæ,* and *Cinchoneæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEE, n. Ko²f′e. Lat., *caffea* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *café* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kafe, Kaffee.* It., *caffè.* Sp., *café.* Ar., *bun* or *boon.* Malay, *kaeba.* Hind., *kahwa* (according to Lane, *kahwa* is the old Arabic for wine), *bun, kafi.* Chin., *kiafi-cha.* Egyptian, *eleane.* The seed of *Coffea arabica*, also an infusion of the same. The seeds contain, on analysis, 34 per cent. of cellulose, 12 per cent. of water, 10 to 13 per cent. of fatty matter, 15·5 per cent. of glucose, 10 per cent. of legumin, 3·5 per cent. of chlorogenate of potassium and caffeine, a small per cent. of oil and mineral substances, and caffetannic and caffeic acids. An empyreumatic oil is developed in roasting the seeds. The action of c. is that of a cerebral stimulant; hence its use as an antidote in opium poisoning. It is given with benefit in nervous headache, spasmodic asthma, and whooping-cough. It is also used in diarrhœa and amenorrhœa. It is a good vehicle for administering quinine, the bitterness of which it disguises. It retards tissue waste. [A, 496 (a, 24); B, 5, 172, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Acorn c.** See under Acorn.—**Arabian c.** Fr., *café d'Arabie.* Ger., *arabische Kaffee.* The seed of the *Coffea arabica*; ordinary coffee. [B.]—**Arabian c.-tree.** The *Coffea arabica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**California c.-tree.** The *Rhamnus californica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. bean.** See *C.*—**C.-bean tree.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. berry.** The seeds of the *Coffea arabica.* [L, 73.]—**C. blight.** A disease of the c.-plant caused by the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix.* Its mycelium penetrates the tissue of the leaves and causes them to fall, and thus kills the tree. [B, 185 (a, 24); Balfour's "India" (a, 24).]—**C. black-bug.** The *Lecanium nigrum.* [Balfour's "India" (a, 24).]—**C.-borer.** The larva of the *Xylotrechus quadripes* of Chevrolat. It perforates and destroys the trunk of the trees. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. brown-bug.** The *Lecanium caffea* of Walker. [A, 496 (a, 24); B, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. climber.** The *Periploca mauritiana.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. grounds.** Fr., *marc du café.* The residue of ground and roasted c. after an infusion has been made from it.—**C.-leaf rot.** The fungus *Pellicularia koleroya.* [Balfour's "India" (a, 24).]—**C.-rat.** The *Golunda Ellioti* which kills the tree by gnawing off the young branches. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. saccharate.** A preparation, proposed by Pavesi, formed by percolating one part of roasted c. with warm water, and adding to the percolate two parts of refined sugar and evaporating to dryness. It is a brownish powder of agreeable taste. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181 (B).]—**C. tablets.** A preparation made by grinding the roasted c. in a powerful mill which operates slowly to avoid an elevation of temperature and thereby a loss of the volatile matter, moistening the powder slightly, mixing it with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressing it into cakes which are then dried slowly and wrapped in tinfoil to prevent deterioration. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. xxiii (a, 21).]—**C.-tannic acid.** See Caffeotannic acid.—**C.-tree.** The genus *Coffea.* [B.]—**C. white-bug.** The *Pseudococcus adonidum*, very destructive to the plant. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**Date c.** A drink made from roasted date-stones and apricot-kernels by the poorer classes in Egypt and Arabia, and said to have a pleasant taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvii (a, 21).]—**Essence of c.** An essence made by heating the cheapest grades of molasses until it is thoroughly converted into caramel, crushing it in breakers and grinding it to powder. It contains all the impurities of the molasses and generally more or less charcoal. Its chief function seems to be to give c. a rich deep tint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 21).]—**Fumigating pastilles of c.** A preparation made of 4 parts each of fresh roasted and ground c. and of powdered tragacanth, 2 parts of powdered potassium chloride, and 3 parts of syrup. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Highland c. of Sierra Leone.** A variety said to be furnished by the *Coffea stenophylla.* [Daniells, cited by Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**Husked c.** See *Mocha c.*—**Java c.** Ger., *Java-Kaffee, ostindische Kaffee.* The commercial name given to the stock raised from the Arabian coffee-tree introduced into Java in 1690, and since cultivated there with such success that it furnishes 130,000,000 lbs. annually. It is considered one of the best varieties in the market. The seed is large and pale in color, and of fine aromatic odor when well and properly roasted. [B, 77, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kentucky c.-tree.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Liberian c.** The product of the *Coffea liberica.* [Hiern, *l. c.* (B).]—**Melilotin c.** A compound of about equal proportions of c., chicory, and date-stones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 21).]—**Mocha c.** Also written *Mokka* and *Mokha*, and in commerce called *husked c.* The c. raised in the mountainous regions of Yemen, Arabia, and called Mocha from the port of its main exportation, though little if any finds its way to a European or American market. The seeds are hard, round, half-transparent, and greenish-brown. The Mocha sold under that name is the product of India or of the West Indies. [A, 496 (a, 24); B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Negro c.** A spurious c. made from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis.* [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Peruvian c.** The *Coffea racemosa* (1st def.). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rio c.** Fr., *café du Brésil.* The commercial name for the c. raised in Brazil, which was introduced there from Cayenne about 1722. It is the product of the Arabian stock. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Swedish c.** The seeds of *Astragalus bœticus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.-tree.** The *Faramea odoratissima*, the *Zuelania laitoides*, and the *Eugenia disticha.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COFFEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe(fe²)′e²-e(a³-e²). Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Coffeaceæ*, comprising the genera *Amaracarpus, Damnacanthus, Canthium, Plectroma, Psydrax, Marquisia, Nescidia, Diplospora, Epithinia, Siderodendron, Eumachia, Terirea, Chiococca, Margaris, Saldinia, Scolosanthus, Chomelia, Baconia, Ixora, Pavetta, Saprosma, Coussarea, Polyozus, Grumilea, Rutidea, Faramea, Strempelia, Coffea,* and *Rudgea.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEIC ACID, n. Ko²f-fe′i²k. See Caffeic acid.

COFFEÏDIN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa-ed-en′. See Caffeidine.

COFFEÏN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa-en′. See Caffeine.—**Baldriansaures C.** See Caffeine *valerate.*—**C'hydrochlorat.** See Caffeine *hydrochloride.*—**C'sulfat.** See Caffeine *sulphate.*—**Essigsaures C.** See Caffeine *acetate.*—**Milchsaures C.** See Caffeine *lactate.*—**Salzsaures C.** See Caffeine *hydrochloride.*—**Schwefelsaures C.** See Caffeine *sulphate.*

COFFEINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²f-fe²-i(e)′na³. See Caffeine.

COFFEINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i(e)′ne(na³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Coffeariæ*, comprising the sections *Cephælideæ, Psychotrieæ,* and *Guettardeæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i²n′e²-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Gamopetalæ*, comprising the family *Rubiaceæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Psychotrieæ*, comprising the genera *Saprosma, Antirrhœa, Amaracarpus, Coffea, Hydnophytum,* and *Myrmecodia.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEÏNISIRT (Ger.), adj. Ko²f-fa-en-ez-ert′. Treated with, or under the influence of, caffeine. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1885, p. 102 (B).]

COFFEINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²f-fe²-i(e)′nu³m(nu⁴m). See Caffeine.—**C. citricum.** See Caffeine *citrate.*

COFFEOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ko²f-fe²-o(o²)-id(ed)′ez(as). Resembling *Coffea*; a botanical species name. [B.]

COFFEOL, n. Ko²f′e-o²l. See Caffeol.

COFFEONE, n. Ko^{2}f'e-on. See CAFFEONE.

COFFEOTANNIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}f-e-o-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

COFFER, n. In the West Indies, the *Symplocos martinicensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COFFIN-BONE, n. Ko^{2}f'i^{2}n-bo^{3}n. See under BONE.

COFFINISM, n. Ko^{2}f'i^{2}n-i^{2}zm. A form of medical practice founded upon the dicta that "heat is life" and that "the want of heat is disease and death." It seems to resemble Thomsonianism. Lobelia and capsicum are said to be the only medicines employed. It takes its name from one Dr. Coffin. ["Louisville Med. News," July 22, 1882, p. 37.]

COFFINITE, n. Ko^{2}f'i^{2}n-it. An adherent or practitioner of Coffinism.

COFFO, n. A variety of banana. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COFFOL, n. The genus *Areca.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COFFRE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}f'r. A popular term for the chest, also for the bodily constitution. [L, 41.]

COGGYGRIA, n. The *Anthyllis barba Jovis.* [B, 114 (*a*, 24).]

COGNAC (Fr.), n. Kon'ya^{3}k. Properly, brandy made in the *C.* district, France, from grapes grown there; as commonly used, and of the Ger. Ph., any grape brandy. [B, 5, 205.]

COGNASSIER (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}n-ya^{3}s-e-a. See COIGNASSIER.

COGNATE, adj. Ko^{2}g'nat. Gr., **συγγενής**. Lat., *cognatus* (from *con*, together with, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *allié.* Ger., *verbunden.* Closely allied, of like origin. [A, 318.]

COGNASSIER (Fr.), n. Kon-ya^{3}s-e-a. The genus *Cydonia.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commun.** The *Cydonia vulgaris* (*Pirus cydonia*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Japon.** The *Cydonia* (*Pyrus*) *japonica.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. femelle.** The *Cydonia vulgaris*, var. *microcarpa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. mâle.** The *Cydonia vulgaris*, var. *maliformis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COGOLLOS (Sp.), n. Ko-gol'yos. The bulb of the *Scilla maritima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COGUILLUOQUI, n. In Chili, the *Lardizabala.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COGUL, n. In Chili, the *Dolichos funarius.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COGWOOD, n. Ko^{2}g'wu^{4}d. The *Ceanothus chloroxylon.* [B, 19, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-tree.** See *C.* and *Jamaica c.*—**Jamaica c.** The *Hernandia sonora.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COHABITATION, n. Ko-ha^{2}b-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., **συνοίκησις.** Lat., *cohabitatio* (from *cohabitare*, to dwell together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenwohnen, Beischlaf.* It., *coabitazione.* Sp., *cohabitación.* The maintenance of sexual relations, lawful or unlawful, between a man and a woman.

COHÆRENS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-her'(ha^3'e^{2}r)-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). See COHERENT.

COHÆSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)-hez'(ha^3'e^{2}s)-i^2-o. Gen., *cohæsion'is.* See COHESION.

COHERENCE, n. Ko-her'e^{2}ns. See COHESION.

COHERENT, adj. Ko-her'e^{2}nt. Lat., *cohærens.* Fr., *cohérent.* Ger., *zusammenhängend.* 1. Adhering without absolute fusion, as in the anthers of the *Compositæ.* [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. So connected as to be intelligible and to express ideas in a natural sequence (said of spoken words).

COHESION, n. Ko-hezh'u^{3}n. Gr., **σύστασις.** Lat., *cohærentia, cohæsio* (from *con*, together, and *hærere*, to stick). Fr., *cohérence, cohésion.* Ger., *Cohäsion, Zusammenhang.* It., *coesione.* Sp., *cohesión.* 1. In chemistry, the union of similar bodies (solids, liquids, or gases) by the force of molecular attraction. It varies with the temperature and nature of the bodies, being strongest in solids, less in liquids, and least in gases; also the force (force of c.) which causes this union. 2. In botany, the union of similar organs, such as stamens, etc. In such cases it is also called coalescence; union of dissimilar organs being called adnation. [B, 1, 2 (*a*, 24).]—**Attraction of c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. figure.** The shape assumed by a drop of oil or of a resinous liquid let fall upon the surface of water or other liquid. The c. f. varies with the kind of oil or as it may be modified by its adulteration with other ingredients, and has been used as a test not only of the identity but of the purity of any suspected oil. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Electric c. figure.** The specific figure produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on plates of glass. [*a*, 24.]—**Force of c.** See *C.* (1st def.).

COHIBENS (Lat), **COHIBITING,** adj's. Ko(ko^2)'hi^{2}b-e^{2}nz-(e^{2}ns), ko-hi^{2}b'i^{2}t-i^{2}n^{2}g. See INHIBITORY.

COHIBITION, n. Ko-hi^{2}b-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *cohibitio.* See INHIBITION.

COHINE, n. The *Crescentia cujete.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COHNIACEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A group of *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cohnia* of Reichenbach. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COHOB [Paracelsus], n. See COHOBATION (2d def.).

COHOBATION, n. Ko-hob-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *cohobatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., mehrmalige Destillirung* (1st def.). It., *coobazione.* Sp., *cohobación.* 1. The repeated distillation of the same substance. [B, 5, 200 (*a*, 21) (*a*, 24).] 2. Obstinate continuance or recurrence in spite of proper medical treatment (said of diseases). [A, 325; L, 94.]

COHOBATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-hob(ho^{2}b)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Subjected to repeated percolation or distillation. [L, 81; *a*, 24.]

COHOBIUM, n. See COHOBATION (2d def.).

COHOL (Ar.), n. Fr., *c.* See ALCOHOL.—**C.-æther** [Reichenbach]. See MESITA.

COHOLHYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko^2)-ho^{2}l-hid(hu^{6}d)-ro^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. See COHOLYDROLYTON.

COHOLOLYTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^2)-ho^{2}l-o^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cohol*, alcohol, and **λύειν**, to dissolve. Fr., *cohololyte.* Ger., *weingeistlöslich.* Soluble in alcohol. [L, 50.]

COHOLYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko^2)-ho^{2}l-id(u^{6}d)-ro^{2}l'-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From *cohol*, alcohol, **ὕδωρ**, water, and **λύειν**, to dissolve. Fr., *coholydrolyte.* A substance soluble in alcohol and in water. [L, 50.]

COHOPH, n. See COHOBATION (2d def.).

COHORT, n. Ko'ho^{2}rt. Lat., *cohors.* A subdivision of a class, comprising one or more orders. In Endlicher's classification there were only 13 cohorts, 7 of which—viz., *Polypetalæ, Gamopetalæ, Apetalæ, Conoideæ, Spadicifloreæ, Florideæ*, and *Glumiferæ*—belonged to the *Phanerogams*, and 6—viz., *Sporogamia, Thallogamia, Axogamia, Aërophyta, Hysterophyta*, and *Hydrophyta*—were comprised among the *Cryptogams.* [B, 34.] The term is now used in a much narrower sense, each of these divisions comprising a number of c's. See the names of the various classes for these c's. In some continental systems of classification the word c. is replaced by order, and the order of other systems is represented by the term family. [B, 35, 41, 42, 75.]

COHOSH, n. Ko-ho^{2}sh'. The genera *Actæa* and *Leontice.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Black c.** The *Cimicifuga racemosa.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue c.** The *Caulophyllum* (*Leontice*) *thalyctroides.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red c.** The *Actæa americana*, var. *rubra.* [*a*, 24.]—**White c.** The *Actæa americana*, var. *alba.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COHUNE, n. The *Attalea c.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oil.** An oil obtained from the fruit of *Attalea c.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COHUSH, n. Ko-hu^{3}sh'. See COHOSH.

COICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko(ko^2)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Gramineæ-Paniceæ*, consisting of the genus *Coix.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COICLINAT, n. In Wales, the *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COIFFE (Fr.), n. Kwa^{3}f. See CAUL, *Pia* MATER, CALYPTRA, CAPUCHON, and PILEUS.—**C. caudale.** See CAPUCHON *caudal de l'amnios.*—**C. céphalique.** See CAPUCHON *céphalique.*—**C. de la racine.** See ROOT-*cap* and *Cap*-CELL.—**C. du cerveau.** The pia mater. [I, 28.]—**C. du lobe olfactif** [Gratiolet]. The olfactory bulb. [I, 35.]

COIFFÉ (Fr.), adj. Kwa^{3}f-a. Born with a caul (said of infants). [L, 49.]

COIGNER (Fr.), **COIGNIER** (Fr.), n's. Kwa^{3}n-ya, -ye-a. The genus *Cydonia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COIL, n. Koil. O. E., *coile, coyle.* Lat., *spira, circumvolutio.* Gr., **σπεῖρα.** Fr., *circonvolution, circulaire, anse.* Ger., *Schlinge.* It., *gomitolo.* Sp., *vuelta, rollo.* A winding or spiral structure, anything wound (*e. g.*, wire), a loop.—**C's of the cochlea.** The two turns and a half which the osseous and membranous spiral laminæ make round the axis of the cochlea. [F.]—**Cold-water c.** Syn.: *ice-water c., ice c.* A device by means of which cold may be applied to a part continuously by a coil of tubing (of rubber or flexible metal) laid on it, through which a stream of cold water is kept running. Various patterns have been devised by Leiter, of Vienna, and by W. M. Chamberlain, F. N. Otis, and A. B. Townshend, of New York.—**Hot-water c.** The same mechanism as the cold-water c., the water being used hot instead of cold.—**Induction c.** Properly, the secondary c. of an apparatus for the development of induced currents of electricity; as commonly used, the whole apparatus. See *Induced* ELECTRICITY.—**Ice c., Ice-water c.** See *Cold-water c.*—**Primary c.** The inner c. of an induction apparatus, through which the battery current passes.—**Resistance c.** A c. or series of c's of doubled wire of known resistance; interposed in a galvanic circuit to diminish the strength of the current or to test the resistance offered by an object by comparison. [A, 376.]—**Ruhmkorff's c.** An induction apparatus in which the secondary c. is of very fine wire and of great length, in which the two ends of the primary c. are connected with the two coatings of a condenser, and in which a Foucault's contact-breaker is used for breaking the circuit. [A, 376.]—**Secondary c.** The outer c. of an induction apparatus.

COILANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}i^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3. See GENTIANA.

COILIMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^2-i^{2}l-i(e)'ma^3. Gen., *coilim'atos* (*-is*). From **κοιλία**, the belly. An old term for sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence. [L, 84.]

COIN (Fr.), n. Kwa^{3}n^2. 1. See CUNEUS. 2. In the horse, one of the four shorter incisor teeth. [A, 301.]—**C. interne du lobe occipital.** See CUNEUS and *Cuneate* LOBULE. [I, 28.]

COINDICANT, adj. Ko-i^{2}n'di^{2}k-a^{2}nt. Lat., *coindicans* (from *con*, together, and *indicare*, to point out). Fr., *c.* Ger., *nebenanzeigend.* Concurring to indicate (said of symptoms). [A, 385.]

COINDICATION, n. Ko-i^{2}n-di^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *coindicatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Mitanzeige, Nebenanzeige.* A collateral or concurrent indication agreeing with the chief indication. [A, 322.] See INDICATION.

COINE, n. Koin. The quince. [A, 505.]

COING (Fr.), n. Kwa^{3}n. The quince (the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Aqua* CYDONIORUM.—**C. de la Chine.** The fruit of the *Diospyros amara.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Bengale.** See ÆGLE *marmelos* and BAEL.—**Conserve de c.** See *Conditum* CYDONIORUM.—**Décoction de semences de c.** See *Decoctum* CYDONIÆ.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua* CYDONIORUM.—**Gelée de c's.** See *Gelatina* CYDONIORUM.—**Gelée de c's aromatisée.** See *Panis* CYDONIORUM *compositus.*—**Mucilage de c's (ou de semence de c. desséché)** [Fr. Cod.]. See

Mucilago CYDONII.—**Poire de c.** See *C.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Semences de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Quince-seed. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.], **Sirop de c's.** See *Syrupus* CYDONIORUM.—**Sirop de c's composé.** See *Syrupus* CYDONIORUM *compositus.*—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus e fructu cydoniæ, succus cydoniorum.* Juice of quinces; made by wiping off the down from quinces, reducing the fleshy part to a pulp, expressing it, allowing it to ferment slightly, and then filtering through paper. A preparation made in a similar manner was official in the Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1837, Hess. Ph., 1806, Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773, and Würtemb. Ph., 1798. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

COINOSITE [Van Beneden], n. Koin'o-sit. From κοινός, common, and σιτεῖν, to subsist. An animal parasite that has the power of detaching itself from its host at will. [L, 121.] Cf. OIKOSITE.

COIR, n. From *kambar* (Tamil), a rope, or *kaubar*, the Maldive word for a cord. [Balfour and Tennant.] The fibrous rind of the cocoa-nut. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COIRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)'i^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See CHŒRAS.

COISE (Fr.), **COISE-SAINT-JEAN** (Fr.), n's. Ko-ez, ko-ez-sa^{2}n^2-zha^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there are cold springs containing sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, and iron in small quantities, and iodine, bromine, nitrogen, and hydrogen in moderate quantities. They are used in goître. [L, 87.]

COÏT (Fr.), n. Ko-e. See COITUS.—**C. fécondant.** A coitus that gives rise to impregnation.

COITAL, adj. Ko'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Fr., *coïtal.* Pertaining to coitus. [A, 385.]

COITE (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)-i(e)'te(ta). Of Dioscorides, probably the *Conium maculatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COITION, n. Ko-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. See COITUS.

COITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko(ko^2)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *c.* From *coire*, to come together. Gr., συνουσία, ὀχεία. Fr., *coït, accouplement* (in the lower animals), *rapprochement sexuel.* Ger., *geschlechtliche Umarmung, Paarung, Begattung, Beischlaf.* It., Sp., *coito.* 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. Of Pliny, the sexual fertilization of palms and the grafting of plants. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).] 3. An old term for the incorporation of different drugs into a mass. [*a*, 24.]—**C. difficilis.** See DYSPAREUNIA.—**C. humoris.** A gathering of humors. [L, 325.]—**C. nervorum opticorum.** See *Optic* CHIASM. [I, 3.]—**C. reservatus.** Onanism. [A. Valenta, "Memorabil.," xxv, 11; cited in "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Oct. 19, 1885, p. 930.]—**C. sodomiticus.** See SODOMY.

COIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^2)'i^{2}x. Gen., *co'icis.* Syn.: *Lithagrostis* [Gärtner]. A small Linnæan genus of grasses, of the tribe *Maydeæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lacrima.** Fr., *larme de Job, larmille des Indes.* Ger., *Thränengras, Hiobsthränen.* Syn.: *Lithagrostis lacrima Jobi* [Gärtner]. Job's tears, gromwell-reed; a garden species. The fruits are very hard and are worn as beads, the superstitious attributing marvelous properties to them. They were formerly used in Europe for dropsy and pulmonary diseases, and are still so used in China and Cochin-China, and sometimes as food. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lacrima gigantea** [Host.]. Fr., *c. lacryma gigantesque.* A variety of the *C. lacrima* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ovata.** See *C. lacrima.*

COKA (Ger.), n. Ko'ka^3. See COCA.

COKE, n. Kok. Fr., *c., charbon désoufré* (ou *désulphuré*). Ger., *Kohks, abgeschwefelte Steinkohle.* It., *carbone estinto.* Sp., *cok.* A form of carbon, containing also various inorganic salts and a small quantity of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, produced by heating bituminous coal apart from the air. It burns, if it has been produced by a long-continued heat, at a much higher temperature than ordinary coal, and gives off much heat but very little smoke. [B, 3 (*a*, 24).]—**Blacksmith's c.** See *Soft c.*—**Engine c., Hard c.** C. prepared by a long-continued heating in covered ovens. It is harder and less combustible than soft c., but not considered as economical as coal. [B, 3, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Soft c.** C. obtained by burning coal in heaps and arresting combustion by quenching with water when the proper stage is reached. [B, 3.]

COKUNE, n. In Honduras, the *Attalea cohune.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] See COHUNE.

COL (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}l. 1. See NECK. 2. In entomology, the part which separates the head from the neck; the head itself, when it is long and thin. 3. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]—**C. anatomique de l'humérus.** See *Anatomical* NECK *of the humerus.*—**C. chirurgical de l'humérus.** See *Surgical* NECK *of the humerus.*—**C. de côte, C. de la côte.** The neck of a rib. [B, 7.]—**C. de la mâchoire.** See NECK *of the inferior maxilla.*—**C. de la matrice.** 1. The cervix uteri. 2. As formerly used, the vagina. [A, 44.]—**C. de la vessie.** See NECK *of the bladder.*—**C. de l'humérus.** See NECK *of the humerus.*—**C. de l'omoplate.** See NECK *of the scapula.*—**C. de l'os maxillaire inférieure.** See NECK *of the inferior maxilla.*—**C. de l'ovaire.** A name given by Cassini to the prolongation of the upper part of the ovary in the *Compositæ*, which is developed chiefly during the ripening of the fruit. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de l'utérus.** See *C. de la matrice.*—**C. du dent.** The neck of a tooth. [L, 7.]—**C. du fémur.** See NECK *of the femur.*—**C. du grand os.** See NECK *of the os magnum.*—**C. du perone.** See NECK *of the fibula.*—**C. du radius.** See NECK *of the radius.*—**C. utérin.** See *C. de la matrice.*

COLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'la^3. From *kola*, the native name of the *C. acuminata.* A genus of sterculiaceous plants, of the tribe *Sterculieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acuminata** [R. Brown]. Ger., *zugespitzblättriger Stinkbaum.* Syn.: *Sterculia acuminata* [Beauvois], *Siphoniopsis* [Karsten]. The *gourou, ombérie, nangoue, kokkorokou, bissy-bissy, coorooah, female kola* (or c.). A tree 30 to 60 feet high, indigenous to the west coast of Africa and naturalized or cultivated in South America, the East Indies, the Mauritius, and other tropical countries on the sea-coast. The fruit (*c.-*, or *kola-*, or *garu-nut*) is a brownish-yellow capsule, 2 or 3 inches in length and 1 or 2 inches thick, and containing from 1 to 15 white or red seeds. The latter contain 40 or 50 per cent. of starch resembling potato-starch in character, 2½ per cent. of caffeine, and a trace of theobromine, with nearly 3 per cent. of sugar and a small amount of tannin (which, according to some, is absent). These seeds are used in Africa and India as a masticatory, an aphrodisiac, a digestive tonic, a remedy in alcoholism, and a stimulant, enabling the user to make prolonged exertion without fatigue. They are also used to clarify water. They have recently been employed in atonic diarrhœa and in cardiac disease, and a paste (*kola paste*) made from them is said to furnish a cocoa and chocolate superior in quality and in nutritive value to that derived from the *Theobroma*, and to form a useful medicine in cardiac disease with granular kidney. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24); T. Christy, "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 8, Apr., 1885 (B).]—**C.-nut.** Fr., *noix de c.* The seeds of the fruit of the *C. acuminata.* [B, 38, 185 (*a*, 24).]

COLA, n. In Australia, the *Panicum lævinodum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLA (Sp.), n. Ko'la^3. Glue. [B.]—**C. de Flanders** [Sp. Ph.]. Gelatin. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de pescado** [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Isinglass. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).] See ICHTHYOCOLLA.—**C. de zosra.** The *Acourtia moschata.*

COLADITI-MANOORA, n. In the Ternate Islands, the *Hydrocotyle asiatica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLAH MAVUH (Tamil), n. The *Buchanania angustifolia* and *Buchanania latifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 21).]

COLAILLE, n. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus brachypoda.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κῶλον, the colon, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *colalgie.* Pain in the colon, especially neuralgic pain in the left hypochondriac region, associated sometimes with constipation and other phenomena. [D, 72; L, 330.]

COLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See COLATURE (2d def.).

COLAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-a^3-fon'i^2-a^3. Of Dioscorides, the *Convolvulvs scammonia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLASPIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a^{2}s-ped-a. A tribe of the *Tetramera.* [L, 41.]

COLASSO [Hind.], n. The *Besleria longifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLASTERIÆ (Lat.), **COLASTRA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Kol(ko^{2}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(ta)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tra^3. An order of the *Asterida.* [L, 173, 228.]

COLATION, n. Ko-la'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἤθησις. Lat., *colatio* (from *colare*, to strain). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Durchseihen, Koliren.* The process of straining or passing a liquid or semi-solid substance through a perforated vessel or a porous material. [*a*, 21.]

COLATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l(kol)-a^3-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Literally, a strainer. 2. An infundibulum. 3. A term formerly applied to either the ethmoid or the sphenoid bone, on account of their being supposed to filter the humors derived from the brain. 4. An issue or ulcer by which morbid matters are discharged. [I, 3; L, 325, 349; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Accidental colatoria, Artificial colatoria.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. encephali.** The pituitary body. [L, 7.]—**Colatoria lactea.** Vesiculo-vascular structures in the lining membrane of the uterus, described by Astruc. [L, 325.]

COLATORIUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-a^3-tor'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *colatoire.* Straining, depurative (said anciently of the liver and the kidneys). [A, 301.]

COLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See COLATURE (2d def.).

COLATURE, n. Kol'a^{2}t-u^{2}r. Lat., *colatura.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Durchseihung* (1st def.), *Colatur, Kolatur.* It., *colatura.* Sp., *coladura.* 1. See COLATION. 2. A liquid or other substance purified by straining; that which has been subjected to straining. [B, 46, 92, 200 (*a*, 21).]

COLAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a^{4}x'(a^3'u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *colaux'es.* From κῶλον, the colon, and αὔξη, augmentation. Dilatation of the colon. [L, 50.]

COLBERG (Ger.), n. Kol'be^{2}rg. A place on the Baltic Sea, where there are saline baths. [A, 319.]

COLBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-bu^{5}rt'i^2-a^3. Fr., *colbertie.* Of Salisbury, a genus of plants closely allied to *Dillenia.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coromandeliana.** The *Dillenia pentagyna.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. obovata** [Blume]. A species of India, where the juice of the fruit is used as a wash to prevent the hair from falling out. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scabella.** The *Dillenia scabella.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COLCAGUAHUITL, n. According to Ray, a South American plant used as a remedy in paralysis and uterine disorders. [L, 104.]

COLCHESTER, n. Ko^{2}l'che^{2}st-u^{5}r. A place in Essex, England, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 316.]

COLCHICACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ka(ka^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *colchicacées.* 1. Of De Candolle and Spach, a synonym of the *Melanthaceæ* of P. Browne. 2. Of Koch, an order of the *Endogeneæ*, comprising *Bulbocodium, Colchicum, Veratrum*, and *Tofieldia.* 3. Of Gray, a family of endogenous phanerogams, comprising the genera *Tofieldia* and *Colchicum.* 4. Of Bartling, an order of the *Liliaceæ.* 5. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamaulia.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. COLCHICEÆ.

COLCHICACEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}l-ki^2-ka'shu^{3}s. Lat., *colchicaceus.* Fr., *colchicacé.* Resembling the genus *Colchicum*; of or pertaining to the *Colchicaceæ.* [B.]

COLCHICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *colchicées.* 1. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Monoperigynæ*, comprising the genera *Nolina, Pleca, Calochorthus, Helonias, Melanthium, Wurmbea, Funckia, Anguillaria, Veratrum, Peliosanthes, Merendera, Colchicum, Burchardia, Shelhamera*, and *Astelia*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Melantheæ*, comprising the genera *Hermodactylos* and *Bulbocodium*. 3. Of Endlicher, a tribe (or suborder) of the *Melanthaceæ*, comprising *Monocaryum, Bulbocodium, Colchicum*, and *Weldensea*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Engler, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising genera which have a coated corm, a short scape within hypogæan sheaths, a long perianth-tube, introrse anthers, and a septicidal capsule. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COLCHICEINE, n. Ko^{2}l-ki^{2}s'e^2-en. Fr., *colchicéine.* Ger., *Colchicëin.* It., Sp., *colchiceina.* A substance, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_6 + 2H_2O$ [Hertel], obtained by the decomposition of an aqueous solution of colchicine, and found in the acetic extract of colchicum, and forming inodorous white crystals, soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in hot water. Its medicinal properties are like those of colchicine. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COLCHICEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}k)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *colchicé.* Resembling *Colchicum;* belonging to the *Colchiceæ.* [B.] See COLCHICEÆ.

COLCHICINE, n. Ko^{2}l'ki^{2}s-en. Lat., *colchicina, colchicinum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *colchicia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Colchicin.* It., Sp., *colchicina.* The active principle of colchicum; an alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$ [Carter], occurring as a light-yellow amorphous substance having a faint odor and an intensely bitter taste, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and water, its aqueous solution undergoing spontaneous decomposition into resin and colchiceine. It is present in the official fluid extract of colchicum. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COLCHICINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of plants corresponding to the *Colchiceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COLCHICINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si(ke)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See COLCHICINE.

CÓLCHICO (Sp.), n. Kol'che-ko. See COLCHICUM.—**C. amarillo.** The *Amaryllis lutea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de primavera.** The *Colchicum bulbocodioides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLCHICON (Lat.), n. n. See COLCHICUM.

COLCHICO-RESIN, n. Ko^{2}l''ki^2-ko-re^{2}z'i^{2}n. A brown amorphous substance, $C_{51}H_{60}N_2O_{16}$, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether, obtained by Hertel in extracting colchicine from the *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Beta-c.-r.** An insoluble compound, $C_{34}H_{39}NO_{10}$, formed when c.-r. is treated with mineral acids. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COLCHICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Gr., κολχικόν. Fr., *colchique.* Ger., *Zeitlose.* It., *colchico.* Sp., *cólchico, cólquico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A Linnæan genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Colchiceæ.* 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *C. autumnale* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Acetic extract of c.** See *Extractum colchici radicis.*—**Acetum colchici** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], **Acetum colchici cum bulbis recentibus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vinaigre* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *acétolé*) *de colchique, vinaigre colchitique.* Ger., *Zeitlosenessig.* Sp., *vinagre de cólquico* [Sp. Ph.]. Vinegar of c., a preparation made by macerating c.-root in dilute acetic acid in such proportions that one pint of the filtered product represents 2 troy-ounces of c. [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by digesting 1 part of fresh c.-root with 12 parts of white vinegar [Sp. Ph.]; or by digesting for 8 days 10 parts of c.-root cut in slices with 2 parts of glacial acetic acid and 98 parts of white vinegar [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 85 parts of finely chopped c.-root for 3 days with 85 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·852 and adding dilute acetic acid until the percolate equals 1,000 parts [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of chopped c.-root with 6 parts of vinegar and 1 part of alcohol and filtering with expression [Greek Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of coarsely powdered c.-root for 8 days with 6 parts of dilute acetic acid, expressing, adding 1 part of alcohol of a sp. gr. of 0·879, and decanting [Netherl. Ph.]; or by macerating for 8 days (3 days [Russ. Ph.]) 1 part of well-bruised c.-seeds with 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of dilute acetic acid [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Preparations similar to that of the Fr. Cod. were formerly official in several of the older pharmacopœias. They have been used as a diuretic in dropsy and as a remedy in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. [B, 5, 81, 95, 113, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Ammoniated spirit of c.** See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.*—**Bulbus colchici** [Belg. Ph.], **Colchici cormus** [Br. Ph.], **Colchici radix** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**Colchici semen** [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Colchici semina** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. seed.*—**Colchici tuber** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**C. autumnale** [Linnæus]. Gr., κολχικόν [Dioscorides]. Fr., *colchique d'automne, tue-chien, chenarde, feilotte.* Ger., *Herbstzeitlose.* Common meadow saffron. A perennial bulbous plant the leaves of which appear in the spring, the flowers in the autumn. It is a native of the temperate parts of Europe and of northern Africa and is found growing in meadows. The corn (bulb, or root), seeds, and flowers are used medicinally. See *C. corm, C. seeds*, and *C. flowers.* The plant is the c. of the pharmacopœias and is a diuretic and expectorant, but is chiefly used in gout and rheumatism, for which (especially the former) it is a valuable remedy. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bulbocodioides.** See *C. vernale.*—**C. corm.** Lat., *colchici radix* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cormus* [Br. Ph.], seu *tuber* [Netherl. Ph.]), seu *bulbus* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *radix* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Greek Ph.]) *colchici.* Fr., *colchique* (*bulbe*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitlosenknollen.* It., *bulbo di colchico.* Sp., *cólquico* (*tubérculo*) [Sp. Ph.], *bulbo de cólchico.* The corm of the *C. autumnale.* It contains a larger proportion of colchicine than the other parts of the plant, and is hence more active medicinally. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); B, 95.]—**C. communis.** See *C. autumnale.*—**C. flowers.** Lat., *flores colchici.* Fr., *fleur de colchique, colchique* (*fleur*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitlosenblüten.* It., *fiori di colchico.* Sp., *flores de cólchico.* The fragrant, very bitter blossoms of the *C. autumnale.* They have been recommended as a substitute for the corm. [B, 113, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. illyricum** [Miller]. Fr., *colchique d'Illyrie.* A species which with others is said to furnish hermodactyls. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. multiflorum** [Brotess]. A Portuguese species. The corm is said to be used medicinally. [B, 180.]—**C.-root** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**C.-seed** [U. S. Ph.], **C.-seeds** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *colchici semen* [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *semina* [Br. Ph.]), *semen colchici* [Ger. Ph.], *C.* (*semina*) [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *semences de colchique, colchique* (*semences*) [Fr. Cod.]. It., *semi di colchico.* Sp., *cólquico* (*semilla*) [Sp. Ph.]. The seeds of the *C. autumnale.* They contain but a small amount of colchicine, and hence are inferior medicinally to the bulb of the plant. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); B, 113.]—**C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura colchici.*—**C. tuber.** See *C. corm.*—**C. variegatum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *colchique panaché.* Ger., *gefleckte Zeitlose.* A species of southern Europe and of Asia Minor, regarded as one of the sources of hermodactyls. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vernale** [Hoffmann], **C. vernum** [Willdenow]. Fr., *colchique du printemps.* A variety of *C. autumnale* distinguished by blooming in spring. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C'wein** (Ger.). See *Vinum colchici, Vinum colchici radicis*, and *Vinum colchici seminis.*—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.*—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum colchici.*—**Extract of c.-root.** See *Extractum colchici radicis.*—**Extractum colchici** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de bulbe* (1st def.) (ou *de semence* [Fr. Cod.]) *de colchique.* Ger., *Zeitlosen-Extrakt.* It., *estratto di colchico.* Sp., *extracto alcóholico de cólquico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extract of c.* 1. A preparation made by inspissating the juice of c. corm to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]; or by digesting the corm with dilute alcohol, straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)]. 2. An extract made from c.-seeds by digesting with dilute alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] or the consistence of a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]. Similar preparations made by exhausting c. with alcohol or with water were official in the older pharmacopœias [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum colchici aceticum** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum colchici radicis.*—**Extractum colchici (bulbi).** See *Extractum colchici* (1st def.).—**Extractum colchici radicis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de colchique acétique.* Ger., *Zeitlosen-Essigextrakt.* It., *estratto di colchico acetico.* Sp., *extracto acético de cólquico.* Syn., *extractum colchici aceticum* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. Acetic extract of c., extract of c.-root. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of c. corm with 35 parts of acetic acid and a sufficiency of water, straining, and evaporating the percolate to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding 6 parts of acetic acid to 100 parts of c. corm, expressing the juice of the latter, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Lond. Ph. of 1837 was made with 4 parts of c. and 1 part of acetic acid. [B, 81, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum colchici radicis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de bulbe de colchique.* Ger., *flüssiges Zeitlosenknollen-Extrakt.* Fluid extract of c.-root. A preparation made by digesting 100 grammes of c. corm with a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 2 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), straining, reserving the first 85 c. c. of the percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 100 c. c. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum colchici saccharatum.** Of Joyeux, a preparation made by mixing 1 part of the juice of c. (previously inspissated in vacuo) with 5 parts of sugar. It may be administered in doses of 1 drachm per diem. ["Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum colchici seminis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de semence de colchique.* Ger., *flüssiges Zeitlosensamen-Extrakt.* Fluid extract of c.-seed. A preparation made from c.-seed by a process identical with that employed for the extractum colchici radicis. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum colchici (seminum).** See *Extractum colchici* (2d def.).—**Flores colchici.** See *C. flowers.*—**Fluid extract of c.-root.** See *Extractum colchici radicis fluidum.*—**Fluid extract of c.-seeds.** See *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum.*—**Honey of c., Mel colchici.** Fr., *miel de colchique.* Ger., *Zeitlosenhonig.* A preparation, official in the Fr. Cod. of 1837, made by boiling 1 part of c. corm in 18 parts of water, then digesting for 2 days, expressing, adding 9 parts of honey, clarifying, and boiling to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxymel colchici, Oxymel of c.** Fr., *oxymel colchitique, oximellite* (ou *acétomellé*) *de colchique.* A preparation, official in several of the older pharmacopœias of Europe, made by cooking 1 part of vinegar of c. and 2 parts of white honey to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Radix colchici.** See *C. corm.*—**Radix colchici albi.** The radix hermodactyli. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Radix colchici autumnalis.** See *C. corm.*—**Semen colchici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], **Semen colchici autumnalis, Semen colchici communis, Semina colchici** [Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.,



THE COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. [A, 327].

Swed. Ph.]. See *C.-seed.*—**Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.** Ammoniated spirit of c., a preparation official in the Lond. Ph., 1824, made by digesting for 14 days 2 oz. of bruised c.-seeds in 1 pint of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and straining. [B. 97 (α, 21).]—**Syrup of c., Syrupus colchici, Syrupus colchici aceticus, Syrupus colchici autumnalis** [Edinb. Ph., 1830]. Fr., *sirop de colchique.* A preparation made by dissolving 13 parts of white sugar in 8 parts of vinegar of c. [Edinb. Ph., 1830, U. S. Ph., 1820, Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B, 97, 119 (α, 21).]—**Tinctura colchici** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de colchique* (*semence*) [Fr. Cod.], *teinture antigoutteux de Want, alcoolé de colchique.* Ger., *Zeitlosentinktur, C'tinctur.* It., *tintura di colchico.* Sp., *tinctura de cólquico.* Syn.: *tinctura colchici seminum* [Br. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.] (seu *seminum colchici* [Dubl. Ph., 1830, Gr. Ph.]). Tincture of c. (or of c.-seeds). A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of c.-seeds in 15 parts of dilute alcohol, straining, and adding dilute alcohol up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. (avoird.) of c.-seeds in sufficient proof-spirit to make 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; or by digesting 1 part of c.-seeds in 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·912 [Fr. Cod.] (or in 10 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·894 [Ger. Ph.]), and filtering. Similar preparations in which 1 part of c.-seeds were treated with from 1¼ to 9 parts of alcohol were formerly official. [B, 81, 97, 119 (α, 21).]—**Tinctura colchici autumnalis.** Fr., *teinture de bulbes de colchique.* Ger., *Zeitlosenknollen-Tinktur.* Tincture of c.-bulb; a preparation made by digesting 2 parts of c. corm in 8 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., 1837], or in 6 parts of proof-spirit [Sax. Ph., 1820], or in a mixture of 24 parts of alcohol of a sp. gr. of 0·930 and 40 parts of distilled water [U. S. Ph., 1820], and then filtering. [B, 97 (α, 21).] Cf. *Alcoolature de bulbes de* COLCHIQUE.—**Tinctura colchici composita.** Fr., *teinture de colchique composée.* See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.*—**Tinctura colchici seminis** (seu **seminum** [Br. Ph.]), **Tinctura seminis** (seu **seminum** [Dubl. Ph., 1830]) **colchici.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Tinctura seminum colchici vinosa Williamsi.** Of Niemann, a preparation made by digesting for 8 days 1 part of c.-seeds in 12 parts of Spanish wine. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Tincture of c. bulb.** See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis.*—**Tincture of c. flowers.** Fr., *teinture des fleurs de colchique.* Of Bushnell, a preparation recommended in cases of acute rheumatism, made by macerating for 8 days 1 oz. of dried c. flowers in 1 pint of brandy and evaporating. [B, 119 (α, 21).] Cf. *Alcoolature de fleurs de* COLCHIQUE.—**Tincture of c.-root.** See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis.*—**Tincture of c.-seeds.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Tuber colchici.** See *C. corm.*—**Vinegar of c.** See *Acetum colchici.*—**Vinum colchici.** Fr., *vin* (ou *œnolé*) *de colchique.* Ger., *C'wein.* It., *vino di colchico.* Sp., *vino de cólquico.* 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Vinum colchici radicis.* 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Vinum colchici seminis.* 3. Of various of the older pharmacopœias, a preparation made of c. (part not specified) 1 part, and from 1 part to 16 parts of wine. [B, 81, 119 (α, 21).]—**Vinum colchici radicis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de bulbe de colchique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitlosenknollenwein.* Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Br. Ph.] (seu *de colchico* [Fr. Cod.]). Wine of c.-root [U. S. Ph.] (or of c. [Br. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating c. corm 12 troy-ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 4 oz. (avoird.) [Br. Ph.], or 1 part [Fr. Cod.], in sherry wine (or vin de Grenache [Fr. Cod.]), straining, and adding enough wine to make 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 1 pint (Imperial) [Br. Ph.], or 10 parts [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 113 (α, 21).] Cf. *Vinum colchici* (3d def.).—**Vinum colchici seminis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de semence de colchique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'wein.* Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *seminis colchici*). Wine of c.-seed. A preparation made by macerating c.-seed 4 troy-ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part [Ger. Ph.], with 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph.], or 16⅔ parts [Fr. Cod.] of sherry wine (vin de Grenache [Fr. Cod.]), and filtering. Similar preparations in which 1 part of c.-seeds were treated with 5 to 16 parts of wine were official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 81, 113, 119 (α, 21).]—**Vinum de colchico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici radicis.*—**Vinum seminis colchici.** See *Vinum colchici seminis.*—**Wine ot c.** The vinum colchici; of the Br. Ph., the vinum colchici radicis. [B.]—**Wine of c.-root.** See *Vinum colchici radicis.*—**Wine of c.-seed.** See *Vinum colchici seminis.*

COLCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l'ki^{2}k(ch^{2}i^{2}k)-u^{3}s(u^{3}s). Poisonous (said by the ancients of poisonous plants generally, because of the use made of the *Colchicum* by Medea). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLCHIQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-shek. See COLCHICUM.—**Acétolé de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum* COLCHICI.—**Acétomellé de c.** See *Oxymel* COLCHICI.—**Alcoolature de bulbes de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of bruised colchicum corm in a closed vessel with 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol for 10 days, then expressing, and filtering. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Alcoolature de fleurs de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation similar to the alcoolature de bulbes de c., but made with fresh colchicum flowers. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura* COLCHICI.—**Bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See COLCHICUM *corm.*—**C. d'automne.** See COLCHICUM *autumnale.*—**C. du printemps.** The *Colchicum vernum.* [B, 173.]—**C. panaché.** The *Colchicum variegatum.* [B, 173.]—**Extrait acétique de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *radicis.*—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI.—**Extrait alcoolique de semence de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI (2d def.).—**Extrait aqueux de c.** An extract of colchicum, made by exhausting the latter with water. [B, 119.] See *Extractum* COLCHICI.—**Extrait de bulbe de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI (1st def.) and *Extractum* COLCHICI *radicis.*—**Extrait de c. acétique.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *radicis.*—**Extrait de c. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait de semence de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI (2d def.).—**Extrait liquide de bulbe de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *radicis fluidum.*—**Extrait liquide de semence de c.** See *Extractum* COLCHICI *seminis fluidum.*—**Fleurs de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See COLCHICUM *flowers.*—**Mellite de bulbes de c.** See *Mel* COLCHICI.—**Œnolé de bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* COLCHICI *radicis.*—**Œnolé de c.** See *Vinum* COLCHICI.—**Oxéolé de c.** See *Acetum* COLCHICI.—**Oximellite de c., Oxymel de bulbes de c.** See *Oxymel* COLCHICI.—**Semence de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See COLCHICUM *seed.*—**Sirop de c.** See *Syrupus* COLCHICI.—**Teinture de bulbes de c.** See *Tinctura* COLCHICI *autumnalis.*—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* COLCHICI.—**Teinture de c. composée.** See *Spiritus* COLCHICI *ammoniatus.*—**Teinture de c. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* COLCHICI.—**Teinture de fleurs de c.** See *Tincture of* COLCHICUM *flowers.*—**Teinture de graines de c., Teinture de semence de c.** See *Tinctura* COLCHICI.—**Vinaigre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum* COLCHICI.—**Vin de bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum* COLCHICI *radicis.*—**Vin de graines** (ou **de semence** [Fr. Cod.]) **de c.** See *Vinum* COLCHICI *seminis.*

COLCHITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-ki^{2}t(ch^{2}i^{2}t)'i^{2}k-u^{8}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *colchitique.* Of, pertaining to, or made from colchicum. [B.]

COLCOTHAR (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l'ko(ko^{2})-tha^{3}r. Derived, perhaps, from the Arabic. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *sesquioxyde de fer anhydre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C., Englischroth. Vitriolroth.* It., *colcotar.* Sp., *cólcotar* [Sp. Ph.]. A term first employed by Paracelsus. Sesquioxide of iron formed by the calcination of ferrous sulphate. When strongly calcined, it is scarlet, and forms jeweler's rouge or polishing rouge; when less highly calcined, it is bluish and is used, under the name of crocus, for polishing metals. It has the same medicinal properties as the other iron compounds, but is not now used medicinally except as a hæmostatic. [B, 3; B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. vitrioli.** See *C.*

COLD, n. Kold. Gr., ῥῖγος (1st def.). Lat., *frigus* (1st def.). Fr., *froid* (1st def.), *rhume* (2d def.). Ger., *Kälte, Erkältung.* It., *freddura, raffredura.* Sp., *resfriado.* 1. A state of comparatively low temperature. 2. A popular term for an acute transitory disorder (usually subfebrile) attributed to exposure to a low temperature; especially for an acute catarrh of any portion of the respiratory apparatus. A c. is popularly supposed to constitute the starting-point of most acute inflammations, particularly those of the respiratory organs.—**C. in the chest.** Fr., *rhume de poitrine.* A popular name for bronchial catarrh. [D.]—**C. in the eye.** Catarrhal conjunctivitis. [L, 45.]—**C. in the head.** Fr., *rhume de cerveau.* Coryza. [D.]—**C.-sore.** Fr., *bouton de fièvre.* See HERPES *labialis.*—**Rose c.** Fr., *coryza des roses.* See *Hay* FEVER.—**Saint-Kilda c., Strangers' c.** Terms applied in the Hebrides to a form of influenza which the inhabitants ascribe to the arrival of a ship (*i. e.*, to the presence of strangers). A similar origin is alleged for the *murri-murri* of New Zealand. [R. A. Chudleigh, "Brit. Med. Jour."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 25, 1886, p. 363.]

COLDBATH WELLS, n. Kold'ba^{3}th we^{2}lz. A locality in Pentonville, London, England, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A, 316.]

COLD CREAM, n. Kold-krem'. Fr., *c. c.* [Fr. Cod.], *crême froide.* Ger., *C. C.* A name given to various white scented ointments, used chiefly as cosmetics and as an application to chapped hands, slight excoriations of the face, herpes labialis, etc. The c. c. of the Fr. Cod. is the unguentum aquæ rosæ; that of H. M. Wilder is the c. c. with borax. Other varieties of c. c. are made by melting together white wax, spermaceti, and olive-oil, adding precipitated chalk, and flavoring with chloroform and otto of roses; or by beating together almond-oil, rose-water, wax, and spermaceti. [B, 81, 113; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix, xxx (α, 21).]—**C. c. with borax.** A preparation made by mixing a solution of white wax 1 oz. in almond-oil 4 oz. and a solution of borax ½ dr. in rose-water 2 oz., and adding 5 drops of oil of rose; or, according to Wilder, by melting together 16 parts of lard-oil and 4 parts of white wax, adding a solution of 1 part of borax in 8 parts of water, and perfuming. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," *l. c.* (α, 21).]—**C. c. with glycerin.** Of A. F. N. Neynaber, a preparation made by melting together 7 oz. of almond-oil, 2 oz. of spermaceti, and 1 oz. of white wax, adding a warm solution of ½ oz. of borax in 2 oz. of glycerin, and aromatizing with 4 drops each of oil of rose and oil of bitter almonds. For the oils, rose-water may be substituted. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 21).]—**Unalterable c. c.** A preparation made by mixing together 40 parts of quince mucilage, 1 part of almond-soap, 10 parts of stearic acid, and 2 parts of glycerin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 44 (α, 21).]

COLDENIA (Lat.), n. f. Kold-en(e^{2}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *coldénie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of boraginaceous herbs, belonging to the tribe *Ehretieæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. mixa.** A species said to furnish the *bois rose de la Martinique.* [B.]—**C. procumbens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coldénie couchée.* Syn.: *herba Zeylanica* [Lamarck]. A species of India, where it is used in the form of a powder, mixed with fenugrec to promote suppuration. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COLD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Kold hwit su^{3}lf'u^{5}r spri^{2}n^{2}gz. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 363.]

COLE, n. Kol. The *Brassica napus* and several other species of *Brassica*, also the *Crambe maritima.* [A, 505; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-florey.** See CAULIFLOWER.—**C'seed.** The *Brassica napus.* [A, 505.]—**C'wort.** See the major list.—**Dog's c.** The *Mercurialis perennis.* [A, 505.]—**Red c.** The *Armoracia rusticana.* [A, 505.]—**Sea c.** The *Convolvulus soldanella* and the *Brassica oleracea.* [A, 505.]

COLEÆ [Bojer] (Lat.), **COLEANTHINÆ** [Link] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kol(ko^{2}l)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -e^{2}-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi(the)'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). From κολεός, a sheath (on account of the investing bracts), and ἄνθος, a flower. A family of grasses, consisting of the single genus *Schmidtia.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

COLEBRILLA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-e^{2}-bri^{2}l'la^{3}. The Guinea-worm. [L, 83.]

COLECTOMY, n. Kol-e^{2}k'to-mi^{2}. Lat., *colectome, colectomia* (from κῶλον, the colon, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Fr., *colectomie.* Ger., *Colectomie.* Excision of a portion of the colon. [L, 50.]

COLEIN, n. Kol'e2-i2n. Lat., *coleina, coleinum* (from κολεός, a sheath). Fr., *coléine.* Ger., *Colein.* See CHITIN.

COLEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *coleit'idis.* From κολεός, a sheath. Inflammation of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLEMACEA [Reeve] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-ma(ma3)'-se2(ke2)-a3. See PULMONATA.

COLEMEL, COLEMELLE (Fr.), n's. Kol'me2l. The *Agaricus colubrinus* [Bulliard]. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CÖLENTERATEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ku5l-e2nt-e2r-a3t'e2n. See CŒLENTERATA.

COLEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., Kol'e2-o-sel. From κολεός, a sheath, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *coléocèle.* Ger., *Mutterscheidenbruch.* It., *c.* Sp., *coleocelis.* See *Vaginal* HERNIA.

COLEOCHÆTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-ket-(ch2a3-e2t)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). From κολεός, a sheath, and χαίτη, hair, because the filaments are hidden. Of Nägeli, a tribe of the *Confervεæ*, consisting of the genus *Coleochæte.* [B, 75; B, 170 (α, 24).] See COLEOCHÆTEÆ.

COLEOCHÆTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-ket'-(ch2a3'e2t)-e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *coléochætées.* Ger., *Koleochäteen.* An order of chlorospermaceous *Algæ* of the class *Zoosporeæ*, forming a section of the *Confervεæ*, distinguished by having their filaments concealed. [B, 104 (α, 24).]

COLEOCRICOS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2k'ri2k-o2s. From κολεός, a sheath, and κρίκος, a ring. Ger., *Mutterscheidenring.* An annular vaginal pessary. [A, 322.]

COLEODERMUS [Latreille] (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-du5rm(de2rm)'u3s(u4s). From κολεός, a sheath, and δέρμα, skin. Fr., *coléoderme.* Ger., *scheidenhautig.* Having the general envelope applied directly upon the body (said of a pupa). [L, 41, 180.]

COLEŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ko2l)-e-e2d(o2-e2d)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *coleœdem'atos (-is).* From κολεός, a sheath, and οἴδημα, œdema. Œdema of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLEOFISSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-fi2s'se(sa3-e2). Of Wiggers, an order of the *Hepaticæ*, comprising the genera *Jungermannia, Conocephalum, Marchantia,* and *Anthoceros.* [B, 77, 170 (α, 24).]

COLEONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-ne(na)'ma3. Gen., *coleonem'atos (-is).* From κολεός, a sheath, and νῆμα, a filament. Fr., *coléonème.* A genus of rutaceous evergreen shrubs of the tribe *Diosmeæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. gracile** [Eckl.], **C. juniperifolium** [Eckl.]. Two species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, said to be stimulant and stomachic and to be used as a diuretic like buchu. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLEOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-fo2r'i2d-e-(a3-e2). From κολεός, a sheath, and φορεῖν, to bear. A family of the *Heteroptera heterocera.* [L, 248.]

COLEOPHYLL, n. Kol'e2-o-fi2l. Lat., *coleophyllum* (from κολεός, a sheath, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *coléophylle.* Ger., *Knospenscheide, Scheidenblatt.* A membranous sheath protruding from the cotyledons and surrounding the base of the plumule. It is the first leaf which follows the cotyledons in endogens. [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COLEOPHYLLOUS, adj. Kol-e2-o-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *coleophyllus.* Fr., *coléophyllé.* 1. Having leaves inclosed in a sheath. 2. Furnished with a coleophyll. [α, 24.]

COLEOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2f'i2t(u6t)-a3. From κολεός, a sheath, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Reichenbach (1837), a class of plants (corresponding to his *Acroblastæ* of 1828), comprising the orders *Rhizo-Coleophyta, Caulo-Coleophyta,* and *Phyllo-Coleophyta.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

COLÉOPODES [Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a-o-pod. From κολεός, a sheath, and πούς, a foot. A tribe of the *Macroura.* [L, 180.]

COLEOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p'te2r-a3. From κολεός, a sheath, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *coléoptères.* Ger., *Käfer, Coleopteren.* It., *coleotteri.* Sp., *coleópteros.* Syn.: *Eleutherata* [Fabricius]. The beetles; an order of the *Insecta*, characterized by having hard, thick elytra covering the posterior membranous wings. [A, 385; L, 121.]—**C. tetramera.** See TETRAMERA.

COLEOPTERAL, adj. Kol-e2-o2p'te2r-a2l. See COLEOPTEROUS.

COLEOPTERAN, n. Kol-e2-o2p'te2r-a2n. A member of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 56.]

COLEOPTERATUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p-te2r-a(a3)'-tu3s(tu4s). Fr., *coléoptéré.* Ger., *Käferartig.* It., *coleotereo.* Sp., *coleoptéreo.* Resembling the *Coleoptera.* [L, 180.]

COLEOPTEREN (Ger.), **COLÉOPTÈRES** (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a-o2p'te2r-e2n, -o2p-te2r. See COLEOPTERA.

COLEOPTERO-MACROPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p''te2r-o(o2)-ma2k(ma3k)-ro2p'te2r-a3. Fr., *coléoptéro-macroptères.* Of Schäffer, a class of *Coleoptera*, in which the elytra are more than half as long as the abdomen. [L, 41, 180.]

COLEOPTERO-MICROPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p''te2r-o(o2)-mi2k-ro2p'te2r-a3. Fr., *coléoptéro-microptères.* Of Schäffer, a class of the *Coleoptera*, in which the elytra are less than half as long as the abdomen. [L, 41, 180.]

COLEOPTEROUS, adj. Kol-e2-o2p'te2r-u3s. Gr., κολεόπτερος. Lat., *coleopterus.* Fr., *coléoptère.* Ger., *coleopterig, käferartig.* Having the wings covered with a sheath; belonging to the *Coleoptera.* [L, 56.]

COLEOPTILATUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p-ti2l-a(a3)'tu3s-(tu4s). See COLEOPHYLLOUS.

COLEOPTILE, n. Kol-e2-o2p'ti2l. Lat., *coleoptila, coleoptilis, coleoptilon* (from κολεός, a sheath, and πτίλον, a membranous wing). Fr., *coléoptile.* Ger., *Scheidenblatt.* See COLEOPHYLL.

COLEOPTILOUS, adj. Kol-e2-o2p'ti2l-u3s. Lat., *coleoptilatus.* Fr., *coléoptilé.* See COLEOPHYLLOUS.

COLEOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p-tos'i2s. Gen., *coleoptos'eos (-is).* From κολεός, a sheath, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *coléoptose.* Prolapse of the vagina or of some organ through the vagina. [A, 322; L, 41, 135.]

COLEOPTRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2p-tri2-fo2rm'-i2s. Fr., *coléoptriforme.* 1. Resembling the *Coleoptera.* 2. Having the wings marked transversely with a black band. [L, 41, 180.]

COLÉORHAMPHE (Fr.), adj. Kol-a-o-ra3mf. From κολεός, a sheath, and ῥάμφος, the beak. Having the upper mandible covered with a shield of horny matter; as a n., in the pl., c's, see COLEORRHAMPHI. [L, 41, 180.]

COLÉORHIZE (Fr.), n. Kol-a-o-rez. See COLEORRHIZA.

COLÉORHIZÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-a-o-rez-a. See COLEORRHIZATE.

COLEORRHAMPHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2r-ra2m-(ra3m)'fi(fe). Fr., *coléorhamphes.* Of Viellot, a family of the *Cursores.* [L, 41, 180.]

COLEORRHECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2r-re2kt(rakt)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to or affected with coleorrhexis. [L, 50.]

COLEORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2r-re2x(rax)'i2s. Gen., *coleorrhex'eos (-is).* From κολεός, a sheath, and ῥῆξις, a rupture. Fr., *coléorrhexie.* Ger., *Scheidenzerreissung.* It., *coleorressia.* Sp., *coleorrexia.* Rupture of the vagina. [L, 49.]

COLEORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2r-riz(rez)'a3. From κολεός, a sheath, and ῥίζα, root. Fr., *coléorhize.* Ger., *Wurzelscheidenscheide.* Sp., *coleorriza.* A sheath formed in monocotyledons around the base of the root by the rupture of the embryonal tissue when the primary root germinates. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 129 (α, 24).]

COLEORRHIZATE, adj. Kol-e2-o-riz'at. Lat., *coleorrhizatus.* Fr., *coléorhizé.* Furnished with a coleorrhiza. [α, 24.]

COLEOS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko2l)'e2-o2s. Gr., κολεός. See VAGINA.

COLEOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o2s-i(e)'ti2s. See COLEITIS.

COLEOSOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-sol'e2n(an). Gen., *coleosolen'os (-is).* From κολεός, a sheath, and σωλήν, a canal. A sheathed tube; of J. Berres, a motor nerve. [A, 322.]

COLEOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko2l)-e2-o(o2)-ste2g-no'-si2s. Gen., *coleostegnos'eos (-is).* From κολεός, a sheath, and στέγνωσις, constriction. Fr., *coléostegnose.* Ger., *Verengerung der Mutterscheide.* An abnormal narrowing of the vagina. [L, 41.]

COLEPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-e2f(af)'i2-u3m(u4m). See COLEPS.

COLEPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol-e2p(ap)-i(e)'na3. Fr., *colépins.* A family of the *Infusoria.* [L, 41, 73.]

COLEPIUM (Lat.), **COLEPS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kol-e2p(ap)'-i2-u3m(u4m), kol'e2ps(aps). Gen., *colep'ii, -ep'os (-is).* Gr., κώληψ. 1. The hollow of the knee (Ger., *Kniekehle*). 2. The colon. [A, 322.]

COLÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-a-rek. See CHOLERIC.

COLES (Lat.), n. m. Kol'ez(as). Gr., καυλός. 1. The stem of a plant. 2. The penis. [A, 322.]—**C. feminarum, C. feminis.** See CLITORIS.

COLES (Fr.), n. Kol. See KOLA.

COLESAT, COLESEED, n's. Kol'sa2t, -sed. The *Brassica napus.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

COLES-MALUCO (Sp.), n. Kol-as-ma3l-uk'o. The *Cordia olitaria.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLESULE, n. Kol'e2s-u2l. Lat., *colesula.* Fr., *colésule.* Sp., *colésula.* The small membranous sac inclosing the sporangeia in the *Hepaticæ.* [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 21).]

COLETTA-VEETLA (Malay), n. The *Barleria prionitis.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

COLETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-e2t. See *Flemish* GELATIN.

COLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko2l)'e2-u3s(u4s). Gr., κολεός. 1. The vagina. 2. The testicle. 3. Of Loureiro, a genus of annual herbs, of the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Ocimoideæ*, closely related to *Plectranthus.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. amboinicus** [Loureiro], **C. aromaticus** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Plectranthus amboinicus* [Sprengel] (seu *aromaticus* [Roxburgh]). A native of the Moluccas and Cochin-China, employed in asthma, coughs, and epilepsy, and as a carminative. The leaves are eaten. [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. barbatus.** Syn.: *Plectranthus barbatus* [Andr.]. A native of Egypt and Arabia, where it is used as a diuretic and to hasten menstruation. In Bombay it is commonly cultivated in the gardens for the roots, which are pickled. [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. carnosus.** A species the leaves of which are used in India in colic, dyspepsia, cough, fever, asthma, etc., and locally for headache. [A, 479.]—**C. malabaricus** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Plectranthus malabaricus* [Roxburgh]. A species found in the East Indies and the Indian Archipelago, where the root is used for dysentery and stomach complaints. The leaves are aromatic. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. scutellarioides** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Plectranthus scutellarioides* [R. Brown]. An Indian species having the same uses as *C. malabaricus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

COLEWORT, n. Kol'wu5rt. The *Brassica oleracea* and the *Brassica napus.* [A, 505; B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hare's c.** The *Sonchus oleraceus.* [A, 505.]—**Heart-leaved c.** The *Crambe cordifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rushy c.** The *Crambe juncea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea c.** The *Crambe maritima*, the *Convolvulus soldanella*, and the *Brassica oleracea.* [A, 505; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Shrubby c.** The *Crambe fruticosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

COLHER (Port.), **COLHERRINDE** (Ger.), n's. Kol'he^{2}r, -ri^{2}nd-e^{2}. See CORTEX *colher.*

COLIBELLE (Fr.), n. Kol-e-be^{2}l. The *Cucubalus behen.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLIC, adj. Kol'i^{2}k. Gr., *κωλικός*. Lat., *colicus.* Fr., *côlique.* 1. Pertaining to the colon. 2. Anciently, affected with colic. [A, 322.]

COLIC, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. Gr., *κωλική* (f. of adj. *κωλικός* [*νόσος* or *διάθεσις* understood]). Lat., *colica.* Fr., *colique.* Ger., *Kolik.* It., *colico.* Sp., *cólico.* Severe paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, especially that due to spasm or distension of the intestine.—**Accidental c.** Lat., *colica accidentalis.* See *Crapulent c.*—**Arthritic c.** Lat., *colica arthritica.* Fr., *colique goutteuse.* Ger., *Darmgicht.* C. due to gout. [L, 41.]—**Biliary c., Bilious c.** Lat., *colica biliosa.* Fr., *colique bilieuse* (ou *sèche*). Ger., *Gallenkolik.* C. dependent on some morbid condition of the liver or on the passage of a gall-stone.—**Calculous c.** Lat., *colica calculosa.* Ger., *Steinkolik.* C. due to calculi (intestinal, hepatic, or renal).—**Cancerous c.** Of Gressot, the severe intestinal pain which accompanies cancer of the intestines. [D, 13.]—**Catarrhal c.** Lat., *colica catarrhalis* (seu *pituitosa*). C. attributed to an excess of intestinal mucus. [D, 12.]—**Cider c.** Lat., *colica damnoniensis.* Ger., *Cidercolik.* C. from drinking cider impregnated with lead. —**C. of the Antilles.** A variety of endemic c. which resembles lead c. [D, 1.]—**C. of Poitou.** See *Lead c.*—**C. of prostitutes.** Lat., *colica scortorum.* Ger., *Hurenkolik.* Severe abdominal pain due to disease of the generative apparatus (especially salpingitis); so called from its being common in prostitutes. [A, 228.]—**C. of Surinam.** See *Lead c.*—**C. of the stomach.** Fr., *colique de l'estomac.* Ger., *Magenkolik.* Severe neuralgic pain in the stomach. [D, 10, 11, 13.]—**C.-root.** The *Aletris farinosa* and the *Dioscorea villosa*, also, in some parts of the United States, the *Liatris spicata.* [B, 5, 19, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-weed, C'wort.** See the major list.—**Convulsive c.** Lat., *colica convulsiva.* Fr.; *colique convulsive.* Ger., *Krampfkolik.* See *Spasmodic c.*—**Copper c.** Lat., *colica æruginis.* Fr.; *colique de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferkolik.* C. said to be due to chronic poisoning with copper, and to be common in workers in copper. Its connection with copper poisoning has been denied. [D, 5.]—**Crapulent c., Crapulous c.** Lat., *colica crapulosa.* Fr., *colique d'indigestion.* C. caused by over-indulgence in alcohol.—**Cystic c.** Fr., *colique cystique.* Colicky pain in the urinary bladder. See *Hypogastric c.* [D.]—**Deuteropathic c.** Lat., *colica deuteropathica.* See *Symptomatic c.*—**Devonshire c., Dry c.** See *Lead c.*—**Dynamic c.** C. of neurotic origin. [L, 44.]—**Endemic c.** Lead c. occurring as an endemic. [D.]—**Essential c.** See *Idiopathic c.*—**Fireman's c.** See *Lead c.*—**Flatulent c.** Lat., *colica flatulenta.* Fr., *colique flatulente* (ou *flatueuse*, ou *venteuse*). Ger., *Windkolik, Blähkolik.* C. caused by an accumulation of intestinal gases. [D, 11, 13.]—**Gall-stone c.** Ger., *Gallensteinkolik.* A paroxysm of severe abdominal pain caused by the passage of a gall-stone through the bile-ducts; often accompanied by vomiting and jaundice.—**Gouty c.** See *Arthritic c.*—**Hæmorrhoidal c.** Lat., *colica hæmorrhoidalis.* Fr., *colique hémorrhoïdale.* Intense pain in the lumbar region, especially near the anus and sacrum, which lasts from a few hours to several days, preceding a discharge from the hæmorrhoidal vessels. It usually abates after the discharge has occurred. [D, 13.]—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *colique hépatique* (ou *du foie*). See *Biliary c.*—**Herniary c.** Lat., *colica herniosa.* The paroxysms of pain which accompany hernia. [D, 12.]—**Hill c.** A pernicious fever, with intestinal lesions but without choleraic stools, accompanied with extreme intestinal pain and often quickly fatal. It prevails among the natives of the high lands of India. [Webb, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1883, i, p. 406.]—**Horn c.** See PRIAPISM.—**Hypochondriacal c.** Lat., *colica hypochondriaca.* See *Nervous c.*—**Hypogastric c.** Lat., *colica hypogastrica.* Colicky pain in the hypogastric region. [D.]—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *colique hystérique.* See *Nervous c.* [D.]—**Idiopathic c.** Lat., *colica idiopathica.* Fr., *colique essentielle.* Intestinal c. due to causes affecting the seat of pain primarily, as distinguished from symptomatic c.—**Inflammatory c.** Lat., *colica inflammatoria.* Fr., *colique inflammatoire.* Ger., *Entzündungskolik.* The severe pain which accompanies inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. [D, 13.]—**Lead c.** Lat., *colica saturnina.* Fr., *colique de plomb* (ou *sèche*). Ger., *Bleikolik, Malerkolik.* It., *colica saturnina, colica dei pittori.* Sp., *cólico de pintores.* Syn.: *bellain of Derbyshire, Devonshire c., c. of Madrid, metallic rhachialgia, c. of Normandy, painters' c., c. of Poitou, saturnine c., vegetable c., vegetable rhachialgia.* A form of intestinal neuralgia produced by chronic lead poisoning; usually accompanied by decided constipation. [D.]—**Madrid c.** See *Lead c.*—**Malarial c.** The bilious c. of malarial regions. It begins with a chill, and is accompanied by fever. [D, 47.]—**Meconial c.** Lat., *colica meconialis.* A form of c. peculiar to the newly born, in which the meconium is supposed to be the exciting cause. [D.]—**Menstrual c.** Lat., *colica menstrualis* (seu *catamenialis*). Fr., *colique menstruelle.* Colicky pain in the uterus during menstruation. [D, 13.]—**Metallic c.** Lat., *colica metallica.* Fr., *colique métallique.* C. due to metallic poisoning, especially with lead. [D, 31.]—**Metastatic c.** C. attributed to a metastasis of gout or rheumatism or to suppression of the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual flow. [D, 13.]—**Nephretic c., Nephritic c.** Lat., *colica nephritica.* Fr., *colique néphrétique* (ou *pierreuse*, ou *des reins*). See *Renal c.*—**Nervous c.** Lat., *colica nervosa.* Fr., *colique nerveuse.* Intestinal neuralgia, also any c. dependent on a disordered state of the nervous system. [A, 385; D, 11, 13.]—**Neuralgic c.** See ENTERALGIA.—**Normandy c.** See *Lead c.*—**Ovarian c.** Colicky pain in the region of the ovary, also c. dependent on reflected ovarian irritation. [D, 1.]—**Painters' c.** Lat., *colica pictorum* (seu *pictonum*). Fr., *colique des peintres.* Ger., *Malerkolik.* See *Lead c.*—**Pancreatic c.** Colicky pain in the region of the pancreas. [D, 1.]—**Plumbers' c.** See *Lead c.*—**Primary c.** See *Idiopathic c.*—**Renal c.** Lat., *colica renalis.* Fr., *colique des reins* (ou *néphrétique*). Ger., *Nierenkolik.* The pain due to the presence of a calculus in the kidney or to its passage through the ureter; often accompanied by retraction of the testicle.—**Rheumatic c.** Lat., *colica rheumatica.* Fr., *colique rhumatismale.* Ger., *rheumatische Kolik.* C. of a rheumatic nature.—**Saburral c.** Lat., *colica saburralis.* Ger., *Schlemmerkolik.* C. due to indigestion. [D, 1, 12.]—**Sailors' c.** Fr., *colique des marins.* A form of gastro-enteralgia which has been observed among sailors. [D, 13.]—**Saturnine c., Senegal c.** See *Lead c.* —**Spasmodic c.** Lat., *colica spasmodica.* Fr., *colique spasmodique.* Ger., *Krampf-Kolik.* 1. C. dependent on spasmodic contractions of the intestine. 2. See *Nervous c.*—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *colica spermatica.* Severe pain in the spermatic cord. [D, 12.]—**Splenic c.** Paroxysmal pain in the spleen, according to the followers of Cullen. [D, 1.]—**Stercoraceous c., Stercoral c.** Lat., *colica stercoralis* (seu *stercoracea*, seu *fæcosa*, seu *stercorea*). Fr., *colique stercorale.* C. caused by retained fæcal masses. [D, 1, 13.] —**Surinam c.** See *Lead c.*—**Sympathetic c.** Lat., *colica sympathica.* C. due to irritation reflected from other organs. [D, 1, 13.]—**Symptomatic c.** According to Cullen, c. that occurs as a symptom of such conditions as intermittent fevers, hysteria, pregnancy, gout, scurvy, hernia, compression or scirrhus of the intestines, pancreatic or mesenteric disease, menstruation, a suppressed hæmorrhoidal flux, aneurysms of the aorta, or imperforate rectum in the newly born. [D, 13.]—**Uterine c.** Lat., *colica uterina.* Fr., *colique utérine.* Ger., *Uterinalkolik.* Colicky pain attributed to spasmodic contractions of the uterus, as in certain forms of dysmenorrhœa and the after-pains of parturition; also the abdominal pain and shock sometimes observed after the injection of liquid into the uterus.—**Vegetable c.** Lat., *colica vegetabilis.* Fr., *colique végétale.* Ger., *Pflanzenkolik.* 1. That form of c. which is caused by acescent or unripe fruit. 2. Lead c. [D, 1.]—**Verminous c.** See *Worm c.*—**West Indian c.** See *Lead c.*—**Wind c.** See *Flatulent c.*—**Worm c.** Lat., *colica vermicularis* (seu *verminosa*). Fr., *colique vermineuse.* Ger., *Wurmkolik.* C. caused by worms in the intestinal canal. [D, 1, 13.]—**Zinc c.** Lat., *colica zincica.* Fr., *colique de zinc.* Ger., *Zinkkolik.* A form of c. attributed to chronic zinc poisoning. [L, 49.]

COLICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *colicus* (*passio* understood). Kol'-i^{2}k-a^{3}. See COLIC.—**C. ab acidis ingestis.** See *Vegetable* COLIC (1st def.).—**C. ab enterolitho.** Colic caused by an intestinal concrement.—**C. accidentalis** [Cullen]. See *Crapulent* COLIC.—**C. acuta.** Enteritis. [L, 325.]—**C. æruginis.** See *Copper* COLIC.—**C. a fæcibus induratis.** See *Stercoral* COLIC.—**C. arthritica.** See *Arthritic* COLIC.—**C. a viscido meconio.** See *Meconial* COLIC. —**C. biliosa.** See *Bilious* COLIC.—**C. calculosa.** See *Calculous* COLIC.—**C. callosa** [Cullen]. Fr., *colique calleuse.* Syn.: *strictura* [Sauvages], *ileus a callosa coli.* 1. Colic caused by contraction of the colon. 2. See *Calculous* COLIC. [D, 13; L, 290.]—**C. catamenialis.** See *Menstrual* COLIC.—**C. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal* COLIC.—**C. cibaria.** Colic caused by indigestible food. [B.]—**C. cibaria comatosa** [Good]. Gastro-intestinal disturbance with coma or convulsions, due to the ingestion of some mineral or vegetable poison with the food. [L, 29.]—**C. cibaria efflorescens** [Good]. Acute painful indigestion with burning, prickling, or itching of the skin, due to eating shell-fish, etc. [L, 29.]—**C. consensualis.** Ger., *consensuelle Kolik.* Intestinal neuralgia in hysterical patients. [L. 41, 80.]—**C. constipata.** See *C. stipata.*—**C. constricta** [Good]. Colic and the other manifestations of intestinal obstruction. [L, 29.]—**C. convulsiva.** See *Convulsive* COLIC.—**C. crapulenta, C. crapulosa.** See *Crapulous* COLIC.—**C. damnoniensis, C. Damnoniorum.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. deuteropathica.** See *Symptomatic* COLIC.—**C. e flatu.** See *Flatulent* COLIC. —**C. enterolithica.** See *C. ab enterolitho.*—**C. ex plumbo.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. fæcosa.** See *Stercoral* COLIC.—**C. febricosa.** See *Inflammatory* COLIC.—**C. figulorum.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. flatulenta.** See *Flatulent* COLIC.—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *Hæmorrhoidal* COLIC.—**C. helluonum.** See *Crapulous* COLIC.—**C. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* COLIC.—**C. herniosa.** See *Herniary* COLIC.—**C. hispaniensis.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. hypochondriaca.** See *Nervous* COLIC.—**C. hypogastrica.** See *Hypogastric* COLIC.—**C. hysterica.** See *Nervous* COLIC.—**C. idiopathica.** See *Idiopathic* COLIC.—**C. ileus.** See ILEUS.—**C. inflammatoria.** See *Inflammatory* COLIC.—**C. intertropica.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. japonica.** See *Crapulent* COLIC.—**C. lapponica** [Linnæus]. A form of gastro-intestinal disturbance observed among Laplanders, attributed to the presence of *Gordius aquaticus* in the intestines. [L, 132.]—**C. madridensis.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. meconialis** [Cullen]. See *Meconial* COLIC.—**C. menstrualis.** See *Menstrual* COLIC.—**C. metallica.** See *Metallic* COLIC.—**C. metastatica.** See *Metastatic* COLIC.—**C. nephretica, C. nephritica.** See *Renal* COLIC.—**C. nervosa.** See *Nervous* COLIC.—**C. phlogistica.** Enteritis. [L, 325.]—**C. physconiosa.** Colic due to induration of the abdominal organs. [L, 50, 80.]—**C. pictaviensium, C. pictavorum, C. pictonum, C. pictorum.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal* COLIC.—**C. plethorica.** Enteritis. [L, 325.] —**C. plumbariorum.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. primitiva.** See *Idiopathic* COLIC.—**C. pulsatilis.** See *Inflammatory* COLIC.—**C. putruosa.** Colic due to putrescent matters in the intestines. [L, 80.]—**C. reflexa.** See *Sympathetic* COLIC.—**C. renalis.** See *Renal* COLIC.—**C. rhachialgia.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. rheumatica.** See *Rheumatic* COLIC.—**C. saburralis.** See *Saburral* COLIC.—**C. sanguinea.** Fr., *colique rouge sanguine.* Ger., *Blutkolik.* The severe pains which accompany intestinal hæmorrhages in some of the lower animals, notably in cattle. [D, 13.]—**C. saturnica, C. saturnina.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. scortorum.** See COLIC *of prostitutes.*—**C. secundaria.** See *Symptomatic* COLIC.—**C. sicca.** See *Lead* COLIC.—**C. spasmodica.** See *Spasmodic* COLIC.—**C. spermatica.** See *Spermatic* COLIC.—**C. stercoracea, C. stercoraria, C. stercorea** [Cullen]. See *Stercoral* COLIC.—**C. stipata.** Colic due to intestinal obstruction. [D, 14.]—**C. sympathetica, C. sympathica.** See *Sympathetic* COLIC.—**C. symptomatica.** See *Symptomatic* COLIC.—**C. uterina.** See *Uterine* COLIC.—**C. vege-**

tabilis, C. vegetalis. See *Vegetable* colic.—**C. venenata.** Colic produced by an ingested poison. [D, 14.]—**C. ventriculi.** See Gastralgia.—**C. vermicularis, C. verminosa.** See *Worm* colic.—**C. zincica.** See *Zinc* colic.

COLICAILLE (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ka^3-el-y'. Slight colic. [L, 41.]

COLICAL, adj. Kol'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. See Colic (adj.).

COLICE (Lat.), n. f. Kol'i^2-se(ka). See Colica.

COLICKY, adj. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}k-i^2. Fr., *coliqueux*. Ger., *kolikartig*. Resembling the pain of colic.

COLICODENDRON [Martius] (Lat.), n. n. Kol-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-de^{2}n'-dro^{2}n. Fr., *colicodendre*. The genus *Quadrella* of De Candolle; a section of *Capparis*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. yeo.** The *Capparis yeo*. [a, 24.]

COLICODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From κωλικός, pertaining to the colon, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *colicodynie*. See Colic (n.).

COLICOLIENALIS (Lat.), adj. Kol''i^{2}k-o(o^2)-li(le)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From κωλικός, pertaining to the colon, and *lienalis*, pertaining to the spleen. Pertaining to the colon and the spleen. [L, 31.]

COLICOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-plej(plag)'i^2-a^3. From κωλικός, pertaining to the colon, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *colicoplégie*. Intestinal paralysis from lead poisoning; lead colic. [A, 322.]

COLICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Colic (adj.).

COLIC-WEED, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}k-wed. The *Corydalis glauca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Climbing c.-w.** The *Adlumia cirrhosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COLICWORT, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}k-wu^{5}rt. The *Alchemilla arvensis*. [A, 505.]

COLIFORM, adj. Kol'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *colum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form. See Ethmoid.

COLIGNONIINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-en-yon-i^2-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Heimerl, a subtribe of the *Nyctaginaceæ*, tribe *Mirabileæ*, comprising *Colignonia* and *Phæoptilon*. [B, 245.]

COLIIDÆ [Sclater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Picareæ*. [L, 121.]

COLIKARTIG (Ger.), adj. Ko^{2}l'ek-a^{3}rt-i^{2}g. See Colicky.

COLIMACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol-i^2-ma(ma^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *colimacés* [Lamarck]. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 41.]

COLIMAÇON (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ma^3-so^{2}n^2. 1. A snail. [L, 41.] 2. Of Paulet, an agaric turned upon itself like a snail-shell. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLIN (Fr.), n. Kol-a^{2}n^2. The *Gadus carbonarius*. [L, 105.]

COLINI [Bonaparte] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-i(e)'ni(ne). A subfamily of the *Musophagidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 19 (L).]

COLINABO (Sp.), n. Kol-en-a^3'bo. The *Brassica oleracea caulorappa*. [a, 14.]

COLING, n. Kol'i^{2}n^{2}g. The *Pyrus malus*. [A, 505.]

COLINIANE (Hind.), n. The *Amomum zerumbet*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÖLIOCELE (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}l-i^2-o-tsal'e^2. See Coeliocele.

COLIOLE (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ol. See Coleus.

COLIOMORPHÆ [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-i^2-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'e(a^3-e^2). A family or cohort of the *Laminiplantares*. [L, 121.]

COLIPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l(kol)-i^{2}f'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for the dry diet of wrestlers, especially for bread made of unbolted flour. [A, 318; L, 94, 97.]

COLIQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-ek. See Colic (n.).—**C. de Cayenne.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. de cuivre.** See *Copper* colic.—**C. de Devonshire.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. de miséréré, C. de miséricorde.** See Ileus.—**C. de plomb, C. de Poitou.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. des barbouilleurs.** See *Metallic* colic.—**C. des pays chauds, C. des peintres.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. des reins.** See *Renal* colic.—**C. d'estomac.** See Gastralgia.—**C. de Surinam.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. de zinc.** See *Zinc* colic.—**C. d'indigestion.** See *Crapulous* colic.—**C. du foie.** See *Hepatic* colic.—**C. du Japon.** A variety of elephantiasis Arabum. [Rayer, "Vocabulaire."]—**C. endémique.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. goutteuse.** See *Arthritic* colic.—**C. néphrétique.** See *Renal* colic. [D, 65.]—**C. rouge sanguine.** See Colica *sanguinea*.—**C. saturnine, C. sèche.** See *Lead* colic.—**C. venteuse.** See *Flatulent* colic.—**C. vermineuse.** See *Worm* colic.

COLIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Kol-ek-u^5. See Colicky.

COLIS (Lat.), n. m. Kol'i^{2}s. See Coles and Caulis.

COLITE (Fr.), n. Kol-et. See Colitis.—**C. ulcéro-membraneuse.** A variety of colitis in which false membranes are voided. [L, 49.]

COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *colit'idis*. From κῶλον, the colon (see also *-itis**). Fr., *colite*. Ger., *Grimmdarmentzündung, Dickdarmentzündung*. It., *colite*. Sp., *colitis*. Inflammation, especially of the mucous membrane, of the colon. [D, 25.]—**Follicular c.** Fr., *colite folliculeuse* (ou *muqueuse*, ou *ulcéreuse simple*). C. in which the follicles are noticeably involved; one of the forms of inflammatory diarrhœa. [D, 40.]

COLIX (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko^{2}l)'i^{2}x. See Collix.

COLJE, n. In Tartary the *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLL, n. Kol. See Cole.

COLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l'la^3. Gr., κόλλα. Fr., *colle*. Ger., *Leim*. Glue; also a resin obtained from the *Carlina acaulis* and the *Chondrilla juncea*, and used as a glue in marquetry. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. animalis.** See Glue and Gelatin.—**C. glutinum.** See Gluten.—**C. piscium** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Icthyocolla.—**C. taurina.** Sp., *cola de Flandes* [Sp. Ph.]. See Gelatin.

COLLABENT, adj. Ko^{2}l'a^{2}b-e^{2}nt. Lat., *collabens* (from *collabi*, to collapse). Falling or closing together, collapsing, collapsed.

COLLADI (Hind.), n. The *Bignonia bigemina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLAGEN, n. Ko^{2}l'a^{2}j-e^{2}n. Lat., *collagenium* (from κόλλα, glue, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *Collagen*. It., *collagene*. Sp., *colágeno*. Syn.: *ossein* [Parrish]. A substance yielding gelatin on boiling; it forms the organic portion of bones and the hyaline intracellular mass of the connective tissue, skin, sinews, etc. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

COLLAGEN (Ger.), adj. and n. Ko^{2}l-la^3-gan'. See Collagen (Eng.) and Collagenous.

COLLAGENOUS, adj. Kol-a^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *collagen*. Yielding gelatin on being boiled. [J, 26, 35.]

COLLAPSE, n. Ko^{2}l-a^{2}ps'. Gr., σύμπτωσις. Lat., *collapsus* (from *collabi*, to fall to pieces). Fr., *affaissement*. Ger., *Collaps*. It., *collasso*. Sp., *colapso*. 1. A falling together of parts that are normally separate, as of the walls of a hollow structure. 2. The rapid occurrence of decided impairment of all the vital powers in consequence of sudden weakness of the heart's action, especially as the precursor of death from severe injuries or exhausting disease. [A, 319, 326.] Cf. Shock. 3. In botany, the falling or inclining of an organ. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Parturient c.** See *Vitular* fever.—**Pulmonary c.** See Atelectasis *pulmonum*.

COLLAPSED, adj. Ko^{2}l-a^{2}psd'. In a state of collapse.

COLLAPSION, n. Ko^{2}l-a^{2}p'shu^{3}n. See Collapse.

COLLAPSLUFT (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}l-la^{3}ps'luft. The air forced from the lungs by their collapse when the thorax is opened. [J, 52.]

COLLAPSUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Co^{2}l-la^{2}ps(la^{3}ps)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Collapsed and Collapse.

COLLAPTÉRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-la^{3}p-tar-ed. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.]

COLLAR, n. Ko^{2}l'a^{3}r. Lat., *collare, collum*. Fr., *nœud vital* [Lamarck] (1st def.), *coarcture* (1st def.), *collier* (3d def.). 1. The place of junction between the root and plumule of a plant. 2. The lengthened ostiolum of a lichen. 3. The annulus or ring upon the stipes of certain agarics. 4. In conchology, the margin of the mantel. 5. In ornithology, a ring of color around the neck. 6. The smut in wheat. [A, 505; L, 227, 343.]

COLLARD, n. Ko^{2}l'a^{3}rd. A corruption of *colewort*. A name in the southern United States for a sort of cabbage with the leaves forming an open head. In the pl., greens, boiled cabbage. [B; a, 24.] Cf. Colewort.—**Polecat c.** See Dracontium *fœtidum*.

COLLAR DE BRUJA (Sp.), n. Kol-ya^{3}r' da bru'ha^3. The *Anagyris fœtida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLARE (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-la(la^3)'re(ra). Gen., *colla'ris*. 1. The ligule in grasses. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, the prothorax. [L, 81.]

COLLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. See Collarius.

COLLARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *collaire*. Pertaining to the neck or provided with a collar-like band. [L, 41, 180.]

COLLARPOE, n. The *Achyranthes lanata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLATENNA, n. A certain alleged specific for the cure of wounds. [Paracelsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

COLLATERAL, adj. Ko^{2}l-a^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *collateralis*. Fr., *collatéral*. Ger., *seitlich*. It., *collaterale*. Sp., *colateral*. 1. Placed side by side; said of vegetable organs thus arranged, such as the two ovules of an ovary; or stipules; of the ovaries of the *Coniferæ*, which are on the same horizontal line; also of vessels or nerves. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L.] 2. Subsidiary, auxiliary, confirmatory.

COLLATERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l-la^{2}t(la^{3}t)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See Ischio-cavernosus.

COLLATITIOUS, adj. Ko^{2}l-a^{2}t-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. 1. See Collective. 2. Aiding in digestion (said of organs and structures connected with the alimentary canal). [L, 29.]

COLLATITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-la^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An old name for a food made by bruising the flesh of a capon or pullet, mixing with mutton broth, and serving with verjuice or lemon-juice. [Blancard (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

COLLE (Fr.), n. Kol. See Glue.—**C. à bouche.** A hard, soluble, gelatinous glue used for wafers, etc.; made by mixing melted gelatin with sugar, and adding volatile oil of lemon. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. à étiquettes.** A preparation made by mixing together 4 parts of corrosive sublimate, 24 of wheat flour, 12 each of absinthium tops and tansy, and 36 of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. chair.** The *Penœa sarcocolla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Chine.** See *Chinese* gelatin.—**C. de Flandre.** See *Flemish* gelatin.—**C. de Flandre purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See Gelatina.—**C. de Givet.** See Glue.—**C. de Japon.** See *Chinese* gelatin.—**C. de lichens.** Gelatin extracted, by boiling, from different lichens. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Mayence.** See *Mayence* gelatin.—**C. de Paris, C. de peau d'âne.** See Glue.—**C. de poisson.** See Ichthyocolla.—**C. de poisson du Bengale.** See *Chinese* gelatin.—**C. des Lapons.** See Gluten *Lapponum e perca*. [L, 105.]—**C. d'or.** See Auricolla.—**C. du Japon.** See *Chinese* gelatin.—**C. forte.** See Glue.—**C. forte extraite des os.** Glue extracted from bones. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. liquide.** See *Liquid* glue.—**C. marine.** See *Marine* glue.—**C. végétale.** See Gluten.—**Sparadrap de c. de poisson** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* ichthyocollæ.

COLLECTEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko²l-le²k-tu⁵r. See COLLECTING; as a n., see COLLECTOR.

COLLECTIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-le²kt-i²f'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *collector*, a collector, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *collectifère*. Having collectors on the styles to assist in conveying the pollen to the ovary. [B (α, 24).]

COLLECTING, adj. Ko²l-e²kt'i²n²g. Lat., *colligens*. Fr., *collecteur*. Ger., *collectiv*. Serving to gather (a secretion, rays of light, electrical currents, etc.).

COLLECTION, n. Ko²l-e²k'shu³n. Gr., σύλλεξις, συλλογή, σύλλογος. Lat., *collectio* (from *colligere*, to collect). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Sammlung, Ansammlung*. A collecting, a gathering together, an accumulation (as of pus, serum, etc.).—**C. of a precipitate.** The obtaining of a precipitate free from any extraneous matter, for chemical analysis or testing. [B (α, 24).]

COLLECTIVE, adj. Ko²l-e²k'ti²v. See COLLECTING.

COLLECTOR, n. Ko²l-e²k'to²r. Fr., *collecteur*. 1. See CURRENT-*selector*. 2. (Fr., *poil collecteur*) one of the hairs on the styles of the *Compositæ* and *Campanulaceæ*, sloping from below upward, which serve to collect the pollen. [B, 19, 104 (α, 21).]

COLLEJA (Sp.), n. Kol-ya'ha³. The genus *Silene*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de Valencia.** The *Statice limonum* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLEJON (Sp.), n. Kol-ya'hon. The genus *Erysimum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLEMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-le²m(lam)-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *collémacés*. Of Fries, a family of lichens, consisting of the tribes *Lichenei*, *Collemei*, and *Pyrenidiei*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLEMACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-le²m(lam)-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-i(e). Of Nylander, a family of lichens, corresponding to the *Phycolichens* of Massalongo and the *Byssaceæ* of Fries. [B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLEMATIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-le²m(lam)-a²t(a³t)-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Gray, a tribe of plants, comprising *Placynthium, Enchylium, Scytinium, Mallotium, Lathagrium, Leptogium*, and *Polychidium*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLEMBOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l-le²m'bol(bo²l)-a³. 1. An order of insects in which no metamorphoses occur. 2. Of Lubbock, a group of the *Thysanura*. [L, 121, 196.]

COLLEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-lem(lam)'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Collemaceæ*, comprising *Synalissa, Omphalaria, Collema, Leptogium*, and *Obryzum*. 2. Of Körber, a family of gelatinous *Lichens*, embracing *Lempholemma, Collema*, and *Synechoblastus*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

COLLEMEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-lem(lam)'e²-i(e). Fr., *collémés*. Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Collemacei*, corresponding nearly to the genus *Collema* of Acharius. It consists, according to Baillon, of *Leciophysma, Synalissa, Omphalaria, Schizoma, Anema, Collema, Leptogium, Ramalodium*, and *Collemopsis*, and, according to others, of *Paulia, Kichinella, Amphidium*, and *Hydrothyria* in addition. [B, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol-le²n²'ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-a³. Gen., *collenchym'atos* (*-is*). From κόλλα, glue, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Fr., *collenchyme*. Ger., *Collenchym*. The parenchyma, or cellular tissue, just beneath the outer layer of cells in the roots, stems, and other parts of many plants. The cells composing it are usually elongated and united into threads of great strength, as in the stems of many *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 19, 229 (α, 24).]

COLLENCHYMATOUS, adj. Ko²l-e²n²-ki²m'a²t-u³s. Lat., *collenchymatosus*. Fr., *collenchymateux*. Ger., *collenchymatös*. Consisting of collenchyma.

COLLENCHYME (Fr.), n. Kol-a³n²-kem. 1. The gelatinous matrix of the mesoderm of certain sponges. 2. See COLLENCHYMA. [L, 12.]

COLLENCYTES, n. pl. Ko²l'e²n-sits. From κόλλα, glue, ἐν, in, and κύτος, a cell. Irregularly branching stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles found in the mesoderm of certain sponges. [L, 121.]

COLLEODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-le²-o(o²)-du⁵rm(de²rm)'a³. Gen., *colleoderm'atos* (*-is*). From κόλλα, glue, and δέρμα, skin. Fr., *colleoderme*. The hyaline and hygrometric membrane of the *Diatomaceæ*. It surrounds the frustules, and often assumes the shape of a filament which serves as a foot to these *Algæ*, and enables them to fix themselves on rocks and other objects. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLERETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-e²r-e²t. 1. The annulus of an agaric. 2. The involucre of the *Umbelliferæ, Compositæ*, etc. 3. An accessory structure (the crown or disc) lying within the perianth of certain plants. [B.]

COLLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-le(la)'si²s. Gen., *colles'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κόλλησις (from κολλᾶν, to glue). See AGGLUTINATION.

COLLET (Fr.), n. Kol-a. 1. See COLLUM. 2. See COLLIER (3d def.).—**C. de Notre Dame.** The *Piper peltatum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. du bulbe.** A slight constriction marking the junction of the spongy with the membranous portion of the urethra. [A, 385.]

COLLETÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol'ta. Provided with a collet. [A, 385.]

COLLETER (Lat.), n. m. Kol-let(lat)'u⁵r(ar). Gen., *collete'ros* (*-is*). Gr., κολλητήρ. Fr., *collétère*. One of the glandular hairs on the buds of certain trees which secrete a gummy matter, the *blastocolla*, that covers and protects the bud. [B, 77, 121, 129 (α, 24).]

COLLETERIAL, adj. Ko²l-e²t-e'ri²-a²l. Forming or secreting a glue-like substance (said of a gland which secretes the viscid matter which forms the coat of the ovisac). [L, 11.]

COLLETERIUM [Kirby] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-le²t(lat)-e(a)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *collétérion*. An organ in the females of insects, containing a whitish gluten for cementing together the ejected ova, or rendering them adhesive. [L, 41, 180.]

COLLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-le'shi²(ti²)-a³. Fr., *colletie*. Of Commerson, a genus of tropical American shrubs of the *Rhamneæ*, tribe *Colletieæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. cruciata.** A species used in Chili as a purgative. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. ferox.** A Chilian species, employed as a purgative. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. spinosa** [Lamarck]. A species indigenous to Brazil, containing a bitter principle, *colletiin*; used in tincture as a febrifuge under the name of *extracto alcohólico de quina*. [B, 2, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLETIC, n. Ko²l-e²t'i²k. Gr., κολλητικός. Lat., *colleticus*. Fr., *collétique*. See AGGLUTINANT (2d def.).

COLLETIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-le²t-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Rhamneæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]

COLLETIIN, COLLETIN, n's. Ko²l-e'ti²-i²n, -et'i²n, A bitter principle obtained from *Colletia spinosa*. It forms acicular crystals which are insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

COLLETIS (Lat), n. f. Ko²l-let(lat)'i²s. An ancient name for the *Verbena officinalis*, because it was supposed to be capable of uniting fractured bones. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLÉTOSTÉMONES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²l-lat-o-stam-on. A tribe of the *Iridaceæ*, consisting of *Diplarrhena*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLETS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²l-a. *Fungi* furnished with an annulus. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. solitaires.** Agarics growing singly with a cylindrical stipes. [B, 121 (α, 24).—**C. en famille.** Agarics growing in clusters at the foot of trees. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLLIC, adj. Ko²l'i²k. See COLLINIC.

COLLICIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-li²s(li²k)'i²-e(a³-e²). From *con*, together, and *licere*, to allure. An old term for the lacrymal ducts. [A, 322.]

COLLICOSUS (Lat.), **COLLICULARIS** (Lat.), **COLLICULOSUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko²l-li²k-os'u³s(u⁴s), -u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)'ri²s, -os'-u³s(u⁴s). From *collis*, a hill. Fr., *colliculeux*. Ger., *hügelig*. Literally, hilly (said of the surface of a plant, *e. g.*, the thallus of a lichen, when it is roughened with small bosses or prominences). [B, 123 (α, 24).]

COLLICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l-li²k'u²l(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). Dim. of *collis*, a hill. A little elevation. [I.]—**Colliculi anteriores.** The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]—**C. bulbi, C. bulbi intermedius** [Kobelt]. A layer of erectile tissue which surrounds the male urethra just as it enters the bulb. [L, 31, 142.]—**C. caudatus.** See NUCLEUS *caudatus*.—**C. caveæ posterioris ventriculorum lateralium.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—**C. cervicalis** [Barkow]. A longitudinal fold of mucous membrane extending posteriorly from the apex of the trigonum vesicæ. [L, 31.]—**Colliculi glandis.** The two prominences of the lower surface of the corona of the glans penis, between which the frenum is attached. [L, 175.]—**Colliculi inferiores.** The inferior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17; K.]—**Colliculi nervi ethmoidalis.** See CORPUS *striatum*.—**Colliculi nervorum opticorum** [Haller]. The optic thalami. [I, 62; L, 349.]—**C. papillare.** See TUBERCULUM *papillare*.—**C. rotundus anterior.** The anterior division of the eminentia teres. [I, 6.]—**Colliculi posteriores.** The posterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]—**C. rotundus posterior.** The posterior division of the eminentia teres. [I, 6.]—**C. seminalis.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**C. striatus.** See CORPUS *striatum*.—**Colliculi superiores.** The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]

COLLIDINE, n. Ko²l'i²d-en. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Collidin*. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{11}N$, derived from the oils distilled from organic matter, *e. g.*, from coal tar, and also formed in other ways; a colorless liquid. [Marcus, *Soc. de biol.*, "Prog. méd.," Apr. 8, 1882 (B); B, 4, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. aldehyde.** See COLLINIC *aldehyde*.—**C. hexahydride.** Isocicutine. [α, 24.] See CICUTINE.—**Ethyl c.** A compound of the constitution $C_{10}H_{15}N$. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

COLLIER (Fr.), n. Kol-e-a. A colored mark or a line of feathers, scales, or callosities in the form of a circle, observed on the neck of animals; of Merrem, the long feathers which fall down from the cheek or temple of birds upon the side of the neck. 2. In entomology, the prothorax. 3. Literally, a collar; a collar-like support for a part. 4. The annulus of *Fungi*. 5. In molluscs, that part of the helix which projects over the feet. [B, 1, 116 (α, 24); L, 41, 180.]—**C. anodin.** See *Anodyne* NECKLACE.—**C. de Morand.** A mixture of sal ammoniac and burned sponge, spread on cloth, which is tied around the neck in goître. [L, 85 (α, 21).]—**C. des pédoncules.** Of Cruveilhier, each half of the pons Varolii, because it apparently encircles the corresponding crus cerebri. [I, 6.]—**C. filamenteux.** See CORTINA.—**C. inférieur.** See ANNULUS *inferus*.

COLLIFEROUS, adj. Ko²l-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *colliferus* (from *collum*, the neck, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *collifère*. Ger., *halstragend*. Furnished with a neck. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

COLLIFORMIS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-li²-fo²rm'i²s. From *collum*, the neck, and *forma*, form. Fr., *colliforme*. Ger., *halsförmig*. Neck-like (said of the prothorax when it is short, straight, and not very apparent); in botany, having the shape of an annulus (said also of an organ contracted into the form of a neck). [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 180.]

COLLIGAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-li²g-a(a³)'me²n. Gen., *colligam'inis*. A ligament. [L, 325.]

COLLIGAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-li²g-a²m(a³m)-e²nt'-u³m(u⁴m). 1. A ligament. [A, 325.] 2. The pellucid liquid in which the first rudiments of the embryo are formed. [Harvey (L, 325).]

COLLIGATEUR (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ga^{3}t-u^{6}r. A device for bringing the edges of a wound together, consisting of strips of plaster or cloth attached one to each lip of and parallel with the wound, to be laced together like a corset. [L, 87.]

COLLIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}g-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *colligatio'nis.* From *colligare*, to bind together. See SYNDESMOSIS.

COLLIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}g-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *colligare*, to bind together. Fr., *colligé.* Ger., *zusammengebunden.* 1. United (said of the toes of birds united at the base by a membrane which does not extend beyond the proximal phalanx). 2. Of Columella, thickly covered with plants (*solum herbis colligatum*). [B, 114 (*a*, 24); L, 41, 180.]

COLLI LONGUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l'li(le) lo^{2}n^2'gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). See LONGUS *colli.*

COLLIN, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}n. The soluble form of gelatin. [B, 8 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINHOOD, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}n-hu^{4}d. Probably the *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 505.]

COLLINIC, adj. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. From κόλλα, glue. Pertaining to or derived from gelatin.—**C. acid.** A compound, $C_6H_4O_2$, found among the products of the oxidation of albuminoids and of gelatin. It has a sour, pungent taste, and is a strong acid, decomposing carbonates. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aldehyde.** A product of the oxidation of albuminoids and gelatin. It is probably of the formula C_8H_6O, isomeric with carbolic acid. It is a colorless, viscid oil, and smells like oil of cinnamon. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINIER (Fr.), n. Kol-en-e-a. Of Paulet, the *Agaricus collarius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINITI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}n-i(e)'ti(te). Of Fries, a section of *Agaricinœ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}nz-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Scrophularineæ*, comprising *Collinsia* and *Schizanthus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}n-son(so^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *collinsonie.* Ger., *Collinsonie.* Collinson's flower, horse-balm; a Linnæan genus of North American perennial herbs, of the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anisata** [Pursh]. A species growing in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. canadensis** [Linnæus], **C. decussata** [Mönch]. Fr., *collinsonie du Canada, guérit-tout.* Ger., *canadische Collinsonie.* Canadian horse-mint, heal-all, horse-weed, ox-balm, stone-root, knot-root; a species growing from Canada to Kentucky and the Carolinas. It is a coarse herb, with flowers in a large compound raceme, with opposite branches and pedicels. The whole plant has an unpleasant odor and a warm pungent taste. The root has been found to furnish a resin, tannin, starch, mucilage, and wax, and the leaves a resin, tannin, wax, and a volatile oil. The plant is tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic. A decoction of the root is used in catarrh of the bladder, gravel, dropsy, leucorrhœa, and snake-bites. The leaves are employed as a cataplasm. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. punctata.** A species from 2 to 6 feet high, growing in rich soils in South Carolina and Georgia. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scabra** [Persoon]. A species having the same value medicinally as the *C. canadensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scabrinscula** [Ait.]. A species growing in South Carolina and Florida. It has small acute leaves, scabrous on upper surface; flowers small; stamens 2. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. verticillata** [Baldwin]. A species from 1 to 2 feet high found in Tennessee and southward to middle Georgia. The flowers are from 7 to 9 lines long and bloom in May and June. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba collinsoniæ.** The herb of *C. canadensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Radix collinsoniæ.** The root of *C. canadensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINSON'S FLOWER, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}n su^{3}nz flu^5'u^4-u^{6}r. The *Collinsonia canadensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINS'S FLOWER, n. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}nz-i^{2}z flu^5'u^4-u^{6}r. The genus *Collinsia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large-flowered C. f.** The *Collinsia grandiflora.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Many-colored C. f.** The *Collinsia multicolor.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Two-colored C. f.** The *Collinsia bicolor.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Various-leaved C. f.** The *Collinsia heterophylla.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COLLINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-lin(len)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *collis*, a hill. Growing on low hills (said of plants). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COLLIOURE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}l-e-ur. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a sparkling chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COLLIQUAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}k-wa^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). In embryology, the débris, containing white granules, found in the cicatricula of an ovule that has become detached from the ovary. [A, 4.]

COLLIQUATION, n. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}k-wa'shu^{3}n. Gr., σύντηξις. Lat., *colliquatio.* Fr., *fonte.* Ger., *Zusammenschmelzen, Schmelzung, Zerfliessen, Zerschmelzung.* It., *colliquazione.* Sp., *colicuación.* The dissolution of the solids or humors of the body. [L, 290.]

COLLIQUATIVE, adj. Ko^{2}l'i^{2}k-wat-i^{2}v. Lat., *colliquativus* (from *colliquare*, to melt down). Fr., *colliquatif.* Ger., *colliquativ, zerschmelzend.* It., *colliquativo.* Sp., *colicuativo.* Having a tendency to consume the tissues by excessive transudation of serum (said of sweating, diarrhœa, etc.). [A, 326.]

COLLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-ek. See COLLINIC.

COLLIQUESCENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-li^2-kwe^{2}s'se^{2}nz(kans). From *colliquescere*, to melt together. Ger., *flüssigwerdend.* 1. In botany, liquescent (said of vegetable matters, such as albumin, starch, etc., which are soluble in liquids). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. See COLLIQUATIVE.

COLLIQUIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}k'wi^2-e(a^3-e^2). See COLLICIÆ.

COLLIROSTRES [Duméril] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-li^2-ro^{2}st'rez-(re^{2}s). From *collum*, the neck, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *c.* A family of the *Hemiptera*, in which the base of the rostrum seems to grow from the neck. [L, 41, 180.]

COLLIS [Meynert] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. Fr., *colline.* Ger., *Hügel.* Lit., a hillock; a tract of nerve-cells in the gray columns of the cord (probably the column of Clarke). [I, 31; K.]—**C. des Chinois** (Fr.). The *Dracœna terminalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLISALLA, n. In Peru, the *Calisaya.* [B, 5, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLISIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}z(les)'i^2-o. Gen., *collision'is.* From *collidere*, to dash together. Fr., *collision.* Ger., *Zusammenstoss.* A crushing, contusion. [A, 322.]

COLLI-SPINALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l''li(le)-spin-(spen)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See SPINALIS *colli.*

COLLI-SPLENIUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l''li(le)-splen-(splan)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See SPLENIUS *colli.*

COLLISUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-li(le)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *contus.* Ger., *gequetscht.* Bruised, crushed (said of wounds). [A, 322.]

COLLITOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}t(let)-o^{2}s'por(po^{2}r)-i(e). Fr., *collitosporés. Fungi* with the spores united into a single mass, but separating at maturity, as in the *Ustilagineæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLIX (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l'li^{2}x. Gen., *col'licos* (*-is*). Gr., κόλλιξ. A round and flat loaf of bread; of Hippocrates and others, a sort of pastille or troche of the same form. [B, 115, 200 (*a*, 21).]

COLLO (It.), n. Kol'lo. The neck. [B.]—**C. di cammello.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLOCALINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i(e)'-ni(ne). A subfamily of the *Cypselidœ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 19 (L).]

COLLOCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *collocare*, to arrange. Ger., *zusammengestellt.* Aggregated (said of the scales in the throat of the corolla of the *Symphytum*). [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COLLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *collocyst'eos* (*-is*). From κόλλα, glue, and κύστις, a bladder. See *Gelatin* CAPSULE.

COLLODES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-lod'ez(as). Gr., κολλώδης (from κόλλα, glue, and εἶδος, resemblance). See COLLOID.

COLLODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From κόλλα, glue, and δεσμός, a bond. Fr., *collodésme.* Ger., *Kleisterverband.* A gluten bandage. [A, 322.]

COLLODION (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lod'i^2-o^{2}n. See COLLODIUM.—**Abortive c.** Fr., *c. abortif.* A solution of 3 parts of corrosive sublimate in 500 of c.; used to abort the pustules of small-pox. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Cantharidal c.** See COLLODIUM *cum cantharide.*—**Cantharidinated c.** A preparation made of 15 parts of pyroxylin, 200 parts of ether, 35 parts of alcohol, 5 parts of castor-oil, and 1 part of cantharidin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 21).] Cf. COLLODIUM *cum cantharide.*—**Caustic c.** See COLLODIUM *corrosivum.*—**C. à la belladone** (Fr.). Of Sichel, belladonna c.; a preparation made by mixing the extract of purified belladonna juice with sufficient water to reduce it to a syrupy consistence. It is to be applied around the eye to dilate the pupil. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. à l'acide phénique** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *stypticum* and COLLODIUM *carbolicum.*—**C. à l'iodoforme** (Fr.). See *Iodoform c.*—**C. anesthésique** (Fr.). A sedative preparation containing 600 parts each of pentane and c., 1 part of aconitine, and 6 parts of veratrine. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. antéphélique** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *antephelidicum.*—**C. au bichlorure de mercure** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *corrosivum.*—**C. au perchlorure de fer.** See COLLODIUM *ferratum.*—**C. au tannin** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**C. cantharidale** (Fr.), **C. cantharidé** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *cum cantharide.*—**C. caustique** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *corrosivum.*—**C. cotton.** See PYROXYLIN.—**C. créosoté** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *creosoticum.*—**C. élastique** [Fr. Cod.]. See COLLODIUM *flexile.*—**C. élastique iodé** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *jodatum elasticum.*—**C. ferrugineux** (Fr.). See *Ferruginous c.*—**C. hémostatique** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**C. iodé** (Fr.). See *Iodized c.*—**C. iodoformé** (Fr.). See *Iodoform c.*—**C. mercuriale, C. mercuriel** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *corrosivum.*—**C. morphiné** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *morphinatum.*—**C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM.—**C. phéniqué** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *carbolicum.*—**C. riciné** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *flexile.*—**C. saturnin** (Fr.), **C. saturninum.** See COLLODIUM *plumbicum.*—**C. simple** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM.—**C. sinapisé** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *epispasticum.*—**C. styptique** (Fr.), **C. tannique** (Fr.), **C. tannatum.** See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**C. tanno-benzoïque** (Fr.). Styptic c. containing tannic and benzoic acids. [B, 46.] See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**C. tanno-phénico-benzoïque** (Fr.). Pavesi's styptic c. [B, 46.] See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**C. térébinthiné** (Fr.). See COLLODIUM *flexile.*—**C. vésicant** (Fr.), **C. with cantharides.** See COLLODIUM *cum cantharide.*—**Compound salicylated c., Corn c.** See COLLODIUM *salicylatum compositum.*—**Croton-oil c.** Lat., *collodium crotonatum.* A mixture of equal parts of flexible c. and croton-oil. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**Elastic c.** See COLLODIUM *flexile.*—**Ferrated c.** See COLLODIUM *ferratum.*—**Ferruginous c.** Fr., *c. ferrugineux.* An astringent preparation consisting of c. to which iron has been added. Aran's ferruginous c. contains equal parts of c. and of tincture of chloride of iron. Similar preparations are made with Bestuchef's tincture and Klaproth's tincture. [B, 5; B, 105 (*a*, 21).] Cf. COLLODIUM *ferratum.*—**Flexible c.** See COLLODIUM *flexile.*—**Glycerized c.** Lat., *collodium glycerinatum.* A very flexible variety of collodium flexile, made by adding 2 parts of glycerin to 100 of c. It is official in some of the pharmacopœias. [B, 5, 95.] See COLLODIUM *flexile.*—**Hill's styptic c.** See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**Iodinized c., Iodized c.** Fr., *c. iodé.* An irritating and stimulating c. made by mixing 1 part of solution of iodine with 25

parts of c.; of Fleming, a mixture of 10 or 20 grains of iodine with a fluidounce of c. [L, 61, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Iodoform c.** Lat., *collodium iodoformi* (seu *jodoformiatum*). Fr., *c. à l'iodoforme*, *c. iodoformé*. An irritating and stimulating preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 20 parts of flexible c.; or by mixing 5 parts, each, of iodoform, balsam of Peru, powdered soap, and 85 parts of c.; or, according to Moleschott, by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 15 parts of c. [B, 5, 46, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Mercurial c.** See COLLODIUM *corrosivum*.—**Oxynaphthoic c.** A c. containing ¼ per cent. of oxynaphthoic acid. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888 (*a*, 21).]—**Pavesi's styptic c., Richardson's styptic c.** See COLLODIUM *stypticum*.—**Ricinated c.** See COLLODIUM *flexile*.—**Salicylic c.** See COLLODIUM *salicylatum compositum*.—**Silk c.** A preparation made by dissolving silk-fibre in a solution of zinc chloride and then separating the latter by dialysis, when the silk material is left behind in a soft colloid condition. [B, 5.]—**Sinapic c.** See COLLODIUM *epispasticum*.—**Styptic c.** See COLLODIUM *stypticum*.—**Terebinthinated c.** See COLLODIUM *flexile*.—**Vesicating c.** See COLLODIUM *epispasticum*.

COLLODIONIZED, adj. Kol-od′i^2-o^{2}n-izd. Treated with collodion (*e. g.*, a c. plate for photographing). [B, 3.]

COLLODIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lod′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κολλώδης, sticky, glue-like. Fr., *collodion* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C.*, *Kollodium*. It., *collodione*, *collodion*. Sp., *solución etérea de piroxilina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *c. medicinale* [Gr Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of dinitrocellulose (pyroxylin, soluble gun-cotton) in 17·5 parts of ether, and 6·5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·820 [U. S. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 1 part of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832 [Swiss Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832 [Norweg. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832 [Dan. Ph.] (or 0·829 [Netherl. Ph.], or alcohol of a strength of 95 per cent. [Russ. Ph.]); 18 parts of ether and 12 parts of absolute alcohol [Roum. Ph.]; 21 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832 [Ger. Ph.]; 26·46 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0·735, and 10·06 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·838 [Brit. Ph.]; 28 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0·758 and 3 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]; 28·68 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0·74 and 2·58 parts of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; 30 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0·750 or 0·760 [Gr. Ph.]; 35 parts of ether and 5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832; 48 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·80 [Fenn. Ph.]; 15 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0·724 and 4 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol. The product is slightly inflammable, clear [U. S. Ph., Brit. Ph., Dan. Ph., Fenn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or almost clear [Swed. Ph.], generally somewhat opalascent [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.], semi-transparent [Hung. Ph.]; mucilaginous [Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]; of a syrupy consistence [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; of the consistence of a thick syrup [Swed. Ph.]; colorless [Aust. Ph., Brit. Ph., Dan. Ph.]; or light yellow [Ger. Ph.]; and must be free from acids. When applied to a surface, it speedily hardens from evaporation of the ether and forms an adhesive, contractile film, insoluble in water or in alcohol. It should be kept in carefully corked bottles, in a cool place [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., U. S. Ph.], protected from the light [Aust. Ph., U. S. Ph.] and fire [U. S. Ph.]. In 1847 it was first employed for surgical purposes by J. P. Maynard, of Boston. It is used for sealing wounds, for causing dressings to adhere firmly to the skin, for protecting surfaces from the air, as a vehicle for various medicaments to be applied locally, and for the compression of parts to which it is applied by means of its subsequent contraction. [B, 5, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Aetherfreies C.** (Ger.). A thick solution of a modified form of gun-cotton in alcohol alone; longer in drying and less adhesive than ordinary collodion. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Blasenziehendes C.** (Ger.), **Cantharidenhaltiges C.** (Ger.). See *C. cum cantharide*.—**Caustic c.** See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. antephelidicum.** Fr., *collodion antéphélique*. Of Hager, a preparation used as a remedy for tan and freckles; made by mixing 1 part of finely powdered zinc sulpho-carbolate with 45 parts of collodion, 5 parts of alcohol, and 1 part of oil of lemon, allowing any sediment to subside, and decanting. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 21).]—**C. antisepticum.** Antiseptic collodion; made by soaking strips of linen or silk in a solution of 3 parts of powdered mastic, 1 part each of powdered narcotine and balsam of Peru, and 5 parts of chloroform, and then drying so as to form an adhesive plaster. ["Am. Journ. of Pharm.," June, 1887 (*a*, 21).]—**C. cantharidale, C. cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *C. cum cantharide*.—**C. carbolicum.** Fr., *collodion phéniqué*. Carbolic collodion; a gelatinous preparation made by mixing together equal parts of carbolic acid and collodion; used as a remedy for toothache by inserting it into the cavities on bits of cotton. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**C. causticum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. chrysarobinatum.** Chrysarobin collodion; of Sesemann, a preparation made by mixing 3 parts of chrysarobin with 20 parts of collodion; used as a remedy for psoriasis. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. concentratum.** See *C. gelatinosum*.—**C. corrosivum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion caustique*. Ger., *kaustisches Collodium*. It., *collodio caustico*. Sp., *colodión caústico*. Syn.: *c. causticum* [Gr. Ph.], *c. escharoticum*. Caustic (or mercurial) collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of corrosive sublimate with 15 of c. flexile [Gr. Ph.]; or 1 part of corrosive sublimate with 8 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·879 and 8 of collodion [Netherl. Ph.]: of Debout and Devergie, a mixture of 40 to 60 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of V. Leclerc, a mixture of 30 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of Giovanni Fiuco, a mixture of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 208 parts of flexible collodion; of Macke de Sauran, a mixture of 30 parts of flexible collodion and 4 of corrosive sublimate. [Bernatzik (L, 57): L, 65, 87, 88, 123 (*a*, 21).]—**C. creosoticum.** Fr., *collodion créosoté*. Creasote collodion; a caustic preparation consisting of collodion containing creasote; according to H. Lecuyer, made by mixing 1 part of creasote with 3 parts of collodion and allowing the mixture to gelatinize. It is used for caries of the teeth. [L, 57, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. crotonatum.** See *Croton-oil* COLLODION.—**C. cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion cantharidé*. Ger., *blasenziehendes C.*, *Spanischfliegen C.* It., *collodio cantaridato*. Sp., *collodión con cantarides*. Syn.: *c. cantharidale* [Netherl. Ph.], *c. cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Collodion with cantharides; a preparation made by exhausting 12 parts of cantharides in No. 60 powder with a sufficient quantity of commercial chloroform, recovering by distillation on a water-bath about 40 parts of the chloroform, evaporating the residue until it weighs 3 parts, dissolving this in 17 parts of flexile collodion, allowing to stand for 48 hours, pouring off from any sediment which may have been deposited [U. S. Ph.]; exhausting the cantharides by means of ether and alcohol, preserving a portion of the ethereal percolate, evaporating the remaining percolate, mixing the residue with the reserved portion, and adding the requisite quantity of pyroxylin, castor-oil, and Canada turpentine [U. S. Ph., 1870]; saturating 1 part of gun-cotton with 18 parts [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 21 parts [Ger. Ph.], 22 parts [Norweg. Ph., Dan. Ph.], or 50 parts [Belg. Ph.] of ethereal extract of cantharides and 1 part of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832 [Swiss Ph.], or 3 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], or 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·832 [Ger. Ph.], or 2 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·813 [Dan. Ph.]. The preparation should be clear [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], greenish [Russ. Ph.], brownish-green [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.], or olive-green [Ger. Ph.], and of a syrupy consistence [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. It should be kept in well-corked bottles in a cool place, and, according to the U. S. Ph., away from the light and fire. Used as a vesicant. [B, 81, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. duplex.** Collodion made by dissolving 1 part of gun-cotton in 12 parts of ether and 2 parts of alcohol. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. elasticum** [Belg Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *C. flexile*.—**C. epispasticum.** Syn.: *c. sinapinatum*. Epispastic collodion; of Techborn, a vesicating collodion made by mixing together 4 grains of volatile oil of mustard, 20 drops of glacial acetic acid, and 25 grains of collodion. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. escharoticum.** See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. ferratum.** Fr., *collodion au perchlorure de fer*. A preparation recommended as a hæmostatic; made by mixing 1 part of ferric chloride and 6 parts of collodion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 21).]—**C. ferruginosum.** See *Ferruginous* COLLODION and *C. stypticum*.—**C. flexile** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion élastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *elastisches C.* It., *collodio elastico*. Sp., *colodión elástico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *c. elasticum* [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Flexible collodion; made by the addition of some oily, fatty, or waxy ingredient, as by mixing 92 parts of collodion, 5 parts of Canada turpentine, and 3 parts of castor-oil [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluidounces [imperial] of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and 1 fluidrachm [imperial] of castor-oil [Br. Ph.]; 280 parts of collodion, 7 parts of castor-oil, and 16 parts of Canada balsam [Hung. Ph.]; 1 part of castor-oil and 10 parts [Sp. Ph.] (15 parts [Fr. Cod.], 16 parts [Netherl. Ph.], 49 parts [Ger. Ph.], 50 parts [Swiss Ph.], and 99 parts [Dan. Ph.]) of collodion; 93 parts of collodion, 1 part of castor-oil, and 6 parts of boiled turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; 60 parts of collodion, 1 part of castor-oil, and 3 parts of turpentine [Gr. Ph.]; 1 part of glycerin and 50 parts [Russ. Ph.] (or 100 parts [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of collodion. According to the Sp. Ph. and Russ. Ph., this preparation should be mixed immediately before use. [B. 81, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. gelatinosum.** Syn.: *c. concentratum*. Concentrated collodion; made of 1 part of pyroxylin and 2 parts of spirit of ether. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. glycerinatum.** See *Glycerized* COLLODION.—**C. hæmostaticum.** See *C. stypticum*.—**C. iodoformi.** See *Iodoform* COLLODION.—**C. jodatum elasticum.** Fr., *collodion élastique iodé*. Flexible iodized c.; of Aran and Fleming, a preparation made by mixing from 1 to 2 parts of iodine, 1 part each of castor-oil and Venetian turpentine, and 60 parts of c. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. jodoformiatum** (Ger.). See *Iodoform* COLLODION.—**C. lentescens.** See *Glycerized* COLLODION.—**C. medicinale** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C.*—**C. mercuriale.** See *C. corrosivum*.—**C. mercuriale jodatum.** Iodized mercurial collodion; consisting of 2 parts of mercurial iodide, 3 parts of potassium iodide, 64 parts each of alcohol and ether, and soluble gun-cotton up to the point of saturation. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. morphinatum.** Fr., *collodion morphiné*. Morphinized c.; a sedative preparation made by mixing 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 30 parts of c. [Bernatzik (L. 57, 87 [*a*, 21]).]—**C'pflaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum* COLLODII.—**C. phenylatum.** See *C. carbolicum*.—**C. plumbicum.** Fr., *collodion saturnin*. Syn.: *c. saturninum*. Lead collodion, an astringent preparation made by dissolving 1 part of lead plaster with 1 part of alcohol and 4 parts of ether, straining, and adding 5 parts of c. duplex; used in cases of scalds and other irritations of the skin. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]—**C. ricinatum.** See *C. flexile*.—**C. salicylatum compositum.** Compound salicylated collodion, corn collodion, salicylic collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of extract of cannabis indica, dissolved in 10 of alcohol, with 11 of salicylic acid, dissolved in about 50 of flexible collodion, and adding sufficient flexible collodion to make 100 parts. [B, 5, "Nat. Formul." (*a*, 24).]—**C. saturninum.** See *C. plumbicum*.—**C. sinapinatum.** See *C. epispasticum*.—**C. stypticum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion au tannin*, *collodion styptique*, *éther hémostatique*. Ger., *Tannin-Kollodium*. Syn.: *collodium hæmostaticum*. Styptic collodion, styptic colloid, xylostyptic ether; a preparation containing 20 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of stronger ether, and 55 parts of collodion [U. S. Ph.]; or 1 part of tannic acid dissolved in ether, and 8 parts of collodion [Gr. Ph.]; of Richardson, 2 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of glycerized collodion, and 2 parts of tincture of benzoin. Pavesi's styptic collodion is made of 100 parts of collodion, 10 of carbolic acid, 5 of tannin, and 3 of benzoic acid. Hill's preparation is made of 80 parts of c. and 4 each of tannic acid, benzoic acid, and balsam of

Peru. [B, 5, 46, 95, 108; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (*a*, 21).]—**C. tannicum.** See *C. stypticum.*—**C. terebinthinatum.** See *C. flexile.*—**C. tiglii.** See *Croton-oil* COLLODION.—**C. vesicans.** See *C. cum cantharide.*—**C'wolle** (Ger.). See PYROXYLIN.—**Emplastrum collodii.** Ger., *C'pflaster.* Collodion plaster, made by spreading collodion on cloth. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**Elastisches C.** (Ger.). See *C. flexile.*—**Kaustisches C.** (Ger.). See *C. corrosivum.*—**Spanischfliegen C.** See *C. cum cantharide.*

COLLOID, adj. and n. Ko^{2}l'oid. Gr., κολλώδης (from κόλλα, glue, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *collodes* (adj.), *colloideus* (adj.), *colloideum* (n.). Fr., *colloïde.* Ger., *leimartig* (adj.), *Kolloid* (n.). It., *colloide.* Sp., *coloídeo.* 1. (Adj.) glue-like (see *C.* CANCER). 2. (Adj.) of Oppolzer and Schraut, see AMYLOID. 3. (N.) a glue-like substance; in pathology, a liquid or jelly-like material, distinguished from albumin by its insolubility in acetic acid, from mucus by the extent of its coagulability with acetic acid, and from lardaceous substance by its failing to respond to the iodine color test. [A, 291.] 4. (N.) of Graham, any substance which diffuses slowly through a neighboring liquid. The c's are usually organic bodies of complex chemical constitution. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Acrylic c's.** Gelatinous bodies formed as by-products in the preparation of the bromacrylic acids. Empirical formula: $C_3H_4O_2$. They are apparently related to vegetable mucilage. [B, 2.]—**Anodyne c.** See AMYL C.—**Carbolic c.** A c. prepared by dissolving 20 grains of carbolic acid in an ounce of styptic c.—**Iodized c.** A solution of 20 grains of iodine in 1 oz. of collodium stypticum.—**Liquid c.** A c. which, although ordinarily of gelatinous consistence, becomes liquid by particular methods of preparation, the substances which assisted in this transformation being removed by dialysis. An example is liquid silicic acid. [B, 6.]—**Styptic c.** See COLLODIUM *stypticum.*—**Zinc c.** A solution of 20 grains of zinc sulphate in 1 oz. of collodium stypticum. [E, 13.]

COLLOIDAL, adj. Ko^{2}l-oid'a^{2}l. See COLLOID.

COLLOIDALITY, n. Ko^{2}l-oid-a^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. The state of being colloid. [L, 291.]

COLLOIDIN, n. Ko^{2}l-oid'i^{2}n. Lat., *colloidinum.* Fr., *colloïdine.* Ger., *C.* An albuminoid principle, $C_{18}H_{30}N_2O_{12}$, found in colloid tumors; soluble in water at 110° C., not coagulable by heat, precipitated by tannin and alkalies. [Villaret (*a*, 18).]

COLLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lom'a^3. Gen., *collom'atos (-is).* From κόλλα, glue (see also *-oma**). A cystic tumor with gelatinous contents. [E.]

COLLONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lo^{2}n-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *collonem'atos (-is).* From κόλλα, glue, and νῆμα, tissue. Fr., *collonème.* Ger., *Collonem* [J. Müller]. See MYXOMA.

COLLOPHORA [Martius] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-lo^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From κόλλα, glue, and φορεῖν, to bear. A genus of the order *Apocynaceæ*, corresponding to the *Couma* of Aublet. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. utilis.** The *lorveira* of Brazil. Its sap furnishes caoutchouc. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COLLOPHORE, n. Ko^{2}l'o-for. A tube-like structure on the abdomen of certain insects, by means of which they attach themselves to smooth surfaces. [L, 196.]

COLLOTURINE, n. Kol-o-tu^{2}r'en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Colloturin.* An alkaloid obtained by Hesse, along with loturine and loturidine, from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa.* [B, 270.]

COLLOXYLIN, n. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}x'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *colloxylinum* (from κόλλα, glue, and ξύλινος, made of cotton). See PYROXYLIN.

COLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *col, collet.* Ger., *Hals.* It., *collo.* Sp., *cuello.* 1. The neck; the part of the body that connects the head and the trunk, also any constricted, neck-like part (see NECK and CERVIX). 2. In botany, the point of junction between the plumule and radicle of a plant; any contracted portion of a plant; the lengthened osteolum of a lichen (see COLLAR). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLUM-COVAY (Tamil), n. The *Bryonia epigæa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COLLUNARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lu^{2}n(lu^{4}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A nasal douche. [B.]

COLLUNGIE PULLUM (Tamil). The *Citrus aurantium.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

COLLURIONES [Veillot *et al.*] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-lu^{2}r(lu^{4}r)-i^2-on'ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *collurions.* A family of the *Passeres.* [L. 180.]

COLLURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lu^2(lu)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See COLLYRIUM.

COLLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-lu^2(lu)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *collution'is.* From *colluere* (to rinse). A washing out, especially of the mouth. [L, 50.]

COLLUTOIRE (Fr.), n. Kol-u^6-twa^{3}r. See COLLUTORY.—**C. acidulé.** An acidulated collutory; made by mixing 2 parts of lemon-juice with 5 of white honey and 25 of water. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. aluné.** Aluminous collutory; made by mixing equal parts of pulverized alum and white honey. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. antiodontalgique.** Antodontalgic collutory; made by digesting 600 parts of pellitory-root and 6 of opium in 75 of vinegar. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. antiseptique.** Antiseptic collutory. (1) A collutory made by mixing 1 part of chlorinated lime with 50 parts of gum-water and 10 parts of syrup of orange-peel; used for fœtid ulcerations of the mouth. (2) Of Guersant, a collutory made by mixing 1 part each of sodium chloride and syrup of orange-peel with 3 parts of decoction of cinchona; used for mercurial stomatitis, gangrene of the mouth, etc. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. astringent.** See *Mel* SODII *boratis*, COLLUTORIUM *detergens et adstringens*, and COLLUTORIUM *adstringens.*—**C. boraté.** See *Mel* SODII *boratis.*—**C. calmant.** A sedative collutory containing 1 part of extract of opium, 600 parts of water, and 10 parts of white honey; used as a gargle in painful inflammations of the mouth, tongue, and throat. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. contre le muguet.** Of Gulber, a collutory made by dissolving 1 part of powdered sodium borate in 20 parts of water. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. contre les aphthes.** Of Swediaur, a collutory made by mixing 1 part of powdered sodium borate with 4 parts of rose-water, 8 parts of honey of roses, and 4 parts of tincture of opium; to be applied with a brush. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. désinfectant.** Syn.: *eau contre la mauvaise haleine.* A collutory made by mixing 1 part each of chlorinated lime and water and 12 parts of honey [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. détersif.** Detersive collutory; made by mixing 1 part of tincture of myrrh and 4 parts of honey ["Pharm. Milit.," Copenhagen, 1808]; 1 part of vinegar with 4 parts of decoction of barley; 1 part of powdered sodium borate, 20 parts of honey of roses, 30 parts of syrup of mulberries, and 100 parts of decoction of blackberries, to be used as a remedy for aphthæ; 1 part of mixtura sulfurico-acida, to be applied lightly to scorbutic gums; 2 parts of nitric acid, 20 parts each of syrup of mulberries and honey of roses, and 200 parts of water. [B, 38, 46, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. détersif boraté.** Borated detersive collutory; a solution of 2 parts of borax in 15 of syrup of mulberries. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. hydrochlorique.** A detergent collutory made by mixing 4 parts of white honey with 1 part of hydrochloric acid; applied to the gums in mercurial ptyalism. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. odontalgique.** Odontalgic collutory. 1. A collutory made by mixing 50 parts each of the tincture of *Spilanthus oleraceus* and spirit of peppermint, 100 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and 2 parts of creasote. 2. Of Fox, a collutory made by macerating for 10 days 1 part each of the root of *Anthemis pyrethrum* and opium in 12 parts of vinegar, and filtering. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. opiacé.** An opiated collutory; made by mixing 1 part of tincture of opium and 25 parts of oxymel ["Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.," 1839; B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. tonique.** See EAU *gingivale de Vogt* and EAU *gingivale de Kopp.*

COLLUTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-lu^2(lu)-tor'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See COLLUTORY.—**Alkaline c.** Fr., *collutoire alcalin.* A collutory made by triturating together 1 part of potassium carbonate and 20 parts of despumated honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**C. adstringens.** Fr., *collutoire astringent.* 1. See *Mel* SODII *boratis.* 2. See *C. detergens et adstringens.* 3. A collutory made by mixing 2 parts of hydrochloric acid and 25 parts of clarified honey [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839]; or 1 part of zinc sulphate, 48 parts of distilled water, and 8 parts of crude honey [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. [B, 97. 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. aluminosum.** See EAU *gingivale de Vogt* and EAU *gingivale de Kopp.*—**C. detergens et adstringens.** Fr., *collutoire astringent.* Detergent and astringent collutory; a preparation official in the Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839, made by mixing 1 part of diluted sulphuric acid and 5 parts of clarified honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Saturnine c.** Fr., *collutoire saturnin.* A collutory made by mixing thoroughly 1 part of solution of subacetate of lead and 20 parts of despumated honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

COLLUTORY, n. Kol'u^2-to-ri^2. Lat., *collutorium* (from *colluere*, to rinse). Fr., *collutoire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mundwasser.* It., *collutorio.* Sp., *colutorio.* A mouth-wash. [A, 322.]

COLLUVIES (Lat.), **COLLUVIO** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}l-lu^2(lu)'vi^2-(wi^2)-ez(as), -o. Gen., *colluvie'i, -on'is.* A flowing together of filth; a foul discharge. [A, 322; L, 81.]

COLLYBIARII [Fries] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}b(lu^{6}b)-i^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-i(e). A subsection of the *Omphalia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLLYBRAND, n. Ko^{2}l'i^2-bra^{2}nd. The *Ustilago carbo.* [A, 505.]

COLLYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l'li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AETITE.

COLLYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-li(lu^6)'ra^3. Gen., *colly'ras.* Gr., κολλύρα. An old name for a cylindrical cake or bun. [A, 322, 387.]

COLLYRE (Fr.), n. Kol-er. See COLLYRIUM.—**C. abortif.** Abortive collyrium; of Thielmann, a collyrium made by mixing 1 part of corrosive sublimate, 3,600 parts of distilled water, and 80 parts of Sydenham's laudanum; used topically in small-pox. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. adoucissant** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A collyrium made of 2 parts of gum arabic, 3 of mucilage of the *Plantago psyllium* seeds, and a sufficient quantity of rose-water and plantain-water. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. alumineux.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**C. alumineux plombique.** See EAU *de la Duchesse de Lamballe.*—**C. ammoniacal.** See *C. sec ammoniacal.*—**C. anodin.** See *Anodyne* COLLYRIUM.—**C. antiscrofuleux.** 1. Of Baudelocque, a preparation made by dissolving 150 parts of extract of soot in 1,877 parts of vinegar and adding 6 parts of extract of red roses; used in scrofulous ophthalmia. 2. Of Négrier, a mixture of 2,000 parts of decoction of walnut, and 1 part each of Rousseau's laudanum and extract of belladonna. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. antisyphilitique.** See *Collyrium ex muriate* HYDRARGYRI *oxygenato.*—**C. astringent.** See *C. au sulfate de* ZINC, AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa*, and *Collyrium adstringens* ZINCI.—**C. astringent camphré.** Camphorated astringent collyrium; made by dissolving 3 parts of zinc sulphate in 2,000 parts of rose-water and adding a few drops of camphorated brandy. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. astringent opiacé.** Opiated astringent collyrium; made of 1 part of extract of opium, 2 parts of zinc sulphate, and 1,000 parts of rose-water; or 1 part of cadmium sulphate and 5 parts each of tincture of opium and distilled water; used as a remedy for opacities of the cornea and for chronic ophthalmia. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. astringent résolutif.** Astringent resolutive collyrium; made of 1 part of zinc sulphate and 400 parts of infusion of elder. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. astringent vitriolisé.** Vitriolized astringent collyrium; a preparation official in the Edinb. Ph., 1826, made by dissolving 16 grains of zinc sulphate in 8 ounces of water, and adding 16 drops of dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. azuré.** Of Scarpa, a collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of copper acetate and 12 parts of ammonium chloride in 1,250 parts of lime-water, and, after an interval of several hours, filtering. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. barytique.** A solution of barium chloride diluted and thickened

with quince mucilage ; used as a remedy for scrofulous blepharitis. [L, 41 (α, 21).] Cf. *Resolutive* COLLYRIUM.—**C. boraté.** 1. Of Desmarres, a collyrium containing from 1 to 5 parts of sodium borate, 1,200 parts of distilled water, and 50 parts of distilled cherry-laurel water ; to be used lukewarm in conjunctivitis. 2. Of Dauuercy, a mixture of 1 part of sodium borate, 10 parts of pure glycerin, 5 parts of distilled cherry-laurel water, and 85 parts of distilled water ; used in chronic ophthalmia. 3. Of Foy, a mixture of 2 parts of borax and 4 parts of sugar dissolved in 125 parts of rose-water. 4. Of Sichel, a mixture of 1 part of borax and 8 parts of quince mucilage dissolved in 60 parts of cherry-laurel water. 5. Of Bridault (syn. : *eau de Provence*, *eau de l'épicier*, *eau de la Duchesse d'Angoulême*), a mixture of 1 gramme each of zinc sulphate, rock candy, and iris, 200 grammes of water, and 20 drops of alcohol. [L, 41, 77, 87 (α, 21).]—**C. calmant.** See *Anodyne* COLLYRIUM.—**C. cathérétique.** Catheretic collyrium ; a preparation made by mixing 10 parts of silver nitrate with 480 of distilled water, and adding 30 of Sydenham's laudanum [Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836]. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. contre la conjonctivite.** Of Sichel, a collyrium containing 1 part of crystallized lead acetate and 200 parts of distilled water ; used in simple or catarrhal conjunctivitis. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**C. contre la conjonctivite chronique.** Of Sichel, a collyrium containing 0·05 gramme of copper sulphate, 10 grammes of distiled water, and 6 drops of Sydenham's laudanum. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**C. contre les blépharites.** Of Sichel, a preparation made by mixing 0·05 gramme of corrosive sublimate with 30 grammes of distilled water, 4 grammes of quince mucilage, and 6 drops of liquid laudanum. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C. contre les taches de la cornée.** See *C. cuivrique.*—**C. contre les taies de la cornée.** Of Maitre-Jean, a preparation containing 2 parts of powdered caustic potash and 50 of walnut-oil ; applied lightly with a brush to leucoma. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**C. contre l'ophthalmie** [Fr. Cod.]. A collyrium made by dissolving 2 parts of atropine sulphate and 5 parts of pure crystallized zinc sulphate in 2,500 parts of rose-water. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**C. contre l'ophthalmie puriforme des nouveaux nés.** Of Réveillé-Parise, a collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of silver nitrate in 300 parts of distilled water. [L, 77 (α, 21).] —**C. cuivrique.** A solution of 1 part of morphine sulphate, 5 parts of copper sulphate, and 10 parts of alum in 1,000 parts of water ; used as a lotion in cases of opacities of the cornea. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. d'Ammon.** A collyrium containing zinc cyanide, gum arabic, black-cherry water, and laudanum. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Beer.** A collyrium containing solution of lead subacetate, rose-water, and spirits of rosemary. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Benedict.** A collyrium made from *Viola tricolor* and extract of opium. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Boerhaave.** See *C. sec de Boerhaave.*—**C. de Brun.** See *Brown's* COLLYRIUM.—**C. d'Erhard.** A solution of borax in elder-water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Fernandez.** See COLLYRIUM *Fernandez.*—**C. de Fischer.** A solution of zinc sulphate and ammonium chloride in a mixture of saffron-water and camphorated alcohol. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Gimbernat.** See COLLYRIUM *Gimbernat.*—**C. de Graefe.** A solution of zinc sulphate containing a little laudanum in mucilaginous rose-water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Henderson.** A preparation containing 1 part of strychnine, 40 parts of diluted acetic acid, and 300 parts of distilled water. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**C. de Himly.** A solution of from 2 to 6 grains of potassium carbonate in 1 oz. of water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Hufeland.** A collyrium made by mixing 1 part of tincture of stramonium with 24 parts of water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Janin.** A collyrium containing 1 part of zinc sulphate, 480 parts of plantain-water and 60 parts of quince mucilage. [L, 87 (α, 21).] Cf. *C. adoucissant.*—**C. de Jungken.** A collyrium containing calomel, sugar, and opium. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Krimer.** A collyrium containing 1 part of hydrochloric acid, 4 parts of quince mucilage, and 240 parts of rose-water ; it is used to dissolve small iron particles which have entered the eye, and must be washed away immediately. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. de Lanfranc.** See MIXTURE *cathérétique.*—**C. de Neumann.** A collyrium made by macerating arnica flowers in vinegar and then saturating the macerate with ammonium carbonate ; used for amaurosis. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. de Plenck.** A collyrium made by dissolving borax and sugar in rose-water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Richter.** A collyrium made by beating a mixture of white of egg and rose-water into a froth. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Rust.** A collyrium made by mixing together vinegar of lead, elder-water, and tincture of opium. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Saint-Jerneron.** See *Decoctum* RUTÆ *zincatum.*—**C. de Scarpa.** A collyrium made by mixing together 180 grammes of distilled plantain-water, 6 drops of solution of lead subacetate, 15 grammes of gum Arabic, and 9 drops of alcohol. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**C. des Bénédictines.** See COLLYAIUM *of the Benedictines.*—**C. de Stark.** A collyrium made by dissolving lead acetate in rose-water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Tenque.** A collyrium made by dissolving lead acetate and ammonium chloride in ro e-water. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Tunnermann.** A collyrium made by dissolving 3 parts of lead acetate in 48 parts of water and adding 2 parts of solution of caustic potash. [L, 32 (α, 21).]—**C. de Velpeau.** A collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of nitrate of silver in 16 parts of water ; used for purulent ophthalmia. [L, 41 (α, 21).] —**C. d'Yvel.** See *Decoctum* RUTÆ *zincatum.*—**C's gazeux.** Vaporous collyria. [α, 21.] See COLLYRIUM.—**C. gazeux de Fumari.** A gaseous collyrium containing 4 parts of distilled water, 1 part of sulphuric ether, and 1 part of ammonia-water. In cases of ophthalmic headache it is applied beneath the eye so that the vapors may act upon it. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. iodé.** Iodized collyrium ; of Boinet, a collyrium containing 100 parts of tincture of iodine, 1 part of tannin, and 250 parts of distilled rose-water. [B, 92 (α, 21).] —**C. ioduré.** A solution of 1 part of iodine and 50 parts of potassium iodide in 1,000 parts of water. It is employed for opacities of the cornea, and has been used for dissolving particles of iron or steel which have entered the eye. [L, 41.]—**C's liquides.** Liquid collyria. [α, 21.] See COLLYRIUM and *Humid* COLLYRIA.—**C. mercuriel.** See *Collyrium ex muriate* HYDRARGYRI *oxygenato.*—**C. mercuriel de Conrad.** See *Collyrium ex* HYDRARGYRO *muriatico corrosivo.*—**C. mercuriel et calmant.** See *Collyrium ex* HYDRARGYRO *muriatico corrosivo.*—**C's mous.** 1. A class of collyria consisting for the most part of ophthalmic ointments. 2. See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum.* [L, 41, 85 (α, 21).]—**C. narcotique.** Of Foy, a collyrium containing 1 part of extract of belladonna, 305 parts of extract of opium, and 6,250 parts of infusion of hyoscyamus. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**C. opiacé.** A collyrium made by dissolving 4 parts of aqueous extract of opium in 1,920 parts of rose-water [Fr. Cod., 1837, Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839] ; or by mixing 2 parts of the aqueous extract of opium, 10 parts of quince-seed, and 1,920 parts of rose-water [Ph. Nosoc. Civ. Strasbourg, 1830]. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. répercutif.** Of Gaubins, a collyrium containing 500 parts each of rose-water and plantain-water and 3 of crystallized lead acetate ; used in beginning inflammation of the eyelids. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**C. résolutif.** See *Anodyne* COLLYRIUM, *Resolutive* COLLYRIUM, and *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**C. résolutif des hôpitaux, C. résolutif du formulaire des hôpitaux.** See *C. à l'acétate de* PLOMB.—**C. résolutif opiacé.** Opiated resolutive collyrium, made by dissolving 1 part of lapis divinus in 2 parts of water, adding to the solution 2 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, and mixing well [Ferrara Ph., 1832]. [B, 119 (α, 21).] —**C. rouge.** Red collyrium ; of Franck, a collyrium made by digesting for 24 hours 1·25 gramme of potassium carbonate and 0·5 gramme of camphor in 60 grammes of distilled celandine-water, filtering, and adding 24 drops of tincture of aloes. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**C. safrané.** See *Anodyne* COLLYRIUM.—**C. saturnin opiacé.** See *Opiate saturnine* COLLYRIUM.—**C's secs.** See *Dry* COLLYRIA. The *c. sec* of Dupuytren is made by mixing 1 part each of calomel and sugar ; used as a remedy for opacities on the cornea. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**C. sec aloétique de Boerhaave.** A collyrium made by mixing 3 parts each of aloes and calomel with 400 of powdered sugar. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. sec ammoniacal.** Lat., *collyrium ammoniacale*, *pulvis Leaysoni.* Syn. : *poudre ammoniacale aromatique*, *poudre de Leayson.* A collyrium (official in the Fr. Cod., 1837, and Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839) made by mixing 1 part of ammonium chloride, 480 parts each of slaked lime, vegetable charcoal, and cinnamon, 18 parts of cloves, and 30 parts of Armenian bole, introducing the powder into a ground-glass-stoppered bottle, and pouring a few drops of water upon it ; used by opening the bottle and moving it from side to side under the affected eye in cases of chronic ophthalmia. [B, 46, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. sec de Beer.** Syn. : *poudre ophthalmique de Beer.* A collyrium containing 1 part each of burnt alum, zinc sulphate, and borax, and 3 parts of sugar ; employed as a remedy for opacities of the cornea. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. sec de Boerhaave.** Syn. : *poudre ophthalmique de Boerhaave.* A collyrium containing 16 parts of powdered tin, 1 part of iron sulphate, and 28 parts of sugar. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. sec de Dupuytren.** A collyrium containing 1 part each of tutty, calomel, and rock candy. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. sec de Graefe.** A collyrium containing 1 part each of red oxide of mercury and white agaric, and 15 parts of sugar. [L, 41 (α, 21).] —**C. sec de Récamier.** A collyrium containing equal parts of white sugar and zinc oxide. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**C. sec de Velpeau.** See *C. sec au* CALOMEL.—**C. sédatif.** See *Anodyne* COLLYRIUM.—**C. stimulant.** A collyrium made by mixing together equal parts of solution of ammonium acetate and water [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes ; Pruss. Ph., 1823]. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. styptique.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**C. végéto-minéral.** A solution of sodium chloride in a decoction of oak-bark. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

COLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-li^{2}r(lu^{6}r)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κολλύριον (dim. of κολλύρα), κολλούριον. Fr., *collyre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Augenwasser.* It., *collirio.* Sp., *colirio.* In ancient times, properly speaking, a preparation having a certain form, round, four fingers long, and gradually tapering toward the end like the tail of a rat ; but, in general, any medicinal preparation, whether solid, liquid, or vaporous, to be applied to the eye or even to other parts (*e. g.*, suppositories were called collyria ani). In modern times collyria are preparations to be applied to the eyes. Solid collyria are usually composed either of solid substances in the crystalline state or in the form of a stick, or of extremely fine powders. Liquid collyria have for base, distilled waters, infusions, or decoctions, to which are added salts or other substances according to the indication. Vaporous collyria are liquids in fine spray, or gaseous substances, for application to the eye. [B ; L, 76, 94 (α, 21).]—**Alexandri regis c. siccum.** King Alexander's dry medicine for the eyes ; a preparation containing saffron, Celtic nard, and terra ampelitis (a sort of bituminous coal). [Aetius (L, 94 [α, 21]).]—**Aluminous c.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**Andreæ c.** A c. containing gum, ceruse, antimony, and roasted and washed spuma argenti. [B, 45 (α, 21).]—**Anodyne c.** Fr., *collyre anodin.* A c. made by infusing 1 part of saffron in 200 parts of boiling water, expressing, and adding 1 part of tincture of opium [Pharm. Form of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1821] ; by mixing 6 drops of Rousseau's laudanum with ½ oz. of gum arabic and 2 ounces of rose-water [Fr. Cod., 1818] ; or by mixing 1 grain of aqueous extract of opium with 2 grains of camphor triturated with a drop of oil, adding a sufficient quantity of quince mucilage to make an emulsion, and then adding 2 ounces of rose-water and gradually enough more of the mucilage to make 1 oz. of that ingredient altogether [Lippiac. Dispensat., 1792]. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Brown's c.** A c. made by boiling 1 drachm of powdered hepatic aloes in 1½ oz. of white wine, and adding 1 drachm of rose-water and 30 drops of tincture of saffron. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Cleonis c.** Syn. : *Cleonis gluten* [Oribasius]. A c. described by Celsus ; made of equal parts of terra samia, myrrh, and grains of frankincense, mixed with the white of an egg. It was recommended for restraining fluxions. When used it should be spread upon linen cloths and applied to the temples and forehead. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. adstringens.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa* and *C. adstringens* ZINCI.—**C. adstringens luteum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Saffron-yellow astringent c. ; made by dissolving 25 parts of ammonium chloride and 50 of zinc sulphate in 4,000 of distilled water, adding 15 of camphor mixed with 800 of 70-per-cent. alcohol and 4 of saffron, digesting 24 hours with frequent agitation, and then fil-

tering. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. aluminosum.** See AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa.*—**C. ammoniacale.** See COLLYRE *sec ammoniacal.*—**C. ani.** A suppository. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. antiphlogisticum.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**C. antisyphiliticum.** See *C. ex muriate* HYDRARGYRI *oxygenato.*—**C. Asclepios.** A c. containing opium, sagapenum, opopanax, verdigris, gum, black pepper, washed calamine, and ceruse. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**C. cæruleum.** See *Solutio* CUPRI *ammoniacalis.*—**C. cæsarianum.** A c. containing atramentum sutoris, white pepper, opium, gum, washed calamine, and antimony. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**C. canopite.** A c. containing cinnamon, acacia, washed calamine, saffron, myrrh, opium, gum, white pepper, frankincense, and copper scale. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**C. chiacum.** An old c. containing various solid ingredients bruised in Chian or other wine. [B, 200.]—**C. cum sulfate zincico ex Sanchez.** See under SULFAS.—**C. excitans, C. exsiccans.** See *Solutio* CUPRI *ammoniacalis.*—**C. Fernandez.** Fr., *collyre de Fernandez.* Sp., *colirio de Fernandez* [Sp. Ph.]. Fernandez c.; a c. made by triturating together 1 part of precipitated calomel, 2 parts each of powdered alum and powdered camphor, 24 parts of powdered gum arabic, adding a little water to make a thick paste, stirring in 8 parts of turpentine, and then, little by little, 384 parts of water, straining through linen with expression, and finally mixing with 2 parts of spirits of ether in a well-stoppered bottle. It should be shaken before being used. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. Gimbernat.** Sp., *colirio de Gimbernat* [Sp. Ph.]. A c. made by dissolving 1 part of caustic potash in 288 parts of distilled water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. Lanfranci.** See MIXTURE *cathérétique.*—**C. nihili.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**C. of King Alexander.** See *Alexandri regis c. siccum.*—**C. of the Benedictines.** Fr., *collyre des Bénédictines.* A c. made by dissolving extract of soot in vinegar and adding a small quantity of extract of roses. It is a celebrated popular remedy for scrofulous ophthalmia. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. opiatum.** A solution of 1 part of extract of opium in 500 parts of rose-water. [A, 319] Cf. COLLYRE *opiacé.*—**C. phynon.** A c. containing saffron, opium, washed copper scale, myrrh, and white pepper. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**C. plumbatum.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**C. pyxinum.** A c. containing rock-salt, ammoniacum thymiamatis, opium, ceruse, white pepper, Sicilian saffron, gum, and washed calamine. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**C. rhinion.** A c. containing myrrh, opium, juice of acacia, pepper, gum, lapis hæmatites, Phrygian stone, lycium, lapis scissilis, and copper scale. [B, 45 (a. 21).]—**C. sapphiricum.** See *Solutio* CUPRI *ammoniacalis.*—**C. siccum.** A dry c. [a, 21.]—**C. siccum alexandrinum.** See *Alexandri regis c. siccum.*—**C. smilion.** See *C. canopite.*—**C. stierncronense.** See *Decoctum* RUTÆ *zincatum.*—**C. tephrion.** A c. containing starch, gum tragacanth, juice of acacia, gum, opium, washed ceruse, washed spuma argenti, and rain-water. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**C. zincicum.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**Dry collyria.** Gr., ξηροκολλύρια. A class of collyria for the eyes, composed of dry ingredients. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Entire collyria.** Syn.: *formed collyria.* Collyria which are used in the same form in which they were made, instead of being reduced to powder or diluted. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Enelpidis c.** A c. containing castor, lycium, nard, opium, saffron, myrrh, aloes, copper scale, calamine, antimony, juice of acacia, and gum. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**Ferruginous c.** Of Niemann, a c. made by mixing from 2 to 5 parts of iron sulphate and 60 of white sugar. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Formed collyria.** See *Entire collyria.*—**Gimbernat's c.** See *C. Gimbernat.*—**Hermonis c.** A c. containing long pepper, white pepper, cinnamon, costum, atramentum sutoris, nard. cassia, castor, gall-nut, myrrh, saffron, frankincense, lycium, ceruse, opium, aloes, calamine, acacia, antimony, and gum. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**Hieracis c.** A c. containing myrrh, ammoniacum thymiamatis, and ærugo rosæ. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**Humid collyria.** Gr., ὑγροκολλύρια. Collyria consisting of liquid or almost liquid substances. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Lanfranc's c.** See MIXTURE *cathérétique.*—**Nilei c.** A c. made of Indian nard, opium, gum, saffron, fresh rose-leaves, and rain-water or light wine. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**Opiate saturnine c.** Fr., *collyre saturnin opiacé.* A c. made by mixing 2 drops of vinegar of lead, 1 grain of extract of opium, and 1 oz. of rose-water [Ph. Nosocom. Mil. Wurceb., 1815]; or 1 scruple of vinegar of lead, ¼ pint of water, and 1 oz. of tincture of opium. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Philalethis c.** A c. containing myrrh, opium, washed lead, Samian earth, gum tragacanth, stibium coctum, starch, washed animal charcoal, washed ceruse, and rain-water. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—**Resolutive c.** Fr., *collyre résolutif.* A solution of 1 part of barium chloride in 8 parts of cherry-laurel water, and a sufficiency of distilled water. Used to instill into the eye to remove corneal opacities. [Hamb. Cod., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Resolvent c.** A c. made by dissolving 1 part of lead acetate in 96 parts of water [Genev. Ph., 1780]; or by mixing 3 parts of lead acetate dissolved in water with 1 part of quince mucilage [Lipp. Disp., 1792]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Theodoti c.** A c. containing castor, Indian nard, lycium, opium, myrrh, saffron, washed ceruse, aloes, calamine, copper scale, gum, juice of acacia, and rain-water. [B, 45 (a, 21).]

COLMEIROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-mi(me^2-i^2)-ro(ro^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *colméroidées.* Of Baillon, a division of the *Euphorbiaceæ* and a synonym in part of the *Lecuringeæ*, and comprising the genera *Colmeiroa, Caletia, Micranthea, Pseudanthus,* and *Pierardia.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLMELLE (Fr.), n. Kol-me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLMENIER, n. Ko^{2}l-me^{2}n-er′. A variety of *Dianthus barbatus.* [A, 505.]

COLOBANCALOPTENI [Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-ba^{2}n^2(ba^{3}n^2)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}p-ten(tan)′i(e). Fr., *colobancaloptènes.* A family of the *Halycolymbes.* [L, 180.]

COLOBOM (Ger.), n. Kol-o-bom′. See COLOBOMA.—**Aderhautc'.** See COLOBOMA *chorioideæ.*—**Augapfelc'.** See COLOBOMA *oculi.*—**Augenlidc'.** See COLOBOMA *palpebræ.*—**Brückenc'.** See *Bridge* COLOBOMA.—**C. des Auges.** See COLOBOMA *oculi.*—**Linsenc'.** See COLOBOMA *lentis.*—**Regenbogenhautc'.** See COLOBOMA *iridis.*

COLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-bom′a^3. Gen., *colobom′atos* (*-is*). Gr., κολόβωμα (from κολοβοῦν, to mutilate). Fr., *colobome.* Ger., *Colobom, Kolobom.* It., Sp., *c.* 1. A mutilation or defect; particularly a congenital deficiency or fissure in some portion of the eye. See the subheadings. [B.] 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Eritrichium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bridge c.** Fr., *colobome à bride.* Ger., *Brückencolobom.* A form of c. of the iris in which the pupillary ends of the fissure-margins are connected with each other by a membrane or a narrow transverse band of fibres. [F.]—**C. bulbi.** Fr., *colobome de l'œil.* Ger., *Augapfelcolobom.* See *C. oculi.*—**C. chorioideæ, C. chorioidis.** Fr., *colobome de la choroïde.* Ger., *Aderhautcolobom.* A defect of development in the chorioid, usually involving its entire thickness, and usually accompanied by a c. of the iris and ciliary body also, though it may exist alone. It may exist in any part of the chorioid, though it is usually in the line of the fœtal fissure. [F.]—**C. incompletum.** See *Bridge c.*—**C. iridis.** Fr., *colobome de l'iris.* Ger., *Regenbogenhautcolobom.* A fissure in the iris, of varying size and shape, due to arrest of development. It may affect one or both eyes and is usually accompanied by a c. of the ciliary body and chorioid. The fissure is triangular or pyriform in shape, with the base toward the pupil and the apex toward the periphery, though it may not extend quite to the periphery. [F.]—**C. lentis.** Fr., *colobome du cristallin.* Ger., *Linsencolobom.* A congenital defect or notch in the margin of the lens, caused by a partial relaxation of the zonule of Zinn, sometimes met with in cases of congenital c. of the iris. It is a very rare anomaly. [F.]—**C. lentis et corporis vitrei.** A fissure of the lens and vitreous body, the result of arrest of closure of the fœtal ocular fissure, which may extend more or less into the substance of the lens. It may be either unilocular or binocular, and may exist with or without c. of other tissues of the eye.—**C. nervi optici.** A fissure of the sheath of the optic nerve (very rarely of the nerve itself) due to imperfect development. [F.]—**C. oculi.** Fr., *colobome de l'œil.* Ger., *Colobom des Auges.* It., *c. dell'occhio.* Sp., *c. del ojo.* Properly speaking, a defect in all the coats of the eyeball, and including also the vitreous or lens, or optic disc, according to its location. It is a defect of development.—**C. of the chorioid.** See *C. chorioideæ.*—**C. of the iris.** See *C. iridis.*—**C. of the optic nerve.** See *C. nervi optici.*—**C. of the retina.** See *C. retinæ.*—**C. palati.** See *Cleft* PALATE.—**C. palpebræ, C. palpebrarum.** Fr., *colobome des paupières.* Ger., *Augenlidcolobom.* A rare form of congenital defect in which there is a split or fissure of the eyelid, usually triangular in shape with the base at the ciliary margin and the apex upward or downward. The fissure may be of varying width or length, and may exist in either lid, though it is usually met with in the upper lid. It involves the entire thickness of the lid, and the edges are rounded off. [F.]—**C. retinæ.** A congenital fissure of the retina corresponding in situation to the fœtal fissure of the eyeball; always associated with c. of the chorioid and very often with c. of the iris. [F.]—**C. superficiale.** See *Bridge c.*

COLOBOMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-bom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Affected with coloboma; mutilated. [L, 50.]

COLOBOME (Fr.), n. Kol-o-bom. See COLOBOMA.—**C. à bride.** See *Bridge* COLOBOMA.

COLOBOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-bo^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κολοβοῦν, to shorten, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *coloboptère.* Ger., *flügelverstümmelt.* Having truncated wings. [L, 41, 180.]

COLOBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-bo′si^{2}s. Gen., *colobos′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κολόβωσις. Mutilation, curtailment. [A, 387.]

COLOCASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-ka(ka^3)′si^2-a^3. Gr., κολοκασία. Fr., *colocasie.* Of Schott, a genus of the tribe *Colocasieæ*, order *Aroideæ.* The fruits are berries enveloped by the tube of the spathe, and consist of small oblong grains with a juicy epiderm. Some of the species are herbs with a tuberous root and have fragrant flowers. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. acris** [Schott]. A variety of *C. antiquorum.* [B, 216.]—**C. æthiopica** [Kunth]. The *Richardia*



COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, VAR. ESCULENTA. [A, 327.]

africana. [B, 211 (a, 24).]—**C. antiquorum** [Schott]. Fr., *colocasie d'Inde.* Ger., *schildförmiger Arum.* The κολοκασία of Dioscorides, the *edder* and *kolcas* of the Arabs, and the *kuchoo* of the Bengalese, cultivated in India and southern Europe. It has a great many varieties, among which are the β *euchlora*, the γ *Fontanesii*, the δ *illustris*, and the η *acris*, formerly regarded as distinct species. It is acaulescent, with peltate, oval, repand leaves, and a cylindrical spathe much longer than the spadix. The juice of the leaves is highly styptic. Some of the varieties are edible, the young leaves being cooked and eaten like spinach, and the tubers furnishing a sweet and nutritious starch which is used in place of arrow-root. The chief of these edible varieties is the var. ε *esculenta* (the *Arum esculentum* of Linnæus, the *Caladium esculentum* of Ventenat, the *chou caraïbe* of the French, the *essbarer Aron* of the Germans, known also as bleeding heart or Egyptian ginger, in the South Sea Islands as *taro, kalo*, or *poë-plant*, and in Brazil as *tayo* or *tayoba*). It is cultivated in Oceanica, the West Indies, and South America, and constitutes an important article of food. The var. ζ *nymphæifolia* (the *Caladium nymphæifolium* of Ventenat, the *Arum nymphæifolium* of Roxburgh, the *weli-ila* of Malabar) is also used as a food-stuff. It is cultivated in the East Indies and Bengal. The leaves are used as an application in paralysis, and in the West Indies a decoction of the plant is said to be employed in dropsies and in menstrual obstructions. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 88, 216.]—**C. esculenta** [Schott], **C. euchlora** [C. Koch], **C. Fontanesii** [Schott]. Varieties of *C. antiquorum.* [B, 216.]—**C. hederacea, sterilis, minor, folio cordata** [Plumier]. See PHILODENDRON *hederaceum* [Schott].—**C. indica.** 1. Of Kunth, a species including the *C. indica* of Engler and the *Alocasia indica.* 2. Of Engler, a species growing in Cochin-China and Java and cultivated in Bengal for its esculent stems and small penduious tubers. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24); B, 216.]—**C. macrorrhiza** [Schott], **C. mucronata** [Kunth]. The *Alocasia macrorrhiza.* [a, 24.]—**C. nymphæifolia** [Kunth]. A variety of *C. antiquorum.* [B, 172 (a, 24); B, 216.]—**C. pruinipes** [C. Koch]. The *C. indica* [Engler]. [B, 216.]

COLOCASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2l-o(o2)-ka2s(ka3s)-i(i2)'e2-e-(a3-e2). 1. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Caladieæ*, comprising the genera *Remusatia, Colocasia, Caladium, Peltandra, Xanthosoma, Acontias, Syngonium*, and *Denhamia.* 2. Of Endlicher, the same subtribe, including the same genera, with the substitution of *Culcasia* for *Denhamia* and the addition of *Gonatanthus.* 3. Of Kunth, the same subtribe and genera as Endlicher's, excluding *Gonatanthus.* 4. Of Reichenbach, the same as Endlicher's, but with the substitution of *Phyllocasia* for *Acontias.* 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Aroideæ*, including *Ariopsis, Remusatia, Gonatanthus, Colocasia, Alocasia, Anubias, Peltandra, Caladium, Xanthosoma, Typhonodoron, Chlorospatha, Hapaline, Scaphispatha*, and *Schizocasia.* [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).] 6. Of Engler, a tribe of the *Araceæ*, comprising the same genera as Bentham and Hooker's, except *Ariopsis, Anubias, Peltandra*, and *Typhonodoron.* [B, 216, 245.]

COLOCASINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2l-o(o2)-ka2s(ka3s)-i(e)'ne-(na3-e2). Fr., *colocasinées.* Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Caladieæ*, comprising *Ariopsis, Colocasia*, and *Remusatia.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLOCASIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2l-o(o2)-ka2s(ka3s)-i2-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Engler, a suborder of the *Araceæ.* [B, 245.]

COLOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o2)-se2nt(ke2nt)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *colocentes'eos (-is).* From κῶλον, the colon, and κέντησις, a piercing. The operation of puncturing the colon. [L, 45.]

COLOCHOLOSIS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o2)-kol(ch2o2l)-o'si2s. Gen., *colocholos'eos (-is).* From κῶλον, the colon, and χολή, bile. Fr., *colocholose.* Bilious dysentery. [L, 50.]

COLOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o2)-klis'(kle2-es')-i2s. Gen., *colocleis'eos (-is).* From κῶλον, the colon, and κλεῖσις, closure. Occlusion of the colon. [L, 50.]

COLOCRINIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2l-o(o2)-kri2n-i(e)'da3. An order of the *Brachiata.* [L, 173.]

COLOCYNTH, n. Ko2l'o-si2nth. Gr., κολοκυνθίς. Lat., *colocynthis.* Fr., *coloquinte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Koloquinteon, Coloquintenapfel.* It., *colloquintida.* Sp., *coloquintida.* Malay, *peycommutte.* Beng., *makal.* Syn.: *bitter apple, bitter cucumber.* The *Citrullus colocynthis*, an annual plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of Turkey, but growing in various parts of Asia and Africa. It is cultivated in Spain. The stems are herbaceous, hairy, and trail on the ground or attach themselves to neighboring plants by their tendrils. The leaves are many-cleft, sinuated, obtuse, and hairy, green above and pale beneath. The flowers are yellow and axillary. The fruit is a globular pepo of the size of a small orange, yellow and smooth, and contains a white, spongy, medullary matter inclosing numerous ovate, compressed seeds. The seeds are bitter, but not active. The pulp alone (the *colocynthidis pulpa* of the Br. Ph., the *colocynthis* of the U. S. Ph.) is employed medicinally. Its bitter principle is colocynthin, of which it contains 14 per cent., besides extractive, oil, resin, gum, pictin, etc. C. is a powerful drastic purgative and hydragogue. It is also thought to be diuretic. It enters largely into the composition of various pills and extracts, and, when modified by other ingredients, forms a very efficient and mild purgative. See CITRULLUS *colocynthis.*—**C. pulp** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *colocynthidis pulpa.* See COLOCYNTHIS.—**Compound extract of c.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**Compound pill of c.** See *Pilula* COLOCYNTHIDIS *composita.*—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**False c.** The *Cucumis trigonis* of Roxburgh. [B, 18, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hill-c.** The *Citrullus Hardwickii* of Royle. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Himalayan c.** The *Citrullus* (*Cucumis*) *pseudo-colocynthis.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Pill of c. and hyoscyamus.** See *Pilula* COLOCYNTHIDIS *et hyoscyami.*

COLOCYNTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2l-o(o2)-si2nth(ku6nth)'a3. Gen., *colocynth'es.* Gr., κολόκυνθα, κολοκύνθη, κολοκύντη. The *Cucurbita lagenaria.* [B, 121.]

COLOCYNTHEIN, n. Ko2l-o-si2nth'e-i2n. According to Walz, a resin, $C_{44}H_{64}O_{13}$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin. [B, 5, 14 (a, 24).]

COLOCYNTHIDES [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *colocynthis* (*q. v.*). Ko2l-o(o2)-si2nth(ku6nth)'i2d-ez(e2s). See COLOCYNTH (2d def.).

COLOCYNTHIN, n. Ko2l-o-si2nth'i2n. Lat., *colocynthinum.* Fr., *colocynthine.* Ger., *C.* The bitter principle, first obtained by Vauquelin, from the pulp of the colocynth. It is, when pure, yellowish, brittle, and fusible by a heat below 100° C.; inflammable, more soluble in water than alcohol. Insoluble in ether and neutral to test-paper. Its formula is $C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$. According to Walz, it is a glucoside, though this is denied by Henke. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COLOCYNTHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko2l-o(o2)-si2nth(ku6nth)'i2s. Gen., *colocynth'idos (-is).* Gr., κολοκυνθίς. In the U. S. Ph., the decorticated fruit of the *Citrullus colocynthis*; the *colocynthidis pulpa* of the Br. Ph.; the *fructus colocynthidis* of the Ger. Ph.; the *fruit de coloquinte* of the Fr. Cod.; the *colocynthis* of the Sp. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph.; the *colocynthides* of the Gr. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Colocynthidis pulpa** [Br. Ph.]. See *C.*—**Colocynthides præparatæ** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus colocynthidis præparati.*—**C. ægyptiaca.** Colocynth exported from Alexandria. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. cypria.** Colocynth grown in southern Spain. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. præparata** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Fructus colocynthidis præparati.*—**C. syriaca.** Colocynth exported from Syria. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Essentia colocynthidis.** See *Tinctura colocynthidis.*—**Extractum colocynthidis** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de coloquinte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Koloquinten-Extrakt.* Sp., *extracto alcohólico de coloquintida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum colocynthidum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *extractum colocynthidis alcoholicum.* Extract of colocynth, an extract made by macerating for 4 days, with occasional stirring, 100 parts of colocynth, dried and freed from the seeds, in 250 parts of diluted alcohol, straining through flannel, exhausting the residue through percolation with diluted alcohol until the tincture and expressed liquid, mixed together, weigh 500 parts, recovering from the mixture 300 parts of alcohol by distillation, evaporating the residue to dryness on a water-bath, and finally reducing the mass to powder [U. S. Ph.], and keeping in well-stoppered bottles [U. S. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; macerating for 3 days 1 part of dried, pulverized colocynth in 6 parts of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0·892, at a temperature not higher than 50°, expressing, then macerating for 24 hours with 2 parts of alcohol of the same specific gravity, again expressing, distilling off the alcohol on the water-bath, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.] or, with the addition of dextrin, to dryness [Roum. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth, first with 5½ parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, then with 2¾ parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 12 hours, expressing, and evaporating to a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth for 3 days with 4 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·892, expressing when cold, filtering, macerating the residue for 2 days in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·892 and water, and evaporating the filtrate at a moderate temperature to the ordinary consistence of an extract [Dan. Ph.]; digesting for 1 day at a moderate temperature 1 part of colocynth in 6 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·89, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 2·5 parts each of alcohol, of the same specific gravity, and water, and drying the filtered extract in the usual manner [Finn. Ph.]; macerating for 10 days 1 part of colocynth, from which the seeds have not been separated, in 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, expressing and filtering, macerating the residue for 3 days in 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; macerating for 6 days 2 parts of colocynth fruit with the seed in 15 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·894, expressing, macerating the residue for 3 days in a mixture of 5 parts each of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·894 and water, and evaporating to dryness [Ger. Ph.]; digesting 1 part of colocynth for 2 days at a temperature of from 40 to 50 in 10 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·89, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 3 parts each of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0·832, and water, and evaporating to dryness [Swiss Ph.]; macerating for 3 days 1 part of colocynth in 5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·914, expressing, filtering through paper, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of a thick extract [Sp. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth for 3 days in 6 parts of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0·879, expressing, macerating the residue for 24 hours with a mixture of 4 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·879, and 4 parts of water, and evaporating the filtrate to dryness [Netherl. Ph.]; digesting 2 parts of colocynth for 3 days at a moderate temperature in 12 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 5 parts each of 70-per-cent. alcohol and water of a specific gravity of 0·955, and evaporating to dryness. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum colocynthidis alcoholicum.** See *Extractum colocynthidis.*—**Extractum colocynthidis aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux de coloquinte.* Aqueous extract of colocynth, a preparation made by macerating 1 part of colocynth-pulp twice in 1 half, each time, of 7 parts of cold water, and evaporating the two liquors combined [Fr. Cod., 1837, Turin Ph., 1833], or boiling for 6 hours on a slow fire 1 pound of colocynth in 16 pints of water, filtering, and evaporating the decoction [Dub. Ph., 1830, Finn. Ph., 1819, London Ph., 1837]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Extractum colocynthidis compositum** [U. S. Ph., Brit. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de coloquinte composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetztes Koloquinten-Extrakt.* Sp., *extracto de coloquintida compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum colocynthidum compositum* [Swed. Ph.]. Compound extract of colocynth, an extract made by heating 50 parts of aloes on a water-bath until it is completely melted, adding 10 parts of alcohol, stirring thoroughly, straining through a fine sieve previously dipped into boiling water,

then adding 14 parts of soap dried and in coarse powder, 16 parts of extract of colocynth, and 14 parts of resin of scammony, heating the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 248° F. until it is perfectly homogeneous and a thread taken from the mass appears brittle when cool, withdrawing the heat, incorporating 6 parts of cardamom in No. 60 powder, allowing the product to cool, and finally reducing it to a fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for 4 days 6 ounces of colocynth-pulp in 1 gallon of proof spirit, expressing the tincture and distilling off the alcohol, adding 12 ounces of Socotrine aloes, 4 ounces of resin of scammony, and 3 ounces of hard soap in powder, evaporating on a water-bath until the extract is of a suitable consistence for forming pills, and adding 1 ounce of cardamom-seeds toward the end of the process [Brit. Ph.]; or made of 12 parts of extract of colocynth, 64 parts of powdered aloes, 32 parts of powdered scammony, and 4 parts of powdered cloves [Finn. Ph.]; or of 12 parts of extract of colocynth, 20 parts of extractum rhei spissatum (20 parts of extractum rhei siccum [Russ. Ph.]), 40 parts of powdered aloes, and 32 parts of resin of scammony [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; or of about 9 parts of colocynth-pulp, 60 parts of powdered aloes, 18 parts of resin of scammony, 12 parts of hard soap in powder, and 6 parts of powdered cardamom-seeds [Swed. Ph.]; or by macerating for 24 hours 24 parts of colocynth fruit with the seeds, 16 parts each of white agaric, black hellebore, and jalap, 3 parts each of cloves, Ceylon cinnamon, and mace, in 480 parts of 83-per-cent. alcohol, straining with expression, macerating the residue with 480 parts of 83-per-cent. alcohol, dissolving 32 parts of aloes and 16 parts of scammony in the extract, filtering, distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to a pilular consistence [Sp. Ph.]; or by boiling down 16 parts of colocynth-pulp and 192 parts of water to one half, expressing, evaporating on a water-bath to the consistence of honey, and stirring in, thoroughly, a mixture of 16 parts of powdered Socotrine aloes, 8 parts of powdered scammony, and 1 part of powdered cardamom [Swed. Ph., 1817]; or by macerating at a moderate temperature for 24 hours 6 parts of colocynth-pulp in 128 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·930, expressing, and adding 12 parts of powdered aloes and 4 parts of powdered scammony, evaporating to a proper consistence, finally adding 1 part of powdered cardamom, and mixing thoroughly [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, Ferr. Ph., 1832, Genev. Ph., 1780, Hamb. Ph., 1835, Port. Ph., 1836, Palat. Dispensat., 1764], or 4 parts of cardamom [Lippiac. Dispensat., 1794, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting 6 parts of colocynth-pulp for 4 hours at a mild temperature in 128 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·930, and adding 12 parts of powdered aloes and 4 parts of scammony, evaporating to a proper consistence, adding 2 parts of extract of rhubarb, and mixing thoroughly [Hanov. Ph., 1833, Old. Ph., 1801]; or by mixing 10 parts of species hieræ picræ, 2 parts each of colocynth and scammony, 5 parts each of French lavender and Indian jalap, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of lavender or of wood betony to obtain a pilular consistence [Sard. Ph., 1773, Turin Ph., 1833]; or by digesting 48 parts each of hermodactyls, turpeth, senna-leaves, and cardamom-seeds in water, adding 3 parts of sodium chloride to the infusion, treating 8 parts of colocynth, 16 of the root of *Euphorbia resinifera*, 64 of aloes in troches, and 3 of mace with alcohol, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating by a gentle heat to the consistence of an extract [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; 8 parts each of Socotrine aloes and scammony, 4 parts of colocynth, 1 part each of potassium sulphate and oil of cloves, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic to form a pilular mass [U. S. Ph., 1820, Austr. Ph., 1792, Dutch Ph., 1805, Belg. Ph., 1823, Edinb. Ph., 1826, Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836]; 8 parts each of hepatic aloes and scammony, 4 parts of colocynth-pulp, 2 parts of Castile soap, 1 part each of potassium sulphate and oil of cloves, and a quantity of molasses sufficient to form a pilular mass [Dub. Ph., 1830]; 32 parts of Socotrine aloes, 13 parts of colocynth, 8 parts of scammony, and 20 parts each of jalap and magnesium sulphate [Sp. Ph., 1798]; 4 parts each of Socotrine aloes, diacrydium, sulphuratum, and trochischi Alhandali, 16 parts of extract of black hellebore, 3 parts of the essential oil of anise, and a sufficient quantity of the essence of anise to form a pilular mass [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]; mixing thoroughly 16 parts of purified aloes, 3 parts each of resin of scammony and jalap, 2 parts of extract of colocynth, and 4 parts of black hellebore [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; triturating in a mortar 2 parts each of extract of colocynth, extract of agaric, and extract of black hellebore, and adding 4 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 parts of scammony, and 1 part of magnesium sulphate, and forming into troches [Sp. Ph., 1798]; macerating for several days 10 parts of colocynth-pulp, 8 parts of scammony, 7 parts of agaric, 6 parts of dwarf-elder seeds, 5 parts of white jalap, and 320 parts of brandy, and adding an infusion containing 6 parts of rhubarb, 5 parts of hermodactyls, 4 parts of the root of black hellebore, 8 parts of senna-leaves, 24 parts of Socotrine aloes, and 192 parts of water, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of an extract [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. [B, 81, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum colocynthidum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Extractum colocynthidis*.—**Fructus colocynthidis** [Ger. Ph.]. See *C.*—**Fructus colocynthidis præparati** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de coloquinte* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo de coloquintida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *c. præparata* [Swiss Ph.], *colocynthides præparatæ* [Gr. Ph.]. Prepared colocynth fruit; made, according to the Sp. Ph. and the Fr. Cod., by removing the seeds, baking the fruit in an oven at a temperature of about 40° C., powdering it in a covered iron mortar, and passing it through a fine (No. 100 [Fr. Cod.]) sieve. The other pharmacopœias direct the pulp, chopped fine and freed from seeds (3 parts [Gr. Ph.], 4 parts [Russ. Ph.], or 5 parts [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]), to be worked into a homogeneous mass with 1 part of gum arabic and a sufficiency of water, the mass to be dried and reduced to a fine powder. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Fructus colocynthidum.** See *C.*—**Grana colocynthidum.** The seeds of colocynth. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Massa pilularum colocynthidum compositarum** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*.—**Oleum colocynthidis.** Fr., *huile de coloquinte.* Oil of colocynth, a preparation made by boiling away to dryness 1 part each of colocynth and black hellebore and 48 parts each of oil obtained by the infusion of absinthium and oil obtained by the infusion of rue, and straining with expression [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling away to dryness 6 parts of absinthium, 1 part each of black hellebore, colocynth, and santonica, and 42 parts of olive-oil, and adding to the colature 1¼ part each of oil of petroleum and castor-oil [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide.** See *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*.—**Pilulæ colocynthidis, Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de coloquinte composées* [Fr. Cod.], *pilules cochés mineures.* Ger., *Coloquinten-Pillen.* Sp., *píldoras de coloquíntida compuestas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *massa pilularum colocynthidum compositarum* [Norw. Ph.], *pilulæ colocynthidum compositæ* [Swed. Ph.]. Compound pills of colocynth, a preparation made by mixing 1 ounce of colocynth-pulp in powder, 2 ounces each of powdered Barbadoes aloes and powdered scammony, and ¼ ounce of potassium sulphate, adding 2 fluidrachms of oil of cloves, and beating into a mass, with a sufficiency of distilled water [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs 10 grammes each of Barbadoes aloes and scammony, 30 grammes of honey, and 0·05 gramme of oil of cloves, to be divided into 200 pills, which are then coated with silver. The Norwegian preparation contains 24 parts of aloes, 12 of colocynth, 24 of powdered scammony, 18 of glycerin, 4 of oil of cloves, and 18 of tallow. The Swedish consists of pills, each containing 1 centigramme of powdered cloves, 2 of resin of jalap, and 7 of compound extract of colocynth. The Finnish preparation is the same as the Swedish with the substitution of the (much stronger) simple extract of colocynth for the compound extract. The Spanish preparation consists of pills, each containing 7½ centigrammes of extract of colchicum, 7½ of compound extract of colocynth, and 4 milligrammes of extract of opium. [B, 81 (*a*, 21); B, 95.]—**Pilulæ colocynthidis et hyoscyami** [Br. Ph.]. Pills of colocynth, a preparation made by beating 2 parts of compound pill of colocynth and 1 part of extract of hyoscyamus into a uniform mass. It is used as a sedative and expectorant. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ colocynthidis magnæ.** Of A. P. Sharp, large colocynth pills; made by mixing 60 parts of compound extract of colocynth, 12 parts of mercury protochloride, and 2 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate, and dividing the whole mass into 12 pills; or into 24 pills (of McKenzie, *pilulæ colocynthidis parvæ*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 233 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ colocynthidis parvæ.** See *Pilulæ colocynthidis magnæ*.—**Pilulæ colocynthidum compositæ** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*.—**Pilulæ cum colocynthide compositæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*.—**Poma colocynthidis.** Colocynth.—**Pulpa colocynthidum** [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *C.*—**Pulvis colocynthidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Fructus colocynthidis præparati*.—**Semen colocynthidis.** The seeds of the *C.*—**Tinctura colocynthidis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de coloquinte, alcoolé de coloquinte.* Syn.: *essentia colocynthidis.* 1. A tincture made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of colocynth fruit with the seeds [Ger. Ph.] or without them in 5 [Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.] or 10 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of dilute alcohol. 2. See *Tinctura colocynthidis composita.* [B, 95.]—**Tinctura colocynthidis anisata.** See TINCTURA *Dahlbergii*.—**Tinctura colocynthidis composita** [Dan. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura colocynthidum composita* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *colocynthidis* [Netherl. Ph.]). A preparation made from 10 parts of colocynth fruit without the seed, 1 part of aniseed [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 1 part [Swed. Ph.] or 1·25 part [Netherl. Ph.] of seed of star-anise, and 100 parts or 140 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of strong alcohol. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura colocynthidum** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Tinctura colocynthidis* (1st def.).—**Tinctura colocynthidum composita** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Tinctura colocynthidis composita*.—**Trochischi colocynthidis.** See TROCHISCHI *alhandal.*

COLOCYNTHITIN, n. Ko^{2}l-o-si^{2}nth′i^{2}t-i^{2}n. Of Walz, a white, tasteless, resinous substance obtained in crystals from colocynthin. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COLODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol(ko^{2}l)-o(o^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)′-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l) i(e). Fr., *colodactyles* [Ritgen]. A section of the *Reptilia.* [L, 180.]

COLODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko^{2}l)-o(o^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)′ti^{2}l-(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κόλος, curtailed, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Having incomplete feet. [L, 41.]

COLO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o^2)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *colo-enterit′idis.* From κῶλον, the colon, and ἔντερον, an intestine. See COLITIS.

COLŒTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-e′(o^2′e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., κολοιτία. The *Colutea aperta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]

COLOFANE (Fr.), **COLOFONE** (Fr.), n's. Kol-o-fa^{2}n, -fon. Colophony. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] See RESINA.

COLOGNE, n. Kol-on′. See *C.*-WATER.

COLOITIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-o^2′i^2-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See COLŒTIA.

COLOLITES, n. pl. Kol′ol-its. From κῶλον, the colon, and λίθος, a stone. Worm-like fossil bodies believed by Agassiz to be the petrified intestines (or their contents) of fishes. [L, 121.]

CÖLOM (Ger.), n. Ku^{5}l-om′. See CŒLOME.

COLOMBA (Lat.), n. Kol-om′ba^3. See CALUMBA.—**Decoctum colombæ compositum.** Fr., *décoction de colombo composée.* Compound decoction of calumba; of the U. S. Ph., 1820, a preparation made by boiling 12 parts each of calumba and quassia-wood, 6 of orange-peel, 2 of powdered rhubarb, 3 of potassium carbonate, and 960 of water down to 576 parts, straining, and adding 24 parts of tincture of lavender. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Infusum colombæ.** See *Infusum* CALUMBÆ.—**Radix colombæ.** See *Radix* CALUMBÆ.—**Tinctura colombæ.** See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.

COLOMBAC, n. In Tonkin, a woody excrescence found at the foot of the *Aloexylon agallochum* and certain other *Cœsalpinieœ.* [A, 385.]

COLOMBAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-ba^{2}r. See COLUMBARIUS.

COLOMBAJO (It.), n. Kol-om-ba^3'yo. A place in Tuscany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COLOMBATE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-ba^{3}t. See TANTALATE.

COLOMBE (Fr.), n. Kol-om. 1. See CALUMBA. 2. The *Agaricus amethystinus* of Fries. [B, 105.]

COLOMBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-ba. Resembling a pigeon; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-be^{2}t. The *Agaricus columbetta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLOMBIAN BARK, n. Kol-u^{3}m'bi^2-a^{3}n. The term formerly applied to all cinchona-barks coming from Colombian ports, but now confined to the barks yielded by the *Cinchona pitayensis* of Weddell, the *Cinchona lancifolia* (*q. v.*), and the *Cinchona cordifolia* of Mutis. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

COLOMBIC ACID, n. Kol-o^{2}m'bi^{2}k. Fr., *acide colombique.* Ger., *Colombinsäure.* See CALUMBIC ACID.

COLOMBIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-be-da. See COLOMBÉ; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-om-be-a^{3}n^2. See COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBIN, n. Kol-o^{2}m'bi^{2}n. Fr., *colombine.* Ger., *C.* See CALUMBIN.

COLOMBINE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-ben. The *Aquilegia alpina* of Hudson (*vulgaris* of Linnæus). [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. plumacée** (**ou plumeuse**). The *Thalictrum aquilegifolium.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLOMBIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-bek. Colombic. [*a*, 24.]

COLOMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-om'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Properly, *columbium.* See NIOBIUM.

COLOMBO, n. Kol-om'bo. See CALUMBA.—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**American c.** Fr., *c. d'Amérique, c. de Mariette.* Ger., *amerikanische C'wurzel.* The *Frasera Walteri* (seu *caroliniensis*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. radix** [Gr. Ph.]. The root of *Jatrorrhiza palmata.* [B, 95.]—**Décoction de c.** (Fr.). See *Decoctum c.*—**Décoction de c. composée** (Fr.). See *Decoctum calumbœ compositum.*—**Decoctum c.** (Lat.). Fr., *décoction de c.* Decoction of calumba; a preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, made by boiling 1 part of calumba and 20 parts of water down to 12 parts, and expressing. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Essentia c.** (Lat.). See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**Extractum c.** (Lat.) [Ger. Ph.]. See *Extractum* CALUMBÆ.—**Extrait aqueux de c.** (Fr.). Aqueous extract of calumba; a preparation made by exhausting 1 part of powdered calumba with 3 successive infusions in 8 parts of boiling water, and evaporating the reunited liquors. [Hess. Ph., 1827; Port. Ph., 1836; B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Extrait de c.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait hydralcoolique de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* CALUMBÆ.—**Hydrolé de c.** (Fr.), **Infusion de c.** (Fr.), **Infusum c.** (Lat.). See *Infusum* CALUMBÆ.—**Œnolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Vin de c.*—**Poudre de c.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis chasmantheræ palmatæ.* Calumba powder; a preparation made by pounding calumba-root, drying it in an oven heated to about 40° C., then pulverizing and passing it through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Racine de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Calumba-root. [B.]—**Racine de c. de Mariette** (**ou d'Amérique**) (Fr.). The root of *Frasera Walteri.* [B.]—**Radix c.** (Lat.) [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Calumba. [*a*, 24.]—**Radix c. americanæ** (Lat.). See *Racine de c. d'Amérique.*—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Tinctura c.** (Lat.), **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**Vin de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de chasmanthera palmata.* Wine of calumba; a preparation made by reducing calumba to coarse powder, macerating for 10 days, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

COLOMBRA, n. See CALUMBA.

COLOMNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-na^{2}r. See COLUMNAR.

COLON (Lat.), n. n. Kol'o^{2}n. Gr., *κῶλον.* Fr., *côlon.* Ger., *C., Grimmdarm.* It., Sp., *c.* 1. That part of the large intestine which extends from the lower end of the cæcum to the rectum. It is divided into the ascending, the transverse, and the descending c., and the sigmoid flexure of the c. 2. A limb, a member (Lat., *membrum*). [L, 50, 87.]—**Ascending c.** Lat., *c. ascendens, c. dextrum.* Fr., *côlon ascendant.* Ger., *aufsteigendes C., aufsteigender Grimmdarm.* It., Sp., *c. ascendente.* The first portion of the c., situated in the right lumbar and hypochondriac regions. It begins at the cæcum, ascends vertically to the under surface of the liver, then passes forward, and turns abruptly to the left, to form the hepatic flexure. [C.]—**C. cæcum.** See CÆCUM.—**C. descendens.** See *Descending c.*—**C. dextrum.** See *Ascending c.*—**C'schenkel** (Ger.). The upper half of the sigmoid flexure of the c. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1886, p. 347 (L).]—**C. sinistrum.** See *Descending c.*—**C. transversum.** See *Transverse c.*—**C'venen** (Ger.). See VENÆ *colicœ.*—**Descending c.** Lat., *c. descendens, c. sinistrum.* Fr., *c. descendant.* Ger., *absteigende C., absteigender Grimmdarm.* It., Sp., *c. descendente.* The last portion of the c. It continues from the left extremity of the transverse colon and descends almost perpendicularly to the sigmoid flexure. Its anterior surface and sides are covered by peritonæum; posteriorly it is attached to the diaphragm by connective tissue, and also to the quadratus lumborum muscle and the left kidney. [C.]—**Double c.** The first portion of the c. in solipeds. It begins at the cæcum, passes forward to the diaphragm, bends downward to the left, then passes to the pelvis and again returns to the diaphragm; it then turns to the right, and passes to the lower part of the cæcum, where it contracts suddenly at the beginning of the floating c. It is from 10 to 13 feet long. [L, 13.]—**Floating c.** That portion of the c. in solipeds which succeeds the double c.; it is about 10 feet long, is of smaller calibre than the double c., is lodged in the left flank (in close proximity to the convolutions of the small intestines), and terminates in the rectum near the entrance to the pelvis. [L, 13.]—**Iliac c.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon.*—**Querc'** (Ger.). See *Transverse c.*—**Large c.** See *Double c.*—**Left lumbar c.** See *Descending c.*—**Right lumbar c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Small c.** See *Floating c.*—**Transverse c.** Lat., *c. transversum.* Fr., *côlon transverse.* Ger., *queres C., Querc', Quergrimmdarm.* It., *c. trasverso.* Sp., *c. transverso.* Syn.: *arch of the c.* An arched part of the c. which passes across from the right hypochondrium through the upper part of the umbilical region to the left hypochondrium, and connects the ascending with the descending c. In the middle of its course it lies near the anterior abdominal wall, but the ends are deeply placed in the abdomen. It is covered by peritonæum. [C.]

CÔLON (Fr.), n. Kol-o^{3}n^2. See COLON.—**C. droit.** See *Ascending* COLON.—**C. iliaque.** See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon.*—**C. lombaire droit.** See *Ascending* COLON.—**C. lombaire gauche.** See *Descending* COLON.

COLONIAL, adj. Ko^{2}l-on'i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to a colony, living in colonies (said of the *Polyzoa*, etc.). [L, 121.]

COLONIC, adj. Kol-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Relating to the colon. [L, 14.]

COLONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kol-on-e, -e'. See COLONY.

COLONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See COLITIS.

COLONIZATION, n. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *colonisation.* Ger., *Colonisation.* 1. A collection into a colony. 2. A plan of treating the insane in colonies, where they are kept occupied with agricultural or other work and cared for in families. [Morton, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1882, p. 343; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 22, 1889, p. 686.]

COLONNE (Fr.), n. Kol-on. A column.—**C. antérieure de la moëlle allongée.** See *Anterior* COLUMN *of the medulla oblongata.*—**C. antérieure de la voûte** (**ou du triangle médullaire**). See *Anterior* PILLAR *of the fornix.*—**C. antéro-interne.** See *Anterior median* COLUMN.—**C. au niveau des valvules, C. blanche postérieure.** See *Posterior white* COLUMN *of the spinal cord.*—**C. cervicale.** The cervical portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1886, p. 7 (L).]—**C's charnues du cœur.** See COLUMNÆ *carneœ.*—**C. coccygienne.** The coccygeal portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. de la lame médullaire.** A pillar of the fornix. [I, 18.]—**C. de la moëlle allongée.** One of the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 22.]—**C's de la moelle épinière.** See COLUMNS *of the spinal cord.*—**C's de l'anus.** See COLUMNS *of Morgagni.*—**C. de substance blanche.** Of Vicq. d'Azyr, one of the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 18.]—**C. dorsale.** The dorsal portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. dorso-lombaire.** The dorsal and lumbar portions of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1877, p. 579 (L).]—**C. dorso-lombo-sacrée.** That portion of the vertebral column extending from the seventh cervical vertebra to the tip of the coccyx. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1880, p. 613 (L).]—**C's du rectum.** See COLUMNS *of Morgagni.*—**C's du vagin.** See COLUMNS *of the vagina.*—**C. ganglionnaire.** See *Ganglionic* COLUMN.—**C. grêle.** The slender column of Clarke. ["Semaine méd.," Aug. 21, 1889, p. 314 (*a*, 18).]—**C. intermédiaire latérale.** See *Intermedio-lateral* TRACT.—**C. lombaire.** The lumbar portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. postérieure de la voûte** (**ou du triangle médullaire** [Vicq. d'Azyr]). See *Posterior* PILLAR *of the fornix.*—**C. sacrée.** The sacral portion of the vertebral column.—**Hintere C. der grauen Substanz** (Ger.). See *Posterior gray* COLUMN.—**Mediale motorische C. Lenhossek's.** See *Reticular* PROCESS.

COLONNETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-on-e^{2}t. A small column or column-like process. [L, 14.]—**C. du trou optique.** The process of bone between the optic foramen and the sphenoidal fissure. ["Mem. de la soc. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 46 (L).]

COLONOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o^{2}n-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. See COLOPYRA.

COLONY, n. Ko^{2}l'o^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *colonia* (from *colonus*, a farmer). Fr., *colonie.* Ger., *Colonie.* An assemblage of individuals (persons, micro-organisms, etc.), especially where they occur in a soil which is not their native habitat; in zoology, an aggregation of individuals into a mass. [A, 396; L.] Cf. COLONIE.—**C. treatment.** See COLONIZATION (2d def.).

COLOPHANE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fa^{3}n. 1. The wood of *Colophonia mauritiana* (1st def.). 2. Colophony. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] See RESIN.—**C. bâtard.** In the Mascarene isles, the *Bursera obtusifolia* or its resin. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COLOPHANHOLZ (Ger.), n. Kol-o-fa^{3}n'ho^{3}ltz. See COLOPHANE (1st def.).

COLOPHANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-o-fa^{3}n-ek. Colophonic. [*a*, 24.]—**Acide c.** See COLOPHOLIC *acid.*

COLOPHANY, n. Ko^{2}l'o-fan-i^2. See COLOPHONY.

COLOPHENE, n. Ko^{2}l'o-fen. Lat., *colophenum.* Fr., *colophène.* Ger., *Colophen.* It., Sp., *colofene.* An empyreumatic, volatile oil, $C_{20}H_{32}$, obtained by distillation from colophony; it boils at 315° C., and is used in painting. [B, 5, 14 (*a*, 24).]

COLOPHILÈNE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fel-e^{2}n. Ger., *Colophilen.* A fluid obtained by distilling colophene hydrochloride with barium. [L, 41.]

COLOPHOLIC, adj. Ko^{2}l-o-fo^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *colopholicus.* Fr., *colopholique.* It., *colofolico.* Sp., *colofólico.* Pertaining to, containing, or derived from colophony. [L, 41; *a*, 24.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum colopholicum.* Fr., *acide colopholique.* Ger., *Colopholsäure.* It., *acido colofolico.* Sp., *ácido colofólico.* An acid obtained from turpentine; used in plasters, soaps, and cements. [B, 14 (*a*, 24).]

COLOPHON (Ger.), n. Kol-o-fon'. See COLOPHONY.

COLOPHONE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fon. See COLOPHONY.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of resin; a preparation made by triturating resin and passing it through a No. 100 silk sieve; recommended for expelling gravel. [B, 113; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COLOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-fon'i^2-a^3. Gr., κολοφωνία. 1. Of Commerson, the genus *Canarium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. See COLOPHONY.—**C. mauritiana.** 1. The *Bursera paniculata* of Lamarck. 2. The *Canarium commune*. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COLOPHONIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}l-o-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide colophonique*. Ger., *Colophonsäure*. See COLOPHOLIC *acid*.

COLOPHONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)fon'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A family of the *Araneidæ*. [L, 121.]

COLOPHONIUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-o(o^2)-fon'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Colophony. [*a*, 24.] See RESINA.—**C. gallicum.** Ger., *französisches Geigenharz*. Resin obtained from *Pinus pinaster*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. succini.** See *Colophony of* AMBER.—**C. terebinthaceum.** See *Pine* RESIN.—**Resina colophonii.** Colophony; resin. [*a*, 24.]

COLOPHONONE, n. Kol-o^{2}f'o^{2}n-on. Fr., c. Ger., *Colophonon*. A product of the distillation of pine resin, $C_{22}H_{18}O_2$. [A, 385.]

COLOPHONY, n. Ko^{2}l'o-fon-i^2. Gr., κολοφωνία. Lat., *colophonia*, *colophonium* [Ger. Ph.], *resina colophonii*. Fr., *colophone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Colophon*, *Geigenharz*, *Kolophonium*. It., Sp., *colofonia*. The residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. [B.] Cf. RESIN.—**C. plaster.** Of Konigius, a preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red sanders for some time in alcohol and adding 12 parts each of c. and new wax, 4 parts each of gum elemi and gum tragacanth, 2 parts each of red myrrh, the best mastic and frankincense, 6 parts of nitre, 3 parts of bay oil, and 1 part of balsam of Peru. [L, 34 (*a*, 21).]—**Powder of c.** See *Poudre de* COLOPHONE.—**Tincture of c.** See AURUM *potabile*.

COLOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o^2)-pro^{2}k(prok)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From κῶλον, the colon, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *coloproctie*. Colostomy. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

COLOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From κῶλον, the colon, and πῦρ, fire, fever. Puerperal fever; of Eisenmann, a form of dysentery with white dejections. [L, 50.]

COLOQUINELLE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-ken-e^{2}l. 1. The *Cucurbita aurantiformis*. 2. False colocynth; a name for several small varieties of *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLOQUINTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.). n. Kol-o-ka^{2}n^{2}t, -kwi^{2}nt'-e^2. Ger., *C.* See COLOCYNTH.—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Amer de c.** (Fr.). See COLOCYNTHIN.—**C. laitée** (Fr.). The *Cucurbita pyriformis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C'napfel** (Ger.). Colocynth. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C'nbitter** (Ger.). See COLOCYNTHIN.—**C'ngurke** (Ger.). The *Cucumis colocynthis*.—**C'nkugelchen** (Ger.). See TROCHISCI *alhandal*.—**C'nmark** (Ger.). See *Pulpa* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**C'nöl** (Ger.). See *Oleum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**C'npillen** (Ger.). See *Pilula* COLOCYNTHIDIS *composita*.—**C'nsamen** (Ger.). See *Semen* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Décoction de c.** (Fr.). Decoction of colocynth. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Extrait aqueux de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *aquosum*.—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Extrait de c. composé** (Fr.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum*.—**Extrait de c. simple** (Fr.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *Oleum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Infusion de c.** (Fr.). Infusion of colocynth. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilules d'aloès et de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum*.—**Pilules de c. composées** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Compound pills of colocynth. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).] See *Pilula* COLOCYNTHIDIS *composita* and *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum*.—**Pommade purgative de c.** (Fr.). Purgative pommade of colocynth; a preparation containing 1 part of colocynth and 8 parts of lard, to be applied on the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Fructus* COLOCYNTHIDIS *præparati*.—**Pulpe de c.** (Fr.). See *Pulpa* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Teinture de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Teinture de c. anisée** (Fr.). See TINCTURA *Dahlbergii*.—**Teinture de c. composée** (Fr.). Compound tincture of colocynth; of Fabre, a preparation made by digesting for a month 45 grammes of coarsely powdered colocynth, 4 grammes each of cloves and star-anise, 30 grammes of potassium acetate, and 60 centigrammes of saffron, in 600 grammes of alcohol. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Vin de c.** (Fr.). Colocynth wine; of Soubeiran, a preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1 part of sliced colocynth in 3 parts of 56-per-cent. alcohol, adding 47 parts of generous white wine, and, after 8 days' maceration, straining with expression, and filtering; of Bouchardat, a preparation made by macerating for 4 days 1 part of colocynth in 30 parts of Malaga wine, and expressing. [L, 87, 209 (*a*, 21).]

COLOQUINTHE (Ger.), n. Kol-o-kwi^{2}nt'e^2. See COLOCYNTH.—**C'nbitter.** See COLOCYNTHIN.—**C'nextract.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.

COLOR (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko^{2}l)'o^{2}r; in Eng., ku^{3}l'u^{3}r. Gen., *color'is*. Color, tint, the complexion, also a coloring matter; in botany, any tint except green. [A, 318; B, 19.]—**Accidental c's.** See *Complementary c's.*—**C.-blindness.** See under BLINDNESS.—**C.-hearing.** Fr., *audition colorée*. Ger., *Farben-Hören*. It., *udito colorato*. Sp., *oido de colores*. The subjective perception of color produced in some patients by objective perception of sound. The phenomenon is a very rare one. It was first observed and reported by J. A. Nussbaumer, who endeavored to represent the subjective tint of the fundamental note as a mixture of single tints corresponding to the separate partial tones. Baratoux explains these peculiar phenomena by the supposition that the c.-centre may be aroused not only by stimuli transmitted from the retina, but by impressions received through the other senses. [F.]—**C.-induction.** Fr., *induction de couleur*. Ger., *Farbeninduction*. It., *induzione di colore*. Sp., *inducción de c.* An optical process discovered by Brücke, and related to c.-contrast, of such a nature that when one part of the visual field has a colored impression, and the other a colorless impression, the latter becomes covered by the same c. as exists in the colored visual field. The latter is the induced c., and the former is the inducing c. [F.]—**C. of flowers and leaves.** The organic base or bases upon which the c. of a flower or the foliage of a plant depends. According to E. Filhol, xanthogen is present in white, xanthin and xanthene in yellow, crocoxanthin in saffron-colored, and cyanin (which is red in acid juices) in blue flowers. He believes the decolorization of medicinal flowers and leaves to be coetaneous with certain changes of their proximate principles. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 169; xi, p. 155 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—Cf. COLORATION *et matières colorantes des plantes*.—**C. of wine.** A substance, $C_{20}H_{10}O_{10}$, called *œnolin*. [Glenard, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 169 (*a*, 21).]—**C.-sense.** Fr., *sens des couleurs*. Ger., *Farbensinn*. It., *senso di colore*. Sp., *sentido de c.* That sense by which we recognize not only abstract c., but also by which we distinguish the different c's and their shades from each other. It depends to a certain extent upon the degree of illumination used. [F.]—**C. virginum fœdus (seu pallidus).** See CHLOROSIS.—**Complementary c's.** Fr., *couleurs complémentaires*. Ger., *Complementarfarben*, *komplementäre Farben*, *Ergänzungsfarben*. It., *colori complementali*. Sp., *colores complementarios*. Any two c's which, when combined together, produce white light; each of the two is then said to be complementary, "opposite," "harmonic," or "in contrast" to the other. [F.]—**Compound c.** Ger., *zusammengesetze Farbe*. A c. made up of a mixture of two or more primary c's. [B.]—**Confusion c's.** See under CONFUSION.—**Contrast c's.** Fr., *couleurs de contraste*. Ger., *Contrastfarben*. It., *colori in contrasto*. Sp., *colores en contraste*. See under *Complementary c's.*—**Exner's c.-figures.** Fr., *figures colorées d'Exner*. Ger., *Exner'sche Farbenfiguren*. It., *figure colorate di Exner*. Sp., *figuras de Exner*. Figures which are formed by homogeneous red, green, and blue light falling interruptedly upon the retina. The red figure is Medusa-shaped, with its centre in the macula; the green figure consists of a number of small black spots covering the green field; and the blue figure consists of dark-blue, large, sharply defined spots. [F.]—**Fœdus c., Fœdus virginum c.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Harmonic c's.** See *Complementary c's.*—**Opposite c's.** See under *Complementary c's.*—**Pallidus c. virgineus.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Primary c's.** C's that can not be resolved into two or more other c's: Of Newton, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; of Wollaston, red, green, blue, and violet; of Brewster, red, yellow, and blue; of modern oculists, red, green, and violet. [B; L.]—**Simple c's.** Ger., *einfache Farben*. See *Primary c's.*—**Triplet c's.** A set of three fundamental c's that appear identical to the color-blind. [Grossmann, "Ophth. Rev.," Sept., 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 29, 1889, p. 727.]—**Twin c's.** A set of two fundamental c's that appear identical to the color-blind. [Grossmann, *l. c.*]

COLORADO (Sp.), n. Kol-or-a^3'do. Literally, red; dengue, because of its red rash. [G.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, n. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-a^3'do. A place 75 miles south of Denver, Colorado, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; a resort for phthisical patients. [C. Wagner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 720.]

COLORATION, n. Ku^{3}l-u^{3}r-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., χρῶσις. Lat., *coloratio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Färbung*. Coloring; the pattern or mode of coloring (*e. g.*, in birds); also the colors of a creature considered collectively. [L. 343.]—**C. et matières colorantes des plantes** (Fr.). The c. and coloring materials of plants. The color of petals and other parts of the flower and leaves of a plant is dependent either on the presence of corpuscles or of other matters dissolved in the cell-sap, the predominating color of flowers being white, then yellow, red, blue, violet, green, orange, brown, and black, in the succession given. [B, 121, 229 (*a*, 24).] Cf. COLOR *of flowers and leaves*.

COLORECTITE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-re^{2}k-tet. See COLORECTITIS.—**C. septicémique** [Piorry]. Inflammation of the large intestine due to alteration of the blood by the absorption of septic material. [L, 41, 82.]

COLORECTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o^2)-re^{2}k-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *colorectit'idis*. For deriv., see COLON, RECTUM, and *-itis**. Fr., *colorectite*. Inflammation of the colon and the rectum. [L, 41.]

COLORECTOSTOMY, n. Kol-o-re^{2}k-to^{2}s'to-mi^2. For deriv., see COLON, RECTUM, and STOMA. The surgical formation of a communication between the colon and the rectum. ["Med. News," Sept. 7, 1889, p. 272.]

COLORED, adj. Ku^{3}l'u^{3}rd. Lat., *coloratus*. Fr., *coloré*. Ger., *gefärbt*. Literally, having a color; having a color other than green (said of plants). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COLORIFIC, adj. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *colorificus* (from *color*, color, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *colorifique*. Ger., *farbenmachend*. It., *colorifico*. Sp., *colorífico*. Making or producing colors (said of luminous light-rays). [L, 41, 180.]

COLORIMETER, n. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *colorimetrum* (from *color*, color, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *colorimètre*. Ger., *C.* It., *colorimetro*. Sp., *colorímetro*. An instrument for determining the intensity of coloration or the amount of coloring matter present in a substance. [B.]—**Duboscq's c.** An instrument for determining the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood by a comparison of its color with the tints of a graded series of crimson-glass plates. [B.]

COLORIMETRIC, adj. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Ger., *kolorimetrisch*. Color-measuring (said of methods in which the amount of a colored substance [*e. g.*, blood] present in a given fluid is determined by comparing its color with that of a solution of the same substance which is of a known strength). [L, 352.]

COLORINE, n. Ko^{2}l'o^{2}r-en. An alcoholic extract of madder. [B, 92; L, 41.]

COLORISATION (Fr.), n. Kol-or-ez-a^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See COLORATION.

COLOSAURII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol(ko^{2}l)-o(o^2)-sa^{4}r'(sa^3'u^{4}r)-i^2-i(e). Fr., *colosauriens.* See COLODACTYLI.

COLOSTHETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Raniformia.* [L, 204.]

COLOSTOMY, n. Kol-o^{2}s'tom-i^2. From κῶλον, the colon, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *colostomie.* It., *colostomia.* Sp., *colostomía.* The operation of making a permanent opening into the large intestine to serve as an artificial anus. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]—**Colo-c'.** The operation of connecting two portions of the colon by an artificial opening. [W. Meyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 584.]—**Ileo-c'.** The operation of connecting the colon with the ileum by an artificial opening. [A, 484.]

COLOSTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}st'ra^3. See COLOSTRUM.

COLOSTRATION, n. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}s-tra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *colostratio* (from *colostrum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *c.* Sp., *calostración.* A disease of newly-born infants, attributed to the effects of colostrum. [A, 385; L, 41, 43.]

COLOSTRIC, adj. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}st'ri^{2}k. Lat., *colostricus.* Fr., *colostrique.* Pertaining to colostrum. [L, 107.]

COLOSTROCOCCA (Lat.), **COLOSTROCOCCULA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}st-ro(ro^2)-ko^{2}k'ka^3, -ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-a^3. For deriv., see COLOSTRUM, COCCUM, and COCCULUM. Fr., *colostrocoque.* Ger., *Kolostrumkörnchen.* See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES.

COLOSTROUS, adj. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}st'ru^{3}s. Having or containing colostrum. [L, 107.]

COLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-o^{2}st'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., πρωτόγαλα. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., erste Muttermilch.* It., Sp., *colostro.* 1. The first secretion of the mammary glands after delivery. It differs from ordinary milk in containing less casein, more albumin, and numerous large globules having a fatty and granular interior. 2. An emulsion made by dissolving turpentine with an egg-yolk. [L, 94 (*a*, 21), 325.]—**C. gravidarum.** The c. secreted before delivery. [L, 332.]—**C'körnchen** (Ger.), **C'körperchen** (Ger.), **C'kugeln** (Ger.). See *C.*-CORPUSCLES.—**C. puerperarum.** The c. secreted after delivery. [L, 322.]—**C'zellen** (Ger.). See *C.*-CORPUSCLES.

COLOTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kol-ot-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., κωλωτοειδής (from κωλώτης, a lizard, and εἶδος, resemblance). Variegated like the skin of a lizard (said of fæces). [L, 94, 102.]

COLOTOMY, n. Kol-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *colotomia* (from κῶλον, the colon, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colotomie.* Ger., *Colotomie, Grimmdarmschnitt.* It., *colotomia.* Sp., *colotomía.* The operation of making an artificial anus by opening into the colon and securing the intestinal wound to the external incision; according to L. H. Petit ("Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577), however, the term should be restricted to a temporary opening into the colon, as opposed to coloproctia.—**Abdominal c.** Lat., *laparo-colotomia.* Ger., *Bauchdarmschnitt.* C. by way of the anterior abdominal wall, as distinguished from lumbar c.—**Amussat's c.** 1. A name sometimes given to the operation in the right loin to reach the ascending colon, which was an extension by Amussat of the original suggestion by Callisen. 2. The operation through the left loin without cutting the peritonæum, often called Callisen's operation. [E.]—**Callisen's c.** The lumbar operation suggested by Callisen, subsequently perfected by Amussat. [E.]—**Inguinal c.** The operation of opening the colon or sigmoid flexure through an incision in the groin (usually on the left side). [E.]—**Lateral c.** C. in which the incision, being made into the side of the descending colon, does not implicate its peritoneal coat. [Albert (A, 319).]—**Littre's c.** (not *Littré's*). The opening of the colon or sigmoid flexure for the formation of an artificial anus. The idea of an artificial anus was first proposed by Littre in 1710, and the incision recommended was simply "*au ventre*" (in the abdomen), the design being to reach the sigmoid flexure. The operation which at present passes under his name is inguinal c. on the left side. [E.]—**Lumbar c., Lumbo-c.** Fr., *colotomie lombaire.* Ger., *lumbalische Colotomie.* C. in the lumbar region. [L.]—**Sigmoid c.** See *Littre's c.*

COLOTSINT (Russ.), n. See COLOCYNTH.

COLOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-o(o^2)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). Fr., *c.* Typhoid fever with dysentery. [A, 319.]

COLOUR, n. Ku^{3}l'u^{3}r. See COLOR.

COLOURBINE, n. Ko^{2}l'ur-bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [A, 505.]

COLPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *colpalgie.* Ger., *Mutterscheidenschmerz.* Pain in the vagina. [L, 43, 50.]

COLPATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rez(ras)'i^2-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἀτρησία, imperforation. Ger., *Mutterscheidenverschliessung.* Occlusion of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *colpectasie.* Excessive dilatation of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPEMPHRACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}lp-e^{2}m-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with colpemphraxis. [L, 50.]

COLPEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *colpemphrax'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *colpemphraxie.* Obstruction of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}lp-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *colpenchym'atos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, a sinuous fold, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. "Sinuous cellular tissue." [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COLPEURYNTER (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}lp-u^{2}r-i^{2}nt(u^{6}nt)'u^{5}r(ar); in Eng., ko^{2}lp'u^{2}r-i^{2}nt-u^{5}r. Gen., *colpeurynter'os* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* An instrument for distending the vagina. It consists of a rubber bag furnished with a tube and a stop-cock. Water is injected into the bag, previously introduced into the vagina.

COLPEURYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-u^{2}r'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *colpeurys'eos* (*-eur'ysis*). Ger., *Colpeuryse.* Distension of the vagina by means of the colpeurynter.—**Intra-uterine c.** An absurd term for distension of the cervix uteri by means of the colpeurynter. [Schauta (A, 319).]

COLPICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}lp'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See VAGINAL.

COLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *colpit'idis.* From κόλπος, the vagina (see also *-itis**). Fr., *colpite.* Ger., *C., Kolpitis, Scheidenentzündung.* It., *colpite.* Sp., *c.* Inflammation of the vagina.—**C. emphysematosa.** See COLPO-HYPERPLASIA *cystica.*—**C'kokken** (Ger.). Gonococci found in the vagina. [A, 396.]

COLPOBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2) ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see COLPOS and BLENNOZEMIA. Vaginal blennorrhœa. [L, 50.]

COLPOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). See CACOCOLPIA.

COLPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., ko^{2}lp'o-sel. From κόλπος, the vagina, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *colpocèle.* Ger., *Mutterscheidenbruch.* It., *c.* Sp., *colpócelo.* Vaginal hernia. [L, 41, 50, 81.]

COLPOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-klis'(kle^2-es')-i^{2}s. Gen., *colpocleis'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and κλεῖσις, a shutting up. Ger., *Scheidenverschluss.* The operation of occluding the vagina.

COLPOCYSTARCHOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)-a^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-o(o^2)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *colpocystarchosyring'os* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, ἀρχός, the rectum, and σύριγξ, a passage. Ger., *Mutterscheiden-Harnblasen-Mastdarmfistel.* A fistula communicating with the vagina, the urinary bladder, and the rectum. [A, 322.]

COLPOCYSTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lk-o-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *colpocysticus* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and κύστις, the bladder). See VESICO-VAGINAL.

COLPOCYSTITIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-si^{2}st-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *colpocystiticus.* Pertaining to or affected with colpocystitis. [L, 50.]

COLPOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *colpocystit'idis.* From κόλπος, the vagina, and κύστις, the bladder (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Mutterscheidenblasenentzündung.* Inflammation of the vagina and bladder. [L, 50.]

COLPOCYSTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^2)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *colpocystosyrin'gos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, and σύριγξ, a passage. See *Vesico-vaginal* FISTULA.

COLPOCYSTOTOMY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o-si^{2}st-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *colpocystotomia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colpocystotomie.* Ger., *Colpocystotomie.* The operation of opening into the urinary bladder through the vagina. [E.]

COLPODA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l'pod(po^{2}d)-a^3. Fr., *colpode.* A genus of the *Holotricha.* [L, 340.]—**C. cucullus** [Ehrenberg]. A species found in unhealthy wounds. [L, 340.]

COLPODEA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}l-pod(po^{2}d)'e^2-a^3. See COLPODINA.

COLPODESMORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-de^{2}z-(de^{2}s)-mo^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'fi^2-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, δεσμός, a fastening, and ῥαφή, a stitching. Fr., *colpodesmorrhaphie.* Ger., *Colpodesmorrhaphie.* See COLPORRHAPHY.

COLPODINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}l-pod(po^{2}d)-i(e)'na^3. A family of the *Infusoria*, order *Ciliata.* [L, 73.]

COLPŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}lp-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *colpœdem'atos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and οἴδημα, swelling. Œdema of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPO-HYPERPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-hip(hu^{6}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-plaz(pla^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see COLPOS and HYPERPLASIA. Fr., *colpohyperplasie.* Hyperplasia of the vaginal mucous membrane.—**C.-h. cystica** [Winckel]. Fr., *colpohyperplasie kystique.* A form of degeneration of the mucous membrane of the vagina described as met with in pregnant women, characterized by the formation of a multitude of small flattened cysts. The latter are supposed to be due to retention of mucus in cavities formed by the adhesion of adjacent cristæ, and their contents are finally made up in part of trimethylamine gas. [Winckel, "Arch. f. Gynäk.," ii, 1871, p. 383.]

COLPO-HYSTERECTOMY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-e^{2}k'to-mi^2. See *Vaginal* HYSTERECTOMY.

COLPO-HYSTEROTOMY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Ger., *Colpohysterotomie.* See *Uterine* TRACHELOTOMY.

COLPOLEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-lu^{2}k-o^{2}r-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, λευκός, white, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschleimfluss.* Vaginal leucorrhœa. [A, 322.]

COLPO-MYOMOTOMY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o-mi-om-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From κόλπος, the vagina, μῦς, a muscle (see MYOMA), and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Kolpo-Myomotomie.* The operation of cutting away a uterine myoma by way of the vagina.

COLPOON-TREE, n. Ko^{2}l-pun'tre. The *Cassine colpoon.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COLPOPAROVARIOCYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l''po-(po^2)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o-va(wa^3)''ri^2-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^2)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-

a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, *parovarium* (*q. v.*), κύστις, a cyst, and τέμνειν, to cut. An operation for the removal of a parovarian cyst by way of the vagina. [a, 18.]

COLPOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *colpopathie.* Any disease of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOPÉRINÉOVULVORRHAPHIE (Fr.), n. Kol-po-pare-na-o-vu^{6}l-vor-a^{3}f-e. From κόλπος, the vagina, περίναιον, the perinæum, *vulva* (*q. v.*), and ῥαφή, a stitching. Perineorrhaphy combined with the operation of narrowing the ostium vaginæ by stitching the posterior portion of the labia majora together. ["Gaz. des hôp."; "Arch. de tocol.," Dec., 1886, p. 1081.]

COLPOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-po^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s-(pu^{4}s). From κόλπος, the vagina, and πολύπους, a polypus. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp.* A polypus of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}p-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *colpoptos'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *colpoptose.* Ger., *Scheidenvorfall.* Prolapse of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOPTOTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}p-to^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *colpoptoticus.* Pertaining to colpoptosis. [A, 322.]

COLPORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'jl^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *colporrhagie.* Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutfluss.* Hæmorrhage from the vagina. [L, 41, 50, 81.]

COLPORRHAGIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}r-a^{2}j'i^{2}k. Lat., *colporrhagicus.* Fr., *colporrhagique.* Pertaining to colporrhagia. [L, 50.]

COLPORRHAPHY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *colporrhaphia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and ῥαφή, a stitching). Fr., *colporrhaphie.* Ger., *Mutterscheidennath, Scheidennath.* Suture of the vagina, especially the operation of narrowing the vagina by stitching together the edges of a wound made by dissecting away a longitudinal strip of mucous membrane. [L, 81.]

COLPORRHECTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}r-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *colporrhecticus.* Pertaining to colporrhexis. [A, 322.]

COLPORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *colporrhex'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ῥῆξις, a rent. Ger., *Colporrhexie, Scheidenriss.* Rupture of the vagina. [L, 81.]

COLPORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

COLPOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}lp'o^{2}s. Gr., κόλπος. 1. Literally, a fold or sinus. 2. The bosom. 3. The vagina. 4. The uterus. 5. Of Galen, a fistulous ulcer spreading under the skin. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 94, 104.]

COLPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *colpos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κόλπωσις (from κολποῦν, to form into a bag). Fr., *colpose.* Ger., *Höhlenbildung.* The formation of a cavity. [A, 322.]

COLPOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From κόλπος, the vagina, and σπασμός, a spasm. Ger., *Mutterscheidenkrampf.* Spasm of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOSPASTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-spa^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Lat., *colpospaticus.* Pertaining to or affected with colpospasmus. [L, 50.]

COLPOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-ste^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *colpostegnos'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and στέγνωσις, a making water-tight, a checking of natural evacuations. Fr., *colpostégnose.* Ger., *Verwachsung der Mutterscheide.* Atresia of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOSTEGNOTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-ste^{2}g-no^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *colpostegnoticus.* Pertaining to or affected with colpostegnosis. [A, 322.]

COLPOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-ste^{2}n-o(o^2)-kor(ch^{2}or)'i^2-a^3. From κόλπος, the vagina, and στενοχωρία, narrowness. Fr., *colposténochorie.* See COLPOSTENOSIS.

COLPOSTENOCHORIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-ste^{2}n-o-kor'i^{2}k. Lat., *colpostenochoricus.* Pertaining to or affected with colpostenochoria. [L, 50.]

COLPOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-ste^{2}n-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *colpostenos'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and στένωσις, a narrowing. Ger., *Verengerung der Mutterscheide.* Constriction of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-i^{2}z-es-(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *colposynizes'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and συνίζησις, a falling together. Ger., *Zusammenfallen der Mutterscheide.* Narrowness of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOSYNIZESTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-si^{2}n-i^{2}z-e^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *colposynizesticus.* Pertaining to or affected with colposynizesis. [L, 50.]

COLPOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-thli^{2}p(thlep)'si^{2}s. Gen., *colpothlips'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and θλῖψις, a crushing. Laceration of or pressure on the vagina.

COLPOTHLIPTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-thli^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Lat., *colpothlipticus.* Pertaining to or affected with colpothlipsis. [L, 50.]

COLPOTOMY, n. Ko^{2}lp-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *colpotomia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colpotomie.* Ger., *Colpotomie.* See ELYTROTOMY and LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

COLPOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}lp-o(o^2)-ze^{2}r(xar)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *colpoxeros'eos* (*-is*). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ξήρωσις, a drying up. Abnormal dryness of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOXEROTIC, adj. Ko^{2}lp-o-ze^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *colpoxeroticus.* Pertaining to or affected with colpoxerosis. [L, 50.]

COLPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}lp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COLPOS.

CÓLQUICO (Sp.), n. Kol'ke-ko. The *Colchicum autumnale.* [L, 77.]

COLSA, n. Kol'za^3. See COLZA.

COLTELLACCIO (It.), n. Kolt-e^{2}l-la^{3}t'che-o. The *Iris pseudacorus* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLT-HERB, n. Ko^{3}lt'u^{5}rb. The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 505.]

COLTON, n. Ko^{3}lt'n. A place in the San Bernardino Valley, California, 1,000 feet above the sea-level; recommended as a resort for phthisical and rheumatic patients. [G. L. Hutchinson, "South Calif. Pract.," Feb., 1887, p. 41 (a, 17).]

COLT'S-FOOT, n. Ko^{3}lts'fu^{4}t. The *Asarum canadense* and the *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 81.]—**Sweet c.-f.** In America, the genus *Nardosma.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Water c.-f.** The *Nuphar lutea.* [A, 505.]—**West Indian c.-f.** The genus *Pothomorpha.* [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]

COLT'S-TAIL, n. Ko^{3}lts'tal. The *Erigeron canadense.* [a, 21.]

COLTZA, n. Kolt'za^3. See COLZA.

COLUBER (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}l(kol)'u^2(u^4)-bu^{5}r(be^{2}r). Gen., *col'ubri.* Fr., *couleuvre.* Ger., *Natter.* A genus of the *Colubridæ.* [L, 121.]—**C. aspis** [Linnæus]. See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. austriacus.** See CORONELLA *austriaca.*—**C. berus** [Blumenbach]. The *Vipera berus.* [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 107.]—**C. boiquatera, C. chersea** [Linnæus]. See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. ferrugineus.** See CORONELLA *austriaca.*—**C. ferruginosus** [Sparrm.]. See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. gramineus.** See VIPERA.—**C. Haje.** The *Vipera Haje.* [L, 105.]—**C. Hannash.** See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. lævis.** See CORONELLA *austriaca.*—**C. melania.** See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. natrix.** See TROPIDONOTUS *natrix.*—**C. niger, C. prester.** See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. redi.** See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. russelians, C. sycthia.** See VIPERA *berus.*—**C. thuringiacus.** See CORONELLA *austriaca.*—**C. vipera Anglorum** [Petiv.], **C. zerboa.** See VIPERA *berus.*

COLUBERINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-be^{2}r-i(e)'ni(ne). Fr., *colubériens.* See COLUBRIDÆ.

COLUBRIDÆ (Lat.), **COLUBRIDES** (Lat.), n's n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-(ko^{2}l)-u^2(u^4)'bri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *colubrides.* A family of the *Ophidii colubriformes,* which embraces the majority of venomous snakes. [L, 121.]

COLUBRIFORMIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri^2-fo^{2}rm'i^2-a^3. An order of the *Ophidia.* [L, 121.]

COLUBRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *coluber* (*q. v.*), and *forma,* form. Resembling the genus *Coluber.* [B.]

COLUBRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4) bri(bre)'na^3. 1. Snakewood; a genus of American plants of the tribe *Rhamneæ.* 2. The *Arum dracunculus.* 3. The *Strychnos,* especially the *Strychnos c.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24); L, 87, 105.]—**C. dracontia.** The ARUM *dracunculus.* [a, 24.]—**Colubrinæ radix.** See *Radix colubrinæ.*—**C. fermentum** [Richard]. A Guiana species. A fermented drink is made from the bark. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. ferruginosa.** Fr., *bois de fer.* A species found in the Antilles, the wood of which is very hard. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. reclinata** [Brongniart]. A species yielding mabee-bark; used in the West Indies as a stomachic. It is said to contain an alkaloid, *ceanothine.* [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. virginiana.** Sp., *c. de Virginia.* The *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix colubrinæ.** The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria,* or of *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix colubrinæ vulgaris.** The root of *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COLUBRINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri(bre)'na^3. 1. A group of the *Colubridæ.* 2. See COLUBRIDÆ. [L, 121.]

COLUBRINÆ [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri-(bre)'ne(na^3-e^2). A family of the *Nudæ,* comprising *Strychnos, Ignatia, Lasiostoma,* and *Theophrasta.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUBRINE, adj. Ko^{2}l'u^2-bri^{2}n. Lat., *colubrinus.* Fr., *colubrin.* 1. Belonging to or resembling the *Colubridæ* or the *Colubrina.* 2. Efficacious against snake-bites. [L, 121, 180.]

COLUBRINE (Fr.), n. Kol-u^6-bren. See BRYONIA (1st and 2d def's).

COLUBRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri^{2}n'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamitubia,* comprising *Strychnos* and *Theophrasta.* 2. Of Richards, a tribe of the *Rhamneæ,* comprising *Colubrina* and *Gouania.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUBRINI [Oppel and Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri(bre)'ni(ne). Fr., *colubrins.* See COLUBRIDÆ.

COLUBRINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bri(bre)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See COLUBRINE.

COLUBROIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), **COLUBROIDES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ko^{2}l(kol)-u^2(u^4)-bro(bro^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3, -ez(e^{2}s). A family of reptiles. [L, 180.]

COLUDDLYS (Welsh), n. The *Mentha pulegium* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *couloir* (2d def.). Ger., *Seihtuch* (2d def.). 1. See COLON. 2. A strainer for liquids. 3. In the pl., *cola,* the secretory organs of the human body. 4. Of Salisbury, the placenta of plants. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 94, 102, 325.]

COLUMBA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'ba^3. It., *c.* 1. The ancient name of *Lithospermum officinale.* 2. Calumba. [B, 5 (a, 24).] 3. A genus of the *Columbinæ.* [L, 221.]—**C. chalcoptera.** Cf. CHALCOPTERUS.—**C.-wood of Ceylon.** The *Coscinium fenestratum.* [L, 116.]—**Decoctum columbæ.** See *Decoctum* COLOMBO.—**Decoctum columbæ compositum.** See *Decoctum* CALUMBÆ *compositum.*—**Essentia colombæ.** See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**Extractum columbæ.** See *Extractum* CALUMBÆ.—**Infusum columbæ.** See *Infusum* CALUMBÆ.—**Radix columbæ.** See CALUMBA.—**Tinctura colombæ.** See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.

COLUMBACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-ba(ba^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-i(e). A suborder of the *Rasores.* [L, 14.]

COLUMBACEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m-ba'shu^{3}s. Of the nature of the *Columbacei.* [L, 14.]

COLUMBÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)'be(ba³-e²). 1. Of Sclater, an order of the *Carinatæ*. 2. See COLUMBACEL [L, 121, 147, 270.]

COLUMBARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-ba(ba³)'ri²s. An old name for the *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLUMBARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-ba(ba³)'ri²-u³s-(u⁴s). From *columba*, a dove. Fr., *colombaire*. Pertaining to doves. [L, 180.]

COLUMBATE, n. Ko²l-u³m'bat. See TANTALATE.

COLUMBE (Fr.), n. Kol-u⁶mb. See CALUMBA.

COLUMBELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-be²l-li(le)'-ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Mitridæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 181 (L).]

COLUMBIAN SPRING, n. Ko²l-u³m'bi²-a²n. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York, containing iron. [A, 363.]

COLUMBIA SPRINGS, n. Ko²l-u³m'bi²-a³. A place in Columbia County, New York, where there is a spring containing calcium, potassium, sodium, and magnesium chlorides, iron sesquichloride, calcium sulphate, sodium phosphate and hyposulphate, and hydrogen sulphide. [A, 363.]

COLUMBIC ACID, n. Ko²l-u³m'bi²k. Fr., *acide columbique*. See CALUMBIC *acid*.

COLUMBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)'bi²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *columbides*. Of Sclater, a family of the *Columbæ*. [L, 121.]

COLUMBINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-bi(be)'na³. See COLUMBINE.

COLUMBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-bi(be)'ne(na³-e²). Fr., *colombinées* (1st def.). 1. A tribe of the *Columbidæ*. 2. Of Nitzsch, a family of the *Carinatæ*. [L, 41, 121.]

COLUMBINE, n. Ko²l'u³m-bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Feathered c., Tufted c.** The *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. [A, 505.]—**Wild c.** See AQUILEGIA *canadensis*.

COLUMBINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-bi(be)'nu³s(nu⁴s). Of or pertaining to a dove or pigeon (*e. g.*, *Stercus columbinum*). [B.]

COLUMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)'bi²-u³m(u⁴m). Syn.: *niobium*. A name given by Hatchett to a metal discovered by him in columbite, in Massachusetts, and supposed till 1846 to be identical with tantalum, when its separate identity was proved by Rose, who gave it the name of *Niobium*. [B, 158 (α, 24).]

COLUMBO, n. Ko²l-u³m'bo. Lat., c. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* See CALUMBA.—**American c.** The *Frasera Walteri*. [B.]—**C. aus der Berberei** (Ger.). See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. d'Afrique** (Fr.), **C'pflanze** (Ger.). The *Jatrorrhiza palmata*. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Calumbic acid. [α, 24.]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). See CALUMBA.—**C'wurzelextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* CALUMBÆ.—**C'wurzel tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**Marietta c.** See *American* CALUMBA.—**Poudre de c.** (Fr.). See *Poudre de* COLOMBO.—**Radix c.** (Lat.). The root of *Cocculus palmatus*. [B, 180.]—**Radix c. americana** (Lat.), **Radix c. barbara** (Lat.), **Radix c. spuria** [Stoltzius] (Lat.). The root of *Frasera Walteri*. [B, 180.]—**Tinctura c.** (Lat.). See *Tinctura* CALUMBÆ.—**Vin de c.** (Fr.). See *Vin de* COLOMBO.

COLUMBRA [Commerson] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)'bra³. The *Jatrorrhiza palmata*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLUMELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-u²(u⁴)-me²l'la³. Dim. of *columna*, a column. Fr., *columelle*. Ger., *Columel*, *Säulchen*. 1. The genus *Pisonia*. 2. The genus *Malache*. 3. The genus *Cissus*. 4. The genus *Columellia*. 5. The filiform axis in the centre of the urns of mosses, to which the spores are attached; the sporangeium. 6. The uvula. 7. The clitoris. 8. The epipterygoid bone. 9. The pillar of the fornix. 10. In certain corals, a calcareous rod which occupies the axis of the visceral chamber. 11. The central axis of a univalve shell. 12. Of Breschet, the apical portion of the modiolus; of Arnold, its middle portion. 13. The bone or cartilage of the inner ear of *Sauropsida*, answering to the stapes of mammalia. [B, 1, 121 (α, 24); L, 31, 121, 147, 343.]—**C. auris.** An osseous and cartilaginous rod extending between the fenestra ovalis and the inner surface of the tympanic membrane. [L, 200.]—**C. cochleæ.** See MODIOLUS.—**Epipterygoidean c.** See *C.* (8th def.).—**Essential c.** A c. formed independently of the septa of a coral and usually unconnected with them. [L, 121.]—**Parietal c.** See *Septal c.*—**Pseudo-c.** A c. formed by the twisting together, etc., of the inner edges of the septa of a coral. [L, 121.]—**Septal c.** A c. formed (in corals) by the coalescence of the inner edges of the septa. [L, 121.]

COLUMELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-u⁶-me²l-a²r. See COLUMELLAR; as a n. in the pl., *c'es*, see COLUMELLARIA.

COLUMELLAR, adj. Ko²l-u²-me²l'a³r. Lat., *columellaris*. Fr., *columellaire*. Pertaining to or resembling a columella. [L, 14.]

COLUMELLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l-u²(u⁴)-me²l-la(la³)'-ri²-a³. Fr., *columellaires*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]

COLUMELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l-u²(u⁴)-me²l-la(la³)'ta³. A family of the *Pectinibranchiata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 74 (L).]

COLUMELLATE, adj. Ko²l-u²-me²l'at. Lat., *columellatus*. Fr., *columellé*. Supplied with a columella. [α, 24.]

COLUMELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-u²(u⁴)-me²l'le²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Jasmineæ*, consisting of the genus *Columellia*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

COLUMELLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol-u²(u⁴)-me²l'le²-i(e). Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Cystosporeæ*, comprising the sections *Crateromycei* and *Ascophorei*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

COLUMELLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-u²(u⁴)-me²l-li(li²)'e²-e-(a³-e²). Of Don, a family comprising *Columellia* and *Menodor*; subsequently made an order of the *Corollæfloræ*, comprising the same genera, together with *Bolivaria*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

COLUMELLIFORM, adj. Ko²l-u²-me²l'i²-fo²rm. From *columella* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Resembling a small column. [L, 121.]

COLUMN, n. Ko²l'u³m. Gr., κέων, στύλος. Lat., *columna*. Fr., *colonne*. Ger., *Säule* (1st and 2d def's), *Pfeiler* (3d def.). It., *colonna*. Sp., *columna*. 1. A pillar or any pillar-like structure. 2. Of Gray, the united mass of stamens (gymnostegium) of the *Asclepiadaceæ*. The term is also applied to styles and to other parts of plants united in the form of a pillar or c. 3. A c.-like structure in animals (*e. g.*, the body [between base and disc] of a sea anemone, or the jointed stem or peduncle of the stalked *Crinoids*). 4. Of Tait, a condensed structure around each of the three blood-vessels of the umbilical cord, firmer than the rest of Wharton's jelly. See DISSEPIMENT. [A, 8; B, 1, 19, 125 (α, 24); L, 147].—**Anterior c's.** Lat., *columnæ anteriores*. Fr., *cordons antérieures*. Ger., *Vordersäulen*. See *Anterior c's of the spinal cord*.—**Anterior c's of the medulla oblongata.** Lat., *columnæ anteriores medullæ oblongatæ*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle allongée*. Ger., *Vorderstränge des verlängerten Marks*. See *Anterior* PYRAMIDS *of the medulla oblongata*.—**Anterior c's of the spinal cord.** Lat., *columnæ anteriores medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle epinière*. Ger., *vordere Rückenmarkstränge*. That part of the white substance of the spinal cord situated between the anterior median fissure and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. Each of the two columns is a continuation of the mass of nerve-fibres that extend from the gray matter of the encephalon to the lower extremity of the cord, and assumes its name upon emerging from the medulla oblongata. It comprises the column of Türck, or direct pyramidal column, which lies next to the anterior median fissure, and the anterior fundamental fasciculi, or principal mass of the anterior column, which borders on the anterior nerve-roots. The functions of the anterior column are not yet certainly known, but are believed to be motor in nature, and to connect gray matter of the medulla with gray matter of the spinal cord. [α, 18.]—**Anterior c. of the vagina.** Lat., *columna rugarum vaginæ anterior*. Fr., *colonne antérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs in the middle line upon the anterior surface of the vagina, from which the rugæ vaginæ pass out at right angles. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Anterior gray c.** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**Anterior lateral c., Antero-lateral c.** Lat., *columna lateralis anterior* (seu *antero-lateralis*). Fr., *cordon antéro-latéral* (ou *antérieure laterale*). Ger., *vorderer Seitenstrang*, *vorderer seitlicher Strang*. That portion or segment of the white matter of the spinal cord included between the anterior median fissure and the posterior nerve-roots. It is subdivided into the anterior and lateral columns. [I, 29, 151.]—**Burdach's c.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Carneous c's.** See COLUMNÆ *carneæ*.—**Central c's.** Of the medulla oblongata, the olive of the medulla oblongata. [Todd (α, 18).]—**Clarke's c.** Lat., *columna Clarkii*. Fr., *colonne de Clarke*. Ger., *Clarke'sche Saüle*, *Dorsalkern*, *Stilling'scher Kern*, *Respirationskern*. It., *colonna di Clarke*. Sp., *columna de Clarke*. A column of nerve-cells situated at the inner angle of the base of the posterior gray cornu of the cord. It is mostly limited to the dorsal region, although traces of it are found in the cervical and lumbar regions. It is found also in the medulla oblongata, and forms the nucleus of the pneumogastric.—**C's of Bertin.** See SEPTULA *renum*.—**C. of Burdach.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**C. of Clarke.** See *Clarke's c.*—**C. of Goll.** Lat., *columna Gollii*. Fr., *faisceau de la commissure postérieure* [Pierret]. Ger., *Goll'scher Strang*, *zarter Strang* [Burdach]. It., *cordone di Goll*. Sp., *cordon de Goll*. A small wedge-shaped tract of white matter in the spinal cord extending from the medulla oblongata to the lumbar region, in which it is very small, and hidden by the overfolding columns of Burdach. It is limited mesially by the posterior median fissure of the cord, and externally by the column of Burdach. It may be the seat of ascending degeneration. Its functions are not yet definitely known. [α, 18; I, 15, 17.] Cf. *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**C's of Morgagni.** Lat., *columnæ Morgagni*. The larger of the longitudinal folds in the lower end of the mucous membrane of the rectum. [C.]—**C. of Rolando.** A columnar eminence on the lateral periphery of the medulla oblongata, formed by a mass of the gelatinous substance seen on transverse section of the tubercle of Rolando. [H. Allen (α, 18).]—**C. of the intermedio-lateral tract.** Lat., *columna tractus intermedio-lateralis*. Fr., *colonne de la région intermédio-latérale*. A column of ganglion cells in the intermedio-lateral tract of the spinal cord which is most distinct in the dorsal region. A similar cell-group in the cervical region gives origin to the roots of the spinal accessory nerve. [I, 15.]—**C's of the spinal cord.** Lat., *columnæ medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rückenmarksstränge*. It., *colonne della midolla spinale*. Sp., *columnas de la médula espinal*. The separate segments of the spinal cord, into which it is divided by its natural fissures or grooves; they are generally described as six in number (*i. e.*, an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral c. in each half of the cord being recognized). [I, 15.]—**C's of the vagina.** Lat., *columnæ rugarum* (seu *cristarum*) *vaginæ*. Fr., *colonnes du vagin*. Ger., *Mutterscheide-Säulen* (oder *-Runzeln*). See *Anterior c. of the vagina* and *Posterior c. of the vagina*.—**C. of Türck.** See *Antero-lateral c.*—**Commissural c.** A commissure of nerve-substance at the bottom of the horizontal fissure of the cerebellum which connects the anterior and posterior superior lobes. [I, 14.]—**Crossed c. of Türck, Crossed pyramidal c.** See *Postero-lateral c.*—**Cuneiform c.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Direct cerebellar c.** See *Direct cerebellar* TRACT.—**Direct c. of Türck, Direct pyramidal c.** See *Antero-median c.*—**Dorsal c. of the myelon.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Enamel c's.** See *Enamel* PRISMS.—**External c. of the abdominal ring.** See *External* PILLAR *of the abdominal ring*.—**Fat c's** [Warren]. Lat., *columnæ adiposæ*. Syn.: *fat-canals*. Cylindrical masses of fat extending obliquely upward in certain situations from the cutaneous adipose tissue into the corium till they reach the base of the hair-follicle. [Warren, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr. 19, 1877 (J, 42).]—**Formative c.** [Owen]. See *Commissural c.*—**Gan-**

glionic c. Lat., *columna ganglionica.* Fr., *colonne ganglionnaire.* Ger., *Ganglion-Säule.* A general term applied to the longitudinal columns (or tracts) of ganglion cells in the spinal cord. See *Clarke's c.* and *Vesicular c.* [I, 15.]—**Goll's c.** See *C. of Goll.*—**Hepatic c's.** Ger., *Leber-Balken* (oder *Zellenbalken*). Syn.: *hepatic cords.* Portions of the hepatic-cell network which are formed by the union of cells in rows. [J.]—**Internal c. of the abdominal ring.** See *Internal* PILLAR *of the abdominal ring.*—**Lateral c.** Fr., *cordon latéral de la moelle épinière.* Ger., *Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks.* The longitudinal tract of white matter situated between the line of the anterior nerve-roots and that of the posterior nerve-roots on each side. It is subdivided into several tracts—viz., the anterior mixed region of the lateral column or external portion of the anterior root-zone, the crossed pyramidal tract, and the direct cerebellar tract. [a, 18.]—**Mammillary c's.** Lat., *columnæ mamillares.* Those of the columnæ carneæ of the heart which assume the shape of conical projections. [L, 14.]—**Muscle-c's.** 1. Of Kölliker (1867), the fibrils of a voluntary muscle. They are apparently composed of several ultimate fibrillæ. See *Muscular* FIBRE. 2. Striated muscular fibres in which the peripheral part is differentiated into striated muscular substance, while the central or axial part remains granular, often contains nuclei, and is not striated. This condition is not uncommon in adult invertebrates. In vertebrates it is found in developing muscle and in the fibres of Purkinje. [J, 30, 31, 35, 57; "Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Soc.," 1886.]—**Nuclear c.** A tract of gray matter situated in the medulla oblongata on the outer side of the hypoglossal nucleus. It is described by Schwalbe as a prolongation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and by Meynert as continuous with the intermedio-lateral tract. It contains the vago-accessory nucleus of Spitzka. [I, 1.]—**Olivary c.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**Posterior c.** Lat., *columna posterior.* Fr., *cordon postérieur.* Ger., *Hintersäule.* See *Posterior white c.*—**Posterior c. of the vagina.** Lat., *columna rugarum posterior.* Fr., *colonne postérieure du vagin.* A ridge which runs up in the middle line upon the posterior surface of the vagina, and from which the rugæ vaginæ pass out at right angles. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—**Posterior gray c.** See *Posterior gray* CORNU.—**Posterior internal c.** See *C. of Goll.*—**Posterior median c.** See FUNICULI *graciles.*—**Posterior myelon c.** [Owen]. See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Posterior nuclear c. of the central gray substance** [Meynert]. Ger., *hinterer Kernstrang* (*Kernsäule*) *des centralen Graustoffs.* See *Posterior vesicular c.*—**Posterior vesicular c.** Lat., *columna vesicularis posterior.* Fr., *colonne vésiculaire postérieure.* Ger., *hintere vesicular Säule.* See *Clarke's c.*—**Posterior white c.** Lat., *columna alba posterior.* Fr., *colonne blanche posterieure.* Ger., *hinterer weisser Strang.* It., *colonna bianca posteriore.* Sp., *columna blanca posterior.* A segment of white substance in the posterior portion of the cord, bounded internally by the posterior median fissure, externally by the posterior nerve-roots. This is further divided into the postero-internal and postero-external c's. [I, 15.]—**Postero-external c.** [Gowers]. **Postero-lateral c.** See *C. of Burdach.*—**Postero-median c.** See *C. of Goll.*—**Post-external c.** [Dana]. See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**Post-median c.** [Dana]. See FUNICULUS *gracilis.*—**Post-pyramidal c.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Prepyramidal c.** [Owen]. See *Anterior* PYRAMID.—**Protovertebral c's.** The inner, thick, longitudinal columns, one on each side, formed from the inner layer of the mesoblast (*q. v.*) early in the development of the embryo, and which by transverse cleavage give rise to the protovertebral somites. [A, 23.]—**Restiform c.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**Slender c.** See FUNICULUS *gracilis.*—**Spinal c.** See *Vertebral c.*—**Swimming c.** See HYDROSOME.—**Türck's c.** See *Antero-lateral c.*—**Vertebral c.** Lat., *columna vertebralis.* Fr., *colonne vertébrale.* Ger., *Rückgrat.* It., *colonna vertebrale.* Sp., *columna vertebral.* The c. formed by the vertebræ joined together in their natural relations.—**Vesicular c.** Lat., *columna vesicularis.* Fr., *colonne vésiculaire.* Ger., *Vesiculär-Säule.* A mass of ganglion-cells at the inner edge of the posterior gray column of the cord, near the posterior commissure. It has a prismatic shape, is of soft consistence, and extends from the lower cervical to the upper dorsal region. [I, 6.]

COLUMNA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'na^3. See COLUMN.—**Columnæ adiposæ.** See *Fat* COLUMNS.—**C. alba posterior.** See *Posterior white* COLUMN.—**C. anonyma** [Haller]. Ger., *Unterlage des Ammonshorns* [Burdach]. A tract of nerve-fibres beneath the hippocampus major. [I, 3.]—**C. anterior.** See *Anterior* PILLAR *of the fornix.* [I, 6.]—**C. anterior ligamenti coraco-humeralis.** A bundle of fibres of the coraco-humeral ligament which are inserted into the upper margin of the bicipital groove. [L, 332.]—**C. anterior medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Anterior* COLUMN *of the medulla oblongata.*—**C. antero-lateralis.** See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**C. Bertini.** See SEPTULA *renum.*—**Columnæ carneæ.** Fr., *colonnes charnues* (1st def.). Ger., *Balkenmuskeln* (1st def.). It., *colonne carnose del cuore* (1st def.). 1. Rounded muscular columns which project from the inner surface of the ventricles of the heart. They are of three varieties, the first having a free extremity (musculi pectinati), the second attached at both ends, and the third (columnæ papiliares) terminating in the chordæ tendineæ. In the right ventricle they are smaller, more numerous, and more thickly interlaced than in the left. 2. See COLUMNS *of Morgagni.*—**C. carneo-papillaris anterior** [Huber]. See *Anterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**C. carneo-papillaris posterior** [Huber]. See *Posterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**C. cerebralis.** The anterior or cerebral tract of fibres in the spinal cord. [I, 6.]—**Columnæ cordis.** See *Columnæ carneæ.*—**Columnæ cristarum vaginæ.** See COLUMNS *of the vagina.*—**C. dorsi.** See *Vertebral* COLUMN.—**C. fornicis.** See PILLAR *of the fornix.*—**C. ganglionica.** See *Ganglionic* COLUMN.—**C. gemmæ.** See AXIS *gemmæ.*—**C. Goili.** See COLUMN *of Goll.*—**C. lateralis anterior** (seu **antero-lateralis**). See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**Columnæ mamillares.** See *Mammillary* COLUMNS.—**C. media (glandulæ thyreoideæ).** The middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 31.]—**C. medullæ spinalis.** See COLUMN *of the spinal cord.*—**Columnæ Morgagni.** See COLUMNS *of Morgagni.*—**C. oris.** The uvula. [L, 94, 325.]—**C. ovalis.** See ANNULUS *ovalis.*—**Columnæ papillares.** See *Columnæ carneæ.*—**C. plicarum.** See *C. rugarum.*—**C. posterior.** See *Posterior* COLUMN.—**C. posterior mediana.** See *Posterior median* COLUMN.—**C. posterior veri fornicis** [Vieussens]. The posterior pillars of the fornix. [I, 3.]—**Columnæ recti.** See COLUMNS *of Morgagni.*—**Columnæ rugarum** [Weber]. 1. The papillæ foliatæ of the tongue. 2. See COLUMNS *of the vagina.* [L, 31.]—**C. rugarum anterior.** See *Anterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**C. rugarum anterior cervicis.** A longitudinal fold upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal of the uterus, from which transverse folds radiate laterally. [L, 7.]—**C. rugarum posterior.** See *Posterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**C. rugarum posterior cervicis.** A longitudinal elevation upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal, from which transverse folds radiate laterally. [L, 7.]—**Columnæ rugarum vaginæ.** See COLUMNS *of the vagina.*—**Columnæ rugosæ.** The anterior and posterior columns of the vagina. [L, 13.]—**C. spinalis.** See *Vertebral* COLUMN.—**C. tractus intermedio-lateralis.** See COLUMN *of the intermedio-lateral tract.*—**C. vaginæ** (seu **vaginalis**) **anterior.** See *Anterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**C. vaginæ** (seu **vaginalis**) **posterior.** See *Posterior* COLUMN *of the vagina.*—**C. valvulæ Vieussenii.** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**C. vesicularis.** See *Vesicular* COLUMN.—**C. vesicularis (seu vesiculosa) posterior.** See *Clarke's* COLUMN.—**C. vertebralis.** See *Vertebral* COLUMN.

COLUMNANTHERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na^{2}n-(na^{3}n)-ther(thar)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneæ,* comprising the orders *Pistiaceæ, Asarinæ,* and *Myristiceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)-ther(thar)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *columna,* a column, and ἀνθηρός, a blooming. Fr., *columnanthéré.* Having stamens united to form a column. [a, 24.]

COLUMNAR, adj. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m'na^{3}r. Lat., *columnaris, columnatus.* Fr., *colomnaire.* Ger., *säulenartig, säulenförmig.* Having the form of a column. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COLUMNARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na^{2}r(na^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Rosaceæ,* including the *Gruinales, Malvaceæ, Festivæ, Sensitivæ,* and *Columniferæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNARIS (Lat.), **COLUMNATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-nar(na^{3}r)'i^{2}s, -na(na^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See COLUMNAR.

COLUMNEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'ne^2-a^3. Fr., *columnée.* 1. Of Plumier, a genus of climbing shrubs of the *Gesneraceæ,* and natives of South America. 2. In part, the *Lemnophila* of R. Brown, and the *Stemodia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. longifolia** [Linnæus]. The Malabar *bahel-tsjulli* (the *Achimenes sesamoides* of Vahl). An East Indian species. The bruised leaves are used as a poultice for ill-conditioned ulcers. [B, 93, 180 (a, 24).]

COLUMNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *columnées.* Of Hanstein, a subtribe of the *Beslerieæ,* comprising *Asteranthera, Pterygoloma, Pentadinia,* and *Columnea.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-ne^{2}l'la^3. See COLUMELLA.

COLUMNIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-ni^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Linnæus, 1764, an order comprising *Malva, Alcea, Althæa, Lavatera, Malope, Melochia, Sida, Napæa, Pentapetes, Bombax, Adansonia, Gossypium, Hibiscus, Urena, Triumfetta, Heliocarpus, Bixa, Corchorus, Waltheria, Turrea, Hermannia, Helicteres, Kleinhovia, Ayenia, Theobroma, Grevia, Microcas, Muntingia, Camellia, Thea, Stewartia, Tilia,* and *Kiggelaria;* in 1792 he adopted the same genera, excluding *Alcea,* and in section 1 adding *Malachra, Palavia, Anoda,* and *Ruizea.* 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of *Incompletæ,* comprising the alliances *Nepenthales* and *Aristolochiales.* 3. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the series *Aphanocyclicæ,* of the class *Choripetalæ,* including the families (orders) *Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ,* and *Buettneriaceæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-ni^{2}f'e^{2}r-i(e). Of Linnæus, a natural order, comprising *Camellia, Xylon, Gossipium, Urena, Hibiscus, Turnera, Malope, Lavatera, Althœa, Alcea, Malva, Melochia, Sida, Napœa, Waltheria, Mentzelia, Hermannia, Helicteres,* and *Stewartia.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m-ni^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *columniferus* (from *columna,* a column, and *ferre,* to bear). Column-bearing (said of plants). [L, 97; a, 24.]

COLUMNIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-ni^2-flor'e-(a^3-e^2). From *columna,* a column, and *flos,* a flower. Of Fries, a class of *Thalamifloræ,* including the *Tiliaceæ, Malvaceæ, Gruinales, Hypericineæ, Cistineæ, Violariæ, Droseraceæ, Silenaceæ, Alsinaceæ,* and *Elatineæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'nu^2(nu^4)-la^3. See COLUMELLA.

COLUNESTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-u^2(u^4)-ne^{2}st'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Aconitum napellus* of Linnæus. [L, 105.]

CO-LUO-MEO, n. In Cochin-China, the *Scabiosa cochinchinensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUPPA, n. In Malabar, the *Gomphrena sessilis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLURUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}l-u^2(u)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., **κόλουρος.** Without a tail. [A, 318.]

COLUSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^2(u^4)-si(se)'na^3. A section of the *Muricidæ.* [L, 282.]

COLUSTRA (Lat.), **COLUSTRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ko^{2}l-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)'ra^3, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See COLOSTRUM.

COLUTEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-u^{2}t(u^{4}t)'e^2-a^3. Gr., κολυτέα. Fr., *colutée, baguenaudier.* Ger., *Blasenstrauch.* 1. A genus of leguminous plants indigenous to southern Europe, having papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods. 2. Of Theophrastus, a plant supposed to be the *Pyrus cretica.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. aperta** [Schmidt]. Fr., *baguenaudier de Levant.* Ger., *rother Blasenstrauch.* A species the leaves of which are purgative. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. arborescens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baguenaudier en arbre. faux senné.* Ger., *gemeiner Blasenstrauch.* The common bladder-senna. The leaves are purgative, but weaker than senna, and are smoked in nasal catarrh; the grains are emetic, and a dye is obtained from the leaves. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. caule genistæ fungosa.** See POLYGALA *vera.*—**C. cruenta.** See *C. aperta.*—**C. hirsuta** [Roth]. See *C. arborescens.*—**C. humilis** [Scopoli]. See *C. aperta.*—**C. indica herbacea.** See INDIGOFERA.—**C. orientalis** [Lamarck], **C. sanguinea** [Miller]. See *C. aperta.*—**C. scorpioides.** The *Coronilla emerus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. vesicaria.** Fr., *baguenaudier vesiculaire.* 1. Of Thunberg, a species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, and used in ophthalmia. 2. Of the pharmacists. the *C. arborescens.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Folia coluteæ.** The leaves of *C. arborescens.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]

COLUTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-u^{2}t(ut)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Papilionaceæ,* comprising *Clianthus, Sutherlandia, Lessertia, Eremosparton, Swainsona, Sphærophysa,* and *Colutea.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

COLUVRINE (Fr.), n. Kol-u^6-vren. See COLUBRINE.

COLYDIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-di(di^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 262, 267.]

COLYENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-i(u^6)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. See COLLENCHYMA.

COLYMBADA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)-a^3. The genus *Rhaponticum* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLYMBAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s). Gen., *colym'bados* (*-is*). Gr., κολυμβάς. A pickled olive, anciently used as an application in burns. [Dioscorides (A, 322).]

COLYMBETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-be^{2}th(bath)'ra^3. Gen., *colymbeth'ras.* Gr., κολυμβήθρα. Ger., *grosse Badewanne.* A swimming-bath. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

COLYMBI (Lat.), **COLYMBIDÆ**, n's m. pl. and f. pl. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'bi(be), -bi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *colymbides, colymbiens.* A family of the *Palmipedes.* [L, 180.]

COLYMBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bi(be)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Colymbidæ.* [L, 303.]

COLYMBOPLOTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bo-(bo^2)-plot-e(a)'rez(re^{2}s). From κόλυμβος, a diver, and πλωτήρ, a sailor. Fr., *colymboplotères.* A family of the *Halipterii* that swim and dive. [L, 180.]

COLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l(kol)-is(u^{6}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *colys'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κώλυσις. Ger., *Hemmung* (1st def.). 1. Restraint. 2. Of Presl, a genus of polypodaceous ferns indigenous to Asia, characterized by the transverse direction of the apothecia, and distinguished from its allied genus *Sellignea* by the slenderness of its fronds. It derives its name from the broken or interrupted line of its apothecia. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLYTEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)'e^2-a^3. Gen., *colyt'eas.* Gr , κολυτέα. According to Clusius, the genus *Siliquastrum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COLYTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}th(u^{6}th)'ro^{2}n. From κόλυθρον, a ripe fig. See COLYTHRUM.

COLYTHRUM [Schott.] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}l-i^{2}th(u^{6}th)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Esenbeckia* of Kunth. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. febrifugum.** The *Esenbeckia febrifuga.* [B.]

COLYTIC, adj. Kol-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., κολυτικός. Lat., *colyticus.* Hindering, inhibiting; also caused by a mechanical impediment. [A, 322.]

COLZA, n. Kol'za^3. Fr., *c., colzat.* Ger., *C.* It., *napone.* Sp., *colzal.* See BRASSICA *campestris oleifera.*—**C. oil.** Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl.* An oil obtained from the expressed seeds of *Brassica campestris oleifera* (and, according to some authorities, of *Brassica rapius*). It consists of a glyceride of brassic acid. [B, 5, 172, 173 (α, 24).]

COMA (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko^{2}m)'a^3. Gr., κόμη. Fr., *chevelure* (1st def.), *feuillage* (2d def.). Ger., *Haupthaar* (1st def.), *Schopf* (1st def.), *Laub* (2d def.). 1. A tuft of hair. especially the hair of the head. 2. Foliage. [A, 322, 387.]—**C. aurea.** The *Chrysanthemum annuum* and the *Helichrysum stœchas.* [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 87.]—**C. cæsarea.** Plica polonica. [G, 16.]—**Comæ floridæ centaurii minoris.** The herb of *Erythrœa centaurium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. seminalis.** The hair found on some seeds. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COMA (Lat.), n. n. Kom'a^3. Gen., *com'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κῶμα. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Koma, Schlafsucht.* It., Sp., *c.* A condition of insensibility from which the patient can be aroused but partially or not at all, occurring (*a*) without previous symptoms referred to imperfect health or chronic disease, and due chiefly to concussion or laceration of the brain, alcoholic intoxication, narcotic poisoning, sunstroke, encephalic hæmorrhage, cerebral embolism, or cerebral thrombosis; (*b*) in the course of some pathological condition already diagnosticated (*e. g.,* methepileptic c., c. in general paralysis, c. with meningitis, c. with tumor or abcess of the brain, uræmic c., diabetic c., c. with acute yellow atrophy of the liver, or c. with hyperpyrexia). [α, 25.]—**Alcoholic c.** C. occurring as a symptom of acute alcoholism; characterized by profound insensibility, complete muscular relaxation, loss of corneal and faucial reflexes, irresponsive pupils, engorgement of the veins of the face and neck, stertorous breathing, and a slow, feeble pulse. [A, 289, 446 (α, 25).]—**Asphyxial c.** Unconsciousness produced by the paralyzing action on the brain and lungs of substances, such as narcotics, which have been absorbed into the circulation. [D, 25.]—**C. agrypnoides.** See *C.-vigil.*—**C. des cancéreux** (Fr.). A form of c. sometimes observed in persons affected with cancer; caused, according to Klemperer, by some toxic substance in the blood, rendering it less alkaline and destroying its albumin. β-oxybutyric acid has been found in the blood in such cases. ["Semaine méd.," Oct. 2, 1889, p. 372 (α, 18).]—**C. diaceticum.** See *Uræmic c.*—**C. of epilepsy.** See *Epileptic c.* and EPILEPSY.—**C. of uræmia.** See *Uræmic c.*—**C. somnolentum.** Fr., *c. somnolent.* 1. A light degree of coma. 2. The insensibility of those who are asleep. 3. A peculiar mental condition seen in many typhoid-fever patients. [D, 74; L, 41.] See also *C.-vigil.*—**C.-vigil.** 1. According to Chomel, an unrestful sleep, with frequent periods of waking, and a feeling on the part of the patient that he has not slept for a long time. 2. A condition of the gravest import into which a patient may lapse when suffering from diseases complicated by central nervous disturbances. The special characteristics are continued sleeplessness, general functional inactivity, and mental apathy. [A, 289. 364 (α. 25).]—**Diabetic c.** Fr., *c. diabétique.* A form of c. often observed toward the end of diabetes mellitus, generally of sudden occurrence or preceded by a brief stage of agitation with pain in the stomach. It usually terminates in death. It has been attributed to the presence of acetone in the blood. [Senator (α, 18).]—**Epileptic c.** The condition of unconsciousness which follows an epileptic seizure. [D, 25.]—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique.* Ger., *hysterische Schlafsucht.* One of the rarer manifestations of hysteria. During the attack the patient lies motionless and exhibiting just as many of the symptoms of profound c. as may be within her knowledge or conveniently simulated. The face. however, is natural, the pupils are responsive, and the pulse is normal. There are no symptoms uncontrollable by the patient or indicative of a brain lesion or other serious affection. [α, 25.]—**Kussmaul's c.** A form of diabetic c. described by Kussmaul ("Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xiv, 1874), marked by dyspnœa, a peculiar odor of the breath, and c. [R. Saundby. "Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan. 31, 1885, p. 139.]—**Primary c.** See *C.* (*a*).—**Secondary c.** See *C.* (*b*).—**Uræmic c.** The c. which attends an attack of uræmia. It comes on more suddenly than that of fevers, less suddenly than that of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning. The sounds in the stertorous breathing are also peculiar in that they are uttered in a higher key than in apoplectic c. [D. 25.]

COMACAI, n. The *Ficus citrifolia* of Jussieu. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Also written *camacum.* Of Pliny, the *Myristica aromatica* of Lamarck (the *Myristica officinalis* of Hooker). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COMAGENE (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko^{2}m)-a^2(a^3)-jen(gan)'e(a). See COMMAGENE.

COMAGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko^{2}m)-a^2(a^3)-jen(gan)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Costus speciosus* or some allied plant. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

COMAGENUM (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko^{2}m)-a^2(a^3)-jen(gan)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See COMMAGENUM.

COMAKA (Carib), n. The *Bombax ceiba.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COMAL, adj. Kom'a^{2}l. From κόμη, the hair. Resembling a tuft of hair. [Cooke (α, 24).]

COMANDA-GUIRA, n. The *Cajanus bicolor.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COMANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dra^3. From κόμη, hair, and ἄνδρες, stamens. Fr., *comandre.* Bastard toad-flax; a genus of the *Santalaceæ,* tribe *Osyrideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. darbya** [De Candolle]. A species found in Georgia and North Carolina (the *Darbya umbellata* of Gray). [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. umbellata** [Nuttal]. A species common in rocky woods in America; it is a parasite on the roots of trees. [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]

COMANTES (Lat.), n. pl. Ko^{2}m-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tez(te^{2}s). A family of acrocarpous mosses (*Vaginulati acrocarpi*) comprising *Pohlia* and *Webera.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

COMARET (Fr.), n. Ko-ma^{3}r-a. 1. See COMARUM. 2. The *Potentilla comarum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. des marais.** See *C.* (2d def.).

COMARIKA (Cingalese), n. Aloes. [B, 88.]

COMARON (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko^{2}m)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. Gr., κόμαρον. The fruit of the *Arbutus unedo.* [A, 387; B, 115, 121 (α, 24).]

COMARUM [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko^{2}m)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., κόμαρος. Fr., *comaret.* Ger., *Siebenfingerkraut.* 1. A section of the genus *Potentilla,* from which it differs only in its fruit having a spongy receptacle, and in the color of its flowers. 2. The *Arbutus unedo.* [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. palustre** [Linnæus]. The *Potentilla c.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

COMARUS (Lat.), n. m. Kom(ko^{2}m)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COMARUM.

COMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kom'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. The various forms of coma. [Sauvages (L).]

COMATE, adj. Kom'at. Gr., κομήτης. Lat., *comatus.* 1. Having long or thick hair. [A, 318.] 2. See COMOSE.

COMATÉ, n. See COMATI.

COMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Kom-a^3-tu^5. See COMATOSE.

COMATI, n. In Malabar, the *Caturus spiciflorus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COMATODES (Lat.), adj. Kom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., κωματώδης (from κῶμα, coma, and εἶδος, resemblance). See COMATOSE.

COMATOSE, adj. Kom'a^{2}t-os. Lat., *comatosus.* Fr., *comateux.* Ger., *schlafsüchtig.* It., Sp., *comatoso.* In a state of coma.

COMATOUS, adj. Kom'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Of, pertaining to, or resembling coma (*e. g.,* a c. affection). [B, 117.]

COMATULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Articulata* (9th def.). [L, 353.]

COMATUS (Lat.), adj. Kom(ko^{2}m)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Comate and Comose.

COMB, n. Ko^{3}m. A.-S., *camb*. Lat., *pecten* (1st def.), *crista* (2d def.). Fr., *peigne* (1st def.), *crête* (2d def.). Ger., *Kamm*. It., *pettino* (1st def.), *cresta* (2d def.). Sp., *peine* (1st def.), *cresta* (2d def.). 1. An implement consisting of a row of thin teeth, usually of equal length and occupying the same plane, used for cleansing and arranging the hair and for cleansing the scalp. 2. A crest; in birds, an erect fleshy, longitudinal process or caruncle on the top of the head, as in the domestic cock. [L, 343.]—**C.-fern.** The genus *Schizæa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-like.** Lat., *pectinatus*. Fr., *pectiné*. Having the form of a comb.—**Gill c.** See Ctenidium.—**Lady's-c., Shepherd's-c.** See *Venus's c.*—**Vaccinating c.** A narrow comb-shaped scarificator. [E.]—**Venus's c.** The *Scandix pecten Veneris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COMBA, n. In Africa, the *Solanum melongena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMBINAISON (Fr.), n. Kom-ben-e^{2}z-o^{2}n^2. See Combination.

COMBILIUM [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-bi^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Dioscorea aculeata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMBINATE-VENOSE, adj. Ko^{2}mb''i^{2}n-at-ven'os. Lat., *combinato-venosus*. Fr., *combinaté-veineux*. Ger., *verbunden-geadert*. Having lateral veins which unite before reaching the margin (said of leaves). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COMBINATION, n. Ko^{2}m-bi^{2}n-a'shun. Gr., *σύναψις*. Lat., *combinatio*. Fr., *combinaison*. Ger., *C.*, *Verbindung*. It., *combinazione*. Sp., *combinación*. 1. A joining or mixing of two or more things together, also the product of such junction or the state of being joined. 2. In chemistry, the act of union of two or more bodies to form a new body (*e. g.*, the c. of oxygen with hydrogen to form water); the process which effects such a union; or the result of such a union (*i. e.*, the new compound body). [B.]—**C'svermögen** (Ger.). See Quantivalence.

COMBINING, adj. Ko^{2}m-bin'I^{2}n^{2}g. Pertaining to the act of combination.—**C. capacity, C. power.** Ger., *Verbindungskraft*. See Atomicity and Quantivalence.

COMBRETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}m-bre^{2}t(brat)-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *combretacées*. Ger., *Combretaceen*. 1. Of R. Brown, an order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising *Bucida*, *Terminalia*, *Cuncoa*, *Quisqualis*, *Combretum*, *Cacoucia*, *Laguncularia*, *Getonia*, and *Conocarpus*. 2. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Calyciflorœ*, consisting of the tribes *Terminalieœ* and *Combretœ*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order corresponding to the *Gyrocarpeœ* of Endlicher, and including the suborders *Combreteœ* and *Gyrocarpeœ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMBRETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Co^{2}m-bret(brat)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *combrétées*. 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Combretaceœ*, comprising *Cacoucia*, *Lumnitzera*, *Quisqualis*, *Ceratostachys*, *Bruguiera*, and *Bobua*. 2. Of Bartling, an order including the first four genera of De Candolle. 3. Of G. Don, an order consisting of Bartling's genera, and *Laguncularia*, *Guiera*, and *Chrysostachys*. 4. Of Spach, a tribe embracing all the genera of De Candolle. 5. Of Meissner, a tribe consisting of *Bobua*, *Ceratostachys*, *Caconcia*, and *Quisqualis*. 6. Of Reichenbach (1837), a subdivision of the *Circœœ*, comprising the sections *Terminalieœ*, the true *Combreteœ* (embracing the genera of the *Combretaceœ* of Endlicher), and *Rhizophoreœ*. 7. Of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Combretaceœ*, including *Terminalia*, *Calycopteris*, *Conocarpus*, *Ramatuella*, *Anogeissus*, *Guiera*, *Lumitzera*, *Macropteranthes*, *Laguncularia*, *Combretum*, *Cacoucia*, and *Quisqualis*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

COMBRETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-bret(brat)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Langfaden*. 1. Of Pliny, a kind of rush. 2. Of Linnæus, the typical genus of the *Combretaceœ*, indigenous to the tropics in both hemispheres. [B, 42, 114 (a, 24).]—**C. alternifolium** [Persoon]. Fr., *c. à feuilles alternes*. A Guiana species yielding a tenacious gummy substance suitable for glue. [B, 173.]—**C. decandrum** [Jacquin]. See *C. alternifolium*.—**C. glutinosum** [Perrotet]. Fr., *c. glutineux*. A species found in Senegambia, where the ashes, containing much alkali, are used to fix the colors in dye-stuffs. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. spinosum** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. See *C. alternifolium*.

COMBURANT (Fr.), adj. Kom-bu^{5}r-a^{3}n^2. See Comburens.

COMBURÉ (Fr.), adj. Kom-bu^{5}r-a. Burned. [L, 43.]

COMBURENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-bu^{2}r(bur)'e^{2}nz(ans). Fr., *comburant*. Ger., *verbrennend*. Giving rise to combustion on entering into composition with another body. [A, 385.]

COMBUSTIBILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st(bust)-i^{2}b'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. See Combustible.

COMBUSTIBILITY, n. Ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *combustibilité*. Ger., *Verbrennlichkeit*. The quality of being combustible.

COMBUSTIBLE, adj. Ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st'i^2-b'l. Lat., *combustibilis* (from *comburere*, to burn up). Fr., *c.* Ger., *verbrennbar*, *verbrennlich*. Capable of undergoing combustion by combining with another body which is called a "supporter of combustion." [B.]

COMBUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st(bust)'i^2-o. Gen., *combustio'nis*. From *comburere*, to burn up. 1. Combustion. 2. A burn. See Ambustio.

COMBUSTION, n. Ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st'yu^{3}n. Lat., *combustio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verbrennung*. Intense chemical change attended with the development of heat and light and sometimes flame. [B.]—**C. interstitielle (Fr.), C. pulmonaire (Fr.), C. respiratoire (Fr.).** See Calorification.—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *c. spontanée*. Ger., *Selbstverbrennung*. It., *combustione spontanea*. Sp., *combustión espontánea*. C. of a body without the direct application of heat or chemical energy from without; produced by the gradual accumulation of heat within the substance until a temperature is reached when ignition takes place (popularly applied to the supposed c. of drunkards). A body prone to undergo spontaneous c. is called a *pyrophorus*. [B.]—**Supporter of c.** Fr., *soutien de c.* Ger., *Verbrennungsfaktor*. It., *fautore de combustione*. Sp., *sostén de combustión*. A substance whose presence is requisite in order that another body may undergo c. The term was formerly used in opposition to combustible; but it is now allowed that the terms are correlative and interchangeable, and that two substances which are capable of combining with the phenomena of c. may be by turns each combustible and supporters of c. [B.]

COMBUSTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st(bust)-u^2(u)'ra^3. See Burn and Calcination.

COME (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko^{2}m)'e(a). Gr., *κόμη*. Of Pliny, a composite plant with a strong tuft, such as *Tragopogon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMEDO (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}m'e^{2}d-o. Gen., *comedon'is*. Fr., *comédon*, *tanne*. Ger., *Mitesser*. It., *comedone*. Sp., *espinilla*. Literally, a glutton. A grub, worm, black head; the condition produced by the retention, in a dilated sebaceous follicle, of a plug of hardened sebum, the outer extremity of which usually appears black from admixture of dirt. In the pl., *c'nes* (Ger., *Comedonen*), see Acne *punctata*. [G.]—**C'nenmilbe** (Ger.). See Acarus *folliculorum*.—**C'nenscheibe** (Ger.). See Verruca *follicularis*.—**Double c.** A body consisting of two c'nes connected together through a slightly curved canal (supposed to be due to absorption of tissue) leading from one follicle to another. [Ohmann-Dumesnil, "St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," Jan., Feb., Mar., 1888; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," June, 1888, p. 639.]

COMENAMIC, adj. Kom-e^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Comenic and partaking of the nature of an amine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide coménamique*. Ger., *Komenaminsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_5H_2(OH)$.-$O(NH)-CO.OH{=}C_6H_5NO_4$, isomeric with comenamide, and usually combined with two molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]

COMENAMIDE, n. Kom-e^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Komenamid*. A crystalline derivative of comenic acid having the constitution $C_5H_2(OH).O_2-CO.NH_2.{=}C_6H_5NO_4$. [B, 3.]

COMENATE, n. Kom'e^{2}n-at. Fr., *coménate*. A salt of comenic acid. The normal c's have the structure $R(C_6H_2O_5)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. Basic c's are also formed in which a molecule of hydroxyl in the acid radicle is replaceable by a metallic oxide. [B, 3.]

COMENIC, adj. Kom-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *coménique*. Related to meconic acid. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide coménique*. Ger., *Komensäure*. Syn.: *metacomenic acid*. An acid, $C_6H_4O_5$, derivable from meconic acid by the action of heat or of strong acids; it forms granular or laminar crystals which are difficultly soluble. [B, 3, 4 (a, 24).]

COMENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kom-an'zoir-e^2. See Comenic *acid*.

COMEPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko^{2}m)-e^2(a)-fo^{2}r'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). From *κόμη*, the hair, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 280.]

COMES (Lat.), n. m. and f. Kom(ko^{2}m)'ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *com'itis*. From *con*, with, and *meare*, to go. Ger., *Begleiter*. A companion; in anatomy, an accompanying structure.—**C. nervi ischiadici.** A branch of the sciatic artery that enters the great sciatic nerve, which it supplies. [L, 142.]—**C. nervi phrenici.** See *Superior phrenic* artery.—**C. obliqui superioris** [Albinus]. Syn.: *gracillimus orbitis*, *obliquus accessorius* [Bochdalek]. An anomalous accessory superior oblique muscle of the eye, resulting from the separation of the muscle into two parts. [A. Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 7 (L).]

COMESPERMA (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as f.). Kom-(ko^{2}m)-e^2(a)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *comesperm'atos* (*-is*). From *κόμη*, hair, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *comésperme*. A genus of the *Polygaleœ*, the seeds of which have silky hairs. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. floribunda.** A Brazilian climbing species. Its roots are said to be employed against snake-bites. [a, 24.]

COMESTIBLE, adj. Ko^{2}m-e^{2}st'i^2-b'l. Lat., *comestibilis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *essbar*. It., *commestibile*. Sp., *c.* See Edible.

COMETA (It.), n. Kom-at'a^3. The *Euphorbia characias*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}m-et(at)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Paronychieœ*, comprising *Cometes* and *Pteranthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMETENPUPILLE (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}m-at'e^{2}n-pu-pel'le^2. Lit., comet-pupil; a name originally employed by Helling to describe all forms of the pupil in coloboma of the iris. [F.]

COMETOCORA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-e^{2}t(at)-o^{2}k'o^{2}r-a^3. From *κομήτης*, a comet, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Fr., *cométocore*. See Cometenpupille.

COMET-PLANT, n. Ko^{2}m'e^{2}t-pla^{3}nt. The *Cometes alternifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COMETZ, n. Half a drop. [Ruland (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

COMFIT, n. Ku^{3}m'fi^{2}t. Fr., *confit*. A hard, molded sweetmeat. [a, 24.] Cf. Confection.

COMFREY, n. Ku^{3}m'fre^2. Fr., *consoude*. Ger., *Beinwurz*, *Schwarzwurzel*. It., *consolida*. Sp., *consuelda*. The *Symphytum officinale*, also formerly the *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bohemian c.** The *Symphytum bohemicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-consound, Common c.** The *Symphytum officinale*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Forage-c.** The *Symphytum asperrimum*.—[B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Middle c.** The *Ajuga reptans*. [A, 505.]—**Prickly c.** The *Symphytum asperrimum* (seu *peregrinum*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Saracen's c.** The *Senecio sarasenicus*. [A, 505.]—**Spotted c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [A, 505.]—**Tuberous-**

rooted c. The *Symphytum tuberosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild American c.** The *Cynoglossum virginicum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COMIAYAN (Malay), n. See COMINYAN.

COMIDA DE VENADO (Sp.), n. Kom-ed′a^3 da ve^{2}n-a^{3}d′o. The *Strychnos brachiata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMIFEROUS [Agardh], adj. Kom-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *comiferus* (from κόμη, hair, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *comifère.* Having a hairy tuft (said of buds). [L, 41.]

COMIN (Fr.), n. Kom-a^{2}n^2. The *Ervum ervilia.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COMINELLINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kom(ko^{2}m)-i^{2}n-e^{2}l-li(le)′na^3. A section of the *Murecidæ.* [L, 282.]

COMINHOS (Port.), n. Kom-en′yos. The *Cuminum cyminum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

COMINIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon-i^{2}n(en)′i^2-a^3. Of Pliny, the *Olea europœa* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMINO (It., Sp.), n. Kom-en′o. The cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) and its fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]—**C. dei campi** (It.). The *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de los prados** (Sp.). The *Carum carvi.* [A, 447.]—**C. de Marsella** (Sp.). The *Seseli tortuosum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rostico** (It.). The *Thapsia asclepium.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rústico** (Sp.). The *Thapsia asclepium* or the *Pentacripta atropurpurea.* [A, 447.]—**C. silvestre** (It.). The *Lagœcia cuminoides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tedesco** (It.). Caraway. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMINYAN (Malay), n. The *Styrax benzoin* or its resin. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMISDI, n. An old name for gum arabic. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 94.]

COMITATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}m-i^{2}t-at(a^{3}t)′e(a^3-e^2). A term anciently used for the various forms of intermittent fever. [D, 72.]

COMITIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)-i^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Fr., *comitial.* Pertaining to the *comitia*; as a n. (*morbus* understood), epilepsy, because its occurrence in the *comitia* broke up the proceedings; also (*homo* understood), a person affected with epilepsy. [A, 3, 18.]

COMIZOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-i^{2}z(ez)-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κομίζειν, to carry, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *comizophyte.* Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising *Mahernia, Hermannia, Melochia, Ayenia, Kleinhovia, Ticorea, Connarus, Hugonia, Brownia, Melia, Winterania, Erythroxylon, Swietenia, Turrœa, Gerberia, Trichilia, Abroma, Theobroma, Murraya, Guarea, Piccia, Aytonia, Geranium, Ramphocarpus, Oxalis, Ekebergia, Waltheria, Geunzia,* and *Samyda.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m′ma^3. Gen., *com′matos* (*-is*). Gr., κόμμα (from κόπτειν, to cut). Fr., *virgule.* Ger., *Komma.* See *C.* BACILLUS.

COMMADU (Hind.), n. The *Menyanthes indica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMMAGENE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-ma^3-jen(gan)′e(a). Gr., κομμαγηνή (the name of a region in Syria). A certain plant growing in Commagenia. [A, 318.]

COMMAGENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-ma^3-jen(gan)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κομμαγηνόν. Of Pliny, a certain Commagenian ointment made of goose-fat, cinnamon, cassia, white pepper, and commagene. [A, 318.]

COMMANDUCATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-du^2(du^4)-ka(ka^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *commanducatio′nis.* See MASTICATION.

COMMANSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)′su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See APOPHLEGMATISMUS.

COMMARIN DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Kom-ma^{3}r-en′ de^{2}l bra^{3}th-el′. The *Capsicum baccatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMMELALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me^{2}l-al(a^{3}l)′ez(as). Fr., *commelinées.* Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Hypogynœ*, consisting of the order *Commelineœ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMMELIANA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-me^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)′na^3. See ALOE *Commelyni.*

COMMELINA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-me^{2}l-i′na^3. Fr., *comméline.* See COMMELYNA.

COMMELINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me^{2}l-in-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *commélinacées.* 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a family of the *Glumaceœ*, comprising the divisions *Restioneœ* (in 1837, the *Restiaceœ*), *Xyrideœ*, and *Commelineœ.* 2. Of Bartling, an order of *Juncinœ*, embracing *Commelina, Aclisia, Campelia, Tradescantia, Cyanotes, Callisia, Aneilema, Palisota, Dichorisandra, Mayaca, Cartonema, Xiphidium, Rapatea, Hagenbachia, Pollia, Philydrum,* and *Flagellaria.* 3. See COMMELYNACEÆ. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMMELINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me^{2}l-in′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *commelinées.* Ger., *Commelineen.* Of R. Brown, an order of *Monocotyledones*, embracing *Commelina, Aneilema,* and *Cartonema*; equivalent to the same order of Salisbury comprising *Zygomenes, Aphylax, Callisia,* and *Tradescantia.* 2. Of Reichenbach, an order consisting of *Commelina, Callisia, Tradescantia,* and *Campelia.* 3. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Coronariœ.* 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, the 2d tribe of the order *Commelinaceœ*, comprising *Commelina, Polyspatha, Aneilema,* and *Cochliostema.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMMELINEUS (Lat.), adj. Kom-me^{2}l-in′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Resembling or belonging to the *Commelineœ.* [*a*, 24.]

COMMELYNA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-me^{2}l-in′a^3. From the brothers *Commelyn*, Dutch naturalists. A genus of commelynaceous plants. [B, 19, 42, 245.]—**C. angustifolia** [Michaux]. A species found in the Southern United States and tropical America, having edible tubers. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. axillaris** [Linnæus]. The *Tradescantia axillaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. communis.** Fr., *comméline commune.* A North American species; used as an emollient. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. medica** [Loureiro]. See ANEILEMMA *medica.*—**C. polygama** [Roth]. A species growing in the East Indies, Cochin-China, and Japan which furnishes a cooling aperient drink, and also a food. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Rumphii** [Kostel]. A species found in the Moluccas where it is used as "greens." It is a mild laxative, and is said, though very improbably, to promote menstruation and even to induce abortion. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scapiflora.** See ANEILEMA *tuberosum.*—**C. tuberosa** [Kunth]. Sp., *yerba del pollo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species of which the juice, leaves, and stems are hæmostatic, used internally and externally. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; L, 87.]—**C. tuberosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *comméline tubéreuse.* A native of Mexico; in China, the tubers are considered edible. [B, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgaris** [Redouté]. See *C. communis.*—**C. zanonia** [Linnæus]. A South American species; used at Guadeloupe as an emollient. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COMMELYNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me^{2}l-in-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *commélynacées.* The spiderworts. 1. Of Endlicher (1837), an order of *Enantio blastœ.* comprising *Commelyna, Pollia, Callisia, Tradescantia, Cyanotis, Campelia, Dichorisandra, Cartonemo, Forrestia* (with the addition in 1841 of *Murdannia, Lennantia,* and *Speronema,* and in 1843 of *Lampra*). 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of *Glumaceœ*, having the divisions *Restiaceœ, Xyrideœ,* and *Commelyneœ.* 3. Of Lindley, an order of the alliance *Xyridales.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMMELYNALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me^{2}l-in-al(a^{3}l)′ez(as). See COMMELYNACEÆ.

COMMELYNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me^{2}l-in′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *commelynées.* 1. Of Martius, a family of the *Enantioblastœ.* 2. Of Kunth (in his revision of families), a family consisting of *Dithyrocarpus.* 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of *Commelynaceœ*, comprising the subdivisions *Philydreœ, Pontedereœ,* and the *Commelyneœ genuinœ* (including *Commelyna, Aneilema, Pollia, Callisia, Murdannia, Tradescantia, Tinantia, Spironema, Cyanotis, Campelia, Dichorisandra, Cartonema,* and *Forrestia*). 4. Of Brongniart, a family of the *Juncineœ*, consisting of Reichenbach's genera. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. COMMELINEÆ.

COMMENDATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-me^{2}nd-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BALSAMUM *commendatoris* and AQUA *vulneraria spirituosa.*

COMMENSALISM [Van Beneden], n. Ko^{2}m-e^{2}ns′a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. From *con*, together, and *mensa*, a table. Fr., *commensalisme.* The state in which two animals are associated together for mutual advantage. [L, 121.]

COMMENSALS [Van Beneden], n. pl. Ko^{2}m-e^{2}ns′a^{2}lz. Fr., *commensaux.* Animals living in a state of commensalism. [L, 121.]

COMMENSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-me^{2}ns′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *commetere*, to measure together. Anything symmetrical. [A, 318.]

COMMENSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-me^{2}ns′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Symmetrical. [A, 318.]

COMMERCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-mu^{6}r(me^{2}r)′si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See SYMPATHY.

COMMI (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m′mi(mi^2). Gr., κόμμι. See GUM.

COMMIA [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m′mi^2-a^3. Fr., *c., commie, commier.* A genus corresponding to the *Excœcaria* of Bentham and Hooker, indigenous to tropical Asia and Africa. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cochinchinensis** [Loureiro]. Fr., *c. de Cochinchine.* A species (probably identical with *Excœcaria agallocha*) yielding a white gum-resin which is emetic and purgative. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COMMINUTED, adj. Ko^{2}m′i^{2}n-u^{2}t-e^{2}d. Lat., *comminutus* (from *comminuere*, to crumble). Fr., *comminutif.* Ger., *comminutiv, zersplittert, zerschmettert.* It., *comminutivo.* Sp., *conminuto, conminutivo.* Broken into a number of pieces (said of a bone). See *C.* FRACTURE.

COMMINUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-mi^{2}n-u^2(u)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *comminution′is.* See COMMINUTION.—**C. ossis.** A comminuted fracture. [L, 30.]

COMMINUTION, n. Ko^{2}m-l^{2}n-u^2′shu^{3}n. Lat., *comminutio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verminderung, Zerstücklung.* The reduction of a solid body into small fragments; especially the fracture of a bone into several small pieces. [L, 94, 109, 135.]

COMMINUTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}m′i^{2}n-u^{2}t-i^{2}v. See COMMINUTED.

COMMIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-mi^{2}f′o^{2}r-a^3. From κόμμι, gum, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *commiphore.* Ger., *Gummibaum.* It., *gommifero.* Sp., *gomífero.* See BALSAMODENDRON.—**C. madagascariensis** [Jacquin]. Fr., *commiphore de Madagascar.* See BALSAMODENDRON *agallocha.*

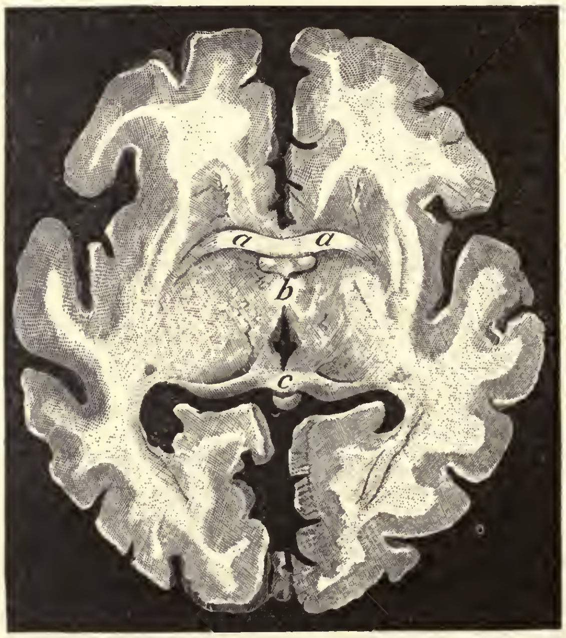
COMMISSUR (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}m-mes-sur′. See COMMISSURE.—**C. der hintern oberen Lappen des kleinen Hirns.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**C. der Riechganglien** [Schönlein], **C. der Säulchen.** The anterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3, 16.]—**C. der Schleife.** See *Wernekinck's* COMMISSURE.—**C. der Sehnervenganglien.** The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3.]—**C. der Stiele des Septum pellucidum.** Of Reichert, a lamina of white substance which is seen at the base of the brain, extending from the anterior cerebral commissure to the beginning of the corpus callosum. [I, 61.]—**C. der Vierhügel.** The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3.]—**C. der vorderen Vierhügel.** See TRIGONUM *inferius commissurœ posterioris.*—**C. der Zwirbelstiele.** Syn.: *lamina pedunculorum.* The superior lamina of the recessus pinealis, so called because it extends between the opposite peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 17.]—**C. des centralen Höhlengraus.** See *Meynert's* COMMISSURE. **C. des grossen Hirns.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**C. des kleinen Hirns** [Meckel]. The pons Varolii. [Burdach (*a*, 18).]—**C. des Riegels.** The commissure of the obex; a tract of nerve-fibres connecting the opposite common nuclei of the vagus and spinal ac-

cessory nerves. [I, 11.]—**C. des Rückenmarks.** See COMMISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**C. im Riegel.** See *C. des Riegels.*—**Einfache Querc'.** See *Single* COMMISSURE.—**Gekreuzte C.** A small mass of gray matter which unites the opposite hypoglossal nuclei in the medulla. [I, 17.]—**Graue Bodenc'.** See TRIGONUM *intercrurale.*—**Graue C.** See *Gray* COMMISSURE.—**Graue C. der Medulla spinalis.** The gray commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 16.]—**Graue Sehnerven- und Schenkel-C.** The pons Tarini. [I, 3.]—**Grosse vordere Kreuzungsc' des cerebellums** (oder des Wurms). The decussation of the fibres of the vermis in the median line. [Stilling (a, 18).]—**Hintere C.** The posterior commissure of the brain. [I, 17.]—**Hintere graue C.** See COMMISSURA *grisea posterior.*—**Hintere Kreuzungsc'.** A point in the posterior extremity of the horizontal branch of the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum at which fibres from the declive, the vermis superior posterior, and the vermis inferior posterior meet and decussate. [Stilling (a, 18).]—**Hufeisenförmige C.** [Schwalbe]. See *Wernekinck's* COMMISSURE.—**Kurze sichtbare C.** See *Short exposed* COMMISSURE.—**Lange verdeckte C.** See *Long hidden* COMMISSURE.—**Meynert'sche C.** [Gudden]. A small lamina of gray matter which extends backward from the optic chiasm. [I, 17.]—**Mittlere graue C.** See *Middle gray* COMMISSURE.—**Obere C. der Oliven** [Carus]. An obscure term thought by Burdach to refer perhaps to the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3.]—**Ringc'.** See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis.*—**Totalc' des kleinen Hirns** [Reil]. The vermis cerebelli. [Burdach (a, 18).]—**Vordere C.** The anterior cerebral commissure. [I, 17.]—**Vordere Kreuzungsc' des Cerebellums.** See *Grosse vordere Kreuzungsc' des Cerebellums.*—**Vordere weisse C.** See *Anterior white* COMMISSURE.—**Weiche C.** Lat., *commissura mollis* (*cerebri*). The middle commissure of the brain. [I, 17.]—**Weisse Bodenc'.** See *White basal* COMMISSURE.—**Weisse C.** See *Anterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**Windungsc'.** See *Association* FIBRES.—**Zirbelc'** [Bergmann]. The supracommissura of Osborn and B. G. Wilder. [I.]

COMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-mi^{2}s-su^{2}r(sur)'a^3. From *committere*, to join together. 1. See COMMISSURE. 2. Of Celsus, the articulation or joining together of bones. 3. See CANTHUS (*of the eye*). [L, 349.]—**C. alba.** See *White* COMMISSURE.—**C. alba anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**C. ansata.** The outermost layer of the optic chiasm, consisting of fibres which descend from the lamina terminalis cinerea, pass superficially over the anterior and inferior surface of the chiasm, and continue their course backward to be lost in the tuber cinereum. [Henle (a, 18).]—**C. ansulata.** See *Ansulate* COMMISSURE.—**C. anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6.]—**C. anterior accessoria** [Stilling]. See *Anterior gray* CORNU *of the spinal cord.*—**C. anterior alba** [Krause]. See *C. alba anterior.*—**C. anterior cerebri.** See *Anterior* COMMISSURE.—**C. anterior grisea.** See *Anterior gray* COMMISSURE.—**C. anterior labiorum pudendi.** See *Anterior* COMMISSURE *of the vulva.*—**C. arcuata anterior** [Hannover]. The anterior fibræ arcuatæ orbitales of the optic chiasm. [L, 31.]—**C. arcuata posterior** (seu **postica**) [Hannover]. The posterior fibræ arcuatæ cerebrales of the optic chiasm. [L, 31.]—**C. basalis.** See *Meynert's* COMMISSURE.—**C. baseos alba, C. basis septi lucidi.** See *White basal* COMMISSURE.—**C. brevis loborum posteriorum inferiorum cerebelli.** See VERMIS *inferior posterior.*—**C. cardinata** [Falloppius]. See CARDINAMENTUM.—**C. cerebelli** [Gall]. See PONS *Varolii.*—**C. cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu **cum cerebro**). See *Superior* PEDUNCLE *of the cerebellum.*—**C. cerebelli simplex.** See VERMIS *superior posterior.*—**C. cerebri anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the brain. [a, 18.]—**C. cerebri magna** (seu **maxima**). See CORPUS *callosum.*—**C. cerebri media** (seu **mollis**). See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain.*—**C. cerebri posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**C. chorioideæ** [Chaussier]. See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**C. cinerea.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain* and *Gray* COMMISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**C. communis posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**C. crassioris nervi acmula** [Vieussens]. The middle part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain. [Burdach (a, 18).]—**C. cruciata** [Hannover]. That portion of the optic chiasm in which the fibres are seen to actually decussate. [I, 6.]—**C. fornicis.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain.*—**C. grisea.** See *Gray* COMMISSURE.—**C. grisea anterior.** See *Anterior gray* COMMISSURE.—**C. grisea posterior.** See *Posterior gray* COMMISSURE.—**C. habenarum** [Wilder]. A band of nervous substance which unites the posterior ends of the habenæ. [I, 80.]—**C. hemisphæriorum cerebelli.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**C. inferior.** A distinct band of nerve-substance, described by Gudden, in the optic chiasm. Schwalbe denies its separate identity. [I, 77.]—**C. interlobularis.** See *Transverse* COMMISSURE.—**C. interna.** See *Internal* CANTHUS.—**C. labiorum.** A point of junction of the lips (of the mouth, the vulva, or the cervix uteri). [L, 115.]—**Commissuræ labiorum.** See *C. labiorum dextra* and *C. labiorum sinistra.*—**C. labiorum anterior.** See *Anterior* COMMISSURE *of the vulva.*—**C. labiorum dextra.** The union of the upper and lower lips on the right side of the face. [L, 7.]—**C. labiorum posterior.** See *Posterior* COMMISSURE *of the vulva.*—**C. labiorum sinistra.** The union of the upper and lower lips upon the left side of the face. [L, 7.]—**C. labiorum vulvæ anterior.** See *Anterior* COMMISSURE *of the vulva.*—**C. labiorum vulvæ posterior.** See *Posterior* COMMISSURE *of the vulva.*—**C. lemnisci.** See *Wernekinck's* COMMISSURE.—**C. magna.** Fr., *grande commissure.* Ger., *Vereinigungspunkt.* It., *commessura grande.* Sp., *comisura mayor.* See CORPUS *callosum.*—**C. magna cerebelli.** See *Superior* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum.*—**C. magna cerebri.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**C. maxima.** See *C. magna.*—**C. maxima cerebri.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**C. media, C. mediana.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE.—**C. medullæ alba** (seu **anterior**). See *White* COMMISSURE *of the spinal cord.*—**C. mollis.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE *of the brain.*—**C. nasalis.** See ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**C. nervea.** See SYNDESMOSIS.—**C. obicis.** See COMMISSURE *in the obex.*—**C. oculi externus.** See ANGULUS *oculi externus.*—**C. oculi internus** (seu **major**). See ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**C. oculi minor.** See *C. oculi externus.*—**C. oculi nasalis.** See *C. oculi internus.*—**C. oculi temporalis.** See *C. oculi externus.*—**C. ossium carnea.** See SYSSARCOSIS.—**C. palpebrarum externa.** See ANGULUS *oculi externus.*—**C. palpebrarum interna.** See ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**C. palpebrarum lateralis.** See ANGULUS *oculi externus.*—**C. palpebrarum medialis.** See ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**C. parva posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**C. pedunculorum conarii.** The point of union of the two peduncles of the pineal gland. [Krause (a, 18).]—**C. pedunculorum septi pellucidi.** See *White basal* COMMISSURE.—**C. posterior, C. posterior ventriculi tertii.** See *Posterior cerebral* COMMISSURE.—**C. prostatæ posterior.** The middle lobe of the prostate. [Krause (a, 18).]—**C. restiformis.** See *Restiform* COMMISSURE.—**C. serratilis.** Union of bones by suture. [L, 349.]—**C. simplex.** See VERMIS *superior posterior.*—**C. superior hemisphæriorum cerebelli.** See *Monticulus cerebelli.*—**C. tenuis cerebelli.** See FOLIUM *cacuminis.*—**C. tenuissima, C. thalamorum.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE.—**C. thalamorum.** See *Posterior* COMMISSURE.—**C. tractuum opticorum.** See *Middle* COMMISSURE.—**C. transversa anterior.** A commissure uniting the optic lobes of certain fishes. [L, 14.]—**C. transversa Halleri.** See *Transverse* COMMISSURE.—**C. transversa sulcata.** See ALA *uvulæ.*—**C. vermis tenuis.** See FOLIUM *cacuminis.*

COMMISSURAL, adj. Ko^{2}m-i^{2}s-u^{2}r'a^{2}l. Lat., *commissuralis.* Pertaining to a commissure. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMMISSURE, n. Ko^{2}m'i^{2}s-u^{2}r. Gr., *συναρμογή, συμβολή.* Lat., *commissura.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Commissur, Fuge, Vereinigungspunkt, Verbindung, Berührungsfläche.* It., *commessura.* Sp., *comisura.* 1. The point of union between any two parts or organs of the body, such as the angles of the lips, eyes, etc. 2. A collection of transverse fibres connecting parts in the brain or spinal marrow [C.] 3. In botany, the line of junction of two bodies; the point at which the carpels cohere, as in the *Umbelliferæ.* [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In ornithology, the line of closure of the two mandibles; the tract or trace of their apposed edges when the jaws are closed; the whole *rima oris*, the outline of the mouth, when such outline is made one in closure of the mouth. [L, 343.]—**Ansulate c.** Syn.: *commissura ansulata.* In certain fishes, fasciculi of white fibres, uniting the anterior crura of the brain.



a, a, the anterior commissure of the brain; b, the middle commissure; c, the posterior commissure. (Seen in horizontal section.)

[L, 14.]—**Anterior cerebral c.** Lat., *commissura anterior.* Fr., *commissure antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Commissur.* It., *commessura anteriore del cervello.* Sp., *comisura anterior del cerebro.* A bundle of white nerve-fibres at the anterior extremity of the third ventricle in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix. It connects the opposite corpora striata, passing through these bodies at a level below the lenticular nuclei, and then curves backward through the medullary substance of the hemisphere to the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It may be traced into the nucleus amygdalæ. [I, 15.]—**Anterior c. of the vulva.** Lat., *commissura labiorum anterior.* Fr., *commissure antérieure de la vulve.* Ger., *vordere Commissur der Schamlippen.* It., *commessura anteriore della vulva.* Sp., *comisura labial anterior.* The point of union of the labia majora below the mons Veneris. [L, 142, 332.]—**Anterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea anterior.* Fr., *commissure grise antérieure.* Ger., *vordere graue Commissur.* It., *commessura grigia anteriore.* Sp., *comisura gris anterior.* Those nerve-fibres in the gray columns of the cord which cross to the opposite side in front of the central canal. They decussate in two directions, some

fibres passing into the opposite anterior, others into the posterior gray cornu. This c. is most distinctly marked in the upper cervical and lumbar regions. [I, 15.]—**Anterior medullary c.** See *An-*



The anterior commissure of the brain, *a*, *a*. (Seen in vertical section.)

terior cerebral c.—**Anterior white c. of the brain.** Lat., *commissura anterior cerebri.* Fr., *c. blanche antérieure.* Ger., *weisse vordere Commissur.* An oval bundle of medullated fibres extending transversely from one cerebral hemisphere to the other, in front of the frontal extremity of the third ventricle, at the level of and near the rostrum of the corpus callosum. As it penetrates the hemisphere it bends downward and forward, passes under and behind the head of the corpus striatum, enters the insula, and spreads out to its termination in the medullary substance of the temporal lobe over the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [Krause (*a*, 18).]—**Anterior white c. of the spinal cord.** See *White c. of the spinal cord.*—**Canal c.** The sinus superior formed by the fusion of the anterior and posterior semicircular canals. [L, 294.]—**Cerebro-cerebellar c.** See *Superior* PEDUNCLE *of the cerebellum.*—**C. blanche** (Fr.). See *White c.*—**C. blanche antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior white c.*—**C. blanche postérieure.** See *Posterior white c.*—**C. de la choroïde** [Chaussier] (Fr.). See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**C. des couches optiques** (Fr.). See *Middle cerebral c.*—**C. du cervelet** (Fr.). See *C. of the cerebellum.*—**C. du pédoncule** (Fr.). The posterior cerebral c. [I, 35.]—**C. en fer à cheval.** See *Wernekinck's c.*—**C. grise** (Fr.). See *Middle c. of the brain.*—**C. grise du ventricule moyen** (Fr.). See *Gray c.*—**C. interlobulaire** (Fr.). See *Transverse c.*—**C. in the obex.**



a, the anterior commissure of the brain; *b*, the posterior commissure; *c*, the middle commissure. (Seen in median section.)

Lat., *commissura obicis.* Fr., *c. de l'obex.* Ger., *Commissur des Obex.* Of Meynert, a transverse tract of nerve-fibres in the obex, in which there is one of the accessory nuclei. [I, 31.]—**C. moyenne.** See *Middle c. of the brain.*—**C. of the chorioid.** Fr., *c. de la choroïde.* Ger., *Aderhautcommissur.* It., *commessura della coroidea.* Sp., *comisura de la coroidea.* See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**C. of the eyelids.** Fr., *c. des paupières.* Ger., *Commissur der Augenlider.* It., *commessura delle palpebre.* Sp., *comisura de los párpados.* The external or internal angle of the eyelids.—**C. of the pineal stalk.** See PEDUNCLE *of the pineal gland.*—**C. of the uvea.** Fr., *c. de l'uvée.* Ger., *Commissur der Uvea.* It., *commessura dell' uvea.* Sp., *comisura de la úvea.* An obsolete term for the ciliary body. [F.]—**C's of the vulva.** Ger., *Commissure der Vulva.* See *Anterior c. of the vulva* and *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**C. postérieure** (Fr.). See *Posterior c.*—**C. postérieure du cerveau** (Fr.). See *Posterior c. of the brain.*—[I, 36.]—**C. propre** (Fr.). The anterior c. of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**Grande c. cérébrale** (Fr.), **Great c.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**Gray c.** See *Middle c.*—**Gudden's c.** Lat., *commissura inferior.* The posterior fibres of the optic chiasm and the adjoining optic tracts, inseparable by dissection. [Hoffmann (*a*, 18).]—**Hippocampal c.** Of Owen, the fornix cerebri. [I, 14.]—**Horse-shoe c.** See *Wernekinck's c.*—**Inferior c.** Lat., *commissura inferior.* Fr., *c. inférieure.* Ger., *untere Commissur.* It., *commessura inferiore.* Sp., *comisura inferior.* A bundle of nerve-fibres, described by Gudden, at the posterior region of the optic tract, which connect the opposite internal geniculate bodies. [I, 15.]—**Inferior c. of the infundibulum.** See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**Inferior c. of the vulva.** See *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**Long, hidden c.** Ger., *lange verdeckte Commissur.* A name given by Reil to those laminæ of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum which serve to connect the opposite slender portions of the postero-inferior lobes. [I, 47.]—**Median c.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**Meynert's c.** Ger., *Meynert'sche Commissur, Commissur des centralen Höhlengraus.* A small c. of white fibres imbedded in the gray matter behind the optic chiasm, separated from the latter and from the optic tracts by a layer of gray substance, and passing backward to penetrate the ventral surface of the cerebral peduncles. [I, 17; K; Schwalbe (*a*, 18).]—**Middle c. of the brain, Middle gray c.** Lat., *commissura cerebri media.*



a, the middle commissure of the brain; *b*, the posterior commissure. (Seen in horizontal section.)

Fr., *c. molle, c. grise du cerveau.* Ger., *mittlere Commissur.* A flattened band, composed chiefly of gray substance, connecting the two optic thalami. [Krause (*a*, 18).]—**Optic c.** See *Optic* CHIASM.—**Palpebral c's.** See ANGULUS *oculi externus* and ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**Perineal c.** See *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**Posterior (cerebral) c.** Lat., *commissura posterior.* Fr., *commissure postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Commissur, hinteres Querbändchen* [Sömmerring], *hinteres Verbindungsbündel des grossen Hirns* [Mayer], *Commissur der Sehnervenganglien* [Schönlein]. It., *commessura posteriore.* Sp., *comisura posterior.* Syn.: *posterior gray c., nervus thalamos conjugans* [Ridley]. A small band of grayish-white nerve-matter which is situated in the posterior wall of the third ventricle. It connects the opposite thalami and passes through them to radiate into the hemispheres. It is continuous with the fibres of the fillet, and is also connected with the pineal gland. [I, 15.]—**Posterior c. of the vulva.** Fr., *c. postérieure de la vulve* (ou *des grandes lèvres*), *c. du périnée.* The point of union of the labia majora at the perinæum. [L, 142, 332.] Properly speaking, there is no such structure in the sense of a connecting band. See FOURCHETTE.—**Posterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea posterior.* Ger., *hintere graue Commissur.* That portion of the gray c. of the spinal cord that is situated behind the central canal. [Henle (*a*, 18).]—**Posterior medullary c., Posterior white c.** See *Posterior cerebral c.*—**Prosencephalic c.** A transverse medullary band uniting the prosencephalic lobes of certain fishes. [L, 14.]—**Restiform c.** Lat., *commissura restiformis.* A c. formed in certain fishes by the union of the corpora restiformes crossing the upper part of the fourth ventricle. [L, 14, 207.]—**Sin-**

gle c. Ger., *einfache quere Commissur.* A name given by Reil to the laminæ of the inferior vermis cerebelli which extend between the opposite posterior inferior lobes. [I, 47.]—**Superior c. of the vulva.** See *Anterior c. of the vulva.*—**Terminal c.** A c. uniting the posterior extremities of the longitudinal nervous cords lying on each side of the body. [L, 121.]—**Wernekinck's c.** Ger., *Wernekinck'sche Commissur, Commissur der Schleife.* The c. of the lemniscus; a tract of nerve-fibres extending from the rhaphe of the tegmentum obliquely outward and forward. [Henle (K).]—**White basal c.** A band of white matter described by Henle as crossing the groove between the peduncles of the corpus callosum. [I, 1.]—**White c. of the spinal cord, White myelonal c.** Lat., *commissura alba medullæ spinalis.* Fr., *c. antérieure* (ou *blanche*) *de la moelle épinière.* Ger., *vordere* (oder *weisse*) *Commissur des Rückenmarks.* A thin band of medullated nerve-fibres extending the whole length of the spinal cord, lying at the bottom of the anterior median fissure and confounded behind with the gray c. [Gowers (*a*, 18).]

COMMODU, n. The *Menyanthes indica.* [B, 88.]

COMMON, adj. Ko^{2}m'u^{3}n. Gr., κοινός. Lat., *communis.* Fr., *commun.* Ger., *gemein, gemeinschaftlich.* It., *comune.* Sp., *común.* Syn.: *primitive.* 1. In anatomy, pertaining to, connected with, or acting on, several different parts (*e. g.*, a c. flexor or extensor of the fingers or toes); also, forming a trunk that divides into two or more branches. 2. In botany, said of a peduncle when it carries many leaves or secondary petioles; also of a spathe ensheathing many florets, as in the *Narcissus*; also of a receptacle c. to many flowers, etc. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

COMMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-mos'i^{2}s. Gen., *commos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κόμμωσις (from κόμμι, gum [1st def.], or κομμοῦν, to adorn [2d def.]). Fr., *commose.* 1. Of Pliny, the mixture of wax and honey used by bees for gluing their cells together. [L, 121.] 2. The art of concealing natural defects, as by painting the face. [L, 94, 121.]

COMMOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-mot'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κομμωτικός. Cosmetic. [A, 322.]

COMMOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-mo'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *commotio'nis.* From *commovere*, to set in motion. See CONCUSSION.—**C. retinæ.** Fr., *ébranlement de la rétine.* Ger., *Netzhauterschütterung.* It., *commozione della retina.* Sp., *concusión de la retina.* Concussion or paralysis of the retina from sudden and severe blows upon the eye. It is characterized by sudden and complete blindness, but with few or no ophthalmoscopic evidences of any lesion. The sight often becomes perfectly restored. The loss of sight is probably due to some disturbance or derangement of the retinal elements. [F.]

COMMOTION, n. Ko^{2}m-o'shu^{3}n. Gr., σεῖσις. Lat., *commotio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Erschütterung.* It., *commozione.* Sp., *concusión.* See CONCUSSION.—**C. cérébrale** (Fr.). See CONCUSSION *of the brain.*—**C. de la moelle épinière** (Fr.). See CONCUSSION *of the spinal cord.*—**C. de l'œil** (Fr.). See COMMOTIO *retinæ.*—**C. du cerveau** (Fr.). See CONCUSSION *of the brain.*

COMMUN (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}m-u^{3}n^2. See COMMON.

COMMUNES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}m-mu^{2}n(mun)'ez(as). Of Linnæus, the fifth order of the *Methodus calycina*, comprising the genera *Milleria, Tetragonotheca*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMMUNICABLE, adj. Ko^{2}m-u^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^2-b'l. Lat., *communicabitis.* Fr., *c.* Capable of being imparted from one individual to another (said of diseases).

COMMUNICANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-mu^{2}n(mun)'i^{2}k-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Fr., *communicant.* Ger., *communicirend, mittheilend.* 1. Communicating, connecting. 2. Alternating (said of the paroxysms of certain fevers—see FEBRIS *c.*).—**Communicantes noni.** Filaments from the second and third cervical nerves, which descend upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and with the descendens noni form the ansa hypoglossi. [L, 31, 115, 332.]—**C. peronei.** See *Peroneal communicating* NERVE.—**C. poplitei, C. tibiæ, C. tibialis.** See *Communicating tibial* NERVE.—**C. Willisii.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*

COMMUNICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-mu^{2}n(mun)-i^2-ka(ka^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *communicatio'nis.* See COMMUNICATION.—**C. receptaculorum.** See *Circular* SINUS. [I, 400.]—**C. scalarum cochleæ.** See SCYPHUS *Vieussenii.*

COMMUNICATION, n. Ko^{2}m-u^{3}n-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *communicatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Mittheilung, Uebertragung.* It., *comunicazione.* Sp., *comunicación.* 1. The commingling of two or more individuals. 2. The imparting of anything (*e. g.*, a disease) from one individual to another. 3. A channel, path, or connection of any kind by which two or more parts are connected.—**Vitello-intestinal c.** See *Vitello-intestinal* APERTURE.

COMMUNIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-mu^{2}n(mun)'i^2-pez(pas). Fr., *communipède.* Ger., *gemeinfüssig.* In zoology, having feet presenting nothing unusual in their conformation. [L, 180.]

COMMUNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-mu^{2}n(mun)'i^{2}s. See COMMON.

COMMUTATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}m-mu^{2}t(mut)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., ko^{2}m'u^{2}t-a-to^{2}r. Gen., *commutato'ris.* From *commutare*, to change. Fr., *commutateur.* Ger., *Kommutator, Stromwechsler, Stromwender.* It., *commutatore.* Sp., *conmutador.* See RHEOTROPE.

COMOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko^{2}m)-o(o^2)-klad(kla^{3}d)'i^2-a^3. Of P. Browne, a genus of the *Anacardieæ*, allied to *Rhus.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. angulosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de houx.* Syn.: *Ilex dodomea* [Linnæus]. A West Indian species. The sap stains the skin indelibly. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. brasiliastrum** [Poiret]. Ger., *funfmänniger Bitterstrauch.* Syn.: *Brasiliastrum americanum*, var. *a*, *Picramnia pentandra.* A species having an astringent bark. The wood dyes browner than Brazil-wood. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dentata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. denté.* A West Indian species. The sap is very caustic. The fruit is edible. The San Dominicans say it is dangerous to rest under the shade of this tree. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ilicifolia** [Swartz]. See *C. angulosa.*—**C. integrifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles entières, faux brésillet.* A South American species. The sap stains indelibly. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tricuspidata** [Lamarck]. See *C. angulosa.*

COMODI, COMODY (Hind.), n's. The *Jussiœa repens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMON, n. A palm of Guiana, referred to the genus *Bactris.* The fruit is eaten raw with salt. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

COMOPHOROUS, adj. Kom-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *comophorus* (from κόμη, hair, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *comophore.* Ger., *haartragend.* Having hair or hair-like fibres. [A, 322.]

COMORICHA, n. In Illyria, the *Phillyrea angustifolia* [Linnæus]. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko^{2}m)-os'e(a^3-e^2). Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising the genera *Spiræa filipendula*, and *Aruncus.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COMOSE, adj. Kom'os. Lat., *comosus, comatus.* Fr., *chevelu.* Ger., *beschopft, schopfig.* Furnished with a tuft of hair. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COMPACT, adj. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}kt'. Lat., *compactus* (from *compingere*, to put together). Fr., *compacte.* Ger., *dicht, fest, gedrängt.* It., *compatto, denso.* Sp., *compacto.* 1. Of close and solid texture. 2. Of plants, having the inflorescence massed, with the flowers round the common axis pressed one upon the other; of seeds, pressed together. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).] 3. Of insects, having no incisure. [L, 41.]

COMPACTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}kt(pa^{3}kt)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Fries, the first division of *Fungi*, consisting of the genus *Russula.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] See COMPACT.

COMPAGES (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-pa(pa^3)'jez(gas). Gen., *compa'gis.* From *compingere*, to join together. See ARTICULATION.—**C. ossium per lineam simplicem.** See HARMONY.

COMPAGINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}j(pa^{3}g)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *compaginatio'nis.* See COMMISSURE.

COMPAGINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}j(pa^{3}g)-i^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Folded together like the leaves of a book. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMPAGNON BLANC (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}m-pa^{3}n-yo^{2}n bla^{3}n^2. The *Lychnis dioica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COMPANS (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}m-pa^{3}n^{2}z. A place in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where there are mineral springs containing sulphur, calcium, and free hydrogen sulphide. [L, 49, 87.]

COMPARTMENT, n. Ko^{2}m-pa^{3}rt'me^{2}nt. An inclosed space adjoining another included in the same general structure.—**Muscular c.** Fr., *case musculaire.* Ger., *Muskelfach.* According to Krause ("Ztschr. f. rat. Med.," 1868, p. 265), the part of a striated muscular fibre situated between two adjacent basis membranes (membranes of Krause). Each c. includes one entire dark, transverse band, and half of each of the two light bands bordering it. [J, 32, 35.]

COMPAS (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}m-pa^3. A compass, calipers.—**C. céphalométrique.** Calipers used in cephalometry. [L, 88.]—**C. d'épaisseur de Baudelocque.** See *Baudelocque's* CALIPERS.—**C. d'épaisseur à trois branches de Broca.** External calipers; calipers for measuring the thickness or diameter of a body. [L, 150.]—**C. de Weber.** An æsthesiometer in the form of a pair of compasses. [L, 49.]—**C. glissière.** Calipers consisting of a graduated bar, having one end terminating in a point at right angles to the long axis of the bar, and a movable point on the bar. [L, 150.]

COMPASSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'si^2-o. Gen., *compassion'is.* See SYMPATHY.

COMPASS-PLANT, n. Ku^{3}m'pa^{2}s-pla^{3}nt. The *Silphium laciniatum.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COMPATIBILITY, n. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}t-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *compatibilité.* Ger., *Compatibilität, Tauglichkeit.* It., *compatibilità.* Sp., *compatibilidad.* The quality of being compatible.

COMPATIBLE, adj. Ko^{2}m-pa^{2}t'i^2-b'l. Fr., *c.* Ger., *compatibel, verträglich, tauglich.* It., *compatibile.* Sp., *compatible.* Capable of being associated with another without disturbance; of a drug, capable of being mixed with another without impairing the efficacy of the latter or the eligibility of the product.

COMPEBA, n. See CUBEB.

COMPENSATION, n. Ko^{2}m-pe^{2}ns-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *compensatio.* Fr., *c.* Compensatory action. See COMPENSATORY.

COMPENSATORY, adj. Kom-pe^{2}ns'a^{2}t-o'ri^2. Lat., *compensatorius* (from *compensare*, to make good again). Fr., *compensatoir, compensateur.* Ger., *compensatorisch.* It., *compensatorio.* Sp., *compensativó.* Making amends for a defect (said of a change [*e. g.*, hypertrophy], which, although essentially pathological, serves the purpose of enabling an organ to perform its function to an extraordinary degree, in order to make up for impaired functional power in another organ or to overcome a mechanical impediment).

COMPEPER, n. Gr., κομπέπερ. See CUBEB.

COMPÈRE-LORIOT (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}m-pe^{2}r-lor-e-o. 1. The common loriot. 2. See HORDEOLUM. [L, 41.]

COMPERNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pu^{5}rn(pe^{2}rn)'i^{2}s. From *con*, together, and *perna*, the ham. Knock-kneed. [A, 318.]

COMPHAUSBAD (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}mp'ha^3-u^{4}s-ba^{3}d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

COMPIPER, n. See CUBEB.

COMPLAINT, u. Ko^{2}m-plant'. From *complangere*, to bewail. See DISEASE.—**Bowel c.** See DIARRHŒA.—**Summer c.** Summer diarrhœa.

COMPLANATE, adj. Ko^{2}m-plan'at. Lat., *complanatus* (from *complanare*, to flatten). Fr., *aplatie.* Flattened on both sides. [B, 104 (*a*, 24); L, 121.]

COMPLECTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-ple^{2}k-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *complecti* (to encompass). Fr., *complexif, complectif.* Having the discs of the leaves covered in and folded over at their sides, and the summit imbricated (as in the lilac during prefoliation). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

COMPLÉMENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pla-ma^{3}n^2-ta^{2}r. Complementary; as a n., of Cuvier, the coronoid bone (1st def.) in lizards. [L, 14, 43.]

COMPLEMENTAL, COMPLEMENTARY, adj's. Ko^{2}m-ple^2-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l, -a-ri^2. Lat., *complementarius* (from *complere*, to complete). Fr., *complémentaire.* Ger., *ergänzend.* It., *complementale.* Sp., *complementario.* Filling up, supplying a deficiency, supplying the part of another. [L, 43.] See *C.* COLORS.

COMPLETE, adj. Ko^{2}m-plet'. Lat., *completus.* Fr., *complet.* Ger., *vollständig.* It., *compiuto, completo.* Sp., *completo.* 1. Entire, full, perfect. 2. A term applied by De Blainville to heads of *Annelida* which consist of 5 segments. As used in entomology, when relating to metamorphosis, see HOLOMETABOLIC. 3. Of a flower, possessing a calyx, corolla, andrœcium, and gynœcium; also, of dehiscence, having the valves of the carpel open down to the base of the fruit. [B, 77, 104 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]

COMPLETIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-ple(pla)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *completion'is.* See PLETHORA.

COMPLEX, adj. and n. Ko^{2}m-ple^{2}x', ko^{2}m'ple^{2}x. Lat., *complexus.* Fr., *complexe.* Ger., *c.* It., *complesso.* Sp., *complexo.* Complicated; made up of several parts (in botany, said of united flowers, leaves, etc.); as a n., see COMPLEXUS (6th def.). [B, 121 (*a*, 42).]

COMPLEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-ple^{2}x'i^2-o. Gen., *complexion'is.* 1. Constitution or temperament [Paracelsus (L, 94).] 2. See COITION.

COMPLEXION, n. Ko^{2}m-ple^{2}x'yu^{3}n. Gr., συμπλοκή. Lat., *complexio* (from *complecti*, to represent). Fr., c. Ger., *Verwickelung.* It., *complessione.* Sp., *complexión.* 1. As commonly used, the general appearance of the face, especially as to the tints of the skin, hair, and eyes. 2. The entire appearance of an individual in its relation to his health. [A, 301.] Cf. CONSTITUTION and TEMPERAMENT.

COMPLEXITY, n. Ko^{2}m-ple^{2}x'i-ti^2. Fr., *complexité.* The state of being complex.

COMPLEXUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ko^{2}m-ple^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) complex. 2. (N. [Fr., *dorsi-trachéli-occipital, trachélo occipital* (Chaussier), *dorso-trachélon-occipital, grand complexe;* Ger., *durchflochtener Nackenmuskel, grosser durchflochtener Muskel;* It., *musculo grande complesso;* Sp., *músculo complexo;* syn.: *semispinalis capitis, secundus movens caput* (Falloppius)]) a muscle which arises from the upper 6 or 7 dorsal and the last cervical vertebræ, and the articular processes and capsular ligaments of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, and is inserted between the superior and inferior curved lines of the occipital bone. The inner portion of the muscle is termed the biventer cervicis. [L, 142.] 3. (N.) the outer portion of the c. (2d def.). [L, 332.] 4. (N.) in ornithology, a certain cervical muscle. [L, 343.] 5. (N.) in botany, vegetable tissue. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).] 6. (N. [Fr., *cortège symptomatique, syndrome;* Ger., *Symptomencomplex*]), a particular collection of symptoms present in a given case of disease.—**C. cellulosus.** In botany, cellular tissue. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]—**C. major.** See *C.* (2d def.) and DORSO-OCCIPITALIS.—**C. membranaceus.** A thin vegetable membrane, formerly regarded as the foundation of all other vegetable tissues. [B, 19.]—**C. minor.** Fr., *petit c.* Sp., *musculo complexo menor.* Syn.: *mastoidæus lateralis.* The trachelo-mastoid muscle. [L.]—**C. of symptoms.** See *C.* (6th def.).—**C. parvus.** See *C. minor.*—**C. tabularis.** Vegetable tissue in a tubular form; woody tissue. [B, 19.]—**C. utricularis.** Vegetable tissue that is angular. [B, 19.]—**C. vesicularis.** Vegetable tissue composed of spiral vessels or, according to some, of vessels of any sort with markings on the walls. [B, 19.] Cf. PROSENCHYMA.—**Grand c.** (Fr.). See *C.* (2d def.)—**Great c.** See DORSO-OCCIPITALIS.—**Petit c.** (Fr.). See *C. minor.*

COMPLICALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}m-pli^2-ka(ka^3)'-li^{2}s. See COMPLEXUS (2d def.).

COMPLICATE, adj. Ko^{2}m'pli^{2}k-at. Lat., *complicatus* (from *complicare*, to fold together). Fr., *compliqué.* Ger., *verwickelt, zusammengefaltet.* It., *complicato.* Sp., *complicado.* 1. In botany, folded upon itself. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).] 2. In entomology, slightly overlapping (said of the elytra). [Kirby (L, 180).]

COMPLICATION, n. Ko^{2}m-pli^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *complicatio.* Fr., c. Ger., *Verwickelung, Gewebe.* It., *complicazione.* Sp., *complicación.* 1. Lit., a folding together, the state of being complex. 2. A disease, a symptom, or the like, co-existent with and modifying the essential disease without being necessarily connected with it. [D, 20.]

COMPONENT, n. Ko^{2}m-pon'e^{2}nt. Lat., *componens* (from *componere*, to put together). Ger., *Komponent.* 1. In mechanics, one of the primitive forces into which a single force can be resolved. [B.] 2. An ingredient.

COMPOSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}m-poz-a. See COMPOUND.—**C's aromatiques.** See AROMATIC *compounds.*

COMPOSEEN (Ger.), **COMPOSÉES** (Fr.). Ko^{2}m-po-za'e^{2}n, -za. See COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOSITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)'i^{2}t-a^3. 1. See BOTRYLLIDÆ. 2. A class of the *Caducichordata* including *Botryllidæ* and *Pyrosomidæ.* [L, 201.]

COMPOSITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)'i^{2}t-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *composées.* Ger., *Composeen.* Syn.: *Synanthereæ* [Reichenbach], *Asteraceæ* [Lindley], *Cassiniaceæ* [Schultz]. 1. The asterworts; a very large family of herbaceous or shrubby plants with compound flowers; leaves alternate or opposite; flowers crowded, sessile, on the receptacle; calyx adherent; corolla tubular and 5-lobed; stamens 5; anthers cohering into a tube; ovary 1-celled with 1 erect ovule; style single with 2 stigmas at summit; fruit, dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded, and often crowned with a pappus. The family embraces more than 1,000 genera and 9,000 species diffused throughout the globe, but most numerous in tropical America. This family belongs to Lindley's campanal alliance, and forms a natural order of gamopetalous, calycifloral dicotyledons. By Vaillant it is regarded as a division of plants, comprising the classes *Cynarocephalæ, Corymbiferæ,* and *Cichoraceæ.* By Gmelin made a class, comprising the orders *Semiflosculosæ, Capitatæ* (*floribus nudis* and *floribus radiatis*). By Adanson made a family consisting of the sections *Latucæ, Echinopi, Cardui, Xeranthema, Ambrosiæ, Tanaceta, Conysæ, Jacobeæ, Calthæ,* and *Bidentes.* By Linnæus made the 49th order of plants, comprising the divisions *Capitatæ, Semiflosculosæ, Discoideæ* (genera: *Corynbium, Helenium, Othona, Calendula, Arctotis,* and *Osteospermum*). By Bentham and Hooker regarded as an order of the cohort *Asterales,* characterized by a unicellular ovary with a single erect ovule; seed often exalbuminous; style of the fertile flowers 2-lobed; leaves varied; flowers surrounded by a common involucre, with the limb of the calyx often reduced to a pappus, or sometimes absent altogether. 2. Of Harz, a group of mosses comprising the genera *Stysarius* and *Stilbum.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).] 3. See COMPOSITA.

COMPOSITE, adj. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z'i^{2}t. See COMPOUND.

COMPOSITES, n. pl. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z'i^{2}tz. See COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOSITI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)'i^{2}t-i(e). 1. Of Linnæus, see COMPOSITÆ (1st def.). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gastromyci.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COMPOSITIFLORÆ (Lat.), **COMPOSITIFLORES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)-i^{2}t-i^2-flor'e(a^3-e^2), -ez(as). See COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOSITIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)-i^{2}t-i^2-flor'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *compositus,* compound, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *compositiflore.* Having composite flowers.

COMPOSITION, n. Ko^{2}m-poz-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., σύνθεσις. Lat., *compositio* (from *componere,* to put together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Vermengung, Vermischung, Zusammensetzung.* 1. The act of making up a finished product by the proper arrangement of its component parts, also the product itself. 2. The constitution of a compound substance, with reference to the elementary bodies and intermediate combinations that make it up and their relative quantities, arrangement, etc. 3. A compound.—**Structural c.** See *Structural* FORMULA.

COMPOSITUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)'i^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See COMPOUND (n.).

COMPOSITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzt.* It., *composto.* Sp., *compuesto.* United or combined (said of the organs of a plant, as of the inflorescence, buds, bulbs, etc., and of the flowers of the *Compositæ,* whence the family derives its name). [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COMPOUND, adj. Ko^{2}m-pu^5'u^{4}nd. Lat., *compositus.* Fr., *composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzt.* It., *composto.* Sp., *compuesto.* 1. Made up of two or more parts or ingredients. 2. Consisting of more than one compartment (said of cysts). 3. See *C.* FRACTURE. 4. Of an inflorescence, consisting of agglomerations of florets surrounded by a c. involucre. [B.] See CAPITULUM.

COMPOUND, n. Ko^{2}m'pu^5-u^{4}nd. Lat., *compositum.* Fr., *composé.* Ger., *Verbindung, Zusammensetzung.* It., *composto.* Sp., *compuesto.* A mixture; in chemistry, a substance whose molecule is made up of two or more dissimilar molecules. [B, 77.]—**Addition c.** Ger., *Zusatzverbindung, Zusatzproduct.* A c. formed from two other bodies by their direct union.—**Aromatic c.** Fr., *composé aromatique.* See under AROMATIC.—**Binary c.** A chemical body composed of two elements, or of an element and a compound acting as an element. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).] See BINARY.—**Explosive c.** Fr., *composé explosif.* Ger., *zerplatzende Mischung.* It., *composto explosivo.* Sp., *compuesto explosivo.* An expression used in chemistry to describe certain unstable, organic products which are rich in oxygen, and are readily decomposed. [K, 3.]—**Leucine c's.** C's obtained as products of the decomposition of albuminous bodies by putrefaction or by the action of alkalies and strong acids on proteids. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).] See LEUCINE.—**Quaternary c.** A chemical c. composed of four elements. [B.]—**Substitution c.** Ger., *Ersatzverbindung.* A c. formed by the replacement of one or more of the elements of a body by another body or other bodies. [B.]—**Ternary c.** A chemical c. composed of three elements. [B.]

COMPREHENSIO (Lat.), **COMPRENSIO** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}m-pre(pre^2)-he^{2}ns'i^2-o, -pre^{2}ns'i^2-o. Gen., *comprehension'is* (*-prension'is*). From *comprehendere,* to seize. An old term for catalepsy. [A, 322.]

COMPRESS, n. Ko^{2}m'pres. Gr., σπληνίον, σπληνίσκος. Lat., *compressa.* Fr., *compresse.* Ger., *Compresse, Bausch.* It., *compressa.* Sp., *compresa, cabezal.* A folded piece of lint, cloth, or other material, so arranged as to make pressure on a part. [E.]—**Cribriform c.** Fr., *compresse fenêtrée.* Ger., *durchlöcherte Compresse.* It., *compressa bucherellata.* Sp., *compresa perforada.* A c. pierced with a number of small openings. [E.]—**Doisneu's c.** A c. worn in the perinæum and supported around the waist; for making pressure on the seminal ducts. [E.]—**Fenestrated c.** See *Cribriform c.*—**Graduated c.** Fr., *compresse graduée.* Ger., *graduirte Compresse.* A c. made progressively narrower and thicker as it approaches the part to which it is to be applied, for the purpose of concentrating the pressure.—**Pole c.** A mechanical arrangement devised to supersede digital compression in the treat-

ment of aneurysm. One end of a pole of suitable length, being padded, is suspended by attaching the other end to the bed, the ceiling, or a special frame. The padded extremity is then pressed down with the required force upon the blood-vessel to be compressed. [A, 393 (a, 25).]—**Prismatic c., Regular c., Triangular c.** See *Graduated c.*

COMPRESSE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s. See COMPRESS.—**C. carrée.** A square compress. [A, 301.]—**C. criblée.** A split compress.—**C. découpée.** A compress cut at the edges. [E.]—**C. en croix de Malte.** A square compress cut at the four corners. [E.]—**C. fendue.** A compress partly torn into three or four portions, used to retract the soft parts during amputation. [E.]—**C. fenêtrée.** See *Cribriform* COMPRESS.—**C. graduée.** See *Graduated* COMPRESS.—**C. longue.** A square compress folded in two. [E.]—**C. longuette.** A long compress folded in two. [E; L, 88.]

COMPRESSED, adj. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}sd. Lat., *compressus.* Fr., *comprimé.* Ger., *zusammengedrückt.* Pressed into a small solid mass (said of pills, etc.); in botany, flattened; in conchology, having the space between the valves of the shell shallow. [B, 1 (a, 24); L, 180.]

COMPRESSEUR (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}n^2-pre^{2}s-u^{5}r. See COMPRESSOR.—**C. de la prostate.** See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.*—**C. du bulbe.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**C. du nez.** See *Compressor* NARIS.—**C. ovarique.** A truss-like appliance for compressing the ovary. [Féré, "Arch. de neurol.," May, 1882, p. 281.]

COMPRESSIBILITY, n. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *compressibilité.* Ger., *Zusammendrückbarkeit, Compressibilität.* It., *compressibilità.* Sp., *compresibilidad.* The quality of being compressible. [L, 56.]

COMPRESSICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s-si^2-ka^{4}d-(ka^4-u^{4}d)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *compressus,* compressed, and *cauda,* the tail. Fr., *compressicaude.* Ger., *mit zusammengedrücktem Schwanze.* Sp., *compresicaude.* Having the tail compressed; as a n. in the m. pl., *Compressicaudati,* a subfamily of lacertians, having the tail compressed. [L, 41, 180.]

COMPRESSICAULIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s-si^2-ka^{4}l'(ka^3'u^{4}l)-i^{2}s. From *compressus,* compressed, and *caulis,* a stalk. Fr., *compressicaule.* Ger., *mit zusammengedrücktem Stengel.* Sp., *compresicaulo.* Having stems flattened laterally (said of plants). [a, 24.]

COMPRESSICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s-si^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *compressus,* compressed, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *compressicorne.* Ger., *mit zusammengedrückten Hörnern, zusammendrückhornig.* Having the antennæ compressed. [L, 41.]

COMPRESSION, n. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., θλίψις. Lat., *compressio* (from *comprimere,* to compress). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Zusammendrückung, Zusammenbiegung, Zusammenballen.* It., *compressione.* Sp., *compresión.* The act of compressing or the state of being compressed. [a, 25.]—**C. of the brain.** Lat., *compressio cerebri.* Fr., *c., cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirndruck.* It., *compressione cerebrale.* Sp., *compresión cerebral.* That condition of the brain in which it is unduly pressed upon by any substance, such as a splinter of bone, a tumor, or a blood-clot; also the state of the individual produced by such pressure. In a case of sudden occurrence the symptoms include insensibility; a dusky, congested hue of the face; dilatation of the pupils, or of one pupil with contraction of the other, the pupils reacting but slowly to light; stertorous breathing; and paralysis varying according to the extent and situation of the brain lesion. [a, 25; J; L, 20.]—**Digital c.** Fr., *c. digitale.* Ger., *manuelle C.* Pressure with the fingers (*e. g.,* to effect mechanical control and arrest of the blood circulation through an aneurysm). When this method is adopted pressure is maintained uninterruptedly by relays of assistants, with a view to securing the formation of fibrillated fibrin within the aneurysmal sac. [A, 393 (a, 25).]—**Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiate.* Ger., *mittelbare C.* It., *compressione mediata.* Sp., *compresión mediata* (ó *indirecta*). The application of pressure to an artery through the overlying soft parts. [L, 20.]

COMPRESSIVE, adj. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s'i^{2}v. Lat., *compressivus, comprimens.* Fr., *compressif.* Ger., *compressiv, zusammendruckend.* Serving to make compression.

COMPRESSOR (Lat.), n. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s'so^{2}r. Gen., *compressor'is.* Fr., *compresseur.* Ger., *Zusammendrücker.* It., *compressore.* Sp., *compresor.* 1. Anything that serves to compress. 2. A muscle that compresses certain parts. [L.]—**Arterial c., Artery-c.** An instrument for making compression of an artery. Gross's is a long straight forceps the blades of which do not quite come in contact at the middle, and are closed by a screw. [E.]—**C. bulbi.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni* and *C. bulbi proprius.*—**C. bulbi proprius.** 1. The deep transverse layer of the bulbo-cavernosus muscle, lying immediately over the bulb of the urethra. [L, 332.] 2. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**C. coccygis.** See ISCHIO-COCCYGEUS.—**C. hemisphæriorum bulbi** [Kobelt]. See *C. bulbi proprius.*—**C. labii** [Klein], **C. labii proprius.** Lat., *musculus labii proprius.* Ger., *Saugemuskel der Lippe.* The sagittal fibres of the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. laryngis.** The muscles (regarded in their totality) which lie between the alæ of the thyreoid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage, on account of their functions. [L, 142, 332.]—**C. lentis** [H. Müller], **C. lentis accommodatorius.** Ger., *Müller'scher Ringmuskel.* The circular equatorial fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. naris.** Fr., *maxillo-narinal, transverse du nez, triangulaire du nez, sus-maxillo-nasal, compresseur* (ou *transverse,* ou *transversal*) *du nez.* Ger., *Zusamendrücker der Nase.* A muscle which arises from the superior maxilla above the incisive fossa and passes upward to be attached to the cartilage of the nose, blending with its fellow of the opposite side. [L, 31.]—**C. narium major.** See *C. naris.*—**C. narium minor.** A small muscle attached to the alar cartilage and to the integument at the apex of the nose. [L, 332.]—**C. nasi.** 1. See *C. naris.* 2. Of M. J. Weber, the nasal origin of the levator anguli oris. [L, 31.]—**C. prostatæ.** Fr., *compresseur de la prostate, prostatique supérieur, vésico-prostatique.* It., *compressore della prostata.* Sp., *compresor prostático.* A term applied by Albinus to the middle fibres and by Santorini to the anterior inferior fibres of the levator ani muscle. [L, 7, 332.]—**C. sacculi laryngis.** See ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS *inferior.*—**C. tubæ Eustachii.** See LEVATOR *veli palati.*—**C. urethræ.** See CONSTRICTOR *urethræ.*—**C. venæ dorsalis.** Ger., *Aufheber des Penis* (oder *der Ruthe*). Houston's muscle; a muscle arising from the ramus of the os pubis or from the symphysis pubis, which passes forward and unites with its fellow of the opposite side upon the upper surface of the tunica albuginea of the penis. By compressing the vein it retards the return of blood from the penis during erection. [Houston, "Dublin Hosp. Reports," 1830, p. 458 (L).]—**C. vesiculæ et ductus seminalis.** A muscular layer covering the vesiculæ seminales and the vas deferens. [L, 13.]—**Duct-c.** A dental instrument for compressing Stenson's ducts during dental operations. [E.]

COMPRESSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s-sor'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An instrument or apparatus for producing compression. [A, 322.]—**Bügelc'** (Ger.). An arterial compressor or tourniquet consisting of a hoop-like structure encircling the limb loosely, with a pad that can be screwed down upon the artery. [A, 319.]

COMPRESSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}m-pre^{2}s'su^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COMPRESSED.

COMPSOGNATHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}mps-o^{2}g-na(na^3)'tha^3. From κομψεύειν, to adorn, and γνάθος, the jaw. 1. Of Marsh, a family or suborder of the *Therosaura.* 2. Of Lankester, an order of the *Dinosauria.* [L, 121.]

COMPTE-GOUTTES (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}n^{2}t-gut. Ger., *Tropfenzähler.* It., *contagocce.* Sp., *cuenta-gotas.* A dropper; an instrument for dropping liquids in even measurement. [L, 41, 87.]

COMPTONIA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}mp-ton'i^2-a^3. Fr., *comptonie.* Ger., *Gagel.* The galeworts; of Banks, a genus of shrubs of the *Myricaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. asplenifolia.** Fr., *comptonie à feuilles d'asplénium.* Ger., *streiffarnblättriger Gagel.* Fern-leaved gale, sweet-fern; a species common in dry woods from Canada to Maryland. The plant has an aromatic smell and contains tannin, benzoic acid, a volatile oil, and a substance resembling saponin. It is a tonic and astringent, and the decoction is a popular remedy for diarrhœa. [B, 5, 19, 34, 180 (a, 24).]

COMPUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}m-pu^{3}n^{2}k(pu^{4}n^{2}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *compunction'is.* From *compungere,* to puncture. See PARACENTESIS.

COMSAREN, n. In Norway, the *Prunella vulgaris* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CO-MUC, n. In Cochin-China, the *Eclipta erecta.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, the *Coniferæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONAMARIN, n. Kon-a^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. From κώνειον (see CONIUM), and *amarus,* bitter. A very bitter neutral resin obtained by J. Harley from the root of *Conium maculatum;* thought to have no medicinal virtue. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CONAMBAIA, n. In Brazil, the *Cecropia peltata.* [a, 24.]

CONAMI, n. At Cayenne, the genus *Euphyllanthus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONANA, n. In Guiana, the genus *Anona.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONANAM, n. In Guiana, the *Elæis guineensis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONANTHERA [Ruiz and Pavón] (Lat.), n. f. Kon-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ther(thar)'a^3. From *conus,* a cone, and ἀνθηρός (see ANTHER). Fr., *conanthère.* The *Cumingia* of Don; a genus of the *Conanthereæ* of Bentham and Hooker, order *Hæmodoraceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. bifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *conanthère bifoliée.* A Chilian species. The root is eaten (cooked) by the natives. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ther(thar)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Don, a tribe of the *Osphodeleæ,* comprising *Zephyra* and *Pasithea.* 2. Of Endlicher, a family of the *Anthericeæ,* comprising *Zephyra, Cumingia, Conanthera, Pasithea,* and *Echeandia.* 3. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Anthericeæ,* comprising the genera of Endlicher. 4. Of Meissner, an order of the *Liliaceæ,* with Endlicher's genera. 5. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ* comprising the same genera as Endlicher, excepting *Echeandia.* 6. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hæmodoraceæ* (of Pax, of the *Amaryllidaceæ*), comprising *Conanthera, Cyanella, Zephyra, Tecophilæa,* and *Odontostomum.* [A, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CONAQUE, n. In the West Indies, tapioca obtained from the manioc. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONARIO-HYPOPHYSIAL [Owen], adj. Kon-a"ri^{2}o-hi-pofi^{2}s'i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the pineal gland and to the pituitary body. [L, 142.]

CONARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κωνάριον (dim. of κῶνος, a cone). Fr., *conarion.* Ger., *Zirbeldrüse.* It., *conario.* Sp., *conarion.* A little cone; of Galen, the pineal gland. [A, 322.]

CONASSI, n. See *Conessi* BARK.

CONASTELLO (It.), **CONASTRELLO** (It.), n's. Kon-a^{3}s-te^{2}l'lo, -tre^{2}l'lo. The *Ligustrum italicum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCAMERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *concameratio'nis.* From *concamerare,* to arch over. Fr., *concamération.* Ger., *Wölbung.* A vault-like structure; in conchyliology, a compartment of a polythalamous shell. [a, 22; L, 109.]

CONCARNATIO (Lat.), n f. Ko^{2}n-ka^{3}rn-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *concarnation'is.* From *con,* together, and *caro,* flesh. See SYSSARCOSIS.

CONCARNEAU (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-ka³r-no. A marine station in the department of the Finistère, on a small island in the bay of La Forêt. [L, 30, 41.]

CONCASSATION, n. Ko²n-ka²s-a'shu³n. Fr., *concassement.* In pharmacy, the process of reducing a substance to coarse pieces in order to extract its properties. [B (α, 24).]

CONCATENATE, adj. Ko²n-ka²t'e²n-at. See CATENULATE.

CONCATENATION, n. Ko²n-ka²t-e²n-a'shu³n. Lat., *concatenatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verkettung.* The arrangement of vegetable organs in a connected series. [B (α, 24).]

CONCATERVATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ka²t(ka³t)-u⁵r(e²r)-va-(wa³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). Crowded together. [A, 318.]

CONCAULESCENCE, n. Ko²n-ka⁴l-e²s'e²ns. From *con,* together, and *caulis,* a stem. Fusion of the stems of contiguous plants. [α, 24.]

CONCAUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ka⁴z'(ka³'u⁴s)-a³. From *con,* together, and *causa,* a cause. Gr., *συναίτιον.* Fr., *concaussa.* Ger., *mitwirkende Ursache.* It., Sp., *concausa.* A contributory cause. [A, 325.]

CONCAVATION, n. Ko²n-ka²v-a'shu³n. Lat., *concavatio* (from *concavare,* to hollow out). Fr., *c.* Anterior gibbosity of the chest. [L, 41, 94.] Cf. ARCUATION.

CONCAVE, adj. Ko²n-kav'. Gr., *κοῖλος.* Lat., *concavus.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *ausgehohlt, hohl, vertieft, konkav.* It., *concavo.* Sp., *cóncavo.* Hollowed out, having the centre more depressed than the edges. [B, 1, 71 (α. 24); L, 109.]

CONCAVIFOLIATE, adj. Ko²n-kav-i²-fol'i²-at. Lat., *concavifolius* (from *concavus,* concave, and *folium,* a leaf). Fr., *concavifolié.* Having concave leaves. [L, 109.]

CONCAVITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-ka²(ka³)'vi²t(wi²t)-a²s(a³s). Gen., *concavitat'is.* See CONCAVITY.—**C. conchularis (cerebri)** [Soemmerring]. The infundibulum of the brain. [I, 3; K.]—**C. ossis petrosi** [Mundinus]. The cavity of the tympanum. [L, 349.]—**C. uteri** [Mundinus]. The cavity of the uterus. [L, 349.]

CONCAVITY, n. Ko²n-ka²v'i²t-i². Lat., *concavitas.* Fr., *concavité.* Ger., *Concavität-Austiefung.* It., *concavità.* Sp., *concavidad.* A hollow.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, adj. Ko²n-kav''o-ko²n-kav'. Lat., *concavoconcavus.* Fr., *c.-c.* Ger., *auf beiden Seiten hohl.* It., *concavo-concavo.* Sp., *cóncavo-cóncavo.* See BICONCAVE.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, adj. Ko²n-kav''o-ko²n-ve²x'. Lat., *concavoconvexus.* Fr., *concavo-convexe.* Ger., *auf einer Seite hohl.* It., *concavo-convesso.* Sp., *cóncavo-convexo.* Having one face concave and the opposite side convex. [A, 301.]

CONCENTRATED, adj. Ko²n'se²nt-rat-e²d. Lat., *concentratus.* Fr., *concentré.* Ger., *concentrirt.* It., *concentrato.* Sp., *concentrado.* 1. Drawn to a single point or within narrow bounds, the opposite of diffuse. 2. Condensed, made strong in essential ingredients (said of solutions). [α, 24.]

CONCENTRATION, n. Ko²n-se²nt-ra'shu³n. Lat., *concentratio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verstärkung, Verdichtung.* It., *concentrazione.* Sp., *concentración.* 1. The process of increasing the amount of a dissolved substance relatively to the liquid without adding more of the substance; effected by evaporation, by distillation, or by freezing out the water in the solution. 2. A gathering together of anything that is diffused. [B.] [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**C. du pouls** (Fr.). A contracted state of the pulse. [L, 41, 109.]

CONCENTRATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-se²nt(ke²nt)-rat(ra³t)'-o²r; in Eng., ko²n'se²nt-rat-o²r. Gen., *concentrator'is.* An apparatus for effecting concentration.—**Light-c.** A metallic chimney with a bull's-eye lens in one part through which the light passes. [E.]

CONCENTRIC, adj. Ko²n-se²nt'ri²k. Lat., *concentricus.* Fr., *concentrique.* Ger., *concentrisch, koncentrisch.* It., *concentrico.* Sp., *concéntrico.* Having a common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, n. Ko²n-se²pt'a²-k'l. Lat., *conceptaculum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Behälter.* A receptacle; a term applied to a vegetable follicle by Desvaux, to the pericarp by Bungius and Medicus, and to the cell of the pericarp by Cæsalpinus; now generally confined to the small spherical sac on the surface of the fronds of *Thallophyta,* containing the antheridia and oogonia. They appear in large numbers and densely crowded on the ends of the forked branches or of their lateral shoots. They are not formed in the tissue, but are depressions on its surface, which are walled in by the surrounding tissue, and which pour forth their contents by a small opening (the ostiole). [B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

CONCEPTACULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-se²p-ta³k-u⁶l-a²r. Pertaining to a conceptacle. [α, 24.]

CONCEPTACULIFEROUS, adj. Ko²n-se²p-ta²k-u²l-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *conceptaculiferus* (from *conceptaculum,* a conceptacle, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *conceptaculifère.* Furnished with conceptacles. [α, 14.]

CONCEPTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-se²p(ke²p)-ta²k(ta³k)'-u²l(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). See CONCEPTACLE.—**Conceptacula seminaria.** See VESICULÆ *seminales.*

CONCEPTION, n. Ko²n-se²p'shu³n. Lat., *conceptio* (1st def.), *conceptus* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* [O. Fr., *concevement*]. Ger., *C., Empfängniss.* It., *concezione.* Sp., *concepción.* 1. The act of conceiving, of becoming pregnant. 2. The thing conceived, an ovum.—**C'sfahigkeit** (Ger.). The capability of conceiving.—**C'sfrei** (Ger.). Unimpregnated. [L, 332.]—**C'stermin** (Ger.). The completion of the act of c. [A, 108.]—**C'sunfähigkeit** (Ger.). Sterility in the female.—**False c.** Fr., *faux germe, fausse c.* Ger., *falsches Empfängniss.* It., *concezione falsa.* Sp., *concepción falsa.* Of Montgomery, a blighted ovum in which the liquor amnii has been absorbed, the fœtus has disappeared, and nothing is left but the remains of the umbilical cord. [A, 15.]—**Imperative c.** In psychiatry, a general term for a class of ideas which manifest themselves to the minds of lunatics, and which even to them may appear absurd or improper, but which can not be driven out, and may explode into the most violent action. [D, 36.]—**Intermediate c.** A term applied by J. Arthur ("Lancet," June 23, 1888, p. 1277) to what he supposed to be a case of c. occurring about five months after a previous c. and eight weeks before delivery.

CONCEPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-se²p(ke²p)'tu³s(tu⁴s). See CONCEPTION (2d def.).

CONCEVEIBA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-sa-va-e'ba³. Fr., *conceveibe.* 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* of the tribe *Crotoneæ,* indigenous to Brazil and Africa. 2. The *Alchornea* of Aublet. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

CONCEVEMENT (O. Fr.), n. Ko³n²-se²-v'ma³n². See CONCEPTION.

CONCHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²'ka³(ch²a³). Gr., *κόγχη.* Fr., *conque.* Ger., *Muschel, Schale.* It., *conca.* Sp., *concha.* 1. A shell of a mollusc; a sea-shell; in the pl., *conchæ,* of Sachs, the thickened cell-wall of *Algæ.* 2. A shellful; a liquid measure used by the Athenians, equal to ⅕ oz. 3. Anything shaped like a shell (*e. g.,* any shell-like cavity in the body, such as the hollow of the ear [see C. *auriculæ*], the concavity made by the middle turbinated bone or that of the vulva). 4. An agaric shaped like a shell. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Aqua concharum.** Ger., *Austerschalenwasser.* Lime-water made from oyster-shell lime. [B, 48.]—**C. auriculæ.** Fr., *conque de l'oreille externe.* Ger., *Muschelhöhle.* The depression of the external ear between the anthelix, the tragus, and the antitragus. [L, 332.]—**C. auris.** 1. See C. *auriculæ.* 2. Of Brendel, see COCHLEA.—**C. auris externa** [Eustachius]. The external auditory canal and the cavity of the external ear. [L, 349.]—**C. auris interna** [Eustachius]. 1. The cavity of the tympanum. 2. See COCHLEA. [L, 349.]—**C. cerebri.** Ger., *Hirntrichter.* See INFUNDIBULUM.—**Conchæ citratæ.** An old official name for an impure calcium citrate prepared from oyster-shells. [B, 88, 119.]—**C. cranii.** See CALVARIA.—**C. cytheriaca.** See *Concha Veneris.*—**C. des Ohres** (Ger.). See *C. auriculæ.*—**C. encephali.** The pituitary body. [L, 7.]—**C. erythræa.** See *Concha Veneris.*—**C. ethmoidalis inferior.** See *Middle spongy* BONE.—**C. ethmoidalis superior.** See *Superior spongy* BONE.—**C. genu.** See PATELLA.—**C. inferior.** See *Inferior spongy* BONE.—**C. interna.** See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**C. labyrinthi.** See COCHLEA.—**C. magna.** Of Galen, the acetabulum. [L, 104.]—**Conchæ marinæ præparatæ.** Powdered sea-shells, consisting largely of calcium carbonate, and used in medicine as such.—**C. media.** See *Middle turbinated* BONE.—**C. minor.** A liquid measure among the Athenians which contained ⅛ fl. oz. [L, 104.]—**C. morgagniana.** See *Superior turbinated* BONE.—**C. muliebris.** See VULVA.—**Conchæ multivalves.** See TUBICOLA.—**C. narium inferior.** See *Inferior turbinated* BONE.—**C. narium media.** See *Middle turbinated* BONE.—**C. narium superior.** See *Superior turbinated* BONE.—**C. oculi.** The orbit. [L, 349.]—**C. of the ear.** See *C. auriculæ.*—**Conchæ ostrearum.** Oyster-shells. [B, 119.]—**Conchæ plurivalves.** See TUBICOLA.—**C. porcellana.** See *Concha Veneris.*—**Conchæ præparatæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See TESTA *præparata.* [B, 48, 95 (α, 21).]—**C. santoriniana.** An occasional osseous nodule lying above the superior turbinated bone. It is normal in many mammals; in man it is more often found in negroes. [L, 31, 332.]—**Conchæ sphenoidales.** See CORNUA *sphenoidalia.*—**Conchæ sphenoidales anteriores.** See CORNUA *sphenoidalia accessoria.*—**C. superior.** See *Superior turbinated* BONE.—**Conchæ turbinatæ.** The turbinated bones. [L, 332.]—**C. venerea, C. Veneris.** A species of shell-fish used by the ancients as food, thought to be an aphrodisiac and diuretic. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Concharum antifebrile.** Of the Bat. Ph., a preparation made by macerating mussel-shells in vinegar for 24 hours, adding a spoonful of carduus-water during the process of drying, and then reducing to a powder. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CONCHACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n²-ka(ch²a³)'se²(ke²)-a³. A family of the *Dimyaria.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 74 (L).]

CONCHÆ [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n²'ke(ch²a³-e²). Fr., *conques.* A family of the *Lamellibranchiata.* [L, 180.]

CONCHELLA (Port.), n. Ko²n-she²l'a³. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONCHES (Fr.), n. Ko³n²sh. A place near Evreux, France, where there are ferruginous mineral springs. [L, 49, 105.]

CONCHI (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-she. An old name for a variety of cinnamon. [α, 24.]

CONCHIAL, adj. Ko²n²'ki²-a²l. Pertaining to the concha of the ear. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1880, p. 7 (L).]

CONCHICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n²k(ko²n²ch²)-i²k'ol(o²l)-u³s-(u⁴s). From *concha,* a shell, and *colere,* to inhabit. Fr., *conchicole.* Living in or upon a bivalve shell. [L, 41.]

CONCHIFER, n. Ko²n²k'i²-fu⁵r. Fr., *conchifère.* Sp., *conchífero.* An individual of the conchifera. [L, 56.]

CONCHIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n²k(ko²n²ch²)-i²f'e²r-a³. Fr., *conchifères.* See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.—**C. lamellipedes.** See PHYLLOPODA.

CONCHIFÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²n²k-e-fe²r. See CONCHIFERA.—**C. brachiopodes** [Lamarck]. See BRACHIOPODA.—**C. dimyaires lamellipèdes.** See PHYLLOPODA.—**C. monomyaires.** See MONOMYARIA.

CONCHIFEROUS, adj. Ko²n²k-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *conchiferus* (from *concha,* a shell, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *conchifère.* Ger., *schaltragend.* Provided with a shell, belonging to the *Conchifera.*

CONCHIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *conchæformis*, *conchiformis* (from *concha*, a shell, and *forma*, form). Fr., *conchiforme*. Ger., *muschelförmig*. Shaped like a shell, or like one valve of a bivalve shell. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

CONCHILLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-shel-y'. An old term for kermes of *Quercus coccifera* of Linnæus. [B, 127, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONCHINAMINE [Hesse], n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Ger., *Conchinamin*. It., *conchinamina*. See QUINIDAMINE.

CONCHININE [Hesse], n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k'i^{2}n-en. Ger., *Conchinin*. See QUINIDINE.

CONCHIOLIN, n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-i'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. From *concha*, a shell. Fr., *conchioline*. Ger., *C.* An organic substance found in the shells of molluscs, closely resembling keratin. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *conchit'idis*. For deriv., see CONCHA and *-itis*.* Fr., *conchite*. Inflammation of the concha of the ear. [A, 250.]

CONCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HAKEA.—**C. corniculatum** [Hortul.], **C. cornutum** [Gärtner], **C. sphæroideum** [Smith]. The *Hakea gibbosa*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. teretifolium** [Gärtner]. The *Hakea clavata* of Labillardière. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONCHO-ANTHÉLICIEN (Fr.), **CONCHO-ANTHÉLIX** (Fr.), n's. Ko^{3}n^{2}k-o-a^{3}u^2-tal-e-se-a^{3}n^2, -ex. See ANTITRAGICUS.

CONCHOID, CONCHOIDAL, adj's. Ko^{2}n^{2}k'oid, ko^{2}n^{2}k-oid'-a^{2}l. Lat., *conchoides* (from κόγχη, a shell, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *conchoïde*. Ger., *muschelig*. Like a shell. [L, 41.]

CONCHOLOGY, n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *conchologia*, *conchylogia* (from κόγχη, a shell, or κογχύλιον, a small shell, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *conchologie*, *conchyliologie*. Ger., *Muschellehre*, *Conchyliologie*. It., *conchigliologia*. Sp., *conquiliologia*. The science of shells. [L, 56.]

CONCHOPHOROUS, adj. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *conchophorus* (from κόγχη, a shell, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *conchophore*. Having a bivalve shell. [L, 109.]

CONCHOSCOPE, n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k'o-skop. From κόγχη (see CONCHA), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Conchoskop*. A tube with a metallic mirror at one end, for introduction through the middle nasal fossa, for inspecting the anterior and middle portions of the nasal cavity. [A, 326.]

CONCHOZOA [Oken] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}n^2-ko(ch^{2}o^3)-zo'a^3. From κόγχη (see CONCHA), and ζῶον, an animal. The *Mollusca* together with the *Brachiopoda*. [L.]

CONCHOZOOID, adj. Ko^{2}n^2-ko-zo'oid. From κόγχη (see CONCHA), ζῶον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Conchozoa*. [L.]

CONCHULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Gr., κογχύλη. A bivalve shell; also a small shell.—**Conchulæ oculorum.** The orbits. [L, 349.]

CONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See CONCHA. 2. See CRANIUM.—**C. oculi.** The orbit. [F.]

CONCHYLÈGE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^{2}k-e-le^{2}zh. See CONCHYLIOPHOROUS.

CONCHYLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}f'-e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κογχύλιον, a little shell, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *conchylifere*. See CONCHYLIOPHOROUS.

CONCHYLIN, n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k'i^{2}l i^{2}n. See CONCHIOLIN.

CONCHYLIODES (Lat.), **CONCHYLIOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^2-od'ez(as), -o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Gr., κογχυλιώδης. Fr., *conchylioïde*. See CONCHOID.

CONCHYLIOLOGY, n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See CONCHOLOGY.

CONCHYLIOPHOROUS, adj. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}l-i^2-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From κολχύλιον, a little shell, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *conchyliophore*. Surrounded with the débris of shells or with entire shells (said of molluscs). [L, 180.]

CONCHYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k(ko^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., κογχύλιον (dim. of κογχύλη, a bivalve shell). 1. The shell of a mollusc. 2. The *Strombus lentiginosus*. [B, 180; L, 121.]—**Conchylia fossilia.** Fossil shells; formerly considered lithontriptic. [L, 104.]

CONCHYOLIN, n. Ko^{2}n^{2}k-i'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. See CONCHIOLIN.

CONCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e^{2}n(an)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *concidere*, to fall to the ground. See COLLAPSE.

CONCILIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *concalere*, to be hot. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. Of Pliny, the *Jasione*, so called because it was thought to be aphrodisiac. [A, 318; B, 114 (*a*, 24).]

CONCINERATION, n. Ko^{2}n-si^{2}n-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. See INCINERATION.

CONCINNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'ne(na^3-e^2). See CALYCANTHEÆ.

CONCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-si^{2}z(kes)'i^2-o. Gen., *concision'is*. From *concidere*, to cut up. Ger., *Zerschneiden*. A cutting into pieces. [L, 81.]

CONCISUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-sis(kes)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *zerschnitten*. Cut into pieces. [L, 81.]

CONCOAGULATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-ko-a^{2}g'u^{2}l-at. Curdled, crystallized. [*a*, 24.]

CONCOAGULATION, n. Ko^{2}n-ko-a^{2}g-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *concoagulatio*. The coagulation, concretion, or crystallization of different salts together from a solution in the same menstruum. [*a*, 24.]

CONCOCTED, adj. Ko^{2}n-ko^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Digested, elaborated, perfected (formerly said of food and of the animal juices).

CONCOCTION, n. Ko^{2}n-ko^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *concoctio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kochung*, *Verdauung*. 1. See COCTION. 2. An obsolete term for the resolution of a fever or other morbid process. [B, 117.]

CONCOLORATE, CONCOLOROUS, adj's. Ko^{2}n-ku^{3}l'u^{3}r-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *concolor*, *concoloratus*. Fr., *concolore*. Ger., *gleichfarbig*. Of the same color or of uniform color. [B, 19, 114, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 81.]

CONCOMBRE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-ko^{3}mb'r. The genus *Cucumis*, especially the *Cucuma sativus*. [B, 81, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Cold-cream de c.** Cold cream of cucumber; made by melting together 500 parts each of oil of sweet almonds, balsamum viride, and cucumber-juice, 28 each of white wax and spermaceti, and 56 of spirit of cucumber. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. à cornichon.** The *Cucumis sativus minor*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à épine.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. amer.** The *Cucumis* COLOCYNTHUS. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à angles aigus, C. à noyau.** The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arada.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aux ânes.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. blanc de Bonneuil.** A species specially used by perfumers for making pomatum. [L, 41.]—**C. coloquinte.** See CITRULLUS *colocynthis*.—**C. commun.** The *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commun massue d'Herculès.** The *Cucumis sativus clava Herculis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commun petit.** The *Cucumis sativus minor*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cultivé.** The *Cucumis sativus*.—**C. d'Amérique.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'âne.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'Arabie.** The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Carême.** A variety of the gourd. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'Égypte.** 1. The *Cucumis chato*. 2. A species of *Momordica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]—**C. délicieux.** The *Cucumis deliciosus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de mer.** An echinoderm having a long body resembling a cucumber. [L, 109.]—**C. de Perse.** The *Cucumis dudaim*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Russie.** Syn.: *melon de Moscovie*. The *Cucurbita citrullus* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des prophètes.** The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'hiver.** 1. Probably the winter melon of Bokhara, a variety of the *Cucumis dudaim*. 2. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *maltensis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Canada.** The *Sycios angulosa*. [L, 41.]—**C. marron.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melon.** The *Cucumis melo* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melon de Malte.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *maltensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melon réticulé.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *reticulatus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melon sucré.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *saccharinus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melon vert.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *viridis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. metulifère.** The *Cucumis metuliferus*. [L, 41.]—**C. ordinaire.** See CUCUMIS *sativus*.—**C. papengaïe** (ou **paponge**). The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. purgatif.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [*a*, 22.]—**C. réticulé.** See *C. melon réticulé*.—**C. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. In Guiana, the *Melothria pendula*. 2. The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. The seed of *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 95.]—**C. serpent.** The *Cucumis flexuosus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Extrait de fruit de c.** See ELATERIUM.—**Lait de c.** A preparation containing 115 grammes of shelled sweet almonds, 0·56 centilitre of cucumber-juice, 226 grammes of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and 7 grammes each of balsamum viride, wax, and Castile soap. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Pommade aux c's** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pomatum de succo cucumeris sativi*. 1. Cucumber pomade; made by melting together 500 parts of hog's lard and 300 parts of veal grease, adding 1 part of balsam of tolu, previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and then 5 parts of rose-water, decanting, adding 200 parts of cucumber-juice, stirring constantly for 4 hours, allowing the mixture to settle, adding 200 parts more of cucumber-juice, melting in a water-bath, allowing to settle, removing the scum, and pouring the pomade into pots. 2. Of Piesse and O'Reviel, a preparation made by melting 6 parts of benzoin and 2 parts of spermaceti, stirring constantly till nearly cold, and adding slowly 1 part of essence of cucumber. [B, 38, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre de racine de c.** Powder of cucumber-root. According to Pliny, it was anciently thought to cure the itch, pruritus, and mumps, to reduce certain tumors, and to give scars a natural color; it was also used, boiled in vinegar, as a resolvent in œdema. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of cucumbers, extracted by pressure and heated sufficiently to coagulate the albumin it contains. Extensively employed by perfumers. [L, 41.]—**Suc de feuille de c.** Juice of cucumber-leaf. It has been injected into the auditory canal to alleviate deafness. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Vinaigre de c.** Cucumber vinegar; made by macerating for 15 days 1 part of cucumber-juice and 2 parts of strong vinegar, and then filtering. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

CONCOMITANCE, n. Ko^{2}n-ko^{2}m'i^{2}t-a^{2}ns. Fr., *c.* The state of being concomitant. [A, 385.]

CONCOMITANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-ko^{2}m'i^{2}t-a^{2}nt. Lat., *concomitans* (from *concomitari*, to accompany). Fr., *c.* Ger., *concomitirend*, *begleitend*. It., Sp., *concomitante*. Accompanying, occurring at the same time (said of accessory symptoms). [A, 301.] See also *C.* STRABISMUS.

CONCON, n. An undetermined plant of New Guinea. Boiled in oil, it is employed by the natives against cutaneous parasites. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONCREMATION, n. Ko^{2}n-kre^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *concrematio* (from *concremare*, to burn up). Calcination. [L, 104.]

CONCREMENT, n. Ko^{2}n^2'kre^{2}m-e^{2}nt. Lat., *concrementum* (from *concrescere*, to grow together). Fr., *concrétion*. Ger., *C.* A mass formed by concretion.—**C'bildung** (Ger.). See CONCRETION (1st def.).—**Gallenc'** (Ger.). A biliary calculus.—**Harnc'** (Ger.). A urinary calculus.—**Kalkc'** (Ger.). See *Chalky* CALCULUS.—**Steiniges C.** (Ger.). See CALCULUS.

CONCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n^2-kre^{2}m(kram)-e^{2}nt'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CONCREMENT.—**Concrementa astaci.** See ASTACOLITH.—**C. articulorum mobile.** A foreign body in a joint. [L, 135.]—**C. cancrorum.** See ASTACOLITH.

CONCRESCENCE, n. Ko^{2}n-kre^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *concrescentia.* Fr., *c.* See CONCRETION (1st def.).

CONCRESCIBLE, adj. Ko^{2}n-kre^{2}s'i^2-b'l. From *concrescere,* to grow together. Fr., *c.* Capable of hardening without coagulating, capable of forming a concrement. [A, 102, 301.]

CONCRETE, adj. Ko^{2}n-kret'. Lat., *concretus* (from *concrescere,* to grow together). Fr., *concret.* Ger., *verdickt.* It., Sp., *concreto.* In botany, united or consolidated into a mass (said of organs and also of the juices or sap of plants when solidified, as in the manna of the *Ornus,* etc.); in pharmacy, solidified (said of oils that thicken from oxidation or exposure to the air); in chemistry, solid in contradistinction to liquid. [B, 2, 5, 121 (α, 24).]

CONCRETIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-kre(kra)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *concretion'is.* See CONCRETION.—**C. alvina.** See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.—**C. digitorum.** Fr., *concrétion des doigts.* Adherence of the fingers together. [L, 41, 135.]—**C. intestinalis.** See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.—**C. linguæ.** Tongue-tie. [E.]—**C. palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi.** See SYMBLEPHARON.—**C. pericardii.** Adhesions, more or less complete, between two layers of the pericardium, resulting from inflammatory processes in the pericardial layers. [Strümpell (α, 25).]

CONCRETION, n. Ko^{2}n-kre'shu^{3}n. Lat., *concretio.* Gr., *σύμπηξις.* Fr., *concrétion.* Ger., *Verwachsung* (1st def.), *Concrement* (2d def.). It., *concrezione.* Sp., *concreción.* 1. A growing together of separate parts, also the formation of a concrement. 2. A concrement; in botany, mineral deposited in the tissue of plants, generally in the crystalline form. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 290.]—**Alvine c.** See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.—**Animal c's.** Deposits in the body destitute of organic structure, and found in the various secretions—salivary, urinary, biliary, etc.—and in different organs, such as the stomach, intestines, lacrymal ducts, nose, sebaceous glands, brain, heart, veins, lungs, etc. They generally have a base of animal matter (fibrin) with deposits of calcium carbonate and phosphate, and ammonio-magnesian phosphate and carbonate. [B, 2 (α, 24).]—**Arthritic c.** See *Arthritic* CALCULUS.—**Biliary c.** See *Biliary* CALCULUS.—**Calcareous c.** See *Chalky* CALCULUS.—**Cardiac c.** See *Cardiac* CALCULUS.—**Cartilaginous c's of the corpora cavernosa.** Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—**Cretaceous c.** See *Chalky* CALCULUS.—**Fibrinous c.** See *Cardiac* CALCULUS, *Fibrinous* CALCULUS, and THROMBUS.—**Fibro-plastic c's of the corpora cavernosa.** Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—**Gouty c.** See *Arthritic* CALCULUS.—**Osseous** (or **Plastic**) **c's of the corpora cavernosa.** Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—**Polypoid c.** See *Cardiac* CALCULUS.—**Tophaceous c.** See *Arthritic* CALCULUS.

CONCUBITUS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n^2-ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *concumbere,* to lie together. Fr., *congrès sexuel.* Ger., *Zusammenliegen, Beischlaf.* It., *coito.* Sp., *coito.* Sexual intercourse.

CONCURRENZ (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-kur-re^{2}ntz'. The struggle of various micro-organisms for the possession of a given nutritive field. [A, 396.]

CONCURSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n^2-ku^{5}rs(ku^{4}rs)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *concurrere,* to run together. Fr., *concours.* Ger., *Zusammentreffen.* It., *concorso.* Sp., *concurso.* See ANASTOMOSIS and SYNDROME.

CONCUSSION, n. Ko^{2}n-ku^{3}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *concussio* (from *concutere,* to shake). Fr., *commotion.* Ger., *Erschütterung.* It., *commozione.* Sp., *concusión.* A shaking, a shock, the condition caused by being shaken.—**C. of the brain.** Lat., *concussio* (seu *commotio*) *cerebri.* Fr., *commotion du cerveau.* Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung.* It., *commozione cerebrale.* Sp., *concusión del cerebro.* A jarring of the brain substance without laceration of its tissue or with only microscopic laceration. It is characterized by partial or complete loss of consciousness with feebleness of the pulse, coldness of the extremities, pallor, and dilatation of the pupils, followed by vomiting, moaning, jactitation, and somnolence with warmth of the skin, a full, relaxed pulse, sometimes irregular, and contraction of the pupils; the whole usually ending in gradual recovery. [J. Hutchinson (A, 364).]—**C. of the spinal cord.** Fr., *commotion de la moelle épinière.* Ger., *Rückenmarkerschütterung.* A condition of the spinal cord produced by violent shock, such as may be caused by falling from a height, by a severe blow upon the back, or by a railway collision or similar accident. As complications, small extravasations of blood into the substance of the cord, or rupture of nerve tissue may exist, also hæmorrhage from the spinal meninges and subacute spinal meningitis caused by the initial injury. Paraplegia does not usually supervene. Paresis of one or more limbs, nausea, vomiting, a quick intermittent or irregular pulse, choreic twitchings, and general prostration may severally or collectively occur. The temperature, lowered after the accident, will subsequently be found above the normal. Evidences of impaired digestion and assimilation are palpable. The effect upon the sphincters is variable. The degree and duration of general restlessness and nervous insomnia, as well as of the paralysis, depend upon the severity of the shock. [α, 25.]

CONCUSSOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)'so^{2}r. Gen., *concusso'ris.* An instrument or apparatus for administering regulated gentle blows upon a part (*e. g.,* over paralyzed muscles). Such an apparatus, invented by L. Ewer, bears a general resemblance to the dental engine. ["Illustr. Mntsschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," Apr., 1888, p. 80.]

CONCUTIENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n^2-ku^2(ku^4)'shi^2(ti^2)-e^{2}nz(ans). Shaking; as a n., a muscle that shakes a part.—**Caput c.** Of Douglas, the intertransversales colli muscles, regarded as one muscle. [L, 33.]

CONDAMINEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}n-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i^{2}n'e^2-a^3. Fr., *condaminée.* Of De Candolle, a genus of rubiaceous trees, distinguished from the *Cinchoneæ* by its fleshy corolla, the conical shape of the capsule, and the absence of wings upon the seeds. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. corymbosa** [De Candolle]. A species growing in Peru and Colombia, the bitter and glutinous bark of which is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark and sometimes is mixed with the latter. It differs, however, in taste, and in having a white color on the inner side. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. tinctoria** [De Candolle]. A South American tree furnishing a light-red bark which in internal structure much resembles cinchona-bark, and the rind of which is used on the Orinoco and elsewhere for dyeing red. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).] See CINCHONÆ *laccifera.*—**C. utilis** [Goudout]. The *Elæagia utilis* of Weddell. [B, 283.]—**C. vera.** A variety of *Cinchona c.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CONDAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i^{2}n'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *condaminées.* A tribe of the *Rubiaceæ,* comprising *Eucondamineæ, Portlandieæ,* and *Pinckneyeæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDANG (Malay), n. The *Ficus bengalensis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDANG-WARIE, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus tiliaceus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDE, n. A native name for the fruit of a Congo palm. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDENSABILITY, n. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *condensabilité.* Ger., *Verdichtbarkeit.* It., *condensabilità.* Sp., *condensabilidad.* Capacity for undergoing condensation. [B.]

CONDENSABLE, adj. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns'a^2-b'l. Fr., *c.* Ger., *verdichtbar.* It., *condensabile.* Sp., *c.* Capable of undergoing condensation. [B.]

CONDENSANT (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-da^{3}n^2-sa^{3}n^2. Lat., *condensans.* Condensing (formerly said of remedies thought capable of condensing the humors). [L, 41.]

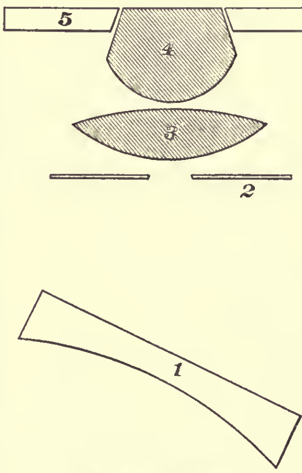
CONDENSATEUR (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-da^{3}n^{2}s-a^{3}t-u^{5}r. See CONDENSER.

CONDENSATION, n. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *condensatio* (from *condensere,* to thicken). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verdichtung, C.* It., *condensazzione.* Sp., *condensación.* 1. The act or process of reducing to another and more compact form the bulk of a body without altering its mass. The term is often restricted in chemistry to the passage of gas or vapor into a liquid or a solid state. [B, 2 (α, 24).] 2. The successive direct union of the molecules of a chemical compound with themselves, once or several times, resulting in the formation of polymers. [A, 385.] 3. The formation of a pencil of parallel or convergent rays of light from divergent rays by means of a lens or mirror. 4. In pathology, the solidification of a spongy structure, like that of the lung (see CARNIFICATION and HEPATIZATION).

CONDENSATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., ko^{2}n'de^{2}ns-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *condensator'is.* See CONDENSER.

CONDENSED, adj. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}nsd'. Fr., *condensé.* Ger., *zusammengedräugt, verdichtet.* It., *condensato.* Sp., *condensado.* In a state of condensation.

CONDENSER, n. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns'u^{5}r. Lat., *condensator.* Fr., *condensateur.* Ger., *Verdichter.* It., *condensatore.* Sp., *condensador.* An apparatus for effecting condensation of vapor, light, etc.; of Volta, an electrical accumulator. [L, 30, 41, 44.]—**Abbé's c.** A light-c. which consists of a substage mirror, a diaphragm, and a system of lenses so arranged that the whole apparatus may be raised and lowered in order to alter the focus. In the diagram, 1 represents the mirror. This has a plane and a convex surface. The latter is only to be used with low-power objectives; 2 represents the diaphragm, which is either of the "iris" form or so made that apertures of various sizes may be used; 3 and 4 are the lenses. These are so ground that when a small diaphragm is used, parallel rays will be brought to a focus at a short distance about the upper lens. When, however, no diaphragm is used, the rays are refracted so that the object is illuminated from all sides. All of the image which is produced by shadow is thus obliterated. Those parts, however, which are colored still show, for the color-image and the form-image are different. The most important use of the c. is this obliteration of the form-image, since it makes possible the discovery of stained objects which would otherwise be hidden by the structures about them. [α, 28.]—**Achromatic c.** An achromatic lens attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays from the mirror on the object under examination. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Bartlett's c.** A combination of a glass retort with a water-jacket, tube, or canister as a c. It is a Liebig's c. applied directly to the neck of a retort. [α, 24.]—**Borda y Barcell's c.** A c. consisting



ABBÉ'S CONDENSER.

of a light metallic box or cylinder 18 inches high by 7 in diameter, condensation being effected in the usual manner by supplying the outer vessel with a constant stream of cold water, which enters and escapes by suitable pipes. [α, 24.]—**Bull's-eye c.** A plano-convex or a bi-convex lens attached to a microscope to aid, by concentrating the light, in illuminating an opaque object under examination. [α, 24.]—**Electrical c.** An instrument for the accumulation or storing of electricity by its conduction from a non-insulated surface to an insulated one, as in the Leyden jar. If a circular brass plate, covered on its lower surface with copal varnish and insulated by a glass handle, is laid on another brass plate connected with a feeble battery, the upper plate, by induction, becomes an electrical c. and accumulates all the electricity the lower one receives. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**Lieberkühn's c.** Also called a Lieberkühn. A concave mirror attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays upon an opaque object. [B, 7.]—**Liebig's c.** An attachment to a retort by which the distillate is cooled and condensed before passing into the receiver. The glass tube through which the distillate passes is covered throughout its length by a larger tube, generally of metal, and a current of water is made to flow constantly in the space intervening between the two tubes. [B, 14 (α, 24).]—**Remington's c.** A c. furnished with 7 tubes of 1 inch diameter and 32 inches long, surrounded by a cylinder 5 inches in diameter and 24 inches long. A stout tube at the bottom is connected by rubber tubing with the hydrant, and a similar tube conveys the heated water into the sink. The ends of the condensing tubes are drawn together and tapered. An iron stand is adjusted by a V-support, and secures the apparatus at any required angle. [α, 24.]—**Rice's c.** A c. that consists of a tolerably heavy copper vessel of about 10 gallons capacity, with a round bottom and closed top, having short inch-tubes projecting from both; one of the tubes supplying the cold water and the other carrying it off. [α, 24.]—**Squibb's c.** A c. on the principle of Liebig's, but upright and having the vapor tube doubled in the form of a V, in order to economize space in the use of the apparatus. [B, 14 (α, 24).]

CONDENSING, adj. Ko^{2}n-de^{2}ns'i^{2}n^{2}g. Fr., *condensateur, condensant*. Ger., *verdichtend*. Causing condensation.

CONDER, n. Ar., *koundour*. Incense. In Bengal, the resin obtained from the *Boswellia thurifera* of Roxburgh (which is supposed to be the olibanum or frankincense of the ancients), called by the natives *Koondooroo, Ghundurus*, or *Cundun*, of which probably c. is a corruption. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

CONDILLAC (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-del-ya^{3}k. A place in the department of Drôme, France, where there are alkaline springs. [L, 88.]

CONDIMENT, n. Ko^{2}nd'i^2-me^{2}nt. Gr., ἥδυσμα, ἄρτυμα. Lat., *condimentum* (from *condire*, to season). Fr., *c. assaisonnement*. Ger., *Würze, Gewürz*. It., Sp., *condimento*. A stimulating substance used to improve the flavor of food. C's proper usually contain no nutritive material. [K.]

CONDISI (It.), n. Kon-de'se. A corruption of Ar. *koundour*. Gr., στρουθίον. 1. The *Gypsophila struthium* of Dioscorides. 2. The *Veratrum album* of Linnæus. [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]

CONDIT (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-de. See COMFIT.

CONDITIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}t'i^2-pez(pas). From *conditus*, a store-house, and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *conditipède*. Capable of concealing the feet (said of the *Brachyura*). [L, 41, 180.]

CONDITORWAAREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ko^{2}n-det-or'va^{3}r-e^{2}n. See CONFECTIONERY.

CONDITUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-di(de)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *condire*, to spice. 1. A medicinal preparation made into the form of an electuary. By the old writers the term was applied especially to preserved fruits and is still used in that sense (*e. g., cortex limonis conditus*, or candied lemon-peel). [B, 121 (α, 24).] 2. (*Vinum* understood) of Pliny, wine flavored with honey and pepper. [A, 318.]—**C. ad vermes.** See ELECTUARIUM *ad vermes*.—**C. catechuicum.** Fr., *confection japonaise, électuaire de cachou composé*. A preparation containing 48 parts of catechu, 32 parts each of tormentilla-root, nutmeg, and incense, 1 part of opium, 24 parts of syrup of orange [Genev. Ph., 1780], 64 parts of catechu, 48 parts of kino, 16 parts each of nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 part of opium dissolved in wine, and 432 parts of syrup of roses thoroughly boiled. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

CONDITURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}t(det)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. Ger., *Einmachen, Einbalsamiren*. A preserving, seasoning, flavoring. [α, 21.]—**C. cadaverum.** The embalming of the dead. [α, 21.]

CONDITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-di(de)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Ger., *eingemacht*. Preserved, pickled, embalmed; made savory or fragrant; seasoned, spiced. [α, 21.] As a n. m., see CONDITUM.

CONDOM, n. Ku^{3}n'du^{3}m. A corruption of *Conton*, the name of the inventor. Lat., *posthocalyptron*. Fr., *c., baudruche, capote anglaise*. Ger., *C.* It., *c.* Sp., *condon*. A thin bag (formerly consisting of the prepared cæcum of the sheep, or made of gold-beaters' skin, now made of rubber) to be worn as a covering for the penis during coitus, to prevent impregnation or infection. [A, 301; E.]

CONDONDOUG (Malay), n. The *Spondias amara* of Lamarck. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDOR, n. The *Benincasa cerifera*.

CONDORI (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-dor-e. The *Adenanthera pavonina*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. glabre.** Syn.: *Crête de paon*. The *Adenanthera pavonina* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. noire.** The *Adenanthera falcata* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CONDOUBLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-dub-la. See CONDUPLICATE.

CONDRILLA (Lat.), **CONDRILLON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ko^{2}n-dri^{2}l'la^3, -lo^{2}n. Fr., *condrille, chondrille*. 1. The gum-resin of *Atractylis gummifera*. 2. Of Pliny, Spanish succory. 3. See CHONDRILLA. [B, 114, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDRIS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n'dri^{2}s. See CHONDRIS.

CONDUCTEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-du^{6}k-tu^{5}r. Conducting; as a n., see CONDUCTOR and DIRECTOR.—**C. sonore.** See CONDUCTOR *sonorus*.—**C's pistillaires.** Lat., *chordæ pistillares, stylisci* [Link]. Fr., *raisseaux c. de l'aura seminalis* [Mirbel]. Hollow filaments connecting the stigma to the ovule, through which it was at one time erroneously supposed that an *aura seminis* was conducted for the fertilization of the ovum. [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CONDUCTIBILITY, n. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}k-ti^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *conductibilité*. Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. It., *conductibilità*. Sp., *conductibilidad*. Properly, capability of being conducted; as commonly used, conducting power (for which a better word is *conductivity*).—**Centrifugal c.** The property of conveying centrifugal impressions from the nervous centres to the periphery. [L, 13.]—**Centripetal c.** The property of conveying centripetal impressions from the periphery to the nervous centres. [L, 13.]

CONDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}k(duk)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *conduction'is* (from *conducere*, to conduct). 1. See CONDUCTION. 2. A convulsion. [C. Aurelianus (L, 132).]

CONDUCTION, n. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., συναγωγή. Lat., *conductio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Leitung*. It., *conduzione*. Sp., *conducción*. The property or process of giving passage to anything (especially heat, sound, and electricity).—**Aerial c., Air c.** Fr., *c. aérienne*. Ger., *Luftleitung*. C., as of sound to the ear through air.—**Bone c.** Fr., *c. des os du crâne*. Ger., *Knochenleitung*. It., *conduzione delle ossa craniche*. Sp., *conducción de los huesos del craneo*. The c. of sound to the ear through the bones of the skull. [F.]—**Double c.** Ger., *doppelte Leitung*. The transmission of an impulse in two directions (both to and from the nerve-centre) when a stimulus is applied to the middle portion of a pure sensory or motor nerve. [Landois (K).]

CONDUCTIVITY, n. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}k-ti^{2}v'i^{2}t-i^2. Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. Conducting power. Cf. CONDUCTIBILITY.—**Coefficient of c. of electricity.** A number expressing the electrical c. of a body, estimated in a manner similar to that of the coefficient of c. of heat. [B.]—**Coefficient of c. of heat.** A number expressing the absolute or relative quantity of heat which passes in a unit of time through a plate of that substance of unit thickness and unit area whose surfaces are maintained in constant temperatures differing from one another by one degree. This applies equally to the c. of electricity. [B, 2, 77 (α, 24).]—**Specific c.** Ger., *specifische Leitungsfähigkeit*. The relative capacity which some special substance exhibits for the transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve force. [α, 24.]

CONDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}k(duk)'to^{2}r. Gen., *conductor'is*. Gr., ἀγωγός. Fr., *conducteur*. Ger., *Führer, Leiter, Konduktor*. It., *conduttore*. Sp., *c.* 1. Any medium of conduction. 2. A lithotomy staff. [A, 322.]—**C. sonorus** [Bergmann]. Fr., *conducteur sonore*. Ger., *unbeständige Trigeminus-Wurzel*. A term for certain nerve-fibers in the floor of the fourth ventricle which interlace with the striæ acusticæ (medullary striæ). [I, 39.]—**Paladino's sound-c.** Fr., *phonifère*. Ger., *Schallleiter*. It., Sp., *fonifero*. An instrument consisting of a straight, flexible, or firm rod, one half to two thirds of a metre long, to one end of which is fixed a thin, small, circular band of metal, while the other end bears a small, slightly concave metal plate. The metal arc is placed on the larynx of the party speaking, and the small metal plate on the teeth or ear of the deaf person, so that speech is immediately transmitted by the rod to the bones of the head, and thence to the labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**Pin-c.** An instrument for guiding a long, slender pin through thick, tough tissues. Buck's pin-c. resembles a shoemaker's awl in general shape, but is channeled for a short distance from the point. It is carried through the course that the pin is designed to take, the point of the pin is engaged in its channeled portion, the pin-c. is then withdrawn, and the pin goes along with it.—**Prime c.** That part of a frictional electrical machine which receives, and by its insulation retains, the electricity developed. It is generally a metallic cylinder, but often of other and various forms. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

CONDUIT, n. Ko^{2}nd'wi^{2}t(i^{2}t); in Fr., ko^{3}n^{2}dwe. Fr., *c.* See CANAL.—**C's adipeux** (Fr.). See *Fat* CANALS.—**C's aqueux** (Fr.). See LYMPHATICS.—**C. auditif externe** (Fr.). See *External auditory* CANAL.—**C. auditif interne** (Fr.). See *Internal auditory* CANAL.—**C. auriculaire** (Fr.). See *External auditory* CANAL.—**C. biliaire** (Fr.), **C. cholédoque** (Fr.). See *Bile* DUCT.—**C. cystique** (Fr.). See *Cystic* DUCT.—**C. de Bartholin.** See *Bartholin's* DUCT.—**C. de Botal** (Fr.). The foramen ovale of the heart. [L, 349.]—**C. déférent** (Fr.). See VAS *deferens*.—**C. déférent borgne** (Fr.). See VAS *aberrans*.—**C. de la pudeur** (Fr.). See VAGINA.—**C's dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental* CANALS.—**C. de Pecquet** (Fr.). See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**C. de Rivinus** (Fr.). See DUCT *of Rivini*.—**C. de Stenon** (Fr.). See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**C. d'Eustache** (Fr.). See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**C. de Wharton** (Fr.). See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**C. de Wirsung** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**C's éjaculateurs** (Fr.). See *Ejaculatory* DUCTS.—**C. excréteurs** (Fr.). See *Excretory* DUCT.—**C. galactophores** (Fr.). See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**C. gutturale de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**C. infra-orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Infra-orbital* CANAL.—**C's intertriculaires** (Fr.). Of Giron, the vegetable organs or cells forming, as he asserted, a continuous network of vessels, by means of which liquids were carried throughout a plant for its nourishment. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C's lacrymaux** (Fr.). See *Lacrymal* DUCTS.—**C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic* CANAL.—**C. médullaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian* CANALS.—**C. naso-palatin** (Fr.). See *Naso-palatine* CANAL.—**C's nourriciers des os** (Fr.). See *Haversian* CANALS.—**C. pancréatique** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic* DUCTS.—**C. pancréatique accessoire (ou supplémentaire)** (Fr.). See *Petit c. pancréatique*.—**C. parotidien** (Fr.). See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**C. ptérygoïdien** (Fr.). See *Pterygoid* CANAL.—**C. ptérygo-palatin** (Fr.). See *Pterygo-palatine* CANAL.—**C's séminifères** (Fr.). See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**C. sous-orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Infra-orbital* CANAL.—**C. spermatique** (Fr.). See VAS *deferens*.—**C. sub-**

lingual (Fr.). See *Bartholin's* DUCT.—**C. sus-orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Infra-orbital* CANAL.—**C. thoracique** (Fr.). See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**C's vasculaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian* CANALS.—**C. vidien** (Fr.). See *Vidian* CANAL.—**Petit c. pancréatique** (Fr.). The accessory pancreatic duct described by Claude Bernard. [K, 30.]

CONDU-MUNNIE (Tamil), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 172.]

CONDUPLICABLE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-du^6-ple-ka^3-b'l. Capable of being folded on itself (said of a vegetable organ, such as a leaflet or a petiole). [a, 24.]

CONDUPLICANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-du^{2}p'li^{2}k-a^{2}nt. Doubling up, as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise and apply themselves to each other. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONDUPLICATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-du^{2}p'li^{2}k-at. Lat., *conduplicatus* (from *con*, together, and *duplicare*, to double). Fr., *conduplique*, *conduplicatif*. Ger., *zusammengeschlagen*. Doubled together (said of prefoliations in which an organ is folded in its length and lying by the side of others, without inclosing them, as in the bud of the oak or the cotyledons of certain plants. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDURANGO [Michaux], n. Kon-dur-a^{3}n'go. From the native name, *cundur-angu*. Lit., *condor-vine;* a vine growing in Colombia, in South America, of the tribe *Gonolobeæ*, of the order *Asclepitiadeæ*, of which, according to Baillon, there are two varieties —the yellow and the white—though, according to J. G. Ayres (1873), there are at least ten different vines of this name in Colombia. [B, 5, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C.-bark.** Lat., *cortex c.* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C'rinde*. It., *corteccia di c.* Sp., *corteza de c.* The bark of *C. blanco*. It was introduced into Europe in 1871 as a remedy for cancer, and attained some reputation as such in the United States, but has now fallen into disuse. It is still largely used in South America in chronic syphilis. The bark is from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, smooth, of an ashy-gray color, and, according to Merck, contains a glucoside, condurangin. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. blanco** (Sp.). The *Conglobus c.* of Triana (*Maradenia c.* of Reichenbach); a species, the source of *c. bark*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. de paloma.** A product of the *Gonolobus tetragonus*. [B, 81.]

CONDURDUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}r(dur)'du^{3}m(du^{4}m). See CONDURNUM.

CONDURI (Malay), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 124 (a, 24).]

CONDURNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-du^{3}rn(durn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Pliny, the *Saponaria vaccaria*, according to Sprengel; others suppose it to have been the *Valeriana rubra* or the *Centaurea solstitialis*. [B, 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDURU, n. In Brazil, the *Brosimum condura*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDYLAR, adj. Ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *condylius*. Fr., *condylien*. Ger., *condylär*. Pertaining to a condyle. [E.]

CONDYLARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-a^{3}r-thros'-i^{2}s. Gen., *condylarthros'eos* (*-is*). From κόνδυλος, a condyle, and ἀρθροῦν, to articulate. Ger., *Condylarthrose*, *Ellipsoidalgelenk*, *Walzengelenk*. A variety of diarthrosis in which a condyle moves in a shallow elliptical articular cavity, allowing of angular movements and circumduction. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CONDYLE, n. Ko^{2}n'dil. Gr., κόνδυλος. Lat., *condylus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Condylus*, *Knopf*, *Gelenkknorren*, *Gelenkkopf*. It., *condilo*. Sp., *cóndilo*. 1. A rounded protuberance or eminence upon a bone for articulation with an articular surface of another bone. 2. Loosely, any eminence on a bone. [C; L.]—**C. of the inferior maxilla.** Lat., *condylus maxillæ inferioris*. Fr., *c. de la mâchoire inférieure*. Ger., *Condylus des Unterkiefers*. It., *condilo della mascella inferiore*. Sp., *cóndilo del maxilar inferior*. A process which projects upward from the posterior portion of each ramus of the inferior maxilla to articulate with the anterior portion of the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. [L, 142.]—**External c. of the femur.** Lat., *condylus externus femoris*. Fr., *c. externe du fémur*. Ger., *äusserer Condylus des Oberschenkelbeins*. It., *condilo esterno del femore*. Sp., *cóndilo externo del fémur*. A rounded eminence on the outer side of the lower extremity of the femur. It is united anteriorly with the internal c., but posteriorly it is separated by the intercondylar fossa. Its inferior surface is convex and covered with cartilage, and articulates with the external condylar surface of the tibia. On its outer surface, a little behind the centre, is the external tuberosity. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**External c. of the humerus.** Lat., *condylus externus humeri*. Fr., *c. externe de l'humérus*. Ger., *äusserer Condylus des Oberarmbeins*. It., *condilo esterno dell' omero*. Sp., *cóndilo externo del húmero*. The epicondyle of Chaussier; the tubercular eminence on the outer side of the lower end of the humerus. It is somewhat smaller than the internal c., is curved forward, and furnishes attachment to the external lateral ligament and to a tendon of origin of certain of the extensor and of the supinator muscles of the forearm. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal c. of the femur.** Lat., *condylus internus femoris*. Fr., *c. interne du fémur*. Ger., *innerer Condylus des Oberschenkelbeins*. It., *condilo interno del femore*. Sp., *cóndilo interno del fémur*. A rounded eminence upon the inner side of the lower extremity of the femur. It is united anteriorly with the external c., but posteriorly is separated by the intercondylar fossa. Its inferior surface is smaller than that of the external c., convex, and covered with cartilage, and articulates with the internal surface of the tibia. Upon its inner surface is the internal tuberosity. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal c. of the humerus.** Lat., *condylus internus humeri*. Fr., *c. interne de l'humérus*. Ger., *innerer Condylus des Oberarmbeins*. It., *condilo interno dell' omero*. Sp., *cóndilo interno del húmero*. A tubercular eminence upon the inner side of the lower extremity of the humerus. It is directed backward, and furnishes attachment to the internal lateral ligament and to a tendon from which certain of the flexor muscles of the forearm arise. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Occipital c's.** Lat., *condyli occipitales*. Fr., *c's occipitaux*. Ger., *Condylen des Hinterkopf's*. It., *condili dell' occipitale*. Sp., *cóndilos del occipucio*. The two articular processes, one on each side of the occipital bone. They are elliptical, and convex laterally and longitudinally, and their long axes converge somewhat forward; they lie close to the anterior half of the foramen magnum, and articulate with the atlas. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Exoccipital* BONES.

CONDYLIE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-del-e. See CONDYLIUM.

CONDYLIEN (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n-del-e-a^{3}n^2. See CONDYLAR.

CONDYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *condylie*. The antheridium of a *Chara*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDYLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONDYLAR.

CONDYLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κόνδυλος, a knuckle, and καρπός, a fruit. Of Hoffmann, a genus of the *Umbelliferæ* closely allied to the *Tordylium* of Linnæus. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. apulus.** A species growing in southern Europe and having the same properties as the *Tordylium officinale* of Linnæus. Dioscorides included, possibly, both species under his τορδύλιον. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. officinalis** [Kock]. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Zirmet*, *Drehkraut*, *Bergkümmel*. 1. Hartwort; a species indigenous to southern Europe and the East, and cultivated in England. Its root was formerly official as *radix tordylii* (*minoris*), and its yellow-white, mildly aromatic fruit as *semen tordylii;* both were formerly used in renal and menstrual disorders, and the latter in bladder complaints also, but are now out of use. 2. The *Taxodium* of Richard. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CONDYLO-CORONOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-del-o-ko^{2}r-o-no-ed-e-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the condyle and coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L.]

CONDYLOID, adj. Ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-oid. Gr., κονδυλώδης (from κόνδυλος, a condyle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *condylodes*, *condyloides*, *condyloideus*. Fr., *condyloïde*. Ger., *knopfförmig*. It., *condiloideo*. Sp., *condiloideo*. Shaped like a condyle; also, as sometimes used, pertaining to or supporting a condyle (see CONDYLAR). [C.]

CONDYLOIDEO-CORACOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the coracoid process and the head of the scapula. [L, 31.]

CONDYLOM (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-du^{6}l-om'. See CONDYLOMA.—**Breites C.** See CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**Endocystisches C.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.—**Spitzes C.** See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum*.—**Subcutanes C.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.

CONDYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-om'a^3. Gen., *condylom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κονδύλωμα (from κονδυλοῦσθαι, to swell up). Fr., *condylome*, *végétation*, *végétation dermique*, *choux-fleur*, *crête de coq*, *poireau*, *syphilis végétante framboisée*. Ger., *Condylom*, *Fleischauswuchs*, *Feuchtwarze*, *Feigwarze*, *Schwammwarze*. It., *condiloma*, *cresta di gallo*, *fico*, *fragola*, *lampone*, *vegetazione*, *porrofico*, *cavolfiore*, *verruca francesa* (o *venerea*). Sp., *condiloma*. Originally, a hard or bony protuberance, especially about a joint; afterward applied to certain fleshy or wart-like excrescences, hard, but softer than bone, more particularly when occurring in the region of the anus or the external genitals. As now employed, two different affections are comprehended under the term, one occurring as a manifestation of syphilis (see *C. latum*), and the other irrespective of that disease (see *C. acuminatum*). By some the term is reserved for the latter affection, the former receiving other designations. [G.] Cf. *Papillary* TUMOR.—**Broad c.** See *C. latum*.—**C. acuminatum.** Fr., *végétation acuminé*. Ger., *spitzes Condylom*, *Papillarcondylom*. It., *condiloma acuminato*. Sp., *condiloma acuminoso*. A fleshy excrescence from the skin or mucous membrane, usually in the region of the anus or genitals, having the character of a papilloma, and most commonly caused by exposure of the part to irritation from gonorrhœal or other acrid discharges. The growth is usually highly vascular, and either of a pinkish hue or differing little in color from the surrounding surface. It may appear either in the form of flat or long, narrow, isolated projections; or as soft, exuberent masses of a tufted or filiform character; or as a fringe or crest along the folds of skin or mucous membrane (Fr., *crêtes de coq*). [G.]—**C. clavus.** See CLAVUS.—**C. elevatum.** See *C. acuminatum*.—**C. endocysticum, C. endofolliculare.** Ger., *endocystisches Condylom*. See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.—**C. iridis.** Fr., *condylome de l'iris*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautkondylom*. It., *condiloma dell' iride*. Sp., *condiloma del iris*. See IRITIS *gummosa*.—**C. latum.** Fr., *condylome plat*, *papule végétante*, *plaque muqueuse* (ou *syphilitique hypertrophique*), *végétante* (ou *papuleuse*) *humide*, *tubercule muqueux*. Ger., *breites Condylom*, *breite Feigwarze*. It., *condiloma piatto*, *placca mucosa*. Sp., *condiloma plano*. Broad or flat c.; a name given to a special syphilitic manifestation upon the skin or mucous membrane, occurring particularly in regions where two surfaces lie habitually in contact with each other, characterized by a circumscribed, grayish, usually smooth, moist elevation, and due to syphilitic infiltration of the corium, together with hyperplasia of the papillæ and epidermis. [G.] Cf. *Mucous* PATCH.—**C. of the iris.** See IRITIS *gummosa*.—**C. porcelaneum, C. subcutaneum.** Ger., *subcutanes Condylom*. See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum*.—**C. syphiliticum.** See *C. latum*.—**C. tylus.** Callosity of the hands or feet due to friction, hard labor, etc. [L, 132.]—**Flat c.** See *C. latum*.—**Syphilitic c.** See *C. latum*.

CONDYLOME (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-del-om. See CONDYLOMA.—**C. de l'iris.** See IRITIS *gummosa*.—**C. plat.** See CONDYLOMA *latum*.—**C. thymique.** A condyloma acuminatum or condyloma latum that assumes the form of a papilloma; so called because of its resemblance to the flowers of thyme. [G.]

CONDYLOPA (Lat.), **CONDYLOPODA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)'o(o^2)-pa^3, -di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o^{2}p'o^{3}d-a^3. Fr., *condylopes*, *condylopodes*. From κόνδυλος, a knuckle, and πούς, a foot. See ARTHROPODA.

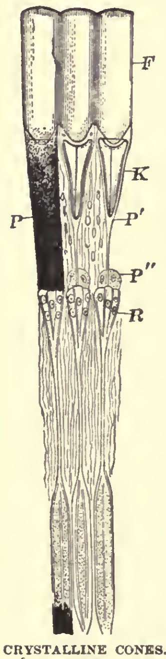
CONDYLOPUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)′o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). Fr., *condylope*. Ger., *knopffüssig*. It., *condilopeo*. Sp., *condilópeo*. Having articulated feet. [L, 180.]

CONDYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *condylos′eos (-is)*. Gr., κονδύλωσις. Properly, the formation of condylomata; as commonly used, a condyloma. [A, 322; G, 16.]

CONDYLOTOMY, n. Ko^{2}n-di^{2}l-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From κόνδυλος (see CONDYLE), and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *condylotomie*. An osteotomy of one or both of the condyles of the femur. See *Annandale's*, *Ogston's*, and *Reeves's* OSTEOTOMY.

CONDYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n′di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONDYLE.—**Aeusserer C. des Oberarmbeins** (Ger.). See *External* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**Aeusserer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See *External* CONDYLE *of the femur*.—**C. des Unterkiefers** (Ger.). See CONDYLE *of the inferior maxilla*.—**Condyli digitorum manus.** 1. The knuckles of the fingers. 2. The digital phalanges. [L, 325.]—**C. extensorius (humeri).** See *External* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**C. externus femoris.** See *External* CONDYLE *of the femur*.—**C. externus humeri (seu ossis humeri).** See *External* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**C. externus tibiæ.** See *External* TUBEROSITY *of the tibia*.—**C. fibularis femoris.** See *External* CONDYLE *of the femur*.—**C. flexorius (humeri), C. internus humeri (seu ossis humeri).** See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**Innerer C. des Oberarmbeins** (Ger.). See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**Innerer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the femur*.—**C. internus tibiæ.** See *Internal* TUBEROSITY *of the tibia*.—**C. lateralis femoris.** See *External* CONDYLE *of the femur*.—**C. lateralis humeri.** See *External* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**C. medialis femoris.** See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the femur*.—**C. medialis humeri.** See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**Condyli occipitales.** See *Occipital* CONDYLES.—**C. (ossis) maxillæ inferioris.** See CONDYLE *of the inferior maxilla*.—**C. ossis metacarpi.** The distal extremity of a metacarpal bone. [L, 31, 115.]—**C. radialis humeri.** See *External* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.—**C. scapula.** The head of the scapula; the process of the scapula which bears the glenoid cavity. [L, 31.]—**C. ulnaris humeri.** See *Internal* CONDYLE *of the humerus*.

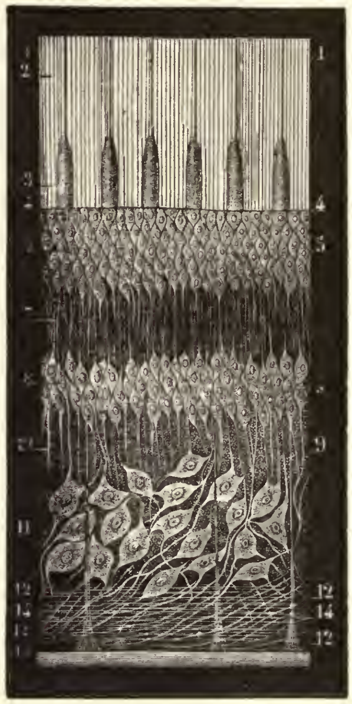
CONE, n. Kon. Gr., κῶνος. Lat., *conus*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Zapfen*. It., Sp., *cono*. 1. A pyramid with a circular base. [A, 301.] 2. An aggregated fruit composed of a conical or oval mass of imbricated scales, as in the pine and in gymnosperms generally. 3. The syncarpium of the *Magnolia* tribe; it is a mass of confluent, closed pericarps on a lengthened torus. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. body.** Ger., *Zapfenkörper*, *Zapfeninnenglied*. The inner segment of a retinal c. [L, 332.]—**C. fibres.** Ger., *Zapfenfasern*. The prolongations outward (toward the sclerotic) of the retinal c's. They enlarge to form the c. granules, and terminate, in pyramidal bases, upon the surface of the outer molecular layer of the retina, from the edges of which are given off fine processes. [L, 31, 318, 332.]—**C.-flower.** See the major list.—**C. granules.** Ger., *Zapfenkörner*. Nucleated enlargements of the c. fibres situated between the membrana externa limitans and the intergranular layer of the retina. Sometimes they are closely connected with the base of the cones, and are never at any great distance from them. By many they are regarded as being bipolar nerve cells. [L, 31, 318, 332.]—**C.-head.** The genus *Strobilanthes*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. of attraction.** Fr., *cône d'attraction*. An elevation of the outer layers of the vitelline membrane at the place where the spermatozooids are to enter it.—**C's of the retina.** See *Retinal c's*.—**C. rod** [H. Müller], **C. style.** Ger., *Zapfenstäbchen*, *Zapfenaussenglied*. The outer segment of a retinal c. [L, 332.]—**Crystalline c's.** Fr., *cônes cristallines*. In compound eyes, transparent c's which lie between the corneal lenses and the retinulæ, one for each lens. [L, 201.]—**Doyere's c., Nerve c.** See *Nerve*-EMINENCE.—**Endostylic c.** An endodermal process of the endostyle found in the stolon of certain ascidians. [L, 353.]—**Fibrous c.** [Mayo]. See CORONA *radiata*.—**Olfactory c's.** Conical projections on the antennæ of crustaceans, regarded as having olfactory functions. [L, 353.]—**Oral c.** In the *Hydrozoa*, the conical enlargement at the oral pole, in the centre of which is the mouth. [L, 121.]—**Primitive c's.** Ger., *Primitivkegel*. The c.-like appearances formed by the collecting tubules arising from single principal tubes in the medulla of the kidney, extending to the surface of the cortex in the same medullary radius, and there dividing into numerous uriniferous tubules. [J, 35.]—**Retinal c's.** Lat., *coni retinæ*. Fr., *cônes retiniens*. Ger., *Netzhautzapfen*. Bulbous bodies in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. They are divided into two segments, an inner (the c. body), and an outer (the c. rod), which is usually shorter. The inner is bottle-shaped, consists internally of homogeneous or finely granular matter, externally of fine fibrils, is simply refracting, is stained by carmin, and is continuous with a c. fibre. The outer segment is finely tapering, doubly refracting, is uncolored by carmin, but deeply stained by osmic acid, and is believed to be made up of superimposed discs.



CRYSTALLINE CONES. [FROM MILLS, AFTER GRENACHER.]

Three facets with retinulæ from the compound eye of the cockchafer. The pigment has been dissolved away from two of the facets. *F*, corneal facet; *K*, crystalline cone; *P*, pigment-sheath; *P′*, chief pigment-cell; *P″*, pigment-cells of the second order; *R*, retinulæ.

By some they are regarded as being the peripheric process of the c. granules (bipolar ganglion cells), and as being more largely concerned in the perception of color than the rods. In animals of nocturnal habits they are much diminished in number, or are absent. They are usually fewer in number than the rods, except at the macula lutea, where they exceed the rods in number. They are perpendicular to the retina except at the macula, where they are somewhat oblique. [L, 31, 318, 332.]—**Sensory c's.** See *Olfactory c's*.—**Steinheil's c.** Fr., *cône de Steinheil*. Ger., *Steinheil'sche Kegel*. It., *cono di Steinheil*. Sp., *cono de Steinheil*. A small cone of solid glass, the base of which is convex and the opposite surface concave. It is about an inch in length and acts like a Galilean telescope; occasionally used in very high degrees of myopia. [F.]—**Twin c's.** Ger., *Doppelzapfen*. In comparative anatomy, retinal c's which are united by their lateral surfaces, the rods and fibres being separate. [L, 318, 332.]



THE RODS AND CONES OF THE RETINA. [FROM MILLS, AFTER H. MÜLLER.]

1, layer of rods and cones; 2, rods; 3, cones; 4, 5, 6, external granule layer; 7, internal granule layer; 9, 10, finely granular gray layer; 11, layer of nerve-cells; 12, 14, fibres of the optic nerve; 13, membrana limitans.

CÔNE (Fr.), n. Kon. See CONE.—**C. d'attraction.** See CONE *of attraction*.—**C's de la rétine.** See *Retinal* CONES.—**C. d'exsudation** [Fol]. A conical projection from the surface of the vitelline membrane constituted by the altered tail of a spermatozooid after its head has penetrated to the vitellus. [A, 15.]—**C. d'or, C. doré** [Paulet]. A variety of mushroom. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fibreux.** A thick, c.-shaped bundle of fibres from the corium penetrating the subcutaneous fat in the acute angle formed by a fat column of Warren. [J, 42.]—**C's rétiniens.** See *Retinal* CONES.—**C's séminifères du testicules.** See CONI *vasculosi*.

CONEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kon′e^2-a^2. Fr., *conés* [Menke]. A family of the *Clinobranchia*. [L, 180.]

CONECPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. Kon-e^{2}k-flo(flo^2)-ji^{2}s(gi^{2}s)′-ko^{2}n. From κῶνος, a cone, and ἐκφλογίζειν, to set on fire. Ger., *kegelförmige Blätter*. Varicella with conical lesions. [A, 322.]

CONE-FLOWER, n. Kon′flu^6-u^4-u^{6}r. The *Rudbeckia*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**California c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia californica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cut-leaved c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia laciniata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Drummond's c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia Drummondi*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Glowing c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia fulgida*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hairy c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia hirta*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia maxima*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Newman's c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia neumaniana*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purple c.-f.** 1. The *Rudbeckia purpurea*. 2. The *Echinacea purpurea* of Mönch. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Shining c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia nitida*.—**Showy c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia speciosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Three-lobed c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia triloba*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Virginian c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia virginiana*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia laciniata*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CONEILLER (Fr.), n. Kon-e^{2}l-ya. See CORNUILLER.

CONEINE, n. Kon-e′en. Fr., *conéine*. See CONIINE.

CONEION (Lat.), n. n. Kon-i′(e^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., κώνειον. Of Hippocrates, the *Conium maculatum* or its juice. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); B, 88; L, 104.]

CONEMON, n. The cucumber of Japan. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kon-e^{2}n^2′ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^2. Gen., *conenchym′atos (-is)*. From κῶνος, a cone, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. Fr., *conenchyme*. The conical-celled epidermic tissue of vegetable hairs. [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CONEPITOS (Sp.), n. Kon-a-pe′tos. The *Antirrhinum hirsutum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONESSI, n. Kon-e^{2}s′si^2. See WRIGHTIA *antidysenterica*.—**C.-bark, C. cortex.** See *Cortex* CONESSII.

CONESSINE, n. Kon-e^{2}s′sen. Ger., *Conessin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. Its exact chemical composition is not determined; Watts gives it as $C_{26}H_{42}N_2O$, Stenhouse as $C_{25}H_{22}NO$, Warnecke as $C_{11}H_{18}N$, and Polstorf and Schirmer as $C_{12}H_{20}N$. The latter describe it as a light, white powder, melting at 121·5° C., sparingly soluble in water, freely so in

alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene. Its medicinal properties have not been satisfactorily investigated. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1886, p. 613; B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CONESSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-e^{2}s'si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See WRIGHTIA *antidysenterica* and *Cortex conessii*.—**Cortex conessii.** Ger., *Conessrinde*. The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. [B, 5, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CONEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-e^{2}x'i^2-o. Gen., *conexion'is*. See CONNEXIO.

CONFANON, n. An old name for *Papaver rhœas*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONFECT, n. Ko^{2}n'fe^{2}kt. Ger., *C.* See CONFECTION.—**C. against worms.** See CONFECTIO *ad vermes*.

CONFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *confection'is*. See CONFECTION.—**Cardiaca c.** See *C. aromatica*.—**C. ad vermes.** Confect against worms; made by mixing together 720 parts of worm-seed, 480 of meal of lupins, 240 each of white dittany and dittany of Crete, 30 each of prepared burnt hartshorn and true scordium, 16 of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of white sugar to form a confection. [B, 89 (*a*, 21).]—**C. anacardii, C. anacardina.** Confection of anacardium containing 12 parts each of emblican, belleric, myrobalans, long pepper, and white pepper, 8 drachms each of ginger and honey of acardinum, 5 parts each of castor, storax, and cloves, 3 drachms each of chamomile flowers, bay-berries, and cyperus, 20 parts of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of honey. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**C. anodyna nostra.** A preparation made by mixing 288 parts of opium dissolved in juice of lemons and inspissated to the thickness of honey, 48 parts each of salt of tartar, salt of pearl, bezoar mineral, and cloves, 1 part each of musk and ambergris, 24 parts of oil of cinnamon, and 336 parts each of juice of alkermes, meliginous extract of juniper-berries, and virgin honey; to be kept into an air-tight tin or silver box. [L, 89 (*a*, 21).]—**C. Archigeni, C. Archigenis.** Confection of Archigenes: made by mixing 4 parts each of castor, long pepper and black pepper, styrax, spikenard, costus, galbanum, and opium, and one part of saffron with a sufficient quantity of syrup of ringwort to form a confection. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**C. aromatica, C. cardiaca, C. cordialis.** Fr., *confection* (ou *électuaire*) *aromatique*. Ger., *aromatische Latwerge*. Aromatic confection; made by rubbing together 4 oz. (av.) of aromatic powder and 4 oz. (av.) (or a sufficient quantity) of clarified honey until a uniform mass is obtained [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or 1 part of powdered cinnamon and ginger, and 2 parts of syrup of orange-peel [U. S. Ph., 1820, Ed. Ph., 1826]; or 2 parts of powdered cinnamon and cardamom, 3 parts of conserve of orange-peel, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peel [Port. Ph., 1836]; or 4 parts each of cinnamon and nutmeg, 2 parts of cloves, 1 part of lesser cardamom, 4 parts of saffron, 32 parts of chalk, 48 parts of sugar, and 24 parts of water. [B, 81, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. Damocratis.** See MITHRIDATE and CONFECTION *of Damocrates*.—**C. de Rebecha.** See TROCHISCI *bechici albi*.—**C. diacodion.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**C. diaprunum.** See *Confectio* PRUNORUM *laxativa*.—**C. Fracastorii.** See CONDITUM *catechucicum*.—**C. Hamech (major).** Hamech's c.; made by bruising 16 parts of the rind of yellow myrobalans, 12 parts each of chebulan, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, and polypody of the oak, 4 parts each of wormwood and thyme, and 3 parts each of the seeds of anise and fennel, and red roses, macerating them together for 1 day in 576 parts of whey, boiling down to one half, straining with expression, adding 48 parts each of the juices of fumitory and pulps of prunes and raisins, and 96 parts each of white sugar and clarified honey, boiling to the consistence of honey, and sprinkling in at the end 16 parts each of powdered troches of agaric and powdered senna-leaves, 12 parts of rhubarb, 8 parts of epithymum, 6 parts of diagrydium, 4 parts of cinnamon, 2 parts of ginger, and 1 part each of the seeds of fumitory, anise, and spikenard, and mixing into a confection. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**C. hyacinthina.** See *Électuaire de* SAFRAN *composé*.—**C. japonica.** See CONDITUM *catechucicum*.—**C. laxative.** See *C.* ANISI *laxativa*.—**C. opiata.** See *C.* OPII.—**C. passulata.** See *C.* SENNÆ.—**C. passulata cathartica.** Fr., *confection de raisins purgative*. Cathartic confection of raisins; a preparation made by mixing together thoroughly 4 parts of confection of senna and 1 part of powdered jalap. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. paulina.** See *C. Archigenis*.—**C. raleighana.** See *C. aromatica*.—**C. sapientum.** See *C. anacardina*.

CONFECTION, n. Ko^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *confectio* (from *con*, together, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *c.*, *confit*, *confiture*, *condit*, *dragée*. Ger., *Confect*, *Zuckermandel*, *Zuckererbse*. It., *confetto*, *confezione*, *saccaruro*. Sp., *confección*. A preparation of soft, solid consistence, composed of one or more medicinal substances, made up with some saccharine excipient, sugar, honey, or syrup. See also CONSERVE and ELECTUARY. [*a*, 21.]—**Aromatic c.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**C. absorbante et aromatique** (Fr.). See *Électuaire de* SAFRAN *composé*.—**C. aromatique** (Fr.). See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**C. Hamech.** See CONFECTIO *Hamech*.—**C. japonaise** (Fr.). See CONDITUM *catechucicum*.—**C. of Archigenes.** See CONFECTIO *Archigenis*.—**C. of Damocrates.** More properly written *c. of Democrates*. An ingredient of Warburg's tincture, closely resembling a preparation known as the *c. of Mithridates*. It contains over forty ingredients, including a very small proportion of opium (1 to 240) and a number of aromatic preparations. ["Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 17.]—**C. of Hamech.** See CONFECTIO *Hamech*.—**C. of saunders.** See *Confectio de* SANTALIS.—**C. opiacée.** See *Confectio* OPII.—**C. universelle** (Fr.). See *Électuaire de* RHUBARBE *composé*.—**Cordial c.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**Kermesine c.** See *Confectio* ALKERMES.—**Laxative c.** See *Confectio* ANISI *laxativa*.—**Simple c.** Of T. Haffenden, a c. composed of the pulps of tamarinds or prunes, with sugar, glycerin, etc., serving as a base for the extemporaneous preparation of c's from various medicinal substances. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 21).]—**Sir Walter Raleigh's c.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**Vermifuge c.** See *Confectio seminis* CINÆ.

CONFECTIONARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Kon-fe^{2}k-shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n-a-(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An old term for an apothecary.

CONFECTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-fe^{2}k'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See CONFECTION, CONSERVE, and ELECTUARY.—**C. mithridaticum.** See MITHRIDATE.

CONFÉDÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-fa-da-ra. United together. [L, 41, 180.]

CONFÉE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-fa. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERRUMINATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-fe^{2}r-u^{2}m'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *conferruminatus* (from *conferruminare*, to glue together). Fr., *conferruminé*. United into one common mass (said of cotyledons). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}rt(fe^{2}rt)-i^2-flor'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *confertus*, crowded together, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *confertiflore*. Ger., *dichtblumig*. Having flowers glomerated or pressed close together. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERTIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}rt(fe^{2}rt)-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *confertus*, crowded together, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *confertifolié*. Ger., *dichtblätterig*. Having the leaves pressed close together. L, 41.]

CONFERTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}rt(fe^{2}rt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *serré*. Ger., *zusammengedrängt*, *dichtstehend*. It., *compresso*. Sp., *comprimido*. Packed or pressed close together; of a cutaneous eruption, closely clustered. [A, 326; B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)'va^3(wa^3). From *confervere*, to grow together. Fr., *conferve*. Ger., *Süsswasseralgen*, *Wasserfaden*. It., *conferve*. Sp., *c.* 1. Of Pliny, an aquatic plant, so called because of its supposed power to make fractured bones unite, and called for the same reason, by Apuleius, *consolida*. 2. The representative genus of the *Confervaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ægagropila** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Vermmoos*. Moor-balls; a Mediterranean species found in Corsican moss; formerly employed in powder as an anthelminthic and alterative and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. albida** [Forskål]. A species used in Iceland as a condiment. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. brevissima** [Ehrhart]. See *C. ægagropila*.—**C. bulbosa** [Chantrans]. Fr., *conferve bulbeuse*. A marine species which furnishes a fibre like that of cotton and used in like manner. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. catenata** [Linnæus]. A Mediterranean species found along with *C. ægagropila*.—**C. coccinea** [Hudson]. Ger., *scharlachrothe Haaralge*. A species growing in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It is an anthelminthic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. corallina** [Loureiro]. A Chinese species; its infusion is made into a conserve with sugar. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. diaphana** [Lyngbie]. The *Ceramium diaphanum* of Roth. A species found in the Mediterranean and other seas. [B, 180 (*a*, 21).]—**C. dichotoma.** See FUCUS *helminthocortos*.—**C. flocculosa** [Roth]. A species growing in rivers; used as an anthelminthic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. funiformis** [Roth]. See CHANTRANSIA *rivularis*.—**C. helminthocorton, C. helminthocortos.** Fr., *mousse de Corse*. Ger., *Wurmconferve*. A species of which a decoction is used in Europe as an anthelminthic, and which is one of the marine plants sold there as Corsican moss. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. linum** [Miller]. A species found in most seas, included under the name Corsican moss. [B, 180.]—**C. lutescens** [De Candolle]. See *C. bulbosa*.—**C. mollis** [Draparnaud]. Fr., *millefeuille marine*. A species used in Kamtchatka as a cosmetic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. palustris** [Chantrans]. See CHANTRANSIA *rivularis*.—**C. pectinalis** [Müll]. See *C. flocculosa*.—**C. prolifera** [Roth]. A Mediterranean species found along with *C. ægagropila*.—**C. rivalis, C. rivularis** [Linnæus]. See CHANTRANSIA *rivularis*.—**C. rupestris.** See HELMINTHOCORTON.—**C. sericea** [Gilbert]. See CHANTRANSIA *rivularis*.—**C. striatula** [Jürgens]. Fr., *diatoma raide*. A species found on river-banks; it is an anthelminthic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERVACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. Of Schulz, a section of the *Confervaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CONFERVACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *confervacées*. Ger., *Konfervaceen*, *Wasserfäden*. A family (order) of chlorophyllaceous plants (*Algæ*) belonging, according to some, to the *Œdogoniaceæ* (grand division *Oosporeæ*); according to others, to the *Zoosporeæ* (grand division *Zygosporeæ*). They are green or yellowish filamentous masses found in both salt and fresh water. As limited by Reichenbach (1828), it comprised the divisions *Echinelleæ*, *Fragilarinæ*, *Oscillatorinæ*, and *Ulvaceæ*; in 1837 he confined the divisions to the *Oscillatorinæ*, *Conferveæ*, and *Zignemeæ*, and in 1841 he adopted the divisions *Leptomiteæ*, *Oscillarieæ*, *Lyngbyeæ*, *Cadmeæ*, and *Diatomeæ*. According to Kützing, it comprised *Glocotila*, *Œdogonium*, *Chætomorpha*, *Hormotrichum*, *Rhizoclonium*, *Cladophora*, *Crenacantha*, *Bulbochæte*, *Periplegmatium*, *Gongrosira*, *Herposteiron*, *Phyllactidium*, *Coleochæte*, *Plinia*, *Fischeria*, *Chroolepus*, *Bulbotricha*, *Chantransia*, *Chlorotylium*, and *Campsopogon*. [B, 49, 75, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERVACEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r-va'shu^{3}s. Lat., *confervaceus*. Fr., *confervacé*. Resembling a conferva, belonging to the *Confervaceæ*.

CONFERVÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)'ve(wa^3-e^2). Fr., *confervées*. 1. Of Stackhouse, the 5th order of *Cryptogams*. 2. By Lehman, the first section of the *Algæ*, comprising *Vaucheria*, *Arthrodia*, *Spirogyra*, *Conferva*, *Oscillatoria*, *Batrachospermum*, *Thorea*, *Draparnaldia*, *Chantransia*, *Lemanea*, *Diatoma*, and *Ceramium*. 3. By Link regarded as a family of *Algæ* comprising *Bacillaria*, *Annulina*, *Conferva*, *Lysigonium*, *Globulina*, *Conjugata*, *Spirogyra*, *Oscillatoria*, *Hydrolinum*, *Ectosperma*, *Œdogonium*, *Hydrodictyon*, *Enteromorpha*, *Batrachospermum*, *Charospermum*, *Rivularia*, *Agarum*, *Ceramium*, and *Mertensia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CONFERVEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)′ve^2(we^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *conferves*. See CONFERVACEÆ and CONFERVÆ.

CONFERVICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)′ol-(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *conferva* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *confervicole*. Living or growing among *Confervecæ*. [L, 41.]

CONFERVIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)′vi^{2}d-(wi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Conferveæ* comprising *Myxonema*, *Conferva*, *Hormiscia*, *Nodularia*, *Aphanizomenon*, *Tiresias*, *Draparnaldia*, *Leptomitus*, *Achlya*, and *Hygrocrocis*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CONFERVIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From *Conferva* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Resembling the *Confervea*. [L, 41.]

CONFERVINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r-vi(we)′ne(na^3-e^2). 1. Of Sprengel (1827), a family of *Algæ*, including *Cladostephus*, *Ectocarpus*, *Polysiphonia*, *Champia*, *Griffithia*, *Ceramium*, *Bulbochæte*, *Conferva*, *Zygnema*, *Hydrodictyon*, and *Nodularia*; in 1831 he excluded *Nodularia* and added *Sphacelaria*, *Dasia*, and *Chrovolepus*. 2. Of Kützing (1845), a division of *Tiloblasteæ* (previously termed by him *Dermastosipheæ*) including the families *Hormidieæ*, *Ulothricheæ*, *Conferveæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, *Hydrodictyeæ*, *Protonemeæ*, *Chantransieæ*, *Draparnaldieæ*, *Ectocarpeæ*, and *Sphacelarieæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CONFERVOID, adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r′void. From *conferva* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *confervoïde*. Resembling a conferva; having filaments like the *Conferva*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONFERVOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)-vo(wo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh and succeeding authors, an order of *Algæ*; by some made co-extensive with the *Confervaceæ* (*q. v.*), by others regarded as a division of the latter. S. H. Vines, who adopts the former view, makes the *C.* the 5th or er of the 2d subclass (*Chlorophyceæ*) of *Algæ*, and defines them as septate multicellular plants, with uninucleate or multinucleate cells, and a filamentous body, branched or unbranched, sometimes differentiated into root and stem, in which case it is attached by the root, or by a flat, or by a cellular tube. The sexual process is either isogamous, the gametes then being non-ciliated and fixed (*Conjugatæ*) or free-swimming and ciliated (*Ulothricaceæ*, *Cladophoreæ*, *Chætophoreæ*, and *Ulvaceæ*); or it is oogamous, the sexual organs then being either undifferentiated (in the *Sphæropleæ*), or differentiated (in the *Œdogonieæ* and *Coleochæteæ*). [B, 77, 170 (α, 24).]

CONFERVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). An old term for strophulus. [L, 81.]

CONFREY, n. Ko^{2}n′fe^{2}r-i^2. See COMFREY.

CONFIGURATION, n. Ko^{2}n-fi^{2}g-u^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *configuratio* (from *configurare*, to give form to). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Gestaltung*, *Bildung*. It., *configurazione*. Sp., *configuracion*. The general form of an object, also, in phrenology, the faculty of appreciating form. [A, 301.]

CONFINEMENT, n. Ko^{2}n-fin′me^{2}nt. Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.), *détention* (2d def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). It., Sp., *parto* (1st def.). 1. Detention in one's house on account of sickness, especially that of women on account of childbirth; hence, childbirth itself (see PARTURITION). 2. The forcible detention of one or more individuals under surveillance to prevent the spread of infectious disease. [A, 301.]

CONFINES [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-fin(fen)′ez(as). An order of the *Calicanthi*, comprising the formations *Sedifloræ* and *Rasifloræ*. [B, 170.]

CONFINIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fin(fen)′i^{2}s. Closely allied (said of species). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONFIRMANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}rm(fi^{2}rm)′a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *confirmare*, to strengthen. Tonic. [L, 104.]—**Medicamenta confirmantia.** Tonic medicines. [L, 104.]

CONFIRMED, adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{5}rmd′. Lat., *confirmatus*. Fr., *confirmé*. Ger., *confirmirt*. It., *confirmato*. Sp., *confirmado*. Settled, well developed, not to be thrown off (said of diseases and vices). [A, 301.]

CONFIT (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-fe. See COMFIT.

CONFITILLA (Sp.), n. Kon-fe-tel′ya^3. In Cuba, the *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

CONFITURE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-fe-tu^{6}r. See CONFECTION.—**C. de Damas.** See CONSERVE *de Damas*.

CONFLUENCE, n. Ko^{2}n′flu^2-e^{2}ns. Lat., *confluentia*, *confluens* (from *confluere*, to flow together). Fr., *confluent*. Ger., *Verschmelzung*. It., *confluenza*. Sp., *confluencia*. The point of meeting of two or more canals. [A, 301.]—**C. of the sinuses.** Lat., *confluens sinuum*. See TORCULAR *Herophili*.

CONFLUENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n′flu^2(flu^4)-e^{2}nz(ans). Fr., *c.* 1. See CONFLUENT; as a n., see CONFLUENCE. 2. As a n., a venous branch or sinus uniting two or more veins. [L.]—**C. condyloideus anterior** [Trolard]. A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus which receives one or more branches of a venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar canal. [L, 31.]—**C. sinuum.** See TORCULAR *Herophili*.—**C. sinuum anterior.** See *Cavernous* SINUS.—**C. sinuum posterior.** See TORCULAR *Herophili*.—**C. spheno-parietalis.** See *Cavernous* SINUS.

CONFLUENT, adj. Ko^{2}n′flu^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *confluens*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenfliessend*. It., Sp., *confluente*. 1. Running or run together, grown together, coalesced (said of two bones which cohere or blend together, but were originally separate; of the cells of an anther so joined as to appear one; of the nervules of a leaf when they are simple and tend to become single at the summit of the leaf; of leaves that become united at the base; of the lesions of small-pox, and the like, when they run together in patches, etc.). [B, 1 (α, 24).] 2. As a n., see CONFLUENS (2d def.).—**C's du liquide céphalo-rachidien** [Magendie] (Fr.). See SINUS *subarachnoidalis*.—**C's lacunaires** [Ranvier] (Fr.). Cleft-like appearances in bone; thought to be bone-corpuscles or lacunæ either completely or partly atrophied. [J, 31.]

CONFLUENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-flu^2(flu^4)-e^{2}n′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. 1. Of Paracelsus, the concordance between a disease and its remedy. [L, 94, 104.] 2. See CONFLUENCE.

CONFLUX, n. Ko^{2}n′flu^{3}x. Gr., ξύῤῥοια. Lat., *confluxio*, *confluxus*. Fr., *confluxe*. Ger., *Zusammenfluss*. See CONFLUENCE.—**Posterior c. of Magendie.** See SINUS *subarachnoidalis*.

CONFOCAL, adj. Ko^{2}n′fo-ka^{2}l. From *con*, together, and *focus* (*q. v.*). Having the same focus (said of two or more lenses). [α, 24.]

CONFŒDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-fe^{2}d(fo^2-e^{2}d)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)′-shi^2(ti^2) o. From *confœderare*, to league together. See CONFLUENCE.

CONFORM, adj. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rm′. Lat., *conformis* (from *con*, together, and *forma*, form). Fr., *conforme*. Ger., *übereinstimmend*. It., Sp., *conforme*. Alike in shape (said of a seed molded in the form of the fruit, or of an embryo shaped like the seed). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONFORMATEUR (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-form-a^3-tu^{6}r. An apparatus for recording the outline of a solid.—**C. à clavettes.** An instrument occasionally used in craniometry, similar to that used by hatters to obtain the horizontal circumference of the head. It differs from Harting's cephalograph in that the tracing is reduced from the natural size of the curve. [L, 150.]

CONFORMATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rm-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *conformation′is*. See CONFIGURATION.—**C. pupillæ artificialis.** See COREMORPHOSIS.

CONFORMATION, n. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rm-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *conformatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Bildung*. It., *conformazione*. Sp., *conformación*. See CONFIGURATION.

CONFORMED, adj. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rmd′. See CONFORM.

CONFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. See CONFORM.

CONFORTANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rt′a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *confortare*, to strengthen. Fr., *confortant*. Tonic. [L. 109.]

CONFORTATIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-fo^{2}rt′a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *confortativus*. Fr., *confortatif*, *confortant*. Ger., *herzstärkend*. It., Sp., *confortativo*. Tonic. [L, 94.]

CONFRICATION, n. Ko^{2}n-fri^{2}k a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *confricatio* (from *confricare*, to rub together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Aneinanderreiben*. It., *confricazione*. Sp., *confricación*. The rubbing or chafing of two or more things together, as of the nates, causing intertrigo; tribadism, masturbation; in pharmacy, reduction to powder by attrition, the squeezing of juice from fruit, and the expression of juice through a filter. [A, 301.]

CONFRICATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-fri^{2}k-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^{2}x. Gen., *confricat′ricis*. A woman who practices tribadism. [A, 325.]

CONFRONTATION, n. Ko^{2}n-fru^{3}nt-a′shu^{3}n. The expedient of confronting a patient with the person from whom his disease was contracted, so as to determine the nature of the latter's disease and thus aid in the diagnosis. [L, 313.]

CONFUSI, n. In Japan, the *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-fu^{2}z(fus)′i^2-o. Gen., *confusion′is*. From *con*, together, and *fundere*, to pour. See CONFUSION, CRASIS, and SYNCHYSIS.

CONFUSION, n. Ko^{2}n-fu^{2}zh′u^{3}n. Lat., *confusio*. Fr., *c.* A blending, disordering, confounding.—**C.-colors.** Fr., *images de c.* Ger., *Blendungsbilder*. It., *immagini di confusione*. Sp., *imágenes de confusión*. 1. Changes in the color of retinal impressions or after-images, such as are produced by looking at the sun or at a bright flame of light. [F.] 2. Certain compound colors used in examinations for color-blindness; they are usually gray, buff, etc., which more or less resemble the primary color to be matched, and, if selected by the patient in matching the sample, they indicate color-blindness. [B.]

CONFUSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-fu^{2}s(fus)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *confus*. Irregular (said of fevers). [A, 325.]

CONGANA, n. In Peru, the *Vaccinium corymbodendron*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONGE (Chin.), n. A variety of tea with narrow leaves. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONGEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n(ko^{2}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-a^3. Fr., *congéa*. Of Roxburgh, a genus of the *Symphoremeæ*, order *Verbenaceæ*, indigenous to Burmah and the Malay Peninsula. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. villosa** [Roxb.]. A variety of c. found in the Tenasserim provinces. The leaves are used medicinally. [α, 22.]

CONGEE, n. Ko^{2}n-je′. A decoction of rice. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

CONGÉLABLE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-zhal-a^3-b′l. Capable of congealing. [A, 385.]

CONGELANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n(ko^{2}n^2)′je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Causing congelation.

CONGELATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). A person affected with ecstasy. [A, 322, 325.]

CONGELATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *congelation′is*. From *congelare*, to freeze. Fr., *congélation*. Ger., *Erstarrung*, *Erfrierung*, *Gefrieren*. It., *congelazione*, *congelamento*. Sp., *congelación*, *congelamiento*. 1. Catalepsy. [B, 117.] 2. A freezing, congelation. 3. Frost-bite; the effects produced upon the tissues of the body by freezing, or by exposure to extreme cold. Cf. DERMATITIS *congelationis* and PERNIO.—**C. bullosa.** Frost-bite with the formation of blebs. [A, 326.]—**C. erethematosa.** Frost-bite to the extent of producing bluish redness with swelling

and fœtid serous exudation. [A, 326.]—**C. escharotica.** Frost-bite with gangrene. [A, 326.]

CONGELATION, n. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., σύμπηξις. Lat., *congelatio* (from *congelare*, to congeal). Fr., *congélation*. Ger., *Gefrieren*. It., *congelazione*. Sp., *congelamiento, congelación*. 1. Freezing, the solidification of a liquid in consequence of a reduction of temperature; as sometimes used, coagulation. 2. Frost-bite, the effects of intense cold on living animal tissues (induration, pallor, and loss of sensibility, followed by hyperæmia and, if the exposure is prolonged or the part improperly treated, by vesication, ulceration, or gangrene). C. of the *first degree* is followed by simple hyperæmia of the skin; that of the *second degree* by more decided cutaneous lesions, such as vesication and superficial ulceration; that of the *third degree* by deep-seated gangrene. 3. The effects of intense cold on the organism at large, characterized mainly by irresistible drowsiness and repugnance to exertion, followed by sleep and death. [A, 301; L, 87.] 4. Of the ancients, the stupor of certain diseases, such as catalepsy. [A, 325.]

CONGELATIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′vu^{3}s-(wu^{4}s). See CONGELANS.

CONGELATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *congelé*. Ger., *gefroren*. It., *congelato*. Sp., *congelado*. 1. Frozen. [L, 43.] 2. See CONGELATICUS.

CONGENER (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n′je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *congen′eris*. From *con*, together with, and *genus*, kind. Fr., *congénère*. Ger., *congenerisch, verwandt, gleichartig* It., *congenere*. Sp., *congénero*. Congeneric (*q. v.*); as a n., anything of like origin or nature with another or belonging to the same or an allied genus. [L.]

CONGENERIC, adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}n-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Gr., συγγενής, ὁμογενής. Lat., *congener*. Fr., *congénère*. 1. Belonging to the same genus. 2. Of the same nature or having the same functions. [L, 41, 121.]

CONGÉNIAL (Fr.). adj. Ko^{3}n^2-zhan-e-a^{3}l. See CONGENITAL.

CONGENITAL, adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}n′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *congenitus* (from *con*, together with, and *genitus*, engendered). Fr., *congénital*. Ger., *angeboren, mitgeboren*. It., *congenito*. Sp., *congénito*. Syn.: *connate*. Existing at the time of birth.

CONGERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}r(ge^{2}r)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Phaneromycteres*. [L, 281.]

CONGERIES (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-je(ge^2)′ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *congerie′i*. From *congerere*, to accumulate. Gr., συμφόρημα. Fr., *amas*. Ger., *Gemengsel*. It., *ammasso*. Sp., *congerie*. A collection, a mass. [L, 56, 102.]

CONGESTED, adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}st′e^{2}d. Lat., *congestus*. Fr., *congestionné*. 1. In a state of congestion. 2. In botany, of the prefoliation, having the discs of leaves irregularly crowded on each other. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24)]

CONGESTIBLE, adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}st′i^2-b′l. Fr., *c.* Susceptible of congestion. [A, 301.]

CONGESTION, n. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}st′yu^{3}n. Gr., συμφόρησις. Lat., *congestio* (from *congerere*, to accumulate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Andraung, Ansammlung*. It., *congestione*. Sp., *congestión*. 1. An abnormal accumulation of blood in a part; hyperæmia (to be distinguished from inflammation, fluxion, and engorgement [*q. v.*]). 2. A like accumulation of any of the juices. 3. The wandering of pus to a part remote from the seat of its formation (Fr., *abcès par c.*). [A, 301.]—**Active c.** Fr., *c. active* (ou *de force*). A state of hyperæmia in which too much blood is propelled into the affected part. It often constitutes the first manifestation of inflammation. [L.]—**Asthenic c.** Fr., *c. asthénique*. See *Passive c.*—**Atonic c.** Ger., *atonische C.* C. due to weakness of the muscular fibres of the blood-vessels independently of nervous influence. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Cerebral c.** C. of the brain; described as occurring under three forms—the light, the severe, and the apoplectic. The light form is gradual in onset. There is dull headache, with alternate lancinating pains, tinnitus aurium, flashes of light before the eyes, uneasy sleep, bad dreams, vertigo, muscular fatigue, disordered sensations, deranged stomach, nausea, and irritable heart. The severe may develop out of the light form, or it may come on without prodromes. The symptoms of this form are those of the light form exaggerated in intensity. If not relieved, the patient may pass from a state of exalted activity to one of depression or coma. In children, convulsions are not infrequent. The third, or apoplectic form, is of sudden onset, simulating apoplexy closely. The reflexes are not in abeyance. In venous or passive cerebral c. there are headache, swelling of the eyelids, fullness of the superficial veins, singing in the ears, and impairment of the hearing. The vision is obscured and the mind confused. [a, 25.]—**Collateral c.** Ger., *collaterale C.* An increase of the amount of blood flowing through the vessels directly connected with a vessel that is obstructed. [Samuel (A, 319).] Cf. *Collateral* CIRCULATION.—**C. asthénique, C. de faiblesse** (Fr.). See *Passive c.*—**C. de force.** See *Active c.*—**C. par accommodation** (Fr.). See *Active c.*—**C. par paralysie** (Fr.). See *Neuro-paralytic c.*—**C. par rétention** (Fr.), **C. passive** (Fr.). See *Passive c.*—**C'sabscess** (Ger.). See *Congestive* ABSCESS.—**C. sthénique.** See *Active c.*—**C's utérines.** Mme. Lachapelle's term for a form of secondary puerperal hæmorrhage supposed by her to depend upon a special "molimen hæmorrhagicum." [A, 96.]—**Entzündliche C.** (Ger.). See *Inflammatory c.*—**Fluxionary c.** Fr., *c. fluxionnaire*. Ger., *fluxionäre C.* C. due to increased force of the general circulation. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Functional c.** Ger., *functionelle C.* C. of an organ in consequence of its functional activity (*e. g.*, of the retina when the eye is in use). [Samuel (A, 319).]—**General venous c.** Fr., *c. veineuse générale*. Overloading of the veins of the systemic circulation, as in certain forms of valvular disease of the heart. [D, 1.]—**Hepatic c.** C. of the liver; an increase in the amount of blood in the liver. The condition may be active, such as is induced by excesses in eating or malarial disease and in typhus or typhoid fever. Passive hepatic c. may arise in the course of any disorder disturbing the systemic circulation. If the venous stasis persists, atrophy of the organ will ensue. [Strümpell (a, 25).]—**Hypostatic c.** Fr., *c. hypostatique*. Ger., *hypostatische C.* Gravitation of blood to the lower parts of the body or of certain organs, as in the dead body and in persons with an enfeebled heart. [D, 25.]—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., *c. idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische C.* C. occurring by itself, not as an expression of some other morbid condition. [L, 135.]—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *c. inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche C.* The c. of inflammation. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Mechanical c.** Fr., *c. mécanique*. Ger., *mechanische C.* Passive c. due to any mechanical cause, such as an impediment to the venous circulation.—**Nervous c.** Fr., *c. nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöse C.* C. due to nervous influence. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Neural c.** C. of a nerve; a morbid condition prone to follow exposure of nerves to intense cold; due, according to S. W. Mitchell, to paralysis. According to W. A. Hammond, it is probably present in many cases of neuralgia. [D, 34.]—**Neuro-paralytic c.** Fr., *c. neuro-paralytique*. C. due to paralysis of the motor nerves of the capillaries. [" Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 583 (a, 18).]—**Passive c.** Fr., *c. passive, stagnation sanguine*. A general term for all forms of c. that do not depend on an increase in the amount of blood sent to the part by the heart.—**Plethoric c.** Ger., *plethorische C.* See PLETHORA.—**Pulmonary c.** C. of the lungs; active pulmonary c. is associated with dilated capillaries, an increased supply of blood to the part, and an accelerated current. In passive pulmonary c. the blood current is slow. [a, 25.]—**Renal c.** C. of the kidneys. In active renal c. the symptoms are pain, frequent and urgent desire to micturate, hæmaturia, and renal casts. The urine is voided in small quantities only. The symptoms of passive renal c. are usually masked for a considerable time by those of the exciting cause. The urine decreases in quantity, and is acid in reaction and dark in color. It contains albumin and casts, and the specific gravity is increased. [Bartholow, Strümpell (a, 25).]—**Spinal c.** An acute or chronic condition appertaining to the spinal cord, in which the characteristic symptoms are pain of an aching variety, and palsy. The pain is usually in the lumbar and sacral regions; the palsy is incomplete, being preceded by numbness, extending from below upward, and being rarely combined with paralysis of the sphincters. According to Da Costa, the trouble is often traceable to disturbance in the circulation or to alteration in the composition of the blood. [D, 25, 34.]—**Splenic c.** C. of the spleen. It is to be distinguished from the structural enlargement to which its continuance gives rise. [a, 25.]—**Systemic c.** C., or overloading of the systemic circulation.—**Venous c.** Fr., *c. veineuse*. Engorgement of the veins from any cause which interferes with the freedom of the circulation. [D, 1.] See also *Passive* HYPERÆMIA.—**Wachsthumsc'** (Ger.). C. due to increased growth of a part, as of an organ when its fellow has been incapacitated. [Samuel (A, 319).]

CONGESTIONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}st-e-o^{3}n-na. Congested. [L, 41.]

CONGESTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}st′i^{2}v. Lat., *congestivus*. Fr., *congestif, congestionnel*. Ger., *congestiv*. It., *congestivo, congestionale*. Sp., *congestivo*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or due to, congestion. [D.] See CONGESTED.

CONGESTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-je^{2}st(ge^{2}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONGESTED.

CONGHAS, n. In Ceylon, the *Melicocca trijuga* of Jacquin. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CONGIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ji^2(gi^2)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Holding a gallon. [A, 318.]

CONGIARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-ji^2(gi^2)-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A vessel holding a gallon. [L, 30 (a, 21).]

CONGIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ji^2(gi^2)-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONGIALIS.

CONGIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n′ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A gallon. [L, 30.]

CONGLACIATION, n. Ko^{2}n-gla-si^2-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *conglaciatio*. See CONGELATION.

CONGLOBATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-glob′at. Lat., *conglobatus* (from *conglobare*, to collect into a ball). Fr., *conglobé*. Ger., *conglobirt, geballt, zusammgeballt*. It., *conglobato*. Sp., *conglobado*. 1. Collected into a ball (said of flowers and leaves, also of the lymphatic glands). [B, 1 (a, 24); J; L, 14.]

CONGLOBATION, n. Ko^{2}n-glob-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *conglobatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenballung*. It., *conglobazione*. Sp., *conglobación*. The state of being or process of becoming conglobate.

CONGLOMERATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-glo^{2}m′e^{2}r-at. Lat., *conglomeratus* (from *conglomerare*, to heap up). Fr., *congloméré*. Ger., *zusammengehäuft*. It., *conglomerato*. Sp., *conglomerado*. In anatomy, composed of lobes or lobules contained in a single investment; in botany, united into a mass or cluster. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CONGLOMERATION, n. Kon-glo^{2}m-e^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *conglomeratio*. Fr., *conglomération*. Ger., *Zusammenhäufung*. It., *conglomerazione*. Sp., *conglomeración*. The state of being or process of becoming conglomerate.

CONGLUTIN, n. Ko^{2}n-glu^{2}t′i^{2}n. The alkali albuminate obtained from almonds, the kernels of stone-fruit, and lupins. It is prepared like legumin, from which it differs only in elementary composition. It is, like the other substances, obtained from the casein of plants, precipitated by dilute acids and rennet, which precipitate dissolves readily in basic potassic phosphate. [B, 4, 229 (a, 24).]

CONGLUTINANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-glu^{2}t′i^{2}n-a^{2}nt. Lat., *conglutinans*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenklebend*. It., Sp., *conglutinante*. Joining, causing adhesion. [L, 41, 49.]

CONGLUTINATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-glu^{2}t′i^{2}n-at. Lat., *conglutinatus*. Fr., *conglutiné*. Glued together, not organically united. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONGLUTINATION, n. Ko^{2}n-glu^{2}t-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *συγκόλλυσις*. Lat., *conglutinatio*. Fr., *c*. The union of two contiguous bodies by the interposition of a third, as of two fingers each deprived of its integuments, or of the pleuræ to the lungs by effused matter. [L, 97.] See AGGLUTINATION.

CONGO, n. In China, a commercial term for a certain quality (not species in the botanical sense) of black tea. [B, 77 (a, 24); L, 56.]

CONGO-MAHOE, n. In Jamaica, the negro name of the *Hibiscus clypeatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGON, n. See CONGO.

CONGONA, n. In Peru, the *Peperomia inæqualifolia* [Ruiz and Pavón] and the *Piper trifolium*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGONHA (Port.), n. Ko^{2}n-go^{2}n'ya^3. In Brazil, the *Ilex paraguayensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGONITA, CONGONO, n's. See CONGONA.

CONGOPAPIER (Ger.), n. Kon^2'go-pa^3-per. See *Congo* PAPER.

CONGO-ROOT, n. Ko^{2}n^2'go-ru^{4}t. See PSORALEA *eglandulosa*.

CONGOROTH (Ger.), n. Kon^2'go-rot. See *Congo* RED.

CONGO-THEE (Ger.), n. Kon^2'go-ta. Congo tea, a variety of black tea. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See CONGO.

CONGOU-ELEVIN (Tamil), n. The *Cochlospermum gossypium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGOURDE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-gurd. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONGOURDELLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-gurd-e^{2}l. The *Cucurbita pyriformis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONGOXA (Port.), n. Ko^{2}n-go'sha^3. The *Vinca major*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGREGATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n^2-gre^{2}g-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *congrégatés*. Of Batsch, a group of rubiaceous plants, comprising *Mitchellia*, *Canephora*, *Cephælis*, *Callicocca*, *Morinda*, *Opercularia*, and *Nauclea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGRÈS (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-gre^2. Sexual intercourse; formerly the ocular test (Fr., *épreuve de c.*; Ger., *Eheprobe*) ordered by the French courts in divorce cases, etc., of the capability or incapability of coition, in the presence of physicians and matrons. The practice was abolished in 1667. [L, 41, 43.]

CONGRESS, n. Ko^{2}n^2'gre^{2}s. Lat., *congressus* (from *congredi*, to come together). Fr., *congrès*. Ger., *Kongress*. An assembling. —**Sexual c.** Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Coition. [L.]

CONGRESS SPRING, n. Ko^{2}n^2'gre^{2}s spri^{2}ng. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONGRESS SPRINGS, n. A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there are springs containing sodium, iron and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride and sulphate, silica, alumina, and traces of magnesia. [A, 363.]

CONGRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n^2-gre^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See CONGRESS.—**C. interruptus.** Onanism.

CONGROGADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}n^2-gro(gro^2)-ga^{2}d(ga^{3}d)-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Ophidiidæ*. [L, 207, 280.]

CONGUIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n^2'gu^2(gu^4)-i^{2}s. See CALCAR *avis*.

CONHAMETRA (Port.), n. Kon-ya^3-ma^{2}t'ra^3. The mallow. —**C. brava.** The *Malva alcea* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONHYDRINE, n. Ko^{2}n-hid'ren. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Conydrin*. It., Sp., *conidrina*. A natural alkaloid, found in the *Conium maculatum*. It is crystallizable, fusible below 100° C., and volatilizes at a higher heat; partially soluble in water, and freely soluble in ether and alcohol. The formula given by Wertheim is $C_8H_{17}NO$. [B, 5 (a, 24); "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," June, 1885, p. 356.]

CONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *con'ias*. Gr., *κονία*. 1. Lime. 2. Lime impregnated with flr. 3. Of Ventenat, a genus of *Algæ* separated by him from the *Byssus*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon-i(e)'a^3. See CONIINE.

CONIANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dre^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coniandrées*. 1. Of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbitaceæ* comprising the genera *Coniandra* and *Cyrtonema*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Cucurbiteæ genuinæ*, comprising the same genera. 3. Of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbiteæ*, comprising the same genera. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CONIASE (Fr.), n. Kon-e-a^{3}z. See CONIASIS.—**C. biliaire.** Biliary lithiasis. [Merle, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd.," 2me sér., xiv, No. 26, p. 885.]

CONIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *conias'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *κονίασις* (from *κονία*, mortar). Fr., *coniase*. Incrustation.

CONIC ACID, n. Kon'i^{2}k. See CONIIC ACID.

CONICAL, adj. Ko^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *conicus*. Fr., *conique*. Ger., *konisch*, *kegelförmig*. It., *conico*. Sp., *cónico*. Having the form of a cone. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CONICIC ACID, n. Kon-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. See CONIIC ACID.

CONICINE, n. Kon'i^2-sen. Lat., *conicina*. Fr., *c*. See CONIINE. —**Collyre de c.** (Fr.), **C. collyrium.** Of Mauthner, a preparation containing from 1 to 3 drops of c., 25 grammes of distilled water, and 8 grammes of quince mucilage, used in cases of scrofulous ophthalmia. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]—**Liniment de c.** (Fr.). C. liniment. Of Mauthner, a preparation containing 1 drop of c. and 4 grammes of sweet-almond oil. It is applied with a brush to the eyelids in cases of spasmodic contraction of the eyelids of scrofulous children. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]—**Mixture de c.** (Fr.). C. mixture. Of Fronmüller, a preparation containing 3 drops of c., 1 gramme of alcohol, and 20 grammes of distilled water. Used in whooping-cough. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]—**Solution de c. pour injection** (Fr.). Solution of c. for injection; a preparation containing 1 part of tincture of quince-seed and 9 parts of lime-water. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]

CONICITY, n. Kon-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *conicité*. The state of being conical.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, adj. Ko^{2}n''i^2-ko-si^{2}l-i^{2}n'dri^2-ka^{2}l. Conical and cylindrical at the same time. [L, 41.]

CONICO-INCURVIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n(kon)''i^{2}k-o(o^2)-i^{2}n-ku^{6}r(ku^{4}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. Fr., *conico-incurvirostre*. Having the beak hooked and conical. [L, 41, 180.]

CONICO-PROTENSIROSTRIS [Shäffer] (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-(kon)''i^{2}k-o(o^2)-prot-e^{2}ns-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. Fr., *conico-protensirostre*. Having a long conical beak. [L, 41, 180.]

CONICO-SUBULATE, adj. Ko^{2}n''i^{2}k-o-su^{3}b'u^{2}l-at. Conical (at the base) and awl-shaped (toward the point). [a, 22.]

CONICO-SUBULIROSTRIS [Shäffer] (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n(kon)''-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-su^{2}b(su^{3}b)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. Having a conical and subulate beak. [L, 41, 180.]

CONICO-TENUIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n(kon)''i^{2}k-o(o^2)-te^{2}n-u^2(u^4)-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. Fr., *conico-tenuirostre*. Having a slender conical beak. [L, 41.]

CONICOXÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2-ko^{2}x'e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Heteromera*. [L, 121.]

CONICUS (Lat.), adj. Kon'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONICAL.

CONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Kegelschnecken*. A family of the *Tænioglossa*. [L, 121, 147.]

CONIDE (Fr.), n. Kon-ed. See CONIDIUM.

CONIDIACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Kon-ed-e-a^3-sa. A division of *Fungi* made by Bertillon, corresponding in part to the *Coniomycetes* of Nees and Fries; characterized by being without a distinct perithecium, the spores lying directly on the mycelium. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIDIENTRÄGER (Ger.), n. Kon-ed'i^2-e^{2}n-trag-e^{2}r. See CONIDIOPHORE.

CONIDIOPHORE, n. Ko^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-o-for. From *κονίδιον*, a particle of dust, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Conidiophor*, *Conidienträger*. A column bearing the spores or conidia in the *Conidiomycetes* and in the plasmodium formed by certain of the *Protozoa* and *Mycetozoa*. [B, 77; L, 121.]

CONIDIOPHOROUS (Lat.), adj. Kon-i^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *conidiophore*. Having or bearing conidia. [B, 93.]

CONIDIS, n. In Sicily, the *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *κονίδιον* (dim. of *κόνις*, dust). Fr., *conide*, *conidie*. Ger., *C.*, *Konidie*. A small rounded, dust-like spore constituting the reproductive organ in certain *Fungi*, especially the *Conidiomycetes*; also the gonidium of lichens. [B.]

CONIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). From *conus*, a cone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *conifères*, *bois à aiguilles*. Ger., *zapfentragende Bäume*, *Zapfenbäume*, *Nadelholzer*. It., *coniferos*. Sp., *coniferos*. Syn.: *Strobilaceæ* [Reichenbach]. A large family of gymnosperms, characterized by a much-branched stem, numerous small unbranched leaves, and cone-like staminal flowers. They comprise 32 genera and 300 species, and are to be found dispersed throughout the temperate and northern regions of the globe. Richard regards it as a family divided into 3 orders: 1st division, the *Taxineæ*, having their female flowers distinct, and comprising the genera *Podocarpus*, *Dacridium*, *Taxus*, *Salisburia*, *Phyllocladus*, and *Ephedra*; 2d division, *Cupressineæ*, having female flowers erect, comprising the genera *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Cupressus*, and *Taxodium*; 3d division, *Abietineæ*, with fruit constituting a cone, formed of imbricated scales, at the axils of which are found the female flowers—this division comprises the genera *Pinus*, *Larix*, *Cedrus*, *Abies*, *Cunninghamia*, *Agathis*, and *Araucaria*. Bentham and Hooker regard it as an order comprising the tribes *Cupressineæ*, *Taxodieæ*, *Taxeæ*, *Podocarpeæ*, *Araucarieæ*, and *Abietineæ*. Vines regards it as an order with 2 divisions: 1st, *Pinoideæ*, with capillary flowers in cones, and comprising the families *Abietineæ*, *Araucarieæ*, *Cupressineæ*, and *Taxoidineæ*; and the 2d division, *Taxoideæ*, with flowers not cones, and comprising the families *Taxineæ* and *Podocarpeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Kon-e-fe^{2}r. See CONIFEROUS.

CONIFERIN, n. Kon-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *coniférine*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{22}O_8$, obtained from the cambium of coniferous woods. It crystallizes in stellate prisms and melts at 185° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONIFERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2-fe^{2}r-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A class of gymnosperms, consisting of the single order *Coniferæ*. [B, 245.]

CONIFERITES, n. pl. Kon-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-itz. An order of fossil plants, comprising *Pinites*, *Steinhauera*, *Cunninghamites*, *Dammarites*, *Araucarites*, and *Taxodites*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIFEROUS, adj. Kon-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *coniferus*. Fr., *conifère*. Ger., *zapfentragend*. It., *conifero*. Sp., *conifero*. Having or bearing cones. [L, 43.]

CONIFERYL ALCOHOL, n. Kon-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-i^{2}l. An alcohol obtained from an aqueous solution of coniferin by emulsion, and having the formula $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. It melts at 74° C. It is an ethyl derivative of vanillin. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kon-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *conus*, a cone, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *coniflore*. Ger., *kegelblümig*. Sp., *conifloro*. Having flowers disposed in cones. [L, 41.]

CONIFORM, adj. Kon'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *coniformis* (from *conus*, a cone, and *forma*, form). Fr., It., Sp., *coniforme*. Ger., *kegelförmig*. Cone-shaped. [L, 41.]

CONIGENUS (Lat.), adj. Kon-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κῶνος, a cone, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *conigène*. Growing on cones (*e. g.*, the *Agaricus*). [L, 41.]

CONIIC ACID, n. Kon-i'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide conicique*. Ger., *Conicinsäure*. It., *acido conico*. Sp., *ácido conícico*. An acid existing in conium along with coniine; said by Peschier to be an independent acid, but considered by others to be malic acid. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CONIIN (Ger.), n. Kon-i^2-en'. See CONIINE.—**Aethylc'.** See *Ethyl*CONIINE.—**BromwasserstoffsauresC.** Coniine hydrobromide. [B.]—**C'artig.** Resembling conine. [B.]

CONIINE, n. Kon-i'en. Lat., *coniina*, *conina* [Swed. Ph.], *coniinum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *conia*. Fr., *c.*, *conéine*, *cicutine*, *conicine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Coniin*. It., *conicina*, *cicutina*, *conina*. Sp., *cicutina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *conine*, *cicutine*, *conicine*. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N = C_8H_{16}(NH)$, homologous with piperidine, obtained from *Conium maculatum*; a colorless oily liquid of a penetrating odor and acrid taste, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, and almost insoluble in water. It has a decidedly alkaline reaction, and its salts are crystallizable. It is a powerful poison, and is but little used except in a dilute form, as a collyrium in scrofulous ophthalmia. It has been used as a local anodyne in ovarian pain. Ladenburg (1886) has made c. synthetically from allylpyridine and identified it with normal propylpiperidine. [H. Schulz (A, 319); A. Meadows, "Brit. Gynaec. Jour.," Apr., 1885; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885; B, 4, 5, 95, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. hydrobromate, C. hydrobromide.** Lat., *conicinæ hydrobromas*, *coniium hydrobromatum* (seu *hydrobromicum*), *bromhydras cicutinus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de cicutine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bromwasserstoffsaures Coniin*. It., *bromidrato di coniina*. Sp., *bromohidrato de conicina*. Syn.: *bromhydrate of c.*, *hydrobromide of c.* A salt of the constitution $C_8H_{17}NHBr$, forming rhomboidal crystals soluble in 2 parts of water and the same quantity of alcohol. Its solutions are dextrorotatory. It has been used as a substitute for curare in convulsive cases. [H. Schulz and E. Peiper, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," x, p. 147; "Centb. f. klin. Med.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 263 (B).]—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** A crystallizable salt [Wertheim] having the composition $C_8H_{17}NH_2Cl$. It is preferable to the uncombined alkaloid for medical use. [B, 4, 5 (α, 24); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 284.]—**Ethylc'.** Ger., *Aethylconiin*. An ethyl substitution compound of c.; a volatile, almost colorless oil. [H. Schulz (A, 319); B, 2 (α, 24).]—**Methylc'.** A methyl substitution compound of c., $C_8H_{14}CH_3N$. [H. Schulz (A, 319).]—**Parac'.** Ger., *Paraconiin*. An isomer of c., obtained by Schiff from butyric aldehyde. [H. Schulz (A, 319).]

CONILA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-i(e)'la^3. Gr., κονίλη. Syn.: *conula*, *conyla*. An ancient name used by Apuleius for different species of the *Labiatæ* (*Origanum*, *Satureira*, etc.). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIMA, n. Gum hyawa, obtained from the *Icica heptaphylla* of Guiana. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONINE, n. Kon'en. See CONIINE.

CONIOCARPEÆ [Arndt] (Lat.), **CONIOCARPI** [Fries] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). From κόνις, dust, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *coniocarpées*. Ger., *Staubfruchtflechten* [Meyer]. An order of lichens corresponding to the first series *Epiconiodei* [Nylander] of the family *Lichenacei*, and characterized by having apothecia with the spores usually naked and pulverent on the surface of the fructification. [B, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOCARPICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'i^2-se(ka^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a family of the *Blastosporeæ*, comprising *Coniocarpon*, *Trachylium*, *Arthronaria*, *Incillaria*, and *Nævia*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1841), a family of the *Crateropsoræ*, including the genera *Spiloma*, *Lecanactis*, and *Coniocarpon*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOCARPON [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'o^{2}n. The *Arthronia cinnabarina*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. myriadum** [Fée]. Ger., *vielfrüchtige Tellerflechte*. The *Lecidea myriadea*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CONIOCYBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-si^{2}b(ku^{6}b)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the family *Caliaceæ*, comprising the single genus *Coniocybe*. [B, 170.]

CONIOCYMATII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-sim(ku^{6}m)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-i(e). Fr., *coniocymatiées*. Of Wallroth, an order of lichens corresponding to the *Epiconioidei* of Nylander. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOCYST, n. Kon'i^2-o-si^{2}st. Lat., *coniocystis* (from κόνις, dust, and κύστις, a bladder). Fr., *coniocyste*. Of Agardh, the closed sporangeium containing the spores in ferns. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIODÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-od'e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coniodés*. The *Coniomycetes*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIODES (Lat.), adj. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-od'ez(as). From κόνις, dust, and εἶδος, resemblance. Containing lime, resembling lye (said of the urine). [L, 116.]

CONIOGASTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)-e(a)'rez(re^{2}s). Of Corda, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

CONIOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'eez(e^{2}s). From κόνις, dust, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *coniomycées*, *coniomycètes*. Ger., *Staubpilze*. Sp., *coniomycetos*. Of Fries, an order or class of *Fungi*, distinguished by the predominance of the spores over the receptacle. It forms the chief subdivision of the *Pucciniœi*, which includes the *Ustilagineæ* and *Uredineæ*. [B, 19, 75, 121, 180 (α, 24).]

CONION (Lat.), n. n. Kon-i(e)'o^{2}n. Of Dioscorides, probably the *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2(e)-o^{2}nt'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]

CONIOPAGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2(e)-o^{2}p'a^2(a^3)-je(ga^3-e^2). Ger., *Koniopagen*. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Orchideæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-for(fo^{2}r)'-e^2. From κόνις, dust, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of Nylander, a series of lichens, called by him subsequently *Epiconiodei*, which are distinguished by having apothecia with naked spores. It embraces the tribes *Calicioideæ* and *Shærophoreæ*. [B, 170.]

CONIOPSÆREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o^{2}ps-e'(a^3'e^2)-re(ra^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, an order of lichens, comprising the *Leprariaceæ*, *Variolariaceæ*, and *Arthoniaceæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOPSIDAL, adj. Kon-i^2-o^{2}p'si^{2}d-a^{2}l. Ground for the purpose of correcting all spherical aberration (said of lenses). [F.]

CONIOPSIDEI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o^{2}ps-i^{2}d'e^2-i(e). Fr., *coniopsides*. Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Clinosporés*, comprising the *Uredineæ*, *Ustilaginei*, and *Phragmidei*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOPTERYGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Megaloptera*. [L, 121.]

CONIOPYCNIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-pi^{2}k(pu^{6}k)'ni^{2}s. Fr., *coniopycnide* [Nylander]. Ger., *Coniopyc'nidis*. A conceptacle in which the spores are detached from the base by transverse segmentation. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o^{2}r-ki^{2}d-(ch^{2}i^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subtribe of orchids, including the *Neottieæ*, *Arethuseæ*, and *Vanillinaceæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-i(e)-o(o^2)-se^{2}l-i(e)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). From κώνειον, hemlock, and σέλινον, parsley. Fr., *coniosélin*. Of Fischer, a genus of *Umbelliferæ* nearly allied to the *Ligusticum* of Linnæus. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. canadense** [Torrey and Gray]. Hemlock parsley, found in woods from Maine to Wisconsin; used sometimes in dysentery. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n Kon-i^2-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{3}m). From κῶνος, a cone, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *coniospore*. It., *coniosporo*. Sp., *conióporo*. 1. Of Link, a genus of *Fungi* epiphytic on maritime pines. 2. Of Nylander, the conoidal fructification of *Fungi* as it appears in the sphacelium of ergot. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOTHALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κόνις, dust, and θάλαμος, a bed. Fr., *coniothalamées*. Of Lindley, a division of lichens, comprising the *Pulveraridæ* and *Calycidæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOTHALAMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(e). Fr., *coniothalames*. Of Fries, an order of lichens having naked reproductive corpuscles, without a distinct receptacle, and comprising the series *Leprariæ* and *Variolariæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CONIOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2) the(tha)'ka^3. From κόνις, dust, and θήκη, a case. Fr., *coniothèque*. One of the cells of an anther. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CONIOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^2-o(o^2)-the(tha)'si^2-(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Corda, a genus of brown-spored *Fungi*, enveloped in a mucilaginous substance and forming dark spots on the branches of many trees. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. stilesianum.** A fungus obtained by cultivating a microbe found by Stiles in the blood of cattle dead of Texas fever and named after the discoverer. [α, 24.]

CONIROSTRAL, CONIROSTRATE, adj's. Kon-i^2-ro^{2}st'-ra^{2}l, -rat. From *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *conirostre*. Ger., *Kegelschnabelig*. Sp., *conirostro*. Having a conical bill, like a sparrow's. [L, 343.]

CONIROSTRES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i^2-ro^{2}st'rez(ras). Of Sclater and Sundevall, a family or cohort of the *Laminiplantares*. Of Cuvier, De Blainville, *et al.*, a section or suborder of the *Insessores*, or a family of the *Cantores*, comprising those which have a thick, stout, or conical beak. [L, 14, 87, 121, 147.]

CONIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko^{2}n)'i^{2}s. Gen., *con'ios* (*-eos*, *-is*). Gr., κόνις. An old term for dust, especially that of lime or plaster, also for ashes. [A, 387: L, 94, 104.]

CONIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko^{2}n)'i^{2}s. Gen., *con'idos* (*-is*). Gr., κόνις, a nit. [A, 387.] See CONIOSPORIUM. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONISTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko^{2}n)-i^{2}st-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κονιστήριον. See APODYTERIUM.

CONITES, n. pl. Kon'its. Fossil pine-cones found in anthracite and peat. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 30, 41.]

CONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κώνειον, κώνιον. Fr., *c.*, *ciguë*. Ger., *Schierling*. It., *cicuta*. Sp., *cicuta*. 1. Poison hemlock; a genus of the *Umbelliferæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the full-grown fruit of *C. maculatum* gathered while yet green, and carefully dried. [B, 19, 34, 42 (α, 24).]—**Abstract of c., Abstractum conii.** Fr., *abstrait de ciguë*. Ger., *Schierlingabstrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of c.-fruit, in No. 40 powder, with 6 parts of diluted hydrochloric acid, and a sufficient quantity each of finely powdered sugar of milk, recently dried, and alcohol, the finished abstract weighing 100 parts. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Alcoholic extract of c.** See *Extractum conii alcoholicum*.—**Cataplasma conii.** Fr., *cataplasme de ciguë*. Ger., *Schierlingumschlag*. It., *cataplasma di cicuta*. Sp., *cataplasma de cicuta*. Hemlock poultice, made by adding 10 fl. oz. of boiling water to 1 oz. (av.) of the leaves of *C. maculatum* in powder, mixed with 3 oz. (av.) of linseed meal. Extract of c. may be substituted for the leaves. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Ceratum conii.** Syn.: *ceratum cicutæ*. A cerate made of 2 parts of spermaceti, 8 of white

wax, and 12 of hemlock ointment. [L, 120 (α, 21).]—**Conii extractum alcoholicum.** Alcoholic extract of c.; made by exhausting 12 parts of powdered c.-leaves with 18 fl. oz. of alcohol, and sufficient diluted alcohol to obtain 18 fl. oz. of percolate, allowing to evaporate to 3 fl. oz., continuing the percolation with diluted alcohol to exhaustion, evaporating on a water-bath at a temperature of not more than 160° F., until reduced to a syrupy consistence, reducing the temperature to 120° F., adding the alcoholic solution, and evaporating to the proper consistence. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (α, 21).]—**Conii folia** [Br. Ph.]. The leaves of *C. maculatum.* [B, 5.]—**Conii fructus** [Br. Ph.], **Conii semen.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. arracacia** [Hooker]. See Arracacia *esculenta.*—**C.-fruit.** Lat. c. [U. S. Ph.], *conii fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *fruit de ciguë officinale.* Ger., *Schierlingsfrüchte.* It., *frutti di cicuta.* Sp., *frutos de cicuta.* See *C.* (2d def.).—**C.-leaves.** Lat., *conii folia* [Br. Ph.], *herba conii* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de ciguë officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *foglie di cicuta.* Sp., *hojas de cicuta.* The leaves of *C maculatum.* [B.]—**C. maculé** (Fr.), **C. maculatum** [Linnæus]. Lat., *cicuta major.* Fr., *ciguë officinale, grande ciguë, ciguë d'Athèns.* Ger., *gefleckter Schierling, Tollkörbel Vogeltod.* It., *cicuta maggiore.* Spotted hemlock, hemlock, humlock, humly, keck, kex, kelk, St. Bennet's herb, herb bennet, bennet, bad man's oatmeal, bunk, cambuck, caxes, heck-how, kous, keish, kewse, wodewhistle; a well-known species about 4 feet high, with a spotted purplish stem and small white flowers. This plant was formerly in high repute as a resolvent and anodyne, but most of its preparations are now thought to be inert, and its employment is considered most appropriate in affections characterized by exalted motor activity. [A, 286; B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. moschatum** [Humboldt and Kunth]. Fr., *c. musqué.* See Arracacia *moschata.*—**C. Royeni** [Linnæus]. Fr., *caucalier à grandes fleurs.* The *Caucalis daucoide.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Emplastrum conii** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de ciguë* [Fr. Cod.], *sparadrap de ciguë* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *empiastro di cicuta.* Sp., *emplasto de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum cicutæ* [Belg. Ph.]; *emplastrum conii maculati* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; *emplastrum cum conio maculato* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Emplâtre de* ciguë. 2. Hemlock plaster; made by mixing 10 parts of finely powdered c.-leaves with 25 of melted hog's lard, 50 of yellow wax, and 5 of turpentine [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; 32 each of finely powdered c.-leaves and yellow wax, and 16 parts each of colophony and olive-oil [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]; 24 of finely powdered c.-leaves, 48 of yellow wax, and 12 each of olive-oil and turpentine [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; 30 each of finely powdered c.-leaves and yellow wax, 9 of colophony, 15 of olive-oil, and 6 of Venetian turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; 28 each of finely powdered c.-leaves, yellow wax, and litharge plaster, and 14 of olive-oil [Netherl. Ph.]; 25 of finely powdered c.-leaves, 7½ of yellow wax, 2½ of colophony, 50 of litharge plaster, and 5 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]; 5 of thickened extract of c. (from the fresh leaves), 32 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, and 2 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]; 4 of thickened extract of c. (from the dried leaves), 6 of yellow wax, 24 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of yellow rosin [Finn. Ph.]: 4 of thickened extract of c. (from the dried leaves), 5 of yellow wax, 25 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of yellow rosin [Swed. Ph.]; straining, allowing to cool (to 60°-70° F. [Dan. Ph.]), and drying carefully [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]; by heating 66 parts of recently expressed juice of *C. maculatum* to a state of coagulation, straining through linen, preserving the residue, evaporating the colature to the consistence of a soft extract, then melting 12 parts of yellow wax, 26 of rosin, and 3 of olive-oil, straining, adding them to the extract and the residue, evaporating the whole to dryness, adding 8 parts of pulverized ammoniac, cooling, and making into rolls [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii ammoniacatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Ammoniated hemlock plaster, made by melting together on a gentle fire 2 parts of pulverized ammoniac and 2 of vinegar of squill, mixing with 9 parts of emplastrum conii, and making into rolls. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii cum plumbo jodato.** Sp., *emplasto de cicuta con yoduro plúmbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Hemlock plaster with lead iodide; made by warming 8 parts of hemlock plaster on a gentle fire, mixing them with 1 part of lead iodide, and making into rolls. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii saponatum.** Sp., *emplasto de cicuta jabonoso* [Sp. Ph.]. Saponaceous hemlock plaster; made by melting together on a gentle fire equal parts of emplastrum conii, emplastrum hydrargyri, emplastrum plumbi gummatum, and emplastrum saponatum, and making into rolls. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii theriacale.** Sp., *emplasto de cicuta teriacal* [Sp. Ph.]. Theriacal hemlock plaster; made by melting 24 parts each of emplastrum conii and emplastrum plumbi gummatum, and carefully mixing with 1 part of flowers of sulphur, 3 of powdered camphor, and 16 of *pulvis theriacalis.* At the time of using, the plaster should be spread upon fine sheep-skin, and its surface covered with a mixture of 3 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate, 2 parts of powdered camphor, and 1 part of powdered sulphur. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Emplastrum cum conio maculato** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplâtre de* ciguë.—**Emplastrum cum extracto conii maculati** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplâtre d'extrait de* ciguë.—**Extractum conii alcoholicum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ciguë (semences)* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait alcoolique de semence (fruit) de ciguë.* Ger., *spirituöses Schierlingsfruchtextrakt.* Alcoholic extract of c., or alcoholic extract of hemlock-fruit; made by macerating 100 parts of c. (2d def.) in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol for 48 hours, adding diluted alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained or until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, adding 3 of hydrochloric acid to the remainder, evaporating it, at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, evaporating at or below the above-mentioned temperature to a pilular consistence, weighing the extract, and incorporating with it while still warm 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Extractum conii aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii (foliorum).*—**Extractum conii cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii siccum.*—**Extractum conii fluidum** [U. S Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de semence (fruit) de ciguë.* Ger., *flüssiges Schierlingsfruchtextrakt.* The *extractum conii fructus fluidum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fluid extract of c., fluid extract of hemlock-fruit, fluid extract of c.-seed; a preparation made by macerating for 48 hours 23 oz. (av.) of c., in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing the percolation to proceed gradually, adding diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 21¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and, having added ¾ oz. (av.) to the remainder, evaporating it, at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding diluted alcohol until 24 fl. oz. are obtained. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Extractum conii (foliorum)** [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ciguë (feuilles)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de cicuta, extracto alcohólico de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. The *extractum cicutæ* [Belg. Ph.]; *extractum conii aquosum* (et *spirituosum*) [Netherl. Ph.]; *extractum conii maculati* [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Extract of hemlock; a preparation made by extracting the leaves or herb of *C. maculatum,* gathered, according to the Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., and Netherl. Ph., during inflorescence, in the fresh condition [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Brit. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or dried [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with the aid of alcohol or without [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.], to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.], with dextrin [Hung. Ph.], or, according to the other pharmacopœias, to a thick consistence. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Extractum conii (fructus).** See *Extractum conii alcoholicum.*—**Extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Extractum conii fluidum.*—**Extractum conii maculati** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii (foliorum),* and also of the Hung. Ph., *Extractum conii siccum.*—**Extractum conii pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii siccum.*—**Extractum conii siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The *extractum conii cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]; *extractum conii maculati* [Hung. Ph.]; *extractum conii pulveratum* [Finn. Ph.]. Dry extract of hemlock; a preparation made by exhausting c. (2d def.) with water or alcohol, and adding dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], licorice [Swed. Ph.], or sugar of milk and licorice [Finn. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Extractum conii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii (foliorum).*—**Fluid extract of c., Fluid extract of c.-seed.** See *Extractum conii fluidum.*—**Herba conii** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *C. maculatum.* [α, 24.]—**Herba conii aquatici.** The herb of *Cicuta virosa.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]—**Herba conii maculati.** The herb of *C. maculatum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Infusum conii oleosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de ciguë* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *aceite de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of c.-leaves in 2 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] or 24 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of olive-oil. [B, 95.]—**Juice of c.** See *Succus conii.*—**Oleum conii, Oleum conii maculati.** See *Infusum conii oleosum.*—**Pilula conii composita** [Br. Ph.]. Compound pill of hemlock; a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of extract of c. and 1 part of ipecacuanha, and adding a sufficient quantity of treacle to form a pilular mass. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Pulpa conii, Pulpa e folio conii maculati** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulpe de* ciguë.—**Succus conii** [Br. Ph.]. The juice of *C. maculatum;* made by bruising fresh c.-leaves, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol to every 3 parts of juice, setting aside the liquid for 7 days, and filtering. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Tinctura conii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Tinctura conii fructus.** Fr., *teinture de ciguë.* Ger., *Schierlingstinktur.* Tincture of c.; made by macerating for 24 hours 150 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 30 powder, in 45 parts of diluted alcohol previously mixed with 4 parts of hydrochloric acid, adding diluted alcohol gradually, and allowing the percolation to proceed until 1,000 parts of the tincture are obtained. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

CONIVALVE (Fr.), adj. Kon-e-va³lv. Sp., *conivalvo.* Having a conical shell; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, a group of *Gasteropoda,* comprising those having the shell in the form of a flattened cone. [L, 41, 49.]

CONJÉE (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-zha. See Congee.

CONJOINED, CONJOINT, adj's. Ko²n-joind', -joint'. Fr., *conjoint* (1st and 3d def's), *concomitant* (2d def.). 1. Combined. 2. Concomitant (said of diseases). 3. In natural history, aggregated. [L, 41.]

CONJONCTIVITE (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-zho³n²k-te-vet. See Conjunctivitis.—**C. blennorrhagique.** Gonorrhœal conjunctivitis. [L, 41.]—**C. morbilleuse.** The conjunctivitis of measles. [L, 88.]—**C. varioleuse.** The conjunctivitis of small-pox. [L, 88.]

CONJONCTORION [Erhart] (Lat.), n. n. Co²n-jo²n²k(yo²n²k)-to(to²)'ri²-o²n. The operculum of mosses. [α, 24.]

CONJUGAISON (Fr.), n. Ko³n-zhu⁶-ge²z-o²n². See Conjugation.

CONJUGAL, adj. Ko²n'ju²-ga²l. Lat., *conjugalis* (from *conjux,* a spouse). Fr., c Pertaining to married life; in pathology, affecting both husband and wife or conveyed from the one to the other (see *C. diabetes*).

CONJUGALA (Lat.), n. f. Kon-ju²(yu⁴)-ga(ga²)'la³. The *Myrtus communis.* [B, 88.]

CONJUGATA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ju²(yu⁴)-ga(ga²)'ta³. See Conjugate.—**C. des Beckenausgangs.** The distance between the apex of the coccyx and the lower edge of the symphysis pubis. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. des Beckeneingangs** (Ger.). The distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the upper edge of the pubic symphysis. [L, 31.]—**C. lutescens** [Vaucher]. The *Conferva ægagropila.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C'neigung** (Ger.). The angle which a diameter of the pelvis forms with the horizon or the sagittal axis of the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**C. superior.** See *Anatomical* conjugate.—**C. vera inferior.** The distance between the posterior or upper border of the symphysis pubis and the second or third sacral vertebra. [L, 332.]

CONJUGATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-ju^2(yu^4)-ga(ga^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *conjugatées*. A tribe of *Algæ*, by some referred to the *Confervaceæ*, by others separated from the latter, from which they are distinguished by the peculiar formation of their endochrome and the mode of development of their zygospores. According to Vines, they are a subdivision of the isogamous *Confervoideæ*, and comprise the *Desmidieæ*, *Mesocarpeæ*, and *Zygnemeæ*. [B, 19, 77.]

CONJUGATE, adj. Ko^{2}n'ju^2-gat. Lat., *conjugatus* (from *conjugare*, to yoke together). Fr., *conjugué*. 1. In chemistry, consisting of two or more acids united to form an acid (see *C.* ACID). 2. In botany, paired; having the leaflets disposed in a single pair on the opposite sides. [A, 301.] 3. As a n., of Röderer, the antero-posterior diameter of the brim of the pelvis, the plane of the brim being considered as an ellipse. [A, 24.]—**Anatomical c.** Lat., *conjugata, conjugata anatomica*. Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *anatomique*). Ger., *gerader Durchmesser*. It., *conjugata vera*. The antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**Diagonal c.** Ger., *Diagonal-conjugata*. The distance between the ileo-pectineal eminence of one side and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the other; in obstetrics, the distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the ligamentum arcuatum of the pubic arch. [L, 332.] —**External c.** Lat., *conjugata externa*. Fr., *conjugué externe, diamètre de Baudelocque*. Baudelocque's diameter; the distance between the posterior surface of the upper part of the sacrum and the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis, with the overlying soft parts, as measured with Baudelocque's calipers.—**Normal c.** Fr., *conjugué normal*. Ger., *Normalconjugata*. According to H. Meyer, the distance between the upper border of the symphysis pubis and the middle of the third sacral vertebra, on the theory that the latter is the least variable point of the sacrum. [A, 24.]—**Obstetrical c.** Fr., *conjugué obstétrical* (ou *vrai*), *diamètre antero-postérieur minimum* (ou *utile*) *du detroit supérieur, diamètre sacro-suspubien* (ou *sacro-pubien*, ou *droit*), *petit diamètre*. Ger., *gerader Durchmesser des Beckens*. Syn.: *true c.* 1. That diameter of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to that point in the symphysis pubis at which, passing from above downward, it attains its greatest thickness; in other words, the shortest distance between the promontory and the symphysis. [A, 22.]

CONJUGATIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-ju^2(yu^4)-ga^{2}t(ga^{3}t)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An old division of fresh-water *Algæ*, now assigned to the *Zynemaceæ*. The species it comprises belong to the group *Synsporeæ* established by Decaisne. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONJUGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-ju^2(yu^4)-ga(ga^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *conjugation'is*. Of Galen, a cranial nerve. [L, 349.]—**C. prima.** See *Optic* NERVE.—**C. quinta.** Of Galen, the auditory nerve and the communicans facei regarded as one. [L, 349.]—**C. secunda.** Of Galen, the third cranial nerve. [L, 349.]—**C. septema** [Galen]. See *Hypoglossal* NERVE.—**C. sexta** [Galen]. See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—**C. tertia.** Of Galen, the sixth cranial nerve and filaments of the second and third branches of the fifth cranial nerve. [L, 349.]

CONJUGATION, n. Ko^{2}n-ju^2-ga'sho^{2}n. Gr., *συζυγία*. Lat., *conjugatio*. Fr., *conjugaison*. Ger., *C.* It., *conjugazione*. Sp., *conjugación*. In biology, the union of two or more individuals into one; in botany, the union of certain cryptogamic zygospores for purposes of reproduction. [B, 27, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Multiple c.** The coalescence of a number (more than two) of similar cells. [L, 121.]

CONJUGATO-PALMATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-ju^2-ga''to-pa^{2}l'mat. Divided into two palmate arms (said of leaves). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CONJUGATO-PINNATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-ju^2-ga''to-pi^{2}n'at. Lat., *conjugatopinnatus*. Fr., *conjugué-penné*. Ger., *verbundengefiedert*. Divided into two pinnate branches (said of leaves). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CONJUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-ju^2(yu^4)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CONJUGATION and COITION.

CONJUGO-PINNATE, adj. Ko^{2}n''ju^2-go-pi^{2}n'at. See CONJUGATO-PINNATE.

CONJUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *conjunction'is*. From *conjungere*, to join together. Fr., *conjonction*. Ger., *Verbindung*. It., *congiungimento*. Sp., *conjunción*. See ARTICULATION.—**C. vasorum** [Bartholini]. See ANASTOMOSIS.

CONJUNCTIVA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *conjunctivus* (*tunica* understood). Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)-ti(te)'va^3(wa^3). Fr., *conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehaut*. It., *congiuntiva*. Sp., *conjuntiva*. The thin mucous membrane covering the inner surface of the eyelids and a portion of the sclera. [L.] Cf. *C. bulbi* and *C. palpebrarum*.—**C. adnata (oculi).** See *Bulbar c.*—**C. arida** [Mackenzie]. Xerosis of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Bulbar c., C. bulbi.** Fr., *conjonctive du globe oculaire*. Ger., *Bindehaut des Augapfels*. It., *congiuntiva del bulbo dell' occhio*. Sp., *conjunctiva de la niua del ojo*. The mucous membrane covering the anterior third of the eyeball, from the fold of transmission or retrotarsal fold to the corneal margin. It is loosely connected with the sclerotic, is much thinner than the conjunctiva covering the retrotarsal fold, and loses its papillary structure. The epithelium of the ocular conjunctiva is continuous with the anterior corneal epithelium. [F; L, 115.]—**C. corneæ.** Fr., *conjonctive cornéene*. The layer of epithelial cells covering the anterior surface of the cornea. [L, 7.]—**C. palpebræ, C. palpebrarum.** See *Palpebral c.*—**C. scleræ, C. scleroticæ.** See *Bulbar c.*—**C. tarsi.** Fr., *conjonctive tarsale*. Ger., *Tarsalbindehaut*. It., *congiuntiva del tarso*. Sp., *conjunctiva del tarso*. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. testiculi.** The internal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L, 7.]—**Cuticular c.** Fr., *conjonctive cuticulaire*. Ger., *häutige Bindehaut*. It., *congiuntiva cuticulare*. Sp., *conjunctiva cuticular*. Xerosis of the c. [F.].—**Granular c.** Fr., *conjonctive granulée* (ou *granuleuse*). Ger., *körnige Bindehaut*. It., *congiuntiva granulosa*. Sp., *conjunctiva granulosa*. See TRACHOMA and *Granular* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Ocular c.** See *Bulbar c.*—**Palpebral c., Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjonctive palpébrale* (ou *des paupières*). Ger., *Augenlidbindehaut*. It., *congiuntiva palpebrale* (o *delle palpebre*). Sp., *conjuntiva palpebral* (ó *de los párpados*). The mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids, which at the ciliary margin passes insensibly into the cutis of the eyelids. It extends as a lining membrane into the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the lacrymal canaliculi and sac. It is of varying thickness, highly vascular and closely attached to the tarsus of the lid, and contains various glandular structures known as Krause's and also papillæ, most marked in the upper lid. [L, 115.]

CONJUNCTIVAL, adj. Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k-ti'va^{2}l. Lat., *conjunctivalis*. Fr., *conjonctival*. Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *conjunctivus*. Fr., *conjonctif*. Ger., *conjunctiv*. See CONNECTIVE.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)-ti^2-vi-(we)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *conjunctivit'idis*. For deriv., see CONJUNCTIVA and *-itis**. Fr., *conjonctivite*. Ger., *Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite*. Sp., *conjuntivitis*. Inflammation of the conjunctival mucous membrane. [F.] The obsolete word *syndesmitis* was better formed.—**Aphthous c.** Lat., *c. aphthosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite aphtheuse*. Ger., *aphthöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *Pustular* OPHTHALMIA.—**Atropine c.** A reddened, thickened, and granular condition of the conjunctiva, produced by the local instillation of atropine. It occurs sometimes after long-continued use, especially in old people; but some persons have an idiosyncrasy against atropine, and in these it can not be used without occasioning the above symptoms. [F.]—**Autumnal c.** Fr., *conjonctivite automnale*. Ger., *herbstliche Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite autumnale*. Sp., *conjuntivitis otoñal* (ó *autumnal*). An aggravated type of catarrhal c. coming during the middle or latter part of August. All the symptoms of a catarrhal c. are exceedingly pronounced. As a rule, there is more or less nasal catarrh associated with it. [F.]—**Blepharo-c.** See *Palpebral c.* —**Blennorrhagic c., Blennorrhœal c.** Lat., *c. blennorrhagica* (seu *blennorrhoica*). Fr., *conjonctivite blennorrhagique*. Ger., *blennorrhoïsche Bindehautentzündung*. See *Purulent c.*—**Catarrhal c.** Lat., *c. catarrhalis*. Fr., *conjonctivite catarrhale*. Ger., *Bindehautkatarrh, Bindehautcatarrh*. It., *congiuntivite catarrale*. Sp., *conjunctivitis cataral*. A catarrhal or simple c., with a more or less free discharge of mucus or muco-pus, redness and swelling of the palpebral and occasionally of the ocular conjunctiva, some swelling of the lids, and a burning, smarting pain. [F.] —**C. ægyptiaca.** Fr., *conjonctivite ægyptienne*. A purulent c.; so called because of its prevalence in Egypt and northern Africa. [F.]—**C. aphthosa.** See *Pustular* OPHTHALMIA.—**C. blennorrhagica.** See *Purulent c.*—**C. blennorrhoica neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**C. bulbi.** See *Ocular c.*—**C. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. crouposa.** See *Croupous c.*—**C. diphtheritica.** See *Diphtheritic c.*—**C. erysipelatosa.** See *Erysipelatous c.*—**C. exanthematica.** See *Exanthematous c.*—**C. follicularis.** See *Follicular c.*—**C. gonorrhoica.** See *Gonorrhœal c.*—**C. granulosa.** See *Granular c.*—**C. gummatosa, C. gummosa.** See *Gummatous c.*—**C. hypertrophica.** See *Hypertrophic c.*—**C. jequiritica.** See *Jequirity* OPHTHALMIA.—**C. lymphatica.** See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. membranacea, C. membranosa.** See *Croupous c.*—**C. palpebrarum.** See *Palpebral c.* —**C. phlyctænulosa.** Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténulaire*. Ger., *phlyctänuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite flittenulare* (o *flittenoide*). Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular* (ó *flictenöides*). A c. characterized by the appearance of one or more bladder-like, vesicular elevations in the conjunctiva, usually near the corneal margin, though they may occur at any point on the ocular conjunctiva, the conjunctiva in this neighborhood being injected and infiltrated from the corneal margin as far as the cul-de-sac. There is usually some catarrhal c. present in these cases, with the usual symptoms of injection and a mucous discharge. [F.]—**C. phlyctænulosa maligna.** Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténulaire maligne*. Ger., *bösartige phlyctänuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite flittenulare maligna*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular maligna*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are distinctly larger than in the simple form of the disease, and involve the cornea from the start. All the subjective and objective symptoms are more marked, and there is an abundant secretion of muco-pus, and even of flocculent membrane. The vesicles are really pustules. [F.]—**C. phlyctænulosa miliaris.** Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténulaire miliaire*. Ger., *miliare phlyctänuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite flittenulare migliare*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular miliar*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are multiple and very small, like little sandy prominences, extending all round the corneal margin, and even upon the cornea itself. The subjective sensations are the same as in the simple form, though they may be marked, and there may be more or less blepharospasm. [F.]—**C. phlyctænulosa pustulosa.** See *C. phlyctænulosa maligna.*—**C. phlyctænulosa simplex.** Fr., *conjonctivite phlycténulaire simple*. Ger., *einfache phlyctänuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite flittenulare semplice*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular simple*. A form of c. characterized by the presence of several small vesicles on or near the corneal margin, generally below the horizontal diameter. The swelling and infiltration of the conjunctiva is moderate; but there are usually considerable lacrymation and photophobia, and some little mucous secretion. [F.]—**C. puromucosa catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. puro-mucosa contagiosa** (seu **ægyptiaca**), **C. purulenta.** See *Purulent c.*—**C. pustulosa.** See *C. phlyctænulosa maligna.* —**C. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofulous c.* —**C. simplex.** See *Catarrhal c.* —**C. strumosa.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. suppurativa.** See *Purulent c.* —**C. tarsalis.** See *Palpebral c.*—**C. trachomatosa.** See *Granular c.*—**C. variolosa.** Ger., *Blatternaugenentzündung*. A form of c. occurring in connection with variola.—**Croupous c.** Lat., *c. crouposa*. Fr., *conjonctivite croupeuse*. Ger., *croupöse Bindehautentzündung*. It., *congiuntivite gropposa*. Sp., *conjuntivitis*

membranosa. That variety of c. which is characterized by the formation of a more or less extensive membrane upon the surface of the conjunctiva of the lids. The intensity of the inflammatory process varies. In some cases the membrane is very thin and gelatinous, and comes away in threads, while in others it is dense, thick, and yellowish-white, and comes away in large pieces, or entire. When removed, it leaves a bleeding surface beneath. Here the conjunctival inflammation is probably of the same nature as the purulent form of c., but the exudation is of a higher organization. [F.]—**Diphtheritic c.** Lat., *c. diphtheritica.* Fr., *conjonctivite diphthérique.* Ger., *diphtheritische Bindehautentzündung.* It., *congiuntivite difteritica.* Sp., *conjuntivitis difteritica.* A disease characterized by a rapid and very marked swelling of the lids, due to a more or less extensive infiltration, not only of the conjunctiva, but also of the other tissues of the lids (sometimes even including the integument) by an inflammatory product of marked coagulability. This infiltration is into the tissue of the conjunctiva; there is no exudation upon its surface. It is very dense and often drives all the blood out of the lids, thus interfering with the nutrition of the parts. The conjunctiva is frequently changed into a necrotic mass, and cast off as a slough. There is a slight exudation from the surface of the conjunctiva of a thin ichorous fluid, but in the second stage of the disease it assumes a puriform character. The great danger is sloughing of the cornea from extension of the disease to the ocular conjunctiva and interference with its blood-supply. The local heat of the parts is very pronounced. The disease is rapid in its progress. The ocular conjunctiva becomes densely infiltrated, and surrounds the cornea like a hard, unyielding wall. After the disease has lasted from 5 to 8 days, the hard, board-like condition of the lids diminishes, the conjunctiva becomes loose, red, and bleeding, and appears like a granulating surface; and the ocular conjunctiva takes on the same change. The lids can now be everted and the secretion becomes purulent. In the third or cicatricial stage the depth and extent of the disease depend upon the amount of destruction by necrosis following the infiltration. [F.]—**Eczematous c.** C. with lesions resembling those of eczema or due to an extension of eczema to the eye. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Erysipelatous c.** Ger., *Augenrose.* The inflammation of the palpebral and sometimes of the ocular conjunctiva which accompanies erysipelas of the face. [F.]—**Exanthematous c.** Lat., *c. exanthematica.* C. occurring in the course of an exanthematous fever or accompanied by an eruption about the eye (*e. g.*, zoster or eczema). [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Follicular c.** Lat., *c. follicularis.* Fr., *conjonctivite folliculaire.* Ger., *folliculäre Bindehautentzündung.* It., *congiuntivite follicolare.* Sp., *conjuntivitis folicular.* A form of c. in which the ordinary inflammatory catarrhal changes are accompanied by the development of round, pale-red, hemispherical structures which project above the level of this membrane, and subsequently disappear without leaving a trace behind. [F; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 163.]—**Glandular c.** Syn.: *Adenologaditis.* A term originally employed to designate inflammation of the lining membrane of the Meibomian ducts in the eyelids; and since erroneously applied to any glandular inflammation of the lids. [F.]—**Gonorrhœal c.** Lat., *c. gonorrhoica.* Fr., *conjonctivite gonorrhéique.* Ger., *gonorrhoïsche Bindehautentzündung.* It., *congiuntivite gonorroica.* Sp., *conjuntivite gonorréica.* A purulent c. presumably of a specific character and due to contact of the purulent discharge from a specific urethritis. [F.]—**Granular c.** Lat., *c. granulosa.* Fr., *conjonctivite granuleuse.* Ger., *granulöse Bindehautentzündung.* It., *congiuntivite granulata.* Sp., *conjuntivitis granulada.* 1. An acute c. characterized by hyperæmia, serous infiltration, swelling of the papillary portion, increased secretion, and the development of round, grayish-red, prominent structures, especially in the region of the retrotarsal fold and neighboring part of the palpebral conjunctiva. These undergo definite changes, and frequently lead to secondary changes in the cornea and deeper parts of the lids. 2. A chronic c. of the eyelids in which the inflammatory symptoms are relatively much less pronounced in proportion to the development of the granulations than in the acute form. The secretion and swelling are less, and the vicinity of the granulations presents a velvet-like appearance. The symptoms and appearances are always more marked in the upper lid than in the lower. [F.] See also *Trachoma.*—**Gummatous c.** Lat., *c. gummatosa.* Fr., *conjonctivite gommeuse, gomme de la conjonctive.* Ger., *gummöse Bindehautentzündung, Gummigeschwulst der Bindehaut.* It., *congiuntiva gummosa.* Sp., *goma de la conjuntiva.* A localized c. of plastic type, occasioned by the development of a gummy tumor in the conjunctiva or subconjunctival tissue. These gummy deposits usually occur in the course of the external rectus muscle or between the latter and the superior rectus. [F.]—**Hypertrophic c.** Lat., *c. hypertrophica.* Chronic catarrhal c. with hypertrophy of the conjunctival papillæ. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Lacrymal c.** A term employed by Galezowski to designate those cases of catarrhal c. which are either caused or prolonged by the retention of the tears in the cul-de-sac and on the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Lymphatic c.** Syn.: *c. lymphatica.* A form of c. considered by some authors identical with phlyctænular c.; by Herz, as a herpes ciliaris very often caused by reflex irritation of pediculi capitis through the branches of the fifth nerve supplying the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Membranous c.** See *Croupous c.*—**Ocular c.** Lat., *c. bulbi.* C. confined to the ocular conjunctiva. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Palpebral c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum.* Fr., *conjonctivite palpébrale.* C. confined to the palpebral conjunctiva. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Phlyctænular c.** See *C. phlyctænulosa.*—**Purulent c.** Lat., *c. purulenta.* Fr., *conjonctivite purulente* (ou *suppurative*). Ger., *eitrige Bindehautentzündung.* It., *congiuntivite purolenta.* Sp., *conjuntivitis purulenta.* An acute inflammation of the conjunctiva, which begins either in the retrotarsal fold or palpebral portion, and is characterized by great swelling, redness, and infiltration of the tissues of the lid, great œdema of the conjunctiva, both ocular and palpebral, great heat and pain, some rise of the general temperature, and a profuse purulent discharge. The complications are ulcer, slough, or abscess of the cornea, prolapse of the iris, and sometimes purulent panophthalmitis. It is markedly contagious by contact with the secretion. [F.]—**Pustular c.** Lat., *c. pustulosa.* Fr., *conjonctivite pustuleuse.* Ger., *pustulöse Bindehautentzündung.* See *C. phlyctænulosa maligna.*—**Scrofulous c.** Lat., *c. scrofulosa.* Fr., *conjonctivite scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrophulöse Bindehautentzündung.* A form of chronic c. attributed to scrofula; characterized by phlyctænulæ, by miliary nodules in the region of the cornea, or by serpiginous ulceration of the cornea. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex.* Fr., *conjonctivite simple.* Ger., *einfache Bindehautentzündung.* See *Catarrhal c.*—**Spontaneous blennorrhagic c., Strumous c.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**Suppurative c.** See *Purulent c.*—**Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. tarsalis.* See *Palpebral c.*—**Trachomatous c.** See *Granular c.*

CONJUNCTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)-ti(te)'vu^{3}s-wu^{4}s). Fr., *conjonctif.* Ger., *verbindend.* See CONNECTIVE.

CONJUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ju^{3}n^{2}k(yu^{4}n^{2}k)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CONJOINED.

CONNA (Malay). The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONNACONATI (Carib), n. The *Phyllanthus niruri.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONNANA PILI. In Mexico, the *Passiflora normalis.* [B, 88.]

CONNARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-na^{2}r(na^{3}r)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *conaracées.* 1. Of R. Brown, a family of calycifloral dicotyledons, indigenous to the tropics in both hemispheres, and comprising *Connarus, Cnestis,* and *Rourea.* They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing, with pinnate leaves, small flowers, with 5 petals, and 10 stamens. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, the order is made to comprise the tribes *Connareæ* and *Cnestideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 21).]

CONNAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-na(na^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *connarées* or *connarets.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Terebinthaceæ* corresponding to the *Connaraceæ.* 2. Of others, a tribe of the *Connaraceæ* comprising *Connarus, Agelaia, Rourea,* etc. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CONNARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n'na^{2}r(na^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κόνναρος. Fr., *connaret.* Ger., *Baumbohne.* 1. A genus of the *Connaraceæ* and type of the *Connareæ,* indigenous to Asia, America, and the Pacific isles. The fruit is a kind of pod, with one seed. 2. The *Omphalobium* of Gärtner. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. africanus** [Cavanilles]. Fr., *c. d'Afrique.* Guinea zebrawood. The natives employ a decoction of the bark as a vulnerary. [B, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. asiaticus.** Of Linnæus, an ornamental species indigenous to the East Indies. [L, 30.]—**C. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See *C. africanus.*—**C. pinnatus** [Lamarck]. The *Omphalobum pinnatum.*—**C. santaloides.** Of Linnæus, an ornamental shrub indigenous to the East Indies. [L, 30.]

CONNATE, adj. Kon-at'. Lat., *connatus* (from *con,* together with, and *nasci,* to be born). Fr., *conné, connexé.* Ger., *mitgeboren, angeboren.* It., *connato.* Sp., *connato, congénito.* 1. Congenital. 2. In botany, congenitally adherent (said of vegetable organs such as the principal peduncle of *Helivingia japonica,* which is united to the leaf at its axil; said also of two opposite leaves united at their base). The French use *soudé* for the union of the organs originally separate, and *conné* for those always joined. 3. Born or produced together, originally united. 4. In anatomy, ossifying from the same centre. [B, 19, 77, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 343.]

CONNATION, n. Ko^{2}n-na'shu^{3}n. Early and complete coalescence. [L, 343.]

CONNATISQUAMUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-na(na^3)-ti^2-skwam-(skwa^{3}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *con,* together, *nasci,* to be born, and *squama,* a scale. Fr., *connatisquame.* Having jointed scales (said of the clinanthe of the *Synanthereæ*). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

CONNAUBARIL, n. In Guadeloupe, the *Brunsfelsia americana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}n-na. See CONNATE.

CONNECTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-ne^{2}k-ti^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *connecticule.* The mass of cells which form the annulus or ring around the spore-case in ferns. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

CONNECTION, n. Ko^{2}n-e^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., συναφή. Lat., *connexio* (from *connectere,* to connect). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A joining together, also the state of being connected.—**Sexual c.** See COITION.

CONNECTIVAL, adj. Ko^{2}n-e^{2}k-ti'va^{2}l. Of or belonging to a connective. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CONNECTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-e^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *connectivus.* Fr., *conjonctif, connectif, unissant.* Ger., *binde* (used in composition), *verbindend.* It., *connettivo, congiuntivo, unitivo.* Sp., *conectivo.* Pertaining to a tissue which unites, supports, or binds together (see *C.* TISSUE); as a n., in botany, the tissue or filament which unites the anther-lobes; a vessel or nerve which connects two others. [B, 77 (*a*, 24); J.]

CONNECTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-ne^{2}k-ti(te)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). Ger., *Mittelband, Bindegewebe.* A connective tissue or substance. [*a*, 24.] See CONNECTIVE.

CONNEMON, n. In Japan, the fruit of *Cucumis conomon.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CONNERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *connervation'is.* From *con,* together, and *nervus,* a tendon, ligament, or nerve. A binding together by nervous, tendinous, or ligamentous structures, especially the latter. See SYNDESMOSIS.

CONNEXÉ (Fr.), adj. Kon-ne^{2}x-a. See CONNATE.

CONNEXIF (Fr.), adj. Kon-ne^{2}x-ef. Connective.

CONNEXION, n. Ko^{2}n-ne^{2}x'yu^{3}n. See CONNECTION.

CONNEXIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-ne^{2}x-i(e)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). See CONNECTIVE.

CONNIKONNI, n. In Malabar, the *Abrus precatorius* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONNINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-ni(ne)'na^3. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONNIVENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ni(ne)'ve^{2}nz(wans). From *connivere*, to wink, to be drawn together. Fr., *connivent*. Ger., *übergefaltet, kreisfaltig*. It., Sp., *connivente*. 1. Folding on each other. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. In anatomy, arranged in circular folds (see VALVULÆ *conniventes*). [A, 301.]

CONNUBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-nu^2(nu)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Lit., marriage; a joining.—**C. metallicum.** See ALLOY.

CONOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Kon-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κῶνος, a cone, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *conocarpe* (adj. and n.). Ger., *kegelfrüchtig* (adj.). Sp., *conocarpo* (adj.). 1. (Adj.) cone-fruited (said of carpels arranged in the form of a cone). 2. (N.) of Adanson, a genus of the *Protaceæ*, corresponding to the *Leucadendron* of R. Brown and *Protea* of Linnæus, and comprising trees and shrubs indigenous to South Africa. 3. (N.) of Gärtner, a genus of the *Comburetaceæ*, comprising but one species, indigenous to the shores of tropical America, and western Africa. It extends as far as Florida. 4. (N.) the *Laguncularia*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. erectur.** The *button-tree*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. procumbens** [Linnæus]. A Brazilian tree the fruit of which is called white mangle. [B, 173.]

CONOCEPHALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κῶνος, a cone, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *conocephalées*. A tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, comprising *Cecropia*, *Myrianthus*, *Musanga*, *Coussapoa*, *Conocephalus*, and *Pourouma*. They are shrubs or trees with unisexual flowers having from 4 to 5 anthers upright from the beginning (upright in the flower bud). [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONOCEPHALIC, adj. Kon-o-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Having a skull somewhat cone-shaped. [L, 14.]

CONOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Dermaptera saltatoria*. [L, 263.]

CONOCEPHALOIDEÆ [Engler] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of the *Moraceæ*, corresponding to the *Conocephaleæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 245.]

CONOHORIA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Kon-o(o^3)-hor'i^2-a^3. Fr., *conohorie*. A genus of *Violarieæ*, of the tribe *Alsodieæ*, indigenous to tropical and subtropical America. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cuspa** [Kunth]. A tree of Cumaná the bark of which is used as a febrifuge under the name of cascarilla, or fever-bark of New Andalusia; the leaves also are used for the same purpose. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lobolobo** [Aublet]. A species indigenous to the Antilles; a decoction of the leaves is very mucilaginous. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONOHORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o^3)-hor-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A group of true *Alsodineæ*, comprising *Conohoria*, *Rinorea*, and *Tachibota*. 2. See ALSODINEÆ. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONOID, adj. Kon'oid. From κῶνος, a cone, and εἶδος, resemblance. Cone-shaped. [L.]

CONOPHOLIS [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. f. Kon-o^{2}f'o^{2}l-i^{2}s. Cancer-root, squaw-root; a genus of the *Orobanchaceæ*. There are but 2 species indigenous to North America, and found in the United States from Canada to Louisiana. The roots are said to be astringent and tonic. [B, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CONOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Muscaria*. [L, 353.]

CONOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). The *Equisetaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONOPUS (Lat.), adj. Kon'o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pus). From κῶνος, a cone, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *conope*. Ger., *kegelfüssig*. Having a conical foot or stipes. [L, 180.]

CONORO-ANTEGRI, n. The genus *Rinorea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONOSPERMEÆ [Endlicher, Reichenbach, Bentham and Hooker] (Lat.), **CONOSPERMIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kon-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κῶνος, a cone, and σπερμά, a seed. Fr., *conospermées*. A tribe of the *Proteaceæ*, comprising *Synaphea* and *Conospermum*, and, according to some, *Stirlingia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CONOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o^{2}s'por(po^{2}r)-e(a^3-e^2). The *Equisetaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONOSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o^2)-stil(stu^{6}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κῶνος, a cone, and στῦλος, a column. Fr., *conostylées*. Of Lindley and others, a tribe of *Hæmodorceæ*, sometimes classed as a distinct family, comprising, according to Bentham and Hooker, *Tribonanthes*, *Conostylis*, *Blancoa*, *Anigozanthos*, *Macropidia*, *Lophiola*, and *Aletris*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CONOSTYLIDEÆ [Pax] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o^3)-stil(stu^{6}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, comprising the genera of the *Conostyleæ* of Bentham and Hooker, with the omission of *Aletris* and the addition of *Lanaria* and *Phlebocarya*. [B, 245.]

CONQUL (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^{2}k. See CONCHA.

CONRADIEÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-ra^{3}d-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). The *Gesnereæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONRADSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n'ra^{3}ds-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Androsema officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CONSANESCENT, adj. Ko^{2}n-sa^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *consanescens* (from *consanescere*, to grow sound). In process of healing. [A, 517.]

CONSANGUINEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}n-sa^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *consanguineus* (from *con*, together, and *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *consanguin*. Related by consanguinity. [A, 301.]

CONSANGUINITY, n. Ko^{2}n-sa^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n'i^2-ti^2. Gr., συγγένεια. Lat., *consanguinitas*. Fr., *consanguinité*. Ger., *Blutsverwandtschaft*. It., *consanguinità*. Sp., *consanguinidad*. Blood relationship, relationship by descent as opposed to that by marriage; in cattle, in-breeding. [A, 301.]

CONSCIENT (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-se-a^{3}n^2. Conscious. [L, 41.]

CONSCIENCE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-se-a^{3}n^{2}s. See CONSCIOUSNESS.

CONSCIENCIOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-se-a^{3}n^2-se-oseu-e-ta. Consciousness considered as a faculty or function of the brain. [A, 385.]

CONSCIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-si^2(ski^2)-en(an)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Consciousness. [L, 49.]

CONSCIOUS, adj. Ko^{2}n'shu^{3}s. Lat., *conscius*. Fr., *conscient*, *sensible*. Ger., *bewusst*. It., *conscio*. Sp., *conciente*. In a state of consciousness.

CONSCIOUSNESS, n. Gr., συνείδησις. Lat., *conscientia*. Fr., *conscience*. Ger., *Bewusstsein*. The state of being able to take cognizance of impressions (from within the organism or from the surroundings) capable of giving rise to bodily, intellectual, or emotional sensations.—**Double c.** Fr., *conscience double*. The state of a person (a somnambulist, a hypnotic, or the like) who leads two alternating courses of life, one during his ordinary condition, and the other when in a state of somnambulism, etc., having no remembrance of the real or supposed events of the one while in the other. [A, 301.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *conscience musculaire*. See *Muscular* SENSE.

CONSECUTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-se^{2}k'u^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *consecutivus* (from *consequi*, to occur in sequence). Fr., *consécutif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. It., Sp., *consecutivo*. 1. Following each other in uninterrupted sequence. 2. Occurring as a sequel or consequence. 3. In organic chemistry, a term applied to trisubstituted compounds of benzene, (C_6H_6), in which all three of the replacing radicles are attached to adjacent carbon atoms. Such compounds have the structural formula C_6(H,R',R',R',H,H,). [B, 4.]

CONSENESCENCE, CONSENESCENCY, n's. Ko^{2}n-se^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^2. From *consenescere*, to grow old. Progress toward senility. [A, 318.]

CONSENSUAL, adj. Ko^{2}n-se^{2}ns'u^2-a^{2}l. From *consensus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *consensuel*. Ger., *consensuell*. It., *consensale*, *consenziente*. Sp., *consensual*, *consenciente*. 1. Caused by sensation, and not through an intermediate discriminating will or feeling. [Carpenter (D).] 2. Related, sympathetic (said of symptoms).

CONSENSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-se^{2}ns'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *con*, together, and *sensire*, to feel. Gr., συμπάθεια, συμφωνια, ὁμολογία. Fr., *consentement*. See SYMPATHY and SYNERGY.—**C. oculorum.** An obsolete term for the intimate association between the two eyes, as in vision, in the action of the various ocular muscles and in various diseases. [F.]

CONSEQUENT, adj. Ko^{2}n'se^2-kwe^{2}nt. Gr., συμβεβηκός. Lat., *consequens*. Fr., *conséquent*. Occurring as a sequel or result.

CONSERTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}n-su^{5}rt(se^{2}rt)'a^3. From *conserere*, to join together. A class of the *Caducichordata*. [L, 201.]

CONSERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)'va^3(wa^3). See CONSERVE.—**C. helminthochorton.** Ger., *Wurm-Conserve*. See ELECTUARIUM *ad vermes*.—**C. pectoralis.** See OPIATA *pectoralis*.—**C. prophylactica Barbetti.** Preservative conserve of Barbet; made by mixing and beating into a mass 12 parts of bruised fresh lemon-peel, 3 parts each of conserves of white roses, of red roses, and of borage flowers, and 2 parts of preserved orange-peel. [B, 89 (*a*, 21).]

CONSERVATEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-se^{2}rv-a^3-tu^{5}r. See CONSERVATIVE.

CONSERVATION, n. Ko^{2}n-zu^{5}rv-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., φύλαξις. Lat., *conservatio* (from *conservare*, to preserve). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Erhaltung*. It., *conservazione*. Sp., *conservación*. The preserving of anything against loss or deterioration.—**C. of energy.** Fr., *c. d'énergie*. Ger., *Kraftserhaltung*. A principle universal in its application, by virtue of which any form of energy, whether occurring in organized or in unorganized bodies, never suffers loss but is transmuted into some other form of energy of equivalent power. An example of the c. is found in the development of heat by the arrest of a moving body by the discharge of nervous energy, as in the process of thinking. [B.]

CONSERVATIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-zu^{5}rv'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Gr., φυλακτικός. Lat., *conservans*. Fr., *conservateur*. In pharmacy, preservative; in surgery, aiming at the preservation of injured parts as far as possible, together with the interests of the patient, rather than at brilliancy in procedures.

CONSERVE, n. Ko^{2}n'zu^{5}rv. Lat., *conserva*. Fr., *c.*, *électuaire simple*, *saccharolé mou*. Ger., *C.*, *Latwerge*, *Kräuterzucker*. It., Sp., *conserva*. A preparation formerly made by covering fresh drugs with a layer of sugar, and afterward by beating fresh vegetable substances with sufficient sugar into a uniform mass. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).] See CONFECTION.—**Apfelsinenschalen-C.** (Ger.). See *Confectio* AURANTII *corticis*.—**Chinese c's.** Preparations made by dipping vegetable substances used in Chinese medicine, such as ginger, galanga, zedoary, Japanese may-flowers, young bamboo stems, sugar-cane, sweet and bitter oranges, etc., several times in boiling water, and drying them upon trays. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 21).]—**C. de Damas** (Fr.). Syn.: *confiture de Damas*, *marmelade de viande*. Damas's c.; made by mixing together 60 parts of fillet of beef, 1 part of common salt, and 15 parts of fruit-jelly or marmelade. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. ténifuge** (Fr.). Of Stanislas Martin, a preparation made by rubbing together 60 parts of shelled pumpkin-seeds and 20 of sugar; used for the ex-

pulsion of tape-worm. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**Preservative c. of Barbet.** See CONSERVA *prophylactica Barbetti.*—**Spagyric c.** Fr., *c. spagyrique.* A preparation made by pulverizing 8 parts of salt of wormwood, 4 parts each of salt of balm and salt of nettle, 10 parts of potassium sulphate, adding 1 part of sulphurous acid, and, when the effervescence has ceased, stirring in 48 parts each of red roses and c. of clove-pink. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Wurm-C.** (Ger.). See ELECTUARIUM *ad vermes.*

CONSERVES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko^{3}n^2-se^{2}rv. Eye-glasses. [A, 385.]

CONSIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-si^2-de^{2}n(dan)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See APOCATASTASIS.

CONSILIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{3}n-si^{2}l-i(e)′go. Gen., *consilig′inis.* 1. An old name for the *Helleborus viridis.* 2. A section of the genus *Adonis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

CONSIRE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-ser. See CONSYRE.

CONSISTENCE, n. Ko^{2}n-si^{2}st′e^{2}ns. Gr., σύστασις. Lat., *consistentia* (from *consistere,* to be firm). Fr., *consistance.* Ger., *Consistenz, Festigkeit.* It., *consistenza.* Sp., *consistencia.* Thickness, solidity ; also the degree of solidity of a body ; the degree of closeness of aggregation of the particles which compose a substance. [B.]

CONSOLATION (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-sol-a^3-se-o^{3}n^2. The *Clematis vitalba.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONSOLE (Fr.), n Ko^{3}n^2 sol. In Champagne, the *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONSOLIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-so^{2}l′i^{2}d-a^3. Fr., *consoude.* 1. Of Lindley, a section of the genus *Delphinium* containing annual species with only one carpel. 2. An ancient name for the *Symphytum officinale,* because it was thought to have the power to consolidate fractured bones. [B, 114, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aquatica.** The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 180.]—**C. aurea, C. aurea cordi.** The *Helianthemum vulgare.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cervina.** The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 180.]—**C. indica.** The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 180.]—**C. major.** Fr., *grande consoude.* Ger., *Schnarzwurz, Beinwell.* It., *c. maggiore.* Sp., *consueldo mayor.* The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. media, C. medica.** Fr., *consoude moyenne.* See AJUGA *reptans,* AJUGA *pyramidalis,* and CHRYSANTHEMUM *leucanthemum.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. minima, C. minor.** Fr., *petite consoude.* See PRUNELLA *vulgaris.*—**C. petræa.** The *Pyrola rotundifolia.* [B, 180.]—**C. regalis.** Fr., *consoude royale.* See DELPHINIUM *c.*—**C. rubra.** The *Tormentilla erecta.* [B, 180.]—**C. saracenica.** 1. The *Solidago virgaurea.* 2. The *Senecio saracenicus.* [B, 180.]—**Decoctum consolidæ.** Fr., *décoction de grande consoude.* Decoction of great comfrey, made by boiling 1 part of *radix consolidæ* in 32 parts of water down to one half [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's notes], 25 parts of dried *radix consolidæ* in sufficient quantity of water, and adding 8 parts of licorice. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Decoctum radicis consolidæ.** See *Decoctum consolidæ.*—**Flores consolidæ.** The flowers of *Symphytum officinale* (*q. v.*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba consolidæ.** The herb of *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Syrupus consolidæ.** See *Sirop de* CONSOUDE.

CONSOLIDANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-so^{2}l′i^{2}d-a^{2}nt. Lat., *consolidans* (from *consolidare,* to consolidate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *befestigend, vereinigend.* Consolidating, promoting cicatrization. [A, 322.]

CONSOLIDATED, adj. Ko^{2}n-so^{2}l′i^{2}d-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *consolidatus.* Fr., *consolidé, confluent.* Ger., *befestigt, vereinigt.* 1. Made solid or without interstices ; of two or more things, joined into one. 2. In botany, having a relatively large bulk in proportion to the surface. [B, 1, 116 (*a*, 24).]

CONSOLIDATION, n. Ko^{2}n-so^{2}l-i^{2}d-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., ὁλοκλήρωσις. Lat., *consolidatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Befestigung, Verdichtung, Vereinigung.* It., *consolidazione.* Sp., *consolidación.* The act of making or becoming solid ; especially (*a*) the process of solidification of the lungs by engorgement and by exudation into the alveoli (Cf. HEPATIZATION) ; (*b*) the union, solidification, and cicatrization of wounds ; (*c*) the union and ossification of fractures. [B ; D : L, 41.]—**Non-granular c.** The form of pulmonary c. which is found in typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, and small-pox ; dependent for its origin and development on a specific cause. [D, 1.]

CONSOLIDATIVUS (Lat.), **CONSOLIDATURUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko^{2}n-so^{2}l-i^{2}d-at(a^{3}t)-i(e)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s), -u^2(u)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See CONSOLIDANT.

CONSOMMÉ (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-so^{3}m-a. Lat., *consummatum.* Ger., *Kraftbrühe.* It., *consumato.* Sp., *consumado.* A broth so strong as to gelatinize when cold ; a clear soup. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CONSOMPTION (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-so^{2}m-se-o^{3}n^2. See CONSUMPTION.—**C. rachitique.** Rhachitic consumption ; an exaggerated degree of rhachitis in which firm organization of the elements which compose the rhachitic bones has not taken place. The bones are very porous and cartilaginous in consistence. [D, 74.]

CONSONANCE, n. Ko^{2}n′son-a^{2}ns. Lat., *consonantia.* Fr., *c.* The state of being consonant, also the production of consonant sounds.

CONSONANT, CONSONATING, adj's. Ko^{2}n′son-a^{2}nt, -ati^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *consonans* (from *consonare,* to sound in unison). Fr., *c.* Ger., *consonirend.* It., Sp., *consonante.* Sounding in unison with another sound caused by vibrations of air within an inclosed space, and strengthened thereby (said of pulmonary sounds heard on auscultation). [A, 326.]

CONSORTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-so^{2}r′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κοινωνία. A community of habitat among plants or animals. [A, 385.]

CONSOUD, n. Ko^{2}n′su^5-u^{4}d. See CONSOUND.

CONSOUDE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-sud. The genus *Symphytum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CONSOLIDA (2d def.).—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* SYMPHYTI.—**C. hérisséè.** The *Symphytum echinatum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. moyenne.** The *Ajuga reptans* and *Ajuga pyramidalis.* [B, 19, 173.]—**C. officinale.** The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. officinale de Bohême.** The *Symphytum album bohemicum* (*Symphytum bohemicum*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. officinale ouverte.** The *Symphytum album patens* (*Symphytum patens*). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. royale.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Décoction de grande c.** See *Decoctum* CONSOLIDÆ.—**Grande c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Mucilage de grande c.** See *Mucilago* CONSOLIDÆ *majoris.*—**Petite c.** The *Prunella vulgaria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus consolidæ.* Sp., *jarabe de sinfito* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of consolida ; made by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of sliced dried root of the *Symphytum officinale* in 6 parts of cold distilled water, straining without expression, adding 30 parts of syrup of sugar, boiling down to 1·26 degrees on the densimetre, and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).] The Spanish preparation is almost identical with the French. [B, 95.]—**Sirop de grande c.** See *Syrupus* SYMPHYTI.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tisane of consolida ; made by infusing for 2 hours 1 part of sliced root of the *Symphytum officinale* in 50 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

CONSOUND, n. Ko^{2}n′su^5-u^{4}nd. The *Symphytum* (*Consolida*). [L, 77.] Cf. CONSOLIDA.—**Comfrey c.** The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**King's c.** The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Less c.** The *Bellis perennis.* [A, 505.]—**Middle c.** The *Ajuga reptans.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Saracen's c.** The *Senecio saracenicus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CONSPECIFIC, adj. Ko^{2}n-spe^{2}s-i^{2}f′i^{2}k. From *con,* together, and *species* (*q. v.*). Belonging to the same species. [L, 56.]

CONSPERSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-spu^{5}rz(spe^{2}rs)′i^2-o. Gen., *conspersion′is.* See CATAPASMA.

CONSPICILLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}n-spi^2-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)′la^3. From *conspicillium,* a place to look from, a watching. An obsolete term for spectacles. [F.]

CONSPIRATION, n. Ko^{2}n-spi^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., ξύμπνοια, ὁμόνοια. Lat., *conspiratio* (from *conspirare,* to blow together). See SYMPATHY.

CONSTANCY, n. Ko^{2}n′sta^{2}ns-i^2. Gr., βεβαιότης. Lat., *constantia* (from *constare,* to stand together). Fr., *constance.* Ger., *Constanz.* It., *constanoza.* Sp., *constancoa.* 1. In electrophysics, absence of interruption or of variation in intensity. 2. Of micro-organisms, unchangeableness under cultivation. [A, 396 ; B.]

CONSTANT, adj. Ko^{2}n′sta^{2}nt. Gr., βέβαιος. Lat., *constans.* Fr., *c.* In electro-physics, uninterrupted ; not accompanied by marked variations of intensity. [B.]

CONSTANT, n. Ko^{2}n′sta^{2}nt. In physics, a value which is not subject to variation and which therefore serves as a unit of measurement. [B.]

CONSTANTINE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-sta^{3}nt-en. One of the springs at Vals (*q. v.*).

CONSTANZ (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-sta^{3}ntz′. See CONSTANCY.—**C. der Arten.** See CONSTANCY (2d def.).

CONSTELLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-ste^{2}l-la(la^3)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). An old name for an ointment of earth-worms, used as a vulnerary and for toothache. [A, 325.]

CONSTERNATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-a(a^3)′-shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *consternation′is.* From *consternare,* to overwhelm. Gr., ἔκπληξις (1st def.). 1. Stupor. [A, 325.] 2. The night terrors of children. [L, 132.]

CONSTIPATED, adj. Ko^{2}n′sti^{2}p-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *constipatus.* Fr., *constipé, échauffé.* Ger., *verstopft.* It., *costipato.* Sp., *constipado.* Subject to or affected with constipation. [B.]

CONSTIPATION, n. Ko^{2}n-sti^{2}p-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., σύψις. Lat., *constipatio* (from *constipare,* to pack together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verstopfung, Hartleibigkeit, Darmverstopfung.* It., *costipazione.* Sp., *constipación.* Syn.: *costiveness.* A condition in which there is a suspension or insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels. [D, 5.]—**C. par induration des selles** (Fr.). C. due to either a diminution of the intestinal secretions or to their resorption. [L, 87.]—**C. par spasme musculaire** (Fr.). C. due to tonic contractions of the muscular coat of the intestines. [L, 87.]

CONSTITUENT, adj. Ko^{2}n-sti^{2}t′u^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *constituens* (from *constituere,* to set in order). Fr., *constituant.* Ger., *constituirend, ausmachend, festsetzend.* It., *costituente.* Sp., *constituente.* 1. Entering into the composition of a compound : as a n., an ingredient. 2. Giving consistence to a compound. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CONSTITUTION, n. Ko^{2}n-sti^2-tu^2′shu^{3}n. Gr., κατάστασις. Lat., *constitutio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Körperbeschaffenheit.* It., *costituzione.* Sp., *constitución.* 1. The structure of a substance ; its make-up with reference to both the arrangement and nature of its component parts. 2. A kind of physiological basis or predisposition, presenting itself as something constant in the same individual, characterized by the mode of reaction of nerves and muscles and also by the composition of the blood and the state of nutrition, as well as by the powers of resistance to external and internal influences. [D, 3.]—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *c. apoplectique.* A c. commonly supposed to be fraught with a tendency to apoplexy ; characterized by a short neck, habitual redness of the face, and an oversized head. [A, 301.]—**Atmospheric c.** Fr., *c. atmosphérique.* The state of the atmosphere with regard to its influence on health. [A, 301.]—**Bilious c.** Fr., *tempérament bilieux.* A variety of irritable c. in which a dark or yellow skin and a dark iris are prominent characteristics. [D, 3.]—**Catarrhal c.** A variety of irritable c. in which there is tendency to catarrhal inflammations of all sorts. [D, 3.]—**C. climatique** (Fr.). The sum of the characteristics of a

given climate with reference to their influence on health. [A, 301.] —**C. der Luft** (Ger.). See *Atmospheric c.*—**C'sformel** (Ger.). See *Constitutional* FORMULA.—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *c. épidémique.* Ger., *epidemische C.* The *genius epidemicus*, a condition of the atmosphere that has been supposed to favor the epidemic prevalence of certain diseases.—**Indolent c.** Fr., *tempérament indolent.* A c. characterized by slow development and slow movements of the body. Slight effort produces fatigue. Subdivisions of this are the venous, lymphatic, asthenic, and cretinoid c's. [D, 3.]—**Irritable c.** Fr., *tempérament irritable.* A c. characterized by small muscular development, pale skin, and a lively intellect and temperament. It is most common in women and children. Individuals with cerebral or spinal irritability belong to this class. [D, 3.]—**Medical c.** Fr., *c. médicale.* The atmospheric c. as concerned in the prevalence of certain diseases. [A, 301.] See *Epidemic c.*—**Plethoric c.** A c. characterized by a large build, with abundant muscular substance and red cheeks, lips, and mucous membranes. [D, 3.]—**Scrofulous c.** A c. vitiated by or affected with scrofula. [D.]

CONSTITUTIONAL, adj. Ko²n-sti²-tu²'shu³n-a²l. Fr., *constitutionnel.* Ger., *constitutionell, constitutionsmässig.* It., *costituzionale.* Sp., *constitucional.* 1. Pertaining to the constitution (said of conditions which affect the entire system). 2. Congenital. 3. Due to some peculiarity of the constitution. 4. Expressive of the order of arrangement of the atoms contained in a molecule (see *C.* FORMULA). [B ; D, 1 ; L, 41.]

CONSTRICTED, adj. Ko²n-stri²kt'e²d. Lat., *constrictus.* Fr., *resserré, rétréci.* Ger., *zusammengeschnürt.* It., *costretto.* Sp., *constreñido.* Affected with constriction.

CONSTRICTEUR (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-strek-tu⁵r. Ger., *Schlingenschnürer* (2d def.). 1. See CONSTRICTOR. 2. A small wire écraseur. [A, 326.] See SERRE-NŒUD.—**C. antérieur de la vulve.** See *Anterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva.*—**C. de la bouche.** See CONSTRICTOR *oris.*—**C. de l'anus.** See SPHINCTER *ani externus.*—**C. de la vessie.** See DETRUSOR *urinæ.*—**C. de la vulve.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni.*—**C. de l'isthme de l'urètre.** See CONSTRICTOR *isthmi urethræ.*—**C. de l'œsophage.** See CONSTRICTOR *œsophagei.*—**C. de l'urèthre.** See CONSTRICTOR *urethræ.*—**C. du vagin.** See CONSTRICTOR *cunni.*—**C. inférieur du pharynx.** See *Inferior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**C. laryngien.** See CONSTICTOR *of the larynx.*—**C. median du pharynx.** See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**C. moyen du pharynx.** See *Middle* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*—**C. postérieur de la vulve.** See *Posterior* CONSTRICTOR *of the vulva.* [L, 13.]—**C. supérieur du pharynx.** See *Superior* CONSTRICTOR *of the pharynx.*

CONSTRICTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-stri²k'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *constriction'is.* From *constringere*, to constrict. See CONSTRICTION.—**C. uteri inflammatoria** (seu **inflammatoria spastica**, seu **spastico-inflammatoria**). Tetanic contraction of the uterus accompanied with inflammatory phenomena. [A, 20.]

CONSTRICTION, n. Ko²n-stri²k'shu³n. Gr., *σύψις.* Lat., *constrictio* (1st def.), *constrictum* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Adstriction, Zusammenziehung.* It., *costrizione, costringimento.* Sp., *constricción.* 1. A drawing together, puckering, narrowing. 2. A narrowed part, a stricture.—**Annular c's, C's of Ranvier.** See NODES *of Ranvier.*

CONSTRICTIPEDES [Hogg] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-stri²k-ti²p'e²d-ez(as). From *constrictus*, constricted, and *pes*, the foot. A subclass of birds. [L, 121.]

CONSTRICTIVE, adj. Ko²n-stri²k'ti²v. Lat., *constrictivus.* Fr., *constrictif.* Ger., *zusammenziehend.* It., *costritivo.* Sp., *constrictivo.* Pertaining to or exerting constriction ; as a n., an astringent, a styptic. [α, 21.]

CONSTRICTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-stri²k'to²r. Gen., *constricto'ris.* Fr., *constricteur.* Ger., *Zusammenzieher, Zusammenschnürer.* It., *costrittore.* Sp., *c.* Anything that exercises constriction, especially a constricting muscle. See also SPHINCTER and SERRE-NŒUD.—**Anterior c. of the vulva.** Fr., *constricteur antérieure de la vulve.* Ger., *Schliessmuskel des Scheidenvorhofs, Scheidenschnürer.* In the solipeds, the muscular fibres which surround the entrance of the vaginal canal. [L, 13.]—**C. alæ nasi.** Of Cowper, the depressor alæ nasi and the compressor naris regarded as one muscle. [L, 3.] See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi* and COMPRESSOR *narium.*—**C. ani.** See SPHINCTER *ani externus.*—**C. cunni.** Fr., *constricteur de la vulve* (ou *du vagin*), *annulo-syndesmo-clitoridien, l'autre muscle du clitoris* [Winslow]. Ger., *Schliesser der weiblichen Scham, Scheidenschnürer.* Syn.: *sphincter vaginæ* [Cowper], *c. cunni superficialis, bulbo-cavernosus, compressor bulbi* [Robert], *musculus clitoridis inferior latus et planus* [Riolan]. A sphincter muscle which arises from the central point of the perinæum, usually receiving fibres from the external sphincter ani and superficial transverse perineal muscles, and, after surrounding the orifice of the vagina, is inserted into the lower surfaces of the corpora cavernosa of the clitoris and into the mucous membrane between the clitoris and the urethral orifice. Its two halves are regarded as the homologues of the bulbocavernosi in man. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**C. cunni profundus.** The transversus perinæi profundus in women. [L, 332.]—**C. cunni superficialis** [Luschka], **C. der Vagine** (Ger.). See *C. cunni.*—**C. faucium inferior, C. inferior pharyngis.** See *Inferior c. of the pharynx.*—**C. isthmi faucium.** See GLOSSOPALATINUS.—**C. isthmi faucium posterior, C. isthmi faucium superior.** That portion of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the uvula. [L, 31.]—**C. isthmi urethræ** (seu **urethralis**). See *C. urethræ.*—**C. labiorum.** See ORBICULARIS *oris.*—**C. naris, C. narium, C. nasi.** See COMPRESSOR *naris.*—**C. œsophagel** [Spigelius]. See *Inferior c. of the pharynx.*—**C. of the larynx.** Fr., *constricteur laryngien.* Ger., *Kehlkopfschnürer.* It., *costrittore della laringe.* Sp., *c. de la laringe.* The crico-arytænoid and the thyreo-arytænoid muscles. [L.]—**C's of the pharynx.** Fr., *constricteurs du pharynx.* See *Superior, Middle*, and *Inferior c's of the pharynx.*—**C. oris.** Fr., *constricteur de la bouche.* See ORBICULARIS *oris.*—**C. palpebrarum.** An obsolete term for the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. [F.]—**C. pharyngis inferior.** See *Inferior c. of the pharynx.*—**C. pharyngis medius.** See *Middle c. of the pharynx.*—**C. pharyngis superior.** See *Superior c. of the pharynx.*—**C. prolabii inferior** [Merkel]. The lowermost portion of the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. prolabii superior** [Merkel]. The uppermost portion of the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. pudendi.** See *C. cunni.*—**C. radicis penis.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**C. urethræ.** Fr., *constricteur de l'urèthre.* Ger., *Zusammenschnürer der Harnröhre.* 1. Muscular fibres attached on each side to the rami of the ischia and pubes, and the adjoining fascia, which inclose the membranous part of the urethra in a sphincter. In the female it is nearly divided into halves by the vagina, the uppermost fibres passing over the urethra and the lowermost being blended with the walls of the vagina. [L, 31, 142.] 2. See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi profundus.*—**C. urethræ et vaginæ.** See *C. cunni profundus.*—**C. urethræ membranaceæ** [Lesshaft]. 1. A portion of the c. urethræ muscle arising from the connective tissue of and walls of the vessels of the plexus pubicus impar which Lesshaft regarded as being identical with Guthrie's muscle. [L, 31.] 2. See *C. urethræ.*—**C. vaginæ.** Fr., *constricteur du vagin.* See *C. cunni.*—**C. vesicæ urinariæ.** Fr., *constricteur de la vessie.* Ger., *Harnblasenschnürer.* See DETRUSOR *urinæ.*—**C. vestibuli, C. vestibuli vaginæ.** See *C. cunni profundus.*—**C. vulvæ.** See *C. cunni.*—**First middle c.** See HYO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Inferior c. of the pharynx.** Lat., *c. pharyngis inferior.* Fr., *constricteur inférieure du pharynx.* Ger., *unterer Schlundkopfschnürer.* The most superficial of the c's of the pharynx, which has its origin in three slips. The lowest (the crico-pharyngeus) arises from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage, the middle (the thyreo-pharyngeus) from the posterior part and occasionally from the outer surface of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage, and the uppermost (the syndesmo-pharyngeus) from the superior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage. These unite and curve backward and inward to unite in the posterior median line of the pharynx with their fellows of the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Middle c. of the pharynx.** Lat., *c. pharyngis medius.* Fr., *constricteur median du pharynx.* Ger., *mittlerer Schlundkopfschnürer.* A muscle of deglutition the lower portion of which is covered by the inferior c. and covering above a portion of the superior c. It arises by two slips, the lowermost of which (the cerato-pharyngeus) springs from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, and the uppermost (the chondro-pharyngeus) from the lesser cornu. It radiates downward, horizontally, and upward, and unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the posterior median line of the pharynx. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior c. of the vulva.** Fr., *constricteur postérieur de la vulve.* Ger., *hinterer Schamschnürer.* The analogue of the c. vaginæ of women, found in the lower animals.—**Second middle c.** See THYREO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Speir's artery c.** An instrument for the closure of arteries without the use of ligatures or other foreign bodies to be left in the wound. It consists of a flattened metal tube, six inches long, with a sliding steel tongue running its entire length and having a screw arrangement at the upper end by which the tongue may be protruded from or retracted within the sheath. The lower end of the tongue is hook-shaped to fit around the artery to be constricted. [E.]—**Superior c. of the pharynx.** Lat., *c. pharyngis superior.* Fr., *constricteur pharyngis supérieure.* Ger., *oberer Schlundkopfschnürer.* The uppermost and most deeply seated of the c. muscles of the pharynx, which is covered in a large part by the middle c. It arises from the side of the tongue in connection with the fibres of the genio-hyoglossus (the glosso-pharyngeus), from the posterior extremity of the mylo-hyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla (the mylo-pharyngeus), from the bucco-pharyngeal fascia (the bucco-pharyngeus), and from the hamular process and the lower third of the posterior edge of the internal pterygoid plate (the pterygo-pharyngeus). Its fibres curve backward to unite with its fellow of the opposite side and with the cephalo-pharyngeal fascia. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CONSTRICTORES [Oppel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-stri²k-tor'ez-(e²s). Fr., *constricteurs.* A family of the *Ophidii.* [L, 121.]

CONSTRICTORII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²n-stri²k-tor'i²-i(e). Diseases attended with constriction. [L, 104.]

CONSTRINGENT, adj. Ko²n-stri²n'je²nt. Lat., *constringens.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenziehend.* Causing constriction ; as a n., an astringent.

CONSTUPRATION, n. Ko²n-stu²-pra'shu³n. Lat., *constupra'tio* (from *constuprare*, to ravish). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Nothzucht.* It., *stupro.* Sp., *estupro.* Rape.

CONSUETUDO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-su²(su⁴)-e²(a)-tu²(tu)'do. Gen., *consuetud'inis.* From *consuescere*, to become accustomed. Gr., *ἔθος, ἐθισμός.* Ger., *Gewohnheit.* Habit. [L, 94.]

CONSULTANT, n. Ko²n-su³lt'a²nt. Fr., *c.* A practitioner called in consultation. [A, 301.]

CONSULTATION, n. Ko²n-su³lt-a'shu³n. Gr., *συμβούλευσις.* Lat., *consultatio* (from *consultare*, to deliberate together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Berathung.* It., *consulto.* Sp., *consulta.* 1. The act of consulting ; a meeting of two or more practitioners to examine into the features of a case of disease or injury, and to settle upon the course of treatment to be pursued. 2. Of French writers, also the conclusions reached at such a meeting. [L, 41.]

CONSUMMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-su³m(su⁴m)-ma(ma³)'-tu³m(tu⁴m). See CONSOMMÉ.

CONSUMMATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-su³m(su⁴m)-ma(ma³)'tu³s-(tu⁴s). From *consummare*, to complete. Fr., *consommé.* Ger., *vollendet.* Settled, confirmed (in the sense of incurable). [A, 322.]

CONSUMPTION, n. Ko²n-su³mp'shu³n. Gr., *σύντηξις.* Lat., *consumptio* (from *consumere*, to waste away, to consume). Fr., *consomption.* Ger., *Schwindsucht, Abzehrung, Auszehrung.* It.,

consunzione. Sp., *consunción*, *tisis*. 1. A using up (as of food or of a stock of supplies), also the amount used up in a given time. 2. A wasting away of the body, especially as the result of pulmonary tuberculosis, also that disease itself. [D, 3.]—**Acute pulmonary c.** See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Apostematous c.** [Duncan]. A variety of pulmonary c. characterized by severe cough, circumscribed pain, and a sudden and copious expectoration of purulent matter. [L, 83.]—**Black c.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Bronchial c.** See *Bronchial* PHTHISIS.—**Catarrhal c.** See *Catarrhal* PHTHISIS.—**C. of the bowels.** Intestinal tuberculosis. [B.]—**C. of the lungs.** Pulmonary phthisis. [B.]—**C. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *tabes dorsalis*. See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**Febrile c.** See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Galloping c.** Fr., *phthisis galopante* (ou *aiguë*). Ger., *galoppirende Schwindsucht*. See *Acute miliary* TUBERCULOSIS.—**Laryngeal c.** See *Laryngeal* PHTHISIS.—**Miner's c.** Fr., *phthisie des mineurs*. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Nervous c.** A disease described by Morton, in which there are failure of digestion, exhaustion, pallor, and extreme marasmus, without any evidences of pulmonary disorder. It occurred especially in drinkers and those who had been living in the South Pacific (Leeward) Islands. [B, 117.]—**Potter's c.** Pulmonary phthisis among potters, produced by the constant inhalation of clay-dust. [D.]—**Pulmonary c.** See *Pulmonary* PHTHISIS.—**Senile pulmonary c.** See *Senile* PHTHISIS.—**Tubercular c.** See TUBERCULOSIS.

CONSUMPTIVE, adj. Ko²n-su³mp'ti²v. Lat., *consumptivus*. Fr., *consomptif*, *phthisique*. Ger., *schwindsüchtig*. It., *tisico*. Sp., *tísico*, *ético*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with consumption, especially pulmonary consumption; as a n., an individual having that disease.

CONSYRE (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-ser. See CONSOLIDA and SYMPHYTUM *officinale*.

CONTABESCENCE, n. Ko²n-ta²b-e²s-e²ns. Lat., *contabescentia* (from *contabescere*, to waste away). Fr., *c*. Emaciation, marasmus. [A, 325.]

CONTABESCENT, adj. Ko²n-ta²b-e²s'e²nt. Lat., *contabescens*. Fr., *c*. Wasting, consumptive. [L, 41.]

CONTACT, n. Ko²n'ta²kt. Gr., *ψαῦσις*. Lat., *contactus* (from *con*, together, and *tangere*, to touch). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Berührung*, *C*. It., *contatto*. Sp., *contacto*. The state in which two or more bodies touch each other; a close association between two or more individuals.—**C. action.** See CATALYSIS.—**C. substance.** See CATALYST.—**Direct c., Immediate c.** Fr., *c. immédiat*. The c. of objects or individuals with each other without the intervention of another object or individual. [A, 301.]—**Indirect c., Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiat*. The c. of a person with another or with anything by the intervention of some one or something. [L, 41.] C. by means of an interposed substance; in pathology, see *Mediate* CONTAGION.—**Optical c.** A c. between two transparent surfaces (as when two varieties of glass are united to form a single lens), so that there is no change in the direction of rays of light passing through the two media; also the c. of pigments with glass, so that there is no reflection from the painted side. [L.]

CONTACTILE, CONTACTUAL, adj's. Ko²n-ta²kt'i²l, -u²-a²l. See TACTILE.

CONTACTUOUS, adj. Ko²n-ta²kt'u²-u³s. Contagious. ["Pop. Sci. Month.," Feb., 1880, p. 461 (B).]

CONTACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-ta²k(ta³k)'tu³s(tu⁴s). Gen., *c*. See CONTACT.—**C. lateralis nervorum opticorum.** See *Optic* CHIASM.

CONTAGE (Fr.), n. f. Kon³-ta²zh. See CONTAGION.

CONTAGES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ta(ta³)'jez(gas). Gen., *contag'is*. From *contingere*, to touch. See CONTACT and CONTAGION.

CONTAGIÉ (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-ta³-zhe-a. A person to whom a contagion has been communicated. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ko³n-ta³-zhe-fe²r. From *contages*, contagion, and *ferre*, to bear. Carrying contagious virus; acting as the vehicle of contagion. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIO-MIASMATIC, adj. Ko²n-ta″ji²-o-mi-a²z-ma²t'-i²k. Contagious and miasmatic. [D, 3.]

CONTAGION, n. Ko²n-taj'yu³n. Lat., *contages*, *contagio*, *contagium* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contage*, *c*. Ger., *Ansteckung* (1st def.), *Ansteckungsstoff* (2d def.). It., *contagione*. Sp., *contagio*. 1. The communication of disease from one individual to another by means of direct or mediate contact or, as used by some writers (in the sense of infection), by effluvia, etc. 2. The material cause or virus of a contagious disease. [A, 301, 322.]—**C. miasmatique** (Fr.). C. propagated by a miasm. [L, 41.]—**C. morte** (Fr.). See *Mediate c*.—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.), **C. névrosique** (Fr.). The occurrence or causation in neurotic persons of symptoms like those manifested by other persons with whom they are associated; neurotic mimicry. [A, 385; L, 41.]—**C. parasitaire** (Fr.). C. by means of a living organism. [L, 41.]—**C. purulente** (Fr.). C. by contact with pus (as in gonorrhœa). [L, 41.]—**C. virulente** (Fr.). C. by the means of a virus. [L, 41.]—**C. vive** (Fr.). See *Immediate c*. and CONTAGIUM *vivum*.—**Direct c.** Contact of the living body with any specific morbid material capable of development within or upon that body, and by which disease, similar to that of which the *materies morbi* formed a part, is reproduced. [α, 25.]—**Immediate c.** Fr., *c. immédiate*, *c. vive*. Ger., *unmittelbare Ansteckung*. It., *contagione immediata*. Sp., *contagio directo*. C. due to actual contact with an affected person. [L, 41.]—**Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiate*, *c. morte*. Ger., *mittelbare Ansteckung*. It., *contagione mediata*. Sp., *contagio indirecto*. The acquisition of a contagious disease from an intermediary person rather than directly from one affected with it. [J.]

CONTAGIONED, adj. Ko²n-taj'yu³nd. Fr., *contagié*, *contagionné*. Infected by contagion. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIONIST, n. Ko²n-taj'yu²n-i²st. Fr., *contagionniste*, *contagionnaire*. A believer in the contagious origin of a given disease. [A, 108.]

CONTAGIONNISME (Fr.), n. Kon³-ta³-zhe-on-nezm. The doctrine which recognizes certain diseases as contagious. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIOSI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²n-ta(ta³)-ji²(gi²)-os'i(e). Contagious diseases. [L, 97.]

CONTAGIOSITY, n. Ko²n-taj-i²-o²s'i²t-i². Fr., *contagiosité*. Ger., *Ansteckbarkeit*, *Contagiosität*. The property of being contagious, also the degree of contagiousness of a given disease. [A, 301; L, 41.]

CONTAGIOUS, adj. Ko²n-taj'yu³s. Lat., *contagiosus*. Fr., *contagieux*. Ger., *ansteckend*, *contagiös*. It., Sp., *contagioso*. Susceptible of communication by contagion. [A, 301.]

CONTAGIOUSNESS, n. Ko²n-taj'yu³s-ne²s. Fr., *contagiosité*. Ger., *Contagiösität*, *Ansteckungsfähigkeit*. It., *contagiosità*. Sp., *contagiosidad*. The quality of being contagious.

CONTAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ta(ta³)'ji²(gi²)-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *contage c*. Ger., *C*., *Ansteckungsstoff*. It., Sp., *contagio*. A virus or material having contagious properties. [D, 1.]—**C. animatum.** See *C. vivum*.—**C. febrile.** See *C. halituosum*.—**C. fixum.** A non-volatile medium of contagion. [D, 3.]—**C. halituosum.** A contagious exhalation from a patient, especially the breath. [D, 3.]—**C. pellis.** An obsolete name for scabies. [G.]—**C. per contactum.** See *Direct* CONTAGION.—**C. vivum.** Any living organism, animal or vegetable, that is the essential cause of a contagious disease.—**Nervous c.** A hypothetical medium of the spread of certain diseases of the nervous system. [Remak, "Med. Central.-Ztg.," 1864, No. 87 (D).]

CONTAMINATION, n. Ko²n-ta²m-i²n-a'shu³n. Lat., *contaminatio* (from *contaminare*, to pollute, corrupt), *contamen*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *C*. The state of being corrupted by some extrinsic influence.

CONTAMINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ta²m(ta³m)-i²n-a(a³)'tu³s-(tu⁴s). Fr., *contaminé* (1st def.), *taché* (2d def.). Ger., *gefleckt* (2d def.). 1. Contaminated. 2. As a species name, spotted. [L, 180.]

CONTEMELLE (Fr.), n. Ko³nt'me²l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [L, 105.]

CONTEMPLABILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-te²mp-la²b(la³b)'i²l-i²s. From *contemplare*, to watch closely. Requiring special watchfulness (said anciently of certain supposed critical days of a disease). [A, 325.]

CONTENANT (Fr.), adj. Ko³nt'na³n². 1. Containing, retentive. 2. Continent. [L, 41.]

CONTENTBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Ko²n-te²nt'blat-te²r. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CONTENTIF (Fr.), adj. Ko³n-ta³n²-tef. See RETENTIVE.

CONTENTION (Fr.), n. Ko³n-ta³n²-se-o³n². Lat., *contentio*. See RETENTION.

CONTENU (Fr.), n. Ko³n²t'nu⁶. The contents of anything.—**C. cellulaire.** See CELL-*contents*.

CONTERMINOUS, adj. Ko²n-tu⁵rm'i²n-u³s. Without an interval between. [L.]

CONTEXTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-te²xt'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *c*. From *contexere*, to weave, to construct. A tissue.—**C. cellulosus.** Cellular tissue. [L, 180.]

CONTEXTURE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-te²xt-u⁶r. See TEXTURE.

CONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n'shi²(ti²)-a³. Of Pliny, a variety of the olive. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONTIGUITÄT (Ger.), n. Ko²n-ti²-gu-e-tat'. See CONTIGUITY.—**C'sveränderung.** See ECTOPIA.

CONTIGUITY, n. Ko²n-ti²-gu²'i²t-i². Fr., *contiguité*. Ger., *Contiguität*. The state of being contiguous; of a limb, a joint as opposed to the continuity of the bones.

CONTIGUOUS, adj. Co²n-ti²g'u²-u³s. Gr., *συναφής*. Lat., *contiguus* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contigu*. Ger., *contiguös*. It., Sp., *contiguo*. Literally, touching; in contact or nearly in contact, adjacent, neighboring. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, n's. Ko²n'ti²n-e²ns, -e²ns-i². Lat., *continentia* (from *continens*, temperate). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Enthaltsamkeit*. It., *continenza*. Sp., *continencia*. Self-restraint, especially abstinence from sexual indulgence.

CONTINUA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *continuus*. Ko²n-ti²n'u²(u⁴)-a³. See *Continued* FEVER.

CONTINUED, adj. Ko²n-ti²n'u²d. Lat., *continuus* (from *continere*, to hang together). Fr., *continu*. Ger., *beständig*, *fortlaufend*, *ununterbrochen*, *anhaltend*. It., *continuo*. Sp., *continuo*. Uninterrupted; of a fever, without intermissions; of a morbific cause, existing throughout the continuance of a disease; of a stem, peduncle, or fruit, not jointed. [B, 121 (α, 24); L.]

CONTINUIRLICH (Ger.), adj. Ko²n-ti²n-u-er'li²ch². See CONTINUED.

CONTINUITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ti²n-u²(u⁴)'i²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *continuitat'is*. 1. See CONTINUITY. 2. A connected series, a continuation.—**C. nervorum opticorum.** See *Optic* CHIASM.

CONTINUITÄT (Ger.), n. Ko²n-tin-u-i²t-at'. See CONTINUITY.—**C'sstörung.** See SOLUTION *of continuity*.

CONTINUITY, n. Ko²n-ti²n-u²'i²t-i². Lat., *continuitas*. Fr., *continuité*. Ger., *Continuität*, *Zusammenhang*. It., *continuità*. Sp., *continuidad*. The state of being continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

CONTINUOUS, adj. Ko²n-ti²n'u²-u³s. See CONTINUED.

CONTONDANT (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n-to^{3}n^{2}d-a^{3}n^2. Contusing. [L, 41, 109.]

CONTORSILE, adj. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rs'i^{2}l. From *contorquere*, to turn, to twist. Capable of torsion (said of leaves, etc.). [*a*, 24.]

CONTORSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}r'shi^2(si^2)-o. See CONTORTION.

CONTORTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt'e(a^3-e^2). From *contortus*, twisted. Fr., *contortées*. A group of plants comprising the *Gentianaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Asclepiadaceæ*, *Oleaceæ*, etc., characterized by a gamopetalous corolla which in prefoliation is twisted or turned on itself. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTORTED, adj. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt'e^{2}d. Lat., *contortus*. Fr., *contourné*. Ger., *gedreht*. Twisted. See *C.* ÆSTIVATION.

CONTORTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt'i(e). See CONTORTÆ.

CONTORTION, n. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}r'shu^{3}n. Lat., *contortio* (from *contorquere*, to twist). Fr., *contorsion*. Ger., *Verdrehung*, *Verrenkung*. A twisting or writhing of the body or of a part; also an old name for a sprain, ileus, lateral curvature of the spine, and wry-neck. [L, 94.]

CONTORTIPLICATE, adj. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt-i^{2}p'li^2-kat. Lat., *contortiplicatus* (from *contortus*, twisted, and *plicatus*, folded). Twisted and folded on itself. [L, 81.]

CONTORTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt'i^{2}v. Twisted. [B, 77.]

CONTORTO-CONVOLUTIF (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n-to^{3}rt-o-ko^{3}n^2-vol-u^6-tef. From *contortus*, twisted, and *convolutus*, convoluted. Twisted and convoluted. [L, 41.] See *Corrugated* ÆSTIVATION.

CONTORTUPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt-u^2(u^4)-pli^2-kat-(ka^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONTORTIPLICATE.

CONTORTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONTORTED.

CONTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-turn-a. Contorted, twisted; of limbs, deformed; of a shell, spirally shaped. [L, 41.]

CONTRA-APERTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-tu^{2}r(tu^{4}r)'a^3. From *contra*, opposite to, and *aperire*, to open. Fr., *contre-ouverture*. Ger., *Gegenöffnung*. It., *contrapertura*. Sp., *contra-abertura*. A counter-opening. [L, 81.]

CONTRACAPITANA, n. At Carthagena, the *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRA-COULEVRA, n. In South America, the *Ægrophila salutaris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRACTED, adj. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Lat., *contractus* (from *contrahere*, to draw together). Fr., *contracté*. Ger., *zusammengezogen*. It., *contratto*. Sp., *contraido*. Drawn together upon itself, narrowed, shortened; lessened in size; of a muscle, in a state of active contraction. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRACTILE, adj. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}kt'i^{2}l. Lat., *contractilis*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *contractil*, *zusammenziehbar*. It., *contrattile*. Sp., *contráctil*. Capable of contracting; tending to contract. [L, 56, 109.]

CONTRACTILITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}k-ti^{2}l'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *contractilitat'is*. See CONTRACTILITY.

CONTRACTILITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}n-tra^{3}k-tel-e-ta. Contractility. [K.]—**C. animale** [Bichat]. See *Voluntary* CONTRACTILITY.—**C. organique** [Bichat]. See *Involuntary* CONTRACTILITY.

CONTRACTILITY, n. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}k-ti^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *contractilitas*. Fr., *contractilité*. Ger., *Contractilität*, *Contractionsvermögen*, *Zusammenziehbarkeit*. It., *contrattilità*. Sp., *contractilidad*. Capacity for or tendency to contraction; especially capacity for responding to stimulation by movements. [K; L, 135.]—**Amœboid c.** See *Cellular c.*—**Animal c.** See *Voluntary c.*—**Cellular c.** Fr., *contractilité cellulaire*. The c. of masses of protoplasm. [L, 44 (*a*, 14).]—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *contractilité ciliaire*. Protoplasmatic movement originating in the substance of the ciliary cellules, and without influence from the nerve-centres; divided by Valentin into imbatiform, undulatory, oscillatory, and uncinate. [L, 41, 44.]—**Electrical c.** Fr., *contractilité électrique*. The c. of a muscle on electrical stimulation.—**Faradaic c.** Fr., *contractilité faradique*. The c. of a muscle on stimulation with a faradaic current.—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *contractilité galvanique*. The c. of a muscle on galvanic stimulation.—**Involuntary c.** Fr., *c. organique* [Bichat]. Capacity for movements (such as those in smooth or unstriped muscular fibre) which are not dependent upon or governed by the will. [K.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *contractilité musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre Contractilität*. The contractile power of a muscle.—**Organic c.** Fr., *contractilité organique* [Bichat]. See *Involuntary c.*—**Organic insensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique insensible* [Bichat]. The contractility of the smooth muscle-fibres of glands, ducts, and capillaries; manifested by contractions so limited in extent as to escape notice, except on minute observation. [K; L, 41.]—**Organic sensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique sensible* [Bichat]. See *Involuntary* CONTRACTILITY.—**Voluntary c.** C. (such as that in striped muscular fibre) which depends upon or is governed by the will of the individual. [K.]

CONTRACTION, n. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., *συστολή* (from *συστέλλεσθαι*, to contract). Lat., *contractio* (from *contrahere*, to contract), *systole*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Zusammenziehung*, *Zuckung*, *C.*, *Kontraction*, *Verengerung* (constriction), *Verkürzung* (shortening). It., *contrazione*, *ristrettezza* (narrowing). Sp., *contracción*. 1. The act of contracting. 2. The state of being contracted. 3. In physiology, the sum of the phenomena which accompany a single muscular movement. [K.]—**Anodal-closure c.** See ANODAL-*closure c.*—**Anodal-opening c.** See ANODAL-*opening c.*—**Breaking c.** Ger., *Oeffnungszuckung*. The contraction which takes place in a muscle, through which a galvanic current is passing, at the moment of breaking the circuit. [B, 12.]—**Cathodal-closure c.** See *Cathodal-closure* CLONUS.—**Cathodal-duration c.** A contraction occurring at the cathode and persisting during the entire time of closure of the circuit. The same as cathodal-closure tetanus. [B, 21.]—**Cathodal-opening c.** See *Cathodal-opening* CLONUS.—**Cicatricial c.** Fr., *rétraction cicatricielle*. The gradual c. of a scar.—**C. en sablier, C. en verre** (Fr.). See *Hour-glass c.*—**C. musculaire dynamique** (Fr.). Muscular c. accompanied by well-marked calorific phenomena. [K, 31.] Cf. *C. musculaire statique*.—**C. musculaire statique** [Béclard] (Fr.). Muscular c. unaccompanied by external phenomena, such as the development of heat. [K, 31.]—**C's mittel** (Ger.). An astringent.—**C'sring** (Ger.). See *C.* RING.—**Dupuytren's (finger) c.** A contracture of the palmar fascia, producing permanent flexion of the fingers. [Keen, "Phila. Med. Times," March 11, 1882; "Med. News," April 8, 1882.]—**Fibrillar c's, Fibrillary c's.** Fr., *c's fibrillaires*. Ger., *fibrilläre Zuckungen*. Phenomena sometimes observed in muscles after section of the main trunks of their motor nerves (especially the facial). They consist of alternate c's of the separate bundles of fibres. The cause is probably intrinsic in the muscles, rather than central. It may be due to disease. [Landois (K); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**Front-tap c.** A modification of the ankle-clonus described by Gowers. It is a reflex extension movement of the foot elicited by tapping the muscles on the front of the leg. [Landois (K).]—**Hour-glass c.** Fr., *c. en sablier*, *c. en verre de montre*. Ger., *stundenglasförmige* (oder *sanduhrförmige*) *C.*, *partieller Uteruskrampf in der Nachgeburtszeit*, *spastischer Strictur des Uterus*. A form of irregular c. of the uterus in which it is constricted in its meridional zone so as to resemble an hour-glass.—**Idio-muscular c.** Fr., *c. idio-musculaire*. Ger., *idiomuskuläre Kontraction*. 1. A localized c. observed in a fatigued muscle when struck violently with a percussion-hammer; described by Schiff. [Landois (K).] 2. See MYO-ŒDEMA.—**Idiopathic c. with rigidity.** See CONTRACTURE.—**Independent (or Inherent) c's of the uterus** [Bedford]. The ante-partum c's of the uterus commonly termed "painless." [A, 95.]—**Initial c.** Ger., *anfängliche Zuckung*. 1. The first c. observed in a muscle on the application of a series of rapid induction shocks, before the occurrence of tetanus. 2. A c. occurring in a rheoscopic limb when its nerve is applied to a muscle tetanized with strychnine. [Landois (K); K, 19.]—**Irregular c. of the uterus.** Fr., *rétraction spasmodique*, *stricture* (ou *étranglement*) *de l'utérus*. Ger., *partieller Uteruskrampf*, *spastische Strictur der Gebärmutter*. It., *contrazione spasmodica dell' utero*. Sp., *contracción espasmódica de la matriz*. C. of certain zones of the uterus of a spasmodic sort, so as to impede the expulsion of its contents or the introduction of the hand into its cavity. Cf. *Hour-glass c.*—**Making c.** Ger., *Schliessungszuckung*. The c. which takes place in a muscle, through which the galvanic current is passing, at the moment of making the circuit. [B, 12.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre C.*, *Muskelc'*. C. due to muscular action; the c. of a muscle when it is called into action.—**Over-maximal c.** Ger., *übermaximale Zuckung*. A further c. (exceeding the previous maximum) which takes place when the strength of a stimulus applied to a muscle is gradually increased until a maximum of c. is obtained, and then, after a short interval, is increased still further; first observed by Fick. [Landois (K).]—**Paradoxical c.** Fr., *c. paradoxale*. Ger., *paradoxische Zuckung*. 1. A c. of the muscles supplied by both branches of a large nerve (like the sciatic in the frog) observed when an electrical current is applied to one of its two primary divisions. [Landois (K).] 2. Of Westphal, the c. of a muscle when its points of origin and insertion are suddenly approximated (*i. e.*, when the muscle is suddenly relaxed); usually associated with paresis of the lower extremities. [D, 35.]—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *rétrécissement du bassin* (ou *pelvien*), *angustie pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenverengerung*. It., *contrazione della pelvi*. Sp., *contracción de la pelvis*. Syn.: *confinement of the pelvis*. Narrowing of the pelvis in any of its diameters.—**Peristaltic c.** Fr., *c. péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltische fortschreitende C.* The undulatory c. of the muscular coat of the intestines by which their contents are propelled downward.—**Permanent c.** See CONTRACTURE.—**Perverted uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérine pervertie*. A general term for irregular and spastic uterine c. [A, 15.]—**Pulsatile c's.** Fr., *c's pulsatiles*. Ger., *pulsirende Zusammenziehungen*. Certain c's of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscles which are synchronous with the pulse. [K, 16.]—**Residual c.** [Hermann]. Ger., *residuale* (oder *bleibende*) *Zuckung*. See *Elastic after*-VIBRATION.—**Rhythmical c.** A c. (such as that of the heart) which recurs at regular intervals. [K.]—**Sanduhrförmige C.** (Ger.). See *Hour-glass c.*—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secondäre Zuckung*. A muscular c. corresponding to the cardiac systole observed when the nerve of a muscle-nerve preparation is laid upon a living heart; described by Matteucci in 1842. [Landois (K).]—**Spastic c.** Fr., *c. spastique*. Ger., *spastische C.* Convulsive muscular c. without intervals of relaxation, as in tetanus.—**Stundenglasförmige C.** (Ger.). See *Hour-glass c.*—**Tetanic c.** Lat., *contractio tetanica*. Fr., *c. tétanique*. Ger., *starrkrampfartige Zuckung*. It., *contrazione tetanica*. Sp., *contracción tetánica*. Firm and prolonged muscular c. such as occurs in tetanus or when rapidly repeated induction shocks are passed through a muscle. [K; D.]—**Unipolar induced c.** Ger., *unipolare induzirte Zuckung*. A c. such as is produced in a frog's muscle (not entirely insulated) when a single electrode is applied to it, the other end of the circuit being connected with the ground. [Landois (K).]—**Vermicular c.** See *Peristaltic c.*

CONTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'to^{2}r. Gen., *contractor'is*. A muscle the action of which is to render a part tense; a tensor.—**C. chordæ** [Oehl]. A bundle of muscular fibres extending between the left auriculo-ventricular valve and the wall of the ventricle, lying in certain of the chordæ tendineæ. [A, 262; L, 31.]

CONTRACTUR (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-tra^{3}k-tur'. See CONTRACTURE.—**Biegsame C.** See CONTRACTURE *souple*.—**Idiopathische C.** See *Neuropathic* CONTRACTURE and TETANY.—**Secondäre C.** See *Paralytic* CONTRACTURE.

CONTRACTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)-tu^{2}r(tur)'a^3. See CONTRACTURE.—**C. ab acrimonia irritante.** Contracture re-

sulting from some irritating cause. [L, 102.]—**C. ab antagonistis paralyticis.** See *Paralytic* CONTRACTURE.—**C. ab inflammatione.** Contracture arising from inflammation. [L, 102.]—**C. articularis.** Permanent rigid contraction of muscles near joints. [L; L, 290.]—**C. artuum.** Ger., *Zusammenziehung der Glieder.* See CONTRACTURE (1st def.).—**C. a spasmo.** Tonic spasm; cramp depending on spasm. [L, 102.]—**C. phimosis.** Phimosis. [L, 290.]—**C. Pottii.** Pott's disease. [L, 135.]—**C. superficialis.** See PTHARMA *cutaneum.*

CONTRACTURE, n. Lat., *contractura.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Contractur.* It., *contrattura.* Sp., *contractura.* 1. Permanent contraction of a soft structure, especially a muscle, with rigidity. 2. In physiology, the condition of permanent contraction assumed by a muscle after prolonged and excessive stimulation. 3. In orthopedic surgery, a muscle spasmodically contracted. [D, 35; K, 16.] —**Active myopathic c.** Fr., *c. myopathique active.* A form of myopathic c. due to long-continued or excessive use of the affected muscles, to myositis, the effect of cold, etc. [L, 87.]—**C. par appréhension** [Dally] (Fr.). A voluntary c. of the muscles about a diseased part when manipulation is attempted and is painful. [L, 87.]—**C. par distension des antagonistes** (Fr.). A term suggested by Eilenmeyer to replace *paradoxical contraction.* In his account, however, only hysterical subjects are referred to, while in Westphal's no such discrimination is made [C. Féré, "Prog. méd.," Jan. 26, 1884, p. 69 (D).]—**C. pelvienne** (Fr.). An intermittent lameness of horses, supposed to be due to some affection of the muscles, etc., of the legs. [L, 87.]—**C. réflexe ascendante par traumatisme articulaire** [Duchenne] (Fr.). A form of c. due to an injury of articulations (especially those of the hand), in which the muscles moving the affected joint are the ones affected. [L, 87.]—**C. rhumatismale des nourrices** (Fr.). Tetany in nursing women. [D, 72.]—**C. souple** (Fr.). Ger., *biegsame Contractur.* Of M. Regnaud, a peculiar stiffness of the joints in hemiplegics, the position being that of flexion, which yields readily to manual correction or to an effort of the patient's will, but is gradually reproduced. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**C. symptomatique** (Fr.). See *Neuropathic c.*—**Essential c.** Fr., *c. essentielle.* Tetanus. [L, 49, 88.]—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique.* Ger., *hysterische Contractur.* Neuropathic c. due to hysteria. It usually affects the lower extremity, comes on suddenly, and after awhile disappears as suddenly as it came. [D, 47.]—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., *c. idiopathique.* Ger., *idiopathische Contractur.* See *Neuropathic c.* and TETANY.—**Latent c.** [Brissaud]. A condition sometimes occurring in connection with focal lesions of the brain (after tonic contraction has begun to relax and the movements of the affected parts are becoming normal), characterized by a temporary recurrence of rigidity when any special effort to control the movements is made. [D, 35.]—**Myopathic c.** Fr., *c. myopathique, c. protopathique.* Ger., *myopathische Contractur.* C. due to primary changes in the muscular substance itself. [D, 35.] See *Active myopathic c.* and *Passive myopathic c.*—**Nervous c., Neuropathic c.** Fr., *c. nerveuse* (ou *symptomatique,* ou *neuropathique*). Ger., *neuropathische Contractur.* C. due to derangement of the central or peripheral nervous system. [L, 20, 87.]—**Paralytic c.** Fr., *c. paralytique.* Ger., *paralytische* (oder *secundäre*) *Contractur.* A permanent c. which takes place in the antagonists of paralyzed muscles. [D, 35.]—**Passive myopathic c.** Fr., *c. myopathique passive.* A form of myopathic c. due to defective nutrition of the affected muscles. [L, 87.]—**Primary c.** Lat., *contractura primaria.* Fr., *c. primaire.* Ger., *primäre Contractur.* A c. directly due to abnormal innervation, associated with a certain amount of paralysis, and characterized by persistent rigidity and shortening in the affected muscles, which, however, relax, usually, during sleep. [D, 35.]—**Protopathic c.** Fr., *c. protopathique.* See *Myopathic c.*—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe.* Ger., *Reflexc'.* A neuropathic c. due to reflex irritation (*e. g.,* of the sphincter ani from fissure of the anus). [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**Saturnine c.** Fr., *c. saturnine.* Ger., *saturnine Contractur.* Paralytic c. in consequence of chronic lead-poisoning. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secundäre Contractur.* See *Paralytic c.*—**Spastic c.** Fr., *c. spastique.* Ger., *spastische Contractur.* A neuropathic c. not due to paralysis, but to enduring spasm. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *c. symptomatique.* See *Neuropathic c.*—**Thomsenean c.** The c. that takes place in Thomsen's disease. [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 70.]

CONTRACTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CONTRACTED.

CONTRACULEBRA DEL PERÚ (Sp.), n. Kon-tra^3-kul-ab'ra^3 de^{2}l Pa-ru'. The *Hæmadictyon annulare.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRAEXTENSION, n. See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

CONTRAFISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-fi^{2}s-su^{2}r(sur)'a^3. From *contra,* opposite to, and *findere,* to cleave. Fr., *contre-fente, contre-fissure.* Ger., *Contrafissur, Gegenspalt.* It., *controfessura, controfrattura.* Sp., *contra-grieta.* A fissure of the cranium produced at a point opposite to or distant from the point at which a blow is received. [K; L, 94.] See CONTRE-COUP.

CONTRAHENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n'tra^3-he^{2}nz(hans). From *contrahere,* to draw together. Fr., *contractif.* Ger., *zusammenziehend.* Contracting; as a n., a constricting or puckering muscle, also an astringent.—**C. communis buccarum labiorumque.** See BUCCINATO-LABIAL.

CONTRAHERVA (Port.), n. Kon-tra^3-ye^{2}r'va^3. The *Dorstenia contrayerva.* [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

CONTRA-INCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-i^{2}n-si^{2}z(kes)'i^2-o. From *contra,* opposite to, and *incisio* (see INCISION). A counter-opening. [L.]

CONTRA-INDICANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-i^{2}n'di^{2}k-a^{2}nt. Fr., *contre-indiquant.* Ger., *widerrathend, gegenanzeigend.* It., *controindicante.* Sp., *contra-indicante.* Having the force of a contra-indication.

CONTRA-INDICATION, n. Ko^{2}n"tra^3-i^{2}n-di^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *contra-indicatio* (from *contra,* against, opposite to, and *indicare,* to point to). Fr., *contre-indication.* Ger., *Gegenanzeige.* It., *controindicazione.* Sp., *contra-indicación.* A symptom or sign indicating that a particular method of treating a disease or the use of a particular remedy is not to be followed.

CONTRAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-tra^{2}r. See CONTRARY.

CONTRA-IRRITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-i^{2}r-ri^2-ta(ta^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *contra-irritation'is* See COUNTER-IRRITATION.

CONTRAJERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-ye^{2}r'va^3(wa^3). The *Dorstenia c.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. virginiana.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [*a*, 24.]

CONTRAJERVENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-ye^{2}rf'e^{2}n-vurtz-e^{2}l. The *Dorstenia vitella.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRALUNARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-lu^{2}n(lun)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *contra,* against, and *luna,* the moon. A woman who conceives while menstruating. [L, 94.]

CONTRARY, adj. Ko^{2}n'tra-ri^2. Gr., ἐναντίος. Lat., *contrarius.* Fr., *contraire.* Ger., *conträr, entgegengesetzt.* 1. Opposite, reversed; of the sexual appetite, perverted in the sense that the individual is attracted to others of the same sex (see *Conträre* SEXUALEMPFINDUNG). 2. In conchology, see SINISTRATUS.

CONTRAST, n. Ko^{2}n'tra^{3}st. Fr., *contraste.* Ger., *C., Kontrast, Gegensatz.* A comparison of two or more things for the purpose of showing their difference, also the degree of difference so detected.—**Color-c., C. of colors.** Fr., *contraste des couleurs.* Ger., *C. der Farben.* A modification of the visual impression that takes place when two or more objects of different color are viewed simultaneously or in quick succession, attributed to the fact that the action of one of the portion of the visual apparatus that takes cognizance of a particular color calls into action also an adjacent portion, producing the impression of another color, or produces in itself a state of fatigue that leads to the impression of the complementary color. [Chevreul (A, 301).]—**Mixed c.** Fr., *contraste mixte.* That form of c. of colors in which the retina, having received the impression of a certain color for a length of time, conveys the sense of the complementary color, or, on being directed to a new color, receives the mingled impression of that color and of the color complementary to the first. [Chevreul (A, 385).]—**Simultaneous c.** Fr., *contraste simultané.* Ger., *Simultan-C.* A form of c. of colors in which, when two contiguous colors are looked at at the same time, the impressions of the two colors are blended. [Chevreul (A, 385).]—**Successive c.** Fr., *contraste successif.* Ger., *successiver C.* That form of c. of colors in which, when one or more colors have been looked at for a length of time, the retina preserves for the time being the impression of the complementary color or colors. [Chevreul (A, 385).]

CONTRASTIMULANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-sti^{2}m'u^{2}l-a^{2}nt. Lat., *contrastimulans.* Fr., *contre-stimulant.* Ger., *contrastimulirend.* It., *contro-stimulante.* Sp., *contra-estimulante.* Sedative, also counteracting the effect of an excess of stimulus; as a n., an agent so acting. [A, 301.]—**Direct c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant directe.* Of Rasori, a sedative drug, such as antimony, mercury, purgatives, etc. [A, 301.]—**Indirect c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant indirecte.* Such a sedative agent as abstinence from food, bleeding, the action of cold, etc. [A. 301.]

CONTRASTIMULATION, n. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-sti^{2}m-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *contre-stimulation.* Ger., *Contrastimulation, Gegenreizung.* It., *controstimolazione.* Sp., *contra-estimulación.* The action of a contrastimulant; also the employment of such an agency.

CONTRASTIMULISM, n. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-sti^{2}m'u^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *contrastimulismus.* Fr., *contre-stimulisme.* Ger., *Contrastimulismus.* It., *controstimulismo.* Sp., *contra-estimulismo.* Of Rasori, a system of medicine founded on the theory that the health of the body results from a balance between two forces—stimulus and contrastimulus—and that disease is due to a defective or excessive energy of one of them, and is to be treated by the use of stimulants or contrastimulants. [A, 301.]

CONTRASTIMULIST, n. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-sti^{2}m'u^{2}l-i^{2}st. Fr., *contre-stimuliste.* Ger., *Contrastimulist.* It., *controstimolista.* Sp., *contra-estimulista.* A believer in contrastimulism. [L, 41.]

CONTRASTIMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gegenreiz.* It., *controstimolo.* Sp., *contra-estimulo.* A hypothetical natural force operating within the body in conjunction with another termed *stimulus,* the two, when exactly balanced, maintaining a state of health. [A, 301.]

CONTRAYERBA (Sp.), n. Kon-tra^3-ye^{2}r'ba^3. The *Dorstenia contrayerva.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. blanca.** The *Cladonia vermicularis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Bejuco.** The *Aristolochia fragrantissima.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Julimes.** The root of *Asclepias c.* [A, 447.] —**C. du Mexique** (Fr.). The *Psoralea pentaphylla.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 21).]—**C. du Pérou** (Fr.). See *C.*—**C. germanica** (Lat.). The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [B, 88.]—**C. virginiana** (Lat.). See ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria.*

CONTRAYERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tra^3-ye^{2}r'va^3. Fr., *contraïerve.* Ger., *Kontrayerwen, Bezoarwurzel.* It., *contrajerva.* Sp., *contrahierba.* 1. The *Dorstenia c.* 2. In the West Indies, the genus *Aristolochia.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Bejuco c.** The *Aristolochia fragrantissima.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**Brazilian c.** The root of *Dorstenia brasiliensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alba.** See *C. Germanorum.*—**C. balls.** See *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus.*—**C. blanc** (Fr.). The *Psoralea pentaphylla.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. brasiliensis.** The *Dorstenia brasiliensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'Amérique** (Fr.). The *Psoralea esculenta.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Pérou** (Fr.). See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. germanica, C. Germanorum.** 1. The *Aconitum anthora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [B, 88.]—**C. mexicana.** The *Dorstenia drakena.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nova.** The *Psoralea pentaphylla.*

[*a*, 24.]—**C. peruviana.** The *Dorstenia tubicina* of Ruíz and Pavón. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. stone.** See *Trochisci de c.*—**C. vera.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. virginiana.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria.*—**Lisbon c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Mexican c.** The *Psoralea pentaphylla.* [*a*, 24.]—**Pulvis contrayervæ compositus.** C. balls; a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of powdered c. with 6 parts of compound powder of crabs' claws. [L, 102 (*a*, 21).]—**Rhizoma contrayervæ.** Sp., *contrayerba* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Dorstenia brasiliensis.* [B, 95.]—**Trochisci de c.** C. stone; an old preparation made by mixing into balls or troches 2 parts each of c., Oriental pearls, red coral, and prepared white ambergris, and 12 parts of prepared crabs' eyes, with jelly of vipers. [B, 89 (*a*, 21).]

CONTRE-CŒUR (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-ku^{5}r. In cattle, a deposit of fat behind the scapulo-humeral articulation. [Goubaux (A, 385).]

CONTRE-COUP (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-ku. Ger., *Gegenstoss, Gegenschlag.* It., *contraccolpo.* Sp., *contra-golpe.* Lit., a counter-stroke; the transmitted commotion manifested at a certain point in the body when a blow is received at a distant or opposite point, also a lesion (such as fracture of the skull) resulting therefrom. [A, 301.]

CONTRECTATION, n. Ko^{2}n-tre^{2}k-ta'shun. Lat., *contrectatio* (from *contrectare*, to handle). See MANIPULATION and PALPATION.

CONTRE-EXTENSION (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-e^{2}x-ta^{3}n^2-se-o^{3}n. See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

CONTREFAIT (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n-t'r-fe^2. Affected with scoliosis. [A, 385.]

CONTRE-FENTE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-fa^{3}n^{2}t. See CONTRA-FISSURA.

CONTRE-FEU (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-fu^5. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRE-FLEURÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n-t'r-flu^{5}r-a. Having alternate and opposite flowers. [L, 41.]

CONTRE-FLUXION (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-flu^{6}x-e-o^{3}n^2. See DERIVATION.

CONTRE-FRACTURE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-fra^{3}k-tu^{6}r. A fracture by *contre-coup.* [A, 301.]

CONTRE-GREFFE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-gre^{2}f. A graft upon a graft. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRE-INDICATION (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-a^{2}n^2-de-ka-se-o^{3}n^2. See CONTRA-INDICATION.

CONTRE-OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-uv-e^{2}rt-u^{6}r. See COUNTER-OPENING.

CONTRE-PESTE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-pe^{2}st. The *Tussilago petasites.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONTRE-POISON (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n-t'r-pwa^3-zo^{3}n^2. A counter-poison. See ANTIDOTE.—**C.-p. externe.** See ALEXETERIUM.—**C.-p. par excellence.** See *Chemical* ANTIDOTE.

CONTRE-STIMULANT (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULATION** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULISME** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULISTE** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULUS** (Fr.), n's. Ko^{3}n-t'r-sta^{2}m-u^{6}l-a^{3}n^2, -a^3-se-on^2, -esm', -est, -u^{6}s. See CONTRA-STIMULANT, CONTRA-STIMULATION, CONTRA-STIMULISM, CONTRA-STIMULIST, and CONTRA-STIMULUS.

CONTREXÉVILLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}n-tre^{2}x-a-vel. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there are mineral springs. The water of the Pavilion Spring, the "typical and most important," contains in 1,000 parts, according to Debray—

Free carbon dioxide	0·080	Silicon sulphate	0·013
Calcium bicarbonate	0·402	Potassium chloride	0·006
Magnesium "	0·035	Sodium "	0·004
Iron "	0·007	Calcium fluoride	traces.
Lithium "	0·004	Arsenic	traces.
Calcium sulphate	1·165		
Sodium "	0·236		2·384
Magnesium "	0·030		

[F. R. Cruise, "Lancet," June, 20, 1885, p. 1121.]

CONTRITION, n. Ko^{2}n-tri^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *contritio* (from *conterere*, to grind). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zerreibung.* See COMMINUTION.

CONTRITURATION, n. Ko^{2}n-tri^{2}t-u^2-ra'shu^{3}n. See TRITURATION.

CONTRITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-tri(tre)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *contus.* Ger., *zerrieben.* Bruised, reduced to a coarse powder. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CONTROLEXPERIMENT (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-trol'e^{2}x-pe^{2}r-i^2-me^{2}nt". An experiment made to test the correctness of another, particularly one made at the same time as another and with all the conditions alike except one, in order to test the effect of the excepted condition. [B.]

CONTROLTHIER (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}n-trol'ter. An animal used in a control-experiment.

CONTSJOR, n. Malay, *tsjonkor.* The *Kœmpferia galanga* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTUBERNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-tu^2(tu^4)-bu^{5}rn(be^{2}rn)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *con*, together, and *taberna*, a tent. Lit., the common inhabitation of several persons; of Linnæus, a species. [L, 121.]

CONTUNDING, adj. Ko^{2}n-tu^{3}nd'i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *contundens* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., *contondant, contusif.* Ger., *zerquetschend.* It., Sp., *contundente.* Contusing; producing a contusion. [L, 41.]

CONTURBATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tu^{5}rb(tu^{4}rb)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *conturbation'is.* From *conturbare*, to disturb, disorder, confuse. The night terrors of children. [L, 132.]

CONTURNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tu^{5}rn(tu^{4}n)'i^{2}x. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Plantago major* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONTUS (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-tu^6. Contused. See also *Contritus.*

CONTUSED, adj. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}zd'. Lat., *contusus.* Fr., *contus.* Ger., *gequetscht.* It., Sp., *contuso.* Bruised. [K.]

CONTUSIF (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-tu^{6}z-ef. See CONTUNDING.

CONTUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}z(tus)'i^2-o. Gen., *contusion'is.* See CONTUSION.—**C. cerebri.** Fr., *contusion cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirnquetschung.* A more or less circumscribed bruising of the brain, with effusion of blood, resulting from a blow. [A, 385.]—**C. concussiva.** A contusion without extravasation of fluid. [L, 290.]—**C. sanguinea.** A contusion with ecchymosis. [L, 290.]—**C. serosa.** A contusion accompanied by serous effusion. [L, 290.]—**Thlasma c.** See CONTUSION.

CONTUSION, n. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}z'yu^{3}n. Gr., θλάσις (from θλᾶν, to bruise [1st def.], θλάσμα (2d def.). Lat., *contusio* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., *c.*, *meurtrissure.* Ger., *Quetschung, Zusammenstossen, Zusammentreffen.* It., *contusione.* Sp., *contusión.* 1. The act of contusing. 2. An injury caused by a blow from a blunt instrument; a bruise. 3. The state of being contused. 4. In pharmacy, a beating into coarse pieces. [K; L, 56; *a*, 24.]—**Cerebral c.** See CONTUSIO *cerebri.*—**C. au deuxième degré** (Fr.). A c. with ecchymosis and elevation of the skin by effused blood. [L, 49.]—**C. au premier degré** (Fr.). A c. causing simple discoloration of the skin. [L, 49.]—**C. au quatrième degré** (Fr.). A c. followed rapidly by gangrene and severe constitutional symptoms. [L, 49.]—**C. au troisième degré** (Fr.). A c. involving considerable disorganization of tissues, followed after a time by necrosis. [L, 49.]—**C. de l'encéphale** (Fr.). See CONTUSIO *cerebri.*—**C. interstitielle** (Fr.). A c. affecting tissues not exposed to the air or forming the limiting membrane of any cavity of the body. It may occur in the limbs and in the middle layers or portions of the wall of the visceral cavities, as the cranium, the wall of the thorax, abdomen, or pelvis. [*a*, 18.]

CONTUSIONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-tu^{6}z-e-o^{3}n-a. Bruised. [L, 41.]

CONTUSOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}z(tus)'o^{2}r. Gen., *contusor'is.* An ancient instrument for crushing the fœtal head. See MISDACH. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]—**C. capitis.** See CEPHALOTHLASTES.

CONTUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}z(tus)-or'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CRUSHER.

CONTUSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *contusus* (*vulnus* understood). Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}s(tus)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A contused wound.

CONTUSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}s(tus)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^3. See CONTUSION.

CONTUSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-tu^{2}s(tus)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONTUSED.

CONULARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n(kon)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *conulaires.* 1. A family of the *Thecosomata.* [L, 30, 41, 121.]

CONUS (Lat.), n. m. Kon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κῶνος. Fr., *cône.* Ger., *Kegel, Zapfen, C.* It., *cono.* 1. A cone or a cone-shaped body. 2. A posterior staphyloma, so called, crescentic in shape and seen on one or the other side of the optic disc, usually the temporal. It is a thinning or atrophy of the chorioid stroma, including the pigment, which allows the white sclera to become visible. [F.] 3. The modiolus of the ear. 4. The pineal gland. [I, 6; L, 57, 349.]—**Aderhaute'** (Ger.). See *C.* and STAPHYLOMA *posticum Scarpæ.*—**C. arteriosus.** The conical prolongation upward of the right ventricle of the heart, from which the pulmonary artery arises. [L, 7, 341.]—**C. cochleæ.** See MODIOLUS.—**C. cordis.** The ventricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. corporis striati** [Willis]. The anterior rounded extremity of the corpus striatum. [I, 3.]—**C. fusorius.** An old name for a conical vessel for melting chemicals. [A, 325.]—**Coni humuli** (seu **lupuli**). The strobiles of hops. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Coni Malpighii.** See PYRAMIDS *of Malpighi.*—**C. medullaris.** See *C. terminalis.*—**Coni odorati** [Fr. Cod.]. See CLOUS *fumants.*—**Coni pini.** The strobiles of *Pinus silvestris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Coni retinæ.** See *Retinal* CONES.—**C. terminalis (medullæ spinalis).** Ger., *Markzapfen, Endzapfen.* The lower pointed extremity of the spinal cord. [I, 6.]—**Coni tubulosi (Malpighii, seu renum).** See PYRAMIDS of *Malpighi.*—**Coni vasculosi (Halleri, seu testiculi).** A series of small conical masses composed of the convolutions of the efferent tubules of the testicle. They form a part of the globus major of the epididymis, and their tubules open into a common duct, forming the origin of the vas deferens. [L, 31, 142.]

CONUSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n(kon)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Toxifera.* [L, 282.]

CONVALESCENCE, n. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Gr., ὑγίανσις, ἀνάληψις. Lat., *convalescentia* (from *convalescere*, to become strong). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Genesung.* It., *convalescenza.* Sp., *convalecencia.* The recovery of strength after an illness; the state of the body when recovering from a disease or injury or from the weakness, etc., incident to parturition. [D.]—**Puerperal c.** Fr., *suites de couches physiologiques.* The return of the uterus, vagina, etc., to their normal state after parturition, together with the re-establishment of the general strength, with or without the development of lactation. [A, 78.]

CONVALESCENT, adj. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Gr., ὑγιαίνων. Lat., *convalescens.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.*, *genesend.* It., *convalescente.* Sp., *convaleciente.* In a state of convalescence.

CONVALLAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-va^{3}l-a^{2}r. See CONVALLARIA.

CONVALLALARINE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-va^{3}l-a^{3}l-a^{3}r-en. A principle extracted by water from *Convallaria maialis;* said to be more active than convallarin. [L, 87; "Prog. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 528.]

CONVALLAMARETIN, CONVALLAMARHETIN, n's. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l-a^{2}m-a^{2}r-et′i^{2}n. From *convallaria* (*q. v.*), and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *convallamarétine.* A product, $C_{20}H_{36}O_8$, obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on convallamarin. [B, 14 (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLAMARIN, n. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l-a^{2}m′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *convallaria* (*q. v.*), and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *convallamarine.* Ger., *C.* A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, found by Walz in *Convallaria maialis;* white powder, soluble in water, in ethyl alcohol, and in methyl alcohol, but insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in amyl alcohol. In small doses, it is an active emetic. It acts on the heart, through the vagi nerves, slowing its action, and increasing the blood pressure; used in cardiac dropsy; its effects are not so cumulative as those of digitalis. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); Tanret, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Aug. 30, 1882, p. 179.]

CONVALLARETIN, n. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l-a^{2}r-et′i^{2}n. See CONVALLARRHETIN.

CONVALLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-la(la^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *convallaire, nuguet.* Ger., *Maiblume.* 1. May lily, lily of the valley; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Convallarieæ*, with a subglobose, campanulate perianth, of 6 lobes; stamens 6; ovary 2- (rarely 3-) celled; berry blue, 2-celled, and from 2- to 10-seeded; leaves radical; and scape bearing an umbel. 2. The genus *Streptopus.* 3. The genus *Dichorisandra.* [B, 34, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Conserve of c.** See *Conserva florum* LILII *convallium.*—**C. angulosa** [Lamarck]. The *Polygonatum vulgare.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bifolia** [Linnæus]. The *Maianthemum bifolium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. canaliculata.** The *Polygonatum canaliculatum.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. japonica** [Linnæus]. The *Ophiopogon japonicus.* [B, 88, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maialis, C. maïalis** [Fr. Cod.], **C. majalis, C. Mappi.** Fr., *muguet, muguet de mai.* Ger., *Maililie, Maienglöcken.* It., *mughetto.* Sp., *lirio de los valles.* The lily of the valley. The flowers and root have been used as a sternutatory, diuretic, and antispasmodic, and contain convallarin and convallamarin. A fluid extract of the flowers and one of the root are official. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); Froitzki and Bogoyavlenski, "Vratch," 1880; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; "Prog. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 528 (*a*, 24).] — **C. multiflora.** The *Polygonatum multiflorum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); J. W. Hamer, "Columbus Med. Jour.," Dec., 1885; "Therap. Gaz.," 1886, p. 57 (*a*, 24).] — **C. polygonatum.** The *Polygonatum vulgare.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] —**C. pubescens.** See POLYGONATUM *pubescens.* — **C. verticillata** [Linnæus]. The *Polygonatum verticillatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Extract of c., Extractum convallariæ.** A preparation made with water from the flowers and scapes of *C. maialis*, mixed with one third of their weight of the roots and leaves collected in August. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum convallariæ florum fluidum** ["Nat. Form."]. Fluid extract of c. flowers; a preparation made from the dried flowers of *C. maialis*, in No. 40 powder, and diluted alcohol; a purgative. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum convallariæ maïalis (aqua paratum)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de* MUGUET (*aqueux*).—**Extractum convallariæ radicis fluidum** ["Nat. Form."]. Fluid extract of c.-root; a preparation made from the rhizome of the *C. maialis* of Linnæus, by process A. of the "Nat. Form.," with No. 60 powder, and alcohol (3 parts) and water (2 parts) as a menstruum. Its action is the same as that of extractum convallariæ florum fluidum. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Fluid extract of c. flowers.** See *Extractum convallariæ florum fluidum.*—**Fluid extract of c.-root.** See *Extractum convallariæ radicis fluidum.*—**Flores convallariæ odoratæ.** The herb of *C. maialis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores convallariæ maialis.** The flowers of *C. maialis.* [*a*, 24.]



CONVALLARIA MAIALIS. [A, 327.]

CONVALLARIACEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-la(la^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *convallariacées.* A suborder of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria, Polygonatum, Maianthemum, Smilacina, Dianella*, and *Streptopus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLARIÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-la(la^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of the *Smilacinæ.* [B, 170.]

CONVALLARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}n^2-va^{2}l-a^{2}r-e-a. Resembling the *Convallaria;* as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es*, a section of the order *Asparagineæ*, family *Liliaceæ.* [L, 41.]

CONVALLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-la^2(la^3)-ri(ri^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *convallariées.* 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria, Theropogon, Speirantha*, and *Reineckea.* 2. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Smilaceæ*, comprising *Drymophila, Streptopus, Polygonatum, Convallaria, Smilacina, Smilax, Ripogonum, Luzuriaga, Callixene, Ruscus*, and *Prosartes.* 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Smilacinæ*, comprising the same genera as Endlicher's, and in addition *Danaida* and the divisions *Herrerieæ, Eriospermeæ, Roxburghieæ*, and *Philesieæ.* [B, 42, 170, (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLARIN, n. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{34}H_{62}O_{41}$, obtained from *Convallaria maialis;* it occurs in colorless prisms, of acrid taste, scarcely soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and in ammonia, and insoluble in ether. It is a purgative, though great discrepancy exists as to its therapeutic effects, owing, it is supposed, to the impurity of the drug. [B. 5, 14 (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLARINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-in(en)′e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria* and *Streptopus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLARRHETIN, n. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l-a^{2}r-et′i^{2}n. From *convallaria* (*q. v.*), and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *convallarrhétine.* A poisonous, emetic substance, $C_{28}H_{52}O_6$, resulting, in conjunction with sugar, from the action of acids on convallarin. [A, 385; B, 5, 14 (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)′li^2-a^3. See CONVALLARIA.—**Flores convalliæ.** The flowers of *Convallaria maialis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CONVALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}n-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Convallaria* of Adanson. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONVAL LILY, n. Ko^{2}n′va^{2}l li^{2}l′i^2. The *Convallaria maialis.* [A, 505.]

CONVELLENS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)′le^{2}nz(lans). See CONVULSIVE.

CONVENTIO (Lat.), **CONVENTUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-o, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *convention'is, -vent'us.* From *convenire*, to come together. See COITUS.

CONVERGENCE, n. Ko^{2}n-vu^{5}rj′e^{2}ns. Lat., *convergentia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenlaufen, Näherung.* It., *convergenza.* Sp., *convergencia.* The state of being convergent; also the power of converging or bringing together (said especially of the eyes). [B.]

CONVERGENT, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{5}rj′e^{2}nt. Lat., *convergens* (from *con*, together, and *vergere*, to incline). Fr., *c., convergeant, converginé.* Ger., *convergirend, zusammenlaufend.* It., Sp., *convergente.* Inclining toward each other, coming together at a common point; in botany, nearly synonymous with *connivent.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] See also *C.* STRABISMUS.

CONVERGENTI-NERVOSE, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{5}rj-e^{2}nt″i^2-nu^{5}rv′-os. Lat., *convergentinervis* (from *convergens*, convergent, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *convergineré.* Having veins which diverge from the midrib and converge toward the margin (said of leaves). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CONVERGINÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-ve^{2}r-zhen-a. See CONVERGENT.

CONVERGINERVED, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{5}rj′i^2-nu^{5}rvd. Lat., *convergineruius.* Fr., *converginervé.* See CONVERGENTI-NERVOSE.

CONVERGING, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{5}rj′i^{2}n^{2}g. See CONVERGENT.

CONVERSION, n. Ko^{2}n-vu^{5}r′zhu^{3}n. Lat., *conversio* (from *convertere*, to transform, change over). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Wechsel, C.* It., *conversione.* Sp., *conversión.* A changing (of form or material features).

CONVEX, adj. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x′. Lat., *convexus.* Fr., *convexe.* Ger., *c., gewölbt.* It., *convesso.* Sp., *convexo.* Having a curved surface the centre of which is more elevated than the borders. [L, 81.]

CONVEXIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-ve^{2}x-e-ro^{3}s-t′r, -ve^2-xe-ro^{3}s-tr. From *convexus*, convex, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a convex beak. [L, 41.]

CONVEXITY, n. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *convexitas.* Fr., *convexité.* Ger., *Wölbung, Convexität.* It., *convessità.* Sp., *convexidad.* A convex surface (as of the cerebral hemispheres). [I, 23.]

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x″o-ko^{2}n-kav′. Lat., *convexoconcavus.* Ger., *hohlgewölbt, convex-concav.* It., *convesso-concavo.* Sp., *convexo-cóncavo.* See CONCAVO-CONVEX.

CONVEXO-CONVEX, adj. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x″o-ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x′. Lat., *convexoconvexus.* Fr., *convexo-convexe.* Ger., *doppelt-convex, doppelt gewölbt.* It., *convesso-convesso.* Sp., *bi-convexo, convexo doble.* See BICONVEX.

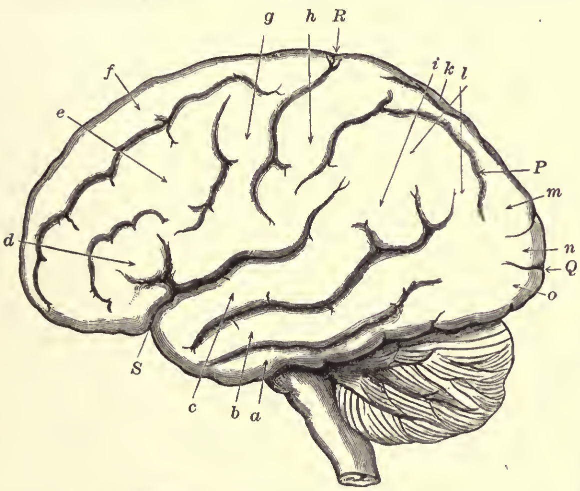
CONVEXULUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-ve^{2}x(we^{2}x)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *convexus.* Fr., *convexule.* Very slightly convex. [L, 180.]

CONVOLUTE, CONVOLUTED, adj's. Ko^{2}n-vol-u^{2}t′, -u^{2}t′e^{2}d. Lat., *convolutus* (from *convolvere*, to roll together). Fr., *convoluté, convolutif.* Ger., *aufgerollt, tutenförmig.* It., *ritorto.* Sp., *arrolado, envuelto.* Rolled upon itself (said of leaves, such as those of the apricot [see *C.* ÆSTIVATION]); in entomology, infolding completely (said of wings enveloping the body and giving it a cylindrical appearance). [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24); L.]

CONVOLUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-vol(wo^{3}l)-u^{2}t(ut)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Acœla.* A family of the *Rhabdocœla.* [L, 353.]

CONVOLUTION, n. Ko^{2}n-vol-u^2′shu^{2}n. Lat., *convolutio* (from *convolvere*, to wind together), *gyrus* (from γῦρος, a ring). Fr., *circonvolution, pli, gyre* (3d def.). Ger., *Windung.* It., *convoluzione.* Sp., *convolución, circunvolución.* 1. The process of winding spirally or irregularly. 2. A coil of intestine, also a raised portion of similar appearance on the surface of the brain. 3. A depression on the inner surface of the skull, corresponding to a cerebral c. 4. The phase or condition of a nucleus in indirect or caryocinetic division in which the nuclear fibrils become sharply defined, twisted, and convoluted, so as to give somewhat the appearance of an irregularly wound ball of twine. [J, 32; L, 31.]—**Angular c.** Lat., *gyrus angu-*

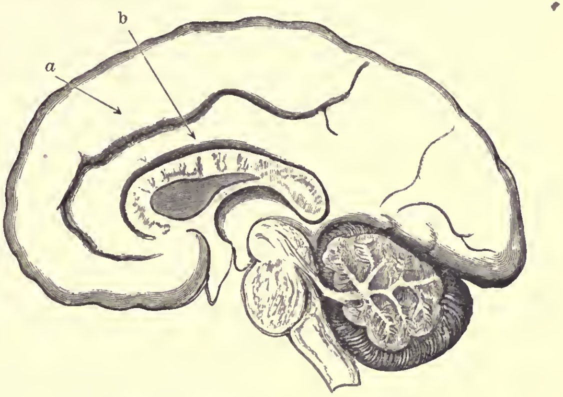
laris, gyrus parietalis secundus. Fr., *pli courbe* [Gratiolet], *circonvolution angulaire.* It., *circonvoluzione angolare.* Sp., *circunvolución angular.* A gyrus, sometimes extremely complex, which forms the posterior portion of the inferior parietal lobule. It is continuous in front with the supramarginal c., and descends behind the parallel fissure to unite with the middle temporo-sphenoidal c. It is connected with the occipital lobe by annectant gyri. [I, 1.]—**Annectant c's.** Lat., *gyri annectantes.* Fr., *plis de passage.* Ger., *Uebergangsbrücken, Uebergangswindungen.* It., *pieghe de passagio.* Sp., *pliegues de pasage.* The four gyri which connect the c's on the upper surface of the occipital lobe with the parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. [I, 15.]—**Anterior central c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Anterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis anterior.* Fr., *pli orbitaire antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Orbitatwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione orbitale anteriore.* Sp., *circunvolución orbital anterior.* A c. which lies in front of the orbital sulcus, and is continuous with the middle frontal c. [I, 15.]—**Antero-temporal c.** See *First temporal c.*—**Ascending frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus præcentralis* (seu *centralis anterior*). Fr., *circonvolution prérolandique, premier pli ascendant, pli frontal ascendant, circonvolution frontale ascendante.* Ger., *vordere Centralwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione parietale anteriore* (o *frontale ascendente*), *processo enteroides verticale di mezzo* (*anteriore*). Sp., *circunvolución parietal anterior* (ó *frontal ascendente*). Syn.: *transverse c., anterior central c., antero-parietal gyrus.* A gyrus forming the anterior boundary of the fissure of Rolando, with which it is parallel. It extends from a point just behind the bifurcation of the Sylvian fissure to the edge of the great longitudinal fissure. It is generally continuous with the ascending parietal c., both above and below. [I, 1.]—**Ascending parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus centralis posterior.* Fr., *deuxième pli ascendant, circonvolution pariétale ascendante* (ou *postrolandique*, ou *transverse médio-pariétale*). Ger., *hintere Centralwindung.* It., *processo enteroides verticale di mezzo* (*posterior*), *circonvoluzione parietale posteriore lunga.* Sp., *circunvolución parietal posterior.* Syn.: *postero-parietal gyrus, posterior central c.* A c. which runs parallel with the ascending frontal c., from which it is separated by the fissure of Rolando, except at its superior and inferior extremities, where the two are generally united. It is continuous above with the superior parietal gyrus. [I, 1.]—**Bridging c's.** See *Annectant c's.*—**Broca's c.** Fr., *circonvolution de Broca.* Ger., *Broca'sche Windung.* It., *circonvoluzione cerebrale di Broca.* Sp., *circunvolución cerebral de Broca.* A term sometimes applied to the operculum, but more properly by Ferrier to the inferior (or third) frontal c. [I.]—**Callosal c., Calloso-marginal c.** See Gyrus *fornicatus.*—**Cerebral c's.** Fr.,



THE CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the third or inferior temporal convolution; *b*, the middle temporal convolution; *c*, the first or superior temporal convolution; *d*, the third frontal convolution; *e*, the second or middle frontal convolution; *f*, the first or superior frontal convolution; *g*, the ascending frontal or anterior central convolution; *h*, the ascending parietal or posterior central convolution; *i*, the supra-marginal convolution; *k*, the superior parietal convolution; *l*, the angular convolution, or gyrus; *m*, *n*, *o*, the first, second, and third occipital convolutions; *P*, the parietal fissure; *Q*, the transverse occipital fissure; *R*, the fissure of Rolando; *S*, the fissure of Sylvius.

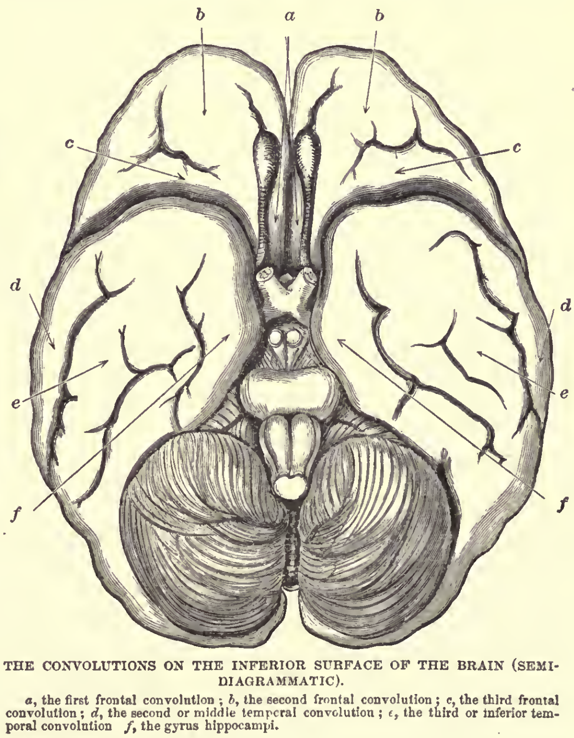
circonvolutions cérébrales. Ger., *Hirnwindungen.* The c's of the cerebrum.—**C. d'ourlet** (Fr.). See Gyrus *fornicatus.*—**C. lingualis.** See *Lingual* lobule.—**C. of the corpus callosum.** See Gyrus *fornicatus.*—**C. of the operculum.** Lat., *gyrus operculi.* Fr., *circonvolution de l'opercule.* Ger., *Klappdeckelwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione del opercolo.* Sp., *circunvolución del opérculo, c. de la tapa.* See Gyri *breves.*—**C. of the Sylvian fissure.** It., *circonvoluzione della scissura di Silvio.* Sp., *circunvolución de la grieta de Silvio.* The complex c. that bounds the fissure of Sylvius. It is broken up into numerous secondary c's. [I, 47.]—**Dentate c.** Lat., *gyrus dentatus, fascia dentata Tarini.* Fr., *corps godronné.* It., *convoluzione cristata.* A small notched gyrus, rudimentary in man, which is situated in the dentate fissure below the tænia hippocampi. It terminates in the notch of the uncinate gyrus. [I, 15.]—**Entorbital c.** A c. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the orang-outang, lying parallel with and just exterior to the olfactory lobe. [*a*, 18.]—**External c's.** Fr., *circonvolutions externes.* A term applied by Leuret to the four c's on the convexity of each cerebral hemisphere of the dog. This author numbered them from below upward, calling the lowest the *first c.*, but Ferrier reverses this order, calling the highest the first, because they have their homologues in the human and the simian brain. [Ferrier (*a*, 18).]—**External olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius externus.* Fr., *circonvolution olfactive externe.* Ger., *äusere Riechwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione olfattoria esterna.* Sp., *circunvolución olfatoria externa.* The small projection forming the outer boundary of the



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE MEDIAN SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the first frontal convolution; *b*, the gyrus fornicatus.

olfactory groove. [I, 31.]—**External orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire externe.* See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Fifth occipital c.** Fr., *cinquième circonvolution occipitale.* In the gorilla's brain, a gyrus which corresponds to the *gyrus lingualis* (*q. v.*). [*a*, 18].—**First annectant c.** A c. which skirts the extremity of the parieto-occipital fissure, connecting the superior parietal lobe and superior occipital c.; by Ecker, Huxley, Turner, and others, it is described as a portion of the superior occipital gyrus, the possibility of Gratiolet's division being denied by Ecker. [I, 1.] See *Superior occipital c.*—**First frontal c.** See *Superior frontal c.*—**First occipital c.** See *Superior occipital c.*—**First temporal c, First temporo-sphenoidal c.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Fornicate c.** See Gyrus *fornicatus.*—**Fourth occipital c.** Fr.,



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE INFERIOR SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the first frontal convolution; *b*, the second frontal convolution; *c*, the third frontal convolution; *d*, the second or middle temporal convolution; *e*, the third or inferior temporal convolution; *f*, the gyrus hippocampi.

quatrième circonvolution occipitale [Broca]. In the brain of the gorilla, the gyrus corresponding to the gyrus fusiformis (*q. v.*). [*a*, 18.]—**Hippocampal c.** Lat., *gyrus hippocampi.* Fr., *circonvolution* (ou *lobule*) *de l'hippocampe.* Ger., *innere obere Schläfenwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione dell' ippocampo.* See *Uncinate*

GYRUS.—**Inferior frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis tertius* (seu *inferior*). Fr., *pli frontal, circonvolution inférieure, troisième circonvolution frontale.* Ger., *dritte Stirnwindungsgruppe, dritte* (oder *untere*) *Stirnwindung, unterer Gyrus frontalis.* It., *circonvoluzione frontale inferiore.* Sp., *circunvolución frontal inferior* (ó *terza frontale*). The lower and outer part of the frontal lobe. It is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c.: anteriorly it curves around the anterior extremity of the lobe, and appears on its under surface as the posterior orbital gyrus ; it is of importance (on the left side) as forming an essential part of Broca's "speech-centre." [I, 1.]—**Inferior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis inferior.* Fr., *pli occipital inférieure.* Ger., *dritte untere Hinterlappenwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione occipitale inferiore.* Sp., *circunvolución occipital inferior.* A small c. which lies between the middle and inferior occipital fissures. It is directly continuous anteriorly with the middle temporo-sphenoidal c., and is connected with the inferior by a bridging gyrus. [I, 29.]—**Inferior temporal** (or **temporo-sphenoidal**) **c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis* (*lateralis*) *inferior.* Fr., *circonvolution temporale inférieure, pli temporal inférieur.* Ger., *dritte* (oder *untere*) *Schläfenwindung.* It., *terza circonvoluzione sfenotemporale, circonvoluzione temporale inferiore.* Sp., *circunvolución temporal inferior.* The lowest of the three temporo-sphenoidal c's, connected posteriorly with the third occipital c. [I, 23.]—**Infra-marginal c.** Lat., *gyrus inframarginalis.* Fr., *circonvolution temporale supérieure, pli temporal supérieur.* Ger., *erste Schläfenwindung.* The superior temporo-sphenoidal c., so called because it forms the lower edge of the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 1.] See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Insular c.** Lat., *circonvolutio* (seu *gyrus*) *insulæ.* Fr., *circonvolution de l'insula.* Ger., *Inselwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione dell' insola.* Sp., *circunvolución de la isla.* One of a group of small c's which form the island of Reil, and are concealed by the operculum. They are separated from the lenticular nucleus by a thin layer of white matter (the claustrum). [I, 23.]—**Internal c.** See GYRUS *fornicatus.*—**Internal olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius internus.* Fr., *pli* (ou *circonvolution*) *olfactif interne.* Ger., *innere Riechwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione olfattoria interna.* Sp., *circunvolución olfatoria interna.* The ridge along the inner side of the olfactory groove. [I, 31.]—**Internal orbital c.** The gyrus next outside of the gyrus rectus. [*a*, 18.]—**Internal temporo-occipital c.** Fr., *circonvolution occipitale latérale.* See GYRUS *fusiformis.*—**Intestinal c's.** Fr., *anses des intestins.* Ger., *Darmwindungen.* The coils of the intestines.—**Lateral occipito-temporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis.* Fr., *quatrième circonvolution temporale.* Ger., *Spindelwindung, unterer äusserer Hinterhauptwindungszug.* It., *processo fondamentale posteriore.* Sp., *circunvolución temporal posterior.* A term for the fusiform lobules (*q. v.*), so called because they connect the occipital and temporal lobes. [I, 23.]—**Marginal c.** Lat., *gyrus marginalis.* Fr., *face interne de la première circonvolution frontale.* Ger., *Gyrus frontalis superior, mediale Fläche.* It., *cintura periferica, circonvoluzione marginale.* Sp., *circunvolución marginal.* A c. which begins in front of the locus perforatus anterior, and bounds the longitudinal fissure on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere, being separated below from the gyrus fornicatus by the calloso-marginal fissure, which, together with the upper end of the fissure of Rolando, also separates it posteriorly from the quadrate lobule. [I, 1.]—**Middle frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis medius.* Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale, pli* (*étage*) *frontal moyen.* Ger., *mittlere Stirnwindung.* It., *circonvolucion frontale media.* A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., and extends forward over the anterior end of the hemisphere to its orbital surface, where it is continuous with its middle orbital c. It is more or less separated from the superior frontal c. by short irregular sulci. [I, 15.]—**Middle occipital c.** Fr., *deuxième circonvolution occipitale.* Ger., *zweite Hinterhauptswindung.* A c. situated between the first and third occipital c's. It is limited superiorly by the sulcus occipitalis transversus, inferiorly by the sulcus occipitalis longitudinalis inferior, and internally by the median longitudinal fissure. Externally or anteriorly it runs into the angular gyrus. [Ferrier (*a*, 18).]—**Middle occipito-temporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis, lobulus lingualis.* Fr., *cinquième circonvolution temporale.* Ger., *Zungenwindung, Zungenläppchen.* It., *circonvoluzione lingueforme.* Sp., *circunvolución lingual.* See *Lingual* LOBULE.—**Middle orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire moyenne.* The longitudinal gyrus next external to the internal orbital c. [*a*, 18.]—**Middle temporo-occipital c.** Fr., *circonvolution temporo-occipitale moyenne.* See GYRUS *lingualis.*—**Middle temporo-sphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis medius.* Fr., *deuxième circonvolution temporale.* Ger., *zweite Schläfenwindung.* It., *seconda circonvoluzione temporale* (o *temporo-sfenoidale*). Sp., *circunvolución temporal media.* A small gyrus, continuous with the middle occipital or angular gyrus. It occupies the middle of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe, and has a general horizontal direction. [I, 29.]—**Occipito-temporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipito-temporalis.* Fr., *pli occipito-temporal.* Ger., *Hinterhauptswindung.* It., *circonvoluzione occipito temporale.* Sp., *circunvolución occipito-temporal.* Two small c's on the lower surface of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The collateral fissure extends between them. The name is sometimes given to the fusiform lobule alone. [I, 15.] See *Fusiform*, and *Lingual* LOBULE.—**Olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius.* Fr., *circonvolution olfactive.* Ger., *Riechwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione olfattoria.* Sp., *circunvolución olfatoria.* See *Olfactory* LOBE.—**Orbital c's.** Lat., *gyri orbitales.* Fr., *circonvolutions orbitaires.* Ger., *Orbitalwindungen.* It., *circonvoluzioni orbitali.* Sp., *circunvoluciones orbitales.* The small gyri on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe. [I, 1.]—**Parietal c's.** See *Ascending parietal c.* and *Superior parietal c.*—**Posterior central c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Posterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis posterior.* Fr., *pli orbitaire postérieur.* Ger., *hintere Orbitalwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione orbitale posteriore.* Sp., *circunvolución orbital posterior.* A small c. situated on the posterior and outer side of the orbital sulcus, and continuous with the inferior frontal c. [I, 15.]—**Posterior parietal c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Precentral c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Sagittal c.** Fr., *circonvolution sagittale* [Broca]. In the brain of *Edentata*, the longitudinal gyrus lying next to the great interhemispheric fissure, being the most internal of the longitudinal c's. [*a*, 18.]—**Secondary c.** 1. As opposed to "primitive" c., an elevation of the superficial portion of the cerebral cortex. 2. Of Owen (after Foville), one of the smaller gyri which may be identified in the principal c's. [I, 14, 15.]—**Second** (or **middle**) **frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis secundus* (seu *medius*). Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale.* Ger., *zweite* (oder *mittlere*) *Stirnwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione frontale media.* Sp., *circunvolución frontal media.* A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., runs forward along the medial surface of the lobe, and, curving around its anterior extremity, becomes continuous with the middle orbital gyrus on the inferior surface. It lies between the superior and inferior frontal c's, from which it is separated by fissures. [I, 1.]—**Second occipital c.** See *Middle occipital c.*—**Superior c.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Superior frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis superior.* Fr., *étage frontal supérieur, première circonvolution frontale.* Ger., *erste* (oder *obere*) *Stirnwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione frontale superiore.* Sp., *circunvolución frontal superior.* A c. which bounds the great longitudinal fissure, arising posteriorly from the upper end of the ascending frontal c., and turning around the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe to appear on its under surface as the internal orbital c. The mesial surface of this superior frontal c. is described as a separate gyrus (the marginal). [I, 1, 15.]—**Superior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis superior.* Fr., *pli* (ou *circonvolution*) *occipital supérieur.* It., *circonvoluzione occipitale superiore.* Sp., *circunvolución occipital superior.* The upper of the three c's on the superior surface of the occipital lobe. It is connected by an annectant gyrus with the superior parietal lobule. [I, 15.]—**Superior occipito-temporal c.** See *Fusiform* LOBULE.—**Superior parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus parietalis superior.* Fr., *première circonvolution pariétale.* Ger., *obere Scheitelwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione parietale superiore.* Sp., *circunvolución parietal superior.* The portion of the parietal lobe which is limited anteriorly by the upper part of the fissure of Rolando, posteriorly by the external parieto-occipital fissure, and inferiorly by the intraparietal sulcus. It is generally continuous with the ascending frontal c. [I, 15.]—**Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis superior* (seu *primus*). Fr., *pli temporal supérieur, première circonvolution temporo-sphenoïdale.* Ger., *erste obere Schläfenwindung.* It., *prima circonvoluzione temporale* (o *temporo-sfenoidale*). Sp., *circunvolución temporal superior.* The upper of the three c's forming the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It lies just below and is parallel with the Sylvian fissure. [I, 4.]—**Supplementary c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Supra-marginal c.** Lat., *lobulus supramarginalis* (seu *tuberis*). Fr., *pli* (ou *lobule du pli*) *marginal supérieur, circonvolution supramarginale.* Ger., *dritte Scheitellappenwindung, unterer Zug aus der hintern Centralwindung, Scheitelhöckerläppchen, erste* (oder *vordere*) *Scheitelbogenwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione sopra-marginale.* Sp., *circunvolución supra-marginal.* The anterior portion of the inferior parietal lobule, situated behind the inferior extremity of the intraparietal fissure (sulcus), below which it joins the ascending parietal c. It curves around the upper end of the posterior (ascending) limb of the Sylvian fissure to be continuous below with the superior temporo-sphenoidal and ascending parietal fissures. [I, 1, 15.]—**Supra-orbital c.** [Leuret]. Lat., *gyrus supraorbitalis.* Fr., *pli supraorbitaire, circonvolution sus-orbitaire.* Ger., *Supraorbitalwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione sopra-orbitale.* Sp., *circunvolución supra-orbital.* See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Supra-Sylvian c.** The third external c. of the dog. [Ferrier (*a*, 18).]—**Sylvian c.** [Owen]. Fr., *circonvolution sylvienne.* That portion of the brain of marsupials which surrounds the Sylvian fissure. [I, 14.]—**Third frontal c.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Third occipital c.** See *Inferior occipital c.*—**Transitive c's.** Fr., *plis de passage.* C's that form communications between the different lobes of the brain. [L, 149 (*a*, 18).]—**Transverse medio-parietal c.** Leuret's name for the ascending parietal c. [*a*, 18.]—**Transverse orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire transverse.* The gyrus occupying the posterior portion of the inferior surface of the frontal lobe, at the anterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. Its general direction is transverse. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 33 (*a*, 18).]—**Troisième c. frontale.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Uncinate c.** Lat., *gyrus uncinatus.* Fr., *cinquième circonvolution temporale.* Ger., *Hakenwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione unciforme.* A c. extending from near the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe to the apex of the temporo-sphenoidal ; so called from its peculiar hooked anterior end. [I, 15.]—**Upper parietal c.** See *Superior parietal c.*—**Vaulted c.** Lat., *subiculum cornu Ammonis.* Fr., *circonvolution arquée.* Ger., *Bogenwindung.* It., *circonvoluzione del corno di ammone.* Sp., *circunvolución arqueada.* See GYRUS *fornicatus.*

CONVOLUTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-vol(wo^{2}l)-u^{2}t(ut)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CONVOLUTE.

CONVOLVULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-vu^{2}l-(wu^{4}l)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *convolvulacées.* Ger., *Convolvulaceen.* It., *convolvulacee.* Sp., *convolvulaceas.* 1. Bind-weeds ; of Ventenat and succeeding authors, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, included in Lindley's solanal alliance. They are chiefly twining herbs, sometimes shrubby, with milky juice, and include many valuable medicinal plants ; divided into the tribes *Convolvuleæ, Dichondreæ, Nolaneæ, Cresseæ*, and *Cuscuteæ.* They are most abundant in tropical climes. 2. Of Endlicher, a family (order) of the class *Tubifloræ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CONVOLVULACEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}lv-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *convolvulaceus.* Fr., *convolvulacé, convolvulé.* Resembling *Convolvulus*, belonging to the *Convolvulaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]

CONVOLVULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *convolvulées.* 1. Of Necker, St.-Hilaire, and others,

an order of plants corresponding to the *Convolvulaceæ.* 2. Of Endlicher and others, a suborder or tribe of the *Convolvulaceæ.* [B, 170.]

CONVOLVULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-i(e). 1. Of B. Jussieu (1759), an order of plants, comprising *Convolvulus, Ipomœa, Evolvulus, Polemonium, Phlox, Diapensia, Lösela,* and *Pinœa—e. g.,* genera since distributed among the *Convolvulaceæ* and *Polemoniaceæ.* In a later classification the order was restricted so as to resemble the *Convolvulaceæ.* 2. Of Gray, a section of the *Convolvulaceæ,* including *Calystegia* and *Convolvulus.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}lv'u^{2}l-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide convolvulique.* Ger., *Convolvulinsäure.* It., *acido convolvulinico.* An acid, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$ (or $C_{31}H_{60}O_{16}$), obtained by boiling convolvulin with baryta-water, precipitating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating. It melts at a little above 100° C. [B, 5, 41, 141 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-i^{2}k'ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *convolvulus* (*q. v.*), and *colere,* to inhabit. Fr., *convolvulicole.* Living and growing upon the *Convolvulus.* [L, 109, 180.]

CONVOLVULIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko^{2}n^2-vo^{2}l-vu^{6}l-e-fol-e-a. From *convolvulus* (*q. v.*), and *folium,* a leaf. Having convolvulaceous leaves. [α, 24.]

CONVOLVULIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}lv-u^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *convolvulus* (*q. v.*), and *forma,* form. Resembling the genus *Convolvulus.* [A, 385.]

CONVOLVULIN, n. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}lv'u^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *convolvuline.* Ger., *C.* It., *convolvolina.* Sp., *convolvulina.* One of the active principles, a glucoside, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, obtained from the root of *Ipomœa jalapa.* It is an amorphous, colorless, and tasteless substance, fusing at 150° C., slightly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and in dilute acid, and insoluble in ether. It is a powerful purgative. [B, 4, 5 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *convolvulinées.* Of Miquel, a tribe of the *Convolvulaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-vu^2(wu^4)-li^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Brongniart, a class of the *Gamopetalæ,* comprising the families *Polemoniaceæ, Nolaneæ,* and *Convolvulaceæ.* [B, 170.]

CONVOLVULINOL, n. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}lv-u^{2}l'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. Fr., c. Ger., *C.* The oily, crystallizing product, $2C_{13}H_{24}O_3H_2O$ (or $C_{26}H_{50}O_7$), obtained by treating convolvulin with aqueous solutions of the alkalies; soluble with difficulty in water, dissolving in alkalies, with the production of a salt of convolvulic acid. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULINOLIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}lv-u^{2}l-i^{2}n-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide convolvulinolique.* Ger., *Convolvulinolsäure.* A product, $C_{13}H_{26}O_4$ (or $C_{26}H_{46}O_6$), obtained by treating convolvulin with solutions of alkalies. It is soluble with difficulty in water, precipitates in crystalline masses, and melts at 40° to 50° C. [B, 4, 14 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)-vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From *convolvulus* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Mönch, the genus *Pharbites.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CONVOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}n-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'vu^{2}l(wu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *convolvere,* to roll up. Fr., *c., liseron.* Ger., *Winde* (1st def.), *Zusammenwindung* (2d def.). It., *convolvolo.* Sp., *convólvulo.* 1. Bind-weed; a genus of the *Convolvulaceæ;* they are erect twining shrubs indigenous to the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe; many of the species are medicinally valuable. [B, 34, 42 (α, 24).] 2. Volvulus. [A, 322.]—**C. acetosæfolius** [Vahl]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. africanus** [Nicholson]. The *Ipomœa cathartica* of Poiret. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. althæoides** [Linnæus]. A species found in southern Europe, having a bitter and acid herb, which is used as a purgative. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. americanus.** The *Ipomœa jalapa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. anceps** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 212.]—**C. arenarius** [Vahl]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. argyreus** [De Candolle]. Fr., *liseron à feuilles de Guimare.* See *C. althæoides.*—**C. arvensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *petit liseron, bedille.* Ger., *Ackerwinde, Kornwinde.* Small bind-weed; a species having purgative properties, formerly official. [B, 173. 180 (α, 24).]—**C. batatas** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 173 (α, 24), 212.]—**C. batatas candida.** Fr., *liseron blanche.* An esculent variety of *C. batatas* found in the Indies. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. batatas lutea.** Fr., *liseron jaune.* An esculent variety of *C. batatas.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. batatas rubra.** Fr., *liseron rouge.* An esculent variety of *C. batatas.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. batilla** [Kunth]. A South American species resembling in properties and uses the *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. bifidus** [Vahl]. The *Ipomœa bifida.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. bilobatus** [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomœa pes-capræ.* [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. blandus** [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomœa cymosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. brasiliensis** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa maritima.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. bryonlæfolius.** A species closely related to the *C. althœoides.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. cantabrica.** Cantabrian (or lavender-leaved) bind-weed; a species considered anthelminthic and actively cathartic. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. carnosus** [Sprengel]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. chrysorrhizus** [Solander]. Fr., *patats douce de Tăiti.* An edible species employed like the *Ipomœa batatas,* and cultivated in the Sandwich Islands. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. cneorum.** Shrubby bind-weed; a species having silvery-haired foliage and white flowers, and growing in southern Europe. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. colubrinus.** The *Pareira brava.* [L, 104.]—**C. copticus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liseron de la thebaïde.* A species a decoction of which is used as a lotion for headaches. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. cymosus** [Lamarck]. The *Ipomœa cymosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. digitatus** [Sprengel]. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 212.]—**C. discolor** [Kunth]. A South American species an infusion of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhœa. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).] Cf. *C. turpethum.*—**C. dissectus.** A species that contains hydrocyanic acid, and is one of the plants furnishing the liqueur noyau. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. edulis** [Thunberg], **C. esculentus** [Salisbury]. The *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 212.]—**C. farinosus** [Linnæus]. A species found in southern Europe and the East, regarded as one of the plants called σκαμμωνία by Dioscorides. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. flexuosus.** See *C. althæoides.*—**C. floridus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liseron effilé, liseron à balais.* A high shrub with abundant blossoms indigenous to the Canary Islands; it produces rosewood (lignum rhodium), and by distillation an oil (oil of rhodium) used in perfumery. The plant, powdered, is used as a sternutatory. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. fœtidus.** A plant growing in India and the Moluccas and cultivated in Europe. Its leaves, when pressed, give out a fœtid odor. [α, 24.]—**C. formosus** [Gmelin]. Fr, *liseron remarquable.* A species indigenous to Brazil but growing in Europe and India. The leaves are used in cataplasms in cutaneous diseases, and the root is purgative. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. frutescens.** The *Ipomœa operculata.* [α, 24.]—**C. gemellus** [Vahl]. The *Ipomœa gemella.* [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. guajanensis** [Aublet]. A Guiana species which furnishes an odorous wood. [L, 30.]—**C. grandiflorus** [Römer and Schultes]. Fr., *liseron à grandes fleurs.* The *Ipomœa grandiflora.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. hastatus.** See under Cali-valli.—**C. indicus** [Morison]. The *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 212.]—**C. insignis** [Sprengel]. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 212.]—**C. italicus.** A species closely related to *C. althœoides.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. jalapa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liane à medecine, jalap.* Ger., *Jalappa, purgirende Trichterwinde.* It., *jalappa.* Sp., *jalapa.* The *Ipomœa purga.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. linariæ folio.** See *C. cantabrica.*—**C. lineatus.** Pigmy bind-weed; an ornamental species with narrow leaves and flesh-colored flowers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. littoralis** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. macrocarpus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liseron à long fruit.* A West Indian species; the root is purgative and feculent. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. macrorrhizus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liane à minguet.* Ger., *grosswürzelige Trichterwinde.* The *Ipomœa macrorrhiza.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. major (albus).** See *C. sepium.*—**C. malabaricus** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa malabarica.*—**C. mammosus** [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China species used like *C. chrysorrhizus.*—**C. marinus.** See *C. soldanella.*—**C. maritimus** [Lamarck]. See Ipomœa *pes-capræ.*—**C. mauritanicus.** Blue rock bind-weed; an ornamental species with oval foliage and violet-colored flowers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. mechoacanha** [Linnæus], **C. mechoacanna** [Vittmann]. Fr., *fleur de quatre heures, jalap blanc, bryone d'Amérique.* Ger., *weisse Jalappen-winde.* It., *gialappa Mechoacan.* Sp., *jalapa de Mechoacan.* A Mexican species thought to be the *Ipomœa macrorrhiza* of Michaux. It has little or no purgative property, but has been used in dropsy, asthma, and rheumatism. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. medius.** The *Ipomœa filicaulis.* [α, 24.]—**C. megalorrhizus.** See *C. panduratus.*—**C. minimus spicæ foliis.** See *C. cantabrica.*—**C. minor.** See *C. arvensis.*—**C. nil** [Linnæus]. Fr., *étoile du matin.* The *Pharbitis nil.* [B, 172, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. officinalis** [Pelletan]. The *Ipomœa purga.*—**C. operculatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liseron à opercules.* The *Ipomœa operculata.* [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. orizabensis.** Male jalap, light jalap, orizaba-root; a species grown near Orizaba, Mexico, where it is called *purgo macho.* It is a feeble purgative (as compared with true jalap), and contains a resin, called by Meyer *jalopin,* whose composition is homologous to that of convallarin, and which resembles scammony chemically and therapeutically. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. palmatus** [Miller]. Fr., *liseron des teinturiers.* A species found in the West Indies, the flowers of which are used as a vulnerary and antophthalmic. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. panduratus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *rhubarbe sauvage, liseron sinué.* Ger., *geigenförmige Trichterwinde.* The *Ipomœa pandurata.* [B, 5, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. paniculatus** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 212.]—**C. papirus** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Fr., *liseron papirus.* A species found in Peru, an infusion of the root of which is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. peltatus** [Forster]. A species found in the Moluccas and Society Islands; used in pneumonia, in inflammation of the lungs, as a demulcent in coughs, and as an application to corneal opacities. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. pennatus** [Desrousseaux]. The *Ipomœa quamoclit.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. pentagonus** [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomœa cymosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. pentaphyllus** [Linnæus]. See *C. palmatus.*—**C. perennis.** The *Humulus lupulus.* [α, 24.]—**C. pes capræ** [Linnæus]. See Ipomœa *pes capræ* and Bintambarm *zeylanensibus* (in Supplement).—**C. platensis** [Sprengel]. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 212.]—**C. prostratus** [Schmidt]. See *C. arvensis.*—**C. purpureus.** The *Campanula indica* of Bauhin. [B.]—**C. quinquefolius** [Linnæus]. See *C. palmatus.*—**C. repens** [Vahl]. The *Ipomœa repens.* [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. reptans.** Fr., *liseron couché.* A species found in the East Indies; the leaves are eaten as a salad. [B, 173 (α, 24).] Cf. Cancong.—**C. Rheedii** [Wallich]. A species found in the East Indies; used as a purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. roseus** [Kunth]. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 212.]—**C. sagittifolius** [Sibthorp]. See *C. Sibthorpii.*—**C. scammonia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *scammonée.* Ger., *Scammonium, Purgirworzel.* It., *scammo-*



CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA.
[A, 327.]

nea. Sp., *escamonea.* A species indigenous to Syria and certain islands of the Grecian Archipelago, furnishing Aleppo scammony and Smyrna scammony. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scoparius** [Linnæus fils]. Ger., *Besenwinde.* A species found in the Canary Islands, said to furnish the lignum rhodium, although by some the latter is attributed to *C. floridus.* [B, 180.]—**C. sepium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *grand liseron.* Ger., *Zaunwinde.* Great (or hedge) bind-weed, German scammony; a species found in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root is a powerful purgative; the plant was formerly official as *herba convolvuli majoris.* [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Sibthorpii** [Römer and Schultes]. A species of the Grecian Archipelago thought to be one of the plants called σκαμμωνία by Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**C. soldanella** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou marine.* Ger., *Meerkohlwinde.* Sea bind-weed; a species found on the coast of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea. The herb (*herba soldanelle* [seu *brassicæ marinæ*]) was official, being used in scurvy and dropsy, and was the κράμβη θαλασσία of Dioscorides. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CALYSTEGIA.—**C. speciosus** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa speciosa.* [B, 180.]—**C. spicæ foliis.** See *C. cantabrica.*—**C. stoloniferus** [Cyr]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**C. syriacus.** See *C. scammonia.*—**C. tricolor.** Fr., *liseron à trois couleurs, belle-de-jour.* A dwarf Mediterranean species with large violet-blue flowers, with a white and yellow centre, cultivated as an ornamental plant. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tridentatus** [Linnæus]. The *Ipomœa tridentata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. triqueter** [Vahl]. The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 212.] See *C. turpethum.*—**C. Tuguriorum.** See *C. sepium.*—**C. turpethum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *turbith végétal.* Ger., *Turpith-Trichterwinde.* The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. umbellatus** [Wallich]. The *Ipomœa cymosa.* [B, 212.]—**Polygonum c.** See POLYGONUM c.—**Sea-c.** See SOLDANELLA.—**Trellis c.** The *Ipomœa tuberosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *C. arvensis.* [A, 505.]

CONVULSED, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{3}lsd′. Lat., *convulsus.* Fr., *convulsé.* Ger., *verzerrt.* It., Sp., *convulso* In a state of convulsion.

CONVULSIBILITY, n. Ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls-i^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *convulsibilitas.* Fr., *convulsibilité.* Ger., *Convulsibilität, Muskularunruhe.* It., *convulsibilità.* Sp., *convulsibilidad.* A disposition to convulsions. [L, 43.]

CONVULSIBLE (Fr., Sp.), adj. Ko^{2}n^2-vu^{6}ls-e-b′l, -vuls-e′bla. Ger., *convulsibel.* It., *convulsibile.* Subject or disposed to convulsions; as a n., a person having such a tendency. [L, 41, 43.]

CONVULSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls(wu^{4}ls)′i^2-o. Gen., *convulsion′is.* From *convellere,* to convulse. See CONVULSION.—**C. ab ustilagine.** A convulsive form of ergotism. [L, 132.]—**C. a nervi punctura.** See TETANUS.—**C. canina.** See RISUS *sardonicus.*—**C. cerealis.** See RHAPHANIA.—**C. flatulenta.** Muscular spasm due to flatulence. [A, 325.]—**C. indica.** See TETANUS.—**C. rhaphania.** See RHAPHANIA.—**C. soloniensis.** See *C. ab ustilagine.*

CONVULSION, n. Ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls′yu^{3}n. Gr., σπασμός. Lat., *convulsio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Krampf, Zuckung.* It., *convulsione.* Sp., *convulsión.* 1. A paroxysm ofinvoluntary and more or less violent muscular contractions, especially of the voluntary muscles in general, as distinguished from *spasm,* which is more commonly applied to such contractions of the muscles of a particular portion of the body. 2. A contracture or tonic spasm, as contrasted with convulsive movements, or clonic spasms. [A, 319; B, 117.]—**Allgemeine C.** (Ger.). See *General c.*—**Asphyxial c.** A c. due to asphyxia [D. 35] and such as occurs in the course of diseases of the respiratory organs. [D, 35.]—**Cataleptic c.** Fr., *c. cataleptique.* Ger., *cataleptische C.* The disordered action of the muscles observed in catalepsy. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Choreatic c., Choreic c.** Fr., *c. choréique.* Ger., *choreatische C.* A spasm due to chorea. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Clonic c.** Fr., *c. clonique.* Ger., *clonische C.* A c. in which more or less pronounced contraction of the muscles affected alternates with more or less complete relaxation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**C. de la station** (Fr.). See *Static c.*—**C's de l'enfauce** (Fr.), **C's des enfants** (Fr.). See *Infantile c's.*—**C's imminentes** (Fr.), **C's internes** (Fr.). See *Internal c's.*—**C. laryngée** (Fr.). A convulsive action of the muscular apparatus of the larynx. [D, 72.]—**C's sourdes** (Fr.). See *Internal c's.*—**Croup-like c.** Spasm of the glottis. [D, 40.]—**Eclamptic c's.** Fr., *c's éclamptiques.* Ger., *eclamptische C'en.* General c's, with more or less impairment of consciousness, that recur at intervals, and then never appear again, or recur at long and irregular periods (*e. g.*, the ordinary c's of infants and those of pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women). [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Epileptic c.** Fr., *c. épileptique.* Ger., *epileptische C.* The c. that characterizes a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**Epileptiform c., Epileptoid c.** Fr., *c. épileptoïde.* A c. resembling an epileptic c. [D, 36.]—**Essential c.** See *Spontaneous c.*—**Febrile c.** A c. which sometimes marks the onset of an acute febrile disease, especially lobar pneumonia, the eruptive fevers, and intermittent fever. [D, 35.]—**General c.** Fr., *c. générale.* Ger., *allgemeiner Krampf.* A c. affecting all or most of the voluntary muscles. [D, 35.]—**Hydrophobic c.** Fr., *c. hydrophobique.* Ger., *hydrophobische C.* A c. due to hydrophobia.—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique.* A c. due to hysteria, resembling that of epilepsy, but usually without unconsciousness. [L, 20.]—**Hystero-epileptic c.** Fr., *c. hystéro-épileptique.* Ger., *hystero-epileptische C.* 1. A c. that begins as an hysterical c. and becomes epileptoid. 2. An epileptic c. in an hysterical person. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] See *Hystero-*EPILEPSY.—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., *c. idiopathique.* Ger., *idiopathische C.* See *Spontaneous c.*—**Infantile c's.** Fr., *c's de l'enfance* (ou *des enfants*). Ger., *Kinderkrämpfe.* Eclamptic c's occurring in infancy.—**Internal c's, Inward c's.** Fr., *c's internes* (ou *sourdes,* ou *imminentes*). Ger., *innere C'en.* 1. Popular terms for slight convulsive movements limited to a portion of the body, without unconsciousness, but with the intellectual faculties suspended momentarily, and with the organic functions intact. At first the respiration is usually hastened and occasionally irregular, but it soon becomes suspended or imperceptible, with pallor of the face, a violaceous color of the lips, and fixity of the eyes. The whole attack lasts but a few seconds. [A, 301.] 2. Of some authors, c's chiefly affecting the muscles of respiration. [D, 40.]—**Mimetic c., Mimic c.** See *Convulsive* TIC.—**Local c., Oertlicher C.** (Ger.). See SPASM.—**Oscillating c., Oscillatory c.** Ger., *oscillirender* (oder *oscillatorischer*) *Krampf.* A c. in which the individual fibre-bundles of a muscle are affected, not simultaneously, but in succession. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Puerperal c's.** Fr., *c's puerpérales.* Ger., *Kindbettkrämpfe.* It., *convulsioni puerperali.* Sp., *convulsiónes de parto.* Eclamptic c's occurring in pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe.* Ger., *reflectorische C.* A c. due to some recognizable peripheral irritation. [R. Arndt (A, 319); D, 35.]—**Respiratory c's.** C's depending on discharging lesions in the lowest of the three levels or grades of motor centres recognized by Hughlings Jackson (*i. e.*, those centres which represent the least complex muscular movements, are first to be evolved, and lowest in position, being situated in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii, and including the centres that regulate nutrition, respiration, and vaso-motor action). The term includes laryngismus stridulus, spasmodic asthma, the paroxysms of whooping-cough, etc. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," June 18, 1887, p. 1326 (*a*, 17).]—**Salaam c's.** Lat., *eclampsia nutans.* Fr., *tic de salaam, salutation convulsive.* A disease of the mixed cranial nerves, of the bilateral clonic variety, and mostly confined to children between the periods of first dentition and puberty. It occurs in paroxysms, lasting from a few seconds to several minutes, and of varying frequency (*e. g.*, once in several days or several times in an hour), which are characterized by a bowing of the body and head many times during an attack, with more or less bewilderment at the time, and, possibly, facial spasm, blepharospasm, strabismus, or convulsive action of one or another of the extremities. [D, 35.]—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *c. spontanée.* Ger., *spontane C.* A c. that is not called forth by any recognizable exciting cause, but depends wholly on an abnormity of the central nervous system. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Static c.** Fr., *c. statique* (ou *de la station*). Ger., *statische C.* A paroxysm characterized by uncontrollable turning around, walking forward or backward, running in a circle, etc. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Suffocative c.** Laryngismus stridulus. [Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685 (D).]—**Sympathetic c's.** Fr., *c's sympathétiques.* Ger., *sympathische C'en.* C's in which the cause lies in the influence of a disease of some part or organ upon the brain or spinal cord. [D, 40.]—**Symptomatic c's.** Fr., *c's symptomatiques.* Ger., *symptomatische C'en.* C's due to irritation or inflammation of a given part of the cerebro-spinal axis. [D, 40.]—**Tetanic c.** Fr., *c. tétanique.* Ger., *tetanische C.* The tonic (occasionally clonic) muscular spasm of tetanus. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Tetanoid c.** Fr., *c. tétanoïde.* Ger., *tetanoide C.* See TETANY.—**Tonic c.** Fr., *c. tonique.* Ger., *tonische Krampf.* A c. in which the period of relaxation is so brief as to be unobservable, except by the use of some special device like the myograph, so that the contraction seems to be continuous, as in tetanus. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Toxic c.** Fr., *c. toxique.* Ger., *toxische C.* A c. caused by the action of any poisonous agent upon the nervous system. [D, 35.]—**Uræmic c.** Fr., *c. urémique.* Ger., *urämische C.* A c. due to uræmia.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-vu^{6}ls-e-o^{2}n-na^{2}r. Subject to convulsions as the result of emotional excitement. [A, 301.] Cf. *Epidemic* CHOREA.

CONVULSIONNANT (Fr.), adj. Ko^{3}n^2-vu^{6}ls-e-o^{2}n-na^{3}n^2. See CONVULSIVANT.

CONVULSIONNÉ (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}n^2-vu^{6}ls-e-o^{2}n-na. One who has or has had convulsions. [L, 41.]

CONVULSIVANT, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls′i^{2}v-a^{2}nt. Lat., *convulsivans.* Fr., *c.* Causing convulsions. [A, 301.]

CONVULSIVE, adj. Ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls′i^{2}v. Gr., σπασμώδης. Lat., *convulsivus.* Fr., *convulsif.* Ger., *konvulsivisch, krampfhaft.* It., Sp., *convulsivo.* Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanied by convulsions.

CONYDRINE, n. Ko^{2}n-id′ren. See CONHYDRINE.

CONYLENE, n. Ko^{2}n-il′en. Fr., *conylène.* Ger., *Conylen.* It., *conilene.* A substance of the composition C_8H_{14}, obtained by treating azoconydrine with phosphoric pentoxide. It boils at 126° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dibromide.** A compound, $C_8H_{14}Br_2$, of c. and bromine. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

CONYRINE, n. Ko^{2}n-i′ren. Ger., *Conyrin.* It., *conirina.* A base of the pyridic series, obtained by distillation of coniine with zinc powder. It is a colorless liquid with bluish fluorescence, having an odor like that of pyridine or picoline, and boiling at 166° to 168° C. Its composition is that of coniine, less 6 atoms of hydrogen, or $C_8H_{11}N = C_8H_{17}N - H_6$, and its molecular structure is probably that of orthopropylpyridine. [A. W. Hoffmann, "Comptes rendus," 1883, xcviii, 1235, in "Annal. di chim. medico-farmacol. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 83 (*a*, 24).]

CONYZA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-i(u^6)′za^3. Gen., *cony′zes.* Gr., κόνυζα, κνῦζα. Fr., *conyze.* Ger., *Dürrwurz.* Syn.: *fleabane, gnatbane.* 1. Of Lessing, a genus of asteroid *Compositæ,* characterized by a naked receptacle, 3-cleft florets, and rough pappus. The species are dispersed widely through the tropical regions, and some few in the subtropics and temperate zones. 2. Of Baillon, a section of the genus *Erigeron,* comprising the genera *Pluchea, Laggera,* and *Blumea.* 3. Of Aiton, the genus *Cyanopsis.* 4. Of Burmann, a synonym of *Conotheca.* 5. Of Don, a synonym of *Lappa.* 6. Of Wallich, the genus *Monopsis.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. æthiopica** [Plukenet]. The *Chrysocoma coma aurea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alata** [Baumgarten]. The *Inula bifrons* of Linnæus. [B, 214.]—**C. ambigua** [De Candolle]. The *Erigeron linifolius.* [B, 215.]—**C. amplexicaulis** [Michaux]. The *Pluchea bifrons.* [B, 215.]—**C. angustifolia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *conyze à feuilles de saule.* 1. Of Lamarck, a species of the Isle of Bourbon, often employed as a vulnerary. 2. Of Nuttall, a variety of the *Pluchea bifrons.* [B,

173 (*a*, 24); B, 215.]—**C. anthelminthica** [Linnæus]. The *Vernonia anthelminthica.* [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arborescens** [Linnæus]. The *Vernonia arborescens* of Swartz. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. articulata** [Lamarck]. See BACCHARIS *articulata.* [B, 214.]—**C. balsamifera** [Linnæus]. The *Blumea balsamifera.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bifoliata** [Walton]. The *Sericocarpus tortifolius.* [B, 215.]—**C. bifrons** [Pursh]. 1. Of Linnæus, a species of *C.* (1st def.). 2. Of Pursh, the *Pluchea bifrons.* 3. Of Gouan, the *Inula bifrons.* [B, 180, 214, 215.]—**C. cærulea.** An old name for the *Erigeron acris* of Linnæus. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. camphorata** [Pursh, Muhlenberg]. The *Pluchea camphorata.* [B, 215.]—**C. candida** [Linnæus]. A species of southern Europe, employed in bowel complaints, jaundice, and verminous diseases of children. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. canescens** [Ecklon]. The *Printzia aromatica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. carolinensis** [Jacquin]. The *Pluchea odorata.* [B, 215.]—**C. chinensis** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Senecio amboinicus* of Rumphius. 2. Of Lamarck, the *Vernonia chinensis.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cinerascens** [Wallich]. The *Vernonia cinerea*, var. *undulata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cinerea.** Of Linnæus, the *Vernonia cinerea ;* of Wallich, the var. *rotundifolia* of that genus. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coma aurea.** The *Chrysocoma coma aurea.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. cuneifolia** [Lamarck]. The *Baccharis cuneifolia* (*magellanica*). [B, 214, 265.]—**C. Dioscoridis** [Rauwolf]. Syn. : *Baccharis Dioscoridis* [Linnæus]. An Egyptian and Chinese species supposed to be the **κονίζα μεγάλη** of Dioscorides. In China the leaves are employed as a stimulant. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fœmina Theophrasti.** The *Pulicaria vulgaris.* [B, 114 (*a*, 24).]—**C. genistelloides** [Lamarck]. See BACCHARIS *genistelloides.*—**C. glutinosa** [Lamarck]. The *Erigeron glutinosus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. halimifolia** [Desfontaines]. See BACCHARIS *halimifolia.*—**C. indica** [Blume]. The *Pluchea indica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ivæfolia** [Desfontaines]. The *Baccharis ivæfolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lobata** [Linnæus]. The *Neurolæna lobata.* [B, 42.]—**C. magellanica** [Lamarck]. See BACCHARIS *magellanica.*—**C. major.** The *Inula viscosa.* [B, 180.]—**C. marilandica** [Cassini, De Candolle], **C. marylandica** [Michaux]. The *Pluchea camphorata.* [B, 215.]—**C. mas, C. mas Theophrasti.** The *Inula viscosa.* [B, 114 (*a*, 24).]—**C. media.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 180.]—**C. minima** [Dod.]. The *Pulicaria vulgaris.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. minor.** The *Erigeron acris.* [B, 180.]—**C. mollis** [Willdenow]. The *Vernonia cinerea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. odorata** [Linnæus]. The *Pluchea odorata.* [B, 173.]—**C. patula** [Aiton]. The *Vernonia chinensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pulicaria.** The *Pulicaria vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pycnostachya** [Michaux]. The *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum.* [B, 215.]—**C. retusa** [Lamarck]. Fr., *conyze émoussée, bois salé, saliette.* A species of the Isle of France, the leaves of which, in vinegar, are used as a salad. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. salicifolia** [Lamarck]. See *C. angustifolia* (1st def.). [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sericea** [Linnæus]. The *Chrysocoma sericea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sinuata** [Elliott]. The *Erigeron linifolius.* [B, 215.]—**C. squarrosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *conyze vulgaire, herbe aux mouches* (ou *aux puces*, ou *aux punaises*), *œil de chien.* Ger., *gemeine Dürrwurz, gelbe Minze.* Syn. : *Inula squarrosa* [Bernhardi], *Inula c.* [De Candolle]. Plowman's spikenard, a native of France, the plant being official at one time as *herba conyzæ vulgaris*, and thought efficacious as a carminative, emmenagogue, and sudorific. It is also used to drive away fleas. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tricuneata** [Willdenow]. See BACCHARIS *conferta.*—**C. uliginosa** [Persoon]. The *Pluchea bifrons.* [B, 215.]—**C. undulata** [Poiret]. A species perhaps identical with the *Francœuria crispa* and to be referred to *Pulicaria.* [B, 42.]—**C. verbascifolia** [Willdenow]. See *C. candida.*—**C. vulgaris.** See *C. squarrosa.*

CONYSÆ [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-i(u^{6})'ze(za^{3}-e^{2}). A section of the *Compositæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONYZE (Fr.), n. Ko-nez. See CONYZA.—**C. à feuilles de saule.** The *Conyza salicifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des prés.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. émoussée.** The *Conyza retusa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lobée.** The *Conyza* (*Neurolæna*) *lobata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. moyenne.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. odorante.** The *Conyza* (*Pluchea*) *odorata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rude, C. vulgaire.** The *Conyza squarrosa.* [B, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CONYZEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}n-i^{2}z(u^{6}z)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *conyzées, conizées.* Of Lessing, a division of the *Baccharideæ*, comprising the genera *Centipeda, Sphæranthus, Grangea, Pycarda, Ceruana, Cyathocline, Læstadia, Lœnnecia, Conyza*, and *Phagnalon.* De Candolle and Endlicher include under the *C.* the subdivisions *Sphærantheæ, Grangeineæ*, and *Euconyzeæ.* Schultz makes it a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ*, comprising the divisions *Micropeæ, Deneckieæ*, and *Euconyzeæ.* In Bentham and Hooker's classification it is a subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroideæ* distinguished by the discoid heads, the filiform and short corollæ of the female flowers, and the pappus of capillary bristles. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**C. legitimæ.** Of Schultz, a division of *Euconyzeæ*, comprising the genera *Conyza, Laggera, Tessaria, Monenteles, Monarrhenus, Schizogyne, Asteridea*, and *Karthemia.* [B, 17 (*a*, 24).]

CONYZELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-i^{2}z(u^{6}z)-e^{2}l'la^{3}. The genus *Erigeron.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONYZOIDES [Gesner] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}n-i^{2}z(u^{6}z)-o(o^{2})-i(e)'-dez(das). 1. The *Erigeron acris.* 2. A section of the genus *Carpesium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CONZAMBAC, n. The *Pancratium maritimum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COOCH-GRASS, n. Kuch'gra^{3}s. See COUCH-GRASS.

COOKIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{4}k'i^{2}-a^{3}. 1. Of Gmelin, the genus *Pimelea* [Banks]. 2. Of Sonnerat, a section (according to Oliver) of *Clausena.* Some of the species are referred to *Aulacia.* [B, 42, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. punctata.** Fr., *c. ponctuée.* See AULACIA *punctata.*—**C. falcata.** See AULACIA *falcata.*

COOLET-MANEES, n. In Sumatra, an inferior quality of cinnamon produced there. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COOLSTOCK, n. Kul'sto^{2}k. The *Brassica oleracea* and *Brassica napus.* [A, 505.]

COOL-TANKARD, n. Kul'ta^{2}n^{2}-ka^{3}rd. The *Borago officinalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COOL-WEED, n. Kul'wed. The *Urtica pumila.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COOL-WORT, n. Kul'wu^{5}rt. The *Tiarella cordifolia.* [L, 56.]

COOMADY (Tamil). The *Gmelina arborea.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COONDA, COONDI, n's. The *Carapa guianensis.* [B, 2, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Coondi-oil.** Fr., *huile de coonda.* The oil of the seeds of *Carapa guianensis.* [B, 2, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COONDUMUNNIE (Tamil), n. The *Abrus precatorius.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COONIT, n. In Sumatra, the *Curcuma.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COOPERARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko^{2})-o^{2}p-e^{2}r-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ADJUVANT.

COOPER'S WELL, n. Kup''u^{5}rz we^{2}l'. A place in Hinds County, Mississippi, where there is a saline chalybeate spring. [A, 363, 512.]

COOPERTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko^{2})-o^{2}p-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-to'ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cooperire*, to cover over. The thyreoid cartilage. [L, 94.]

COOPTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko^{2})-o^{2}p-ta(ta^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *cooptation'is.* From *cooptare*, to select. An old term for a certain process of distillation. [A, 325.]

CO-ORDINATE, CO-ORDINATED, adj's. Ko-o^{2}rd'i^{2}n-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *coordinatus.* Fr., *coordonné.* In or brought into a state of co-ordination.

CO-ORDINATION, n. Ko-o^{2}rd-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., **σύνταξις.** Lat., *coordinatio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenordnung.* It., *coordinazione.* Sp., *coordinación.* Harmonious action, as of two or more voluntary muscles in the performance of a movement in obedience to the will. [Gad (A. 319).]

CO-ORDINATOR, n. Ko-o^{2}rd'i^{2}n-at-o^{2}r. A portion of the central nervous system presiding over co-ordination.—**Oculo-nuchal c.-o.** Of Spitzka, the posterior longitudinal fasciculus below the floor of the fourth ventricle. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 25, 1884, p. 449.]

COORINJA (Tamil), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COORONO, n. In New Wales, the *Araucaria Cunninghamii* and the *Frenella verrucosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COOROO-VAYROO (Teloogoo), n. The *Andropogon muricatum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COORUVINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Maba buxifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vayr.** See *C.*

COOROOAH, n. The *Cola acuminata.* [T. Christy, "New. Comm. Pl. and Drugs.," Apr., 1885, No. 8, p. 1 (B).]

COOSLIP, COOSTROPPLE, n's. Kus'li^{2}p, -tro^{2}p'l. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505.]

COOSTRUM, n. An old name for the middle part of the diaphragm. [Ruland (A, 325).]

COOSUMBA (Tamil), n. The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COOTHERA-POODOOKOO (Tamil), n. The *Sterculia fœtida.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COOTI-VELLA (Tamil), n. The *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COOTI-VELAM (Tamil), n. A variety of the *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COPAHENE, n. Kop'a^{3}-hen. Fr., *copahène.* The crystallizable basis, $C_{20}H_{27}Cl$, of an artificial camphor formed by passing a current of hydrogen chloride through rectified essence of copaiba. [A, 301.]

COPAHIER (Fr.), n. Ko-pa^{3}-e-a. See COPAIFERA.

COPAHIN, n. Ko'pa^{3}-hi^{2}n. Fr., *copahine.* It., *copaene.* Sp., *copaína.* A resinous principle extracted from the copaiba balsam. [L. 41.]

COPAHIVIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-pa^{3}-e-vek. See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAHU [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ko-pa^{3}-u^{6}. Copaiba. [B, 113.]—**Alcoolé de baume de c.** See *Tinctura* COPAIVÆ *balsami.*—**Baume de c.** Balsam of copaiba. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Camphre de c.** See COPAIBA *camphor.*—**C'balsam** (Ger.). Balsam of copaiba. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cuit.** Boiled copaiba ; a preparation made by boiling copaiba-water. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de Saint-Domingue.** The *Croton origanifolium.* [L, 87.]—**C. gélatiniforme.** Gelatinous copaiba ; of Van de Walle, a preparation made by heating together on a slow fire for 10 minutes 100 parts of balsam of copaiba, 50 parts each of white sugar and honey, and 10 parts of distilled water, allowing to cool, coloring with aniline red, and flavoring with 1 part of essence of peppermint. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. magistral, C. officinal.** See *Balsamum* COPAIVÆ *solidifactum.*—**C. solidifié.** See *Massa* COPAIBÆ.—**C. solidifié par la chaux.** Copaiba hardened by heating it with recently slaked lime. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**C. solidifié par la magnésie.** See *Balsamum* COPAIVÆ *solidifactum.*—**Eau distillée de c.** Distilled copaiba-water ; of Langlebert, a preparation consisting of a weak solution of copaiba in distilled water ; used as a remedy for urethral blennorrhagia. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Électuaire de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *opiatum c. compositum.* Syn. : *opiat de c. composé.* Compound electuary of copaiba, made by mixing together 100 parts of balsam of copaiba, 150 parts of pulverized catechu, and flavoring with 3 parts of volatile oil of peppermint. [B,

113 (a, 21).]—**Émulsion de baume de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Emulsion of balsam of copaiba, made by dissolving 2 parts of balsam of copaiba in 10 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 10 parts of tincture of Panama wood, and, gradually, 78 parts of warm distilled water. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Essence de c., Huile volatile de c.** See *Oil of* COPAIBA.—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Eau distillée de c.*—**Lavement au c., Lavement de c.** See *Enema of balsam of* COPAIBA.—**Masse pilulaire de c.** See *Massa* COPAIBÆ.—**Oléo-résine de c.** See COPAIBA.—**Opiat de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.], **Opiatum c. compositum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Électuaire de c. composé.*—**Pilules de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Massa* COPAIBÆ.—**Pilules de c. et de cubèbe.** Cubeb and copaiba pills; of Niemeyer, a preparation made by mixing 8 grammes of copaiba and 16 grammes of pulverized cubeb with a sufficient quantity of white wax and dividing the mass into 20 pills. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Pilules de c. magnésiées.** See *Massa* COPAIBÆ and *Pilulæ* COPAIVÆ *cum magnesia.*—**Potion au baume de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *potio balsamica.* Syn.: *potion de Chopart.* See *Mixtura balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Sirop de baume de c.** See SYRUPUS *copaivicus.*—**Teinture alcaline de baume de c.** See *Essentia balsami* COPAIVÆ *kalica.*—**Teinture de baume de c.** See *Tinctura* COPAIVÆ *balsami.*—**Térébinthe de c.** See COPAIBA.—**Vin de c. composé.** Compound wine of copaiba; made by triturating 10 parts of powdered gum arabic, incorporating gradually 15 parts of copaiba, and adding 80 parts of white wine. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

COPAHUIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-pa^3-u^6-ek. See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAHUVENE, n. Ko-pa^3-hu^2′ven. Fr., *copahuvène.* See COPAHENE.

COPAHUVIC ACID, n. Ko-pa^3-hu^2′vi^{2}k. Fr., *acide copahuvique.* See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAHYVA, n. In Brazil, the *Copaifera officinalis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPAIBA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pa^3-e′ba^3. Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *balsamum copaiva* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *copaivæ* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *copaivæ balsamum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de copahu* (ou *capivi*). Ger., *Copaïvabalsam, Kopaïva.* It., *copaibe, balsamo di copaibe.* Sp., *bálsamo de copaiba.* Syn.: *balsam of c., balsam c.* The oleoresin of various species of *Copaifera*, especially that of *Copaifera officinalis, Copaifera guianensis, Copaifera coriacea*, and *Copaifera Langsdorfii.* It is obtained by making incisions in the trees, a single tree yielding 84 pints. As it flows from the tree it is clear, colorless, and thin, but soon becomes thicker and darker. Brazil furnishes the largest quantity. It is a light yellow, clear liquid, of an agreeable odor, having a specific gravity of from 0·920 to 1·000, and has a bitter, irritating taste. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed and volatile oils, and makes an emulsion with the alkalies, on which it acts as an acid. Mixed with magnesia and set aside, it solidifies. Its essential constituents are volatile oil and resin. It has been in use as a stimulant of the mucous membranes for more than a century, and employed with benefit in gonorrhœa in the subacute stage, gleet, leucorrhœa, and chronic catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]—**Alkaline tincture of balsam of c.** See *Essentia balsami* COPAIVÆ *kalica.*—**Alcoholic tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* COPAIVÆ *balsami.*—**Balsam of c., Balsamum de c.** See *C.*—**Brazilian c.** The c. derived from many species of *Copaifera*; natives of Brazil are entitled to this name, but, according to Hayne, the Brazilian species from which most of the c. of commerces is derived is the *Copaifera multijuga*, growing in the province of Para. Others think it applies solely to the *Copaifera officinalis* (the *Copaifera Jacquini* of Desfontaines). [B, 5, 121, 173 (a. 24).]—**C. camphor.** Fr., *camphre de copahu.* A product of the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of c.: a crystallizable body, $C_{10}H_9Cl$. [A, 301.]—**Copaibæ injectio.** C. injection; containing 4 parts of balsam of c. and 1 part each of gum arabic and limewater; used as an astringent injection in gleet, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa. [L, 104 (a, 21).]—**Enema of balsam of c.** Fr., *lavement au copahu.* Ger., *Copaïvabalsam-Klystier.* An enema made of 25 grammes of c.-balsam, the yolk of 1 egg, 0·05 gramme of extract of opium, and 150 grammes of water. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Hard balsam of c.** See *Massa copaibæ.*—**Massa copaibæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mass of c.** Fr., *pilules de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *masse pilulaire de copahu.* Ger., *Copaïva-Pillenmasse.* Sp., *píldoras de c.* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pilulæ copaibæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by mixing 94 parts of c. with 6 parts of recently prepared magnesia, allowing to concrete into a pilular mass, and dividing into 100 pills of nearly 5 grains each [U. S. Ph.]; 5 parts of magnesia usta and 60 parts each of c. and althea-root [Sp. Ph.]. The pilules de copahu of the French Codex contain 3·86 grains of c.; those of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contain 4·8 grains of c. Cf. *Pilulæ* COPAIVÆ *cum magnesia.* [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—**Mixtura resinæ copaibæ.** See *Emulsio balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Mixtura vinosa de c.** [Sp. Ph.]. See *Mixtura balsami* COPAIVÆ *vinosa.*—**Oil of c., Oleum copaibæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *oleum balsami copaivæ.* Fr., *essence de copahu, huile volatile de copahu.* Ger., *Copaïbaöl.* It., *olio di copaive.* Sp., *aceite de c.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{32}$, which constitutes one third to one half of c. It is colorless, with the odor and taste of c., neutral, boils at 470° C., is soluble in ether and alcohol, and has a specific gravity of about 0·890. It is used for the same purposes as c. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Píldoras de c.** [Sp. Ph.], **Pilulæ copaibæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Massa copaibæ.*—**Powdery form of c.** Of P. Charles, a preparation made by melting together 150 parts of resin of c., 200 parts of c., adding 100 parts of calcined magnesia, and working the whole into a homogeneous mass, which, when hard, may be powdered. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 21).]—**Red c.** A spurious c. introduced into the market some years since. It was like balsam of Tolu. Its source was unknown. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Resina copaibæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Resin of c.** Ger., *Copaïvaharz.* The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil of c. It is of a yellowish color, brittle, has a weak odor and taste of c., and an acid reaction. It is a diuretic, and has been used in bladder affections. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Solidified c.** Fr., *copahu solidifié.* See *Massa copaibæ.*—**Syrup of balsam of c., Syrup of c.** See SYRUPUS *copaivicus.*—**West Indian c.** The *Copaifera officinalis* (*q. v.*).

COPAÏBA (Ger.), n. Ko-pa^3-e′ba^3. See COPAIBA.—**C'öl.** See *Oil of* COPAIBA.

COPAIER (Fr.), n. Ko-pa^3-e-a. See COPAIFERA.

COPAIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pa^3-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *copaifère, copahier, copaier.* Ger., *Copaïvabaum.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Leguminosæ*, and tribe *Cynometreæ*, characterized by a short, tubal calyx, divided into 4 imbricate or subvalved segments; no petals; 8 to 10 stamens; anthers longitudinally dehiscent; 2 ovules; pod 2-valved; 1 seed; fleshy cotyledons; leaves pinnate; flowers small, white, in spikes. [B, 5, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Beyrichii** [Hayne]. Ger., *Beyrich's Copaïvabaum.* A tall species of Brazil and one of the sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bijuga** [Hayne]. Ger., *zweipaariger Copaïvabaum.* The species which Hayne identifies with the plant seen and described by Marcgrav and Piso, 1648, in Brazil, and one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cordifolia** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *copayer à feuilles en cœur.* Ger., *herzblättriger Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. coriacea** [Martius]. Ger., *lederblättriger Copaïvabaum.* A species found in the province of Bahia, with coriaceous leaves 6 inches long and a stem 1 to 2 feet in diameter. It is a source of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**Copaiferæ officinalis resina.** See COPAIBA.—**C. glabra** [Vogel]. According to Bentham, a variety of the *C. Langsdorfii* of Desfontaines (*q. v.*). [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**C. grandifolia.** A variety of the *C. Langsdorfii.* [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis** [Desfontaines], **C. gujanensis.** Ger., *gujana'scher Copaïvabaum.* A Guiana species, 30 to 40 feet high, with leaves 6 to 8 inches long. It is one of the chief sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Jacquini** [Desfontaines]. Fr., *bois de sang, copayer.* Ger., *Jacquin's Copaïvabaum.* Syn.: *C. officinalis* [Jacquin]. A species growing in the province of Carthagena and in the West Indies. It was thought at one time to be identical with the species described by Marcgrav and Piso, but this is now denied. Though formerly official in the U. S. Ph., it is not now thought to furnish much copaiba to commerce. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Jussieui** [Hayne]. Ger., *Jussieu's Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species, thought to be one of the sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Langsdorfii** [Desfontaines]. Ger., *Langsdorff's Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species, one of the chief sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. laxa** [Hayne]. Ger., *schlaffer Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Martii.** Fr., *copayer de Martius.* Ger., *Martius'sche Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species of the province of Para. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. multijuga.** Ger., *vielpaariger Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species; according to Hayne, the chief source of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. nitida** [Martius]. Ger., *glänzender Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species, growing in the province of Minas-Geraes, one of the sources of the copaiba coming from Rio Janeiro. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. oblongifolia** [A. St.-Hilaire and Hayne]. Fr., *copayer à feuilles oblongues.* Ger., *länglichblättriger Copaïvabaum.* A species growing in the province of Minas-Geraes, Brazil, furnishing some of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. officinalis** [Jacquin]. See *C. Jacquini.*—**C. Sellowii** [A. St.-Hilaire and Hayne]. Fr., *copayer de Sellow.* Ger., *Sellow's Copaïvabaum.* A species growing in the province of Bahia, Brazil, one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. trapezifolia** [Hayne]. Ger., *trapezblättriger Copaïvabaum.* A Brazilian species, with trapezoid leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24).]



COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. [A, 327.]

COPAIFEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-pa^3-i^{2}f-e^{2}r′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *copaiférées.* Of Baillon, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ*, of the suborder *Cæsalpineæ*, characterized by small flowers with an undeveloped receptacle; sepals free and imbricated or valvate; petals none, or rarely 1 to 5 and imbricated. The genera are *Copaifera, Detarium, Hardwickia, Prioria, Cynometra, Pterogyne, Sindora*, and *Cryptosepalum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPAIVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pa^3-e′va^3. See COPAIBA and COPAIFERA.—**Acidum copaivæ resinosum.** See *Resin of* COPAIBA.—**Alkaline tincture of balsam of c.** See *Essentia balsami* COPAIVÆ *kalica.*—**Balsam c., Balsam of c., Balsamum c.** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (Lat.), **Balsamum copaivæ** [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.). See COPAIBA.—**Balsamum copaivæ ceratum.** See *Massa pilularum balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**Balsamum copaivæ solidifactum** [Belg. Ph.]. Solidified balsam of copaiba; made by mixing 2 parts of magnesium hydrate with 23 of copaiba. After a time it becomes

hard. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Capsulæ cum balsamo c.** [Dan. Ph.]. Copaiba capsules; made by filling round or egg-shaped gelatin capsules with balsam of copaiba, 75 centigrammes to each capsule, sealing the capsules with gelatin, and drying them. [a, 21.]—**Capsulæ cum balsamo c. et extracto cubebæ** [Dan. Ph.]. Capsules of copaiba balsam and extract of cubeb; made by mixing 1 part of alcoholic extract of cubeb with 9 parts of balsam of copaiba, filling gelatin capsules with 75 centigrammes each of this mixture, and sealing them with gelatin. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C'balsam** (Ger.). See COPAIBA.—**C'balsamklystier** (Ger.). See *Enema of balsam of* COPAIBA.—**C'balsamöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* COPAIBA.—**C'baum** (Ger.). The genus *Copaifera.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Copaivæ balsamum** [Gr. Ph.]. See COPAIBA.—**C'harz** (Ger.). See *Resin of* COPAIBA.—**C. officinalis.** See COPAIBA.—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* COPAIBA.—**C.-Pillenmasse** (Ger.). See *Massa* COPAIBÆ.—**C.-red.** The coloring matter formed in the urine after the ingestion of copaiva. It gives a specific absorption spectrum, acts as a reducing agent, responding to Trommer's test, and rotates the plane of polarization to the left. [H. Quincke, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharmak.," xvii, p. 273 (B).]—**C.-tree.** The *Copaifera officinalis.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Emulsio balsami copaivæ.** Syn.: *guttæ ad blennorrhœam, haustus ad blennorrhagiam, haustus terebinthinatus, potus ad blennorrhœam, mixtura resinæ copaibæ.* Anti-gonorrhœic potion; a preparation containing ½ ounce of copaiba, the yelks of 2 eggs, 8 ounces of wine, and 2 ounces of simple syrup [Sp. Ph., 1798]; from 30 to 40 drops of copaiba and 1 ounce of water [Ph. Syph., 1799]; 1 drachm of copaiba, a sufficient quantity of gum arabic, and 5 ounces of chamomile-water. [Niemann; B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Essentia balsami copaivæ kalica.** Fr., *teinture alcaline de baume de copahu.* Alkaline tincture of balsam of copaiba; a preparation official in the Brunsw. Ph., 1777, made by digesting 8 parts of balsam of copaiba, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 32 parts of alcohol. It is an excitant, nervine, and diuretic. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Essentia copaivæ balsami.** See *Tinctura* COPAIVÆ *balsami.*—**Massa pilularum balsami copaivæ.** Fr., *pilules de copahu magnésiées.* Syn.: *balsamum copaivæ ceratum.*—**Mixtura balsami copaivæ** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion au baume de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *potion de Chopart.* Sp., *mistura balsámica de Chopart* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixtura Choppartii* [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of balsam of copaiba, 30 parts (or 32 parts [Russ. Ph.]), syrup of balsam of tolu, 30 parts [Swiss Ph., Fr. Cod.] (or syrup of maiden-hair, 30 parts [Sp. Ph.], or syrup of orange-flowers, 32 parts [Russ. Ph.]), water of peppermint, 60 parts [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.] (or of *Mentha crispa,* 30 parts; and orange-flower water, 32 parts [Russ. Ph.]), and spirit of nitrous ether, 4 parts [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (or 3 parts [Fr. Cod.], or 2·5 parts [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95, 113.]—**Mixtura balsami copaivæ vinosa.** Sp., *mistura vinosa de copaiba, mistura balsámica de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing the yolks of 2 eggs with 15 grammes of balsam of copaiba, and gradually adding 230 grammes of white wine and 60 grammes of simple syrup. [B, 95.]—**Oleum balsami copaivæ, Oleum copaivæ æthereum.** See *Oil of* COPAIBA.—**Pilulæ balsami copaivæ cum cubebis.** See *Pilulæ copaivæ cum cubebis.*—**Pilulæ balsami copaivæ cum magnesia.** See *Massa* COPAIBÆ.—**Pilulæ copaivæ cum cubebis** [Belg. Ph.]. Pills made of 14 parts of yellow wax, 28 of balsam of copaiba, and 58 of powdered cubeb. [B, 95.]—**Pilulæ copaivæ cum magnesia** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding to the massa copaibæ of the U. S. Ph., made of equal parts of the balsamum copaivæ solidifactum and powdered licorice-root. [B, 95.]—**Resina copaivæ.** See *Resin of* COPAIBA.—**Tinctura copaivæ balsami.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de baume de copahu.* Syn.: *essentia copaivæ balsami.* Alcoholic tincture of copaiba; a preparation made by digesting for 6 days, with occasional agitation, 1 part of copaiba in 4 parts of alcohol (26 degrees), decanting, and straining after sufficient repose. It is an excitant, nervine, and diuretic. Dose, 30 to 60 drops. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

COPAÏVA (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e'fa³. See COPAIBA.—**C'säure.** See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAIVBALSAM (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-ef'ba³l-za³m. See COPAIBA.

COPAIVIC ACID. Lat., *acidum copaibicum.* Fr., *acide copaibinique, acide copahivique.* Ger., *Copaïvasäure.* It., *acido copaibico.* Sp., *ácido copaibico.* Also written *copaibic acid.* An acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, occurring in transparent prisms, readily soluble in alcohol, obtained from the alcoholic solution of the resin of copaiba. It can be obtained also direct from the balsam by a strong aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. It forms crystallizable salts with alkalies. [B, 4, 5 (a, 24).]

COPAÏVÖL (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-ef'u⁵l. See *Oil of* COPAIBA.

COPAÏVSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-ef'zoir-e². See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAL, n. Kop'a²l. Lat., *gummi copalinum.* Fr., *c., copale.* Ger., *C., Kopal.* It., Sp., *c.* Mex., *copalli.* Native African, *sandarusiza, sandarusi.* Syn.: *copale.* A resinous substance brought from the East Indies, South America, and the eastern and western coasts of Africa. It is the concrete juice of different trees—viz., the *Vateria indica* [Linnæus] (=the *Elæocarpus copalliferus* [Retzius]), different species of *Hymenæa,* the *Trachylobium mozambicense,* the *Guibourtia copallifera,* and others. It presents a variety of appearances, according to the source of supply, but is generally in roundish, irregular pieces, colorless or slightly yellowish, more or less transparent, very hard, with a shining conchoidal fracture, of a specific gravity of 1·045 to 1·139, soluble in alcohol, and partially so in ether and oil of turpentine. Some 5 different resins have been obtained from it: (1) A soft resin, $C_{40}H_{64}O$ (the kind generally used in varnishes), fusible on a water-bath, and soluble in 72-per-cent. alcohol and in oil of turpentine; (2) a resin, soft, fusible below 100° C., soluble in alcohol, ether, and in oil of turpentine, and isomeric with 1; (3) a resin, $C_{40}H_{62}O_3$, white, not readily fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether; (4) a resin, white, still less fusible, soluble in alcohol and solution of potassa, and insoluble in ether; (5) a resin, $C_{40}H_{62}O_3$, insoluble in all menstrua. Violette, however, states that even those copals insoluble in alcohol and other menstrua become soluble by heating in closed vessels to from 350° to 400° C. Aniline oil has also been found a good solvent of c. [B, 5, 14 (a, 24).]—**American c.** Fr., *c. d'Amérique.* A resin extracted from the bark of *Rhus copallina.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Bombay c.** The commercial name of the c. coming from East Africa through Bombay [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Brazilian c.** Fr., *gomme anime du Brésil.* Ger., *brasilianischer Kopal.* C. obtained from the *Hymenæa martiana* (the *Trachylobium martianum*), *Hymenæa courbaril, Hymenæa stilbocarpa,* and other Brazilian species. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Calcutta c.** The commercial name of the coarser kind of c. from Zanzibar that comes through the port of Calcutta. [L, 41.]—**C. d'algarrobo** (Fr.). Fr., *gomme* (ou *résine*) *anime d'Amérique, animé vrai.* Ger., *westindischer Kopal.* The resin of of *Hymenæa courbaril.* It is employed in the West Indies as a vulnerary and in catarrhal affections by fumigation. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. demi-dur** (Fr.). See *East India* ANIME.—**C. de Nubie** (Fr.). A commercial name for a dark resin resembling c., but which is a product probably of a *Shorea,* and is a dammar, not a true c. [B, 38 (a, 24).]—**C. de penca** (Sp.). See *C.*—**C. de Santo de Guatemala** (Sp.). See *American c.*—**C. dur** (Fr.). See *Oriental c.*—**C. resin.** See *C.*—**C'sumach** (Ger.). The *Rhus copallina.* [L, 80.]—**C. tendre** (Fr.). See *East India* ANIME.—**C. tendre du Brésil** (Fr.). See *South American* ANIME.—**C. tencr.** The resin of the *Canarium bengalense.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. varnish.** A varnish made by boiling together the requisite proportions of c. resin and oil under pressure in a closed vessel, and subsequently adding turpentine, or by dissolving the resin and turpentine at a high heat, and then adding the oil. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**East African c.** Syn.: *Zanzibar c.* C. obtained from (1) *Hymenæa mozambicensis* (*Trachylobium mozambicense*) and (2) from *Trachylobium hornemannianum.* [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**False c.** See *American c.*—**Fossil c.** Fr., *c. fossile* (ou *résine de Highgate* (2d def.). 1. The c. obtained from the earth on the east and west coasts of Africa. [B, 77 (a, 24).] 2. A resinous fossil found in blue clay near Highgate, London. It is called also copallite. [B, 38 (a, 24).]—**Gomme c. dure** (Fr.). See *Oriental c.*—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *Oil of c.*—**Indian c.** Piney varnish. A species of resin furnished by the *Vateria malabarica* of Blume, or white dammar-tree; an excellent varnish, resembling c. It is very hard, has a shining vitreous fracture and the appearance of amber, and is often confounded with the c. of the *Vateria indica* [Linnæus]. Like c., it is but slightly soluble in alcohol, but can be readily dissolved by the addition of camphor to the alcohol, and it is directly soluble in turpentine and oils, without preliminary destructive fusion, as in the case of c. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Jackass c.** A corruption by the Zanzibar traders of the word *chakazi,* the native word for raw c. (*q. v.*). [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Madagascar c.** C. produced by the *Hymenæa verrucosa* (*Trachylobium verrucosum*). [B, 5, 19 (a, 24).]—**Mexican c.** C. obtained from some unidentified species of *Hymenæa.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile de c.* An oil obtained on distillation of c., having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$, boiling at 160° to 165° C., and having a specific gravity of 0·965. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Oriental c.** Fr., *gomme c. dure.* Ger., *orientalischer Kopal.* Syn.: *East Indian dammar.* A c. obtained from the *Vateria indica* of Linnæus (the *Elæocarpus copallifera* [Koenig], and not to be confounded with the *Vateria indica* of Roxburgh). [B, 5, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Raw c., Recent c.** C. obtained direct from the trees, or found at their roots or near the surface of the ground, and considered inferior. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Resina c.** See *C.*—**Ripe c.** The fossil c. found imbedded in the earth along the coast of Zanzibar, and considered the best. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Sierra Leone c.** Ger., *afrikanischer Kopal.* A variety, according to Daniell, obtained from the *Guibourtia copallifera* [Bennet], a large tree in the mountainous regions of western Africa, to the coast of which the c. is washed down by the rains. Others, as Welwitsch, assert that this variety is furnished by the *Adansonia digitata.* In a fossil state, it is dug up from the earth, where it has been buried by the rains. Its surface is covered with a whitish earthy crust. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**West African c.** See *Sierra Leone c.*—**West Indian c.** Brazilian c. obtained from the *Hymenæa martiana* and other varieties. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Zanzibar c.** See *East African c.*

COPALCHE, n. See COPALCHI.—**C.-bark.** In Brazil, the bark of *Strychnos pseudo-china;* in Mexico, the bark of *Croton pseudo-china.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. plant.** See CROTON *pseudo-china* and STRYCHNOS *pseudo-china.*—**C'rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.** See *C.-bark.*

COPALCHI (Sp.), n. Ko-pa³l'che. In Mexico, the *Coutarea latifolia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] See also COPALCHE.—**Brazilian c.-bark plant.** The *Strychnos pseudo-china.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-bark.** Lat., *cortex c.* Fr., *écorce de c.* Ger., *C'rinde, C'china.* The bark of the *Croton pseudo-china.* [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).] See COPALCHE-*bark.*—**C'china** (Ger.), **C'rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c., Écorce de c.** (Fr.). See COPALCHE-*bark.*—**Mexican c.-bark plant.** The *Croton pseudo-china.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COPALCHIN, n. Fr., *copalchine.* A bitter principle found in copalchi-bark. [A, 385.]

COPALCOCOTE DE MEJICO (Sp.), n. Ko-pa³l-ko-ko'ta. The *Cyrtocarpa procera.* [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPALE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³l. See COPAL.

COPALÉSIE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa²-la-ze. See COPALCHI.

COPALINE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa²-len. See COPALLIN.

COPALKE, n. See COPALCHI.

COPALLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Kop-a²l(a³l)-li²f'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). Producing copal (a botanical species name). [B, 7.]

COPALLIN, n. Ko'pa²l-i²n. Fr., *copaline.* Ger., *flüssiger Ambra.* The resin of the *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum of the southern United States). It sometimes occurs as a thick golden-brown fluid, and contains cinnamic acid and styracin. It is soluble

in alcohol and has been used in the United States for the preparation of chewing-gum. [B, 5, 121, 141 (*a*, 24).]

COPALLINUS (Lat.), adj. Kop-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li(le)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Containing or resembling copal (a botanical species name). [B, 7.]

COPALLI-QUAHUITL, n. The *Rhus copallinum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPALM, n. Ko'pa^{3}m. Fr., *copalme, copalme d'Amérique.* See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).

COPALON, n. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPALTIC, n. A gum obtained from the bark of *Calliandra portoricensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPALXOCOTL, n. The *Sapindus saponaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPATAZA, n. At Santa-Fé, a variety of cinnamon. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPATTE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa^{3}t. In Champagne, the *Saponaria vaccaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPAYBA, n. Ko-pa^3-e'ba^3. See COPAIBA.

COPAYER (Fr.), n. Ko-pa^3-e-a. 1. The genus *Copaifera.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Copaifera officinalis* [Jacquin]. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles en cour.** See COPAIFERA *cordifolia.*—**C. à feuilles oblongues.** See COPAIFERA *oblongifolia.*

COPEAU (Fr.), n. Ko-po. In Champagne, the genus *Lappa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPECELLO (Sp.), n. Ko-pa-the^{2}l'yo. In Colombia, the genus *Clusia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPEI (Carib), n. The *Coccoloba uvifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPEL, n. A tree indigenous to Central America. The juice is said to have been used by the ancient Aztecs in embalming. The chewed leaves are used in Mexico as an antiseptic. [L, 41.]

COPELATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-pe^{2}l-a(a^3)'ta^3. See APPENDICULARIA. [L, 146.]

COPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pe^{2}l'la^3. 1. See CUPEL. 2. A certain cleansing paste used by the old chemists. [A, 325.]

COPEPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}p-e^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. Fr., *copépodes.* Ger., *ruderfüssige Krebse.* Of Latreille and Haeckel, a legion or a family of the *Crustacea;* a legion or group of the *Entomostraca;* an order of the *Lophyropoda.* [L, 49, 121, 146, 147, 228, 321.]

COPERCHIOLA (It.), n. Ko-pe^{2}r-ki^2-o'la^3. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPERNICIA [Martius] (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pu^{5}rn(pe^{2}rn)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'-i^2-a^3. Fr., *copernicie.* Ger., *Wachspalme.* A genus of palms of the *Corypheæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cerifera** [Martius]. The Brazilian carnauba- or wax-palm; the young leaves contain on both sides a yellow substance, known under the name of carnauba wax, and used as a substitute for stearin. The upper part of the young stems yields a kind of sago, and the fruit is eaten by the Indians. The leaves are used for fodder, thatching, etc. The wax has been used to make candles, but it can not be bleached and looks like beeswax. [B, 5, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COPERTOIVOLE, n. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPETE (Sp.), n. Ko-pa'ta. Copaiba. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPEY (Sp.), n. Ko-pa'e. The *Clusia rosea.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. de Cuba.** The *Clusia rosea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPEYCILLO DE CUBA (Sp.), n. Ko-pa-e-thel'yo da ku'ba^3. The *Clusia alba.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPHER (Heb.), n. The *Lawsonia inermis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko-fom'a^3. Gen., *cophom'atos (-is).* See COPHOSIS.

COPHOMANTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-fo-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti(te)'-na^3. A family of the *Opisthoglossa.* [L, 204.]

COPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko-fos'i^{2}s. Gen., *cophos'eos (-is).* Gr., κώφωσις (from κωφός, deaf). Fr., *surdité, cophose.* Ger., *Taubheit, Schwerhörigkeit.* Diminution or loss of hearing; deafness. [F.]—**C. ab angina tubis obstructis** [Boerhaave], **C. ab aphthis, C. a catarrho.** See *C. a tuba.*—**C. a meatu.** Deafness due to obstruction of the external auditory meatus by cerumen, foreign bodies, swelling of adjoining parts etc. [L, 132.]—**C. a muco tubam replente, C. a polypo tubæ** [Valsalva], **C. a tuba** [Haller], **C. a tumore palati tubas obstruente** [Tulpius]. Deafness due to obstruction of the Eustachian tube. [L, 132.]—**C. a tympano.** Deafness having its origin in affections of, or accidents to, the tympanic membrane. [L, 132.]—**C. critica, C. febrisequa.** C. occurring at the crisis of disease, said to be a sign of recovery. [L, 132.]

COPHOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ko'fo^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *cophotet'os (-is).* Gr., κωφότης. See COPHOSIS.

COPI COTTA, n. In Ceylon, coffee. [B, 88.]

COPIDOPTENUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-i^{2}d-o^{2}p-ten(tan)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κοπίς, a sword, and πτηνός, winged. Fr., *copidoptène.* Ger., *säbelflügelig.* Having sword-shaped wings; as a n., in the m. pl., *Copidopteni,* of Ritgen, an order of birds having sword-shaped wings. [L, 180.]

COPIGUE, n. In Chili, the *Lapageria rosea.* [B, 19.]

COPIIBA, n. In Brazil, the genus *Copaifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop(ko^{2}p)-i^2-op'i^2-a^3. From the Gr., κόπος, a straining, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *copiopie.* Ger., *Copiopie.* See ASTHENOPIA.

COPISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kop(ko^{2}p)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κόπισκος. Fr., *copisque.* A kind of frankincense mentioned by Dioscorides. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COPOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop(ko^{2}p)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From κόπος, fatigue, and ὄψις, sight. A weariness or fatigue of the sight or power of acute vision. It was originally used to denote a fatigued or worn-out retina, and was often confounded with amblyopia. [F.]

COPOS (Lat.), n. m. Kop(ko^{2}p)'o^{2}s. Gr., κόπος. Fr., *copose.* Weariness, lassitude, resulting from disease; of some authors, severe cramp-like pain in the calves of the legs. [A, 322, 325; L, 41, 94.]

COPPAROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-os'a. Copperas; green vitriol. [L, 94.]

COPPER, n. Ko^{2}p'u^{5}r. For deriv., see CUPRUM. Gr., χαλκός. Lat., *cuprum* [Br. Ph.] (*æs cyprium*). Fr., *cuivre.* Ger., *Kupfer.* It., *rame.* Sp., *cobre.* A metallic element known from very early times. It occurs widely diffused in nature, both uncombined and compounded in the form of various minerals. It usually occurs under the form of an amorphous, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile substance, of peculiar reddish color and metallic lustre. It may also be obtained in the form of octahedral crystals. It melts at 1,090° C. Sp. gr., 8·92 to 8·95. It is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. In compounds it acts usually as a bivalent radicle (see CUPRIC), sometimes apparently as a univalent radicle (see CUPROUS), though the cuprous compounds may be supposed to be formed by the addition of copper to the cupric compounds, and the metal still to remain bivalent. Atomic weight, 63·1; symbol, Cu. [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**Acid sulphate of deutoxide of c.** See *C. sulphate.*—**Aluminated c.** See CUPRUM *aluminatum.*—**Ammoniacal c., Ammoniated c.** See *C. ammoniosulphate.*—**Ammoniated c. chloride.** See *C. and ammonium chloride.*—**Ammoniated c. sulphate.** See *C. ammoniosulphate.*—**Antimonial c. glance.** A thioantimonite of c., $Cu_2(SbS_2)_2$. [B.]—**Barilla c.** Ger., *Barillakupfer.* Sp., *cobre de barrillas.* Native c. obtained from Peru and Chili. [B, 49.]—**Basic c. acetate.** See *C. subacetate.*—**Basic c. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate basique de cuivre.* Ger., *basisch kohlensaures Kupferoxyd.* A compound of normal c. carbonate (not known as existing by itself), with an oxide or hydroxide of c. See *C. carbonate.* [B.]—**Basic c. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure basique de cuivre.* Ger., *basisches Kupferchlorür.* It., *cloruro di rame basico.* Sp., *cloruro básico de cobre.* See *C. oxychloride.*—**Basic c. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de cuivre.* Ger., *basisches schwefelsaures Kupferoxyd.* It., *sulfato di rame basico.* Sp., *sulfato básico de cobre.* A compound of c. sulphate with an oxide or hydrate of c.; several basic sulphates, varying in composition, are known. [B, 3.]—**Bean c.** See under BEAN.—**Black c. oxide.** Ger., *Kupferschwärze.* See *C. monoxide.*—**Compound ointment of subacetate of c.** See *Unguentum* MALORUM *insanorum.*—**Compound solution of sulphate of c.** See *Solutio sulphatis* CUPRI *composita.*—**C. acetate.** Lat., *cupri acetas* [U. S. Ph.], *cuprum aceticum.* Fr., *acétate de cuivre.* Ger., *essigsaures Kupfer* (oder *Kupferoxyd*), *Kupferacetat.* It., *acetato di rame.* Sp., *acetato de cobre.* A compound of c. and acetic acid. Normal cupric acetate, the cupri acetas of the U. S. Ph., $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, forms efflorescent green prismatic crystals of a disagreeable metallic taste, moderately soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol. It is employed medicinally like c. sulphide, but is not used internally. [B, 5.] See also *C. subacetate.*—**C. acetoarsenite.** A green substance, $3Cu.(AsO_2)_2, Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, used as a pigment under the name of Schweinfurt green or imperial green, and often employed for tinting wall-paper. [B, 2.]—**C. acetylide.** Fr., *acétylure de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferacetylid.* A compound, $C_2Cu_2 + H_2O$, of acetylene and c., forming a dark-red, amorphous powder exploding on percussion or heating. It has been found in copper gas-pipes. [B, 3.]—**C. adipate.** Fr., *adipate de cuivre.* Ger., *adipinsaures Kupfer.* A compound of c. and adipic acid, $Cu(C_3H_4O_2)_2$. [B. 2.]—**C. albuminate.** Fr., *albuminate de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferalbuminat.* A compound of egg-albumin and copper; according to Harnack ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v, p. 198], there are two such compounds, one containing 1·35 per cent. of the metal and having the composition $C_{204}H_{320}N_{52}O_{66}S_2Cu$, the other containing twice as much of the metal and having the composition $C_{204}H_{318}N_{52}O_{66}S_2Cu_2$. [*a*, 24.]—**C. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame cuivrique, mastic métallique, amalgame de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferamalgam.* It., *amalgama di rame.* Sp., *amalgama de cobre.* An alloy of c. with mercury; when containing 2 or 3 parts of mercury to 1 part of c., the amalgam becomes soft and plastic on heating to 100° C., and on cooling gradually changes into a hard substance of crystalline texture. [B, 3.]—**C. ammoniochloride.** See *C. and ammonium chloride.*—**C. ammoniosulphate.** Lat., *cuprum sulfuricum ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas cuproammonicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate de cuivre ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kupferammoniumsulphid.* It., *solfato di rame ammoniacale.* Sp., *sulfato de cobre amoniacal.* Ammoniated c. sulphate, ammoniated copper; a compound of c. sulphate with ammonia. It varies in composition according to the mode of its preparation; as usually prepared, by evaporation of a solution of c. sulphate in ammonia-water [Fr. Cod.], it forms efflorescent blue crystals, $CuSO_4.4NH_3 + H_2O$. A similar compound was directed by the U. S. Ph. of 1870 to be made by rubbing together c. sulphate and ammonium carbonate. When heated to 150° C., this substance is converted into a green powder, $CuSO_4 + 2NH_3$, and on further heating to 200°, forms the substance $CuSO_4 - NH_3$. A blue powder having the composition $CuSO_4 - 5NH_3$ is formed by heating anhydrous c. sulphate with dry ammonia gas. [B, 3.]—**C. ammoniosulphite.** See *C. and ammonium sulphite.*—**C. ammoniuret.** See *C. ammoniosulphate.*—**C. and ammonium chloride.** C. ammoniochloride; a compound of cupric chloride with ammonia. Several such compounds are known, one forming a blue powder of the constitution $CuCl_2 + 6NH_3$; another, a blue crystalline substance, $CuCl_2 + 4NH_3 + H_2O$; and a third, a green powder of the composition $CuCl_2 + 6NH_3$. [B, 3.]—**C. and ammonium sulphate.** See *C. ammoniosulphate.*—**C. and ammonium sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite de cuivre et d'ammonium.* Ger., *schwefligsaurer Kupferammoniak.* It., *solfito di rame e d'ammonio.* Sp., *sulfito de cobre y de amonio.* C. ammoniosulphite; a

compound of cuprous sulphite with sulphite of ammonium. Two such compounds are known, having respectively the constitution $(NH_4)_2SO_3.(Cu_2SO_3)$ and $(NH_4)_2SO_3.2(CuSO_3)$. Both form crystalline scales. [B, 3.]—**C. and potassium cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de cuivre et potassium.* Ger., *Kaliumkupfercyanür.* It., *cianuro di rame e potasio.* Sp., *cianuro potásico de cobre.* A compound of c. and potassium and cyanogen, formed by the action of cuprous cyanide on aqueous potassic cyanide. Two such compounds, both crystalline, colorless bodies, are known: potassium cuprocyanide, $K_2Cu_2C_4N_4$, and potassium cupricyanide, $K_6Cu_2C_8N_8$. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. and potassium ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyankupferkalium.* A dark, reddish-brown powder, $K_2CuFe(C_3N_3)_2$, insoluble in water. [B.]—**C. and sodium tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de cuivre et de sodium.* Ger., *weinsaures Kupfernatron, Natriumkupfertartrat.* It., *tartrato di rame e di sodio.* Sp., *tarlrato de cobre y de sodio.* A basic tartrate, occurring in Fehling's solution, having the composition $CH_2 = (O.Cu) < {CO,ONa \atop CO,ONa}$. [B, 4.]—**C. and uranium arsenate.** Cuprouranic arsenate; a green salt of the composition $(U_2O_2)_2Cu,(AsO_4)_2 + 8H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**C. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de cuivre.* Ger., *antimonsaures Kupfer.* It., *antimoniato di rame.* Sp., *antimoniato de cobre.* A substance having the composition $Cu(SbO_3)_2$. [B, 2.]—**C. arsenate.** Lat., *cuprum arsenicum* (seu *arsenicicum*). Fr., *arséniate de cuivre.* Ger., *arsensaures Kupferoxyd.* It., *arseniato di rame.* Sp., *arseniato de cobre.* A compound of c. and arsenic acid; the normal orthoarsenate of c., cupric arsenate, is a blue amorphous substance, $Cu_3(A_3O_4)_2 + {}_2H_2O$. In addition, several basic arsenates of c. are known, some occurring native as minerals. [B, 3.]—**C. arsenide.** Fr., *arséniure de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferarsenid.* It., *arseniuro di rame.* Sp., *arseniuro de cobre.* A compound of c. with arsenic. Various arsenides of c. are known, many occurring native. [B, 3 (a, 24).]—**C. arsenite.** Fr., *arsenite de cuivre.* Ger., *arsenigsaures Kupfer.* It., *arsenito di rame.* Sp., *arsenito de cobre.* A light-green, insoluble powder (Scheele's green), $CuHAsO_3$, prepared by treating a cupric salt with an alkaline arsenite. [B, 2, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. ashes.** See under ASH.—**C. bichromate.** See *C. dichromate.*—**C. blue.** Ger., *Kupferblau.* Azurite. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de cuivre.* Ger., *Bromkupfer.* It., *bromuro di rame.* Sp., *bromuro de cobre.* A compound of c. and bromine. Two such compounds are known: 1. Cuprous bromide (Ger., *Kupferbromür*), a brownish crystalline substance, Cu_2Br_2. 2. Cupric bromide (Ger., *Kupferbromid*), forming dark-colored, deliquescent crystals of metallic lustre, and possessing the composition $CuBr_2$. [B, 3.]—**C. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de cuivre.* Ger., *kohlensaures Kupferoxyd.* It., *carbonato di rame.* Sp., *carbonato de cobre.* A compound of c. and carbonic acid. Basic carbonates of c. are known, occurring in nature as the minerals malachite ($CuCO_3 - CuO_2H_2$) and azurite ($2CuCO_3.CuO_2H_2$). Compounds of the same or similar composition may also be prepared artificially. One of these artificial basic carbonates, identical in composition with malachite, has been used in medicine in the Sardinian States under the title of *carbonato di rame.* [B, 3, 10, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de cuivre.* Ger., *Chlorkupfer.* It., *cloruro di rame.* Sp., *cloruro de cobre.* A compound of c. and chlorine. Several such compounds are described: 1. Cuprous chloride (Ger., *Kupferchlorür*), a white crystalline, fusible substance, but little soluble in water, and prone to oxidation. It has the composition Cu_2Cl_2. 2. Cupric chloride (Ger., *Kupferchlorid*), forming green crystals, $CuCl_2 + 2H_2O$, which, when heated, parts readily with water of crystallization and becomes a yellowish-brown powder of the composition $CuCl_2$. 3. Basic chlorides of c. See *C. oxychloride* and *C. ammoniochloride.* [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. croconate.** Ger., *krokonsaures Kupfer.* A crystalline body which appears deep blue by reflected light, dark orange by transmitted light, and bright yellow when reduced to powder. Formula, $C_5CuO_5 + 3H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de cuivre.* Ger., *Cyankupfer.* It., *cianure di rame.* Sp., *cianuro de cobre.* A compound of c. and cyanogen. The known c. cyanides are cupric cyanide, ${CuC_2N_2 \atop CuC_2N_2} > Cu + 5H_2O$, which occurs in greenish crystals, and cuprous cyanide (Ger., *Kupfercyanür*), $Cu_2C_2N_2 = CN-Cu-Cu-CN$, a white powder insoluble in water. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. dichromate.** Fr., *dichromate de cuivre.* Ger., *doppeltchromsaures Kupfer.* It., *bichromate di rame.* Sp., *bicromato de cobre.* A substance, $CuCr_2O_7 + 2H_2O$, forming dark-brown deliquescent crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferdioxyd.* It., *diossido di rame.* Sp., *dióxido de cobre.* C. peroxide, cupric peroxide; a yellowish-brown substance, $CuO_2 + H_2O$, formed by the action of hydrogen dioxide on cupric hydroxide. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. dipropargyl, C. dipropinyl.** A yellow powder, $Cu_2C_6H_4 + 2H_2O$, explosive and inflammable, burning with a shower of sparks. [B, 3 (a, 24).]—**C. ferricyanide.** Fr., *ferricyanure de cuivre.* Ger., *Ferridcyankupfer.* It., *ferricianuro di rame.* Sp., *ferricianuro de cobre.* Cupric ferricyanide; a yellow powder, $Cu_3Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$, insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de cuivre.* Ger., *Fluorkupfer.* It., *fluoruro di rame.* Sp., *fluoruro de cobre.* A compound of c. and fluorine. Two c. fluorides are known: Cuprous fluoride (Ger., *Kupferfluorür*), a red powder, Cu_2Fe_2, and cupric fluoride (Ger., *Kupferfluorid*), a blue crystalline substance, $CuFe_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. formate.** Fr., *formiate de cuivre.* Ger., *ameisensaures Kupfer.* It., *formiato di rame.* Sp., *formiato de cobre.* A body occurring as large blue, transparent crystals, soluble in water, and having the constitution $Cu(O.CHO)_2 + 4H_2O$. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. fulminate.** Fr., *fulminate de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferfulminat.* It., *fulminato di rame.* Sp., *fulminato de cobre.* Cupric fulminate, $C.Cu(NO_2)CN = CuC_2N_2O_2$, formed by the action of copper on a hot saturated solution of mercuric fulminate. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. glance.** Native cuprous sulphide. [B, 158.]—**C. hemioxide.** Fr., *protoxyde* (ou *oxydule*) *de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferoxydul.* It., *ossidulo di rame.* Sp., *oxidulo de cobre.* C. suboxide, cuprous oxide, red oxide of c., Cu_2O, occurring native as the minerals chalcotrichite and cuprite, often in transparent and ruby-red crystals, and obtained in the same state artificially. [B. 3, 158; Dana (a, 24).]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferhydrat.* It., *idrato di rame.* Sp., *hidrato de cobre.* See *C. hydroxide.*—**C. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferhydrür.* It., *idruro di rame.* Sp., *hidruro de cobre.* A yellowish or dark-red substance, Cu_2H_2. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrocarbonate.** Fr., *hydrocarbonate de cuivre.* Ger., *kohlensaures Kupferhydrat.* It., *idrocarbonato di rame.* Sp., *hidrocarbonato de cobre.* Basic c. carbonate. [a, 24.] See *C. carbonate.*—**C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydroxyde de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferhydroxyd.* It., *idrossido di rame.* Sp., *hidróxido de cobre.* A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Two such compounds are known: 1. Cuprous hydroxide, a bright-yellow substance, $Cu_8O_3(OH)_2$. 2. Cupric hydroxide, a light-blue substance, $Cu(OH)_2$. Both dissolve readily in an aqueous solution of ammonia. [B, 3 (a, 24).]—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferjodür.* It., *ioduro di rame.* Sp., *ioduro de cobre.* Cuprous iodide; a white crystalline powder, Cu_2I_2. [B, 3.]—**C. methyl-amidovalerianate.** A substance, $Cu(C_6H_3NO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, forming blue, prismatic crystals. [A. Menozzi and C. Belloni, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 108 (B).]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferoxyd.* It., *monossido di rame.* Sp., *monóxido de cobre.* Cupric oxide, black oxide of c.; a substance, CuO, occurring native as melaconite, and obtainable artificially in the form of an amorphous, black, hygroscopic powder, which may by heating be converted into the crystalline state. It has been used as an external application for the removal of chronic indurations of the glands. [B, 3, 5, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de cuivre.* Ger., *salpetersaures Kupferoxyd.* It., *nitrato di rame.* Sp., *nitrato de cobre.* Cupric nitrate; a substance, $Cu(NO_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming blue, deliquescent, prismatic crystals, readily soluble in water, and possessing caustic properties. There is also an insoluble basic nitrate, of a greenish color. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupfernitrür.* A dark-green substance, Cu_6N_2. [B, 3 (a, 24).]—**C. nitroacetonitrile.** See *C. fulminate.*—**C. orthoarsenate.** See *C. arsenate.*—**C. orthophosphate.** See *C. phosphate.*—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferoxyd, Kupferoxydul.* It., *ossido di rame.* Sp., *óxido de cobre.* A compound of oxygen and c. [a, 24.] See *C. tetrantoxide, C. hemioxide. C. monoxide,* and *C. dioxide.*—**C. oxyacetate.** See *C. subacetate.*—**C. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de cuivre.* Ger., *basisches Kupferchlorid, braunschweiger Grün.* It., *ossicloruro di rame.* Sp., *oxicloruro de cobre.* Basic cupric chloride; a compound of cupric oxide and cupric chloride. Several such compounds are known; among them are a blue substance, $(CuO)_2,CuCl_2 + 4H_2O$, and a green compound, $(CuO)_3,CuCl_2$, which occurs in the commercial Brunswick green. [B, 3.]—**C. pentasulphide.** A dark-brownish substance, CuS_5, formed by mixing solutions of c. sulphate and potassium pentasulphide. [B, 16.]—**C. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferperoxyd.* It., *perossido di rame.* Sp., *peróxido de cobre.* See *C. dioxide.*—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de cuivre.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Kupfer* (oder *Kupferoxyd*). It., *fosfato di rame.* Sp., *fosfato de cobre.* A compound of c. and phosphoric acid. The *normal orthophosphate* of c. is a blue, crystalline substance, $Cu_3(PO_4)_2 + 3H_2O$. Several basic orthophosphates of c. are known, some occurring native as minerals, while others may be prepared artificially. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupferphosphür.* It., *fosfuro di rame.* Sp., *fosfuro de cobre.* A compound of c. and phosphorus. The c. phosphides are: 1. Cuprous phosphide (Ger., *Kupferphosphür*), Cu_6P_2, a brittle substance varying in color from black or gray to a silvery white, depending upon the temperature at which it is formed. 2. Cupric phosphide (Ger., *Kupferphosphid*), Cu_3P_2, a black powder, or a dark-green mass of metallic appearance. [B, 3.]—**C. pyrothioarsenate.** C. sulpharsenate; a dark-brown substance, $Cu_2As_2S_7$. [B, 2.]—**C. pyrites.** A double sulphide of c. and iron, found native. [B, 8.]—**C. quadrantoxide.** See *C. tetranoxide.*—**C. salicylate.** Fr., *salicylate de cuivre.* Ger., *salicylsaures Kupferoxyd.* It., *solicilato di rame.* Sp., *salicilato de cobre.* Normal c. salicylate, $Cu(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + 4H_2O$. It forms bluish-green acicular crystals, and, on heating, is converted into the *dibasic c. salicylate.* [B.]—**C. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de cuivre.* Ger., *kieselsaures Kupfer.* It., *silicato di rame.* Sp., *silicato de cobre.* A compound of c. and silicic acid. C. silicates of different composition are known, forming various minerals. [B, 3; Dana (a, 24).]—**C. subacetate.** Lat., *cupri subacetas.* Fr., *sousacétate de cuivre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsaures Kupferoxydul.* It., *sottoacetato di rame.* Sp., *sub-acetato de cobre.* Basic c. acetate; a compound of c. and acetic acid with c. oxide or hydroxide. As commonly used, verdigris; a mixture of the basic c. acetates in varying proportions, formerly official as *cupric subacetate* or *ærugo.* It is employed medicinally like c. sulphate. [B, 3, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxyde de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupfersuboxyd.* It., *sottoossido di rame.* Sp., *sub-óxido de cobre.* See *C. hemioxide.*—**C. sulphantimonate.** See *C. thioantimonate.*—**C. sulpharsenate.** See *C. pyrothioarsenate.*—**C. sulpharsenite.** See *C. thioarsenite.*—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cupri sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cuprum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas cupricus* [Fr. Cod.], *cuprum vitriolatum.* Fr., *sulfate de cuivre.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Kupfer, Kupfersulfat.* It., *solfato di rame.* Sp., *sulfato de cobre.* Blue vitriol, blue stone, cupric sulphate; a substance, $CuSO_4 + 5H_2O$, forming transparent, azure-blue triclinic crystals, of a disagreeable metallic taste; moderately soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. When heated to 100° C., it loses 4 molecules of water of crystallization and forms a bluish-white powder, and, when heated to from 220° to 248° C., it loses all its water of crystallization and forms a very hygroscopic, white mass (anhydrous sulphate of c., dried sulphate of c.). The latter substance may also be obtained in the crystalline form by treating c. with concentrated sulphuric acid in the absence of atmospheric moisture. C. sulphate is irritant or somewhat escharotic, and, in dilute solution, stimulant and astringent. It is used internally in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa

for its influence upon the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and is also given as an emetic in narcotic poisoning or to remove false membrane or foreign bodies from the larynx and œsophagus. Only small doses should be given internally, as it is an active poison. Externally it is used in ophthalmic inflammation, and is applied as an escharotic for destroying warts, etc., and to promote the cicatrization of ulcers. It is also used as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. [B, 3, 5, 158 (*a*, 24).)—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de cuivre.* Ger., *Schwefelkupfer.* It., *solfuro di rame.* Sp., *sulfuro de cobre.* Cuprous sulphide ; a compound of c. and sulphur. There are known : 1. *Cuprous sulphide* (Ger., *Kupfersulfür*). Cu_2S, a substance occurring in nature under the form of tabular or prismatic crystals of metallic lustre, and obtainable artificially as octahedral crystals. 2. *Cupric sulphide* (Ger., *Kupfersulfid*), a substance, CuS, found native as *indigo copper*, or *covellin*, in soft, bluish-black hexagonal plates and spheroidal masses. 3. *C. pentasulphide* (*q. v.*). [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite de cuivre.* Ger., *schwefligsaures Kupfer.* It., *solfito di rame.* Sp., *sulfito de cobre.* A compound of c. and sulphurous acid. There are known : 1. *Cuprous sulphite*, a body forming red, prismatic crystals of the composition $Cu_2So_3 + H_2O$. 2. *Cupric cupro-sulphite*, of the constitution $CuSo_3.Cu_2So_2+2H_2O$. [B, 3.] See also *C. and ammonium sulphite.*—**C. sulphocacodylate.** See *C. thiocacodylate.*—**C. sulphocyanate.** See *C. thiocyanate.*—**C. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de cuivre.* Ger., *Kupfertartrat, weinsaures Kupfer.* It., *tartrato di rame.* Sp., *tartrato de cobre.* A crystalline body having the composition $C_2H_2(OH)_2\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO,O\\CO,O\end{matrix}\right\rangle Cu = C_4H_4O_6Cu$. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tetrantoxide.** C. quadrantoxide ; an olive-green substance, Cu_4O, oxidizing quickly when exposed to the air. [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. thioantimonate.** Fr., *thioantimoniate* (ou *sulfantimoniate*) *de cuivre.* Ger., *thioantimonsaures Kupfer, schwefelantimonsaures Kupfer.* It., *tioantimoniato* (o *solfantimoniato*) *di rame.* Sp., *tioantimoniato* (ó *sulfantimoniato*) *de cobre.* C. sulphantimonate ; a compound having the formula $Cu_3(SbS_4)_2$. [B, 2.]—**C. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsénite* (ou *sulfarsénite*) *de cuivre.* Ger., *thioarsenigsaures Kupfer, schwefelarsenigsaures Kupfer, Kupferthioarsenit.* It., *tioarsenito* (o *solfarsenito*) *di rame.* Sp., *tioarsenito* (ó *sulfarsenito*) *de cobre.* C. sulpharsenite ; a compound of c. and thioarsenious acid. *Normal c. thioarsenite* is a light-brown, flaky substance, $Cu_3(AsS_3)_2$. Other c. thioarsenites of more complex structure are known. [B, 2, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. thiocacodylate.** Cuprous thiocacodylate ; a bright-yellow powder of loose texture, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, $2As(CH_3)_2.Cu_2S_4$. [B, 2.]—**C. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Schwefelcyankupfer, thiocyansaures Kupfer.* C. sulphocyanate ; a compound, $Cu(SCN)_2$, insoluble in water. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vanadate.** Fr., *vanadate de cuivre.* Ger., *vanadinsaures Kupfer.* A compound of c. and vanadium pentoxide. Several such compounds are known. The *orthovanadate*, $Cu_3(Vo_4)_2 + H_2O$, constitutes the mineral volborthite. [B, 3, 158 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vitriol.** Lat., *vitriolum cupri.* Fr., *couperose bleu.* Ger., *Kupfervitriol.* It., *vitriolo di rame.* Sp., *vitriolo azul.* See *C. sulphate.*—**Dibasic c. salicylate.** Ger., *überbasisch-salicylsaures Kupferoxyd.* A light yellowish-green powder, $CuC_7H_4O_3+4H_2O$, almost insoluble in water, produced by heating the normal c. salicylate or treating it with ether. [B.]—**Indigo c.** See C. *sulphide.*—**Liniment of subacetate of c.** Fr., *liniment cuivreux, éléolé d'acétate de cuivre.* A liniment made by triturating 3 or 4 grains of c. subacetate with 1 oz. of olive-oil. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Ointment of subacetate of c.** See *Unguentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Ointment of sulphate of c.** Of Augustin, a preparation used as a remedy for syphilitic ulcers ; made by mixing 1 part of c. sulphate with 16 parts of lard. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxymel of subacetate of c.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Pills of subcarbonate of c. and of ammonia.** A preparation official in the Ferr. Ph., 1825 ; made by mixing 2 grains of solid carbonate of c. and ammonium and 1 scruple of licorice with a sufficient quantity of syrup, and dividing into 8 pills ; used in certain fevers. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Pills of subsulphate of c. and of ammonia.** See *Pilulæ ammoniareti* CUPRI.—**Purple c.** See ERUBESCITE.—**Rademacher's tincture of c. acetate.** See *Tincture of c. acetate.*—**Red c. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde rouge de cuivre.* Ger., *rothes Kupferoxydul.* It., *ossido rosso di rame.* Sp., *óxido rojo de cobre.* Cuprous oxide. [*a*, 24.] See *C. hemioxide.*—**Sesquibasic c. acetate.** See under *C. acetate.*—**Solution of acetate of c.** A solution of c. subacetate, in fine powder, in ½ oz. of acetic acid and a sufficiency of distilled water. The acid is dissolved in ½ fl. oz. of the water, and the c. subacetate is digested in the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 100° C., with repeated stirring, the heat being continued until a dry residue is obtained. This is digested in 4 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, with the addition of enough more of the water to make up the solution to 5 fl. oz. It is then filtered. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).—**Solution of c. ammonio-sulphate.** A solution of crystals of c. sulphate in distilled water, with ammonia added till the precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved. The solution is then filtered, and distilled water added. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Solution of subsulphate of c. and of ammonia.** See *Liquor* CUPRI *ammoniati.*—**Test solution of c. sulphate.** A solution prepared by dissolving 1 part of selected crystals of c. sulphate in 10 parts of distilled water. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Test solution of c. ammonio-sulphate.** A solution prepared by adding water of ammonia in drops to test solution of copper sulphate until the precipitate is nearly all dissolved, and filtering. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).] Cf. *Liquor* CUPRI *ammoniati.*—**Tincture of c.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes ; made by fusing 1 part of c. sulphate with 2 parts of ammonium chloride over a very slow fire, stirring the mass with an iron rod till it has acquired a blackish hue, pulverizing it on becoming cool, and pouring upon it a sufficient quantity of spirit of ammonia. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Tincture of c. acetate.** See *Tinctura* CUPRI *acetici Rademacheri.*—**Tincture of sulphate of c.** See *Tinctura* CUPRI *sulphurici.*

COPPERAS, n. Ko^{2}p′u^{5}r-a^{2}s. Lat., *cupri rosa.* Fr., *couperose.* Ger., *Kuperose.* It., *cupparosa.* Sp., *caparrosa.* A term formerly synonymous with vitriol, now restricted to green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [B, 81 ; L, 77.] See IRON *sulphate.*—**Blue c.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**Green c.** See *C.*—**White c.** See ZINC *sulphate.*

COPPERNOSE, n. Ko^{2}p′u^{5}r-noz. See ROSACEA.

COPPERY, adj. Ko^{2}p′u^{5}r-i^2. Lat., *cupreus.* Fr., *cuivreux.* Ger., *kupferig.* Brownish-red with a metallic lustre. [B, 19.]

COPRA, n. The kernels of the cocoa-nut broken into small pieces and dried in the sun. From them the oil of cocoa is obtained by pressure. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPRACRASIA (Lat.), **COPRACRATIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}p-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-raz(ra^{3}s)′i^2-a^3, -rash(ra^{3}t)′i(e)′a^3. From κόπρος, fæces, and ἀκρασία or ἀκρατεια, want of control. Fr., *coprocrasie.* Ger., *unwillkürlicher Kothabgang.* Involuntary defecation. [A, 322.]

COPRACRATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κόπρος, fæces, and ἀκρατής, powerless. Unable to restrain the evacuation of the bowels. [A, 322.]

COPRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-rem′(ra^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From κόπρος, fæces, and αἷμα, blood. Of R. Barnes, a condition of the system attributed to the prolonged retention of fæces and the absorption of some of their constituents, including bile, into the blood ; characterized by loss of appetite, sometimes vomiting, and an earthy, dirty, yellow tinge of the skin. [A, 204.]

COPRAGOGUE, adj. Ko^{2}p′ra^2-go^{2}g. Gr., κοπραγωγός (from κόπρος, fæces, and ἄγειν, to lead). Lat., *copragogus.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *kothentleerend.* Producing the discharge of fæcal matter ; as a n. (Gr., κοπραγωγόν ; Lat., *copragogum* ; Fr., *c.* ; Ger., *kothentleerende Mittel*), a cathartic. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COPRAH, n. See COPRA.

COPRANON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}p′ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-o^{2}n. Gr., κόπρανον. Fæces. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

COPRECCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-re^{2}k-kri^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κόπρος, fæces, and ἐκκριτικός, excretive. See COPRAGOGUE.

COPREMESIA (Lat.), **COPREMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}p-re^{2}m-ez(e^{2}s)′i^2-a^3, -re^{2}m′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *copremes′iæ, -emes′eos* (*-em′-esis*). From κόπρος, fæces, and ἐμεσία or ἔμεσις, vomiting. Fr., *coproémèse.* Ger., *Kothbrechen.* Stercoraceous vomiting. [A, 322.]

COPREPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-re^{2}p-i^{2}s′ke^{2}s(ch^{2}e^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *coprepisches′eos* (*pisch′esis*). From κόπρος, fæces, and ἐπίσχεσις, obstruction. Fr., *coprépischèse.* Ger., *Zurückhaltung des Kothes.* See COPROSTASIS.

COPRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p′ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κοπρικός. Fæcal. [A, 322.]

COPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}p′ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coprides.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 292.]

COPRIEMETOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}p-ri^2-e^{2}m′e^{2}t-o^{2}s. From κόπριον (= κόπρος), fæces, and ἔμετος, vomiting. See COPREMESIS.

COPRIN (Fr.), adj. and n. Kop-ra^{2}n^2. See COPRINUS.

COPRINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ri(re)′nu^{3}s(un^{4}s). From κόπρος, fæces. Fr., *coprin.* 1. Pertaining to fæces or to dunghills. 2. As a n., of Persoon, a tribe (of Fries, a genus) of small dark-spored *Fungi.* They are numerous on dung-heaps or richly manured soils, developing and decaying in a few hours. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. atramentarius** (Fries). Fr., *agaric deliquescent.* An edible species yielding a dark juice which has been used as ink (*encre de Chine*). [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bolbitius.** A species having salmon-colored spores. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. comatus.** A species sometimes eaten when young and considered delicate and wholesome. [B, 19, 71, 105, 149 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coronatus** (Fl. Dan.). A species edible before the opening of the volva. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fimetarius, C. plicatus** [Persoon]. See *C. atramentarius.*

COPRIOLA (It.), **COPRIOLE** (It.), n's. Kop-re-o′la^3, -la. The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPRIPENTOLE (It.), n. Ko-pre-pe^{2}n-to′la. The genus *Nymphœa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COPRIVOROUS, adj. Ko^{2}p-ri^{2}v′or-u^{3}s. Lat., *coprivorus* (from κόπρος, fæces, and *vorare*, to devour). See COPROPHAGOUS.

COPROBIOUS, adj. Ko^{2}p-rob′i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *coprobius* (from κόπρος, fæces, and βίος, the mode of life). Fr., *coprobie.* Living upon manure. [L, 41.]

COPROCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-kri^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COPRECCRITICUS.

COPRODÆUM. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-de′(da^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of the embryo, the innermost cloacal chamber. [Gadow, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," March 25, 1886 (L).]

COPRODOCHEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-e-(a)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κοπροδοχεῖον. Fr., *coprodochéon.* Ger., *Nachteimer, Stechbecken, Kloake, Mistgrube.* A receptacle for fæces. [A, 322.]

COPROEMESIS (Lat.), **COPROEMETUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-e^{2}m′e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -e^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COPREMESIS.

COPROLALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-la(la^3)′li^{2}a^3. From κόπρος, filth, and λαλία, talkativeness. Fr., *coprolalie.* Ger., *Coprolalie, Kothreden.* Indecency of speech as a manifestation of disease. [De la Tourette, "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

COPROLITES [W. Buckland], n. pl. Ko^{2}p′ro-lits. From κόπρος, fæces, and λίθος, a stone. Fossil bodies of varying shapes, the petrified excreta of animals. [B, 77 (*a*, 24) ; L, 14, 121.]

COPROLITH, n. Ko^{2}p′ro-li^{2}th. Lat., *coprolithus* (from κόπρος, fæces, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *coprolithe.* Ger., *Kothstein.* A fæcal or other intestinal concrement. [A, 322.]

COPROPHAGOUS, adj. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}f′a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *coprophagus.* Fr., *coprophage.* Ger., *kothfressend* (1st def.), *kothessend* (2d

def.). 1. Living normally upon fæcal matter (said of certain animals). [L, 182.] 2. Addicted to morbid coprophagy. [A, 301.]

COPROPHAGY, n. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}f'a^{2}j-i^2. Lat., *coprophagia* (from κόπρος, fæces, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *coprophagie.* Ger., *Coprophagie, Kothessen.* The eating of fæces (a manifestation of some forms of insanity and of hysteria). [A, 301.]

COPROPHILOUS, adj. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *coprophilus* (from κόπρος, fæces, and φιλεῖν, to love). Fr., *coprophile.* Growing or living upon excrement. [L, 41.]

COPROPHORESIS (Lat.), **COPROPHORIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-for(fo^{2}r)-es(as)'i^{2}s, -for(fo^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. From κόπρος, fæces, and φορεῖν, to bring. Fr., *coprophorie.* Ger., *Ausleerung des Koths.* Purgation by the bowels. [A, 322.]

COPROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Causing coprophoresis. [A, 322.]

COPROPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e-(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *coproplanes'eos (-is).* From κόπρος, fæces, and πλάνησις, a leading astray. Fr., *coproplanèse.* Ger., *Verirrung* (oder *Austretung*) *des Kothes.* Escape of the intestinal contents by an unnatural channel, such as a fistula. [A, 322.]

COPROPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-poi-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *copropoies'eos (-is).* From κόπρος, fæces, and ποιεῖν, to make. Fr., *copropoièse.* Ger., *Kothbereitung.* The physiological process of the formation of fæces. [A, 322.]

COPROPOIETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-poi-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to copropoiesis. [A, 322.]

COPRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From κόπρος, fæces, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *coprorrhée.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *coprorrea.* Diarrhœa. [L, 41.]

COPRORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}r-ro(ro^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Diarrhœal. [A, 322.]

COPROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}p'ro^{2}s. Gr., κόπρος [Hippocrates]. Ger., *Koth.* Fæces. [A, 325.]

COPROSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'-ma^3. Gen., *coprosclerom'atos (-is).* Fr., *coprosclérome.* Ger., *Kothverhärtung.* A hardened fæcal mass. [A, 322.]

COPROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-ro(ro^2)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *coproscleros'eos (-is).* From κόπρος, fæces, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Fr., *coprosclérose.* Ger., *Kothverhärtung.* Induration of the fæces. [A, 322.]

COPROSE, n. Ko^{2}p'roz. The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121, 173, 275 (α, 24).]

COPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *copros'eos (-is).* See COPROPOIESIS and DEFECATION.

COPROSMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κόπρος, fæces, and ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *coprosmées.* Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Anthrospermeæ*, consisting of the genus *Coprosma.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COPROSTASIA (Lat.), **COPROSTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}s-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -ro^{2}s'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. From κόπρος, fæces, and στάσις, a standing still. Fr., *coprostase, coprostasie.* Ger., *Coprostase, Kothstauung.* An accumulation of hardened fæcal matter in the intestines. [A, 319.]

COPROSTATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}s-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to coprostasis. [A, 322.]

COPROTIC, adj. Ko^{2}p-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., κοπρικός. Lat., *coproticus.* Fr., *coprotique.* Ger., *zum Kothe gehörig, kothentleerend.* Pertaining to fæces or to laxative medicines. [A, 322; L, 41, 104 (α, 21).]

COPRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}p'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See COPROS.

COPTARION (Lat.), **COPTARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko^{2}p-ta-(ta^3)'ri^{2}o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κοπτάριον (dim. of κοπτόν, a cake). An old name for a small copton (*q. v.*), used as a remedy for cough. [A, 325.]

COPTE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p'te(ta). Gen., *cop'tes.* Gr., κοπτή. See COPTON.

COPTIDE (Fr.), n. Kop-ted. See COPTIS.

COPTINE, n. Ko^{2}p'ten. Lat., *coptina, coptinum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Coptin.* An alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, differing from berberine in its colorless crystals and in forming with iodohydrargyrate of potassium a crystalline instead of a flocculent precipitate. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

COPTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p'ti^{2}s. Fr., *coptide.* Gold thread; of Salisbury, a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, made by Baillon a section of *Helleborus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. anemonæfolia.** A species the rhizome of which is used in Japan as a stomachic tonic. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. teeta** [Wallich]. Mishmi bitter; a species indigenous to the mountainous regions near Assam, much used by the natives and Chinese and recommended by Twining as a stomachic tonic. Its properties are analogous to those of *C. trifolia.* It contains 8½ per cent. of berberine. [B. 5 (α, 24); G. Bufalini, "Gazz. d. ospit.," 1885, No. 64; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 5.]—**C. trifolia** [Salisbury]. Fr., *hellébore à trois feuilles.* Three-leaved gold-thread; a species indigenous to the northern regions of North America. The root was official in the U. S. Ph., 1870. It resembles quassia in its properties as a simple bitter, and has been used in aphthæ as a detergent. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

COPTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}p'to^{2}n. Gr., κοπτόν, κοπτή. An old name for a medicinal preparation in the form of a cake, like a poultice, to be applied externally. [A, 322, 325.]

COPULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}p(kop)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From *copulare*, to bind together. Fr., *copule.* Ger., *Band.* 1. Any bond of union; a ligament; a commissure; an articulation. 2. A body which combines with an acid to form a conjugated acid. [A, 385.]—**C. alba cerebri.** The anterior commissure of the brain. [I, 3.]—**C. carnalis.** Carnal intercourse.—**C. cartilaginea.** See SYNCHONDROSIS.—**C. lingualis.** The basibranchial bones taken collectively. [L, 207.]—**C. magna cerebri.** The corpus callosum.—**C. nervorum opticorum.** See *Optic* CHIASM.

COPULATED, adj. Ko^{2}p'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *copulé.* See CONJUGATE.

COPULATION, n. Ko^{2}p-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., συνουσία. Lat., *copulatio, coitus.* Fr., *accouplement, c.* Ger., *Begattung, Begattungsact, Beischlaf.* It., *congiungimento, accoppiamento, coito.* Sp., *cópula, coito.* 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. In botany, conjugation (applying in *Fungi* to the fusion of two reproductive spores; in such case called *gametes*). This mode applies to all *Zygosporeæ.* The process of c., or conjugation of gametes, is that some of them come to rest and withdraw their cilia, while others remain actively motile; one of the motile gametes coalesces with one at rest to form a zygospore; the one cell is passive and is considered the female, the other active, the male productive cell. [B, 77 (α, 24).] 3. See CONJUGATION.—**Reciprocal c.** The c. of hermaphroditic ascidians with each other. [L, 121.]

COPULATIVE, adj. Ko^{2}p'u^{2}l-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *copulativus, copulatrix.* Fr., *copulatif.* 1. Pertaining to copulation. 2. Serving to connect or couple. [α, 24.]

COPYOPSIA. Ko^{2}p-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. The same as copopsia. The latter is the more correct etymologically; both are obsolete. [F.]

COQ (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}k. The *Balsamita major.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. ponceau.** The *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COQUAR, n. A double variety of the *Rosa gallica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUARDEAU (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{3}r-do. The *Cheiranthus cheiri* and the *Cheiranthus fenestralis.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUASSE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka^{2}s'. In Champagne, the *Cnicus eriophorus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUE (Fr.), n. Kok. 1. A shell (as of an egg). [A, 301.] 2. The genus *Cocculus* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. superficielle.** The cortex cerebri. [I, 26.]—**C. de Pologne.** A kind of kermes dye or pigment obtained from the root of *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. d'Inde aromatique.** The *Pimenta communis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. du Levant** [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of the *Anamirta cocculus.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. oculaire.** The membranes of the eye (sclerotica, chorioid, retina, etc.) considered as a whole. [B.]

COQUECULE (Fr.), n. Kok'ku^{6}l. The *Anamirta cocculus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUEIRO (Port.), n. Ko-ka'e-ro. In Brazil, the *Cocos nucifera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUELICOC (Fr.), n. Kok'le-kok. An old name for the *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUELICOT (Fr.), n. Kok'le-ko. The petals of *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* RHŒADOS.—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* RHŒADOS.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of *Papaver rhœas* in 200 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [B, 113 (α, 24).]

COQUELOURDE (Fr.), n. Kok'lurd. The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [A, 301.]

COQUELUCHE (Fr.), n. Kok'lu^{6}sh. Whooping-cough. [A, 301.]

COQUELUCHEUX (Fr.), adj. Kok'lu^6-shu^6. Affected with whooping-cough. [L, 41.]

COQUELUCHIOLE (Fr.), n. Kok'lu^6-she-ol. The genus *Cornucopiæ.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUELUCHON (Fr.), n. Kok'lu^6-sho^{3}n^2. The *Aconitum napellus* or its leaves. [B, 5, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COQUEMELLE (Fr.), n. Kok'mel. The AGARICUS *procerus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. des prés.** See *C.*

COQUEMOLLIER (Fr.), n. Kok'mo-le-a. The *Theophrasta americana.* [A, 385.]

COQUEMANDIER (Fr.), n. Kok'ma^{3}n^2-de-a. The *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUER, n. The *Rosa gallica* of Linnæus. [B, 88.]

COQUERELLE (Fr.), n. Kok're^{2}l. 1. The *Anemone pulsatilla.* 2. The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COQUERET (Fr.), n. Kok'ra. See COQUERELLE (2d def.).—**C. blanc.** The *Anemone nemorosa.* [α, 24.]—**C. comestible.** The *Physalis peruviana.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. des Barbades.** The *Physalis barbadensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. flexueux.** The *Physalis flexuosa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. jaune.** See ANEMONE *ranunculoides.*—**C. pubescent.** The *Physalis pubescens.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. somnifère.** The *Physalis somnifera.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

COQUESIGRU (Fr.), n. Kok'se-gru^6. The *Rhus cotinus.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COQUETON (Fr.), n. Kok'to^{3}n^2. An old name for the genus *Narcissus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COQUETTA-BARK, n. Ko-ke^{2}t'a^3. See *Fibrous Carthagena* BARK.

COQUETTE (Fr.), n. Ko-ke^{2}t. The *Cyclamen europæum.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COQUIL, n. In Chili, the fruit of *Lardizabala biternata.* [α, 14.]

COQUILLA (Sp.), n. Ko-kel'ya^3. See ATTALEA *funifera.*

COQUILLE (Fr.), n. Ko-kel-y'. 1. The shell of a mollusc or of an egg. [A, 301.] 2. A popular name for the *Valerianella olitoria.* 3. The *Polyporus frondosus.* [B, 88, 105, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C's d'hultres.** Oyster-shells. [B, 119.]—**C. d'œuf.** An egg-shell.—**C. du chêne.** See Agaricus *dryinus.*—**C. du nez.** The spongy bones of the nose. [L, 41.]—**C. noire du hêtre.** See Agaricus *ulmarius.*

COQUILLER (Fr.), adj. Ko-kel-ya. Pertaining to, containing, or forming a shell. [A, 385.]

COQUILLO (Sp.), n. Ko-kel'yo. See Coquito.

COQUINKO, n. The *Lodoicea Sechellarum.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COQUIOLE (Fr.), n. Ko-ke-ol. The *Avena fatua* and the *Festuca ovina.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COQUITO (Sp.), n. Ko-ke'to. In Chili, the *Jubæa spectabilis.* [B, 19, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. baboso.** The *Acrocomia mexicana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de aceite** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Alphonsia oleifera.* [A, 447.]

COR (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r. Gen., *cord'is.* Gr., κῆρ (1st def.), καρδία (1st def.), τύλος (2d def.). Fr., *cœur* (1st def.), *c.* (3d def.). Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *Leichdorn* (2d def.), *Hühnerauge* (3d def.). It., *cuore* (1st def.), *callo* (2d def.). Sp., *corazón* (1st def.), *callo* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. Of the alchemists, gold and fire. [Ruland (A, 325).] 3. A corn (see Clavus). [G.]—**C. adiposum.** Ger., *Feltherz, Herzverfettung.* 1. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the heart. 2. An excessive increase of the subpericardial fat. [A, 326.]—**C. aorticum, C. arteriosum.** The left auricle and ventricle of the heart. [L, 115.]—**C. bovinum.** Fr., *cœur de bœuf.* Lit., bullock's heart; an extremely hypertrophied state of the heart, especially of the left ventricle. [D, 1.]—**C. des pieds.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. dextrum.** The right auricle and ventricle of the heart. [L, 115.]—**C. hirsutum, C. hispidum.** A heart showing post-mortem a filamentous appearance of a lymphy exudate on the surface of the pericardium. [O. Rosenbach (A, 319).]—**C. membranaceum.** The auricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. mobile.** A movable heart—one that changes its position notably when the individual changes his posture. [A. Pick, "Wien. klin. Woch.," Sept. 26, 1889, p. 747.]—**C. musculosum.** The ventricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. pulmonale.** See *C. dextrum.*—**C. seminis.** An old name for the embryo. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sinistrum.** See *C. aorticum.*—**C. taurinum.** See *C. bovinum.*—**C. tomentosum.** See *C. hirsutum.*—**C. venosum.** See *C. dextrum.*—**C. villosum.** See *C. hirsutum.*

CORA-CALUNGA, n. In Malabar, the *Cyperus rotundus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORACAN (Fr.), n. Ko-ra^3-ka^{3}n^2. The *Cynosurus* (*Eleusine*) *corocanus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORACIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coraciades.* A family of the *Volitores.* [L, 14.]

CORACIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Fissirostres diurnæ.* [L, 303.]

CORACIINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^2-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Coraciidæ.* [L, 303.]

CORACINE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(e)'ne(na). Gr., κορακίνη (σφραγίς understood). A certain pastille mentioned by Galen. [A, 325; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CORACINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., κοράκινος (from κόραξ, the raven). Raven-black. [B, 19, 114, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORACO-ACROMIAL, adj. Ko^{2}r''a^{2}k-o-a^{2}k-rom'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *coraco-acromialis.* Fr., *c.-a.* Pertaining to or connected with the coracoid process and the acromion. [L, 41.]

CORACOBOTANE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-bot'a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *coracobot'anes.* From κόραξ, the raven, and βοτάνη, a plant. Alexandrian laurel. [L, 94, 104.]

CORACOBRACHIACUS (Lat.), **CORACOBRACHIÆUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-brak(bra^{3}ch^2)-i(i^2)'ak(a^{3}ch^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s), -i^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Coraco-brachial.

CORACO-BRACHIAL, adj. Ko^{2}r''a^{2}k-o-brak'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *coracobrachialis.* Fr., *c.-b.* Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L, 41.]—**Court c.-b.** (Fr.). A supplementary coraco-brachialis muscle, arising from the coracoid process and inserted, at the level of the neck of the humerus, into the terminal tendon of the subscapularis; found by L. Testus in a Bushman. ["Union méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.]—**Petit c.-b. surnuméraire** (Fr.). See Coracobrachialis *accessorius.*

CORACOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-brak-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'lis. See Coraco-brachial; as a n. (Fr., *coraco-brachial, coraco-huméral;* Ger., *Rabenmuskel, Rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel, Rabenarmmuskel, Hakenarmmuskel;* It., *muscolo coraco-brachiale;* the *coracoideus* or *coracobrachicus* of Riolan, the *perforatus Casserii* of Winslow, the *levator humeri internus* of Arnold), a muscle arising from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the middle of the inner side of the shaft of the humerus. It raises the arm and draws it forward and inward. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**C. accessorius.** Fr., *petit coraco-brachial surnuméraire.* An anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus or into the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. brevis.** See *C. superior* and *C. accessorius.*—**C. longus.** That portion of the c. muscle which is inserted into the ligamentum intermusculare mediale, or a band extending from the common tendon of origin to the internal condyle of the humerus. [L, 215.] Cf. *Internal brachial* ligament. [L, 332.]—**C. medius.** See *C.*—**C. minor.** See *C. accessorius.*—**C. proprius.** See *C.*—**C. secundus** [Gruber]. See *C. accessorius.*—**C. superior.** Syn.: *rotator humeri.* That portion of the c. muscle which is inserted into the humerus near the lesser tuberosity. [L, 142, 215.]

CORACOCAPSULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}p-(ka^{3}p)-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint; as a n., of Wood, an anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint; also, of Macalister (the *deltoideus profundus, depressor tendinis subscapularis* [Gruber], or *tensor capsulæ*), an anomalous muscle arising from the humerus, below the lesser tuberosity, and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint. [L, 31, 341.]

CORACOCERVICALIS [Krause] (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^2(we)-ka(ka^3)'li^{2}s. From κόραξ (see Corax), and *cervix*, the neck. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the cervical region; as a n., an anomalous muscle (the *musculus Krausii*), arising from the coracoid process and passing upward and forward to be lost in the cervical fascia. [L, 31, 341.]

CORACO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k-o-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. For deriv., see Corax and Clavicula. Lat., *coracoclavicularis.* Fr., *coraco-claviculaire.* It., *coraco-claviculare.* Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle. [L, 31.]

CORACOCLAVICULARIS [Koster] (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-kla^2(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See Coraco-clavicular; as a n., an anomalous muscle (the *omoclavicularis*) arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process or the upper margin of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**C. anticus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and the capsular ligament of the sterno-clavicular articulation and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. posticus.** See *C.*—**C. singularis** [Gruber]. See *C. anticus.*

CORACOCOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}st-a-(a^3)'li^{2}s. From κόραξ (see Corax), and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ribs. [L, 31.]

CORACO-CUBITAL, adj. Ko^{2}r''a^{2}k-o-ku^{2}b'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From κόραξ (see Corax), and κύβιτον, the forearm. Lat., *coracocubitalis.* Fr., *c.-c.* It., *coraco-cubitale.* Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the forearm; as a n., see Coracoradialis. [Gérard (L, 13).]

CORACODES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-od'ez(as). See Coracoid.

CORACO-EPICORACOID, adj. Ko^{2}r''a^{2}k-o-e^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. Relating to or connected with the coracoid and epicoracoid bones. [L, 7.]

CORACOGLENOIDALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-glen(glan)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From κόραξ (see Corax), and γλήνη, a glenoid cavity. Fr., *coráco-glénoïdien.* Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the region of the glenoid cavity. [L, 31.]

CORACOGLENORADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r''a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-(o^3)-glen(glan)'''o(o^3)-ra(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See Biceps *flexor cubiti.*

CORACOGNATHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}g-na(na^3)'-the(tha^3-e^2). From κόραξ, a raven, and γνάθος, the jaw. A section of the *Oscines*, having the palate bones broad and flattened, with elongated outer angles developed into a vertical plate. [*a*, 22.]

CORACO-HUMERAL, adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k-o-hu^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From κόραξ (see Corax), and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Lat., *coracohumeralis.* Fr., *coraco-huméral.* It., *coraco-omerale.* Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the humerus; as a n., see Coracobrachialis. [A, 301.]

CORACO-HYOID, adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k-o-hi'oid. Lat., *coracohyoideus.* Fr., *coraco-hyoïdien.* It., *coraco-ioideo.* Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omohyoid muscle. [L, 31.]

CORACOID, adj. Ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. Gr., κορακοειδής, κορακώδης. Lat., *coracoideus.* Fr., *coracoïde, coracoïdien.* Ger., *rabenschnabelartig.* It., *coracoideo.* Sp., *coracoideo.* Shaped like the beak of a crow, also pertaining to the c. process of the scapula; as a n., see *C.* bone.

CORACOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'-e(a^3-e^2). From κόραξ, the raven, and μορφή, shape. A group of the *Ægithognathæ.* [L, 121.]

CORACOPECTORALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}k-to^{2}r-a(a^3)'lis. From κόραξ (see Corax), and *pectus*, the breast. See Pectoralis *minor.*

CORACORADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ra(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see Corax and Radius. Fr., *coraco-radial.* It., *coraco-radiale.* The short head of the biceps flexor cubiti, also the entire muscle. [L, 31, 332.]

CORACO-SCAPULAR, adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k-o-ska^{2}p'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Pertaining to the coracoid bone or the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other part of the scapula. [L, 153.]

CORACOSTEON [Parker] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}st'e^2-on. A centre of ossification in the sternum of certain *Carinatæ*, close to the point of union with the coracoid bone. [L, 221.]

CORACO-ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o(o^2)-u^{3}l(ul)-na(na^3)'ri^{2}s. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ulna; as a n., the portion of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the fascia of the forearm near the ulna. [L, 332.]

CORAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-a(a^3)'go. Gen., *corag'inis.* 1. See Borago. 2. The *Eleusine coracana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORAIL (Fr.), n. Ko-ra^3-ely. See Coral.—**C. de mer.** The *Salicornia fruticosa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de montagne.** The *Bæomyces rangiferina.*—**C. des jardins.** The *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. petit.** The *Mespilus pyracantha.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. terrestre.** The *Bæomyces rangiferina.* [B, 88, 173 (*a*,

24).]—**Sel de c.** See *Sal* CORALLIORUM.—**Sirop de c.** See *Syrupus* CORALLIORUM.—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura* CORALLIORUM.

CORAI-PILLON, n. On the Coromandel coast, the *Eleusine coracana* and the *Schœnus coloratus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORAI-PON, n. On the Coromandel coast, an undetermined species of *Cyperus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORAL, n. Ko2r'a2l. Gr., κοράλλιον, κόραλλος. Lat., *corallium*. Fr., *corail*. Ger., *Koralle*. It., *corallo*. Sp., *c*. A calcareous substance deposited in enormous masses beneath the sea by the *Coralligena*. It consists mainly of calcium carbonate. C. has been official in various European formularies, and was used in powder as a form of the administration of carbonate of calcium, or in different preparations, such as troches, syrups, etc. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Black c.** A variety formerly employed as an antacid. [α, 22.]—**C. bead-plant.** The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. bean-tree.** In the West Indies, the *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 282.]—**C.-berry.** The *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-creeper.** The *Kennedya prostrata*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. de Chile.** The *Luzuriaga luxurians*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. pea-tree.** The *Adenanthera pavonina*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-plant.** Fr., *plante-corail*. The *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-root.** The *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza* and the *Dentaria bulbifera*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-teeth.** The *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-tree.** See the major list.—**C'wort.** The *Dentaria bulbifera*. [A, 505.]—**Red c.** Lat., *corallium rubrum*, *corallia rubra*, *corallia rubra præparata* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *corail rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rothe Koralle*, *Edelkoralle*. It., *corallo rosso*. Sp., *c. rojo* [Sp. Ph.]. The *Corallium rubrum* of Lamarck (the *Isis nobilis* of Linnæus). It has the form of a small shrub from one to two feet high, with a stem sometimes two inches thick, fixed to the rock by an expansion of the base, divided above into branches, and covered with a pulpy membrane which is properly the living part. Its color is due to iron oxide. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**White c.** Lat., *corallium album*. Fr., *corail blanc*. Ger., *weisse Koralle*. It., *corallo bianco*. Sp., *c. blanco*. See MADREPORA *oculata*.

CORALES (Sp.), n. Kor-a3l'as. In Colombia, the *Picramnia corallodendron*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALILLA (Sp.), n. Kor-a3l-el'ya3. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [A, 447.]

CORALINA (Sp.), n. Kor-a3l-en'a3. The genus *Corallina*.—**C. blanca** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Corallina officinalis*. [A, 447.]—**C. de Córcega.** See *Helmintho*-CHORTON.

CORALINE (Fr.), n. Ko-ra2-len. See PÆONIN.

CORALITO (Sp.), n. Kor-a3l-e'to. In Colombia, the *Picramnia longissima*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C's comunes.** In Spain, the *Lachenalia pendula*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C's de Cuba.** The genus *Condori*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko2r-al(a3l)'i2-u3m(u4m). See CORAL.

CORALLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)'la3. Ger., *Korallen*. A class of the *Cnidariæ*. [L, 228.]

CORALLACEOUS, adj. Ko2r-a2l-a'shu3s. See CORALLOID.

CORALLARCHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)'la3rk(la3rch2)'a3. From κόραλλον, coral, and ἀρχή, a beginning. Ger., *Urkorallen*. A hypothetical order of corals which Haeckel assumes to have been the ancestors of all fossil and living corals. [L.]

CORALLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-la(la3)'ri2-a3. See ADENANTHERA. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-la(la3)-tu3m(tu4m). 1. See CORALLINUM. 2. A certain diaphoretic described by Paracelsus. [A, 325.]

CORALLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-ra2l-a. Containing coral. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

CORALLENMOOS (Ger.), n. Kor-a3l'le2n-mos. The *Corallina officinalis*. [L, 43.]

CORALLET, n. Ko2r'a2l-e2t. The coral belonging to one persona of a compound polyp. [α, 22.]

CORALLENSAMIGE (Ger.), n. Kor-a3l'le2n-za3m-i2g. See CORALLINUS.

CORALLIA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)'li2-a3. Fr., *corail* (sing.), *coraux* (pl.). Ger., *Koralle* (sing.), *Korallen* (pl.). See CORAL and GORGONIDÆ.—**C. alba.** See *White* CORAL.—**C. rubra, C. rubra præparata.** See *Red* CORAL.

CORALLIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li(li2)'a2d-(a3d)-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Zoophytaria* (1840) or of the *Lithophyta* (1859). [L, 244.]

CORALLIARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2-a(a3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *coralliaires*. See CORALLIGENA.

CORALLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)'li2d-e(a3-e2). 1. See CORALLIADÆ. 2. Of Verrill, a family of the *Gorgonacea*. [L, 244, 245.]

CORALLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2d'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Griesbach, a division of *Algæ*, comprising *Fassia* and *Corallina*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALLIFEROUS, adj. Ko2r-a2l-i2f'e2r-u3s. Lat., *coralliferus* (from *corallum*, coral, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corallifère*. Sp., *coralifero*. Containing or producing coral. [L, 41, 56.]

CORALLIFORM, adj. Ko2r-a2l'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *coralliformis* (from *corallum*, coral, and *forma*, form). Fr., *coralliforme*. Sp., *coraliforme*. Resembling coral in appearance. [B, 19 (α, 24); L, 41.]

CORALLIGENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2j(li2g)-e2n-a3. From κόραλλον, coral, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *coralligènes*. A group of the *Actinozoa*, embracing those which secrete hard skeletal structures. [L, 11.]

CORALLIGENOUS, adj. Ko2r-a2l-i2j'e2n-u3s. Lat., *coralligenus*, *coralliogonus*. Fr., *coralligène*. Sp., *coraligeno*. 1. Producing coral. [A, 385.] 2. Living on or consisting of coral. [A, 322.]

CORALLIN, n. Ko2r'a2l-i2n. Fr., *coralline*. Ger., *Korallin*. See PÆONIN.—**Yellow c.** See AURIN.—**Red c.** A red coloring matter derived from coal-tar; first prepared by Persoz by the action of ammonia on yellow c. or aurin, under heat and pressure. [α, 22.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li(le)'na3. Fr., *coralline* (sing.), *corallines* (pl.). Ger., *Korallenmoos* (sing.), *Koralline* (pl.). Sp., *coralina*. 1. A genus of rose-spored *Algæ*, order *Florideæ*, characterized by calcareous fronds, purple when fresh, creamy-white when old; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).] 2. See CORALLIDÆ.—**C. alba.** Ger., *weisse Koralline*. The *C. officinalis* and the *Oculina virginea*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. bifida** [Jussieu], **C. corsicana** [Jussieu], **C. melitochorton.** Fr., *coralline de mousse Corse*. Ger., *corsikanisches Moos*. It., *musco di Corsica*. Sp., *musgo de Córegca* [Sp. Ph.], *coralina*. A Mediterranean species, official in Europe. It forms one of the marine plants constituting *Corsican moss*. It is used in decoction as a vermifuge, and is also considered febrifuge. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).] See HELMINTHOCHORTON.—**C. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coralline officinale* (ou *blanche*). Ger., *Korallenmoos*. Sea coralline; a species found at the bottom of the Mediterranean and the North Sea, formerly official. [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. rubens.** The *Jania rubens*. [B, 88.]—**C. rubra.** See *C. bifida*.

CORALLINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2n-a(a3)'se2-(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *corallinacees*. Of Harvey, an order of *Desmiospermeæ*, comprising the *Corallineæ* and *Nullisporeæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALLINE, adj. Ko2r'a2l-i2n. Lat., *corallinus*. Fr., *corallin*, *coralliné*. Pertaining to or resembling coral. [L, 41.]

CORALLINE (Fr.), n. Ko-ra2l-len. See PÆONIN and CORALLINA.—**C. blanche.** See CORALLINA *officinalis*.—**C. de Corse.** See CORALLINA *bifida*.—**C. de pâques.** The *Stereocaulon paschale*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. noire.** The *Gorgonia antipathes*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. rouge.** See CORALLINA *rubens*.

CORALLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2n'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *corallinées*. Ger., *Rindenkorallen*. 1. Of Lamouroux, a family of *Fungi*, comprising *Acetabularia*, *Neseas*, *Galaxaura*, *Amphiroa*, *Jania*, *Corallina*, *Gymapolia*, *Halymeda*, and *Udotea*. 2. An order of the *Florideæ*, of the class *Rhodophyceæ*, of red-spored *Algæ*. [B, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALLINOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2n-o(o2)-i(e)'-dez(de2s). Of Hoffmann, a family of lichens, comprising *Sphærophoron*, *Stereocaulon*, and *Cornicularia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORALLINUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *corallinus* (*arcanum* understood). Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li(le)'nu3m(nu4m). Of Paracelsus, red oxide of mercury. [A, 325.]—**C. album Libavii.** See MERCURY *chloride*.

CORALLINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li(le)'nu3s(nu4s). Ger., *Korallensamig*. Coralline: of plants, having seeds like coral (a botanical species name). [B, 7.]

CORALLIPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-li2f'o2r-a3. From κοράλλιον, coral, and φορεῖν, to bear. See MADREPORIDÆ.

CORALLIOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ko-ra2l-le-o3p-te2r. From κοράλλιον, coral, and πτερόν, a wing. Having red wings. [A, 385.]

CORALLITE, n. Ko2r'a2l-it. The calcareous skeleton of a single coral animal. [L, 121.]

CORALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)'li2-u3m(u4m). A genus of the *Gorgonidæ*.—**C. album.** See MADREPORA *oculata*.—**C. nigrum.** The *Gorgonia antipathes*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. nobile, C. rubrum.** Red coral. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Sal coralliorum.** Calcium acetate prepared by the action of vinegar on coral. [B, 119.]—**Syrupus corallii rubri, Syrupus coralliorum.** Fr., *sirop de corail* (ou *d'acétate de chaux*). A syrup made by digesting red coral with berberry-juice, or with vinegar, and adding sugar [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773]. The Sp. Ph. (1798) ordered a syrup with sugar and a decoction of dried poppy-heads and kermes berries, with the addition of a solution of red coral in pomegranate-juice. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura coralliorum.** Fr., *teinture de corail*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of calcium acetate (sal coralliorum) in 6 of aqua cinnamonii cydoniata and adding 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of tincture of amber [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by dissolving 1 part of coral in vinegar and adding 3 parts of brandy [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by boiling coral with an acidulated preparation of honey and dissolving in alcohol [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B, 119.]

CORALLOID, adj. Ko2r'a2l-oid. Lat., *coralloides* (from κοράλλιον, coral, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *coralloïde*. Ger., *korallenförmig*. It., *coralliforme*. Sp., *coralóide*. Having the form of coral. [L, 41.]

CORALLORRHIZA [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-lo2r-ri(re)'za3. From κοράλλιον, coral, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *corallorhize*. A genus of orchids, comprising a small number of brown or yellowish terrestrial parasites. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. multiflora, C. odontorrhiza.** Coral-root; a species growing throughout the United States, east of the Mississippi. It is attached to the roots of trees, has a strong, peculiar odor and an astringent taste, and is considered a diaphoretic but not a general stimulant. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CORALLORRHIZIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)-lo2r-ri2z-(rez)'i2d-e(a3-e2). Of Lindley, a section of the *Malaxeæ*, comprising *Corallorrhiza*, *Aplectrum*, and *Aphyllorchis*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CORALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko2r-a2l(a3l)'lu3m(lu4m). Coral; the horny or calcareous substance secreted by the *Coralligena*. [L, 121.]—**Compound c.** A mass of coral consisting of a number of corallites united to form one mass. [L, 121.]—**Sclerobasic c.** The c. secreted by the ecderon, or by the cœnosarc of a corallite, and wholly external to the animal itself. It is regarded as a true exoskeleton. [L, 121, 147.]—**Sclerodermic c.** The c. secreted by the

enderon of a corallite, that is within the animal and endoskeletal. [L, 121, 147.]

CORALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CORAL.

CORAL-TREE, n. Ko^{2}r'a^{2}l-tre. The genus *Erythrina.*—**East Indian c.-t.** The *Erythrina indica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian c.-t.** The *Erythrina corallodendron.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORAWA, n. In Guiana, an undetermined species of *Bromelia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORAX (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko^{2}r)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *cor'acos (-is).* Gr., *κόραξ.* Fr., *corbeau.* Ger., *Rabe, Kolkrabe.* It., *corvo.* Sp., *cuerva.* 1. The raven (*Corvus c.*). 2. See ÆGILOPS. 3. A certain ancient pastille used for gangrene. [A, 325 ; B, 88.]

CORAZONCILLO (Sp.), n. Kor-a^3-th^{2}o^{2}n-thel'yo. The *Convolvulus discolor,* the *Hypericum humifusum,* and the *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORBATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rb-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). An old name for copper. [L, 94 (a, 24).]

CORBEAU (Fr.), n. Kor-bo. See CORAX.

CORBEILLE (Fr.), n. Kor-be^{2}l-y'. 1. The conceptacle of certain *Hepaticæ,* as in the *Basia* and *Marchantia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See CORBICULUM.—**C. d'argent.** The *Arabis alpina* of Linnæus and the *Iberis sempervirens* (seu *semperflorens*). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] —**C. d'or.** The *Alyssum saxatile.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORBENEDIKT (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}r'be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}kt. The *Centaurea benedicta.* [L, 105.]

CORBICULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-bi^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *corbicula,* a little basket. Fr., *corbiculé.* 1. Basket-shaped. 2. Provided with a corbiculum. [L, 41.]

CORBICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r-bi^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *corbeille.* The concave external surface of the posterior limbs of the working bees in which honey and pollen are collected. [L, 180.]

CORBIER (Fr.), n. Kor-be-a. The *Sorbus domestica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rb'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *corbis,* a basket. In certain *Hydrophora,* a receptacle containing several gonangeia. [L, 11.]

CORBULÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rb-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *corbulés.* A family of the *Lamellibranchiata.* [L, 180.]

CORCAT, n. In Wales, the *Lichen tartaræus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCELET, n. Ko^{2}rs'le^{2}t. See CORSELET.

CORCHORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r'ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the order *Tiliaceæ,* consisting of the genus *Corchorus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCHORE (Fr.), n. Kor-kor. See CORCHORUS.

CORCHORON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r'ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-o^{2}n. The *Anagallis arvensis.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCHORUS [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r'ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *κόρχορος.* Fr., *corchore.* A genus of the *Tiliaceæ,* indigenous to Australia and the tropics of both hemispheres. [B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. acutangularis.** A species used in Bombay like *C. decemangularis.* [A, 479.]—**C. æstivus** [Forskål]. Fr., *corchore triloculaire.* A species indigenous to Arabia ; employed in Senegambia as an emollient. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. antichorus** [Räuschel]. An edible species indigenous to Arabia. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. capsularis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *corchore capsulaire.* Gunny-bag plant, jute plant ; a species indigenous to the East Indies ; cultivated for the sake of its fibres, for making bags, rope, cordage, etc. [B, 19, 121, 172 (a, 24).] —**C. decemangularis** [Roxburgh]. Hind., *singin janascha.* Beng., *blunjee pat.* Jew's-mallow ; a species cultivated in India and in the neighborhood of Aleppo by the Jews as a salad. The leaves and shoots are eaten by the natives. It is cultivated in Bengal for its fibres, which are employed for making a coarse cloth, known as gunny, as well as for paper, etc. The wild variety is called *bun pat.* The fibre is long and fine and forms a good substitute for flax. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. depressus.** A species the young leaves and shoots of which are eaten like lettuce and spinach. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fascicularis.** A species the herb of which is sometimes substituted for that of *C. humilis* in the Bombay bazaar. [A, 479.]—**C. humilis.** The *bahu phali* of Bombay ; a small prostrate weed ; mucilaginous and somewhat astringent ; said to be also restorative, demulcent, emollient, and diuretic ; given in infusion and decoction as an aphrodisiac and in gonorrhœa, seminal debility, and urinary diseases. [A, 479.]—**C. japonicus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *corchore du Japon.* A species indigenous to Japan. The stalks yield a very fine fibre out of which Chinese grass-cloth is manufactured. The flowers, pulverized and sweetened, are used in Japan as an astringent in hæmorrhages. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. mompoxinensis** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. A species found near Mompox, on the Magdalena River. It has a straight siliquose capsule, oblong-lanceolate leaves, and smooth branches. [B, 214 (a, 24).—**C. olitorius** [Linnæus], **C. quinquelocularis** [Mönch]. See *C. decemangularis.*—**C. siliquosus.** Fr., *corchore à siliques.* Broom-weed ; a species indigenous to South America and the West Indies ; used by the natives for brooms, and by the inhabitants of Panama as a tea. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. trilocularis** [Linnæus]. See *C. æstivus.*



CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS. [A, 327.]

CORCLE, n. Ko^{2}r'k'l. Fr., *c.* See CORCULUM.

CORCOITA (Basque), n. The gourd. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCOPAL, n. According to Bauhin, in the East Indies, the *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rk'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *cor,* the heart. Fr., *corcule.* Ger., *Herzchen, Keimchen, Keim.* It., *germe.* Sp., *ovario, brote gérmen.* Lit., a little heart ; in botany, the embryo, also the small axis of growth in such dicotyledonous embryos as the walnut. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. germinis** [Linnæus]. See *Germinal* SPOT.

CORD, n. Ko^{2}rd. Gr., *χορδή* (lit., an intestine ; hence, catgut). Lat., *chorda, funis.* Fr., *corde, cordon, lien.* Ger., *Strang, Saite, Schnur.* It., *corda.* Sp., *cuerda.* 1. A string-like structure ; in common parlance, a tendon. 2. In botany, see FUNICULUS and CHORDA *pistillaris.*—**Axis c.** Ger., *Axenstrang, Axenplatte* [Remak]. See *Primitive* STREAK.—**Bioplasson c.** Of Heitzmann, a coarse net-work formed by branching cells, especially the reticulum of the umbilical cord. [J, 26.]—**Contractile c.** Of Sars, the gymnocaulus of a polyzoon. [L, 121.]—**C's of Müller.** See *Müllerian* DUCTS.—**Dorsal c.** Fr., *corde dorsale.* See NOTOCHORD.—**Elastic c.** Elastic fibre ; of Boll, a single elastic fibre which was supposed to be developed from a plate-like cell. [J, 42.]—**False vocal c's.** See *Superior vocal* BANDS.—**Follicular c's.** See *Lymphoid c's* and *Lymph* TUBES.—**Genital c.** Ger., *Genital-strang.* Thiersch's term for a cord-like structure in the embryo, formed by the fusion of the two Wolffian ducts and their incorporation with the two Müllerian ducts. [A, 5.]—**Great gangliated c.** A nervous c., consisting of a series of ganglia united by short c's. There is one on each side of the spinal column reaching from the base of the skull to the coccyx. They are connected above with nerves which enter the brain, and terminate below in a loop on the sacrum. [C ; L, 142.]—**Gubernacular c.** A fibrous structure that forms a part of the gubernaculum testis, being attached inferiorly to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the processus vaginalis above. [A, 5.]—**Hepatic c's.** See *Hepatic* COLUMNS.—**Intervascular-tissue c's** [Billroth]. The cord-like processes of the parenchyma of the spleen, between the plexus of the splenic veins. [L, 31.]—**Ligamentous c. of Weitbrecht.** Fr., *corde ligamenteuse de Weitbrecht.* The orbicular ligament of the elbow. [A, 301.]—**Lumbo-sacral c.** A trunk formed by the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar nerve and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerve, which gives origin to the greater part of the superior lumbar nerve. [C ; L, 142.]—**Lymphatic c.** A cord-like swelling of a lymphatic vessel running from an infected part, as from the seat of an initial syphilitic lesion. [E. B. Bronson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 24, 1888, p. 309.] Cf. BUBONULUS.—**Lymphoid c's.** Fr., *cordons folliculaires.* Ger., *Markstränge, Markschläuche, Follicularstränge, Lymphröhren.* The anastomosing, cord-like masses of the proper glandular substance, pulp or parenchyma of lymphatic glands. [J, 30.] See *Lymph* TUBES.—**Medullary c.** See *Medullary* TUBE.—**Pistillary c.** See CHORDA *pistillaris.*—**Sonorous c's.** Fr., *cordes sonores.* The membranous semicircular canals of the internal ear. [A, 301.]—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *funiculus spermaticus.* Fr., *cordon spermatique.* Ger., *Samenstrang.* It., *cordone spermatica.* Sp., *cordón espermático.* A cord-like structure made up of the vas deferens, the spermatic artery and veins, lymphatics, nerves, and connective tissue. It begins at the internal abdominal ring, passes through the inguinal canal, and terminates in the scrotum, at the back part of the testicle, by the distribution of its component parts to the different structures of the testicle and scrotum. [L, 142, 172.] —**Spinal c.** Lat., *medulla spinalis.* Fr., *moelle épinière.* Ger., *Rückenmark.* It., *corda spinale.* Sp., *cuerda espinal.* The myelon, or portion of the cerebro-spinal axis below the medulla oblongata. It is about 40 ctm. (18 in.) long, and is contained within the vertebral canal, being limited above by the foramen magnum and below by the body of the first lumbar vertebra. It terminates below in the filum terminale. [K.]—**Testicular c.** See *Spermatic c.*—**True vocal c's.** Fr., *vraies cordes vocales.* See *Inferior vocal* BANDS.—**Tympanic c.** See CHORDA *tympani.*—**Umbilical c.** Lat., *funis umbilicalis, funiculus umbilicalis.* Fr., *cordon ombilical.* Ger., *Nabelstrang, Nabelschnur.* It., *funicolo, cordone ombelicale.* Sp., *cordón umbilical.* 1. The navel-string ; a thick, flexible c. connecting the fœtus, at the umbilicus, with the placenta ; consisting of the umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, and a tough, gelatinous mass (the gelatin of Wharton) serving to support and bind the vessels together. 2. In botany, the delicate filament connecting the placenta with the chalaza of the seed. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Vertebral c's.** See *Protovertebral* COLUMNS.—**Vocal c's.** See *Vocal* BANDS.

CORDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd'a^3. See CHORDA.

CORDAITACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd-a^3-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Engler, the single order of the *Cordaitinæ,* comprising only fossil genera. [B, 245.]

CORDAITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rd-a^3-i^{2}t'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cordaitées.* Of Grand'Eury, a group of fossil plants allied to the *Coniferæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDAITINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-a³-i²t-i(e)′ne(na³-e²). A class of gymnosperms intermediate in botanical characters between the *Cycadinæ* and the *Coniferinæ*, consisting of the order *Cordaitaceæ*. [B, 245.]

CORDATE, adj. Ko²rd′at. Lat., *cordatus* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *cordiforme*. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped leaves, etc., having a notched base, with the sides of the notch convex, as in the heart of a playing card. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDATO-HASTATE, adj. Ko²rd-at″o-ha²st′at. Lat., *cordatohastatus*. Cordate and hastate. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDATO-OVATE, adj. Ko²rd-at″o-o′vat. Of a form between cordate and ovate. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDATO-SAGITTATE, adj. Ko²rd-at″o-sa²j′i²t-at. Of a form between cordate and sagittate. [B, 19.]

CORDE (Fr.), n. Kord. See Cord, Chorda, and Chordee.—**C. à violon.** The genus *Periploca* and the *Cuscuta americana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. colique transverse.** F. Glénard's term for a variety of the epigastric pulsation of nervous dyspepsia, characterized by a transverse cord-like extension of the impulse, due to its communication to the overlying transverse colon. ["Lyon méd.," April 5, 1885, p. 492.]—**C. condylo-coronoïdienne.** The distance in a straight line from the external extremity of the condyle to the summit of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L, 143.]—**C's contournées.** The chordulæ contortæ. [L, 7.]—**C. de farcin.** Of the veterinarians, a cord-like engorgement of the subcutaneous lymphatics. [A, 301.]—**C's de Ferrein.** See *Vocal* bands.—**C's de lait.** A popular expression for a cord-like distension of the milk-ducts.—**C. de Weitbrecht.** See *Ligamentous* cord *of Weitbrecht*.—**C. d'Hippocrate.** See Tendo *Achillis*.—**C. dorsale.** See Notochord.—**C. du ligament cervical.** In quadrupeds, an upward prolongation of the cervical ligament, attached to the occipital protuberance. [A, 301.]—**C. du tambour, C. du tympan.** See Chorda *tympani*.—**C. frontale.** The distance in a straight line between the frontal point and the bregma. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 410 (L).]—**C. gonio-symphysienne.** The distance in a straight line between the gonion and the symphyseal joint. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 537 (L).]—**C. musculaire.** A cord-like prominence of a muscle or a part of a muscle, due to a special morbid excitability of its fibres. [Hardy, "Union méd.," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 61.]—**C. vocales.** See *Vocal* bands.—**C's vocales inférieures.** See *Inferior vocal* bands.—**C's vocales supérieures.** See *Superior vocal* bands.

CORDÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-da. 1. Cord-like; of the veterinarians, showing a transverse cord-like prominence formed by one of the abdominal muscles (a sign of abdominal pain or the result of emaciation). 2. Complicated with chordee (said of gonorrhœa). 3. (Improperly) heart-shaped. [A, 301.]

CORDÉAC (Fr.), n. Kor-da-a²k. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A. 385.]

CORDEAU (Fr.), n. Kor-do. See Acus (4th def.) and Amussis.

CORDELÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-de²-la. See Funiculosus.

CORDELIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kord-e²l-e-e²r. The *Amarantus caudatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORD-GRASS, n. Ko²rd′gra²s. The *Spartina stricta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd′i²-a³. Of Linnæus, a genus of trees and shrubs of the *Boragineæ*, tribe *Cordieæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. abyssinica.** An Abyssinian species, employed like *C. myxa*. [B, 19.]—**C. africana.** See *C. myxa*.—**C. angustifolia** [West]. Fr., *monjoli de Curaçao*. A West Indian variety. The fruit is acid and edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. beurreria** [Linnæus]. The *Ehretia beurreria* of R. Brown. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. Boissieri** [De Candolle]. A Mexican species, now known to furnish the so-called anacahuite wood, formerly much used in decoction, in phthisis. According to Buchner, the wood contains considerable calcium oxalate, but no organic proximate principle. [B, 5, 121, 195.] Cf. Anacahuite.—**C. calococca** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. à coques, bois à chique*. A species indigenous to Jamaica. The fruit is used as a pectoral, and the natives employ it and the root and leaves, boiled in palm-oil, for cutaneous diseases. The fruit is considered by them an aphrodisiac, and they obtain a glue from the bark. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cerdana** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Peru. The leaves and bark are used like garlic. [L, 30.]—**C. chinensis** [Lamarck]. A Chinese species. The acid and astringent fruit is used in urinary diseases. [B, 180.]—**C. crenata.** A species indigenous to Egypt and Abyssinia. It is the κοκκυμηλέα of Theophrastus. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. domestica** [Roth]. See *C. myxa*.—**C. ehretioides** [Lamarck]. See *C. calococca*.—**C. globosa.** The gout-tea of the West Indies. The leaves are used in baths for dropsy and skin diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis.** A species indigenous to Guiana: used as an application to tumors and painful limbs. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. juglandifolia.** See *C. sebestena*.—**C. latifolia** [Roxburgh]. Beng., *buro buhovari*. The broad-leaved slpistan; an East Indian species. The young fruits are pickled and eaten. The fruit is pectoral and astringent. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. Loureiri** [Römer and Schultes]. Fr., *monjoli de Chine*. A species indigenous to China; employed as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. mixa** [Linnæus]. See *C. myxa*.—**C. myxa** [Linnæus], **C. obliqua** [Willdenow], **C. officinalis** [Lamarck]. Fr., *sebastia domestique*. Ger., *schwarze Cordie, schwarzer Brustbeerbaum*. The περσέα of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a species indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in Arabia and Egypt. The fruit, a fleshy berry about 1 inch long and shaped like a plum, was once official in Europe as *fructus sebestenæ* and *jujubæ nigræ*, and was used in pectoral complaints. The powdered seeds, mixed with oil, are used by the natives in ringworm; the bark is considered a mild tonic in Java. [B, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. pellita** [Willdenow]. Fr., *herbe à chiques*. The *Tournefortia hirsutissima*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. retusa** [Vahl]. The *Ehretia buxifolia*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rotundifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón.] Fr., *c. à feuilles rondes*. A Peruvian species. A decoction of the leaves is employed in ophthalmia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. sebestenia** [Linnæus], **C. speciosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *bois de chik, bois de rapé, bois de roses, sébestier*. A species indigenous to the West Indies. The fruit, called *sebestenis*, is used in Egypt as a laxative. It is also made into a confection. The tree furnishes a glue. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tetrandra** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Peru. The fruit is edible. [L, 30.]

CORDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-a(a³)′se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cordiacées*. A group of plants, united to the *Borraginaceæ* by Adanson and A. L. Jussieu, but made by R. Brown and many others a distinct order. De Candolle makes it a division of the *Borraginaceæ*, and subdivides it into three groups—*Cordieæ*, *Heliotropieæ*, and *Tournefortieæ*. It corresponds to the *Cordieæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIAL, adj. Ko²rd′ya²l. Lat., *cordialis* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *c.* Ger., *herzstärkend*. It., *cordiale*. Sp., *c.* Acting as a stimulant or tonic to the heart and the stomach; warming; exhilarating; as a n., a preparation so acting. [A, 301.]—**Brodum's c., Brodum's nervous c.** Of Paris, a preparation containing the tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamom, and cinchona, compound spirit of lavender, and wine of iron. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. lozenges.** See Tabellæ *cardiacæ*.—**C. spirit.** See Spiritus *cardiacus*.—**C. syrup.** See Syrupus *cardiacus*.—**C. troches.** See Trochisci *alexiterii nostri*.—**C.-water.** See Aqua *cardiaca*.—**Curaçao c.** 1. Of Moore, a preparation made by mixing 1 part of tincture of fresh orange-peel, 2 parts of alcohol, and 3 parts of syrup. 2. Of Von Valta, a preparation made by macerating 15 parts each of bitter (curaçoa) orange-peel, freed from pulp and cut, in 190 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, straining, adding 10 parts of milk and 80 of water, filtering, and mixing with 50 parts of syrup. 3. Of R. F. Fairthorne, a substitute for imported curaçoa, made by dissolving 10 drops of fresh oil of orange-peel, 6 drops of fresh oil of lemon-peel, and 1 drop each of oil of cloves, oil of anise-seed, and oil of Ceylon cinnamon, in 5 fl. oz. and 2 fl. drachms of alcohol, adding 1 fl. drachm of extract of fresh orange-peel and 7 fl. oz. of syrup, agitating for 10 or 15 minutes, adding 2 fl. drachms of orange-flower water or water, and 2 drachms of powdered magnesium carbonate, and, after allowing it to stand for an hour, filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, xxix, xxx (a, 21).]—**Godfrey's c.** 1. A preparation made by dissolving 2¼ Troy oz. of potassium carbonate in 26 pints of water, adding 16 pints of sugar-house molasses, heating the mixture over a gentle fire until it simmers, removing the scum, adding 1½ pint of tincture of opium, 2 pints of alcohol, and 4 fl. drachms of oil of sassafras, previously mixed together. 2. Of J. B. Moore, a preparation made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of brandy with 22 fl. oz. of boiling water in a half-gallon bottle, rubbing ½ drachm each of oil of sassafras and oil of peppermint with 3 drachms of magnesium carbonate, triturating the mixture with 8 fl. oz. of the hot menstruum, then transferring to the bottle containing the remainder, and occasionally shaking the whole vigorously until cool; filtering with sufficient water to make 28 fl. oz. of filtrate, dissolving in this 1 Troy oz. of sodium bicarbonate, and adding 1 pint of New Orleans molasses and 1½ fl. oz. of deodorized tincture of opium, mixing well, and, if necessary, straining through muslin. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 21).]—**Sir Walter Raleigh's c.** See Confectio *aromatica*.—**Solid c. epithem.** See Epithema *cordiale solidum*.

CORDIALI (It.), n. Ko²rd-i²-a³l′e. The Linaria *communis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDICEPS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd′i²-se²ps(ke²ps). Gen., *cordicip′itis*. From *cor*, the heart, and *caput*, the head. Of Lamarck, a genus of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*, which Tulasne has added to the *Hypocrea* and *Torrubia*. The species grows upon dead leaves and branches, ergoted grains, and the pupæ and larvæ of insects. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. alutacea.** A species of a pale tan-color that grows upon pine leaves. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. militaris.** An English species of a brilliant scarlet color. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. purpurea.** Of Fries, an organism shown by Tulasne to be merely the final stage of development of the ergot-of-rye fungus. [a, 22.]—**C. sinensis.** A species sold by the Chinese as a medicine. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kor-de, kord′i²-e². See Cordia.—**Schwarze C.** (Ger.). The *Cordia myxa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i(i²)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr. *cordiées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of *Boragineæ*. It comprises *Cordia*, *Patagonula*, *Saccellium*, and *Auxemma*. 2. Of De Candolle, a group of *Cordiaceæ*, comprising *Gynaion*, *Varronia*, *Cordia*, and *Saccellium*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIELLE (Fr.), n. Kord-e-e²l. The *Leoneorus cardiaca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-e(e²)′re²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cordiérées*. Of Richard, a tribe of rubiaceous plants, comprising *Cordiera*, *Myrmecodia*, and *Tricalysia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIFOLIATE, adj. Ko²rd-i²-fol′i²-at. Lat., *cordifolius* (from *cor*, the heart, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *cordifolié*. Ger., *herzblättrig*. Having heart-shaped leaves. [L, 81.]

CORDIFORM, adj. Ko²rd′i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cordiformis* (from *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cordiforme*. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped.

CORDINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rd-i²n-e(a)′ma³. Gen., *cordinem′atos (-is)*. Gr., κορδίνημα. See Scordinema.

CORDLEAFS, n. Ko²rd′lefs. Lindley's name for certain *Restiaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDMI. In Macassar, the *Cassytha corniculata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOBAN, n. In Cuba, the *Miconia clanothina.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORDOBANCILLO (Sp.). Kord-o-ba^{3}n-thel'yo. In Cuba, the *Rondeletia febrifuga.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORDOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rd-ol(o^{2}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *cor*, the heart, and *dolere*, to be in pain. Fr., *cordolie.* See CARDIALGIA.

CORDON (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}rd-o^{2}n^{2}. 1. See CORD. 2. In floriculture, the organs in double anemones representing the petal. 3. A girdle. 4. See AVANT-LAIT. 5. See ENTRE-FESSES. [A, 491; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. adamantin.** See GUBERNACULUM *dentis.*—**C. cunéiforme.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**C. de cardinal.** The *Polygonum orientale.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Goll.** See COLUMN *of Goll.*—**C. de l'ombilic.** See *Umbilical* CORD.—**C. externe de la silique.** The external tract of nerve-fibres forming the capsule of the olivary body. [I, 39.] See SILIQUA *olivæ.*—**C's folliculaires.** See *Lymphoid* CORDS.—**C. grêle.** See FUNICULUS *gracilis.*—**C. iliaque gauche.** F. Glénard's term for the sigmoid flexure of the colon when it is in a condition admitting of its course being traced by palpation. ["Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885, p. 492.]—**C. intermédiare.** The lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**C. interne de la silique.** The internal bundle of nerve-fibres in the capsule of the olivary body. [I, 39.]—**C. latéral.** The lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 28.]—**C. latéral de la moelle épinière.** See *Lateral* COLUMN.—**C's médullaires.** The medullary columns of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**C's nerveux.** Nerve-trunks; the larger divisions of a nerve. [A, 301.]—**C. nucléaire.** Balbiani's name for the nuclear fibrils. [J.]—**C. olivaire.** See *Olivary* FASCICULUS.—**C. ombilical.** See *Umbilical* CORD.—**C. pistillaire.** See CHORDA *pistillaris.*—**C. placentaire.** See FUNICULUS and CHORDA *pistillaris.*—**C's pyramidaux.** The pyramids of the spinal cord. [I, 39.]—**C. sanitaire.** A line of policemen, soldiers, or civilians posted around an infected district to prevent egress or ingress. [L, 88.]—**C. spermatique.** See *Spermatic* CORD.—**C. suspenseur.** The cellular cord which supports the vegetable embryo in the ovule. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sus-pubien.** See *Round* LIGAMENT *of the uterus.*—**C. testiculaire.** See *Spermatic* CORD.—**Gros c.** A commercial term for fish-glue occurring in heart-shaped pieces. [A, 301.]—**Petit c.** A commercial term for fish-glue occurring in lyre-shaped pieces. [A, 301.]—**Sanitary c.** See *C. sanitaire.*

CORDONCILLO (Sp.), n. Kord-on-thel'yo. In Jalisco, matico. [A, 447.]

CORDONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kord-on-a. Marked with cord-like processes or ridges. [L, 180.]

CORDUBA (Sp.), n. Kord'u-ba^{3}. The *Asparagus acutifolius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORDULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rd-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)'na^{3}. A subfamily of the *Libellulidæ.* [L, 121.]

CORDYCEPS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd'i^{2}(u^{6})-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). See CORDICEPS.

CORDYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). Gen., *cord'yles.* Gr., κορδύλη. 1. A club, or anything with a head like a club. 2. An old form of bandage for the head. 3. A furuncle. [A, 322.]

CORDYLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^{2}-a^{3}. From κόρδυλος, the newt. Fr., *cordylée.* The excrement of a lizard (Fr., *stellion du Levant*), anciently reputed to be a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, and also used as a cosmetic. [L, 41, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CORDYLINE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i(e)'ne(na). The club-palm; of Commerson, a genus of palm-like liliaceous plants, closely allied to *Dracæna.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fragrans.** The *Dracæna fragrans.* [B, 19, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. reflexa.** The *Dracæna reflexa.* [B, 19, 245 (*a*. 24).]

CORDYLOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rd-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o(o^{2})-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *cordyloïdes.* A family of the *Reptilia.* [L, 180.]

CORE, n. Kor. From *cor*, the heart. Lat., *ventriculus* (seu *nucleus*) *furunculi* (1st def.). Fr., *bourbillon* (1st and 2d def's), *massue centrale* (3d def.). Ger., *Eiter-Pfropf* (1st def.), *Axenkörper* (3d def.), *Innenkolben* (3d def.). It., *torso centrale* (1st def.). Sp., *centro de pus* (1st def.). 1. A whitish, filamentous, tenacious body formed at the centre of a furuncle; regarded by most writers as necrosed connective tissue, but by some as a product of plastic exudation. 2. A disorder of sheep. 3. The axile body or corpuscle; the central part of a terminal corpuscle. It consists of a connective-tissue framework which contains the termination of one or more medullated nerve-fibres, and several cells or cell-like bodies, considered to be either of connective tissue or of epithelial or ganglionic character. The whole is surrounded by a capsule derived from the sheath of the nerve or nerves terminating in it. [B, 77; J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J); L, 56.] 4. See CORIS. 5. A bar of soft iron sliding within the coil of an induction machine.—**Claw c's.** The osseous structures supporting the claws of many mammals. [L, 14.]—**Horn c's.** The bony processes, usually arising from the frontal bones, which extend into and support the horns of the *Cavicornia.* [L, 14.]

CORE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)'e(a). Gen., *cor'es.* Gr., κόρη. The pupil of the eye (originally, the eyeball). [A, 325, 387.]

COREA (Port.), n. Kor'a-a^{3}. The *Coris monspeliensis.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORECLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k-li'(le^{2}-e')-si^{2}s. Gen., *corecleis'eos* (*-is*). See COROCLEISIS.

CORE CORE, n. In Chili, the *Geranium columbinum.* [B, 88.]

CORECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *corectas'eos* (*-ec'tasis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Dilatation of the pupil. [A, 322.]

CORECTENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k-ten(te^{2}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}, -ten(te^{2}n)-i-(e)'a^{3}. From κόρη, the pupil, and ἐκτενία (= ἐκτένεια), extension. Enlargement of the pupil by prolapse of the iris through a wound in the cornea. [F.]

CORECTODIALYSIS (Lat.), **CORECTOMIA** (Lat.), **CORECTOMODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k-to(to^{2})-di(di^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s, -tom(to^{2}m)'i^{2}-a^{3}, -tom(to^{2}m)-o(o^{2})-di(di^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *corectodialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*), *corectom'iæ*, *-tomodialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and διάλυσις, liberation, or τέμνειν, to cut. See IRIDECTOMY and IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k-tom(to^{2}m)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From κόρη, the pupil, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. See IRIDECTOMY.

CORECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^{2}-a^{3}. From κόρη, the pupil, and ἔκτοπος, displaced. Fr., *corectopie.* Ger., *Corectopie, Pupillenversetzung.* It., *dislogamento della pupilla*, c. Sp., *dislocación de la pupila.* Displacement of the pupil; a condition in which the pupil in not in the centre of the iris. [F.]

COREDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}(a)-di(di^{2})-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *coredialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and διάλυσις, liberation. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

COREDIASTASIS (Lat.), **COREDIASTOLE** (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}(a)-di(di^{2})-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *corediastas'eos* (*-ast'asis*, *-ast'oles*). From κόρη, the pupil, and διάστασις or διαστολή, dilatation. Fr., *corédiastase, corédiastole.* Dilatation of the pupil. [L, 32.]

COREI [Schiödte] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)'e^{2}-i(e). A family of the *Trochalopoda.* [L, 196.]

COREIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-e(e^{2})'i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *coréidées, coréides.* A family of the *Gymnocerata*, or of the *Nodicornia*, or a group or subfamily of the *Corisiæ.* [L, 121, 196, 292.]

CORELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}l-li(le)'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). A subfamily of the *Ascidiadæ.* [L, 121.]

CORELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}l(al)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *corelys'eos* (*-el'ysis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and λύειν, to loosen. Fr., *corélysie.* The operation of detaching the pupillary or sphincter margin of the iris from any adhesions which it may have contracted to the cornea or to the capsule of the lens. [F.]

COREMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r-e(a)'ma^{3}. Gen., *corem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κόρημα. 1. Refuse, filth, anything purged away. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a general term for medicinal applications for cleansing and softening the skin. [A, 325.]

COREMEGINE [Runge], n. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}m'e^{2}j-en. From κόρη, the pupil, and μέγας, large. Fr., *corémégine.* Atropine. [A, 301; L, 49.]

COREMETAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}(a)-met-a^{3}-mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *coremetamorphos'eos* (*-is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil. [F.]

COREMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}m-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *corémiacées.* Of Payer, a family of arthrosporaceous *Fungi*, having their receptacle formed by a union of many filaments. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COREMIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}m-i(i^{2})'e^{2}-i(e). A tribe of the *Hormiscineæ*, comprising *Coremium* and *Stysanus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COREMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}m'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A stalk consisting of a collection of hyphæ. [A, 396.] 2. Of Link, a genus of the *Mucedines* in which the receptacular filaments are gathered in a cylindrical shape, and at their summits spread out in the form of a bouquet. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COREMORPHOMA (Lat.), **COREMORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}(a)-mo^{2}rf-om'a^{3}, -os'i^{2}s. See COROMORPHOMA and COROMORPHOSIS.

CORENBLOEM, n. In Belgium, the *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORENC (Fr.), n. Kor-a^{3}n^{2}k. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a cold sulphurous and saline effervescent spring. [A, 385.]

CORENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-e^{2}n^{2}(an^{2})-klis'(kle^{2}-es')-is. Gen., *corencleis'eos* (*-cleis'is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and ἔγκλεισις, inclusion. See IRIDENCLEISIS.

COREOMETER, n. Kor-e^{2}-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Fr., *coréomètre.* From κόρη, the pupil, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil; several varieties of instruments for this purpose have been proposed by Obers, Follin, Lawrence, Coccins, Galezowski, Obernier, Fick, Hondin, Badal, Mulder and Kreuchel, Doijer, and Landolt. One of the earliest and simplest is the instrument of Lawrence, which consists of a horizontal scale divided into quarters of a line. This scale carries two vertical indices, one of which is stationary while the other can be moved along the scale by means of a screw. [F.]

COREONCION (Lat.), **COREONCIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kor-(ko^{2}r)-e^{2}(a)-o^{2}n(on^{2})'si^{2}(ki^{2})-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κόρη, the pupil, and ὄγκος, a hook. Fr., *coréoncion.* 1. A hook-like instrument, devised by Langenbeck, for drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, so as to form an artificial pupil. 2. A forceps with double hooks, invented by the elder von Graefe. [F.]

CORÉOPE (Fr.), n. Kor-a-op. See COREOPSIS.

COREOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}-o^{3}ps-i^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *coréopsidées.* Of Cassini, a subtribe of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Guizotia, Synedrella, Trichospira, Heterospermum, Glossocardia, Microlecane, Coreocarpus, Dahlia, Hidalgoa, Thelesperma, Cosmos, Bidens, Narvalina, Glossogyne, Isostigma*, and *Chrysanthellum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COREOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *coreops'eos* (*-is*). From κόρις, a bug, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *coréope, co-*

réopsis, coriope. Ger., *Wanzengesicht.* Tickseed; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Compositæ.* tribe *Helianthoideæ.* [B, 34, 42, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alternifolia** [Linnæus]. See ACTINOMERIS *squarrosa.*—**C. atkinsoniana.** An ornamental species now referred to *Calliopsis.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bidens** [Linnæus]. See BIDENS *cernua.*—**C. Drummondii** [Torrey and Gray]. A species found in Texas. [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. georgina nuda.** The *Dahlia pinnata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. georgina pruinosa** [Cassini]. The *Dahlia bidentifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. trichosperma** [Michaux]. Tickweed- (or tickseed-) sunflower; a species growing in the United States. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. verticillata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coréopsis verticille.* A species found in the Middle and Western United States; the leaves furnish a red dye. [B, 19, 34, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COREPALINANOIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-e^2(a)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-i^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *corepalinanoix′eos (-is).* From κόρη, the pupil, πάλιν, again, and ἄνοιξις, an opening. An obsolete term for the re-opening or re-establishment of the natural pupil. [F.]

COREPARELCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-e^2(a)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}l′si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-i^{2}s. See COROPARELCYSIS.

COREPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-e^{2}t(e^{2}f)′ti^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *corephthis′eos (-eph′thisis).* From κόρη, the pupil, and φθίσις, a shrinking. Fr., *coréphthisie.* Habitual contraction of the pupil. [A, 301.]

COREPLASTY, n. Kor′e^2-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *coreplastica, coreplastice* (from κόρη, the pupil, and πλαστική [τέχνη understood], plastic art). Fr., *coréplastie.* The formation of an artificial pupil; coremorphosis. [F.]

CORESTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko^{2}r)-e^2(a)-ste^{2}n-o′ma^3. Gen., *corestenom′atos (-is).* From κόρη, the pupil, and στένωμα, a narrow place. A narrowing or partial closure of the pupil. [F.]—**C. congenitum** [von Ammon]. Congenital c.; a peculiar deformity of the pupil caused by proliferations or outgrowths from the sphincter margin of the iris, which sometimes touch each other and thus form several pupils. [F.]

CORÈTE (Fr.), n. Kor-e^{2}t. The genus *Corchorus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. mélochie, C. potagère.** The *Corchorus olitorius.* [A, 301; B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORETODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-et(at)-o(o^2)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *coretodialys′eos (-al′ysis).* From κόρη, the pupil, and διάλυσις, a loosening. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORETOMODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}t(at)-o(o^2)-mo-(mo^2)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *coretomodialy′seos (-al′ysis).* From κόρη, the pupil, τέμνειν, to cut, and διάλυσις, a loosening. Fr., *corétomédialyse.* See IRIDECTOMY.

CORETOMY, n. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}t′o-mi^2. From κόρη, the pupil, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *corétomie.* See IRIDOTOMY.

CORETONECTOMY, n. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}t-o-ne^{2}k′to-mi^2. From κόρη, the pupil, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. See IRIDECTOMY.

CORETOTOMY, n. Ko^{2}r-e^2-to^{2}t′o-mi^2. From κόρη, the pupil, and τέμνειν, to cut. See IRIDOTOMY.

COREVIA (Ar.), n. The *Carum carvi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORGNOULE (Fr.), n. Korn-yul. A kind of gall growing on the plum-tree. [B, 88; L, 109.]

CORIACE (Fr.), adj. Ko-re-a^{2}s. See CORIACEOUS.

CORIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *coriacés.* 1. A subsection of the *Cyclorrhapha.* 2. A family of the *Zoantharia.* [L, 41, 121.]

CORIACEOUS, adj. Kor-i^{2}a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *coriaceus* (from *corium*, leather). Fr., *coriace, coriacé.* Ger., *lederartig.* It., *coriaceo.* Sp., *coriáceo.* Leathery. [B, 19, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORIAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko-re-ar. See CORIARIA.

CORIAL, adj. Kor′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *corialis.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Coriaria.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus corialis.* See CORIALES.

CORIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a(a^3)′lez(las). Of Lindley, the *Coriarieæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORIAMYRTIN, n. Kor-i^2-a^3-mu^{5}rt′i^{2}n. Fr., *coriamyrtine.* The peculiar principle, $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$, of the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*, discovered by Riban. It forms white, bitter crystals, without odor, slightly soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in benzene. It is a violent poison, resembling picrotoxin in action. [A, 319; B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CORIANDER, n. Kor-i^2-a^{2}n′du^{6}r. Fr., *coriandre.* Ger., *C.* The genus *Coriandrum*; also the fruit of the *Coriandrum sativum.*—**Common c.** The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-fruit, C.-seed.** Lat., *coriandri fructus* [Br. Ph.], *coriandrum* [U. S. Ph.], *fructus coriandri* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *C′samen.* The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 5, 81 (*a*, 24).]—**Essential oil of c.** See *Oil of c.*—**Gemeiner C.** (Ger.). The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum coriandri* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile* (ou *essence*) *de coriandre.* Ger., *C′öl.* Sp., *esencia de culantro* [Sp. Ph.]. A volatile oil, isomeric with borneol, obtained by distillation, with water, from bruised c.-seeds. It has the odor and taste of c., a neutral reaction, and the medicinal properties of the fruit. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Römischer C.** (Ger.), **Schwarzer C.** (Ger.). The *Nigella sativa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORIANDRE (Fr.), n. Ko-re-a^{3}ndr′. See CORIANDER and CORIANDRUM.—**Alcoolat de c.** Spirit of coriander; made by macerating 1 part of coriander-seeds for 2 days in 8 parts of alcohol, and evaporating on a water-bath. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]—**C. commune.** The *Coriandrum sativum.* [A, 301.]—**Essence (ou Huile volatile) de c.** Oil of coriander. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CORIANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coriandrées.* 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ-Cœlospermeæ*, including *Bifora, Astoma, Atrema*, and *Coriandrum.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising (in 1827) *Coriandrum* and *Biforis*; in 1828 he made them a subdivision of the true *Umbelliferæ*, including the same genera as before and adding *Exoacantha*; in 1837 including *Lagoecia, Coriandrum, Atrema, Astomæa*, and *Bifora*; and in 1841 comprising *Coriandrum, Biforis, Cymbocarpum, Astomæa, Apiastrum*, and *Atrema.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CORIANDRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)′ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Apiaceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORIANDRINEÆ [Dietr.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}nd-(a^{3}nd)-rin′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). The *Coriandreæ* of De Candolle. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CORIANDRUM [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}nd-(a^{3}nd)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., κορίανδρον, κορίαννον, κορίανον. Fr., *coriandre.* Ger., *Coriander.* 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Caucalineæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. sativum.* [B, 5, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**Ætheroleum coriandri.** See *Oleum coriandri æthereum.*—**Coriandri fructus** [Br. Ph.]. See CORIANDER-*fruit.*—**C. cicuta** [Crantz]. The *Conium maculatum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cynapium** [Crantz]. The *Æthusa cynapium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. latifolium** [Crantz]. The *Sium latifolium.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maculatum** [Roth]. The *Conium maculatum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. majus.** See *C. sativum.*—**C. sativum.** Fr., *coriandre cultivée.* Ger., *gemeiner Coriander* (oder *Koriander*). An annual species widely cultivated for the sake of its fruit, coriander, which becomes fragrant when dried (though all parts of the fresh plant are very fœtid when bruised), has the ordinary medicinal virtues of the aromatics, and is used to disguise the taste of other medicines, or to correct their griping qualities. The aromatic taste and odor depend on a volatile oil (see *Oil of* CORIANDER). [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. testiculatum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *petite coriandre.* A species having the same uses as *C. sativum*, though little employed. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgare.** See *C. sativum.*—**Fructus coriandri** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See CORIANDER-*fruit.*—**Oleum coriandri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum coriandri æthereum.** See *Oil of* CORIANDER.—**Semen coriandri (majoris).** See CORIANDER-*fruit.*—**Semen coriandri nigri (seu romani).** The seed of *Nigella sativa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen coriandri sativi (seu vulgaris).** See CORIANDER-*fruit.*

CORIANNON (Lat.), **CORIANON** (Lat.), n′s n. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′no^{2}n, -o^{2}n. Gr., κορίαννον, κορίανον. Ancient names of *Coriandrum sativum* and its fruit. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORIARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(kor)-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *redoul.* Ger., *Gerberstrauch.* The only genus of the *Coriarieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. angustissima.** A New Zealand species, thought by some to be identical with *C. ruscifolia.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. myrtifolia** [Linnæus]. Ar., *arouize, er rouiza.* Fr., *redoul à feuilles de myrte, corroyère, herbe aux tanneurs, redon, redoux, sumac des teinturiers.* Ger., *myrtenblättriger Gerberstrauch, Myrtensumach.* A shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect, opposite, myrtle-like leaves, which have been used to adulterate senna. The leaves are used for dyeing black. The berries and the young shoots, which contain coriamyrtin, are poisonous, causing violent cramps in the stomach, soon followed by vomiting, frothing at the mouth, loss of sight, coldness of the skin, clammy perspiration, convulsive movements, pulselessness, and loss of sensibility. [C. Rivière, "Jour. de méd. et pharm. d'Algérie"; "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888, p. 307; B, 19, 173, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nepalensis.** A more spreading species than *C. myrtifolia*, indigenous to Nepal, where its fruit is said to be eaten. [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nescifolia.** See *C. ruscifolia.*—**C. phylicifolia** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. See *C. thymifolia.*—**C. ruscifolia** [Linnæus], **C. sarmentosa** [Forster]. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de fragon.* Toot-plant, tu-tu; a species growing in New Zealand, containing toot-poison, which is thought to be the same narcotic principle as coriamyrtin. The ripe berries are said to be refreshing, if the seeds are rejected. [B, 5, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. thymifolia** [Willdenow]. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de thym.* Ink-plant; a species growing in New Zealand and South America; thought by some to be a variety of *C. ruscifolia.* The juice of its fruit is at first of a reddish color, but soon turns black. [B, 5, 173, 185 (*a*, 24).]

CORIARIACEÆ (Lat.), **CORIARIEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-(kor)-i^2-a(a^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -ri(ri^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coriariacées, coriariées.* An order of plants consisting of the genus *Coriaria.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CORIARINE, n. Kor-i^2-ar′en. Fr., *c.* An alkaloid extracted from *Coriaria myrtifolia.* [L, 41, 49, 87.]

CORIARINEÆ [Chat.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coriarinées.* A group of plants comprising the *Coriarieæ* and *Linnantheæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORIDE (Fr.), n. Ko-red. See CORIS.

CORIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coridées.* Of Reichenbach, a tribe of the *Primulaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Coris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORIDINE, n. Ko^{2}r′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Coridin.* A liquid, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, metameric with aniline and its homologues, and derived from the distillation of bones and other animal matter. It boils at about 211° C. [B 4, 5, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CORIGEEN, n. Ko^{2}r-i^2-gen′. See CARRAGHEEN.

CORIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *coriit′idis.* From *corium*, the skin (see also *-itis**). See DERMATITIS.

CORINALDIEÆ [Trevisan] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-di(di^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of the *Algæ* (*Spherococceæ*), consisting of the genus *Corinaldia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORINDE (Fr.), n. Ko-ra^{2}nd. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [B, 19.]

CORINTH, n. Ko^{2}r'i^{2}nth. Lat., *uvæ corinthiacæ* (from *Corinth*, whence they are exported). Fr., *corinthe, passarelle.* Ger., *Corinthe, Korinthe.* It., *pasa di Corinto.* Sp., *pasa de Corinto.* The black currant; the dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera corinthiaca.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CORION (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko^{2}r)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., χόριον (1st def.), κόριον (2d def.). Fr., *c.* (1st def.). 1. See CORIUM and CHORION. 2. The coriaceous part of the upper wings of the *Tetramera.* 3. An ancient name for coriander. 4. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus.* 5. Of Link, the genus *Bifora.* 6. Of Mitchell, the genus *Arenaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41, 44, 95.]

CORIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Kor(ko^{2}r)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cor'eos (-is).* Gr., κόρις. 1. The *Acanthia lectularius.* [A, 325.] 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Primulaceæ*, tribe *Corideæ.* [B, 42, (*a*, 24).]—**C. cretica, C. lutea.** The *Hypericum saxatile.* [L, 97.]—**C. monspeliensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. de Montpellier.* Ger., *Erdkiefer.* A species growing in the Mediterranean region; it has a bitter taste and aromatic odor, and has been recommended as a vulnerary. By the Arabs the whole plant is regarded as a specific in syphilis. It is probably the σύμφυτον πετραῖον of Dioscorides. [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORISANTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the-(tha)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *corisanthérie.* Of Jussieu, a class of monopetalous dicotyledons comprising the *Dipsaceæ, Rubiaceæ*, and *Loniceræ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORISEN (Fr.), n. Kor-es-a^{3}n^2. A Corean variety of ginseng, thought by some botanists to be an *Aralia.* [A, 301.]

CORISIÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}s'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κόρις, a bug. A family of the *Hemiptera.* [L, 196.]

CORISPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^2-spurm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κόρις, a bug, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *corispermées.* 1. Of Link, a tribe of the *Salsolaceæ*, comprising *Agriophyllum, Corispermum, Anthochlamys*, and *Vallinia.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, comprising *Corispermum, Anthochlamys*, and *Agriophyllum.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., χόριον, δέρμα. Fr., *derme, muco-derme* (2d def.), *chorion muqueux* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederhaut* (1st def.), *eigentliche Cutis* (1st def.). It., *corion.* Sp., *corión.* 1. The dense felt-like membranous layer of the skin, covered on the ectal or free surface by the epidermis or cuticle, and on the ental or attached surface insensibly merging into the areolar subcutaneous tissue. It is composed of a dense network of white fibrous tissue with a slight admixture of elastic tissue. The meshes of the network are wide next the subcutaneous tissue, but become very close next the epidermis, from which it is said to be separated by a basement membrane; here also the c. is raised into blunt projections (formed by cutaneous follicles deflected upward) which constitute the papillæ upon which the epidermis is molded. Besides the proper fibrous tissue of the c., there are present in it blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, nerves and their endings, sweat-glands and sebaceous glands, the roots of the hairs and their arrector pili muscles, connective-tissue corpuscles and lymph-cells, muscular fibre-cells, and, in many animals, striated muscular fibres. 2. The connective-tissue framework or membrane, comparable with the c. of the skin, upon which rests the epithelium of mucous membrane. It contains considerable adenoid tissue, and is bounded next the epithelium, in most situations, by a basement membrane, and, next the submucosa, by a thin layer of muscular fibre-cells (*muscularis mucosæ*). [J, 26, 30, 32, 35, 42; L, 115.] 3. The *Poria* of Pursh. 4. Of Pliny, the rind, bark, or shell of fruits, plants, or nuts. [*a*, 17; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. phlogisticum, C. pleuriticum.** See BUFFY COAT.—**C. polypigerum.** See POLYPARIUM.

CORIVE (Fr.), n. Ko-rev. A variety of chestnut. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORIXÆ [Schiödte] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}x'e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pagiopoda.* [L, 196.]

CORIXIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}x'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Hemiptera heteropoda.* [L, 121.]

CORIXITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}x-i(e)'tez(te^{2}s). A group of the *Notonectidæ*, order *Hemiptera.* [L, 109.]

CORIZIOLA (It.), n. Kor-etz-i^2-ol'a^3. In the Levant, the *Convolvulus scammonia* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORK, n. Ko^{2}rk. Gr., φελλός. Lat., *suber* (1st def.). Fr., *liége* (1st def.). Ger., *Kork* (1st def.). It., *sughero* (1st def.). Sp., *corecho* (1st def.). 1. A variety of tissue found in the hypodermal zone of many trees, formed of several layers of more or less cuboidal hollow cells with liquefied walls, and destitute of intercellular spaces and of cell-contents other than air. The term c. is commonly applied to this tissue only when its cell-walls are thin, elastic, and compressible, as in the inner bark of the *Quercus suber*, the latter, and, according to some authorities, also the *Quercus occidentalis*, furnishing the c. of commerce. 2. A stopper made from c. (1st def.). 3. In Scotland, the *Lecanora tartarea.* 4. The *Rocella tinctoria.* [B, 19, 75, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Acid of c.** Ger., *Korksäure.* See SUBERIC *acid.*—**Common c.-tree.** The *Quercus suber.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-bind.** The *Convolvulus arvensis* and the *Polygonum convolvulus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-bottle.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cambium.** The inner, active and growing layers of tissue of the superficial parts of plants, known as *c. meristem, c.*, and *phellogen;* also the outer layer of the dead bark, to which the name c. is ordinarily applied. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CAMBIUM.—**C.-leaves.** The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. periderm.** The continuous layers of c. considered collectively; of Mohl, tough in distinction from soft cork. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-powder.** See SUBERIN.—**C.-tree.** The *Quercus suber.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-wood.** See the major list.—**East Indian c.-tree.** 1. The *Adansonia digitata.* 2. The *Bignonia suberosa* (*Millingtonia hortensis*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian c.-tree.** See *East Indian c.-tree* (2d def.).—**C.-oak.** See QUERCUS *suber.*—**Mountain c.** Elastic asbestos. See ASBESTOS.—**New Zealand c.-tree.** The *Entelea arborescens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Siberian c.-tree.** The *Phellodendron amurense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CORKALET, n. Ko^{2}rk'a^{2}l-e^{2}t. In the Shetland Islands, the *Lecanora tartarea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORKBOON (Flemish), n. The *Quercus suber.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORKIN, n. Ko^{2}rk'i^{2}n. The *Lecanora tartarea.* [A, 505.]

CORK-WOOD, n. Ko^{2}rk'wu^{4}d. 1. In the West Indies, the *Anona palustris*, the *Ochroma lagopus*, and the flower stem of *Agave americana.* 2. In New South Wales, the *Duboisia myoporoides.* 3. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus.* [B, 121, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh c.-w.** The *Anona palustris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian c.-w.** The *Ochroma lagopus.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CORM, n. Ko^{2}rm. Gr., κορμός. Lat., *cormus.* Fr., *corme* (2d def.). Ger., *Stiel* (2d def.). 1. Of Haeckel, a stock or colony. 2. A fleshy, underground, bulb-like stem. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CORMAILLOT (Fr.), n. Kor-ma^3-el-yo. The *Murex erinaceus.* [L, 49.]

CORMAU (Fr.), n. Kor-mo. A kind of olive. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CORMÉ (Fr.), n. Kor-ma. A beverage made in Bretagne from the fruit of *Sorbus domestica.* [B, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORMEILLE, CORMELE, n's. Korm-aly', -e^{2}l. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.* [A, 505.]

CORMELLE (Fr.), n. Kor-me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus* (the *Agaricus colubrinus*). [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORMENS, n. A place in Illyria, where there is a spring containing calcium chloride, silica, and nitrogen. [A, 385.]

CORMES (Fr.), n. Korm. The fruit of *Sorbus domestica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORMIER (Fr.), n. Kor-me-a. 1. The *Sorbus domestica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. See CORMUS.

CORMODES (Lat.), **CORMOIDES** (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rm-od'ez-(as), -o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). From κορμός (see CORMUS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cormoïde.* Ger., *wurzelstockähnlich.* Resembling a cormus. [L.]

CORMOGEN, n. Ko^{2}rm'o-je^{2}n. A plant of the *Cormophyta.* [*a*, 24.]

CORMOGENY, n. Ko^{2}rm-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From κορμός, a trunk, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Ger., *Cormogenie.* The ontogeny of races or of social aggregates composed of persons (*e.g.*, families and states). [L, 146.]

CORMOID, adj. Ko^{2}rm'oid. See CORMODES.

CORMOPHYLOGENY, n. Ko^{2}rm-o-fi^{2}l-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From κορμός, a stem, φῦλον, a race, and γεννᾶν, to produce. The phylogeny of groups or social unities composed of individuals, such as families, communities, and states. [*a*, 17.]

CORMOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rm-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From κορμός, a trunk, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *cormophytes.* Of Endlicher, the cormophytes, one of his two grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, embracing all plants having a stem (*i. e.*, all phanerogams and acotyledons). The c. were subdivided into 3 groups, *Acrobrya, Amphibrya*, and *Acramphibrya.* By Sachs the c. are regarded as a subkingdom of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the series *Bryophyta, Pteridophyta*, and *Phanerogamæ.* [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rm-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cormose.* Ger., *stieltragend.* Provided with a corm. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CORMOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Korm-o(o^2)-tri^{2}d'i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From κορμός, a trunk, and τρίδυμος, triple. Ger., *Rumpfdrilling.* A monster with three bodies. [A, 322.]

CORMOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rm-o(o^2)-zo'a^3. From κορμός, a trunk, and ζῶον, an animal. A term suggested as preferable to *Corpozoa* (*q. v.*). [A, 316.]

CORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}rm'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κορμός. Fr., *cormier* (3d def.). 1. See CORM. 2. Of Willdenow, an aerial stem. 3. A genus of plants generally referred to the genus *Pyrus.* The species bear fruit called corms. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORN, n. Ko^{2}rn. Lat., *frumentum* (1st def.). Fr., *blé, céréales* (1st def.). Ger., *Getreide* (1st def.), *Korn* (1st def.). It., *grano* (1st def.), *cereali* (pl. — 1st def.). Sp., *grano* (1st def.). 1. A general term for the cereal or grain-producing grasses, particularly (in the United States) maize (Fr., *maïs*). [B, 121.] 2. See CLAVUS. 3. In composition (as in *c.-lily, c.-mint*, etc.), used adjectively to indicate that a plant grows wild in the fields.—**Amel c.** The *Triticum amyleum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Black c.** Fr., *blé noir.* Syn.: *black wheat.* The genus *Melampyrum.* [L, 73.]—**Broom-c.** The *Sorghum dora.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Chinese c.** The *Setaria italica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-flag, C.-flower.** See the major list.—**C.-salad.** See the major list.—**C.-silk.** The long, silky stigmata of maize (*Zea mais*); official in the Fr. Cod. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-smut.** The *Ustilago maidis;* official in the U. S. Ph. as *ustilago.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Devil's-c.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505.]—**Gero c.** The *Pencillaria spicata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Goose-c.** 1. The *Juncus squarrosus.* 2. The *Bromus mollis.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Guinea c.** The *Sorghum vulgare;* in the West Indies, several grain-bearing species of *Panicum.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian c.** See MAIZE and ZEA *maiz.*—**Kaffir c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh-c.** The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oil of c.** See MAIZE *oil.*—**Pharaoh's c.** The *Triticum compositum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**St. Peter's c.** The *Triticum monococcum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Squirrel-c.** The *Dicentra canadensis.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CORNA, n. The fruit of *Cornus mascula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORNACCIA (It.), n. Korn-a^{3}t′che-a^3. The *Valeriana rubra* (*Centranthus ruber*). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rn-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cornacées.* An order of polypetalous, calycifloral dicotyledons of Lindley's umbellal alliance, allied to the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising *Alangium, Marlea, Curtesia, Corania, Cornus, Mastipia, Aucuba, Garrya, Greselinia, Kaliphora, Kyssa,* and *Torricellia ;* according to Baillon, it comprises *Cornus, Corokia, Koliphora, Helwingia, Aucuba, Griselinia, Tarricellia,* and *Garrya.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNACEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}rn-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *cornaceus.* Fr., *cornacé.* Like, or relating to, the genus *Cornus.* [a, 24.]

CORNACCHINE, adj. Korn′a^{3}k-i^{2}n. Lat., *cornacchinus.* Fr., *c.* Invented by Marco Cornacchino, an Italian physician (see PULVIS *cornacchinus*).

CORNAGE (Fr.), n. Korn-a^{3}zh. Noisy, wheezy breathing in horses. [A, 301.]

CORNAL, adj. Ko^{2}rn′a^{2}l. Lat., *cornalis.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Cornus.* [a, 24.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus cornalis.* See CORNALES.

CORNALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Korn-al(a^{3}l)′ez(as). Of Lindley, an alliance comprising the *Hamamelideæ, Corneæ,* and *Lorantheæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNALIAN BODIES, n. pl. Korn-a^{3}l′i^2-a^{2}n. See CORPUSCLES *of Cornalia.*

CORNALINE (Fr.), n. Korn-a^{2}l-en. See CORNELIAN.

CORNAPUZ (Sp.), n. Korn-a-puth^2′. The *Ligustrum vulgare.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNARD (Fr.), adj. Kor-na^{3}r. 1. See CORNEUR. 2. As a n., the genus *Martynia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNE (Fr.), n. Korn. See HORN and CORNU.—**C. artificielle.** See *Mastic à la* GUTTA-PERCHA.—**C. d'abondance.** 1. The *Merulius coronopus.* 2. Of Paulet, an agaric. 3. The *Cenomyces coccifera,* var. *cornucopioides.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Ammon.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**C. de Belier.** The *Aloe arborescens.* [L, 67.]—**C. de bœuf.** See CORNU *bovis.*—**C. de cerf.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see CORNU CERVI. 2. A popular name for the *Plantago coronopus,* the *Coronopus vulgaris,* the *Cenomyces cervicornis,* and the genera *Sisymbrium, Salvia, Hypoxylon, Hydnum, Clavaria,* and *Sphæria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de cerf calcinée.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**C. de cerf d'eau.** The *Senebiera coronopus* and the *Coronopus depressus.* [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**C. de cerf préparée par le feu.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**C. de cerf râpée.** See CORNU CERVI *raspatum.*—**C. de chamois.** See CORNU CERVI..—**C. d'élan.** See CORNU *alcis.*—**C. de la peau.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**C's de l'hyoïde.** See *Great* CORNUA *of the hyoid bone.*—**C's de narval.** Conical teeth in the upper jaw of a cetacean. [L, 109.]—**C. de rhinocéros.** See CORNU *rhinocerotis.*—**C. frontale.** Syn.: *cavité ancyroide.* The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 36.]—**C. grise antérieure.** See *Anterior gray* CORNU.—**C's mineures de l'hyoïde.** See *Lesser* CORNUA *of the hyoid bone.*—**C. occipitale.** The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 64.]—**C. tergale.** The posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**C. ventrale.** The anterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**Cortex c.** Of Goebel, the bark of a bush growing in the provinces of Para, Bahia, Porto Seguro, etc., very similar to *china alba ;* used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Esprit de c. de cerf.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Esprit de c. de cerf purifié.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI *depusatus.*—**Esprit de c. de cerf succiné.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Gelée de c. de cerf** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gelatina de cornu cervi.* Hartshorn jelly ; made by washing 250 grammes of grated hartshorn with tepid water, boiling it down to 1,000 grammes with 2,000 grammes of distilled water, straining with expression, adding 125 grammes of white sugar and the juice of 1 lemon, clarifying with the white of an egg beaten up with a little water, and concentrating until the liquor has acquired a consistence such as to enable it to gelatinize when cold ; then adding the rind of a lemon and passing through a sieve. It should be kept in a cool place. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Liqueur de c. de cerf.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI and *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Liqueur de c. de cerf succinée blanche.** See *Liquor* CORNU CERVI *succinatus albus.*—**Sel de c. de cerf.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyrooleosum.*—**Sel de c. de cerf purifié.** See *Sal* CORNU CERVI *depuratum.*

CORNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-na. See CORNEOUS.

CORNEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn′e^2-a^3. Fr., *cornée* (1st def.). Ger., *Hornhaut* (1st def.). It., *c.* Sp., *córnea.* (F. of adj. *corneus* [*tunica* understood]). 1. The anterior transparent segment of the outer coat of the eye, uniting with the sclera at the limbus, or sclero-corneal margin. It consists of five layers: *a.* The epithelial layer, consisting of three layers of cells, the anterior flattened, the middle toothed, and the posterior cylindroid. *b.* The anterior basal membrane, or Bowman's membrane, a homogeneous layer. *c.* The parenchyma, or substantia propria, with the lymphatic spaces and the corneal corpuscles. *d.* The posterior basal membrane, or membrane of Demours or of Descemet. *e.* A single layer of endothelial cells, the endothelium of the anterior chamber. [F.] 2. Of the older authors, the sclera. [L, 31, 115.] 3. The tænia semicircularis. [I, 17 ; K.] 4. Of Stackhouse, the genus *Laurencia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] 5. As a n. n. pl., an order of the *Polyzoa.* [L, 303.]—**Conical c.** Fr., *cornée conique, kératocone.* Ger., *Keratoconus.* Syn. : *keratoconus, staphyloma pellucidum.* An abnormal curvature of the c., in which it becomes the segment of a sphere of smaller diameter. It is an atrophic disease of the middle layer, or parenchyma, of the c., by virtue of which the c. yields to the intra-ocular pressure and protrudes. There are usually no inflammatory symptoms and but little pain. There is failure of vision with asthenopic symptoms. [F.]—**C. cacuminata.** Staphyloma of the cornea. [F.]—**C. consumta.** Atrophy of the c. [F.]—**C. globosa.** See KERATOGLOBUS, HYDROPHTHALMOS, and BUPHTHALMOS.—**C. lucida.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. opaca.** See SCLERA.—**C. pellucida.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. semicircularis.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**C. tabefacta.** Atrophy of the c. [F.]—**C. transparens.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Sugar-loaf c.** See *Conical c.*

CORNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rn′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cornées.* Ger., *Corneen.* The *Cornaceæ ;* of some authors, a section of the *Cornaceæ,* comprising *Cornus,* etc. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CORNEAL, adj. Ko^{2}rn′e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cornealis.* Fr., *cornéal, cornéen.* Ger., *die Hornhaut betreffend.* Pertaining to the cornea.

CORNÉE (Fr.), n. Korn-a. See CORNEA.

CORNÉEN (Fr.), adj. Korn-a-a^{3}n^2. See CORNEAL.

CORNÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Korn-a. See CORNEÆ.

CORNEILLA (Fr.), n. Korn-e^{2}l-ya^3. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CORNEILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-e^{2}l-y′. The *Lysimachia vulgaris* (the *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNEÏN (Ger.), n. Korn-a-en′. Lat., *corneinum.* See CORNIN and KERATIN.

CORNEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn-e^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *corneit′idis.* Fr., *cornéite.* See KERATITIS.

CORNEJO (Sp.), n. Korn-a′ho. The genus *Cornus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNEL, n. Ko^{2}rn′e^{2}l. The genus *Cornus.* [a, 24.]—**Alternate-leaved c.** The *Cornus alternifolia.* [a, 24.]—**American red-rod c.** The *Cornus sericea.* [a, 24.]—**Conserve of c.-berries.** See *Conserva* CORNORUM.—**C.-tree.** The *Cornus mascula.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf-c.** The *Cornus succisa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-flowered c.** The *Cornus florida.* [a, 24.]—**Male c.** The *Cornus mas.* [a, 21.]—**Panicled c.** The *Cornus paniculata.* [a, 24.]—**Round-leaved c.** The *Cornus circinata.* [a, 24.]—**White c.** The *Cornus paniculata.* [a, 24.]—**Wild c.** The *Cornus sanguinea.* [B, 19 (a, 24).] In America, the *Cornus florida.* [a, 24.]

CORNELIAN, n. Ko^{2}rn-el′ya^{2}n. See CARNELIAN.

CORNELIUSBAD (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn-al′i^2-u^{4}s-ba^{3}d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

CORNELIUSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}rn-al′i^2-u^{4}s-kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the springs at Aachen.

CORNELLA-LA-RIVIÈRE (Fr.), n. Korn-al-ya^3-la^3-re-ve-e^{2}r. See CORNEILLE.

CORNELUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}rn-el(al)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CARNELIAN.

CORNEOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rn-e^2-o(o^2)-ble^{2}f′a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. From *cornea* (*q. v.*), and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelid to the cornea. [A, 326.]

CORNEO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Ko^{2}rn″e^2-o-ka^{2}l-ka′re^2-u^{3}s. From *cornu,* horn, and *calx,* lime. Fr., *corneo-calcaire.* Containing horny and calcareous matter. [L, 121.]

CORNEOLE, n. Ko^{2}rn′e^2-ol. See CORNEULE.

CORNÉOLE (Fr.), n. Kor-na-o^{3}l. The *Genista tinctoria.* [A, 385 ; L, 41.]

CORNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}rn-e(e^2)′o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CARNELIAN.

CORNEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}rn′e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *corneus.* Fr., *corné.* Ger., *hornartig, hörnern.* It., *corneo.* Sp., *córneo.* Having the aspect or consistence of horn. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNESTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn-e^{2}st′a^3. A retort. [Morley (A, 325).]

CORNET, n. Ko^{2}rn-e^{2}t′ ; in Fr., korn-a. Fr., *c.* 1. See CONCHA. 2. A bony lamina. 3. A trumpet-shaped organ in a plant. 4. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24) ; L, 41.]—**C. acoustique** (Fr.). A small silver or golden tube, with a funnel-like expansion, often found in use among those partially deaf. Useful only in cases of collapse of the meatus auditorius. [A, 301 ; F.] Cf. ABRAHAM.—**C. blanc** (Fr.). The *Lactarius contraversus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Bertin** (Fr.). See *C. sphénoidal.*—**C. de Morgagni** (Fr.). See *Superior turbinated* BONE.—**C's des fosses nasales** (Fr.). The turbinated bones. [L, 88.]—**C. inférieur** (Fr.). See *Inferior turbinated* BONE.—**C. médical** (Fr.). See STETHOSCOPE.—**C. moyen** (Fr.). See *Middle turbinated* BONE.—**C. sous-ethmoïdal** (Fr.). See *Inferior turbinated* BONE.—**C. sphénoïdal** (Fr.). The anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone, at the entrance to the sphenoidal cells. [A, 301.]—**C. supérieur** (Fr.). See *Superior turbinated* BONE.

CORNETO, n. In Colombia, the *Deckeria c.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNETTE (Fr.), n. Korn-e^{2}t. The *Aquilegia vulgaris* and the *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNEULE, n. Ko^{2}rn′e^2-u^{2}l. Dim. of *cornea.* One of the facets of the cornea of a compound eye of an insect. [L, 296.]

CORNEUR (Fr.), adj. Korn-u^{5}r. Affected with *cornage.* [L, 41.]

CORN-FLAG, n. Ko^{2}rn′fla^{2}g. The genus *Iris* and the *Gladiolus segetum.* [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**African c.-f.** The *Antholyza* (*Gladiolus*) *æthiopica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**European c.-f.** The *Gladiolus segetum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORN-FLOWER, n. Ko^{2}rn′flu^5-u^{4}r. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Blue c.-f.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden c.-f.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red c.-f.** The *Lychnis githago* and the *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow c.-f.** See *Golden c.-f.*

CORNICABRA (Sp.), n. Korn-e-ka^3′bra^3. The *Pistacia terebinthus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}rn'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cornique.* See CORNIN.

CORNICHE (Fr.), n. Kor-nesh. 1. The *Trapa natans.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bouliomme, the edge of the fornix cerebri. [I, 3; K.]

CORNICHON (Fr.), n. Kor-ne-shon^2. The *Cucumis sativus,* especially when pickled in vinegar (the ordinary pickled cucumber). [A, 385; L, 87.]—**C. de câprier.** The *Capparis ægyptiaca.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de cerf.** See CORNU CERVI.—**C. vert.** The young preserved fruits of *Cucumis sativus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Eau de c's de cerf.** See *Aqua e* TYPHIS *cervi.*

CORNICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k'ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cornus* (*q. v.*), and *colere,* to inhabit. Fr., *cornicole.* Growing on a plant of the genus *Cornus* (*e. g.,* the *Sphæria cornicola*). [L, 41.]

CORNICULA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *cornicule.* 1. (Sing.) an ancient name for a small tube of horn for making suction. [Scultetus (A, 325).] 2. (Pl.) see CORNICULUM.

CORNICULAR, adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *cornicularis.* Fr., *corniculaire.* See ANCONOID.

CORNICULARIEÆ [Nyl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corniculariées.* A tribe of the *Phylloideæ,* comprising *Platysma* and *Cornicularia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNICULARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)-ri^2-i(e). A family of discoid lichens, comprising *Cornicularia, Roccella, Ramalina,* and *Physcia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNICULATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)-te-(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *corniculatées.* Ger., *Gehorntfrüchtige, Hornfrüchtige.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a group of polypetalous dicotyledons, comprising the *Crassulaceæ* and, in great part, the *Saxifragaceæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, a class of the same grand division, comprising the *Crassulaceæ, Saxifrageæ,* and *Ribesiaceæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 30.]

CORNICULATE, adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *corniculatus, corniculiferus, cornutus.* Fr., *corniculé, corniculifère.* Ger., *hornförmig, gehörnt.* It., *cornicolato.* Sp., *corniculado.* Having horns or processes resembling small horns; in botany, having horn-shaped organs (*e. g.,* petals). [A, 301; L.]

CORNICULIFEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *corniculiferus* (from *corniculum,* a little horn, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *corniculifère.* Having horn-shaped processes (said of the throat of the corolla, as in the *Consolida tuberosa*). [B, 121; L, 41 (a, 14).]

CORNICULO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k''u^{2}l-(u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to or connected with the cornicula laryngis and the pharynx. [L, 31.]

CORNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Dim. of *cornu,* a horn. 1. A little horn or horn-shaped body. 2. A cupping instrument shaped like a horn. [E.]—**Cornicula interna ossis hyoidei.** See *Cornicula of the hyoid bone.*—**Cornicula laryngis.** The Santorinian cartilages; two small conical cartilages which articulate with the tops of the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; composed of yellow fibro-cartilage. [C.] See cut under *Arytænoid* CARTILAGES.—**Cornicula of the hyoid bone.** The small cornua of the hyoid bone; the cerato-hyals. [C.]—**Cornicula santoriniana.** See *Cornicula laryngis.*

CORNIER (Fr.), n. Korn-e-a. The *Cornus mas.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à grandes fleurs.** See CORNUS *florida.*

CORNIFIC, adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. From *cornu,* a horn, and *facere,* to make. Fr., *cornifique.* Forming or producing horn or horns.

CORNIFICATION, n. Ko^{2}rn-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Fr., *cornu,* a horn, and *facere,* to make. Fr., c. Ger., *Verhornung.* It., *cornificazione.* Sp., *cornificación.* Conversion into a horn-like substance; the process of becoming horny. [D, 3; L, 121.]

CORNIFIED, adj. Ko^{2}rn'i^2-fid. Converted into a horn-like substance. [L, 121.]

CORNIFLE (Fr.), n. Kor-ne-fl'. The genus *Ceratophyllum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}rn'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *cornu,* a horn, and *forma,* form. Lat., *corniformis.* Fr., *corniforme.* Ger., *hornförmig.* It., Sp., *corniforme.* Horn-shaped.

CORNIGEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}rn-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., *κερατοφορος.* Lat., *corniger, cornigerus* (from *cornu,* a horn, and *gerere,* to bear). Fr., *cornigère.* Ger., *gehörnt.* It., *cornigero.* Sp., *cornigero.* Horn-bearing (said of plants having horn-shaped appendages). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIINE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-en. See CORNIN.

CORNILLE (Fr.), **CORNILLET** (Fr.), n's. Korn-el-y', -el-ya^2. 1. In Champagne, the *Centaurea cyanus.* 2. The cornel-tree. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CORNILLET (Fr.), n. Korn-el-ya. The *Cucubalus behen.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNILLON (Fr.), n. Kor-nel-yon^2. See *Horn* CORES.

CORNIN, n. Ko^{2}rn'i^{2}n. Fr., *cornine, corniine.* Ger., *Corneïn.* It., *cornicina.* Sp., *cornina.* Cornic acid; a bitter principle obtained from the bark of *Cornus florida,* occurring in silky needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, little soluble in ether, and colored dark by alkalies. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORNINE, n. Ko^{2}rn'en. An alkaline bitter principle found by Carpenter in *Cornus florida.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 158 (a, 21).]

CORNIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn-i(i^2)'ol(o^{2}l)-a^3. Fr., *cormiole.* 1. Of Gray, the genus *Collybia.* 2. Of Adanson, the *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Radix corniolæ.** Ger., *Nurtoakwurzel.* The root of a Syrian species of *Asphodelus;* sometimes used as a substitute for salep. [Vogl (A, 319).]

CORNIOLE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-ol. The *Trapa natans.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNIOLLO (It.), **CORNIOLO** (It.), n's. Korn-e-ol'eo, -ol-o. The *Cornus mas* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

CORNIOT (Fr.), n. Korn-e-o. In Champagne, the *Cornus sanguinea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIPLUME, n. Ko^{2}rn'i^2-plu^{2}m. From *cornu,* a horn, and *pluma,* a plume. In ornithology, a tuft of feathers on the head, erected like a horn. [L, 343.]

CORNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn'i^{2}x. Gen., *corni'cis.* Gr., *κορώνη.* 1. The carrion-crow, the dung of which was formerly used medicinally. [L, 94.] 2. An old term for a sharp, prominent, beak-like bony process. [Galen, Hippocrates (A, 325).] 3. The fornix cerebri. [A, 301.]

CORNOUILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-u-el-y'. The fruit of *Cornus mas.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNOUILLER (Fr.), n. Korn-u-el-ya. The genus *Cornus,* especially *Cornus mas.* [B, 119, 173 (a, 24); L, 105.]—**C. à feuilles arrondies.** The *Cornus circinata.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à grandes fleurs.** The *Cornus florida.* [L, 87.]—**C. mâle.** The *Cornus mas.* [L, 87.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Cornus mas.* [a, 22.]—**C. soyeux.** The *Cornus sericea.* [a, 24.]—**Decoction de c. à grandes fleurs.** See *Decoctum* CORNI *floridæ.*—**Huile de c.** An oil obtained from the pulp of the berries of *Cornus sanguinea.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* CORNORUM.

CORNOVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn-o'va^3(wa^3). An undetermined tropical tree. The bark (Lat., *cortex cornovæ;* Ger., *C'rinde*) is used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 30 (a, 21).]

CORN-SALAD, n. Ko^{2}rn'sa^{2}l-a^{2}d. The *Valerianella olitoria.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Italian c.-s.** The *Valerianella eriocarpa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).—**Keeled c.-s.** The *Valerianella carinata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Narrow-fruited c.-s.** The *Valerianella dentata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sharp-fruited c.-s.** The *Valerianella auriculata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORNTREON, n. The *Cornus mas.* [B, 88.]

CORNU (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rn'u^2(u). Indecl. in the sing.; nom. and acc. pl., *corn'ua;* gen. pl., *cor'nuum;* dat. and abl. pl., *cornibus.* Gr., *κέρας.* Fr., *corne.* Ger., *Horn.* It., *corno.* Sp., *cuerno.* 1. A horn. 2. A horn-shaped process or appendage; of the Arabian physicians, the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. 3. A horn-shaped extension of a cavity (*e. g.,* those of the lateral ventricle of the brain and those of the cavity of the uterus). 4. The genus *Glaucium.* 5. The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 343, 349.]—**Alcis c.** See *C. alcis.*—**Anterior gray c.** Fr., *corne* (*grise*) *antérieure.* The anterior projection of the mass of gray matter seen on each half of the spinal cord upon transverse section. This projection, found throughout the whole extent of the cord, forms a continuous structure, called the anterior gray column. As seen in section the anterior c. is larger than the posterior c., and is largest of all in the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord. It is composed of a spongy formation or fine felty network of nerve-fibrillæ, with some cementing neuroglia, and receives many fibres from the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Cervi c.** See C. CERVI.—**C. acetabuli anterius** (seu anticum). The anterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum. [L, 332.]—**C. acetabuli majus.** See *C. acetabuli posterius.*—**C. acetabuli minus.** See *C. acetabuli anterius.*—**C. acetabuli posterius.** The posterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum. [L, 341.]—**C. acousticum.** See CORNET.—**C. alcis.** Fr., *corne d'élan.* 1. See ALCES *c.* 2. An ancient name for the *Acrostichum alcicorne.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Ammonis.** Fr., *corne d'Ammon.* Ger., *Ammonshorn.* See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**C. anterius cerebri** (seu **ventriculi lateralis**). The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**C. arietis.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**C. breve cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** See *Superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**C. cartilaginis thyreoideæ breve.** See *Superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**C. cartilaginis thyreoideæ inferius.** See *Inferior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**C. cartilaginis thyreoideæ superius.** See *Superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**C. cerebri inferius** (seu **laterale**). The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**C. cervi.** See the major list.—**C. cervinum.** The *Plantago coronopus.* [a, 24.]—**C. clavatum** [Willdenow]. The erect apex of the c. of the staminal column in the *Asclepiadaceæ.* [B.]—**Cornua coccygea.** The cornua of the coccyx. [L.]—**C. combustum.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**C. cutaneum.** Fr., *corne de la peau, production cornée.* Ger., *Hauthorn, Hornauswuchs.* It., *corna cutanee.* A cutaneous horn, horny excrescence, horny tumor; a morbid corneous excrescence of the epidermis resembling a horn. [G.] Cf. ICHTHYIASIS.—**C. descendens.** The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**C. elaphi.** See CORNU CERVI.—**C. glandulæ thyreoideæ medium.** The middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L.]—**C. humanum.** See *C. cutaneum.*—**Cornua inferiora glandulæ thymi.** The lower pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland. [L, 332.]—**C. inferius cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** See *Inferior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**C. inferius cerebri.** See *C. cerebri inferius.* [K.]—**C. inferius fasciæ latæ** (seu **processus falciformis**). The lower curved margin of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata. [L, 332.]—**C. inferius ventriculi lateralis.** See *C. inferius cerebri.*—**C. internum ventriculi lateralis.** The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [a, 18.]—**C. laterale.** That part of the lateral ventricle of the brain which extends forward and downward into the medullary portion of the tempero-sphenoidal lobe. [a, 18.]—**Cornua lateralia ossis hyoidei.** The greater cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Cornua lateralia thyreoideæ.** The lateral lobes of the thyreoid body. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cornua limacum.** See CANALICULI *locrimales.*—**C. longum** (seu **majus**) **cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** The superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.—**Cornua maxillæ inferioris.** The rami of the inferior maxilla.

[L, 332.]—**C. medium.** The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**C. medium glandulæ thyreoideæ.** The middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 294.]—**Cornua medullæ spinalis.** See *Anterior gray c.* and *Posterior c. of the spinal cord.*—**Cornua minora ossis hyoidei.** The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**C. minus cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** The inferior c. of the thyreoid cartilage. [L.]—**C. monocerotis.** Unicorn's horn; formerly esteemed as a sudorific, alexipharmac, and cordial. [Paulus Ammannus; L, 94 (α, 21).]—**C. occipitale.** Fr., *corne occipitale.* The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**Cornua of the coccyx.** Fr., *cornes du coccyx.* Ger., *Steissbeinhörner.* Two small processes which project upward from the posterior surface of the first segment of the coccyx to connect with the cornua of the sacrum. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cornua of the uterus.** Lat., *cornua uteri.* Fr., *cornes de la matrice.* Ger., *Gebärmutterhörner.* 1. The lateral funnel-shaped prolongations of the upper portion of the cavity of the uterus into which the Fallopian tubes open. 2. The oviducts. [L, 31, 172.]—**Cornua ossis frontis.** The zygomatic processes of the frontal bone. [L, 349.]—**Cornua ossis hyoidei inferiora** (seu **majora**). The greater cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Cornua ossis hyoidei minora** (seu **superiora**). The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Cornua posteriora medullæ spinalis.** The posterior cornua of the spinal cord. [α, 18.]—**C. posterius** (seu **posticum**) **ventriculi lateralis.** Fr., *corne postérieure du ventricule latéral.* The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**C. rhinoceros, C. rhinocerotis.** Fr., *corne de rhinocéros.* The horn of the rhinoceros; formerly used in epilepsy. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. rupicapræ.** See Cornu cervi.—**Cornua sacralia.** See *Sacral cornua.*—**C. sphenoidale.** See *C. descendens.*—**Cornua sphenoidalia accessoria.** Occasional processes upon the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**Cornua superiora glandulæ thymi.** The upper pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland. [L, 332.]—**C. superius cartilaginis thyreoideæ.** See *Superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**C. superius processus falciformis.** The curved portion of the fascia lata which forms the upper margin of the saphenous opening. [L, 172, 332.]—**C. unicornu.** See *C. monocerotis.*—**C. ustum.** See Cornu cervi *ustum.*—**Cornua uteri.** See *Cornua of the uterus.*—**C. ventriculi lateralis anterius** (seu **anticum**). See *C. anterius cerebri.*—**C. ventriculi lateralis descendens** (seu **laterale**). See *C. descendens.*—**C. ventriculi lateralis posterius** (seu **posticum**). The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Elaphi c.** See Cornu cervi.—**Ethmoidal c.** See *Middle turbinated* bone.—**Great cornua of the hyoid bone.** Lat., *cornua ossis hyoidei majora.* Fr., *cornes de l'os hyoïde.* Ger., *grosse Zungenbeinhörner.* The lower pair of processes which project backward from the sides of the body of the hyoid bone. During early life they are united by synchondrosis with the body of the bone, but in later life they fuse with it. In most vertebrates they exist as separate bones. [L, 7, 31, 142.] Cf. *Thyreohyal* bones.—**Great c. of the thyreoid cartilage.** See *Superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**Inferior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.** Lat., *c. cartilaginis thyreoideæ.* Fr., *corne inférieure du cartilage thyréoïde.* Ger., *unteres Schildhorn.* A short, blunt process which extends downward and somewhat forward (one on each side) from the lower end of the posterior margin of the thyreoid cartilage. On the inner surface near the lip it presents a smooth surface for articulation with the cricoid cartilage. [L, 7, 31, 142.]—**Lateral cornua of the hyoid bone.** See *Great* cornua *of the hyoid bone.*—**Lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.** Lat., *cornua ossis hyoidei minora.* Fr., *cornes mineures de l'hyoïde.* Ger., *kleine Zungenbeinhörner.* Two short conical pieces which project upward and back from the points at which the great cornua unite with the body of the hyoid bone. They are often incompletely ossified, and are united with the body of the hyoid bone by a synovial articulation which rarely ankyloses. [L, 7, 31, 142.] See *Cerato-hyal* bones.—**Middle c.** See *Middle turbinated* bone.—**Posterior c. of the lateral ventricle.** See *Posterior* horn *of the lateral ventricle.*—**Posterior c. of the medulla oblongata.** Ger., *Hinterhorn der Oblongata.* A mass of gray matter in the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the posterior gray c. of the spinal cord. [I, 31; K.]—**Posterior c. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *c. posterius.* Fr., *corne (grise) postérieure.* The posterior projection of the mass of gray matter in each half of the spinal cord as seen upon transverse section. The totality of this projection is properly called the posterior gray column. It is longer and narrower than the anterior gray c. and receives some of the fibres from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, while others of these fibres pass parallel to the c. between it and the posterior root zone. A gray gelatinous substance forms a sort of cap on this c. and is called the *caput cornu posterioris.* Isolated ganglion cells, medium and small in size, lie in the posterior horn, and a few small cells are found in the gelatinous substance. [Gowers (α, 18).]—**Posterior spinal cornua.** See *Posterior c. of the spinal cord.*—**Sacral cornua.** Lat., *cornua sacralia.* Fr., *cornes sacrées* (ou *du sacrum*). Ger., *Kreuzbeinhörner.* Two blunt, somewhat conical processes upon the lower end of the posterior surface of the sacrum, one on each side of the median line, which articulate with the cornua of the coccyx. [L, 31, 172.]—**Smaller c. of the thyreoid cartilage.** See *Inferior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.*—**Sphenoidal cornua.** Lat., *cornua sphenoidalia.* Fr., *cornes sphénoïdales.* Ger., *Wespenbeinhörner.* Syn.: *bones of Bertin.* Triangular-shaped bones situated (one on each side) at the inferior anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone. Their inner concave surfaces assist in forming the sphenoidal sinuses, while the outer convex surface articulates with the ethmoid and palate bones. They usually unite at puberty with the sphenoid bone, but occasionally remain separate through life. [L, 31, 142.]—**Styloid cornua of the hyoid bone.** See *Lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.*—**Superior c. of the thyreoid cartilage.** Lat., *c. cartilaginis thyroideæ superior.* Fr., *corne supérieure du cartilage thyréoïde.* Ger., *oberes Schildhorn.* A blunt, slender process which extends upward and slightly backward (one on each side) from the upper end of the posterior margin of the thyreoid cartilage. It is connected with the tip of the greater c. of the hyoid bone of the same side by the lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament. [L, 7, 31, 142.]—**Thyreoid cornua.** See *Great cornua of the hyoid bone* and *Superior* and *Inferior cornua of the thyreoid cartilage.*

CORNU (Fr.), adj. Korn-u^6. Lat., *cornutus.* Horn-shaped (said of ergoted grain); projecting like a horn (said of the hip-bone in horses that are malformed or much emaciated). [A, 301.]

CORNUATE, adj. Ko^{2}rn'u^2-at. See Corniculate, Corniform, and Cornigerous.

CORNU CABRA, n. A plant found in the Argentine Republic. Its charcoal is used to remove spots from the skin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 21).]

CORNU CERVI [Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rn'u^2(u)su^{6}r(ke^{2}r)'-vi(we). Gr., ἐλαφρόκερας. Fr., *corne de cerf* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cuerno (ó asta) del ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *cervi cornu* [Gr. Ph.]. Hartshorn; the horn of the stag [Belg. Ph.]; made into a jelly [Gr. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs that only the extremities of the horn be used. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**C. c. calcinatum.** See *C. c. ustum.*—**C. c. præparatum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Prepared hartshorn; made by digesting 2 parts of c. c. raspatum and 1 part of crude hydrochloric acid, of sp. gr. 1·165 to 1·170, in a sufficient quantity of water, until all the calcium phosphate is eliminated, then washing repeatedly with cold water, and drying at a gentle heat. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**C. c. raspatum** [Netherl. Ph.], **C. c. rasum, C. c. tornatum.** Ger., *geraspelte Hirschhorn.* Rasped hartshorn; a preparation containing about 25 per cent. of gelatinous substance soluble in water, about 60 per cent. of salts of calcium soluble in hydrochloric acid, and about 60 per cent. of calcium phosphate. When thoroughly boiled in water, it yields an inodorous and tasteless jelly. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**C. c. ustum.** Sp., *cuerno de ciervo calcinado* [Sp. Ph.]. Burnt hartshorn; made of calcined hartshorn, freed from impurities, pulverized, sifted, dried, and formed into troches. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**C. c. ustum album.** Ger., *weissgebranntes Hirschhorn.* Crude calcium phosphate prepared by calcining hartshorn. [B, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. c. ustum nigrum.** The residue of charcoal and phosphate of calcium (*i. e.*, bone ash) obtained in the preparation of c. c. ustum. [B, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. c. ustum præparatum.** See *C. c. ustum.*—**Decoctum c. c.** A decoction of hartshorn made by boiling 1 part of burnt hartshorn in 12 parts of distilled water until 8 parts result, and straining; used as a drink in fevers attended with diarrhœa. [L, 104.]—**Decoctum c. c. compositum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Compound decoction of hartshorn; made by dissolving 3 parts of sugar, 2 parts of gum arabic [Gr. Ph.] in a percolate obtained from 4 parts each of rasped hartshorn and white bread crumbs, and 150 parts, or a sufficient quantity, of water (192 parts [Gr. Ph.]); used instead of *decoctum album Sydenhami.* [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Decoctum c. c. gummosum.** See Apozème *blanc.*—**Emulsio c. c. usti.** See Apozème *blanc.*—**Gelatina de c. c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gelée de* corne *de cerf.*—**Liquor c. c.** Liquid hartshorn; the artificial form was ordered in many old pharmacopœias; made by mixing ammoniacal salts with empyreumatic oils. [L, 85.]—**Liquor c. c. alcalinus.** See *Spiritus c. c.*—**Liquor c. c. succinatus.** See *Liquor* ammonii *succinici.*—**Liquor c. c. succinatus albus.** Fr., *liqueur de corne de cerf succinée blanche.* Of the Würtemb. Ph., 1798, a preparation made of 1 part each of the spiritus c. cervi and succinic acid, and 8 parts of black-cherry water. [B, 97, 119.]—**Liquor c. c. succinici.** See *Liquor* ammonii *succinici.*—**Liquor c. c. terebinthinatus.** See *Liquor* ammonii *acetatis.*—**Liquor volatilis c. c.** See *Spiritus c. c.*—**Mistura c. c.** See Apozème *blanc.*—**Mistura c. c. usti** [Lond. Ph., 1824]. See Apozème *blanc.*—**Oleum c. c.** Oil of hartshorn. See *Dippel's animal* oil.—**Rasura c. c.** See *C. c. raspatum.*—**Sal c. c. depuratum.** Fr., *sel de corne de cerf purifié.* Purified salts of hartshorn, a preparation differing slightly from ammonium carbonate in that it contains a small amount of empyreumatic oil; made by distilling on a slow fire 1 part of vegetable charcoal and 8 parts of hartshorn. [Dutch Ph., 1805, Belg. Ph., 1823], and in various proportions, according to other old pharmacopœias, both with and without the addition of chalk. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Sal c. c. succinatum.** See Ammonium *succinate.*—**Sal c. c. volatile.** See Ammonium *carbonicum pyrooleosum.*—**Salsilago c. c. succinata.** See *Liquor* ammonii *succinici.*—**Spiritus c. c.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *liqueur*) *de corne de cerf, esprit d'ivoire* (ou *de vipères*, ou *de lombrics*, ou *de soie*), *carbonate d'ammoniaque liquide huileux* (ou *pyrohuileux liquide*). Ger., *Hirschhorngeist.* It., *carbonato d'ammoniaco empireumatico liquido, spirito volatile di corno de cervo.* One of the products of the distillation of animal matters for the purpose of obtaining ammonia. It is a watery fluid containing an empyreumatic oil and ammonium carbonates and acetates. This preparation is also made by dissolving the ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum in distilled water, and is official in the Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., and Russ. Ph. [L, 68, 85 (α, 21).]—**Spiritus c. c. depuratus.** Fr., *esprit de corne de cerf purifié.* A preparation made by distilling spirits of hartshorn with charcoal. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Spiritus c. c. succinatus.** See *Liquor* ammonii *succinici.*

CORNUE (Fr.), n. Korn-u^6. A retort. [A, 301.]—**C. tubulée.** See *Tubulated* retort.

CORNUELLE (Fr.), n. Korn-u^6-e^{2}l. The *Trapa natans.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CORNUET (Fr.), n. Korn-u^6-a. The *Bidens tripartita.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CORNULARIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rn-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'-a^{2}d(ad)-e(a^2-e^2). Fr., *cornulaires* [Milne-Edwards]. A subfamily of the *Alcyonidæ*; of Verrill, a family of the *Alcyonacea.* [L, 244.]

CORNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rn'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cornouille.* The cornelian cherry, the fruit of *Cornus mas*; formerly used in medicine. [B, 119 (α, 21); B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

CORNUMUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rn-u^2(u^4)-mu^2(mu)'za^3(sa^3). An old name for a retort. [Morley (A, 325).]

CORNUPES (Lat.), adj. Ko²rn'u²(u⁴)-pez(pas). From *cornu*, horn, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cornupède*. Ger., *hornfüssig*. Having the feet provided with hoofs. [L, 41.]

CORNUS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn'u³s(u⁴s). From *cornu*, horn, from its horn-like wood. Gr., κρανεία. Fr., *cornouiller* (1st def.), *écorce de cornouiller à grandes fleurs* (3d def.). Ger., *Hornstrauch* (1st def.), *grossblüthige Cornelrinde* (3d def.). 1. The cornel-tree; of Linnæus, the typical genus of the *Cornaceæ*. 2. Of Catesby, the genus *Bumelia*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the root-bark of *C. florida*, formerly also of *C. circinata* and *C. sericea*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 77, 121 (α, 24).]—**Blue-berried c.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. alba.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. alternifolia** [Linnæus]. Alternate-leaved cornel; a small tree of the northern and western United States and of Canada. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. amomum** [Miller], **C. cærulea** [Lamarck]. See *C. sericea*.—**C. canadensis.** Fr., *cornouiller du Canada*. The low cornel (or dog-wood), pudding-berries; a species found in the United States, having the same properties as *C. sericea*. [B, 34, 173, 185 (α, 24).]—**C. chilensis** [Molina]. The *Aristotelea macqui*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. circinata** [L'Héritier]. A North American species with verrucous branches and orbicular or broadly oval leaves, white, and tomentous beneath; formerly recognized in the U. S. secondary list. Its uses are similar to those of *C. florida*. The bark, when dried, affords a powder resembling that of ipecacuanha. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. cyanocarpus** [Mönch], **C. femina**, **C. ferruginea.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. florida** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cornouiller à grandes fleurs, bois de chien*. Ger., *schönblühender Hornstrauch, virginische Hundsbeere*. The flowering dogwood; a North American species growing in the forests from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and cultivated in Europe as an ornament. The root-bark (c. of the U. S. Ph.) is used as a stomachic and febrifuge and as a substitute for Peruvian bark. It is bitter, astringent, and aromatic. It contains gum, mucilage, gallic acid, resin, tannin, and *cornine*. The young branches, stripped of their bark, are used for whitening the teeth. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 280 (α, 24).]—**C. herbacea.** See *C. suecica*.—**C. lanuginosa** [Michaux]. See *C. sericea*.—**C. mas, C. mascula** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cornouiller mâle, aournier, caneule, cornies, cornouiller des bois*. Ger., *gelber Hornstrauch, Kornelbaum, Kornelkirsche, rother Hartriegel*. The cornelian cherry; a species from 15 to 20 feet high, growing in central and southern Europe and through northern Asia to Japan. The pulpy fruits (*fructus corni*), when unripe, contain much tannin, and when ripe are edible, and were formerly used in inflammatory diseases. They are made into marmalades and comfits, which are astringent.—**C. mas odorata.** The *Sassafras officinalis*. [α, 22.]—**C. officinalis.** A Japanese species, the fruit of which is used for antiseptic beverages in certain forms of fever. The Japanese name is *San-si-u*. [J. Matsumura (α, 22).]—**C. paniculata** [L'Héritier]. Fr., *cornouiller paniculé*. Panicled or white cornel; a species growing in the Northern and Western United States and in Canada. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. rubiginosa.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. rugosa** [Lamarck]. See *C. circinata*.—**C. sanguinea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cornouiller sanguin bois puine, cornouiller femelle, puine noire, sanguinelle, savignon, verge sanguine*. Ger., *gemeiner Hartriegel*. The hound's-tree, dogberry; a species reaching a height of 8 or 9 feet, common in the thickets and uncultivated fields in Great Britain. The fruits are of a dark purple, and contain a large percentage of oil, which is used in Italy in soups and elsewhere in lamps and in the manufacture of soap. [B, 19, 77, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. sericea** [L'Héritier]. Fr., *cornouiller à fruit bleu*. Swamp dogwood; a North American species with round, blue fruit. It has similar uses to those of *C. florida*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. suecica.** Dwarf cornel, dwarf honeysuckle; a dwarf species, native of Britain, northern Europe, Asia, and America. The little red berries are eaten by the Esquimaux and in the Scotch Highlands, where they are reputed to be tonic. [A, 305; B, 19, 77 (α, 24).]—**C. tomentulosa** [Michaux], **C. verrucosa.** See *C. circinata*.—**Decoctum c. floridæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Decoction of dogwood; made by boiling the bruised root-bark of *C. florida* in water. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Extractum c. floridæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Extractum c. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cornouiller à grandes fleurs*. Ger., *flüssiger Kornelrindenextrakt*. Fluid extract of dogwood; made by exhausting the powdered root-bark of *C. florida* with a mixture of glycerin and alcohol. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Fructus corni.** See CORNUM.

CORNUSTIBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn-u²(u⁴)-sti²b-i²-u²m(u⁴m). From *cornu*, a horn, and *stibium*, antimony. An old name for a cruet of horn for holding antimony. [A, 325.]

CORNUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn-u²t(ut)'a³. See RETORT.

CORNUTE, adj. Ko²rn'u²t. See CORNUTUS.

CORNUTINE, n. Ko²rn-u²t'en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cornutin*. A poisonous alkaloid obtained by extracting a fluid from large quantities of ergot of rye with 3-per-cent. hydrochloric acid, straining, nearly neutralizing the percolate with sodium carbonate, evaporating, and extracting with alcohol, distilling off the last, alkalinizing the residue with a solution of sodium carbonate, extracting with acetic acid, washing, and precipitating the c. from the acetic acid by shaking it with water containing citric acid. ["Ctrlbl. f. Gynak.," May 15, 1886, No. 20, p. 309 (α, 21).]

CORNUTUS (Lat.), adj. Fr., *cornute*. Ger., *hörnertragend*. In the form of a horn, or furnished with appendages resembling horns. [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

CORNWEED, n. Ko²rn'wed. The *Biserula pelecinus*. [B, 19.]

COROA, n. See CORNOVA.

COROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-klis(kle²-es')-i²s. Gen., *corocleis'eos* (*-is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and κλεῖσις, a closing. Fr., *coréclise*. Ger., *Pupillenverschluss*. Closure or obliteration of the pupil by a membrane or an inflammatory exudate. [F.]

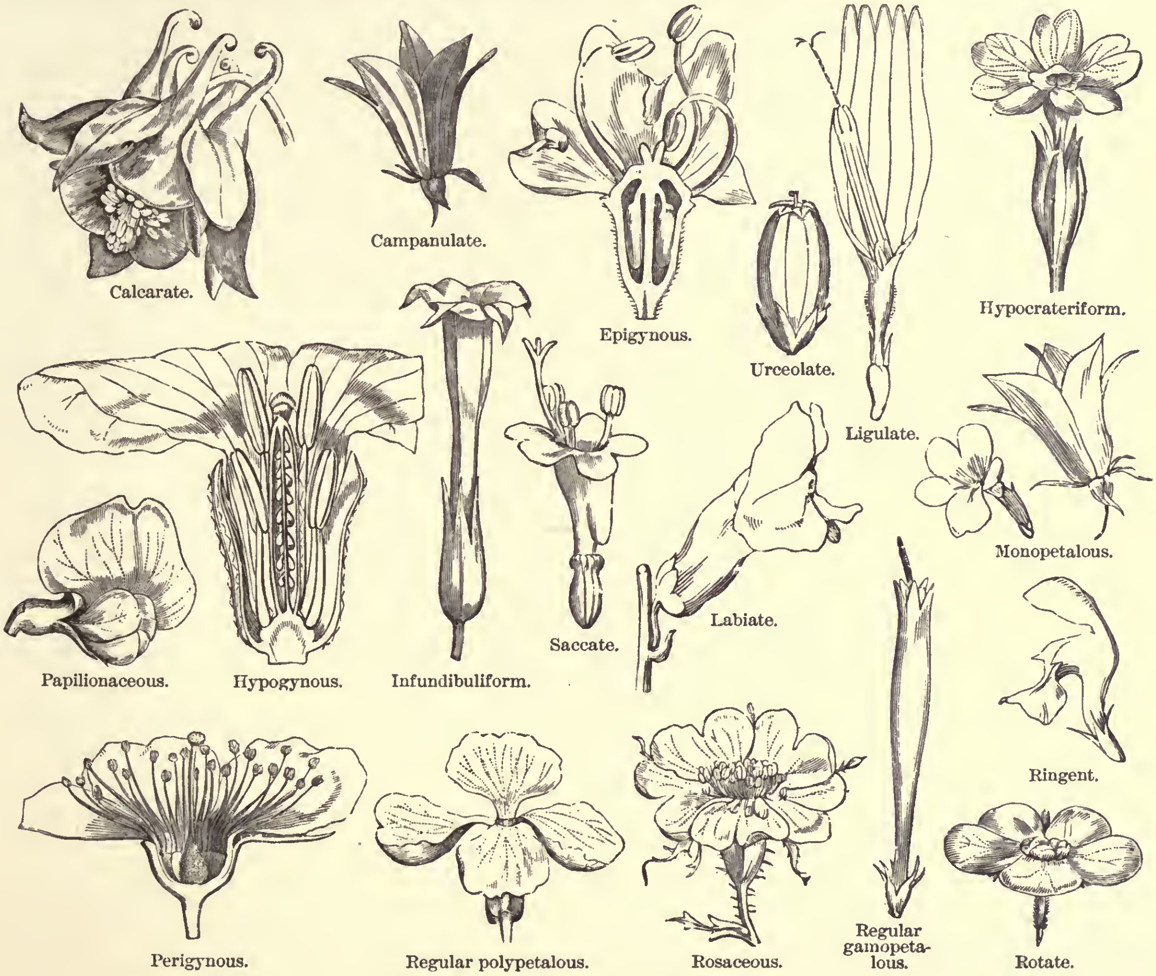
COROCRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)-o²k-ru³m(ru⁴m). See FERMENT.

CORODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²l(a³l)'i²s-(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *corodialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and διάλυσις, a loosening. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORODIASTASIS (Lat.), **CORODIASTOLE** (Lat.), n's f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²st(a³st)'a²s(a³s)-i²s, -ol(o²l)-e(a). Gen., *corodiastas'eos* (*-ast'asis*), *-ast'oles*. From κόρη, the pupil, and διάστασις or διαστολή, separation. Dilatation of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-o²l'la³. Dim. of *corona*, a crown. Gr., στεφάνη. Fr., *corolle*. Ger., *Blumenkrone, Korolle*. The inner floral envelope forming the whorl of petals, often colored, between the calyx and the stamens. [B, 19, 77 (α, 24).]—**Abnormal c.** Fr., *corolle anormale*. Ger., *regelwidrige Korolle*. Any irregular, dialypetalous c., not papilionaceous. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Actinomorphous c.** A c. in which the parts are radically disposed, *i. e.*, one which is divided into symmetrical halves by vertical planes passed through its centre in any direction. [B, 245.]—**Alsinaceous c.** Fr., *corolle alsinacée*. A c. in which the claw is less narrow than in the caryophyllaceous c. and there are distinct spaces between the petals. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Anisostemonous c.** Fr., *corolle anisostémonée*. A c. in which the petals are not equal to the stamens in number. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**Apopetalous c.** See *Choripetalous c.*—**Appendiculate c.** Lat., *c. appendiculatus*. Fr., *corolle appendiculée*. Ger., *anhängselige Korolle*. A c. which has scales or other outgrowths on its petals. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Bilabiate c.** Lat., *c. bilabiata*. Fr., *corolle bilabiée*. Ger., *zweilippige Korolle*. A c. divided into two segments or lips, each of which represents usually several united petals. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Caducous c.** Lat., *c. caduca*. Fr., *c. caduque*. Ger., *hinfällige Korolle*. A c. which falls with its expansion. [B, 1, 77 (α, 24).]—**Calcarate c.** Lat., *c. calcarata*. Fr., *corolle éperonnée*. Ger., *gespornte Korolle*. Syn.: *spurred c.* A c. in which one or more of the petals are prolonged in the form of a spur. [B. 291 (α, 24).]—**Campanulate c.** Lat., *c. campanulata*. Fr., *corolle campanulée*. Ger., *glockige Korolle*. A bell-shaped c. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Caryophyllaceous c.** Lat., *c. caryophyllacea*. Fr., *corolle caryophyllée*. Ger., *nelkenartige Korolle*. A c. in which there are five petals with long, narrow, tapering claws. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**Choripetalous c.** Syns.: *dialypetalous c., eleutheropetalous c., apopetalous c.* A c. having separate and distinct petals. [B.]—**Clavate c.** Lat., *c. clavata*. Fr., *corolle en massue, corolle clavé*. A c. which is larger and with its petals thicker at the base than at the summit. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**Cruciform c.** Lat., *c. cruciformis*. Fr., *corolle cruciforme*. Ger., *kreuzförmige Korolle*. A c. having four petals, often unguiculate, placed opposite in the form of a cross. [B, 77, 121 (α, 24).]—**Dialypetalous c.** Fr., *corolle dialypétale*. See *Choripetalous c.*—**Digitaliform c.** A slightly irregular c., longer than a campanulate c., as in *Digitalis*. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Eleutheropetalous c.** See *Choripetalous c.*—**Epigynous c.** Lat., *c. epigyna*. Fr., *corolle épigyne*. Ger., *epigynische Korolle*. Syn.: *superior c.* A c. springing from the upper part of the ovary or from above it. [A, 301; B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Funnel-shaped c.** See *Infundibuliform c.*—**Gamopetalous c.** Lat., *c. gamopetala*. Fr., *corolle gamopétale*. Ger., *verbundenblättrige Korolle*. A c. consisting of several united petals; commonly but incorrectly called monopetalous c. [B. 75.]—**Hypocrateriform c.** Lat., *c. hypocrateriformis*. Fr., *corolle hypocrateriforme*. Ger., *tellerförmige Korolle*. Syn.: *salver-shaped c.* A c. in which there is a straight tube surmounted by a flat spreading limb. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**Hypogynous c.** Lat., *c. hypogyna*. Fr., *corolle hypogyne*. Ger., *unterweibige Korolle*. Syn.: *inferior c.* A c. springing from the base of the ovary or from below it. [A, 301; B, 1 (α, 24).]—**Imbricate c.** Lat., *c. imbricata*. Fr., *corolle imbriquée*. Ger., *schindelige* (oder *hypogynische*) *Korolle*. A c. in which the edge of each petal overlaps the adjoining one. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**Inferior c.** Fr., *corolle infère*. See *Hypogynous c.*—**Infundibuliform c.** Lat., *c. infundibuliformis*. Fr., *corolle infundibuliforme*. Ger., *trichterförmige Korolle*. Syn.: *funnel-shaped c.* A c. having the tube like an inverted cone, and the limb more expanded at the apex. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**Irregular c.** Lat., *c. irregularis*. Fr., *corolle irrégulière*. Ger., *unregelmaslige Korolle*. A c. in which the petals are unequal as regards their development, number, size, or position. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Isostemonous c.** Fr., *corolle isostémonée*. A c. in which the petals are equal in number to the stamens. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**Labiate c.** Lat., *c. labiata*. Fr., *corolle labiée*. Ger., *lippige Korolle*. Syn.: *lipped c.* See *Bilabiate c.* [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Ligulate c.** Lat., *c. ligulata*. Fr., *corolle ligulée*. Ger., *zungenförmige* (oder *geschweifte*) *Korolle*. Syn.: *strap-shaped c.* A tubular c. split in such a manner as to form a strap-like process on one side. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Liliaceous c.** A c. or, more strictly, a perianth composed of 6 segments regularly disposed to form a funnel-shaped tube. [B, 34.]—**Lipped c.** See *Bilabiate c.*—**Marcescent c.** Lat., *c. marcescens*. Fr., *corolle marcescente*. Ger., *welkende Korolle*. A c. which remains in a withered form after the ripening of the fruit. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Mask-like c.** Fr., *corolle en masque*. See *Personate c.*—**Monopetalous c.** Fr., *corolle monopétale*. Ger., *verbundene Korolle*. Syn.: *gamopetalous c., sympetalous c.* 1. As commonly used, see *Gamopetalous c.* 2. More correctly, a c. consisting of a single petal, a unipetalous c. [Gray (B, 75).]—**Orchidaceous c.** Lat., *C. orchidea*. Fr., *corolle orchidée*. Ger., *orchidartige Korolle*. A c. in which the floral leaves are epigynous, and the calyx and c. are in whorls of 3 pieces each, and one of the petals, called the lip, is decidedly different from the rest. [B, 291 (α, 24).]—**Papilionaceous c.** Fr., *corolle papilionacée*. Ger., *schmetterlingsartige Korolle*. That form of irregular polypetalous c. in which there are five petals—one posterior, placed next to the axis; two lateral, called wings; and two anterior, covered in part or whole by the wings and often united slightly by their lower margins, so as to form a single carina. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**Perigynous c.** Fr., *corolle périgyne*. Ger., *umweilige Korolle*. A c. with the petals adnate to the throat of the calyx—*i. e.*, around the pistil instead of at its base. [B. 123, 291 (α, 24).]—**Personate c.** Lat., *c. personata*. Fr., *corolle personée*. Ger., *verlarvte* (oder *entstellte*) *Ko-*

rolle. Syn.: *mask-like c.* A labiate c. in which the lower lip is pressed back against the upper one, so as to give the appearance of a mask. [B. 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Polypetalous c.** Fr., *corolle polypétale.* Ger., *vielblättrige Korolle.* Syn.: *dialypetalous c., eleutheropetalous c., apopetalous c., choripetalous c.* 1. As commonly used, see *Choripetalous c.* 2. More properly, a c. composed of a considerable but unspecified number of petals. [Gray (B, 75).]—**Regular c.** Lat., *c. regularis.* Fr., *corolle régulière.* Ger., *regelmässige Korolle.* A c. in which the petals are equal in size, position, and development. [B, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Regular gamopetalous c.** Fr., *corolle gamopétale régulière.* A c. that is both regular and gamopetalous. [*a*, 24.]—**Regular polypetalous c.** A c. that is both regular and polypetalous. [*a*, 24.]—**Reversed c.** Lat., *c. resupinata.* Fr., *corolle renversée.* A labiate c. in which the upper lip seems to take the place of the lower one. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Ringent c.** Lat., *C. ringens.* Fr., *corolle ringente* (ou *en gueule*). Ger., *rachige Korolle.* A labiate c. in which the upper lip is much arched and the lips are separated by a wide opening. [B, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Rosaceous c.** Fr., *corolle rosacée.* Ger., *rosenartige Korolle.* A c. in which there are five spreading petals with short claws, and arranged as in the single rose and *Potentilla.* [B, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Rotate c.** Lat., *c. rotata.* Fr., *corolle rotacée* (ou *en roue*). Ger., *radförmige Korolle.* Syn.: *wheel-shaped c.* A c. in which the tube is very short and the limb flat and spreading. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Saccate c.** Lat., *c. saccata.* Fr., *corolle gibbeuse.* Ger., *sackförmige Korolle.* A c. that is gibbous or sack-like at the base. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Salver-shaped c.** See *Hypocrateriform c.*—**Spurred c.** See *Calcarate c.*—**Superior c.** Fr., *corolle supère.* See *Epigynous c.*—**Sympetalous c.** See *Gamopetalous c.*—**Strap-shaped c.** Ger., *bandförmige Korolle.* See *Ligulate c.*—**Tubular c.** Lat., *c. tubulata.* Fr., *corolle tubulée.* Ger., *röhrige Korolle.* A c. in which the free limb is short and not at all spreading, retaining a cylindrical shape to its mouth. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Tubular urceolate c.** Fr., *corolle tubuleuse urceolée.* A c. in which the claws are united into an urn-shaped tube. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Unipetalous c.** Fr., *corolle unipétale.* Ger., *einblättrige Korolle.* See *Monopetalous c.* (2d def.).—**Urceolate c.** Lat., *c. urceolata.* Fr., *c. urcéolée.* Ger., *krugige Korolle.* Syn.: *urn-shaped c.* A c. in which there is scarcely any limb, and the tube is narrow at both ends and expanded at the middle. [B, 77, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Wheel-shaped c.** See *Rotate c.*—**Zygomorphous c.** A c. which can be divided into two symmetrical halves by one vertical plane and no more. [B, 245.]



VARIOUS FORMS OF COROLLA. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

COROLLACEOUS, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *corollaceus.* Fr., *corollacé.* Ger., *blumenartig.* Having the appearance of a corolla. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. PETALOID.

COROLLÆFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-le(la^3-e^2)-flor'e-(a^3-e^2). From *corolla* (*q. v.*), and *flos*, a flower. Of G. Don., the *Corollifloræ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COROLLAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ko^{2}r-ol-a^{2}r. See COROLLARY and COROLLINE.

COROLLAR, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'a^{3}r. See COROLLINE.

COROLLARY, n. Ko^{2}r'o^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *corollarium.* Fr., *corollaire.* Ger., *Korollarium.* In botany, a tendril formed by a depending segment of the corolla. [A, 301.]

COROLLATE, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'at. Lat., *corollatus.* Fr., *corollé, corollifère.* Ger., *mit Korolle verschen.* Furnished with a corolla. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COROLLE (Fr.), n. Kor-ol. See COROLLA.—**C. en entonnoir.** See *Infundibuliform* COROLLA.—**C. en gueule.** See *Ringent* COROLLA.—**C. en masque.** See *Mask-like* COROLLA.—**C. en roue.** See *Rotate* COROLLA.—**C. éperonnée.** See *Calcarate* COROLLA.—**C. gibbeuse.** See *Saccate* COROLLA.

COROLLET, n. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'e^{2}t. See COROLLULA.

COROLLIC, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-i^{2}k. Fr., *corollique.* United with the corolla (said of stamens). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

COROLLIFEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *corollifer* (from *corolla*, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corollifère.* Ger., *eine Blumenkrone* (oder *Korolle*) *tragend.* Producing or bearing a corolla. [B, 215.]

COROLLIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-li^2-flor'e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of De Candolle, one of the four subclasses into which he divides the angeiosperms. They have a gamopetalous, hypogynous corolla and epipetalous stamens, and comprise the *Ericaceæ, Labiatæ,* etc. 2.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

Of Fries, the first series of *Dicotyledoneæ*, comprising the classes *Seminifloræ*, *Annulifloræ*, and *Tubifloræ*. [B, 34, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COROLLIFLORAL, COROLLIFLOROUS, adj's. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-i^2-flor'a^{2}l, -u^{3}s. Fr., *corolliflore*. Having the petals united and springing from beneath the ovary. [De Candolle (A, 301).]

COROLLIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *corolliformus*. Fr., *corolliforme*. Ger., *blumenkronenförmig*. Having the form or appearance of a corolla. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COROLLINE, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'i^{2}n. Lat., *corollinus*. Fr., *corollin*. Ger., *korollenartig*. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a corolla. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COROLLOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *corolloïde*. See COROLLIFORM.

COROLLULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-a^3. Fr., *corollule*. Ger., *Blumenkrönchen*. The corolla of a floret of a compound flower. [A, 322.]

COROMEGINE, n. Kor-o^{2}m'e^{2}j-en. Lat., *coromegina*, *coromeginum* (from κόρη, the pupil, and μέγας, large). Ger., *Koromegin*. Runge's name for atropine, on account of its dilating the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMEIOSIS (Lat.), **COROMIOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kor-(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-mi(me^2-i^2)-os'i^{2}s, -mi(me)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *coromeios'eos* (*-is*), *-mios'eos* (*-is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μείωσις, diminution. Contraction of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf-om'a^3. Gen., *coromorphom'atos* (*-is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μόρφωμα, a form. Fr., *coromorphome*. Ger., *Koromorphom*. An artificial pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *coromorphos'eos* (*-is*). From κόρη, the pupil, and μόρφωσις, a forming. Fr., *coromorphose*. Ger., *Koromorphose*, *künstliche Pupillenbildung*. The operation of making an artificial pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-mi^{2}d(mu^{6}d)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. See MYDRIASIS.

COROMYDRIATIC, adj. Kor-o-mi^{2}d-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. See MYDRIATIC.

CORONA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-on'a^3. Gr., στεφάνη. Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Kranz*, *Krone*. A crown or any crown-like structure, the uppermost part; in botany, a cup-like structure between the corolla and the stamens; in zoology, the region of the head having the vertex as the highest point, a process of the frontal bone supporting the antler in the deer, the down surrounding the beak in birds of prey, also the corneal margin of the sclerotic; of a tooth, its free portion; in obstetrics, the rim of the os uteri externum stretched around the child's head during parturition. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 180, 221, 343, 349.]—**C. ciliaris.** Ger., *Faltenkranz*, *Strahlenkranz*. The ciliary processes taken collectively. [L, 332.]—**C. conjunctivæ.** That portion of the conjunctiva that surrounds the cornea. [L, 349.]—**C. cordis.** The auricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. de frailes** (Sp.). The *Globularia alypum* of Linnæus. [B, 88.]—**C. dentis.** Fr., *couronne de la dent*. Ger., *Zahnkrone*. The crown of a tooth. [L, 115.]—**C. de rey** (Sp.). The *Melilotus officinalis*. [A, 447.]—**C. glandis.** Fr., *couronne du gland*. Ger., *Eichelkrone*. The rounded projecting border of the glans penis. [C.]—**C. imperialis.** The *Fritillaria imperialis*. [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. inferior.** The coronoid process of the ulna. [L, 349.]—**Coronæ palpebrarum** [from the Lat., *corona*, a circle or crown, and *palpebra*, the eyelid]. See under TARSUS.—**C. radians, C. radiata.** Fr., *couronne rayonnante*. Ger., *Strahlenkranz*, *Stabkranz*, *Stammstrahlung*. Syn.: *radiatio caudicea* [Burdach] (2d def.). 1. See *C. ciliaris*. 2. Of Reil, the fibrous crown, radiating crown; the radiating fibres of the cerebral peduncle. [I, 15; K.]—**C. real** (Sp.). The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 88.]—**C. regalis.** The genus *Eucomis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Corona regia.** The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 200.]—**C. seminis.** The pappus of a seed. [L, 97.]—**C. solis.** Fr., *couronne de soleil*. Ger., *Sonnenblume*. The genus *Helianthus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. solis frutescens,** etc. The *Borrichia arborescens*. [B, 215.]—**C. solis parvo flore,** etc. The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 59.]—**C. staminea.** A c. made up of transformed stamens. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. superior.** See OLECRANON.—**C. terræ, C. terrestris.** Fr., *couronne de terre*. The *Glechoma hederaceum*. [B, 88, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. trepani.** Ger., *Trepankrone*. The crown (the cutting portion) of a trephine. [A, 322.]—**Coronæ tubulorum** [J. Müller]. The crypts of Lieberkühn, which are arranged like a crown around the lymph follicles projecting into the intestine. [J; L, 13.]—**C. ulnæ.** See OLECRANON.—**Coronæ vaginales.** Ger., *Scheidenkränzchen*. Flat, circular wads of cotton or other material for applying medicaments within the vagina. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. venerea, C. Veneris.** Fr., *couronne de Venus*, *chapelet*. Ger., *Venusblüthen*. The crown of Venus; a papule, pustule, or other syphilide occurring upon the forehead in the form of a crown. [G.]

CORONAD [Barclay], adv. Ko^{2}r'on-a^{2}d. Toward the coronal aspect. [L, 141.]

CORONAL, adj. Ko^{2}r'on-a^{2}l. Lat., *coronalis*. Fr., c. Ger., *kronenartig*, *kranzähnlich*. Pertaining to or occupying the place of a crown; pertaining to the crown of the head. [C.]

CORONALE (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *coronalis* (*os* understood). The frontal bone. [Bartholin (A, 325).]

CORONALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). An order of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising the *Bulbifloræ*, *Liria*, *Leucoiaceæ*, and *Tubifloræ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *coronam'inis*. See CORONA and CORONET.

CORONANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-on'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). See CORONATE.

CORONARIA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *coronarius*. Ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. 1. A coronary artery or vein. 2. The genus *Eudianthe*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Linnæus, an order comprising originally the *Liliaceæ*, to which he added subsequently the *Bromeliaceæ*, *Amaryllideæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones*, comprising the orders *Roxburghiaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Pintederiaceæ*, *Philydraceæ*, *Xyrideæ*, *Mayaceæ*, *Commelinaceæ*, and *Ripateaceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CORONARITE (Fr.), n. Kor-on-a^{2}r et. Inflammation of the coronary arteries of the heart. [Hachard, Weber, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap.," Feb. 16, 1888, p. 110.]

CORONARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CORONAL and CORONARY. As a n., a nerve ramifying in the shape of a crown.—**C. stomachichus.** Fr., *coronaire stomachique*. The ramification of the eighth pair of nerves near the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [L, 97.]

CORONARY, adj. Ko^{2}r'on-a-ri^2. Lat., *coronarius*, *coronalis*. Fr., *coronaire*. Ger., *kranzförmig*, *kronenartig*. Crown-shaped, relating to the coronet; crowning, pertaining to the arteries of the heart.

CORONATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of amaryllidaceous plants of the tribe *Amarylleæ*, comprising *Cryptostephanus*, *Narcissus*, and *Tapeinanthus*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CORONATE, adj. Ko^{2}r'on-at. Lat., *coronatus* (1st def.), *coronans* (2d def.). Ger., *gekrönt*, *bekrönt* (1st def.), *krönend* (2d def.). 1. Furnished with a coronet or corona. 2. Situated at the top or apex crowning (as a gland at the apex of the filament may crown a stamen). [B, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 343.]

CORONATION, n. Ko^{2}r-on-a'shu^{2}n. A corruption of *carnation*. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CORONATRICES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-sez(ke^{2}s). Of Linnæus, an order in the *Methodus calycina*, comprising *Linnæa*, *Corymbium*, *Aristolochia*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONCION (Lat.), n. n. See IRIDONCION.

CORONDE, n. In Ceylon, cinnamon. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-o'ne(na). Gen., *coron'es*. Gr., κορώνη. 1. See CORNIX. 2. The coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L, 332.]

CORONELLA [Laurenti] (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-on-e^{2}l-la^3. Fr., *coronelle*, *couleuvre d'Europe*. Ger., *Glatte*. A genus of serpents of the *Coronellina*. [L, 347.]—**C. austriaca** [Laurenti], **C. lævis** [Lacepède]. A variety found in the warmer parts of Europe; formerly used in the treatment of epilepsy. [L, 34, 49, 121.]

CORONELLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}r-on-e^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORONELLIDÆ (Lat.), **CORONELLINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-e^{2}l'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -e^{2}l-li(le)'na^3. A group of the *Colubridæ*. [L, 121.]

CORONET, n. Ko^{2}r'on-e^{2}t. From *corona*, a crown. Ger., *Krone des Hufes*. A small crown; in the solipeds, the portion of the hoof that adjoins the hairy skin; in botany, a corona. [L.]

CORONIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}r-on'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *coroniformis*. Fr., *coroniforme*. [L, 41.] Ger., *Kronenförmig*. Having the form of a crown. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CORONILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-on-i^{2}l-la^3. Fr., *coronille*. Ger., *Kronwicke*. It., Sp., c. The crown-vetch, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Hedysareæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coronata** [De Candolle]. The least crown-vetch; a species used in Spain instead of the *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. emerus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coronille émerus*, *séné bâtard*. Ger., *Skorpionskronwicke*, *Skorpionspeltschen*, *falsche Senne*. Scorpion-senna (so called because the pod somewhat resembles the scorpion's tail); a species grown in gardens in southern Europe. The leaves (*folia coluteæ scorpioides*) were formerly used as a purgative. [B, 19, 173, 180, 270, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. grandiflora** [Willdenow]. The *Agati grandiflora*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. legitima** [Gärtner]. Fr., *coronille à gousses plates*, *fève lupine*. A species the pods of which are purgative. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. minima** [Linnæus]. See *C. coronata*.—**C. picta** [Willdenow]. The *Sesbania picta*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scorpioides** [Koch]. Syn.: *Ornithopus scorpioides* [Linnæus]. An annual species found in southern France. The seeds contain a glucoside, *coronillin*, and are used in France to adulterate barley. The plant and its glucoside have recently been recommended as a diuretic and cardiac tonic. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 7, 1889, p. 368; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 19, 1889, p. 434; B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. securidaca.** See *C. legitima*.—**C. sesbania** [Willdenow]. The *Sesbania ægyptiaca*. [B, 172, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. varia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coronille*, *bigarrée*, *faucille*, *pied de grolle*. Ger., *bunte Peltschen*, *Schaflinse*. Sp., *astrágalo*. Syn.: *Astragalus glaucoides* [Gmelin]. The rosy-flowered crown-vetch. The juice is diuretic and in large doses poisonous. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CORONILLA (Sp.), n. Kor-on-el'ya^3. The genus *C.* and the *Centaurea cyanus*. [L, 87.]

CORONILLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-i^{2}l'le(la^3-e^2). Of Adanson, a section of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Aldina*, *Hedysarum*, *Gajati*, *Hippocrepis*, *Coronilla*, *Ornithopodium*, *Alhagi*, and *Scorpioides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONILLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{2}r-on-el-y'. See CORONILLA (Lat.).—**C. à gousses plates.** The *Coronilla legitima*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bigarrée.** The *Coronilla varia*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. naine.** The *Coronilla minima*. [B, 38.]

CORONILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-on-i^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coronillées.* 1. Of Sprengel, a subseries (of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe) of *Papilionaceæ*, series or tribe *Hedysareæ*, comprising *Coronilla*, *Ornithopus*, *Hammatolobium*, *Scorpiurus*, and *Hippocrepis.* 2. Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Leguminosæ.* [B, 1, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONILLIN, n. Ko^{2}r-on-i^{2}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *coronilline.* Ger., *C.* A glucoside found in the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides* (*q. v.*). ["Semaine méd.," Apr. 24, 1889, p. 135 (*a*, 18).]

CORONILLO (Sp.), n. Kor-on-el'yo. In Venezuela, the *Bellucia Aubletii.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORONO-BASILAR, adj. Ko^{2}r''on-o-ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-a^{3}r. Relating to the base and the crown of the head. [L, 141.]

CORONOID, adj. Ko^{2}r'on-oid. Gr., κορωνοειδής, κορωνωδης (from κορώνη, a crown, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *coronoides*, *coronodes.* Fr., *coronoïde*, *coronoïdien.* Ger., *krantzförmig*, *kronenähnlich.* It., Sp., *coronoide.* Crown-like, crown-shaped. [A, 322.]

CORONOÏDITE (Fr.), n. Kor-on-o-ed-et. Osteitis of the coronoid process of the ulna. [Poncet, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1885, p. 840.]

CORONOPE (Fr.), n. Kor-on-op. See Coronopus.—**C. commun.** The *Coronopus depressus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CORONOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}r-on-o(o^2)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κορώνη, a crow, and πόδιον, a little foot. The *Plantago coronopus.* [*a*, 24.]

CORONOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-on'o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). Gen., *coronop'odos* (*-is*). Gr., κορωνόπους (from κορώνη, the crow, and πους, the foot). Fr., *coronope.* 1. The *Plantago c.* 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Senebiera* of Poiret. 3. The *Cochlearia c.* [B. 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. depressus.** The *Senebiera c.* of De Candolle. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. didyma** [Smith]. The *Senebiera didyma* of Persoon. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hortensis.** See *C.* (1st and 3d def's).—**C. recta** (seu **repens**) **Ruellii, C. silvestris, C. vulgaris.** The *Senebiera c.* [B, 200.]—**Herba coronopi.** The herb of *Plantago c.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORONULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}n(on)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *corona*, a crown. Fr., *coronule.* Ger., *Krönchen.* 1. The coronet of a seed. 2. A small calyx-like body crowning the nucule of *Chara.* [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COROPARELCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-e^{2}l'si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *coroparelcys'eos* (*-el'cysis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and παρέλκυσις, a drawing aside. Fr., *coroparelcyse.* Ger., *Pupillenverziehung.* Of K. Himly, the operation of displacing the pupil by drawing a portion of the iris out through an incision in the cornea and causing it to adhere. [F.]

COROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'ti^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *corophthiseos* (*-ophthisis*). From κόρη, the pupil, and φθίσις (see Phthisis). Fr., *corophthisie.* Ger., *Schwinden der Pupille.* A wasting disease of the eye characterized by diminution of the size of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko^{2}r)'o^{2}s. Gr., κόρος. Satiety, also loathing of food due to satiety. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

COROSOL (Fr.), **COROSSOL** (Fr.), n's. Kor-o-sol. The genus *Anona*, also the *Assiminia triloba.* [B, 173, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des forêts.** The *Anona silvatica.* [L, 41.]—**C. des marais.** The fruit of *Anona palustris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Pérou.** The fruit of *Anona cherimolia.* [L, 41.]—**C. écailleux.** The *Anona squamosa.* [B, 41.]—**C. hérissé.** The *Anona muricata.* [L, 41.]—**C. pinaou, C. ponctué.** The *Anona punctata.* [B, 38.]—**C. réticulé.** Syn.: *cœur de-bœuf.* The fruit of *Anona reticulata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sauvage.** The *Anona reticulata.* [B, 173.]—**Grand c.** The *Anona muricata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Petit c.** The *Anona reticulata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COROSSOLIER (Fr.), n. Kor-o-sol-e-a. See Corossol.

COROSYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(su^{6}st)'ol(o^{2}l)-e(a). Gen., *corosyst'oles.* From κόρη, the pupil, and συστολη, contraction. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verengerung der Pupille.* Contraction of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o(o^2)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κόρη, the pupil, and τέμνειν, to cut. See Iridotomy.

COROTOMODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-o^{2}t-o(o^2)-mo-(mo^2)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *corotomodialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). See Iridotomodialysis.

COROUKAI, n. In Coromandel, the *Eleusine coracana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COROYÈRE (Fr.), n. Kor-wa^3-ye^{2}r. The *Rhus coriaria* and the *Coriaria myrtifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COROZO (Sp., Port.), n. Kor-o'th^{2}o, -zo. 1. The fruit of some species of *Attalea.* 2. In Brazil, the fruit of *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* 3. In Venezuela, the *Elæis butyracea.* [Doroteo De Armas, "Ensayo méd. de Caracas"; "Lyon méd.," Nov. 15, 1885, p. 354; B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de vino.** In Venezuela, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa.* [B, 19.]

CORPOO (Malay), n. The *Convolvulus reptans.* [B, 88.]

CORPORA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *corpus* (*q. v.*). Ko^{2}rp'o^{2}r-a^3.

CORPORALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rp-o^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Having a large body. [L, 34.]

CORPORATION, n. Ko^{2}rp-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *corporatio.* Fr., *c.* See Incorporation.

CORPOREAL, adj. Ko^{2}rp-o're-a^{2}l. Lat., *corporeus.* Pertaining to the body as distinguished from the mind, or to the body of a bone, an organ, etc., as distinguished from its other parts.

CORPORIFICATION, n. Ko^{2}rp-o^{2}r-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *corpus*, a body, and *facere*, to make. Of the old chemists, the process of condensing a liquid into a solid. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

CORPOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rp-o(o^2)-zo'a^3. From *corpus*, a body, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., *corpozoaires.* Animals provided with nutritive organs and a nervous system essentially the same as those of man. [A, 322; L, 41, 180.]

CORPS (Fr.), n. Kor. See Body.—**C. adénoïde.** See *Adenoid* body.—**C. adipeux.** See Corpus *adiposum.*—**C. amylacés.** See *Amylaceous* corpuscles.—**C. anguleux.** Angular bodies found by R. Brown in the *Azolla.* They have been thought to be spores, but their nature is doubtful. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bigéminés.** See Corpora *quadrigemina.*—**C. blancs de Malpighi.** See *Spleen* corpuscles.—**C. bordant** [Longet], **C. bordé** (ou **frangé**). See Corpus *fimbriatum.*—**C. calleux.** 1. See Corpus *callosum.* 2. The small, hard body found at the base of the umbilicus in leguminous plants. [B; I (*a*, 24).]—**C. cannelé.** See Corpus *striatum.*—**C. caverneux.** See Corpora *cavernosa.*—**C. caverneux de la verge.** See Corpora *cavernosa penis.*—**C. cellulaire.** See Cell-*body.*—**C. cendré.** See Tuber *cinereum.*—**C. clignotant.** See Membrana *nictitans.*—**C. conique.** See Epoophoron.—**C. conoïde.** See Conarium.—**C. cribleux.** See Corpus *papillare.*—**C. cristallin.** See *Crystalline* lens.—**C. ciliaire.** See *Ciliary* body.—**C. de Bojanus.** See Organ *of Bojanus.*—**C. de Highmore.** See Albuginea *testis.*—**C. de la matrice.** See Corpus *uteri.*—**C. de la voûte.** See Corpus *fornicis.*—**C. de l'enclume.** See Corpus *incudis.*—**C. de l'hippocampe.** See Hippocampus *major.*—**C. de l'os hyoïde.** 1. See Corpus *ossis hyoidei.* 2. The basi-hyal bones in birds, saurians, and mammals. [Cuvier (L, 14).] 3. The urohyal bone. [Agassiz (L, 271).]—**C. de Malpighi.** See Rete *mucosum* and *Malpighian* corpuscles.—**C. denté, C. dentelé.** See Corpus *dentatum.*—**C. de Rosenmüller.** See Epoophoron.—**C. de Stilling.** The nucleus olivaris superior. [*a*, 18.]—**C. de Wolff.** See Mesonephros.—**C. d'Highmore.** See Albuginea *testis.*—**C. d'Oken.** See Mesonephros.—**C. de l'olive cérébelleuse.** See Corpus *dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. du cervelet antérieur.** The anterior or inferior aspect of the cerebellum. [I. 35; K.]—**C. du cervelet latéral.** A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.]—**C. du cervelet médian** (ou **moyen**). See Corpus *dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. étranger.** See *Foreign* body.—**C. étranger organique des articulations** [Cruveilhier]. See *Floating* cartilage.—**C. festonné.** See Corpus *dentatum.*—**C. fibreux.** A fibrous tumor.—**C. fibreux enkysté.** An encysted fibroma. See *Embryoplastic* odontoma.—**C. fibro-plastiques.** Connective-tissue cells. [A, 385.]—**C. flagellé.** Syn.: *hématozoaire de Laveran.* A parasite found in great numbers in the blood, where its presence, according to Laveran, is characteristic of malarial poisoning; a spherical body with undulating flagella, with which it whips the red blood-corpuscles aside. ["Semaine méd.," Nov. 28, 1888, p. 451 (*a*, 18).]—**C. flottant des articulations.** See *Floating* cartilage.—**C. folliculaire vaginal.** The vulvo-vaginal gland. [A, 385.]—**C. frangé.** See Corpus *fimbriatum.*—**C. fusiformes.** See *C. fibro-plastiques.*—**C. géniculé externe, C. genouillé antérieur** (ou **externe**). See *External geniculate* body.—**C. genouillé interne.** See *Internal geniculate* body.—**C. glanduleux.** 1. Of Buffon, a mature Graafian vesicle. [A, 18.] 2. A corpus luteum. 3. A Malpighian corpuscle. [L.]—**C. godronné.** See Pes *hippocampi.*—**C. graisseux.** See Corpus *adiposum.*—**C. granuleux.** See Corpora *granulosa.*—**C. granuleux de Malpighi.** See *Malpighian* corpuscles.—**C. hyaloïde.** See Corpus *vitreum.*—**C. innommé, C. innominé de Giraldès.** See Paradidymis.—**C. jaune.** See Corpus *luteum.*—**C. ligneux.** See Corpus *ligneum.*—**C. mamillaires.** See Corpora *albicantia.*—**C. mobile articulaire.** See *Floating* cartilage.—**C. muqueux.** See Rete *mucosum.*—**C. mûriforme.** See Morula.—**C. myrtiformes.** See Carunculæ *myrtiformes.*—**C. needhamiens.** The tubuli seminiferi in the embryo. [A, 4.]—**C. noirâtre, C. noir de Soemmerring.** See Locus *niger.*—**C. nucléolaire.** See Nucleolus.—**C. olivaire.** See *Olivary* body.—**C. olivaire inférieur.** See *Inferior olivary* body.—**C. olivaire supérieur.** See *Superior olivary* body.—**C. optique, C. optostrié.** See Corpus *striatum.*—**C. osseux enkysté** [Cruveilhier]. Ger., *eingekapseltes Knochenkörper.* An ivory exostosis of the frontal or orbital region. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**C. pampiniforme.** See Mesonephros.—**C. papillaire.** See Corpus *papillare.*—**C. phacoïde.** See *Crystalline* lens.—**C. pinéal.** See *Pineal* gland.—**C. pituitaire.** See Hypophysis *cerebri.*—**C. psalloïde.** See Lyra.—**C. pyramidal postérieur.** See *Posterior* pyramid.—**C. pyramidaux.** See Pyramid.—**C. pyramidaux antérieurs.** See *Anterior* pyramids.—**C. restiforme.** See *Restiform* body.—**C. réticulaire.** See Corpus *papillare.*—**C. réticulé.** 1. See Corpus *papillare.* 2. Of Velpeau, the watery or gelatinous material found between the chorion and the amnion; the liquor chorii of Blumenbach. [A, 43, 45.]—**C. rhomboïdal.** See Trapezium.—**C. rhomboïdal des éminences olivaires.** See Corpus *dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. rhomboïdal de Vieussens** (ou **du cervelet**). The nucleus dentatus cerebelli. [*a*, 18.]—**C. rhomboïde.** See Trapezium.—**C. riziformes.** See Corpora *oryzoidea.*—**C. rouge.** A highly vascularized gland-like body found, one or more, in the swimming bladder of certain fishes. [L, 158.]—**C. simple.** An element. [B.]—**C. spongieux.** See Corpus *spongiosum.*—**C. spongieux de la verge.** See Corpus *spongiosum urethræ.*—**C. strié.** See Corpus *striatum.*—**C. strié externe.** See *External* nucleus.—**C. strié extraventriculaire.** See *Extraventricular* nucleus.—**C. strié inférieur.** Of Gratiolet, a small projection on the corpus striatum. It forms the inferior termination of the tænia semicircularis.—**C. strié interne** (ou **intraventriculaire**). See *Internal* nucleus.—**C. strié supérieur.** See *Caudate* nucleus.—**C. thyréoïde.** See *Thyreoid* gland.—**C. trapézoïde.** See Trapezium.—**C. vermiformes.** Of Trevisan, collections of vessels twisted, moniliform, or in a chaplet. [B (*a*, 24).]—**C. vitré.** See Corpus *vitreum.*

CORPSE, n. Ko^{2}rps. Lat., *cadaver.* Fr., *corps, cadavre.* Ger., *Leichnam.* It., *cadavere, corpo morto.* Sp., *cadaver, cuerpo muerto.* The dead body of a human being.—**C.-plant.** The *Monotropa uniflora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CORPULENCE, n. Ko^{2}rp'u^{2}l-e^{2}ns. Gr., πaχυσμός, εὐσαρκία. Lat., *corpulentia.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Fleischigkeit, Wohlbeleibtheit, Corpulenz.* It., *corpulenza.* Sp., *corpulencia.* The state of the body in which the subcutaneous fat is excessive.—**Anæmic c.** C. due to anæmia. [I, 20.]

CORPULENCY, n. Ko^{2}rp'u^{2}l-e^{2}ns-i^2. See CORPULENCE.

CORPULENT, adj. Ko^{2}rp'u^{2}l-e^{2}nt. Lat., *corpulentus, obesus, crassus.* Fr., *c., pimélotique.* Ger., *fleischig.* It., Sp., *corpulento.* Affected with corpulence. [D.]

CORPUS (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *corp'oris.* Gr., σῶμα, χρώς. Fr., *corps.* Ger., *Körper.* It., *corpo.* Sp., *cuerpo.* See BODY.—**C. adeniforme, C. adenodes, C. adenoides.** See *Adenoid* BODY.—**C. adiposum.** Fr., *corps adipeux.* A mass of fat or of fat-like material. 1. In certain larvæ, a mass on each side of the body which breaks up during metamorphosis, setting free fat globules that assist in the formation of the tissues of the pupa and imago; in the larvæ of certain *Diptera*, a fatty body from which ova are developed. 2. In many *Arthropoda*, a mass of cells, usually milk-white, within the body cavity. 3. A mass of fat in the peritonæum surrounding the intestine in lizards. [L, 11, 196, 200, 231.]—**C. adventitium.** See *Foreign* BODY.—**C. albicans.** 1. The c. luteum of the ovary after it has lost its yellow color and most of its vessels and is composed largely of connective tissue. Its general appearance is that of a white cicatrix. [J, 42; "Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw.," 1879, p. 175 (J); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 506 (J).] 2. In the pl., *corpora albicantia*, two small masses situated in front of the anterior perforated space, connected with the anterior pillars of the fornix and with each other. [I, 3; K.]—**C. album subrotundum Vieussenii.** The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 96, 159; K.]—**C. alienum.** See *Foreign* BODY.—**C. amphigenium** [Berzelius], **C. amphogenium** [Berzelius]. See AMPHIGEN (2d def.).—**Corpora amylacea.** See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**C. annulare.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**Corpora Arantii.** The small fibro-cartilaginous thickenings at the middle of the free edges of the mitral and semilunar valves of the heart; named after Aranzi, an Italian anatomist. [L, 31, 142.]—**Corpora bigemina.** See *Corpora quadrigemina.*—**Corpora bigemina anteriora** (seu **antica**). The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 27; K.]—**Corpora bigemina posteriora** (seu **postica**). The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 27; K.]—**C. callosum.** Fr., *corps calleux.* Ger., *Balken.* It., *corpo calloso.* Sp., *cuerpo calloso.* The great commissure of the brain; a mass of white substance which connects the cerebral hemispheres. It lies at the bottom of the longitudinal fissure, and has a length of about 4 inches. Its form is arched, the convexity of the curve being upward. Anteriorly it bends downward (at the genu) and backward to the base of the brain, and terminates in two diverging masses (peduncles) which run across the anterior perforated space to terminate near the Sylvian fissure. Posteriorly it ends in a rounded projection called the splenium. In structure it presents a fibrous character, its upper surface showing numerous transverse bundles of nerve-fibres. The lower surface is continuous posteriorly with the fornix, but it is separated from the latter anteriorly by the septum lucidum. It is essentially commissural in its office, its fibres entering all three of the principal cerebral lobes. [K.]—**C. cameratum.** The fornix cerebri. [I, 3; K.]—**C. candicans, C. candidum.** See *C. albicans* (2d def.).—**C. caudatum.** See *C. striatum.*—**Corpora cavernosa.** Fr., *corps caverneux.* Ger., *Schwellkörper.* See *Corpora cavernosa clitoridis* and *Corpora cavernosa penis.*—**Corpora cavernosa clitoridis.** Two cylindrical bodies of cavernous tissue which arise from the rami of the ischium and os pubis, and unite by their inner surfaces to form the clitoris. [L, 31, 142.]—**Corpora cavernosa penis.** Fr., *corps caverneux de la verge.* Ger., *Ruthenschwellkörper.* Two cylindrical erectile bodies, placed side by side and closely blended in their anterior three quarters, constituting the greater portion of the penis. They are surmounted by the glans in front, and diverge behind to form the crura of the penis. [C.]—**Corpora cavernosa urethræ** (seu **vestibuli**). See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.* —**C. cavernosum.** Fr., *corps caverneux.* Ger., *Schwellkörper, cavernöses Körper.* Any one of the corpora cavernosa, also any collection of cavernous tissue. [L.]—**C. cavernosum canalis urogenitalis.** See *C. cavernosum urethræ.*—**C. cavernosum glandis proprium** (seu **superficiale** [C. Mayer]). The anterior expansion of the c. spongiosum urethræ forming the glans penis. [L, 31, 142.]—**C. cavernosum inferius** (seu **urethræ**). In the male, the c. spongiosum of the urethra; in the female, one of the bulbi vestibuli vaginæ. [L, 115.]—**C. cavernosum vaginæ.** The cavernous tissue found in the vagina, most distinct at the lower part. [L, 31, 332.]—**Corpora chalcedonica.** See PSAMMOMA.—**C. ciliare.** See *Ciliary* BODY.—**C. ciliare cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. ciliare chorioideæ.** That portion of the chorioid anterior to the ora serrata. [L, 7, 175.]—**C. ciliare hyaloideæ.** Fr., *corps ciliaire de la membrane hyaloïde.* That portion of the vitreous membrane between the ora serrata and the crystalline lens. [L, 7, 175.]—**C. ciliare medullæ oblongatæ** (seu **olivæ**). See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. ciliare retinæ.** Fr., *corps ciliaire de la rétine.* That portion of the retina between the ora serrata and the iris. [L, 7, 175.]—**C. cinereum.** Fr., *corps cendré.* See LAMINA *cinerea.*—**C. cinereum medullæ oblongatæ.** The nuclei of gray matter of the medulla oblongata, now known as the nucleus gracilis and the nucleus cuneatus. [α, 18.]—**C. claviculæ.** That portion of the clavicle between the parts bearing the surface for articulation with the sternum and clavicle. [L, 115, 175.]—**C. clitoridis.** The body of the clitoris, formed by the union of its crura. [L, 31.]—**C. colliculi striati.** Fr., *tête du corps strié.* Ger., *Kopf* (oder *Körper*) *der Streifenhügel.* The anterior thickened extremity of the c. striatum; the caput corporis striati. [α, 18.]—**C. communionis cerebri.** See FORNIX *cerebri.*—**C. conicum Rosenmülleri.** See EPOOPHORON.—**C. coniforme, C. conoides.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**C. cordis.** The ventricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. coronæ radiatæ.** The middle portion or body of the corona radiata. [α, 17.]—**C. corporis callosi.** Ger., *Balkenstamm, Balkenkörper.* Syn.: *truncus* (seu *pars media*) *corporis callosi.* The body of the c. callosum as distinguished from its prolongations into the hemispheres. [I, 17; K; L, 43.]—**C. cribrosum.** See RETE *mucosum.*—**C. crystallinum, C. crystalloides.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**C. dentatum.** 1. See *C. dentatum cerebelli.* 2. A dentate lamina of gray matter found in the olivary bodies.—**C. dentatum cerebelli, C. denticulatum.** Fr., *corps denté* (ou *dentelé*). Ger., *Markkern.* A thin convoluted or indented lamina of gray matter situated in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, surrounded by a thin layer of gray substance. It is situated at the confluence of the third peduncuIi of the cerebellum at the level of the lateral angles of the fourth ventricle. The gray lamella forming the periphery of the nucleus is open at its inner, anterior, and inferior extremity, allowing voluminous fasciculi of nerve-fibres to pass from its interior to the pedunculus cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina. [Henle, Sappey (α, 18); I, 23; K.]—**C. dentatum olivæ.** A gelatinous, transparent plate of gray matter, containing small round and angular cells, and transversed by nerve-fibres, found in the olivary body of the medulla oblongata. Upon transverse section it shows a nearly ovoid and irregularly dentated contour. [Henle (α, 18).]—**C. discoides.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**C. epididymidis.** That portion of the epididymis between the tail and the head. [L, 115.]—**C. epistrophei.** The body of the axis (8th def.). [L, 332.]—**C. epitheliale.** In the *Cephalopoda*, the thickened anterior edge of the chorioid coat of the eye, continuous with the lens. [α, 17.]—**C. erectilia.** Erectile tissues, especially those of the penis. [L, 30.]—**C. explementi.** See CRUSTA.—**C. externum, C. extraneum.** See *Foreign* BODY.—**C. femoris.** Fr., *corps du fémur.* That portion of the femur extending between the neck and the tuberosities. [L, 175.] —**Corpora fibrospongiosa penis.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**C. fibrosum.** Fr., *corps fibreux.* A fibrous tumor.—**C. fimbriatum.** A long curvilinear triangle of white nervous substance found in the cornu descendens of the lateral ventricle. Its base, directed upward and inward, is continuous with the posterior pillar of the fornix; its summit, pointed downward and forward, terminates at the level of the uncus. Its posterior convex border is continuous with the white substance of the cornu ammonis; its inner concave border is in relation with the optic thalamus. [Sappey (α, 18).]—**C. fimbriatum cornu Ammonis.** See *C. fimbriatum.*—**C. fimbriatum olivæ.** See *C. dentatum olivæ.*—**C. fimbriatum Sylvii.** See *C. fimbriatum.*—**C. geniculatum cerebri.** See *C. geniculatum internum* and *C. geniculatum externum.*—**C. fornicis.** Fr., *corps de la voûte.* The body of the fornix cerebri as distinguished from the pillars. [K.]—**C. geniculatum externum** (seu **inferius**). See *External geniculate* BODY.—**C. geniculatum internum** (seu **laterale, seu mediale,** seu **superius**). See *Internal geniculate* BODY.—**C. glandiforme.** See PROSTATE.—**Corpora glandiformia duræ matris.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**C. glandis clitoridis.** See *C. clitoridis.*—**C. glandulare.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Corpora glandulosa.** See *Seminal* VESICLES.—**C. glandulosum.** Of Vesalius, the prostate; of De Graaf, a c. luteum. [A, 43; L.]—**C. glandulosum mulierum.** The elevation which marks the meatus urinarius in the female. [L, 31.]—**C. globosum** [Ruysch]. The pons Varolii. [I, 3; K.]—**Corpora granulosa.** Fr., *corps granuleux.* Granular leucocytes. See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES. [A, 385.]—**C. Highmori, C. highmorianum.** Fr., *corps d'Highmore.* Ger., *Hodenkern.* The incomplete vertical septum formed by a prolongation of the albuginea testis into the substance of the testicle, which gives off fibrous cords dividing the organ into lobules. [Quain (B).] —**C. hyalinum, C. hyaloideum.** See *C. vitreum.*—**C. incudis.** Fr., *corps de l'enclume.* The upper and larger portion of the incus, articulating with the malleus. [L, 7.]—**C. innominatum of Giraldès, C. innominatum testis.** See PARADIDYMIS. —**Corpora labosa.** The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney. [L, 97.]—**Corpora lateralia penis.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**C. lenticulatum.** See *Lenticular* NUCLEUS.— **C. ligneum.** Fr., *corps ligneux.* The woody solid structure of a plant. [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. luteum** [Malpighi]. Fr., *corps jaune, oariule* [Robin], *ovariule, metoarion* [Raciborski]. Ger., *gelber Körper.* It., *corpo giallo* (o *luteo*). Sp., *cuerpo amarillo.* Syn.: *c. glandulosum* [De Graaf]. The solid yellow body formed in the ovary during the retrograde metamorphosis, or histolysis, of a Graafian follicle after the extrusion of the ovum. It is composed of the somewhat wrinkled wall of the follicle and of the structures formed within the follicular cavity to take the place of the extruded ovum. These latter consist of a limited amount of blood derived from the capillaries broken at the rupture of the follicle, a fibrous stroma formed by proliferation of the cells of the membrana granulosa, and the surrounding ovarian stroma. It possesses an abundance of capillaries, and when first formed is considerably larger than the Graafian follicle, this enlargement being especially marked if pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum; it finally atrophies, however, and gives place to the ordinary ovarian stroma. The time required for the development and disappearance of a c. luteum is said to be about ten months when pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum, and in other cases about two months. [J, 14, 30, 32, 35, 42.]—**C. luteum falsum, C. luteum of menstruation.** A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has not become fecundated. It shows retrogressive changes within a few days, shrinks, and at last disappears. [A, 5, 17.]—**C. luteum of pregnancy.** A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has become fecundated. It undergoes a development that lasts during most of the period of gestation. [A, 5, 17.]—**C. luteum spurium.** See *C. luteum of menstruation.*—**C. luteum verum.** See *C. luteum of pregnancy.* —**C. Luysii.** See *Median* CENTRE *of Luys.*—**Corpora malpighiana.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**C. mamillare.** See *C. albi-*

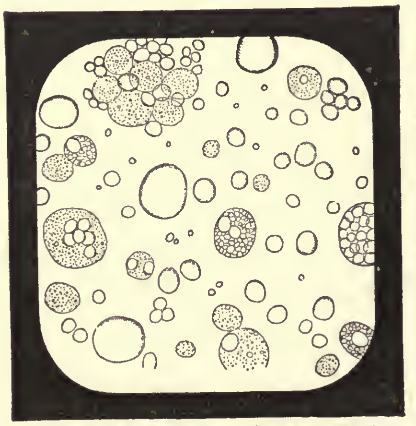
cans (2d def.).—**C. mammæ.** Ger., *Milchdrüsenkörper.* The glandular portion of the mamma. [L, 332.]—**C. mandibulæ.** The portion of the inferior maxilla anterior to the rami. [L, 175.]—**C. mediastinum.** See *C. Highmori.*—**C. medullare cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. medullare hemisphærii.** See CENTRUM *ovale.*—**C. medullare vermis.** The medullary central portion of the vermiform process of the cerebellum. [I, 16; K.]—**C. menstruale.** See *C. luteum of menstruation.*—**C. mixtum.** See *C. dentatum.*—**Corpora Morgagnii.** See HYDATIDS *of Morgagni.*—**C. mucosum.** See RETE *mucosum.*—**Corpora nerveospongiosa (seu nervosa) penis.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**C. nervosum cutis.** See *C. papillare* (1st def.).—**Corpora nigra.** "Soot-balls"; in the solipeds, black, spongy, pediculated portions of the uvea that occasionally pass through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 13.]—**C. nigricans, C. nigrum.** The c. luteum of the ovary when in the course of its retrograde metamorphosis it becomes pigmented by the blood contained in its vessels, which have been cut off from the surrounding circulation. It is a c. albicans containing dark pigment. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw.," 1879, p. 175; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 507 (J).]—**C. okense.** See MESONEPHROS.—**C. olivæ.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**C. olivæ denticulatum (seu fimbriatum).** See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. olivæ inferius.** See *Inferior olivary* BODY.—**C. olivæ rhomboideum.** See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. olivare.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**C. olivare posterius.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**C. olivarium.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**C. opto-striatum.** The optic thalamus and the c. striatum considered together as one body. [*a*, 18.]—**Corpora oryzoidea.** Fr., *corps riziformes.* Ger., *Reiskörper.* 1. Grain-like bodies (offshoots from the synovial membrane or masses of coagulated albumin) resembling grains of rice, found free or attached in the sheaths of tendons, in synovial bursæ, and in the articular cavities. 2. Of the older authors, similar bodies expectorated in cases of pulmonary phthisis. [A, 326.]—**C. ossis hyoidei.** Fr., *corps de l'os hyoïde.* Ger., *Zungenbeinkörper.* 1. The body of the hyoid bone, its central piece. It is somewhat quadrilateral, convex on its anterior surface, and concave posteriorly. Its anterior surface is divided into four fossæ, which serve for muscular insertions, by a transverse and vertical ridge. The lateral surfaces consist of two facets for articulation with the greater cornua. [L, 30, 31, 142.] 2. See *Basihyal* BONE.—**C. ossis ilii.** The inferior and thicker portion of the ilium, which forms the upper part of the acetabulum. [L, 115, 332.]—**C. ossis ischii.** The upper, triangular portion of the ischium, a portion of which forms the posterior inferior portion of the acetabulum, and which bears on the posterior surface the tuber ischii. [L, 332.]—**C. ossis metacarpi.** The shaft of a metacarpal bone. [L, 175.]—**C. ossis occipitis** [Hallmann]. 1. The basilar portion of the occipital bone. 2. See *Basi-occipital* BONE. [L, 332.]—**C. ossis pubis.** The lateral and posterior portion of the os pubis, which forms the anterior inferior portion of the acetabulum, and from which springs the horizontal ramus. [L, 175, 332.]—**C. ossis sphenoidei.** See *C. sphenoidale.*—**C. ovale.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**Corpora Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**C. pampiniforme** [Wrisberg]. See PAROOPHORON.—**C. pancreatis.** That portion of the pancreas which is situated between its head and its pointed extremity. [L, 7.]—**C. pantadenodes** [Van Diemerbroeck]. See PANCREAS.—**C. papillare.** Fr., *corps papillaire.* Ger., *Papillärkörper.* 1. The papillary layer of the skin. 2. Of Malpighi, the derma. [G; L.]—**C. papillare Morgagni.** See *C. papillare* (1st def.).—**C. partis sphenoidalis ossis spheno-occipitalis** [Soemmerring]. See *Basi-sphenoid* BONE.—**C. penis.** Fr., *corps de la verge.* Ger., *Ruthenkörper.* That portion of the penis that is situated between the coalescence of the crura and the glans. [L, 115.]—**C. phacoides.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**Corpora pinguia.** Round tough masses of mucus found in the discharges of dysentery. [L, 20.]—**C. pituitare, C. pituitarium.** See *Pituitary* BODY.—**C. pro balsamo.** The base of a balsam for external use. [L, 30 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pro balsamo sulphuris.** The base of a sulphur balsam. [L, 30 (*a*, 21).]—**C. psalloides, C. psaloides.** Fr., *corps psalloïde.* Ger., *psalterförmiger Körper.* See LYRA.—**C. pyramidale.** See PYRAMID.—**C. pyramidale anticum.** See *Anterior* PYRAMID.—**C. pyramidale posticum.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**C. pyramidale quadrigeminum.** The nucleus of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3; K.]—**C. pyramidale restiforme.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**C. pyramidale rhomboideum cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. pyramidale rhomboideum olivæ.** See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. pyramidale serratum cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. pyramidale speculare** [Columbus]. The septum lucidum. [I, 3; K.]—**C. pyramidale striatum.** See *C. striatum.*—**C. pyramidale superius.** See *Anterior* PYRAMID.—**C. pyramidale teres.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**C. pyramidale trapezoideum.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**C. pyramidale turbinatum.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Corpora pyramidalia (testis).** See CONI *vasculosi.*—**Corpora quadrigemina.** Fr., *tubercules quadrijumeaux* (ou *bijumeaux*). Ger., *Vierhügel.* A small portion of the encephalon, derived from the mesencephalon of the embryo, measuring about 12 mm. in antero-posterior diameter and 15 mm. in width, lying upon the posterior aspect of the caudex cerebri (*q. v.*), behind the third ventricle, beneath the splenium of the corpus callosum, anterior to the vermis superior, and above the upper extremity of the aquæductus Sylvii. A shallow crucial sulcus divides the mass into four rounded eminences, the larger two of which are situated side by side anterior to and above the lower and smaller pair. From each of the anterior eminences extends a tractus of white substance (*brachium anterius corporis quadrigemini*) to the c. geniculatum externum of the corresponding side. From each of the posterior eminences extends a somewhat similar tractus (*brachium posterius corporis quadrigemini*) to the c. geniculatum internum. The structure of the eminentiæ anteriores is as follows: 1st, an outer layer of white substance (*stratum zonale*); 2d, beneath this a layer of gray matter (*stratum cinereum*); 3d, a layer of gray matter mixed with fibres from the optic nerve (*stratum opticum*); 4th, a deep-lying layer of which the fibres participate in the formation of the lemniscus. Beneath this layer is the central gray substance surrounding the aquæductus Sylvii. [Hoffman-Schwalbe, Hartmann (*a*, 18).]—**C. radii.** That portion of the radius between the neck and the interior articular surface. [L, 175.]—**C. restiforme.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**C. reticulare.** Fr., *corps réticutaire.* See RETE *mucosum.*—**Corpora retiformia** [De Graaf]. See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**C. rhomboidale.** See *C. dentatum.*—**C. rhomboideum.** Fr., *corps rhomboïdal.* 1. See *C. dentatum.* 2. Of Meynert. See TRAPEZIUM.—**C. rhomboideum cerebelli.** See *C. dentatum cerebelli.*—**C. rhomboideum olivæ.** See *C. fimbriatum* (seu *dentatum*) *olivæ.*—**C. rubrum.** The c. luteum of the ovary when in the course of its disappearance it becomes reddened by the blood contained in its vessels, which have been cut off from the circulation. It is a c. albicans containing red pigment. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw.," 1879, p. 17; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 507 (J).]—**Corpora santoriniana.** See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**C. semi-ovale.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**C. serratum.** See *C. dentatum.*—**Corpora sesamoidea.** Fr., *corps sésamoïdes.* See *Corpora Arantii.*—**C. speculare.** See SEPTUM *lucidum.*—**C. sphenoidale.** Fr., *corps du sphénoïde.* Ger., *Keilbeinkörper.* The body of the sphenoid bone; the central quadrilateral portion from which spring the alæ and pterygoid processes. Its posterior surface is united to the basilar portion of the occipital bone during early life by cartilage which ossifies in adult life. The superior surface is marked by a deep depression, the sella turcica, in front of which lies the olivary eminence, and terminates in front in the ethmoidal spine; the anterior surface is divided into two nearly equal portions by the sphenoidal crest and articulates with the ethmoidal, frontal, and superior turbinated bones; the inferior surface presents the rostrum and the vaginal process. The interior is hollowed into two cavities, the sphenoidal sinuses. In the lower vertebrates this is represented by the basi-sphenoidal and pre-sphenoidal bones. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Corpora spongiosa.** See *Corpora cavernosa.*—**Corpora spongiosa muliebria.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**C. spongiosum, C. spongiosum inferius penis, C. spongiosum urethræ.** Fr., *corps spongieux de la verge.* Ger., *Ruthenschwammkörper.* A spongy structure similar to the corpora cavernosa penis, but with the septa and areolæ smaller and more regular, in which the penile portion of the urethra of the male is imbedded. It is lodged in the groove beneath the junction of the corpora cavernosa, terminating in the bulb of the urethra behind and in the glans penis anteriorly. [C.]—**Corpora spongiosum urethræ muliebris.** See BULBI *vestibuli.*—**C. spongiosum urethræ virilis, C. spongiovasculare** [Jarjavay]. See *C. spongiosum inferius penis.*—**C. sterni.** See MESOSTERNUM.—**Corpora striata posteriora.** The thalami optici. [*a*, 18.]—**Corpora striata posteriora e superna.** See *C. striata posteriora.*—**C. striatum.** Fr., *corps strié.* Ger., *Streifenhügel.* It., *corpo striato.* Sp., *cuerpo estriado.* A large pyramidal projection on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which consists of an intraventricular and an extraventricular portion of gray matter, separated by bundles of white fibres (the internal capsule). Externally it is in close relation with the island of Reil. [I, 6; K.]—**C. striatum externum.** Rolando's name for the nucleus lentiformis. [*a*, 18.]—**C. subthalamicum.** See *Subthalamic* NUCLEUS.—**C. suprarenale.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULE.—**Corpora tendinea penis.** The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L, 7.]—**C. teres.** See EMINENTIA *teres.*—**C. thymianum, C. thymicum.** The thymus gland. [L, 31.]—**C. thyreoideum.** The thyreoid gland. [L, 7.]—**C. tibiæ.** The shaft of the tibia. [L, 175.]—**C. trapezoides.** See TRAPEZIUM.—**C. trigonum Lieutaudii.** A tubercle formed by the anterior angle of the vertical trigonum. [L, 7, 115, 175, 332.]—**C. triticum.** See CARTILAGO *triticea.*—**C. turbinatum.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**C. uteri.** Fr., *corps de la matrice.* Ger., *Gebärmutterkörper.* The body of the uterus; that portion lying between the points of union of the Falloppian tubes and the upper end of the cervical canal. [L, 142, 332.]—**C. varicosum.** See *Spermatic* PLEXUS.—**C. varicosum testis.** See EPIDIDYMIS.—**C. ventriculi.** The middle portion of the stomach, between the antrum pylori and the fundus. [L, 332.]—**C. vertebræ.** See under CENTRUM (1st def.).—**C. vertebræ frontalis** [Oken]. See *Pre-sphenoid* BONE.—**C. vertebræ nasalis** [Oken]. See VOMER.—**C. vertebræ occipitalis** [Oken]. See *Basi-occipital* BONE.—**C. vertebræ parietalis.** See *Basi-sphenoid* BONE.—**C. vertebræ primæ** [Spix]. See *Basi-occipital* BONE.—**C. vertebræ secundæ.** See *Basi-sphenoid* BONE.—**C. vertebræ tertiæ.** See *Pre-sphenoid* BONE.—**C. vesicæ.** Fr., *corps de la vessie.* Ger., *Blasenkörper.* That portion of the urinary bladder which lies between the base and the fundus. [L, 332.]—**Corpora vestibuli.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**C. vitreum.** Fr., *corps vitré* (ou *hyaloïde*). Ger., *Glaskörper.* It., *corpo vitreo.* Sp., *cuerpo vítreo.* One of the transparent media, or so-called humors, of the eye lying between the lens, the suspensory ligament, and the retina. It is a flattened spheroid, with a depression in front, called the lenticular fossa. It is inclosed in a vitreous membrane, called the hyaloid, which is folded into the depressions of the ciliary body. The vitreous humor is transparent and gelatinous, and its middle portion is said to be arranged in concentric layers, while its outer parts are divided into sectors. A canal runs through its centre from the optic nerve to the lens, which contains the remains of the hyaline artery of the fœtal life. [F.]—**C. Wolffianum.** See MESONEPHROS.—**Corpora wrisbergiana.** See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.—**False c. luteum.** See *C. luteum of menstruation.*—**True c. luteum.** See *C. luteum of pregnancy.*

CORPUSCLE, n. Ko²rp'u³s'l. Lat., *corpusculum* (dim. of *corpus*, a body). Fr., *corpuscule.* Ger., *Körperchen.* It., *corpuscolo.* Sp., *corpúsculo.* A general term for (*a*) a cell (*e. g.*, a connective-tissue c.), (*b*) some minute particle which is not equivalent to a cell (*e. g.*, a milk-c.), (*c*) a part composed of many cells or even complex structures (*e. g.*, the Malpighian and tactile c's). [J.]—**Accessory c.** Fr., *corpuscule accessoire.* Ger., *Nebenkern, Nebenkörper, Nebenkörperchen, Belegungskörper.* It., *corpuscolo secondario.* Sp., *corpúsculo accesorio.* 1. A kind of secondary nucleus found in the most diverse cells of the body, but more especially

in the male reproductive cells, where it was discovered by V. St. George in 1867. Later researches have shown that it is derived from the nucleus by a kind of budding, and that in cell division it again fuses with the nucleus. [" Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1886 (J).] 2. An obsolete term for a nerve-cell. [L.]—**Amniotic c's.** Small outgrowths, sessile or pedunculated, springing from the amnion investing the umbilical cord, somewhat smaller than mustard-seeds, and of a yellowish-brown or olive tint; observed in certain mammals. [A, 11.]—**Amylaceous c's, Amyloid c's.** Lat., *corpuscula* (seu *corpora*) *amylacea.* Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *corps*) *amylacés* (ou *amyloïdes*). Ger., *amyloïde* (oder *starkemehlartige*) *Körperchen, Amyloïdkörper, Amylonkörnchen.* Syn.: *animal starch.* 1. Small round or oval bodies, concentrically striated, found normally in the central nervous system and some other parts; so called by Virchow, who supposed them to be starch-like in character. In 1859 Schmidt and Bertholet showed them to be proteid; their origin and function are unknown. [J; K.] 2. Similar bodies, reacting like starch with iodine, found especially in the nervous system, in chronic wasting diseases, but not as a product of lardaceous degeneration. [K.]—**Antheridian c.** Fr., *corpuscule des anthéridiés.* See ANTHEROZOID.—**Areal c's.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Articular nerve c's.** Ger., *Gelenknervenkörperchen.* A modification of the tactile c's in the synovial articulations of the human fingers. They consist of rounded oval bodies, containing long and elliptical nuclei and a finely granulated matrix, into which from one to four double-contoured nerve-fibres enter, which divide dichotomously and are decidedly convoluted. [L, 332, 351.]—**Assimilation c's.** C's or cells which have the power of converting food into such a state that it is ready and proper for assimilation by the organism. [" Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 970 (L).]—**Axile c., Axis c.** Ger., *Achsenkörper.* Of Kölliker, the central part or core of a tactile c. [J, 24.]—**Bizzozero's c.** Fr., *corpuscule de Bizzozero.* Ger., *Blutplättchen.* A variety of c. differing from the ordinary red and white c's, discovered by Bizzozero in the blood; regarded by Norris as identical with his c. (see *Transparent c's of Norris*), by others regarded as a variety of hæmatoblast. See HÆMATOBLAST.—**Black c.** Fr., *corpuscule noir.* See OSTEOPLAST.—**Blood-c.** Lat., *corpusculum sanguinis.* Fr., *globule du sang.* Ger., *Blutkörperchen.* See the major list.—**Bone-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules osseux.* Ger., *Knochenkörperchen.* 1. The lacunæ of bone with their prolongations, the canaliculi (used in this sense before the true protoplasmic bone-cells occupying the lacunæ had been demonstrated). [J, 46, 128.] 2. See *Bone*-CELL (1st def.) and *Calcigerous* CELL (2d def.).—**Branched connective-tissue c's.** See *Fixed connective-tissue c's.*—**Brilliant c's.** The spores of *Schizomycetes*, on account of their refraction of light under the microscope. [A, 385.]—**Calcareous c's.** See *Calcigerous* CELLS (2d def.).—**Cartilage-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules du cartilage.* Ger., *Knorpelkörperchen.* 1. See *Cartilage*-CELL. 2. According to Littré, masses of granular matter separating the nucleus of a cartilage-cell from the capsule; said to be most common in temporary cartilage. [J, 33.]—**Cement c's.** The bone-c's found in the cement of the teeth. [J, 26.]—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *corpuscule céphalique.* A c. formed near the nucleus of the spermatoblast, afterward developed into the head of the spermatozoid. [A, 385.]—**Chlorophyll c's.** Proteid c's impregnated superficially with chlorophyll, found in certain *Protozoa*; thought by Brandt to be parasitic *Algæ.* [" Stzgsb. d. Gesellsch. Naturf.," etc., No. 9, 1881 (*a*, 24); B, 77, 291 (*a*, 24); L, 121.]—**Chyle-c's.** See *Lymph-c's.*—**Colloid c's.** See *Amylaceous c's.*—**Colored blood-c's.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Colorless blood-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules incolores du sang.* Ger., *farblose Blutzellen.* See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Colostrum-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *globules*) *du colostrum, corps granuleux* [Donné]. Ger., *Kolostrumkörperchen, Erstlingsmilchkörperchen.* Bodies having amœboid movements and containing fat-globules, found in colostrum; thought to be white blood-c's by some and epithelia from the mammary gland by others. [Rauber, " Stzgsb. d. Naturf. Gesellsch. zu Leipzig," 1879, p. 30 (J); J, 35; L, 351.]—**Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge.** A pus-cell that is enlarged and loaded with fat molecules. They are most plentiful in tissues rich in fatty matter, like the brain and the spinal cord. [E, 25.]—**Concentric c. of Hassall.** A body (either simple or composed of an epithelioid envelope and a central mass of one or more granular cells) having the appearance of concentric striation,



AMYLACEOUS CORPUSCLES FROM THE BRAIN. (AFTER FREY.)



COLOSTRUM CORPUSCLES. (AFTER PEYER.)

found in the medullary part of the thymus (most abundantly as it approaches complete development), varying in size from that of a red blood-c. to several times that size. It has been thought to be related to the amylaceous c's of the brain. [J, 26, 30, 35; L, 318, 350.]—**Connective-tissue c's.** Fr., *cellules connectives.* Ger., *Bindegewebskörperchen, Bindesubstanzelemente.* It., *cellule di tessuto connettivo.* Sp., *celdillas del tejido conectivo.* Syn.: *connective-tissue cells* (or *elements*, or *plastids*), *connective cells.* The protoplasmic bodies or cells found in the various kinds of connective tissue. There are many varieties of one fundamental form which are named from their situation, such as tendon c's or corneal

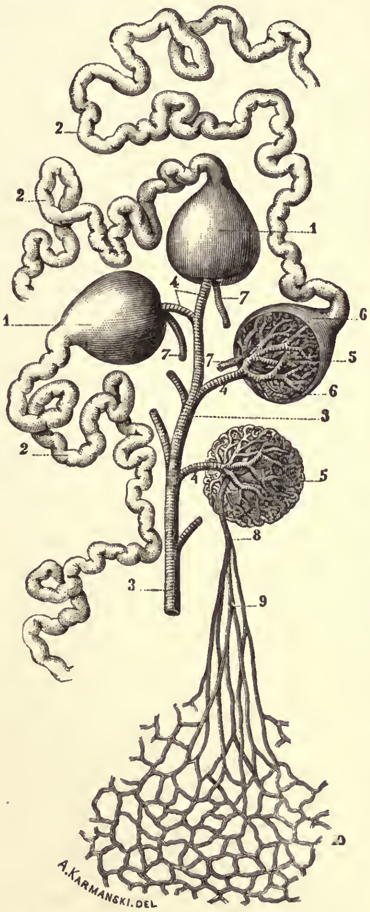


CONNECTIVE-TISSUE CORPUSCLES. (AFTER FREY.)

a, a pale contracted cell with a dark lump in the interior; *b*, ramified corpuscles; *c*, a similar corpuscle with vesicular nucleus; *d* and *e*, motionless, coarsely granular cells; *f*, fibrillæ; *g*, bundles of connective-tissue; *h*, elastic fibrous net-work.

c's; or from their form, such as stellate or branched connective-tissue c's; or from their contents, such as pigmented connective-tissue c's or simply pigment cells; while one form is named, from its amœboid movements, the wandering connective-tissue c., or simply the wandering cell. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 42; Waldeyer, " Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xi, p. 176 (J).]—**Corneal c's.** Fr., *corpuscules de la cornée.* Ger., *Hornhautkörperchen.* A variety of connective-tissue c's found in the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. They contain an oval nucleus, and are provided with numerous branching processes which anastomose freely with those of the c's of the same and adjacent planes. [L, 351.]—**C's of Cornalia.** Syn.: *Nosema bombycis* [Nägeli], *Panhistophytum ovatum* [Lebert], *Microsporidium bombycis* [Balbiani], *Micrococcus ovatus.* Ovoid bodies found in the blood, tissues, eggs, etc., of the silk-worm; considered to be the cause of the disease termed pebrine. They are regarded by some as being *Schizomycetes* and by others as a species of ferment. [L, 121.]—**C's of Donné.** See *Colostrum c's.*—**C's of Eichhorst.** See *Eichhorst's c's.*—**C. of Gluge.** See *Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge.*—**C's of Grandry** [Krause]. Fr., *corpuscules tactiles du bec du canard.* Ger., *Grandry'sche Körperchen, Zellenendkolben, Zwillingstastzellen, Tastkugeln.* Syn.: *touch-c's* [Merkel], *tactile c's* [Merkel]. A form of nerve-ending found in the beak and tongue of duck-like birds, consisting of a nucleated sheath or capsule containing either a single large cell (the *einfache Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause) or a row of two or more cells (the *zusammengesetzte Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause), the capsule being penetrated by a single medullated nerve-fibre, which loses its myelin and terminates either in the cells or in the intercellular substance. [Grandry, " Jour. de l'anat.," 1869, p. 393 (J); " Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 82 (J); J, 30, 31, 32; " Rev. des sci. méd.," July, 1886, p. 63 (L); L, 332.]—**C. of Hassall.** See *Concentric c.* of Hassall.—**C's of Herbst.** Nerve-endings described by Herbst (" Göttinger Nachrichten," 1848), which are similar to the Pacinian c's, but are smaller, with the layers much thinner and more closely packed. The axis-cylinder is bordered by a row of cells in the core of the c. [J, 31, 32.]—**C. of Keber.** See *Keber's c.*—**C's of Krause.** See *Pacinian c's.*—**C's of Langerhans.** See CELLS *of Langerhans.*—**C's of Leydig.** Ger., *Leydig'sche Körperchen.* Small ellipsoidal terminal c's containing a fine, pale nerve-fibre and several cells placed vertically or transversely, the nuclei of which alone are visible. They are found in the skin of various *Amphibia.* [L, 332.]—**C's of Lostorfer.** See *Lostorfer's c's.*—**C's of Malpighi.** See *Malpighian c's.*—**C's of Meissner.** See *Tactile c's.*—**C's of Norris.** See *Transparent c's of Norris.*—**C's of Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**C's of Pacini.** See *Pacinian c's.*—**C's of Purkinje.** See CELLS *of Purkinje* and *Bone-c's.*—**C's of Reissner.** The epithelial cells covering the membrane of Reissner. [*a*, 17.]—**C's of Toynbee.** See *Corneal c's.*—**C's of Vater.** See *Pacinian c's.*—**C's of Virchow.** See *Corneal c's.*—**C's of Wagner.** See TACTILE *c's.*—**C. of Weber.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**C. of Zimmermann.** See HÆMATOBLAST.—**Cortex c.** See *Cortical* CELL.—**Cytoid c.** [Henle]. See LEUCOCYTE.—**Davaine's c.** Ger., *Davaine'sche Körperchen.* A bacillus found in the Malpighian layer of the epidermis in cases of carbuncle. [W. Zuelzer (A, 319).]—**Directive c.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Eichhorst's c's.** Small spherical bodies (a variety of microcytes), 3 to 3·5 mm. in diameter, found in the blood of

persons suffering from pernicious anæmia. They are of a deep-red color, non-nucleated, and homogeneous, and do not form rouleaux. [L, 352.]—**Elementary c.** [Zimmermann]. See Hæmatoblast.—**Embryonal c.** See *Antipodal* cell.—**End c's.** See Terminal *c's* and End-bulb.—**Epithelial c.** See *Epithelial* cell.—**Exudation c's.** The blood-c's which in inflammation pass through the walls of the blood-vessels. They were formerly regarded as being a special product. [L.]—**Falciform c's** [A. Schneider]. Fr., *corpuscules falciformes.* Sickle-shaped bodies produced from the spores of certain *Gregarina.* [L, 121, 321.]—**Fecundating c., Fertilizing c.** See Pollen and Spermatozooid.—**Fixed connective-tissue c's.** Fr., *cellules fixes* (ou *fibro-plastiques*, ou *plates*), *corpuscules fibro-plastiques* (ou *a queue*). Ger., *fixe Bindegewebszellen, spindelförmige Bindegewebskörperchen.* Cells in the various forms of connective tissue which are supposed to be stationary. In areolar tissue, the cornea, and some other structures, they are branched, and by the anastomosis of their processes form a network. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35.]—**Ganglion-c., Ganglionic c.** Fr., *corpuscule ganglionique* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Ganglionkörperchen.* See *Nerve*-cell and *Pyramidal nerve*-cell.—**Gastric c's.** The epithelial cells of the stomach. [J.]—**Genital c.** (or **end-c.**, or **nerve-c.**). See End-bulb.—**Genital c's of Krause.** See End-bulbs.—**Germ c.** See *Germ*-cell.—**Giant c.** See *Giant*-cell.—**Giant blood-c.** See Megalocyte.—**Glandiform c's.** The small lobules of conglomerate glands. [a, 17.]—**Grandry's c's.** See *C's of Grandry.*—**Granular c's.** 1. See Corpus *granulosum.* 2. Granular leucocytes. [A, 385.] 3. Of Donné, see *Colostrum c's.*—**Hæmatoblast c.** See Hæmatoblast.—**Hassall's c.** See *Concentric c. of Hassall.*—**Herbst's c's.** See *C's of Herbst.*—**Hyaline c.** See *Extrusion* globule.—**Inflammatory c's.** See *Exudation c's.*—**Invisible c's of Norris.** See *Transparent c's of Norris.*—**Keber's c.** A peculiar lens-shaped body found in the young ova of the fresh-water mussel. [J. 1.]—**Key-Retzius c.** Of Krause, terminal c's found in the beak of the duck, goose, and swan by Key and Retzius. They are intermediate in structure between Pacinian c's and Herbst's c's, and are smaller than either. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Krause's c's.** Bodies analogous in structure to the *Pacinian c's*, but found in mucous membranes. [a, 18.]—**Lostorfer's c's.** Ger., *Lostorfer'sche Syphiliskörperchen.* Minute round or oval, highly refracting bodies found in the blood of syphilitic persons by Lostorfer, of Vienna, in 1871. A small drop of the blood was placed on a glass slide covered, and kept for several days in a moist chamber. The c's made their appearance in from two to five days. Although they were regarded by Lostorfer as peculiar to syphilitic blood, Wedl, Biesiadecki, and Köbner have shown that they appear in the blood of non-syphilitic persons also, and that they are probably products of disintegration, especially of the white blood-c's. [G, 91.]—**Lymphatic c's, Lymph-c's, Lymphoid c's.** Fr., *cellules* (ou *éléments*, ou *globules*) *lymphatiques, globules de la lymphe.* Ger., *Lymphkörperchen, Lymphzellen, Chyluskörperchen.* It., *corpuscoli linfatici* (o *della linfa*). Sp., *corpúsculos de la linfa.* Syn.: *lymph-cells* (or *globules*), *chyle-c's, leucocytes.* The nucleated amœboid cells found in lymph and chyle. They are poured into the blood with the lymph, and are then called white blood-c's. They vary greatly in diameter, especially in mammals, in which they range from 5 μ to 20 μ. The smaller ones show only very slight amœboid movement or none at all, and are often described as free nuclei on account of the small size of the cell-body. Some of these c's are coarsely granular, and hence are called granular cells. [J, 24, 30, 31. 32, 35, 45.] Cf. *Wandering* cell.—**Malpighian c's.** Lat., *corpuscula Malpighii* (seu *malpighiana*), *acini* (seu *glandulæ interiores*) *renales* (1st def.). Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *grains*, ou *granules*) *de Malpighi*, *corps glanduleux.* Ger., *Malpighi'sche Körperchen*, *Milzkörperchen* (3d def.), *Milzbläschen* (3d def.), *Rindenkörperchen* (3d def.). It., *corpuscoli di Malpighi.* Sp., *corpúsculos de Malpighi.* Syn.: *Malpighian*



MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES OF THE KIDNEY. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

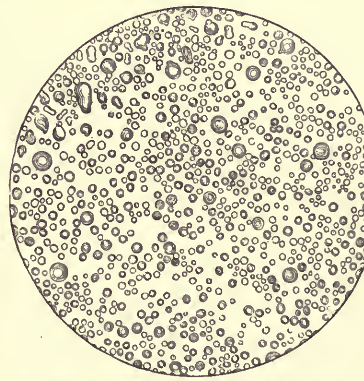
1, 1, Malpighian bodies surrounded by capsules; 2, 2, 2, convoluted tubes connected with Malpighian bodies; 3, artery branching to go to Malpighian bodies; 4, 4, 4, branches of artery; 6, 6, Malpighian bodies from which a portion of capsules has been removed; 7, 7, 7, vessels passing out of Malpighian bodies; 8, vessel, branches of which (9) pass to capillary plexus (10).



MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES OF THE SPLEEN. (FROM FLINT, AFTER CADIAT.)

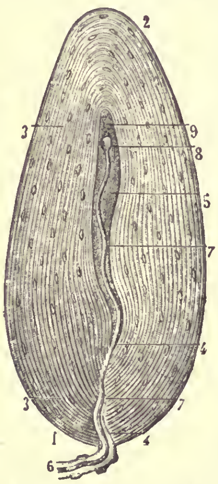
A, artery around which corpuscle is placed; *B*, meshes of spleen-pulp, injected; *C*, artery of corpuscle ramifying in lymphatic tissue. The clear space around corpuscle represents lymphatic sinus.

bodies (or *follicles*, or *glomeruli* [1st and 2d def's]), *glandules of Malpighi*, *spleen-c's* (3d def.). 1. The globular, cæcal dilatations forming the origin of the urinary tubules. Each consists of a Bowman's capsule inclosing a glomerulus or tuft of capillary blood-vessels. 2. The glomeruli or Malpighian tufts of blood-vessels contained in a Bowman's capsule. 3. The globular masses of lymphoid tissue developed in the adventitia of the arteries of the spleen. [J, 24, 30, 32, 42.]—**Marginal c's.** See *Marginal* bodies.—**Medullary c's.** See *Marrow* cells and Odontoblast.—**Meissner's c's.** See *Tactile c's.*—**Miescher's c.** See Synchytrium *miescherinum*—**Migratory c's.** See *Lymph-c's* and *Wandering* cell.—**Milk c's.** Fr., *corpuscules laiteux* (ou *du lait*). Ger., *Milchkügelchen.* Globules of fat having an average diameter of from 0·0023 to 0·0090 mm., found in milk. They are said to have an albuminoid envelope (the albumin membrane of Ascherson). [L, 350, 351.]—**Mobile c.** See Antherozoid.—**Molluscum c's.** Ger., *Molluscumkörperchen.* Certain egg-shaped bodies found in the contents of the tumors of molluscum contagiosum, probably produced by degenerative changes in the epidermic cells.—**Mucous c's, Mucus c's.** Fr., *corpuscules miqueux*, *cellules* (ou *globules*) *de mucus.* Ger., *Schleimkörperchen.* 1. Round, granular bodies found in mucus, showing amœboid movements and apparently identical with white blood-c's. Cf. *Salivary c's.* 2. Young cells forming the deepest layer of an epithelium, finally becoming epithelia. [J, 27, 30; K.]—**Muscle c's.** Fr., *noyaux musculaires.* Ger., *Muskelkerne*, *Muskelkörper*, *Muskelkörperchen.* Syn.: *muscle-nuclei.* Small nucleiform or cell-like masses belonging to striated muscular fibres. In mammals they are situated on the surface of the muscular fibres, next to the sarcolemma, but in the lower vertebrates and in the invertebrates part of them are upon and part within the substance of the muscular fibre. They appear like nuclei and are sometimes surrounded by more or less granular protoplasm, which shades off gradually into the substance of the fibre. It is supposed to represent the cell-body, which originally, with others, gave rise to the muscular substance, and presides over the nutrition and growth of the fibres. [J, 30, 32; "Arch. f. Anat.," 1861, p. 1 (J).]—**Nerve c's.** Fr., *corpuscules nerveux.* Ger., *Nervenkörperchen*, *Neurilemkerne* (3d def.). 1. Of Dutrochet, the minute pores in the walls of the cells of vegetable tissue, supposed by him to be the seat of the elements of a true nervous system in plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).] 2. See *Nerve*-cell. 3. Of



HUMAN MILK-CORPUSCLES. (FROM FLINT, AFTER FUNKE.)

Klein, the cell-like bodies or nuclei belonging to the inner surface of the neurilemma or primitive sheath in both medullated and non-medullated nerve-fibres. In the non-medullated fibres they have no very definite arrangement, but in the medullated there is a single nerve-c. to each segment—*i. e.*, between every two nodes of Ranvier. According to Adamkiewicz, there are, in addition to the nuclei or c's belonging to the neurilemma or peripheral medullated nerves, special fusiform c's imbedded in the myelin. They appear semilunar on transverse section and stain orange with safranin. They are about one fifth as numerous as the nuclei of the neurilemma. Hermann suggests that they are nuclei of the neurilemma with a remnant of a cell-body. [Adamkiewicz, "Stzgsb. d. k. k. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Wien.," xci (J); Hermann, "Biol. Ctrlbl.," 1886 (J); J, 32.]—**Neuroglia c.** See *Neuroglia*-CELL.—**Norris's c's.** See *Transparent c's of Norris.*—**Nuclear c.** Of Schwann, a nucleolus. [J, 36.]—**Osseous c's.** See *Bone-c's.*—**Pacchionian c's.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Pacinian c's.** Lat., *papillæ nerveæ.* Fr., *corpuscules de Pacini.* Ger., *Pacini'sche* (oder *Vater'sche*, oder *Vater-Pacini'sche*) *Körperchen.* A form of nerve-ending discovered by Vater (1741), first described by Pacini (1830), and named after him by Kölliker and Henle (1844). Each c. consists of a centrally situated blind termination of a medullated nerve-fibre surrounded by an ovoid mass consisting of several concentrically arranged layers with a central, nearly homogeneous core next to the nerve-fibre. The concentric layers forming the principal mass of the c. are supposed to be derived from the perineurium of the nerve-fibre and are surrounded by a layer of endothelial cells. The nerve-fibre enters the c. at one pole, very soon loses its myelin, and then extends as a naked axis-cylinder nearly to the opposite pole, where it enlarges into one or more club-shaped terminal masses. The c's are from 1 to 2 mm. or less in diameter, and have a wide distribution in the body of mammals, being especially abundant in the skin of the hands and feet of man and in the mesentery of the cat. [J, 30, 31, 35, 42.]—**Palpation c's.** See TACTILE *c's.*—**Pavement c.** See *Endothelial* CELL.—**Perivisceral c's.** Corpuscular bodies found in certain *Nematoidea*, external to the alimentary canal; believed to be nutritive in function. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 128 (L).]—**Plasma c's.** See *Plasma* CELLS (1st def.).—**Plastic c.** See *Exudation c.*—**Polar c.** See *Extrusion* - GLOBULE.—**Protoplasmic c.** Ger., *Protoplasmakörperchen.* See CELL and CYTODE.—**Pus-c., Pyoid c.** See *Pus* - CELL.—**Rainey's c.** See SYNCHYTRIUM *miescherinum.* —**Ramified connective-tissue c's.** See *Fixed connective-tissue c's.*—**Red blood-c's.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Salivary c's.** Fr., *globules de la salive.* Ger., *Speichelkörperchen.* Syn.: *salivary globules.* Bodies generally considered normal in saliva and presenting the appearance of white blood-c's. They show internal movements said by some to be Brownian and due to movements of the contained granules; by others, to be caused by contraction of the intracellular reticulum. They are also said to have amœboid movement. [Stricker, "Nature," 1881, p. 203 (J); J, 26.]—**Savian c's.** Capsules (thought to be terminal developments of the fifth nerve) containing a granular substance on which lies a nerve twig; found in the torpedo near the mouth and over the surface of the electric organ. [L, 14.]—**Sensual c.** Ger., *Wollustkörperchen.* See END-BULB.—**Small colored blood-c.** See MICROCYTE.—**Spleen-c's., Splenic c's.** See *Malpighian c's* (3d def.).—**Starch-c's.** See *Amylaceous c's* and *Starch*-GRANULES.—**Tactile c's.** Lat., *corpuscula tactus.* Fr., *corpuscules du tact* (ou *de Meissner*, ou *de Wagner*). Ger., *Tastkörperchen, Meissner'sche* (oder *Wagner'sche*) *Tastkörperchen.* It., *corpuscoli tattili.* Sp., *corpúsculos del tacto.* 1. Of Wagner and Meissner, the bodies found by them in the nerve papillæ of the skin. They are elongated ellipsoids, consisting of a nucleated envelope and a more or less distinct, transversely striated central part or core, containing one or more numerous cell-like bodies and one or more medullated nerve-fibres which commonly lose their myelin on entering the c., divide into several branches, and, after winding in a tortuous manner in and around the core, terminate in pyriform or globular enlargements. [J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 98 (J).] 2. Of Grandry, see *C's of Grandry.* —**Taste-c's.** See *Taste*-BUDS.—**Tendon-c.** See *Tendon*-CELL.—**Terminal c.** Fr., *corpuscule terminal.* Ger., *Terminalkörperchen.* A general term used by Krause for all the forms of special bodies or c's in which ordinary sensory medullated nerves terminate. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1831, p. 53 (J).]—**Terminal genital c's.** See END-BULBS.—**Thymus c's.** The lymphoid cells in the meshes of the adenoid tissue of the thymus. [J, 30.]—**Touch c's.** See *Tactile c's* and *C's of Grandry.*—**Toynbee's c.** See *Corneal c.*—**Transparent c's of Norris.** 1. Hæmatoblasts. [J.] 2. Colorless, transparent bodies found in the blood, of the same size and shape as the red blood-c's, and occasionally of a reddish hue; generally regarded as red blood-c's that have lost their hæmoglobin. [L, 352.]—**Tröltsch's c's.** Spindle-shaped c's of connective tissue situated between the fibres of the two layers of the membrana tympani. Their delicate processes anastomose with each other, and are said to be connected with the epithelial cells of the lining membrane of the drum cavity. [F.]—**Tubercle c.** Fr., *corpuscule tuberculeux.* Of Lebert, a body from 6 to 12 mm. in diameter, composed of irregular, angular elements, which swell under the action of acetic acid, and show a few fatty granules in their interior, but no nuclei. [D, 24.]—**Typhic c's.** The nucleated epithelial cells of the glands of Peyer which, in typhoid fever, have undergone degeneration, have assumed a polyhedral shape with rounded angles, and have become finely granulated. [a, 17.] —**Vater-Pacinian c's, Vater's c's.** See *Pacinian c's.*—**Vibratile c's.** See *C's of Cornalia.*—**Virchow's c.** See *Corneal c.*—**Vitelline c's.** See *Vitelline* GRANULES.—**Wagner's c's.** See *Tactile c's.*—**Weber's c.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**White blood-c's.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**White granulated c's.** The small spheroidal granules, insoluble in ether, contained in chyle. [a, 17.] —**Yolk c's.** See *Vitelline* GRANULES.



A PACINIAN CORPUSCLE. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, base of the corpuscle; 2, apex; 3, 3, 3, substance of the corpuscle, in layers; 4, 4, nerve penetrating the corpuscle; 5, cavity of the corpuscle; 6, nerve; 7, nerve, which has lost its medullary substance and sheath; 8, termination of the nerve; 9, granular substance continuous with the nerve.

CORPUSCULAR, adj. Ko^{2}rp-u^{3}sk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *corpuscularis.* Fr., *corpusculaire.* Ger., *c.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of corpuscles. [K.] 2. Pertaining to atoms (see *Atomic* THEORY). [A, 325.]

CORPUSCULATED, adj. Ko^{2}rp-u^{3}sk'u^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Containing or provided with corpuscles. [L, 147.]

CORPUSCULE (Fr.), n. Kor-pu^{6}s-ku^{6}l. See CORPUSCLE.—**C's à queue.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**C's blancs du sang.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**C's calcaires.** See *Calcigerous* CELLS.—**C's claviformes.** See END-BULBS.—**C's d'Arantius.** See CORPORA *Arantii.*—**C's de Bizzozero.** See HÆMATOBLAST.—**C. de Krause.** See *Krause's* CORPUSCLE.—**C's de la cornée.** See *Corneal* CORPUSCLES.—**C's de Meissner.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**C's de Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**C's de rebut.** The extrusion globules of the ovum.—**C. des anthéridies.** See ANTHEROZOOID.—**Corpuscules des os.** See BONE-*corpuscles.*—**C's de Vater.** See *Pacinian* CORPUSCLES.—**C's de Wagner.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**C's du lait.** See *Milk*-CORPUSCLES.—**C. du pus.** See *Pus*-CELL.—**C's du tact.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**C's du tissu connectif.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**C's du ver à soie.** See CORPUSCLES *of Cornalia.* —**C. fécondant.** See POLLEN and SPERMATOZOOID.—**C's fibroplastiques.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**C. ganglionique, C. ganglionnaire.** See *Nerve*-CELL and *Pyramidal nerve*-CELL.—**C's gangréneux.** Irregularly round, square, or triangular bodies found in gangrenous tissues; regarded as deformed anatomical elements infiltrated with some special coloring matter. [L, 88.]—**C. germe.** See *Germ*-CELL.—**C. granuleux.** See CORPUS *granulosum.*—**C. hyalin.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**C's incolores du sang.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**C's laiteux.** See *Milk*-CORPUSCLES.—**C's mobiles des algues.** See ANTHEROZOOID.—**C. noir.** See OSTEOPLAST.—**C's orbiculaires diaphanes** [Dujardin]. See *Perivisceral* CORPUSCLES.—**C's osseux.** See *Bone*-CORPUSCLES.—**C. ramifié.** See OSTEOBLAST.—**C. spermatique.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**C's tactiles du bec du canard.** See CORPUSCLES *of Grandry.*—**C's vibrants.** See CORPUSCLES *of Cornalia.*—**C's vitellins.** See *Vitelline* GRANULES.

CORPUSCULEUX (Fr.), adj. Kor-pu^{6}s-ku^{6}l-u^{6}. Affected with pebrine (*maladie corpusculeuse*). [L.]

CORPUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}rp-u^{3}sk(u^{4}sk)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Dim. of *corpus* (*q. v.*). 1. See CORPUSCLE. 2. In botany, an oosphere in the ovule of the gymnosperms, with the rosette of smaller surrounding cells; the spore-case of certain *Fungi*; the central cell in the archegonium of the *Coniferæ.* [B, 19, 121, 229, 291 (a, 24).]—**Corpuscula amylacea.** See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**Corpuscula Arantii.** See CORPORA *Arantii.*—**C. articulare mobile.** A floating cartilage in a joint, sometimes with a bony nucleus. [Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cx, 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 2, 1888, p. 611.]—**Corpuscula chalicophora.** See *Calcigerous* CELLS.—**C. conicum Rosenmülleri.** See EPOOPHORON.—**Corpuscula glandulas mentientia** [Ruysch]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**Corpuscula lactis.** See *Milk*-CORPUSCLES.—**Corpuscula lienis.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Corpuscula malpighiana** (seu **Malpighii**). See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**Corpuscula Malpighii lienis.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Corpuscula Meissneri.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Corpuscula Morgagni.** See CORPORA *Arantii.*—**C. nervorum terminale** (**bulboideum**). See NERVE - BULB.—**Corpuscula nervorum terminalia Vateri.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Corpuscula nervosa centralia.** The nerve-corpuscles of the central nervous system. [L, 7.]—**Corpuscula nervosa peripherica.** The nerve-corpuscles of the peripheral nervous system (in ganglia). [L, 7.]—**Corpuscula oryzoidea.** See CORPORA *oryzoidea.*—**Corpuscula ossea** (seu **ossium**). See *Bone*-CORPUSCLES.—**Corpuscula ovata** [Monro]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L, 349.]—**Corpuscula quatuor eminentia.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**Corpuscula renum.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (1st def.).—**Corpuscula sanguinis.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLE and *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLE.—**Corpuscula laryngis** (seu **Santorini**). See CORNICULA *laryngis.*—**C. seminis.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Corpuscula sesamoidea.** See CORPORA *Arantii.*—**Corpuscula splenis.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES (3d def.).—**Corpuscula tactus.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**C. triticeum.** See CARTILAGO *triticea.*—**Corpuscula Vateri.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**C. weberianum.** See UTERUS *masculinus.*—**Corpuscula Wrisbergii.** See *Cuneiform* CARTILAGES.

CORR, n. Ko^{2}r. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.* [A, 505.]

CORRADIAL, adj. Ko^{2}r-ra'di^{2}-a^{2}l. Radiating together (said of rays which meet in a focus). [a, 22.]

CORRADIATION, n. Ko^{2}r-ra-di^{2}-a'shu^{3}n. The act of uniting like radii, in a centre or point. [a, 22.]

CORRAGEEN, n. Ko^{2}r-a^{3}-gea'. See CARRAGHEEN.

CORRAGO (Lat.). n. f. Ko^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'go. Gen., *corrag'inis.* Of Apuleius, the *Borago officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CORRAJA (Sp.), n. Kor-ra^3'ha^3. The *Sonchus oleraceus.* [B. 88.]

CORRE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r're(ra). See CORRHE.

CORREA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r're^2-a^3. Fr., *corrée.* Of Smith, a genus of Australian bushes or shrubs of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Boronieæ.* [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. alba** [Ventenat], **C. cotinifolia** [Salisbury]. Fr., *corrée blanche.* A species growing in New Holland, where the leaves are used like tea. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. speciosa.** A species found in Australia; used as a substitute for tea. [α, 22.]—**C. virens.** See *C. speciosa.*

CORREANADI, n. The *Genista tinctoria.* [L, 105.]

CORRECTIF (Fr.), adj. Kor-re^{2}k-tef. See CORRIGENT.

CORRECTION, n. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., διόρθωσις. Lat., *correctio* (from *corrigere*, to correct). Fr.. *c.* Ger., *Correktion, Milderung* (2d def.). It., *correzione.* Sp., *corrección.* 1. The correcting of an abnormity, as of a muscular or refractive defect in the eye, the position of the fragments of a broken bone, etc. 2. The mitigation or suppression of the disagreeable action of a drug. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CORRECTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}k'ti^{2}v. See CORRIGENT.

CORRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-re^{2}k'to^{2}r. Gen., *corrector'is.* A corrigent. [L, 94.]—**C. Starkeyi.** See SAPO *starkeyanus.*

CORRECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-re^{2}k-tor'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CORRIGENT.

CORREGUELA (Sp.), n. Kor-re^{2}g-wa'la^3. The *Convolvulus arvensis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORRELATION, n. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *con*, together, and *referre*, to bring back. Fr., *corrélation.* Ger., *c.* The reciprocal relation between two or more objects or forces. [A, 301.]

CORRELATIVE, adj. Ko^{2}r-e^{2}l'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Fr., *correlatif.* Pertaining to or manifesting correlation; as a n., a structure, etc., of like origin or purpose with another. [B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

CORRHE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r're(ra). Gen., *cor'rhes.* Gr., κόῤῥη. The temporal region. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CORRIGENT, adj. Ko^{2}r'i^2-je^{2}nt. Lat., *corrigens.* Fr., *correctif.* Ger., *correctiv, mildernd.* It., *correttivo.* Sp., *correctivo.* Correcting, modifying favorably; in therapeutics, so modifying a drug as to deprive it of severe or unpleasant action; as a n., a substance having that effect. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CORRIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-ri^{2}j(reg)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἱμάς. A thong; an old name for a tendon or a ligament. [Galen (A, 325).]

CORRIGIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-ri^{2}j(reg)-l(i^2)'ol(o^{2}l)-a^3. Fr., *corrigiole.* Ger., *Vogelknöterich.* 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Illecebraceæ*, tribe *Paromychieæ.* 2. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. capensis.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. littoralis.** Fr., *corrigiole des sables, courroiette.* A species used as a diuretic. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CORRIGIOLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-ri^{2}j(reg)-i^2-o(o^2)-la-(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corrigiolacées.* Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Portulaceæ*, comprising *Corrigiola* and *Telephium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORRIGIOLATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-ri^{2}j(reg)-i^2-o(o^2)-la(la^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *corrigiolé.* Having a band, like a garter, above the knee. [L, 41, 180.]

CORRIGIOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-ri^{2}j(reg)-i^2-ol(o^{2}l)-e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corrigiolées.* Of Fenzl, a subtribe of the *Illecebreæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORRIPIANT (Fr.), adj. Kor-ep-e-a^{3}n^2. Griping. [L, 41.]

CORROBAL (Sp.), n. Kor-ro-ba^{3}l'. See CURARE and CORROVAL.

CORROBORANT, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}b'o^{2}r-a^{2}nt. Lat., *corroborans* (from *corroborare*, to strengthen). Fr., *c.* Ger., *stärkend.* See TONIC.

CORROBORATION, n. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}b-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ῥῶσις. Lat., *corroboratio.* A strengthening, fortifying; the action of a tonic. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CORROBORATIVE, adj. Ko^{2}r-o^{2}b'o^{2}r-a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *corroborativus.* Fr., *corroboratif.* See TONIC.

CORRODENT, adj. Ko^{2}r-od'e^{2}nt. Lat., *corrodens* (from *corrodere*, to gnaw). Fr., *corrodant.* Ger., *ätzend.* See CORROSIVE.

CORRODENTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}r-rod-e^{2}n(an)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. 1. Corrosive substances. [L, 94.] 2. Of Burmeister, a suborder of the *Neuroptera.* [L, 250.]

CORRODING, adj. Ko^{2}r-od'i^{2}n^{2}g. See CORROSIVE.

CORROMPU (Fr.), adj. Kor-o^{2}n^2-pu^6. Decomposed, corrupted.

CORROSION, n. Ko^{2}r-o'zhu^{3}n. Gr., ἀνάβρωσις. Lat., *corrosio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., Anfressung, Anfressen.* It., *corrosione.* Sp., *corrosión.* The act or process of corroding, of eating away, of disorganizing a part; also the state of being corroded.—**C'sanatomie** (Ger.). See *C.* ANATOMY.

CORROSIVE, adj. Ko^{2}r-os'i^{2}v. Lat., *corrodens, corrosivus.* Fr., *corrosif.* Ger., *corrosiv, ätzend, zernagend.* It., Sp., *corrosivo.* Having the property of causing corrosion, acting upon organic or inorganic substances in such a manner as to destroy them to a greater or lesser depth.—**C. sublimate.** See MERCURY *bichloride.*

CORROSIVENESS, n. Ko^{2}r-os'i^{2}v-ne^{2}s. Fr., *corrosiveté.* The property of being corrosive.

CORROSOL (Fr.), n. Kor-o-sol. See COROSSOL.

CORROSOLLIER (Fr.), n. Kor-os-ol-e-a. See COROSSOLLIER.

CORROVAL, n. A variety of curare. It occurs in dark-brown lumps having the appearance of a vegetable extract and of an intensely bitter and persistent taste. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CORROVALINE, n. Kor-o'va^{2}l-en. Lat., *corrovalina, corrovalia.* A poisonous alkaloid obtained from corroval. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CORROWAL, n. See CORROVAL.

CORROYÈRE (Fr.), n. Kor-wa^4-yar. See CORIARIA.

CORRUDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-ru^2(ru)'da^3. Fr., *corrude.* The *Asparagus acutifolius*, also a section of the genus *Asparagus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CORRUGANT, adj. Ko^{2}r'u^2-ga^{2}nt. Fr., *corrugateur.* Ger., *runzelnd.* Causing corrugation.

CORRUGATED, adj. Ko^{2}r'u^2-gat-e^{2}d. Lat., *corrugatus.* Fr., *plissé.* Ger., *gerunzelt.* Having more or less parallel wrinkles.

CORRUGATEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Kor-ru^6-ga^3-tu^{5}r. See CORRUGANT and CORRUGATOR.

CORRUGATION, n. Ko^{2}r-u^2-ga'shu^{3}n. Gr., ῥίκνωσις. Lat., *corrugatio* (from *corrugare*, to wrinkle). Fr., *c., froncement.* Ger., *C., Runzelung.* It., *corrugazione.* Sp., *corrugación.* The act of wrinkling, also the state of being wrinkled. [K; L.]

CORRUGATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-ru^2(ru)-ga(ga^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., ko^{2}r'u^2-ga-to^{2}r. Gen., *corrugato'ris.* Fr., *corrugateur.* Ger., *Runzler.* It., *corrugatore.* Sp., *corrugador, fruncidor.* An agent, especially a muscle, that causes wrinkling of a part.—**C. Coiterii.** An old name for the c. supercilii. [F.]—**C. cutis ani** [Ellis]. Syn.: *sustentator tunicæ mucosæ* [Kohlrausch]. 1. A thin stratum of muscular fibres between the mucous membrane of the rectum and internal sphincter ani. [L, 142.] 2. See DILATOR *ani internus.*—**C. glabellæ.** See *C. supercilii.*—**C. labii inferioris** [Santorini]. Fr., *muscle triangulaire interne* [Cruveilhier]. Syn.: *protrusor labii inferioris.* A band of the depressor anguli oris which extends outward from the angle of the mouth to be inserted into the integument, serving to pucker the lower lip. [L, 31.]—**C. supercilii.** Fr., *sourcilier.* Ger., *Augenbrauenrunzler.* Syn.: *c. Coiterii* [Douglas], *musculus frontalis verus* [Douglas], *musculus supercilii, superciliaris.* A small, narrow, pyramidal muscle, placed at the inner extremity of the eyebrow, beneath the occipito-frontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum muscles. It arises from the inner extremity of the superciliary ridge; its fibres pass upward and outward to be inserted into the lower surface of the orbicularis opposite the middle of the orbital arch. Its action is to corrugate the brow. [F.]

CORRUGENT, adj. Ko^{2}r'u^2-je^{2}nt. See CORRUGANT.

CORRUPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-ru^{3}p(ru^{4}p)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *corruption'is.* From *corrumpere*, to corrupt. 1. Corruption. 2. An old term for abortion. [A, 44.]

CORRUPTION, n. Ko^{2}r-u^{3}p'shu^{3}n. Gr., φθορά. Lat., *corruptio.* Fr., c. Ger., *Verderbniss* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of corrupting, of tainting, of spoiling; also the state of being corrupted. 2. A popular term for pus. [L.]

CORRUSCANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-ru^{3}sk(ru^{4}sk)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Shining. [L, 31.]

CORSA, CORSE (Lat.), n's f. Ko^{2}r'sa^3, -e(a). Gr., κόρση. See CORRHE.

CORSELET, n. Ko^{2}rs'le^{2}t. Fr., *c.* In the *Arthropoda*, the thorax. [A, 385.]

CORSET, n. Ko^{2}rs'e^{2}t. Lat., *tunica thoracis.* Fr., c. Ger., *Schnürleib, Corsett.* It., *giustacuore.* Sp., *corsé.* 1. A firm, close-fitting, laced article of dress worn chiefly by women, generally stiffened with strips of steel or whalebone. When properly fitted, it relieves the strain on the muscles of the trunk in the erect posture, supports the breasts, and prevents the weight of the skirts from falling directly on the hips; when laced too tight, it impedes the movements of the chest and abdomen and exerts injurious pressure on the abdominal and pelvic organs. 2. In surgery, a firm, close investment for the chest or abdomen, made of some plastic material; used chiefly for the correction of spinal deformities and in the treatment of fractures and dislocations of the clavicle or the ribs.

CORSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rs-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Burmanniaceæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

CORSINIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rs-i^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Corda, an order of the *Stromatopterideæ* (subsequently a tribe of the *Peltopterideæ*), comprising *Corsinia* and *Rupinia.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CORSINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rs-i^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Homalophyllæ* (or a section of the *Riccieæ*), comprising *Corsinia* and *Oxymitra.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CORSIONAIRE (Fr.), **CORSIONNAIRE** (Fr.), n's. Kor-se-on-a^{2}r. The *Scorzonera hispanica.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CORSLET, n. Ko^{2}rs'le^{2}t. See CORSELET.

CORTEGADA (Sp.), n. Kor-ta-ga^3'da^3. A place in Spain, where there are hot effervescent chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

CORTEPINITANNIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}rt''e^2-pin-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cortépinitannique.* Ger., *Cortepinitanusäure.* An organic acid, $C_{16}H_{10}O_{10}$, found, together with pinitannic acid, in the bark of the fig-tree. [A, 385 (α, 24).]

CORTEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ko^{2}rt'e^{2}x. Gen., *cort'icis.* Gr., φλοιός. Fr., *écorce.* Ger., *Rinde.* It., *corteccia.* Sp., *corteza.* Bark, also any investing structure (the rind of a fruit, the peridium of certain fungals, the outer portion of the substance of the brain, the kidney, etc.). [B.]—**Cerebral c.** Lat., *c. cerebri.* Fr., *écorce du cerveau.* Ger., *Hirnrinde.* It., *cortice* (o *corteccia*) *cerebrale.* Sp., *corteza del cerebro.* The external portion of the cerebral hemi-

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

spheres, consisting of alternate layers of gray and white substance arranged in a convoluted manner. Meynert recognizes five separate layers, each of which possesses more or less distinct microscopical peculiarities. These layers differ in thickness at different points, the component cells being most distinct over the motor areas. In addition to the various pyramidal and multipolar nerve-cells of the c., it is traversed in all directions by fibres which radiate from the central white substance. [K.]—**C. adstringens brasiliensis.** Ger., *Brasilienrinde, zusammenziehende brasilianische Rinde.* A variety of barbatimão; a bark introduced into Europe in 1819 by a merchant named Schimmelbusch, who said that it came from a tall tree on some islands in the South Sea. It is without odor, and has an astringent, slightly bitter taste. It has been used as a remedy for leucorrhœa, hæmorrhage, etc. Martius supposed that it came from the *Acacia jurema.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. adstringens brasiliensis falsus.** A spurious bark sold for c. adstringens brasiliensis. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. adstringens spurius.** Ger., *falsche Gerbstoffrinde.* A bark believed by Martius to be barbatimão, derived from the *Inga cochliocarpus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. adstringens verus.** See *C. adstringens brasiliensis.*—**C. ad totum ovi ambitus.** See DECIDUA.—**C. amarus.** The bark of *Croton pseudo-china.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. amarus surinamensis.** The bark of *Quassia amara.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. ammari.** See *C. caramata.*—**C. antidysentericus.** See *Conessi*-BARK.—**C. antifebrilis, C. antiquartius.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. aromaticus.** The bark of *Canella alba.* [α, 24.]—**C. atacamez.** See CINCHONA *bicolor.*—**C. barbatimão.** See BARBATIMÃO.—**C. beberu, C. bibiru.** See NECTANDRÆ *cortex.*—**C. benedictus.** The bark of the *Guaiacum officinale.* [B, 180.]—**C. brasilicus.** The bark of *Inga cochliocarpos.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. caramata.** A bark of British Guiana, of unknown origin. According to some authorities, it is similar in its medicinal properties to c. juribali, and is given along with the latter. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. cardinalis de Luco.** See CINCHONA.—**C. caribæus.** See *Caribean*-BARK.—**C. caryophyllata, C. caryophyllatus, C. caryophylloides.** See *Clove*-BARK (1st def.).—**C. cerebri.** See *Cerebral c.*—**C. chabarro.** Alcornoque-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. codagaphala.** The bark of the trunk, and especially of the root, of *Wrightia antidysenterica.* [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. colher.** Ger., *Colherrinde.* The bark of a Brazilian species of *Acacia*, introduced into Europe in 1830 by Schimmelbusch, and sometimes used in pharmacy. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. corne.** Of Göbel, the bark of a bush growing in the provinces of Bahia, Para, Porto Seguro, etc., very similar to *Cinchona alba;* used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. cornova, C. coroa.** An East Indian bark, of unknown botanical origin, containing an aromatic bitter principle and a peculiar resin; said to be used in stomachic weakness and obstinate fevers. [B, 180.]—**C. culilabanl, C. culilawan, C. culit-lawang.** The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan.* [B.]—**Cortices curassavenses.** Bitter-orange peel. See under ORANGE. [B, 5, 18, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. curibali.** See *Juribali*-BARK.—**C. de Carthagena durus.** See *Hard Carthagena*-BARK.—**C. dentium.** The enamel of the teeth. [L.]—**C. encacia, C. encaciæ.** Ger., *Encaciarinde.* Sp., *casca de encacia.* A Brazilian bark, of unknown botanical origin, employed as an emetic and as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 180.]—**C. febrifugus.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. febrifugus brasiliensis.** A general title for the barks of several species of *Remijia.* [A, 490 (α, 24).]—**C. febrilis.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. flavus.** See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. fœtidus.** See ANASSERA.—**C. fuscus verus.** Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. garou.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. geremma.** See *Jurema*-BARK.—**C. gnidius.** The bark of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. imbiribi.** A bark very similar in its properties to the *cortex adstringens brasiliensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. jamaicensis.** The bark of *Exostema caribæum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] See also ACHRAS *sapota.*—**C. jurema, C. juremæ brasiliensis.** See *Jurema*-BARK.—**C. juribali.** See *Juribali*-BARK.—**C. ligni mahogani.** Mahogany-bark, of which that taken from the branches is of a whitish gray on the outside and of a brownish red on the inside, while that from the trunk is of a brownish gray. It is inodorous and has a very astringent and slightly bitter taste. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**C. magellanicus.** See *C. Winteri.*—**C. malabathri.** The bark of *Cinnamomum albiflorum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. malambo.** See *Malambo*-BARK.—**C. Massoi, C. Massory, C. mazoi.** See *Massoy*-BARK.—**C. medullaris corporis candicantis.** The outer medullary layer of the corpora albicantia. [α, 18.]—**C. melambo.** See *Melambo*-BARK.—**C. monspeliacus.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 180 (α, 24.]—**C. mudar.** See *Cortex* CALOTROPIDIS.—**C. officinalis.** See *Cortex* COSTI.—**C. of the brain.** See *Cerebral c.*—**C. oninius.** See *Massoy*-BARK.—**C. osseus** [Tenon]. Fr., *cortical osseux.* See CEMENT (2d def.).—**C. ovi.** See DECIDUA *reflexa.*—**C. pallidus.** See *Pale* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. paratodo, C. paratudo.** See *Paratudo*-BARK.—**C. patrum.** Peruvian bark. [α, 24.]—**C. peruanus** [Lond. Ph., 1677].—**C. peruviana, C. peruvianus, C. peruvianus febrifugus.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 18, 90, 119, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. peruvianus flavus.** See *Yellow* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. peruvianus griseus.** Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180, 200, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. peruvianus officinalis.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. peruvianus ruber.** See *Red* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. peruvianus spurius.** Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180, 200, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. peruvianus verus.** Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. piaci.** The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] See also *Brazilian* ANGUSTURA-*bark.*—**C. pichurim.** Ger., *Pichurimrinde.* The bark of *Nectandra puchury minor.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. pitago, C. pitoya.** See CINCHONA *bicolor.*—**C. pocgereba, C. pocgerebæ.** See *Pocgereba*-BARK.—**C. poggerebæ.** An American bark, the origin of which is unknown. It is used as an astringent in dysentery. [α, 22.]—**C. profluvii.** See *C. antidysentericus.*—**C. quercinus.** The bark of *Quercus robur, Quercus sessiliflora,* and several other oaks. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. regius convolutus.** The convoluted or tubular form of yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 95.]—**C. regius planus.** The flat form of yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 95.]—**C. renis.** The c. of the kidney. [L, 31.]—**C. ruber.** See *Red* CINCHONA-*bark.*—**C. saponarius.** The bark of *Mimosa* (*Inga*) *saponaria.* [L, 105.]—**C. sindoc, C. sintoc, C. sintok.** See *Sintoc*-BARK.—**C. sipopira.** See *Sipopira*-BARK.—**C. striatus.** See *C. dentium.*—**C. syndox.** See *Sintoc*-BARK.—**C. tecamez.** See CINCHONA *bicolor.*—**C. unguentarius.** Salve-bark; of Schöpf, the bark of *Ulmus fulva.* [B, 18 (α, 24).]—**C. virginalis.** See *C.* INGÆ.—**C. winteranus.** See *C. Winteri.*—**C. winteranus spurius.** Fr., *fausse écorce de Winter.* Ger., *falsche Wintersrinde.* The bark of *Canella alba,* also of *Cinnamodendron corticosum.* [B, 18, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. winteranus verus, C. Winteri.** Fr., *écorce de Winter.* Ger., *Wintersrinde, Winterszimmt.* The bark of *Drimys Winteri.*—**Decoctum corticis peruviani** [Belg. Ph.]. Decoction of Peruvian bark; made by macerating and boiling [Belg. Ph.], or simply boiling [Sp. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 1 part of powdered c. chinæ fuscus in water or distilled water [Finn. Ph.] enough to make 8 [Finn. Ph.], 10 [Belg. Ph.], or 48 [Sp. Ph.] parts of product. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Decoctum corticis peruviani febrifugum** [Belg. Ph.]. Febrifuge decoction of Peruvian bark. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of powdered calisaya-bark in 15 of dilute sulphuric acid and 700 of water down to 300, straining, and adding 4 of crystallized sodium carbonate and 30 of sugar. [B, 94 (α, 21).]—**Decoctum corticis peruviani flavi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Decoctum corticis peruviani rubri.** See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ.—**Essentia corticis peruviani.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Essentia corticum winteranorum.** See *Tinctura corticum winteranorum.*—**Extractum corticis peruviani.** See *Extractum* CHINÆ *fuscæ.*—**Extractum corticis peruviani alcoholicum.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extractum corticis peruviani aquosum** (seu **gummosum**). See *Extractum* CHINÆ *aquosum.*—**Extractum corticis peruviani resinosum.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum.** Fr., *extrait vineux de quinquina, extrait œnolique de quinquina.* Syn.: *extractum chinæ vinosum.* Vinous extract of Peruvian bark, official in the Hess. Ph., 1827, and Sard. Ph., 1773, made of 1 part of cinchona and 8 parts [Hess. Ph., 1827] or 5 or 6 parts [Sard. Ph., 1773] of white wine. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum** [Hess. Ph., 1827, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *extrait vineux* (ou *œnolique*) *de quinquina.* Syn.: *extractum chinæ vinosum.* Vinous extract of Peruvian bark; made with 1 part of cinchona-bark and 8 [Hess. Ph.] or 6 [Sard. Ph.] parts of white wine. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Gray c.** Fr., *écorce grise.* See *Cerebral c.*—**Infusum corticis peruviani.** See *Infusum* CINCHONÆ.—**Least c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Primary c.** The portion of bark between the epidermis and the secondary bark. [α, 22.]—**Renal c.** See *C. renis.*—**Resina corticis peruviani.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**Secondary c.** The inner layer of the bark of exogenous plants; the portion contiguous to the cambium layer. [α, 22.]—**Syrupus corticis peruviani.** See *Sirop de quinquina au vin.*—**Syrupus corticis peruviani aquosus.** See *Syrupus* CHINÆ *aquosus.*—**Tinctura corticis peruviani.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Tinctura corticis peruviani composita.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Tinctura corticum winteranorum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Syn.: *essentia corticum winteranorum.* Tincture of Winter's bark; made by digesting for 4 days 2 parts of pulverized Winter's bark in 9 of rectified spirit, and filtering. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Vinum corticis peruviani.** See *Vin de* QUINQUINA.

CORTEZÓN (Sp.), n. Kor-ta-thon′. The bark of *Cinchona lanceolata.* [B, 88.]

CORTICAL, adj. Ko^{2}rt′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *corticalis.* Fr., *c.* Pertaining to a cortex. [B, 121.]—**C. osseux** (Fr.). See CEMENT (2d def.).

CORTICALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-ka(ka^3)′li^2-a^3. A family of the *Polypi.* [Cuvier (L, 180).]

CORTICALITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}r-te-ka^{3}l-e-ta. The cortex cerebri. [α, 18.]

CORTICATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-ka(ka^3)′ta^3. A grade of the *Protozoa* in which the outer layer of the protoplasm is condensed. [L, 121, 176.]

CORTICATE, adj. Ko^{2}rt′i^2-kat. Lat., *corticatus.* Fr., *cortiqué.* Ger., *berindet.* Provided with a cortex. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CORTICEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CORTICAL.

CORTICICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-si^{2}k(ki^{2}k)′ol(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cortex*, bark, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *corticicole.* Ger., *rindbewohnend.* Living on barks. [B, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

CORTICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Microsclerophora.* [L, 121.]

CORTICIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)′e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *corticifères.* Of Schweiger, a family of the *Zoophyta;* of Latreille, a tribe of the *Alveolaria;* of Eichwald, a class of the *Phytozoaria.* [L, 180.]

CORTICIFEROUS, adj. Kort-i^2-si^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *corticiferus* (from *cortex*, bark, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corticifère.* Covered with bark or a bark-like structure. [L, 41.]

CORTICIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}s′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *corticiformis* (from *cortex*, bark, and *forma*, form). Fr., *corticiforme.* Ger., *rindenförmig.* Bark-like. [L, 41.]

CORTICIN, n. Ko^{2}rt′i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *corticinum.* Fr., *corticine.* A variety of tannin found in woody barks. [Braconnot (A, 301).]

CORTICINIC ACID, n. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-si^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide corticinique.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, obtained from cork. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CORTICOGENOUS, adj. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-ko^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *cortex*, bark, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Having the capacity or function of forming bark (said of vegetable cells). [α, 24.]

CORTICOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}k′o(o^2)-la^3. Fr., *corticoles.* Of Savi, a tribe of the *Passeres;* of Lamarck, a family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 180.]

CORTICOLOUS, adj. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}k'ol-u^{3}s. See CORTICICOLUS.

CORTICO-OPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kor-te-ko-o^{3}p-tek. Pertaining to the cerebral cortex and to the optic tract. [A, 385.]

CORTICOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}rt-i^2-kos'a^3. See CORTICIFERA.

CORTICOSE, CORTICOUS, adj's. Ko^{2}rt'i^2-kos, -ku^{3}s. Lat., *corticosus*. Fr., *cortiqueux*. Ger., *rindig*. Resembling, consisting of, or abounding in bark. [L, 56.]

CORTINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}rt-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *cortine*. Ger., *Manschette*, *Vorhang*. Syn.: *annulus filamentosus*. The filamentous ring of certain fungals, adhering to the border of the cap. [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORTINARIOUS, adj. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}n-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. See CORTINATE.

CORTINARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}rt-i^{2}n(en)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cortina* (*q. v.*). Of Fries, a subgenus of *Agaricus*, now regarded as a distinct genus. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Chestnut-c., C. castaneus** [Fries]. An edible species. [*a*, 24.]—**C. cinereoviolaceus.** An edible species with a fleshy pileus, a clavate, bulbous stipe, and cinnamon-colored lamellæ. [*a*, 24.]—**C. cinnamomeus** [Fries]. An American and European edible species found in the woods of northern Europe. [*a*, 24.]—**C. emodensis** [Bulliard]. An edible species growing in northern India. [*a*, 24.]—**C. sanguineus.** A species with a fleshy pileus and a dark blood-red veil. [*a*, 24.]—**C. violaceus** [Fries]. The violet-mushroom; a large edible species found in Europe and the United States. [*a*, 24.]

CORTINATE, adj. Ko^{2}rt'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *cortinatus*. 1. Cobweb-like. 2. Provided with a cortina. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORTIQUÉ (Fr.), **CORTIQUEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Kor-te-ka, -ku^5. See CORTICOSE.

CORTOMI, n. The *Cassytha corniculata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORTON, n. The *Scorzonera hispanica*. [B, 88.]

CORTUSA (Lat.), n. f. Kort-us'a^3. Fr., *cortuse*. A genus of the *Primulaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Matthioli** [Linnæus]. A species found in central Europe and northern Asia; formerly in repute as an antispasmodic and pectoral. [B. 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORTUSAL, adj. Ko^{2}rt-u^{2}s'a^{2}l. Lat., *cortusalis*. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cortusa*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus cortusalis*. See CORTUSALES.

CORTUSALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kort-us-a(a^3)'lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of perigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Hydrophyllaceæ*, *Plumbaginaceæ*, *Plantaginaceæ*, *Primulaceæ*, and *Myrsinaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORTUSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kort-us'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Primuleæ*, comprising *Cyclamen*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cortusa*, and *Soldanella*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORTUSUM (Lat.), n. n. Kort-us'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CORU, n. An Oriental apocyneous tree, referred to *Tabernæmontana* and *Nerium antidysentericum*. The juice of the root-bark is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [A, 385; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORUDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-u^2(u)'da^3. The *Cesparagus acutifolius*. [B, 180.]

CORUSCANS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}r-u^{3}sk(u^{4}sk)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Ger., *flimmernd*. Glittering. [L, 81.]

CORUSCATION, n. Ko^{2}r-u^{3}sk-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀστραπή. Lat., *coruscatio* (from *coruscare*, to glitter). A flashing of light, also the subjective sensation of flashes of light. [A, 318; L, 57.]

CORUTTII (Tamil), n. The *Trichosanthes palmata*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CORVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r'vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). From *corvus*, the raven. Fr., *corvidés*. A family of the *Coleomorphæ*. [L, 270.]

CORVINA (Lat.), **CORVINÆ** (Lat.), **CORVINI**, n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ko^{2}r-vi(we)'na^3, -ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *corvins*. A subfamily or tribe of the *Corvidæ*. [L, 180, 221, 270.]

CORVISARTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor-ve-sa^{3}rt'i^2-a^3. See INULA.

CORVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). A genus of the *Corvidæ*. [L.]—**C. corax** [Linnæus]. Fr., *corbeau*. The raven; its eggs were formerly used in dysentery, its brain in epilepsy, its head for somnolency, etc. [L, 105.]—**C. corone** [Linnæus]. Fr., *corneille*. A variety from which fortifying and cephalic soups were made. [L, 105.]—**C. pica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *piè*. Ger., *Elster*, *Atzel*. A species the flesh of which was formerly recommended as an aphrodisiac and in nervous diseases. [L, 105.

CORYBANTISM, n. Ko^2-ri^2-ba^{2}nt'i^{2}zm. Gr., κορυβαντιασμός, κορυβαντισμός (from κορύβας, a priest of Cybele or Rhea). Lat., *corybantiasmus*, *corybantismus*. Fr., *corybantisme*. An old term for wild delirium with fantastic visions, in which there is no sleep, or only sleep with the eyes open. [A, 322.]

CORYCIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}d(ked)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a section of the *Orchideæ*, comprising *Pterygodium*, *Corycium*, *Disperis*, *Ceratandra*, and *Arnottia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYCIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2(u^6)-si(ki^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker and Pfitzen, a subtribe of the *Ophrydeæ*, of the order *Orchideæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24); B. 245.]

CORYCOMACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-ma^{2}k-(ma^{3}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κωρυκομαχία. 1. See CORYCUS. 2. Exercise with the corycus. [A, 325.]

CORYCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko^{2}r[kor])'i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κώρυκος, κώρυκος. In the gymnastics of the ancients, a small ball or sac made of leather and stuffed with beans or sand. It was suspended by a string at about the height of the navel of the person using it. It was impelled forward with the hand, and either caught or allowed to strike the body on its return. [A, 301, 325; L, 97.]

CORYDALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-a(a^3)'le^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corydalées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of *Papaveraceæ*, tribe *Fumarieæ*. 2. Of Jussieu, a division of the *Fumariaceæ*, comprising *Dicentra*, *Dactylicapnos*, *Adlumia*, *Cysticapnos*, and *Corydalis*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CORYDALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *corydalées*. Of Linnæus, an order comprising the *Fumarieæ*, *Berberideæ*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYDALIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Fumarieæ*, comprising *Phacocapnos*, *Corydalis*, *Discocapnos*, *Sarcocapnos*, *Cysticapnos*, *Fumaria*, and *Platycapnos*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYDALINE, n. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}d'a^{2}l-en. Lat., *corydalina*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Corydalin*. It., Sp., *coridalina*. An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}HO_4$, obtained from *Corydalis formosa* and *Corydalis tuberosa*. It occurs in slender four-sided crystals, which are inodorous and tasteless. They are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether and in chloroform, and capable of forming salts with acids. The c. of the "eclectics" is not the alkaloid, though it may contain it. They obtain it by precipitating the tincture of the root. It is supposed to be tonic, alterative, and diuretic. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CORYDALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Spach, a division of the *Fumarieæ*, comprising the *Corydaleæ* of Reichenbach, with the addition of *Calocapnos*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYDALION (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-a(a^3)'li^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κορυδαλίς. Of Dioscorides, some species of *Corydalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYDALIS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. From κορυδαλίς, the crested lark. Fr., *coridale*. Ger., *Helmkraut*, *Lerchensporn*. 1. Of Dill, the genus *Cystocapnos* of Boerhaave. 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Fumarieæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Climbing c.** The genus *Adlumia*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aurea** [Willdenow]. Golden c.; indigenous to the United States. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bulbosa.** Of Persoon, see *C. cava*. Of De Candolle, see *C. solida*.—**C. capnoides** [Persoon]. A species indigenous to southern Europe, where it is used as an emmenagogue and an alterative. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cava** [Schweigzer and Körte]. Ger., *hohlwurzeliger Lerchensporn*, *Zwiebelerdrauch*. Holewort, hollowwort; indigenous to Europe. The root (*radix aristolochiæ cavæ*) was at one time official. It contains *corydaline*, and is used in menstrual disorders, as a tonic in malarious fevers, and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. claviculata** [De Candolle]. Climbing fumitory, hen's foot; a species indigenous to southern and western Europe, probably the *isopyron* of Dioscorides. [A, 505; B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. digitata** [Persoon]. See *C. solida*.—**C. fabacea** [Persoon]. A small, hardy plant, indigenous to central Europe. The bulbous roots are said to be gathered with those of *C. solida*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. formosa** [Pursh]. Turkey-corn, turkey-pea; indigenous to the middle and western United States. The root contains *corydaline* and is supposed to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glauca** [Pursh]. A smooth, delicate plant covered with glaucous bloom. It is indigenous to America and is found in mountainous regions from Canada to North Carolina. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lutea** [De Candolle]. Fr., *fumeterre-jaune*. Pin-cushion, lady's pin-cushion, mother-of-thousands; a species indigenous to Europe. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. racemosa.** A species the leaves and stems of which are used as a prophylactic against poisons. [L, 75.]—**C. sempervirens** [Persoon]. See *C. glauca*.—**C. solida** [Smith]. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *dichtwurzeliger Lerchensporn*. Bird-in-a-bush, bird-on-a-thorn; a species much like *C. cava*, but smaller and having solid, round, small bulbous roots. They are used like those of *C. cava*. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tuberosa** [De Candolle]. See *C. cava*.

CORYDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corydiens*. A family of the *Blattariæ* or of the *Nuditarsæ*. [L, 266.]

CORYLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Mirbel, an order comprising the *Castaneaceæ* and *Coryleæ*. 2. An order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, belonging to Lindley's quernal alliance, corresponding to the *Cupuliferæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CORYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corylées*. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Castaneaceæ*, comprising *Corylus* and *Carpinus*; by Bentham and Hooker made a tribe of the *Cupuliferæ* (or of the *Betulaceæ* [Prantl]), comprising *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and *Ostryopsis*. [B, 42, 245; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYLIDEÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CORYLEÆ. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to an oak. [B, 117.]

CORYLOPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko^{2}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}f'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]

CORYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Written also *Corulus*. Gr., κόρυλος. Fr., *noisetier*. Ger., *Haselstaude*. A Linnæan genus of the *Cupuliferæ*, tribe *Coryleæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. americana.** A species growing in thickets and borders of fields in the United States. The nuts, distinguished by the large, bell-shaped involucre in which each is enveloped, are of fine flavor, though inferior to the European hazel-nut, or filbert. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. avellana** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Asia, cultivated extensively in Italy, Spain, and England, and furnishing filberts. The nuts yield an oil (*huile de noisette*) which is used as a table oil. The bark is tonic and febrifuge and affords a yellow dye. The branches are sometimes used as divining rods. [B, 34, 77, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. avellana colurna** [Linnæus]. See *C. colurna*.—**C. avel-**

lana glomerata [Aiton]. Fr., *noisetier aggloméré*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. avellana grandis** [Aiton]. Fr., *grand noisetier*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**C. avellana rostrata** [Aiton]. See *C. rostrata*.—**C. avellana rubra** [Aiton]. Fr., *noisetier rouge*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. avellana striata** [Willdenow]. Fr., *noisetier strié*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. colurna** [Linnæus]. A species found in Turkey, and cultivated in England. The nut yields a fine oil. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cornuta**. Fr., *noisetier cornu*. See *C. americana*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. grandis**. See *C. avellana grandis*.—**C. heterophylla**. A variety of *C. avellana* found in England. The nut is thickly clothed with hairs. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. purpurea**. A variety of *C. avellana* indigenous to England. The leaves and the pellicle of the kernel are purple as well as the husk of the nut. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rostrata** [Aiton]. Beaked hazel, a dwarfed species indigenous to the United States, growing in hilly regions. The nut has a scaly covering of hairs like the spiculæ of *Mucuna pruriens*, and it has been used for the same purposes. The nuts are like those of *C. americana*. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tubulosa** [Willdenow]. A species including both the white hazel-nut and the red hazel-nut or filbert. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Nuces coryli**. Hazel-nuts.

CORYMB, n. Ko^{2}r′i^{2}mb. Gr., κόρυμβος. Lat., *corymbus*. Fr., *corymbe*. Ger., *Doldentraube, Schirmtraube*. A flower-cluster in which the axis is somewhat shortened and the pedicles of the lower flowers are so lengthened as to form a flat-topped cluster. [B, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Branching c., Compound c.** Fr., *corymbe, composée*. A c. in which each branch makes a separate c. [B, 19, 37 (*a*, 24).]—**Simple c.** A c in which the primary axis divides into secondary axes ending in single flowers. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

· **CORYMBÉ** (Fr.), **CORYMBEAUX** (Fr.), adj's. Ko-ra^{2}n^2-ba, -bu^5. See CORYMBOSE.

CORYMBETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-beth(bath)′ra^3. Gen., *corymbeth′ras*. Gr., κορυμβήθρα. An ancient name for a corymbose ivy. [A, 387.]

CORYMBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′bi^2-a^3. Gr., κορυμβια. Ivy. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CORYMBIATE, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m′bi^2-at. See CORYMBOSE.

CORYMBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′bi^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A group of the *Compositæ*, comprising the genus *Corymbium*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Neottieæ*, order *Orchideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*. 24).]

CORYMBIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bi^{2}f′e^{2}r-a^3. The *Achillea microphylla*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYMBIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bi^{2}f′e^{2}r-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corymbifères*. 1. Of Vaillant, a group of the *Compositæ*, comprising in part the *Flosculosæ* and *Radieæ* of Tournefort. 2. Of Jussieu, a division of the *Compositæ*. 3. Of Richard, a tribe of the *Distigmatieæ*. They are now generally considered a suborder of the *Compositæ*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYMBIFEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bi^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. See CORYMBOPHOROUS.

CORYMBIFLORAL, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m-bi^2-flor′a^{2}l. From *corymbus*, a corymb, and *flos*, a flower. See CORYMBOPHOROUS.

CORYMBIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m′bi^2-fo^{2}rm. See CORYMBOID.

CORYMBIPHOROUS, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m-bi^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. See CORYMBOPHOROUS.

CORYMBITES (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bi(be)′tez(tas). Gen., *corymbit′idos (-is)*. Gr., κορυμβιτής. Of Pliny, the *Euphorbia characias*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYMBOID, adj. Ko^{2}r′i^{2}m-boid. Lat., *corymbodes, corymboides, corymboideus* (from κόρυμβος, a corymb. and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *corymboïde*. Ger., *doldentraubenähnlich*. Resembling a corymb. [L, 81.]

CORYMBOPHOROUS, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m-bo^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From κόρυμβος, a corymb, and φορεῖν, to bear. Bearing corymbs. [*a*, 24.]

CORYMBOSE, adj. Ko^{2}r′i^{2}m-bos. Lat., *corymbosus*. Fr., *corymbé, corymbeux*. Ger., *doldentraubig*. Provided with corymbs, arranged in the form of a corymb. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CORYMBULOSE, CORYMBULOUS, adj's. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m′bul-os. -u^{3}s. Lat., *corymbulos*. Fr., *corymbuleux*. Provided with or arranged like little corymbs. [L, 56.]

CORYMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). See CORYMB.

CORYNÆDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-ed′(a^3′e^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). See CORYNIDÆ.

CORYNANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dre^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corynandrées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cleomeæ*, comprising *Corynandra* and *Isomeria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYNE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *cor′ynes*. Gr., κορύνη. Fr., *c*. 1. A club. 2. A shoot. 3. A knot of a tree, from which shoots spring. 4. A bud. 5. A flower-stalk. 6. The penis. 7. The tip of the elbow, also any similar part. [A, 322, 387.] 8. A genus of the *Medusæ*. [A, 385.] 9. Of Nees, a genus of *Fungi* found on dead branches and fallen trunks of trees. [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYNEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a)-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *corynéacées*. Of Corda, a family of the *Hymenomycetes*, comprising *Coryneum, Podisoma, Solenosporium*, and *Exosporium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYNEACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a)-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-i(e). Of Fries, an order of the *Gymnomycetes*, comprising *Gymnosporanium, Podisoma, Bactridium, Coryneum, Phragmotrichum, Conoplea, Exosporium, Epiclinium, Blennoria*, and *Rhopalidium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-i(e)′da^3. An order of the *Hydroida*. [L, 147.]

CORYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-i(e)′de(da^3-e^2). Fr., *corinés*. A family of the *Tubularina*, also of the *Gymnoblastea anthomedusæ*. [L, 193, 303.]

CORYNIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-i^{2}d′i^2-a^3. Processes sunk into the margin of the germinating leaf of ferns, and containing spiral threads. [B, 19.]

CORYNIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Resembling the *Corynidæ*. [B, 100.]

CORYNOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κορύνη, a club, and καρπός, a fruit. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lævigatus** [Forster]. A species indigenous to New Zealand, where the aborigines call the tree *karaka* and *kopi*. The fruit is highly poisonous when raw, but is rendered edible by soaking in salt water, steaming, and burning in the earth for some days, though even then it is not always harmless. [B, 19, 42, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]

CORYNOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o(o^2)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a division of the *Florideæ*, comprising the orders *Wrangelieæ, Spongiocarpeæ, Lomentarieæ, Chondrieæ*, and *Rhodomeleæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYNOSTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}st′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}s. A genus of the *Violaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. diandrum**. A species with white flowers. The root is used like ipecacuanha. [L, 30.]

CORYPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r′i^2(u^6)-fa^3. From κορυφή, the crown of the head. Fr., *coryphe*. Ger., *Schirmpalme*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Corypheæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cerifera**. Fr., *coryphe porte-cire*. Ger., *Wachsschirmpalme*. The *Copernicia cerifera*. A Brazilian species. The leaf-buds furnish carnauba wax. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dulcis** [Kunth, Humboldt, and Bonpland]. A species, indigenous to South America, having an edible fruit. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. gebanga** [Blume]. Ger., *Gebangpalme*. A species indigenous to Java. The root is used as a remedy for diarrhœa. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. licula** [Lamarck]. The *Licula spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**C. palmetto** [Walter]. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B.]—**C. pumos** [Kunth]. An American species. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rotundifolia, C. saribus**. The *Livistona rotundifolia*. [B, 245.]—**C. taliera** [Roxburgh]. A species indigenous to Bengal. The pith furnishes a variety of sago. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. umbraculifera** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coryphe à ombrelle, palmier talipot, talipot de Ceylan*. The talipot, or fan-palm; indigenous to Ceylon and Malabar. The juice of the spathe is used as an emetic and abortifacient. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. utan** [Lamarck]. See *C. taliera*.

CORYPHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-fa(fa^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coryphacées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Palmeæ*, comprising the *Coryphineæ* of Martius, except the genus *Phœnix*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYPHÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-fe′(fa^3′e^2)-i(e). Of Holmskiold, a division of *Fungi*, comprising *Clavaria* and *Ramaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYPHE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r′i^2(u^6)-fe(fa). Gen., *coryphes*. Gr., κορυφή. An old term for the vertex, for the part of the hair, for the nape of the neck, for the base (or, according to some, the apex) of the heart, and for the acme of a disease. [A, 322, 325.]

CORYPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}f(u^{6}f)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coryphées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Palmæ*. 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Palmaceæ*, including the subtribes *Sabalidæ* and *Phœnicidæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Palmæ*, comprising *Corypha, Sabal, Washingtonia, Nannorhops, Teysmannia, Chamærops, Rhapidophyllum, Acanthorrhiza, Trithrinax, Brahea, Serenoa, Colpothrinax, Erythea, Copernicia, Pritchardia, Licuala, Livistona, Trachycarpus, Rhapis, Thrinax*, and *Hemithrinax*, comprising 100 species.

CORYPHINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-fu^{2}r′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coryphinées*. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a tribe of palms, comprising *Corypha, Licuala, Pericycla, Livistona, Copernicia, Brahea, Sabal, Trithrinax, Chamærops, Rhapis*, and *Thrinax*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYPHOPHYTE, n. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}f′o-fit. Lat., *coryphophytum* (from κορυφή, the head, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Höchstpflanze*. Of Necker, a plant having the stamens few and inserted at the summit of the calyx. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r′i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *cor′ythos (-is)*. Gr., κόρυς. The crown of the head. [A, 322, 387.]

CORYTHOPHYTE, n. Ko^{2}r-i^{2}th′o-fit. Lat., *corythophytum* (from κόρυς, a helmet, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Helmpflanze*. Of Necker, a plant having the corolla monopetalous and helmet-shaped. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CORYZA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}r-i(u^6)′za^3. Gr., κόρυζα. Fr., *c. rhinite, rhume de cerveau*. Ger., *Schnupfen*. Catarrh of the nasal passages. [D, I.]—**C. blennorrhoica**. Purulent c., including that of a supposed gonorrhœal origin. [A, 326.]—**C. caseosa**. Fr., *c. caséen*. A variety due to the presence in the nasal fossæ of a caseous matter resembling that found in cysts; believed by some to be due to the necrosis of polypi. It is characterized by obstruction of the fossæ, deformity of the nose, redness of the integument and occasionally perforation, and symptoms of marked constitutional disturbance. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 25, 1889, p. 699 (L).]—**C. conenneux** (Fr.). Diphtheritic c.—**C. des foins** (Fr.), **C. idiosyncrasique** (Fr.). See *Hay* FEVER.—**C. des roses** (Fr.). See *Rose* COLD.—**C. maligna**. An old term for the "snuffles," or nasal catarrh, of new-born infants. [A, 66.] See OZÆNA.—**C. morbilleux** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with measles. [D, 72.]—**C. neonatorum**. Fr., *c. des nouveaux-nés*. Ger., *Schnupfen der Neugeborenen*. The nasal catarrh of new-born infants; attributed by some authors to infection from the mother's vagina. [A, 326.]—

C. pultacé (Fr.). See *Pultaceous* ANGINA.—**C. scarlatineux** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with scarlatina. [D, 72.]—**C. scrofuleux.** The c. which is associated with scrofula. [D, 72.]—**C. syphilitica.** A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, due to syphilis. It is usually observed in infants suffering with inherited syphilis, and is commonly known as "snuffles." [L, 57.]—**C. ulcerosa.** Fr., *c. ulcéreux.* See OZÆNA.—**C. varioleux** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with variola. [D, 72.]—**C. vasomotoria periodica.** Hay fever. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. Record," July 19, 1884.]—**C. virulenta.** See OZÆNA.—**Idiosyncratic c.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**Periodic c.** Hay fever. [J. N. Mackenzie, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 199.]—**Uteri c. et rheuma.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 42.]—**Vaso-motor c.** Hay fever. [J. O. Roe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 255.]

COS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}s(kos). Gen., *cot'is.* See ACONE (1st def.).

COSA-COSAMACHO, n. In Peru, the *Pavonia spinifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSALON, n. The *Salvia officinalis.* [B, 88.]

COSBARET (Ar.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [L, 77.]

COSCINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}s-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cosciniées.* A tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Coscinium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}s-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Of Colebrook, a genus of the *Menispermeæ*, tribe *Tinosporeæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Stemonitis.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fenestratum** [Colebrook]. A species found in Malabar and Ceylon. Its woody stems contain *berberine*, and have been used as a substitute for calumba. [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 260; B, 5, 19, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COSCINODISCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}s-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o(o^2)-di^{2}s-se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Kützing, a family of the *Diatomaceæ*, comprising *Coscinodiscus*, *Actinocyclus*, and *Actinoptychus.* Of H. L. Smith, a family comprising *Cyclotella*, *Actinocyclus*, *Stephanodiscus*, *Arachnoidiscus*, and *Coscinodiscus.* [B, 75; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSCINODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}s-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o(o^2)-do^{2}n'-te^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Rabenhorst, a subtribe of the *Orthotrichoideæ*, comprising *Coscinodon* and *Ptychomitrium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSCINOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}s'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o^{2}s. Gr., *κόσκινον.* A sieve. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COSCOJA (Sp.), n. Kos-ko'ha^3. The *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSCULIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}s-ku^2(ku^4)'li^2-a^3. The grains of kermes. [L. 94.]

COSMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}z(ko^{2}s)-me(ma)'si^{2}s. Gen., *cosmes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *κόσμησις* (from *κοσμεῖν*, to adorn). Fr., *cosmétique.* Ger., *Schmückung.* It., *cosmetico.* Sp., *cosmético.* That department of medicine of which the province is to preserve or improve natural beauty. [L, 94.]

COSMETIC, adj. Ko^{2}z-me^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., *κοσμητικός.* Lat., *cosmeticus.* Fr., *cosmetique.* Ger., *kosmetisch.* Restoring or enhancing the beauty of the person (said of medicinal preparations and of surgical operations); as a n. (Ger., *Schönheitsmittel*), a powder, lotion, or the like, used for that purpose.

COSMETICE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}z(ko^{2}s)-me^{2}t(mat)'i^2-se(ka). See, in the pl., COSMESIS.

COSMIBUENA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}s-mi^2-bwa'na^3. A genus of rubiaceous plants, separated from the genus *Cinchona*, and allied to or identified with the *Cascarilla.* [B, 5, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acuminata.** Fr., *quinquina à aiguillons.* A species found in Peru; at one time thought to be a source of cinchona-bark, but now referred to *Cascarilla.* [B, 42, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hexandra.** A tree belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*, the bark of which was formerly known in the market as *China nova brasiliensis* (seu *nova Rio Janeiro*). It contains no quinine, but is said to contain cinchonine. [*a*, 22.]—**C. obtusifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *quinquina à feuilles obtuses.* A species indigenous to the Peruvian Andes. It has been supposed to be the tree furnishing white cinchona-bark. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COSMIC, adj. Ko^{2}z'mi^{2}k. Gr., *κοσμικός.* Lat., *cosmicus.* Fr., *cosmique.* Ger., *kosmisch, weltlich.* 1. Pertaining to the material world or to the universe. 2. Worldly, world-wide (said of certain diseases, to express their wide distribution). [A, 322.]

COSMOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}z(ko^{2}s)-mo^{2}g-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *cosmognos'eos* (*-is*). From *κόσμος*, the world, and *γνῶσις*, knowledge. The instinct that enables animals to recognize the proper time and direction of migration. [Girou de Buzareingues (A, 301).]

COSMOLIN, n. Ko^{2}z'mo-len. See VASELIN and PETROLATUM.

COSMOPOLITE, adj. Ko^{2}z-mo^{2}p'o-lit. From *κόσμος*, the world, and *πολίτης*, a citizen. Thriving in all climates (said of plants). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSMOS, n. Ko^{2}z'mo^{2}s. Gr., *κόσμος.* Lat., *cosmus.* 1. The universe, the world. 2. Of Hippocrates, a regular order of succession, as of the critical days of a disease. [A, 325.]

COSSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}s'sa^3. See COXA.

COSSE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}s. A pod. [A, 301.]

COSSES (Lat.), **COSSI** (Lat.), n's m. pl. Ko^{2}s'sez(sas), -si(se). Ger., *Bremsenlarven.* An old veterinary term for the larvæ of a species of *Œstrus.* [A, 322.]

COSSIN, n. Ko^{2}s'i^{2}n. See KOUSSIN.

COSSIGNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kos-en-ye'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Blume, a tribe of the *Sapindaceæ*, comprising *Harpullia*, *Olonychium*, *Blancroa*, and *Kœlreuteria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSSIR, n. In the Moluccas, the *Urtica interrupta.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSSIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}s'si^{2}s. See COSSES.

COSSUM [Paracelsus], n. A form of severe ulceration about the nares. [A, 325.]

COSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *cosse.* 1. A genus of the *Cossidæ*, the larvæ of which live under the bark of trees. [L, 353.] 2. A classical term for an intestinal worm found in horses. [L.] Cf. CURCULIO *palmarum.*—**C. ligniperda.** A variety the larva of which was eaten by the Romans. [L.]

COSSYPHENES (Lat.), **COSSYPHIDÆ** (Lat.), **COSSYPHINIA** (Lat.), **COSSYPHORES** (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., n. pl., and f. pl. Ko^{2}s-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-e^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}n-i^2-a^3, -si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-o^{2}r-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *cossyphènes, cossyphins.* A tribe or family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 180.]

COST, n. Ko^{2}st. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COSTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}st'a^3. 1. A rib; in botany, any vein of a leaf, especially the median vein, or midrib. 2. Of Velloze, the genus *Ticorea.* 3. Of Cæsalpinus, the genus *Opopanax.* 4. Of Camerarius, the *Hypochœris radicata.* 5. The anterior border of an insect's wing. 6. In corals, a vertical ridge on the surface of the corallum. 7. A ridge on the surface of a shell. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 121, 196.]—**Costæ abdominales** (seu **asternales**). See *False* RIBS.—**C. bovis.** The *Bupleurum falcatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Costæ branchiostegæ.** See *Branchiostegal* RAYS.—**C. capitis fixa** [Oken]. Ger., *verwachsene Kopfrippe.* Syn.: *os secundum hyoideo-faciale* [Spix]. The palate bone, regarded as the pleurapophysis of the nasal vertebra. [L, 14.] Cf. *Nasal* VERTEBRA.—**C. herba panonica.** The *Hieracium alpinum.* [L, 104.]—**Costæ fluctuantes.** See *Floating* RIBS.—**Costæ illegitimæ.** See *False* RIBS.—**Costæ legitimæ.** The true ribs. [A, 325.]—**C. media.** The midrib of a leaf; the central vein running from base to apex, as in the leaf of the elm and many others. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Costæ mendosæ, Costæ nothæ.** See *False* RIBS.—**C. occipitalis, C. prima.** See SACRUM *capitis.*—**Costæ primariæ.** The veins of a leaf given off laterally from the central vein or midrib. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sartoria.** Whalebone. [A, 325.]—**C. scapulæ, C. scapularis.** Fr., *côte scapulaire.* The axillary border of the scapula. [L, 49, 304.]—**Costæ secundariæ.** The veins of a leaf given off directly by the primary veins. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Costæ sphenoidales** [Bojanus]. The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones. [L, 14.]—**Costæ spuriæ.** See *False* RIBS.—**Costæ sternales** (seu **veræ**). See *True* RIBS.—**C. vertebræ.** See SACRUM *capitis.*—**C. vulgaris.** The *Achyrophorus maculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flores costæ.** The flowers of *Achyrophorus maculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba costæ.** The herb of *Achyrophorus maculatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COSTAL, adj. Ko^{2}st'a^{2}l. Lat., *costalis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *zur Rippe gehörig.* It., *costale.* Sp., *c.* Pertaining to a rib, also to a costa in any of its meanings. [B, 116, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}st-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *costa*, a rib, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *costalgie.* Ger., *Costalgie.* It., Sp., *c.* Intercostal neuralgia. [A, 301.]

COSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See COSTAL; as a n., a muscle attached to the ribs. [L, 81.]—**C. dorsi** [Luschka]. See ILIOCOSTALIS *dorsi.*

COSTARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COSTAL.

COSTATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). The necklace-shaped ridges, composed of siliceous granules, on the valves of certain *Diatomaceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COSTATE, adj. Ko^{2}st'at. Lat., *costatus.* Fr., *côté, côteux, costé.* Ger., *gerippt* (1st def.), *rippig* (1st def.), *gereift* (1st def.), *gerieft* (2d def.). 1. Ribbed; furnished with one or more *costæ* or ribs. 2. Provided with juga. [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COSTATO-VENOSE, adj. Ko^{2}st-at''o-ven'os. Lat., *costatovenosus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vena*, a vein). Fr., *côté-veineux.* Ger., *rippig-geadert.* In botany, having thick parallel veins that divide into smaller veins. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

COSTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}st'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amomeæ.* 2. Of A. Richard, a section (of Meissner, a tribe) of the *Zingiberaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Costus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COSTEBELLE (Fr.), n. Ko^{3}st'be^{2}l. A climatic resort near Hyères, France. [A, 319.]

COSTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}s-te^{2}l'la^3. A small rib or rib-like process. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1859, p. 488 (L).]

COSTELLARIS (Lat.), **COSTELLATE,** adj's. Ko^{2}st-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s, ko^{2}st'e^{2}l-at. See COSTULATE.

COSTEN, adj. Pertaining to the ribs or the costal portion of the body. [L, 141.]

COSTICERVICALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}st''i^2-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-vi^2(we)-ka(ka^3)'li^{2}s. See CERVICALIS *ascendens.*

COSTICOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}st''i^2-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See MUSCULUS *accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem.*

COSTIFEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}st-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *costiferus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *costifère.* Ger., *rippentragend.* See COSTATE.

COSTIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}st'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *costa*, a rib, and *forma*, form. Fr., *costiforme.* Rib-shaped. [A, 301.]

COSTIGEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}st-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *costa*, a rib, and *gerere*, to bear. See COSTATE.

COSTIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st'i^2-pez(pas). From *costa*, the side, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *costipède.* Having the limbs so attached as to give perfect balance to the body (said of birds). [L, 109, 180.]

COSTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. From *costa*, the side, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *costirostre.* Having the sides of the beak projecting. [L, 41.]

COSTISPINALES [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko^{2}st-i^2-spin-(spen)-a(a^3)′lez(las). From *costa*, a rib, and *spina*, the spine. See LEVATORES *costarum*.

COSTIVE, adj. Ko^{2}st′i^{2}v. Affected with costiveness. [D.]

COSTIVENESS, n. Ko^{2}st′i^{2}v-ne^{2}s. Constipation (restricted by some writers to a moderate degree of constipation, the dejections being natural in frequency but deficient in quantity and the act of defecation labored). [D, 5.]

COSTMARY, n. Ko^{2}st′ma-ri^2. See COST.

COSTO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Ko^{2}st-o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m′i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *costo-abdominalis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *abdomen*, the belly). Fr., *c.-a.* Pertaining to the ribs and to the abdomen. [A, 385.]

COSTO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-do^{2}m-i^{2}n-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. See COSTO-ABDOMINAL; as a n., see OBLIQUUS *externus abdominis*.—**C.-a. internus** [Leyh]. See LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS.

COSTO-APICAL, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-a^{2}p′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. For deriv., see COSTA and APEX. In entomology, situated at the apex of the costa. [L, 196.]

COSTO-ARTICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. For deriv., see COSTA and ARTICULUM. Pertaining to a rib and to the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L, 332.] Cf. LINEA *c.-a.*

COSTO-BASI-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Kost-o-ba^3-ze-ska^{2}p-u^6-la^{2}r. See SERRATUS *magnus*.

COSTO-CENTRAL, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-se^{2}nt′ra^{2}l. For deriv., see COSTA and CENTRUM. Pertaining to a rib and to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra. See *C.-c.* ARTICULATION.

COSTO-CHONDRAL, adj. Ko^{2}st-o-ko^{2}n′dra^{2}l. From *costa*, a rib, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Relating to or connected with the ribs and the costal cartilages. [L.]

COSTO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *costoclavicularis*. Fr., *costo-claviculaire*. Pertaining to a rib or to the ribs and to the clavicle. [L, 41.]

COSTO-COLIC, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-kol′i^{2}k. For deriv., see COSTA and COLON. Pertaining to the ribs and to the colon. [C.]

COSTO-CORACOID, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-ko^{2}r′a^{2}k-oid. Lat., *costo-coracoideus*. Fr., *costo-coracoïdien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a n., see PECTORALIS *minor*. [L.]

COSTODELTOIDEUS [Calori]. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-de^{2}lt-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see COSTA and DELTOID. An occasional head of the deltoid muscle which arises from the edge of the scapula between the infraspinatus and teres minor, or between the teres major and the teres minor. [L, 31, 332.]

COSTO-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}st-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s. An anomalous muscle which arises from the anterior aspect of the thorax, below the pectoralis muscles, and is inserted by means of a tendon into the internal condyle of the humerus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1877, p. 413 (L).]

COSTOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. For deriv., see COSTA and FASCIA. A broad muscular band arising from the first rib and its cartilage, externally to the sterno-thyreoid muscle, and inserted into the upper half of the cervical fascia. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1864, p. 300 (L).]

COSTO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st-o(o^3)-hu^2(hu)-me^{2}r-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *costa*, a rib, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Relating to or connected with the ribs and the humerus. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1830, p. 29 (L).]

COSTOHYOIDEUS [Santorini] (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-hi(hu^5)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see COSTA and HYOID. Fr., *costo-hyoïde*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omo-hyoid muscle. [L, 31.]

COSTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}st-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κόστος (see COSTUS), and εἶδος, resemblance. 1. Of Ledebour, a division of the *Scitamineæ*, comprising *Zerumbet*, *Costus*, and *Jacuanga*. 2. Of Duchartre, a tribe of the *Zingiberaceæ*, comprising the same genera. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

COSTO-INFERIOR, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-i^{2}n-fe′ri^2-o^{2}r. Pertaining to the lower ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the lower ribs preponderate). [J.]

COSTOLUMBALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m)-ba-(ba^3)′li^{2}s. For deriv., see COSTA and LUMBUS. Pertaining to the costal and to the lumbar regions. [L, 332.]

COSTOMATE, COSTOMATL [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n's. The *Physalis costomat*. [A, 447.]

COSTOPERICARDIACUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(i^2)′a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see COSTA and PERICARDIUM. Fr., *costo-péricardiaque*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pericardium. [L, 31.]

COSTOPLEURALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-plu^{2}r-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. For deriv., see COSTA and PLEURA. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pleura. [L, 332.]

COSTOPLEUROVERTEBRALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-plu^{2}r-o(o^2)-vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt)-e^{2}b-ra(ra^3)′li^{2}s. For deriv., see COSTA, PLEURA, and VERTEBRA. Pertaining to the ribs, to the pleura, and to the vertebræ. [L, 332.]

COSTO-PUBIC, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-pu^{2}b′i^{2}k. For deriv., see COSTA and PUBES. Fr., *costo-pubien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pubic bone; as a n., the rectus abdominis muscle. [L, 41.]

COSTO-PULMONARY, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-pu^{3}l′mon-a-ri^2. From *costa*, a rib, and *pulmo*, a lung. Pertaining to the ribs and to the lungs. [L, 294.]

COSTO-SCAPULAR, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-ska^{2}p′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. For deriv., see COSTA and SCAPULA. Fr., *costo-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the scapula; as a n., the serratus magnus muscle. [L, 41.]

COSTO-STERNAL, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-stu^{5}rn′a^{2}l. Lat., *costosternalis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *sternum*, the breast-bone). Fr., *c.-s.* Pertaining to a rib or the ribs and to the sternum. [L, 41.]

COSTOSTERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st″o(o^2)-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. See COSTO-STERNAL; as a n. (the *lateralis sterni* of Percevall, the *transversus costarum*, the *rectus sternalis* [seu *thoracicus*]; Fr., *costo-sternal*; Ger., *Quermuskel der Rippen*), a muscle of the solipeds arising from the sternum and the fourth costal cartilage and inserted into the outer aspect of the fourth rib. [L, 13.]

COSTO-SUBCOSTAL, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-su^{3}b-ko^{2}st′a^{2}l. In entomology, pertaining to the costal and subcostal regions of the wings. [L, 196.]

COSTO-SUPERIOR, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-su^2-pe′ri^2-o^{2}r. Pertaining to the upper ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the upper part of the chest are prominent). [J.]

COSTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}st-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See COSTATE.

COSTO-THORACIC, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-thor-a^{2}s′i^{2}k. For deriv., see COSTA and THORAX. Fr., *costo-thoracique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the thorax. [L, 41.]

COSTOTOME, n. Ko^{2}st′o-tom. From *costa*, a rib, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *c.* A heavy cutting forceps for dividing the ribs in post-mortem examinations. [E.] Cf. CHONDROTOME.

COSTO-TRACHELIAN, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-tra^{2}k-el′i^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *costo-trachelius* (from *costa*, a rib, and τράχηλος, the neck). Fr., *costo-trachélien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ; as a n., a scalenus muscle. [L, 7, 13, 41.]

COSTO-TRANSVERSE, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-tra^{2}ns-vu^{5}rs′. Lat., *costotransversalis*, *costotransversarius*. Fr., *costotransversaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the vertebræ; as a n., see SCALENUS *lateralis*. [L, 31.]

COSTO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-vu^{5}rt′e^{2}b-ra^{2}l. Lat., *costovertebralis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vertebra* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *c.-vertebral*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the vertebræ. [L, 31.]

COSTO-XIPHOID, adj. Ko^{2}st″o-zi′foid. For deriv., see COSTA and XIPHOID. Lat., *costoxiphoideus*. Fr., *costoxiphoïdien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the xiphoid cartilage. [L, 41.]

COSTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}st′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *costa*, a rib. Fr., *costule*. A small rib or rib-like process. [L, 41.]

COSTULAR, COSTULATE, COSTULOSE, adj's. Ko^{2}st′-u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -at, -os. Lat., *costularis*, *costulatus*, *costulosus*. Fr., *costulé*, *côtulé*. Provided with costulæ. [L, 41, 180.]

COSTULATION, n. Ko^{2}st-u^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. The state or condition of being costulate. [L.]

COSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}st′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κόστον. See COSTUS.

COSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}st′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κόστος. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kostwarz*. 1. An ancient name for several aromatic plants; also for the root of *Haplotaxis c.*, of *C. speciosus*, and of other species of *C.* 2. Of Persoon, the genus *Alpinia*. 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Scitamineæ*, tribe *Zingibereæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**Arabian c.** See *C. arabicus*.—**Cortex costi, Cortex costi arabici.** The bark of *Canella alba* and other aromatic barks. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. acris.** Fr., *c. acre*. The *Drimys Winteri* and its barks. [B, 88, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. amarus.** Fr., *c. amer*. 1. The *Canella alba*. [B, 180, 270 (α, 24).] 2. A variety of cinchona-bark. [A, 385.]—**C. arabicus.** Fr., *c. arabique*. Ger., *arabische Kostwurz*. 1. An ancient name for *Amomum*, *Anisum*, and some other aromatic plants. [A, 322.] 2. Of Aublet, the *C. spicatus*. 3. Of Linnæus, the *C. speciosus*. 4. Of Roscoe, the *C. glabratus*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. corticosus.** See *C. dulcis*.—**C. d'Arabie** (Fr.). See *C. arabicus*.—**C. des jardins** (Fr.). See *C. hortensis*.—**C. dulcis.** Fr., *c. doux*. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 121, 180, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. élégant** (Fr.). See *C. speciosus*.—**C. glabratus** [Swartz]. Ger., *kahle Kostwurz*. An East Indian species very like *C. speciosus*, but with longer leaves. The root is used like that of *C. speciosus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. hortensis, C. hortorum.** Fr., *c. des jardins*. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. hortorum minor.** The *Achillea ageratum*. [α, 24.]—**C. indicus.** Fr., *c. indien*. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. niger.** A species of *Cinara*. [L, 94.]—**C. nostralis.** See *C. vulgaris*.—**C. speciosus** [Smith]. Fr., *c. élégant*. Ger., *prachtige Kostwurz*. A species formerly supposed to be the *C.* (1st def.) of the ancients. The root is considered stomachic, tonic, and diuretic. In India a conserve is made from it. [B, 18, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. spicatus.** Fr., *canne du Congo* (ou *de rivière*, ou *d'Inde*). Syn.: *Amomum petiolatum* [Lamarck], *Alpinia spicata* [Jacquin], *C. arabicus* [Aublet]. A species the root of which is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. A decoction of the root and stems has been used in gonorrhœa. [B, 46, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. syriacus.** Fr., *c. syriaque*. According to Sprengel, the root of *Zingiber zerumbet*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Hypochœris maculata*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. zerumbet** [Persoon]. The *Globba nutans*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Indian c.** See *C. indicus*.—**Radix costi.** Ger., *Costwurzel*. The root of *C. speciosus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Susses C'öl** (Ger.). Oil of *Canella alba*.—**Sweet c.** See *C. dulcis*.—**Syrian c.** See *C. syriacus*.

COSTWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ko^{2}st′vurts-e^{2}l. See *Radix* COSTI.

COT, n. Ko^{2}t. A.-S., *cote*. 1. A narrow bed. 2. The finger of a glove.—**Fever c., Kibbee's c.** A c. devised by G. W. Kibbee for treating fever patients with applications of cold water. It consists of a strong elastic cotton netting suspended on the frame of the c., beneath which there is an "apron" of rubber cloth for catching the water and conveying it into a bucket. The patient is cov-

ered with a sheet, and the water is applied by affusion. [T. G. Thomas, " N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1878, p. 113.]

COTA (Lat.), n. f. Kot(ko^{2}t)'a^3. 1. Of J. Gay, a genus of the *Compositæ*, proposed for *Anthemis c.* and *Anthemis tinctorium.* 2. Of Dioscorides, see COTULA. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTARNIC ACID, n. Ko-ta^{3}rn'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cotarnique.* Ger., *Cotarnaminsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_5$, formed by the action of dilate nitric acid on cotarnine. [B, 4, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]

COTARNINE, n. Ko-ta^{3}rn'en. A word formed by metathesis from *narcotine.* Lat., *cotarnina, cotarninum.* Fr., c. Ger., *Cotarnin.* A monobasic alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$, formed by the oxidation of narcotine. [B, 4, 5, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcotarnin.* A compound of cotarnine and hydrochloric acid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3.ClH + 2H_2O$, forming long, silky crystals. [B, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]

COTARONIUM [Paracelsus], n. A hypothetical liquor affirmed to be a universal solvent. [A, 325.]

CÔTE (Fr.), n. Kot. 1. A rib. 2. In cattle, a collection of fat over the posterior ribs. [A, 301.]—**C's abdominales.** See *False* RIBS.—**C's antérieures.** See *True* RIBS.—**C's asternales.** See *False* RIBS.—**C's cervicales.** See *Cervical* RIBS.—**C's de la poitrine** [G. St.-Hilaire]. The hypobranchial and ceratobranchial bones. [L, 14.]—**C. de melon.** A boss-like lateral projection due to deviation and approximation of the ribs, together with the scapula, in cases of scoliosis. [De St.-Germain, "Union méd.," Apr. 6, 15, 22, 1882.]—**C's flottantes.** See *Floating* RIBS.—**C's postérieures.** See *False* RIBS.—**C's sternales.** See *True* RIBS ; of G. St.-Hilaire, see *Branchiostegal* BONES.—**C's vertébro-sternales.** See *True* RIBS.—**Fausses c's.** See *False* RIBS.—**Vraies c's.** See *True* RIBS.

CÔTE-DE-LOUP (Fr.), n. Kot-d'lu. In Champagne, the *Colchicum autumnale* and the *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTENTBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Ko-te^{2}nt'blat-te^{2}r. The leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COTETTE (Fr.), n. Ko-te^{2}t. The genus *Cynosurus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CÔTEUX (Fr.), adj. Kot-u^5. See COSTATE.

COTHURNATUS (Lat.), adj. Koth(ko^{2}th)-u^{5}rn(u^{4}rn)-a(a^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *cothurnus*, a buskin. Fr., *cothurné.* In entomology, having the last two pairs of feet black. [L, 41, 180.]

COTIER (Fr.), adj. Ko-te-a. See LITORALIS.

COTIGNAC (Fr.), n. Ko-ten-ya^{2}k. A jelly made of quinces and must ; used as an astringent and nutrient. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

COTINGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kot(ko^{2}t)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Garrod and Forbes, a family of the *Heteromeri.* [L, 121.]

COTINOS (Lat.), **COTINUS** (Lat.). n's m. and f. Ko^{2}t'i^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κότινος. Of Theophrastus, the wild olive-tree (*Elæagnus angustifolia*) ; of Pliny, the *Rhus cotinus.* [B, 114, 115, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kot(ko^{2}t)'i^{2}s. Gr., κοτίς. Of Hippocrates, the occiput and the region of the nucha. [A, 325 ; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

COTO-BARK, n. Ko'to-ba^{3}rk. Lat., *cortex coto.* Ger., *Cotorinde.* A bark obtained from the interior of Bolivia, believed at first to be from a *Cinchona*, though its origin is now in dispute. It has a cinnamon-brown color, a pungent, aromatic odor, and a sharp, peppery taste. It contains oil, resin, starch, gum, sugar, and other substances, but its active principle seems to be a glucoside, *cotoin.* It has been used with benefit in diarrhœa, though it must be employed cautiously when there is a tendency to acute inflammation, as the bark is very irritating. The powder rubbed on the skin produces heat and redness. It is said to be used in South America in rheumatism. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24) ; Lascar, " N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882 (*a*, 24).]

COTOIN, n. Ko'to-i^{2}n. Fr., *cotoïne.* Ger., *C.* A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$, found in coto-bark ; sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It has been used in diarrhœa, and is said to lessen the excretion of indican. [Albertoni, " Ann. univers. di med.," v, p. 261 (*a*, 24) ; B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).] See also PARACOTOIN, OXYCOTOIN, LEUCOCOTOIN, and HYDROCOTOIN.

COTON (Fr.), n. Ko-ton^2. 1. In botany, see TOMENTUM. 2. See COTTON and GOSSYPIUM. 3. A popular term for favus. [G, 7.]—**C. azotique.** See PYROXYLIN.—**C. bamba.** A species of *Gossypium*, probably a variety of *C. barbadense.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cardé.** Carded cotton. [A, 301.]—**C. de la Chine.** The down obtained by bruising the *Artemisia vulgaris.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**C. fulminant.** See PYROXYLIN.—**C. hydrophile.** See *Absorbent* COTTON.—**C. iodé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Iodized* COTTON.—**C.-poudre.** See PYROXYLIN.—**C. purifié.** See *Absorbent* COTTON.—**Huile de c.** Cotton-seed oil. [B. 5, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Poudre-c.** See PYROXYLIN.

COTONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}t-o^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. The *Diotis candidissima.* [B, 88.]

COTONEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}t-on'e^2-a^3. The *Origanum vulgare*, also the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris.* [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24) ; L, 87, 105.]—**Semen cotoneæ.** The seed of *Cydonia vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COTONEASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}t-on-e^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *cotoneast'eros (-is).* Fr., *cotonéastre.* A genus of small trees and trailing shrubs of the order *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Pomeæ.* [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**Black-fruited c., Common c.** See *C. vulgaris.*—**C. microphylla** [Wallich]. A trailing Himalayan species the fruits of which are said to contain hydrocyanic acid. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nummularia** [Fischer and Meyer]. An Asiatic species ; a tall, stout shrub which yields a sort of manna or sweetmeat (see SHIRKHIST), exported in quantity from Afghanistan to Russia and India. [B, 5, 18, 270, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pyracantha** [Spach]. Gr., ὀξύακανθα. Fr., *buisson ardente.* Ger., *Feuerdorn, Feuerstrauch.* A shrub of southern Europe and Asia Minor, the scarlet berries of which are used in obstinate diarrhœa and menorrhagia. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. rotundifolia.** An East Indian species, said to contain hydrocyanic acid. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgaris** [Lindley]. Syn. : *Mespilus c.* [Linnæus]. Common c. ; a species cultivated in Europe. The fruit was formerly used in diarrhœa. According to Wicke, the seeds contain amygdalin. [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Moneywort-leaved c.** See *C. nummularia.*—**Small-leaved c.** See *C. microphylla.*

COTONETIN, n. Ko-to-ne'ti^{2}n. Of O. Hesse, dicotoin. [*a*, 22.]

COTONEUS (Lat.), **COTONIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ko^{2}t-on'-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^2-a^3. See CYDONIA.

COTONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ko-ton-nu^5. See TOMENTOSE and FLOCCULENT.

COTONNIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ton-ne-a. See GOSSYPIUM.—**C. à feuilles de vigne.** The *Gossypium vitifolium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à petites fleurs.** The *Gossypium micranthum.* [L, 41.]—**C. arborescent.** The *Gossypium arboreum.* [L, 41.]—**C. de fléau.** The *Bombax gossypium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'Egypte.** See GOSSYPIUM *vitifolium.*—**C. de la Barbade.** The *Gossypium barbadense.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de l'Inde.** The *Gossypium indicum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24) ; L, 141.]—**C. de Mahot.** The *Ketmia tiliacea.* [L, 41.]—**C. de Malte.** The *Gossypium herbaceum.* [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Mapou.** The *Bombax ceiba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des Barbades.** The *Gossypium barbadense.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des Indes.** The *Gossypium indicum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des nonnes.** The *Gossypium religiosum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Pérou.** The *Gossypium peruvianum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. herbacé.** The *Gossypium herbaceum.* [L, 41.]—**C. hérissé.** The *Gossypium hirsutum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24) ; L, 41.]—**C. mapou.** The *Bombax ceiba.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pièrre.** The *Gossypium lapideum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ponctué.** The *Gossypium punctatum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. religieux.** The *Gossypium religiosum.* [L, 41.]—**C. siffleur.** A common name for several species of *Ketmia.* [L, 41.]—**C. tacheté.** The *Gossypium punctatum.* [L, 41.]—**C. stot.** The *Bombax gossypium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. velu.** The *Gossypium hirsutum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Écorce de la racine de c.** Cotton-root bark. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Extrait liquide d'écorce de c.** See *Extractum* GOSSYPII *radicis fluidum.*—**Huile de semence de c.** See COTTON-SEED *oil.*

COTONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ko-ton-ne-ar. A popular name for different species of *Filago* and *Gnaphalium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTORINDE (Ger.), n. Ko'to-ri^{2}nd-e^2. See COTO-BARK.

COTSJOPORI, n. The *Gardenia florida.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTTA AVERARI, n. The *Psoralea tetragonoloba.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTTABISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}t-ta^3-bi^{2}z(bi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κοτταβισμός. Lit., playing at κότταβος (an ancient game consisting in attempts to throw wine or the like from a cup into a distant vessel without spilling it) ; of Paulus Ægineta, either this game as an exercise, or ablution, affusion, etc., with water as a remedy for cachectic conditions, or, according to some, vomiting. [A, 325.]

COTTABUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}t'ta^3-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). See COTTABISMUS.

COTTAM, n. On the coast of Malabar, the *Ocimum petiolare.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTTAMILLIE (Tamil), n. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COTTA-TENGA (Malay), n. The dry nuts of *Cocos nucifera.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COTTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}t'ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Acanthopterygii cottoscembriformes.* [L, 207, 292.]

COTTIMBERY, n. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 88.]

COTTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}t-ti(te)'na^3. A group of the *Triglidæ.* [L, 280.]

COTTON, n. Ko^{2}t'n. Gr., ἔριον ἀπὸ ξύλου. Ar., *cotin.* Heb., *zemer.* Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *xylum* [Fr. Cod.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *lanugo* (seu *lana*, seu *pili*) *gossypii.* Fr., *coton* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baumwolle.* It., *cotone.* Sp., *algodón.* The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium barbadense* and other species of *Gossypium* deprived of impurities. It consists of fine, soft, white filaments, without odor or taste, insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, soluble in strong alkaline solutions, and decomposed by the concentrated mineral acids. Chemically, it is identical with lignin, and, besides its chief constituent, cellulose, contains wax, a fatty acid, coloring matter, pectic acid, and an albuminoid substance. Official c. is prepared by boiling raw c. in a diluted alkaline solution, the soap which is formed through the union of the alkali with the fatty matter being dissolved out by repeated washings. C. impregnated with almost any of the fixed oils will, if allowed to stand, take fire spontaneously. C., besides its use for fabricating cloth, is employed as a filtering medium, and is said to purify air which passes through it by straining out the microscopic organisms that induce fermentation. It is applied as a dressing for scalds, burns, wounds, etc., to absorb effused liquids, and to protect the affected parts from the air. It is also recommended as an external application in erysipelas and rheumatism. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Absorbent c.** Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *gossypium purificatum.* Fr., *coton hydrophile, coton purifié.* Ger., *gereinigte Baumwolle.* It., *cotone assorbente.* Sp., *algodón absorvente.* C. from which oil and all impurities have been removed ; according to F. L. Slocum, made by boiling carded c. for half an hour with a 5-per-cent. solution of soda or caustic potassa, washing thoroughly, expressing, boiling again for 15 or 20 minutes in a 5-per-cent. solution of alkali, washing well with water, acidulated water, and water, expressing, and drying quickly. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Benzoic c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in a solution of

50 or 100 grammes of benzoic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor-oil and resin in 4 litres of alcohol, and then drying. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Chlorinated c.** Of Pavesi, c. moistened with glycerin and subjected to the action of chlorine vapor. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Chloro-carbolated c.** C. saturated with equal parts of chloral hydrate and phenol. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**C.-blue.** See *Soluble* BLUE.—**C.-bush.** See the major list.—**C.-grass.** See the major list.—**C.-holder.** Fr., *porte-coton.* Ger., *Baumwollehalter, Baumwollestab.* It., *portocotone.* Sp., *portalgodón.* An instrument for carrying a film or wad of c.; either a probe-like rod (sometimes flattened and roughened at the end) around which a thin layer of c. is wound, or a forceps closing by means of a ring sliding on a long, slender shank, for grasping a wad of c.—**C.-lint.** Lint made from c. instead of linen. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See COTTON-SEED *oil.*—**C.-plant.** See GOSSYPIUM.—**C. root-bark.** Lat., *gossypii radicis cortex* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de la racine de cotonnier.* Ger., *Baumwollenwurzelrinde.* Sp., *corteza de raíz de algodonero.* The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium.* It is described as occurring in thin flexible bands or quilled pieces, of a brownish-yellow color on the outer surface (which is roughened with ridges or meshes) and on the inner surface whitish and of a silky lustre. It is without odor, and has a slightly acid, faintly astringent taste. It contains a peculiar acid resin, soluble, when pure, in water, and believed to be the active principle of the bark. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-rose.** The genus *Filago.* [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-rush.** See COTTON-GRASS.—**C.-sedge.** See the major list.—**C.-seed.** See the major list.—**C.-shrub.** See GOSSYPIUM.—**C.-thistle.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [A, 505.]—**C.-tree.** The *Populus deltoides,* the *Populus heterophylla,* and the *Viburnum lantana.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-weed.** See the major list.—**C.-wood.** See the major list.—**C.-wool.** See *C.*—**Dead c.** Unripe c. fibre, which can not be dyed. [B, 3.]—**Disinfecting c.** Of Fresenius, a preparation consisting of pyroxylon saturated with potassium permanganate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 21).]—**Fluid extract of c.-root.** See *Extractum* GOSSYPII *radicis fluidum.*—**French c.** The *Gossypium hirsutum* and the *Calotropis procera.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gun-c.** See PYROXYLON.—**Hæmostatic c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with Monsel's solution, or with a mixture of ferric chloride and alum, or with a solution of iron sesquichloride; applied in the same manner as lint, covered with a compress. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 21).]—**Indian c.** The *Gossypium indicum.* [B, 5, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**Iodinized c., Iodized c.** Lat., *xylum iodatum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *coton iodé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodbaumwolle.* It., *cotone iodato.* Sp., *algodón yodado.* C. prepared by placing 25 grammes of dry carded c., in whose meshes 2 grammes of finely powdered iodine have been evenly spread, into a jar of the capacity of a litre, and, after the expulsion of a portion of the air by heating, subjecting the whole to a temperature of nearly 100° C. for about two hours. The c. fiber takes up the iodine and becomes tinged of a brownish color. [B.] For the French preparation see COTON *iodé.*—**Iodoform c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of ethereal solution of iodoform and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor-oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Marine c.** See ADENOS.—**Nankeen c.** The *Gossypium religiosum.* [B, 282.]—**Natal c.** A textile material obtained from the pods of a species of *Ipomœa.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Petty c.** The genus *Gnaphalium* and certain allied plants. [A, 505.]—**Picric c.** Fr., *coton picrique.* Ger., *Pikrinbaumwolle.* It., *cotone picrico.* Sp., *algodón picrico.* C. prepared by immersing in a solution of picric acid, in ether or alcohol, and drying. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Purified c.** See *Absorbent c.*—**Salicylated c., Salicylic c.** Fr., *coton salicylique.* Ger., *Salicylbaumwolle.* It., *coton salicilico.* Sp., *algodón salicilico.* Of Bruns, a preparation made by impregnating 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of salicylic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor-oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Sublimated c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with a solution of mercuric chloride in alcohol, distilled water, glycerin, and fuchsin. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild c.** The genus *Eriophorum.* [A, 505.]

COTTONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko[2]t-to[2]n-a(a[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. An ancient name for the *Santolina maritima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-BUSH, n. Ko[2]t'n'bu[4]sh. The genus *Kochia.*—**Australian c.-b.** The *Kochia villosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTONER, n. Ko[2]t'n'u[6]r. The *Viburnum lantana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-GRASS, n. Ko[2]t'n'gra[3]s. The genus *Eriophorum.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hare's-tail c.-g.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tassel c.-g.** The *Eriophorum polystachyon.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-PLANT, n. Ko[2]t'n'pla[3]nt. The genus GOSSYPIUM and some other allied plants.—**American c.-p.** The *Gossypium herbaceum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bahia c.-p.** A variety of the *Gossypium barbadense.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Barbadoes c.-p.** The *Gossypium barbadense.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cape c.-p.** The *Gomphocarpus fruticosus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand c.-p.** The *Plagianthus betulina* (seu *urticina*), and the genus *Celmisia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Silk c.-p.** The genera *Bombax, Calotropis, Eriodendron,* and some other cottony plants. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tree c.-p.** The *Gossypium arboreum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild c.-p.** The genus *Eriophorum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild Australian c.-p.** The *Gomphocarpus fruticosus.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild Natal c.-p.** The *Ipomœa Gerrardi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-ROSE, n. Ko[2]t'n'roz. The genus *Filago.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pigmy c.-r.** The *Filago pygmæa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-RUSH, n. Ko[2]t'n'ru[3]sh. See COTTON-GRASS.

COTTON-SEDGE, n. Ko[2]t'n'se[2]j. The genus *Eriophorum.*—**Common c.-s.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**Sheathed c.-s.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-SEED, n. Ko[2]t'n'sed. Lat., *semen gossypii.* Fr., *semence de cotonnier.* Ger., *Baumwollsamen.* It., *seme di cotone.* Sp., *semilla de algodón.* The seed of different species of *Gossypium.* [*a*, 24.]—**C.-s. blue.** An amorphous substance (according to Kuhlmann, $C_{17}H_{24}O_4$) producing a bluish coloration by the oxidation of the soap formed when crude c.-s. oil is boiled with an alkaline solution; readily destroyed by oxidizing agents, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-s. oil.** Lat., *oleum gossypii seminis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de semence de cotonnier.* Ger., *Baumwollsamenöl, Cottonöl.* It., *olio di seme di cotone.* Sp., *aceite de semillas de algodón.* The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium;* used in the preparation of woolen cloth and morocco leather, for oiling machinery, and for adulterating olive-oil. Medicinally, the purified oil is used chiefly in making certain liniments. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

COTTON-WEED, n. Ko[2]t'n'wed. The *Diotis maritima* and the genus *Gnaphalium.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purple mountain c.-w.** The *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 275 (*a*. 24).]

COTTONWOOD, n. Ko[2]t'n'wu[4]d. Various species of *Populus* and *Salix.* [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American c.** The *Populus monilifera.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Californian c.** The *Populus Fremontii.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Missouri c.** The *Populus angulata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COTTONY, adj. Ko[2]t'o[2]n-i[2]. Like cotton; covered with cotton or a substance resembling it; tomentose. [B.]

COTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko[2]t'u[2](u[4])-la[3]. Fr., *cotule.* 1. A Linnæan genus of composites of the *Anthemideæ.* 2. In the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Anthemis* (*Maruta*) *c.* [B, 5, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alba** [Linnæus]. The *Eclipta adpressa* [Mönch] (*E. erecta* [Linnæus]). [B, 172, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aurea** [Linnæus]. See ANACYCLUS *aureus.*—**C. fœtida.** The *Maruta c.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**C. maderaspatana** [Willdenow]. The *Grangea maderaspatana.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. spilanthus** [Linnæus]. The *Spilanthes urens.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COTULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko[2]t-u[2]l(u[4]l)'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). 1. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemeæ,* including *Solivæa, Hippia, Cryptogyne, Monochlæna, Eriocephalus, Leptinella, Cenia,* and *Cotula.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemeæ,* comprising *Hippia, Leptinella, Cenia,* and *Cotula.* 3. Of Lessing, a division of the *Artemisieæ,* comprising *Omalanthus, Lapeyronsia, Cotula, Strongylosperma,* and *Cenia.* 4. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Anthermideæ,* embracing *Peyrousea, Otochlamys, Cotula, Strongylosperma, Cenia,* and *Omalotes.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

COTURNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko[2]t-u[6]rn(u[4]rn)'i[2]x. Gen., *coturni'cis.* Gr., χεννίον, ὄρτυξ, ὀρτύκη. The quail (*Tetrao c.*). [L, 94, 105.]—**C. dactylosonans** [Meyer]. See *C.*

COTYLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko[2]t'i[2]l(u[6]l)-a[3]. See COTYLE.

COTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko[2]t'i[2]l(u[6]l)-e(a). Gen., *cot'yles.* Gr., κοτύλη. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gelenkhöhle* (2d def.). It., *cotilo, cavità cotiloidea.* Sp., *cotila.* 1. A cup; an ancient measure of about half a pint. 2. See ACETABULUM (3d def.). 3. In the *Cephalopoda,* a cup-like organ attached to the arm. 4. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Cotyledon.* [A, 301, 325; B, 121, 200 (*a*, 21, 24); L, 343.]

COTYLÉAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la-a[2]l. The quadrato-jugal bone (1st def.) in the crocodile. [L, 14.]

COTYLEDON (Lat.), n. f. Ko[2]t-i[2]l(u[6]l)-e(a)'do[2]n(don). Gen., *cotyled'onos* (*-is*). Gr., κοτυληδών. Fr., *cotylédon.* Ger., *C., Kotyledon, Keimlappen* (2d def.), *Keimblatt* (2d def.), *Samenlappen* (2d def.), *Nabelkraut* (3d def.). It., *cotiledone.* Sp., *cotiledón.* 1. Any one of the separate parts into which the placenta is divided, either by grooves on its maternal surface or by intervening spaces of smooth chorion; so called because, in certain animals, each c. is surrounded by a cup-like rim or fold including a corresponding mass projecting from the uterine wall. 2. One of the seed-lobes in the embryo of a flowering plant; one of the primary leaves developed by the embryo. According as the plant embryo has one c. (*i. e.*, is primarily alternately leaved) or has two c's (*i. e.*, is primarily opposite-leaved), the plant falls into the grand division *Monocotyledones* or *Dicotyledones.* 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of shrubs and trees of the *Crassulaceæ,* indigenous to western and southern Europe, Africa. eastern Asia, the Himalayas, and Mexico. The genus is divided by many authors into the subgenera *Umbilicus, Pistorinia,* and *Echeveria.* [A, 17; B, 19. 42. 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Accumbent c's.** C's lying with their edges against the radicle. [*a*, 22.]—**C. aquatica.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. laciniata** [Linnæus]. The *Kalanchoe laciniata.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lusitanica** [Lamarck], **C. lutea** [Hudson]. Fr., *cotylédon corymbifère.* Ger., *aufrechtes Nabelkraut.* A species indigenous to southern Europe, said to be the κοτυληδών ἑτέρα of Dioscorides. It has the same properties as *C. umbilicus.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. marina.** An old name for the *Tubularia acetabulum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C's of the decidua** [Montgomery]. The cupped, bag-like elevations of the uterine surface of the decidua. [A, 43.]—**C. orbiculata.** A species of *C.* (3d def.) with thick and succulent leaves tinged at the edge with purple. The fresh juice has been used in epilepsy. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pinnata** [Lamarck]. The *Bryophyllum calycinum.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. umbilicus** [Linnæus], **C. umbilicus Veneris** [Blackwood]. Fr., *nombril de Vénus, grand cotylédon, herbe à l'hirondelle, cotylet, cotylier.* Ger., *hängendes Nabelkraut.* Venus's navelwort, common navelwort; the κοτυληδών of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. Salter is said to have used the expressed juice successfully in the treatment of epilepsy, but it is now thought to be only a gentle tonic to the nervous system. The plant was formerly used as a diuretic and as an application to contusions. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); C. L. Dana, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 453.]—**Epigæous c's.** C's growing close upon the surface of the earth, as in the bean. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Fœtal c's.** Syn.: *fœtal caruncles.* The c's of the fœtal portion of the placenta.—

Folia cotyledonis. The leaves of *C. umbilicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] —**Herba cotyledonis.** The herb of *C. umbilicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).] —**Hypogæous c's.** C's growing under the earth. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 24).]—**Incumbent c's.** C's with the back of one of them lying against the other. [α, 22.]—**Maternal c's.** See *Uterine c's.*—**Placental c's.** Fr., *cotylédons placentaires.* Ger., *Cotyledonen der Placenta.* The c's of the placenta. See *C.* (1st def.).—**Uterine c's.** Fr., *cotylédons utérins.* Tubercular pediculated projections of the uterine mucous membrane in the horned ruminants, to which the placental c's are adherent. [A, 385.]

COTYLÉDON (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la-do^{3}n^2. See Cotyledon.—**C. corymbifère.** See Cotyledon *lusitanica.*—**Grand c.** See Cotyledon *umbilicus.*

COTYLEDONAL, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d'on-a^{2}l. Having the form of a cotyledon. [B, 116 (α, 24).]

COTYLEDONARY, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d'on-a-ri^2. Lat., *cotyledonaris, cotyledonarius.* Fr., *cotylédonaire.* Ger., *zum Samenlappen* (oder *Keimblatte*) *gehörig.* Of or belonging to a cotyledon; arranged in cotyledons (often used in the sense of polycotyledonary). [B, 1, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**C. body.** Lat., *corpus cotyledonare.* Fr., *corps cotylédonaire.* Ger., *Samenlappenkörper.* The body made by the union, in certain plants, of cotyledons. [B, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

COTYLÉDONÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-te-la-do-na. See Cotyledonous.

COTYLEDONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}d-on(o^{2}n)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cotylédonées.* 1. Of De Candolle, a division of plants comprising the classes *Exogenæ* (seu *Dicotyledoneæ*) and *Endogenæ* (seu *Monocotyledoneæ*). 2. Of Reichenbach, a subsection (tribe) of the *Sedeæ genuinæ*, comprising the *Umbiliceæ* of Endlicher, with the genus *Echeveria* excepted. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

COTYLEDONOUS, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d'on-u^{3}s. Lat., *cotyledoneus.* Fr., *cotylédoné.* Provided with cotyledons.

COTYLEPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}f'or-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cotyléphore.* See Cotylophorus.

COTYLET (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la. See Cotyledon *umbilicus.*

COTYLIDE (Fr.), adj. Ko-te-led. See Cotyloid; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see Cotylidea.

COTYLIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. Fr., *cotylides.* A class of worms, comprising the orders *Peripata* (*Polypodia*), *Hirudinæ* (*Bdellidæ*), *Trematoda*, and *Cestoda.* [Van Beneden (A, 301).]

COTYLIER (Fr.), n. Ko-te-le-a. See Cotyledon *umbilicus.*

COTYLIFORM, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. See Cotyloid.

COTYLIGEROUS, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. See Cotylophorus.

COTYLIOLE (Fr.), n. Ko-te-le-ol. See Hydrocotyle.

COTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cotyl'idos* (*-is*). Gr., κοτυλίς. See Acetabulum (3d def.).

COTYLOID, adj. Ko^{2}t'i^{2}l-oid. Gr., κοτυλώδης (from κοτύλη, a cup, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *cotylodes, cotyloideus.* Fr., *cotyloïde, cotyloïdien.* Ger., *becherförmig.* Cup-like; pertaining to the acetabulum (3d def.). [A, 301.]

COTYLOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κοτύλη, a cup, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cotylophore.* Ger., *napftragend.* Provided with cotyledons having the placenta cotyledonous. [A, 385.]

COTYLOPUBIC, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-o-pu^{2}b'i^{2}k. Related to or connected with the os pubis and the acetabulum. [L, 133.] Cf. *C.* arch.

COTYLOSACRAL, adj. Ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-o-sa'kra^{2}l. Relating to or connected with the sacrum and the acetabulum. [L, 14.] Cf. *C.* arch.

COTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κότυλος. See Cotyle.

COTZ (Ar.), n. The *Brayera anthelminthica.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

COU (Fr.), n. Ku. The neck. [C.]—**C. de chameau.** The *Narcissus poeticus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de cigogne.** The *Erodium ciconium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de pendu.** In Provence, a variety of fig. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C.-de-pied.** The instep. [A, 301.]—**Gros c.** Goître. [A, 301.]

COUAC, n. Ku-a^{3}k'. Fr., *couaque.* Meal made from the dried and roasted root of *Jatropha manihot.* [B, 88 (α, 24); L, 41 (α, 21).]

COUAIE (Fr.), n. Ku-a. The *Qualea cœrulea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COUAMELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-a^3-me^{2}l. *Agaricus procerus.* [L, 105.]

COUAQUE (Fr.), n. Ku-a^{2}k. See Couac.

COUARD (Fr.), n. Ku-a^{3}r. In cattle, a collection of fat on either side of the anus, or of the anus and vulva in the female. [Goubaux (A, 301).]

COUBARIL (Fr.), n. Ku-ba^3-rel. The *Hymenæa c.* [B, 88.]

COUCARELO (Prov. Fr.), n. Ku-ka^3-ra-lo. The *Cotyledon umbilicus.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

COUCH, n. Ku^5'u^{4}ch. 1. A bed-like article of furniture on which to lie at full length. 2. A layer (as of barley ready for malting). [A, 302.] 3. A popular name for *Triticum repens* and certain other creeping grasses. [A, 505.]—**Black c.** The *Alopecurus agrestis.* [A, 505.]—**C.-grass.** See the major list.—**Onion-c.** The *Avena elatior.* [A, 505.]

COUCHAGE (Fr.), n. Kush-a^{3}zh. In botany, the dipping of branches into the ground, giving rise to the formation of adventitious roots. [A, 385.]

COUCHE (Fr.), n. Kush. 1. A layer. 2. Parturition and the lying-in period. [A, 301.]—**C. à batonnets de la rétine.** The layer of rods and cones in the retina. [L, 158.]—**C. adamantine.** The enamel of the teeth. [A, 301.]—**C. adipeuse.** The subcutaneous layer of fat. [A, 301.]—**C's adventives.** Of De Blainville and others, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**C. basilaire de substance grise.** The gray matter of the spinal cord. [α, 18.]—**C. blanche superficielle.** The sixth layer of the cerebral cortex, according to Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**C. celluleuse.** The membrana cellulosa of the ovum.—**C. cornée, C. cornéenne.** The horny layer of the epidermis. [G.]—**C. corticale.** See Cortex *cerebri* and *Cortical* stratum.—**C. cousse.** The *Penicellaria spicata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. cuticulaire.** See Epidermis.—**C. de Henle.** See *Henle's* layer.—**C. de Huxley.** See *Huxley's* layer.—**C. de Malpighi.** See Rete *mucosum.*—**C. de petites cellules à noyaux arrondis.** The seventh layer of nerve-cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**C. des cellules nerveuses de la rétine.** The layer of ganglion-cells of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. des fibres arciformes.** See *Arciform* fibres.—**C. des fibres du nerf optique.** The layer of nerve-fibres of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. du noyau d'enroulement.** The anterior perforated space (*lamina perforata anterior*). [α, 18.]—**C. élastique externe de la cornée.** The hyaline basement membrane of the cornea. [A, 385.]—**C. endothéliale.** See *Cellular* coat.—**C. enveloppante de Fol.** The vitelline membrane.—**C. épidermique.** See Epidermis.—**C's ethmoïdales.** See Corpus *striatum.*—**C. externe de la tunique interne.** See *Internal elastic* coat.—**C. ganglionnaire de la rétine.** The layer of ganglion-cells of the retina. [L, 158.]—**C. granulée externe.** The external granular layer of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. granulée (ou granuleuse) interne.** The internal granular layer of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. grise.** The fifth layer of the cortex cerebri, according to Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**C. herbacée.** The green layer of the bark of phanerogams. [A, 385.]—**C. intime de la tunique interne.** See *Cellular* coat.—**C. ligneuse.** See *Ligneous* stratum.—**C. limitante, C. membraneuse, C. membraniforme.** See Cell-*membrane.*—**C's olfactives.** See Corpus *striatum.*—**C. optique.** The optic thalamus. [I, 41; K.]—**C. papillaire.** The papillary layer of the derma. [J.]—**C. parélectronomique.** Of Béraud and Robin, any layer of tissue which, overlying a muscle is made the subject of experiment, conveys an electrical current of a contrary direction to that of the muscle itself, thereby more or less masking the latter. [A, 301.]—**C. plate.** Ger., *kahle Schicht.* The fourth layer of pyramidal nerve-cells in the cortex cerebri, as described by Meynert. [L, 28; K.]—**C. polypigère.** See Polyparium.—**C. profonde.** The deep layer, or internal zone, of the optic thalamus. [I, 28; K.]—**C. proligère.** The discus proligerus of the ovum.—**C. rouge jaunâtre.** The third layer of the cortex cerebri, according to Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**C. sensitive.** Of Huguenin, the posterior columns of the spinal cord; so called because they cover the motor portion of the pyramids. [I, 28; K.]—**C. subéreuse.** The subepidermic layer of bark in dicotyledonous plants. See Cork. [A, 385.]—**C. superficielle.** The superficial layer of the optic thalamus. [I, 28; K.]—**Deuxième c.** The second layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**Fausse c.** Abortion.—**Quatrième c.** The fourth layer of nerve-cells in the cerebral cortex. [I, 28; K.]—**Quatrième c. de la substance innominée.** See *C. superficielle.*—**Quatrième c. de type général.** The fourth layer of the cortex cerebri, considered in regard to the common features which it presents at all points in the hemisphere. [I, 28; K.]—**Retour des c's.** The first menstruation that takes place after delivery. [L, 49.]—**Seconde c. blanche.** The fourth layer of the cortex cerebri, as described by Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**Troisième c.** The third layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]

COUCHÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-sha. Spread over the ground without being fixed to it by roots (said of stems and branches). [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

COUCHECOUCHE (Fr.), **COUCHECOUSSE** (Fr.), n's. Ku-sh'kush, -kus. See Coussecouche.

COUCHÉE (Fr.), n. Ku-sha. Of Desgranges, a generic term for anteversion and retroversion of the uterus. [A, 59.]

COUCHER (Fr.), n. Ku-sha. See Decubitus.

COUCHERS (Fr.), n. Ku-sha. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COUCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Kush. See Couche (2d def.).

COUCH-GRASS, n. Ku^5'u^{4}ch-gra^{3}s. The *Triticum repens.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**White c.-g.** See *C.-g.*

COUCHILLE (Fr.), n. Ku-shel-y. The *Quercus coccifera.* [L, 105.]

COUCHING, n. Ku^5'u^{4}ch-i^{2}n^{2}g. Fr., *abaissement de la cataracte.* Ger., *Staarstechen.* It., *abbassamento della cateratta.* Sp., *abatimiento de la catarata.* See under Reclination.

COUCHONS (Fr.), n. Ku-shon^2. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate effervescent spring. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

COUCHWHEAT, n. Ku^6'u^{4}ch-hwet. The *Triticum repens.* [A, 505.]

COUCHWORT, n. Ku^5'u^{4}ch-wu^{5}rt. The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 505.]

COUCINEA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'e^2-a^3. See Cacoucia.

COUCIOPHORA [Theophrastus] (Lat.), n. f. Ku-si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}f'-o^{2}r-a^3. The *Cucifera thebaica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COUCOU (Fr.), n. Ku-ku. 1. The cuckoo. 2. The *Primula officinalis.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. bleu.** The *Pulmonaria angustifolia.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**Pain de c.** The *Primula elatior* and the *Oxalis acetosa.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COUCOUMÈLE (Fr.), **COUCOUMELLE** (Fr.), n's. Ku-kumal. In Languedoc, various species of *Agaricus.* [B, 105, 121, 173

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

(*a*, 24).]—**C. blanche, C. fine.** The *Agaricus ovoideus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. grise.** The *Agaricus vaginatus* of Bulliard. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. jaune.** The *Agaricus cæsareus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUCOURDETTE (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-de^{2}t. See COUGOURDETTE.

COUCOURELO, n. Ku-kur-a-lo. In Provence, a variety of fig. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUCOUREN-MASSON (Fr.), n. Ku-ku-a^{3}n^2-ma^{3}s-o^{2}n^2. The *Momordica elaterium.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]

COUCOUROUT (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-u. The *Fevillea cordifolia.* [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]

COUCOURZELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-ze^{2}l. A variety of the *Cucurbita pepo.* [A, 385.]

COUCU (Fr.), n. Ku-ku. In Languedoc, the *Muscari comosum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUCUDO (Fr.), n. Ku-ku^6-do. In Languedoc, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* and the *Primula officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUDE (Fr.), n. Kud. The elbow. [A, 301.]—**C. du bulbe.** That point on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata at which the posterior columns diverge. [I, 35 ; K.]

COUDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-da. See GENICULATE.

COUDE-PIED (Fr.), n. Ku-d'pe-a. See *Cou-de-pied.*

COUDES (Fr.), n. Kud. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold, alkaline spring. [L, 49.]

COUDIOU (Fr.), n. Ku-de-u. In southern France, the *Cuculus canorus.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

COUDONNIER (Fr.), n. Ku-do^{3}n-ne-a. See COUDOUNIER.

COUDOUNIER (Fr.), n. Ku-du-ne-a. The *Cydonia vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUDRE (Fr.), n. Kud'r. The genus *Corylus.*—**C. mancienne, C. mansiane.** The *Viburnum lantana.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUDRIER (Fr.), n. Ku-dre-a. The genus *Corylus*, especially the *Corylus avellana.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du Levant.** The *Corylus colurna.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

COUENNE (Fr.), n. Ku-e^{2}n. 1. See NÆVUS. 2. A clot, or that portion of a clot, which contains no red blood-corpuscles. [L, 49.]—**C. diphtéroïde.** A false membrane resembling a diphtheritic membrane. [Balzer, "Sem. méd.," July 31, 1889, p. 258 (*a*, 18).]—**C. inflammatoire, C. pleurétique.** See *Buffy coat.*

COUENNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ku-e^{2}n-nu^6. Filmy, membranous ; of the angina, attended with the formation of false membrane. [L, 41, 43, 49.]

COUEPI (Carib.), n. The *Couepia guianensis.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUEPIA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Ku-e^{2}p'i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Chrysobalaneæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).] Cf. ACIOA.—**C. chrysocalyx.** A species growing on the banks of the Amazon. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. guianensis.** Syn.: *acioa amara.* A Guiana species. The kernels of the fruit furnish a cooking oil. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUGH, n. Ko^{2}f. Gr., βήξ. Lat., *tussis.* Fr., *toux.* Ger., *Husten.* It., *tosse.* Sp., *tos.* A violent expulsion of air from the lungs through the mouth, either voluntary, for the purpose of expelling some substance from the air-passages, or involuntary, as the result of an irritating sensation in the air-passages. It usually produces a harsh, hoarse sound. [D, 20, 25.]—**Barking c.** Ger., *Bellhusten.* A c. resembling in sound the barking of a dog.—**Bronchial c.** Fr., *toux bronchique.* A c. due to bronchial irritation.—**Chin c.** See *Whooping-c.*—**Croupy c.** The hoarse, resounding c. that attends croup and other affections in which the opening of the larynx is narrowed.—**Dry c.** Fr., *toux sèche.* C. without expectoration. [D.]—**Ear c.** Fr., *toux d'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrenhusten.* It., *tosse d'orecchio.* Sp., *tos de la oreji.* A name applied by Fox, of Scarborough, England, to a peculiar reflex c. excited by irritation of the external auditory canal on one or both sides. The nerve of the ear concerned in the production of this c. is a branch of the auriculo-temporal branch of the fifth cranial nerve, and the reflected sensation takes place between this nerve and the laryngeal nerves in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [F, 33.]—**Hacking c.** A dry c. in which the individual efforts recur frequently and are feeble.—**Hooping-c.** See PERTUSSIS.—**Humid c.** See *Mucous c.*—**Hysterical c.** Nervous c. due to hysteria.—**Laryngeal c.** C. due to direct or reflex laryngeal irritation. [D, 35.]—**Mucous c.** Fr., *toux muqueuse, toux grasse.* Ger., *schleimiger Husten.* It., *tosse mucosa.* Sp., *tos mucosa.* C. with abundant mucous expectoration.—**Nervous c.** Fr., *toux nerveuse.* Ger., *nervöser Husten.* A c. that is symptomatic of a neurosis (*e. g.*, whooping-c.) or dependent on reflex nervous irritation.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *toux réflexe.* C. due to irritation elsewhere than in the respiratory tract.—**Spasmodic c.** Fr., *toux spasmodique.* C. that occurs in paroxysms (*e. g.*, whooping-c.). [D, 35.]—**Stomach c.** A reflex c. due to some disturbance of the stomach. [B, 107.]—**Tooth c.** A reflex c. due to the irritation of dentition in children. [D, 40.]—**Trigeminal c.** Of Schadewald, a form of incessant coughing, sneezing, and snuffling, attributed to a pathological reflex action of the trigeminal nerve from nasal, pharyngeal, or auricular irritation. [Wille, "Jahrb. d. in.-u. ausl. Med.," 1885, No. 7 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 6, 1886, p. 171.]—**Uterine c.** A reflex c. due to uterine disease or irritation. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 492.]—**Vagus c.** C. attributed to irritation of the vagus nerve, but said to have its origin in the auriculo-temporal. [Wille, *l. c.*]—**Whooping-c.** See PERTUSSIS.—**Winter c.** A c. that comes on every winter and subsides with the advent of warm weather ; usually due to chronic bronchitis. [H. Dobell.]

COUGH-WORT, n. Ko^{2}f'wu^{5}rt. The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COUGOURDETTE (Fr.), n. Ku-gur-de^{2}t. The *Cucurbita ovifera.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUGOURLIE (Fr.), n. Ku-gur-le. In Languedoc, the *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. saouvajhé.** In Languedoc, the *Bryonia dioica.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

COUGUÉRECOU (Fr.), n. Ku-gar'ku. In Guiana, the *Xylopia frutescens.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUI (Fr.), **COUIS** (Fr.), n's. Ku-e. The *Crescentia cujete* and its fruit. [A, 301 ; B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUL, n. Ku^5'u^{4}l. The *Brassica oleracea.* [A, 505.]

COULA (Lat.), n. f. Kul'a^3. Of Baillon, a genus of tropical African plants of the *Olacineæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. edulis** [Baillon]. A species with an edible fruit tasting like the nut of *Corylus avellana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COULANT (Fr.), n. Kul-a^{3}n^2. A runner, such as that of the strawberry. [*a*, 24.]

COULEMELLE (Fr.), n. Kul'me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 105, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'eau.** The *Agaricus clypeolarius.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COULEMOTTE (Fr.), n. Kul'mo^{3}t. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COULEN, n. Kul'e^{2}n. The *Psoralea glandulosa.* [B, 88.]

COULEQUIN (Fr.), n. Kul'ka^{2}n^2. The genus *Cecropia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ambaiba.** The *Cecropia ambaiba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. en bouclier.** The *Cecropia peltata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COULEUR (Fr.), n. Kul-u^{5}r. See COLOR.—**C. de chair.** The *Hydnum coralloides.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Pâles c's.** See CHLOROSIS.

COULEUVRE (Fr.), n. Kul-u^{5}vr'. See COLUBER.—**C. à collier.** The *Coluber natrix.* [A, 385.]—**C. lisse.** See CORONELLA *lævis.*

COULEUVRÉE (Fr.), n. Ku-lu^{5}v-ra. 1. The *Bryonia alba.* 2. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. noire.** The *Tamus communis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24)].

COULEUVRIN (Fr.), adj. Ku-lu^{5}v-ra^{2}n^2. Resembling the *Coronella.* [L, 41.]

COULEUVRINE (Fr.), n. Ku-lu^{5}v-ren. See COULEUVRÉE.

COULISSE (Fr.), n. Ku-les. A groove lined with synovial membrane, through which a tendon plays. [A, 301.]

COULOBRINIÉ (Fr.), n. Ku-lo-bre-ne-a. The *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 88 (*a*, 21).]

COULOIR (Fr.), n. Kul-wa^{4}r. See EMUNCTORY.—**C's accidentels, C's artificiels.** An obsolete term applied to ulcers, abscesses, etc., on account of the belief that they afforded the means of escape of foul humors, etc. [L, 41.]

COULOMB, n. Ku-lo^{3}m. From the name of a French electrician. The unit of electrical quantity ; the quantity of electricity produced by an electro-motive force of 1 volt acting for 1 second against 1 ohm of resistance—*i. e.*, the quantity of electricity developed by a current of 1 *ampère.* In static electricity, the same unit measured by the charge developed in a Leyden jar of the capacity of 1 farad by 1 volt of electro-motive force. [B.]—**C'meter.** A galvanometer for the measurement of electrical quantity. [B.]

COULOMBA, n. The *Morus alba.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COULOUBRIGNÉ (Fr.), n. Ku-lu-bren-ya. The *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COULTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{3}lt-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. See CÆSALPINIA.

COULURE (Fr.), n. Kul-u^{6}r. In botany, abortion. [A, 301.]

COUMA (Lat.), n. f. Kum'a^3. Fr., *coumier.* Of Aublet, a genus of South American apocynaceous trees of the *Carisseæ.* The species all bear berries of an agreeable taste. [B, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. guianensis.** Fr., *coumier de la Guiane.* Of Aublet, a species indigenous to Guiana, where the sweet, fleshy fruit is eaten. The bark yields a resin, which is used as a perfume and sometimes as a substitute for pitch and tar. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUMARATE, n. Ku'ma^{2}r-at. A salt of coumaric acid. [*a*, 24.]

COUMARIC ACID, n. Ku-ma^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide coumarique.* Ger., *Cumarinsäure.* It., *acido cumarico.* Sp., *ácido cumárico.* An acid, $C_9H_8O_3 = C_6H_4\langle^{OH}_{C_2H_2CO.OH}$, forming one of the constituents of melilot. It forms colorless, shining, prismatic crystals, which are readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melt at 195° C. [B, 4, 5, 158 (*a*, 24).] See also PARACOUMARIC ACID.

COUMARIN, n. Ku'ma^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *coumarine.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *cumarina.* The anhydride, $C_9H_6O_2$, of coumaric acid. It is the fragrant principle of several plants, especially of tonka-beans, in which it often occurs in fine crystals. It may be extracted with alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless prisms, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It melts at 67° C. [B, 4, 5, 158 (*a*, 24).]

COUMARINIC ACID, n. Ku-ma^{2}r-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See COUMARIC ACID.

COUMAROU, n. In Brazil, the *Coumarouna odorata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUMAROUNA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-ma^{2}r-u'na^3. See *Dipteryx.*—**C. odorata** [Aublet]. The *Dipteryx odorata.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COUMARYL, n. Ku'ma^{2}r-i^{2}l. Fr., *coumaryle.* The hypothetical radicle of coumarin. [A, 301.]

COUMÈNE (Fr.), n. Ku-man. The *Lycopus europæus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUMIER (Fr.), n. Ku-me-a. See COUMA.—**C. de la Guiane.** See COUMA *guianensis.*—**C'harz** (Ger.). The resin of *Icica guianensis* and *Icica heptaphylla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COUMMAIRE (Fr.), n. Kum-mar. The *Conyza squarrosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUMON, n. In Guiana, the fruit of a species of palm. An agreeable beverage is made from it. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUNDOU-MANI, n. In India, the *Abrus precatorius.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

COUNTERACTION, n. Ku^5''u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-a^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *contra*, against, and *agere*, to act. Fr., *contre-action.* Ger., *Gegenwirkung.* Action (as of a drug) that opposes the action of another.

COUNTERBANE, n. Ku^5'u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-ban. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTER-EXTENSION, n. Ku^5''u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-e^{2}x-te^{2}n'shu^{3}n. From *contra*, against, and *extendere*, to extend. Fr., *contre-extension.* Ger., *Gegendehnung*, *Gegenstreckung.* It., *controestensione.* Sp., *contra-extensión.* The process or means of holding one part of a structure fixed while traction is exerted on the opposite part; usually such fixation of the proximal fragment of a broken bone.

COUNTER-FISSURE, n. Ku^5'u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-fi^{2}s-u^{2}r. See CONTRA-FISSURA.

COUNTER-INDICATION, n. Ku^5-u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-i^{2}n-di^2-ka'shu^{3}n. See CONTRA-INDICATION.

COUNTER-IRRITANT, adj. Ku^5-u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-i^{2}r'i^{2}t-a^{2}nt. Lat., *contra-irritans.* Fr., *contre-irritatif.* Ger., *entgegenreizend.* Producing counter-irritation.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, n. Ku^5-u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-i^{2}r-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *contra-irritatio.* Fr., *contre-irritation.* Ger., *Gegenreizung.* Irritation of a part for the purpose of diminishing morbid action in another part; derivation by irritation.

COUNTER-OPENING, n. Ku^5-u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-op'e^{2}n-i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *contra-incisio.* Fr., *contre-ouverture.* Ger., *Gegenöffnung.* An opening made into an abscess or other pathological collection of liquid, in addition to the original opening, and usually remote from it, for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and thorough escape of the liquid.

COUNTERPARTS, n. Ku^5-u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-pa^{3}rts. An old term for the individual parts of the obstetrical forceps, including each blade and its handle. [A, 29.]

COUNTER-POISON, n. Ku^5'u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-poiz'n. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTER-PRESSURE, n. Ku^5'u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-pre^{2}s-u^{2}r. Fr., *contre-pression.* Ger., *Gegendruck.* It., *contro-pressione.* Sp., *contra-presión.* Pressure against pressure from the opposite direction.

COUNTER-STROKE, n. Ku^5'u^{4}n-tu^{5}r-strok. See CONTRE-COUP.

COUP (Fr.), n. Ku. A blow, a stroke, a shock, a seizure. [A, 301.]—**Contre-c.** See CONTRE-COUP and *C. de fouet* (2d def.).—**C. de barre.** Yellow fever. [D.]—**C. de chaleur.** Sunstroke; especially, in horses, that form in which sudden congestion of the lungs, the intestine, or the brain takes place. [A, 301.]—**C. de feu.** A gunshot wound. [F.]—**C. de fouet.** 1. Rupture of a muscle in the calf of the leg. 2. The dyspnœa of horses attributed to asthma, pulmonary emphysema, or heart disease. [A, 301.]—**C. de sang.** A stroke of apoplexy; also, according to some authors, a transitory determination of blood to the head. [A, 301.]—**C. de soleil.** See INSOLATION.—**C. de soleil électrique.** A morbid condition observed in workmen in arc electric soldering, and attributed to the action of the intense light; characterized by smarting in the eyes, with temporary loss of sight, followed by epiphora, hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, headache, and sleeplessness, and cutaneous painful spots, with subsequent desquamation. [Desfontaines, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 6, 1888, p. 11.]—**C. de vent.** A depression of vitality, or other physiological disturbance produced by some sudden change in the atmospheric humidity or temperature by a rising wind, or by undue stagnation, etc. ["Lancet," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 36 (*a*, 17).]—**C. en arrière.** Deterioration due to in-breeding. [A, 301.]

COUPAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-pa^{3}zh. Dilution, especially with water. [A, 385.]

COUPE (Fr.), n. Kup. 1. A section, a cut surface. [A, 301.] 2. A cup or goblet. [*a*, 14.]—**C. du chasseur.** See SARRACENIA *purpurea.*—**C. indienne.** See SARRACENIA *purpurea.*

COUPÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-pa. Diluted with water. [A, 301.]

COUPEAU (Fr.), n. Kup-o. See COPEAU. [L, 41.]—**C. blanc.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUPE-BRIDE (Fr.), n. Kup-bred. See CIONOTOMUS (2d def.).

COUPELLATION (Fr.), n. Ku-pe^{2}l-la^3-se-on^2. See CUPELLATION.

COUPE-QUEUE (Fr.), n. Kup-ku^6. A pair of heavy shears with a groove in one blade to receive the other; used for cutting off horses' tails. [A, 301.]

COUPEROSE (Fr.), n. Kup'roz. See COPPERAS and ROSACEA.—**C. blanche.** Commercial zinc sulphate. [B, 88.]—**C. bleue.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**C. d'Allemagne, C. d'Angleterre, C. de Beauvais, C. verte.** Ferrous sulphate. [B, 88.]

COUPLE, n. Ku^{3}p'l. Fr., *c.* A pair; especially in physics the pair of elements composing a galvanic cell. [B.]—**C.-rhythm.** See under RHYTHM.—**Thermo-electric c.** A c. in which the application of heat gives rise to an electrical current. A simple form is made by soldering a bar of bismuth to one of antimony. On heating the c. at the point of junction of the two metals, a current is generated that passes from the bismuth to the antimony. In certain forms of thermo-electric c. the direction of the current varies with the temperature. [A, 284; *a*, 27.]—**Voltaic c.** A c. consisting of the two elements of a galvanic battery or of two contiguous discs of a voltaic pile.

COUPLER, n. Ku^{3}p'l'u^{5}r. 1. A device for fastening a bow of wire to a tooth in rectifying irregularities of the dental arch; consisting of a flat bar with two perforations for the ends of the wire and two small clamps. [A, 483.] 2. In electro-physics, an appliance for joining together different parts of an electrical apparatus. [B.]

COUPURE (Fr.), n. Ku-pu^{6}r. From *couper*, to cut. An incised wound or cut; an incision. [A, 385.]

COURACAY, n. Of Hancock, a resin brought from Guiana, similar to that of *Icica guianensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COURADI, n. In Malabar, the *Grewia orientalis.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COURAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-ra^{3}zh. An old name for *Borago officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COURALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kur-al(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CORAL.

COURANT (Fr.), adj. Ku-ra^{3}n^2. See DECURRENT; as a n., see CURRENT.—**C. musculaire.** An electric current which develops from the longitudinal surface of a muscle, regarded as positive, toward the transverse surface, considered as negative. [C. Bernard (K).]—**C. musculo-cutané.** An electric current which C. Bernard demonstrated in the muscles of a frog and in the skin immediately over them. The longitudinal surface of the muscles is positive, while that of the skin is negative. [K.]—**C. propre.** Of C. Bernard, a natural nerve-current which is propagated from the terminal filaments in a reverse direction toward the spinal cord. [K.]

COURAP, n. Kur-a^{2}p'. Written also *cowrap* and *kurap.* A term derived from the East Indies, where it is said to denote a severe form of cutaneous inflammation, attended with great irritation of the surface, and affecting especially the groins, breast, face, and armpits. [G, 70.]

COURBARIL (Fr.), n. Kur-ba^3-rel. 1. Of Plumier and others, the genus *Hymenœa.* 2. In Cayenne, the *Hymenœa c.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. resin.** See under RESIN.

COURBARIN, n. Kurb'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. See *Courbaril* RESIN.

COURBATURE (Fr.), n. Kur-ba^3-tu^{6}r. 1. Lassitude, with pains in the limbs. [Éloy, "Union méd.," May, 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).] 2. See *Ephemeral* FEVER.—**Vieille c.** Pulmonary phthisis in the horse. [A, 301.]

COURBE (Fr.), n. Kurb. 1. A curve. 2. Of the veterinarians, an oblong exostosis at the lower end of the tibia. [A, 301.]—**C. antérieure du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the surface of the skull, between the anterior border of the external auditory meatus and a similar point on the opposite side, the line passing just above the superciliary ridges. [L, 150.]—**C. antéro-postérieure du crâne.** 1. Of Parchappe, the curve of the surface of the skull, between the external occipital protuberance and the nasal boss of the frontal bone. 2. Of Van der Hoeven, the curve between the posterior border of the foramen magnum and the nasal bones. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1872, p. 124.]—**C. bigoniaque.** The curve between the two gonia, measured over the prominence of the chin. L, 143.]—**C. cérébrale totale.** The curve of the skull between the root of the nose and the inion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. cérébelleuse.** The curve between the inion and the opisthion. [L.]—**C. de temperature.** See *Temperature* CURVE.—**C. du corps calleux.** The genu of the corpus callosum. [I, 35; K.]—**C. du vertex.** See *C. sus-auriculaire.*—**C. frontale cérébrale.** The curve of the vertex of the skull between the ophryon and the bregma. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. fronto-sous-occipitale.** The curve over the vertex of the skull between the root of the nose and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. horizontale antérieure.** See *C. préauriculare.*—**C. horizontale postérieure.** See *C. postauriculaire.*—**C. horizontale totale.** The greatest circumference of the skull in a plane passing through the supra-orbital line and the most remote point of the occiput. [L, 143.]—**C. iniofrontale.** The curve of the outer surface of the vertex of the skull between the root of the nose and the inion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. intermastoïdienne** [Morton]. The curve over the vertex of the skull between the tips of the mastoid processes of the temporal bones. [L, 150.]—**C. latérale du crâne.** See *C. transverse du crâne.*—**C. lombaire.** The lumbar curvature of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 8 (L).]—**C. naso-opisthique.** See *C. fronto-sous-occipitale.*—**C. occipitale cérébelleuse.** The curve of the vertex between the inion and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. occipitale supérieure.** The curve of the vertex between the lambda and the inion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. occipitale totale.** The curve of the skull between the lambda and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 519 (L).]—**C. occipito-frontale** [Morton], **C. opisthio-frontale.** The curve of the vertex between the naso-frontal suture and the opisthion. [L, 150.]—**C. pariétale.** The curve of the vertex between the bregma and the lambda. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. postauriculaire.** That portion of the *C. horizontale totale* posterior to the biauricular line. [L, 143.]—**C. postérieure du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the surface of the skull between the posterior borders of the external auditory meatuses, the line passing over the external occipital protuberances. [L, 150.]—**C. pré-auriculaire.** That portion of the *C. horizontale totale* anterior to the biauricular line. [L, 143.]—**C. sagittale.** See *C. pariétale.*—**C. sous-auriculaire.** The curve of the base of the skull between the two extremities of the biauricular line at the external ears. [L, 143.]—**C. sous-cérébrale.** The curve of the vertex between the root of the nose and the ophryon. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. sous-occipitale.** See *C. cérébelleuse.*—**C. sus-auriculaire.** The curve of the upper surface of the skull between the ends of the biauricular line at the external ears. [L, 143.]—**C. sus-iniaque.** The curve of the vertex between the lambda and the inion. [L, 143.]—

C. transversale totale. The c. sus-auriculaire, together with the c. sous-auriculaire. [L, 143.]—**C. transverse du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the upper surface of the skull between the upper border of the external auditory meatuses. [L, 150.]

COURBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kur-ba. Curved or bowed. [α. 24.]

COURBURE (Fr.), n. Kur-bu^{6}r. See CURVATURE.—**C. aortique.** See ARCH *of the aorta.*—**C. d'enroulement.** A simple curve without any torsion of the axis. [L, 49.]—**C. de torsion.** See *C. spiroïde.*—**C. iliaque du colon.** The iliac flexure of the colon. [L, 7.]—**C. sacro-coccygienne.** The curve formed by the sacrum and the coccyx. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. spiroïde.** That form of curvature produced by the twisting of a body upon its axis. [L, 49.]—**Grande c. de l'estomac.** The greater curvature of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Petite c. de l'estomac.** The lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 7.]

COURCELLES (Fr.), n. Kur-se^{2}l. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A, 385.]

COURDÉ, n. See COURONDI.

COUREJHOLO, n. The *Convolvulus arvensis.* [B, 88.]

COUREURS (Fr.), n. pl. Kur-u^{6}r. See CURSORES.

COURGE (Fr.), n. Kurzh. 1. The *Solanum dulcamara.* 2. The genus *Cucurbita.* [L, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. à fleur blanche.** The *Cucurbita leucantha.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. à fleur longue.** The *Cucurbita leucantha,* var. *longa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. bouteille.** The *Cucurbita leucantha lagenaria.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. couverte de cire.** The *Cucurbita cerifera.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de Barberie.** The *Cucurbita polymorpha verrucosa.* [α, 24.]—**C. de Saint-Jean.** The *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. de Siam.** The *Cucurbita melanosperma.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. mélopépon.** The *Cucurbita melopepo.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. musquée.** The *Cucurbita moschata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. pépon.** The *Cucurbita pepo.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. potiron** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cucurbita maxima.* [B, 95.]—**C. trompetti.** The *Cucurbita longa.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

COURGERON (Fr.), n. Kur-zh'ron^2. A variety of the *Cucurbita pepo.* [A, 385.]

COURGNÉ (Fr.), n. Kurn-ya. See CORNOUILLER.

COURI, n. In India, catechu. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

COURIDA, n. In Guiana, the *Avicennia nitida.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kur-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Of Dioscorides, the *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

COURMANCIENNE (Fr.), n. Kur-ma^{3}n^2-se-e^{2}n. The genus *Viburnum.*—**C. sauvage.** In Champagne, the *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COURMAYEUR (Fr.), n. Kur-ma^2-yu^{6}r. A place in the valley of the Aosta, Italy, where there are several gaseous alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

COURMI (Lat.), n. n. Kur'mi(me). Gr., κοῦρμι. An ancient kind of beer made from barley or wheat. [A. 387.]

COURMOTTE (Fr.), n. Kur-mo^{3}t. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

COURNIANOU (Fr.), n. Kur-ne-a^{2}n-u. The *Phalangium bicolor* or its root. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COURONDI, n. In Malabar, a tree, of which the leaves yield an astringent juice that is employed with whey as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery. [L, 94, 105 (α, 21).]

COURONNANT (Fr.), adj. Kur-o^{3}n-na^{3}n^2. See CORONANS.

COURONNE (Fr.), n. Ku-ro^{3}n. 1. See CROWN and CORONA. 2. The air-space of an egg. 3. Of a horse's foot, the part that corresponds to the second phalanx of the toes in man. [A, 301.]—**C. à bâtonets.** In caryocinesis, a barrel-shaped figure in the axis of the spindle figure formed by the chromatic fibrils which have, as is usually the case, not undergone a previous longitudinal splitting. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 201 (L).]—**C. ciliaire.** See CANAL *godronné.*—**C. d'Ariadne.** Of Rumphius, an apocynaceous plant, the generic position of which is undetermined. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de l'éventail pédonculaire.** See CORONA *radiata.*—**C. de moine.** The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de Reil.** See CORONA *radiata.*—**C. de Saint-Jean.** The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. des blés.** The *Lychnis githago.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. des frères.** The *Carduus eriophorus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de soleil.** The *Helianthus annuus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de terre.** The *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 88, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de trépan.** The crown of a trephine. [L.]—**C. de Vénus.** See CORONA *Veneris.*—**C. du dent.** The crown of a tooth. [L, 88.]—**C. du gland.** See CORONA *glandis.*—**C. du soleil.** See *C. de soleil.*—**C. équatoriale** [Carnoy]. See *Equatorial* PLATE.—**C. impériale.** The *Cucurbita clypeata* and the *Fritillaria imperialis.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. polaire** [Carnoy]. See *Polar* DISC.—**C. rayonnante.** See CORONA *radiata.*—**C. royale.** The *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-ro^{3}n-na. See CORONATUS.

COURONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Ku-ro^{3}n-ma^{3}n^2. See CROWNING.

COUROS (Lat.), n. m. Kur'o^{2}s. Gr., κοῦρος. The human fœtus at term. [Hippocrates (L, 104)]

COUROUALY, COUROUGLY, n's. In Malabar, the *Canna indica.* [B, 88, 121.]

COUROU-MOELLI (Malay), n. The *Flacourtia sepiaria.* [B, 88, 121, 172 (α, 24).]

COUROUPITA (Lat.), n. f. Kur-u-pe'ta^3. Fr., *couroupite.* Of Aublet, a genus of tropical American trees of the *Myrtaceæ,* tribe *Lecythideæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. guianensis** [Aublet]. Fr., *couroupite de la Guiane.* Ger., *Kanonkugelbaum.* The cannon-ball tree of Guiana. The fruit called cannon-balls is large and woody, and contains numerous seeds imbedded in the pulp, called *Amandes d'Andos.* In Cayenne the fruit is known as the wild apricot, and furnishes a refreshing beverage, used in fevers; a decoction prepared from it is employed as a clyster in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

COURPIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kur-pe-ar. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold alkaline and saline spring, slightly chalybeate. [L, 49, 87.]

COURRIÈRES (Fr.), n. Kur-re-ar. See DURTAL.

COURROIETTE (Fr.), n. Kur-rwa^4-ye^{2}t. The *Corrigiola litoralis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COURS (Fr.), n. Kur. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COURS DE VENTRE (Fr.), n. Kur d'va^{3}n^{2}tr'. Diarrhœa. [L, 41.]

COURSES, n. pl. Kors'e^{2}z. The menstrual flow. [α, 25.]

COURSEULLES-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Kur-su^{6}l-y'su^{6}r-mar. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 41, 49, 87.]

COURSION (Fr.), **COURSON** (Fr.), n's. Kur-se-on^2, -son^2. A new bud produced by the trunk or the stem of a plant. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

COURTE-HALEINE (Fr.), n. Kurt-a^2-lan. A popular name for asthma. [L, 109.]

COURTINE (Fr.), n. Kur-ten. The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 88, 173 (α, 24).]

COURT-JOINTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kur-zhwa^{4}n^2-ta. Having the legs unnaturally short. [L, 41.]

COURTOMER (Fr.), n. Kur-to-mar. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87.]

COURT-PLASTER, n. Kort'pla^{3}s-tu^{5}r. 1. See under PLASTER. 2. The *Seriacum anglicum.* [L, 77.]

COURTSHIP-AND-MATRIMONY, n. Kort"shi^{2}p-a^{2}nd-ma^{2}t'ri^2-mo-ni^2. The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

COURY, n. See COURI.

COUSAMBI, n. On the island of Timor, the *Croton sebiferum.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

COUSCOU (Fr.), n. Kus-ku. 1. The *Holcus spicatus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).] 2. In the French West Indies, the grain of millet and sorghum, and also the hulled grain of corn, boiled into a pap or paste. [α, 14.] Cf. COUSCOUS.

COUSCOUILLE (Fr.), n. Kus-ku-el-y'. In the Pyrenees, the *Ligusticum peloponense,* or its shoots. [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24); L, 105 (α, 21).]

COUSCOUS, n. A paste eaten by the Arabs and the natives of Africa, made of millet-flour, boiled, either with fat or with flesh or the bark of *Adansonia digitata.* [L, 104.]

COUSIN (Fr.), n. Ku-za^{2}n^2. See CULE and TRIUMFETTA.—**C. ordinaire.** The common mosquito (*Culex pipiens*). [L.]—**Grand c.** The *Triumfetta lappula.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**Petit c.** The *Triumfetta heterophylla.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

COUSINET (Fr.), n. Ku-ze-na. The cranberry and the whortleberry. [L, 41.]

COUSINS (Fr.), n. pl. Ku-za^{2}n^2. See CULICIDÆ.

COUSLOP, n. Ku^5'u^4-slo^{2}p. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505.]

COUSSAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kus-sa(sa^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *coussarées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ,* comprising *Coussarea, Faramea,* and *Homaloclados.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

COUSSECOUCHE (Fr.), n. Kus-kush. 1. In the West Indies, a root like the turnip, apparently allied to cassava-root. 2. The *Holcus spicatus.* [B, 38, 173 (α, 24); L, 14.]

COUSSEMETH (Hebr.), n. The *Triticum spelta.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

COUSSIN (Fr.), n. Ku-sa^{2}n^2. A small cushion or pad used to prevent the undue pressure of surgical appliances, etc. [L, 41.]

COUSSINET (Fr.), n. Kus-se-na. See PAD, COUSSIN, and PULVINUS.—**C. des marais.** The *Vaccinium oxycoccos.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. oculaire.** A mass of fat behind the eye in the solipeds. [L, 41.]—**C. plantaire.** See *Plantar* CUSHION.

COUSSO, n. Kus'o. Fr., *c.* See BRAYERA (2d def.).—**Apozema de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *apozème de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum* BRAYERÆ.—**C. rouge** (Fr.). Red c.; c. in which the female flowers constitute the bulk of the drug. [B, 5, 121 (α, 24).]—**Extrait liquide de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* BRAYERÆ *fluidum.*—**Fleurs de c.** (Fr.). See BRAYERA (2d def.).—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis brayeræ anthelminticæ* [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of brayera; made by pulverizing moderately fine the flowers of brayera previously dried in an oven at 40° C. and then passed through a No. 1 hair sleve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]

COUTALAMPA (Turk.), n. See GAMBOGE.

COUTAREA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-ta^{3}r'e^2-a^3. Fr., *coutarée.* Of Aublet, a genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Cinchoneæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. campanilla** [De Candolle]. A species growing in the neighborhood of Caracas, with smaller flowers and fruit than those of *C. speciosa.* It is the *Campanilla* of the natives. [B, 214.]—**C. latifolia.** A tree growing in Central America, the bark of which is called *copalchi de guadalajara.* [α, 22.]—**C. speciosa.** Fr., *coutarée superbe.* A species growing in Guiana, the bark of which, known as *quinquina de Cumana* (ou *de Rio Janeiro,* ou *de Carthagène,* ou *de Brésil*), is tonic, and is sometimes used as a substitute for cinchona. It is nauseating and mildly purgative. It is some-

times sold in commerce for *china Cartagena* and as an adulterant of *cortex astringens.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 30 (*a*, 21).]

COUTEAU (Fr.), n. Ku-to. See KNIFE.—**C. à deux tranchants.** A double-edged knife. [*a*, 18.]—**Couteaux à embryotomie.** See EMBRYOTOME.—**C. coudé.** An angular knife.—**C. de Cheselden.** See *Lithotomy* KNIFE.—**C. de feu.** A knife-shaped cautery-iron. [E.]—**C. désarticulateur** [Larrey]. A short double-edged knife used for disarticulating. [A, 301.]—**C. droit.** See *Amputating* KNIFE.—**C. en serpette.** A knife resembling a pruning-knife; used by Desault for opening the maxillary antrum. [A, 301.]—**C. interosseux.** See *Double-edged* KNIFE.

COUT-FIT, n. Ku^5'u^{4}t-fi^{2}t. The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 505.]

COUTÈLA, n. In Languedoc, the *Iris germanica* and the *Iris pseudo-acorus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTÈLASSA, n. In Languedoc, the *Gladiolus segetum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTEMELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-t'me^{2}l. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUTHUC, n. See CAOUTCHOUC.

COUTILLE (Fr.), n. Ku-tel-y. The *Festuca aurea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTI-PELA (Tamil), n. The *Ficus tomentosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTON (Fr.), n. Ku-ton^2. 1. The *Arbor vinifera* of Bauhin, a Canadian tree resembling the walnut; on being tapped, it yields a vinous sap of agreeable taste. 2. In the pl., *c's*, the so-called "pin-feathers" of birds (*i. e.*, the feathers which have just pierced the skin). [B, 88; L, 41, 94, 104, 105 (*a*, 21).]

COUTOUBEA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-tu'be^2-a^3. Fr., *coutoubée.* Of Aublet, a genus of plants of the *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Chironieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alba** [Lamarck]. See *C. spicata.*—**C. purpurea** [Lamarck], **C. ramosa** [Aublet]. Fr., *coutoubée pourpre.* A species found in Guiana, Cayenne, and the province of Bahia, in Brazil, having medicinal properties similar to those of *C. spicata.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. spicata** [Aublet]. Fr., *coutoubée.* A species indigenous to Guiana, where it is considered tonic, febrifuge, and anthelminthic. It is also used as an emmenagogue. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

COUTOUBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku-tu'be^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Don, a subtribe of the *Gentianaceæ*, comprising *Coutoubea*, *Adenema*, *Schubleria*, *Helia*, and *Eudoxia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTOUBOU, n. In Guiana, the genus *Conami.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTOU-KASSAR-MOUTTI (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera paucifolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COUTURE (Fr.), n. Ku-tu^{6}r. A popular term for a prominent or deformed scar. [A, 301.]

COUTURIER [Cruveilhier] (Fr.), n. See SARTORIUS.

COUVAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-va^{3}zh. 1. See INCUBATION. 2. The care and rearing of prematurely born infants by artificial means (in a *couveuse*, etc.). [*a*, 18.]

COUVAISON (Fr.), n. Ku-va-zon^2. See INCUBATION.

COUVE (Fr.), n. Kuv. The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

COUVERCLE (Fr.), n. Ku-ve^{2}rkl'. 1. A cover or lid. 2. The operculum of a mollusc. [L, 41, 180.]

COUVERT (Fr.), adj. Ku-ve^{2}r. Covered (said of a fruit when the calyx covers it without adhering to it). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

COUVERTURE (Fr.), n. Ku-ve^{2}r-tu^{6}r. See TECTRIX.

COUVEUSE (Fr.), n. Ku-vu^{5}z. 1. The "glass mother" incubator or "mechanical nurse"; a device for maintaining the temperature of new-born infants, consisting of a double-walled wooden box, with the space between the walls filled with sawdust or some other poor conductor, with a chamber or reservoir beneath for holding warm water, the latter being fed by a lamp-boiler or filled in any other way. ["Lancet," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 241; A. Auvard, "Bull. gen. de thérap.," Jan. 30, 1884, p. 63; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 8, 1883, p. 279.] 2. See POLYPORUS *frondosus.*—**C. infantile.** See *C.* (1st def.).

COUVRE-CHEF (Fr.), n. Kuvr'-she^{2}f. A bandage for the head. [A, 301.]—**C.-c. quadrangulaire.** See *Grand c.-c.*—**C.-c. triangulaire.** See *Petit c. c.*—**Grand c.-c.** A four-tailed bandage for the head. [A, 301.]—**Petit c.-c.** A triangular bandage for the head. [A, 301.]

COUVRE-OBJET (Fr.), n. Kuv'r-o^{3}b-zha. See *Cover*-GLASS.

COUVRE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. Kuv'r-o-re^{2}l-y'. An envelope of rubber for covering the ears in certain diseases. [L, 41.]

COUVREUR (Fr.), n. Kuv-ru^{5}r. See TRANSVERSUS PEDIS.

COUVROSE (Fr.), n. Kuv-roz. See AGARICUS *ostreatus.*

COUX (Fr.), n. Ku. The *Cuculus canorus.* [B, 88.]

COUZAN (Fr.), n. Ku-za^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are alkaline and feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 385.]

COVALAM (Malay), **COVALUM** (Tamil), n's. The *Ægle marmelos.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COVAY (Tamil), **COVEL** (Malay), n's. The *Coccinia indica.* [B, 172, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COVELLIA [Gaspar.] (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ve^{2}l'li^2-a^3. A genus, now made a section, of *Ficus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glomerata** [Miquel]. The *Ficus glomerata.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oppositifolia** [Gaspar.]. The *Ficus oppositifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

COVEN-TREE, n. Ko've^{2}n-tre. The *Viburnum lantana.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COVENTRY-BELLS, n. Ku^{3}v''e^{2}n-tri^2-be^{2}l'. The *Campanula medium*, the *Campanula trachelium*, and the *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COVENTRY-RAPES, n. Ku^{3}v''e^{2}n-tri^2-rapz'. The *Campanula medium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COVER, n. Ku^{3}v'u^{5}r. See OPERCULUM.—**C.-glass.** See under GLASS.

COVER KEYS, n. Ku^{3}v'u^{5}r-kez. See CULVERKEYS.

COVER-SHAME, n. Ku^{3}v'u^{5}r-sham. The *Juniperus sabina*, from its being used criminally to produce abortion. [A, 505.]

COVERT, n. Ku^{3}v'u^{5}rt. See TECTRIX.—**Greater c's.** See TECTRICES *majores.*—**Lesser c's.** See TECTRICES *minores.*—**Median c's.** See TECTRICES *perversæ.*—**Tail-c's.** See TECTRICES *caudæ.*—**Under-c's.** See TECTRICES *inferiores.*—**Upper c's.** See TECTRICES *superiores.*—**Wing-c's.** See TECTRICES *alæ.*

COVEY, n. Ku^{3}v'e^2. The *Erodium moschatum.* [A, 505.]—**Sweet c.** See *C.*

COVEY-KEYS, n. Ku^{3}v'e^2-kez. See CULVERKEYS.

COWAGE, n. Ku^5'u^4-aj. See COWITCH.

COWANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^5-u^4-a^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *cowanie.* Of Don, a genus of astringent rosaceous shrubs of the *Potentilleæ.* [A, 385; B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. mexicana, C. plicata.** A shrub about two feet high, with yellow flowers and alternate, small, narrow leaves, covered with a white, fine down on the lower surface. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. stansburyana.** Fr., *alonsenel.* A variety found growing abundantly in the United States in the neighborhood of Salt Lake; much used as a styptic. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]

COWBANE, n. Ku^5'u^4-ban. The *Cicuta virosa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**American c.** The *Archemora rigida.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Spotted c.** The *Cicuta maculata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COW-BASIL, n. Ku^5'u^4-ba^{2}s-i^{2}l. See under BASIL.

COW-BEAN, n. Ku^5'u^4-ben. The *Cicuta virosa.* [L, 77.]

COW-BELL, n. Ku^5'u^4-be^{2}l. The *Silene inflata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COW-BERRY, n. Ku^5'u^4-be^{2}r-i^2. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, and in Scotland the *Comarum palustre.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COW-CAKES, n. Ku^5'u^4-kakz. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 505.]

COW-CHERVIL, n. Ku^5'u^4-chu^{5}r-vi^{2}l. See ANTHRISCUS *silvestris.*

COW-CLOGWEED, n. Ku^5'u^4-klo^{2}g-wed. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 505.]

COW-CLOOS, n. Ku^5'u^4-klus. The *Trefolium pratense.* [A, 505.]

COW-CLOVER, n. Ku^5'u^4-klo-vu^{5}r. See under CLOVER.

COW-CRACKER, n. Ku^5'u^4-kra^{2}k-u^{5}r. The *Silene inflata.* [L, 73.]

COW-CRESS, n. Ku^5'u^4-kre^{2}s. The *Lepidium campestre*, the *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, and the *Veronica beccabunga.* [A, 505.]

COWDEEHARZ (Ger.), n. See KAURI *gum.*

COWDI, n. The *Dammara australis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COW-FAT, n. Ku^5'u^4-fa^{2}t. 1. See *Cow*-BASIL. 2. The *Centranthus ruber.* [A, 505.]

COWFLOP, n. Ku^5'u^4-flo^{2}p. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505.]

COW-FOOT, n. Ku^5'u^4-fu^{4}t. The *Senecio jacobæa.* [L, 73.]

COW-GRASS, n. Ku^5'u^4-gra^{3}s. The *Trifolium medium*, the *Trifolium pratense*, and the *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 505; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

COWHAGE, n. Ku^5'u^4-aj. See COWITCH.

COW-HEAVE, n. Ku^5'u^4-hev. The *Tussilago farfara.* [L, 73.]

COW-HERB, n. Ku^5'u^4-u^{5}rb. See *Cow*-BASIL.

COWITCH, n. Ku^5'u^4-i^{2}ch. The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Mucuna urens.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Bidens pilosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Twining c.** In the West Indies, the *Tragia volubilis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COW-KEEKS, COW-KEEP, n's. Ku^5'u^4-kekz, -kep. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 505; L, 73.]

COW-LEAF, n. Ku^5'u^4-lef. In New Zealand, the genus *Melicytus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COWLED, adj. Ku^5'u^{4}ld. Lat., *cucullatus.* Fr., *capuchonné.* Ger., *kappenförmig.* Shaped like or provided with a cowl or hood. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).]

COWMACK, n. Ku^5'u^4-ma^{2}k. Probably the *Lychnis vespertina.* [A, 505.]

COW-MUMBLE, n. Ku^5'u^4-mu^{3}m-b'l. The *Anthriscus silvestris*, the *Heracleum sphondylium*, and the hedge *Umbelliferæ* in general. [A, 505.]

COWPAPS, n. Ku^5'u^4-pa^{2}pz. The *Silene inflata.* [A, 505.]

COW-PARSLEY, n. Ku^5'u^4-pa^{3}rs-le^2. The *Heracleum panaces* and the *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

COW-PARSNIP, n. Ku^5'u^4-pa^{3}rs-ni^{2}p. The genus *Heracleum.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American c.-p.** The *Heracleum lanatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blunt-lobed c.-p.** The *Heracleum eminens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.-p.** The *Heracleum latifolium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common c.-p.** The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Downy c.-p.** The *Heracleum pubescens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fig-leaved c.-p.** The *Heracleum panaces.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Giant c.-p.** The *Heracleum giganteum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Persian c.-p.** The *Heracleum persicum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—

Rough-leaved c.-p. The *Heracleum elegans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellowish c.-p.** The *Heracleum flavescens* (seu *austriacum*). [B, 275 (α, 24).]

COW-PEA, n. Ku^5'u^4-pe. The *Trifolium medium.* [α, 24.]

COWPERIAN, adj. Ku^5-u^4-pe'ri^2-a^{2}n. Described by Cowper.

COW-PLANT, n. Ku^5'u^4-pla^{3}nt. In Ceylon, the *Gymnema lactiferum.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]

COW-POCK, n. Ku^5'u^4-po^{2}k. See Cow-pox.

COW-POISON, n. Ku^5'u^4-poiz'n. In California, the *Delphinium trolliifolium.* [B. 275 (α, 24).]

COW-POX, n. Ku^5'u^4-po^{2}x. Lat., *vaccinia, variolæ vaccinæ* [Jenner]. Fr., *cowpox, vaccine.* Ger., *Kuhpocken.* It., *vaccina.* Sp., *vacuna.* A specific contagious disease of bovine animals (chiefly milch-cows), communicable to man and to various animals by inoculation, but not by effluvium; characterized by lesions resembling those of small-pox, usually on the udder in cows, with swelling and tenderness of the parts about the teats, due to injury in milking, accompanied by slight fever. It is thought by some to be a disease *sui generis*, by others to be a modified form of horse-pox, and by others to be a modified form of small-pox. The liquid contents of the pocks (lymph, vaccine) are used in the practice of vaccination, and the disease is now propagated purposely in calves for furnishing supplies of that material. Cf. Vaccinia and Vaccine.—**Casual c.-p.** C.-p. occurring as the result of contagion from an accidental or unknown source.—**Natural c.-p., Spontaneous c.-p.** C.-p. that is not the result of artificial inoculation.—**Spurious c.-p.** Fr., *faux cowpox.* Any affection of the udder in cows resembling c.-p. [A, 301.]

COWQUAKE, COW-QUAKERS, n's. Ku^5'u^4-kwak, -kwaku^{5}rz. The *Briza media* and the *Spergula arvensis.* [A, 505; B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COWRAP, n. Ku^5-u^4-ra^{2}p'. See Courap.

COW-RATTLE, n. Ku^5'u^4-ra^{2}t'l. The *Lychnis vespertina* and the *Silene inflata.* [A, 505.]

COWRI GUM, n. Ku^5'u^4-ri^2. See Kauri gum.

COWRIE PINE, n. Ku^5''u^4-ri^2-pin'. The *Dammara australis.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

COWS-AND-CALVES, n. Ku^5''u^{4}z-a^{2}nd-ka^{3}vz'. The flowers of *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505.]

COWSLAP, COWSLEK, n's. Ku^5'u^4-sla^{2}p, -sle^{2}k. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505.]

COW'S-LICK, n. Ku^5'u^{4}z-li^{2}k. The *Bryonia dioica.* [A, 505.]

COWSLIP, n. Ku^5'u^4-sli^{2}p. The genus *Primula.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**American c.** The *Dodecatheon meadia.* [L, 73.]—**Bedlam c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Blue c.** The *Pulmonaria angustifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bugloss c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis* and *Pulmonaria angustifolia.* [A, 505.]—**California c.** The *Primula suffrutescens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cape c.** The genus *Lachenalia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common American c.** The *Dodecatheon meadia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common c.** The *Primula veris.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Conserve of c.** See *Conserva* primulæ *veris.*—**C's of Bedlam, C. of Jerusalem.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [A, 505.]—**Deep-rose-colored American c.** The *Dodecatheon meadia,* var. *splendens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Entire-leaved American c.** The *Dodecatheon integrifolium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**French c.** The *Primula auricula.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Giant American c.** The *Dodecatheon jeffreyanum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Great c.** The *Primula elatior.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Jerusalem c., Larger c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mountain c.** The *Primula auricula.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Our Lady's c.** The *Gagea lutea.* [L, 73.]—**Oxymel of c.** See *Oxymel* primulæ *veris.*—**Paigle c.** See *Bedlam c.*—**Primrose c.** The *Primula veris.* [L, 73.]—**Pyrenean c.** The *Primula intricata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sikkim c.** The *Primula sikkimensis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Syrup of c.** See *Syrupus* primulæ *veris.*—**Vinegar of c.** See *Acetum* primulæ *veris.*—**Virginian c.** The *Mertensia* (*Pulmonaria*) *virginica.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

COWSLOP, COW'S-MOUTH, n's. Ku^5'u^4-slo^{2}p, -u^{4}z-mu^{5}u^{4}th. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505; L, 73.]

COW'S PARSLEY, n. Ku^5'u^{4}z-pa^{3}rs-le^2. See Cow-parsley.

COW-STRIPLING, COW-STROPPLE, n's. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505.]

COW'S WEATHER-WIND, COW'S WITHY-WIND, n's. Ku^5'u^{4}z-we^{2}th^2-u^{5}r-wind, -wi^{2}th-i^2-wind. The *Stachys silvatica.* [A, 505.]

COW'S-WORT, n. Ku^5'u^{4}z-wu^{5}rt. The *Pedicularis palustris.* [A, 505.]

COWTHWORT, n. Ku^5'u^{4}th-wu^{5}rt. The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [A, 505.]

COW-TREE, n. Ku^5'u^4-tre. The *Galactodendron utile* and the *Tabernæmontana utilis.* The name has been applied also to several species of figs, and, according to Desvaux, to the *Clusia galactodendron.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Pará c.-t.** The *Mimusops elata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rio Negro c.-t.** A species of *Callophora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

COW-VETCH, n. Ku^5'u^4-ve^{2}ch. The *Vicia cracca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

COW-WEED, n. Ku^5'u^4-wed. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [B, 19. 275 (α, 24).]

COW-WHEAT, n. Ku^4'hwet. The genus *Melampyrum.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common c.-w.** The *Melampyrum pratense.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Crested c.-w.** The *Melampyrum cristatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Eye-bright c.-w.** See the major list.—**Purple c.-w.** The *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Small-flowered c.-w.** The *Melampyrum silvaticum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wild c.-w., Yellow c.-w.** See *Common c.-w.*

COW-WORT, n. Ku^5'u^4-wu^{5}rt. The *Geum urbanum.* [A, 505.]

COXA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x'a^3. Gr., ἰσχίον (1st def.). Fr., *hanche* (1st def.). Ger., *Hüfte* (1st def.), *Hüftgelenk* (1st def.). 1. The hip, the hip joint; in entomology, the basal joint of the leg. [B, 100; L, 121.] 2. Of Pliny, the coccyx. [A, 318.] 3. Of Berengar, the optic thalamus. [I, 3; K.]—**Coxæ ranarum.** The edible portion of the frog (the upper part of the hind legs of *Rana temporaria* and *Rana esculenta*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]

COXÆLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}x-e^{2}l(a^3-e^{2}l)-u^2(u^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *coxa*, the hip, and *lavare*, to wash. See *Sitz-bath.*

COXAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko^{2}x-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *coxag'matos* (*-is*). From *coxa*, the hip, and ἄγμα, a fragment. Fr., *coxagme.* Ger., *Hüftbruch.* Fracture of the hip. [L, 150.]

COXAGMOCATOCHEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}x-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-mo(mo^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'ok(o^{3}ch^2)-u^{2}s. Gen., *coxagmocatoch'eos* (*-is*). From *coxa*, the hip, ἄγμα, a fragment, and κατοχεύς, a bolt. Ger., *Festhalter für Hüftbrüche.* A certain apparatus for securing coaptation in cases of fracture of the hip. [E. Antonelli (A, 322).]

COXAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From *coxa*, the hip, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *coxagre.* Ger., *Hüftgicht.* Gout in the hip. [L, 41.]

COXAL, adj. Ko^{2}x'a^{2}l. Lat., *coxarius.* Fr., *c.* Pertaining to the hip. [L, 41, 150.]

COXALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *coxa*, the hip, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *coxalgie.* Ger., *Hüftweh.* It., *c.* Sp., *coxalgia.* 1. Pain in the region of the hip, especially sciatica. 2. As often used by French writers, hip-joint disease. [A, 301.]—**C. cotyloidea.** Fr., *coxalgie cotyloïdienne.* Ger., *Hüftenpfannenschmerz.* See Coxitis *cotyloidea.*—**C. senilis.** See *Senile* coxitis.

COXALGIC, adj. Ko^{2}x-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Lat., *coxalgicus.* Fr., *coxalgique.* Resembling or pertaining to coxalgia. [L, 41.]

COXANKYLOMETER, n. Ko^{2}x-a^{2}n^2-ki^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *coxa*, the hip, ἀγκύλωσις, ankylosis, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *C.* An apparatus for measuring the extent to which the mobility of the coxo-femoral articulation is impaired in cases of hip-joint disease. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]

COXARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}x-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Coxal.

COXARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *coxarthrit'idos* (*-is*). For deriv., see Coxa and Arthritis. Fr., *coxarthrite.* Ger., *Hüftgicht.* Inflammation (especially gouty inflammation) of the hip joint. [E.]

COXARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-a^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). From *coxa*, the hip, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fungous inflammation of the hip joint. [A, 322.]

COXCOMB, n. Ko^{2}x'ko^{3}m. A name for several plants, including the *Celosia cristata.* [L, 56.]

COXENDICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^{2}x-e^{2}nd'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Coxal.

COXENDIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-e^{2}nd'i^{2}x. Gen., *coxend'icis.* See Coxa (1st and 2d def's).

COXITIC, adj. Ko^{2}x-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *coxiticus.* Pertaining to coxitis. [A, 322.]

COXITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *coxit'idos* (*-is*). From *coxa*, the hip (see also *-itis**). Fr., *coxite.* Ger., *Hüftgelenkentzündung.* It., *coxite.* Sp., *c.* Inflammation of the hip joint. [E.]—**C. cotyloidea.** Fr., *coxite cotyloïdienne.* Ger., *Hüftgelenkpfannenentzündung.* It., *coxite cotiloidea.* Sp., *c. cotiloidea.* C. affecting chiefly the acetabulum.—**Senile c.** Lat., *c. senilis, malum coxæ senile.* A rheumatoid affection of the hip joint occurring in old persons; characterized by pain in the hip, muscular spasm, wasting, stiffness, and disability, without a tendency to suppuration. [H. L. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1888, p. 658.] Cf. Arthritis *deformans.*

COXOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-o^{2}k'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a). See Coxarthrocace.

COXOCATOCHEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^{2}x-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)'ok-(o^{3}ch^2)-u^{2}s. See Coxagmocatecheus.

COXOCERITE, n. Ko^{2}x-o^{2}s'e^{2}r-it. From *coxa*, the hip, and κέρας, a horn. The basal segment of an antenna. [L, 11.]

COXODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko^{2}x-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{5}n)'i^2-a^3. From *coxa*, the hip, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *coxodynie.* See Coxalgia.

COXO-EPIMERAL, adj. Ko^{2}x-o-e^{2}p-i^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. In relation or connected with the coxopodite and the epimeron. [L, 11.]

COXO-FEMORAL, adj. Ko^{2}x-o-fe^{2}m'o^{2}r-a^{2}l. For deriv., see Coxa and Femur. Lat., *coxofemoralis.* Fr., *coxofémoral.* In relation or connected with the ilium and the femur. [L, 41, 88.]

COXOGNATHITE, n. Ko^{2}x-o^{2}g-na'thit. From *coxa*, the hip, and γνάθος, the jaw. The basal segment of a maxillipede. [L, 158.]

COXOPODITE, n. Ko^{2}x-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-it. From *coxa*, the hip, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *c.* The basal segment of the appendages of crustaceans. [L, 11.]

COYAVIER (Fr.), n. Kwa^3-ya^3-ve-a. The *Psidium pyriferum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

COYNER'S SPRINGS, n. Koin'u^{5}rz. A place in Botetourt County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363.]

COYOLLI, n. In Mexico, the *Cocos nucifera.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

COYOTZIN, n. In Mexico, the *Canna indica.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

COZBARA EL BIR (Ar.), n. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [L, 77.]

COZOLMECATL (Mex.), n. The root of *Smilax pseudochina.* [A, 417.]

CRAB, n. Kra^{2}b. Gr., ἄστακος (1st def.). Lat., *cancer* (1st def.). Fr., *crabe* (1st def.), *écrevisse* (1st def.). Ger., *Krebs* (1st def.), *C.* (3d def.). It., *granchio* (1st def.). Sp., *cangrejo* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Astacus*, especially the *Astacus fluviatilis.* 2. The *Pyrus malus.* 3. A corruption of *carap* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).] 4. A vulgar term for the *Pediculus pubis.*—**C.-apple.** See the major list.—**C'baum** (Ger.). See *C.-tree.*—**C.-cherry.** The *Prunus avium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C's-claw.** The *Polygonum persicaria* and the *Stratiotes aloides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Crabs' claws.** See *Chelæ* CANCRORUM (under CANCER).—**Crabs' eyes.** See ASTACOLITH.—**C.-grass.** The *Salicornia herbacea* and the *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 305.]—**C.-louse.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**C.-oil.** See CARAP.—**C.-oil-tree.** The *Carapa guianensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. stock.** The *Pyrus malus.* [A, 305.]—**C.-stone, C's stones.** See ASTACOLITH.—**C.-tree.** Ger., *C'baum.* 1. The crab-apple tree. 2. The *Carapa guianensis.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-weed.** The *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 505.]—**C'wood.** Fr., *bois de crabe.* In Guiana, the *Carapa guianensis*; in the West Indies, the *Schœfferia frutescens.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Minshull c.** The *Mespilus germanica.* [A, 505.]—**Queensland c.** The *Petalostigma quadrilocularis.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Siberian c.** The *Pyrus baccata* and *Pyrus prunifolia.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CRAB-APPLE, n. Kra^{2}b'a^{2}p'l. The *Pyrus malus*, var. *acerba.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Chinese c.-a.** The *Pyrus spectabilis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Garland c.-a.** The *Pyrus coronaria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Minshull c.-a.** The *Mespilus germanica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oregon c.-a.** The *Pyrus rivularis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Profuse-flowering Chinese c.-a.** The *Pyrus malus*, var. *floribunda.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Scarlet-flowering c.-a.** The *Pyrus baccata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Siberian c.-a.** The *Pyrus baccata* and *Pyrus prunifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sweet-scented c.-a.** The *Pyrus coronaria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRABBE (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}b'be^2. See PHAGEDÆNISMUS *tropicus.*

CRABBY ORE, n. Kra^{2}b'i^2-or. The *Fucus serratus.* [A, 505.]

CRABE (Fr.), n. Kra^{2}b. See CRAB (1st def.).—**Bois de c.** See CRAB-*wood.*—**C. tourteau.** The *Cancer pagurus.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CRAB-ORCHARD SPRINGS, n. Kra^{2}b-o^{2}rch'a^{3}rd spri^{2}n^{2}gz. A place in Lincoln County, Kentucky, where there are springs (Foley's and Sowder's) containing various sulphates and carbonates. The waters resemble Epsom salts in their action, but are considered much less irritant. [A, 363, 512.]

CRAB-ORCHARD SALT, n. A mild saline purgative obtained by evaporating the waters of Crab-Orchard Springs. It contains chiefly magnesium sodium and potassium sulphates, also some iron and lithium. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CRABOSSE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}b-o^{3}s. In Champagne, the genus *Batrachium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRABRO (Lat.), n. m. Kra^{2}b(kra^{3}b)'ro. Gen., *crabron'is.* Gr., σφήξ. Fr., *crabron.* The hornet; the comb was formerly used as a purgative for horses. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CRABRONIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}b(kra^{3}b)-ro^{2}n'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). The sand-wasps, a family of the *Hymenoptera.* The *Crabroninæ* are a subfamily of the *C.*, including *Crabro.* [L, 196.]

CRACHAT (Fr.), n. Kra^3-sha^3. See SPUTUM.—**C. de lune, C. de mai.** The *Nostoc commune.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. perlé.** Of Louis, the pellets of mucus expectorated during or immediately after an attack of asthma. [D, 72.]—**C's rouillés.** Rust-colored sputa. [*a*, 18.]—**C's roulants.** Transparent mucous sputa, more or less aerated, of thick, tenacious consistence, which roll about in the vessel when it is turned to one side. [L, 88, x, p. 18 (*a*, 18).]—**C's spumeux.** Frothy sputa. [L, 88.]

CRACHEMENT (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}sh-ma^{3}n^2. The act of spitting or expectorating. [A, 301.]

CRACHES, n. Kra^{2}ch'e^{2}z. The *Stellaria media.* [A, 505.]

CRACHOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}sh-o^{3}t-ma^{3}n^2. From *crachoter*, to spit often. The frequent spitting of saliva. [A, 301.]

CRACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cracidées.* A family of the *Gallinacei.* [L, 121, 147.]

CRACKBERRY, n. Kra^{2}k'be^{2}r-i^2. See CRAKEBERRY.

CRACKERS, n. Kra^{2}k'u^{5}rz. The *Silene inflata.* [A, 505.]

CRACKLING, n. Kra^{2}k'l'i^{2}n^{2}g. See CREPITATION and CREPITUS.

CRACK-WILLOW, n. Kra^{2}k'wi^{2}l-o. The *Salix fragilis.* [A, 505.]

CRACRA, n. In the Alps, the fruit of the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRADE (Lat.), n. f. Kra(kra^3)'de(da). Gr., κράδη. Of Hippocrates, the branch of a fig-tree. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CRADEAU (Fr.), n. Kra^{2}d-o. The *Clupea sprattus.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CRADIA (Lat.), n. f. Kra(kra^3)'di^2-a^3. A corruption of *cardia* (*q. v.*). [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

CRADLE, n. Krad'l. Lat., *arculus.* Fr., *arceau*, *archet.* Ger., *Beinlade*, *Schutzbogen.* It., *archetto.* Sp., *arquilla.* A frame to be placed over an injured part to prevent the contact of the bed-clothes. [E.]

CRADLE-CAP, n. Krad'l'ka^{2}p. A popular term for a layer of dried sebum mixed with dirt that collects on the scalp in children, either from neglect or from a superstitious prejudice against its removal.

CRÆPALE (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p'(kra^3'e^{2}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a). Gen., *cræp'ales.* Gr., κραιπάλη. The headache, etc., that result from excessive eating or indulgence in alcoholic drink. [A, 325.]

CRÆPALIA [Schräder] (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p(kra^3-e^{2}p)-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. The genus *Lolium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAFFAS (Ar.), n. The *Cladanthus arabicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAIE (Fr.), n. Kra. See CHALK.—**C. ammoniacale.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**C. barotique.** See BARIUM *carbonate.*—**C. de Briançon** [Fr. Cod.]. See *French* CHALK.—**C. de plomb.** Lead carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. de potasse.** See POTASSIUM *carbonate.*—**C. de soude.** Sodium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. lavée** [Fr. Cod.]. See CRETA *præparata.*—**C. magnésienne.** Magnesium carbonate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pesante.** Barium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**C. precipitée.** See CRETA *præcipitata.*—**C. préparée.** See CRETA *præparata.*—**C. rouge.** See *Red* CHALK.—**Pastilles de c. lavée.** See *Trochisci* CRETÆ.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CRETA *præparata.*—**Poudre de c. aromatique.** See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *aromaticus.*—**Poudre de c. composée.** See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *compositus.*—**Poudre de c. opiacée.** See *Pulvis* CRETÆ *aromaticus cum opio.*—**Poudre dentifrice de c. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis dentifricium cum creta et camphora.* Camphorated-chalk tooth-powder; made by rasping 1 part of camphor, passing it through a brass-wire sieve, mixing it with 9 parts of precipitated chalk, and repassing through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Tablettes de c. lavée.** See *Trochisci* CRETÆ.

CRAIER (Fr.), n. Kra-ya. The *Pyrus malus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAIN, n. Kran. The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [A, 505.]

CRAKEBERRY, n. Krak'be^{2}r-i^2. The *Empetrum nigrum.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Corema alba.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CRAKE-FEET, n. Krak'fet. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Scilla nutans.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRAKE-NEEDLE, n. Krak'ned'l. The *Scandix pecten.* [A, 505.]

CRAM (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2. See CRAN.

CRAMA (Lat.), n. n. Kra(kra^3)'ma^3. Gen., *cram'atos* (-*is*). Gr., κρᾶμα (from κεραννύναι, to mix). A mixture, especially of wine and water. [A, 325.]

CRAMADIS (Fr.), n. Kra^3-ma^3-de. A disease peculiar to sheep in the mountains of Auvergne. [L, 41.]

CRAMAILLE (Fr.), n. Kra^3-ma^3-el-y'. In Champagne, the genus *Lemna.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAMBE (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}m(kra^{3}m)'be(ba). Gen., *cramb'es.* Gr., κράμβη. Fr., *crambé.* 1. Of Pliny, a sort of cabbage. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Rapistrum.* 3. A Linnæan genus of cruciferous plants of the *Cakilineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hispanica.** Of De Candolle, the genus *Rapistrum.* [L, 41.]—**C. laciniata.** Fr., *crambé lacinié.* The Tatar Kenyer or Tartarian bread of the Hungarians. The Cossacks eat the young stalks. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maritima** [Linnæus]. Fr., *crambé maritime*, *chou marin* (ou *de mer*). Ger., *gemeiner Meerkohl*, *Seekohl.* Sea-kale; a hardy perennial plant found along the coasts of Europe. It is cultivated in many places for the sake of its young stalks, which, when blanched, form a wholesome food. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. orientalis.** See *C. laciniata.*—**C. pinnatifida, C. tatarica.** See *C. laciniata.*

CRAMBEION (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}m(kra^{3}m)-bi'(be^2-e')-o^{2}n. Gr., κραμβεῖον. Of Hippocrates, a decoction of cabbage or, according to some, of hemlock. [B, 115 (*a*, 24).]

CRAMBERRY, n. Kram'be^{2}r-i^2. See CRANBERRY.

CRAMBION (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}m(kra^{3}m)-bi(be)'o^{2}n. See CRAMBEION.

CRAMBLING-ROCKET, n. Kramb'l''i^{2}n^{2}g-ro^{2}k'e^{2}t. The *Reseda lutea* and the *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRAMBRION (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2-bre-o^{3}n^2. The *Conium maculatum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRAMERIA [Murray] (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{3}m-a'ri^2-a^3. See KRAMERIA.

CRAMOISI (Fr.), adj. Kra^3-mwa^3-ze. See CHERMESINE. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

CRAMP, n. Kra^{2}mp. Lat., *spasmus*, *crampus* [Van Helmont]. Fr., *crampe.* Ger., *Krampf.* It., *crampo.* Sp., *calambre.* 1. A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. 2. A sudden sharp pain. [D, 20, 35.]—**Auctioneers' c.** One of the professional neuroses, analogous to writers' c.; occurring in auctioneers, and affecting chiefly the orbicularis oris muscle, particularly the left part; it is excited, as in the other varieties, by direct exercise of the affected muscle, and occurs independently of other nervous derangements. [P. Zenner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]—**Cigarette-makers' c., Cigar-makers' c.** Fr., *crampe des cigarriers.* Ger., *Cigarrenmacherkrampf.* Tonic c. of the flexors of all the fingers of both hands, accompanied by numbness of the tips and by tearing pains in the fingers, arms, and shoulders. [A, 319 (*a*, 18).]—**Coachmen's c.** Fr., *crampe des cochers.* Ger., *Kutscherkrampf.* Retraction of the palmar fascia met with among coachmen. [*a*, 18.]—**C.-bark.** The bark of *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 81.]—**C.-bone.** The patella of a sheep; so called because formerly employed as a charm for c. [L, 56.]—**C. of the jaw.** A spasmodic contraction of the anterior belly of the digastric muscle, coming on generally after gaping and preventing the closure of the jaw. It is possible that a slightly depressed state of the jaw may occasionally be produced by a temporary arrest of the tendon of the digastric muscle in the pulley by which it is looped to the hyoid bone. [D. H. Agnew (E).]—**C.-stone.** A stone carried about the person as a preventive of c. [L, 73.]—**Dancers' c.** Fr., *crampe des danseuses.* Ger., *Tänzerinnenkrampf.* A tonic, painful contraction of the muscles under control of the tibial nerve, and

brought into play when the whole weight of the body is thrown on to the tip of the great toe, as in ballet dancers. ["Lancet," Aug. 21, 1886 (*a*, 18).]—**Glass-blowers' c.** Fr., *crampe des souffleurs de verre.* Ger., *Glasblaserkrampf.* A deformity (Fr., *main en crochet, main fermée*) consisting in a permanent and pronounced flexion of the fingers, especially of the third and fourth, leaving the thumb unaffected. It affects the majority of glass-blowers, is painless, and is due to the continuous application of the hand to the tubes with which the melted glass is worked. ["Lancet," April 21, 1888, p. 787 (*a*, 18).]—**Hammermens' c.** Fr., *crampe des forgerons.* Ger., *Schmiedekrampf.* A spasmodic, often painless, affection of the muscles of the whole arm. The muscles of the upper arm and shoulder are more involved than those of the forearm. ["Lancet," Aug. 21, 1888, p. 333 (*a*, 18).]—**Knitters' c.** Fr., *crampe des tricoteuses.* Ger., *Strickerinnenkrampf.* Contraction of the extensors of the fingers and numbness of the tips. The thumb is often flexed into the palm of the hand. [Benedikt (*a*, 18).]—**Milkers' c., Milkmaids' c.** Fr., *crampe des laitiers.* Ger., *Melkerkrampf.* C. of the flexor and extensor muscles of the forearm controlling the opening and shutting of the fingers used to grasp the teats of the cow. It is probably produced by overwork, and is sometimes accompanied by degenerative inflammation of the nerves going to the muscles affected. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 54 (*a*, 18).]—**Musicians' c.** Fr., *crampe de musiciens.* Ger., *Musikerkrampf.* C. occurring in the overworked muscles of players of musical instruments. [*a*, 18.] Cf. *Violinist's c.*—**Nailsmiths' c.** See *Hammermen's c.*—**Pianists' c.** Fr., *crampe des pianistes.* Ger., *Clavierspielerkrampf.* Spasms or c., and often paralysis, in the groups of muscles used in playing the piano, causing inability to use the fingers. [*a*, 18.]—**Saltatory c.** See *Saltatory* SPASM.—**Sawyers' c.** Spasmodic, irregular movements of the upper extremity holding the saw, causing abnormal elevation of the shoulder, scapular movement, adduction of the elbow, rotation utward of the forearm, flexion of the wrist, and swaying to and fro of the body. [*a*, 18.]—**Seamstresses' c., Shoemakers' c., Tailors' c.** Fr., *crampe de tailleurs.* Ger., *Schneiderkrampf, Nähekrampf.* A spastic form of c. observed principally in the flexors of the fingers and in the muscles of the thumb. [*a*, 18.]—**Telegraphers' c.** Fr., *crampe des employés du télégraphe.* Ger., *Telegraphistenkrampf.* A c. affecting the fingers of telegraph operators using Morse's instrument. It is said that Hugue's instrument may be used by patient's having c. [Grasset, p. 886 (*a*, 18).]—**Violinists' c.** Fr., *crampe des violonistes.* Ger., *Violinspielerkrampf.* A c. usually felt in the muscles that are used in holding the bow or violin. It is very painful and usually comes in the left shoulder. [A, 319 (*a*, 18).]—**Watchmakers' c.** C. in which the patient is unable to hold the lens in the socket of the eye. In some cases the fingers of both hands are flexed in their metacarpo-phalangeal articulations, while their other joints are in extension and the thumbs flexed into the palm of the hand. [Poore, "Lancet," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 333 (*a*, 18).]—**Writers' c.** Fr., *crampe des écrivains.* Ger., *Schreiberkrampf.* It., *crampo degli scrivani* (o *scrittori*). Sp., *calambre de escribientes.* Syn.: *scriveners' palsy.* An affection observed among writers; characterized by pain or difficulty in writing. In the *spastic form* there are tonic or clonic spasms of the muscles of the hand; in the *tremulous form* the hand and forearm or the entire upper limb are tremulous, rendering the writing illegible; in the *paralytic form* fatigue and weakness are felt in the extensors or the flexors. [Benedikt (D, 35).]

CRAMPE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}mp. See CRAMP.—**C. de poitrine.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**C. des écrivains.** See *Writers'* CRAMP.—**C. des jouers de flûte.** Ger., *Flötenspielerkrampf.* A c. affecting the muscles of the forearm concerned in playing the flute. The c. may affect both the flexors and the extensors of the fingers of each hand. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 52 (*a*, 18).]—**C. du cœur.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**C. vaso-motrice.** A spasm or c. of the arterioles and capillaries of a part, causing ischæmia. [*a*, 18.]

CRAMPON (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2-po^{3}n^2. An organ in certain plants for grasping. It differs from a true root in affording the plant no nourishment, and from a cirrhus in not being spiral. [B, 121.]

CRAMPONNANT (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}n^2-po^{3}n-na^{3}n^2. Grasping like a crampon; clinging. [*a*, 24.]

CRAMPUS (Lat.), n. m. Kra^{2}mp(kra^{3}mp)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRAMP. [L. 81.]

CRAMPY, adj. Kra^{2}mp'i^2. Cramp-like, affected with cramps.

CRAN (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2. The *Cochlearia rusticana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Bretagne, C. des Anglais.** The *Cochlearia armoricia.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRANBERRY, n. Kra^{2}n'be^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *airelle, myrtille.* Ger., *Moosbeere.* The fruit of plants of the section *Oxycoccus* of the genus *Vaccinium*, especially of the *Vaccinium oxycoccus.* [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**American c.** The *Vaccinium macrocarpum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Australian c.** The *Astroloma humifusum* and the *Lissanthe sapida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bush-c.** The berry of *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Common c.** In England, the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*; in America, the *Vaccinium macrocarpum*; in Scotland, the *Vaccinium vitis idœa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-tree.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**High c.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large-fruited c.** See *American c.*—**Syrup of c.** Fr., *sirop de canneberge des marais.* A syrup made by heating 1 part of c.-juice with 2 parts of white sugar. [Swed. Ph., 1817 (B, 119).]—**Tasmanian c.** The *Astroloma humifusum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Upland c.** The berry of *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CRANCHIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}n^{2}k(kra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cranchiadés.* A family of the *Oigopsidœ.* [L, 121.]

CRANDANG, n. In Java, the lemon-tree. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRANE, n. Kran. See CRAIN.

CRÂNE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n. 1. The skull. [L.] 2. Of Paulet, a *Fungus*, probably the *Lycoperdon giganteum* of Fries. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. en tourelle.** See HYPSICRANIUM.

CRANEA (Lat.), **CRANEIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kra^{2}n(kra^{3}n)'e^{2}a^3-a^3, -i'(e^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., κράνεια, κρανέα, κρανία. Of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula.* [B, 115, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRANEBERRY, n. Kran'be^{2}r-i^2. See CRANBERRY.

CRANESBILL, n. Kranz'bi^{2}l. The genus *Geranium*, especially the *Geranium maculatum.* [B, 5, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Anemone-leaved c.** The *Geranium anemonœfolium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bloody c.** Ger., *Blutkraut.* The *Geranium sanguineum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Carolina c.** The *Geranium carolinianum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-root.** The root of *Geranium maculatum.* [B, 81.]—**Crested c.** The *Geranium cristatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Crow-foot c.** The *Geranium pratense.* [A, 505.]—**Dwarf c.** The *Geranium subcaulescens.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Gray c.** The *Geranium cinereum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hill-c.** The *Geranium collinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Iberian c.** The *Geranium ibericum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large rosy-purple c.** The *Geranium armenum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Long-rooted c.** The *Geranium macrorrhizum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pinkish c.** The *Geranium sanguineum*, var. *lancastriense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spotted c.** The *Geranium maculatum.* [A, 327.]—**Striped c.** The *Geranium striatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tuberous-rooted c.** The *Geranium tuberosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Walney c.** The *Geranium sanguineum*, var. *lancastriense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White-flowered c.** The *Geranium silvaticum album.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild American c.** The *Geranium maculatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRANGONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}n^2(kra^{3}n^2)-go^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Crustacea.* [L, 121.]

CRANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}n(kra^{3}n)-i(e)'a^3. See CRANEIA.

CRANIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *cranium* (*q. v.*).

CRANIACROMIAL [E. Coues], adj. Kran-i^2-a^{2}k-rom'i^2-a^{2}l. For deriv., see CRANIUM and ACROMION. Pertaining to the shoulder and the cranium. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

CRANIADA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra^{2}n(kra^{3}n)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^3. An order of the *Ecardines.* [L, 173.]

CRANIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}n(kra^{3}n)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Sarcicobrachia.* [L, 234.]

CRANIÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-om'a^3. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CRANIAL, adj. Kran'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cranialis, cranianus.* Fr., *cranien.* Ger., *schädelig.* It., Sp., *craniano.* Pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIATE, adj. Lat., *craniatus.* Provided with a cranium. The *Craniata* are a branch of the *Vertebrata* (in the widest sense of the word) equivalent to the *Vertebrata* of Cuvier. [E. R. Lankester (L, 121).]

CRANICHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Lindley, a division of the *Neotteœ*, comprising *Ponthieva, Pterichis, Cryptostylis, Zosterostylis, Gomphichis, Stenoptera, Altensteinia, Cranichis, Tripleura, Chlorosa, Rophostemon, Prescottia, Acrœa, Galeoglossum*, and *Ocampoa.* 2. Of Endlicher and Meissner, a division of the *Neottieœ*, comprising the same genera. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRANIEN (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}n-e-a^{3}n^2. See CRANIAL.

CRANIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CRANIADÆ.

CRANIO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Kran-i^2-o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *cranio-abdominalis.* Fr., *c.-a.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the abdomen (said of temperaments in which the cerebral abdominal influences predominate). [L, 41.]

CRANIO-BASILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-ba^{2}s-(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}l'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cranio-basilys'eos.* See BASILYSIS.

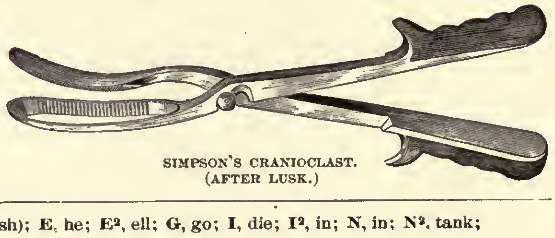
CRANIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., kran'i^2-o-sel. From κρανίον, the skull, and κήλη, a tumor. See ENCEPHALOCELE.

CRANIO-CEREBRAL, adj. Kran-i^2-o-se^{2}r'e^2-bra^{2}l. For deriv., see CRANIUM and CEREBRUM. Fr., *cranio-cérébral.* Pertaining to both the cranium and the cerebrum (said of the art of finding the points on the cranium which correspond to certain regions of the brain lying directly beneath). [*a*, 18.] ["Arch. of Med.," viii, 1882, p. 260 (*a*, 18); "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 27, 1888, p. 791 (*a*, 18).]

CRANIO-CERVICAL, adj. Kran-i^2-o-su^{5}r'vi^2-ka^{2}l. Pertaining to the cranium and to the neck. [L.]

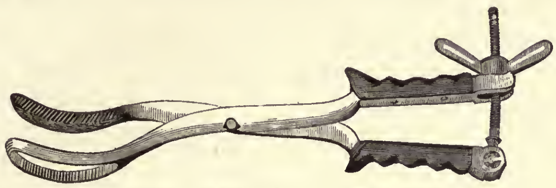
CRANIOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}k'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cranioclas'eos* (-*oc'lasis*). From κρανίον, the skull, and κλάσις, a breaking. Fr., *cranioclasie.* Ger., *Cranioklasie.* The operation of breaking up the fœtal skull by means of a cranioclast.

CRANIOCLAST, n. Kran'i^2-o-kla^{2}st. Fr., *cranioclaste.* Ger., *Cranioklast.* 1. Of J. Y. Simpson, an instrument for crushing and extracting the fœtal head after perforation; a heavy forceps one



SIMPSON'S CRANIOCLAST.
(AFTER LUSK.)

blade of which (fenestrated) is inserted inside the skull. 2. Of Braun, an instrument similar to Simpson's in general appearance,



BRAUN'S CRANIOCLAST. (AFTER LUSK.)

but having a pelvic curve and designed to be used only as a tractor; hence not properly a c. [A, 22.]

CRANIO-DIACLAST, n. Kran-i^2-o-di'a^3-klast. From κρανίον, the skull, and διακλᾶν, to break into pieces. Syn.: *diaclast.* A screw-like instrument, invented by Harlow, for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 30.]

CRANIODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'-i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κρανίον, the skull, and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *craniodidyme.* 1. See CEPHALOPAGUS. 2. A two-headed monster. [A, 322.]

CRANIO-FACIAL, adj. Kran-i^2-o-fa'si^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *craniofacialis.* Fr., *c.-f.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. [L, 41.]

CRANIOGNOMY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}g'no-mi^2. From κρανίον, the skull, and γνῶναι, to discern. See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRANIOGRAPH, n. Kran'i^{2}o-gra^{3}f. Fr., *craniographe.* An apparatus for recording the outlines of the cranium.

CRANIOGRAPHY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *craniographia* (from κρανίον, the skull, and γράφειν, to delineate). Fr., *crâniographie.* Ger., *Craniographie.* See CEPHALOGRAPHY.

CRANIOHÆMATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From κρανίον, the skull, αἷμα, blood, and ὄγκος, a mass. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CRANIOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}n-e-o-ed. See CRANIOLARIS.

CRANIOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}l'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}s. Gen., *craniolab'idos (-is).* From κρανίον, the skull, and λαβίς, a pair of tongs. See *Obstetrical* FORCEPS.

CRANIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *craniolaire.* Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical pedaliads, of the tribe *Martynieæ.* [B, 42, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. annua** [Linnæus]. Fr., *craniolaire spathacée.* Syn.: *Martynia c.* [Swartz], *Martynia spathacea* [Lamarck]. A species with leaves somewhat heart-shaped, five-lobed, and toothed. The root is used as a bitter tonic, and a bitter and refreshing beer is made from it. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRANIOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-la(la^2)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *craniolaire.* Ger., *schädelförmig.* Skull-shaped. [L, 180.]

CRANIO-LINGUAL, adj. Kran''i^2-o-li^{2}n^2'gwa^{2}l. From *cranium (q. v.)*, and *lingua*, the tongue. Relating to or connected with the cranium and the tongue or the lingual region. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 481 (L).]

CRANIOLOGICAL, adj. Kran-i^2-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *craniologique.* Ger., *schädellehrebetreffend.* Pertaining to craniology. [L, 41, 73.]

CRANIOLOGY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *craniologia* (from κρανίον, the skull, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *craniologie.* Ger., *Schädellehre.* See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRANIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From κρανίον, the skull, and μαλακία, softness. See CRANIOTABES.

CRANIOMANCY, n. Kran'i^2-o-ma^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *craniomanteia* (from κρανίον, the skull, and μαντεία, prophecy). Fr., *craniomancie.* Ger., *Craniomantie.* 1. Divination by means of a skull. [A, 322.] 2. The pretended art of ascertaining an individual's mental and moral qualities by an examination of his head. [A, 301.]

CRANIOMANDIBULAR, adj. Kran''i^2-o-ma^{3}n-di^{2}b'u^2-la^{3}r. From *cranium (q. v.)*, and *mandibula*, the jaw. Relating to or connected with the cranium and the inferior maxilla. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1880, p. 807 (L).]

CRANIOMETER, n. Kran-i-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From κρανίον, the skull, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *craniomètre.* Ger., *C.* See CEPHALOMETER.

CRANIOMETRY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *craniometria.* Fr., *craniométrie.* Ger., *Schädelmessung, Schädelmesskunst, Craniometrie.* It., *craniometria.* Sp., *craneometria.* The science of ascertaining the various measurements of the skull. Cf. CEPHALOMETRY.

CRANION (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κρανίον. Fr., *c.* Of Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula*, also one of his four divisions of *Fungi;* of other old writers, the truffle and certain lycoperdons. [*a*, 14; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRANIOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κρανίον, the skull, and πήγνυσθαι, to be joined. Fr., *craniopage.* See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CRANIOPATHY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From κρανίον, the skull, and πάθος, suffering. See CEPHALOPATHIA.

CRANIO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx. [L, 31.]

CRANIOPHORE, n. Kran'i^2-o-for. From κρανίον, the skull, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *craniophore.* An apparatus for holding a skull in certain precise attitudes for the purpose of studying or figuring its conformation. Topinard's c. consists of a block, or pedestal, upon which the skull is placed; a square, one arm of which is graduated; and a triangular piece, the perpendicular of which is also graduated. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 6, 1887, p. 161; L.]

CRANIOPLASTY, n. Kran'i^2-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *cranioplastice* (from κρανίον, the skull, and πλάσσειν, to model. The plastic surgery of the cranium. [E.]

CRANIOSCEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-se^{2}p(ske^{2}p)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *craniosceps'eos (-is).* From κρανίον, the skull, and σκέψις, inspection. See CRANIOSCOPY.

CRANIOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}s'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cranioschis'eos (-os'chisis).* From κρανίον, the skull, and σχίσις, fissure. A congenital fissure of the skull, exposing the brain, a condition analogous to spina bifida. [A, 326.]

CRANIOSCLEROSIS [Malpighi] (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o-(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *cranioscleros'eos (-is).* From κρανίον, the skull, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Fr., *craniosclérose.* Ger., *Craniosclerose.* Syn.: *leontiasis ossea* [Virchow]. A rare disease characterized by hypertrophy and ivory-like induration of the bones of the skull and face, somewhat analogous to elephantiasis of the soft parts. [F. Busch (A, 319).]

CRANIOSCOPY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}s'kop-i^2. From κρανίον, the skull, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *cranioscopie.* Ger., *Cranioscopie, Schädeluntersuchung.* The scientific examination of skulls. [A, 319.]

CRANIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *craniospermées.* Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Borragineæ* consisting of *Plagiobothrys, Colsmannia, Craniospermum, Macromeria,* and *Meneghinia;* subsequently made a subtribe of the *Borrageæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRANIO-SPINAL, adj. Kran''i^2-o-spin'a^{2}l. See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CRANIOSTEGNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-ste^{2}g-no'ma^3. Gen., *craniostegnom'atos (-is).* Fr., *craniostegnome.* Ger., *Schädelverengerung.* A constricted state of the cranium. [A, 322.]

CRANIOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), **CRANIOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-ste^{2}g-no'si^{2}s, -ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *craniostegnos'eos (-is), -stenos'eos (-is).* From κρανίον, the skull, and στεγνωσις or στένωσις, contraction. Contraction of the skull. [A, 322.]

CRANIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}st-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *craniostos'eos (-is).* From κρανίον, the skull, and ὀστέον, a bone. Premature ossification of the cranial sutures. [A, 326.]

CRANIOSTYLE, n. Kran'i^2-o-stil. From κρανίον, the skull, and στῦλος, a column. Fr., *c.* The cartilage of the nasal septum. [Albrecht (A, 385).]

CRANIOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o'ta^3. Fr., *craniotes.* Ger., *Schädelthiere.* Syn.: *Pachycardia.* A group of *Vertebrata*, including those that have skulls. [L, 146.]

CRANIOTABES (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-ta(ta^3)'bez-(bas). Gen., *craniotab'is.* From *cranium*, the skull, and *tabes*, wasting. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schädelerweichung, Schädelschwund.* A rhachitic condition of the skull, chiefly of the occipital bone, characterized by thinning in patches, or even holes, due to failure of ossification consequent upon the pressure of the pillow, etc. [A, 326; D, 3; L, 87.]

CRANIO-THORACIC, adj. Kran''i^2-o-thor-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. For deriv., see CRANIUM and THORAX. Fr., *cranio-thoracique.* Pertaining to the skull and to the thorax; of temperaments showing a predominance of cerebral and thoracic influences. [A, 301.]

CRANIOTOME, n. Kran'i^2-o-tom. Lat., *craniotomus* (from κρανίον, the skull, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Craniotom.* Any cutting instrument used in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 301.] Cf. CRANIOTOMUS (2d def.).

CRANIOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. See CRANIOTOME. 2. Of Hübenthal, a certain trephine devised by him. [A, 322.]

CRANIOTOMY, n. Kran-i^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *craniotomia* (from κρανίον, the skull, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *craniotomie.* Ger., *Craniotomie.* It., *craniotomia.* Sp., *craneotomia.* The operation of opening the fœtal head and breaking up the brain to facilitate parturition by diminishing the bulk of the head so that the base of the skull may follow the course of a contracted pelvic canal unimpeded by the vault of the skull, which becomes collapsed.

CRANIOTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-tra^{2}k-(tra^{3}k)'to^{2}r; in Eng., kran'i^2-o-tra^{2}k-to^{2}r. Gen., *craniotractor'is.* From *cranium*, the skull, and *trahere*, to draw upon. A name proposed by P. F. Mundé for any form of cranioclast which, like Braun's, is used chiefly as a tractor.

CRANIOTRIPSOTOME, n. Kran-i^2-o-tri^{2}ps'o-tom. From κρανίον, the skull, τρίβειν, to crush, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Craniotripsotom.* An instrument devised by Cassagny for the same purpose as that of the cranioclast from which it differs in having one of its blades terminating in a trephine perforator. [A, 326.]

CRANIOTRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i^2-o(o^3)-tri^{2}p-(tru^{6}p)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *craniotrypes'eos (-is).* From κρανίον, the skull, and τρυπαν, to perforate. See TREPHINING.

CRANIO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Kran''i^2-o-vu^{5}rt'e^{2}b-ra^{2}l. See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CRANIO-VISCERAL, adj. Kran″i^2-o-vi^{2}s′e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the cranial and visceral regions. [L, 294.]

CRANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kra^3-nek. See CRANIAL.

CRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra^{3}n)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cranit′idos* (*-is*). Inflammation of a cranial bone.

CRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra^{3}n)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κρανίον. Fr., *crâne.* Ger., *C., Schädel.* It., *cranio.* Sp., *cráneo.* The skull; the bony part of the head, which protects the brain. [C; L.]—**Cartilaginous c.** See CHONDROCRANIUM.—**C. humanum.** Fr., *crâne humain.* Ger., *menschlicher Schädel.* It., *cranio umano.* Sp., *cráneo humano.* The human skull, formerly considered medicinal. [B, 119.]—**Membranous c.** Ger., *häutige Schädel.* The embryonic c. while it is in a membranous condition, ossification not having taken place.

CRANNA-BERRY, n. Kra^{2}n′a^3-be^{2}r-i^2. See CRANBERRY.

CRANOLOGY, n. Kra^{2}n-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Fr., *cranologie.* See CRANIOLOGY.

CRANON (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra^{3}n)′o^{2}n. 1. See CRANIUM. 2. Of Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula.* [B, 115 (*a*, 24).]

CRANQUILLIER (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2-kel-e-a. The *Lonicera periclymenum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRANS (Fr.), n. pl. Kra^{3}n^2. Curved transverse ridges on the hard palate of solipeds, where bleeding is often practiced. [L, 41.]

CRANSAC (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2-za^{3}k. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there are springs containing various sulphates and chlorides. [A, 319.]

CRANSON (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}n^2-so^{3}n^2. The genus *Cochlearia,* especially the *Cochlearia officinalis.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de pastel.** The *Cochlearia glastifolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Bretagne.** The *Cochlearia armoracia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Danemark.** The *Cochlearia danica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Groënland.** The *Cochlearia grœnlandica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. officinal.** The *Cochlearia officinalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rustique.** The *Cochlearia armoracia.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRANTER (Lat.), n. m. Kra^{2}n(kra^{3}n)′tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *cranter′os* (*-is*). Gr., κραντήρ. A wisdom tooth. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CRANUM (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra^{3}n)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κράνον. See CRANIUM.

CRANZ (Ger.), n. Kra^{3}ntz. 1. See CORONA. 2. A place in Prussia, where there are weak saline springs. [A, 319.]

CRAP, n. Kra^{2}p. The *Polygonum fagopyrum,* the *Lolium perenne,* and the seed-pod of *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505.]

CRAPAUD (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}p-o. 1. The *Bufo vulgaris.* 2. Of the veterinarians, aphthæ. [A, 301.]—**C. du mouton.** See PIÉTIN.—**C's secs.** See BUFONES *exsiccati.*—**Huile de c.** An old preparation made by digesting the *Bufo vulgaris* in a mixture of 7 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of white wine, with a gentle heat. [A, 301.]

CRAPAUDINE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}p-o-den. 1. The genus *Sideritis.* 2. The *Stachys recta.* 3. An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 56.]—**C. des champs.** The *Galeopsis ladanum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des montagnes.** The *Sideritis montana.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. du mouton.** See PIÉTIN.—**C. humorale.** See *C.* (3d def.).

CRAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}p(kra^{3}p)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. See CRÆPALE.

CRAPULENCE, n. Kra^{2}p-u^{2}l-e^{2}ns. Lat., *crapula.* Fr., *crapule.* Ger., *Rausch.* It., *c., crapulosità.* Sp., *crápula.* 1. See CRÆPALE. 2. Of Pliny, washed resin. [A, 325.]

CRAPULOUS, adj. Kra^{2}p′u^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *crapulosus.* Fr., *crapuleux.* Ger., *berauscht, crapulös.* It., Sp., *crapuloso.* 1. Caused by excessive indulgence in alcohol. 2. Given to drunkenness. [A, 322.]

CRAQUELIN (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}k′-la^{2}n^2. The *Fragaria collina.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CRAQUEMENT (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}k-e-ma^{3}n^2. A crackling sound heard on auscultation, especially in phthisis. [A, 301.]

CRASE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kra^{3}z, kra^{3}z′e^2. See CRASIS.

CRASEOLOGY, n. Kraz-e^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *craseologia* (from κρᾶσις [see CRASIS], and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *craséologie.* Ger., *Mischungslehre.* The science or study of the various crases of the body (see CRASIS). [A, 322.]

CRASH, n. Kra^{2}sh. 1. Coarse linen cloth, sometimes used for bandages. 2. See CRESS.

CRASIOGRAPHY, CRASIOLOGY, n's. Kraz-i^2-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l′o-ji^2. See CRASEOLOGY.

CRASIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}z-ek. Pertaining to a crasis. [A, 385.]

CRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra(kra^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cras′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κρᾶσις (from κερᾶν, to mix). Fr., *crase.* Ger., *Mischung, Krasis, Krase.* It., *crasi, miscuglio.* Sp., *crasia, mezcla.* Of the old writers, a certain constitution of the blood supposed to be peculiar to the individual, also a temperament. [A, 387; B, 117.]—**Dropsical c.** Fr., *crase hydropique.* Ger., *Wassersuchts-Krasis.* It., *crasi idropica.* Sp., *crasia hidrópica.* A predisposition to dropsy. [D, 21.]—**Parasitic c.** Fr., *crase parasitaire* [Bazin]. A peculiarity of the constitution that is assumed to favor the lodgment of parasites. [A, 301.]

CRASPEDECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)″pe^{2}d-e^{2}k-flo(flo^2)-ji^2(ge^2)-o′i^{2}s. From κράσπεδον, a fringe, and ἐκφλόγωσις, a setting on fire. Fr., *c.* Ger., *gefranzte Varioloïde.* Syn.: *variolois fimbriata.* A form of modified small-pox in which the lesions have a fringe-like arrangement. [A, 322.]

CRASPEDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-pe^{2}d-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lessing, a division of the *Gnaphalieæ,* consisting of *Siloxerus, Hirnellia, Gnephosis, Crossolepis, Eriosphæra, Calocephalus, Leucophyta,* and *Craspedia.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRASPEDODES (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-pe^{2}d-od′ez(as). From κράσπεδον, a fringe, and εἶδος, resemblance. See FIMBRIATED.

CRASPEDON (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)′pe^{2}d-o^{2}n. Gr., κράσπεδον. See FIMBRIA and CRASPEDUM.

CRASPEDOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-pe^{2}d-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κράσπεδον, a fringe, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *craspédospermées.* Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Carisseæ,* consisting of *Craspedospermum* and *Plectaneia.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRASPEDOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-pe^{2}d-o′ta^3. See HYDROMEDUSÆ.

CRASPEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)′pe^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κράσπεδον. 1. Of Loureiro, the genus *Elæocarpus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. A puckered cord on the free edge of the mesenteries of certain corals (including the *Actinidæ*), richly furnished with thread cells. [L, 121, 147.]—**C. tectorum** [Loureiro]. The *Elæocarpus tectorum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRASS, adj. Kra^{2}s. Lat., *crassus.* Fr., *épais.* Ger., *dick.* Thick, fleshy (said of the leaves of cotyledons). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *crassus* (*membrana* understood). Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)′sa^3. 1. Of Osiander, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.] 2. See SCLERA.

CRASSAL, adj. Kra^{2}s-a^{2}l. Lat., *crassalis.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Crassula.* [B.]—**C. alliance.** See CRASSALES.

CRASSALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-sal(sa^{3}l)′ez(as). Of Lindley, an alliance of *Apocarpæ,* consisting of the *Crassulaceæ* and the *Galacinæ.*

CRASSAMEN (Lat.), **CRASSAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kra^{2}s-(kra^{3}s)-sa(sa^3)′me^{2}n, -sa^2(sa^3)-me^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *crassam′inis, crassamenti.* From *crassare,* to make thick. The thick, clotted portion of a coagulated liquid, especially blood. [A, 301.]—**C. sanguinis.** Ger., *Blutkuchen.* The thick portion of coagulated blood.

CRASSATELLACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-sa^2(sa^3)-te^{2}l-la(la^3)′se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *crassatellacés, crassateclidés.* A family of the *Mollusca.* [L, 41, 303.]

CRASSE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}s. See CALX *Jovis.*

CRASSENA [Paracelsus], n. A pretended putrefactive and corrosive saline substance causing ulcers and various tumors. [A, 325.]

CRASSICAUDUS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-ka^{4}d′(ka^3′u^{4}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *crassus,* thick, and *cauda,* the tail. Fr., *crassicaude.* Ger., *dickschwanzig.* Having a thick tail. [L, 41.]

CRASSICAULE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-e-kol. From *crassus,* thick, and *caulis,* a stem. Having a thick, fleshy stem. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSICEPS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)′si^2-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *crassicip′itis.* From *crassus,* thick, and *caput,* the head. Having a large head. [L, 41.]

CRASSICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-e-ko^{3}l. From *crassus,* thick, and *collum,* the neck. Having a thick neck. [L, 41.]

CRASSICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-ko^{3}rn′i^{2}s. From *crassus,* thick, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *crassicorne.* Ger., *dickhörnig.* 1. Having thick horns or antennæ; as a n. in the m. pl., *Crassicornes,* a tribe of taxicornous *Coleoptera.* [L, 41.] 2. In botany, provided with thick, horn-like processes. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSICOSTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-ko^{3}st-a. From *crassus,* thick, and *costa,* a rib. Having broad rib-like processes on the shells (said of molluscs). [L, 41.]

CRASSIDENTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-da^{3}n^2-ta. From *crassus,* thick, and *dens,* a tooth. Having large, thick teeth. [L, 41.]

CRASSIJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-zhu^6-ga. See CRASSICOSTÉ.

CRASSILABRIS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-la(la^3)′bri^{2}s. From *crassus,* thick, and *labrum,* a lip. Fr., *crassilabre.* Ger., *dicklippig.* Having thick lips. [L, 341.]

CRASSILAMELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-la^{2}m-(la^{3}m)-e^{2}l′le(la^3-e^2). From *crassus,* thick, and *lamella,* a layer. Fr., *crassilamellés.* Of Roze, a division of agarics of the *Sarcopodæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSILINGUES (Lat.), **CRASSILINGUIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-li^{2}n^2′gwez(gwas), -gwi^2-a^3. From *crassus,* thick, and *lingua,* the tongue. Fr., *crassilingues.* A suborder of the *Lacertilia,* or a family of the *Sauria,* characterized by a thick tongue. [L, 41, 173.]

CRASSILOBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-lo-ba. From *crassus,* thick, and λοβός, a lobe. Having thick lobes. [L, 41.]

CRASSINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)′vi^{2}s-(wi^{2}s). From *crassus,* thick, and *nervus,* a nerve. Fr., *crassinervé.* Ger., *dicknervig.* In botany, having thick veins. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-pe^{2}d. See CRASSIPES.

CRASSIPENNE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-pe^{2}n. From *crassus,* thick, and *penna,* a wing. Having thick wings. [L, 41.]

CRASSIPES (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)′si^2-pez(pas). From *crassus,* thick, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *crassipède.* Ger., *dickfüssig.* Having thick feet. [*a*, 24.]

CRASSIPETALOUS, adj. Kra^{2}s-i^2-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *crassipetalus* (from *crassus,* thick, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *crassipétale.* Having thick petals. [*a*, 24.]

CRASSIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-ro^{3}st'r. From *crassus*, thick, and *rostrum*, the beak. Ger., *dickschnabelig.* Having a thick beak. [L, 41.]

CRASSISQUAMME (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-se-skwa^{3}m. From *crassus*, thick, and *squama*, a scale. Provided with thick scales. [L, 41.]

CRASSISULCE (Fr.), adj. Kra^{3}s-e-su^{6}ls. From *crassus*, thick, and *sulcus*, a groove. Marked with broad furrows (said of shells). [L, 41.]

CRASSITAS (Lat.), **CRASSITIES** (Lat.), **CRASSITUDO** (Lat.). Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)'si^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^{2}sh(si^{2}t)'i^2-ez(as), -si^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *crassitatis, -sitie'i, -ud'inis.* Gr., παχύτης. Grossness, corpulence, the state of being voluminous. [A, 325.]

CRASSIVENIUS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-si^2-ven(wan)'i^2-u^{3}s-u^{4}s. From *crassus*, thick, and *vena*, a vein. Having thick veins. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CRASSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-so(so^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *crassus*, thick, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *crassocéphale.* Having a thick head. [L, 41.]

CRASSULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)'su^2(su^4)-la^3. Fr., *crassule.* Ger., *Dickblatt.* 1. Thick leaf; a Linnæan genus of the *Crassulaceæ.* 2. Of the pharmacists, see *C. major.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arborescens** [Willdenow]. A species growing in Africa. The juice is employed as a caustic to destroy corns. [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coccinea.** A species said to have narcotic properties, cases of poisoning having been reported from the mere smelling of the flowers. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. major.** The *Sedum maximum, Sedum telephium,* and *Sedum fabaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. minor.** The *Sedum majus.* [L, 104.]—**C. pinnata.** Fr., *crassule à feuilles ailées.* A species indigenous to China. It yields a black dye. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tetragona.** Fr., *crassule tétragone.* A South African species. The Japanese use it, boiled with milk, as an astringent in diarrhœa. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-su^2(su^4)-la(la^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crassulacées.* Ger., *Crassulaceen.* Syn.: *Sempervivæ* [Jussieu], *Succulentæ* [Ventenat]. The house-leeks or stone-crop family, an order of polypetalous calycifloral dicotyledons, comprising in some classifications the subdivisions *Crassuleæ* and *Diamorpheæ*, and separated from the *Saxifragaceæ* by the nature of the stem, which is generally free of liber and medullary rays and abounds in parenchymatous tissue. There are several hundred species, distributed among the genera *Sedum, Bryophyllum, Crassula,* etc. They are succulent herbs or shrubs, a few of which are of medicinal value as astringents. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSULACEOUS, adj. Kra^{2}s-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *crassulaceus.* Fr., *crassulacé, crassulé.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Crassula*; of or pertaining to the *Crassulaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]

CRASSULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-su^2(su^4)-la(la^3)'-ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Corniculatæ,* comprising the subdivisions *Sedeæ, Penthoreæ,* and *Cephaloteæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-su^2(su^4)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crassulées.* 1. Of St.-Hilaire, a family of plants related to the genus *Penthorum,* comprising *Tillœa, Crassula, Cotyledon, Rhodiola, Sedum, Sempervivum,* and *Septas.* 2. Of Mirbel, a family of polypetalous dicotyledons equivalent to the *Crassulaceæ* of De Candolle. 3. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Peripetaleæ,* consisting of *Tillœa, Crassula, Bryophyllum, Sedum, Sempervivum,* and *Septas.* 4. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Crassulaceæ,* comprising *Tillœa, Bulliarda, Basystemon, Septas, Crassula, Globulea, Curtogyne, Grammanthes, Rochea, Kalanchœ, Bryophyllum, Cotyledon, Pistorinia, Umbilicus, Echeveria,* and *Sedum.* 5. Of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Crassulaceæ.* 6. Of Don, a division including the genera of De Candolle and, in addition, *Purgosia* and *Kalosanthes.* 7. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Crassulaceæ,* distinguished by distinct carpels forming a circle of flowers, and consisting of *Tillœa, Bryophyllum, Sedum, Echeveria,* and *Sempervivum.* [B, 34, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)-su^2(su^4)-li^{2}n'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crassulinées.* Of Brongniart, a class of dialypetalous, perigynous *Dicotyledones,* including the families *Crassulaceæ, Elatineæ,* and *Datisceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRASSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *crassus* (*intestinum* understood). Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See Colon (1st def.).

CRASSUS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., παχύς. Fr., *crasse.* Ger., *dick.* Corpulent; of anatomical structures, thick; of the pulse, full, turgid; of drugs, thick, not readily absorbed and conveyed into delicate parts. [A, 325.]

CRATÆA [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From κραταιός, strong. The genus *Philomedion.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRATÆGIN, n. Kra^{2}t-e'ji^{2}n. Fr., *cratégine.* A crystallizable substance obtained by Leroy from the bark of *Cratœgus oxyacantha.* [A, 301.]

CRATÆGON (Lat.), n. m. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e'(a^3'e^2)-gon. Gen., *cratœ'gonos* (*-is*). Gr., κραταιγών. 1. Of Theophrastus, some species of *Cratœgus.* 2. According to Baillon, the kermes of *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRATÆGONON, (Lat.), **CRATÆGONUM** [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n's n. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}g'(a^3'e^{2}g)-o^{2}n-o^{2}n, u^{3}m(u^{4}m). According to Lobel, the genus *Melampyrum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. Cratægonon.

CRATÆGUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e'(a^3'e^2)-gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m). See Cratægon.

CRATÆGUS (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). Kra^{2}t-(kra^{3}t)-e'(a^3'e^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Gr., κράταιγος, κραταιγός. Fr., *c. aubépine, alisier, azerolier.* Ger., *Weissdorn.* It., *amperlo. crategno.* Sp., *espino blanco.* A Linnæan genus of rosaceous plants of the *Pomeæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. æstivalis** [Torrey and Gray]. The *Mespilus æstivalis.* [B.]—**C. amelanchier.** See Amelanchiea *vulgaris.*—**C. aria.** See Pyrus *aria.*—**C. aronia.** The *Mespilus aronia.* [B.]—**C. azarolus.** The *Mespilus azarolus.* [B.]—**C. bibas** [Loureiro], **C. bybas.** The *Eriobotrya* (*Mespilus*) *japonica.*—**C. coccinea** [Linnæus]. The *Mespilus coccinea.* [B.]—**C. crus galli** [Linnæus]. The *Mespilus crus galli.* [B.]—**C. dentata** [Thuillier]. See Pyrus *intermedia.*—**C. fennica** [Linnæus]. The Pyrus *hybrida.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. germanica.** The *Mespilus germanica.* [L, 87.]—**C. latifolia** [Lamarck]. See Pyrus *intermedia.*—**C. lucida** [Wagenheim]. The *Mespilus crus galli.* [B.]—**C. mespilus.** See Mespilus *germanica.*—**C. mexicana** [Moçiño and Sessé]. Sp., *tejocote* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Mespilus mexicana.* [B.]—**C. monogyna** [Jacquin], **C. oxyacantha** [Linnæus]. The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [B.]—**C. parvifolia.** A species abundant in Virginia. A refreshing syrup is made from the fruit. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pinnatifida et cuneata.** A species the fruit of which, fresh, dried, or made into jelly, is used in preparing a stomachic drink. [L, 75.]—**C. pyracantha** [Persoon]. The *Cotoneaster pyracantha.*—**C. racemosa** [Lamarck]. The *Amelanchier canadensis.* [B.]—**C. torminalis** [Linnæus]. See Pyrus *torminalis.*

CRATÆOGONON (Lat.), **CRATÆOGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κραταιόγονον. Of Pliny, the *Polygonum persicaria.* [A, 318.] Cf. Cratægonum.

CRATÆVA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e'(a^3'e^2)-va^3(wa^3). Fr., *cretévier.* A Linnæan genus of the *Capparideæ,* tribe *Cappareæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. balanghas** [Koenig]. The *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 173, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**C. gynandra.** See *C. tapia.*—**C. inermis** [Linnæus]. See *C. nurvala.*—**C. marmelos** [Linnæus]. See Æole *marmelos.*—**C. nurvala** [Ham.]. Syn.: *C. inermis* [Linnæus]. A species found in Malabar and the Society Islands. The fruits are acid, but edible. The leaves are aromatic and slightly bitter, and are considered stomachic and diuretic. The root is considered alterative, and the juice of the bark is given in convulsions; and, boiled in oil, is used as an external application in rheumatism. [B, 19, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. religiosa.** See Ægle *marmelos.*—**C. tapia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *tapier.* A species growing in the West Indies, the fruit of which is known as the garlic pear on account of its odor. The root is used for blisters. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRATCHES, n. Kra^{2}ch'e^{2}z. See Scratches.

CRATÉGINE (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}t-a-zhen. See Cratægin.

CRATER (Lat.), n. m. Kra(kra^3)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *crater'os* (*-is*). Gr., κρατήρ. Fr., *cratère.* Ger., *Becher.* A large cup; according to Ruland, a vessel that is large below and small at the mouth. [A, 325.]—**Exhalant c.** See *Exhalant* aperture.

CRATERA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e(a)'ra^3. 1. See Crater. 2. In botany, a cup-shaped receptacle. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRATERAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-a^{4}k'-(a^3'u^{4}ch^2)-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *craterauch'enos* (*-is*). Gr., κρατεραυχήν (from κρατερός, powerful, and αὐχήν, the neck). A robust, thick-necked person. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

CRATÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra^3-te^{2}r. See Crater.—**C. de la membrane vitelline.** A limited crater-like bulging of the inner layer of the vitelline membrane where the spermatozooids are to pass through it, at a point corresponding to the *cône d'attraction.* [A, 15.]

CRATERELLA [Persoon] (Lat.), **CRATERELLUS** [Fries] (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r-e^{2}l'la^3, -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *craterelle.* A genus of the *Telephora.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cornucopioïdes** [Persoon]. An edible species found in abundance in the woods in autumn. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRATERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Corda, a section of the *Physarei,* consisting of the genus *Stegasma.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes,* comprising *Craterium* and *Pyxidium.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATERIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r(ar)-i^2-flor'-e(a^3-e^2). From *cratera* (*q. v.*), and *flos,* a flower. 1. Of Reichenbach, a series of the *Rotifloræ,* comprising the families *Plantagineæ, Primuleæ,* and *Ericeæ.* 2. A formation of the *Rotifloræ,* comprising the families *Lysimachiaceæ, Primulaceæ,* and *Ericaceæ.* 3. A formation of the *Limbifloræ,* comprising the families *Plumbagineæ, Primulaceæ,* and *Ericaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATERIFORM, adj. Kra^{2}t-e^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *crateriformis* (from *crater,* a cup, and *forma,* form). Fr., *cratériforme.* Ger., *becherförmig.* See Crateroid.

CRATERION (Lat.), **CRATERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kre^{2}t-(kra^{3}t)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κρατήριον (dim. of κρατήρ). A small cup. [A, 325.]

CRATEROID, adj. Kra^{2}t'e^{2}r-oid. Lat., *crateroideus* (from κρατήρ, a cup, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cratéroïde.* Ger., *becherähnlich, becherförmig.* Cup-shaped.

CRATEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Hyphopsoræ,* comprising *Calicium* and *Coniocybe.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATEROMYCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). From κρατήρ, a cup, and μύκης, a mushroom. Of Léveillé, a section of the *Columellei,* consisting of *Crateromyces,* etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATEROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). Of Corda, a section of the *Mucaroideæ,* comprising *Calyssosporium, Hemiscyphe, Crateromyces,* and *Didymocrater.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATEROPODES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-er(ar)-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-ez(as). A group of the *Timeliinæ.* [L, 320.]

CRATEROPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}p-sor'e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a suborder of the *Hyphopsoræ*, comprising the families *Coniocybeæ*, *Calycieæ*, and *Sphærophoreæ*; subsequently, of the same author, a suborder of the *Podetiopsoræ*, consisting of the families *Calycieæ*, *Coniocarpicæ*, and *Sphærophoreæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATEVA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-e(a)'va^3(wa^3). See Cratæva.

CRATÉVIER (Fr.), n. Kra^{3}t-a-ve-a. See Cratæva.

CRATICULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-i^{2}k(ek)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *crates*, a network. 1. The grate of a furnace. [A, 325.] 2. See Omentum.

CRATICULATUS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-i^{2}k(ek)-u^2(u^4)-la-(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See Costullaris.

CRATOOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-o(o^3)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cratoöphyte*. Of Necker, a genus (group) of plants, comprising the natural species (genera) *Kämpferia*, *Curcuma*, *Thalia*, *Costus*, *Alpinia*, *Amormum*, *Canna*, *Maranta*, *Psydaranta*, *Qualea*, *Myrosma*, *Renealmia*, *Tillandsia*, *Helicoma*, *Musa*, *Bromelia*, and *Psedomelia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRATOXYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-o^{2}x-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cratoxylées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hypericineæ*, comprising *Eliœa* and *Cratoxylon*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CRATOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n. From κράτος, strength, and ξύλον, wood. Of Blume, a genus of the *Hypericineæ*, tribe *Cratoxyleæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Hornschuchii.** A Java species said to be diuretic and astringent. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAUMBU (Tamil), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAUROPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Kra^4(kra^3-u)-ro(ro^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lo^{2}n. From κραῦρος, brittle, and φύλλον, a leaf. The *Cucubalus otites*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAUROS (Lat.), adj. Kra^4'(kra^3-u')-ro^{2}s. Gr., κραῦρος. Friable, brittle, dry. [L, 94.]

CRAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra^4-ro'si^{2}s. See Kraurosis.

CRAVATE (Fr.), n. Kra^3-va^{3}t. A triangular piece of muslin or the like, used as a bandage, the middle being applied first and the extremities brought around the part. [A, 301.]—**C. carpo-cervicale.** A sling for suspending the wrist to the neck; made of two loops joined like the links of a chain, one for the neck and the other for the wrist. [*a*, 18.]—**C. carpo-olecranienne.** A surgical bandage consisting of one piece, used to keep the hand forcibly extended or forcibly flexed upon the wrist. One end is wrapped around the wrist and the hand, then the latter is flexed or extended as the case may be, while the other end is fastened around the lower extremity of the arm just above the olecranon. [*a*, 18.]—**C. de Suisse.** The longitudinal bundles of muscular fibres that run parallel to the lesser curvature of the stomach on its anterior and posterior surfaces. [L, 49.]—**C's œsophagiennes.** Certain fleshy bands disposed in the form of cravats around the cardiac orifice of the stomach in the horse. [A, 301.]

CRAVEGGIA (It.), n. Kra^3-va'ji^2-a^3. A place in Piedmont, where there is a hot spring containing sodium sulphate. [A, 385.]

CRAVEIRO (Port.), n. Kra^3-va-e'ro. A clove. [A, 301.]—**C. da India.** See *C.*—**C. da terra.** The buds of *Calyptranthes aromatica* and the young fruits of *Eugenia pseudo-caryophyllus*. [A, 301.]

CRAVICHON (Fr.), n. Kra^3-ve-sho^{3}n^2. The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 83, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRAVINHA (Port.), n. Kra^3-ven'ya^3. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAVITTA, n. The *Boletus æreus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAVO (Port.), n. Kra^3'vo. See Craveiro.—**C. de maranhão.** The *Persea caryophyllacea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. do defunto.** The genus *Tagetes*, especially the *Tagetes patula*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAW, n. Kra^4. Fr., *cabot*. Ger., *Kropf*. It., *gozzo*. Sp., *buche*. 1. The crop of a fowl. [L, 56.] 2. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505.]—**Yellow c.** See *C.* (2d def.).

CRAWBERRY, n. Kra^4'be^{2}r-i^2. The *Empetrum nigrum* and the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-CRAW, n. Kra^4'kra^4. A parasitic skin disease occurring among the natives of the western coast of Africa. [Nielly, "Union méd.," No. 49, 1882; "Progr. méd.," No. 15, 1882.]

CRAW-CROOKS, CRAW-CROOPS, n's. Kra^4'kru^{4}ks, -krups. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-CROWFOOT, n. Kra^4'kro-fu^{4}t. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-DULSE, n. Kra^4'du^{3}ls. The *Rhodymenia ciliata*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-FEET, n. Kra^4'fet. The *Scilla nutans* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-FISH, n. Kra^4'fi^{2}sh. See Astacus *fluviatilis*.—**C.-eye.** The *Lichen parellies*. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAWFOOT, n. Kra^4'fu^{4}t. The *Ranunculus acris* and the *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505.]—**Bulbous c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [L, 105.]

CRAWFURDIA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^4-fu^{5}rd'i^2-a^3. A genus of gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Swertieæ*, indigenous to Nepal. The species have the bitter, tonic qualities of the gentians. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAWFURDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^4-fu^{6}rd-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Regl, a tribe of the *Gentianaceæ*, equivalent to *Crawfurdia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRAWLEY, n. Kra^{4}l'e^2. The *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRAWNBERRY, n. Kra^{4}n'be^{2}r-i^2. See Cranberry.

CRAWNEBS, n. Kra^{4}n'e^{2}bz. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-PEAS, n. Kra^4'pez. The *Lathyrus pratensis*. [A, 505.]

CRAWPS, n. Kra^{4}ps. The *Rhaphanus rhaphanistrum*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-TAES, n. Kra^4'taz. The *Ranunculus acris*, the *Ranunculus repens*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-TEES, n. Kra^4'tez. The *Scilla nutans* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]

CRAYEUX (Fr.), adj. Kra-yu^5. Chalky; containing or made from chalk. [A, 301.]

CRAYFERY, n. Kra'fe^{2}r-i^2. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [A, 505.]

CRAYFISH, n. Kra'fi^{2}sh. 1. The *Astacus fluviatilis*. Its ashes were formerly esteemed a cure for rabies. [B, 117.] 2. The *Doronicum pardalianches*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRAYON, n. Kra-yo^{3}n^2. Fr., *c.* A stick containing substances for external application. There are five preparations official under this title in the Fr. Cod., containing nitrate of silver and nitrate of potassium, sulphate of copper, tannic acid, and iodoform.—**C. caustique** (Fr.). A stick of caustic (*e. g.*, of silver nitrate).—**C. dermographique** (Fr.). Of Pyrlas, a preparation made by melting together 5 parts of rosin, 4 of stearin, and 2 of wax, and stirring in a sufficient quantity of lamp-black; used for marking on the skin. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]

CRAZEY, n. Kra'zi^2. See Crazy (n.).—**Creeping c.** The *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505.]

CRAZINESS, n. Kra'zi^2-ne^{2}s. The state of being crazy.

CRAZOLARYNGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kra(kra^3)''zo(zo^3)-la^{2}r-(la^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)-ji^{2}z(gi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κράζειν, to crow, and λάρυγξ, the larynx (see also *-ismus*). Fr., *crazolaryngisme*. Of M. Good, laryngismus stridulus. [A, 322.]

CRAZY, n. Kra'zi^2. The *Ranunculus acris* and some other species of *Ranunculus*; also the *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505.]

CRAZY, adj. Kra'zi^2. Fr., *fou*. Broken in mind. See Insane.

CRAZY-WEEDS, n. Kra'zi^2-wedz. See Loco *plants*.

CREA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kre^2)'a^3. See Ocrea.

CREAKING, n. Krek'i^{2}n^{2}g. See Stridor.

CREAM, n. Krem. Lat., *flos lactis*, *cremor*. Fr., *crème*. Ger., *Rahm*. It., Sp., *crema*. 1. The thick, unctuous, yellowish-white layer formed on the surface of milk that is allowed to stand for some hours, consisting chiefly of the corpuscular elements of the milk. It should constitute from 14 to 16 per cent. of the milk. It is a palatable and highly nutritious article of food, and is used externally for irritated states of the skin. 2. Any alimentary or medicinal substance resembling c. [A, 385.]—**Cold c.** See the major list.—**C. fruit.** The fruit of *Roupellia grata*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nuts.** The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 5.]—**C. of tartar.** Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crême de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinrahm*. Potassium bitartrate. [B, 81.]—**C.-of-tartar fruit.** The fruit of *Adansonia Gregorii*. [B, 81.]—**C.-of-tartar tree.** The *Adansonia Gregorii*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-of-tartar whey.** A drink made by adding about 2 drachms of potassium bitartrate to a pint of milk. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**C. syrups.** A variety of syrups given with carbonic-acid water, to which they impart an agreeable flavor; made by dissolving without heat 14 pounds of powdered sugar in a gallon of fresh cream. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**Pectoral c.** See Crème *pectorale de Pierquin*.

CREAM-CUPS, n. Krem'ku^{3}ps. The *Platystemon californicus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CREAMOMETER, n. See Cremometer.

CREAS (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cre'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κρέας. Flesh. [A, 322.]

CREASHAK, n. Kre'a^{2}sh-a^{2}k. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CREASOL, n. Kre'a^{2}s-o^{2}l. Fr., *créosol*. Ger., *Kreosol*. A phenol obtained from wood-tar creasote, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)OCH_3 = C_8H_{10}O_2$. [B, 4, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CREASOTE, n. Kre'a^{2}s-ot. Lat., *creasotum*. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from κρέας, flesh, and σώζειν, to preserve), *kreosotum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph.]. Fr., *créosote du goudron de bois*. Ger., *Kreosot*. It., *creosoto*. Sp., *creosota* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance obtained by the distillation of wood-tar, consisting chiefly of a mixture of cresol, oxycresol, methylcresol, and phlorone. It is a highly refractive, oily liquid, having, when freshly prepared, a yellowish tinge which changes to red or brown on exposure to the light. It has a peculiar, sharp, empyreumatic odor and a burning taste, and produces a white stain on coming into contact with the skin. It has a sp. gr. of from 1·035 to 1·085, boils at nearly 200° C., and is inflammable. It is soluble in 80 parts of cold water and readily soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has marked antiseptic properties. It is used in medicine for its local action as a paralyzant of nerve tissue. Given in small doses, it acts as a sedative, but in overdoses it is a violent poison, producing nausea, headache, convulsions, and coma. It has been administered with advantage in cases of obstinate vomiting, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, lienteric diarrhœa, and typhoid fever, and is of special value in gastric diseases attended with fermentation. Externally it is applied as a stimulant styptic and in the treatment of decayed teeth. It has been found useful in skin diseases of a scaly nature and in the treatment of foul ulcers or inflamed tissues that give

rise to fœtid discharges in leucorrhœa, diphtheritic sore throat, etc. It has recently been recommended in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. [B, 5, 95 (α, 24) ; α, 27.]—**Coal-tar c.** Fr., *créosote du goudron de houille.* Ger., *Steinkohlentheerkreosot.* 1. That portion of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills between 165° and 200° C. It resembles c. in appearance, and is often substituted for it. It differs from c. in containing carbolic acid. It also contains cresol, xylenol, and other substances of the aromatic group. 2. An improper name for carbolic acid. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C.-bush.** The *Larrea mexicana.* [B, 81 (α, 24).]—**C. capsules with balsam of tolu.** Of Reuss, capsules containing each 5 centigrammes of c. with balsam of tolu. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxviii (α, 21).]—**C. mixture.** See *Mistura* CREASOTI.—**C.-plant, C.-shrub.** The *Larrea mexicana.* [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-water** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Aqua* CREASOTI.—**Inhalation of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor* CREASOTI.—**Mineral c.** See *Coal-tar c.*—**Ointment of c.** See *Unguentum* CREASOTI.—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *créosote végétale.* See *C.*—**Wine of c.** See *Vinum* CREASOTI.—**Wood-c., Wood-tar c.** See *C.*

CREASOTUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre^2)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-ot'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CREASOTE.—**Aqua creasoti** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Creosotwasser.* Creasote-water ; a solution of 1 part of creasote in 100 parts of distilled water. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**C. chloroformatum.** Chloroform creasote ; a mixture of 1 part of creasote and 2 parts each of chloroform and alcohol. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” x (α, 21).]—**C. solutum, loco aquæ Binelli.** See *Aqua creasoti.*—**Mistura creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Syn. : *mixtura Kreosoti.* Creasote mixture ; consisting of 16 minims each of creasote and glacial acetic acid, dissolved in 15 fl. oz. of water, to which 1 fl. oz. of syrup and ½ fl. dr. of spirit of juniper are added. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**Sapo creasoti.** Ger., *Creosotseife.* Soap containing from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ its weight of creasote ; used as an antiseptic. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Spiritus creasoti.** A mixture of 1 part of creasote and 3 parts of alcohol. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Unguentum creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade créosotée.* Ger., *Kreosotsalbe.* Ointment of creasote, made by mixing 1 part of creasote with 12 parts of simple ointment. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Vapor creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Inhalation of creasote ; a mixture of 12 minims of creasote and 8 fl. oz. of boiling water, placed in a suitable vessel so as to admit of the inhalation of the vapor rising from the mixture. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Vinum creasoti.** Wine of creasote ; a mixture of 1 part of creasote, 9 parts of alcohol, 20 of syrup, and 70 of Malaga wine. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CREAT (Hind.), n. The *Andrographis paniculata.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

CREATINE, n. Kre'a^{2}t-en. Lat., *creatina* (from κρέας, flesh). Fr., *créatine.* Ger., *Kreatin, Fleischstoff.* It., Sp., *creatina.* An alkaloid, $C(NH)(NH_2)(NCH_3) = CH_2CO.OH = C_4H_9N_3O_2$, occurring as brilliant, colorless prismatic crystals in the muscular tissue of all vertebrate animals. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]



CREATINE CRYSTALS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER FUNKE.)

CRÉATINÉMIE (Fr.), n. Kra a^{3}t-en-a-me. From κρέας (see CREATINE), and αἷμα, blood. A morbid condition imputed to an excess of creatine in the blood. [α, 27.]

CREATININE, n. Kre-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-en. Lat., *creatinina.* Fr., *créatinine.* Ger., *Kreatinin.* It., Sp., *creatinina.* An alkaloid, $C_4H_7N_3O = C(NH)_2(N.CH_3).CH_2CO$, occurring under the form of colorless rhombic crystals, freely soluble in water and in alcohol. It is a normal constituent of the urine, which contains it in the proportion of from 5 to 10 parts in 10,000. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]—**Zinc and c. chloride.** A double chloride of zinc and c., forming acicular crystals, $(C_4H_7N_3O)_2ZnCl_2$. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]

CREATOPHAGOUS, adj. Kre-a^{2}t-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *creatophagus* (from κρέας, flesh, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *créatophage.* Ger., *fleischfressend.* See CARNIVOROUS.

CREATOZOMA (Lat.), **CREAZOMA** (Lat.), n's f. Kre(kre^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-zo'ma^3, -a^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o'ma^3. From κρέας, flesh, and ζωμός, broth. Fr., *créatozome, bouillon.* Ger., *Fleischbrühe.* It., *brodo grasso.* Sp., *caldo de carne.* Meat broth. [A, 322.]

CREAZOTON (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre^2)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o'to^{2}n. See CREASOTE.

CREBO-BIU, n. In Provence, the *Gnaphalium stœchas.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CREBO-CHIN, n. In Provence, the *Solanum nigrum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CREBRICOSTATE, adj. Kre^{2}b-ri^2-ko^{2}st'at. Lat., *crebricostatus* (from *creber,* close together, and *costa,* a rib). Fr., *crébricosté.* Marked with closely set ribs or ridges. [L, 41, 56.]

CREBRISULCATE, adj. Kre^{2}b-ri^2-su^{3}lk'at. Lat., *crebrisulcus* (from *creber,* close together, and *sulcus,* a furrow). Fr., *crébrisulce.* Marked with closely set transverse furrows. [L, 41, 56.]

CRECCHIA (It.), n. Kre^{2}k'ki^2-a^3. The *Erica vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRÈCHE (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}sh. An institution for the hygienic care of infants during the day, when their parents are at work away from home. [A, 385.]

CRÈCHES (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}sh. A place in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, where there is a cold, feebly chalybeate spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

CRECONILLE (Fr.), n. Kre^2-ko^{3}n-el-y'. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CREDNERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}d-ne^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schimper, a family of fossil plants comprising *Credneria* and *Ettingshausenia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CREDO (Fr.), n. Kra-do. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a cold, feebly chalybeate spring. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

CREEPER, n. Krep'u^{5}r. Fr., *plante rampante.* Ger., *Kriecher.* 1. A plant that has a creeping stem or branch, also such a stem or branch. 2. The *Tecoma radicans.* [B, 34, 121 (α, 24).] 3. The *Convolvulus sepium.* [A, 505.]—**Cayenne red c.** The *Tetracera tigarea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**China c.** The *Ipomœa quamoclit.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Clove-scented c.** The *Lettsomia bonanox.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Elephant c.** The *Argyreia speciosa.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**Goat's-foot c.** The *Ipomœa pes capræ.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**Subaerial c.** A c. that is above ground but prostrate and rooting at every joint. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**Subterranean c.** An underground c., one that extends its stem beneath the soil in all directions horizontally, sending up from the terminal buds erect stems into the air. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**Tasmanian blue c.** The *Comesperma volubile.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Trumpet c.** The *Tecoma radicans.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Virginia c.** The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Virginian cut-leaved c.** The *Ampelopsis dissecta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**West-coast c.** The *Pergularia odoratissima.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CREEPING, adj. Krep'i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *serpens.* Fr., *rampant.* Ger., *kriechend.* 1. In botany, extending along the surface of the ground. 2. See SERPIGINOUS. 3. Giving the impression as of an insect crawling over the body (said of a sensation).

CREEPING-JACK, n. Krep'i^{2}n^{2}g-ja^{2}k. The *Sedum acre.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CREEPING JENNY, n. Krep'i^{2}n^{2}g-je^{2}n-i^2. The *Lysimachia nummularia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Golden c. j.** The *Lysimachia nummularia aurea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CREEPING SAILOR, n. Krep'i^{2}n^{2}g-sal-o^{2}r. The *Saxifraga sarmentosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CREES, CREESES, n's. Kres, kres'e^{2}z. English provincial names for certain species of *Ranunculus.* [A, 505.]—**Butter creeses, Yellow crees.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus, Ranunculus acris,* and *Ranunculus repens.* [A, 505.]

CREIN (Fr.), n. Kra^{2}n^2. The *Pinus pumilio.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CREISSOUN (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}s-sun^2. The genus *Cardamine.*—**C. de prat.** The *Cardamine pratensis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. sauvage.** The *Cardamine hirsuta.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CREISSOUNETO, n. In Provence, the *Cardamine pratensis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRÉMAILLÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra-ma^3-el-yar. 1. A ratchet (see FORCEPS *à c.*). 2. The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CREMASIS (Lat.), **CREMASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kre^{2}m'-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s, kre^{2}m-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κρέμασις, κρεμασμός. Suspension. [A, 325.]

CRÉMASON (Fr.), n. Kra-ma^3-zon^2. Acidity of the stomach. [L, 41.]

CREMASTER (Lat.), n. m. Kre^{2}m-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *cremaster'os* (*-is*). Gr., κρεμαστήρ (from κρεμᾶν, to suspend). Fr., *crémaster.* Ger., *Hodenmuskel.* The suspensory muscle of the testicle ; a series of loops of muscular fibres running from Poupart's ligament and the pubic bone to be inserted into the fascia propria of the testicle. In the human fœtus it constitutes the *gubernaculum testis* (*q. v.*) ; in animals in which the testicle is situated within the abdomen, except at the period of rut, it serves to extrude the organ at that time and to return it to the abdominal cavity afterward ; in animals in which the testicle is permanently lodged in the abdomen it is wanting. In man its action (that of drawing the testicle up toward the inguinal canal) is feeble and only partially under the control of the will. [A, 301 ; C.]—**C. externus.** See *C.*—**C. internus.** A layer of unstriped muscular tissue lying between the visceral and parietal portions of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L, 142, 332.]

CREMASTERIC, adj. Kre^{2}m-a^{2}st-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *cremastericus.* Pertaining to the cremaster. [C.]

CREMASTES (Lat.), n. m. Kre^{2}m-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ez(as). Gr., κρεμαστής. See CREMASTER.

CREMASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}m-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ra^3. Gr., κρεμάστρα, κρεμάθρα. Fr., *crémastre.* Ger., *Hängebett.* 1. A hanging vessel, also a hanging bed (a hammock). [A, 322.] 2. Of Lindley, a genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).] 3. Of chrysalides, a hook near the anus by means of which a chrysalis is sometimes suspended. [L, 180.]

CREMATION, n. Kre^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., καῦσις. Lat., *crematio* (from *cremare,* to burn). Fr., *crémation.* Ger., *Verbrennung.* It., *cremazione.* Sp., *cremación.* Incineration, a reduction to ashes by means of combustion ; as usually employed, the process of disposing of the dead by subjection to intense heat in a chamber over a furnace devised for the purpose. The term is sometimes employed to denote the incineration of offal and garbage.

CREMATORY, n. Kre^{2}m'a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *crematorium.* Fr., *appareil crématoire.* Ger., *Crematorium.* It., Sp., *crematorio.* An establishment for the performance of cremation.

CRÈME (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}m. See CREAM.—**C. céleste.** See COLD CREAM.—**C. cosmétique.** See CERATUM *cosmeticum.*—**C. du Liban.** See POMMADE *du Liban.*—**C. froide.** See COLD CREAM.—**C. médicinale.** The general name for a mixture of milk, sugar, and yolks of eggs, to which different drugs may be added. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pectorale.** A pectoral mixture of a creamy appearance, especially a mixture of almond-paste, syrup of *Capillus Veneris*, and syrup of balsam of Peru. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. pectorale de Cottereau.** A mixture of 60 parts of cacao-butter, 15 each of pistachio-nuts and sweet almonds, 8 of bitter almonds, 30 each of syrup of violets and syrup of henbane, and 4 of sugar of vanilla; used as a remedy in bronchitis. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Huc.** A mixture of 3 equal parts of cacao-butter, sugar, syrup of violets and syrup of snails. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Jeannet.** A mixture of 90 parts of cacao-butter, 50 of oil of sweet almonds, 30 of oil of poppy, and 15 of orange-flower water. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Pierquin.** A mixture of equal parts of white sugar, syrup of Tolu, and syrup of *Capillus Veneris.* [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Tronchin.** A mixture of 60 parts of cacao-butter, 15 of powdered sugar, and 30 each of syrup of balsam of Tolu and syrup of *Capillus Veneris.* [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**C. pour le teint.** A cosmetic mixture of 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, 15 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 12 parts of rose-water. [L, 87 (*a*, 21.]—**C. Simon.** A cosmetic made with oxide of zinc and powdered talc. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉMENT (Fr.), n. Kra-ma^{3}n^2. From *crementum*, increase. That part of the food which is absorbed, as distinguished from the portion that passes away by the bowels. [A, 301.]

CREMER, n. An old name for a certain sickness said to be often endemic in Hungary, attributed to excessive eating or drinking and cured readily by means of any cordial water. [A, 325.]

CRÉMEUX (Fr.), adj. Kra-mu^6. Creamy. [A, 301.]

CREMILLON (Fr.), n. In Champagne, the genus *Lemna.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREMNICUS (Lat.), adj. Kre^{2}m(kram)'ni^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρημνός (see CREMNOS). Pertaining to the labia pudendi. [A, 322.]

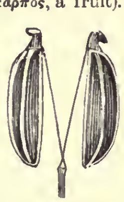
CREMNOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}m(kram)-no(no^2)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., kre^{2}m'no-sel. From κρημνός (see CREMNOS), and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cremnocèle.* Ger., *Schaamlefzenbruch.* Hernia of the labium. [A, 322.]

CREMNONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}m(kram)-no^{2}n^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *cremnonco'seos (-is).* Fr., *cremnoncose.* The formation or existence of a cremnoncus. [A, 322.]

CREMNONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kre^{2}m(kram)-no^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From κρημνός (see CREMNOS), and ὄγκος, a mass. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schaamlippengeschwulst.* A tumor of the labium majus pudendi. [L, 41.]

CREMNOS (Lat.), **CREMNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kre^{2}m(kra^{3}m)'-no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., κρημνός. Any overhanging part; hence, of Hippocrates, a labium pudendi, also the prominent lip of an ulcer. [A, 322.]

CREMOCARP, n. Kre^{2}m'o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *cremocarpium, cremocarpon* [Mirbel] (from κρεμᾶν, to suspend, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *crémocarpe.* Ger., *Hängefrucht.* A hanging fruit, as in the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of two achænia, united by a commissure to a process of the axis (carpophore), from which they are suspended when ripe. [B, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]



A CREMOCARP. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

CREMOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n f. pl. Kre^{2}m-o(o^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρεμᾶν, to suspend, and λοβός, a lobe. 1. Of R. Brown, a tribe of the *Cruciferæ*, consisting of *Cremolobus* and *Menonvillea.* 2. Of Endlicher, a family of the *Cruciferæ*, consisting of Brown's genera, to which were afterward added *Hexaptera* and *Decaptera.* 3. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Thlaspideæ*, comprising the same genera as Brown's. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CREMOMETER, n. Kre^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *cremor*, cream, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *crémomètre.* Ger., *Rahmmesser.* An instrument for determining the richness of milk by measuring the percentage of its cream; a tube graduated from above downward, in which milk enough to fill it to zero is allowed to stand until the cream has ceased to rise, when the thickness of the layer is read off. [A, 301.]

CREMOR (Lat.), n. m. Krem(kre^{2}m)'o^{2}r. Gen., *cremor'is.* Cream, also any creamy juice or other liquid. [A, 318.]—**C. crassus.** Thick pap. [A, 318.]—**C. frigidus.** See COLD CREAM.—**C. lactis.** Cream of milk. [L, 115.]—**C. ptisanæ.** Gr., χυλός, πτισάνης. The thick portion separated from barley-water. [A, 325.]—**C. tartari.** See POTASSIUM *bitartrate* and *C.* TARTARI.—**C. urinæ.** A film or pellicle, which occasionally forms on the surface of urine, especially after it has undergone alkaline fermentation. [K.]

CREMOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}m-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρεμᾶν, to suspend, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *crémospermes.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, distinguished by pendulous ovules, comprising the tribes *Sicyoideæ, Gomphogyneæ, Gynostemmeæ, Zanonieæ*, and *Fevilleeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CREMOSPERMOUS, adj. Kre^{2}m-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *cremospermus.* Fr., *crémosperme.* Characterized by pendulous ovules, belonging to the *Cremospermeæ.* [*a*, 24.]

CRENA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)'na^3. 1. A cleft, notch, or indentation. [L.] 2. A rounded and flattened tooth-like projection. [B, 119.]—**C. clunium.** The cleft between the nates. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]—**C. cordis.** See SULCUS *longitudinalis.*

CRENATE, n. Kre^{2}n'at. Fr., *crénate.* A salt of crenic acid. [A, 301.]

CRENATE, adj. Kre^{2}n'at. Lat., *crenatus* (from *crena*, a notch). Fr., *créné.* Ger., *gekerbt, kerbig.* Notched; in botany, having a series of small rounded projections along the margin (said of leaves, petals, etc.). [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉNATÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-na^3-ta. Containing salts of crenic acid. [A, 301.]

CRENATED, adj. Kre^{2}n'at-e^{2}d. See CRENATE (adj.).

CRENATION, n. Kre^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *crénation.* Ger., *Zackenform.* It., *merlatura.* Sp., *dentación.* The state of being crenate, also the assumption of a crenate shape.

CRENATO-DENTATE, adj. Kre^{2}n-at''o-de^{2}nt'at. Lat., *crenato-dentatus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *dens*, a tooth). Notched at the edge into crenels. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRENATO-SERRATE, adj. Kre^{2}n-at''o-se^{2}r'at. Lat., *crenato-serratus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *serra*, a saw-tooth). Having convex serratures (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRENATURE, n. Kre^{2}n'a^{2}t-u^{2}r. Lat., *crenatura.* See CRENA.

CRENCORO (It.), n. Kre^{2}n-ko'ro. The *Cneorum tricoccum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-na. See CRENATE (adj.).

CRENEL, n. Kre^{2}n'e^{2}l. See CRENA.

CRENELLATE, CRENELLED, adj's. Kre^{2}n'e^{2}l-at, -e^{2}ld. Fr., *crénelé.* See CRENULATE.

CRENELURE, n. Kre^{2}n'e^{2}l-u^{2}r. Fr., *crénelure.* An indentation, also a tooth-like process (as of the cranial bones). [A, 301.]

CRENEUSE (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}n-u^{6}z. The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [L, 105.]

CRENIC ACID [Berzelius], n. Kre^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum crenicum* (from κρήνη, a spring). Fr., *acide crénique.* Ger., *Quellsäure.* An organic acid, $C_{12}O_8$ (according to Mulder), found in vegetable mould and in ochreous deposits in ferruginous waters. It is a pale yellow, transparent, hard, uncrystallizable substance. It forms neutral and acid salts with alkalies. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CRENICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Kre^{2}n(kran)-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *crena*, a cleft, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *crenécolle.* Ger., *kerbhalsig.* Having the neck or body indented. [L, 41.]

CRENIFEROUS, adj. Kre^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *creniferus* (from *crena*, a cleft, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *crénifère.* Ger., *kerbtragend.* See CRENATE.

CRENIHET, n. In Provence, the *Silene inflata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉNILABRE (Fr.), adj. Kran-e-la^{3}b'r. From *crena*, a notch, and *labrum*, a lip. Having notched lips. [A, 385.]

CRENIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kre^{2}n(kran)-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. From *crena*, a notch, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *crénirostre.* Ger., *kerbschnabelig.* Having a notched beak, as in the *Crenirostres* (a family of the *Passeres*). [L, 41.]

CRENO-CRENNO (It.), n. Kran-o-kran'no. The *Raphanus silvestris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRENOTHRIX [Cohn] (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}n(kran)'o(o^3)-thri^{2}x. Gen., *crenot'richos (-is).* From κρήνη, a spring, and θρίξ, a hair. A genus of *Schizomycetes* in which the filaments are simple but articulated, and are inclosed in a gelatinous or mucilaginous envelope. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**C. kühniana** [Rabenhorst], **C. polyspora** [Cohn]. A species which sometimes contaminates drinking-water, by reason of its filaments becoming charged with a precipitate of sesquioxide of iron, after which they putrefy and give the water a very disagreeable taste. [Giard, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 11, 1882, p. 529; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1873, p. 163 (B).]

CRENUCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre^{2}n(kran)-u^2(u^4)-ki(ch^{2}e)'na^3. A subfamily or group of the *Characinidæ.* [L, 207, 280.]

CRENULATE, CRENULATED, adj's. Kre^{2}n'u^{2}l-at, -e^{2}d. Lat., *crenulatus.* Fr., *crénulé.* Ger., *feingekerbt.* Finely crenate. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CRENULATION, n. Kre^{2}n-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. The condition of being crenate or crenulated. [L.]

CRENULURE, n. Kre^{2}n'u^{2}l-u^{2}r. See CRENELURE.

CREOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre(kra)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L. 196.]

CREOCHITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre(kra)-o(o^3)-ki^{2}t(ch^{2}i^{2}t)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *créochitées.* Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Melastomaceæ miconales*, consisting of the genus *Creochiton.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREOGRAPHY, n. Kre-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From κρέας, flesh, and γράφειν, to describe. Fr., *créographie.* See HISTOLOGY.

CREOLIN, n. Kre'ol-i^{2}n. Lat., *creolinum.* Fr., *créoline.* Ger., *C.* A blackish-brown, syrupy liquid produced by the dry distillation of coal, consisting mainly of coal-tar, certain saponifiable fatty acids and resins, and soda. It forms a milky emulsion with water, from which it is apt to be deposited on surfaces with which it is brought in contact. This emulsion is used as an antiseptic. [J. Neundorfer, "Pharm. Post"; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273; L. A. Stimson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 2, 1889, p. 134.]

CRÉON (Fr.), n. Kra-o^{3}n^2. The *Pinus pumilio.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREOPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre(kre^2)-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3. Fr., *créophages.* 1. An order of the *Zoophaga.* [L, 228.] 2. See CARABIDÆ.

CREOPHAGOUS, adj. Kre-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *creophagus* (from *κρέας*, flesh, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *créophage.* Ger., *fleischfressend.* See CARNIVOROUS.

CREOSOL, n. Kre'o-so^{2}l. See CREASOL.

CREOSOT (Ger.), n. Kra-o-zot'. See CREASOTE.—**C. und carbolsaures-Klystier.** Creasote-and-carbolic-acid enema; a mixture of 1 part of carbolic acid and 2,000 parts of decoction of flaxseed. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]

CREOSOTE, n. Kre'o-sot. See CREASOTE.

CRÉOSOTE (Fr.), n. Kra-o-zot. See CREASOTE.—**Alcoolat de c.** Spirit of creasote; a mixture of 15 parts of alcohol and 1 part of creasote. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. du goudron de hître.** C. obtained from the tar of beech-wood. [*a*, 18.]—**C. du goudron de houille.** See *Coal-tar* CREASOTE.—**C. officinale.** Ordinary creasote. [B.]—**C. solidifiée.** Solidified creasote; of S. Martin, a mixture of 15 parts of creasote and 10 of collodion. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. végétale.** See CREASOTE.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua* CREASOTI.—**Mixture de c.** See *Mistura* CREASOTI.—**Pilules de c.** Creasote pills; of Pitschaff, a preparation made by mixing 3 drops of creasote, 0·20 gramme of extract of conium and a sufficient quantity of magnesia and mucilage, and dividing into 9 pills. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Potion de c.** Creasote potion; of Laveran, a preparation containing 3 drops of creasote, 2 drops of essence of lemon, 30 grammes of orange-flower syrup, and 90 grammes of water. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Solution alcoolique de c.** Alcoholic solution of creasote; of Dujardin-Beaumetz, a preparation consisting of 6 grammes of creasote, 250 grammes of alcohol, and sufficient sweet wine to make 1 litre. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Solution huileuse de c.** Oily solution of creasote; of Bouchard and Gimbert, a preparation containing 75 parts of cod-liver oil and 1 part of creasote. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

CRÉOSOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-o-zo-ta. Containing creasote.

CRÉOSOTE-PAYS (Fr.), n. Kra-o-zot-pae. The *Spilanthus uliginosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREOSOZON (Lat.), n. m. Kre(kre^2)-o(o^3)-soz'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *creosozont'os* (*-is*). From *κρέας*, flesh, and *σώζειν*, to preserve. See CREASOTE.

CREOZOMA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kre^2)-o(o^3)-zo'ma^3. See CREATOZOMA.

CREPALIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. See LOLIUM.

CREPANELLA (It.), n. Kra-pa^{3}n-e^{2}l'la^3. The *Plumbago europœa.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREPATERRA (It.), n. Kra-pa^3-te^{2}r'ra^3. The *Silene behen.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREPATION, n. Kre^{2}p-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., *λακίς, λάκισμα.* Lat., *crepatio*, *crepatura* (from *crepare*, to crack). The cracking or bursting of a seed in boiling. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CREPATURA (Lat.), n. Kre^{2}p-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2(u)'ra^3. 1. See CREPATION. 2. Of Paracelsus, an intestinal hernia. [A, 325; L, 84, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**C. intestini.** See CREPITUS *ventris.*

CREPELIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p-e(a)'li^2-a^3. See LOLIUM.

CREPIDARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p(krap)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. The genus *Pedilanthus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. myrtifolia** [Haworth]. The *Pedilanthus tithymaloides.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉPIDE (Fr.), n. Kra-ped. See CREPIS. [L, 41.]

CREPIDEÆ (Lat.), n. p. pl. Kre^{2}p-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crépidées, crépides.* 1. Of Cassini, a division of the *Lactuceœ*, comprising *Lampsana, Rhagadiolus, Kölpima, Zacintha, Nemanchenes, Gatyona, Hostia, Barkhausia, Catonia, Crepis, Intybellia, Pterotheca, Ixeris, Taraxacum, Helmintha, Picris,* and *Medicusia*; subsequently comprising the subdivisions *Lampsaneœ, Cerœ* (consisting of *Chondrilla, Willemelia, Zacintha, Nemanchenes, Gatyona, Anisoderis, Barkhausia, Paleya, Catonia, Crepis, Brachyderea, Phœcasium, Intybellia, Deloderium, Pterotheca, Ixeris, Taraxacum,* and *Omalocline*) and *Picrideœ.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceœ*, order *Compositœ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CREPIDIAL, adj. Kre^{2}p-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}l. Shaped like the sole of a shoe. [L, 121.]

CREPIDO (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p(krap)-i(e)'do. Gen., *crepid'inis.* From *κρηπίς*, a sandal. See AMBE (2d def.).—**Crepidines palpebrarum.** An obsolete term for the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

CREPIDOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Kre^{2}p(krap)-i^{2}d(ed)-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *κρηπίς*, a sandal, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *crépidopode.* Ger., *sohlefüssig.* Having a sandal-shaped foot; as a n., in the n. pl., *Crepidopoda*, a family of the *Gasteropoda.* [A, 385; L, 41.]

CREPIDULATE, adj. Kre^{2}p-i^{2}d'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *crepidulatus* (from *crepido*, a sandal). Fr., *crépidulé.* Ger., *pantoffelchenförmig.* Slipper-shaped, sandal-shaped. [L, 41.]

CREPIDULINA (Lat.), n. pl. Kre^{2}p(krap)-i^{2}d-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *crépidulines.* A subfamily of the *Calyptrœadœ.* [L, 282.]

CRÉPINE (Fr.), n. Kra-pen. A crystallizable substance found in the various plants of the *Crepideœ.* [A, 385.]

CRÉPINETTE (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ne^{2}t. The *Polygonum aviculare.*, [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉPINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ne-ar. The *Berberis cretica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREPINUM [Paracelsus], n. Tartar. [L, 84.]

CREPIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *crepid'os* (*-is*). From *κρηπίς*, a sandal. Fr., *crépide.* Ger., *Pippau.* Hawk's-beard; a Linnæan genus of the *Cichoriaceœ.* [A, 505; B, 121.]—**C. echioides** [Allione]. The *Helmintha* (*Picrio*) *echioides.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. globulosa** [Tollard]. Fr., *crépide globuleuse.* A species the young leaves of which are eaten in France as a salad. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lacera** [Tenore]. A poisonous species found in southern Europe. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. montana** [Bernhardi]. The *Hieracium sabaudum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. placera** [Tenore]. A species found in Sicily and southern Italy. According to Tenore, it is dangerous, but that point is not sufficiently well established. [L. 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. sibirica.** A species found in northern Asia. The Bashkirs eat the milky stems, which they call *chakœ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. umbellata** [Bernhardi]. The *Hieracium umbellatum.* [B, 173.]

CREPITACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Kre^{2}p-i^{2}t-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *crépitacle.* Lit., a rattle; a sort of fruit that cracks open with a noise. [L, 41.]

CREPITANT, CREPITATING, adj's. Kre^{2}p'i^{2}t-a^{2}nt, -ati^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *crepitans.* Fr., *crépitant.* Ger., *crepitirend, knisternd.* Crackling. Cf. SUBCREPITANT.

CREPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}p-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *crepitation'is.* See CREPITATION.—**C. dentium.** Fr., *claquement de dents.* Ger., *Zähneklappen.* Chattering of the teeth, as in a child. [Gabler (*a*, 18).]—**C. indux.** A crepitant râle heard at the beginning of hepatization in pneumonia. [L, 20 (*a*, 18).]—**C. redux.** Fr., *crépitation* (ou *râle*) *de retour.* A crepitant râle occurring during the decline of pneumonia in the portions of lung previously solidified. It is louder and more lasting than the crepitant râles at the beginning of hepatization. [L, 20 (*a*, 18).]

CREPITATION, n. Kre^{2}p-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *crepitatio, crepitus.* Fr., *crépitation.* Ger., *Knistern.* It., *crepitazione.* Sp., *crepitación.* 1. A fine crackling sound, such as is heard when salt is thrown into a fire, when a lock of hair is rolled between the fingers near the ear, when pressure is made on a dry sponge, or on auscultation of the chest in the early stage of pneumonia. [A, 326.] 2. See CREPITUS.—**Dry c.** A dry crackling rhonchus. [D.]—**Humid c.** A moist crackling rhonchus. [D.]

CRÉPITATION (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ta^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See CREPITATION.—**C. de retour.** See CREPITATIO *redux.*

CREPITOUS, adj. Kre^{2}p'i^{2}t-u^{3}s. See CREPITANT.

CREPITUS (Lat.), n. m. Kre^{2}p'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *c.* Fr., *crépitation.* Ger., *C.* 1. A sudden and very pronounced crepitation. 2. An audible discharge of flatus. 3. The snapping noise made by pulling upon a joint. 4. The sound produced or the sensation felt by the examiner on manipulating a joint into which an effusion has taken place. 5. The grating sound or sensation produced by rubbing the fragments of a broken bone together. [A, 301; E.]—**Albuminous c.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**Bony c.** See *C.* (5th def.).—**C. lupi.** The genus *Lycoperdon.* especially the *Lycoperdon bovista.* [A, 325; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. redux.** See CREPITATIO *redux.*—**C. ventris.** Gr., *πορδή.* An audible escape of flatus from the anus. [A, 325.]—**False c., Joint c.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**Silken c.** Fr., *bruit parcheminè.* The rushing sensation imparted to the hand in manipulating hypertrophied fringes of the synovial membrane in hydrarthrosis, and is so called from its resemblance to the sensation produced by rubbing between the fingers two surfaces of silk ribbon. [Barwell (*a*, 28).]

CREPOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}p(krap)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crépoidées.* A tribe of the *Cichoraceœ*, comprising *Chondrilla, Willemetia, Taraxacum, Picridium, Zacintha, Pterotheca, Crepis, Soyeria, Hieracium,* and *Andryala.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉPOLE (Fr.), n. Kra-po^{3}l. The genus *Crepis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRÉPON (Fr.), n. Kra-po^{3}n^2. An implement for applying rouge to the face. [A, 505.]

CRÉPU (Fr.), adj. Kra-pu^6. See CRISPUS.

CREPUSCULAR, adj. Kre^{2}p-u^{3}sk'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *crepuscularis* (from *crepusculum*, twilight). Fr., *crépusculaire, crépusculin.* Most active at dawn or at the approach of evening (said of animals). [L, 41, 147.]

CREPUSCULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre^{2}p-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)-ku^2(ku^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. A family or tribe of the *Lepidoptera.* [L. 73.]

CRÉQUIER (Fr.), n. Kra-ke-a. The *Prunus spinosa.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}s(kras)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *crescere*, to grow. Fr., *crescentie. calebassier.* Ger., *Kürbisbaum.* A Linnæan genus of the *Bignoniaceœ*, tribe *Crescentieœ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alata** [Bonpland]. A species indigenous to Mexico, and cultivated in the Philippine and Ladrone Islands. A decoction of the leaves is used in hæmoptysis. The Mexicans use the pulp of the fruit in chest diseases. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cucurbitina** [Linnæus and Swartz]. Fr., *calebassier à large feuilles, arbre à couis.* The *calabazo de playa* of Panama; a species common on the coasts of Central America and the West Indies, and cultivated in Japan. It is used like *C. cujete.* Its fruit is said to be poisonous. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cujete.** Fr., *calebassier à longues feuilles.* Ger., *grossfrüchtiger Kürbisbaum.* A West Indian and South American tree. The pulp of the fruit is used in the West Indies for pectoral complaints, dropsy, and diarrhœa. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. edulis** [Desvaux]. Fr., *calebassier comestible.* A West Indian species, used like *C. cujete.* The pulp of the fruit is eaten cooked. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. latifolia** [Lamarck and Miller]. See *C. cucurbitina.* 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Bignoniaceœ.* 2. Of Gardner, an order intermediate between the *Bignoniaceœ* and the *Cyrtandraceœ.* 3. Of Lindley, an order of the *Bignoniales*, comprising the genera of the *Crescentieœ.* 4. Of Endlicher and Seemann, a family comprising the tribes *Tanœcieœ* and *Crescentiaceœ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRESCENTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}s(kras)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-shi^2(ti^2)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crescentiacées.*

CRESCENTIADS, n. pl. Kre^{2}s-se^{2}n'ti^2-a^{2}dz. See CRESCENTIACEÆ.

CRESCENTIC, adj. Kre^{2}s-e^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Fr., *crescentique.* 1. Crescent-shaped. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crescentia.* —**C. acid.** Fr., *acide crescentique.* A crystalline acid obtained by Peckolt, of Brazil, from the fruit of *Crescentia cujete.* [" Pharm. Rundsch ," Aug., 1884 ; " Nouv. rem.," June 15, 1885, p. 142 (B).]

CRESCENTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}s(kras)-se^{2}n-ti(ti^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crescentiées.* A tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising, according to Don, *Crescentia, Tanæcium*, and *Tripinnraria*, or, according to Bentham and Hooker, *Phyllarthron, Schlegelia, Crescentia*, and *Kiegelia.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CRESCENTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}s(kras)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ti^{2}n'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Baillon, a tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Tanæcieæ* and *Crescentieæ.* 2. Of Meissner, a suborder of the same family. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESCENTI-PINNATISECT, adj. Kre^{2}s-e^{2}nt''i^2-pi^{2}n-a^{2}t'i^2-se^{2}kt. Lat., *crescenti-pinnatisectus* (from *crescere*, to grow, *pinnatus*, feathered, and *sectus*, cut). Having pinnated leaves, of which the lobes gradually grow larger toward the end. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESCIONE (It.), n. Kre^{2}s-chi^2-o'na. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*, the *Veronica beccabunga*, and the *Sium nodiflorum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESCITIVUS (Lat.), adj. Kre^{2}s(kras)-si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-i(e)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *crescere*, to grow. Vegetative, nutritive, tending to increase. [A, 325.]

CRESERA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)'se^{2}r-a^3. Gen., *cres'eras.* Gr., κρησέρα. A sieve. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CRÉSINAU (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}s-e-no. In Provence, the *Silene inflata.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESOL, n. Kre^{2}s'o^{2}l. Fr., *crésol.* Ger., *Kresol.* A substitution compound, $C_6H_4(OH)(CH_3)$, of benzene. It has three isomeric varieties: 1. *Orthocresol*, a white solid, melting at 31° C., and boiling between 185° and 186° C. 2. *Metacresol*, a colorless liquid with the odor of phenol, boiling between 195° C. and 200° C. 3. *Paracresol*, a white crystalline substance, which melts at 36° C. and boils at 198° C. It is sparingly soluble in water. These are in turn isomeric with benzyl alcohol. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]

CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Kre^{2}s-o^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide crésolsulfonique.* Ger., *Kresolsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH).SO_2.OH$, formed from cresol by the substitution of the molecule $SO_2.OH$ for hydrogen. Various isomeric forms are known: 1. *Orthocresolsulphonic acid*, $C_6(OH,CH_3,H,SO_2.OH,H.H)$, derived from orthocresol. 2. *Metacresolsulphonic acid*, derived from metacresol. 3. *Paracresolsulphonic acid*, derived from paracresol, and presenting two varieties having respectively the compositions $C_6(OH,SO_2.OH,H,CH_3.H,H,)$ and $C_6(OH,H,SO_2,OH,CH_3,H,H,)$. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CRESOTIC ACID, CRESOTINIC ACID, n's. Kre^{2}s-o^{2}t'i^{2}k, -o^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide crésotique.* Ger., *Kresotinsäure.* An aromatic hydroxy-acid of the constitution $C_6H(OH)CH_3CO.OH$. Three isomeric compounds of this constitution may be prepared by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydride on the three modifications of cresol: *α-c.*, from paracresol, melting at from 147° to 150° C.; *β-c.*, from orthocresol, melting at 164° C.; and *γ-c.*, from metacresol, melting at 174° C. They all form acicular crystals. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CRESOXACETIC ACID, n. Kre^{2}s-o^{2}x-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide crésoxacétique.* According to Heintz, an acid, $CH_{10}O_3$, formed by the action of chloracetic acid on sodium cresylate. [B.]

CRESPIGNIA (It.), n. Kre^{2}s-pen'yi^2-a^3. The *Sonchus oleraceus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESPILLA (Sp.), n. Kre^{2}s-pel'ya^3. The genus *Morchella.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESPINO (It.), n. Kre^{2}s-pe'no. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESPOLINA (It.), n. Kre^{2}s-po^3-le'na^3. The *Santolina chamæcyparissus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESS, n. Kre^{2}s. A.-S., *cresse.* Fr., *cresson.* Ger., *Kresse.* It., *crescione.* Sp,, *mastuerzo.* A popular name for many pungent, acrid plants, especially of the genera *Lepidium, Nasturtium*, and *Thlaspi;* in the West Indies, the *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 282 (α, 24).]—**American c.** The *Barbarea præcox.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American water-c.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Amphibious c.** See *Great water-c.*—**Australia c.** A variety of the *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Bank-c.** See *American c.*—**Bastard c.** The genus *Thlaspi.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Belle-Isle c.** See *American c.*—**Bitter c.** The *Cardamine amara* and other species of *Cardamine.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.** The *Lepidium latifolium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Brown c.** The *Nasturtium officinale.* [A, 505.]—**Carl's c., Churl's c.** Apparently the *Lepidium campestre.* [A, 505.]—**Common c.** See *Garden-c.*—**Cow-c.** The *Lepidium campestre*, the *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, and the *Veronica beccabunga.* [A, 505.]—**Creeping water-c.** The *Nasturtium silvestre.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-seeds.** The seeds of *Lepidium sativum.* [A, 479.]—**Dock-c.** The *Lapsana communis.* [A, 505.]—**Early winter c.** The *Barbarea præcox.* [B, 19.]—**French c.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [A, 505.]—**Garden-c.** The *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Golden c.** A variety of *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Great water-c.** The *Nasturtium amphibium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hairy bitter c.** The *Cardamine hirsuta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hoary c.** The *Lepidium draba.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Indian c.** The *Tropæolum majus;* in the pl., *Indian c'es*, the order *Tropæolaceæ.* [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**Lake-c.** The *Nasturtium lacustre.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lamb's c.** The *Cardamine hirsuta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Land-c.** The *Barbarea præcox* and the *Cardamine hirsuta.* [A, 505.]—**Marsh water-c.** The *Nasturtium palustre.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Meadow-c.** The *Cardamine pratensis.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mountain water-c.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia.* [B, 275 (α. 24).]—**Mouse-ear c.** The *Arabis thaliana.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved c.** The *Lepidium ruderale.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Lepidium oleraceum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Normandy c.** The *Barbarea præcox.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Oil of c.** An oil, $C_6H_{10}S$, obtained by distillation from the herb and seed of *Lepidium sativum* and other species; yellow, heavier than water, of an alliaceous odor, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2, 14 (α, 24).]—**Pará c.** Fr., *cresson de Para* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Parakresse.* It., *crescione di Para.* Sp., *mastuerzo de Pará.* The *Spilanthes oleracea.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Penny-c.** The *Thlaspi arvense.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Pepper-c.** The *Teesdalia nudicaulis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Peter's c.** An old name for the *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rock-c.** 1. The genus *Arabis.* 2. The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sciatica-c.** The *Iberis amara.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Showy bastard-c.** The *Thlaspi latifolium.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spanish c.** The *Lepidium cardamines.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spring c.** The *Cardamine rhomboidea.* [B, 19 (α. 24).]—**Succory dock-c.** See *Dock-c.*—**Sun c.** The *Heliophila pectinata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Swine's c.** The *Coronopus Ruellii*, the *Lapsana communis*, and the *Senecio jacobœa.* [A, 505.]—**Thale-c.** The *Arabis thaliana.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tooth-c.** The genus *Dentaria.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Tower-c.** The *Arabis turrita.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24)]. —**Town-c.** See *Garden-c.*—**Violet-flowered c.** The *Ionopsidion acaule.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wall-c.** A popular name for various species of *Arabis*, especially the *Arabis thaliana.* [A, 505; B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Wart-c.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Water-c.** Fr., *cresson de fontaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brunnenkresse.* It., *crescione di riviera.* Sp., *berro.* The *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Thlaspi arvense.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Winter-c.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

CRESSA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2}s'sa^3. A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*, division *Cresseæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. cretica.** The *Kharadi* of India. A decoction of the fresh herb is used as a tonic and expectorant. [A, 479.]

CRESSABOUS (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}s-sa^3-bu. In Auvergne, the *Cucubalus behen.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2}s-se^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cressa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRESSON (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}s-so^{3}n^2. See Cress.—**Alcoolat de c. ordinaire.** A preparation made by distilling 25 parts of liquor from 45 parts of the fresh leaves of *Lepidium sativum* and 30 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**Alcoolat de c. de Para.** A preparation made by distilling 25 parts of liquor from 45 parts of fresh leaves of *Spilanthus oleracea* and 30 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 92 (α, 21).]—**Alcoolature de c. de Para** [Fr. Cod.]. Fluid extract of Para-cress made by bruising 1 part of the fresh leaves of *Spilanthus oleracea*, macerating them for 10 days in 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (α, 21).] —**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva* nasturtii.—**C. alénois.** The *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. à siliques nombreuses.** The *Sisymbrium polyceratium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. amer.** The *Cardamine amara.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. amphibie.** The *Sisymbrium amphibium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. cultivé.** The *Lepidium sativum.* [A, 301.]—**C. d'eau.** The *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de cheval, C. de chien.** The *Veronica beccabunga.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de fontaine.** The *Nasturtium officinale.* [A, 301.]—**C. de jardin.** The *Lepidium sativum.* [L, 87.]—**C. de l'île de France.** The *Spilanthes acmella.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de Para** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Spilanthes oleracea.* [B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. de rivière.** The *Nasturtium silvestre.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. de rocher.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium.* [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C. des prés.** The genus *Cardamine.* [A, 301.]—**C. des ruines.** The *Lepidium ruderale.* [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C. de ruisseau.** The *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. de savane commun.** The *Lepidium gramineum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. des Indes.** The *Sisymbrium indicum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. des jardins.** The *Barbarea præcox* and the *Lepidium sativum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).] —**C. des murs.** The *Antirrhinum cymbalaria.* [B, 88.]—**C. des prés.** The *Cardamine pratensis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. des savanes.** In the Antilles, two *Cruciferæ* allied to the genus *Iberis.* [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C. de terre.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C. d'Inde.** See *Grand c. d'Inde* and *Petit c. d'Inde.*—**C. doré.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α. 24).] —**C. du Brésil.** The *Spilanthus fusca* and the *Spilanthus oleracea.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. du désert.** The *Lunaria parviflora* and the *Rhaphanus lyratus.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. du Mexique.** The *Tropæolum majus.* [B. 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. élégant.** See *C. des prés.*—**C. irio.** The *Sisymbrium irio.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. officinale.** The *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. ordinaire.** The *Lepidium sativum.*—**C. sauvage.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. sophia.** The *Sisymbrium sophia.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. velu.** The *Sisymbrium hispidum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. vivace.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Grand c. d'Inde (ou du Pérou).** The *Tropæolum majus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Petit c. aquatique.** The *Cardamine pratensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Petit c. d'Inde.** The *Tropæolum minus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of cress; made by dissolving on the water-bath 9 parts of white sugar in 5 of the clarified juice of *Nasturtium officinale* and passing through a sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus nasturtii.* A preparation made by bruising the fresh leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, expressing the juice, and filtering. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Suc de c. de fontaine.** See *Suc de c.*

CRESSONÉE (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}s-so^3-na. The *Veronica beccabunga.* [B, 81.]

CRESSONETTE (Fr.), **CRESSONNETTE** (Fr.), n's. Kre^{2}s-o^{3}n-e^{2}t. The *Barbarea præcox.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

CRESSON SPRINGS, n. Kre^{2}s'o^{2}n. A place in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in the Alleghanies, 3,000 feet above the level

of the sea, where there are springs (including the "Iron," the "Alum," and the "Magnesia") containing iron. The climate is invigorating. [A, 363, 512.]

CRESS-ROCKET, n. Kre^{2}s'ro^{2}k-e^{2}t. The *Vella annua* and the *Vella pseudo-cytisus*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CRESSWORT, n. Kre^{2}s'wu^{6}rt. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [B, 88.]

CREST, n. Kre^{2}st. Gr., λόφος. Lat., *crista*. Fr., *crête*. Ger., *Kamm*. It., Sp., *cresta*. The comb of a cock; in ornithology, a collection of long feathers on the head; in general, any ridge-like structure.—**Anterior lacrymal c.** Lat., *crista lacrimalis anterior*. Fr., *crête lacrimale antérieure*. The inner sharp edge of the lacrymal groove of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]—**Auditive c.** See CRISTA *auditiva*.—**Canine c.** Fr., *crête canine*. An elevation upon the superior maxilla over the situation of the root of the canine tooth. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 515 (L).]—**Cnemical c.** A ridge upon the posterior aspect of the tibia of certain birds. [L, 200.]—**C. of the clitoris.** See CRISTA *clitoridis*.—**C. of the ethmoid bone.** See CRISTA *galli*.—**C. of the ilium.** Lat., *crista ilii* (seu *ossis ilii*). Fr., *crête iliaque* (ou *de l'os iliaque*). Ger., *Darmbeinkamm*. It., *cresta dell' ileo*. Sp., *cresta iliaca*. The thickened upper border of the ilium.—**C. of the pubes, C. of the pubic bone.** Lat., *crista ossis pubis*. Fr., *crête pubienne*. Ger., *Schaambeinkamm*. A rough ridge upon the upper border of the pubic bone. [C, 3; L.]—**C. of the sacrum.** Lat., *crista sacralis*. Fr., *crête sacrée*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinhuste*. A longitudinal c., situated in the median line, on the posterior surface of the sacrum, consisting of a series of eminences representing the spinous processes of the vertebræ.—**C. of the tibia.** Lat., *crista tibiæ*. Fr., *crête de la tibia*. Ger., *Schienbeinkamm*. The sharp anterior border of the tibia.—**C. of the urethra.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**Dental c., Gingival c.** Lat., *crista gingivalis, cartilago dentalis*. Fr., *crête gingivale, cartilage dentaire*. Syn.: *dental cartilage*. A whitish-gray, hard, sharp projection formed by the gingival mucous membrane of the edentulous fœtus along the line subsequently to be occupied by the teeth; composed of vascular fibrous tissue. [A, 301.]—**Ethmoidal c.** Lat., *crista ethmoidalis*. Fr., *crête ethmoïdale*. 1. A transverse ridge upon the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla against which the anterior portion of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone fits. 2. See *Superior turbinate* CREST.—**External occipital c.** Lat., *crista occipitalis externa*. Fr., *crête occipitale externe*. A ridge which extends in the middle line between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the external occipital protuberance of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**Frontal c.** Lat., *crista frontalis*. Fr., *crête frontale*. A ridge upon the cerebral surface of the frontal bone which extends between the foramen cæcum and the anterior end of the groove of the longitudinal sinus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Iliac c.** See *C. of the ilium*.—**Incisor c.** Lat., *crista incisiva* [Henle]. Fr., *crête incisive*. The prolongation forward of the nasal c. which terminates in the anterior nasal spine, and having the cartilage of the septum of the nose resting upon it. [L, 142.]—**Inferior turbinate c.** A horizontal ridge on the nasal surface of the superior maxilla for articulation with the inferior turbinal bone. [L, 31, 142.]—**Infra-temporal c.** Fr., *crête sous temporale*. A ridge on the external surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone which separates the part of the bone which forms a portion of the temporal fossa, and that which aids in forming the zygomatic fossa. [L, 31, 142.]—**Internal occipital c.** Lat., *crista occipitalis interna*. Fr., *crête occipitale interne*. A ridge on the internal surface of the occipital bone, extending between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the internal occipital protuberance. [L, 31, 142.]—**Lambdoid c.** Fr., *crête lambdoïde*. In dogs, an elevation upon the posterior surface of the skull which is made up by the union in the middle line of two ridges, each of which runs downward and outward, on each side at the line of junction of the parietal and supraoccipital bones, to the squamosal bone, upon which it is continued to the upper edge of the external auditory meatus, forming the posterior edge of the temporal fossa. [L, 153.]—**Nasal c.** Lat., *crista nasalis*. 1. A c. on the palatal process of the superior maxilla, which receives the lower border of the vomer. 2. The vertical prolongation backward of the internal surface of the nasal bone which forms a portion of the nasal septum. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Neural c.** In the embryo, a series of cellular swellings continuous with the medullary plates close to the place of inflection of the epiblast into the involution that forms the primary brain and spinal cord. The posterior roots of the spinal nerves and most of the cranial nerves are formed from them. [A, 5.]—**Occipital c.** See *Lambdoid c.*—**Olfactory c's** [Verrill]. Longitudinal ridges upon the neck of the *Oigopida*, believed to be olfactory in function. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci." (L).]—**Orbital c.** Lat., *crista orbitalis*. The lower rounded margin of the orbital surface of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**Posterior lacrymal c.** Lat., *crista lacrimalis posterior*. Fr., *crête lacrymale postérieure*. The vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lacrymal bone which divides it into two unequal parts, and assists in forming the inner side of the canal for the nasal duct. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sagittal c.** In dogs, a ridge upon the posterior and upper surface of the skull, which runs forward in the median line, and divides near the fronto-parietal suture into two less marked ridges which curve out to the superior posterior angle of the orbit. [L, 153.]—**Sphenoidal c.** A thin projecting edge of bone in the middle line of the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Spheno-maxillary c.** An arched ridge formed partly by the anterior surface of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and partly by the pterygoid process which forms the edge of the spheno-maxillary fissure. [L, 31.]—**Sublingual c.** A ridge in the floor of the mouth of solipeds at the top of which the ducts of the sublingual gland open. [L, 13.]—**Superior turbinate c.** Lat., *crista turbinalis superior*. A ridge upon the internal surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone which articulates with the middle turbinate bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Temporal c.** Lat., *crista temporalis*. Fr., *crête temporale*. Ger., *Schläfenbeinkamm*. Syn.: *linea frontalis*. A c. on the frontal bone which springs from the external angular process and passes backward to be continuous with the temporal line of the parietal bone, and separates the temporal and frontal portions of the bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Urethral c.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—**Zygomatic c.** Lat., *crista zygomatica*. The anterior edge of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the malar bone and separates the orbital and temporal surfaces. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CRESTED, adj. Kre^{2}st'e^{2}d. Having a crest (in botany, said chiefly of anthers having an elevated, irregular or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet). [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

CREST-MARINE, n. Kre^{2}st-ma^{2}r-en'. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRESYL, n. Kre^{2}s'i^{2}l. Fr., *crésyle*. Ger., *Kresyl*. The radicle of cresol, methyl-phenyl, $C_6(CH_3)H_4 = C_7H_7$. [B.]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de crésyle*. See CRESYL ALCOHOL.

CRESYL ALCOHOL, n. Kre^{2}s'i^{2}l-a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. A monatomic alcohol of the $C_nH_{2n}-6O$ series (phenols), isomeric with benzyl alcohol and formed from phenylalcohol by substituting a molecule of methyl for an atom of the hydrogen of the phenyl. Formula: $C_6H_4(OH)CH_3$. [B, 2.]

CRESYLATE, n. Kre^{2}s'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *crésylate*. Ger., *Kresylat*. A compound of cresol with a metallic radicle. The c's are homologous with the carbolates, and have the general constitution $(C_6H_4CH_3O)nR$, where R is a radicle of the combining power *n*. [a, 24.]

CRESYLCHLORACETAMIDE, n. Kre^{2}s''i^{2}l-klor-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'-a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Of Tommasi, tolylchloracetamide. [B, 2.]

CRESYLIC, adj. Kre^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *crésylique*. Containing cresyl. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cresylicum*. Fr., *acide crésylique*. Ger., *Kresylsäure*. Cresol; so called because, like phenol, it forms metallic derivatives called cresylates, by replacement of the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl. [B.]—**C. alcohol, C. phenol.** See CRESYL ALCOHOL.

CRESYLOL, n. Kre^{2}s'i^{2}l-o^{2}l. Fr., *crésylol*. See CRESOL.

CRESYLSALICYLIC ACID, n. Kre^{2}s''i^{2}l-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide crésylsalicylique*. Of J. Williams, an acid that accompanies salicylic acid when prepared by Kolbe's process, and that is found in the mother-liquor. [a, 27.]

CRESYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. Kre^{2}s-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf'u^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide crésylsulfureux*. An acid, $C_7H_8SO_3 = CH_3-C_6H_4.SO_3H$, formed by heating toluene and sulphuric acid for two days on a water-bath. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

CRETA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)'ta^3. Gr., γῆ κρητική (Cretan earth, from κρήτη, the island of Crete, whence the ancients derived their chief supply). Fr., *craie*. Ger., *Kreide*. It., *c.* Sp., *c. greda*. Chalk. [a, 24.]—**Ceratum cretæ acetatis.** See *Kirkland's (neutral)* CERATE.—**C. alba.** White chalk. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. amoniacal** (Sp.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [A, 447.]—**C. argentaria.** Chalk containing mica. [A, 325.]—**C. barotica.** See BARIUM *carbonate*.—**C. blanca** (Sp.). White chalk. [A, 447.]—**C. brianzonica, C. brigantina.** See *French* CHALK.—**C. cimolia.** Fullers' earth. [L, 97.]—**C. farinacea.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**C. fullonica.** Fullers' earth. [L, 97.]—**C. gallica.** See *French* CHALK.—**C. hispanica.** Venetian or Spanish chalk; a variety of talc used in the arts. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. lævigata.** See *C. præparata*.—**C. medicinal artificial** (Sp.). See *C. præparata*.—**C. præcipitata.** Precipitated chalk; calcium carbonate obtained by precipitation. [B.]—**C. præparata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *craie préparée*. Ger., *präparirte Kreide*. It., *c. preparata*. Sp., *c. preparada, liza purificada, blanco de España*. Prepared chalk; chalk freed from its impurities by elutriation. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C. rubra.** See *Red* CHALK.—**C. selinusia.** See TERRA *selinusia*.—**C. umbria.** Yellow ochre; anciently employed in medicine. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Cretæ unguentum compositum.** See *Kirkland's (neutral)* CERATE.—**C. veneta.** See *C. hispanica*.—**C. viridis.** Malachite. [A, 492 (a, 21).]—**C. vulgaris.** Common chalk. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**Decoctum c.** Syn.: *decoctum cretaceum*. Decoction of chalk; of Bates, a preparation made by boiling down to 1 quart ½ pound of powdered chalk in 3 pints of water, pouring off the clear, milky liquor, and adding to it a sufficient quantity of syrup. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Mistura cretæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Mistura de c.** [Sp. Ph.] (Sp.), **Mixtura cretæ.** Fr., *mixture de craie*. Ger., *Kreidemixtur*. It., *mistura di c.* Chalk mixture; made, according to the U. S. Ph., by rubbing up 1 pound of compound chalk-powder with 2 parts each of water and cinnamon-water. The British preparation is made by triturating ¼ oz. (av.) each of prepared chalk and gum arabic with 7½ fl. oz. of cinnamon-water, and adding ½ fl. oz. of syrup. This mixture is much employed in diarrhœa with acidity. Laudanum and kino are often added to increase its astringency. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Pulvis cretæ aromaticus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie aromatique*. Ger., *gewürztes Kreidepulver*. It., *polvere di c. aromatica*. Aromatic powder of chalk, consisting of 8 parts of powdered cinnamon-bark, 6 each of powdered nutmeg and powdered saffron, 3 of powdered cloves, 2 of powdered cinnamon-seeds, 50 of sugar, and 22 of prepared chalk, intimately mixed and reduced to a fine powder. [B, 81.]—**Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie opiacée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Opium*. It., *polvere di c. aromatica con oppio*. Aromatic powder of chalk and opium, consisting of pulvis cretæ aromaticus and opium; used in diarrhœa. [B, 81.]—**Pulvis cretæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie composée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Gummi*. Compound powder of chalk; made by mixing 30 parts of prepared chalk, 20 of acacia in fine powder, and 50 of finely powdered sugar. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Pulvis dentifricium cum c. et camphora** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre dentifrice de* CRAIE *camphrée*.—**Pulvis c. c. compositus.** See *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.—**Pulvis c. c. compositus cum opio.** See *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio*.—**Trochisci cretæ**

[U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes* (ou *pastilles*) *de craie lavée.* Ger., *Kreidepastillen.* Troches of chalk, each containing 4 grains of prepared chalk, 1 grain of gum arabic, 6 grains of sugar, and ⅙ grain of nutmeg. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

CRETACEOUS, adj. Kre-ta'shu^{3}s. Lat., *cretaceus.* Fr., *cretacé.* Ger., *kreidig, kreideweiss* (1st def.), *kreideartig* (2d def). 1. Chalky white. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).] 2. Resembling, containing, or made from chalk.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cretaceum.* Carbon dioxide. [B, 87.]

CRÊTE (Fr.), n. Kra. See CRISTA and CREST.—**C. acoustique.** See CRISTA *acustica.*—**C. auditive.** See CRISTA *auditiva.*—**C. de coq.** 1. The *Rhinanthus crista galli,* the *Celosia cristata,* the *Panicum crus galli,* the *Heliotropium cordifolium,* the *Corydalis bulbosa,* and certain other plants. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. A cutaneous excrescence attached by one edge and projecting like a ridge. [A, 385.]—**C. de l'ethmoïde.** See CRISTA *galli.*—**C. de l'os des iles.** See CREST *of the ilium.*—**C. dentaire.** See *Gingival* CREST.—**C. de paon.** A name for various plants, chiefly the *Cœsalpinia bonducella,* the *Cœsalpinia sappan,* and the *Adenanthera pavonina.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C's du clitoris.** See CRISTÆ *clitoridis.*—**C. du péroné.** The anterior border of the fibula. [L, 7.]—**C. épicrânienne.** A longitudinal crest upon the upper surface of the dog's skull, extending between the occipital and frontal regions. [L, 158.]—**C. iliaque.** See CREST *of the ilium.*—**C. marine.** The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. occipitale profonde.** See *Internal occipital* CREST.—**C. occipitale superficielle.** See *External occipital* CREST.—**C. pariétale.** See *C. épicrânienne.*—**C. sourcilière.** See *Superciliary* RIDGE.—**C. sous-temporale.** See *Infratemporal* CREST.—**C. uréthrale.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis.*

CRETEFACTION, n. Kre^{2}t-e^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *creta,* chalk, and *facere,* to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRETELLE (Fr.), n. Kre^2-te^{2}l. The genus *Cynosurus.* [*a*, 24.]—**C. à crête.** The *Cynosurus cristatus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à balais.** The *Cynosurus domingensis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. commune, C. des prés.** The *Cynosurus cristatus.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dure.** The *Cynosurus durus.* [L, 41.]—**C. hérissée.** The *Cynosurus echinatus.* [L, 41.]—**C. hupée.** The *Cynosurus cristatus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRETHMON (Lat.), **CRETHMOS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kre^{2}th-(krath)'mo^{2}n, -mo^{2}s. Gr., κρῆθμον, κρῆθμος. Of Pliny, the *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 114 (*a*, 24).]

CRETIFICATION, n. Kre^{2}t-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *creta,* chalk, and *facere,* to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRETIN, n. Kret'i^{2}n. Lat., *cretinus.* Fr., *crétin.* Ger., *Kretin, Kreidling.* It., Sp., *cretino.* A person affected with cretinism.

CRÉTINAGE (Fr.), n. Kra-te-na^{3}zh. See CRETINISM.

CRETINIC, adj. Kret'i^{2}n-i^{2}k. Fr., *crétineux, crétinique.* Pertaining to cretins or to cretinism. [D, 36.]

CRÉTINIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kra-te-ne-fo^{3}rm. See CRETINOID.

CRETINISM, n. Kre'ti^{2}n-izm. Lat., *cretinismus, cretismus* (probably from *creta,* chalk, on account of the chalky complexion). Fr., *crétinisme.* Ger., *Kretinismus.* It., Sp., *cretinismo.* A condition of deformity of the entire body, but especially of the head (with premature cranial synostosis), together with imperfect development. The disease is endemic in the valleys of certain mountainous districts, particularly those of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Himalayas, and, to a certain extent, in those of Syria and China. It is accompanied by feebleness of the mental faculties and special senses, and is often associated with goître. [A, 326.]—**Complete c.** That form of the disease which is characterized by idiocy, deaf-mutism, deficient general sensibility, absence of reproductive power, and incurability. [D, 1.]—**Incomplete c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are capable of development, the head is moderately well formed and erect, and the special senses and the reproductive power are preserved. [D, 1.]—**Semi-c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are limited to the impressions of the senses and to the bodily wants. General sensibility is imperfect, the head is badly formed and drooping, the speech is rudimentary, and the reproductive powers are feeble or absent. [D, 1.]—**Sporadic c.** A cretinoid condition observed in a person born of parents who are not cretins, and who has not lived in a district where c. prevails. According to L. E. Holt, the thyreoid gland is never enlarged. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 414.]

CRETINOID, adj. Kret'i^{2}n-oid. From *cretin* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *crétinoïde.* Ger., *Kreidlingähnlich.* Resembling a cretin. Cf. MYXŒDEMA.

CRETINISMUS (Lat.), **CRETISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kre^{2}t-(krat)-i^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), kre^{2}t(krat)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See CRETINISM.

CRETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kret(krat)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. An old word of doubtful etymology and meaning, thought to have denoted satyriasis. [A, 322.]

CRETOSE, adj. Kre'tos. Lat., *cretosus.* See CRETACEOUS.

CRETUS (Lat.), adj. Kre(kra)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Cribrate. [A, 325.]

CREUSET (Fr.), n. Kru^5-za. 1. A crucible. 2. Of Paulet, a mushroom growing in caves. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREUX (Fr.), adj. Kru^5. Hollow; as a n., a superficial cavity. [A, 301; L, 109.]—**C. médullaire.** Of Grew, the medullary canal of plants. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tubulaires.** Of Grew, the cavities filled with air that are formed in the interior of plants by the rupture of cellular tissue. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

CREVASSE (Fr.), n. Kre^2-va^{3}s. 1. In botany, a crevice or longitudinal slit or crack. [*a*, 24.] 2. In pathology, a superficial fissure; in horses, the scratches. [A, 301.]

CREVASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Kre^2-va^{3}s-a. Fissured. See RIMOSE.

CRÈVE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. Kre^{2}v-she-a^{3}n^2. The *Solanum nigrum* and the *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CREWEL, n. Kru^2'e^{2}l. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505.]

CREWELS, n. Kru^2'e^{2}lz. From Fr., *écrouelles.* A Scotch term for scrofula. [G.]

CREX, n. Kre^{2}x. The *Prunus insititia.* [A, 505.]

CREYAT, n. The *Andrographis* (*Justicia*) *paniculata.* [B, 18, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CREYT, n. Kret. Probably the *Polypodium vulgare.* [A, 505.]

CRI (Fr.), n. Kre. See CRY.—**C. cérébral.** See *Hydrocephalic* CRY.—**C. de détresse.** Parrot's name for a sharp, frequent, sonorous cry uttered by infants suffering from athrepsia. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**C. de la caille.** A sound resembling the notes of the quail; a rare form of pathological cardiac sound, in which there are three bruits, the first one being followed by a considerable interval, and the two others manifested in quick succession. [D, 40.]—**C. de l'étain.** The slight crackling sound like that made by sheet-tin when it is folded. [A, 385.]—**C. hystérique.** A sharp cry, alone or repeated, uttered at the beginning of a convulsive attack of hysteria, and sometimes continued during the whole convulsion. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**C. méningitique.** See *Hydrocephalic* CRY.

CRIADILLAS DE TIERRA (Sp.), n. Kre-a^3-del'ya^{3}s da te-e^{2}r'ra^3. The *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 88.]

CRIANT (Fr.), adj. Kre-a^{3}n^2. Creaking.

CRIARD (Fr.), adj. Kre-a^{2}r. 1. Crying out often. 2. Having a noisy, disagreeable cry (said of birds). 3. Sharp, rasping (said of the voice). [L, 42 (*a*, 18).]

CRIBBAGE (Fr.), n. Kreb-la^{3}zh. See CRIBRATION.

CRIBELLATED, adj. Kri^{2}b'e^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}b-e^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *cribrum.* Fr., *c.* A small sieve; in entomology, a prominence pierced with holes situated at the bottom of the spinning organ in female spiders. [A, 385.]

CRIBLE (Fr.), n. Kreb'l. A sieve. [*a*, 21.]

CRIBLÉ (Fr.), **CRIBLEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Kreb-la, -lu^5. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}b'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CRIBRUM.

CRIBRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}b-ra(ra^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2). 1. Of Corda, a family of the *Myxomycetes* (subsequently of the *Dermatogasteres*), including *Dictydium, Cribraria,* and *Arcyria.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] 2. A family of the *Peritrichea.* [L, 121.]

CRIBRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}b-ra^2(ra^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Ehrenberg, a group of *Fungi,* comprising *Cribraria, Craterium, Stemonitis, Arcyria, Trichia,* and *Dictydium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRIBRARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}b-ra(ra^3)-ri^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes,* including *Cribraria* and *Didymium.* [B, 126, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRIBRARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}b-ra(ra^3)-ri(ri^2)'e^2-i(e). Fr., *cribrariés.* Of Léveillé, a group of the *Coniogastrei,* comprising *Dictydium* and *Cribraria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRIBRATE, adj. Krib'rat. Lat., *cribratus, cribrosus, cretus.* Fr., *criblé, cribleux.* Ger., *siebartig, durchlöchert.* Perforated like a sieve. [B, 19, 116, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

CRIBRATION, n. Kri^{2}b-ra'shu^{3}n. Gr., κοσκινισμός. Lat., *cribratio.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Sieben.* It., *cribrazione.* Sp., *cribadura.* The act of sifting or the condition of being cribrate. [L, 77.]

CRIBRATORIUM (Lat.), n. Kri^{2}b-ra(ra^3)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A sieve. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CRIBRATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}b-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}b-re^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CRIBELLUM.

CRIBRETHMOID, n. Kri^{2}b-re^{2}th'moid. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

CRIBREUX (Fr.), adj. Kreb-ru^5. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRIFORM, adj. Kri^{2}b'ri^2-fo^{3}rm. Lat., *cribriformis* (from *cribrum,* a sieve, and *forma,* form). Fr., *cribriforme.* Ger., *siebförmig.* It., Sp., *cribriforme.* Sieve-like. [B, 116, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

CRIBROSA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cribrosus* (*membrana* understood). Kri^{2}b-ro'sa^3. The decidua vera. [A, 45.]

CRIBROSE, adj. Kri^{2}b'ros. Lat., *cribrosus.* See CRIBRATE.

CRIBROSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cribrosus* (*os* understood). Kri^{2}b-ros'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The ethmoid bone. [L, 94.]

CRIBROSUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}b-ros'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}b'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *crible.* Ger., *Sieb.* It., *crivello, setaccio.* Sp., *criba, cedazo.* A sieve. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Cribra orbitalia** [Welcker]. Fr., *porosités orbitaires.* Ger., *Orbitalporositäten.* Porosities often found on the inferior surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, immediately behind the edge of the orbit; when well developed, they communicate with lacunæ in the substance of the bone, or they may be simple cul-de-sacs. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 233 (L).]—**C. benedictum.** A sieve-like septum supposed by the ancients to separate two assumed cavities of the kidney, by which the serous blood contained in the upper cavity was deprived of impurities. [A, 323 (*a*, 22).]

CRICARYTÆNODES (Lat.), **CRICARYTÆNOIDES** (Lat.), **CRICARYTÆNOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kri^{2}k-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-

en(a^3-e^{2}n)-od'ez(as), -o(o^3)-id(ed)'ez(as), i^{2}d(ed)-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Preferable forms of the word *crico-arytænoideus* (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

CRICÉAL (Fr.), adj. Kre-sa-a^{3}l. Annular. See Os *c*.

CRICK, n. Kri^{2}k. A popular term for a sudden muscular pain felt on moving a part, generally the neck or the lower part of the back.

CRICKSEY, n. Kri^{2}k'se^2. The fruit of *Prunus insititia*. [A, 505.]

CRICO-ARYTÆNOID, adj. Kri''ko-a^{2}r-i^2-ten'oid. Lat., *crico-arytænodes*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the arytænoid cartilages. [L.]

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ten(ta^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *crico-aryténoïde*. Crico-arytænoid; as a n., a muscle having relations to the cricoid and the arytænoid cartilages.—**C.-a. anticus, C.-a. anterior, C.-a. lateralis.** Fr., *crico-aryténoïdien latéral*. Ger., *seitlicher Ringgiesskannenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytænoid cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it closes the glottis by rotating the arytænoid cartilages inward. Cruveilhier regarded it as a dilator of the glottis. [H. Meyer (A, 262).]—**C. posticus.** Fr., *crico-aryténoïdien postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Ringgiesskannenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytænoid cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it separates the vocal bands. [L.]

CRICOCORNICULATUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From κρίκος, a ring, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Tourtual, an anomalous flat muscular band situated beneath the crico-arytænoidei muscles, extending from the upper surface of the cricoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis. [L, 31.]

CRICOCORNICULO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)'''-ko(ko^3)-ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k''u^2(u^4)-lo(lo^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage, the cartilages of Santorini, and the pharynx. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1869, p. 436 (L).]

CRICO-CRÉTI-ARYTÉNOIDÏEN (Fr.), n. Kre-ko-kra-te-a^{3}r-e-ta-no-ed-e-a^{3}n^2. See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *posticus*.

CRICODES (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}k-od'ez(as). See CRICOID.

CRICO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as a n., the thyreo-epiglotticus muscle when it arises from the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CRICO-HYOID, adj. Kri''ko-hi'oid. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone.

CRICO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-hi(hu^6)-o-(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRICO-HYOID; as a n., of Zagorsky, an anomalous muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage. [L, 31.]

CRICOID, CRICOIDEAN, adj's. Kri'koid, kri-ko-i^{2}d'e^2-a^{2}n. Gr., κρικοειδής (from κρίκος, a ring, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *cricodes*, *cricoides*, *cricoideus*. Fr., *cricoïde*, *cricoïdien*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped. See *C.* CARTILAGE.

CRICO-LATÉRO-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Kre-ko-la^3-ta-ro-a^3-re-ta-no-e-de-a^{3}n^2. See CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS *lateralis*.

CRICO-MEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-me^{2}m-bra^{2}n(bra^{3}n)-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRICO-EPIGLOTTICUS.

CRICO-ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-e(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f-a(a^3)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the œsophagus; as a n., a muscle in relation with those parts. [L, 31.]—**C. anterior.** Syn.: *levator œsophagi*. A bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres upon the upper and anterior surface of the œsophagus, united by the posterior aspect of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**Crico-œsophagei laterales.** Bundles of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the œsophagus which unite with the crico-pharyngeus or thyreo-pharyngeus muscle. [L, 332.]—**C. medius.** See *C. anterior*.

CRICOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-fa^{2}r-(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *crico-pharyngien*. Ger., *Ringknorpelschlundmuskel*. That portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the cricoid cartilage. [Douglas (L).]

CRICOS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)'ko^{2}s. Gr., κρίκος. See CIRCULUS.

CRICO-SANTORINIANUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-sa^{3}n-to-re-ne-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Pertaining to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the cartilages of Santorini. [L, 332.]

CRICOSTOMATOUS, adj. Kri^{2}k-o-stom'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *cricostomus* (from κρίκος, a ring, and στόμα, an aperture). Fr., *cricostome*. Ger., *ringmundig*. Having a round mouth (said of certain molluscs). [L, 41.]

CRICO-THYREO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri-(kri^2)'''ko(ko^3)-thi(thu^6)-re(ra)''o(o^3)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ten(ta^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or connected with the cricoid, thyreoid, and arytænoid cartilages. [L, 332.]

CRICO-THYREOID, CRICO-THYREOIDEAN, adj's. Kri''ko-thi^{2}r-e'oid, -thi^{2}r-e^2-o-i^{2}d'e^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *cricothyreodes*, *cricothyreoides*, *cricothyreoideus*. Fr., *crico-thyréoïde*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the thyreoid cartilages. [C.]

CRICOTHYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-thi-(thu^6)-re(ra)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *crico-thyréoïdien*. Ger., *Ringknorpelschildknorpelmuskel*. A muscle arising from the side and front of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the lower and inner border of the thyreoid cartilage. See THYREOTRACHEALIS *profundus*.—**C. lateralis.** An anomalous muscle extending between the lateral surface of the cricoid cartilage and that of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**C. posticus.** An anomalous muscle extending between the lower posterior lateral angle of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CRICOTHYREOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)'''ko-(ko^3)-thi(thu^6)''re(ra)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *crico-thyréo-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the cricoid and thyreoid cartilages and to the pharynx.

CRICOTOMY, n. Kri-ko^{2}t'o-mi^2. From κρίκος, a ring, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *cricotomie*. Ger., *Cricotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the larynx by dividing the cricoid cartilage. [A, 319.]

CRICO-TRACHEAL, adj. Kri''ko-tra^{2}k-e'a^{2}l. Lat., *cricotrachealis*, *cricotracheliœus*. Fr., *crico-trachéal*. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the trachea. [L, 31.]

CRICO-TRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)''ko(ko^3)-tra-(tra^3)-ke(ch^{2}a)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the upper rings of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CRICO-TRACHEOTOMY, n. Kri-ko-tra^2-ke-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Fr., *cricotrachéotomie*. Tracheotomy combined with cricotomy. [P. Geffrier, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Aug., 1886, p. 371.]

CRIDONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^2-do'nez(nas). See CRINONES.

CRIMNODES (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}m-nod'ez(as). Gr., κριμνώδης (from κρίμνον, bran, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *furfuracé*. Ger., *kleiartig*, *kleienartig*. Branny; of urine, depositing a bran-like sediment. [A, 322.]

CRIMNON (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}m'no^{2}n. Gr., κρίμνον. 1. Barley, spelt, or wheat coarsely ground. 2. Bran. [B, 115 (*a*, 24).]

CRIMSON-BERRY-PLANT, n. Kri^{2}m'z'n-be^{2}r-i^2-pla^{3}nt. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRIN (Fr.), n. Kra^{2}n^2. Lat., *crinis*. Horse-hair; in botany, a pilus as stiff as horse-hair. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de cheval.** 1. The *Alectoria jubata*. 2. Horse-hair from the mane or tail. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Florence.** See *Silk-worm* GUT.—**C. végétal.** The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRINAL, adj. Kri'na^{2}l. Lat., *crinalis*. Pertaining to or consisting of hair.

CRINALE (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *crinalis* (*instrumentum* understood). Kri^{2}n(kren)-a(a^3)'le(la). Fr., *crinal*. An old instrument, figured by Scultetus, used for making compression in cases of lacrymal fistula; so called because it had a little pad stuffed with hair at the end. [A, 301, 325.]

CRINANTHEMON (Lat.), **CRINANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kri^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κρινάνθεμον. Fr., *crinanthème*. Of the ancients, a lily, probably the *Lilium martagon*. [B, 88, 115, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRINASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tra^3. An order of the *Discogastra*. [L, 173.]

CRINATE, CRINATED, adj's. Kri^{2}n'at, -at-e^{2}d. See CRINITE.

CRINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}n-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From κρίνον, a lily. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain fumigation prepared from some liliaceous plant. [A, 325; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Kunth, a division of the *Amarylleæ*, comprising *Griffinia*, *Lycoris*, *Crinum*, and *Hyline*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRINICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}n-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *crinis*, hair, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *crinicorne*. Ger., *haarhornig*. Having hairy antennæ. [L, 41.]

CRINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra^{2}n-e-e^{2}r. 1. In the horse, etc., the mane. [A, 385.] 2. See ALECTORIA *jubata*.

CRINIFEROUS, adj. Kri^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *criniferus* (from *crinis*, hair, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *crinifère*. Ger., *mähnentragend*. Covered with coarse hair. [L, 41.]

CRINIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}n-i^2-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *crinis*, hair, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *criniflore*. Ger., *haarblümig*. Having filiform petals. [L, 41.]

CRINIFORM, adj. Kri^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *criniformis* (from *crinis*, hair, and *forma*, form). Fr., *criniforme*. Ger., *pferdehaarähnlich*. Resembling horse-hair. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CRINIGEROUS, adj. Kri^{2}n-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *criniger* (from *crinis*, hair, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *crinigère*. Ger., *haartragend*. Bearing hair, hairy. [L, 41.]

CRININUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}n-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., κρίνινος (from κρίνον, a lily). Liliaceous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Crininæ*, of Pax, a subtribe of the *Amaryllideæ*. [A, 322; B, 245.]

CRINIPAROUS, adj. Kri^{2}n-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *crinis*, hair, and *parere*, to bring forth. Hair-producing. [L, 73.]

CRINIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)'ni^{2}s. Hair, particularly the hair of the head. [A, 318.]

CRINITARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}n-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *crinitaire*. See ASTER.

CRINITE, adj. Kri^{2}n'it. Gr., κερκινούμενος. Lat., *crinitus*. Ger., *bemähnt*, *gemähnt*. Bearded with long hairs. [B, 19, 116, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CRINO (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri^2)'no. Gen., *crinon'is*. From *crinis*, hair. Fr., *crinon*. 1. A term applied to various nematoid worms that infest the skin of animals. 2. A comedo. [G.]—**Crinones adultorum.** Comedones. [G, 11.]—**Crinones infantum.** Fr., *clavelée causée par les crinons*. An anomalous disease of infants, described by the older writers as consisting in a growth of

black coarse hairs (*setæ*) on the back, arms, and legs, shortly after birth, which by some have been taken for little worms. The disease was attended with restlessness, loss of appetite, and emaciation. After a time the hairs fell out. [G, 11, 17.]

CRINOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}n-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'ro(ro^3)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κρινοχρόος (from κρίνον, a lily, and χρόος, a surface). Ger., *lilienweiss.* Lily-white. [A, 322.]

CRINODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}n-od'e^2-a^3. See CRINOIDA.

CRINOID, adj. Kri^{2}n'oid. Lat., *crinodes* (from κρίνον, a lily, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *crinoïde.* Ger., *lilienartig.* Liliaceous; as a n., one of the *Crinoidea.* [α, 24.]

CRINOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}n-o(o^3)-i(e)'da^3. A class of the *Colobrachia.* [L, 146.]

CRINOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}n-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. 1. An order of the *Echinodermata.* [L, 121, 147.] 2. An order of the *Hypostoma*, or a class of the *Tentaculata.* [L, 303.]

CRINOLE (Fr.), n. Kre-no^{2}l. See CRINUM.

CRINOMYRON (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}n-o^{2}m'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o^{2}n. Gr., κρινόμυρον (from κρίνον, a lily, and μύρον, ointment). Fr., *crinomyre.* An ancient ointment made from some liliaceous plant and various aromatics. [Gerræus (A, 325).]

CRINON (Lat.), n. n. Kri(kri^2)'no^{2}n. Gr., κρινον. Of Pliny, a lily. [B, 114 (α, 24).]

CRINON (Fr.), n. Kre-no^{3}n^2. See CRINO.

CRINONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *crino* (*q. v.*). Kri^{2}n-on'ez(as).

CRINOSE, adj. Kri^{2}n'os. Lat., *crinosus.* Hairy. [L, 56.]

CRINOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}n-os'ez(e^{2}s). See DIACRISES.

CRINOSITY, n. Kri^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Hairiness. [L, 56.]

CRINULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}n'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-e(a^3-e^2). Dim. of *crinis*, hair. Fr., *crinules.* Ger., *Haarchen.* A bundle of hygrometric threads contained in the ovary of the *Marchantia* after fecundation. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

CRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Krin(kri^{2}n)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κρίνον, a lily. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Hakenlilie.* A genus of the tribe *Amaryllideæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. asiaticum, C. bracteatum, C. defixum.** Fr., *c. d'Asie.* An Asiatic species. It is sudorific and emetic, and is used for wounds made by poisoned arrows, the bites of poisonous animals, etc. The leaves, bruised and mixed with castor-oil, are used in whitlow and like local inflammations. In upper India the juice of the leaves is given in earache. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. latifolium.** A species found in the East Indies, where the bulbs are employed as an emollient and soothing application in abscesses, hæmorrhoidal tumors, etc. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. toxicarium.** A variety of *C. asiaticum.* The leaves are said to be equal to the best ipecacuanha as an emetic. [B, 18, 172 (α, 24).]—**C. zeylanicum.** The *Amaryllis zeylanica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CRIOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri(kri^2)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *criocérides.* A family of the *Eupoda* and of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 121, 262.]

CRIOGENES (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri^2)-o^{2}j(o^{3}g)'e^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., κριογενής. A word applied by Paulus Ægineta to certain troches for cleansing foul ulcers. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

CRIOMYXUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kre)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κριόμυξος (from κριός, a ram, and μύξα, mucus). Fr., *criomyxe.* Lit., having a flow of mucus from the nose, like a ram; fig., stupid. [A, 325; L, 94 (α, 21).]

CRIPPLE, n. Kri^{2}p'l. Fr., *estropié.* Ger., *Krüppel.* It., *storpio.* Sp., *tullido, baldado.* An individual who is wholly or partially disabled as to some natural movement or function by disease, injury, or malformation.

CRIPPLED, adj. Kri^{2}p'ld. Rendered a cripple, seriously impeded in function (said of the organism as a whole or of individual parts).

CRISE (Fr.), n. Krez. See CRISIS.—**C. clitoridienne.** A rare premonitory symptom of tabes dorsalis in women. It consists of a sudden onset of voluptuous sensations comparable to those produced by coitus. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**C. complete.** See CRISIS *perfecta.*—**C. hématique** [Hayem]. See *Hæmatic* CRISIS.—**C. imparfaite, C. incomplète.** See CRISIS *imperfecta.*—**C. métastatique.** See CRISIS *imperfecta.*—**C. parfaite.** See CRISIS *perfecta.*—**C. viscéralgique.** See *Visceral* CRISIS.

CRISETTINA (It.), n. Kre-se^{2}t-te'na^3. The *Rubia cruciata.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. silvatica.** The *Geranium rotundifolium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRISIADÆ (Lat.), **CRISIDÆ** (Lat.), **CRISIEÆ** (Lat.), **CRISIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kri^{2}s-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2), kri^{2}s-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), kri^{2}s-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cyclosmata.* [L, 353.]

CRISIMOS (Lat.), **CRISIMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kri^{2}s'i^2-mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Critical. [A, 325.]

CRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kris(kri^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cris'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κρίσις. Fr., *crise.* Ger., *Krisis.* It., *crisi.* Sp., *c.* 1. Any decisive occurrence in the course of a disease or of physiological life (such as the supposed turning-point of a fever, the advent of puberty or of the menopause, etc.), whether of salutary or of unfavorable import. 2. A paroxysm, especially a sudden accession of a certain set of symptoms in the course of a chronic disease, particularly of the nervous system. In this sense the word has been used chiefly by French writers. [A, 319; D, 35; L, 81.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *crise cardiaque.* A c. (2d def.) manifested by cardiac distress or disordered action of the heart.—**C. imperfecta.** Fr., *crise imperfaite.* Of the ancients, a c. marked by metastasis of a disease to a less important part. [A, 325.]—**C. perfecta.** Fr., *crise parfaite.* Of the ancients, a complete c., one attended with an evacuation of peccant matter. [A, 325.]—**Enteralgic c.** Fr., *crise entéralgique.* Spasmodic pain in the lower part of the abdomen, of a particularly sudden and violent nature, occurring in tabes dorsalis. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**Fulgurant c., Fulguric c.** A c. (2d def.) coming on with extreme suddenness.—**Gastralgic c., Gastric c.** Fr., *crise gastrique.* A paroxysm of gastric pain, very severe, occurring especially as one of the symptoms of the preataxic stage of locomotor ataxia. [B.]—**Hæmatic c., Hæmic c.** Fr., *crise hématique* [Hayem]. An extraordinary and sudden increase of the blood-plates at the time of the c. of a fever. [L, 353; "Med. Record," Mar. 11, 1882.]—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *crise hépatique* (ou *biliaire*). A paroxysm of hepatic colic. [Cyr (α, 18).]—**Laryngeal c.** A sudden paroxysm of laryngeal spasm or of other laryngeal symptoms coming on in the preataxic stage of locomotor ataxia. [B.]—**Nephralgic c., Nephritic c.** Fr., *crise néphrétique.* A paroxysm of pain having the character of an attack of renal colic, occurring in tabes dorsalis. [Gowers (α, 18).]—**Pure c.** A condition seen in febricula, in which, after the maximum of temperature has existed for a few hours, defervescence follows rapidly. [D, 1.]—**Rectal c.** A paroxysm of rectal pain, occurring in locomotor ataxia. [Gowers (α, 18).]—**Tabetic c.** Fr., *crise tabétique.* A c. (2d def.) occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis. [D, 35.]—**Urethral c.** A paroxysm of pain felt along the course of the urethra or at the meatus urinarius, occurring in tabes dorsalis. [Gowers (α, 18).]—**Visceral c.** Fr., *crise viscérale.* Violent spasmodic pain referable to the region of some viscus, occurring in locomotor ataxia. [L, 87 (α, 18).]

CRISOCOLA (Sp.), n. Kre-so'ko-la^3. Borax. [A, 447.]

CRISP, CRISPATE, adj's. Kri^{2}sp, kri^{2}sp'at. Gr., οὖλος. Lat., *crispus, crispatus* (from *crispare*, to curl, to wave). Fr., *crispé, crépu.* Ger., *kraus, gekräuselt.* In natural history, curled or wavy at the border. [B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 24).]

CRISPATION, n. Kri^{2}sp-a'shun. Lat., *crispitudo, crispatura* (from *crispare*, to throw into tremulous motion). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Krause, Zusammenziehung.* 1. A very feeble involuntary muscular quivering. [A, 301.] 2. See CRISPATURA.

CRISPATIVE, adj. Kri^{2}sp'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *crispativus.* Fr., *crispatif.* See CRISPATE.

CRISPATURA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}sp-a(pa^3)-tu^2(tu^4)'ra^3. Gr., οὐλοποίησις. Fr., *crispature.* Ger., *Krause, Zusammenziehung.* A curling or puckering, also a contracture. [A, 326; B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. tendinum.** Palmar contracture. [A, 326.]

CRISPED, adj. Kri^{2}spd. See CRISPATE.

CRISPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}sp-e^{2}l'la^3. An old name for an alimentary or medicinal remedy for hæmorrhoids. [A, 325.]

CRISPIFLOROUS, adj. Kri^{2}sp-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *crispiflorus* (from *crispus* [see CRISP], and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *crispiflore.* Ger., *krausblümig.* Having curled petals. [L, 41.]

CRISPIFOLIOUS, adj. Kri^{2}sp-i^2-fol'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *crispifolius* (from *crispus* [see CRISP], and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *crispifolié.* Ger., *krausblättrig.* Having curled leaves. [L, 41.]

CRISPISULCANT, adj. Kri^{2}sp-i^2-su^{3}lk'a^{2}nt. Lat., *crispisulcans* (from *crispus* [see CRISPATE], and *sulcare*, to furrow). Having wavy furrows. [A, 318.]

CRISPITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}sp-i^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *crispitud'inis.* See CRISPATION.

CRISPULA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}sp'u^2(u^4)-la^3. The genus *Matricaria.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRISPUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}sp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRISP.

CRISSAL, adj. Kris'al. Pertaining to the *Crissum.* [L, 221.]

CRISSAN, n. In Java, the *Schœnus paniculatus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRISSANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}s-sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-u^{2}r-i^{2}z-(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *crissaneurys'matos* (*-is*). From κρισσός (=κιρσός), varicose, and ἀνεύρυσμα (see ANEURYSM). Fr., *crissanévrysme.* Ger., *Arterienvarix.* A varicose aneurysm. [A, 322.]

CRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. The action of grating the teeth. [L, 41.]

CRISSUM (Lat.), n. n. Kres'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Properly, a bundle of tail coverts behind the vent in birds; as commonly used, the circumanal plumage. [L, 221, 343.]

CRISTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s'ta^3. See CREST.—**C. acustica.** 1. In ascidians, a hollow prominence consisting of columnar cells, lying upon the ventral side of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and having at its summit a spherical otolith. [L, 201.] 2. An elevation on the inner side of the ampulla of each semicircular canal of the ear, covered with ciliated auditory cells connected with the auditory nerve. [F, 32.]—**C. alæ magnæ.** See *Infratemporal* CREST.—**C. basilaris.** See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**C. buccinatoria.** See *C. mandibulæ.*—**C. capituli.** A horizontal ridge on the head of a rib, which divides its articular surface into two portions, one for one vertebra, and the other for another. [L, 31.]—**Cristæ clitoridis.** The bony ridges to which the crura of the clitoris are attached. [L, 332.]—**C. colli inferior.** A ridge on the lower surface of the neck of a rib, which extends a short distance upon its body. [L, 31.]—**C. colli superior.** A ridge on the upper surface of the neck of a rib. [L, 31.]—**C. costæ.** See *C. colli inferior* and *C. colli superior.*—**C. cribrosa.** The ethmoidal spine of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**C. ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal* CREST.—**C. ethmoidalis ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. ethmoidalis ossis palatini.** See *Superior turbinate* CREST.—**C. femoris.** See LINEA *aspera.*—**C. fenestræ rotundæ.** The sharp margin of the fenestra rotunda. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. fibulæ.** The anterior border of the fibula. [L, 115, 332.]—**C. fornicis.** An elevation, described by B. G. Wilder, "on the caudal surface of the fornix, . . . between the portæ and opposite the cephalic convexity of the medicommissura." [I, 80; K.]—**C. frontalis.** See *Frontal* CREST. [L, 115.]—**C. frontalis externa.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**C. frontalis interna.** See *Frontal* CREST.—**C. galli.** Fr., *crête*

de coq. Ger., *Hahnenkamm.* 1. A thick process on the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone, which projects upward in the median line into the anterior fossa of the skull. Its anterior margin assists in forming the foramen cæcum of the frontal bone, and to the posterior margin is attached the falx cerebri. [L, 31, 142.] 2. See CAPUT *gallinaginis.* 3. The genus *Cæsalpinia.* 4. The genus *Erythrina.* 5. The genus *Alectorolophus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. gallinacea.** In Apulia, the *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. gingivalis.** See *Gingival* CREST.—**C. glutæorum.** See *Intertrochanteric* LINE.—**C. helicis.** Fr., *crête de l'hélix.* Ger., *Kamm der Helix.* The region of the cartilage of the auricle, above the orifice of the external auditory canal, where the helix begins. [F.]—**C. ilii.** See CREST *of the ilium.*—**C. ilio pectinea.** See *Iliopectineal* LINE.—**C. incisiva.** See *Incisor* CREST.—**C. infratemporalis.** See *Infratemporal* CREST.—**C. interossea.** A ridge on the inner aspect of the ulna, radius, tibia, or fibula, to which the interosseous membrane is attached. [L, 332.]—**C. intertrochanterica.** See *Posterior intertrochanteric* LINE.—**C. lacrimalis.** See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. lacrimalis anterior.** See *Anterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. lacrimalis ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Anterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. lacrimalis posterior.** See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. longitudinalis anterior (ossis palatini).** The anterior edge of the sulcus pterygopalatinus. [L, 31.]—**C. mandibulæ.** A ridge in the groove on the anterior aspect of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla, serving for the origin of fibres of the buccinator muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. mastoidea.** An elevation upon the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, between the digastric fossa and the furrow for the occipital artery. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1876, p. 735 (L).]—**C. mediana.** A vertical ridge in the middle line of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**C. mentalis externa (mandibulæ).** See *Mental* PROMINENCE.—**C. muscularis ossis occipitis.** A ridge on each side of the occipital bone, which passes out from the pharnygeal spine toward the occipital condyle. [L. 332.]—**C. nasalis (ossis maxillaris superioris).** See *Nasal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. obturatoria.** See SPINE *of the pubic bone.*—**C. occipitalis externa.** See *External occipital* CREST.—**C. occipitalis interna.** See *Internal occipital* CREST.—**C. orbitalis.** See *Orbital* CREST.—**C. ossis ilii.** See CREST *of the ilium.*—**C. ossis lacrimalis.** See *Posterior lacrymal* CREST.—**C. ossis maxillaris superioris ethmoidalis.** See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. ossis nasalis.** See *Nasal* CREST.—**Cristæ penis.** Rough ridges upon the outer surface of the descending rami of the os pubis, to which the crura of the penis are attached. [L, 332.]—**C. ossis pubis.** See CREST *of the pubic bone.*—**C. petrosa.** A ridge on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the anterior surface of the styloid process and the petro-mastoid fissure. [L, 31.]—**C. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal* SPINE.—**C. pubis.** See CREST *of the pubic bone.*—**C. pyramidalis.** See *C. vestibuli.*—**C. radii.** The c. interossea of the radius. [L, 115.]—**C. sacralis.** See CREST *of the sacrum.*—**C. sagittalis.** See LINEA *semicircularis inferior.*—**C. semicircularis.** See *Temporal* CREST.—**C. semilunaris.** The anterior portion of the c. fenestræ rotundæ. [L, 7.]—**C. semi-infundibuli anterior.** A ridge upon the internal surface of the inferior maxilla which forms the anterior margin of the semi-infundibulum inframaxillare. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 348 (L).]—**C. semi-infundibuli posterior.** A ridge forming the posterior margin of the semi-infundibulum inframaxillare. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 348 (L).]—**C. sphenoidalis.** See *Sphenoidal* CREST.—**C. sphenomaxillaris.** See *Sphenomaxillary* CREST.—**C. spiralis.** See LAMINA *spiralis.*—**C. stapedis.** A small ridge upon the inferior surface of the stapes, running in its longest diameter, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. [L, 7.]—**C. sterni.** In the *Carinatæ*, a projecting keel-like process of the sternum, to which the wing muscles are attached. [L, 294.]—**C. sulci mylohyoidei anterior.** The anterior elevated margin of the mylohyoid groove. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 356 (L).]—**C. sulci mylohyoidei posterior.** The posterior elevated edge of the mylo-hyoid groove. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 356 (L).]—**Cristæ superciliares.** See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**C. tibiæ.** See CREST *of the tibia.*—**C. transversa.** See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. transversa ossis maxillaris superioris.** See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. tubæ Eustachii.** A longitudinal ridge sometimes found on the lower surface of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**C. turbinalis.** See *Superior turbinate* CREST and *Inferior turbinate* CREST.—**C. turbinalis inferior (ossis maxillæ).** See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.).—**C. turbinalis media, C. turbinalis ossis maxillaris superioris, C. turbinalis ossis palatini, C. turbinalis superior.** See *Superior turbinate* CREST.—**C. ulnæ.** The c. interossea of the ulna. [L, 115, 332.]—**C. urethræ, C. urethralis.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis.*—**Cristæ vaginæ.** The rugæ of the vagina. [L, 332.]—**Crista vestibuli.** Fr., *crête du vestibule.* Ger., *Vorhofskamm.* A nearly vertical bony ridge on the inferior and median walls of the vestibule of the ear, which separates the recessus hemisphæricus from the recessus hemiepilepticus. [F.]—**C. zygomatica.** See *Zygomatic* CREST.—**C. zygomatico-orbitalis.** A term sometimes applied to the zygomatic and orbital crests regarded as a continuous crest. [L, 31, 332.]

CRISTACEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s-ta^2(ta^3)'se(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cristacé.* Crested (said of a family of the *Mollusca cephalopoda*). [L, 109.]

CRISTAIRE (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}r. See CRISTARIA.

CRISTAL (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l. See CRYSTAL, and for other French words in *crist-*, not here given, see the corresponding English words in *cryst-*.—**Cristaux de lune.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 93.]—**Cristaux de soude.** Crystals of sodium carbonate. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**Cristaux de tartre.** Crystals of potassium bitartrate. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**Cristaux de Vénus.** See COPPER *acetate.*—**Cristaux d'hématine.** See HÆMATOIDIN.—**Cristaux d'hiverne.** Crystals of oxalic acid. [*a*, 27.]—**C. minéral.** See *Sel de* PRUNELLE.

CRISTALDRE, n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{2}l'dr. An old name for the *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRISTALELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}s-ta^2(ta^3)-le^{2}l'li^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cornea.* [L.]

CRISTALLIN (Fr.), adj. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-la^{2}n^2. See CRYSTALLINE; as a n., the crystalline lens. [A, 250.]

CRISTALLINE (Fr.), n. 1. A popular term for herpetic vesicles on the genitals or about the anus. 2. Aniline. [A, 301.] 3. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRISTALLINÉINE (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-lena-en. Aniline red. [L, 87.]

CRISTALLINIEN (Fr.), adj. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-e-ne-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the crystalline lens. [A, 301.]

CRISTALLISANT (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-ez-a^{3}n^2. A crystallizable body. [*a*, 24.]

CRISTALLISOIRE (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-ez-wa^{3}r. A vessel for the crystallization of substance in solution. [L, 41.]

CRISTALLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-o-ed. As an adj., see CRYSTALLOID; as a n., the capsule of the crystalline lens. [A, 385.]

CRISTALLOÏDITE (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-o-ed-et. An inflammation supposed to occur in the crystalline lens. [L, 41.]

CRISTALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}s-ta^{2}l(ta^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A little crystal.—**Cristalli Veneris.** See COPPER *acetate.*

CRISTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s-ta^2(ta^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *crestarie, cristaire.* 1. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Malvaceæ.* 2. Of Sonnerat, the genus *Poivrea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. betonicæfolia** [Persoon]. Fr., *cristaire à feuilles de bétoine.* A Chilian species of *C.* (1st def.), used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CRISTATE, adj. Kri^{2}s'tat. Lat., *cristatus.* Fr., *cristé, crêté.* Crested. [B, 19.]

CRISTATO-BARBATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s-ta(ta^3)''to(to^3)-ba^{3}r-ba(ba^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Crested and bearded. [B, 198.]

CRISTATO-RUGOSE, adj. Kri^{2}s-ta''to-ru^2'gos. Having sharply defined wrinkles. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CRISTATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}s-ta^2(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *crêté, cristé.* Crested. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRISTE-MARINE (Fr.), n. Kri^{2}st-ma^{3}r-en. The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 19, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CRISTIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kri^{2}s-ti^2-fo^{3}rm. From *crista*, a crest, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a crest. [L, 41.]

CRISTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *crista.* Kri^{2}st'u^2(u^4)-la^3. A little crest. [A, 312.]

CRITH, n. Kri^{2}th. From κριθή, barley, a barleycorn. Ger., *Krith.* The unit of weight for gases. It is the weight, *in vacuo*, of 1 litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and with a tension of 76 centimetres (the normal height of the barometer). It equals ·0896 gramme. [B, 6 (*a*, 24).]

CRITHAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}th'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CRITHMUM.

CRITHE (Lat.), n. f. Krith(kri^{2}th)'e(a). Gen., *crith'es.* Gr., κριθή. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Gerstenkorn.* 1. Barley. [A, 325.] 2. An obsolete name for a stye. [F.] See HORDEOLUM.

CRITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *crithi-as'eos (-is).* Gr., κριθίασις (from κριθή, barley). Fr., *crithiase.* Ger., *Rehe, Rehkrankheit.* The foundering of horses (from its being attributed to their eating barley to excess). [A, 322.]

CRITHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}th'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to barley or to a stye. [A, 322.]

CRITHIDION (Lat.), **CRITHIDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kri^{2}th-i^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κριθίδιον (dim. of κριθή). A little stye. [A, 322.]

CRITHMIC, adj. Kri^{2}th'mi^{2}k. Fr., *crithmique.* Derived from a plant of the genus *Crithmum.* [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide crithmique.* An acid obtained by the oxidation of the volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 93.]—**C. aldehyde.** An oily liquid of an acrid, burning taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, obtained, along with c. acid, by the action of nitric acid on volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 93.]

CRITHMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}th'mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). Gr., κρίθμον, κρῆθμον. Fr., *christe-marine, perce-pierre.* Ger., *Bacille.* Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselineæ.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 21, *a*, 24).]—**Crithmi oleum.** A limpid, colorless, volatile oil derived from *C. maritimum.* It has an acrid, aromatic taste and a sp. gr. of 0·98, and on oxidation furnishes crithmic acid and crithmic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**C. marinum, C. maritimum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *criste-marine, bacille, passe-pierre.* Ger., *See-Bacillenkraut, Meerdill, Meerfenchel.* Syn.: *Cachrys maritima* [Sprengel]. The samphire, sea-fennel, Peter's cress (in Brazil the *caaponga*); growing along the coasts of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. The whole plant is aromatic and diuretic, and was formerly used for diseases of the kidneys and verminous affections. The leaves are pickled and used as a condiment. [B, 19, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CRITHMUS [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}th(kreth)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., κρίθμον, κρηθμόν. The *Sesuvium portulacastrum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRITHSOÏNE (Fr.), n. Kret-so-en. A white, inodorous, crystalline substance prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on tincture of *Crithmum maritimum.* [L, 49 (*a*, 27).]

CRITICAL, adj. Kri^{2}t'i^2-ka^{2}l. Gr., κριτικός. Lat., *criticus.* Fr., *critique.* Ger., *kritisch, entscheidend.* It., *critico.* Sp., *critico.* Of or pertaining to a crisis or to a time at which a crisis occurs or is to be expected. [B, 117; D.]

CRITICON (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}t′i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain topical application for removing spots from the skin. [A, 325.]

CRITIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kri^2-tek. See Critical.

CROANBERRY, n. Kron′be^{2}r-i^2. See Cranberry.

CROC (Fr.), n. Kro^{3}k. In the French colonies, different thorny plants, such as those of the genera *Pitonia*, *Zizyphus*. *Solanum*, etc. ; in central France, different species of *Vicia*, especially *Vicia cracca*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de chien.** The *Solanum paniculatum*, the *Zizyphus sativa*, and some other thorny plants. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CROCATUS (Lat.), adj. Krok(kro^{2}k)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See Croceous.

CROCE (Lat.), n. f. Kros(kro^{2}k)′e(a). Gen., *croc′es*. Gr., κρόκη. Of Hippocrates, a thread. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CROCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kros(kro^{2}k)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Ritgen, a tribe of the *Spathaceæ*, comprising *Leucojum*, *Peliosanthes*, *Amaryllis*, *Crinum*, *Strumaria*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Eustephia*, *Hæmanthus*, *Hypoxis*, *Curculigo*. *Sisyrinchium*, *Galaxia*, *Terraria*, *Witsenia*, *Aristea*, *Crocus*, *Ixia*, *Sparaxis*, and *Trichonema*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Sisyrinchieæ*, order *Irideæ*, comprising *Crocus*, *Syringodea*, *Galaxia*, and *Romulea*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CROCEIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Kros(kro^{2}k)-e^2-i^2-pe^{2}n′ni^{2}s. From *croceus*, yellow, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *crocéipenne*. Ger., *safranflügelig*. Having yellow wings. [L, 41.]

CROCEIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kros(kro^{2}k)-e^2-i^2-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)′-tri^{2}s. From *croceus*, yellow, and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *crocéiventre*. Ger., *safranbauchig*. Having a yellow belly. [L, 41.]

CROCEOUS, adj. Kro′se-u^{3}s. Gr., κροκόεις. Lat., *croceus*, *crocoideus*, *crocatus*. Fr., *safrané*. Ger., *safranfarbig*, *safrangelb*. Saffron-colored ; in pharmacy, containing saffron. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CROCETIN, n. Kro′se^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *crocétine*. A clear red powder, $C_{34}H_{46}O_9$, obtained by the decomposition of crocin by lime or baryta-water. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

CROCHET (Fr.), n. (a little hook). Kro^{3}sha. 1. The hook-like termination of the handles of the French obstetrical forceps. 2. See Crotchet. 3. See Rostrum. 4. In botany, see Retinaculum. 5. One of the poisonous fangs of vipers. 6. The mandibles of the *Aptera*. 7. In the horse, a conical tooth situated in the interdental space, exceptional and rudimentary in the female and popularly supposed to denote sterility. 8. In surgery, see Tenaculum. 9. One of the hooks of the tape-worm. [A, 301 ; L, 41 (*a*, 18).]—**C. à décollation.** A decapitating hook. [L, 88.]—**C. à gaine.** A sheathed decapitating hook.—**C's aigus.** Those c's in which the hook terminates in a sharp point intended to penetrate the tissue. [L, 88.]—**C. aigu droit.** A straight c. with a sharp point. [L, 88.]—**C's à venins.** See *Poison* fangs.—**C. de l'aile interne de l'apophyse ptérygoïde.** See *Hamular* process.—**C. des grands hippocampes.** The hooked extremity of the hippocampus major. [I, 18 ; K.]—**C. d'Hyernaux.** A jointed cutting crotchet, which has been likened to a great steel finger, each joint being capable of being brought into forced flexion by means of metallic "tendons." [Hyernaux, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd. de Belgique," 3e sér., ix, 4 ; A, 54.]—**C's écarteurs.** Tenacula which terminate in a curve, and are intended to press and retain the tissues on one side (*e. g.*, a retractor used in surgery). [L, 88.]—**C. mousse.** A blunt hook.—**C. ptérygoïdien.** See *Hamular* process.

CROCHU (Fr.), adj. Kro^3-shu^6. See Uncinate.

CROCIC ACID, n. Kros′i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum crocicum*. Fr., *acide crocique*. Ger., *Krokonsäure*, *Safransäure*. See Croconic acid.

CROCIDISMUS (Lat.), **CROCIDIXIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Kros(kro^{2}k)-i^2-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -di^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *crocidis′mi*, *-dix′eos* (*-is*). Gr., κροκιδισμός (from κροκίδίσειν, to pick at). See Carphology.

CROCIN, n. Kro′si^{2}n. Fr., *crocine*. Ger., *C.* It., *crocina*. The coloring matter obtained from *Crocus sativus*, *Gardenia grandifolia*, and *Fabiana imbricata*. It has, according to Kayser, the formula $C_{44}H_{70}O_{28}$, and, when pure, is a yellow powder, easily soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, and changed by the action of sulphuric acid to a deep blue, which turns violet, then cherry-red, and finally brown. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CROCINEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kros(kro^{2}k)-i^{2}n′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Irideæ*, consisting of the genus *Crocus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CROCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kros(kro^{2}k)′i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κρόκινον. Fr., *crocinon*. Of Celsus, a certain ointment containing saffron. [B. 45, 114 (*a*, 24) ; L, 81, 94.]

CROCIPES (Lat.), adj. Kros(kro^{2}k)′i^2-pez(pas). From *crocus* (*q. v.*), and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *crocipède*. Ger., *safranfarbfüssig*. Having saffron-colored feet. [L, 41.]

CROCIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kro^3-sek. See Crocic acid.

CROCITATIO (Lat.), **CROCITUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kros-(kro^{2}k)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o, kro-si(ke)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *crocitatio′nis*. From *crocitare* and *crocire*, to croak like a raven. A croaking sound. [A, 312, 316.]

CROCKELTY-BUR, n. Kro^{2}k′e^{2}l-ti^2-bu^{5}r. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CROCODES (Lat.), adj. Krok(kro^{2}k)-od′ez(as). Gr., κροκώδης (from κρόκος, saffron, and εἶδος, resemblance). Saffron-like, containing saffron (said of certain troches mentioned by Paulus Ægineta). [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CROCODILE, n. Kro^{2}k′o-dil. Gr., κροκόδειλος. 1. An animal of the genus *Crocodilus*. 2. The stems of *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 505.]

CROCODILI [Wagler] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro^2-ko^3-di(de)′li(le). An order of the *Reptilia*. [L, 121.]

CROCODILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro^2-ko^3-di^{2}l(del)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *crocodiliens*. An order of the *Reptilia* [Leuckart], or of the *Pleurospondylia* [Huxley], or of the *Archosauria* [Cope], or of the *Monimostylica* [Stannius]. [L, 121.]

CROCODILIAN, adj. Kro^{2}k-o-di^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}n. Belonging to the *Crocodilia* or resembling the crocodile. [L, 121.]

CROCODILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro^{2}k-o(o^3)-di^{2}l(del)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Emydosauri*. [L, 260.]

CROCODILINI [Oppel] (Lat), n. m. pl. Kro^{2}k-o(o^3)-di^{2}l(del)-i(e)′ni(ne). A family of the *Saurii*. [L, 121.]

CROCODILION (Lat.), **CROCODILIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kro^{2}k-o(o^3)-dil(del)′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κροκοδείλιον. 1. Of Dioscorides, a certain plant, so named from the rough skin of its stalk. It was said to be odorous and to induce nasal hæmorrhages. According to Adanson, it was the *Echinops ritro* ; according to Linnæus, the *Centaurea crocodilium*. 2. Of Cassini, a section of the genus *Centaurea*. [B, 114, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CROCODILOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro^{2}k-o(o^3)-di^{2}l(del)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. From κροκόδειλος, the crocodile, and εἶδος, resemblance. A family of the *Loricata*. [L, 121.]

CROCODILUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro^{2}k-o(o^3)-di(de)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). 1. A genus of the *Crocodilia*, including the crocodiles. [L.] 2. The genus *Scincus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. terrestris** [Gesner]. The *Scincus officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CROCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kro^{2}k-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Croceous.

CROCOMAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Krok(kro^{2}k)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)′-ma^3. Gen., *crocomag′matos* (*-is*). Gr., κροκόμαγμα. Fr., *crocomagme*. Of Dioscorides, the residuum from which saffron oil has been expressed, also a mass containing unguentum crocinum, spices, and sometimes myrrh ; of Celsus, a sort of cake containing saffron. [A, 311 (*a*, 17) ; B, 114, 115 (*a*, 24) ; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CROCONATE, n. Kro′kon-at. Ger., *krokonsaures Salz*. A salt of croconic acid. [*a*, 24.]

CROCONIC, adj. Kro-ko^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *croconique*. Saffron-colored. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum croconicum*. Fr., *acide croconique*. Ger., *Krokonsäure*. A dibasic, crystalline acid, $C_5H_2O_5$, of a yellow color and a bitter taste. [B, 3.]

CROCOXANTHIN, n. Kro-ko-za^{2}n′thi^{2}n. From κρόκος (see Crocus), and ξανθός, yellow. A yellow coloring matter occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus*. [L, 73.]

CROCUM (Lat.), n. n. Krok(kro^{2}k)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for the genus *Crocus*, also for anything yellow (*e. g.*, yolk of egg). [A, 322.]—**C. sarracenicum.** The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 211.]

CROCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro(kro^{2}k)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κρόκος. Fr., *safran*. Ger., *Safran*. It., *croco*. Sp., *croco*, *azafrán* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A Linnæan genus of dwarf herbs of the *Irideæ*, tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., saffron or the stigmata of *C. sativus*. 3. Any metal calcined to a red or deep-yellow color. 4. Of Galen, the yolk of an egg. [A, 325 : B, 5, 42, 116 (*a*, 24).]—**Adriatic c.** The *C. hadriaticus*. [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Antimonial c.** See *C.* antimonii.—**Autumn c.** The *Colchicum autumnale* and the *C. autumnalis*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bottle-flowered c.** The *C. lagenæflorus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**British c.** See *C. anglicus*.—**Bysantine c.** The *C. byzanticus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cape c.** The genus *Gethyllis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Chilian c.** The *Tecophylæa cyanocrocus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cloth-of-gold c.** The *C. reticulatus* (seu *susianus*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common yellow c.** The *C. luteus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cream-colored c.** The *C. lacteus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anglicus.** Ger., *englischer Safran*. English saffron, formerly in high repute in America, but now little used. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. antimoniatus Stahlii.** A compound of ferric oxide and antimony. [B, 88.]—**C. antimonii (lotus).** See under Antimonium.—**C. auri.** See under Aurum.—**C. austriacus.** Ger., *österreichischer Safran*. Austrian saffron ; the finest kind of c. (2d def.). [B, 180.]—**C. autumnalis.** See *C. sativus*.—**C. communis anglicus.** See *C. anglicus*.—**C. de Gatinois.** See *C. gallicus*.—**C. ferri.** See under Ferrum.—**C. ferri antimoniatus Stahlii.** See *C. antimoniatus Stahlii*.—**C. gallicus.** Ger., *französischer Safran*. French saffron, next in quality to Austrian saffron. The best kind comes from the country of Gatinais. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. germanicus.** See Carthamus *tinctorius*.—**C. hispanicus.** Ger., *spanischer Safran*. Saffron from Spain and the island of Majorca. It is much adulterated. Oil is added to increase its weight and to darken it. The flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Calendula officinalis*, and *Punica granatum* are fraudulently mixed with the genuine stigmata. The fibre of dried beef is also used to adulterate it. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hortensis.** The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. indicus.** The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. italicus.** Ger., *italienischer Safran*. Saffron from Naples and the island of Sicily. It has a clear, bright color. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. liliorum alborum.** The anthers of *Lilium candidum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Martis.** Burnt green vitriol. [L, 105.]—**C. Martis aperiens.** See *C.* antimonii.—**C. Martis astringens.** Native red oxide of iron. [B, 88 (*a*, 27).]—**C. Martis Lemeryi.** Magnetic oxide of iron. [B, 119 (*a*, 27).]—**C. Martis rore majali paratus.** Fr., *safran de Mars préparé ala rosée*. Subcarbonate of iron. [B, 97 (*a*, 27).]—**C. Martis sulphuratus** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798], **C. Martis vitriolatus.** "Saffron of Mars by sulphur" ; made by calcining 4 parts of iron filings and 12 of sulphur in an earthen pan, stirring frequently, and, when the metal is converted into a red powder, washing and drying. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**C. metallorum.** Fr., *safran des métaux*. Ger., *Mettalsafran*. It., *saffera-*

no dei metalli. Sp., *azafrán metálico.* See *C.* ANTIMONII.—**C. minimus.** A species of *C.* (1st def.) found in Greece and Thessaly. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 21).]—**C. of antimony.** See *C.* ANTIMONII.—**C. officinalis.** See *C. sativus.*—**C. of Mars.** See *C. Martis.*—**C. orientalis.** Ger., *orientalischer Safran.* Saffron closely resembling that of *C. sativus.* It comes from Persia, Natolia, Egypt, and the Grecian Archipelago, and is said to be the finest in quality and most costly. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pratensis.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. saracenicus.** See CARTHAMUS *tinctorius.*—**C. sativus.** Fr., *safran cultivé.* Ger., *ächter* (oder *wahrer*) *Safran.* A species of *C.* (1st def.) supposed to be indigenous to Greece and Asia Minor, where it has long been in cultivation. It has a fleshy, bulb-like corm, and a large purplish flower with three orange-red, convoluted stigmata protruding beyond the perianth. These stigmata, the saffron of commerce, are the official part of the plant and were formerly considered highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic, and are still used in Europe as a stimulant and emmenagogue, but in Great Britain and the United States they are used only as a coloring agent. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] Cf. SAFFRON.—**C. silvestris.** The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. solis.** An old name for oxide of gold. [*a*, 27.]—**C. spurius.** See CARTHAMUS.—**C. Veneris.** An old name for cuprous oxide. [*a*, 27.]—**C. vernus** [Linnæus]. The spring c., a species of *C.* (1st def.) having the stigmata included within the flower, which varies in color, being generally purple. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C. versicolor.** A garden species flowering in the spring. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Dwarf c.** The *C. pusillus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Electuarium croci compositum.** See *Electuaire de* SAFRAN *composé.*—**Essentia croci.** See *Tinctura croci.*—**Extractum croci alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique de safran.* Alcoholic extract of saffron; made by digesting 2 parts of cut flowers of saffron in 3 of alcohol and 9 of water, expressing, evaporating the alcohol, and reducing the residue to the consistence of an extract [Hannov. Ph., 1819]; by exhausting the saffron with alcohol, filtering, mixing the several tinctures, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the remainder [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]; or by digesting any quantity of cut saffron at a moderate heat, decanting the liquor and renewing the alcohol until it comes off colorless, mixing the tinctures, distilling off two thirds on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of honey [Ferr. Ph., 1825, Herbipolit. Ph., 1796]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum croci aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux* (ou *hydrolique*) *de safran.* Aqueous extract of saffron; made by macerating 1 part of cut safffron for 3 days in 16 parts of water, boiling for a short time, and straining without expression, evaporating slowly to the consistence of syrup, and inspissating on the water-bath till it may be kneaded between the fingers [Fr. Cod., 1818]; by digesting 1 part of cut saffron for 2 days in 4 parts of spring-water, decanting the infusion, renewing the water until it comes off colorless, mixing the liquors, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract [Palat. Dispensat., Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by distilling about 1 part of liquid from 24 parts of saffron, pouring upon the residue 96 parts of water, digesting for 12 hours, and decanting, renewing the water till it comes off colorless, straining the mixed infusions, evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract, and, when this is slightly warm, adding to it the distilled liquor [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Flores croci.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**Frog-c.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [A, 505.]—**Garden c.** The *Carthamus hortensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian c.** The genus *Pleione.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Meadow-c., Michaelmas c.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oleum croci.** Fr., *huile* (ou *éléolé*) *de safran.* Oil of saffron; made by digesting for 8 days 2 parts of saffron, 3 each of calamus-root and lesser cardamoms, 12 of white sugar, and 36 of olive-oil, boiling, and straining with expression [Sp. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting at a moderate heat 8 parts of saffron, 2 of myrrh, and 9 of cardamoms, in 144 of olive-oil, and expressing [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Pigmy c.** The *C. minimus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ptisana de croco sativo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de* SAFRAN.—**Pulvis croci officinalis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* SAFRAN.—**Purple c.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Saffron c.** The *C. sativus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spiritus croci** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de safran.* Spirit of saffron; made by digesting for several days 2 parts of saffron in 24 of alcohol and 6 of spring-water, and distilling off slowly 20 parts. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Spring-c.** The *C. vernus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Stigmata croci.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**Syrupus croci** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de safran* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Safransyrup.* Syrup of saffron; made by macerating saffron in wine, and mixing the filtered infusion with sugar. It contains about 2 or 2·5 per cent. of saffron. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus croci aquosus.** Fr., *sirop d'infusion* (ou *d'hydrolé*, ou *aqueux*) *de safran.* Aqueous syrup of saffron; made by infusing for 3 days 6 parts of saffron in 80 of boiling water, straining with expression, and dissolving in the colature 128 parts of sugar [Sard. Ph., 1773; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or with 1 oz. of saffron, 1 pint of water, and 2¼ pounds of sugar [Lond. Ph., 1815]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus de croco** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus croci.*—**Tinctura croci.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de safran.* Ger., *Safrantinktur.* Tincture of saffron; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of saffron in 10 of diluted alcohol, packing in a percolator, and pouring on diluted alcohol gradually until 100 parts of tincture are obtained [U. S. Ph.], or by macerating 1 oz. of saffron in 1 pint of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or 1 part of saffron in 10 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], expressing, and filtering. Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 81, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura ex croco metallorum** [Bicker]. An acetous solution of *c. antimonii* inspissated to the consistence of honey. [B, 59 (*a*, 21).]

CROCYDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro^{2}s(kro^{2}k)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{4}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κροκυδισμός (from κροκυδίζειν, to pick at). Fr., *crocydisme.* See CARPHOLOGY.

CROCYDOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kro^{2}s(kro^{2}k)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *crocydocarcinom'atos* (*-is*). From κροκύς, woolen nap, and καρκίνωμα (see CARCINOMA). Fr., *crocydocarcinome.* Ger., *Faserkrebs.* Fibrous cancer. [A, 322.]

CROFT, n. Kro^{2}ft. A place in the county of York, England, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57.]

CROISÉ (Fr.), adj. Krwa^3-za. Crossed, marked or disposed in crosses. [L. 41.] See DECUSSATE.

CROISEMENT (Fr.), n. Krwa^{3}z-ma^{3}n^2. See CROSSING.

CROISETTE (Fr.), n. Krwa^3-ze^{2}t. The *Gentiana cruciata.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. noire.** The *Galium mollugo.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. velue.** The *Galium cruciatum.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Grosse c.** The *Galium mollugo.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CROISIC (Fr.), n. Krwa^3-zek. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France. [A, 319.]

CROISIER (Fr.), n. Krwa^3-ze-a. The *Malus silvestris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CROISSANCE (Fr.), n. Krwa^3-sa^{3}n^{2}s. Growth. [A, 301.]

CROISSANT (Fr.), n. Krwa^3-sa^{3}n^2. 1. A crescent. 2. A tumor observed on the sole of the foot in foundered horses, resulting from a bony displacement. [A, 301.]

CROIX (Fr.), n. Krwa^3. A cross. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Calatrava.** The *Amaryllis formosissima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de chevalier.** The *Tribulus albus* and the *Lychnis chalcedonica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de fer.** An iron brace in the form of a T, proposed by Heister for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle. It was applied to the back, the upright piece resting in a pocket in a belt, and the cross-piece being bound to the shoulders in such a way as to pull them backward. [A, 301; L, 44.]—**C. de Jérusalem.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Lorraine.** The *Cactus spinosissimus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Malte.** 1. The *Lychnis chalcedonica* and the *Tribulus albus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. A compress in the form of a Maltese cross. [A, 301.]—**C. de mer.** The oyster. [L, 41.]—**C. de Saint-André.** 1. The *Galium cruciatum* and the *Valantia cruciata.* 2. See CHIASTOS. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]—**C. de Saint-Jacques.** The *Amaryllis* (*Sprekelia*) *formosissima.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CROLETTE (Fr.), n. Kro-le^{2}t. The *Briza media* and the *Draba verna.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CROMANTY, n. In the West Indies, the *Ratonia apetala.* [B, 282.]

CROMER, n. Krom'u^{5}r. A sea-bathing resort on the eastern coast of England. [*a*, 21.]

CROMMYON (Lat.), n. n. Kro^{2}m'mi^2(mu^6)-o^{2}n. Gr., κρόμμυον. Of Dioscorides, the onion. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CROMMYOXYREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro^{2}m-mi^2(mu^6)-o^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-re^{2}g'mi^2-a^3. Gen., *crommyoxyreg'mias.* Gr., κρομμυοξυρεγμία (from κρόμμυον, the onion, and ὀξυρεγμία, an acid eructation). Of Aristophanes, the belching up of acid gas having the odor of onions. [A, 325.]

CROMPIRE (Fr.), n. Kro^{3}n^2-per. 1. The *Helianthus tuberosus.* 2. In Alsace, the potato. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

CROMYON (Lat.), n. n. Kro^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-o^{2}n. See CROMMYON.

CRONARTIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro^{2}n-a^{3}r-ti(ti^2)'e^2-i(e). Of Tulasne, a division of the *Uredinei*, consisting of the genus *Cronartium.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRONE, CRONE-BERRY, n's. Kron, kron'be^{2}r-i^2. See CRANBERRY.

CRONESANKE, n. Kron'sa^{2}nk. The *Polygonum persicaria.* [A, 505.]

CRONY, n. Kro'ni^2. A potato. [A, 505.]

CROP, n. Kro^{2}p. 1. See INGLUVIES. 2. The *Polygonum fagopyrum* and the *Tolium perenne.* [A, 505.]—**C. weed.** The *Centaurea nigra.* [A, 505.]

CROPIOT, n. A South American fruit with black, rough, acid seeds, which are smoked to cure headache. [B, 121 (*a*. 24).]

CROQUENOT (Fr.), n. Kro^{3}k'no. In Champagne, the *Rubia* (*Galium*) *aparine.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CROSS, n. Kro^{2}s. Gr., σταυρός, σκόλοψ. Lat., *crux.* Fr., *croix.* Ger., *Kreuz.* Any structure formed of parts that cross each other.—**C.-flower.** The *Polygala vulgaris.* [A, 505.]—**C. of Jerusalem.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. of the aorta.** The arch of the aorta. [D, 90.]—**C.-spine.** The *Stauracanthus aphyllus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-vine.** The *Bignonia capreolata.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-wood.** The *Jacquinia ruscifolia.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C'wort.** Any cruciferous plant, also the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, the *Galium cruciatum*, and the genus *Crucianella.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*. 24).]—**False c.** A dilatation of the œsophagus, in certain birds, which serves as a reservoir for food, and is distinguished from the ingluvies (true cross) by the absence of glands secreting a fluid which effects chemical changes in the food. [L, 221, 294.]—**Plantar c.** See *Plantar* ARCH.—**True c.** See INGLUVIES.

CROSSARCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro^{2}s-sa^{3}r-ki(ch^{2}e)'na^3. A tribe of the *Rhinogalidæ.* [L, 277.]

CROSS-ARMED, adj. Kro^{2}s'a^{3}rmd. See DECUSSATE.

CROSS-BIRTH, n. Kro^{2}s'bu^{5}rth. Parturition with the fœtus presenting by any other part than the head, especially by the shoulder or the trunk.

CROSS-BREED, n. Kro^{2}s'bred. The offspring of parents of different breeds. [L, 56.]

CROSSE (Fr.), n. Kro^{2}s. An arch.—**C. de l'aorte.** The arch of the aorta.

CROSSED, adj. Kro^{2}sd. Lat., *cruciatus.* Fr., *croisé.* Ger., *gekreuzt.* Passing from one lateral half of the body to the other (said of structures); occurring in the lateral half opposite to the one in which the causative lesion is situated (said of paralysis, etc.).

CROSS-EYE, n. Kro^{2}s'i. See Strabismus.

CROSS-EYED, adj. Kro^{2}s'id. Affected with strabismus.

CROSSING, n. Fr., *croisement, métissage*. Ger., *Kreuzung*. It., *incrocicchiamente*. Sp., *cruzamiento*. The production of a cross-breed by the union of a male and female of different breeds. [A, 301; L, 31.]

CROSSOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Kro^{2}s-so^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κροσσός, fringe, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *crossophore*. Provided with fringe-like appendages (a species name). [L, 16, 18.]

CROSSOPTERINE, n. Kro^{2}s-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-en. An amorphous white alkaloid isolated by Hesse from the bark of *Crossopteryx febrifuga*; soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in ammonia. [B, 81 (α, 27).]

CROSSOPTERYX (Lat.), n. f. Kro^{2}s-so^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *crossoptery'gos (-is)*. From κροσσός, fringe, and πτέρυξ, a wing. Fr., *c*. A genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Cinchoneæ*, indigenous to tropical Africa. Allied terms are: *Crossopterygidæ* (an order) and *Crossopterygii* (a tribe) of the *Ganoidei*. [B, 42 (α, 24); L, 66, 353.]—**C. febrifuga, C. kotschyana.** A tree growing in tropical Africa possessing febrifuge properties. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

CROTACONIC ACID, n. Krot-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide crotaconique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_6O_4 = C_3H_4 \langle {CO.OH \atop CO.OH_4}$, derived from a chlorine derivative of crotonic acid and isomeric with itaconic acid. [B, 3 (α, 24).]

CROTAL, n. Kro^{2}t'a^{2}l. See Crottle.

CROTALAIRE (Fr.), n. Kro^{3}t-a^{3}l-a^{2}r. See Crotalaria.—**C. anguleuse.** See Crotalaria *verrucosa*.—**C. d'Égypte.** See Crotalaria *macilenta*.—**C. émoussée.** See Crotalaria *retusa*.—**C. jonciforme.** See Crotalaria *juncea*.—**C. sagittée.** See Crotalaria *sagittalis*.

CROTALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From κρόταλον, a rattle, from the rattling of the loose seeds in the horny pod. Fr., *crotalaire*. Ger., *Klapperschote*. The rattle pod; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous herbs or shrubs of the *Genisteæ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. alba.** The *Baptisia alba*. [B, 214 (α, 24).]—**C. angulosa.** Fr., *crotalaire anguleuse*. See *C. verrucosa*.—**C. Benghalensis.** See *C. juncea*.—**C. burhia.** A small shrub grow-



Crotalaria juncea. [A, 327.]

ing in arid, sandy places in Sindh. The whole plant is covered with silky hairs. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. cærulea.** See *C. verrucosa*.—**C. elliptica.** The *Neurocarpum ellipticum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. espadilla.** A species indigenous to Venezuela, where it is used in decoction as a sudorific in fevers. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. fenestrata.** See *C. juncea*.—**C. flexuosa.** See *C. verrucosa*.—**C. gentia.** A species indigenous to India; probably the *C. burhia*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. juncea.** Fr., *crotalaire jonciforme*. The sun-hemp plant of India; a species from 4 to 8 feet high, extensively cultivated in India, especially in Mysore and the Deccan. The seeds are used by the Indian women, in the form of a powder mixed with oil, to make their hair grow. The medicinal virtues of the plant are similar to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. laburnifolia.** A species found in the East Indies, having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. macilenta.** Fr., *crotalaire d'Egypte*. A species used as a food for camels at Sennaar. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. ovalis.** A hairy, perennial species found in sandy woods from North Carolina to Florida and Alabama. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. Purshii.** A perennial species growing in the Southern United States in damp, shady places. [B, 34, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. quinquefolia.** A species found in the East Indies, used like *C. verrucosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. retusa.** Fr., *crotalaire émoussée*. Beng., *biljhunjhun*. A species having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. It is indigenous to India, but is naturalized in the West Indies, where it is eaten as a vegetable. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. sagittalis.** Fr., *crotalaire sagittée*. An annual species found in woods and sandy fields in the United States and the West Indies. It has similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. sericea.** A variety of *C. juncea*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. tenuifolia.** See *C. juncea*.—**C. verrucosa.** Hind., *bunsun*. A species found in the East and West Indies. The bitter leaves are used as an emetic in gastric and bilious fevers, and also externally and in infusion internally in skin eruptions. The root is employed in colic. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

CROTALARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crotalariées*. 1. Of Lindley, a division of the *Genisteæ*, comprising *Lupinus, Crotalaria*, and *Priotropis*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Genisteæ* of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Borbonia, Rafnia, Euchlora, Pleiospora, Lotononis, Listia, Rothia, Lebeckia, Aspalathus*, and *Buchenrœdera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CROTALE (Fr.), n. Kro^3-ta^{3}l. See Crotalus.—**C. à losange.** See Crotalus *adamanteus*.—**C. de la Guiane.** See Crotalus *durissus*.—**C. millet.** See Crotalus *miliaris*.

CROTALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crotaloïdes, crotalidées, crotalides*. The American rattlesnakes; a family of the *Viperina*. [L, 147.]

CROTALIN, n. Kro^{2}t'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *crotaline*. Ger., *C*. The venom of the rattlesnake. [A, 319.]

CROTALINA (Lat.), **CROTALINÆ** (Lat.), n's. n. pl. and f. pl. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'na^3, -ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Crotalidæ*. [L, 73.]

CROTALINI [Oppel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ni(ne). A family of the *Ophidii*, including the rattlesnakes. [L, 121.]

CROTALISTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}st'ri^2-a^3. From κρόταλον, a rattle. Lit., a female castanet-player. See Ciconia.

CROTALOÏDES (Fr.), n. pl. Kro^3-ta^{3}l-o^3-ed. See Crotalidæ.

CROTALOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρόταλον, a rattle, and φορεῖν, to bear. See Crotalus.

CROTALUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρόταλον, a rattle. Fr., *crotale, serpent à sonnettes*. Ger., *Klapperschlange*. It., *crotalo*. Sp., *cascabel*. The rattlesnake; a genus of the *Crotalidæ*, all the species of which are venomous. [L, 121.]—**C. adamanteus.** Fr., *crotale à losange*. The water-rattlesnake, a variety found on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. [L, 86.]—**C. cascabella.** A Brazilian species. [L, 325.]—**C. durissus.** Fr., *crotale de la Guiane, crotale durisse*. Ger., *weisse Klapperschlange*. A South American variety. [L, 121.]—**C. horridus.** The true North American rattlesnake. [L, 147.]—**C. miliaris.** Fr., *crotale millet*. Ger., *Frieselschlange*. A small variety found in the Southern and Western United States. [L, 121.]—**C. rhombifer.** See *C. adamanteus*.—**C. uropsophus.** See *C. horridus*.

CROTAPHITES (Lat.), adj. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gr., κροταφίτης. Fr., *crotaphite*. Pertaining to the temple; as a n., in the m. (μῦς understood), the temporal muscle; as a n. in the f., *crotaphitis* (πληγή understood), a blow on the temple. [A, 311, 322.]

CROTAPHITIC, adj. Kro^{2}t-a^2-fi^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *crotaphites*. Fr., *crotaphal, crotaphique*. See Temporal.

CROTAPHITICO-BUCCINATORIUS (Lat.), adj. Kro^{2}t-a^2-(a^2)-fi^{2}t(fet)''i^{2}k-o(o^3)-bu^{3}k(bu^{4}k)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see Crotaphites and Buccinator. Relating to the temporal and to the buccinator regions or muscles. [L, 31.]

CROTAPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kro^{2}t-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κροτάφιος, temporal. A throbbing in the head, especially in the temporal region. [A, 322.]

CROTAPHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro^{2}t''a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρόταφος, the temple, and κεφαλή, the head. A monster observed in animals of the bovine race, resembling, to a certain extent, a sphenocephalus (*q. v.*), yet differing from it in important points, among which are the existence of two distinct ears, the anterior medial fusion of the temporal bones, and certain modifications of the sphenoid. [L, 87 (α, 18).]

CROTAPHOGANGLION (Lat.), n. n. Kro^{2}t''a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}n^2(ga^{3}n^2)'gli^2-o^{2}n. From κρόταφος, the temple, and γάγγλιον (see Ganglion). The otic ganglion. [A, 322.]

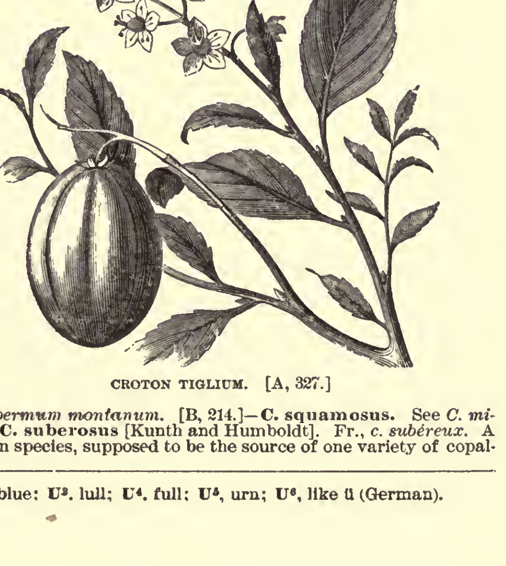
CROTAPHOS (Lat), **CROTAPHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kro^{2}t'a^{2}f-(a^{3}f)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κρόταφος. 1. The temple or the temporal bone. [A, 325.] 2. Of Cælius Aurelianus, pain in the temple. [A, 312.]

CROTAPHYTE, n. Kro^{2}t'a^{2}f-it. In birds, the temporal fossa. [L, 343.]

CROTCHET, n. Kro^{2}ch'e^{2}t. Lat., *uncinus attractorius* [Philumenus, quoted by Aetius]. Fr., *crochet aigu*. Ger., *spitzer Haken*. It., *uncino acuto*. Sp., *gancho agudo*. An obstetrical instrument consisting of a long shank of steel terminating in a short, sharp hook to be engaged in the interior of the fœtal skull, after perforation, for extracting the head.—**Body c.** A heavy guarded c. used for extracting the body of the fœtus after the removal of the head. [A, 29.]—**Guarded c.** A c. to which a movable blunt guard is attached at the shank, capable of being closed over the sharp extremity and preventing the latter from injuring the maternal structures in case the instrument slips.

CROTON (Lat.), n. m. (as used by some botanical writers, n.). Krot(kro^{2}t)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *croton'os (-is)*. Gr., κρότων, κροτών. Fr., *c*. Ger., *C., Kroton, Wunderbaum* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing, according to Baillon, the sections *Andrichnia, Angelandra, Anisophyllum, Argyrodendron, Astræa, Astræopsis, Astrogyne, Barhamia, Brachystachys, Brunsvia, Calyptriopetalum, Cascarilla, Cinogasum, Cleodora, Codonocalyx, Crotonanthus, Cyclostigma, Decarinium, Drepadenium, Eleuteria, Engelmannia, Eutropia, Furcaria, Geiseleria, Gynamblosis, Hendrecandra, Heptallion, Klotzschiphytum, Lasiogyne, Leucadenia, Medea, Micranthis, Microcroton, Monguia, Myriogomphus, Ocalia, Palanostigma, Petalostigma, Philinophytum, Podocalyx, Podostachys, Ricinocarpus, Ricinoides, Stolidan-*

thus, *Tiglium*, *Timandra*, and *Tridesmis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 322, 387 ; B, 121 (*a*, 24) ; L, 97.] 3. A variety of sputum containing purulent masses. [Hippocrates (A, 322).] 4. The dog-louse. [A, 387.] 5. See CROTONA.—**Alcohol cum crotone cascarilla.** See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.—**Capsulæ cum oleo crotonis** [Dan. Ph.]. Gelatin capsules each containing 60 grammes of a mixture of 1 part of c.-oil and 39 parts of castor-oil. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Cortex crotonis.** Cascarilla ; the bark of *C. eleuteria*. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. adenaster** [Jimenez]. Sp., *picoso* [Mex. Ph.]. A species employed as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**C. adipatus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. graisseux*. Ger., *fettglänzender Kroton*. A species found on the Amazon, which furnishes a balsam used as incense. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. à encens** (Fr.). See *C. thurifer*.—**C. à feuilles de châtaignier** (Fr.). See *C. castaneifolius*.—**C. à feuilles de tilleul** (Fr.). See *C. tiliæfolius*.—**C. à feuilles d'hibiscus** (Fr.). See *C. hibiscifolius*.—**C. antisyphiliticus** [Martius]. Fr., *c. antisyphilitique*. A Brazilian species. The leaves are employed in decoction against syphilis, and used externally in poultices. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. argenteus** [Forskål]. See *C. tinctorum*.—**C. argyranthemum** [Michaux]. An American species indigenous to Georgia and Florida. The leaves are aromatic and pungent ; the root is slightly aromatic and pleasantly bitter. An infusion of the plant is a reputed remedy for colic, diarrhœa, sore mouth, sore throat, etc., and its fresh juice is used as a vulnerary. [B, 34 (*a*, 24) ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 597 (*a*, 17).]—**C. aromaticus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. aromatique*. A small tree found in the East Indies, Cochin-China, and the Moluccas. The exudation from the twigs (caused by the puncture of insects) is one of the varieties of gum lac, and is also used as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. balsamifer** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. balsamique*, *bois du petit baume*. Seaside balsam ; a species found in the West Indies, where it is used as a vulnerary and to aromatize liqueurs, especially the *eau de Mantes*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. benzoe, C. benzoin** [Linnæus]. The *Terminalia angustifolia*. [B.]—**C. bracteiferus** [Roxburgh]. The *Codiæum silvestre*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. camaza** [Perrotet]. A species indigenous to the Philippines ; its fruit is astringent, and its seeds are purgative in small and poisonous in large doses. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. campestris** [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *c. des champs*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The root is purgative and is employed in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cascarilla** [Bennett]. Fr., *c. cascarille*, *fausse canelle*, *faux quinquina*, *quinquina gris aromatique*. Ger., *falscher Kaskarillkroton*. A species found in the West Indies. Though formerly a source of the cascarilla of commerce, it yields none now. Its bark is an aromatic bitter. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cascarilloides** [Vahl]. A species indigenous to Hayti. Its bark was formerly known to commerce as cascarilla. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. castaneifolius** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de châtaignier*. A species indigenous to tropical America furnishing lac. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chamædryfolius** [Lamarck]. A species indigenous to Colombia and the Antilles ; used as a vulnerary and resolvent. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. chloral.** See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**C. coccineus** [Vahl]. A species found in Malabar and Ceylon ; used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coriaceus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. coriacé*. A species indigenous to tropical America ; its bark yields a balsamic resin employed as an incense. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. corylifolius** [Lamarck]. A West Indian shrub, used as an aromatic tonic and carminative and as a vulnerary. [B, 180.]—**C. des champs** (Fr.). See *C. campestris*.—**C. des teinturiers** (Fr.). See *C. tinctorum*.—**C. digitatus.** The *Manihot digitata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dioicus** [Cavanilles]. Sp., *yerba del zorrillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The root and the seeds are drastic, and the fixed oil of the latter has been recommended as a substitute for croton-oil. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**C. discolor** [Reichenbach]. The *C. pseudo-china*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. draco** [Schlechtendahl]. A Mexican species. The sap resembles dragon's blood. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. draconoides** [Müll.]. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depuratory properties. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**C. eleuteria.** Fr., *bois de musc*. Ger., *wahrer Kaskarille-Kroton*, *wohlriechender Kroton*. 1. The *C. Sloanei*. 2. Of Bennett, the *Clutyia eleuteria*, which furnishes the true cascarilla-bark (cortex cascarillæ) of commerce ; a small tree indigenous to the West Indies, chiefly the Bahamas. [B, 5, 18, 88, 95, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] See CASCARILLA.—**C. faux-quina** (Fr.). See *C. pseudo-china*.—**C. flavens.** Fr., *petit baume*. Yellow balsam ; a species employed at Martinique as a vulnerary and to aromatize liqueurs. It is also used in baths and fomentations. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fragrans** [Kunth]. A species found along the Magdalena River, Colombia ; its flowers furnish a perfume. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fulvus** [Martius]. A species the root of which is used in Brazil as a purgative in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glabellus.** A species indigenous to Mexico and the West Indies. It furnishes an inferior cascarilla, which is official in the pharmacopœias of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Spain, and the Netherlands. [*a*, 24.]—**C. gossypifolius** [Vahl]. A plant which yields a concrete juice comparable to dragon's blood. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**C. gratissimus** [Bruch.]. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, used as a perfume. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hastatum** [Linnæus]. The *Tragia cannabina*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hibiscifolius** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. à feuilles d'hibiscus*. A species growing in New Granada ; it yields a kind of dragon's blood. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. humilis** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Jamaica and Hayti. The leaves are aromatic, and are used in baths and fomentations. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Crotonis oleum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Croton-oil*.—**C. jamalgota** [Hamilton]. See *C. tiglium*.—**C. lacciferus.** See ALEURITES *lacciferas*.—**C. lanceolatus** [Cavanilles]. A Chilian species furnishing a blue dye-stuff. [B, 180.]—**C. lanuginosus.** The *Tournesolia plicata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. linearis.** A species indigenous to the Antilles, often confounded with *C. cascarilla*. An infusion of the leaves is used in Jamaica in colic and to aromatize baths. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lobatum** [Forskål]. An East Indian species. The oil of the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism, and the leaves are applied to boils and abscesses. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lucidus.** A West Indian species. The bark is often substituted for that of *C. eleuteria*. It has not the bitter taste nor the aromatic properties of true cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. macrostachys** [A. Richard]. A species used in Abyssinia as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. malambo** [Karsten]. A small tree indigenous to the coast of Venezuela and Colombia, yielding an aromatic bark, called in Colombia *canella del páramo* (cortex malambo), which has been used satisfactorily as a substitute for Peruvian bark. [B, 5, (*a*, 24).] See *Malambo*-BARK.—**C. micans** [Swartz]. A species found in the West Indies ; used as an aromatic embrocation. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. moluccanum.** See ALEURITES *moluccana*.—**C. montanus.** The *Echinus philippinensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nitens** [Swartz]. A species found in the West Indies ; its bark resembles that of cascarilla in taste. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. niveum, C. niveus** [Jacquin]. A South American species of which the aromatic juice is used as a vulnerary. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**C. obliquus.** The *Tournesolia tinctoria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oblongifolium.** A species the root-bark of which is used in India, in infusion and decoction, as a cholagogue, purgative, and resolvent, and externally as an application to sprains, bruises, and rheumatic swellings. [A, 479 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 193.]—**C.-oil.** Lat., *oleum tiglii* [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swedish Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], seu *crotonis tiglii* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *crotonis oleum* [Gr. Ph.]), *oleum crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *oleum crotonis tiglii*, *oleum a semine crotonis* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *huile dectiglium* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Crotonöl*, *Krotonöl*. It., *olio di crotontiglio*. Sp., *aceite de croton tiglio*. A pale or yellowish-brown viscid fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *C. tiglium*, of faint odor and hot and acrid taste, with a sp. gr. of from 0·940 to 0·955, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. It contains tiglic acid, isomeric with angelic acid, but differing in its melting point. It is a powerful drastic purgative, and is chiefly used in coma and in obstinate constipation. Applied externally, it acts as an irritant, causing a pustular eruption. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-oil liniment.** See *Linimentum crotonis*.—**C. origanifolius** [Lamarck]. A West Indian species. The sap is used like copaiba balsam, also as a vulnerary, and from the twigs and leaves a beverage is distilled. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pavana** [Hamilton]. A species indigenous to Ava and Camrup. The seeds probably furnish some of the c.-oil of commerce, and the wood is said to be purgative and diaphoretic. [B, 5, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pellitus** [Kunth]. See *C. fulvus*.—**C. perdiceps, C. perdicipes** [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *c. pied de perdrix*. An herbaceous Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used for wounds, snake-bites, etc., as a diuretic, and in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. philippinensis.** The *Echinus philippinensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pictum.** The *Codiæum chrisosticton*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. plicatus.** The *Chrozophora plicata*. [B.]—**C. polyandrus** [Roxburgh]. The BALIOSPERMUM *polyandrum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pseudo-china** [Schlechtendahl]. Fr., *c. faux-quina*. Ger., *Kopalchi-Kroton*. A species indigenous to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It furnishes one of the varieties of *copalchi-bark*, the *quina blanca* of the Mexicans. [B, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] See *Copalchi*-BARK.—**C. Rottleri.** The *Tournesolia plicata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. salutaris** [Cas.]. A plant of which the juice possesses sudorific qualities. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**C'samen** (Ger.). The seeds of *C. tiglium*.—**C. sanguiferus, C. sanguifluus** [Kunth and Humboldt]. Sp., *izquahuitl*, *árbol de sangre* [Sp. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico and Colombia. Its sap furnishes a variety of dragon's blood ; the juice and branches are astringent. [B, 180 (*a*, 24) ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (*a*, 17).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CROTONIC *acid*.—**C. sebiferus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *chinesischer Talgbaum*. The *Stillingia sebifera*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-seeds.** See *Semen crotonis tiglii*.—**C. Sloanei** [Bennett]. Jamaica cascarilla ; a species shown by Bennett to have been confounded with *C. eleuteria* by Schwartz and Linnæus, now recognized as distinct. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**C. solanifolius** [Geisel.]. The



CROTON TIGLIUM. [A, 327.]

Baliospermum montanum. [B, 214.]—**C. squamosus.** See *C. micans*.—**C. suberosus** [Kunth and Humboldt]. Fr., *c. subéreux*. A Mexican species, supposed to be the source of one variety of copal-

chi-bark. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See *Copalchi*-BARK.—**C. thurifer, C. thuriferus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. à encens*. A South American species which furnishes a balsamic resin used as incense. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. tiglium.** The c.-tree, and the source of c.-seeds, from which c.-oil is expressed. [a, 22.]—**C. tiliæfolius** [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de tilleul*. A variety of *C. aromaticus*. The sap is used in Ceylon as a vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. tinctorius.** The *Chrozophora plicata*.—**C. tinctorum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *maurelle, tournesole, herbe de clytie, c. des teinturiers*. Ger., *färbende Krozophore, Tournesolpflanze*. The *Chrozophora tinctoria*. [B.]—**C. tricuspidatum.** The *C. lanceolatus*. [B, 180.]—**C. urens.** The *Tragia cannabina*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. urucurana** [A. Brogniart]. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depuratory properties. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C. variegatus** [Linnæus]. The *Codiæum chrysosticton*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. villosum.** An Arabian shrub employed like the *C. lobatum*. [B, 180.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *C.-oil*.—**Lavement de tabac et de c.** (Fr.). See under TABAC.—**Linimentum crotonis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment crotoné*. Ger., *Krotonöl-Liniment*. A liniment of 1 part of c.-oil and 7 parts each of oil of cajeput and rectified spirit. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Oleosaccharum of c. tiglium.** Of Niemann, a mixture of 1 drop of c.-oil and 1 drachm of oleosaccharum of cinnamon; of Hufeland, a mixture of 1 drop of c.-oil and 2 drachms of white sugar, the powder being divided into 8 equal parts. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Oleum crotonis** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], **Oleum crotonis tiglii** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], **Oleum e semine crotonis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C.-oil*.—**Semen crotonis tiglii** [Belg. Ph.], **Semina crotonis** [Russ. Ph.]. The seeds of *C. tiglium*. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura crotonis cascarillæ** (seu **eleuteriæ** [Ed. Ph., 1826]). See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.

CROTONA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²t-on'a³. Gr., κρότων. Fr., *Crotone*. An ancient Greek city, now Crotone, on the coast of Italy, where there was a medical school. [A, 301.]

CROTONAL, n. Krot'o²n-a²l. Ger., *C.* A bivalent radicle consisting of crotonic aldehyde deprived of its oxygen, $C_{4+6}=CH_3.CH=CH.CH=$. [B, 9, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. dichloride.** Ger., *C'dichlorür*. An oily liquid, $C_4H_6Cl_2=CH_3-CH=CH=CH.CHCl_2$, boiling at 125° to 127° C. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CROTONATE, n. Krot'o²n-at. Fr., *c.* Ger., *krotonsaures Salz*. A salt of crotonic acid. [L, 41.]

CROTONE (Lat.), n. Kro²t-on'e(a). Gen., *croton'es*. Gr., κροτώνη. Fr., *c.* 1. A fungus parasitic on trees. 2. A fungous outgrowth. [A, 322, 325; L, 41.]

CROTONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²t-on'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *crotonées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, embracing the subtribes *Jatropheæ, Eucrotoneæ, Chrozophoreæ, Adrianeæ, Acalypheæ, Geloniæ, Plunketieæ*, and *Hippomaneæ*. 2. Of Blume, a section of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising *Trigostemon, Ryparosa, Croton, Baliospermum, Erythrocarpus, Codiæum, Rottlera, Adisca, Trewia, Cleidione, Chilosa, Conceveibum, Erytrochilus, Janipha, Jatropha, Elæococca, Aleutris, Ostodes, Elateriospermum, Spathiostemon, Ricinus, Mappa, Pachystemon, Omalanthus, Acalypha, Tragia, Cnesmosa*, and *Excœcaria*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising the *Micrantheæ, Argythamineæ*, and *Crozophoreæ*. 4. Of Baillon, a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising *Croton, Julocroton, Crotonopsis*, and *Eremocarpus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CROTONIC, adj. Krot-o²n'i²k. Fr., *crotonique*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Croton*; also derived from a plant of that genus. [a, 24.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide crotonique*. Ger., *Crotonsäure*. It., *acido crotonico*. Sp., *ácido crotónico*. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_6O_2$, of which three isomeric varieties are known: (*a*) α-c. acid (or simply c. acid), $CH_3CH \equiv CHCO.OH$, which occurs in tabular or acicular crystals, melting at 72° C.; (*b*) β-c. acid (isocrotonic or quartenylic acid), $CH_2 \equiv CH - CH_2.CO.OH$, a liquid boiling at 172° C.; and (*c*) methærylic acid, a liquid (see METHÆRYLIC *acid*). [B, 4. 270 (a, 24).]—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde crotonique*. Ger., *Crotonaldehyd*. An aldehyde, $C_4H_6O = CH_2CH.CH_2CHO$ (or, according to Kekule, $CH_3 - CH - CH.CHO$), obtained from acetic aldehyde by long boiling at 100° C. with a concentrated solution of potassic acetate or with zinc chloride and a little water; it is a colorless, pungent liquid, boiling at 104° to 105° C., somewhat soluble in water. [B, 2, 4 (a, 24).]

CROTONINE, n. Krot'o²n-en. Lat., *crotonina*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Crotonin*. A supposed alkaloid obtained by Brandes from croton-seeds, subsequently found to be a magnesian soap with an alkaline reaction. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CROTONINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²t-o²n(on)-i²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *crotoninées*. Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ*, comprising the families *Antidesmeæ, Forestiereæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CROTONODES (Lat.), adj. Kro²t-o²n-od'ez(as). Gr., κροτονώδης (from κρότων, the genus *Croton*, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *krotonähnlich*. Resembling the genus *Croton*. [A, 322.]

CROTONOL, n. Krot'o²n-o²l. Fr., *c.* According to Schlippe, the vesicating principle of croton-oil, $C_9H_{14}O_2$; not found by other chemists. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CROTONOLEIC ACID, n. Krot-o²n-ol-e'i²k. Fr., *acide crotonoléique*. Ger., *Crotonölsäure*. An acid existing in croton-oil, both free and in combination as a glyceride. According to Kobert, it is the vesicant and purgative principle of the oil. It is freely soluble in alcohol. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1887, p. 342; B, 5 (a, 24).]

CROTONYLENE, n. Krot-o²n'i²l-en. Fr., *crotonylène*. Ger., *Crotonylen*. A colorless liquid, $C_4H_6 = CH_3CH \equiv C \equiv CH_2$, occurring in the gaseous state in coal-gas; it boils at 20° C. [B, 4, 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 213.]—**C. dibromide.** Ger., *Crotonylendibromür*. A liquid, $C_4H_6Br_2 = CH_3 - CH \equiv CBr - CH_2Br$, which boils at 150° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. tetrabromide.** Ger., *Crotonylentetrabromür*. A crystalline solid, $C_4H_6Br_4 = CH_3 - CHBr - CBr_2 - CH_2Br$. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CROTOPHAGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²t-o²f-a²j(a²g)-i(e)'ne-(na³-e²). Fr., *crotophaginées*. Ger., *Madenfresser*. A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. [L, 221.]

CROTTLE, n. Kro²t'l. The *Parmelia omphalodes* and various other lichens. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black c's.** The *Parmelia saxatilis*. [A, 505.]—**Hazel c's.** The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Light c's.** The *Leonora pallescens*. [A, 505.]—**Stone-c's.** The *Parmelia saxatilis*. [A, 505.]

CROUP, n. Krup. Lat., *angina laryngea* (seu *trachealis*). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., häutige Bräune*. It., *c.* Sp., *crup*. 1. A term (said to be of Scottish origin) formerly applied to an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx or the larynx and trachea, characterized by the formation of a fibrinous exudation on the surface of the membrane which encroaches on the calibre of the larynx or trachea, and thus gives rise to a hoarse, ringing cough and sonorous, labored, and seriously or even fatally obstructed breathing. It occurs mostly in young children, and is distinguished from spasmodic and œdematous obstruction of the larynx by its gradual onset, by the fact that both inspiration and expiration are impeded, and by the continuance of the obstruction by day as well as by night. Those who use the word in this sense regard the disease as of rare occurrence, as purely a local inflammation, not specific and not infectious. 2. As now more and more accepted, a diseased state having the same symptoms, but constituting a laryngeal or laryngeal and tracheal manifestation of diphtheria; therefore characterized by an exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane instead of on its surface, giving rise to swelling and necrosis of the superjacent portion. 3. A popular term for any acute laryngeal affection accompanied by obstructed breathing or a hoarse, ringing cough, especially catarrh of the larynx, with œdema or spasm, or both.—**Absteigender C.** (Ger.). See *Descending c.*—**Ascendant c., Ascending c.** Ger., *aufsteigender C.* C. beginning in the bronchi or the trachea, and ascending to the larynx [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).]—**Bronchial c.** See *Croupous* BRONCHITIS.—**Catarrhal c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Cerebral c., Cerebral spasmodic c.** Of Clarke and other English writers, a form of c. which was supposed to be due to cerebral disorder. Vogel says that autopsies did not reveal any brain lesion, and he considers the trouble as identical with spasm of the glottis. [D, 29.]—**Chronic c.** See *Croupous* BRONCHITIS.—**C'athmen** (Ger.). Croupy breathing.—**C. d'emblée** (Fr.). A form of c. in which there is laryngeal obstruction from the first. [D, 72.]—**C'husten** (Ger.). A croupy cough.—**C.-kettle.** A kettle provided with an alcohol lamp for boiling water, and with a long spout for carrying the steam to the patient's mouth. [E.]—**C.-membrane.** The plastic deposit or exudation which occurs in c. [D.]—**C. membraneux** (Fr.). See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Descendant c., Descending c.** Ger., *absteigender C.* C. beginning in the throat and descending to the trachea and bronchi. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).]—**Diphtheritic c., Endemic c., Epidemic c.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**False c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Fibrinonecrotisirender C.** [B Fraenkel] (Ger.). See *C.* (2d def.).—**Fibrinous c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Idiopathic c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Laryngeal c.** C. confined to the larynx. [L, 20.]—**Membranous c.** See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Muco-purulent c.** C. in which the exudation is muco-purulent. [D.]—**Palpebral c.** See *Diphtheritic* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Pharyngeal c.** C. of the pharynx. [a, 25.]—**Primary c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Pseudo-c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Pseudo-membranous c.** See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secundärer C.* Laryngeal stenosis in consequence of some other disease, of an extension of a morbid process from the parts above the glottis to the larynx, or as a manifestation of some general or other laryngeal disease. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).]—**Spasmodic c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Spurious c.** See *C.* (3d def.).—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**True c.** Fr., *vrai c.* See *C.* (1st and 2d def's).—**Uterine c.** See *Croupous* ENDOMETRITIS.

CROUPAL, adj. Krup'a²l. Fr., *c.* See CROUPOUS.

CROUPANS, n. Krup'a²nz. The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 505.]

CROUPE (Fr.), n. Krup. See CROUPION.

CROUPEUX (Fr.), adj. Kru-pu⁵. See CROUPOUS.

CROUPIEN (Fr.), adj. Krup-e-a³n². Pertaining to the rump (of the horse). [A, 301.]

CROUPION (Fr.), n. Krup-e-o³n². 1. The sacrococcygeal region. 2. The base of the tail in mammals. [A, 44, 301; L, 41.]

CROUPOUS, adj. Krup'u³s. Lat., *cruposus*. Fr., *croupeux*. Ger., *croupös*. Characterized by fibrinous exudation like that of croup (1st def.); pertaining to or resembling croup.

CROUPY, adj. Krup'i². Hoarse, croup-like (said of a cough and of the respiration); affected with or prone to attacks of croup (3d def.).

CROÛTE (Fr.), n. Krut. See CRUST.—**C. adamantine.** The dental enamel. [A, 301.]—**C. couenneuse.** See *C. buffy* COAT.—**C. dartreuse.** An eczematous crust.—**C. de lait.** See CRUSTA *lactea*.—**C. de la tête des enfans nouveau nés.** See PORRIGO *larvalis*.—**C. radiculaire.** See CEMENT (2d def.).—**C. teigneuse.** Cutaneous incrustation due to tinea.—**C. varioleuse.** A small-pox scab.

CROÛTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kru-ta. Incrusted.

CROÛTEUX (Fr.), adj. Krut-u⁵. See CRUSTACEOUS.

CROW, n. Kro. See CORVUS.

CROW-BELLS, n. Kro'be²lz. The *Scilla nutans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow c.-b.** The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-BERRY, n. Kro'be²r-i². The *Empetrum nigrum*, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and the *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [A, 505; B,

121 (α, 24).]—**Broom c.-b.** The *Empetrum Conradii.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Portugal c.-b.** The *Corema lusitanicum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROW-BILL, n. Kro'bi^{2}l. See Crowe-pil.

CROW-BROOM, n. Kro'bru^{4}m. The genus *Corema.* [B, 127 (α, 24).]

CROW-CORN, n. Kro'ko^{2}rn. The *Aletris farinosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROW-CRANES, n. Kro'kranz. The *Caltha palustris.* [A, 505.]

CROW-CUP, n. Kro'ku^{3}p. The *Fritillaria meleagris.* [A, 505.]

CROWFIG, n. Kro'fi^{2}g. The seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica.* [B, 19.]

CROWE-PIL, n. Kro'pi^{2}l. The *Erodium moschatum.* [A, 505.]

CROWFEET, n. Kro'fet. The *Ranunculus repens*, the *Luzula campestris*, and the *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505.]

CROW-FLOWER, n. Kro'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Ranunculus acris*, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, the *Ranunculus repens.* the *Caltha palustris*, the *Lychnis flos cuculi*, the *Geranium silvaticum*, and the *Silene anglica.* [A, 555 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROWFOOT, n. Kro'fu^{4}t. The genus *Ranunculus*, also the *Orchis mascula*, the *Orchis maculata*, the *Scilla nutans*, and the *Lotus corniculatus.* [A, 505 ; B, 19, 34, 275 (α, 24).]—**Alpine white c.** The *Ranunculus alpestris.* [A, 511 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American c.** The *Geranium maculatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Anemone-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus anemonoides.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Blistered-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus bullatus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bulbous c., Bulbous-rooted c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Celery-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Corn-c., Corn-field c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis.* [A, 505 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cortusa-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus cortusæfolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Crane's-bill c.** The *Geranium pratense.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Creeping c.** The *Ranunculus repens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. family.** The *Ranunculaceæ.* [B.]—**Floating white c.** The *Ranunculus aquaticus.* [A, 511 (α, 24).]—**Glacier-c.** The *Ranunculus glacialis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hairy c.** The *Ranunculus hirsutus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ivy-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus hederaceus.* [A, 511 (α, 24).]—**Kidney-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus thora.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Large double-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus speciosus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Madeira c.** The *Ranunculus megaphyllus* (*grandifolius*). [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Meadow-c.** The *Ranunculus acris.* [B ; A, 511 (α, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Ranunculus Lyalli.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**One-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus uniflorus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Parnassia-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus parnassifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Plane-tree-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus platanifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Ranunculus bullatus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Profuse-flowering c.** The *Ranunculus floribundus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Pyrenean c.** The *Ranunculus pyrenæus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rape-c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [A, 505.]—**Red c.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus*, var. *sanguineus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rue-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus rutæfolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-side c.** The *Ranunculus cymbalaria.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Small-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus parviflorus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Snake-tongue-c.** The *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spear-c.** The *Ranunculus lingua* and the *Ranunculus flammula.* [A, 505.]—**Tall c.** The *Ranunculus acris.* [A, 511 (α, 24).]—**Thousand-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus millefoliatus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tripoli c.** See *Red c.*—**Tuberous c.** The *Adoxa moschatellina.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Turkey c.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Upright c.** The *Ranunculus acris.* [A, 511 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Urchin-c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis.* [A, 505.]—**Water-c.** The *Ranunculus aquaticus.* [A, 511 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wind-flower c.** The *Ranunculus anemonoides.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Wood-c.** The *Ranunculus auricomus.* [A, 511 (α, 24); B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow-tinted alpine c.** The *Ranunculus alpinus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Yellow water-c.** The *Ranunculus multifidus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROWFOOTS, n. pl. Kro'fu^{4}tz. The *Ranunculaceæ.* [B, 34 (α, 24).]

CROW-GARLIC, n. Kro'ga^{3}r'li^{2}k. The *Allium vimeale.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]

CROWING, adj. Kro'i^{2}n^{2}g. Resembling the sound of the domestic cock.

CROW-LEEK, n. Kro'lek. The *Scilla nutans.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROWLING, n. Krol'i^{2}n^{2}g. The *Erica cinerea.* [A, 505.]

CROWN, n. Kru^5'u^{4}n. Lat., *corona*, *pileus* (3d def.). Fr., *couronne.* Ger., *Krone.* 1. See Corona. 2. A term formerly applied by midwives to the os uteri, because it crowned the child's head during the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 68.] 3. Of a bird, the top of the head, especially the vertex. [L, 353.]—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *couronne ciliaire.* The ciliary zone. [L.]—**C.-beard.** The *Verbesina sinuata* and the *Verbesina virginica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 443 (α, 21).]—**C. imperial.** See the major list.—**C. of a tooth.** Fr., *couronne de la dent.* Ger., *Zahnkrone.* That part of the tooth which projects above the gum. [C.]—**C. of a trephine.** Fr., *couronne du trépan.* Ger., *Trepankrone.* The cutting portion of the instrument as distinguished from its shank and handle.—**C. of the glans.** See Corona *glandis.*—**C. of thorns.** The *Medicago echinus.* [B, 19.]

CROWNATION, n. Kru^5-u^{4}n-a'shu^{3}n. The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [A, 505.]

CROWN IMPERIAL, n. Kru^5''u^{4}n-i^{2}m-pe'ri^2-a^{2}l. The *Frittilaria imperialis.* [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Greater c. i.** The *Corona imperialis major.* [L, 94.]

CROWNED, adj. Kru^5'u^{4}nd. See Coronate.

CROW-NEEDLE, n. Kro'ned'l. The *Scandix pecten.* [A, 505.]

CROWNING, n. Kru^5'u^{4}n-i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *coronatio.* Fr., *couronnement.* Ger., *Krönung.* The retraction of the cervix uteri over the presenting part of the fœtus during the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 120.]

CROWN-PALM, n. Kru^5'u^{4}n-pa^{3}m. In the West Indies, the *Maximiliana caribœa.* [B, 275, 282 (α, 24).]

CROWN-WORTS, n. Kru^5'u^{4}n-wu^{5}rts. The *Maleshebiaceæ.* [L, 73.]

CROW-ONIONS, n. Kro'u^{3}n-yu^{3}nz. The *Allium vineale.* [A, 505.]

CROW-PARSNIP, n. Kro'pa^{3}rs-ni^{2}p. The *Leontodan taraxacum.* [A, 505.]

CROW-PEAS, n. Kro'pez. The *Empetrum nigrum.* [A, 505.]

CROWPECKS, n. Kro'pe^{2}ks. The *Scandix pecten.* [A, 505.]

CROW-PIGHTLE, n. Kro'pit'l. Certain species of *Ranunculus.* [A, 505.]

CROW'S-CLAWS, n. Kroz'kla^{4}z. The *Ranunculus arvensis* and the *Ranunculus repens.* [A, 505.]

CROW'S-FOOT, n. Kroz'fu^{4}t. The *Lotus corniculatus* and the *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [A, 505.] Cf. Crow-foot.—**Yellow c.-f.** The *Anthyllis vulneraria.* [A, 505.]

CROW-SILK, n. Kro'si^{2}lk. In England, an aquatic plant of the *Conferva*, having very fine filaments. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CROW'S-NEST, n. Kroz'ne^{2}st. The *Daucus carota*, the *Pastinaca sativa*, the *Neottia nidus avis*, and the *Monotropa hypopitys.* [A, 505.]

CROW-SOP, CROWSOP, n's. Kro'so^{2}p, -sop. The *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROW-TOE, n. Kro'to. 1. The genus *Ranunculus.* 2. An old name for the flowers of the hyacinth. [A, 511 (α, 24); B, 275 (α, 24).]

CROW-TOES, n. Kro'toz. The *Lutus corniculatus* and the *Scilla nutans.* [A, 505.]

CROZOPHORA (Lat.), n. Kroz(kro^{2}z)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. See Chrozophora.

CROZOPHOREÆ [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kroz(kro^{2}z)-o(o^3)-for(fo^{3}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). More correctly written *Chrozophoreæ* [Necker]. 1. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Crotoneæ*, comprising *Griselinia*, *Mozinna*, *Aleurites*, *Anda*, *Ditaxis*, *Crozophora*, *Croton*, *Crotonopsis*, *Caperonia*, *Codiæum*, *Ricinocarpus*, *Jatropha*, *Elæococca*, and *Garcia.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Crotoneæ.* 3. Of Müller, a subtribe of the *Acalypheæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CRU (Fr.), adj. Kru^6. See Crude.

CRUCHE INDIENNE (Fr.), n. Kru^{6}sh a^{2}n^2-de-a^{3}n. The *Sarracenia purpurea.* [L, 77 (α, 21).]

CRUCIAL, adj. Kru^2'sha^{2}l. Lat., *crucialis*, *cruciatus* (from *crux*, a cross). Fr., *c.*, *croisé.* Ger., *kreuzförmig.* It., *crociato.* Sp., *cruzado.* 1. Resembling a cross. 2. Conclusive (*e. g.*, a c. test). [C ; L, 343.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus crucialis.* See Cruciales.

CRUCIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)'lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Parietales*, comprising the *Cruciferæ*, *Capparideæ*, and *Resedaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRUCIALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. 1. (Adj.) see Crucial. 2. (N.) the *Rubia cruciata.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. gallii species.** The *Cruciata vulgaris.* [L, 97.]

CRUCIATA (Lat.), n. f. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)-ta^3. 1. Of Gaudichaud, a section of the genus *Gentiana.* 2. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Galium.* 3. Of the pharmacists, the *Galium c.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Galium c.* [B.]—**Herba cruciatæ.** The herb of *Galium c.* [B. 180 (α, 24).]

CRUCIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). 1. Of Haller, the *Cruciferæ* of Jussieu. 2. Of Batsch, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Calycanthemæ*, *Cheiranthemæ*, and *Capnanthemæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CRUCIATE, adj. Kru^2'shi^2-at. Lat., *cruciatus.* Fr., *en croix.* Ger., *gekreuzt.* Cross-shaped (not to be confounded with *decussate*). [B, 119, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

CRUCIATO-COMPLICATUS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)''to(to^3)-ko^{2}m-pli^2-ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, and *complicare*, to fold together. Fr., *cruciato-compliqué.* Crossed and at the same time folded (said of wings such as those of the *Pentatoma*). [L, 180.]

CRUCIATO-INCUMBENS (Lat.), adj. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)''-to(to^3)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m)'be^{2}nz(bans). From *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, and *incumbere*, to lie upon. Fr., *cruciato-incombant.* Crossed and covering the abdomen (said of wings such as those of the bee). [L, 180.]

CRUCIATUS (Lat.), adj. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). 1. See Crucial and Cruciate. 2. Intense (said of pain). [A, 325.]

CRUCIBLE, n. Kru^2'si^2-b'l. Lat., *crucibulum.* Fr., *creuset.* Ger., *Schmelztiegel.* It., *crogiuolo*, *affinatojo.* Sp., *crisol.* A metallic or earthen vessel used for fusing or incinerating bodies.

CRUCIFER, n. Kru^2'si^2-fu^{5}r. From *crux*, a cross, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *crucifère.* A plant of the order *Cruciferæ.* [L, 88.]

CRUCIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crucifères.* Ger., *Kreuzblumenpflanzen*, *Kreuzblüther.* It., *crocifere*, *crucifere.* The crucifers ; an order of plants distinguished among thalamifloral dicotyledons by 4 deciduous sepals : 4 hypogynous petals with long claws and spreading limb ; 6 stamens, the

2 outer shorter than the interior ones; ovary 2-carpeled, 2-celled by a false partition; the fruit a siliqua or silicula; 2 sessile stigmas, and the absence of albumen. The order has been variously subdivided as follows: 1. In Jussieu's classification it includes *Rhaphanus, Sinapis, Brassica, Tworites, Arabis, Hesperis, Heliophila, Cheiranthus, Erysimum, Sisymbrium, Cardamine, Dentaria, Ricotia, Lunaria, Biscutella, Clypeola, Alyssum, Subularia, Draba, Cochlearia, Ibens, Thlaspi*, and *Lepidium*. 2. Adanson makes the *C.* a family including the sections *Erucæ, Lunariæ, Thlaspi*, and *Rhaphani*. 3. Baillon divides them into seven series, the first six, *Cheirantheæ, Rhaphaneæ, Cakileæ, Isatideæ, Lunarieæ*, and *Thlaspideæ*, being hypogynous, and the seventh, *Subularieæ*, perigynus. 4. Wood arranges them into the *Siliquosæ, Siliculosæ*, and *Lomentaceæ*. 5. Bentham and Hooker include in the *C.* the following tribes: *Arabideæ, Alyssineæ, Sisymbrieæ, Camelineæ, Brassiceæ, Lepidineæ, Thlaspideæ, Isatideæ, Cakilineæ*, and *Rhaphaneæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 171, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^{2}f-e^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, the *Cruciferæ* of Jussieu. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFERENÖLE (Ger.), n. pl. Krutz-ef'e^{2}r-e^{2}n-u^{5}l-e^2. Of Schrader, a generic term applied to oils obtained from various species of the *Cruciferæ*, such as *Sinapis, Tigra, Brassica, Rhaphanus sativus, Rhaphanus rhaphanistrum, Myagrum sativum, Thlaspi, Lepidium sativum*, and *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^{2}f-e^{2}r-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cruciférinées*. Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ*, consisting of the families *Resedaceæ, Capparideæ*, and *Cruciferæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFEROUS, adj. Kru^{2}s-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cruciferus*. Fr., *crucifère*. Ger., *kreuztragend*. It., *crocifero*. Sp., *crucifero*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cruciferæ*. [a, 24.]

CRUCIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-flor'e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Thylachocarpicar*, consisting of the families *Tetradynamæ, Papaveraceæ*, and *Capparideæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFORM, adj. Kru^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cruciformis* (from *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cruciforme*. Ger., *kreuzförmig*. It., *crociforme*. Sp., *cruciforme*. See CRUCIATE.

CRUCIFORMES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{2}s(kru^{4}k)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'ez(as). 1. Of Linnæus, a class of cruciferous plants, consisting of *Clypeola, Myagrum*, etc. 2. Of Smelovosky, a family of plants consisting of the divisions *Siliculosæ* and *Siliquosæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIGEROUS, adj. Kru^2-zi^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *crucigerus* (from *crux*, a cross, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *crucigère*. Ger., *kreuztragend*. Bearing a cross; marked with the figure of a cross. [L, 56.]

CRUCIROSTRATE, adj. Kru^2-si^2-ro^{2}st'rat. Lat., *crucirostris* (from *crux*, a cross, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *crucirostre*. Ger., *kreuzschnabelig*. Having the mandibles of the beak crossed. [L, 41.]

CRUCKSHANKSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{4}k-sha^{2}n^{2}k-si(si^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cruckshanksiées*. Of Baillon, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cruckshanksia*, to which Bentham and Hooker have added *Oreopolus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kru^2(kru^4)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See CROCUS.

CRUDE, adj. Kru^{2}d. Lat., *crudus*. Fr., *cru*. Ger., *roh*. It., Sp., *crudo*. In an unfinished state, raw, unripe, undigested (said of the contents of the intestines in dyspepsia); of water, hard; of the urine, containing blood. [A, 318,3 22; L, 43.]

CRUDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Kru^{2}d(krud)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cruditat'is*. 1. See CRUDITY. 2. INDIGESTION. [A, 318.]—**C. morborum, C. morbosa.** Ger., *krankhafte Cruditāt*. An old term for the peccant matter of disease, especially when it was supposed to resist elimination by crisis. [A, 322.]

CRUDITY, n. Kru^{2}d'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., ὠμότης. Lat., *cruditas*. Fr., *crudité*. Ger., *Cruditāt, Rohheit*. It., *crudità*. Sp., *crudeza*. The state of being raw, unripe, undigested, or ill elaborated; also any substance in such a state. [A, 325.]—**Acid c.** An old term for acid dyspepsia. [B, 117.]

CRUDIVOROUS, adj. Kru^{2}d-i^{2}v'or-u^{3}s. Gr., ὠμοφάγος. Lat., *crudivorus* (from *crudus*, raw, and *vorare*, to eat). Fr., *crudivore*. Subsisting entirely upon raw food (said of certain savage tribes). [L, 42.]

CRUDUS (Lat.), adj. Kru^{2}d(krud)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRUDE.

CRUEL, n. Kru^2'e^{2}l. See CREWEL.

CRUENTATE, adj. Kru^2-e^{2}nt'at. Fr., *cruenté*. Rendered bloody. [A, 385.]

CRUENTATION, n. Kru^2-e^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *cruentatio*. Fr., *c.* An oozing or flowing of blood from a corpse; due to putrefaction of the blood in the veins, giving rise to gases that exert pressure within them. [A, 301.]

CRUENTIN, n. Kru^2-e^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Fr., *cruentine*. Ger., *C.* Of Thudichum, a substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on hæmoglobin. [A, 301.]

CRUENTOUS, adj. Kru^2-e^{2}nt'u^{3}s. See CRUENTUS.

CRUENTURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kru^2(kru^4)-e^{2}nt-u^{2}r(ur)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *cruentures'eos (-is)*. From *cruentus*, bloody, and οὖρον, urine. See HÆMATURIA.

CRUENTUS (Lat.), adj. Kru^2(kru^4)-e^{2}nt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αἱματώδης. Fr., *sanglant*. Ger., *blutig*. It., *sanguinante*. Sp., *cruento, sangriento*. 1. Bloody. 2. Used in abstracting blood (see CUCURBITULA *cruenta*). [A, 325.]

CRUMB, n. Kru^{3}m. Gr., ψίξ. Lat., *mica*. Fr., *miette*. A small fragment, especially of bread. See MICA *panis*.

CRUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Kru^2(kru^4)'me^{2}n(man). Gen., *crum'inis*. Fr., *crumène*. 1. See *Lacrymal* SINUS. 2. The *Lycopus europæus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUMENA (Lat.), n. f. Kru^2(kru^4)-me(ma)'na^3. Gr., βαλάντιον, μαρσύπιον. Fr., *crumène*. Ger., *Beutel*. A sac. [A, 322.]—**C. nuptialis.** The scrotum. [A, 322.]—**C. urinaria.** The urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CRUMENIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Kru^2(kru^4)-men(man)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *crumena*, a sac, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cruménifère*. Having a pouch or a pouch-shaped organ. [L, 41.]

CRUMENOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Kru^2(kru^4)-me^{2}n(man)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *crumena*, a sac, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *cruménophthalme*. Ger., *beutelaugig*. Having the eyes surrounded by a sac. [L, 41.]

CRUMMOCK, n. Kru^{3}m'o^{2}k. The *Sium sisarum*. [A, 505.]

CRUMPLED, adj. Kru^{3}m'p'ld. Folded transversely. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CRUNION (Lat.), n. n. Kru^{2}n(krun)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κρούνιον (from κρουνός, a fountain). Of Aetius, a certain compound that caused abundant diuresis. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CRUOR (Lat.), n. m. Kru^2(kru^4)'o^{2}r. Gen., *cruor'is*. Blood, especially venous, or extravasated, or coagulated blood. [A, 325; L, 175.]

CRUORIC, adj. Kru^2-o^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *cruorique*. Pertaining to cruor. [A, 301.]

CRUORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^2(kru^4)-o^{2}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Squamarieæ*, comprising *Actinococcus, Petrocelis, Cruoria*, and *Contarinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUORIN, n. Kru^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *cruorine*. Ger., *C.* See HÆMOGLOBIN.

CRUPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^2(kru^4)-pi^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crupinées*. A tribe of the *Cynarocephalæ*, comprising *Crupina* and *Serratula*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUPPER, n. Kru^{2}p'u^{5}r. See CROUPE.

CRURA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *crus* (*q. v.*). Kru^2(kru)'ra^3.

CRURÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Kru^2(kru)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *muscle crural*. Ger., *tiefer Unterschenkelstrecker*. It., *moscolo crurale*. Sp., *músculo crural*. A muscle of the thigh, lying behind the rectus femoris. It arises from the upper two thirds of the anterior surface of the femur and from the anterior intertrochanteric line, and unites with the common tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Quadriceps* EXTENSOR *cruris* and VASTUS *medius*.

CRURAL, adj. Kru^2'ra^{2}l. Lat., *cruralis*. Fr., Ger., *c*. It., *crurale*. Sp., *c*. Pertaining to the lower limb.

CRURALIS (Lat.), adj. Kru^2(kru)-ra(ra^3)'li^{2}s. Crural; as a n., see CRURÆUS.

CRURO-GÉNITAL (Fr.), adj. Kru^5-ro-zha-ne-ta^{2}l. Pertaining to the thighs and to the genitals. [L, 41.]

CRURO-INGUINAL, adj. Kru^2''ro-i^{2}n^2'gwi^{2}n-a^{2}l. From *crus*, the lower limb, and *inguen*, the groin. Fr., *c.-i.* Pertaining to the thigh and to the groin. [L, 88.]

CRUS (Lat.), n. n. Kru^{3}s(krus). Gen., *cru'ris*. Gr., σκέλος (1st def.), κνήμη (2d def.). Fr., *jambe*. Ger., *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Unterschenkel* (2d def.). It., *gamba*. Sp., *pierna*. 1. The lower limb. 2. That part of the lower limb that extends from the knee to the ankle. 3. Any leg-like structure. [A, 322; B, 121 (a, 24); L, 343.]—**Anterior c. of the stapes.** The anterior and straighter of the two processes which connect the neck of the stapes with the base. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Crura ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Middle* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum*.—**Crura adscendentes cerebelli.** See *Superior* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum*.—**C. ampullare (canalis semicircularis).** Fr., *extrémité ampullaire*. The enlarged or ampullary extremity of each semicircular canal of the internal ear, in contradistinction to c. simplex. [a, 18.]—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris anterius.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris inferius.** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris internum.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris posterius.** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris superius.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis externi medium.** See *Triangular* LIGAMENT.—**C. annuli obturatorii tendineum.** See *C. tendineum annuli obturatorii*.—**C. anterius.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix*.—**C. anterius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**Crura anteriora fornicis.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix*.—**C. anterius helicis.** See CRISTA *helicis*.—**C. anterius medullæ oblongatæ.** Of Winslow, the c. cerebri. [Burdach (a, 18).]—**Crura anthelicis.** See *Crura bifurcata*.—**C. anthelicis inferius.** The lower one of the crura bifurcata. [L.]—**C. anthelicis superius.** The upper one of the crura bifurcata. [L.]—**C. arcus vertebralis.** The lamina of a vertebra. [Hartmann (a, 18).]—**C. barbadicum.** See *Barbadoes* LEG.—**Crura bifurcata.** Two ridges on the inner surface of the external ear, meeting at the anthelix. [L, 31.]—**C. breve incudis.** See *C. incudis breve*.—**C. canalis semicircularis ampullare.** See *C. ampullare*.—**C. canalis semicircularis simplex.** Fr., *extrémité simple* (ou *non-ampullaire*). The straight, unexpanded extremity of each semicircular canal. [a, 18.]—**Crura cerebelli.** See *Superior, Middle*, and *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad eminentiam quadrigeminas).** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem (seu lateralia).** See *Middle* PEDUNCLES *of the cerebellum*.—**Crura cerebelli anteriora (seu ascendentia).**

See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli descendentia.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli encephali.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli inferiora.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli magna (seu media).** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli posteriora (seu postica).** See *Middle cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebelli superiora.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura e cerebello ad medullam.** See *Inferior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**Crura cerebri (seu cerebri ad pontem, seu cerebri magna).** Fr., *pédoncules du cerveau.* Ger., *Hirnschenkel.* Two thick bundles of white substance which extend from the upper border of the pons Varolii, diverging to enter the cerebral hemispheres. Between them is situated the posterior perforated space. In structure each c. is composed of superficial and deep bundles of fibres, separated from each other by a mass of gray matter, called the *locus niger.* The superficial layers are distinguished as the crusta, and are a prolongation of the anterior pyramids; the deep layers are prolonged from the olivary fasciculi and the lateral and posterior columns of the medulla oblongata. One bundle is known as the tegmentum. [I, 15; K.]—**Crura clitoridis.** Fr., *racines du clitoris.* Ger., *Kitzlerschenkel.* The deep-seated roots of the clitoris, one on each side, attached to the borders of the ascending rami of the ischia and the descending rami of the ossa pubis. They unite anteriorly to form the body of the organ.—**Crura corporum cavernosorum penis.** See *Crura penis.*—**C. curvilineum.** See *Posterior c. of the stapes.*—**Crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) externa.** See *External* PILLARS *of the diaphragm.*—**Crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) interna.** See *Internal* PILLARS *of the diaphragm.*—**Crura diaphragmatica (seu diaphragmatis) media.** See *Middle* PILLARS *of the diaphragm.*—**C. externum annuli inguinalis anterioris (seu canalis inguinalis).** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris.*—**Crura fornicis anteriora.** See *Anterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**Crura fornicis posteriora.** See *Posterior* PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**C. glandis.** The inferior fold of the nymphæ, which passes beneath the clitoris, becomes attached to the glans, and forms the frenum. [a, 18.]—**Crura helicis.** See *Crura bifurcata.*—**C. incudis breve.** The processus brevis of the incus. [L, 332.]—**C. incudis descendens (seu inferius, seu longum).** The processus longus of the incus. [L, 332.]—**C. incudis posterius (seu transversum).** The processus transversus of the incus. [L, 7, 332.]—**C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** The internal pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L, 332.]—**C. inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** A short bundle of fibres which passes down from the middle of the posterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas and is inserted into the body of the axis. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *occipitale posterius medium.*—**C. internum annuli inguinalis anterioris (seu canalis inguinalis).** See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris.*—**C. longum incudis.** See *C. incudis longum.*—**C. medium.** See *Middle* PEDUNCLE *of the cerebellum.*—**Crura medullæ oblongatæ ad corpora quadrigemina.** Of Rœhmann, the corpora olivaria of Henle, the funiculus olivaris (or ovalis) or lateral tract of the medulla oblongata; of Krause, the eminentiæ teretes. [L, 175 (a, 18).]—**Crura medullæ spinalis.** The anterior and posterior cornua of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**Crura medullæ spinalis anteriora.** The anterior horns of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**Crura medullæ spinalis posteriora.** The posterior horns of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**C. nymphæ externum.** The uppermost part of the two branches into which each of the labia minora divides. It unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the prepuce of the clitoris. [L, 7.]—**C. nymphæ internum.** The lower of the two branches into which each of the labia minora divides. It unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the frænum of the clitoris. [L, 7.]—**Crura of the clitoris.** See *Crura clitoridis.*—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See PILLARS *of the diaphragm.*—**Crura of the fornix.** See PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**Crura penis.** Fr., *racines de la verge.* Ger., *Ruthenschenkel, Peniswurzeln.* Two backward prolongations of the corpora cavernosa penis. They diverge at the symphysis pubis, and are attached to the rami of the os pubis and the ischium. [L, 115.]—**Crura posteriora.** The posterior pillars of the fornix cerebri. [a, 18.]—**C. posterius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris.*—**Crura pyramidis.** The lateral parts of the pyramid of the cerebellum. [a, 18.]—**C. rectilineum.** See *Anterior c. of the stapes.*—**C. simplex canaliculi semicircularis.** See *C. canalis semicircularis simplex.*—**Crura stapedis.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior c. of the stapes.*—**C. stapedis anterius.** See *Anterior c. of the stapes.*—**C. stapedis curvilineum.** See *Posterior c. of the stapes.*—**C. stapedis rectilineum.** See *Anterior c. of the stapes.*—**Crura superiora cerebelli.** See *Superior cerebellar* PEDUNCLES.—**C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris.** The external pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L, 322.]—**C. superius ligamenti cruciati.** A bundle of fibres (one on each side) which passes up from the upper margin of the transverse ligament of the atlas, beneath the middle odontoid ligament, to the apex of the odontoid process of the axis. [L, 332.]—**C. superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** A bundle of fibres which passes upward from the middle of the posterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas, and is inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone. [L, 31, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *occipitale posterius medium.*—**C. tendineum annuli obturatorii.** The fibrous margin of the obturator canal. [L, 332.]—**C. transversum.** The transverse ligament of the atlas. [a, 18.]—**C. transversum ligamenti cruciati.** See *Transverse* LIGAMENT *of the atlas* (1st def.).—**Crura uteri.** The round ligaments of the uterus. [L, 7.]—**Crura ventriculi** [Günther]. The cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3; K.]—**Posterior c. of the stapes.** Lat., *c. curvilineum.* The posterior and most curved of the two processes of the stapes which unite the neck with the base. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CRUSHER, n. Kru^{3}sh'u^{5}r. Gr., πιεστήρ, πιεστήριον. Lat., *instrumentum contusorium.* Fr., *écraseur.* Ger., *Zerquetscher.* It., *schiacciatore.* Sp., *magullador.* See ÉCRASEUR and LITHOTRITE.

CRUSOCREATININE, n. Kru^{2}s-o-kre-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-en. Fr., *crusocréatinine.* Ger., *Crusokreatinin.* An alkaloid, $C_5H_8N_4O$, discovered by Gautier in the animal body. It forms orange-yellow crystals, and has been classed among the leucomaines. [B, 270 (a, 24); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113.]

CRUST, n. Kru^{3}st. Lat., *crusta.* Fr., *croûte* (O. Fr., *crouste*). Ger., *Kruste, Borke.* It., *crosta.* Sp., *costra.* An outer coating, especially one formed by desiccation; ordinarily, a scab, a dry accumulation on the surface of the skin or a mucous membrane or that of a sore, consisting of the products of desquamation, secretion, or exudation, singly or combined. [G.]—**French c.** Syphilis. [G, 16.]—**Lamellated c.** Lat., *crusta lamellosa.* Fr., *croûte lamelleuse.* Ger., *Schuppengrind.* A c. that is formed in layers one above another.—**Milk-c., Milky c.** See CRUSTA *lactea.*—**C. of the peduncle.** Lat., *pes pedunculi.* Fr., *étege inférieure du pédoncule cérébral.* Ger., *Hirnschenkelfuss.* The anterior or ventral portion of the crus cerebri. It is separated from the posterior or dorsal portion by the locus niger, and consists of white nerve-fibres which have been divided into five groups, according to their probable function and destination. [a, 18.]

CRUSTA (Lat.), n. f. Kru^{3}st(kru^{4}st)'a^3. 1. See CRUST. 2. The external cover or shell in the *Mollusca, Crustacea,* and certain of the *Insecta.* 3. Of Nylander, the crustaceous thallus of a lichen. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 116.]—**C. adamantina.** The dental enamel. [L.]—**C. carnosa** [Bartholin]. Fr., *croûte charnue.* The muscular layer of the stomach and intestines. [L, 116.]—**C. cruris cerebri.** The c. of the cerebral peduncle. [a, 18.]—**C. fibrosa.** See CEMENT (2d def.).—**C. genu equini.** Syn.: *hippogonyolepos.* The crust found upon the knees of horses in the disease known as "knee scab," "horse crust." It was recommended by J. S. Mettauer in the treatment of epilepsy and other nervous diseases. [L, 50, 325.]—**C. inflammatoria.** See *Buffy* COAT.—**C. lactea.** Fr., *croûte laiteuse* (ou *de lait*), *gourme.* Ger., *Milchborke, Milchschorf.* It., *crosta lattea.* Sp., *costra de leche.* Milk-crust; an eczematous or seborrhœal eruption on the face or scalp, or both, in infants, in which incrustation is a predominant feature. [A, 326; G.]—**C. lamellosa.** See *Lamellated* CRUST.—**C. ollæ** [Rumphius]. Fr., *crusta olle.* A name for different Indian plants, among others a *Gratiola* and an *Oldenlandia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. osteoides (radicis), C. petrosa** [Blake]. See CEMENT (2d def.).—**C. phlogistica, C. pleuritica.** See *Buffy* COAT.—**C. pruriginosa.** See GUTTA *rosea.*—**C. serpiginosa.** Ger., *Flechtengrind.* A serpiginous crusted disease of the skin in children, described by Schönlein, the true nature of which is not clearly apparent. According to Schönlein, it often proved fatal. [G, 10.]—**C. ulceris.** A scab formed on an ulcer. [L, 135.]—**C. vermicularis.** Fr., *croûte vermiculaire.* Of Graaf, the mucous coat of the stomach or of the intestines. [L, 325.]—**C. villosa.** The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. [Willis (A, 325).]—**C. villosa ventriculi.** The mucous coat of the stomach. [L, 50, 325.]

CRUSTACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kru^{3}st(kru^{4}st)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *crustacés.* Ger., *Crustaceen, Krebs, Krustenthier.* 1. Of Linnæus, a class of *Aptera.* [L, 43.] 2. Of Cuvier and Owen, a class of the *Articulata* (of Lankester, of the *Acerata*), animals characterized by "a chitinous or subcalcareous exoskeleton," the division of the body into a variable number of somites—usually 21—some or all of which are provided with a pair of articulated appendages, and, as a rule, a respiratory apparatus adapted to an aquatic life. The sexes are distinct except in the *Cirripedia,* but the young usually undergo a metamorphosis after leaving the ovum. They are generally divided into the subclasses *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca.* [L, 11, 121, 147, 168.]

CRUSTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru^{3}st(kru^{4}st)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, an order of lichens, divided into the series *Leprosæ, Rimatæ, Pyrenulatæ, Calicioideæ,* and *Scutellatæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUSTACEAN, adj. Kru^{3}s-ta'se-a^{2}n. Pertaining to the *Crustacea;* as a n., an individual of the *Crustacea.* [L, 121.]—**Suctorian c's.** Those of the *Copepoda* which are parasitic. [L, 11.]

CRUSTACEOUS, adj. Kru^{3}st-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *crustaceus.* Fr., *crustacé.* Ger., *krustig.* It., *crostaceo.* Sp., *crustaceo.* 1. Belonging to the *Crustacea.* 2. Scabby. 3. Firm, indurated, and fragile (said of plants, and of fruits, nuts, teguments, etc.). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUSTAOLLE (Fr.), n. Kru^{6}s-ta^3-ol. See CRUSTA *ollæ.*

CRUSTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kru^{3}st(kru^{4}st)-a(a^3)'ta^3. See CRUSTACEA.

CRUSTATE, CRUSTATED, adj's. Kru^{3}st'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *crustatus.* Ger., *bekrustet.* Provided with a crust. [A, 322.]

CRUSTATION, n. Kru^{3}st-a'shu^{3}n. See INCRUSTATION.

CRUSTODÉ (Fr.), adj. Kru^{6}s-to-da. Surrounded by a crust. [L, 41.]

CRUSTODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kru^{3}s(kru^{4}s)-to'de^2-a^3. Fr., *crustodés* [Bory]. An order of the *Microscopica.* [L. 180.]

CRUSTODERMATUS (Lat.), adj. Kru^{3}st(kru^{4}st)''o(o^3)-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *crusta,* a crust, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *crustoderme.* Ger., *krusthäutig.* Having a hard, crusty skin; as a n., in the m. pl., *Crustodermati,* a tribe of the *Branchiostegi.* [L, 41.]

CRUSTOLLE (Fr.), n. Kru^{6}s-tol. The *Ruellia tuberosa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRUSTOSE, adj. Kru^{3}st'os. Lat., *crustosus.* Fr., *croûteux.* Ger., *rindenartig.* Crusted; characterized by or attended with the formation of crusts. [G.]

CRUSTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *crusta*. Kru^{3}st(krust)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. Gr., πλακίδιον (1st def.). 1. A small, thin crust. [A, 322.] 2. An old name for an effusion of blood beneath the conjunctiva. [A, 325.]

CRUSTULIFORM, adj. Kru^{3}st-u^{3}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *crustuliformis* (from *crustula* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *crustuliforme*. Cake-shaped. [L, 41.]

CRUSTUMINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kru^{3}st(krust)-u^{2}m(um)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., κρουστουμίνατον. Of Aetius, a certain potion prepared from Crustumerian pears; so called from Crustumeria, a town of the Sabines. [A, 318, 325.]

CRUTCH, n. Kru^{2}ch. Gr., βακτρίς. Lat., *baculus*. Fr., *béquille*. Ger., *Krücke*. It., *gruccia*. Sp., *muleta*. 1. A staff long enough to reach from the axilla to the ground, having a crescentic cross-piece at the upper end for supporting the weight of the body in walking. 2. Any instrument having a crescentic cross-piece at the end, used for guiding thread, the fillet, etc.—**Ischiadic c.** An instrument resembling a c. (1st def.), taking its bearing in the ischiadic region, and being secured to the lower limb. [A. B. Judson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 721.]—**Wheel-c.** A go-cart.

CRUX (Lat.), n. f. Kru^{3}x(kru^{4}x). Gen., *cru'cis*. Gr., σταυρός. A cross.—**C. cervi.** Syn.: *ossiculum de corde cervi*. An old name for a cross-shaped ossicle found in the heart of the deer, formerly thought to be remedial in heart diseases. [A, 325.]

CRUXT, n. Kru^{3}xt. A so-called "porcupine-man"; a person affected with a spinous form of congenital ichthyosis. ["Lancet," Nov. 16, 1889, p. 1038.]

CRUZADINHA (Port.), n. Kru-za^3-den'ya^3. The *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix c.** The root of *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CRUZEIRO (Port.), n. Kru-za-e'ro. An undetermined Brazilian plant. The bark is said to be more bitter than quinine. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUZETA (Sp.), n. Kru-th^{2}a'ta^3. At Martinique, the *Mussœnda spinosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRY, n. Kri. Gr., βοή. Lat., *clamor*. Fr., *cri*. Ger., *Schrei*. It., *grido*. Sp., *grito*. 1. The characteristic sound produced in crying (*q. v.*). [J.] 2. Any vocal sound other than that of articulate speech or of laughing, coughing, etc., especially a sudden, shrieklike sound.—**Epileptic c.** Fr., *cri épileptique*. Ger., *epileptischer Schrei*. A sharp, sudden cry, "shrill and terrifying to man and beast," uttered by epileptics at the beginning of an attack of epilepsia gravior. It is believed to be involuntary, occurring as it does when the patient is partially or wholly unconscious, and is caused by the spasmodic action of expiratory and laryngeal muscles. [V. Ziemssen's "Cyclop." (Eng. trans.), xiv, p. 226 (a, 18).]—**Hydrocephalic c.** Fr., *cri hydrocéphalique*, *cri hydrencéphalique*, *cri méningitique*, *cri cérébral*. Ger., *hydrocephalischer Schrei*. A single violent cry, resembling that uttered by a person surprised by a great danger [Trousseau]; heard in cerebral diseases of children especially, such as tuberculous meningitis and acute hydrocephalus. It occurs during sleep or coma often at periods of five, ten, or fifteen minutes, sometimes every hour, during several days. As the disease progresses, the cries become less frequent, although they have been observed at the ultimate period of the disease. [a, 18.]

CRYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri(kru^6)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)'i^2-a^3. From κρύος, cold, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Fr., *cryesthésie*. Abnormal sensibility to cold, either spontaneous or produced by contact with cold objects. [Dieulafoy, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 25, 1886, p. 426 (a, 18).]

CRYEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri(kru^6)-e^{2}r-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *cryeros'eos* (*-is*). From κρυερός, chilling. Fr., *cryérose*. The sensation felt on touching a cold object, especially a reptile. [L, 41.]

CRYING, n. Kri'i^{2}n^{2}g. Fr., *cri*. Ger., *Weinen*. A peculiar manifestation (chiefly vocal) of some emotion, commonly grief, or of hysteria. It is usually accompanied by the shedding of tears and a modification of the respiratory rhythm, due to a reflex stimulus from the cerebral hemispheres to the respiratory centre. The inspirations are usually deep and long, and the expirations considerably shorter, sometimes intermittent, as in laughing. In crying, there is often produced a characteristic intermittent sound; it is also often accompanied by sobbing. [J.]

CRYMODES (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}m(kru^{6}m)-od'ez(as). Gr., κρυμώδης (from κρυμός, frost, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *crymode*. Ger., *eiskalt*. Icy cold; as a n. f. (*febris* understood), algid fever (Lat., *febris algida*; Fr., *fièvre algide*; Ger., *Eisfieber*). Of Aetius, a form of fever with pulmonary inflammation and coldness of the surface. [A, 322, 325; L, 325.]

CRYMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}m(kru^{6}m)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From κρυμός, coldness, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *crymodynie*. Ger., *kalter Gliederfluss*. Syn.: *rheumatismus chronicus frigidus*. An old term variously interpreted as having meant rheumatoid pain with coldness of the affected parts, the same resulting from exposure to cold, or any form of chronic (non-febrile) rheumatism. [Baumès (A, 301); A, 322; L, 41, 44, 325.]

CRYMOPHILE (Fr.), adj. Kre-mo-fel. From κρυμός, icy cold, and φιλεῖν, to love. Suited to cold climates (said of birds). [L, 109.]

CRYMOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}m(kru^{6}m)-os'ez(e^{3}s). From κρυμός, icy cold. Diseases attributed to the action of cold. [L, 41, 325.]

CRYOHYDRATE, n. Kri-o-hid'rat. From κρύος, frost, and ὕδωρ, water. A crystalline body formed by the union of a salt (ordinarily anhydrous) with a definite proportion of water of combination, under the influence of a very low temperature. [B, 6.]

CRYOLITE, n. Kri'o-lit. From κρύος, frost, and λίθος, a stone. Fluoride of aluminium and sodium, occurring native in snow-white masses. It fuses easily in the flame of a candle. [Dana (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 209.]

CRYOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Kre-o-me^{2}t'r. From κρύος, cold, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the intensity of cold. [L, 42.] Cf. THERMOMETER.

CRYOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kru^6)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρύος, cold, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cryophore*. Ger., *Kryophor*. An instrument invented by Wollaston for the purpose of freezing liquids by reason of the heat absorbed in their own evaporation. It consists of two glass bulbs connected by a curved glass tube. The liquid is introduced into one bulb, partially filling it, the air is driven out, and the tube hermetically sealed. The vapor given off by the liquid is condensed in the second bulb by means of a freezing mixture, into which this latter is plunged. The evaporation is so rapid that the freezing-point of the liquid is quickly attained. [a, 27.]

CRYOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri(kru^6)-o^{2}p-so're(ra^3-e^2). Of Rabenhorst, an order of lichens consisting of the *Verrucarieæ*, *Graphideæ*, and *Limborieæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYOS (Lat.), n. n. Kri(kru^6)'o^{2}s. Gen., *cry'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κρύος. Coldness; hardness, as if from freezing. [A, 325.]

CRYPHÆACEÆ (Lat.), **CRYPHÆEÆ** [Schimper] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kri^{2}f(kru^{6}f)-e(a^3-e^2)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -e'(a^3'e^2)-e-e^2(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryphéacées*, *cryphées*. Of Hampe, a family (of Rabenhorst, a subdivision) of the *Clonocarpi* (of Spruce, a tribe of the *Pleurocarpi*), consisting of the genus *Cryphæa*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}f(kru^{6}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κεκρύφαλος, a bonnet. Ger., *netzförmiger Magen* (2d def.). 1. A network (see RETICULUM). 2. The second (reticular) stomach of the *Ruminantia*. [A, 322.]

CRYPHIMA (Lat.), **CRYPHINA** (Lat.), n's f. Kri^{2}f(kru^{6}f)'i^{2}m-a^3, -i^{2}n-a^3. Gr., κρύφιμα, κρύφινα (from κρύφιος, secret). Of Hippocrates, a certain occult mental sense. [A, 325.]

CRYPHTHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}f(kru^{6}f)-the^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'ez(e^{2}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kryphthelminthen*. The entoparasitic *Infusoria*. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CRYPHTHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}f(kru^{6}f)-tho^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ὁρίζειν, to establish. Fr., *méthode crypthoristique*. Ger., *kryphthorische Methode*. Syn.: *methodus cryphthoristica*. Of Ampère, H. Pidoux, and others, the system of inferring unseen natural processes from actual observation of analogous visible processes. [A, 322.]

CRYPSANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}ps(kru^{6}ps)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3. The *Hedwigia ciliata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPSORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}ps(kru^{6}ps)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)'i^{2}s. See CRYPTORCHIS, and for other words in *Cryps-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Crypt-*.

CRYPT, n. Kri^{2}pt. Gr., κρύπτη (from κρυπτός, hidden). Lat., *crypta*. Fr., *crypte*. Ger., *Krypte*. It., *critta*. Sp., *cripta*. A small cavity, either entirely closed or opening on a free surface.—**C's of Lieberkühn.** Lat., *cryptæ mucosæ* (seu *lieberkühnianæ*). Fr., *glandes de Lieberkühn*. Ger., *Lieberkühnsche Drüsen* (oder *Krypten*). It., *glandole di Lieberkühn*. Sp., *cripta de Lieberkühn*. The minute, cæcal glandular tubes of the mucosa of the small and large intestine. They are lined with columnar cells like those covering the villi and general surface of the intestine; they extend to the muscularis mucosæ and open singly, or two or three together, into the lumen of the intestine. [J, 30, 35.]—**C's of the tongue.** Ger., *Balgdrüsen der Zungenwurzel*. Small depressions in the mucous membrane of the tongue whose walls are studded with spherical projections each of which contains a vascular loop and is provided with lymph follicles. [L, 332.]—**Multilocular c's.** 1. Of Sharpey, simple glands with pouched or loculated walls. 2. The lobules of an acinous or racemose gland. [J, 30, 129, 155.]—**Sebaceous c's.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.—**Synovial c's.** See BURSÆ *mucosæ*.—**Synoviparous c's.** Small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac. [L, 34.]

CRYPTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)'ta^3. 1. See CRYPT. 2. One of the small, round excrescences (glomeruli) terminating the minute branches of the arteries in the cortical portion of the kidney. 3. One of the round receptacles (sunken cysts) with which the leaves of many plants are studded. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. gonorrhœæ.** Of J. H. Salisbury, a cryptogam considered by him to be the essential element in the virus of gonorrhœa.—**Cryptæ iridis.** Small crypts on the anterior surface of the iris, near the pupillary margin. [L, 332.]—**Cryptæ Littrii.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Cryptæ minimæ** (seu **mucosæ**). See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn*.—**Cryptæ odoriferæ** (seu **preputiales**). See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Cryptæ sebaceæ.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.—**C. syphilitica.** 1. A crater-shaped depression formed by the development of a syphilitic follicular ulcer on a mucous surface, as of the tonsils. [a, 25.] 2. Of Salisbury, a cryptogam regarded by him as the cause of syphilis. [B, 30.]—**Cryptæ tysonianæ.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.

CRYPTANDROUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt-a^{2}nd'ru^{3}s. Lat., *cryptandrus* (from κρύπτειν, to conceal, and ἀνήρ, a male). Fr., *cryptandre*. Having no distinct male organs of generation (said of animals and plants). [L, 41.]

CRYPTANGEIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, comprising *Lagenocarpus*, *Cryptangium*, *Fintelmannia*, *Cephalocarpus*, *Pteroscleria*, *Calyptrocarya*, *Becquerelia*, and *Hoppia*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CRYPTANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the-(tha^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Wachendorff, see CRYPTOGAMIA.

CRYPTANTHERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re(ra^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, hidden, and ἀνθηρός, blooming (see ANTHER). Fr., *cryptanthères*. Plants either without or with only indistinct stamens. [L, 30, 41.]

CRYPTANTHEROUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt-a^{2}n'the^{2}r u^{3}s. Lat., *cryptantherus*. Fr., *cryptanthéré*. Belonging to the *Cryptantheræ*.

CRYPTELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-te^{2}l'la^{2}d(la^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Geophila*. [L, 238.]

CRYPTERONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-te^{2}r-o^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of De Candolle, an order consisting of the genus *Crypteronia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRYPTERONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-te^{2}r-o^{2}n-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *crypteroniées*. 1. Of Endlicher, a family of plants related to the *Salicinei*, consisting of the genus *Crypteronia*. 2. Of Baillon, a series of the *Lythrariaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-the^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'ez(e^{2}s). A preferable form of *Cryphthelminthes* (*q. v.*).

CRYPTHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-tho^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). A preferable form of *Cryphthorismus* (*q. v.*).

CRYPTIDINE, n. Kri^{2}p'ti^{2}d-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kryptidin*. An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{11}N$, formed by the dry distillation of quinine, cinchonine, or their isomers, with potash, or by the dry distillation of coal. It boils at about 274° C. [B, 4, 270 (α, 24).]

CRYPTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-ti^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Dicotyleæ*, comprising *Cryptina*, *Claytonia*, and *Leptrina*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOBIOTIC, CRYPTOBIOTOUS, adj's. Kri^{2}p-to-bi-o^{2}t'ik, -i'o^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *cryptobioticus*, *cryptobiotus* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and βιοτικός, pertaining to life). Fr., *cryptobiote*, *cryptobiotique*. Ger., *kryptobiotisch*. Having latent or dormant life (said of inanimate objects which, like crystals and concrements, increase in size). [A, 322; L, 41.]

CRYPTOBRACHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-to(to^3)-brak-(bra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and βραχίων, the arm. An order of the *Brachiopoda*. [L, 234.]

CRYPTOBRANCHIATE, adj. From κρυπτός, concealed, and βράγχια, gills. Lat., *cryptobranchius*, *cryptobranchiatus*. Fr., *cryptobranche*. Ger., *verborgenkiemig*. Having the branchiæ concealed, as in the *Cryptobranchia*, or *Cryptobranchiata* (of Duméril, an order of osseous fishes; of Goldfuss, *et al.*, a family of the *Isopoda*; of Gray, a subclass of the *Gasteropoda*). [L, 121, 180.]

CRYPTOCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rp'a^3. Fr., *cryptocarpes*. A section of the *Discophora*. [L, 180.]

CRYPTOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rp'-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptocarpées*. See HYDROMEDUSÆ.

CRYPTOCARPEÆ [Acharius] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and καρπός, a fruit. A division of the *Florideæ*, consisting of *Chondrus*, *Polyides*, *Furcellaria*, *Iridæa*, *Dumontia*, *Helminthora*, and *Glœosiphonia*, to which the author afterward added *Hildenbrandtia*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCARYA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}p)-to(to^3)-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-(ru^6)-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κάρυον, a nut. Fr., *cryptocarye*. The Australian nutmeg; of R. Brown, a genus of the *Laurineæ*, tribe *Perceaceæ*. [B, 42, 275 (α, 24).]—**C. aromatica.** The *Mespilodaphne* (*Ocotea*) *pretiosa*. [A, 301.]—**C. australis.** The Moreton bay-laurel. The bark contains a bitter alkaloid which, when administered to warm-blooded animals, produces death by asphyxia. [Bancroft, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Oct. 1, 1887; "Therap. Gaz.," Nov., 1887, p. 747 (α, 17).]—**C. densiflora** [Blume]. A species the bark of which contains an aromatic bitter substance known in Java as *Kitedja*, employed in puerperal convulsions, in spasmodic affections of the intestines, etc. [α, 24.]—**C. moschata.** A species indigenous to Brazil; a large tree producing an aromatic fruit known as Brazilian nutmeg, which is, however, a poor substitute for the true nutmeg. [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**C. pretiosa** [Martius]. The *Mespilodaphne* (*Ocotea*) *pretiosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCARYÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ka(ka^3)'-ri^2(ru^6)-a^3. Fr., *cryptocaryées*. Of Nees, a division of the *Laureæ*, comprising *Endiandra*, *Beilschmiedia*, *Cecidodaphne*, *Cryptocarya*, *Agathophyllum*, and *Mespilodaphne*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCARYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ka(ka^3)-ri(ru^6)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptocaryées*. 1. Of Nees, a tribe of the *Laurinæ* (of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Laurineæ*; of Meissner, a tribe of the *Laureæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Laureæ*), comprising the *Cryptocaryæ* and the genus *Caryodaphne*. [B, 170, 245 (α, 24).] 2. Of Pax, a tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, comprising *Aydendron*, *Ampelodaphne*, *Cryptocarya*, *Ravensara*, *Cyanodaphne*, and *Icosandra*. [B, 245.]

CRYPTOCEPHALA [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. Fr., *cryptocéphales*. See LICHENASTRA.

CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptocéphalidées*. A family of the *Eupoda*.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cryptocéphale*. As a species name, having the head concealed or inconspicuous; as a n., of G. St.-Hilaire, a genus of monsters in which the head consists of a collection of rudimentary bones, and does not project; also a genus of the *Chrysomelidæ*. [L, 43, 196.]

CRYPTOCERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'ta^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κέρας, a horn. A division of the *Heteroptera*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-se^{2}r-(ke^{2}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Paneridæ*. [L, 251.]

CRYPTOCHÆTE (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ke'(ch^{2}a^3'e^2)-te(ta). Gen., *cryptochæt'es*. From κρυπτός, concealed, and χαίτη, the hair. A section of the genus *Microchæte*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. andicola** [Raimondi]. A species found on the highest parts of the Andes, in Peru, where, under the name of *huamanripa*, it is considered a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the air-passages. [Bignon, "Nouv. remèdes," May 1, 1886, p. 200.]

CRYPTOCHILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ki^{2}l-(ch^{2}el)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a section of the *Orchidaceæ-Vandeæ*, comprising *Cryptochilus*, *Acanthophippium*, and *Anthogonium*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCLYNEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-kli-(klu^6)'ne^2-i(e). Of Léveillé, a family of *Stromatospori*, consisting of the genus *Vermicularia*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCOCCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptococcées*. 1. Of Kützing, a family of the *Mycophyceæ*, comprising *Cryptococcus*, *Ulvina*, and *Sphærotilus*. 2. Of Römer, one consisting of the single genus *Cryptococcus*. 3. Of Rabenhorst, a division of imperfect *Algæ*, consisting of *Cryptococcus* and *Ulvina*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-kok'ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *cryptocoque*. Of Kützing, a genus of cryptogams, the type of the *Cryptococceæ*, classed by Decaisne with the *Palmelleæ* and by Meneghini with the *Protococcoideæ*; consisting of hyaline globules arranged without order and forming a mucous mass without definite consistence; found in infusions and stale liquids. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. alveareus.** A species supposed to form the mold that sometimes proves destructive to broods of bees. [A, 396.] Cf. BACILLUS *alvei*.—**C. cerevisiæ, C. fermentum** [Kützing]. See SACCHAROMYCES *cerevisiæ*.—**C. glutinis.** See SACCHAROMYCES *glutinis*.—**C. guttulatus** [Robin]. The *Saccharomyces guttulatus*. [B.]—**C. natans** [Kützing], **C. nebulosus** [Kützing]. Species doubtfully identified with the *Micrococcus crepusculum*. [B, 30.]—**C. xanthogenicus.** A micro-organism described by Domingos Freire, and considered by him to be the cause of yellow fever. [α, 27.]

CRYPTOCŒLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}p(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-a^3. A suborder of the *Bdellomorpha*. [L, 261.]

CRYPTOCORYNE (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r-in-(u^{6}n)'e(a), -ko^{2}r'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *cryptocoryn'es* (*-cor'ynes*). From κρυπτός concealed, and κορύνη, a club. Of Fischer, a genus of tropical Asiatic plants of the *Aroideæ*, tribe *Arineæ*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. ovata** [Schott]. The *Lagenandra toxicaria*. [B, 216.]

CRYPTOCORYNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptocorynées*. A tribe of the *Araceæ* (of Kunth, of the *Aroideæ veræ*; of Spach, of the *Callaceæ*), including *Cryptocoryne* and *Stylochæten*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOCOTYLEDONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}d(ad)-on(o^{2}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and κοτυληδών (see COTYLEDON). Fr., *cryptocotylédones*. See AMPHIBRYA.

CRYPTO-CRYSTALLINE, adj. Kri^{2}pt-o-kri^{2}s'ta^{2}l-i^{2}n. From κρυπτός, concealed, and κρύσταλλος, a crystal. Occurring in crystals that can not be distinguished with the naked eye. [L, 121.]

CRYPTODACTYLA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt-(kru^{6}pt) o(o^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and δάκτυλος, a digit. A grade of the *Aves*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTODIBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, δίς, double, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *cryptodibranche*. Having the branchiæ concealed in the body; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptodibranchii*, an order of the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 41.]

CRYPTODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-di^{2}d'i^2-(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and δίδυμος, a twin-child. Fr., *cryptodidyme*. See FŒTUS *inclusus*.

CRYPTODIRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-di(de)'ra^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and δειρή, the neck. Fr., *cryptodères*. A series of the *Testitudinata*, characterized by possessing the power of retracting the head within the carapace. [L, 121.]

CRYPTODONTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-do^{2}n'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and ὀδούς, a tooth. A family of the *Anomodontia*. [L, 14.]

CRYPTOGAM, n. Kri^{2}pt'o-ga^{2}m. Lat., *cryptogama* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *cryptogame*. Ger., *Kryptogam*. It., *crittogamo*. Sp., *criptógamo*. Any flowerless plant, especially one belonging to the class *Cryptogamia*; in the pl., *c's*, a large division of the vegetable kingdom, including plants, distinguished by the absence of a regular axis and of true leaves by having mostly a cellular structure only, by not developing true flowers, and by producing spores without an embryo. [B, 19, 170, 270, 291 (α, 24).]—**Cellular c's.** Lat., *Cryptogamæ cellulares*. See *C.*—**Vascular c's.** Lat., *Cryptogamæ vasculares* (seu *vasculariæ*). Ger., *Gefässkryptogamen*. The *Pteridophyta*; plants having a distinct development of ducts and other vessels which are the result of cell-fusion. In modern systems they include the *Equisetineæ*, *Filicineæ*, and *Lycopodineæ*. The ferns are the most numerous and important of the series. [B, 291 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}g'a^3-ma^3. Fr., *cryptogames*. 1. Of Batsch, a class of plants comprising the orders *Chlorophylla*, *Glaucophylla*, and *Aphylla*. 2. Of Lühmen, a division of plants comprising the classes *Stachyocarpa*, *Maschalocarpa*, *Hypophyllocarpa*, *Rhizocarpa*, *Mitrocarpa*, *Eccalyptrocarpa*, *Ascidiocarpa*, *Asnidocarpa*, *Angiocarpa*, *Hypeidormidocarpa*, *Engastriocarpa*, *Hymenocarpa*, and *Eleurtherocarpa*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}g'a^3-me-(ma^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptogamées*. Ger., *Kryptogamen*. 1. Of De La Marck, a class comprising the families *Filices*, *Algæ*, *Fungi*, and

Musci. 2. Of Bernhardi, a class comprising the orders *Periœdolatœ*, *Filices*, and *Musci*. 3. Of Willdenow, a class comprising the orders *Stachyopterides*, *Filices*, *Hydropterides*, *Musci*, *Hepaticœ*, *Algœ*, *Fungi*, and *Gasteromyci*. 4. Of Mass, a class including the divisions *Salvinieœ* and *Equisetaceœ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cellulares.** See under CRYPTOGAM.—**C. vasculares (seu vasculariæ).** See *Vascular* CRYPTOGAMS.

CRYPTOGAME (Fr.), n. Krep-to-ga^{2}m. See CRYPTOGAM.—**C's aphylles.** See THALLOPHYTES.

CRYPTOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'-i^2-a^3. Fr., *cryptogamie*. 1. See CRYPTOGAMY. 2. See CRYPTOGAM. 3. The 24th class of Linnæus, comprising the orders *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algœ*, and *Fungi*. 4. Of Wiggers, a class comprising the *Filices*, *Epiphyllospermœ*, *Rhizospermœ*, *Julospermœ*, *Metaxillares*, *Musci*, *Coleofissœ*, *Sphœrospermœ*, *Aspidoferœ*, *Aspermœ*, *Appendix*, and *Fungoideœ*. 5. Of Schreber, a class comprising the orders of Linnæus, and in addition *Miscellaneœ* and *Hepaticœ*. 6. Of Richard, a class comprising the *Filices*, *Hepaticœ*, *Equisetaceœ*, and *Lycopodaceœ*. [B, 170, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMIAN, CRYPTOGAMIC, adj's. Kri^{2}pt-o-ga^{2}m'-i^2-a^{3}n, -i^{2}k. See CRYPTOGAMOUS.

CRYPTOGAMOLOGY, n. Kri^{2}pt-o-ga^{2}m-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From κρυπτός, concealed, γάμος, marriage, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cryptogamologie*. The botany of the cryptogams. [*a*, 24.]

CRYPTOGAMOUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt-o^{3}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *cryptogamus*, *cryptogamicus*. Fr., *cryptogamique*. Ger., *kryptogamisch*. Of the nature of a cryptogam or belonging to the *Cryptogamia*.

CRYPTOGAMY, n. Kri^{2}pt-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *cryptogamia* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *cryptogamie*. 1. The state of being cryptogamous. 2. Concealed fructification. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). From κρυπτός, concealed, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *cryptogastre*. Ger., *verborgenbauchig*. Having the abdomen concealed; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptogasteres*, a section of the *Muscidœ*. [L, 41.]

CRYPTOGENUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}j(o^{3}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *cryptogène*. Parasitic from the outset within the body of another living being; as an., in the n. pl., *Cryptogena*, a class of the *Acephala*. [L, 41.]

CRYPTOGYNOUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From κρυπτός, concealed, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *cryptogyne*. In botany, having the female organs concealed. [A, 385.]

CRYPTO-IMPETIGINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)''o-(o^3)-i^{2}m-pe^{2}t-i^{2}j(eg)'i^{2}n-ez(as) From κρυπτός, concealed, and *impetigo* (*q. v.*). Of Schönlein, a group of skin diseases in which only a pericarpium is present, without any "fruit-products," such as papules, vesicles, etc., or with only slight indications of them; equivalent to the maculæ and squamæ of Plenck and Willan and the acarpæ of Fuchs. [G, 10.]

CRYPTOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *cryptolep'idos* (*-is*). From κρυπτός, concealed, and λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *cryptolépide*. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Asclepiadeœ*, tribe *Periploceœ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOLITH, n. Kri^{2}pt'o-li^{2}th. From κρυπτός, concealed, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *cryptolithe*. A calculus lodged in a crypt. [A, 301.]

CRYPTOLOGY, n. Kri^{2}pt-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *cryptologia* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *cryptologie*. Ger., *Lehre vom Verborgenen*. The science, doctrine, or study of occult things. [A, 322.] Cf. CRYPHTHORISMUS.

CRYPTOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-mo^{3}n-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)'na^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and μονάς, a unit. Fr., *cryptomonadins*. A family of the *Isomastigoda* or of the *Infusoria*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and μύκης, a fungus. Of Bonorden, an order of *Fungi*, including the *Æcidiacei*, *Nemasporei*, and *Ascosporei*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOMYCTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}k(mu^{6}k)-te(ta)'rez(re^{2}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and μυκτήρ, the snout. A section of apodal fishes. [L, 281.]

CRYPTONEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}m-(nam)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and νῆμα, a thread. Small cellular threads produced by cryptostomata. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTONEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-nem-(nam)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Florideœ*, comprising the subtribes *Gloiocladeœ*, *Themostomeœ*, *Spongiocarpeœ*, *Gasterocarpeœ*, and *Coccocarpeœ*. 2. Of Decaisne, an order of the *Choristosporeœ*, comprising *Crouania*, *Dudresnaya*, and *Gloiocladia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}m(nam)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Harvey, an order of *Gongylospermeœ*, consisting of the suborders *Gigartineœ* and *Cryptonemeœ*. 2. Of Agardh, a family of *Algœ*, divided into the tribes *Nemastomeœ*, *Gastrocarpeœ*, *Grateloupieœ*, and *Cryptonemieœ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^2)-ne^{2}m-(nam)-i^2'(e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Cryptonemiaceœ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTONEURUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^2)-nu^{2}r'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *cryptoneure*. Having no visible nerves; as a n., in the f., *Cryptoneura*, of Agardh, a division of the genus *Delesseria*; as a n., in the n. pl., *Cryptoneura*. See ACRITA. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

CRYPTONÉVRAXIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Krep-to-na-vra^{2}x-e. Affections of the central nervous system due to obscure causes. [L, 82.]

CRYPTOPENTAMERUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}nt-a^3-me(ma)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, πέντε, five, and μηρός, the thigh. Ger., *undeutlichfünfgliedrig*. Having five joints one of which is obscure; as a n., in the n. pl., *Cryptopentamera*, a tribe or division of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 81, 121, 353.]

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o-(o^3)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cryptophagiens*. A family of the *Curculionidœ* or of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196, 267.]

CRYPTOPHANIC ACID, n. Kri^{2}pt-o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cryptophanique*. Ger., *Kryptophansäure*. An acid, $H_2C_5H_7NO_5$, to which Thudichum ascribes the acidity of the urine. Some authors consider it a mixture of different bodies. [B, 8. 270 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and ὀφθαλμός. A congenital defect in which the globe of the eye is hidden by the skin, which stretches across the orbit without any aperture. In some cases so called the eyes and the orbits have been absent. [F.]

CRYPTOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). An individual affected with cryptophthalmia.

CRYPTOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}s-(fu^{6}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and φῦκος, sea-weed. The protophytes; in Thuret's classification of *Algœ*, those individuals in which distinct reproductive organs are not apparent, including the *Palmelleœ* and the *Nostochineœ*. [B, 62.]

CRYPTOPHYTES, n. pl. Kri^{2}pt'o-fits. Lat., *cryptophyta* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *c*. Plants having no true roots. [A, 301.] Of Link, a class of *Cryptogamœ*, embracing *Algœ*, *Fungi*, and *Lichenes* (corresponding to the *Thallophyta* of Endlicher). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOPIANINE, CRYPTOPINE, n's. Kri^{2}pt-o-pi'a^{2}n-en, kri^{2}pt'o-pen. Lat., *cryptopina*, *cryptopia* (from κρυπτός, concealed, and ὄπιον, opium). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cryptopin*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_6$, existing in small amount in opium, first obtained from weak alcoholic washings of crude morphine. It is colorless and odorless. Its salts are bitter, but cause a subsequent sensation of coolness in the mouth. [B, 5, 18, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** A compound, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5HCl + 6H_2O$, of c. with hydrochloric acid, forming delicate prismatic crystals. If dissolved in about 30 parts of hot water and set aside, it forms a jelly much like pure gelatin. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOPODA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}p'-o^{2}d-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *cryptopodes*. Ger., *Schildkrabbe*. 1. A tribe of the *Crustacea* capable of concealing the last 4 pairs of feet beneath the shell. 2. Of Meyer, a family of ophidians. 3. Of Latreille, a family of the *Chelonia*. [L, 30, 180.]

CRYPTOPORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}p'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and πόρος, a pore. Fr., *cryptopore*. Ger., *verdecktlochig*. Having obscure or concealed pores. [L, 42.]

CRYPTOPROCTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt) o(o^3)-pro^{2}k(prok)'ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτος, concealed, and πρωκτός, the anus. A family of the *Carnivora*. [L, 277.]

CRYPTOPROCTINA (Lat.), **CRYPTOPROCTINÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-pro^{2}k(prok)-ti(te)'na^3, -ne-(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Viverridœ*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTOPYIC, adj. Kri^{2}pt-o-pi'i^{2}k. Lat., *cryptopyicus* (from κρυπτός, hidden, and πύον, pus). Fr., *cryptopyique*. Due to hidden suppuration (said of a state of disease caused or kept up by an occult abscess). [L, 41, 43.]

CRYPTORCHID, n. Kri^{2}pt-o^{2}rk'i^{2}d. See CRYPTORCHIS.

CRYPTORCHIDISM, n. Kri^{2}pt-o^{2}rk'i^{2}d-i^{2}zm. Lat., *cryptorchidismus*, *cryptorchidia*. Fr., *cryptorchidie*. Ger., *Kryptorchidismus*. The state of being a cryptorchis.

CRYPTORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cryptorch'eos* (*-is*). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *cryptorchide*. A male whose testicles are concealed (retained within the abdomen). The condition is normal in some of the lower animals. [A, 301, 322.]

CRYPTORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See CRYPTORCHIDISM.

CRYPTORISMUS (Lat.), n. m Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See CRYPHTHORISMUS.

CRYPTORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}r-ri(re)'nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *cryptorrhinien*. Ger., *verdecktnasig*. Having the nostrils hardly perceptible; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptorrhini*, a family of the *Natatores*. [L, 180.]

CRYPTORRHYNCHIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ῥύγχος, the snout. Fr., *cryptorrhynques*, *c*. A family (or subfamily) of the *Curculionidœ*. [L, 41, 262.]

CRYPTOS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)'o^{2}s. Gr., κρυπτός. Occult, latent, concealed. [A, 325.]

CRYPTOSIPHONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-si^{2}f-o^{2}n(on)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and σίφων, a tube. Of Agardh, a family of the *Dumontiaceœ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *cryptospermées*. Of Kützing, an order of *Gymnospermeœ*, comprising the families *Lemanieœ*, *Chœtophorœ*, *Batrachospermeœ*, *Liagoreœ*, and *Mesoglœaceœ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-spor-(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a group of *Algœ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-stej(ste^{2}g)′-i^2-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and στέγη, a chamber. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The species yield a milky juice, which, when exposed to the sun, is changed into caoutchouc. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. grandiflora** [R. Brown]. The India-rubber vine; a species common on the coast of India, yielding a caoutchouc called Palay rubber. [B, 77, 172 (α, 24).]—**C. madagascariensis.** The Madagascar caoutchouc-plant. [B, 77, 275 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-stej(ste^{2}g)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Periploceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cryptostegia.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEMMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m′me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Ursinieæ*, comprising *Arctotheca, Cryptostemma*, and *Microstephium.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEMMIDES [Westwood] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt-(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m′mi^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A family of the *Phalangidea.* [L, 121.]

CRYPTOSTEMONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m(stam)′o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Of Gleditsch, a division of plants comprising the classes *Filicinæ, Muscosæ, Algaceæ*, and *Fungosæ.* [B, 270 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEMONOUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o-ste^{2}m′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From κρυπτός, concealed, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *cryptostémone.* Having the stamens concealed. [Gleditsch and Mönch (A, 301.)]

CRYPTOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-sto^{2}m′-a^3 ta^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *cryptostomes.* Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some algals. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOTETRAMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-te^{2}t-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)′e^{2}r-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, τέσσαρες, four, and μέρος, a part. See TETRAMERA.

CRYPTOTHECII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-thes-(thak)′i^2-i(e). From κρυπτός, concealed, and θήκη, a receptacle. A group of mosses, including *Spiridens.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

CRYPTOTRIMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-tri^{2}m(trem)′e^{2}r-a^3. From κρυπτός, concealed, τρεῖς, three, and μέρος, a part. See TRIMERA.

CRYPTOUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt′u^{3}s. Gr., κρυπτός. Lat., *cryptos, cryptus.* Fr., *caché.* Ger., *verborgen.* Concealed. [A, 322.]

CRYPTOZOUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-o(o^3)-zo′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κρυπτός, concealed, and ζωή, life. Fr., *cryptozoé.* Apparently dead, possessed of latent life. [A, 322.]

CRYPTOZYGOUS, adj. Kri^{2}pt-o-zig′u^{3}s. From κρυπτός, concealed, and ζυγόν, an arch. Fr., *cryptozyge.* Ger., *cryptozyg.* Having the dental arches not sufficiently prominent to be visible when the skull, resting on a horizontal plane, is viewed from above. [A, 301.]

CRYPTURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-u^2(u)′ri^{2}d-e-(a^2-e^2). From κρυπτός, concealed, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *crypturides.* A family of the *Gallinacea.* [L.]

CRYPTURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-u^2(u)-ri(re)′ne-(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Tetraonidæ.* [L.]

CRYPTURUS (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}pt(kru^{6}pt)-u^2(u)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *crypturé.* Ger., *verdecktschwanzig.* Having an inconspicuous tail; as a n., in the m. pl., *Crypturi*, of Sclater, a family of the *Carinatæ.* [L, 121.]

CRYSORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}s(kru^{6}s)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)′i^{2}s(es). Gr., κρυσόρχεις (from κρύπτειν, to conceal, and ὄρχις, the testicle). Retraction of one or both of the testicles. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CRYSTAL, n. Kri^{2}s′ta^{2}l. Lat., *crystallum.* Gr., κρύσταλλος. Fr., *cristal.* Ger., *Krystal.* It., *cristallo.* Sp., *cristal.* A substance occurring in a definite geometrical form which is essentially constant for that substance, and which the latter always assumes when the conditions for its production are present. [B.]—**Acicular c.** A needle-shaped c. [α, 24.]—**Arborescent c's.** C's arranged in slender, spreading branches, somewhat plant-like, as in the frost on windows, and in the delineations on rocks, called dendrites. [α, 24.]—**Asthma c's.** See under ASTHMA.—**Blood-c's.** Blood-red, transparent, doubly refractive, microscopic c's, usually rhomboidal, consisting of oxyhæmoglobin. [α, 27.]—**Complex c.** A c. bounded by dissimilar faces. [B, 3 (α, 21).]—**C'feuchtigkeit** (Ger.). The vitreous body of the eye. [L, 80.]—**C'häutchen, C'-lenhaut** (Ger.). The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 80.]—**C'llinse** (Ger.). See *Crystalline* LENS.—**C. mineral.** Fr., *c. minéral.* Potassium nitrate (see SAL *prunelle*). [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C's of tartar.** Lat., *crystalli tartari.* Fr., *crystaux de tartre.* C's of potassium bitartrate. [B, 5, 270 (α, 24).]—**C's of Venus.** Lat., *crystalli Veneris.* Fr., *cristaux de Vénus.* C's of copper sulphate. [B, 5, 180 (α, 24).]—**Ear-c.** See OTOLITH.—**Hæmin c's.** See *Teichmann's c's.*—**Lead-chamber c's.** C's of the composition $HSO_3(NO_2)$, formed in the lead chambers in which sulphuric acid is manufactured. [B, 5.]—**Simple c.** A c. the faces of which are similar and occupy similar relative positions. [α, 27.]—**Teichmann's c's.** Narrow rhombic plates of a nut-brown color, which consist of hæmatin hydrochloride. [L, 351.]

CRYSTALBAN, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l′ba^{2}n. According to Payer, a resin that is a constituent of gutta-percha. [B, 270 (α, 24).]

CRYSTALHYDRATION, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-hid-ra′shu^{3}n. The absorption of a definite number of molecules of water by salts on crystallizing. [α, 27.]

CRYSTALLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *crystallus.* Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′li(le). 1. Crystals (see CRYSTALLUS). 2. An old name for the pocks of varicella. [G.]

CRYSTALLIFEROUS, CRYSTALLIGEROUS, adj's. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -i^{2}j′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *crystallum*, a crystal, and *ferre*, or *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cristallifère.* Containing crystals. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *crystallinus* (*tunica* understood). Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^{2}n-a^3. The arachnoid membrane. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^{2}n-e-(a^3-e^2). See CRYSTALLI (2d def.).

CRYSTALLINE, n. Kri^{2}st′a^{2}l-en. 1. Of Unverdorben (1826), the substance now called aniline. 2. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* [B, 77, 121 (α, 24).] 3. The c. lens.

CRYSTALLINE, adj. Kri^{2}st′a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Gr., κρυσταλλοειδής. Lat., *crystallinus.* Fr., *cristallin.* Ger., *krystallisch, krystallinisch.* It., *cristallino.* Sp., *cristalino.* Resembling or belonging to a crystal; occurring under the form of crystals. [B, 81.]

CRYSTALLINOCAPSULITIS (Lat.), n. f. From *crystallinum*, the crystalline lens, *capsula*, a capsule, and *-itis.** Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′′li^{2}n-o(o^3)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *crystallinocapsulit′idos (-is).* For deriv., see CRYSTALLINE, CAPSULE, and *-itis**. See PHAKITIS.—**C. anterior.** Inflammation of the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens. It is extremely doubtful if this ever occurs except as a consequence of perforating wound of the eyeball and capsule, with or without accompanying iritis. [F.]

CRYSTALLINOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}n-o(o^3)-se(ka)′le(la); in Eng., kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-i^{2}n′o-sel. From κρυστάλλινος, the crystalline lens, and κήλη, a tumor. Hernia of the crystalline lens. [L, 290.]

CRYSTALLION (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κρυστάλλιον. Of Dioscorides, the *Plantago psyllium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CRYSTALLISATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *crystallisatio′nis.* See CRYSTALLIZATION.

CRYSTALLISCH (Ger.), adj. Kri^{2}st-a^{3}l′li^{2}sh. See CRYSTALLINE (adj.).

CRYSTALLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. Kri^{2}st-a^{3}l-lez-er′un^{2}g. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

CRYSTALLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li(le)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *crystallit′idos (-is).* From κρύσταλλος, the crystalline lens (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the crystalline lens, or more properly of its capsule. [F.] See PHAKITIS.

CRYSTALLIZATION, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *crystallisatio.* Fr., *cristallisation, crystallisation.* Ger., *Crystallisirung, Krystallbildung, Krystallisation, Kristallisirung.* It., *cristallizzazione.* Sp., *cristalización.* 1. The act of assuming the crystalline form. 2. The body thus formed. 3. The process of rendering crystalline. [B, 116 (α, 24).]—**Alternate c.** The successive c. of several different salts in solution. [α, 27.]

CRYSTALLOCATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′′lo(lo^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-pi(pi^2)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *crystallocatapies′eos (-pi′esis).* From κρύσταλλος, the crystalline lens, and καταπίεσις, a keeping down. See CRYSTALLOCATATHESIS.

CRYSTALLOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′′lo(lo^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)′ta^3. From κρύσταλλος, the crystalline lens, and καταῤῥάκτης, a cataract. Fr., *cristallocataracte.* A lenticular cataract. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLOCATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)′′lo(lo^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *crystallocatathes′eos (-ath′esis).* From κρύσταλλος, the crystalline lens, and κατάθεσις, a laying down. Fr., *cristallocatathèse.* Reclination (couching) of the crystalline lens. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLOCLAST, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l′o-kla^{2}st. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and κλᾶν, to break. Fr., *brisecristal.* One who studies crystals by means of cleavage. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLODES (Lat.), adj. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lod′ez(as). Gr., κρυσταλλώδης. See CRYSTALLOID.

CRYSTALLOGENOUS, adj. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Producing or capable of producing crystals. [α, 24.]

CRYSTALLOGENY, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *crystallogenesis, crystallogenia* (from κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *cristallogenie.* Ger., *Krystallbildung* (1st def.). 1. See CRYSTALLIZATION (1st def.). 2. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *crystallographia* (from κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *cristallographie.* Ger., *Krystallographie.* The science of the formation and forms of crystals.

CRYSTALLOID, adj. Kri^{2}st′a^{2}l-oid. Gr., κρυσταλλοειδής (from κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *crystallodes, crystalloides, crystalloïdens.* Fr., *cristalloïde.* Ger., *krystallähnlich.* It., *cristalloide.* Sp., *cristaloídeo.* Resembling a crystal in structure or appearance; as a n., of Graham, one of a class of substances distinguished by the rapidity with which their solutions diffuse through a neighboring liquid. They are usually delivered from the mineral kingdom, and are of simple chemical constitution, but there are also crystal-like protein bodies of this class found in the cells of various plants (sometimes associated with inorganic matter). They are so called because their typical representatives are crystallizable bodies or are of a crystalline form. [B, 77, 121, 229, 291 (α, 24).] See COLLOIDS.

CRYSTALLOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *crystalloidit′idos (-is).* See CRYSTALLITIS.

CRYSTALLOMAGNETIC, adj. Kri^{2}st′′a^{2}l-o-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t′i^{2}k. Relating to or connected with crystallo-magnetism. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLO-MAGNETISM, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-o-ma^{2}g′ne^{2}t-i^{2}zm. The property by virtue of which certain crystals, when suspended

horizontally, point to the north, the line of direction being that of the optical axis of the crystal. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLOMETRY, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *crystallometria* (from κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *cristallométrie*. Ger., *Krystallometrie, Krystallmesskunst*. The science of the measurement of the angles of crystals. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo-(lo^3)-nom(no^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and νόμος, a law. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

CRYSTALLOPARATOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-lo(lo^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From κρύσταλλος, the crystalline lens, παρά, aside, and τόπος, a place. Displacement of the crystalline lens. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLOPHOROUS, adj. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and φορεῖν, to bear. See CRYSTALLIFEROUS.

CRYSTALLOTECHNY, n. Kri^{2}st-a^{2}l'o-te^{2}k-ni^2. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, and τεχνή, art. The art or process of preparing crystals. [a, 27.]

CRYSTALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CRYSTAL.—**C. Dianæ.** Nitrate of silver prepared by precipitation; Sala's *magisterium argenti*. [B, 70.]—**C. minerale.** See CRYSTAL *mineral*.

CRYSTALLURIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2-(u)-ri^{2}d-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *crystaluridros'eos (-is)*. From κρύσταλλος, a crystal, οὖρον, urine, and ἱδρώς, sweat. Fr., *cristalluridrose*. Ger., *Harnschwitzen mit Krystalbildung auf der Haut*. A condition in which urinary elements are excreted in the sweat, with the formation of crystals on the skin. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., κρύσταλλος. See CRYSTAL.—**Crystalli argenti.** Crystals of silver nitrate. [L, 105.]—**Crystalli cordis.** See CARDIOCRYSTALLI.—**Crystalli cupri.** Crystals of copper sulphate. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Crystalli Dianæ, Crystalli lunæ.** Crystals of silver nitrate. [B; L, 135.]—**C. mineralis.** See CRYSTAL *mineral*.—**Crystalli sodæ.** Crystals of sodium carbonate. [L, 135.]—**Crystalli tartari.** Crystals of potassium bitartrate. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Crystalli Veneris.** Crystals of copper sulphate. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CRYSTALS, n. Kri^{2}st'a^{2}lz. The fruit of *Prunus insititia*. [A, 505.]

CRYSTAL SPRING, n. Kri^{2}st'a^{2}l. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363.]

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, n. A place in San Mateo County, California, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363.]

CRYSTALWORTS, n. pl. Kri^{2}st'a^{2}l-wu^{6}rts. The *Ricciaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CRYSTANE (Lat.), n. f. Kri^{2}st(kru^{6}st)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *cryst'anes*. Of Dioscorides, the *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CSICORGOFA [Malay], n. The *Gratiola officinalis*. [B, 88; L, 105.]

CTEDON (Lat.), n. f. Te(kta)'do^{2}n(don). Gen., *cted'onos (-is)*. Gr., κτηδών. A fibre; in the pl., *ctedones*, the fibrous layers of wood. [A, 325, 387; L, 94.]

CTEIS (Lat.), n. m. Tis(kte^2'i^{2}s). Gen., *cten'os (-is)*. Gr., κτείς. 1. A comb. 2. A row of incisor teeth. 3. The pubic hair. 4. The ulnar border of the hand. [A, 325, 387.]

CTENES (Lat.), n., pl. of *cteis* (*q. v.*). Ten(kte^{2}n)'ez(e^{2}s). The incisors. [L.]

CTENIDIOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-i^{2}d-i^2 o-(o^3)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From κτενίδιον, a little comb, and βράγχια, gills. A suborder of the *Palliata*.

CTENIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κτενίδιον (dim. of κτείς, a comb). A gill-comb; in the *Mollusca*, a process of the body wall upon each side, having a number of comb-like processes, usually respiratory in function. [L, 121.]

CTENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-i^2'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κτενίον, a small comb, from the appearance of the spikes. A genus of gramineous plants. [B, 19, 245.]—**C. americanum, C. aromaticum.** Toothache-grass, a pungent-tasting species growing in the southern United States. [B, 19, 34.]

CTENOBRANCHIA (Lat.), **CTENOBRANCHIATA** [Gray] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a, -bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. Fr., *cténobranches*. An order of the *Gasteropoda*, having pectinated branchiæ. [L, 180.]

CTENOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'e^{2}r-a^3. From κτείς, a comb, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *cténocères*. See ALCYONARIA.

CTENOCYST (Lat.), n. Te^{2}n'o-si^{2}st. From κτείς, a comb, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *cténocyste*. A spherical vesicle lined with ciliated epithelium and filled with a clear fluid containing mineral particles, which is situated within the apical pole of the *Ctenophora*, and is believed to possess auditory functions. [L, 147.]

CTENODACTYLINA (Lat.), **CTENODACTYLINÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e)'na^3, -ne(na^3-e^2). From κτείς, a comb, and δάκτυλος, a digit. A subfamily of the *Octodontidæ*. [L, 121.]

CTENODODIPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-od-o-(o^2)-di^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κτείς, a comb, εἶδος, resemblance, and δίπτερος, double-winged. A family of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 207.]

CTENODONT, adj. Te^{2}n'o-do^{2}nt. From κτείς, a comb, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *cténodonte*. Having comb-like teeth. [L, 41, 42.]

CTENODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cténodontées*. Of Montagne, a tribe of the *Florideæ*, consisting of the genus *Ctenodus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CTENODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cryptonemeæ*, consisting of the genus *Ctenodus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CTENOID, adj. Te^{2}n'oid. From κτείς, a comb, and εἶδος, resemblance. Comb-like, pectinate (said of the free border of scales and of teeth). [L, 14.]

CTENOIDEI [Agassiz] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-i(e). An order of fishes having ctenoid scales. [L, 147.]

CTENOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). Fr., *cténoïdes*. See PLEURONECTIDÆ.

CTENOLABRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-la^{2}b-(la^{3}b)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pharyngognathi*. [L, 14.]

CTENOPHOR, n. Te^{2}n'o-for. An individual of the *Ctenophora*. [L.]

CTENOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From κτείς, a comb, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cténophores*. Ger., *Kammquallen*. 1. Of Lankester, a class of the *Nematophora*. 2. Of Hæckel, a class of the *Cnidariæ*. 3. Of von Siebold and Stannius, an order of the *Acalephæ*. [L, 121, 228, 231.]

CTENOPHORAL, adj. Te^{2}n-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or resembling a ctenophore, belonging to the *Ctenophora*. [L, 147.]

CTENOPHORAN, n. Te^{2}n-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^{2}n. An individual of the *Ctenophora*. [B, 100.]

CTENOPHORE, n. Te^{2}n'o-for. In the *Ctenophora*, one of the longitudinal bands of transverse rows of cilia, which serve as locomotive organs. [L, 11, 147.]

CTENOPHORIC, adj. Te^{2}n-o-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora* or a ctenophore. [L.]

CTENOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See CTENOPHORA.

CTÉNOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. Kta-no^{3}p-tar. From κτείς, a comb, and πτερόν, a wing. Having the wings divided like a comb. [L, 41.]

CTENOSTOMA (Lat.), **CTENOSTOMATA** (Lat.), n's n. and pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-a^3, -o^{2}st-o^{2}m'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. From κτείς, a comb, and στόμα, an aperture. A suborder of marine *Gymnolæmata*. [L, 147.]

CTENUCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te^{2}n(kte^{2}n)-u^{2}k(uch^2)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CUA (Malay), n. The *Amomum zedoaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUAJA-LECHE (Sp.), n. Kwa^3''ha^3-la'cha. The *Galium verum*. [B.]

CUAJILOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa^3-he-lo'ta. The *Parmentiera edulis*. [A, 447.]

CUAJIOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa^3-he-o-ta. The *Rhus perniciosa*. [A, 447.]

CUAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Coumarouna odorata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUAPINOLE (Mex.), n. The resin of *Hymenæa courbaril*. [A, 447.]

CUARUBATINGA, n. In Brazil, the genus *Centrolobium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUASIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa^3'se-a^3. See QUASSIA.—**C. amarga de Surinam** [Sp. Ph.]. See QUASSIA *amara*.—**C. de Jamaica** [Mex. Ph.]. Quassia derived from the *Picræna* (*Simaruba*) *excelsa*. [A, 447.]

CUASTECOMATE (Sp.), n. Kwa^{3}s-ta-ko-ma^3'ta. See CUAUTECOMATE.

CUATE (Sp.), n. Kwa^3'ta. The *Varennea polystachya*. [A, 447.]

CUAUCHALALÁ [Mex. Ph.], **CUAUCHALALATE**, n's. The *Rajania subsamarata*. [A, 447.]

CUAUTECOMATE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa^3-u-ta-ko-ma^3'ta. The *Crescentia alata*. [A, 447.]

CUBAB CHINIE (Hind.), n. The *Piper cubeba*. [B, 88.]

CUBALSANT, n. The *Actinia equina*. [B, 88.]

CUBARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)'ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gr., κυβαρίς. An old name for a kind of insect. [A, 325.]

CUBATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ba(ba^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cubation'is*. From *cubare*, to lie down. Fr., *couchée*. Ger., *Liegen*. 1. See DECUBITUS. 2. A generic term for anteversion and retroversion of the uterus. [A, 59.]

CUBEB, n. Ku^2'be^{2}b. Ar., *kab'abah*. Lat., *cubeba* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cubebæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cubèbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kubebe*. It., *cubebe*. Sp., *cubeba*. The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis* [Miquel] (*Piper cubeba* [Linnæus]), consisting, as found in commerce, of the dried globose fruits of the plant, of about the size of a small pea, of a grayish-brown color, and covered with an ashy-gray bloom. They are strongly wrinkled by the shrinking of the fleshy pericarp, and are furnished with a short stalk. The shell is hard and smooth, and contains a single seed with a whitish, oily albumen. C's have a strong taste with some bitterness and acridity, and a highly aromatic odor, and chemically consist chiefly of a volatile oil, *cubebin*, and *cubebic acid* (*q. v.*). Gum, a fatty oil, and malates of magnesium and calcium are also said to have been found in them. C's are generally stimulant, and are much employed in gonorrhœa. They have been given also in leucorrhœa, cystorrhœa, the urethritis of women and female children, abscess of the prostate gland, hæmorrhoids, chronic bronchial inflammation and diphtheritic affections of the throat. [B, 5. 18 (a, 24).]—**African c's.** 1. Ashantee pepper, Guinea pepper, African black pepper; the fruit of *Piper Afzelii*. They are smaller than the official c's, and have a taste more like that of black pepper (which they resemble in containing piperine and not cubebin). 2. The fruit of an African plant of the *Xanthoxylaceæ*; said to be simply aromatic

and stimulant, without any of the virtues of the genuine c's. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Camphor of c's, C.-camphor.** A hydrate, $C_{15}H_{24} + H_2O = C_{15}H_{26}O$, of that fraction of the oil of c's which boils at about 262° C. It crystallizes in inodorous octahedra, which melt at about 60° C. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Essential oil of c's.** See *Oil of c.*—**False c's.** The fruits of *Piper crassipes*, *Piper ribesioides*, *Daphnidium* (*Lindera*) *cubeba*, etc. They all differ from genuine c's in not giving (in powder on a porcelain slab), with concentrated sulphuric acid, a deep crimson with a distinct carmine tint, and in giving (in decoction) with iodine a dull purple tint instead of a pure blue. [B, 5, 18 (α, 24).] See also *African c's.*—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum* CUBEBÆ *fluidum.*—**Oil of c.** (or **c's**). Lat., *oleum cubebæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum cubebarum.* Fr., *huile volatile de cubèbes, essence de cubèbes.* Ger., *Kubebenöl.* It., *olio di cubebe.* Sp., *aceite de cubebas.* The oil obtained from c's by grinding and distillation. When recently distilled, it has the odor and aromatic properties of c's, and a warm camphoraceous taste; it is lighter than water and contains a small amount of a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and two oils of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$, one of which unites with hydrochloric acid. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Oleoresin of c.** See *Oleoresina* CUBEBÆ.—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CUBEBÆ.—**Troches of c.** See *Trochisci* CUBEBÆ.

CUBEBA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{2}(ku)-be(ba)'ba^{3}. 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., cubeb. 2. Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous shrubs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Piper.* [B, 5, 18, 42, 180 (α, 24).]—**Ætheroleum cubebæ** (seu **cubebarum**). See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**Baccæ cubebæ** [Finn. Ph.]. Cubebs. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. canina** [Miquel]. See PIPER *caninum.*—**C. Clusii** [Miquel]. The *Piper Afzelii.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Cubebæ conditæ.** Preserved cubebs. [α, 21.]—**C. crassipes** [Miquel]. See PIPER *crassipes.*—**Cubebæ fructus** [Belg. Ph.]. Cubebs. [B, 95.]—**C. lorvong** [Miquel]. See PIPER *torvong.*—**C. officinalis** [Miquel], **C. officinarum.** The *Piper c.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Cubebæ tostæ.** Roasted cubebs. [α, 21.]—**C. Wallichii** [Miquel]. See PIPER *ribesioides.*—**Extractum cubebæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de* CUBÈBE.—**Extractum cubebarum.** 1. See *Extrait de* CUBÈBE. 2. See *Oleoresina cubebæ.*—**Extractum cubebæ æthereum.** See *Oleoresina cubebæ.*—**Extractum cubebæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cubèbe.* Ger., *flüssiges Kubebenextrakt.* Fluid extract of cubeb; made by moistening 25 oz. av. of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with 7¾ fl. oz. of alcohol, packing in a percolator, adding sufficient alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then adding alcohol gradually until the cubeb is exhausted, reserving the first 21¼ fl. oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of product. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Fructus cubebæ** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Grana cubebæ.** Cubebs. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Oleoresina cubebæ.** Fr., *oléorésine de cubèbe.* Ger., *Kubebenextrakt.* Oleoresin of cubeb; made by exhausting 100 parts of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with a quantity of stronger ether sufficient to yield 150 parts of percolate, recovering the greater part of the ether by distillation on a water-bath, exposing the residue in a capsule until the remaining ether has evaporated, transferring the remainder to a closed vessel, allowing it to stand until it ceases to deposit a waxy and crystalline matter, and pouring off the oleoresin [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 81 (α, 21).] Cf. *Extrait de* CUBÈBE.—**Oleum cubebæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum cubebæ æthereum, Oleum cubebarum.** See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**Oleum cubebarum æthereum.** Fr., *huile essentielle de cubèbes, oléule de cubèbes.* See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**Semen cubebarum.** Cubebs. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Tinctura cubebæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cubèbe* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cubèbes.* Ger., *Kubebentinktur.* Tincture of cubeb; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of cubeb in No. 30 powder, in 10 parts of diluted alcohol, and pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained by percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or 2½ oz. av. of powdered cubeb and enough alcohol to obtain 1 pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of powdered cubeb and 5 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod.]; or by exhausting 5 oz. of cubeb with a quart of brandy and filtering after 15 days' maceration [Lond. Ph., 1824]. [B, 81, 119 (α, 21).]—**Trochisci cubebæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pastilles de cubèbe.* Ger., *Kubebenpastillen.* Troches of cubeb; made by mixing 400 grains of extract of glycyrrhiza and 200 grains of acacia, in fine powder, adding 50 grains of oleoresin of cubeb, 15 grains of oil of sassafras, and sufficient syrup of balsam of Tolu to form a mass, then dividing into 100 troches. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

CUBEBE (Ger.), n. Ku-ba'be^{2}. See CUBEB.—**C'ncampher.** See CUBEB *camphor.*—**C'nextract.** Extract of cubeb. See *Oleoresina* CUBEBÆ.—**C'nhydrat, C'nkampher.** See CUBEB *camphor.*—**C'nlorbeer.** The *Lindera cubeba.* [L, 80.]—**C'nöl.** See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**C'npfeffer.** Cubebs. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C'nsäure.** See CUBEBIC ACID.

CUBÈBE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}-be^{2}b. See CUBEB, CUBEBA, and PIPER *cubeba.*—**Alcoolé de c's.** See *Tinctura* CUBEBÆ.—**C. de Bourbon.** The *Piper caudatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolico-éthéré de c's.** See *Oleoresina* CUBEBÆ.—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait éthéro-alcoolique de c.** Lat., *extractum cubebæ.* Extract of cubeb; made by exhausting 1 part of powdered cubeb first with 2 parts of rectified commercial ether, then with 2 parts of 95-per-cent. alcohol, distilling the two tinctures separately, evaporating the alcoholic residuum on the water-bath, and adding the ethereal extract. [B, 113 (α, 21); L, 88 (α, 21).]—**Extrait liquide de c.** See *Extractum* CUBEBÆ *fluidum.*—**Extrait oléo-résineux de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de c.*—**Huile essentielle de c's, Huile volatile de c's.** See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**Oléorésine de c.** See *Oleoresina* CUBEBÆ.—**Oléule de c's.** See *Oil of* CUBEB.—**Pastilles de c.** See *Trochisci* CUBEBÆ.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of cubeb; made by drying cubebs in an oven at a temperature of about 25° C., pulverizing in an iron mortar, and passing through a No. 1 horsehair sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (ou **de c's**). See *Tinctura* CUBEBÆ.

CUBEBEN (Ger.), n. sing. and pl. Ku-ba'be^{2}n. 1. (Sing.) see CUBEBENE. 2. (Pl.) see CUBEB.

CUBEBENE, n. Ku^{2}-be'ben. Fr., *cubébène.* Ger., *Cubeben.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{16}$, obtained, along with turpentine, from cubebs, and contained in essence of cubebs; it boils at 250° C. [L, 38, 125 (α, 14).]

CUBEBIC ACID, n. Ku^{2}-beb'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cubébique.* Ger., *Cubebensäure.* It., *acido cubebico.* Sp., *ácido cubébico.* An amorphous resin, $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from cubebs; in small doses it acts as a laxative, and in large doses as a diuretic and as an irritant to the urinary passages. [B, 5, 18, 270 (α, 24).]

CUBEBIN, n. Ku^{2}-beb'i^{2}n. Fr., *cubébine.* Ger., *C.* It., *cubebina.* Sp., *cubebino.* An inodorous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$, occurring in small acicular or tabular crystals, which dissolve freely in boiling alcohol and in chloroform; it forms about 2·5 per cent. of cubebs, and melts at 125° C. It is lævorotary. [B, 5, 270 (α, 24).]

CUBÉBINE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}-ba-ben. See *Oleoresina* CUBEBÆ and CUBEBIN.

CUBEBIS, n. The *Fagara major.* [L, 97.]

CUBETH, n. In the East, the *Letrao roesus.* [B, 88.]

CUBIC, adj. Ku^{2}b'i^{2}k. Lat., *cubicus.* Fr., *cubique.* Ger., *kubisch.* Having the form of a cube; of seeds (*e. g.*, the pea), capable of assuming that form as the result of pressure. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

CUBIFORM, adj. Ku^{2}b'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cubiformis* (from *cubus*, a cube, and *forma*, form). See CUBOID.

CUBILE (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{2}(ku^{4})-bi(be)'le(la). From *cubare*, to lie down. Gen., *cubi'lis.* A bed or couch. [L, 81.]

CUBILOSE, n. Ku^{2}'bi^{2}l-os. From *cubile*, a nest. Fr., *c.* A mucoid body which constitutes the larger portion of the edible birds' nests used in the East. [L, 87.]

CUBIOS, n. In Brazil, the *Solanum sessiliflorum.* [B, 88.]

CUBIT, n. Ku^{2}'bi^{2}t. Gr., *κύβιτος, πῆχυς.* Lat., *cubitus.* 1. The ulna. 2. The forearm. 3. The elbow. [L, 31, 50, 343, 349.]

CUBITÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ku^{2}(ku^{4})-bi^{2}t-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See CUBITAL and CUBITALIS.

CUBITAL, adj. Ku^{2}b'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *cubitalis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.* Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm. [L.]—**C. antérieur** (Fr.). 1. See EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS. 2. Of Cruveilhier, see FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**C. postérieur** [Cruveilhier]. See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*

CUBITALIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{2}(ku^{4})-bi^{2}t-a(a^{3})'li^{2}s. 1. See CUBITAL. 2. As a n., in the m., see ANCONÆUS (1st def.). 3. As a n., in the n., *cubitale*, the cuneiform bone of the hand. [L, 153.]—**C. anterior.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**C. externus.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**C. gracilis.** See PALMARIS *longus.*—**C. internus.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**C. posterior.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**C. Riolani.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).

CUBITO-CARPAL, adj. Ku^{2}b''i^{2}t-o-ka^{3}rp'a^{2}l. Lat., *cubitocarpalis, cubitocarpianus.* Fr., *cubito-carpien.* Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the carpus or the carpal region. [L, 31.]

CUBITO-CARPEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ku^{2}(ku^{4})''bi^{2}t-o-(o^{3})-ka^{3}rp'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) see CUBITO-CARPAL. 2. (N.) see FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*

CUBITO-CUTANÉ (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}-be-to-ku^{6}-ta^{3}-na. Of Chaussier, the internal cutaneous nerve. [A, 301.]

CUBITO-DIGITAL, adj. Ku^{2}b''i^{2}t-o-di^{2}j'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Fr., *c.-d.* Pertaining to the forearm or the ulna and to the fingers. [A, 301; L.]

CUBITO-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku^{6}-be-to-ma-ta^{3}-ka^{3}rpe-a^{3}n^{2}. Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the metacarpus. [L, 41.]

CUBITON (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{2}(ku^{4})'bi^{2}t-o^{2}n. Gr., *κύβιτον.* The elbow. [A, 387.]

CUBITO-PALMARIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{2}(ku^{4})''bi^{2}t-o(o^{3})-pa^{2}l-(pa^{3}l)-ma(ma^{3})'ri^{2}s. Fr., *cubito-palmaire.* Relating to the ulnar or the forearm and to the palmar region. [L, 41.]

CUBITO-PHALANGETTIANUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Ku^{2}-(ku^{4})''bi^{2}t-o(o^{3})-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})-je^{2}t(ge^{2}t)-ti^{2}-a(a^{3})-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *cubito-phalangettien.* 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. [L, 41, 43.] 2. (N.) see FLEXOR *digitorum profundus.*

CUBITO-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}-be-to-fa^{3}l-a^{3}n^{2}-zhe-a^{3}n^{2}. In the solipeds, a flexor muscle arising from the epicondyle of the humerus, the posterior and middle portion of the ulna, and the posterior border of the olecranon, and inserted into the foot. [A, 301.]

CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS [Girard] (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{2}-(ku^{4})''bi^{2}t-o(o^{2})-pre(pra^{3}-e^{2})-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^{2})'je^{2}(ge^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cubito-préphalangien, radio-préphalangien, extenseur latéral des phalanges.* Ger., *Vorarmbeinmuskel des Fesselkron und Hüfbeins, kurzer Zehenstrecker, Fesselbeinstrecker.* In the solipeds, an analogue of the extensor minimi digiti of man. [L, 13.]

CUBITO-PRÉMÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}-be-to-pra-ma-ta^{3}-ka^{3}rp-e-a^{3}n^{2}. See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*

CUBITO-RADIAL, adj. and n. Ku^{2}b''i^{2}t-o-ra'di^{2}-a^{2}l. Lat., *cubito-radialis.* Fr., *c.-r.* 1. (Adj.) radio-ulnar. [L, 31.] 2. (N.) see PRONATOR *quadratus.*

CUBITO-SUPRAMETACARPAL, adj. and n. Ku^{2}b''i^{2}t-o-su^{2}p-ra^{3}-me^{2}t-a^{3}-ka^{3}rp'a^{2}l. Lat., *cubito-suprametacarpeus.* Fr., *cubito-susmétacarpien.* 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna and the upper portion of the metacarpus. [L, 43.] 2. (N.) see EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*

CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)″i^{2}t-o(o^3)-su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-ra^3-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-ma(ma^3)′ri^{2}s. Fr., *cubito-sus-palmaire.* Of Chaussier, a branch of the ulnar artery given off just above the wrist. [L, 43.]

CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGEAL, adj. Ku^{2}b″i^{2}t-o-su^{2}p-ra^3-fa^{2}l-a^{2}n′ge^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *cubito-supraphalangianus.* Fr., *cubito-sus-phalangien.* Relating to the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the phalanges. [L, 43.]

CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGETTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{2}b-(ku^{4}b)″i^{2}t-o(o^3)-su^{2}p(su^{4}p)-ra^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}t(ge^{2}t)-ti^2-a(a^3)′-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *cubito-sus-phalangettien.* Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. [L, 43.]

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. Ku^6-be-to-su^6-ma-ta^3-ka^{3}rp-e-a^{3}n^2. See CUBITO-SUPRAMETACARPAL.—**C.-s.-m. du pouce** [Chaussier]. See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis.*

CUBITO-SUS-PALMAIRE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-be-to-su^6-pa^{3}l-ma^{2}r. See CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-be-to-su^6-fa^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-je^{2}t-te-a^{3}n^2. See CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGETTIANUS; as a n., the extensor proprius indicis and the extensor longus pollicis. [A, 301.]—**C.-s.-p. de l'index** [Chaussier]. See EXTENSOR *proprius indicis.*—**C.-s.-p. du pouce** [Chaussier]. See EXTENSOR *longus pollicis.*

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-be-to-su^6-fa^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{3}n^2. See CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGEAL.—**C.-s.-p. du pouce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis.*

CUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)′i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *cu'biti.* 1. See CUBIT. 2. Of an insect's wing, the third nervure, counting from above. [L, 353.]—**C. anticus.** A nervure above the c. [L, 353.]—**C. posticus.** A nervure below the c. [L, 353.]

CUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)′i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *cub'itus.* From *cubare,* to lie down. 1. See DECUBITUS. 2. A bed, couch, or nest. [A, 318.]

CUBO-CUNEIFORM, adj. Ku^{2}b″o-ku^{2}n′e^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. From κύβος, a cube, *cuneus,* a wedge, and *forma,* form. Pertaining to the cuboid bone and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

CUBOID, adj. Ku^{2}b′oid. Gr., κυβοειδής (from κύβος, a cube, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *cuboides, cuboideus.* Fr., *cuboïde.* Ger., *würfelförmig.* It., Sp., *cuboide.* Resembling a cube; as a n., the c. bone. [L.]

CUBOÏDO-CALCANIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-bo-e-do-ka^{3}l-ka^{3}n-e-a^{3}n^2. Relating to or connected with the cuboid bone and the os calcis. [L, 41.]

CUBOIDO-NAVICULAR (Lat.), **CUBOIDO-SCAPHOID** (Lat.), adj's. Ku^{2}b-oid″o-na^{2}v-i^{2}k′u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -ska^{2}f′oid. From κυβοειδής, cube-like, and *navicular,* or σκάφη, a boat. Fr., *cuboïdo-scaphoïdien.* Relating to or connected with the cuboid and the scaphoid bones. [L, 41.]

CUBO-MEDUSÆ [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)″o-(o^3)-me^{2}d-u^{3}s(us)′e(a^3-e^2). An order of the *Tetrameralia.* [L, 121.]

CUBOSTOMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{2}b(ku^{4}b)-o^{2}st′o^{2}m-e(a^3-e^2). From κύβος, a cube, and στόμα, the mouth. A suborder of the *Discomedusæ.* [L, 121.]

CUBSJUBONG (Malay), n. The *Datura fastuosa.* [B, 88.]

CUCA, n. Ku′ka^3. See COCA.

CUCHARILLAS (Sp.), n. Ku-cha^{3}r-el′ya^{3}s. At Loxa and in some parts of Peru, the *Oreocallis grandiflora.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCHIRIEN, n. In Bolivia, the *Orbignia phalerata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCHUNCHULLY, n. See CUICHUNCHULLI.

CUCI (Lat.), n. indecl. Ku^2(ku)′si(ke). Of Pliny, the *Douma* (*Hyphœne*) *thebaica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCI, n. Among the Moxos Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCIADA, n. Among the Morotos Indians of South America, the *Orbignia phalerata.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)′e^{2}r-a^3. From *cuci* (*q. v.*), and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *cucifère.* Of Theophrastus, the *Hyphœne thebaica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. thebaica.** The *Hyphœne crinita* (*Douma thebaica*). [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CUCKLE, n. Ku^{3}k′l. The fruit of *Arctium lappa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUCKOLD, n. Ku^{3}k′o^{3}ld. The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]—**C.-dock.** See *C.*—**C's-burrs.** The fruit of *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]—**C's-buttons.** The fruit of *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505.]—**C's-cap.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [A, 505.]—**C's-increase.** The *Vigna unguiculata.* [B, 282.]

CUCKOO, n. Gr., κόκκυξ. Lat., *cuculus.* Fr., *coucou.* Ger., *Kukuk.* The *Cuculus canorus.* According to Paracelsus, this bird was observed to vomit blood whenever an epidemic of dysentery was impending. [A, 325.] 2. The *Scilla nutans.* 3. The *Orchis mascula.* 4. The *Orchis morio.* 5. The *Cardamine pratensis.* [A, 505.]—**C.-babies.** The *Arum maculatum.* [L, 73.]—**C.-beads.** The fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha.* [A, 505.]—**C.-bread.** The *Oxalis acetosella* and the *Cardamine pratensis.* [A, 505.]—**C.-bread-and-cheese.** 1. The young shoots of *Cratægus oxyacantha.* 2. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505.]—**C.-buds.** The *Cardamine pratensis* and the *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [A, 505; B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-cheese.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505.]—**C.-flower.** See the major list.—**C.-gilliflower.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi.* [A, 505.]—**C.-grass.** The *Luzula campestris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-head.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [A, 505.]—**C.-meat.** The *Oxalis acetosella,* the *Geranium robertianum,* and the *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505.]—**C.-orchis.** The *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505.]—**C.-pint.** The *Arum maculatum* and the *Orchis mascula.* [A, 505.]—**C.-pintle, C.-point.** The *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505.]—**C's-caps.** A garden species of *Aconitum.* [A, 505.]—**C's-eye.** The *Geranium robertianum.* [A, 505.]—**C.-sorrel.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 505.]—**C.-spice.** The *Cardamine pratensis* and the *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505.]—**C.-spit.** 1. A white froth found in the spring on the leaves of certain plants; so called from the old belief that it was the spittle of the cuckoo. It is the excrement of the larva of an insect (the *Cicada spumaria*). 2. A popular name for the plants on which this froth is found, such as *Cardamine pratensis.* [A, 511 (*a*, 24); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C's-shoes-and-stockings.** The *Cardamine pratensis.* [A, 505.]—**C's-sour.** See *C.-sorrel.*—**C's-stockings.** The *Lotus corniculatus* and the *Scilla nutans.* [A, 505.]—**C's-victuals.** The *Oxalis acetosella,* the *Geranium robertianum,* and the *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505.]

CUCKOO-FLOWER, n. Ku^{4}k′u-flu^6-u^4-u^{6}r. A name for various plants on which cuckoo-spit has been found, particularly the *Lychnis flos cuculi* and the *Cardamine pratensis.* [A, 511 (*a*, 24).]—**Asarum-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine asarifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine latifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Round-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Three-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine trifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUC-TANGO (Chin.), n. In Cochin-China, the *Buphthalmum oleraceum.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCUBALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{2}b(kub)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *cucubale.* 1. See CUCULUS. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of herbs of the *Caryophylleæ,* tribe *Sileneæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alpinus** [Desfontaines], **C. angustifolius** [Miller, Schrank], **C. antelopum** [Vest.]. Fr., *béhen des Alpes* (ou *à feuilles étroites*). Varieties of the *Silene inflata.* [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. baccifer** (seu **bacciferus**) [Linnæus]. Fr., *béhen baccifère.* Ger., *klimmender Behen, Beerenmeier.* A species of which the herb (*herba cucubali bacciferi,* seu *viscaginis bacciferæ*) was formerly employed as an astringent and styptic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. behen** [Linnæus]. The *Silene inflata.* [B, 173, 180, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dichotomus** [Lamarck]. The *Silene muscipula.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fabarius.** A variety of the *Silene inflata.* [B, 214.]—**C. fasciculatus** [Lamarck]. See SILENE *armeria.* [B, 173.]—**C. glaucus** [Willdenow]. A variety of the *Silene inflata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. horizontalis** [Mönch]. See *C. baccifer.*—**C. latifolius** [Miller]. A variety of *Silene inflata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. otitis** [Linnæus]. The *Silene otites.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rotundifolius** [Allioni], **C. viridis** [Lamarck]. Fr., *béhen vert* (ou *à feuilles rondes*). Varieties of the *Silene inflata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. viscosus.** Of Linnæus, a species with emetic properties. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba cucubali.** The herb of *C. baccifer.* [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CUCUJIDÆ (Lat.), **CUCUJINI** (Lat.), **CUCUJITES** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. Ku-ku′ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2), -ku-ji(ge)′ni-(ne), -tez(tas). Fr., *cucujidées, cucujites.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 269.]

CUCULAN (Fr.), n. Ku^6-ku^6-la^{3}n^2. See PROGLOTTIS.

CUCULATUM MAJUS (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku^4)-la(la^3)′-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m) ma(ma^3)′ju^{3}s(yu^{4}s). Of the alchemists, alcohol. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CUCULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku)′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cuculidées.* A family of the *Coccyges* [Sclater], of the *Cuculiformes,* or of the *Scansores.* [L, 121, 221, 270.]

CUCULIFORMES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku)-li^2-fo^{2}rm′-ez(as). Fr., *c.* A suborder of the *Picariæ* or a section of the *Tipulariæ.* [L, 221, 248.]

CUCULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku)-li(le)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *cuculines.* 1. A family of the *Carinatæ.* 2. A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ.* 3. A group of bees (now included in the *Apiariæ*) which lay their eggs in the cells or nests of other bees. [L, 41, 121, 196.]

CUCULLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)′la^3. Of Galen, the inferior portion of the trapezius muscle; in the pl., *cucullæ,* of Placentinus, the cartilages of the nose. [L, 2, 349.]

CUCULLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-ku^6-la^{2}r. See CUCULLARIS.

CUCULLANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-la^{3}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). An order of the *Nematoda,* with a cylindrical body attenuated posteriorly, a broad and globose head, the mouth usually slit-like, and the tail of the male recurved and slightly coiled. [L, 16.]

CUCULLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. Fr., *cucullaire.* Ger., *mönchskappenförmig.* It., *cucullare.* Sp., *cucular.* Shaped like a monk's hood; as a n. in the m., see TRAPEZIUS. [L, 3, 5.]

CUCULLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-la(la^3)′ta^3. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUCULLATE, CUCULLATED, adj's. Ku^2′ku^{3}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *cucullatus* (from *cucullus,* a hood). Fr., *cucullé, capuchonné.* Ger., *kappenförmig.* It., *cucullato.* Sp., *cuculado.* Hood-shaped, or having a hood-shaped process or appendage. [L, 180.]

CUCULLIDI (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)′li^{2}d-i(e). A subfamily of the *Noctuidæ.* [L, 303.]

CUCULLIFEROUS, adj. Ku^2-ku^{3}l-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cuculliferus* (from *cucullus,* a hood, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *cucullifère.* Ger., *kappentragend.* It., *cucullifero.* Sp., *cuculífero.* Bearing hoods (said of the androphore when it carries hood-shaped appendices). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

CUCULLIFOLIOUS, adj. Ku^2-ku^{3}l-i^2-fol′i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *cuculli-folius* (from *cucullus,* a hood, and *folium,* a leaf). Fr., *cuculifolié.* Ger., *kappenblättrig.* It., *cucullifolio.* Sp., *cuculifoliado.* Having hood-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CUCULLIFORM, adj. Ku^2-ku^{3}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cuculliformis* (from *cucullus*, a hood, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cuculliforme*. Ger., *kappenförmig*. It., *cuculliforme*. Sp., *cuculiforme*. See CUCULLATE.

CUCULLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., πιλός, πιλιόν. Fr., *couvre-chef*. Ger., *Mönchskappe*. 1. In pharmacy, a sacculus medicatus (*q. v.*). 2. A hood or terminal hollow. [B, 19, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scalarum communis.** See INFUNDIBULUM *cochleæ*.—**Cuculli Hippocratis.** The turbinate bones. [L, 30.]

CUCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., κόκκυξ. 1. A genus of the *Cuculidæ* or of the *Cuculinæ*. [L, 221.] 2. The coccyx. [A, 325; L.]—**C. canorus.** The European cuckoo. [L, 221.]

CUCUMBER, n. Ku^2'ku^{3}m-bu^{5}r. Gr., σίκυος. Lat., *cucumis*. Fr., *concombre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gurke*. It., *cetriuolo*. Sp., *pepino*. See CUCUMIS and CUCUMIS *sativus*.—**Apple-c.** The *Cucumis dudaim*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Asses' c.** Ger., *Eselsgurke*. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [*a*, 22.]—**Bitter c.** The *Cucumis* (*Citrullus*) *colocynthis*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Climbing c.** The *Cyclanthera pedata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common c.** See CUCUMIS *sativus*.—**Creeping c.** The *Melothria pendula*. [L, 116.]—**C.-ointment.** See *Pommade de* CONCOMBRE.—**C.-root.** See the major list.—**C.-tree.** See the major list.—**Field-c.** The *Cucumis utilissimus*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**Globe-c.** The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian c.** The *Medeola virginica*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Madras c.** The *Cucumis* (*Bryonia*) *maderaspatanus*. [L, 73.]—**One-seeded star c.** The *Sicyos angulatus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Prickly-fruited gherkin c.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sea-c's.** See HOLOTHUROIDEA.—**Serpent-c.** The *Cucumis anguinus*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Single-seed c.** The genus *Sicyos*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Snake-c.** The *Trichosanthes colubrina* and the *Cucumis flexuosus* (seu *anguis*). [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanish c.** The *Clematis cirrhosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Squirting c.** The *Ecballium eleuterium*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Echinocystis lobata*. [B, 75.]

CUCUMBER-ROOT, n. Ku^2'ku^{3}m-bu^{5}r-ru^{4}t. The genus *Medeola*. [B, 32 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian c.-r.** The *Medeola virginica*. [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUCUMBER-TREE, n. Ku^2'ku^{3}m-bu^{5}r-tre. The *Magnolia acuminata* and the *Magnolia Frazeri*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Long-leaved c.-t.** The *Magnolia Fraseri*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow c.-t.** The *Magnolia cordata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUCUMELLO (Port.), n. Ku-ku-me^{2}l'lo. The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 282; L, 105.]

CUCUMER, n. Ku^2'ku^2-mu^{5}r. Fr., *cucumère*. See CUCUMIS.

CUCUMÉRACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-ku^6-ma-ra^3-sa. Like a cucumber; as a n., in the f. pl., c'*es*, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [L, 41.]

CUCUMÈRE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-ku^6-me^{2}r. See CUCUMIS.

CUCUMERINA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku^4)-me^{2}r-i(e)'na^3. See TÆNIA *elliptica*.

CUCUMERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku^4)-me^{2}r-i(e)'-ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *cucumérinées*. 1. Of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbiteæ*, comprising (1841) *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Coccinia*, *Trichosanthes*, *Elaterium*, and *Cephalandra*, to which he subsequently added *Echinocystis*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Cucurbiteæ genuinæ*, consisting of Endlicher's genera of 1841. 3. Of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbiteæ*, comprising the same genera, and in addition *Ceratosanthes*, *Involucraria*, *Gymnopetalum*, and *Apodanthera*. 4. Of Pax, a subtribe of the *Cucurbiteæ*, comprising *Cucumis*, *Citrullus*, *Lagenaria*, *Ecballium*, etc. [B, 170, 245 (*a*, 24).]

CUCUMERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku^4)-me^{2}r-i^{2}n'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CUCUMERINUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^2(ku^4)-me^{2}r-i(e)'nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Fr., *cucumérin*. Resembling the seed of a cucumber. [L, 87.]

CUCUMIFORM, adj. Ku^2'ku^2-mi^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cucumiformis* (from *cucumis*, a cucumber, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cucumiforme*. Ger., *gurkenförmig*. Having the form of a cucumber. [L, 41.]

CUCUMIS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku^4)'ku^2(ku^4)-mi^{2}s. Gen., *cucum'eris*. Gr., σίκυος, σικυός. Fr., *concombre*. Ger., *Gurke*. 1. The cucumber; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. The penis. [B, 34, 42, 77 (*a*, 24); L, 30.]—**C. abdelkavi.** See *C. chate*.—**C. acutangulus** [Linnæus]. The *Luffa acutangula*. [B, 245.]—**C. ægypticus.** See *C. chate*.—**C. agrestis.** The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**C. amarissimus** [Schräder]. A species the fruit of which has been used as a substitute for colocynth. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anguria.** Fr., *concombre arada* (ou *marron*), *angurie*. Ger., *Angurie*. The prickly-fruited gherkin-cucumber; indigenous to the Antilles, cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of a hen's egg, and, when green, is pickled and eaten. [B, 121, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anguinus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *concombre serpent*. The snake-cucumber; an East Indian species remarkable for the serpentine form of its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. asininus.** The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]—**C. canadensis.** See SICYOIDES.—**C. cantalupo.** Fr., *cantaloup*. It., *c*. The cantaloupe; a variety of the *C. melo* of Linnæus. [B. 121, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**C. chate** [Linnæus]. Ar., *abdelavi*. The Egyptian, or hairy, cucumber. The fruit is supposed to be the *Kishuim* of the Scriptures (Numb. xi, 5; Isa. i, 8). It has smooth stalks with rigid bristles, hairy leaves, and hairy fruit when young, smooth when old. It is common in the fields of Egypt. A drink is made from it when ripe by stirring the pulp with a stick, without removing the fruit from its stem, and then closing the hole with wax and burying the fruit till the pulp has fermented. It is also used as a diuretic. [B, 77, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. citrullus** [Séringe]. Fr., *melon d'eau pastèque*. Ger., *Wassermelone*, *Citrullen-Gurke*. It., *cocomero*. Sp., *sandia*. The water-melon. It is diuretic, and its seeds (*semen citrulli* [seu *anguriæ*, seu *melonis*]) were once official, though now seldom used, except in domestic practice as a vermifuge. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. colocynthis** [Linnæus]. See CITRULLUS *c*. and COLOCYNTH.—**C. conomon** [Thunberg]. The *conomon* of Japan, where the fruit is eaten, cooked, and a sort of beer is also made from it. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. deliciosus** [Roth]. Sp., *meloncillo de olor*. A species indigenous to South America, and cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. The fruit, of about the size of a goose-egg, is not so savory as the common melon, and is cultivated principally for its delicious odor. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); *a*, 14.]—**C. dudaim.** Fr., *fausse orange*, *concombre de Perse*. Queen Anne's pocket-melon or apple-cucumber; indigenous to Persia. The fruit is not edible, but is cultivated on account of its odor. It is used as a cosmetic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. echinatus.** See *C. anguria*.—**C. farinosus** [Ehrenberg]. A species with edible fruit cultivated in Egypt. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. flexuosus** [De Candolle]. See *C. anguinus*.—**C. grossularioides.** See *C. prophetarum*.—**C. Hardwickii.** An East Indian species, having a very bitter taste, and reputed to be purgative. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**C. hortensis.** See *C. sativus*.—**C. macrocarpus** [Wenderoth]. A species with edible fruit indigenous to Brazil. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maderaspatana** [Linnæus]. The *Bryonia maderaspatana*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maltensis.** Fr., *concombre de Malte*. A variety of *C. melo*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melo** [Linnæus]. Gr., σικυοπέπων, σίκυος πέπων [Hippocrates], σίκυος μερος [Dioscorides]. Fr., *melon*, *cantaloup*. Ger., *Melone*, *Melonengurke*. It., *mellone*, *propone*. Sp., *melón*. The melon; a species with edible fruit indigenous to southern and western Asia. Its seed (*semen melonis*) formed part of the *quatuor semina frigida majora*, formerly official. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. odoratissimus** [Mönch]. See *C. dudaim*.—**C. prophetarum, C. prophetorum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *concombre des prophètes* (ou *d'Arabie*). Ger., *Prophetengurke*. A species indigenous to Arabia, used as an article of diet. It contains a bitter principle called by Nalz *propetin*. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pseudo-colocynthis** [Royle]. Himalayan colocynth; a species indigenous to northern India, much resembling colocynth and often mistaken for it. [B, 18, 172 (*a*, 24).] See CITRULLUS *pseudo-colocynthis*.—**C. sativus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *concombre ordinaire* (ou *commun*). Ger., *Gar-*



CUCUMIS SATIVUS. [A, 327.]

tengurke, *Kurkumer*. It., *cetriuolo*. Sp., *pepino*. The common cucumber; indigenous to Tartary, Egypt, and southern Asia. The seeds formed one of the constituents of the official *quatuor semina frigida majora*, and were emulsified and used in catarrh, intestinal disorders, etc. An emollient ointment is still prepared from the pulp of the fruit. The fruit is also pickled and eaten. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] Cf. *Pommade aux* CONCOMBRES.—**C. silvestris.** The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. trigonus** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species having a very bitter taste and reputed to be purgative. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**C. utilissimus** [Roxburgh]. The field-cucumber; cultivated in India. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Pomatum de succo cucumeris sativi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pommade aux* CONCOMBRES.—**Semen** (seu **Semina**) **cucumeris** (seu **cucumeris sativi**). Ger., *Gurkensamen*. The seed of *C. sativus*. [B, 95, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Succus cucumeris.** The expressed juice of *C. sativus*, formerly in repute as a remedy for pulmonary phthisis. [A, 319.]—**Unguentum cucumeris.** See *Pommade aux* CONCOMBRES.

CUCUPHA (Lat.), n. f. Fr., *cucuphe*, *calotte céphalique*. Ger., *Kräuterhaube*, *Kräutermütze*. A medicinal cap formerly used to subject the head to the influence of certain powders. It was made of two pieces of fine cloth interlined with a layer of quilted cotton, on which had been sprinkled the aromatic powder such as camphor, valerian, hemlock, etc. [L, 87, 94, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CUCUPUGUACU, n. The *Bodianus guttatus*. [B, 88.]

CUCURBIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-ku^{6}r-be-fe^{2}r. From *cucurbita*, gourd, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing a gourd-like fruit. [L, 41.]

CUCURBIT, n. Ku-ku^{5}rb'i^{2}t. Lat., *cucurbita*. Fr., *cucurbite*. Ger., *Kürbis*. 1. A vessel, especially one shaped like a gourd, used in distillation; the body of an alembic. 2. Any similar vessel, such as a cupping-glass. [A, 325.] 3. A cucurbitaceous plant. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

CUCURBITA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)'i^{2}t-a^3. Fr., *courge*. Ger., *Kürbis*. It., *zucca*. Sp., *calabaza*. 1. The gourd, pumpkin, squash; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, tribe *Cucumerineæ*, indigenous to the East, but widely cultivated. [B, 19, 42, 77 (*a*, 24).] 2. See CUCURBIT.—**Ceratum cucurbitæ.** Sp., *cerato de calabaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of white wax and 4 parts of oleum cucurbitæ. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. anguria** [Lamarck]. See CUCUMIS *citrullus*.—**C. aurantiformis.** Fr., *orangin, fausse orange*. Sp., *calabaza, anaranjada*. The mock-orange gourd; a variety of *C. melopepo*; the fruit resembles the orange in color and size. It is cooked and eaten in the Levant. [B, 77, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cathartica.** See CITRULLUS *colocynthis*.—**C. ceratocreas** [Haberl.]. A species cultivated in Brazil. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**C. cerifera** [Fischer]. Fr., *courge couverte de cire*. See BENINCASA *cerifera*.—**C. citrullus.** See CUCUMIS *citrullus*.—**C. cruenta.** See *Wet* CUP.—**C. destillatoria.** An alembic. [A, 325.]—**C. lagenaria.** Fr., *cougourde, calebasse, courge-bouteille*. Ger., *Flaschenkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza vinatera*. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 245.]—**C. leucantha** [Duchesne], **C. leucantha lagenaria.** See *C. lagenaria*.—**C. levis.** See *Dry* CUP.—**C. longa.** Fr., *courge longue* (ou *trompette*). A variety of the *C. leucantha lagenaria*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maxima** [Duchesne]. Fr., *courge, potiron* [Fr. Cod.], *péponpotiron, citronille*. Ger., *Riesenkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza*. The red gourd; a species indigenous to Asia, Europe, and America; its fruit, which sometimes attains a weight of 240 lbs., forms a largely used article of diet in Europe and Asia, and as a diuretic and tæniacide. The seed is official in the Fr. Cod. [A, 479; B, 77, 95, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. melopepo** [Linnæus]. Fr., *mélopépon*. Ger., *Turbanbund-* (oder *Türkenbund-*) *Kürbis*. The squash, or bush-gourd; a cultivated species with edible fruit. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. moschata** [Duchesne]. Fr., *courge berbère* (ou *musquée melonée*, ou *muscade des Marseilles*). A species cultivated in southern France and in Africa. The immature fruit is edible. [B, 77, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. occidentalis.** A West India species. The seeds are used as a tæniafuge. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ovifera succada.** Ger., *Eierkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza aovada*. Vegetable marrow; a variety of *C. pepo* brought from Persia, and now extensively cultivated for its culinary uses. [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. parva.** See CUCURBITULA (1st def.).—**C. pepo** [Linnæus]. Fr., *potiron courge*. Ger., *gemeiner Kürbis*. It., *zucca comune*. Sp., *calabaza común*. The common pumpkin. Its seeds (*semen cucurbitæ*) formed one of the official *quatuor semina frigida majora*, and an emulsion of the seeds is still used as a vermifuge. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] See PEPO.—**C. pepo luteus.** Fr., *pépon jaune*. A variety of the *C. pepo*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pepo viridis.** Fr., *pépon vert*. A variety of *C. pepo* cultivated in France. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. perennis.** A cultivated species. The macerated root is used as a remedy for hæmorrhoids. [B, 66, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pinnatifida.** See CUCUMIS *citrullus*.—**C. polymorpha** [Duchesne]. See *C. melopepo*.—**C. polymorpha verrucosa.** Fr., *barbaresque sauvage, barbarine*. See *C. verrucosa*.—**C. pyriformis.** Fr., *coloquinte laitée, fausse poire, cougourdette*. A variety of *C. melopepo*. [B, 173.]—**C. pyrotheca.** Fr., *courge, poire à poudre*. A variety of *C. leucantha*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. radiata.** Fr., *artichaut d'Espagne*. A variety of *C. melopepo*. The seeds furnish an oil used as a cosmetic; the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sicca.** See *Dry* CUP.—**C. siceraria.** A species indigenous to Chili. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. ventosa.** See CUCURBITULA (1st def.).—**C. verrucosa** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Warzenkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza verrugosa*. The long squash of Venezuela. [*a*, 14; B, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** See *C. pepo*.—**Semen cucurbitæ.** Ger., *Kürbissamen*. The seed of *C. pepo* (the *pepo* of the U. S. Ph.); used, in emulsion and infusion, as a diuretic and vermifuge. [B, 5, 95, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semina cucubitæ** (seu **cucurbitæ lagenariæ**). The seeds of the *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 180.]—**Semina cucurbitæ vulgaris.** The seeds of *C. pepo*. [B, 180.]

CUCURBITACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cucurbitacées*. Ger., *Cucurbitaceen*. Of Jussieu, Linnæus, Lindley, and subsequent authors, the gourd and cucumber family; an order of dicotyledons usually assigned to the *Polypetalæ*, but by some authors placed among the *Gamopetalæ* in the neighborhood of the *Campanulaceæ*, and comprising *Cucumis, Cucurbita, Lagenaria, Momordica, Melothria, Bryonia*, etc. The *C.* of Linnæus comprised also *Passiflora*, now made the type of a distinct order. The *C.* are annual or perennial herbs bearing climbing or creeping stems, alternate, petiolate leaves without stipules or with tendrils in their place, regular monœcious or diœcious, usually gamopetalous, and 5-parted flowers, and a peculiar form of fruit (pepo), fleshy, and containing numerous exalbuminous seeds. By Bentham and Hooker they are divided into the tribes *Cucumerineæ, Abobreæ, Elaterieæ, Sicyoideæ, Gomphogyneæ, Gynostemmeæ, Zanonieæ*, and *Fevilleæ*. By Pax the *C.* are divided into the tribes *Fervilleæ, Melothrieæ, Cucurbiteæ, Siccyoideæ*, and *Cyclanthereæ*. Many of the species furnish valuable medicinal agents. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 245 (*a*, 24).]

CUCURBITACEOUS, adj. Ku^2-ku^{5}rb-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *cucurbitaceus, cucurbitinus*. Fr., *cucurbitacé*. Ger., *kürbisartig*, Belonging to or resembling the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [*a*, 24.]

CUCURBITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)'i^{2}t-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Seringe, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising *Bryonia, Sicyos, Elaterium, Momordica, Neurosperma, Sechium, Melothria, Trichosanthus, Cucurbita, Involucraria, Muricia*, and *Anguria*. He subsequently added *Lagenaria, Cucumis, Luffa, Benincasa, Erythropalum, Turia*, and *Joliffia*. 2. Of Schräder, a class including *Coniandra, Cyrtonema*, and *Melothria*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUCURBITAIN (Fr.), **CUCURBITAIRE** (Fr.), adj's. Ku^6-ku^{6}r-be-ta^{2}n^2, -tar. See CUCURBITINUS; as a n., see PROGLOTTIS.

CUCURBITAL, adj. Ku^2-ku^{5}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *cucurbitalis*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Cucurbita*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus cucurbitalis*. See CUCURBITALES.

CUCURBITALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t-a-(a^3)'lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance (*nixus epigynæ*) comprising the *Cucurbitaceæ, Loaseæ, Cacteæ*, and *Homalinæ*; subsequently an alliance (*nixus exogeneæ diclineæ*) comprising the *Cucurbitaceæ, Datiscaceæ*, and *Begoniaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24)]

CUCURBITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cucurbitation'is*. From *cucurbita* (see CUCURBITULA). Ger., *Schröpfen*. Wet-cupping. [A, 326.]

CUCURBITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cucurbitées*. A tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, including, according to Pax, the subtribes *Cucumerinæ, Trichosanthinæ, Cucurbitinæ*, and *Abobrinæ*. [*a*, 24.]

CUCURBITINÆ [Pax] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subtribe of the *Cucurbiteæ*, comprising *Cucurbita*, etc. [B, 245.]

CUCURBITINE, n. Ku^2-ku^{5}rb'i^{2}t-en. An alkaloid that Dorner and Wolkowich supposed they had discovered in the seed of *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]

CUCURBITINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cucurbitinées*. Of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*, comprising the *Begoniaceæ, Nandhirobeæ, Cucurbitaceæ*, and *Gronovieæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUCURBITINUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t-i(e)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *cucurbita*, a gourd. Fr., *cucurbitin, cucurbitiné*. Gourd-shaped. As a n., see PROGLOTTIS. [A, 322; L.]

CUCURBITULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cucurbita*, a gourd. Ku^2-(ku^4)-ku^{5}rb(ku^{4}rb)-i^{2}t'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *cucurbitule, cornicule, ventouse* (1st def.). Ger., *Schröpfkopf*. It., *ventosa, coppetta*. Sp., *ventosa*. 1. A cupping-glass; so called because originally made of a gourd. 2. A subtribe of the genus *Bryonia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cruenta, C. cum ferro.** See *Wet* CUP.—**C. levis, C. sicca.** See *Dry* CUP.

CUCURD, n. Ku^{3}k'u^{5}rd. An old name for a plant supposed to be the *Bryonia dioica*. [A, 505.]

CUCURIT, n. In Guiana, the *Maximiliana regia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUD, n. Ku^{3}d. A.-S., *c*. Fr., *bol alimentaire*. Of ruminants, the alimentary bolus (see under BOLUS) regurgitated into the mouth for a second mastication.

CUDALAY-POOLIPPOO-NEER (Hind.), n. The acidulous fluid, probably containing oxalic acid, which exudes from the chick-pea. [B, 172 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]

CUDBEAR, n. Ku^{3}d'ba^{2}r. The *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 505.]

CUDDY, n. Ku^{3}d'i^2. The *Fulica chloropus*. [B, 88.]—**C's-lugs.** The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus*. [A, 505.]

CUDO, n. In Malabar, a species of *Amsonia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUDOWA (Ger.), n. Ku^{4}d-o'va^3. A place in the district of Breslau, in Prussian Silesia, where there are three alkaline and saline chalybeate springs highly charged with carbonic acid. The water, which, besides sodium carbonate, contains a small amount of arsenic, has a temperature of 11·3° C. and a sp. gr. of 1·0022; it acts, according to Le Pileur, as an alterative and tonic, and is employed both internally and externally. [Jacob, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," May 17, 1886, p. 441; L, 41.]

CUDU-PARITI, CUDU-PURITI, n's. In Malabar, the *Gossypium arboreum*. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUDWEED, n. Ku^{3}d'wed. 1. The genus *Gnaphalium*, especially the *Gnaphalium silvaticum*. 2. The *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American c.** The *Antennaria margaritacea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common c.** The *Gnaphalium germanicum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Golden c.** In the West Indies, the *Pterocaulon virgatum*. [B, 275, 282 (*a*, 24).]—**Jersey c.** The *Gnaphalium luteo-album*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mountain-c.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved c.** The *Gnaphalium gallicum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pearl-c.** The *Antennaria margaritacea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Purplish c.** The *Gnaphalium purpureum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sea-c., Sea-side c.** The *Diotis maritima*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Silvery c.** The *Antennaria tomentosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wood-c.** The *Gnaphalium silvaticum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUDWORT, n. Ku^{3}d'wu^{5}rt. The *Filago germanica*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku^4)-e(a)'ma^3. See CYEMA.

CUENTAS, n. A commercial name for the seeds of *Canna indica* and of *Coix lacrima*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CU-EO, n. In Cochin-China, a name for several varieties of *Commelyna*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-e. rai.** The *Commelyna tuberosa*. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUERCETAGETIN, n. Kwu^{5}r-se^2-ta^{2}j-e'ti^{2}n. A coloring matter found in *Tagetes patula*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

CUERDA (Sp.), n. Kwe^{2}r'da^3. See CORD.—**C. de violin.** The *Cuscuta americana*. [A, 447.]

CUERNECILLO (Sp.), n. Kwe^{2}r-na-thel'yo. See ERGOT.—**C. de centeno** [Mex. Ph.]. Ergot of rye. [A, 447.]—**C. de maiz.** Ergot of maize. [A, 447.]

CUERNIER (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}r-ne-a. The *Cornus mas*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CUERNO (Sp.), n. Kwe^{2}r'no. See CORNU. [A, 417.]—**C. de ciervo** [Mex. Ph.]. See CORNU CERVI.—**C. de ciervo calcinado.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum*.—**C. del ciervo** [Sp. Ph.]. See CORNU CERVI.

CUERNYAS (Sp.), n. Kwe^{2}rn'ya^{3}s. The *Canna indica*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CUHURAQUAM, n. In Brazil, the *Cæsalpinia echinata*. [L, 87, vol. 24. p. 181.]

CUICHUNCHILLI, CUICHUNCHULLI, n's. In Peru, the root of *Ionidium parviflorum*; said to be used in elephantiasis and other cutaneous affections. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, occasionally sialagogue, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CUIÈTE (Fr.), n. Kwe-e^{2}t. See Cujete.

CUILLER (Fr.), **CUILLÈRE** (Fr.), n's. Kwel-ya, -ye^{2}r. A spoon or any spoon-shaped instrument. [A, 301.]—**C. des arbres** [Paulet]. An agaric growing on the oak and the chestnut of India, believed to be the *Agaricus dimidiatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. du forceps.** The blade of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 301.]—**C. moyenne.** See *Greater* cochlear.—**Petite c.** See *Small* cochlear.

CUILLERÉE (Fr.), n. Kwel-ye^{2}r-a. A spoonful. [A, 301.]—**C. à bouche.** See *C. ordinaire.*—**C. à café.** A teaspoonful, 4 grammes. [a, 21.]—**C. à dessert.** A dessertspoonful, 10 grammes. [a, 21.]—**C. ordinaire.** A tablespoonful, 20 grammes. [a, 21.]

CUILLERONS (Fr.), n. pl. Kwel-ye^2-ro^{3}n^2. See Balancers (1st def.).

CUINCA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-i^{2}n^2'ka^3. See Cainca.

CUINE (Fr.), n. Kwen. An old name for a retort. [L, 41.]

CUIR (Fr.), n. Kwer. 1. The skin (see Corium). 2. Leather. [A, 301; L, 43.]—**C. chevelu.** The hairy scalp. [G.]—**C. des arbres.** The *Rhacodium xylostroma.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fossile.** Asbestos. [B.]

CUIRASS, n. Kwi^{2}r-a^{3}s'. Fr., *cuirasse.* Ger., *Panzer.* 1. See Carapace. 2. A firm, close-fitting bandage (especially an immovable bandage) for the thorax.

CUIRASSED, adj. Kwi^{2}r-a^{3}sd'. Fr., *cuirassé.* In zoology, provided with a cuirass. [L, 41.]

CUISANT (Fr.), adj. Kwe-za^{3}n^2. Burning, scalding (said of pain). [A, 301.]

CUISSART (Fr.), n. Kwe-sa^{3}r. A sheath for attaching an artificial leg to the stump of a thigh. [L, 41 (a, 18).]

CUISSE (Fr.), n. Kwes. The thigh. [A, 301.]—**C's de la moelle allongée.** The inferior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 22; K.]—**C's du cerveau.** The crura cerebri. [I, 64; K.]—**C's du cœur.** A term sometimes applied to the omphalo-mesenteric veins. [L, 88.]—**Petites c's de la moelle allongée.** The inferior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 22; K.]

CUISSON (Fr.), n. Kwes-so^{3}n^2. 1. A cooking. 2. A burning, smarting, or scalding pain. [A, 301.]

CUIT (Fr.), adj. Kwe. Cooked, elaborated. [A, 301.]

CUITACOCHE, n. Ergot of maize. [A, 447.]

CUITLAPATLI (Mex.), n. The *Valeriana mexicana.* [A, 447.]

CUIVRATE (Fr.), n. Kwev-ra^{3}t. A double salt containing copper. [A, 301, 385.]

CUIVRE (Fr.), n. Kwev'r. See Copper.—**Acétate basique de c.** Verdigris. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See under Copper *subacetate.*—**Acétate de deutoxyde de c.** Normal copper acetate.—**Acétate neutre de c.** See Copper *subacetate.*—**Ammoniure de c., Ammoniure de c. composée.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Azotate de c.** See Copper *nitrate.*—**Azur de c.** See *Armenian* stone and Armenite.—**Cendre (ou chaux) de c.** See *Squama* æris.—**C. ammoniacal.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**C. azuré.** Copper carbonate. [A, 301.]—**C. blanc.** A name for various alloys of copper and arsenic. [B, 88.]—**C. brulé.** See *Squama* æris.—**C. carbonaté bleu (terreux).** See *Armenian* stone and Armenite.—**C. carbonaté vert.** See Cinis *viridis.*—**C. faux.** An old name for nickel. [L, 105 (a, 27).]—**C. jaune.** Syn.: *laiton.* An alloy of from 20 to 40 parts of zinc and from 60 to 80 of copper. [A, 301.]—**C. muriato-ammoniacal.** See Copper *ammoniochloride.*—**C. sulfaté.** Acid copper sulphate. [B, 88.]—**Deuto-acétate de c.** Normal copper acetate.—**Deutoxyde de c.** See *Squama* æris.—**Eau de c.** A commercial term for oxalic acid. [Montagnon, "Lyon méd.," Jan. 10, 1886, p. 45.]—**Eau de c. ammoniacal.** See *Liquor* cupri *ammoniati.*—**Éléolé d'acétate de c.** See *Liniment of subacetate of* copper.—**Éléolé d'acétate de c. composé.** See Balsamum *viride* (2d def.).—**Emplâtre d'acétate de c.** See *Ceratum* æruginis.—**Fil de c.** Copper wire (the *cuprum* of the Br. Ph.). [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Fleurs de c.** Capillary filamentous crystals, being one of the forms assumed by cuprous oxide, Cu_2O. [a, 27.]—**Hydrocarbonate de c.** Basic copper carbonate. [B.]—**Hydrolé de sulfate de c. et d'ammoniaque.** See *Liquor* cupri *ammoniati.*—**Mellite d'acétate de c., Miel avec l'acétate de c.** See *Linimentum* æruginis.—**Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum* æruginis.—**Onguent de c. composé.** See *Unguentum* malorum *insanorum.*—**Oxyde de c. vert.** See Copper *subacetate.*—**Oxyde noir de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Copper *monoxide.*—**Oxyde rouge de c.** Red oxide of copper, cuprous oxide. [B.]—**Oxymellite de c.** See *Linimentum* æruginis.—**Pilules de c. ammoniacal gentianées** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Ammoniacal copper-sulphate pills with gentian; made by mixing 10 grains of copper and ammonium sulphate (dissolved in a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and caustic ammonia) and 2 drachms of extract of gentian, and adding a sufficient quantity of powdered cinchona, then dividing into 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Pilules de c. ammoniacal hyoscyamées** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Ammoniacal copper-sulphate pills with hyoscyamus; made by mixing 1 drachm each of copper and ammonium sulphate and extract of hyoscyamus and a sufficient quantity of powdered valerian-root to make 32 pills. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Rétinolé d'acétate de c.** See *Ceratum* æruginis.—**Soufre de c.** See *Sulphur* cupri.—**Sous-acétate de deutoxyde de c., Sous-deuto-acétate de c.** See Copper *subacetate.*—**Sulfate de c. ammoniacal.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Sulfate de c. alumineux.** See Cuprum *aluminatum.*—**Sulfure de c.** See Copper *sulphide.*—**Surdeuto-sulfate de c.** See Copper *sulphate.*—**Teinture de c. de Lewis.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Teinture de c. d'Helvetius** [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann).] Helvetius's tincture of copper; made by melting together 1 part of copper sulphate and 2 parts of ammonium chloride, allowing the mixture to solidify, powdering, and pouring upon the powder a sufficient quantity of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vitriol de c.** See Copper *sulphate.*

CUIVRÉ (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vra. Copper-colored. [A, 301.]

CUIVREUX (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vru^5. See Cupreous.

CUIVRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vrek. Cupric. [B.]

CUJANUS (Lat.), **CUJAVUS** [Rumphius] (Lat.), n's f. Ku-ya^3'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s), -vu^{3}s(vu^{4}s). The genus *Psidium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. agrestis.** The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 88.]—**C. domestica.** Ger., *Cujavabirne.* The *Psidium pyriferum.* [B, 88.]

CUJETE, n. The *Curcuma zerumbet.* [A.]

CUJI (Sp.), n. Ku-he'. At Caracas, the *Acacia macrantha.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de afuera.** At Caracas, the *Parkinsonia aculeata.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUKSTOLE, CUK-STOOLE, n's. Ku^{3}k'stol, -stul. See Toadstool.

CUL (Fr.), n. Ku^6. The breech of the fœtus. [A, 44.]—**C. blanc.** The *Scolopax gallinago* and the *Motacilla œnanthe.* [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. d'âne.** The *Actinia equina.* [B, 88.]—**C. d'artichaut.** The receptacle of *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de cheval.** The *Actinia judaica.* [B, 88.]—**C. de chien.** The fruit of *Mespilus germanica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de négresse.** The fruit of *Lodoicea Sechellarum.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C.-de-jatte, C.-de-poule, C.-de-sac, C.-de-verre.** See the major list.—**C. tout nu.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CULAKA (Sanskr.), n. Nux vomica. [L, 105.]

CULANTRILLO (Sp.), n. Kul-a^{3}n-trel'yo. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., the *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* 2. At Caracas, the *Adiantum concinnum.* 3. In Chili, the *Petilla,* an astringent plant. [B, 19, 95, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. chilenci.** A plant found in the province of San Luis, Argentine Republic, employed for purifying the blood. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]—**C. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Adiantum tenerum.* [A, 447.]—**C. de pozo** [Sp. Ph.]. See *C.*

CULANTRO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kul-a^{3}n'tro. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [A, 447.]

CULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Calcined. [L, 94.]

CULBICIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-bi^{2}s(bi^{2}k)'i^2-o. Gen., *culbicion'is.* An old name for a sort of ardor urinæ attributed to prostatic inflammation and putrescence of the semen. [A, 325.]

CULBUTE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}l-bu^{6}t. Ger., *Burzelbaum, Sturzbaum.* A somersault-like movement, like that which the fœtus was formerly supposed to execute within the womb at the time when the head had become relatively so heavy as to cause such a movement.

CULCAS (Ar.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 88.]

CULCASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{4}l-ka^{3}s-i^2'e^2-a^3-e^2. A tribe of the *Araceæ,* suborder *Pothoideæ,* consisting of *Culcasia.* [B, 245.]

CULCASINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{4}l-ka^{3}s-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *culcasinées.* Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Aroideæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULCITA (Lat.), **CULCITRA** (Lat.), n's f. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)'si^{2}t-(ki^{2}t)-a^3, -ra^3. Fr., *culcite.* 1. A cushion or pillow. [A, 318.] 2. The genus *Dicksonia* and the *Balantium.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. perforata.** A perforated cushion, formerly used with an obstetrical chair. [A, 325.]

CUL-DE-JATTE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-d'zha^{2}t. A person crippled in the lower limbs. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 27, 1887, p. 246; L, 41.]

CUL-DE-POULE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-d'pul. Of the veterinarians, an ulcer with projecting edges, also a fatty prominence situated near the tail in fat horses. [A, 301.]

CUL-DE-SAC (Fr.), n. Ku^6-d'sa^{3}k. Ger., *Blindsack.* The bottom of any sac-like cavity. [A, 301.]

CUL-DE-VERRE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-d've^{2}r. The greenish appearance of the pupil in horses with cataract. [A, 301.]

CULÉ (Sp.), n. Ku-la'. A plant found in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic; used as a remedy for indigestion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]

CULEN, n. In Chili, the *Psoralea glandulosa* and the *Psoralea bituminosa.* [B, 19 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]—**C. jaune** [Molina] (Fr.). The *Psoralea glandulosa,* also one of its varieties (the *Psoralea cullen* of Poiret). [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21).]—**Herba c.** (Lat.). The leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CULÉN-CULÉN (Sp.), n. Ku-lan''ku-lan'. The *Psoralea glandulosa.* [L, 77.]

CULERAGE, n. Ku^{2}l'u^{5}r-aj. See Culrage.

CULEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku)'le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κουλεός (Ion. for κολεός). 1. A sheath, the vagina. 2. A bag; of Hippocrates, the pericardium. 3. An ancient liquid measure containing 20 amphoræ, also various measures of lesser capacity. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CULEX (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku^4)'le^{2}x. Gen., *cul'icis.* Gr., κώνωψ (1st def.). Fr., *cousin* (1st def.). Ger., *Stechmücke* (1st def.), *Floh* (2d def.). It., *zanzara* (1st def.). Sp., *zancudo* (1st def.). 1. The gnat, a genus of the *Culicidæ.* [A, 322.] 2. The *Plantago psyllium* and the *Inula pulicaria.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. annulatus.** A variety having transverse white spots, which inflicts very painful

bites. [L, 321.]—**C. mosquito.** The mosquito. [C. Finlay, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 419.]—**C. pipiens.** Fr., *cousin commun.* Ger., *Mücke.* The gnat. [L, 57.]—**C. pulicaris.** Fr., *pibeau.* A large European variety. [L, 321.]—**Culicum morsus.** Gnat-bites; of the old authors, petechial spots. [A, 322, 325.]

CULEXIFUGE, n. More properly written *culicifuge.* Ku^2-le^{2}x'i^2-fu^{2}j. From *culex*, a gnat, and *fuga*, a means of escape. Of S. J. Lyman, a viscid oil containing strong aromatics, and having the property of preventing the attacks of black flies, mosquitoes, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 21).]

CULICIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-li^{2}s(li^{2}k)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *culicides.* The gnats, a family of the *Diptera.* [L, 196.]

CULICIFORM, adj. Ku^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *culiciformis* (from *culex*, a gnat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *culiciforme.* Ger., *mückenförmig.* Having the shape of a gnat. [L, 56.]

CULICIVORE (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-le-se-vor. From *culex*, a gnat, and *vorare*, to eat. Subsisting on insects of the gnat family.

CULIER (Fr.), n. Ku^6-le-a. The rectum. [L, 109.]

CULI-HAN, n. The *Cinnamomum culilawan.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CULILABAN, n. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* See *Culilawan*-BARK.—**C'lorbeer** (Ger.), **C'zimmtbaum** (Ger.). The *Cinnamomum culilawan.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Culilawan*-BARK.—**Essentia (seu tinctura) c.** (Lat.). Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de culilawan.* Tincture of c.; an excitant, aromatic, stomachic, and carminative preparation, made by digesting for 4 days 2 parts of c. in 9 of concentrated alcohol, and filtering. [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]

CULILAWAN [Malay], n. See *C.*-BARK.—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* CULILABAN.—**Cortex c.** (Lat.). See *C.*-BARK.—**Cortex c. papuanus.** The bark of *Cinnamomum xanthoneuron*, etc. [A, 319.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of c.*—**C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C.*-BARK.—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl.* An oil obtained from c.-bark; heavier than water and smelling like a mixture of oil of cajeput and oil of cloves. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Teinture de c.** (Fr.), **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura* CULILABAN.

CULITLAWAN, CULIT-LAWANG, n's. See *Culilawan*-BARK.

CULLACK, n. Ku^{3}l'a^{2}k. An onion. [A, 505.]

CULLAVINE, n. Ku^{3}l'a^2-vin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [A, 505.]

CULLAY-TREE, n. The *Quillaia saponaria.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CULLÉ, n. In Chili, the *Oxalis racemosa.* [B, 88.]

CULLEN, n. Ku^{3}l'e^{2}n. See CULEN.

CULLENBY, n. Ku^{3}l'e^{2}n-bi. See CULLAVINE.

CULLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{3}l(kul)'le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CULEUS.

CULLIONS, n. Ku^{3}l'y^{3}nz. The various species of *Orchis.* [A, 505.]

CULL-ME-TO-YOU, n. Ku^{3}l'me-tu-yu. The *Viola tricolor.* [A, 505.]

CULLUMBINE, n. Ku^{3}l'u^{3}m-bin. See COLUMBINE.

CULM, n. Ku^{3}lm. Lat., *culmus.* Fr., *chaume.* Ger., *Halm.* It., *culmo, stoppia.* Sp., *tallo, caña.* The hollow stem or stalk of a gramineous plant.

CULMALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-ma(ma^3)-lez(las). Of Batsch, a group of *Monocotyledones*, comprising the *Junciæ* and *Calamariæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CULMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)'me^{2}n. Gen., *cul'minis.* Ger., *Gipfel.* The top or summit of a thing; in ornithology, the highest middle longitudinal line of the bill. [L, 221.] See ACME.—**C. cerebelli.** Fr., *sommet du monticule.* Ger., *Gipfel des Berges.* The most elevated or prominent part of the vermis superior, situated near its anterior extremity. [Burdach (*a*, 18).]

CULMEUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)'me^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *halmständig, kulmsprossend.* Growing on the culm (said of leaves or other organs in contradistinction to those growing on or near the root). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CULMICOLOUS, adj. Ku^{3}l-mi^{2}k'o-lu^{3}s. From *culmus*, a culm, and *colere*, to inhabit. Living upon the culms of plants. [L.]

CULMIFEROUS, adj. Ku^{3}l-mi^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *culmifer, culmiferus* (from *culmus*, a culm, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *culmifère.* Ger., *halmtragend.* Having or producing culms. [B, 119, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CULMIGENOUS, adj. Ku^{3}l-mi^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *culmigenus* (from *culmus*, a culm, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr., *culmigène.* See CULMEUS.

CULMINAL, adj. Ku^{3}l'mi^{2}n-a^{2}l. From *culmen*, a summit. Belonging to or situated on the culmen. [L, 221.]

CULMINATION, n. Ku^{3}l-mi^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *culminatio.* Ger., *Culminiren.* The attainment to the extreme point or degree (of fever, etc.).—**C'spunkt** (Ger.). See ACME.

CULMINIÆ [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-mi^{2}n'i^2-e-(a^3-e^2). An order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising genera now referred to the *Malvaceæ, Bixaceæ, Tiliaceæ*, etc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CULMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See CULM.

CULOT (Fr.), n. Ku^6-lo. 1. The metallic mass left in a crucible after it has been used. 2. The individual born last of a litter, also that one of a brood of birds that is hatched from the egg laid last. [A, 301.]

CULOTTE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-lo^{3}t. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de Suisse.** 1. A variety of pear. 2. The *Passiflora cærulea.* 3. A univalve shell. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CULOTTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-lo-ta. Of birds, having the upper part of the legs covered with long, drooping feathers. [L. 109.]

CULRACHE, CULRAGE, CULRATCHE, n's. Ku^{4}l'rach, -raj, -rach. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [A, 505.]

CULTELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ku^{6}l-te^{2}l-a^{2}r. From *cultellus*, a small knife. Knife-shaped; as a n., a cautery-iron shaped like a small hatchet. [L, 41.]

CULTELLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *culter.* Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-te^{2}l'lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). 1. A small knife. [A, 318.]—**C. anceps.** A small surgical knife having a double cutting edge. [*a*, 25.]—**C. uncus.** A small surgical knife the blade of which is shaped like a hook at its extremity. [*a*, 25.] 2. See LACINIA.

CULTER (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)'tu^{6}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *cul'tri.* Fr., *couteau* (1st def.). Ger., *Messer* (1st def.). It., *coltello* (1st def.). Sp., *cuchillo* (1st def.). 1. See BISTOURY and KNIFE. 2. The third lobe of the liver. [Theophilus Protospatharius (A, 325); L, 84.]—**C. amputationis.** See *Amputating* KNIFE.—**C. curvus, C. falcatus.** A curved knife. [A, 325.]—**C. lenticularis.** A lenticular knife. [E.]—**C. rasorius.** A razor. [A, 325.]—**C. rectus.** A surgical knife having a straight blade so ground that it can be used for cutting or perforating. [*a*, 25.]—**C. tonsorius.** A large knife, or razor, used to cut the hair before trephining or dressing wounds or contusions of the scalp.

CULTIROSTRAL, adj. Ku^{3}l-ti^2-ro^{2}s'tra^{2}l. From *culter*, a knife, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a beak adapted to cutting. [L, 221.]

CULTIROSTRES [Sclater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-ti^2-ro^{2}s'-trez(tras). A family of the *Laminiplantares.* [L, 121.]

CULTIVATION, n. Ku^{3}l-ti^2-va'shu^{3}n. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cultur.* It., *coltivazione.* Sp., *cultivación* (1st def.), *cultivo* (2d def.). 1. The process of treating vegetable organisms in such a manner as to secure their growth and multiplication away from their natural habitat. See CULTURE.

CULTRATE, CULTRATED, adj's. Ku^{3}l'trat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *cultratus.* Having a knife-like edge. [L, 221.]

CULTRICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-tri^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *culter*, a knife, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cultricolle.* Ger., *messerhalsig.* Having the neck or thorax so compressed as to resemble the blade of a knife. [L, 41.]

CULTRIDENS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)'tri^2-de^{2}nz(dans). From *culter*, a knife, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *cultridenté.* Ger., *messerzähnig.* Having the canine teeth compressed, with a sharp, concave border. [L, 41.]

CULTRIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-tri^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *culter*, a knife, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cultrifolié.* Ger., *messerblättrig.* Having knife-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CULTRIFORM, adj. Ku^{3}l'tri^2-fo^{2}rm. From *culter*, a knife, and *forma*, form. See CULTRATE.

CULTRIROSTRAL, CULTRIROSTRATE, adj's. Ku^{3}l-tri^2-ro^{2}st'ra^{2}l, -rat. Having a knife-shaped bill, as in the heron. [L, 343.]

CULTRIROSTRES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-tri^2-rost'rez(ras). From *culter*, a knife, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *c.* A family of the *Passeres*, or of the *Grallæ.* [L. 180.]

CULTRIVOROUS, adj. Ku^{3}l-tri^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. Gr., μαχαιροφαγός. Lat., *cultrivorus* (from *culter*, a knife, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *cultrivore.* Ger., *messerschluckend.* As formerly used, having swallowed a knife accidentally; as now employed, capable of appearing to swallow knives with impunity. [A, 325; L, 56.]

CULTURE, n. Ku^{3}lt'u^{2}r. Lat., *cultura.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cultur.* It., *coltura.* Sp., *cultivo.* 1. See CULTIVATION. 2. A growth (especially of pathogenetic micro-organisms) resulting from cultivation.—**C.-streaks.** Ger., *Culturstriche.* Lines of micropbytic implantation on agar-agar, gelatin, or the like. [*a*, 27.]—**Fractional c.** Ger., *fractionirte Cultur.* See *Pure c.*—**Needle-c.** Fr., *c. par piqûre.* The c. of a micro-organism by transferring it on a sterilized needle to a substance (such as agar-agar) suitable for sustaining its growth. [B, 209.]—**Pure c.** Ger., *reine Cultur, Reincultur.* The c. of a single form of micro-organism uncontaminated with other organisms.—**Reinc'.** See *Pure* CULTIVATURE. [E. Klebs (A, 319).]

CULUPA (Sp.), n. Ku-lu'pa^3. In Colombia, the *Passiflora maliformis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^2(ku)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). The anus. [A, 325.]

CULVER-FOOT, n. Ku^{3}l'vu^{6}r-fu^{4}t. Probably the *Geranium molle.* [A, 505.]

CULVERKEYS, n. Ku^{3}l'vu^{6}r-kez. The *Orchis mascula*, the *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the *Scilla nutans*, the *Primula variabilis*, and the fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior.* [A, 505; B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CULVERS, n. Ku^{3}l'vu^{6}rz. The *Scilla nutans.* [A, 505.]

CULVER'S PHYSIC, CULVER'S ROOT, n's. Ku^{3}l'vu^{6}rz-fi^{2}z''i^{2}k, -ru^{4}t. The rhizome of *Leptandra virginica.* [B, 5, 19, 276 (*a*, 24).]

CULVERWORT, n. Ku^{3}l'vu^{6}r-wu^{6}rt. See COLUMBINE.

CUMACEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku^2(ku)-ma(ma^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. An order of the *Thoracostraca.* [L, 121.]

CUMAN, n. The *Punica granatum.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMANA, n. In India, a tree with a fruit resembling the mulberry. A syrup made from it is used in sore throat. [B, 88; L, 87.]

CUMANDA, n. In Brazil a name for various species of beans. [B, 88.]

CUMANILIDE, n. Ku^{2}m-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See CUMOPHENAMIDE.

CUMARAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Lucuma mammosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMARIC ACID, n. Ku2-ma2r'i2k. See COUMARIC ACID.

CUMARIN, n. Ku2'ma2r-i2n. See COUMARIN.

CUMARU, n. In Brazil, the *Coumarouna odorata*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMARY, n. In Brazil, the *Aydendron cujumary*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMARYL, n. Ku2'ma2r-i2l. See COUMARYL.

CUMATE, n. Ku2m'at. A salt of cumic acid. [B.]

CUMAVI, n. In India, a variety of the *Aloe perfoliata*. [B, 88.]

CUMBANG-SORE, n. In Java, the *Sida hirta*. [B, 88.]

CUMBERFIELD, n. Ku3m'bu6r-feld. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 505.]

CUMBOO (Tamil), n. The *Penicillaria spicata*. [*a*, 22.]

CUMBULAM [Rheede], n. The *Benincasa cerifera*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMBULU (Malay), n. The *Gmelina arborea*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CUMDUMBA (Tarasco), n. The *Sambucus mexicana*. [A, 447.]

CUMENAMIC ACID, n. Ku2-me2n-a2m'i2k. See CUMINAMIC ACID.

CUMENE, n. Ku2'men. Fr., *cumène*. Ger., *Cumol*. It., *c*. A liquid, $C_6H_5CH\langle{}^{CH_3}_{CH_3} = C_9H_{12}$, boiling at about 152° C., existing ready formed in Roman cumin oil, and obtained artificially by the distillation of cumic acid. It is isomeric with propylbenzene, ethylmethylbenzene, mesitylene, and pseudocumene. [B, 4, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C'sulphonic acid.** See SULPHOCUMINIC ACID.

CUMENOL, n. Ku2'me2n-o2l. See CUMIC *aldehyde*.

CUMENURIC ACID, n. Ku2-me2n-u2'ri2k. A homologue of hippuric acid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, produced by the action of the silver compound of glycocol on chloride of cumyl. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMENYL, n. Ku2'me2n-i2l. The hypothetical univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)$, of cumene, or isopropylphenyl. [*a*, 24.]—**C. cyanide.** See CUMONITRIL.—**C'sulphurous acid.** A product, $C_9H_{12}SO_3$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cumene. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sulphydrate.** A substance, $C_9H_{12}S$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid and zinc on cumenesulphuric chloride. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMENYLACRYLIC ACID, n. Ku2''me2n-i2l-a2k-ri2l'i2k. Fr., *acide cuményl-acrylique*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7)$.-$C_2H_2CO.OH$, homologous with cinnamic acid. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

CUMENYLAMINE, n. Ku2-me2n-i2l'a2m-en. See CUMIDENE.

CUMENYLANGELIC ACID, n. Ku2''me2n-i2l-a2n-je2l'i2k. Fr., *acide cuményl-angélique*. A homologue of cinnamic acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7).C_4H_6CO.OH$. [B, 4, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CUMENYLCROTONIC ACID, n. Ku2''me2n-i2l-kro-to2n'i2k. Fr., *acide cuményl-crotonique*. A compound, $C_{13}H_{16}O_2 = C_6H_4$-$(C_3H_7).C_3H_4CO.OH$, homologous with cinnamic acid. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

CUMÈTE (Fr.), n. Ku6-ma2t. The genus *Eugenia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

CUMFIRIE, n. Ku3m'fi2-ri2. The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505.]

CUMFREY, n. Ku3m'fre2. See COMFREY.

CUMIC, adj. Ku2'mi2k. Containing or resembling cumin. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cuminique*. Ger., *Cuminsäure*. It., *acido cuminico*. Sp., *ácido cumínico*. Cumyl oxide, cuminic acid; a parapropylbenzoic acid, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)CO.OH = C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of cuminol. [B, 2, 4, 14, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See CUMIN *alcohol*.—**C. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde cuminique*. Ger., *Cuminaldehyd*. Cuminol, cuminic aldehyde, hydride of cumyl; an aromatic aldehyde, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)CHO = C_{10}H_{12}O$, derived from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*. It also exists in the oil of *Cicuta virosa*. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor and acrid taste, boiling at 220° C. [B, 4, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CUMICYL, n. Ku2'mi2-si2l. Fr., *cumicyle*. See CUMYL.

CUMIDIC ACID, n. Ku2-mi2d'i2k. Fr., *acide cumidique*. Ger., *Cumidinsäure*. A compound, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO.OH)_2 = C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of durene. [B, 4, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CUMIDINE, n. Ku2'mi2d-en. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cumidin*. Syn.: *amidocumene, cumenylamine*. An amidogen substitution product of cumene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)C_3H_7 = C_9H_{13}N$. [B, 2, 158 (*a*, 24).]

CUMIDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ku-med-en'zoir-e2. See CUMIDIC ACID.

CUMIN, n. Ku2'mi2n. Lat., *cuminum, cyminum*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Mutterkümmel, Kreuzkümmel*. It., *cumino*. Sp., *comino*. 1. The genus *Cuminum*. 2. See *C. fruit*. 3. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [A, 510 (*a*, 24); B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Armenian c.** Fr., *c. arménien*. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Black c.** Lat., *cuminum nigrum*. Fr., *c. noir*. Ger., *Schwarzkümmel*. The seeds of *Nigella sativa*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cuminique*. Ger., *C'alkohol*. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O = (CH_3)_2CHC_6H_4CH_2OH$, derived from cuminic aldehyde. It is a colorless, oily liquid, boiling at 243° C. [B, 4, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aldehyde.** See CUMIC *aldehyde*.—**C. cornu** (Fr.). The *Hypecoum procumbens*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. des prés** (Fr.). See CARUM *carvi*.—**C.-fruit.** Lat., *fructus* (seu *semen*) *cumini* (seu *cymini*). Fr., *fruit de c*. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mutterkümmel, Kreuzkümmel, römischer Kümmel*. The fruit (seeds) of *Cuminum cyminum*; they occur in commerce in an elliptical form, flat on one side, and convex and rough on the other, of a strong aromatic, not very agreeable, taste and odor. Chemically they consist of a fatty oil (cuminic aldehyde), resin, gum, mucilage, albumin, and a large percentage of malates. Medicinally they resemble the other aromatic fruits of umbelliferous plants, but are more stimulating. They are chiefly used in veterinary medicine. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**C. noir.** See *Black c*.—**C. officinal** (Fr.). See CUMINUM *cyminum*.—**C.-oil.** Ger., *Cuminöl*. An essential oil, composed chiefly of cymene and cuminol, found in the fruits of c., of *Cicuta virosa*, and of *Thymus vulgaris*. [B, 2, 8 (*a*, 24).]—**C. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* CUMINI.—**C'samen** (Ger.). See *C.-fruit*.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CUMIC *acid*.—**C. sauvage** (Fr.). See *Wild c*.—**C.-seed.** See *C.-fruit*.—**Emplâtre de c.** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum* CUMINI.—**Ethiopian c.** Fr., *c. d'Éthiopie*. The *Thapsia asclepium*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**European c., Foreign c.** The *Carum carvi*. [B, 18 (*a*, 21).]—**Huile essentielle** (ou **volatile** [Fr. Cod.]) **de c.** (Fr.). Volatile oil of c.; made by distilling 1 part of recently gathered flowers of c. with 3 parts of water. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Mountain c.** See *European c*.—**Oil of c.** See *C.-oil*.—**Oléule de c.** See *Huile volatile de c*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. C. powder; made by drying c.-fruit in an oven at about 25° C., pulverizing it, and passing it through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Roman c.** Fr., *c. romain*. Ger., *römischer Kümmel*. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Royal c.** Fr., *c. royal*. The *Sison ammi*. [B, 18, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Sweet c.** The *Pimpinella anisum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Venetian c.** Fr., *c. de Venise*. Ger., *venedischer Kümmel*. See CUMINUM *cyminum*.—**Wild c.** Fr., *c. sauvage*. The *Lagœcia cuminoides*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUMINALDEHYDE, n. Ku2''mi2n-a2l'de-hid. See CUMIC *aldehyde*.

CUMINAMIC ACID, n. Ku2-mi2n-a2m'i2k. An acid, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrocuminic acid with either sulphydric acid or ferrous acetate. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMINAMIDE, n. Ku2-mi2n'a2m-i2d(id). Ger., *Cuminamid*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMINATE, n. Ku2'mi2n-at. A salt of cumic acid. [L, 73.]

CUMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku2(ku4)-mi2n(men)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Koch, a group of *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of the genus *Cuminum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMINIC, adj. Ku2-mi2n'i2k. See CUMIC.

CUMINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku2(ku4)-mi2n(men)'-i2d-e(a3-e2). See CUMINEÆ.

CUMINO (It.), n. Ku-me'no. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CUMINOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ku2(ku4)-mi2n(men)-o(o3)-i(e)'dez-(das). From *cuminum*, cumin, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Cuminum*; as a n., the genus *Lagœcia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oblique.** The *Lagœcia c*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CUMINOL, n. Ku2'mi2n-o2l. See CUMIC *aldehyde*.

CUMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku2(ku4)-mi(me)'nu3m(nu4m). Fr., *cumin*. Ger., *Kreuzkümmel*. A Linnæan genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Caucalineæ*; of the pharmacopœias, the *C. cyminum*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ætheroleum cumini.** See *Huile volatile de* CUMIN.—**Cataplasma cumini** [Lond. Ph., 1788]. Syn.: *Theriaca londinensis*. Cumin poultice; made by mixing 12 parts of cumin-seeds, 3 parts each of bayberries and dried leaves of water germander, 1 part of cloves, and 22 parts of honey. [L, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**C. æthiopicum, C. cyminum, C. cynicum, C. hortense.** Fr., *anis âcre, cumin officinal*. Ger., *römischer* (oder *venedischer*) *Kümmel*. An annual species indigenous to the upper regions of the Nile; cultivated in Sicily, Malta, etc., for its fruit. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nigrum.** The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pratense.** The *Carum carvi*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. romanum.** See *C. cyminum*.—**C. siliquosum.** The *Hypecoum pendulum*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. silvaticum.** See *C. cyminum*.—**C. silvestre.** See CUMINOIDES *obliqua*.—**C. thebaicum.** Of Scribonius Largus, the *C. cyminum*. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Emplastrum cumini** (seu **e cumino**). Fr., *emplâtre de cumin*. Cumin plaster; made by melting together 12 parts of Burgundy pitch and 1 part of yellow wax, and adding 3 parts each of pulverized cumin-fruit, bayberries, and caraway-seeds [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann); Lond. Ph., 1815]; or by melting together 2 parts each of ordinary plaster, yellow wax, and olive-oil, and, after removing from the fire, adding 2 parts of pulverized cumin, and stirring until cool [New Amsterd. Ph., 1792]; or by mixing 48 parts each of emplastrum diapalmæ, yellow wax, olive-oil, and cumin-fruit, 16 parts of bayberries, and 1 part of volatile oil of cumin [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Swed. Ph., 1817; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by mixing 96 parts of litharge plaster, 24 parts of yellow wax, 48 parts of chamomile-oil, 1 part of volatile oil of cumin, and 48 parts of powdered cumin [Hannov. Ph., 1819]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Fructus cumini.** See CUMIN-*fruit*.—**Oleum cumini æthereum.** See *Huile volatile de* CUMIN.—**Semen cumini.** See CUMIN-*fruit*.

CUMINURIC ACID. Ku2-mi2n-u2'ri2k. See CUMENURIC ACID.

CUMINYL, n. Ku2'mi2n-i2l. Fr., *cuminyle*. A monatomic radicle, $C_{10}H_{11}$, of cuminol, which may be regarded as its hydrate. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMMIN, CUMMINE, n's. Ku2'mi2n. See CUMIN.

CUMOGLYCOL, n. Ku2-mo-gli2k'o2l. Hydrate of cumylene, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; a hypothetical body. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMOL (Ger.), n. Kum-ol'. See CUMENE.

CUMONITRIL, n. Ku2-mo-ni'tri2l. Cumenyl cyanide, a transparent, colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{11}N$, of strong, agreeable odor and burning taste, formed from thiocuminamide by boiling with potash or soda. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMONITRILAMINE, n. Ku2-mo-ni-tri2l'a2m-en. An oily, aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$, formed by adding cumonitril to nitric and sulphuric acids. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMOPHENAMIDE, n. Ku2-mo-fe2n'a2m-i2d(id). Fr., *cumophénamide*. A product, $C_{16}H_{17}NO$, of the action of chloride of cumyl on phenylamine. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMOPHENOL, n. Ku²m-o-fe²n′c²l. Fr., *cuminate de phényle.* Phenyl cuminate, $C_{16}H_{16}O_2 = C_{10}H_{11}OOC_6H_5$. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

CUMOSALICYLAMIDE, n. Ku²-mo-sa²l-i²-si²l′a²m-i²d(id). A product, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$, of the action of chloride of cumyl on salicylamide. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMOXYL, n. Ku²m-o²x′i²l. See CUMYL.

CUMULATE, n. Ku²m′u²-lat. The final product resulting from cumulative resolution. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMULATIVE, adj. Fr., *cumulatif.* Ger., *cumulativ.* 1. Operating somewhat suddenly and excessively after repeated small doses have been taken, as if by having accumulated in the system before producing any effect (said of drugs). [A, 326.] 2. See *C.* RESOLUTION.

CUMULUS (Lat.). n. m. Ku²m(ku⁴m)′u²(u⁴)-lu³s(lu⁴s). A heap or pile; an agglomeration.—**C. proligerus.** See DISCUS *proligerus.*

CUMUNA [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-mu²(mu)′na³. A variety of cabbage. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUMURUNGA (Beng.), n. The *Averrhoa carambola.* [B, 172.]

CUMYL, n. Ku²′mi²l. Fr., *cumyle.* Ger., *C.* An acid organic radicle, $C_{10}H_{11}O$, of cumin-oil homologous with benzoyl; an oily liquid, heavier than water, rendered odorous by heat, boiling at 300° C., inflammable, and dissolving sparingly in cold, but readily in hot alcohol. [B, 2, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See CUMIN *alcohol.*—**C. hydride.** See CUMIC *aldehyde.*—**C. oxide.** See CUMIC *acid.*—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CUMYLIC *acid.*

CUMYLENE, n. Ku²′mi²l-en. Fr., *cumylène.* Ger., *Cumylen.* A hypothetical diatomic radicle $C_{10}H_{12}$, homologous with benzylene. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

CUMYLIC, adj. Ku²-mi²l′i²k. Of or pertaining to cumyl. [B.]—**C. acid.** Ger., *Cumylsäure.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with cuminic acid, forming acicular crystals. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See CUMIN *alcohol.*

CUMYS, n. Ku′mi²s. See KUMYSS.

CUNA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)′na³. Gr., κοῦνα. An infant's bed. [A, 325.]

CUNANE, n. In India, a certain fruit used for the relief of headache. [L, 94, 105.]

CUNANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(kun)-a²n(a³n)′thi²d-e-(a³-e²). A family of the *Narcomedusæ.* [L, 121.]

CUNCTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku³n²k(ku⁴n²k)-ta(ta³)′shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cunctation′is.* From *cuncti*, to delay. Gr., μέλλησις. Sluggishness of movement. [A, 325.]

CUNDEAMOR DE YUCATAN [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kun-da-a³-mor′da yu-ka³-ta³n′. The *Momordica charantia.* [A, 447.]

CUNDURANGO, n. See CONDURANGO.

CUNEAL, CUNEATE, adj's. Ku²′ne-a²l, -at. See CUNEIFORM.

CUNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-ne²-a(a³)′shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cuneation′is.* Ger., *Keilen.* A wedging. [A, 322.]

CUNÉEN (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-na-a³n². Pertaining to the cuneiform bones. [L, 109.]

CUNEICEPS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku⁴)-ne(ne²)′i²-se²ps(ke²ps). From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *cunéiceps.* Ger., *keilköpfig.* Having a wedge-shaped head. [L, 109.]

CUNEIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku⁴)-ne(ne²)-i²-fol(fo²l)′i²-u³s-(u⁴s). From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cunéifolié.* Ger., *keilblättrig.* Having wedge-shaped leaves. [L, 109.]

CUNEIFORM, adj. Ku²′ne²-i²-fo²rm. Gr., σφηνοειδής. Lat., *cuneiformis* (from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cunéiforme.* Ger., *keilformig.* Wedge-shaped.

CUNEIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku⁴)-ne²-i²-ro²st′ri²s. From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *cunéirostre.* Ger., *keilschnabelig.* Having a wedge-shaped beak, as in the *Cuneirostres* (of Duméril, a family [of Schaeffer, an order] of the *Passeres*). [L, 180, 203.]

CUNEO-CUBOID, adj. Ku²n″e²-o-ku²b′oid. Fr., *cunéo-cuboïdien.* Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the cuboid bone. [L, 41.]

CUNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *cuneus.* Ku²(ku⁴)-ne(ne²)′o-(o³)-lu³s(lu⁴s). A little wedge. [A, 318.]

CUNEO-SCAPHOID, adj. Ku²″ne²-o-ska²f′oid. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the scaphoid bone. [L, 41.]

CUNÈRE (Fr.), n. Ku⁶-ne²r. The *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 173.]

CUNEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku⁴)′ne²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., σφήν. 1. A wedge. 2. A wedge-shaped lobule on the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain lying between the calcarine and internal parieto-occipital fissures. [I, 28; K.]—**C. cinereus.** See ALA *cinerea.*—**C. thalami optici intergenicularis.** That portion of the thalamus opticus that is situated between the corpus geniculatum externum and the corpus geniculatum internum. [Meynert (*a*, 18).]

CUNGER, n. Ku³n²′gu⁵r. The cucumber. [A, 505.]

CUNHANG, n. In Cochin-China, the *Solena heterophylla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUNHET, n. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 88.]

CUNICELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-ni²-se²l(ke²l)′la³. The *Equisetum arvense.* [B, 88.]

CUNICHO (Tarasco), n. Cevadilla. [A, 447.]

CUNICULAR, CUNICULATE, adj's. Ku²n-i²k′u³l-a³r, -at. Lat., *cunicularis, cuniculatus.* Fr., *cuniculaire, sillonné.* Ger., *gehohlkehlt, unterminirt.* Traversed by a long furrow. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CUNICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku⁴)-ni²k(nek)′u²(u⁴)-lu³s(lu⁴s). Gr., κούνικλος. Lit., a subterranean passage, a burrow; a long, concealed passage (*e. g.*, the burrow of the *Sarcoptes scabiei*); in the pl., *cuniculi*, the semicircular canals of the ear. [L, 349.]

CUNIFORM, adj. Ku²n′i²-fo²rm. See CUNEIFORM.

CUNILA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-ni(ne)′la³. Fr., *cunile.* 1. Of Pliny, a species of *Origanum.* [A, 318.] 2. A genus of the *Labiatæ.* [A, 385.]—**C. bubula.** The *Origanum vulgare.* [B, 88, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. gallinacea.** The *Origanum heracleoticum.* [B, 88.]—**C. mariana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cunile de Marie.* American dittany. The whole herb is aromatic and fragrant, and is used in infusion as a febrifuge. The essential oil is rubefacient, carminative, and diaphoretic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. micrantha** [Bentham]. A species used in Brazil as a remedy in catarrh and chronic bronchitis. [*a*, 22.]—**C. pulegioides.** The *Hedeoma pulegioides.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sativa.** The *Satureja hortensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba cunilæ.** The herb of *C. mariana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Maryland c., Mint-leaved c.** See *C. mariana.*—**Oleum cunilæ.** An aromatic essential oil obtained from *C. mariana.* [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]

CUNILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²n(ku⁴n)-i²l(el)-a(a³)′go. Gen., *cunilag′inis.* The *Conyza squarrosa*, the *Inula dysenterica*, and the *Inula pulicaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 88.]

CUNILEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(ku⁴n)-i²l(el)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cunilées.* Of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Satureineæ*, comprising *Collinsonia* and *Cunila.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUNILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(ku⁴n)-i²l(el)′i²d-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, the *Cunileæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ku²n(kun)′i²x. Gen., *cun′icis.* An obsolete term for the space between the wood and the bark of exogens. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CUNJA-KORAY (Tamil), n. The *Ocimum album.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CUNNILINGUIST, n. Ku³n-i²-li²n²′gwi²st. Lat., *cunnilingus* (from *cunnus*, the vulva, and *lingere*, to lick). One who makes a practice of licking the vulva. [E. C. Spitzka, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 18.]

CUNNINGHAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku³n-i²n²g-ha²m′i²-a³. Fr., *cunninghamie.* Ger., *Spiesstanne* (1st def.). 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Araucarieæ.* 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Melanea.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. verticillata.** The *Antirrhœa verticillata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CUNNINGHAMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n-i²n²g-ha²m-i(i²)′e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Abietineæ*, comprising *Dammara*, *Cunninghamia*, *Arthrotaxis*, *Sequoia*, and *Sciadopitys.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUNNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku³n(ku⁴n)′nu³s(nu⁴s). See VULVA.

CUNOCTONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(kun)-o²k-to²n′i²d-e-(a³-e²). Of Haeckel, a subfamily of the *Cunanthidæ.* [L.]

CUNONIACEÆ [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(ku⁴n)-on-i²-a(a³)′se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cunoniacées.* Ger., *Cunoniaceen.* See CUNONIEÆ (4th def.).

CUNONIACEOUS, adj. Ku²n-on-i²-a′shu³s. Fr., *cunonié, cunoniacé.* Belonging to or resembling the *Cunoniaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]

CUNONIADS [Lindley], n. pl. Ku²n-on′i²-a²dz. See CUNONIEÆ.

CUNONIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(ku⁴n)-on-i²-a(a³)′ri²-e-(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Corniculatæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Brunieæ*, *Weinmannieæ* (*Cunonieæ*), and *Bunereæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUNONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²n(ku⁴n)-on-i(i²)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cunoniées.* 1. Of D. Don, a tribe comprising *Weinmannia*, *Leiospermum*, *Caldcluvia*, *Platylophus*, *Cunonia*, *Arnoldia*, *Pterophylla*, *Calycomis*, *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Schizomeria*, *Codia*, and *Belangera.* 2. Of G. Don, a tribe including the same genera except the last two. 3. Of Bartling, a division of the *Cunoniaceæ*, including *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Cunonia*, *Weinmannia*, and *Bunera.* 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Saxifrageæ* (by many authors regarded as a distinct order, the *Cunoniaceæ*), comprising *Codia*, *Weinmannia*, *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Cunonia*, *Belangera*, *Acrophyllum*, *Gumillea*, *Caldcluvia*, *Ackama*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUNTIS (Sp.), n. Kun′tes. A place in the province of Pontevedra, Spain, where there are warm springs rich in sulphur. [B, 270.]

CUP, v. tr. Ku³p. Lat., *cucurbitulas imponere.* Fr., *ventouser.* Ger., *schröpfen.* It., *ventosare.* Sp., *pegar ventosas.* To apply cupping-glasses.—**Dry-c.** To apply dry c's to.—**Wet-c.** To apply wet c's to. [B.]

CUP, n. Ku³p. A.-S., *cupp.* Gr., ποτήριον (1st def.). Lat., *poculum* (1st def.), *calix* (1st def.), *cucurbitula* (2d def.). Fr., *calice* (1st def.), *ventouse* (2d def.). Ger., *Becher* (1st def.), *Kelch* (1st def.), *Schröpfkopf* (2d def.). 1. A small drinking-vessel; the contents of such a vessel; any structure (*e. g.*, the calyx of a flower) shaped like a drinking-vessel. 2. A similar vessel (usually of glass) which, having had the air contained in it rarefied by means of heat, or by the action of a pump, or the recoil of an elastic cap fitted to it, is applied to the skin for the purpose of drawing blood to that part of the skin or, when associated with the use of the scarificator, to abstract blood from the part by suction.—**Antimonial c's.** See CALICES *vomitorii* (under CALIX).—**Bitter c.** A c. made of quassia-wood; used for imparting a bitter taste and tonic properties to water. [L, 65, 120.]—**Chinese c.** A cup of red arsenic. Wine is left in it all night, and drank in the morning as a purge. [L, 164 (*a*, 21).]—**C.-plant.** The *Silphium perfoliatum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Dry c.** A c. (2d def.) for drawing the blood to the surface without abstracting it from the bud. [B.]—**Emetic c's.** See CA-

LICES *vomitorii* (under CALIX).—**Favus c.** 1. A depression in a favus crust circumscribing a hair. 2. A depression in the scalp or skin left after a favus crust has been removed. [*a*, 27.]—**Germ c.** See GASTRULA.—**Glaucomatous c.** The so-called "pressure excavation," which refers to the condition of the optic disc in glaucoma. The cupping extends quite across the optic disc to the edge, the lamina cribrosa being stretched and pushed backward. The edge is always abrupt and precipitous, and often overhangs the c. which has undermined the margin of the disc. This cupping is done by a sudden bending of the vessels just within the border of the disc, where they look darker because they are foreshortened. If the c. is deep they may disappear beneath its edge, and not reappear until they reach the bottom of the c. [F.]—**Montgomery's c's.** Small dilatations, filled with a milky fluid, of the canals of the decidua, into which the uterine gland-tubes penetrate. [A, 80.]—**Ocular c., Optic c.** Ger., *secundäre Augenblase, Augenblasengrube.* Of Foster and Balfour, the secondary optic vesicle of the embryo. [Kölliker (H).]—**Optic c's.** In comparative anatomy, c.-shaped or bell-shaped depressions lined with epithelial cells, usually also provided with pigment cells and connected with a nervous filament; they subserve vision. [L, 121.]—**Wet c.** A c. for drawing the blood to the surface and then removing it through incisions made by a scarificator. [B.]

CUPAHY, n. In Brazil, the *Copaifera guianensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUPAIBA, n. Ku-pa^3-e′ba^3. See COPAIBA.

CUPAMENI, n. The genus *Acalypha.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUPANDA (Tarasco), n. The *Persea gratissima.* [A, 447.]

CUPANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)-pa(pa^3)′ni^2-a^3. Fr., *cupani.* The loblolly-wood of Jamaica; of Linnæus, a genus of trees or shrubs of the *Sapindaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. americana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cupani d'Amérique, bois de Jamone, châtaignier d'Amérique* (ou *de Saint Domingue*). The chestnut of the Antilles, a species found in the West Indies and South America. The leaves and fruit are astringent, and are used in catarrh. On the Orinoco River a drink is prepared from the kernels of the fruit. The seeds are edible and, roasted, are employed in hæmoptysis and dysentery. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. edulis.** See BLIGHIA *sapida.*—**C. glabra** [Swartz]. See *C. americana.*—**C. petala** [Labillardière]. Fr., *cupani sans pétales.* An Australian species yielding a fine white gum, used as a substitute for gum arabic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sapida.** See BLIGHIA *sapida.*—**C. tomentosa** [Swartz]. See *C. americana.*

CUPANIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cupaniées.* A group of *Sapindeæ,* having as a type the genus *Cupania.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPAROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)′pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o′sa^3. From *cuprum,* copper, and *rosa,* a rose. Fr., *couperose* (1st and 2d def's). 1. Copperas. 2. Gutta rosacea. [G.]

CUPAYBA, n. Ku-pa^3-e′ba^3. See COPAIBA.

CUPA-VEELA, n. In Malabar, the *Vinca pusilla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUPEL, n. Ku^2′pe^{2}l. Lat., *cupella, copella, capulla.* Fr., *coupelle.* Ger., *Cupelliren* (2d def.), *Kupelle, Probirtiegel* (1st def.). It., *coppella.* Sp., *copela.* A flat crucible or disc usually made of bone-ash, occasionally of clay, in which the process of cupellation is carried on. [L.]

CUPELLATION, n. Ku^2-pe^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *cupellatio.* Fr., *coupellation.* Ger., *C.* The process of separating the silver or gold in alloys of lead and silver or of lead and gold. It consists in the exposure of the alloy in a cupel in a reverberatory furnace or muffle, so arranged that a current of air is passing constantly over the surface of the metal, by which the lead is oxidized and conveyed away or passes into the cupel, leaving the silver or gold unaffected upon the cupel. [L.]

CUPEROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)-pe^{2}r-o′sa^3. See COPPERAS and ROSACEA.

CUPHEA [P. Browne] (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-fe(fa)′a^3. Fr., *cuphée.* A genus of the *Lythrarieæ,* tribe *Lythreæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. antisyphilitica** [Kunth]. Fr., *cuphée antisyphilitique.* A species found in Central and South America; employed in decoction in venereal affections. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. balsamona.** A Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used in intermittent fever and in syphilis. [*a*, 22.]—**C. lanceolata** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. The *atlanchana* of Mexico; said to be used as a tonic after parturition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 776 (B).]—**C. microphylla** [Kunth]. Fr., *cuphée à petites feuilles.* A species with the same properties as *C. antisyphilitica.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CUPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-fos′i^{2}s. See KYPHOSIS.

CUPIDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-pi^{2}d′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *cupiditat′is* (from *cupire,* to long for). A longing. [A, 325.]

CUPIDONE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-pe-don. The genus *Catananche.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bleue.** The *Catananche cærulea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CUPID'S-FLOWER, n. Ku^2′pi^{2}dz-flu^5′′u^4-u^{5}r. The *Ipomœa quamoclit.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUPOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)′po(po^3)-la^3. Fr., *coupole.* Ger., *Kuppel, Dom.* It., *c.* Sp., *cúpula.* 1. The vertebral depression for the articulation of a rib. [L, 13.] 2. See *Visceral* HUMP.—**C. of the cochlea.** The apex of the spiral windings of the cochlea turned outward toward the tympanic cavity. [F.]—**C. of a lymph follicle.** See CAP (2d def.).

CUPPED, adj. Ku^{3}pd. Depressed at the center, like a cup.

CUPPER, n. Ku^{3}p′u^{5}r. One who practices cupping.

CUPPING, n. Ku^{3}p′i^{2}n^{2}g. Lat., *cucurbitulatio* (1st def.), *cucurbitularum positio* (1st def.). Fr., *ventouseuration* (1st def.). Ger., *Schröpfung* (1st def.). 1. The operation of applying c.-glasses, with or without scarification. 2. The formation of a cup-shaped depression.—**C.-glass.** See under GLASS.—**Dry c.** C. (1st def.) without scarification.—**Wet c.** C. (1st def.) with scarification.

CUPRALUM, n. Ku^{2}p-ra^{2}l′u^{3}m. Fr., *cupralun.* 1. Hydrated sulphate of aluminium and copper. 2. See CUPRUM *aluminatum.*

CUPRAMMONIC, adj. Ku^{2}p-ra^{2}m-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Containing copper and ammonium.—**C. chloride.** Copper ammoniochloride.—**C. sulphate.** Copper ammoniosulphate. [B.]

CUPRAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{2}p(kup)-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)-mon′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See COPPER *ammoniosulphate*

CUPRATE, n. Ku^{2}p′rat. Fr., *c.* A double salt containing a cupric compound. [A, 385; L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

CUPRATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{2}p(kup)-ra(ra^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing or made with copper. [B.]

CUPREA, n. Ku^2′pre^2-a^3. See *C.*-BARK.

CUPREINE, n. Ku^2′pre^2-en. Homoquinine; so called because obtained from cuprea-bark. ["Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol.," July, 1885, p. 54 (B); B, 5, 8 (*a*, 24).]

CUPREOL, n. Ku^2′pre^2-o^{2}l. A substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona calisaya,* giving the chemical reactions of cholesterin. ["Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

CUPREOUS, adj. Ku^2′pre^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *cuivreux.* Ger., *kupferhaltig, kupferig.* Containing, derived from, or related to copper. [B.]

CUPRESCENT, adj. Ku^{2}p-re^{2}s′e^{2}nt. Coppery in appearance. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1882, p. 255 (L).]

CUPRESS, n. Ku^2′pre^{2}s. See CYPRESS.—**C. powder.** The pulverized rhizome of *Arisæma triphyllum.* [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CUPRESSACEÆ [Walers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s-sa-(sa^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). An order of the *Monochlamydeæ,* comprising the genera of Endlicher's *Cupressineæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPRESSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s′se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Pinaceæ,* comprising *Juniperus, Thuiæcarpus, Thuja, Cryptomeria, Thujopsis, Cupressus, Retinospora, Callitris, Carolinia, Taxodium,* and *Chamæpeuce.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPRESSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s-si^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a family of the *Monochlamydeæ,* consisting of the genus *Juniperus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPRESSINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s-si(se)′ne(na^3-e^2). 1. Of Richard, a section (of Agardh, a tribe) of the *Coniferæ,* comprising *Juniperus, Thuja, Cupressus,* and *Taxodium.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Strobilaceæ,* comprising *Juniperus, Thuja, Callitris, Cupressus,* and *Schubertea.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] 3. Of Eichler, a subtribe of the *Cupressineæ,* comprising *Cupressus* and *Chamæcyparis.* [B, 245.]

CUPRESSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s-si^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cupressinées.* 1. Of A. Richard, a division of the *Coniferæ,* comprising *Juniperus, Thuja, Callitris, Cupressus,* and *Taxodium,* to which Reichenbach added *Carolinia* and *Cryptomeria.* 2. Of Koch, an order of the *Coniferæ,* consisting of *Juniperus* and *Cupressus.* 3. Of Endlicher, a division comprising *Juniperus, Thuja, Cryptomeria, Thujopsis,* and *Chamæpeuce.* 4. Of Wood, a suborder of the *Coniferæ,* comprising *Thuja, Cupressus, Taxodium,* and *Juniperus.* 5. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Eichler, a tribe of the *Coniferæ,* including *Callitris, Actinostrobus, Fitzroya, Libocedrus, Thuja, Cupressus,* and *Juniperus.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 24).] By Eichler it is divided into the subtribes *Thujopsidinæ, Actinostrobinæ, Cupressinæ,* and *Juniperinæ.* [B, 245.]

CUPRESSINUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s′si^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, made from, or containing cypress. [A, 318.]

CUPRESSUS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)-pre^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., κυπάρισσος. Fr., *cyprès.* Ger., *Cypresse.* It., *cipresso.* Sp., *ciprés.* Of Linnæus, the typical genus of the *Cupressineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arbor vitæ.** Fr., *arbre de vie.* The *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. disticha.** The *Taxodium disticha.* [B, 180, 245, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fastigiata.** A variety of *C. sempervirens.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. glauca, C. lusitanica.** Fr., *cyprès pendant, cèdre de bousaco, cèdre de Goa, cyprès de Goa.* A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in Portugal and elsewhere. The cones are stomachic and vulnerary. The powder is said to be a tonic and febrifuge. The branches and twigs are used to preserve cloths, woolens, etc., from worms. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pyramidalis, C. sempervirens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cyprès, cyprès pyramidal.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *immergrüne*) *Cypresse.* The common cypress, a species indigenous to Persia and the Levant. The wood was formerly used as an astringent, sudorific, and diuretic, and the cones and the oil obtained from them were employed in fevers, hæmorrhage, and catarrh. [B, 19, 178, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. thuja.** The *Thuja orientalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. thujoides, C. thyoides.** Ger., *weisse Ceder.* Of Linnæus, the *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fructus cupressi.** The cones of *C. sempervirens.* [A, 319.]—**Herba cupressi.** The herb of *Santolina chamæcyparissus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Lignum cupressi.** The wood of *C. sempervirens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Nuces cupressi.** See *Fructus cupressi.*—**Oleum cupressi.** The oil obtained from the nuts of *C. sempervirens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Trochisci cupressi** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *trochisques de cyprès.* Cypress troches; made by boiling 128 parts of quince-juice, 12 of verjuice, 24 of cypress-cones, 16 of myrtle-leaves, and 8 of red roses, straining, and adding 12 of gum arabic, 10 of lignum santali citrini, 8 each of sumac and red roses, 12 of allspice, and a sufficient quantity of rose-water, and forming into troches. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Vinum cupressi** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *vin de cyprès.* Cypress wine; made by macerating for 24 hours with a gentle heat 3 parts of green cypress-cones, 1 part each of pomegranate-bark, *Rosmarinus officinalis,* myrtle, red roses, and pomegranate-flowers, and 24 parts of red wine and expressing. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]

CUPREUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku)'pre^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Cupreous.

CUPREUX (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-pru^5. See Cuprous.

CUPRIC, adj. Ku^2'pri^{2}k. Lat., *cupricus.* Fr., *cuprique, cuvrique.* Containing copper as a bivalent element. [B.]

CUPRICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku)-pri^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *cuprum*, copper, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cupricolle.* Having a copper-colored neck. [L, 41.]

CUPRICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku)-pri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An allotropic form of copper imagined to exist in the cupric compounds. [B.]—**C. aceticum.** Copper acetate. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sulphuricum, C. vitriolatum.** Copper sulphate. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]

CUPRIFEROUS, adj. Ku^2-pri^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cupriferus* (from *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cuprifère.* Ger., *kupferhaltig, kupferführend.* Containing or yielding copper. [L, 56.]

CUPRINE, n. Ku^2'pren. A weak base, $C_{11}H_7NO_3$, derived from cotarnine. It has a coppery lustre, is insoluble in ether, but dissolves in water and in alcohol, forming a green solution. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CUPRITE, n. Ku^2'prit. Red oxide of copper. [Dana (*a*, 24).]

CUPRO-AMMONIACAL, adj. Ku^2''pro-a^{2}m-on-i'a^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *cupro-ammonicus.* Fr., *cupro-ammonique.* Containing or pertaining to a compound of copper and ammonium. [B.]

CUPROCYANIDE, n. Ku^2-pro-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). A salt of hydrocuprocyanic acid, a double cyanide of copper and some other metal. [B.]

CUPROCYANOGEN, n. Ku^2-pro-si-a^{2}n'o-je^{2}n. Copper cyanide. [*a*, 27.]

CUPROCYANWASSERSTOFFSÄURE (Ger.). n. Kup'rotse-a^{3}n-va^{3}s-se^{2}r-sto^{3}f-zoir-e^2. Hydrocuprocyanic acid. [B.]

CUPROIDE (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-pro-ed. From *cuprum*, copper, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling copper; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, a family of metals, comprising copper, lead, cadmium, and bismuth. [L, 41.]

CUPRONINE, n. Ku^2'pro-nen. A derivative of cotarnine, $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_3$. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CUPRO-POTASSIC, adj. Ku^2-pro-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *cupro-potassique.* Containing or pertaining to a compound of copper and potassium. [B.]

CUPROSO-POTASSIC, adj, Ku^2-pro''so-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'i^{2}k. Lat., *cuprosopotassicus.* Fr., *cuproso-potassique, cuivroso-potassique.* Containing or pertaining to a compound of a cuprous salt and potassium. [L, 109.]

CUPROSULPHATE, n. Ku^2-pro-su^{3}lf'at. A double sulphate containing copper. [B.]

CUPROSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku)-pro'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). 1. An allotropic modification of copper imagined to exist in the cuprous salts. [B.] 2. See *Squama* æris (under Æs).

CUPROTARTRATE, n. Ku^2-pro-ta^{3}r'trat. Fr., *cupro-tartrate.* A compound containing copper and tartaric acid. [A, 385.]

CUPROXIDE, n. Ku^{2}p-ro^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Native cuprous oxide, Cu_2O. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

CUPROXYDUM (Lat.), n. Ku^{2}p(ku^{4}p)-ro^{2}x'-i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Cuprous oxide. [B.]

CUPROUS, adj. Ku'pru^{3}s. Lat., *cuprosus.* Fr., *cupreux.* Ger., *kupfrig.* Containing copper as a univalent element. Thus, c. chloride is Cu_2Cl_2. In such compounds, however, as in the corresponding mercurous compounds, copper is probably in reality a bivalent radicle, the graphic formula of c. chloride being Cl−Cu−Cu−Cl, where the molecule −Cu−Cu−, although made up of two bivalent atoms, has itself only a combining power of two. [B.]

CUPRUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku)'pru^{3}m(pru^{4}m). From *œs cyprium*, Cyprian brass. See Copper.—**Acetas cupri** [Belg. Ph.]. See Copper *acetate.*—**Acetas cupri crudus.** Verdigris. [A, 24.]—**Acetas cupri crystallisatus.** See Copper *acetate.*—**Acetas cupri imperfectus.** Verdigris. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 24).]—**Æthiops cupri.** See under Æthiops.—**Ammoniaretum cupri** (seu **Ammoniuretum**). See Copper *ammonio-sulphate.*—**Aqua cupri ammoniacalis** (seu **ammoniaci**). See *Solutio cupri ammoniacalis.*—**Aqua cupri ammoniati.** See *Liquor cupri ammoniati.*—**Aqua cupri ammonio-muriatici.** See *Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici.*—**Aqua cupri vitriolati composita.** See *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.*—**Calx cupri.** See *Squama* æris (under Æs).—**Calx cupri irridis, Carbonas cupri.** Copper carbonate. [B, 97.]—**Carbonas cupri nativus.** See Cinis *viridis.*—**Ceratum cupri diacetatis.** See *Ceratum* æruginis.—**Chloruretum cupri.** See Copper *chloride.*—**Cinis cupri.** See *Squama* æris (under Æs).—**Cupri acetas** [U. S. Ph.]. See Copper *acetate.*—**Cupri ammoniati aqua.** See *Solutio cupri ammoniacalis.*—**Cupri ammonio-sulphas.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Cupri et ammoniæ sulphas.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Cupri filum.** Copper wire. [B, 81 (*a*, 24).]—**Cupri nitras.** Copper nitrate. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Cupri oxidum.** Black oxide of copper. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," p. 135.]—**Cupri salia** [Gr. Ph.]. The poisonous salts of copper. [B, 95.]—**Cupri subacetas.** See Copper *subacetate.*—**Cupri sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See Copper *sulphate.*—**Cupri sulfas et ammoniæ, Cupri sulphas ammoniacalis.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**C. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See Copper *acetate.*—**C. aceticum basicum** [Russ. Ph.]. See Copper *subacetate.*—**C. aceticum crystallisatum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See Copper *acetate.*—**C. aluminatum** [Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *pièrre divine.* Aluminated copper; made by melting together 24 parts each of copper sulphate, alum, and potassium nitrate, and adding 1 part of camphor. [B, 10.]—**C. ammoniacale, C. ammoniacatum, C. ammoniaco-sulphuricum, C. ammoniacum, C. ammoniatum.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**C. Armenus.** Blue copper carbonate. [B, 97, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bichloratum.** See Copper *chloride.*—**C. calcinatum.** See *Squama* æris (under Æs).—**C. carbonicum.** See Copper *carbonate.*—**C. carbonicum ammoniatum.** A substance obtained by dissolving copper carbonate in ammonia-water and evaporating the solution. [B, 10.]—**C. chloratum.** Cuprous chloride. [B.]—**C. chloratum ammoniacale.** Fr., *chlorure cuprosoammonique.* A compound of ammonia and cuprous chloride. Dry ammonia gas forms three compounds with cuprous chloride, variable with the temperature. A black amorphous substance results on heating slightly $Cu_2Cl_2NH_3 = (NH_3)(Cu_2)Cl_2$, which, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, gives $Cu_2Cl_2,NH_3HCl = NH_4Cl.Cu_2Cl_2$. Treated in the cold by ammonia, there results $Cu_2Cl_22NH_3 = (NH3)_2(Cu_2)Cl_2$ = cuproso diammonium chloride, which, acted upon by hydrochloric acid, produces $Cu_2Cl_22NH_3\text{-}2HCl = 2NH_4Cl,Cu_2Cl_2$, beautiful white crystals, easily decomposed. If ammonium chloride be boiled with the oxide of copper and an excess of copper, there result colorless laminæ, $Cu_2Cl_22NH_3\text{-}2H_2O$, which becomes $Cu_2Cl_2,2NH_3,2HCl$ when treated with HCl. In the same reaction violet laminæ are deposited, $Cu_2Cl_2CuCl_2,2NH_3 + 2H_2O$. [*a*, 27.] See Copper *chloride.*—**C. gummatosum.** See *Resina cupri.*—**C. hydrocarbonicum.** See Copper *carbonate.*—**C. iodatum, C. jodatum.** Cuprous iodide. [*a*, 27.]—**C. muriaticum.** See Copper *chloride.*—**C. nativum.** Pure or native copper. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. nitricum.** See Copper *nitrate.*—**C. oxidatum, C. oxydatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], **C. oxydatum nigrum.** Fr., *oxyde noir de cuivre* [Fr. Cod.]. See Copper *oxide.*—**C. oxydulatum.** Cuprous oxide. [B.]—**C. perchloratum.** Fr., *chlorure cuivrique.* Cupric chloride. [*a*, 27.]—**C. subaceticum** [Gr. Ph.]. Verdigris. [B, 98.]—**C. sulfuricum.** See Copper *sulphate.*—**C. sulfuricum ammoniacale** (seu **ammoniatum**). See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**C. sulfuricum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Crude or commercial copper sulphate; ordinary blue vitriol. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. sulfuricum purum** [Russ. Ph.]. Copper sulphate. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**C. sulphurato-ammoniatum, C. sulphurico-ammoniatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**C. sulphuricum** [Gr. Ph.]. See Copper *sulphate.*—**C. sulphuricum aluminatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. aluminatum.*—**C. ustum.** See Æs *combustum.*—**C. vitriolatum.** See Copper *sulphate.*—**Deutosulfas** (seu **Deutosulphas**) **cupri et ammoniæ.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Deutoxydum cupri, Flores cupri.** See *Squama* æris (under Æs).—**Guttæ de cupro.** See Copper *ammoniosulphate.*—**Liquor cupri aluminati.** Sp., *solución de piedra divina* [Sp. Ph., 6th ed.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of c. aluminatum in 172·5 parts of water. [B, 95.]—**Liquor cupri ammoniati.** Fr., *eau de cuivre ammoniacal, gouttes antiépileptiques de Niemann, hydrolé de sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque.* Syn.: *aqua cupri ammoniati.* Solution of subsulphate of copper and of ammonium; made by dissolving 1 drachm of ammoniosulphate copper in 1 pint of distilled water, and filtering [Lond. Ph., 1824], or 1 part of copper ammoniosulphate in 100 parts of distilled water [Dub. Ph., 1830]; or of Niemann, 1 part of copper and ammonium in 16 parts of distilled water. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici** (seu **Kœchlini**). Fr., *liqueur de cuivre muriatoammoniacal.* Syn.: *liquor Kœchlini, tinctura salis ammoniaci cuprifera.* Solution of copper ammoniosulphate chloride; made by dissolving 1 part of artificial copper carbonate in a quantity of hydrochloric acid sufficient to dissolve the salt, and adding to the solution 14 parts of ammonium chloride and enough water to make 70 parts [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann), Bav. Ph., 1822, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hess. Ph., 1806, Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Solutio cupri ammoniacalis.*—**Mellitum de cupro acetatum, Mel superacetatis cupri.** See *Linimentum* æruginis.—**Nitras cupri.** See Copper *nitrate.*—**Oleum oxyde cupri viride.** See Balsamum *viride Metensium.*—**Oxydum cupri.** See Copper *oxide.*—**Oxydum cupri impurus.** See Ærugo (1st def.).—**Oxydum cupri per acidum vegetabile.** Verdigris. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Oxymel oxyduli cupri.** See *Linimentum* æruginis.—**Phosphas cupri.** Copper phosphate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ ammoniareti cupri** [Ed. Ph., 1826], **Pilulæ ammoniureti cupri, Pilulæ cupri ammoniaci.** Fr., *pilules cuivreuses* (ou *de cuivre ammoniacal*). Pills made by beating together 16 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 4 scruples of bread-crumb, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonium subcarbonate, and dividing the mass into 32 pills [Edinb. Ph., 1824]; or with 32 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 8 scruples of bread-crumb, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonia, and dividing into 64 pills [Lusit. Ph., 1711, Ph. Herbipolit, 1796]; or with 16 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 1 drachm of henbane, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized valerian-root, and dividing into 32 pills; or with 16 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 30 grains of ammonium chloride, and a sufficient quantity of bread-crumb, and dividing into 32 pills [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or by mixing 10 grains of copper ammoniosulphate with a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and of solution of ammonia, 2 drachms of extract of gentian, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized cinchona, and dividing into 60 pills [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Plasma cupri sulphatis.** A preparation of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital containing 45 parts of glycerin and 12 parts of copper sulphate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. x (*a*, 21).]—**Resina cupri.** Of Boyle, cuprous chloride obtained by the action of mercuric chloride on copper. [B, 3.]—**Solutio cupri ammoniacalis.** Fr., *eau céleste pour les yeux, eau ophthalmique bleue.* Solution of copper and ammonia; made by dissolving 1 part of ammonium chloride in 96 parts of lime-water, in the open air, in a copper vessel, and decanting the liquor when it has become blue. [Ferr. Ph., 1832, Frankf. Ph., 1791]; or made from 1 part of copper filings, 6 parts of ammonium chloride, and 48 parts of lime-water [Aust. Ph., 1820]; or by mixing 1 part each of ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate and 8 parts of distilled water in a copper basin, in the open air, and, when the

solution has become blue, filtering [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting for 24 hours 960 parts of lime-water, 10 parts of ammonium chloride, and 1 part of copper acetate [U. S. Ph., 1820, Amsterd. Ph., 1792, Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Genev. Ph., 1780, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Lippiac Disp., 1794, Port. Ph., 1711, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or made from 144 parts of lime-water, 36 parts of ammonium chloride, and 1 part of copper acetate. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.** Fr., *eau styptique.* Compound solution of copper sulphate; made by dissolving 12 parts each of alum and copper sulphate, filtering, adding 1 part of sulphuric acid, and mixing thoroughly [Port. Ph., 1711, Ph. Herbipol., 1796]; or with 2 parts each of copper sulphate and alum, 16 parts of water, and 1 part of sulphuric acid [U. S. Ph., 1820; Edinb. Ph., 1826]; or with 8 parts each of copper sulphate and alum, 96 parts of water, and 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Subacetas cupri impurus.** Verdigris. [B, 119.]—**Subacetas deutoxydi cupri.** See VERDIGRIS.—**Sulfas cupri et ammoniæ.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**Sulphas cupri.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**Sulphas cupri aluminatus** [Belg. Ph.] (seu **aluminosus camphoratus**). See *C. aluminatum.*—**Sulphas cupri ammoniacalis.** See COPPER *ammoniosulphate.*—**Sulphas cupri venalis** [Belg. Ph.]. Commercial copper sulphate. [B, 95 (*a*, 24).]—**Sulphur cupri** [Würz. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *soufre de cuivre.* An old preparation made by dissolving copper sulphate in a sufficient quantity of rain-water, plunging a steel blade into the filtered liquid, removing, after a time, the copper deposited upon the surface, washing the copper thoroughly in water, triturating 1 part of it with 3 parts of mercury in a glass mortar over a gentle fire, adding 1 part of mercury, digesting the amalgam for 1 month on a sand-bath at a temperature of 100 C., then triturating the brown powder with distilled water, drying, and preserving. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Superacetas cupri.** See ÆRUGO (1st def.).—**Tinctura cupri acetici Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. Rademacher's tincture of copper acetate; made by dissolving 1 part of copper acetate in 10 of warm water, and adding 8 parts of alcohol; or, according to the Swiss Ph., by rubbing together 24 parts of copper sulphate and 27 of lead acetate, dissolving the product in 140 parts of distilled water, and adding 100 parts of dilute alcohol. [B, 81, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Unguentum acetatis cupri.** See *Unguentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Unguentum acetatis cupri cum melle, Unguentum oxydi cupri melleum.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Unguentum subacetatis cupri.** See *Unguentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Unguentum subacetatis cupri cum melle.** See *Linimentum* ÆRUGINIS.—**Vitriolum cupri** (seu **de cupro**). Crude copper sulphate. [Bernatzik (L, 57 [*a*, 21]).]

CUPS-AND-LADLES, n. Ku^{3}ps-a^{2}nd-lad'lz'. The husks of the acorn. [A, 505.]

CUPS-AND-SAUCERS, n. Ku^{3}ps-a^{2}nd-sa^{4}s'u^{5}rz. Acorns; also the *Cobœa scandens.* [A, 505; B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUPULA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)'pu^2(pu^4)-la^3. See CUPOLA (of which this is a more correct form) and CUPULE.—**Cupulæ glandium quercus, Cupulæ quercus.** The acorn-cups of *Quercus robur.* [B, 97, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. terminalis.** Syn.: *membrana tectoria* [Hasse]. Of Lang, a cuticular formation found in the ampullæ of the ear in rather mature embryos. [H.]

CUPULÆFORMES (Lat.), n. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pu^2(pu^4)-le(la^3-e^2)-form'ez(as). From *cupula*, a little cup, and *forma*, form. 1. Of Rebent, a subdivision of the *Dermatothecii*, comprising *Peziza*, *Ascolobus*, *Hysterium*, and *Ægerita.* 2. Of Agardh, a subdivision of the *Hymenomycetes*, consisting of *Cyphella*, *Solenia*, *Ascolobus*, and *Peziza.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPULAR, adj. Ku^2'pu^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *cupularis.* Fr., *cupulaire.* Ger., *becherförmig.* Cup-shaped; as a n., a form of cautery formerly applied to the scalp in certain nervous diseases. [L, 41, 116.]

CUPULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pu^2(pu^4)-la(la^3)'rez(ras). Of Fries, a tribe of the *Tremellini*, comprising *Hirneola*, *Lemalis*, and *Exidia.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPULATE, adj. Ku^2'pu^2-lat. See CUPULAR.

CUPULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ku^2(ku)-pu^2(pu^4)-la(la^3)'ti(te). 1. Of Fries, an order of the *Hymenomycetes*, comprising the divisions *Pezizeæ*, *Dermeæ*, and *Heteroclitæ*; subsequently, of the same author, a tribe of the *Elvellacei*, consisting of *Rhizinia*, *Peziza*, *Patellaria*, *Ascobolus*, *Bulgaria*, *Ditiola*, *Tympanis*, *Cenangium*, and *Stictis.* 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Helvellarii.* 4. Of Endlicher, the *Stictei* of Fries. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUPULE, n. Ku^{2}p'u^{2}l. Lat., *cupula.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Becher*, *Napf.* 1. A cup like that of the acorn; also a cup-like collection of bracts formed by the upward growth of the flower-stalk. 2. The cup-shaped sporocarp of certain fungals. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**C. de gland** (Fr.). The *Peziza cupularis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUPULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-pu^6-la. See CUPULIFEROUS.

CUPULIFERÆ (Lat.), n. pl. Ku^{2}p(kup)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cupulifères.* Ger., *Cupuliferen.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of plants separated from the *Amentaceæ.* 2. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Julacia.* 3. Of Agardh, a division of the *Amentaceæ.* 4. Of Don, a division of the *Amentaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Quercus.* 5. Of Blume, a term including *Quercus*, *Lithocarpus*, and *Castanea.* 6. Of Richard, the *Quercineæ* of Jussieu. 7. Of Endlicher, a division consisting of the *Coryleæ* and the *Quercineæ.* [B, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).] 8. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*, series *Unisexuales*, comprising trees or shrubs with amentaceous diclinous flowers, inferior ovaries, and nucaceous fruits with a single exalbuminous seed. It includes the tribes *Betuleæ*, *Coryleæ*, and *Quercineæ.* [B, 242.]

CUPULIFEROUS, adj. Ku^{2}p-u^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cupulifer*, *cupuliferus* (from *cupula*, a cupule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cupulifère.* Ger., *bechertragend.* Provided with or supporting a cupule. [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

CUPULIFORM, adj. Ku^{2}p'u^{2}l-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cupuliformis* (from *cupula*, a cupule, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cupuliforme.* Ger., *becherförmig.* Cupula-shaped. [L, 109, 121.]

CUR (Ger.), n. Kur. See CURE.

CURA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku)'ra^3. Gr., *μελεδώνη* (1st def.), *κουρά* (3d def.), *κουρή* (3d def.). 1. An old term for a morbid state manifested by sadness and longing. 2. The management of anything (*e. g.*, of a disease); hence, a course of treatment, a cure. 3. The operation of shaving the scalp. [A, 325.]—**C. avenacea.** A decoction made by boiling down to one-half 1½ lbs. of fresh oats and 1 handful of the fresh root of wild succory sliced, in 12 pints of spring water, straining through a linen cloth, adding ½ oz. of sal prunellæ and 6 oz. of coarse sugar, boiling again, and, taking it off the fire, allowing to stand for a day and a night, and then pouring it off. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**C. cancrenæ** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of some diseases of the head in which the remedy was the same as for cancer. [H.]—**C. chordarum** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases of or near the genitals. [H.]—**C. croci vitriolati** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of skin diseases in which the color of the skin was affected. [H.]—**C. de fixis** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of certain diseases which were fixed, and in which no spontaneous cure took place, such as scrofula, fistula, etc. [H.]—**C. famis.** Treatment by reducing the amount of food allowed. [B, 88.]—**C. ingenita** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of some symptoms which were neither a sign of health nor of disease. [H.]—**C. juncturarum** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases of the joints, such as contractures, gout, etc. [H.]—**C. lubrica** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of pustular skin diseases. [H.]—**C. medullata** [Paracelsus]. The treatment used in cases in which the disease was supposed to have its root in the marrow of the bones. [H.]—**C. palliativa.** See *Palliative* CURE.—**C. piscium** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of scaly skin diseases. [H.]—**C. radicalis.** See *Radical* CURE.—**C. reverberatoria** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of certain diseases with substances prepared by reverberation. [H.]—**C. rivolæ** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases which, like brooks, were sometimes wet and at other times dried up. [H.]—**C. sitis.** Treatment by reducing the amount of drink allowed.—**C. thymi** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of skin diseases forming tumors. [H.]

CURA, n. In some places in India, palm wine. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CURABILITY, n. Ku^{2}r-a^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *curabilitas.* Fr., *curabilité.* Ger., *Heilbarkeit.* The quality of being curable. [A, 301.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku^{2}r'a^2-b'l. Gr., *ἰάσιμος.* Lat., *sanabilis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel.* Capable of being healed or cured. [L, 56.]

CURAÇOA, n. Kur-a^3-so'. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A cordial made by macerating for 8 days 50 parts of C. orange-peel in 1,000 parts of brandy, adding 100 parts of water and 250 parts of sugar, and coloring with the dry extract of logwood or with cochineal. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**C. blanc** (Fr.). See *White c.*—**C. de Hollande, C. des îles** (Fr.). See *C.*—**Écorce de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'schale.* Bitter-orange peel. [B.]—**White c.** Fr., *c. blanc.* Of Girardin, a preparation made by macerating for 5 days 50 parts of C. orange-peel and 2 parts each of cloves and cinnamon in 1,000 parts of 75-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off 1,000 parts, adding to the distillate a syrup composed of 800 parts of sugar and 1,050 of water, and filtering through white paper. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

CURAGE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}r-a^{3}zh. 1. The *Polygonum hydropiper* and the *Commelyna zanonia.* [B, 19, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. The operation of curetting.

CURAGUA, n. A variety of maize with dentate leaves growing in Chili. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURAIGE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}r-e^{2}zh. The genus *Cynorrhodon.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURAIJA, n. The *Nerium antidysentericum.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CURAKI, n. In Guiana, a species of *Icica* that produces an odorous gum. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku)-ra(ra^3)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *κουράλιον.* See CORAL.

CURANE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-ra^{3}n. Cubeb. [L, 41.]

CURANGA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-ra^{3}n^2'ga^3. Fr., *curangue.* A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. amara** [Vahl]. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The entire plant is very bitter, and is used in constipation, helminthiasis, and intermittent fevers, and externally in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CURARE, n. Ku-ra^3're^2. Lat., *curara.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* It., Sp., *curaro* [Mex. Ph.]. Also written *woorari*, *woorara*, *wourali*, *urari*, *ourari*, *uvari*, and *awara.* 1. A resinoid substance used by different South American Indian tribes as an arrow-poison. It appears in commerce as a blackish, brittle extract which varies much in strength. It is prepared by the Indians by making decoctions and extracts of various plants, including several species of *Strychnos*, the *Cocculus toxiferus*, an *Arum*, and the *Malonetia nitida.* Its active poisonous properties depend on an alkaloid, curarine, and exert their action on the peripheral endings of the motor nerves, which become paralyzed. As a remedy, it has little value; it quiets the spasm in tetanus, hydrophobia, and other convulsive disorders, but has no curative effect on the disease. 2. The genus *Rouhamen* of Aublet. [B, 5, 121, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CURARI, n. Ku-ra^3're. See CURARE (1st def.).

CURARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-ra^3'ri^2-a^3. See CURARINE.

CURARIC, adj. Ku-ra^{3}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *curarique.* Containing curare. [*a*, 24.]

CURARINE, n. Ku-ra^3'ren. Lat., *curaria*, *curarina*, *curarinum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Curarin.* The active principle of curare; an alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, differing from all the other crystallizable alka-

loids, except one, in containing no oxygen. It forms colorless, bitter, quadrilateral prismatic crystals which are very deliquescent, soluble in water, in caustic alkalies, and in alcohol, sparingly so in chloroform and in amylic alcohol, and insoluble in anhydrous ether, in benzene, in oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide. It is said to be twenty times as strong as curare. [H. Schulz (A, 319); B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CURARISED, adj. Kur'a^{3}r-izd. See CURARIZED.

CURARISIRUNG (Ger.), n. Kur-a^{3}r-ez-er'in^2. See CURARIZATION.

CURARISM, n. Kur'a^{3}r-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *curarisme.* The state of being curarized, also the assemblage of phenomena characteristic of that state. [A, 385.]

CURARIZATION, n. Kur-a^{3}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *curarisation.* Ger., *Curarisirung.* 1. The process of curarizing. 2. The state of being curarized. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CURARIZED, adj. Kur'a^{3}r-izd. Fr., *curarisé.* Brought under the influence of curare. [A, 301.]

CURARO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ku-ra^3'ro. See CURARE.

CURASSOA, n. Kur-a^{3}s-so'. See CURAÇOA.

CURATA, n. Among the Guiana Indians, the *Arundinaria Schömburgkii.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{2}r(kur)-a^3-te^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *curatelle.* A Linnæan genus of dilleniaceous trees. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. americana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *c. d'Amérique.* A species the rough leaves of which are used in Guiana for tanning and polishing, and sometimes as a topical application to sores, etc. The inner bark is used in astringent lotions. It contains much tannin. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cambaïba** [Auguste St.-Hilaire]. A Brazilian species similar in properties to the *C. americana.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CURATIO (Lat.), n. Ku^{2}r(kur)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *curation'is.* From *curare,* to take care of. Gr., θεραπεία. Fr., *curation.* Ger., *Behandlung.* It., *curazione, guarigione.* Sp., *curación, tratamiento.* The treatment of diseases and injuries; of Scribonius Largus, a cleansing. [A, 325.]—**C. contrariorum per contraria.** See ALLOPATHY.—**C. per inediam.** See CURA *famis.*

CURATIVE, adj. Kur'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *curatious.* Fr., *curatif.* Ger., *curativ.* It., Sp., *curativo.* Tending to effect a cure, as opposed to palliative.

CURATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{2}r(kur)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., ku^{2}r'at-o^{2}r. Gen., *curator'is.* Anciently, a physician; as now employed, a custodian (*e. g.,* of a museum).

CURATORIA (Lat.), **CURATRIX** (Lat.), n's. f. Ku^{2}r(kur)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or'i^2-a^3, -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}x. Gen., *curator'iæ, curatric'is.* 1. A female curator. 2. Of the old writers, therapeutics, especially dietetics, pharmacy, and surgery. [A, 325.]

CURATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{2}r(kur)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). In ancient pharmacy, purified. [A, 325.]

CURAZAO (Sp.), n. Kur-a^3-th^{2}a^3'o. Orange-peel. [A, 447.]

CURCAS (Lat.), n. f., indecl. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)'ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s). Fr., *médicinier.* See JATROPHA.—**C. indica.** The *Jatropha c.* [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**C. multifida.** Fr., *médicinier multifide.* The *Jatropha multifida.* [A, 301.]—**Oleum c.** Ger., *Curcasöl.* The oil of the seed of *Jatropha c.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. purgans.** The *Jatropha c.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CURCULIGINEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^2(ku^4)-li^2-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). The *Hypoxideæ* of Baillon. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURCULIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^2(ku^4)-li(le)'go. Gen., *curculig'inis.* Of Gärtner, a genus of amaryllidaceous herbs of the *Hypoxideæ.* [B, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. brevifolia.** A variety of *C. orchioides.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. malabarica.** A variety of *C. orchioides.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. orchioides** [Gärtner]. A species indigenous to Japan, the East Indies, the Loochoo Islands, Java, and Australia, with roots like those of orchids, bitter and aromatic, and used in India as a tonic and in gonorrhœa. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. stans** [Labillardière]. A species the roots of which are eaten in the Marianne Islands. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. uncifolia.** A root found in India; prescribed for asthma, hæmorrhoids, jaundice, diarrhœa, colic, and gonorrhœa, and as a demulcent, diuretic, tonic, and aphrodisiac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 21).]

CURCULIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^2(ku^4)'li^2-o. Gen., *curculion'is.* Fr., *charançon.* Ger., *Kornwurm.* It., *gorgoglione.* Sp., *gorgojo.* 1. A genus of the *Curculionidæ.* 2. See GURGULIO.—**C. antodontalgica.** A species sometimes used like the *Coccinella tredecempunctata* and formerly employed in toothache. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bacchus** [Linnæus]. A species sometimes used instead of *Coccinella tredecempunctata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. betulæ.** A variety having the same properties as the *C. antodontalgica.* [L, 105.]—**C. jaceæ.** See *C. bacchus.*—**C. palmarum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Calandra palmarum.* A tropical variety the larvæ of which are edible (probably the *Cossus* of the ancients) and which, when exposed to the sun, exude an oil used for hæmorrhoids and "douleurs froides." [L, 105.]—**C. paraplecticus** [Linnæus]. A Swedish variety said to cause paraplegia when eaten by horses. [L, 105.]

CURCULIONIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Rüsselkäfer.* The weevils, a family of the *Coleoptera,* containing more than 10,000 species, many of which are injurious to fruits. [L, 196.]

CURCULIONIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^2(ku^4)-li^2-on-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. Fr., *curculioniforme.* Ger., *milbenförmig.* Weevil-shaped. [L, 41.]

CURCUM (Ar.), n. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 88.]

CURCUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)'ku^2(ku^4)-ma^3. From Ar., *curcum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kurkuma* (2d def.), *Kurkumé* (1st def.), *Gelbwurz.* It., *c.* Sp., *cúrcuma* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A Linnæan genus of the *Zingibereæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, turmeric, the rhizome of *C. longa.* See *Rhizoma curcumæ.* [B, 5, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Charta curcumæ.** See TURMERIC *paper.*—**C. amada.** Mango-ginger; an East Indian species. The root is used as a carminative and stomachic. [B, 172, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. americana** [Lamarck]. The *Maranta allouya.* [B, 88.]—**C. angustifolia** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *schmalblättrige Kurkumé.* The East India arrowroot-plant; a species having oblong bulbs with pale, oblong, pendulous tubers, which furnish an excellent arrowroot, the *tikhur* or *tikor* of India. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. aromatica** [Salisbury]. Wild turmeric; an ornamental plant abounding in the Travancore forests, India. The root has aromatic and tonic properties, and is also used as a perfume. It furnishes the *zedoaire ronde,* or round zedoary. [B, 172, 180, 270, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. arrowroot.** See under ARROWROOT.—**C. cæsia** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *lavendelblaue Kurkumé.* An East Indian species. The aromatic root is used in pains and swellings of the joints. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. domestica major, C. domestica minor.** See *C. longa.*—**Curcumæ radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Rhizoma curcumæ.*—**C'gelb** (Ger.). See CURCUMIN.—**C. leucorrhiza.** A species furnishing East Indian arrowroot. [A, 319.]—**C. longa** [Linnæus, Roxburgh]. Fr., *c. long.* 1. Long-rooted turmeric; an East Indian species. The rhizome (see *Rhizoma curcumæ*) is a cordial and stomachic and is prescribed by the native physicians of India in diarrhœa. The juice of the fresh rhizome is anthelminthic, and the burnt rhizome, mixed with margosa oil, is used in nasal catarrh. The Hindoo physicians apply the rhizome to recent wounds, bruises, and leech-bites. [B, 5, 172, 173, 270 (*a*, 24).] 2. The long variety of the rhizoma curcumæ (*q. v.*).—**C. oil.** Ger., *C'öl.* See *Oil of* TURMERIC.—**C.-paper.** Fr., *papier de c.* Ger., *C'papier.* See TURMERIC-*paper.*—**C. radica longa.** See *C. longa.*—**C. rotunda.** The central rhizome of *C. longa.* [B.] See *Rhizoma curcumæ.*—**C.-root.** See *Rhizoma curcumæ.*—**C. rubescens.** One of the species furnishing starch. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-starch.** Ger., *C'stärke.* See *C.* ARROWROOT.—**C. tinctoria.** See *C. longa.*—**C. viridiflora** [Roxburgh]. A species thought to be the source of *tommon,* a kind of round turmeric containing much coloring matter, formerly exported from Batavia, Java. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). See *Rhizoma curcumæ.*—**C. zedoaria, C. zedoariæ.** 1. Of Roxburgh, see *C. aromatica.* 2. Of Roscoe, see *C. zerumbet.*—**C. zerumbet** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *gefleckte Kurkumé.* An East Indian species. The root is used medicinally in India, and is considered tonic and carminative. It is also said to have virtues in nephritic complaints. According to some, this plant yields the long zedoary of the shops. Cf. *C. aromatica.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Fæcula curcumæ angustifoliæ.** East Indian arrowroot. [B, 180.]—**Papier de c.** (Fr.). See TURMERIC *paper.*—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. C.-powder; made by breaking up c.-root, drying it in an oven of a temperature of about 40° C., pulverizing it in an iron mortar, and passing it through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Radix curcumæ, Rhizoma curcumæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *c. long et rond* (*rhizome*). Sp., *cúrcuma* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. Turmeric; the c. of the U. S. Ph. (1870); the rhizome of *C. longa* (also, according to the Ger. Ph. [1st ed.] and Russ. Ph., of *C. viridiflora*). Two varieties are distinguished, the *C. longa,* forming cylindrical fragments half an inch thick, and the *C. rotunda,* forming oval pieces of the size of a walnut. [B, 95, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).] See TURMERIC.

CURCUMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2). Fr., *curcumacées.* Of Dumortier, the *Zingiberaceæ* of Richard. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CURCUMACEOUS, adj. Ku^{5}r-ku^{2}m-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *curcumé, curcumacé.* Resembling the genus *Curcuma* or belonging to the *Curcumaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]

CURCUMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ku^2(ku^4)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lestiboudois, a division of the *Scitamineæ* (of Duchesne, a tribe of the *Zingiberaceæ*), consisting of the genus *Curcuma.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CURCUMIN, n. Ku^{5}r'ku^2-mi^{2}n. Lat., *curcuminum.* Fr., *curcumine.* Ger., *C., Kurkumin, Curcumagelb.* A diatomic monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, forming the peculiar yellow coloring matter of the rhizome of *Curcuma longa* and other species of *Curcuma.* It is brown in mass, but becomes yellow when powdered, has neither taste nor odor, is hardly soluble in water, but abundantly soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the oils. It has been obtained in deep yellow crystals of a diamond lustre. It does not sublime, but at 165° C. begins to melt, and at a higher temperature decomposes. [B, 5, 18, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CURCUMOL, n. Ku^{5}r'ku^2-mo^{2}l. That portion, $C_{19}H_{28}O$, of the oil obtained from curcuma rhizome that distils between 193° and 198° C.; a pale-yellow, agreeably aromatic body, boiling at from 285° to 290° C., with partial decomposition. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]

CURD, n. Ku^{5}rd. Scot., *.crud.* Fr., *caille, lait-caillé.* Ger., *Quark, Lab.* It., *latte rappreso.* Sp., *cuajada, requesón.* The solid portion of milk that has been coagulated. It retains most of the fatty globules. [B, 8, 14 (*a*, 24).]—**Alum-c.** See *Coagulum* ALUMINIS (under ALUMEN).—**C.-soap.** See SAPO *animalis.*—**C'wort.** The *Galium verum.* [A, 505.]

CURDY, adj. Ku^{5}rd'i^2. Curd-like or containing curd-like coagula.—**C. seeds.** The *Carthamus tinctorius.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 21).]

CURE, n. Ku^{2}r. Gr., θεραπεία, θεράπευμα. Lat., *curatio* (1st def.), *cura* (1st def.), *remedium* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* (1st and 2d def's), *guérison* (3d def.). Ger., *Cur, Kur, Heilung, Arznei* (2d def.). It., *curazione* (1st def.), *guarigione* (1st def.), *cura.* Sp., *curación* (1st def.), *cura.* 1. A course of medical or surgical treatment; also the process by which a disease or injury ends naturally, or is made to end artificially, in recovery. 2. A remedy or a course of treatment capable of producing recovery. 3. Restoration to health, or

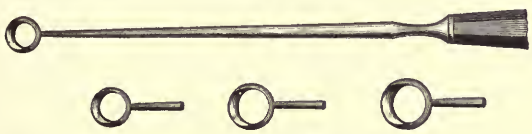
the return to a normal state after disease.—**Air c.** See *Pneumatic* TREATMENT.—**Banting c.** See *Bantingism.*—**C. de petit-lait** (Fr.). See *Whey-c.*—**C. de raisin** (Fr.). See *Grape-c.*—**Grape-c.** Fr., *c. de raisin.* Ger., *Traubenkur.* A system of treatment consisting in eating grapes before breakfast for a number of weeks in amount sufficient to produce a laxative effect; used in habitual constipation and in digestive troubles resulting from it. [A, 301.]—**Movement c.** See *Medical* GYMNASTICS.—**Palliative c.** Fr., *c. palliative.* Palliative treatment; that which partly or wholly controls the manifestations of disease, but does not put an end to the disease itself. [L, 41.]—**Potato-c.** The practice of feeding largely with potatoes; known as Cameron's method of treating persons who have swallowed foreign bodies. The potatoes are said to act, like cheese, by forming a solid mass in which the foreign body becomes imbedded. [Deichmuller, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 495.]—**Prophylactic c.** Fr., *c. prophylactique.* See PROPHYLAXIS.—**Radical c.** Lat., *cura radicalis.* Fr., *c. radicale.* The c. of a disease to the extent of causing its entire and permanent disappearance, in contradistinction to the c. of the temporary disturbance of health or disability to which it gives rise.—**Schroth c.** A method of treatment consisting in allowing only dry food, with hardly any liquid, for a number of successive days. [W. H. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 28, 1888, p. 449.]—**Swedish-movement c.** The treatment of disease by Swedish gymnastics.—**Water-c.** See HYDROTHERAPY.—**Whey-c.** Fr., *c. de petit-lait.* Ger., *Molkenkur.* The systematic internal administration of whey in laxative doses, sometimes in conjunction with its use in the form of baths; used for the same purposes as the grape-c. [A, 301.]

CURE-ALL, n. Ku^{2}r'a^{4}l. 1. See PANACEA. 2. The *Geum rivale.* [A, 505.]

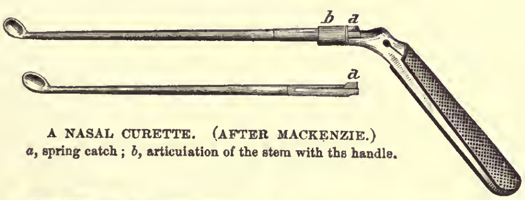
CURE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}r-la^{3}n^{2}g. See *Tongue*-SCRAPER.

CURE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}r-o-re^{2}l-y'. See *Aural* CURETTE.

CURETTE, n. Ku^{2}r-e^{2}t'. Lat., *cochleare.* Fr., *c.* (from *curer,* to cleanse). Ger., *C.* An instrument for removing foreign bodies, accumulated secretions, etc., from the surface or from the accessible passages of the body, also for removing morbid outgrowths and neoplastic deposits by scraping. Generally made in the form of the bowl of a spoon or in that of a ring. [G.]—**Antiseptic c.** A



AN AURAL CURETTE.



A NASAL CURETTE. (AFTER MACKENZIE.)
a, spring catch; *b,* articulation of the stem with the handle.



A CUTTING CURETTE.



A FLEXIBLE CURETTE.



A PHARYNGEAL CURETTE.



BOWMAN AND CRITCHETT'S CURETTE.



CRITCHETT'S CURETTE.

uterine c. devised by E. Noeggerath. The shaft is tubular for antiseptic irrigation during the use of the instrument. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 733.]—**Articulated c.** Fr., *c. articulée.* Of Pajot, a uterine c. with a hinge-like joint near the end capable of being worked at the handle; used for extracting portions of the ovum retained within the uterus in cases of abortion. [A, 15.]—**Cutting c.** Fr., *c. tranchante.* A c. with a sharp edge, intended to cut or scrape away vegetations, neoplastic deposits, etc.—**Dull wire c.** See *Wire c.*—**Fenestrated c.** Fr., *c. fenêtrée.* Ger., *gefensterte C.* A c. with the blade fenestrated or consisting simply of a ring, instead of being solid like the bowl of a spoon. [F.]—**Irrigations-C.** (Ger.). A uterine c. with a hollow shank, to which an injecting apparatus may be attached, for the purpose of combining irrigation with the operation of curetting. [Freund, "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Sept. 2, 1882, p. 545.]—**Vesical c.** Ger., *Blasenlöffel.* See *Lithotomy* SCOOP.—**Wire c.** A c. made of wire, having no cutting edge.

CURETTING, n. Ku^{2}r-e^{2}t-i^{2}n^{2}g. Fr., *curettage, curettement.* Ger., *Auskratzung.* The operation of removing vegetations, etc., by means of a curette.

CURIMATINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku^2(ku^4)-ri^2-ma^3-ti(te)'na^3. A subfamily or group of the *Characinidæ.* [L, 207.]

CURINE, n. Ku^{2}r'en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Curin.* A substance obtained by Böhn, along with curarin, from curare. Unlike curarine, it is physiologically inactive. It dissolves sparingly in cold water, is more soluble in hot water, and, with alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids, forms very bitter solutions. It is a weak base, forming amorphous salts. It melts at 160° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{2}r(ku^{4}r)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. An ancient name for the genus *Verbena.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURL, n. Ku^{5}rl. Dan., *Krölle* (1st def.). Lat., *cirrus* (1st def.). Fr., *boucle* (1st def.). Ger., *Locke* (1st def.). 1. Anything (like a lock of hair) of a spiral form; in botany, a cirrus or other organ rolled on itself. 2. A disease of the potato-plant attacking the leaves and stems and causing a failure of the tubers. [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]

CURL-DODDY, n. Ku^{5}rl'do^{2}d-i^2. The *Scabiosa succisa,* the *Plantago lanceolata,* and the *Plantago major.* [A, 505.]

CURLED, adj. Ku^{5}rld. Lat., *cirratus.* Fr., *cirrhé.* Ger., *gekräuselt.* Having the form of a curl. [*a*, 24.]

CURLICK, n. Ku^{5}rl'i^{2}k. The *Sinapis arvensis.* [A, 505.]

CURLUNS, n. Ku^{5}rl'u^{3}nz. The *Carum bulbocastanum.* [A, 505.]

CURLY-DODDY, n. Ku^{5}rl'i^2-do^{2}d-i^2. See CURL-DODDY.

CURMASI, n. The *Prunus laurocerasus.* [B, 88.]

CURMI (Lat.), n. n. Gr., κοῦρμι. An ancient sort of beer made from barley. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CURNBERRY, n. Ku^{5}rn'be^{2}r-i^2. See CRANBERRY.

CURRADAPALA (Malay), n. The *Nerium antidysentericum.* [B, 88.]

CURRALEIRA, n. The *Croton antisyphiliticum.* [B, 88.]

CURRANBERRY, n. Ku^{5}r'a^{2}n-be^{2}r-i^2. See CRANBERRY.

CURRANBINE, n. Ku^{5}r'a^{2}n-bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* [A, 505.]

CURRANT, n. Ku^{5}r'ant. 1. Probably a corruption of *Corinth,* whence a small seedless grape was formerly obtained which much resembled c's. Fr., *groseille* (1st def.) [Fr. Cod.], *gradelle* (1st def.). Ger., *Johannisbeere* (1st def.). It., *ribes.* Sp., *grosella.* The fruit and plant of various species of *Ribes.* [*a*, 24.] 2. See *Corinthian c's.*—**American black c.** The *Ribes floridum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Australian c.** The *Leucopogon Richei* and the *Leptomeria acerba.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Black c.** Fr., *groseille noire.* Ger., *schwarze Johannisbeere, Gichtbeere.* The *Ribes nigrum.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Buffalo c.** The *Ribes aureum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Californian black c.** The *Ribes bracteosum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common black c.** The *Ribes nigrum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common white c.** The *Ribes rubrum,* var. *album.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common red c.** The *Ribes rubrum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Corinthian c's.** Corinthian raisins, the *uvæ passuum minores* of the old pharmacopœias. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-wine.** Wine made from c's, containing about 20 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**Indian c.** The *Symphoricarpus vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian c.-bush.** The genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Missouri c.** See *Buffalo c.*—**Mountain c.** The *Ribes alpinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Native c.** (of New South Wales). The *Leucopogon Richei.* [B. 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Native Tasmanian c.** Some species of *Coprosma.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Native Victoria c.** The *Leptomeria Billardieri.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Nepal black c.** The *Ribes glaciale.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Aristotelia fruticosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pennsylvania black c.** The *Ribes floridum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red Alpine c.** The *Ribes alpinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red c.** The *Ribes rubrum.* [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Red-flowered c.** The *Ribes sanguineum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian c.** The *Jacquinea armillaris,* the *Beureria havanensis,* and the *Bourreria succulenta.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White c.** See *White-fruited c.*—**White-flowered c.** The *Ribes sanguineum,* var. *album.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White-fruited c.** The *Ribes rubrum,* var. *album.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White-ribbed-leaved red c.** The *Ribes albinervium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered black c.** The *Ribes flavum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered c.** The *Ribes aureum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered red c.** The *Ribes tenellum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CURRANTWORTS, n. pl. Ku^{5}r'a^{2}nt-wu^{5}rts. The *Grossulariaceæ.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CURRENT, n. Ku^{5}r'e^{2}nt. From *currere,* to run. It., *corriente.* Fr., *courant.* Ger., *Strom.* Sp., *corriente.* A flowing, as of the blood in the vessels, of electricity, etc.—**Abterminal c.** Ger., *Abterminal-Strom.* Of Hermann, the secondary, lesser c. developed at any point in a nerve or muscle after the passage of a single induction shock. [A, 383 (K).]—**Action c.** Ger., *Wirkungsstrom.* The electro-motive force resident in an isolated frog's muscle during the state of tetanus, induced by the application of a proper stimulus to its nerve. [A, 429 (K).]—**Adterminal c.** Ger., *Adterminal-Strom.* Of Hermann, the negative c. observed at any point in a nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction

shock through it. [A, 383 (K).]—**Alternate c., Alternating c.** A c. the direction of which is periodically changed; especially a c. the direction of which in a magneto-electric machine is reversed by the revolution of a magnet before an armature, or *vice versa.* [Hayne (B).]—**Anelectrotonic c.** Ger., *anelectrotonischer Strom.* Of Du Bois-Reymond, the c. observed at the anode on passing a constant c. through a nerve. [A, 383 (K).]—**Angular c's.** C's which are inclined to each other at any angle. [L.]—**Ascending c.** An electric c. which passes from the periphery to the centre, as from the peripheral portion of a nerve toward the nerve-centre. [B.]—**Battery c.** Ger., *Batteriestrom.* The direct c. from a galvanic battery.—**Branch c.** See *Derived c.*—**Catelectrotonic c.** Ger., *katelectrotonischer Strom.* A c. observed at the cathode on passing a constant c. through a nerve. [A, 383 (K).]—**Centrifugal c.** See *Descending c.*—**Centripetal c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Combined c.** The resultant of the combined action of the galvanic and faradaic c's. [a, 27.] See GALVANOFARADISATION.—**Constant c.** Fr., *courant constant.* 1. A galvanic c. produced by a constant (two-fluid) battery. 2. A galvanic c. in general as distinguished from a faradiac c. [Hayne, Beard, and Rockwell (B).]—**Constant galvanic c.** An uninterrupted galvanic c. [B.]—**Continuous c.** 1. A c. which flows always in the same direction; especially an uninterrupted galvanic c. 2. As sometimes used, the galvanic c. [Hayne, Beard, and Rockwell (B).] — **C.-breaker.** See RHEOTOME. — **C.-changer.** See RHEOTROPE.—**C.-condenser.** Fr., *condensatur de Fizeau.* An apparatus for collecting the extra c's generated in the operation of an induction machine, which it combines to form a c. of reverse direction to that of the battery c., and which, transmitted to the core, demagnetizes it instantly, thus increasing the rapidity of the interruptions and the intensity of the induced c. It consists of numerous layers of tin, separated by paper impregnated with resin, the alternate layers of the tin being connected to form one armature, and the intervening layers to form the other. The whole is introduced beneath the stand supporting the bobbin. [B. 21 (a, 27).] —**C. electricity.** Galvanism. [Guthrie (B).]—**C.-increaser.** A variety of rheostat by which the strength of a galvanic c. can be increased without breaking the circuit. [Beard and Rockwell (B).] —**C.-interrupter.** See RHEOTOME.—**C. of the pile.** See *Galvanic c.*—**C.-regulator.** See RHEOSTAT.—**C.-reverser.** Ger., *Stromwechsler.* See RHEOTROPE.—**C. selector.** An arrangement by which any desired number of galvanic elements can be brought into or excluded from the circuit. [B.]—**Cutaneous c.** Ger., *Haut-Strom.* A natural electric c. supposed by Hermann to be present in the skin, apparently distinguished from the c's which are proper to the muscles. [A, 383 (K).]—**Demarcation c.** Of Hermann, the new electrical c. developed in a muscle or nerve at a point of injury. This is negative with respect to the previous c. in the intact muscle. [A, 429 (K).]—**Derived c.** That portion of an electric c. which is abstracted from the main c. passing through a circuit by connecting two points of the circuit with an additional conductor, called a derivation-wire. [Hayne (B).]—**Descending c.** An electric c. which passes from the nerve-centres toward the periphery. [B.]—**Deviation c.** Ger., *abweichender Strom.* Of Du Bois-Reymond, the electrical c. in a muscle-rhombus. [A, 429 (K).]—**Diaphragm c.** 1. The passage of fluids through the membranous partition of a dialyzer. 2. A diffusion of gases through a porous substance. [L.]—**Diffusion c.** The extension of the effect of a galvanic c. beyond the points of application of the electrodes. [Hayne (B).]—**Direct c.** 1. See *Descending c.* 2. See *Galvanic c.* —**Downward c.** See *Descending c.*—**Electric c.** Fr., *courant électrique.* Ger., *electrischer Strom.* The transfer of electrical energy from one part of a body to another along a determinate path called the circuit, and through a body or series of bodies constituting the conductor. [Hayne (B).] See *Galvanic c., Faradaic c.,* and *Static c.*—**Electro-magnetic c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Electrotonic c.** A c. that exists at the surface of that part of a nerve not directly acted upon by a galvanic c. Its strength varies with the size of the nerve and the force, direction, and duration of the galvanic electrization. [a, 27.]—**Exciting c.** A c. used for magnetizing the magnet in certain dynamo-electric machines. [L.] —**Extra c.** Fr., *extra-courant.* A faradaic c. induced in portions of a coil of wire by the action of the c. passing through other portions of the same coil. [B.]—**Eye c.** Ger., *Augenstrom.* An appreciable electric c. which may be observed in a freshly removed eye, if it is placed in a suitable galvanometer-circuit. Its direction is from the cornea to the cut section of the optic nerve. It is temporarily increased by the action of light. [A, 429 (K).]—**Faradaic c., Faradic c.** Fr., *courant faradaïque.* Ger., *faradischer Strom.* An electric c. (induced c., secondary c.) induced in a conducting coil by the opening or closure of an electric c. (primary c.) in a neighboring conducting coil. Its direction is always opposite to that of the inducing c. A faradaic c. is distinguished from a galvanic c. by being always an interrupted c., so as to exhibit constant reversal of direction. [B.]—**Frog-c.** Ger., *Frosch-Strom.* It., *corrente propria della rana* [Nobili]. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the total electrical c. in the body of a frog, which represents the sum of the natural c's in the muscles and nerves. Its direction is from the tips of the toes to the head. [A, 429 (K).]—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *courant galvanique.* Ger., *galvanischer Strom.* An electric c. produced by the chemical interaction of two or more substances, which latter constitute a galvanic element. [B.]—**Gland c., Glandular c.** Ger., *Drüsen-Strom.* A natural electric c. which is situated in glands. On stimulating the nerves which supply a gland, a negative variation is observed in its current, the same as in muscles. [K, 35.]—**Imbibition c.** Ger., *Einsaugungsstrom.* An electrical c. at the cut surface of a nerve or muscle due to the imbibition of fluid by that surface. Its direction is the same as that of the fluid current. [A, 429 (K).]—**Increasing c.** An electric c. the strength of which is gradually increased without breaking the circuit. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Individual c.** See *Animal* MAGNETISM.—**Induced c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Inducing c.** The primary c. A c. (faradaic or galvanic) which by its closure or opening generates a faradaic c. in an adjoining circuit. [B.]—**Induction c., Inductive c.** See *Induced c.*—**Interrupted c.** Fr., *courant interrompu.* A c. which is broken and closed again at short intervals; as sometimes employed, a faradaic (as distinguished from a galvanic) c. [B.]—**Labile c.** [Remak]. Fr., *courant labile.* Ger., *labiler Strom.* An electric c. applied by moving one or both of the electrodes over the surface to which the application is made. [B.] —**Local c.** A c. in which the action of the electric current is limited approximately to the point of application, mediate or immediate, of one electrode to a part preserving its normal relations. [a, 27.]—**Magneto-electric c.** A faradaic c. generated by the action of a magnet. [B.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *courant musculaire.* The electrical c. which exists in a muscle, and is demonstrated by placing the poles of a galvanometer upon two distinct parts of it. When the points are upon the surface the c. is electro-positive; when they are upon a transverse section, it is electro-negative. The tension of the c. decreases according as the points are remote from the centre of the transverse section or from an imaginary circle (the equator) which divides the muscle into two halves; when the contact is made between either extremity of the longitudinal axis of the muscle and any point of the equator, it is termed "*contact fort,*" but when it is made between two points upon the same surface (transverse or longitudinal) unequally distinct from the equator or centre, it is termed "*contact faible.*" [L, 87.]—**Nerve-muscle c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve and the other over a muscle. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Partial c.** See *Derived c.*—**Phasic c's.** Ger., *phasische Ströme.* Of Hermann, the two opposite c's which are observed at any point in an uninjured nerve or muscle on the application to it of a single induction shock. [A, 383 (K).] —**Plexus-nerve c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve-plexus and the other over a nerve. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Polarizing after-c.** A secondary current induced in living nerves and muscles during the opening of a constant c.; to depend upon "internal polarization." [A, 429 (K).]—**Primary c.** 1. See *Inducing c.* 2. An incorrect term for a galvanic c. [Beard and Rockwell (B).] — **Primitive c.** An electric c. from which a derived c. has not been abstracted. [Hayne (B).] — **Reverse c.** See *Ascending c.* — **Secondary c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Secretion c.** Ger., *Ausscheidungsstrom.* An electrical c. observed by Hermann in the skin of the frog, the direction of which is from without inward. It appears simultaneously with the formation of secretion in the sweat-glands. [A, 429 (K).]—**Sinuous c.** A c. which is transmitted in a curved line. [a, 27.]—**Spinal-cord c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. in which both electrodes are placed on the spine. [Beard and Rockwell (B).] —**Spinal-cord-muscle c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a muscle. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-nerve c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a nerve. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-plexus c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and the other over a nerve-plexus. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-root c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and passing the other upon and down along the sides of the vertebræ. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Stabile c.** [Remak]. Fr., *courant stabile.* Ger., *stabiler Strom.* An electric c. applied with the electrodes both fixed in one position. [B.] Cf. *Labile c.*—**Static c.** An electric c. constituted by the constant abstraction and renewal of a change of frictional electricity. [Hayne (B).]—**Swelling c.** See *Increasing c.*—**Terrestrial c's.** Thermo-electric c's caused, according to Ampère, by the atmospheric variations due to the position of the sun. They circulate from east to west, and are perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of each place. [a, 27.]—**To-and-fro c.** See *Faradaic c.* —**Uniform c.** [Beard and Rockwell]. An electric c. the strength of which remains the same during its application. [B.]—**Uninterrupted c.** An electric c. which is not broken during its application; a continuous c. [B.]—**Unit of c.** See AMPÈRE.—**Upward c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Voltaic c.** See *Galvanic c.*

CURRIE, CURRY, n's. Ku⁵r-i². From Pers., *khûrdi*, broth, juicy meats (from *khûrdan*, to eat, to drink). Fr., *cary.* Ger., *Gerbepulver.* A sauce or other culinary preparation flavored with c.-powder.—**Bengal c., C.-powder.** A coarse, yellowish-brown powder, having a strong aromatic odor and taste, made by mixing black pepper, capsicum, coriander, fenugreek, white pepper, and caraway, with curcuma and ginger. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 21).]—**C.-leaf tree.** The *Murraya Kœnigii* (*Bergera Kœnigii*). [B, 19, 275.]

CURSORES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku⁵rs(ku⁴rs)-o'rez(ras). From *currere*, to run. Fr., *coureurs.* Ger., *Laufvögel.* 1. As most commonly used, an order of birds which rarely use their wings. 2. Of De Blainville, a family of the *Rodentia.* 3. Of Cuvier and Latreille, a family of the *Orthoptera.* 4. Of Haworth, a family of the *Crustacea.* 5. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Humilinares.* [L, 41, 121, 180.]

CURSORIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku⁵r(ku⁴r)-so'ri²-a³. A section of the *Dermaptera.* [L, 266.]

CURSORIAL, adj. Ku⁵rs-o'ri²-a²l. Lat., *cursorius.* Fr., *c., coureur.* Belonging to or resembling the *Cursores.* [L, 14.]

CURSORIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku⁵rs(ku⁴rs)-o²r-i(i²)'i²d-e(a³-e³). See CURSORES.

CURSORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku⁵rs(ku⁴rs)-o²r-i(e)'ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Charadriidæ.* [L, 73.]

CURSORIPES (Lat.), adj. Ku⁵r(ku⁴r)-sor'i²-pez(pas). From *currere*, to run, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cursoripède.* Ger., *fluchfüssig.* Having feet adapted to running (said of birds); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cursoripedes*, a family of the *Cursores.* [L. 41.]

CURSUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ku⁵r(ku⁴r)-su²(su)'ma³. The *Ficaria ranunculoides.* [B, 88.]—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *C.*

CURSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku⁵r(ku⁴r)'su³s(su⁴s). Gr., δρόμος. Ger., *Lauf* (1st def.), *Abfluss* (2d def.). 1. A course, also the act of run-

ning. 2. A flow. [A, 325.]—**C. menstruus.** The menstrual flow. [A, 325.]—**C. urinæ.** A flow of urine. [A, 325.]

CURSUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-su^2(su)′ta^3. Fr., *cursute.* The *Gentiana purpurea.* [B, 88.]

CURTAIN, n. Ku^{6}rt′i^{2}n. From *cortina,* the c. of a theatre. Fr., *courtine.* 1. A screen-like structure. 2. In botany, see VOLVA. —**Valvular c.** See *Valvular* PLATE.

CURTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ta(ta^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *curtation′is.* From *curtare,* to shorten. Ger., *Verkürzen.* A shortening, curtailment. [L, 81.]

CURTIDOR, n. At Caracas the *Weinmannia glabra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURTIPES (Lat.), adj. Ku^{5}rt(ku^{4}rt)′i^2-pez(pas). From *curtus,* short, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *curtipède.* Ger., *kurzfüssig.* Having short feet. [L, 41.]

CURTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{6}rt(ku^{4}rt)-i^2-ro^{2}s′tris. From *curtus,* short, and *rostrum,* the beak. Fr., *curtirostre.* Ger., *kurzschnabelig.* Having a short beak. [L, 41.]

CURTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See COLOBOMA.

CURTUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{5}rt(ku^{4}rt)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Short (a species name). [L.]

CURUA, CURUBA, n′s. In Brazil, the *Trichosanthes anguina.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CURUCUCU, n. A disease caused by the sting of a South American serpent. [L, 41.]

CURUPA, n. A little known South American herb, employed as an intoxicant by the Flathead Indians, especially the Omaguas of the upper Amazon, in Peru, and the Enaguas of the upper Guaviare, in Colombia. The powdered plant is insufflated through the nostrils by means of a forked reed, and produces an intoxication like that of hasheesh, which lasts sometimes for twenty-four hours, accompanied, it is said, by delicious visions. [*a*, 14.]

CURUQNA (Tarasco), n. The *Cœsalpinia echinata.* [A, 447.]

CURUQUIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ku^6-ru^6-ke-e^{2}r. See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*

CURURA, n. Of Plumier, the genus *Paullinia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 97.]—**C.-ape.** In Brazil, the *Paullinia pinnata.* [B, 88.]

CURUTUPALA (Malay), n. The *Tabernæmonta crispa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CURVAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-va(wa^3)′me^{2}n. Gen., *curvamin′is.* A protuberant curve, especially of the spinal column. [A, 322, 325.]

CURVATE, adj. Ku^{5}r′vat. Lat., *curvus.* Fr., *courbé.* Ger., *gekrümmt.* It., *curvato.* Sp., *corvo, encorvado.* Bent, bowed. [*a*, 24.]

CURVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-va(wa^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *curvation′is.* Fr., *courbure.* Ger., *Krümmung.* A bending or bowing. [A, 318.]

CURVATIVE, adj. Ku^{6}rv′a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Fr., *curvatif.* Very slightly curved (said of leaves). [A, 301.]

CURVATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-va(wa^3)′to^{2}r. Gen., *curvator′is.* From *curvare,* to bend. Fr., *curvateur.* Ger., *Beuger, Krummacher.* A muscle the action of which is to bend a part. [A, 322.]—**C. coccygis.** Fr., *muscle curvateur du coccyx.* Ger., *Steissbeinkrümmer.* 1. An occasional muscle in man, arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum and inserted into the bodies of the second, third, and fourth coccygeal vertebræ. 2. Of Sömmerring, a fasciculus of the levator ani muscle. 3. Of von Bähr, a fasciculus of the coccygeus muscle. [A, 5, 262; L, 332.] 4. See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *lateralis.*—**C. coccygis accessorius.** Syn.: *sacrococcygeus anticus externus.* A rare accessory muscle arising from the lower part of the anterior surface of the transverse process of the fourth sacral vertebra and from the upper half of the transverse process of the fifth sacral vertebra, and inserted into the border of the third and fourth coccygeal vertebræ; the homologue of certain constant muscles in the lower *Mammalia.* [W. Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cix, 1, 1887, p. 1.]

CURVATURA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-va^{2}t(wa^{3}t)-u^2(u)′ra^3. See CURVATURE.—**C. postpubica** [Hyrtl]. The curvature of the urethra behind the pubes. [L, 31.]—**C. prostatica.** The forward curvature of the lower end of the rectum. [A, 500.]—**C. sacralis.** The sacral curvature of the rectum. [A, 500.]—**C. sigmoidea.** 1. The curve of the oviduct. 2. The curvature of the internal carotid artery as it passes through the carotid canal. [L, 349.] 3. See *Sigmoid* FLEXURE *of the colon.*—**C. subpubica** [Hyrtl]. The curve formed by the urethra beneath the pubes. [L, 31.]—**C. unguium.** See ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS.

CURVATURE, n. Ku^{6}r′va^2-tu^{2}r. Gr., κύρτωμα. Lat., *curvatura, flexura.* Fr., *courbure.* Ger., *Einbiegung, Krümmung.* It., *curvatura.* Sp., *corvadura.* A bending, a bend.—**Angular c. of the spine.** Fr., *flexion angulaire de la colonne vertébrale.* Ger., *winkelförmige Knickung der Wirbelsäule.* It., *curvatura angolare della colonna vertebrale.* Sp., *corvadura angular de la columna vertebral.* A sharp, angular bend of the spinal column, causing a posterior projection, due to carious destruction of the body of a vertebra. [E.]—**Compensatory c.** Fr., *courbure compensatrice.* A secondary spinal c. that takes place as the result of efforts to maintain the general upright state of the trunk when it has been vitiated by a c. of the spine.—**Cotylo-sacral c.** The curved surface of the sacrum and ilium shown in a section of the pelvis made through the cotylo-sacral arch. [L, 14.]—**C. of concussion.** In botany, the sudden c. which internodes take when sharply struck, the concavity of the c. lying toward the direction of the blow. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]—**C. of the spine.** Fr., *inflexion de la colonne vertébrale.* Ger., *Biegung der Wirbelsäule.* It., *curvatura della colonna vertebrale.* Sp., *corvadura de la columna vertebral.* A permanent deviation of some portion of the spinal column from its normal form.—**Greater c. of the stomach.** Lat., *curvatura ventriculi major.* Fr., *grande courbure de l'estomac.* The lower convex border of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Lateral c. of the spine.** Fr., *flexion latérale de la colonne vertébrale.* Ger., *seitliche Verbiegung der Wirbelsäule, Rückgratsverbiegung.* It., *curvatura laterale della colonna vertebrale.* Sp., *corvadura lateral de la columna vertebral.* See SCOLIOSIS.—**Lesser c. of the stomach.** Lat., *curvatura ventriculi minor.* Fr., *petite courbure de l'estomac.* The upper concave border of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Pott's c.** See *Angular c. of the spine.*—**Rotaro-lateral c. of the spine.** See SCOLIOSIS.—**Secondary c's of the dental tubules.** The numerous fine, spiral curves made by the dental tubules in their passage through the dentine. [L.]—**Spinal c.** See *C. of the spine.*

CURVATURED, adj. Ku^{6}rv′a^{2}t-u^{2}rd. See CURVATIVE.

CURVATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{6}r(ku^{4}r)-va(wa^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See CURVATE.

CURVE, n. Ku^{6}rv. (From Lat., *curvus.*) A bend, a flexure. Gr., κύρτωμα. Lat., *curvatura.* Fr., *courbe.* Ger., *C., Krümmung.* It., *curvatura.* Sp., *corbadura.* A bend; in graphic delineations, the general course of a line formed by a number of straight lines extending between adjacent registry points.—**Aortic c.** Fr., *courbure aortique.* See ARCH *of the aorta.*—**Bauchc'** (Ger.). A graphic c. exhibiting the respiratory movements of the abdomen. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1878, p. 441 (L).]—**Brustc'.** A graphic c. exhibiting the movements of the chest in respiration. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1878, p. 447 (L).]—**Carus's c.** See *C. of Carus.*—**Caudal c.** Of the embryo, see *Caudal* FLEXURE.—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *courbure céphalique.* Ger., *Kopfkrümmung.* 1. Of the embryo, see *Cephalic* FLEXURE. 2. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. of that portion of each blade that is applied to the fœtal head.—**Compensatory c.** See *Compensatory* CURVATURE.—**C.-basis.** In a sphygmographic tracing, the common level from which the ascending lines spring. [D, 1.]—**C. of Carus.** The arc of an imaginary circle having its centre at the symphysis pubis and extending in the median line of the pelvis in women, from the plane of the inlet to that of the outlet; corresponding roughly with the pelvic axis.—**C. of the false promontory.** Fr., *courbe du faux promontoire.* A term proposed by R. Barnes for c. which the fœtal head has to describe in order to enter the pelvis in cases in which the sacro-vertebral angle is unusually prominent. [A, 40.]—**C'nzeichnung** (Ger.). See *Graphic c.*—**Ermüdungs-C.** (Ger.). The graphic c. registered during the contraction of a muscle when in a state of exhaustion; as the exhaustion becomes extreme this c. approaches a straight line. [K, 16.]—**Front c.** See *Skull c.*—**Graphic c.** Fr., *courbe graphique.* Ger., *graphische C., C'nzeichnung.* The course formed on a graphic chart by a line made up of a number of straight lines passing between the contiguous points registered; also the undulating line registered by the needle of the sphygmograph or other like instrument on a moving plate.—**Hind c.** Ger., *hintere Kopfkrümmung, Nackenkrümmung.* A curvature of the body of the embryo between about the fourth and eighth weeks of development, opposite the beginning of the spinal cord. [L, 146.]—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *courbure pelvienne* (ou *nouvelle*). Ger., *Beckenkrümmung.* Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. formed by the anterior deviation of the blades from the axis of the shank, the instrument being in position with the blades corresponding to the mother's right and left side.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *courbure périnéale.* Ger., *Dammkrümmung.* Of an obstetrical forceps, a c. formed by the backward deviation of the handles from the axis of the shank. —**Skull c.** See *Principal cephalic* FLEXURE.—**Tail c.** Ger., *Schwanzkrümmung.* The curvature of the caudal extremity of the embryo between the fourth and seventh weeks of development. [L, 146.]—**Temperature c.** A graphic c. exhibiting the variations of the temperature during a given period. [L.]

CURVEMBRYÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ve^{2}m(we^{2}m)′bri^2-(bru^6)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see CURVE and EMBRYO. Fr., *curvembryées.* 1. Of Brongniart, a suborder of leguminous plants, comprising the tribes *Sophoreœ, Dalbergieœ,* and *Intricœ.* 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Incompletœ,* comprising the alliances *Chenopodales, Polygonales, Petivales, Sclerales,* and *Cocculales.* 3. Of Miers, the *Solanaceœ,* and of Lindley a division of that order. Subsequently he classified the *C.* as a division of the *Solanaceœ,* comprising *Micrembergia, Petunia,* etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CURVEMBRYÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku^{6}r-va^{3}n^2-bre-a. Having a curved embryo (said of plants where the cotyledons are applied against the radicle). [*a*, 24.]

CURVEMBRYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5}rv(ku^{4}rv)-e^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)′-e(e^2)-e(a^3-e^2), ku^{5}r(ku^{4}r)-ve^{2}m(we^{2}m)-bri(bru^6)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *curvembryées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, comprising the *Nyctagineœ, Illecebraceœ, Amarantaceœ, Chenopodiaceœ, Phylotaccaceœ, Batideœ,* and *Polygonaceœ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a* 24).]

CURVICAUDATE, adj. Ku^{6}rv-i^2-ka^4′dat. From *curvus,* bent, and *cauda,* the tail. Fr., *curvicaude.* Ger., *krummschwanzig.* Having a curved or crooked tail. [L.]

CURVICAULE (Fr.), adj. Ku^{6}r-ve-kol. From *curvus,* bent, and *caulis,* a stem. Having a recurved stem. [L, 41.]

CURVICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Ku^{6}r-ve-ko^{3}l. From *curvus,* bent, and *collum,* the neck. Having a curved neck; in botany, having the apex or top bent. [L, 41.]

CURVICOSTATE, adj. Ku^{6}rv-i^2-ko^{2}s′tat. From *curvus,* bent, and *costa,* a rib. See CURVINERVED.

CURVIDENTATE, adj. Ku^{6}rv-i^2-de^{2}n′tat. From *curvus,* bent, and *dens,* a tooth. Fr., *curvidenté.* Having curved teeth. [L, 56.]

CURVIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Ku^{6}r-ve-flor. From *curvus,* bent, and *flos,* a flower. Having curved flowers. [L, 41.]

CURVIFOLIATE, adj. Ku5rv-i2-fo'li2-at. Lat., *curvifoliatus* (from *curvus*, bent, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *curvifolié*. Having the leaves bent back. [a, 24.]

CURVIFORM, adj. Ku5rv'i2-fo2rm. From *curvus*, bent, and *forma*, form. Curved.

CURVILINEAL, CURVILINEAR, adj's. Ku5rv-i2-li2n'e2-a2l, -a3r. From *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line. Fr., *curviligne*. Forming a curve (said of contours).

CURVINERVATE, CURVINERVED, CURVINERVOUS, adj's. Ku5rv-i2-nu5rv'at, -nu5rvd', -nu5rv'u3s. Lat., *curvinervis* (from *curvus*, bent, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *curvinervie*, *curvinervé*. Ger., *krummnervig*. Having the nervures running parallel to the border and converging to the point (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CURVIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Ku6r-ve-pad. From *curvus*, bent, and *pes*, the foot. Having curved limbs. [L, 41.]

CURVIROSTRAL, CURVIROSTRATE, adj's. Ku5rv-i2-ro2s'tra2l, -trat. From *curvus*, bent, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *curvirostre*. Having a crooked beak; in botany, having the opercula of the urn curved. [L, 41, 56.]

CURVIROSTRES [Sclater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku5rv(ku4rv)-i2-ros'-trez(tre2s), ku5r(ku4r)-vi2(wi2)-ro2st'rez(ras). Ger., *Krummschnäbler*. A family of the *Laminiplantares*. [L, 121.]

CURVISERIAL, adj. Ku5rv-i2-se'ri2-a2l. From *curvus*, bent, and *series*, a series. Fr., *curvisériaté*, *curvisérié*. In a curved series (said of leaves when arranged in a spiral around the axis). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURVITY, n. Ku5rv'i2-ti2. Lat., *curvitas*. Fr., *curvité*, *courbure*. Ger., *Krümmung*. The state of being curved. [L, 41, 56.]

CURVUS (Lat.), adj. Ku5r(ku4r)'vu3s(wu4s). Gr., *κυρτός*, *ὑβός*, *σκολιός*. Fr., *courbé*. Ger., *krumm*. It., *curvato*. Sp., *corvo*. Curved. [A, 322, 325.]

CUSCA, n. See *Brazilian* CHICLE.

CUSCAMIDINE, n. Ku3sk-a2m'i2d-en. An amorphous substance discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona succirubra*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUSCAMINE, n. Ku3sk'a2m-en. A crystalline substance discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona succirubra*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUSCOCINCHONINE, n. Ku3sk-o-si2n2k'on-en. See CUSCONINE.

CUSCONIDINE, n. Ku3s-kon'i2d-en. Lat., *cusconidina*, *cus conidia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconidin*. A pale-yellow, amorphous, resinoid alkaloid found in cusco-bark together with cusconine. Its formula has not yet been ascertained. [B, 5, 23, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSCONINE, n. Ku3s'kon-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconin*. An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, discovered by Leverköhn in cusco-bark. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in 35 parts of ether, easily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. It may be distinguished from other cinchona alkaloids by the character of its sulphate. It crystallizes in faintly lustrous white laminæ which lose water on heating and melt at 110° C. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de c.* Ger., *Cusconinsulfat*. A neutral, amorphous, yellow gelatinous substance insoluble in an excess of the acid compounded of c. and sulphuric acid. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSCUS, n. In some West Indian islands (San Domingo) the seed of *Penicillaria spicata* (*Holcus spicatus*) and some other edible grains. In India the root of *Andropogon muricatus* and the poppy. [a, 22.]

CUSCUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ku3s(ku4s)'ku2(ku4)-ta3. Fr., *cuscute*. Ger., *Flachsseide*. 1. A genus of slender twining, leafless parasites belonging to the *Convolvulaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).] 2. Of Paracelsus, an exostosis. [A, 325.]—**C. americana** [Jacquin]. A species said to be cholagogue and laxative; used in the West Indies as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. baccifera barbadensium** [Pluckenet]. The *Cassytha americana* (*filiformis*). [B, 214.]—**C. chlorocarpa.** A species growing in the United States, from Wisconsin to Arkansas, on species of *Polygonum*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. decora.** A species, found in southern Illinois and southward to Florida and Texas, with the capsule enveloped by the dead corolla. It attacks the *Leguminosæ*, *Compositæ*, etc. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. densiflora, C. epilinum.** The flax-dodder; a species known throughout Europe as a great impediment to the cultivation of flax. It has the same uses medicinally as *C. europæa* (1st def.). [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. epithymum.** 1. Of Smith, a species somewhat smaller than *C. europæa*, growing on heath, thyme, etc. It has the medicinal properties of *C. europæa*, but is said to be stronger, and was formerly official as *herba epithymi* (seu *cuscutæ minoris*). 2. Of Thuillier, see *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. europæa.** Fr., *cuscute d'Europe* (ou *commune*), *agourre*, *angourre*, *angure de lin*, *barbe de moine*, *bourreau de lin*, *cheveux de Vénus*, *cheveux du diable*, *crémaillère*, *goutte de lin*, *lin de lèvre*, *lin maudit*, *rache*, *raisin barbu*, *rogne*, *ruble*, *teigne*. Ger., *gemeine Flachsseide*, *Nesselseide*, *Teufelszwirn*, *Vogelseide*. Sp., *cuscuta*. 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing on thistles, nettles, oats, and other soft plants. It is a mild purgative and was formerly used in hepatic diseases, melancholia, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Lamarck, see *C. epithymum* (1st def.).—**C. filiformis.** See *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. glomerata** [Choisy]. A species abundant in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, found chiefly on the *Compositæ*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. graveolens** [Kunth]. A poisonous species found in South America, having a strong, disagreeable odor. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. major** [De Candolle]. See *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. minor.** See *C. epithymum* (1st def.).—**C. nimlata.** A species the powdered herb of which is used as a vulnerary; the freshly expressed juice as a styptic and astringent in sore throat, abscesses, etc. [a, 22.]—**C. racemosa** [Martius]. A Brazilian species, used like *C. umbellata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. reflexa** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species, used by the natives as a blood-purifier and considered especially useful in bilious disorders. It is also used in skin diseases and sometimes in dyeing. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. rombut putru** [Rumphius]. The *Cassyta filiformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. surinamensis** [Schilling]. See *C. americana*.—**C. tenuiflora.** A pale, much-branched species, growing in Illinois and other Western States, on *Cephalanthus*, *Aster*, and other plants. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. tetrandra, C. tubulosa.** See *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. thymi.** See *C. epithymum*.—**C. umbellata** [Kunth]. A South American species, used in slight inflammation, sore throat, hoarseness, etc. A powder made from it is used in wounds. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. verrucosa.** See *C. reflexa*.—**C. vulgaris.** 1. Of Persoon, see *C. europæa* (1st def.). 2. Of Presl, see *C. epilinum*.—**Herba cuscutæ, Herba cuscutæ majoris.** The herb of *C. europæa* of Linnæus. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba cuscutæ minoris, Herba cuscutæ thymi.** The herb of *C. epithymum* (1st def.).

CUSCUTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3s(ku4s)-ku2(ku4)-ta(ta3)'-se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). 1. Of Lindley, an order of the *Solanales*, comprising *Cuscuta* and *Lepidanche*. 2. Of Pfeiffer, an order of plants consisting of *Cuscuta*, *Epilinella*, and *Engelmannia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTACEOUS, adj. Ku3s-ku2-ta'shu3s. Fr., *cuscutacé*. Resembling the genus *Cuscuta* or belonging to the *Cuscutaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CUSCUTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3s(ku4s)'ku2(ku4)-te(ta3-e2). Of Gray, a section of the *Convolvulaceæ*, comprising *Cuscuta* and *Cassytha*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3s(ku4s)-ku2(ku4)'te2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cuscutées*. 1. Of Presl and Bartling, an order of the *Tubifloræ*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Volvales*. 3. Of Choisy, a section (of A. Gray, a tribe) of the *Convolvulaceæ*. 4. Of Desmoulins, a tribe of the *Cuscutaceæ*. They all consist of the single genus *Cuscuta*, except that of Desmoulins, who includes besides *Cuscuta*, the *Epilinella* and *Monogynella*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku3s(ku4s)-ku2(ku4)-ti2-fo2rm'-i2s. From *cuscuta* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Having the form of a plant of the genus *Cuscuta*. [B.]

CUSCUTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3s(ku4s)-ku2(ku4)-ti(te)'ne-(na3-e2). Of Link, a suborder (of Koch, a tribe) of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of *Cuscuta*. Of Garcke, a division of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of *Cuscuta* and *Cuscutina*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3s(ku4s)-ku2(ku4)-ti2n'e2-e-(a3-e2). 1. Of Engelmann, the *Cuscutaceæ* of Lindley. 2. Of Desmoulins, a tribe of the *Cuscutaceæ*, consisting of *Cassutha* and *Cuscuta*. 3. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of *Cuscuta*. [B, 34, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSHAG, n. Ku4sh'a2g. The *Senecio jacobæa*. [A, 505.]

CUSHIA, n. Ku4sh'i2-a3. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

CUSHION, n. Ku4sh'u3n. Lat., *culcita*. Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Kissen* (1st and 2d def's), *Polster* (3d def.). It., *cuscinetto*. Sp., *cojinete*. 1. A soft, pillow-like structure. 2. In botany, an enlargement at the base of the petiole in certain plants; in the *Mimosa* it is the seat of irritable cells. [B, 1, 123, 229, 291 (a, 24).] 3. In anatomy, a collection of adipose or elastic tissue which relieves pressure upon subjacent tissues. [L.]—**Adipose c. of the external ear.** A deposit of fat which envelops the base of the concha of the ear of solipeds in front, inwardly, and posteriorly. [L, 13.]—**Coronary c.** In the solipeds, a dermal structure beneath the upper edge of the hoof, of which it is the matrix. [L, 13.]—**C. of the epiglottis.** The tubercle of the epiglottis. [C.]—**C.-pink.** See *Sea-c.*—**Eve's c.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides*. [A, 505.]—**Ladies' c., Lady's c., Our Lady's c.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides*, the *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505.]—**Plantar c.** In the solipeds, a fibrous, somewhat wedge-shaped structure between the perforans tendon and the plantar portion of the hoof. [L, 13.]—**Sea-c.** The *Armeria maritima*. [A, 505.]—**Stromeyer's c.** A triangular and wedge-shaped c. 4 in. thick at the thickest end, from which point it gradually thins down for a length of 14 or 15 in. It is used for treating compound fractures of the arm, the elbow resting on the thick end, while the thin end rests upon the side of the chest. It is fastened in place by a tape around the neck and body, and when applied it supports the arm and keeps it in position. It may be further fitted with straps for holding the arm and forearm in position. [E.]

CUSHY-COWS, n. Ku4sh'i2-ku5-u4z. The *Rumex obtusifolius*. [A, 505.]

CUSICH, n. Of the Samucos Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUSK, n. Ku3sk. The *Papaver rhœas*. [A, 505.]

CUSO, n. Ku'so. See KOUSSO.

CUSP, n. Ku3sp. Gr., *ἄκρον*. Lat., *cuspis*. 1. A pointed projection, as of the crown of a tooth. 2. A segment of a valve of the heart.

CUSPABAUM (Ger.), n. Kus'pa3-ba5-u4m. The *Galipea cusparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CUSPAIRE (Fr.). Ku6s-par. See CUSPARIA.

CUSPARÉ, CUSPAREE (Fr.), n's. Ku6s-pa3-ra. Old names for angustura-bark. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CUSPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku3s(ku4s)-pa(pa3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *cusparie*, *Bonplandie*. Ger., *Cusparabaum*. The genus *Galipea* of Aublet. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C.-bark.** Lat., *cuspariæ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *angustura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *angusture vraie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Angusturarinde*. Sp., *corteza de angostura*. The bark of *Galipea officinalis* [Hancock] (*Galipea c.* [St.-Hilaire]). It occurs in flattish or channeled pieces, rarely in quills, generally less than 6 in. long, coated on the outer side with a yellowish-gray, corky layer. When broken, it displays on its transverse edge sharply defined white points, due to deposits of calcium oxalate. It has a bitter, pungent

taste and a disagreeable musty odor, especially when fresh. It contains a volatile oil, bitter extractive, a hard and bitter resin, a soft resin, a caoutchouc-like substance, lignin, gum, and various salts. It is a stimulant tonic and in large doses purgative. It is said that the native practitioners of South America find it efficacious in malignant bilious intermittent fever, dysentery, and dropsy. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**C. febrifuga, C. trifoliata.** The *Galipea c.* [B, 5, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Infusum cuspariæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane d'angusture.* Ger., *Angustura-Infusion.* Syn.: *infusum angusturæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of c.; made by infusing in a covered vessel for 2 hours ½ oz. of coarsely powdered c.-bark in 10 fl. oz. of distilled water and straining. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

CUSPARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cuspariées.* Of De Candolle (1822), a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, consisting of *Cusparia*, *Picorea*, *Galipea*, *Erythrochiton*, and *Diglottis.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Diosmeæ*, comprising the genera of De Candolle, also *Spiranthera and Almeidea.* 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, comprising *Spiranthera*, *Almeidea*, *Leptothyrsa*, *Erythrochiton*, *Naudinia*, *Galipea*, *Ticorea*, *Ravenia*, and *Monnieria.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUSPARIN, n. Ku^{3}s'pa^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *cusparine.* Ger., *C.* A crystalline neutral substance obtained from angustura-bark. It melts at 45° C., is soluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in ether. [B, 5, 18, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CUSPATED, CUSPED, CUSPID, CUSPIDAL, adj's. Ku^{3}sp'at-e^{2}d, ku^{3}spd, ku^{3}sp'i^{2}d, -i^{2}d-a^{2}l. See CUSPIDATE.

CUSPIDARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-pi^{2}d-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Jussieu, the *Tricuspidarieæ* of Endlicher. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CUSPIDATE, adj. Ku^{3}sp'i^{2}d-at. Lat., *cuspidatus* (from *cuspis*, a point). Fr., *cuspidé.* Ger., *feingespitzt*, *langgespitzt.* Having a pointed extremity. [B, 19, 123, 273 (*a*, 24).]

CUSPIDE (Fr.), n. Ku^{6}s-ped. See CUSP.

CUSPIDIFEROUS, adj. Ku^{3}sp-i^{2}d-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cuspidiferus* (from *cuspis*, a point, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cuspidifère.* Ger., *spitztragend.* See CUSPIDATE.

CUSPIDIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-pi^{2}d-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cuspis*, a point, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cuspidifolié.* Ger., *spitzblättrig.* Having cuspidate leaves. [L, 41.]

CUSPIDIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-pi^{2}d i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *cuspis*, a point, and *forma*, form. Fr., *cuspidiforme.* Ger., *spitzförmig.* Having the form of a point. [L, 41.]

CUSPIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *cus'pidis.* 1. See CUSP. 2. An old name for a certain bandage. 3. The glans penis. [A, 325.]

CUSSAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'bi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). The *Pistacia oleosa* and the genus *Schleichera.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]—**C. pubescens.** The *Schleichera trijuga.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. spinosum.** The *Schleichera aculeata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CUSSAMBO, n. See CUSSAMBIUM.

CUSSET (Fr.), n. Ku^6-sa. A place in the department of Allier, France, near Vichy, where there are alkaline springs. [A, 319.]

CUSSO, n. Ku'so. See KOUSSO.—**Infusum c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Infusum* BRAYERÆ.

CUSSU, CUSSU-CUSSU, n's. At Ternate, the *Saccharum spicatum* and the *Panicum colonum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUSSUTA [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-su^2(su)'ta^3. The genus *Cassytha.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUSSUTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-su^2(su^4)'tha^3. The genus *Cuscuta.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CUSTARD, n. Ku^{3}st'a^{3}rd. A sweetened and flavored mixture of milk and eggs, either boiled or baked or prepared to be frozen into ice-cream.—**C.-apple.** A popular name for many species of the genus *Anona.* [B, 19, 34, 172, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C.-cheeses.** The *Malva silvestris.* [A, 505.]—**C.-cups.** The *Epilobium hirsutum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Long-leaved c.-apple.** The *Anona hexapetala.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Netted c.-apple.** The *Anona reticulata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Peruvian c.-apple.** The *Anona cherimolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Prickly c.-apple.** The *Anona muricata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Scaly c.-apple.** The *Anona squamosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Shining-leaved c.-apple.** The *Anona palustris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUSTODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-tod'i^2-a^3. See CUSTOS.

CUSTOS (Lat.), n. com. Ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)'to^{2}s. Gen., *custod'is.* Fr., *custodien.* Ger., *Wächter.* A shield, a protector.—**C. cerebri.** The dura mater. [I. 3; K.]—**C. hortorum minor.** See ACHILLEA *ageratum.*—**C. membranæ.** See MENINGOPHYLAX.—**C. meningis.** See MENINGOPHYLAX.—**C. oculi.** An old name for an instrument for protecting the eye in certain operations. [A, 322.]—**Custodes pororum.** The muscles. [Galen (A, 325).]—**Custodes virginitatis.** An old name for the adductor muscles of the thigh, from their action in resisting attempts at rape. [L.]

CUT, n. Ku^{3}t. See INCISION and *Incised* WOUND.

CUT, adj. Ku^{3}t. 1. Incised. 2. Affected with an incised wound or subjected to a cutting operation (especially circumcision, lithotomy, or castration).

CUTACEUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-ta(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CORIACEOUS.

CUTAMBULUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)'bu^2(bu^4)-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). From *cutis*, the skin, and *ambulare*, to promenade. Fr., *cutambule.* Creeping over or beneath the skin (said of insects and of sensations); as a n., in the pl., *cutambuli*, an old term for certain worms parasitic under the skin and for the wandering pains and itching of scurvy. [A, 301, 325; L, 41.]

CUTANEOUS, adj. Ku^2-ta'ne-u^{3}s. Gr., δερματικός. Lat., *cutaneus* (from *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *cutané.* Ger., *cutan*, *häutig.* It., Sp., *cutaneo.* Pertaining to or consisting of skin; of a nerve, distributed to the skin; of a muscle, acting to move the skin.

CUTANEUS (Lat.), adj. Ku^2(ku^4)-ta(ta^3)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CUTANEOUS; as a n., a cutaneous muscle or nerve.—**C. maximus.** Ger., *Brusthautmuskel.* See PLATYSMA *myoides.*

CUTBERDILL, CUTBERDOLE, n's. Ku^{3}t'bu^{5}r-di^{2}l, -dol. The *Acanthus mollis.* [A, 505.]

CUTCH, n. Ku^{3}ch. 1. See CATECHU. 2. The spawn of the oyster. [L, 56.]

CUTCHAY-CUTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CUTEERA, n. A gum that exudes from the *Cochlospermum gossypium.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CUTEREBRA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-te^{2}r'e^{2}b-ra^3. From *cutis*, the skin, and *terebra*, a boring instrument. Fr., *cutérèbre.* See DERMATOBIA.—**C. noxialis.** Fr., *cutérèbre nuisible.* See DERMATOBIA *noxialis.*

CUT-FINGER, n. Ku^{3}t'fi^{2}n^2-gu^{5}r. The *Valeriana pyrenaica* and the *Vinca major.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUT-GRASS, n. Ku^{3}t'gra^{3}s. The *Leersia oryzoides.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUT-HEAL, n. Ku^{3}t'hel. The *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CUTICLE, n. Ku^2'ti^2-k'l. Lat., *cuticula.* Fr., *cuticule.* Ger., *Häutchen.* It., *cuticola.* Sp., *cuticula.* A thin, transparent, dry membrane devoid of nerves and vessels which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails and corresponding parts; the scarf-skin, epidermis. [C.] See EPIDERMIS, AMPHIDERM, and CUTICULA.—**C. of Nasmyth.** See MEMBRANE *of Nasmyth.*—**Enamel-c.** See CUTICULA *dentis.*—**Hair-c.** Fr., *cuticule du poil.* The outer scaly covering of a hair. [C.]—**Ligneous c.** The outer covering of a vegetable cell. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]—**Liquid c.** See COLLODION.

CUTICOLOUS, adj. Ku^2-ti^{2}k'o-lu^{3}s. Lat., *cuticolus* (from *cutis*, the skin, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cuticole.* Ger., *hautbewohnend.* Living under the skin of animals (said of the larvæ of the *Œstridæ*). [L, 41, 88.]

CUTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ti^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *cutis*, skin. See CUTICLE.—**Chitin-C.** (Ger.). The chitinous layer of the alimentary canal of the *Crustacea.* ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1857, p. 522 (L).]—**C. adamantina.** See *C. dentis.*—**C. cerebri et cerebelli.** Of Fleischl, a layer of flat cells supposed to cover the free surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Its existence is denied by Key and Retzius. [J, 10.]—**C. dentis.** A thin corneous investment of the teeth which disappears shortly after they have perforated the gums. [L, 31, 318.]—**C. extima.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. laucoxantha.** A peculiar lichen growing on the outer skin of the *Loxa cascarilla.* [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**C. membranæ tympani** [Arnold]. The external (dermoid) layer of the tympanic membrane. [L, 31.]—**C. ovi.** Of Velpeau, the outer covering of an egg. [A, 45.]—**C. vitelli.** Of Velpeau, the enveloping membrane of the vitellus. [A, 45.]—**Muttere'** (Ger.). The c. of the mother-cyst of an *Echinococcus.* ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1862, p. 636 (L).]

CUTICULAR, adj. Gr., δερματώδης. Lat., *cuticularis.* Fr., *cuticulaire*, *cuticuleux.* Ger., *häutig.* Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of cuticle. [L, 41 (*a*, 24).]

CUTICULARIZATION, n. Ku^2-ti^{2}k-u^2-la^{2}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *cuticularisation.* The formation of a thick, cuticle-like envelope by a horny transformation of epidermic cells. [B, 77, 121, 229 (*a*, 24); L, 121.] Cf. CUTINIZATION.

CUTICULE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-te-ku^{6}l. See EPIDERMIS.—**C. de l'émail.** See CUTICULA *dentis.*—**C. du poil.** See *Hair*-CUTICLE.

CUTICULEUX (Fr.), adj. Ku^6-te-ku^6-lu^5. See CUTICULAR.

CUTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^2(ku^4)-ti^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CUTICULA.—**C. cerebri.** The dura mater of the brain. [I, 17; K.]

CUTICULIZATION, n. Ku^2-ti^2-ku^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *cuticulisation.* See CUTICULARIZATION.

CUTIDURAL, adj. Ku^2-ti^2-du^{2}r'a^{2}l. From *cutis*, the skin, and *durus*, hard. Fr., *cutidure.* Pertaining to or connected with the coronary cushion. [L, 13.]

CUTIDURIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)-ti(du^2)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). The coronary cushion. [L, 13.]

CUTIFICATION. Ku^2-ti^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *cutis*, the skin, and *facere*, to make. The regeneration of skin, as at the margin of a healing ulcer. [Hodgen (*a*, 18).]

CUTIGERAL, adj. Ku^2-ti^{2}j'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *cutis*, the skin, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cutigéral.* Bearing skin. [A, 301.] See *C.* CAVITY.

CUTIN, n. Ku^2'ti^{2}n. From *cutis*, skin. A modification of cellulose found in the walls of certain cells, chiefly on the exterior of plant organs rendering them impervious to water. [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 24).]

CUTINIZATION, n. Ku^2-ti^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. The formation of a cell-wall of cutin. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).]

CUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *cutio'nis.* Fr., *cution.* See ASELLUS (2d def.).

CUTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku^2(ku^4)'ti^{2}s. Gr., κύτος, δέρμα. Fr., *peau.* Ger., *Haut.* The skin, especially the derma; in botany, the peridium of puff-balls and certain other *Fungi.* [B. 19 (*a*, 24); L, 343.]—**C. ærea.** The bronze-like hue of the skin found in Addison's disease. [Ziegler (*a*, 18).]—**C. anguillæ.** The skin of an eel, the *Muræna anguilla.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. anserina.** Fr., *peau ansérine*, *chair de poule.* Ger., *Gänsehaut.* It., *pelle d'oca.* Sp.,

piel de gallina. "Goose-skin"; a transitory state of the skin in which, owing to spastic contraction of the arrector pili muscles (usually from chilling of the surface), the follicles become prominent and form visible projections. [G.] Cf. HORRIPILATION.—**C. carnosa.** See PANNICULUS *carnosus.*—**C. externa, C. extima, C. extrema.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. fucata.** Painted skin; artificial coloring of the skin with cosmetics. [G, 11.]—**C. gallinacea, C. horrida.** See *C. anserina.*—**C. laxa.** See DERMATOLYSIS and MOLLUSCUM *fibrosum.*—**C. linguæ.** The mucous membrane covering the tongue. [L, 7.]—**C. pendula.** See DERMATOLYSIS and MOLLUSCUM *fibrosum.*—**C. rugosa.** A wrinkled state of the skin. Plenck describes three varieties, due, respectively, to laxity of the skin, to leprosy, and to old age. [G, 11.]—**C. suilla.** See *Buffy-*COAT.—**C. summa, C. suprema.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. tensa.** See SCLERODERMIA.—**C. testacea.** See ICHTHYOSIS *sebacea neonatorum.*—**C. ultima.** See EPIDERMIS.—**C. unctuosa.** See SEBORRHŒA.—**C. variegata.** Maculation of the skin with spots of varying color. [G, 11.]—**C. variegata a sugillatione.** Ecchymosis attended with variegated discoloration. [G, 11.]—**C. variegata morbosa.** A disease of doubtful character, observed once by Plenck, in which the patient's face was green, the right side of the body black, and the left side yellow. [G, 11.]—**C. variegata nativa.** A form of maculation of the skin resembling the marks on a tiger; said to exist among the people of a certain race in Tartary. [G, 11.]—**C. vera.** See CORIUM (1st def.).—**Horrida c.** See *C. anserina.*

CUTISATION (Fr.), n. Ku6-te-za3-se-o3n2. The skin-like condition of hardness, thickness, and dryness acquired by a mucous membrane as the result of continued exposure, as in a state of eversion, inversion, or prolapse. [A, 301.]

CUTISECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ku2(ku4)-ti2-se2k'to2r; in Eng., ku2'ti2-se2k-to2r. Gen., *cutisector'is.* From *cutis,* the skin, and *sector,* a cutter. Of H. G. Piffard, an instrument for cutting out sections of skin from the living subject for microscopical examination; a spring-catch thumb-forceps with expanded, fenestrated cutting blades capable of nice adjustment as to their degree of approximation. [E.]

CUTISPONGIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku2(ku4)-ti2-spo2n(spo2n2)'ji2(gi2)-u3s(u4s). For deriv., see CUTIS and SPONGE. Having a spongy cuticle (a botanical species name). [α, 24.]

CUTITIRIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Lucuma rivicoa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CUTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku2(ku4)-ti(te)'ti2s. Gen., *cutit'idos (-is).* Fr., *cutite.* See DERMATITIS.

CUTLEAF, n. Ku3t'lef. A popular name for various marine *Algæ,* such as the *Fucus vesiculosus,* the *Fucus serratus,* and the *Laminaria digitata.* [A, 505.]

CUTLERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3t-lu6r-i2(a3)'se2(ke2)-e-(a3-e2). A family of fucoid *Algæ.* [B. 279; L, 73.]

CUTLERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku3t-lu6r-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Zanardini, a tribe of the *Antheridieæ* (of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Dictyoteæ*; of Thuret, a family of the *Phæosporeæ*), consisting of the genus *Cutleria.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CUT-OFF, n. Ku3t'o2f. An appliance for obstructing the flow of gas or liquid through a rubber tube, as in a spray apparatus.

CUTOSE, n. Ku2'tos. The transparent film covering the aerial organs of plants. It is isomeric with cellulose, soluble in alkaline liquids, insoluble in concentrated sulphuric acid and in cuprammonia. [B, 229 (α, 24).]

CUTSCHULA, n. In the East, the *Strychnos nux vomica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CUTSFOOT, n. Ku3ts'fu4t. The *Gnaphalium dioicum.* [B, 88.]

CUTTING, n. Ku3t'i2n2g. The operation of making a cut.—**C. on the gripe.** See APPARATUS *minor.*

CUTTLE-BONE, n. Ku3t'l'bo3n. See *Os* SEPIÆ.

CUTTLE-FISH, n. Ku3t'l'fi2sh. See SEPIA *officinalis.*—**C.-f. bone.** See *Os* SEPIÆ.—**C.-f. powder.** Of Piesse, a preparation made by rubbing 1 part of carmin with 4 parts of ammonia-water diluted with 24 parts of water, imbuing 96 parts of powdered c.-f. bone and 192 parts of precipitated chalk with this solution, allowing the mixture to dry, and adding 96 parts of orris-root perfumed with 16 parts of oil of lemon and 8 parts of oil of neroli. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (α, 21).]

CUT-TOOTHED, adj. Lat., *inciso-dentatus.* Ger., *eingeschnitten-gezähnt.* In botany, slash-toothed (*i. e.,* having teeth separated by acute incisions), said of leaves, as in the *Alchemilla fissa.* [B, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

CUTUBA (Lat.), n. f. Ku2(ku)-tu2(tu)'ba3. See DERMATOBIA.—**C. noxialis.** See DERMATOBIA *noxialis.*

CUTUBEA (Lat.), n. f. Ku2(ku)-tu2(tu)'be2-a3. See COUTOUBEA.

CUTUBUTH (Ar.), n. A peculiar form of melancholia. [L, 41.]

CUTUCANHEM, n. In Brazil, a variety of *Roupala.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CUTUCHA. Ku2(ku)-tu2(tu)'ka3(ch2a3). Properly, CUTUBA. See DERMATOBIA.

CUVAGE (Fr.), n. Ku6-va3zh. The *Polygonum hydropiper* and, in the Antilles, the *Commelyna zanonia.* [L, 87 (α. 21).]

CUVE (Fr.). Ku6v'. A trough or vat.—**C. hydrargyropneumatique.** A pneumatic trough in which mercury is used in place of water. [L, 42.]—**C. hydropneumatique.** See *Pneumatic* TROUGH.

CUVE DE VÉNUS (Fr.), n. Ku6v d' va-nu6z. The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 14).]

CUVIERIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku6-ve-ar-i(i2)'a2d(a3d)-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Holothurida.* [L, 303.]

CUVIERIAN, adj. Ku6-ve-ar'i2-a2n. Described or classified by Baron Cuvier.

CUVY, n. Ku2'vi2. The *Laminaria digitata.* [A, 505.]

CUXHAVEN (Ger.), n. Kux'ha3f-e2n. A sea-bathing resort at the mouth of the Elbe. [A, 319.]

CUYA, n. Of the Paunacos Indians, the *Acrocomia tolai.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYAMELIDE, n. Si-a2m'e2l-i2d(id). Fr., *cyanamélide.* Ger., *Cyamelid, unlösliche Cyansäure.* An amorphous, porcelain-like mass, polymeric with cyanic acid, into which it may be converted by great heat. It has no acid properties, is insoluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in dilute acids. Soluble in strong sulphuric acid with the aid of heat. [B, 4, 258, 270 (α, 24).]

CYAMELURATE, n. Si-a2m-e2l-u2'rat. A salt of cyameluric acid. [L, 73.]

CYAMELURIC ACID, n. Si-a2m-e2l-u2'ri2k. Fr., *acide cyamélurique.* Ger., *Cyamelürsäure.* An acid whose formula, $C_6N_7O_3H_3=$

$$(C_3N_3)\begin{cases}-OH\\-OH\\-N\end{cases}(C_3N_3-OH,$$

may be regarded as that of a double molecule of tricyanic (cyanuric) acid, in which 1 atom of nitrogen replaces 3 molecules of hydroxyl. It occurs under the form of white crystals. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYAMETHINE, n. Si-a2m-e2th-en. Fr., *cyaméthine.* Ger., *Cyamethin.* A crystallizable organic base, $C_6H_9N_3$, polymeric with methyl cyanide, homologous with cyanethine, produced by the action of acetyl chloride on potassium cyanate. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CYAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku6)-a2m(a3m)'i2d-e(a3-e2). Fr., *poux de baleine, cyamidées.* A family of the *Læmodipoda.* [L, 275.]

CYAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku6)-a(a3)'mi2-u3m(u4m). Ger., *Hülsenkapsel.* A legume-like follicle like that of *Aquilegia, Helleborus,* etc. [B, 119, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

CYAMOID, adj. Si'a2m-oid. From κύαμος, a bean, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cyamoïde.* Ger., *bohnenähnlich.* Of Fries, having the odor of the bean in flower. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYAMOS (Lat.), **CYAMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si(ku6)'a2m(a3m)-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., κύαμος. Fr., *cyame.* 1. A bean. [A, 322, 325.] 2. See ASELLUS. 3. The nipple. [A, 387.] 4. The testicle. [A, 387.] 5. Of Theophrastus, the genus *Nelumbium*; of Pliny, the Egyptian bean (supposed to be *Nelumbium speciosum*). [B, 88, 116, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. ægyptiacus.** The *C.* of Pliny.

CYAN (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n'. See CYANOGEN.—**C'cyan.** Cyanogen gas. [α, 24.]

CYANACETIC ACID, n. Si-a2n-a3s-e'ti2k. Fr., *acide cyanacétique.* Ger., *Cyanessigsäure.* A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic acid, $CH_2(CN)-CO-OH=C_3O_2NH_3$. (B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYANACETYL, n. Si-a2n-a3s'e2t-i2l. See ACETYL *isocyanide.*

CYANÆMOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-e2m(a3-e2m)-o(o3)-kro(ch2ro)-si2s. Gen., *cyanæmochros'eos (-is).* From κυάνεος, blue, αἷμα, blood, and χρῶσις, a coloring. See CYANOSIS.

CYANAETHIN (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n-at-en'. See CYANETHINE.

CYANAETHOLIN (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n-at-ol-en'. See CYANETHOLINE.

CYANAETHYL (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n-at'u6l. See ETHYL *cyanide.*

CYANALDEHYDE, n. Si-a2n-a2l'de-hid. For deriv., see CYANOGEN and ALDEHYDE. A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic aldehyde. Monocyanaldehyde, $C_2H_3(CN)O$, formed by adding potassium cyanide to an aqueous solution of monochloraldehyde, is the only member of this class known. [B, 2.]

CYANALLYL, n. Si-a2n-a2l'i2l. A compound, C_4H_5N, prepared by the action of a cyanide on potassium myronate; a neutral, colorless liquid, with an agreeable, alliaceous odor and a burning, aromatic taste, boiling at 116° C. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

CYANAMEISENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n-a3m-i'ze2n-zoir-e2. See CYANFORMIC *acid.*

CYANAMÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Se-a3n-a3-ma-led. See CYAMELIDE.

CYANAMIDE, n. Si-a2n'a2m-i2d(id). Lat., *cyanamidum.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyanamid.* Amide of cyanogen, $CN_2H_2=NH_2C\equiv N$, obtained by the action of ether and ammonia on cyanogen chloride. It forms colorless, readily soluble crystals which melt at 40° C. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYANAMIL, n. Si-a2n'a2m-i2l. Cinnamyl cinnamate. [B.]

CYANAMMON (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n-a3m-mon'. See AMMONIUM *cyanide.*

CYANANILIDE, n. Si-a2n-a2n'i2l-i2d(id). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyananilid.* An anilide of cyanic acid; aniline in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the acid residue, CNH_{11}, of cyanic acid. It forms acicular crystals of the composition $N(C_6H_5):C:NH=C_7H_6N_2$. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYANANILINE, n. Si a2n-a2n'i2l-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyananilin.* A base, $(C_7H_7N_2)_2=H(C_6H_5)N\begin{smallmatrix}\diagdown\\ \diagup\!\!\diagup\end{smallmatrix}C-C\begin{smallmatrix}\diagup\!\!\diagup N\\ \diagdown NH(C_6H_5)H\end{smallmatrix}$, with $H.N$ below, forming colorless laminar crystals. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYANATE, n. Si'a2n-at. Lat., *cyanas.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyanat, cyansaures Salz.* A salt of cyanic acid. [A, 301.]

CYANCARBONIC ACID, n. Si-a2n-ka3rb-o2n'i2k. See CYANFORMIC *acid.*

CYANCHLORÜR (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n'ch2lor-u6r". Cyanogen chloride. [B.]—**Festes C.** See TRICYANOGEN.—**Flüssiges c.** Cyanogen chloride. [B.]

CYANDIPHENYL, n. Si-a^{2}n-di-fe^{2}n′i^{2}l. A cyanogen substitution product, $C_6H_5.C_6H_4.CN$, of diphenyl. It forms hard, colorless crystals, which melt at 84° or 85° C., and are insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]

CYANE (Fr.), n. Se-a^{3}n. 1. See CYANOGEN. 2. The genus *Pneumonanthe.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYANE (Ger.), n. Tsu^6-a^{3}n′e^2. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYANEA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-a(a^3)′ne^2-a^3. Gr., κυανεή (f. of adj. κύανεος [νόσος understood]). See CYANOSIS.

CYANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a(a^3)′ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Cassini, a section of the *Jacineæ,* comprising *Melanoloma, Cyanus, Odontolophus, Lopholoma, Acrocephalus, Acrocentron, Hymenocentron,* and *Crocodilium.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CYANELLA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *cyanelle.* A genus of liliaceous herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Hæmodoraceæ,* tribe *Conanthereæ.* [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**C. capensis.** Fr., *cyanelle du cap.* A South African species. The root is eaten by the Hottentots. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

CYANELLUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Bluish. [L, 341.]

CYANEOUS, adj. Si-a^{2}n′e-u^{3}s. Lat., *cyaneus.* Fr., *bleu pur.* Ger., *kornblumenblau, kornblau, berlinerblau, himmelblau.* A clear bright blue. [B, 1, 19, 123 (α, 24).]

CYANEPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}f-i^2-dro′si^{2}s. Gen., *cyanephidros′eos (-is).* From κυάνεος, blue, and εφίδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *cyanéphidrose.* Ger., *blauer Schweiss.* A condition in which the perspiration is bluish. [L, 41.]

CYANESCENT, adj. Si-a^{2}n-e^{2}s′e^{2}nt. Bluish, turning blue. [α, 27.]

CYANETHINE, n. Si-a^{2}n-e^{2}th′en. Fr., *cyanéthine.* Ger., *Cyanäthin.* A base. $C_7H_{15}N_3=3(C_2H_5CN)$, a polymeride of ethyl cyanide, forming white foliate crystals; discovered by Kolbe and Frankland in 1847. [Walton, "Jour. of Physiol.," iii, 5–6, 1882, p. 349; B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYANETHOLINE, n. Si-a^{2}n-e^{2}th′o-len. Ger., *Cyanätholin.* Of Cloëz, true cyanate of ethyl, as distinguished from the pseudocyanate. [B.]

CYANETHYLAMIDE, n. Si-a^{2}n-e^{2}th-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *cyanæthylamidum.* Fr., *cyanéthylamide.* Ger., *Cyanäthylamid.* Ethyl cyanamide. [α, 24.]

CYANETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See CYANIDE.—**C. kalico-ferrosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 95.]

CYANEUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)-a(a^3)′ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CYANEOUS.

CYANEUX (Fr.), adj. Se-a^{3}n-u^5. See CYANEOUS and CYANIC.

CYANFORMATE, n. Si-a^{2}n-fo^{2}rm′at. A salt of cyanformic acid. [B.]

CYANFORMIC, adj. Si-a^{2}n-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}k. For deriv., see CYANOGEN and FORMIC. Formic and containing cyanogen. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cyanoformique.* Ger., *Cyanameisensäure.* Syn.: *cyancarbonic acid.* A cyanogen substitution compound of formic acid, $(CN).CO.OH=C_2NHO_2$; a monobasic acid known only by its salts. [B, 3.]

CYANHÆMATIN, n. Si-a^{2}n-he^{2}m′a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From κυάνεος, blue, and αἷμα, blood. A compound prepared by adding potassic cyanide to an alkaline solution of hæmatin. [A, 27.]

CYANHARNSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu^6-a^{3}n-ha^{3}rn′zoir-e^2. Cyanuric acid. [A, 324.]

CYANHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-hi^{2}d-ro′si^{2}s. See CYANEPHIDROSIS.

CYANHYDRATE, n. Si-a^{2}n-hi′drat. See HYDROCYANATE.

CYANHYDRIC, adj. Si-a^{2}n-hi′dri^{2}k. Lat., *cyanhydricus.* Fr., *cyanhydrique.* See HYDROCYANIC.

CYANHYDRIN, n. Si a^{2}n-hi′dri^{2}n. A derivative of one of the higher alcohols in which cyanogen replaces hydroxyl. [B.]

CYANIC, adj. Si-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *cyanicus.* Fr., *cyanique.* Ger., *cyanisch.* 1. Blue. 2. Containing or pertaining to cyanogen. [α, 24.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cyanique.* Ger., *Cyansäure.* A very volatile colorless liquid, HCNO=probably H — O — C≡N, of acetous odor and caustic properties. It is strongly acid in reaction, and forms a series of salts called cyanates. The *isomeric pseudocyanic acid* (see CARBOXYLIMIDE) is known only by its derivative, but polymeric forms have been isolated. [B, 4, 158, 270 (α, 24).] See TRICYANIC ACID and CYAMELIDE.—**C. ether.** Of Wöhler and Liebig, ethyl allophanate. [B, 2.] As now used, a cyanate of a compound radicle, especially ethyl cyanate. The pseudocyanic ethers were originally called c. ethers, their discovery antedating that of the normal cyanic ethers, which are the product of gaseous cyanogen chloride on the sodium alcoholates. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. series.** Of De Candolle, plants exhibiting some modification of a blue coloration. [B, 104 (α, 24).]

CYANICUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Cyanic; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base. [B.]

CYANIDE, n. Si-a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *cyanidum.* Fr., *cyanure.* Ger., *Cyanür, Cyanid.* It., *cianuro.* Sp., *cianido.* A compound of cyanogen with a metal or a compound radicle. The general formula of the c's is $R_n(C\equiv N)_n$ (formed from true cyanogen), although others, the isocyanides, have the composition $(C\equiv N)_nR_n$, being derived from *isocyanogen,* R_n in the formulæ denoting a radicle of the atomicity *n.* The c's, as a class, are active poisons and frequently, from their strong affinity for oxygen, act as powerful reducing agents. [B, 158 (α, 24).]

CYANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d-ro′si^{2}s. See CYANEPHIDROSIS.

CYANIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CYANIDE.—**C. hydricum.** See HYDROCYANIC *acid.*

CYANIFERRURET, n. Si-a^{2}n-i^2-fe^{2}r′u^{2}r-e^{2}t. Fr., *cyaniferrure.* See FERRICYANIDE.

CYANILIC ACID, n. Si-a^{2}n-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. See CYANYLIC ACID.

CYANILINE, n. Si-a^{2}n′i^{2}l-en. See CYANANILINE.

CYANINE, n. Si′a^{2}n-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyanin.* A blue dyestuff which crystallizes in tables of a fine beetle-green lustre, soluble in alcohol. The c's are derived by heating the amyl-iodide compound of the quinoline bases with potash.

CYANITE, n. Si′a^{2}n-it. Lat., *cyanis.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyanit.* 1. A salt of cyanic acid. [A, 301.] 2. A native basic aluminium silicate, $Al_2O_3SiO_3$. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. ammonique** (Fr.). Urea. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

CYANJODID (Ger.), n. Tsu^6-a^{3}n′yo-ded. See CYANOGEN *iodide.*

CYANMETHINE, n. Si-a^{2}n-me^{2}th′en. See CYAMETHINE.

CYANMETHYL (Ger.), n. Tsu^6-a^{3}n-mat′u^{6}l. See ACETONITRIL.

CYANO-ANÉMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Se-a^3-no-a^3-na-mek. Pertaining to anæmia and cyanosis. [P. Duroziez, "Union méd.," Sept. 4, 1888, p. 313.]

CYANOBENZENE, n. Si-a^{2}n-o-benz′en. See BENZONITRIL.

CYANOCARBONATE, n. Si-a^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rb′o^{2}n-at. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOCARBONIC ACID, n. Si-a^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Cyanocarbonsäure.* See CYANFORMIC *acid.*

CYANOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)″a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κυάνεος, blue, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cyanocarpe.* Ger., *blaufruchtig.* Having blue or bluish fruit. [L, 41.]

CYANOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)″a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cyanocéphale.* Ger., *blauköpfig.* Having a blue head. [L, 341.]

CYANOCHLOROUS, adj. Si″a^{2}n-o-klor′u^{3}s. From κύανος, a bluish color, and χλωρός, green. 1. Bluish-green. 2. Containing cyanogen and chlorine. [α, 27.]

CYANOCHROIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-kro(ch^{2}ro^3)′-i^2-a^3. From κυάνεος, blue, and χροιά, the skin. Cyanosis. [G.]

CYANOCHROME, n. Si′a^{2}n-o-krom. A substance, $Cu''K_2(SO_4)_2+6$ aq., found in the lava of Vesuvius. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CYANOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′ro(ro^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κυάνεος, blue, and χροός (gen. of χρώς), color. Having a blue skin. [B, 19 (α, 21).]

CYANOCOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)″a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l′li^{2}s. From κυάνεος, blue, and *collum,* the neck. Fr., *cyanocolle.* Ger., *blauhalsig.* Having a blue neck or corselet. [L, 41, 180.]

CYANO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-a^3-no-ko^{3}n^2-zhu^6-ga. Containing cyanogen as an associated radicle. [B, 38.]

CYANOCUMIDINE, n. Si-a^{2}n-o-ku^{2}m′i^{2}d-en. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_4$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on cumidine. [A, 1.]

CYANODERMA (Lat.), **CYANODERMIA** (Lat.), n′s n. and f. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)′a^3, -i^2-a^3. From κυάνεος, blue, and δέρμα, the skin. See CYANOSIS.

CYANOFERRATE (Fr.), n. Se-a^3-no-fe^{2}r-ra^{2}t. See FERROCYANIDE.

CYANOFERRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-fe^{2}r′ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). Fr., *cyanoferre.* Ger., *Cyaneisen.* Of Gay-Lussac, a supposed radicle consisting of iron and cyanogen. [B. 3.]

CYANOFERRURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)″a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-fe^{2}r-ru^2(ru^4)-re(ra)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *cyanoferrure.* See FERROCYANIDE.

CYANOFORM, n. Si-a^{2}n′o-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *cyanoforme.* A compound, $CH(CN)_3$, formed by heating chloroform with cyanide of potassium or of silver and a little alcohol. It forms small white acicular crystals of a disagreeable odor. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CYANOFORMATE (Fr.), n. Si-a^{2}n-o-fo^{2}rmat. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOFORMIC ACID, n. Si-a^{2}n-o-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}k. See CYANFORMIC.

CYANOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′-tu^{6}r(tar). From κυάνεος, blue, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *cyanogastre.* Ger., *blaubauchig.* Having a blue abdomen. [L, 41.]

CYANOGEN, n. Si-a^{2}n′o-je^{2}n. Lat., *cyanogenium* (from κύανος, a bluish color, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *cyanogène.* Ger., *Cyan.* It., *cianogeno.* Sp., *cianógeno.* A compound radicle, usually univalent, consisting of an atom of carbon and one of nitrogen united together. Symbol, CN or Cy. In its chemical relations it is analogous to bromine, chlorine, and iodine. There are several isomeric varieties of c. depending upon the mode of connection of the elements: 1. *True c.,* or *carbonitrile,* C≡N, in which the free bond is attached to the carbon atom; the nitrogen, however, may be a pentad, and then there result trivalent compounds of the formula – C≡N =. 2. *Isocyanogen,* or *carbammonium,* C≡N –, in which the free bond is attached to the nitrogen, which is here a pentad. 3. *Pseudocyanogen,* a trivalent radicle, = C = N –. In the free state c. consists of a double molecule, C_2N_2. See *C. gas.* [B, 4, 158, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de cyanogène.* Ger., *Bromcyan, Cyanbromür.* It., *bromuro di cianogeno.* Sp., *bromuro de cianógeno.* A compound of c. and bromine, CNBr = Br—C≡N, occurring as colorless cubical or acicular volatile crystals, which are very poisonous. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de cyanogène.* Ger., *flüssiges Chlorcyan Cyanchlorür.* It., *cloruro di cianogeno.* Sp., *cloruro de cianógeno.* A compound of c. and chlorine, CNCl = Cl—C≡N; a mobile liquid, crystalliz-

ing at 6° C. and boiling at 15·5° C. Its vapor is acrid and highly poisonous. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. gas.** Dicyanogen, $C_2N_2 = N \equiv C - C \equiv N$. A colorless inflammable gas, of a peculiar almond odor, obtained by heating mercuric cyanide. It may be condensed into a thin, colorless liquid by exposing it to a pressure of 3·6 atmospheres, at a temperature of 7·20° C. Water dissolves 4 or 5 times its volume of c. gas, and alcohol a still larger quantity. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**C. disulphydrate.** Ger., *Rubeanewasserstoff.* A union of c. gas with hydrogen sulphide, forming red acicular crystals, $C_2N_2 + 2H_2S = {}^{H}_{SH}\!\!>\!N \equiv C - C \equiv N\!<^{H}_{SH}$. [B, 4 (α, 24).]—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cyanogène.* Ger., *Jodcyan, Cyanjodid.* It., *ioduro di cianogeno.* Sp., *yoduro de cianógeno.* A product of the compound of iodine with c., $I - C \equiv N$, forming colorless acicular crystals. It sublimes with a strong odor, and is very poisonous. [B, 4 (α, 24).]—**C. monosulphydrate.** Ger., *Flaveanwasserstoff.* A compound of dicyanogen and hydric sulphide, forming yellow crystals, $C_2N_2H_2S$. [B, 4 (α, 24).]—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de cyanogène.* Ger., *Cyansulfür, Schwefelcyan.* It., *solfuro di cianogeno.* Sp., *sulfuro de cianógeno.* A compound of dicyanogen and sulphur, obtained in transparent, volatile, rhombic tabular crystals, C_2N_2S. It has a powerful odor, melts at 60° C., and is soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in water. [B, 158 (α, 24).]—**Liquid c. chloride.** Ger., *flüssiges Cyanchlorür.* See *C. chloride.* —**Solid c. chloride.** Ger., *festes Cyanchlorür.* See TRICYANOGEN.

CYANOGYNUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-o2j(o2g)'i2n(u6n)-u3s(u4s). From κυάνεος, blue, and γυνή, a female. Fr., *cyanogyne.* Ger., *blaugriffelig.* Having blue pistils. [L, 41.]

CYANOHYDRIC, adj. Si-a2n-o-hid'ri2k. See HYDROCYANIC.

CYANOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-o(o3)-i(e)'dez(das). The genus *Centaurea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYANOIL, n. Si-a2n'o-i2l. Fr., *cyanoïle.* A volatile oil, $C_6H_{11}NO$, formed during the fermentation of almond-cake and from fruits containing prussic acid; colorless, with an odor of bitter almonds; pungent and astringent to the taste; insoluble in water. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CYANOL, n. Si'a2n-o2l. Lat., *cyanoleum.* Fr., *cyanole.* See ANILINE.

CYANOMELAMINE, n. Si-a2n-o-me2l'a2m-en. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{13}N_6$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on melaniline. [A, 1.]

CYANONE, n. Si'a2n-on. A compound formed when coal-gas containing carbon disulphide is passed into a solution of mercuric cyanide. [B, 270 (α, 27).]

CYANOPATHY, n. Si-a2n-o2p'a2th-i2. Lat., *cyanopathia* (from κυάνεος, blue, and παθός, disease). Fr., *cyanopathie.* See CYANOSIS.

CYANOPHILOUS, adj. Si-a2n-o2f'i2l-u3s. From κυάνεος, blue, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *cyanophile.* Ger., *cyanophil.* Having an elective affinity for a blue staining agent. [Sahli, "Ztsch. d. wiss. Mikr.," 1885 (J).]

CYANOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-o(o3)-fi2s-(fu6k)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Sachs, a subclass (of Bessey and Bastin, a class) of the *Protophyta* (of Bastian and others, a subclass of the *Schizophyta*), comprising the orders *Chroococcaceæ* and *Nostocaceæ*, and, according to Bessey, also the *Oscillatoriaceæ* and *Rivulariaceæ.* [B, 77, 291 (B).]

CYANOPHYLL, n. Si-a2n'o-fi2l. From κύανεος, blue, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *cyanophylle.* Ger., *Cyanophyll.* The bluish-green pigment obtained by Frémy and by Kraus by acting on an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll with benzene. [B, 229 (α, 24).]

CYANOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-o2p'i2(u6)-ra3. From κυάνεος, blue, and πῦρ, fever. Fr., *cyanopyre.* Ger., *Blaufieber.* The febris cærulea of Gölis. [A, 322.]

CYANOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Se-a3-noz, tsu6-a3n-oz'e2. See CYANOSIS.—**C. blanche** (Fr.). Of J. Simon, a condition of pallor, notwithstanding the admixture of arterial and venous blood due to patency of the foramen ovale. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Apr., 1888, p. 151 (α, 18).]

CYANOSED, adj. Si'a2n-osd. Fr., *cyanosé.* Affected with cyanosis. [A, 301.]

CYANOSIN, n. Si-a2n'o-si2n. See EOSIN.

CYANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-os'i2s. Gen., *cyanos'eos (-is).* Gr., κυάνωσις. Fr., *cyanose, ictère bleu.* Ger., *Cyanose, Blausucht.* It., *cianosi, cianopatia, itterizia bleu.* Sp., *cianosis, cianopatía.* Syn.: *blue jaundice, cyanopathy, hæmatocyanosis, hæmatocyanopathia, kyanosis, morbus* (seu *icterus*) *cœruleus.* 1. A bluish coloration of the skin from defective aeration of the blood, either temporary, as in asphyxia, collapse, etc., or permanent, as in the subjects of some malformation of the heart, especially persistent patency of the foramen ovale. [A, 301.] 2. Of Naumann, lividity of the face from venous plethora. [A, 322.]

CYANOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-o(o3)-spu3rm-(spe2rm)'i2-a3. From κυάνεος, blue, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *cyanospermie.* Ger., *Cyanospermie.* A condition in which the semen has a bluish tinge, apparently due to the presence of indigo. [Ultzmann (A, 326); O. Guelliot, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," May, 1886, p. 294.]

CYANOSULFURE (Fr.), n. Se-a3-no-su6l-fu6r. See THIOCYANIDE.

CYANOTIC, adj. Si-a2n-o2t'i2k. Lat., *cyanoticus.* Fr., *cyanotique.* Ger., *cyanotisch.* It., *cianotico.* Sp., *cianótico.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cyanosis. [D.]

CYANOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-ot'i2s. Gen., *cyanot'idos (-is).* Fr., *cyanotise, cyanotide.* Of Don, a genus of the *Commelynaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. axillaris.** A plant growing in the East Indies; an infusion is used in tympanites. [α, 22.]

CYANOTOLUDINE, n. Si-a2n-o-to2l'u2-den. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{18}N_4$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on toluidine. [A, 1.]

CYANOTOLUENE, n. Si-a2n-o-to2l'u2-en. Ger., *Cyantolvol.* Toluonitril, a compound of the formula $C_6H_4(CN)CH_3$. There are three isomeric modifications: *orthoc'*, a colorless liquid with the odor of nitrobenzene, boiling at about 204° C.; *parac'*, forming acicular needles which melt at about 28° C.; and *metac'*, not yet obtained in the pure state. [B, 4, 158 (α, 24).]

CYANOTYPE, n. Si-a2n'o-tip. From κυάνεος, blue, and τύπος, a stamp. A blue print; in photography, a positive made by exposing paper impregnated with ferricyanide of potassium to the action of light under a negative. [L.]

CYANOURIN, n. Si-a2n-u'ri2n. See CYANURIN.

CYANPYRIDINE, n. Si-a2n-pi2r'i2d-en. Fr., *cyanopyridine.* Ger., *Cyanpyridin.* A cyanogen substitution compound of pyridine, $C_5H_4(CN)N = C_6H_4N_2$. It forms colorless crystals, melting at 48° to 49°. [B, 79.]

CYANSAUER (Ger.), adj. Tsu6-a3n'za3-u4-e2r. Pertaining to cyanic acid; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base.—**Cyansaures Salz.** A cyanate.

CYANSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n'zoir-e2. Cyanic acid. [α, 24.]—**Normale C.** See CYANIC *acid.*—**Unlösliche C.** See CYAMELIDE.

CYANURAMIDE, n. Si-a2n-u2'ra2m-i2d(id). Lat., *cyanuramidum.* Fr., *c.* An amide derived from cyanuric acid. Three such derivatives are known: *ammeline, ammelide,* and *melamine.* The last is the compound usually known as *c.* [B, 158 (α, 24).]

CYANURATE, n. Si-a2n-u2'rat. Fr., *c.* Ger., *cyanursaures Salz.* A salt of cyanuric acid. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

CYANURDIAMIC, adj. Si-a2n-u2r-di-a2m'i2k. Having the nature of a diamide and derived from cyanuric acid. [α, 24.]—**C. acid.** See AMMELINE.

CYANÜR (Ger.), **CYANURE** (Fr.), n's. Tsu6-a3n-u6r', se-a3n-u6r. See CYANIDE.—**Cyanure ferroso-potassique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrocyanide of potassium. [B, 113 (α, 21).]

CYANUREA, n. Si-a2n-u2-re'a3. Fr., *cyanurée.* Ger., *Cyanharnstoff.* It., *cianurea.* Sp., *cianúrea.* An amorphous, yellowish substance, $C_2H_3N_3O = CO.(NH_2)(N.H.CN)$, formed by heating urea with cyanogen iodide. [B, 2.]

CYANURENIC, adj. Si-a2n-u2-re2n'i2k. Fr., *cyanurénique.* See CYANURIC.

CYANURET, n. Si-a2n'u2-re2t. See CYANIDE.

CYANURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku6)-a2n(a3n)-u2(u4)-re(ra)'-tu3m(tu4m). See CYANIDE.—**C. ferrico-potassicum.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**C. ferroso-ferricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferroso-ferric cyanide; ferrocyanide of iron. [B.]—**C. ferroso-potassicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferroso-potassic cyanide; ferrocyanide of potassium. [B.]—**C. ferroso-quinicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Hydroferrocyanide of quinine. [B.]—**C. hydrargyricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury cyanide. [B.]—**C. kalium, C. potassicum.** See POTASSIUM *cyanide.*—**C. zincicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Zinc cyanide. [B.]

CYANURIC, adj. Si-a2n-u2'ri2k. Fr., *cyanurique.* Ger., *cyanursauer.* It., *cianurico.* Sp., *cianúrico.* Resembling or containing cyanurea. [α, 24.]

CYANURIN, n. Si-a2n-u2'ri2n. Lat., *cyanurinum.* Fr., *cyanurine.* Ger., *Harnblau.* A dark-blue coloring matter found occasionally in urine containing indican. [α, 27.]

CYANURMONAMIC, adj. Si-a2n-u2r-mo2n-a2m'i2k. Having the nature of a monamide, and derived from cyanuric acid. [α, 24.]—**C. acid.** See AMMELIDE.

CYANUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku6)'a2n(a3n)-u3s(u4s). Gr., κύανος. Blue; as a n., a section of the genus *Centaurea.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).] —**C. ægyptiacus.** The *Nelumbium speciosum* [B, 180 (α, 24).] —**C. arvensis, C. cærulea, C. major.** See CENTAUREA *c.*—**C. nelumbo.** The *Nymphæa nelumbo.* [α, 24.]—**C. segetum, C. vulgaris.** See CENTAUREA *c.*—**Flores cyani.** The flowers of *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 180 (α, 21).]

CYANWASSERSTOFFSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu6-a3n'va3s-se2r-sto3f-zoir-e2. Hydrocyanic acid. [α, 24.]—**C.-amylester.** See AMYL *hydrocyanic ether.*—**C'äther, C. Aethylester.** Ethyl cyanide. [B, 48.]

CYANYL, n. Si'a2n-i2l. A colorless, very poisonous liquid, smelling like hydrocyanic acid, obtained by oxidizing aloes with nitric acid. It is heavier than water, in which it is insoluble, and volatilizes at a high temperature without decomposition. [α, 27.]

CYANYLIC ACID, n. Si-a2n-i2l'i2k. Fr., *acide cyanylique.* Ger., *Cyanylsäure.* Tricyanic acid, obtained by dissolving mellone in boiling nitric acid. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CYAPHENINE, n. Si-a2f'e2n-en. Ger., *Cyaphenin.* A compound, C_7H_5N, obtained by heating potassium cyanate with benzene chloride. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

CYAR (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku6)'a3r. Gen., *cy'atos.* Gr., κύαρ. Of Hippocrates, the eye of a needle; of Pollux, the internal auditory meatus. [A, 325.]

CYATHAXONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku6)-a2th(a3th)-a2x-(a3x)-o2n'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Rugosa.* [α, 121.]

CYATHEA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-a2th(a3th)-e(a)'a3. Gr., κυάθειον, a little cup. Fr., *cyathée.* Of Smith, a genus of arborescent ferns of the *Cyatheaceæ.* [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. affinis** [Swartz]. See *C. medullaris.*—**C. angustata** [Smith]. The *Cystopteris fragilis,* var. *dentata.* [B, 242.]—**C. arborea.** Syn.: *Polypodium arboreum.* A poisonous South American species. The fronds are used as a pectoral, and the root as a demulcent and diuretic. [B, 138 (α, 24); B, 173, 249.]—**C. dealbata** [Swartz]. A species indigenous to

New Zealand. The pulp of the stem is eaten by the natives. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. elegans.** A variety of *C. arborea.* [B, 138, 249.]—**C. excelsa** [Swartz]. A species indigenous to the Isle of France. The natives eat the pulp of the stem. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. extensa.** See *C. medullaris.*—**C. fragilis.** The *Cystopteris fragilis.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. grevilleana.** See *C. arborea.*—**C. medullaris** [Swartz]. The *Aspidium furcatum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. mertensiana.** A variety of *C. medullaris.* [B, 242.]—**C. minor.** See *C. arborea.*—**C. orientalis.** The *Cystopteris fragilis.* [B, 242.]—**C. Rumphii.** The *C. arborea* [B, 88 (a, 24).]—**C. Smithii.** A plant found in Sumatra, Timor, and Amboina, the wooly masses of which, under the microscope, prove to be composed of long hairy threads, containing no visible air-cells. The cellular tissue is smooth and glistening and has chemically the composition of cork. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 21).]

CYATHEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^2-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyathéacées.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Polypodiaceæ indusiatæ*, comprising *Alsophila, Chnoophora, Hemitelia,* and *Cyathea.* 2. Of Kunze, an order of the *Filices*, comprising the *Cyatheoideæ* and *Trichonanoideæ* (of Matten, comprising *Cibotium, Balantium, Thyrsopteris, Alsophila, Hemitelia, Cyathea,* and *Mattonia*). 3. Of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising *Thyrsopteris, Hemitelia, Alsophila, Cyathea,* and *Mattonia.* 4. According to others, a class of ferns comprising *Cyathea, Eatoniopteris, Disphenia, Schizocœna, Fourneia, Hemistegia, Amphidesmium, Trichopteris, Alsophila, Dichorexia,* and *Lophosoria.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHEACEOUS, adj. Si-a^{2}th-e-a'shu^{2}s. Fr., *cyathéace.* Resembling the genus *Cyathea* or belonging to the *Cyathaceæ.* [a, 24.]

CYATHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e(a)'e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyathées.* 1. Of Gray, a division of ferns comprising *Woodsia, Trichomanes, Hymenophyllum*, subsequently a subtribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising *Cyathea, Hemitelia, Alsophila, Woodsia,* and *Chnoophora.* 2. Of Lindley, a class comprising *Thyrsopteris, Schizochlœna, Hemitelia, Cnemidaria, Alsophila, Haplophlebia, Dicranophlebia, Metaxya, Trichopteris, Arachniodes, Gymnosphæra, Cyathea, Schizocœna, Disphenia, Cnemidaria,* and *Mattonia.* 3. Of J. Smith, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the sections *Cyatheæ, Gleicheniaceæ, Osmundaceæ, Marattiaceæ,* and *Ophioglosseæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).] 4. Of Hooker, a tribe of ferns (*Polypodiaceæ*) comprising *Thyrsopteris, Cyathea, Hemitelia, Alsophila, Dicalpe,* and *Mattonia.* [B, 249.] Cf. CYATHEACEÆ.

CYATHEINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^2(a)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CYATHINÆ.

CYATHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyathidées.* 1. Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Ectotheci*, comprising the sections *Cyttaria, Pezizei, Argriei, Cenangiei,* and *Stictei.* 2. Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, consisting of the genus *Cyathus.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHIFORM, adj. Si-a^{2}th'i^2-fo^{2}rm. See CYATHOID.

CYATHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Monopetalæ*, comprising the *Primulariæ*, and *Anagallideæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHISCOS (Lat.), **CYATHISCUS** (Lat.), n's. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th-(a^{3}th)-i^{2}sk'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κυάθισκος. Fr., *cyathisque.* 1. A small cup or glass. 2. The scoop-like extremity of a probe. 3. An aural curette. [A, 322, 325.]

CYATHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A little goblet or cup. [a, 22.]

CYATHOCRINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o(a^3)-kri^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyathocrinides.* A family of *Crinoidea.* [L, 87.]

CYATHOID, adj. Si'a^{2}th-oid. Gr., κυαθώδης (from κύαθος, a cup, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cyathoïde.* Ger., *becherförmig.* Cup-shaped.

CYATHOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyathoidées.* Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amphibolocarpæ*, corresponding to the *Cyatheoideæ* of Kunze. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHOLITH, n. Si-a^{2}th'o-li^{2}th. From κύαθος, a cup, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *cyatholithe.* Of Huxley, a coccolith having the shape of two cups placed base to base. [A, 301.]

CYATHOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κύαθος, a cup, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cyathophore.* Ger., *bechertragend.* Having cup-like excavations. [L, 41.]

CYATHOS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku^6)'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o^{2}s. See CYATHUS.

CYATHOZOOID, n. Si-a^{2}th-o-zo'oid. From κύαθος, a cup, ζῶον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Huxley, a rudimentary zooid formed from the posterior part of the blastoderm of the *Tunicata.* From it is given off a stolon on which arise 4 ascidiozooids, that gradually surround the c., which eventually disappears, its place being occupied by the general cavity of the animal. [L, 11, 201.]

CYATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku^6)'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κύαθος. 1. An ancient measure for liquids and solids. 2. A cup for receiving the blood in venesection. 3. A genus of *Fungi*, commonly called bird's-nest *Peziza.* 4. The cup-shaped receptacle of the spores of *Marchantia.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CYATOLYTH, n. Si'a^{2}t-o-li^{2}th. Ger., *C., Doffelscheibe.* See CYATHOLITH.

CYBE (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)'be(ba). Gen., *cyb'es.* Gr., κυβη. The head, also any round, hollow object. [A, 325.]

CYBELLION (Fr.), n. Se-be^{2}l-le-o^{3}n^2. The *Viola odorata.* [L, 87, 105.]

CYBISTAX (Lat.), n. Si^{2}b-i^{2}s'ta^{2}x. 1. A tumbler: one who turns a somersault. 2. A genus of *Bignoniaceæ.* [B, 19.]—**C. antisyphilitica.** A Brazilian species the bark of which is used in syphilis externally and internally. It is also employed in dropsy, dysuria, and liver complaints. The leaves furnish a blue dye. [B, 19, 121, 270 (a, 24).]

CYBITON (Lat.), **CYBITOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si^{2}b(ku^{6}b)'-i^{2}t-o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. See CUBITUS.

CYBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}b(ku^{6}b)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κυβίον. A genus of the *Scombridæ* (the mackerels). [L, 207.]

CYBOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}b(ku^{6}b)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). See CUBOID.

CYCADACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see CYCAS. Fr., *cycadacées.* 1. Of Lindley, the *Cycadeæ* of Richard. 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Anægopterides*, comprising the divisions *Ophioglosseæ, Zamieæ,* and *Cycadeæ.* 3. Of Endlicher, an order of the *Zamieæ*, comprising *Cycas, Encephalartos, Palæozamia, Zamites, Pterophyllum, Nilsonia, Cycadites, Mantellia,* and *Hauffia.* 4. Of Eichler, a family divided into the tribes *Cycadeæ* and *Zamieæ.* [B, 19, 34, 121, 170, 279 (a, 24).]

CYCADACEOUS, adj. Si^{2}k-a^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *cycadaceus.* Fr., *cyadacé.* Resembling the genus *Cycas* or belonging to the *Cycadaceæ.* [L, 73.]

CYCADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-a(a^3)'de^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cycadées.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a class of plants (between palms and ferns) comprising *Cycas* and *Zamia.* 2. Of R. Brown, an order of monocotyledons, comprising the genera of Reichenbach, and subsequently an order allied to the *Coniferæ*, with the same genera. 3. Of Richard, an order of the *Synorrhizæ*, comprising the same genera. 4. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Endogenæ.* 5. Of Eichler, a subdivision of the *Cycadaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cycas.* [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

CYCADIFORM, adj. Si^{2}k-a^{2}d'i^2-fo^{2}rm. See CYCADACEOUS.

CYCADINÆ (Lat.), **CYCADINEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2), -i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Engler, a class of gymnosperms, consisting of the *Cycadaceæ;* of Miquel, the *Cycadeæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCADS, n. pl. Si^{2}k'a^{2}dz. The *Cycadeæ.* [B.]

CYCAS [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)'ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s). Gen., *cyc'ados* (*-is*). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cycade.* The fern-palm; the typical genus of the *Cycadeæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. caffra** [Thunberg]. A species indigenous to South Africa. The root cooked, as well as the medulla of the trunk, is eaten by the Hottentots. The fruit is used as a substitute for coffee. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. circinalis.** Fr., *c. en crosse.* A tree much resembling the cocoanut-tree, growing in the East Indies. The fruits cause purging; the kernels are said to produce vomiting. [a, 22.]—**C. enroulé** (Fr.). See *C. revoluta.*—**C. inermis.** Fr., *c. inerme.* A Tonquin species having the same properties as *C. revoluta.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. revoluta.** Fr., *c. enroulé.* A tree found in Japan, and much cultivated as an ornament in Europe, which yields an excellent quality of sago. [B, 245; L, 41 (a, 21).]

CYCEON (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}k)'e^2-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *cyceon'os* (*-is*). Gr., κυκεών. An ancient dietetic or medicinal drink or pap the basis of which was barley. [A, 318, 322, 387; L, 87, 94 (a, 21).]

CYCIMA, n. An old name for litharge. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CYCLAMEN [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)'la^{2}m(la^{3}m)-e^{2}n. Gen., *cyclam'inis.* Gr., κυκλάμινος, κυκλάμινον, κυκλαμίς. Fr., *cyclame.* Ger., *Erdscheibe.* Apple of the earth; a genus of the *Primulaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arthanita.** See *C. europæum.*—**C. europæum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *pain depourceau.* Ger., *Schweinbrod.* Sp., *artanita* [Sp. Ph.], *pan de puerco* [Sp. Ph.]. Common c.; a species indigenous to southern Europe and naturalized in England. The rhizome—*tubera* (seu *radix*) *cyclaminis* (seu *cyclaminis officinalis*, seu *arthanitæ*, seu *panis porcini*)—is blackish externally, white within, has an acid, bitter taste, contains cyclamin, and has laxative and emmenagogue properties. It is official in the Sp. Ph. [B, 95, 97.]—**C. hederæfolium.** 1. Of Tenore, a European species with cordate, prickly leaves and purple flowers; according to the Sp. Ph., it may be substituted for the *C. europæum.* [B, 95.] 2. Of Aiton, Ivy-leaved c.; a European species with deeply dentate leaves and purple flowers, found growing near old walls and ruins. [B, 64, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. officinalis.** The *C. europæum.* [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. repandum** [Sibthorp]. The *C. hederæfolium* of Tenore. [B, 95.]—**Radix cyclaminis, Radix cyclaminis officinalis, Rhizoma cyclaminis arthanitæ, Tubera cyclaminis.** The rhizome of *C. europæum.* [A, 319.]



CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM. [A, 327.]

CYCLAMIN, n. Si^{2}k'la^{2}m-i^{2}n. Lat., *cyclaminum.* Fr., *cyclamine.* Ger., *C.* The active principle of the root of *Cyclamen europæum;* a white, amorphous substance without odor and, when

held a short time in the mouth, very acrid. It readily dissolves in cold water, but with difficulty in cold alcohol. According to Klinger, its formula is $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. It is poisonous, and, in a milder way, acts like curare. Mutscher believes it to be identical with saponin. [Tufanow, quoted in "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 729; B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLAMINON (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)-i(e)′no^{2}n. See CYCLAMEN.

CYCLAMINOS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)-i(e)′no^{2}s. 1. Of Dioscorides, the genus *Cyclamen* and the *Tamus communis.* 2. Probably the *Cucubalus baccifer* and the *Maianthemum bifolium.* [B, 116, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLAMIRRHETIN, n. Si^{2}k-la^{2}m-i^{2}r-re′ti^{2}n. From κυκλάμινος (see CYCLAMEN), and ῥητίνη, resin. A white, amorphous substance, $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$, derived from cyclamin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and gives, with concentrated sulphuric acid, a violet-red color. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)′la^{2}m(la^{3}m)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cyclam′idos (-is).* See CYCLAMEN.

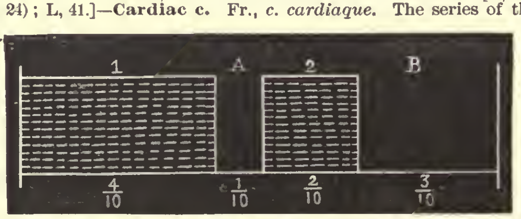
CYCLAMOSE, n. Si^{2}k′la^{2}m-os. A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*, which readily reduces Fehling's solution, and is lævorotatory. [G. Michaud, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 358.]

CYCLANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-tha-(tha^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyclanthacées.* 1. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Pandanaceæ* corresponding to the *Cyclantheæ* of Poiteau. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of monocotyledons corresponding to Lindley's *Pandanaceæ.* 3. Of Drude, an order of monocotyledons comprising the *Cyclantheæ* and *Carludoviceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′the^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyclanthées.* A group of monocotyledons the relations of which are not well defined. Poiteau, who established the family, places it between the *Aroideæ* and the *Pandaneæ*, and includes under it the single genus *Cyclanthus.* Reichenbach (1828) makes it a division of *Palmæ*, consisting of *Cyclanthus* and *Carludovica*, which genera are adopted by Dumortier and Bartling. Schott, who classes the *C.* as an order of the *Aroideæ*, adds to the genera of Reichenbach *Phytelephas.* In Jussieu's system the *C.* are a family of the *Spadicifloræ*, and in Lindley's, at first, an order of the *Pandales*, and subsequently a suborder of the *Pandanaceæ*, comprising *Carludovica, Nipa, Cyclanthus*, and *Wettinia.* Endlicher (1837) makes the *C.* not a distinct order, but a family of the *Pandaneæ*, comprising *Cyclanthus, Carludovica*, and *Wettinia*, which genera are adopted by Brongniart (who makes the *C.*, however, a family of the *Pandanoideæ*). Reichenbach (1841), Spach, and most other authors—though Bentham and Hooker and Drude class the *C.* as a tribe of the *Cyclanthaceæ*—retain only the genus *Cyclanthus.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 245 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-the(tha)′-re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schrader, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, consisting of *Cyclanthera;* of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbiteæ*, with the same genus and *Discanthera;* of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Zygantheræ;* of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbiteæ*, with the same genera. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLE, n. Sik′l. Gr., κύκλος. Lat., *cyclus.* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyclus.* It., Sp., *ciclo.* 1. A period of time in which a certain series of events or acts is completed, especially if repeated again and again. 2. The imaginary spiral described by leaves round the stem to make one complete turn (*i. e.*, to reach a leaf which stands directly above the first). 3. A course of diet and exercise arranged in a definite manner, for a certain end. 4. See CYCLUS. [B, 291 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *c. cardiaque.* The series of the



THE CARDIAC CYCLE. (AFTER BRAMWELL.)

1, first sound; 2, second sound; A, first or short silence; B, second or long silence.

normal auscultatory phenomena proceeding from the heart and caused by one contraction of that organ. It embraces the period comprised between the commencement of one contraction and the commencement of the contraction immediately following it, and is divided into 4 parts, viz.: 1, the first sound; 2, the first silence or pause; 3, the second sound; 4, the second silence or pause. The entire average duration of the c. has been given as 1·058 second, but this is manifestly too great for all hearts that beat 60 or more times a minute. [Bramwell (*a*, 18).]—**C. cardiaco-vasculaire** (Fr.). The circuit made by the blood in its passage through the organism. [L, 88.]—**C. défini** (Fr.). In pathology, the period of evolution of a disease having a fixed and regular course, in which the symptoms generally succeed each other in the same order, and of which the duration can be predicted approximately. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**C. fébrile** (Fr.). The period of the duration of fever in diseases. [*a*, 18.]—**C. foliaire** (Fr.), **C. folial** (Fr.). See CYCLE (2d def.).—**C. métasyncritique** (Fr.), **C. récorporatif** (Fr.). See CYCLUS *metasyncriticus.*—**C. résomptif** (Fr.). See CYCLUS *resumptivus.*

CYCLEA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)′le^2-a^3. Of Arnott, a genus of menispermaceous plants. [B, 245.]—**C. Burmanni** [Miers]. A species employed in India as a bitter tonic. The root is used in fevers and liver complaints, and in Malabar it is employed in dysentery and hæmorrhoids. [B, 121, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. peltata.** A species having similar properties to those of *C. Burmanni.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLEAL, n. Si^{2}k′le^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *cycléal.* See CYCLOVERTEBRAL.

CYCLENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-le^{2}n(le^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3. See CYCLOCEPHALIA.

CYCLENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-le^{2}n(le^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-le(la)′si^{2}s. Gen., *cycles′eos (-is).* Gr., κύκλησις. See CIRCULATION.

CYCLIC, adj. Si^{2}k′li^{2}k. Gr., κυκλικός. Lat., *cyclicus.* Fr., *cyclique.* Ger., *cyklisch, kreisförmig.* 1. Arranged in whorls (said of flowers). [B, 291 (*a*, 24).] 2. See CYCLICAL.

CYCLICA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)′li^{2}k-a^3. A division of the *Phytophaga.* [L, 121.]

CYCLICAL, adj. Si^{2}k′li^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., κυκλικός. Lat., *cyclicus.* Fr., *cyclique.* Ger., *cyklisch.* 1. Recurring at regular periods. 2. Arranged in concentric circles. 3. Rolled in the form of a circle or of a series of circles. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 121.]

CYCLICOTOMY, n. Si^{2}k-li^2-ko^{2}t′o-mi^2. From κυκλικός, circular, and τέμνειν, to cut. An incision into, or division of, the ciliary body, done for the purpose of relieving increased tension; devised by Hancock for the cure of glaucoma, and called by him intra-ocular myotomy. [F.]

CYCLISCUS (Lat.), **CYCLISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-li^{2}s′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κυκλίσκος (dim. of κύκλος, a circle). Fr., *cyclisme.* 1. A troche. 2. A small circular knife, or some similar instrument, used in the treatment of fracture of the skull. [A, 322; Galen (A, 325); L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sik(ku^{6}k)-li(le)′tis. Gen., *cyclit′idos (-is).* From κύκλος, a circle (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the ciliary muscle.—**C. minima.** A slight form of c. [Boucheron, cited in "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 305.]—**C. plastica.** Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of plastic lymph, uniting the surfaces of the iris, ciliary processes, and sometimes the suspensory ligament to each other, and sometimes involving the iris to such an extent as to cause posterior synechia and occlusion of the pupil. [F.]—**C. purulenta.** Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of pus which may cause a hypopyon. [F.]—**C. serosa.** Inflammation of the ciliary body, in which the effusion is almost entirely serous, causing increased tension and a haziness of the vitreous and occasionally of the aqueous humor. [F.]—**C. vasomotoria.** A form of inflammation of the ciliary body described by Samelsohn, and referred by him to some lesion of the sympathetic nervous system. The tension may be either increased or diminished. There is pain on the corresponding side of the head, marked ciliary neuralgia and injection, and sometimes a herpetic eruption on one side of the face. [F.]

CYCLOBRANCHIATE, adj. Si^{2}k-lo-bra^{2}n^{2}k′i^2-at. Lat., *cyclobranchius, cyclobranchiatus* (from κύκλος, a circle, and βράγχια, the gills). Fr., *cyclobranche.* Having the branchiæ surrounding the body, belonging to the *Cyclobranchiata*, or *Cyclobranchia* (a family of the *Gasteropoda* so characterized). [L, 180, 296.]

CYCLOCAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-te(ta)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κύκλος, a circle, and καυτήριον, a cautery-iron. A ring-shaped cautery-iron. [A, 322.]

CYCLOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cyclocéphalie.* Ger., *Cyclocephalie.* The form of monstrosity described under CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLOCÉPHALIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Se-klo-sa-fa^3-le-a^{3}n^2. A family of monsters including ethmocephalus, cebocephalus, rhinocephalus, cyclocephalus, and stomocephalus. [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301).]

CYCLOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cyclocéphale.* A monster having two contiguous eyes or a double eye in the median line and an atrophied nose. [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301).]

CYCLOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}s(lo^{2}k)′e^{2}r-a^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and κέρας, a horn. A tribe of the *Brachycera.* [L, 121.]

CYCLOCŒLUS [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), adj. Sik(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-sel′-(ko^2′el)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύκλος, a circle, and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *cyclocèle.* Having the alimentary canal circular, so that the oral and anal apertures are united (said of *Infusoria*). [L, 180.]

CYCLODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lod-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyclodiées.* Of Fée, a tribe of the *Cathetogyratæ*, comprising *Polystichum, Phanerophlebia, Hemicardium, Amblia, Cyclodium, Cyrtomium, Podopeltis*, and *Bathmium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLOGANGLIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-ga^{2}n^2-(ga^{3}n^2)-gli^2-a(a^3)′ta^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and γάγγλιον (see GANGLION). Of Grant, animals in which one portion of the nervous system is disposed around some portion of the alimentary canal (usually the œsophagus) and the remainder of the ganglia and cords in different parts of the body (*e. g.*, the *Tunicata*). [L.]

CYCLOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-gast(ga^{3}st)′ur-(ar). From κύκλος, a circle, and γαστήρ the belly. Fr., *cyclogastre.* Ger., *kreisbauchig.* Sp., *ciclogastro.* Having the abdominal fins united into a disc. [L, 180.]

CYCLOGEN, n. Si^{2}k′lo-je^{2}n. From κύκλος, a circle, and γεννᾶν, to engender. In botany, an exogen, a plant showing concentric rings in its stem. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

CYCLOID, adj. Sik′loid. Gr., κυκλοειδής (from κύκλος, a circle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cycloïdique.* Ger., *kreisbinig.* 1.

The transcendental curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle rolling in a straight line on a plane. The c. is used in investigating the laws of the pendulum and the fall of heavy bodies. [α, 27.] 2. In ichthyology, a circular or elliptical figure with a more or less completely smooth outline (said of scales). [L, 147.]

CYCLOIDEI [Agassiz] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-i(e). Fr., *cycloïdes.* The cycloids; a family of fishes having cycloid scales. [L, 147.]

CYCLOLABRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-la^{2}b(la^{3}b)'-ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Phagrynyognathi.* [L, 14.]

CYCLOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-lob(lo^{2}b)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κύκλος, a circle, and λόβος, a lobe. Fr., *cyclolobées.* 1. Of Meyer, a suborder of the *Chenopodeæ,* comprising the tribes *Chenopodieæ, Salicornieæ,* and *Atripliceæ.* 2. Of Moquin, a tribe of the same order, comprising the *Anserineæ* and *Salicornieæ.* 3. Of Meissner, a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceæ,* comprising the same tribes as Meyer's. 4. Of others, a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceæ,* comprising the tribes *Salicornes, Spinacieæ,* and *Chenopodieæ.* 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the suborder *Chenopodieæ,* comprising the tribes *Euchenopodieæ, Atripliceæ, Camphorosmeæ, Corispermeæ, Polycnemeæ, Chenoleeæ,* and *Salicornieæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

CYCLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo'ma^3. Gen., *cyclom'atos (-is).* Gr., κύκλωμα. Anything that is circular or circulated (*e. g.,* the blood, or some substance contained in it). [A, 322.]

CYCLOMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}m'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A subfamily of the *Curculionidæ.* [L, 262.]

CYCLOMYARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^2)-mi(mu^6)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and μυῖα, a fly. An order or suborder of the *Thaliacea.* [L, 121, 353.]

CYCLONEURA [Eimer] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-nu^{2}r'a^3. 1. Animals in which the arrangement of the nervous system is cycloneurous. 2. A division of the *Hydrozoa.* [L, 121.]

CYCLONEUROSE, CYCLONEUROUS, adj's. Si^{2}k-lo-nu^{2}r'os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *cycloneurus* (from κύκλος, a circle, and νεῦρον, a nerve). Having the nervous system arranged in a circle, as in certain *Medusæ,* where there is a nervous cord surrounding the oral aperture, from which branches proceed to other portions of the body. [L.]

CYCLONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^2)-not'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύκλος, a circle, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *cyclonote.* Ger., *kreisrückenartig.* Marked on the back with a colored circle. [L, 41.]

CYCLOPANOPHTHALMIA, n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}p(lop)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From κύκλωψ, round-eyes, α priv., and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *cyclopanophthalmie.* Ger., *Cyklopanopthalmie.* Cyclopia, with one orbit and perfect or imperfect eyelids, without an eyeball. [A, 322.]

CYCLOPE (Fr.), adj. Se-klop. See CYCLOPS.

CYCLOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-fo^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κυκλος, a circle, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cyclophoridées.* A family of the *Platypoda.* [L, 282.]

CYCLOPHYLLA [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'la^3. Fr., *cyclophylles.* See TÆNIADÆ.

CYCLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lop'i^2-a^3. From κυκλώπιος, round-eyed. Fr., *cyclopie.* Ger., *Cyklopie, Einäugigkeit* (1st def.). 1. That defect of development, or monstrosity, in which there is apparently but one eye, though minute investigation generally reveals the presence of the second eye, at least in part. The cyclopic eye is usually in the lower middle part of the forehead. The formation of the interpalpebral aperture, which is of a rhomboidal form, indicates at least the rudimentary presence of four eyelids. [F: Hannover, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 415.] 2. A genus of leguminous shrubs. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. brachypoda.** A South African species, constituting one source of the so-called bush-tea of the Cape. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**C. genistoides.** A South African species. An infusion and a decoction of the leaves, called bush-tea, is used in pulmonary complaints. It contains a glucoside cyclopin (though more abundant in the other species) but no *theine.* [B, 5, 19, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. latifolia.** A species which furnishes bush-tea, and from the leaves of which cyclopin has been more abundantly obtained. [B, 270 (α, 24).]—**C. longifolia.** Ger., *Honigthee.* A species the stalks and leaves of which (with occasionally some of the flowers), bound together, occur in commerce. They constitute a pleasantly aromatic, slightly bitter and astringent drug. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 21).]—**C. Vogelii.** An African species, used in the preparation of bush-tea. It contains cyclopic acid. [B, 2.]

CYCLOPIC, adj. Si-klo^{2}p'i^{2}k. Gr., κυκλωπικός. Lat., *cyclopicus.* Fr., *cyclopique.* Ger., *cyklopisch.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cyclops. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia.* —**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cyclopique.* An acid, $C_7H_8O_4$, obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii.* [B, 2; L, 87.]

CYCLOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}p(lop)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyclopidées.* A family of the *Copepoda.* [L, 240.]

CYCLOPIEN (Fr.), n. Se-klo-pe-a^{3}n^2. See CYCLOPS.

CYCLOPIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Se-klo-pe-zhan. From κύκλωψ (see CYCLOPS), and γεννᾶν, to engender. Laying eggs from which the larvæ emerge in the condition of a cyclops. [A, 385.]

CYCLOPIN, n. Si^{2}k'lo-pi^{2}n. A glucoside, $C_{25}H_{28}O_{18} + H_2O$, obtained by Greenish from the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia.* [B, 270 (α, 24).]

CYCLOPIO-FLUORESCIN, n. Si^{2}k-lop''i^2-o-flu^2-o^{2}r-e^{2}s'i^{2}n. A fluorescent hydrocarbon found, together with cyclopin, in the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia.* [B, 270 (α, 27).]

CYCLOPION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lop'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κυκλώπιον. The white of the eye. [Aristotle (A, 325).]

CYCLOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κύκλος, a circle (hence the ciliary muscle), and πληγη, a stroke. Fr., *cycloplégie.* Ger., *Cykloplegie.* Paralysis of the ciliary muscle. [F: "Lancet," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 861.]

CYCLOPODI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}p'o^{2}d-i(e). From κύκλος, a circle, and πούς, the foot. See CYCLOPTERIDÆ.

CYCLOPS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku^6)'klo^{2}ps(klops). Gen., *cyclop'os (-is).* Gr., κύκλωψ (from κύκλος, a circle, and ὤψ, the eye). Round-eyed, one-eyed; as a n., a monster having but one eye, placed in the middle of the forehead. [L, 109.] Cf. CYCLOPIA (1st def.).—**C. megalostomus arrhyncus.** A uniocular monster without nasal cavities or passages. ["Am. Vet. Rev.," Aug., 1889, p. 228 (L).]

CYCLOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Physostomi.* [L, 303.]

CYCLOPTERINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}p-te^{2}r-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Discoboli.* [L, 280.]

CYCLOPTEROUS, adj. Si^{2}k-lo^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cyclopterus* (from κύκλος, a circle, and πτερόν, a wing or fin). Fr., *cycloptère.* Ger., *kreisflügelig.* 1. Having fruit with lateral orbicular alæ. [α, 24.] 2. Having circular wings or fins. [A, 322.]

CYCLORCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}rk(lo^{2}rch^2)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cubostomæ.* [L, 121.]

CYCLORRHAPHA [Brauer] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}r'-ra^3-fa^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and ῥαφή, a seam. A division of the *Diptera* in which the larval skin opens in the last moult in a curved line on the back. [L, 121.]

CYCLORRHAPHOUS, adj. Si^{2}k-lo^{2}r'a^{2}f-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cyclorrhapha.* [L, 121.]

CYCLOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)'lo^{2}s. Gr., κύκλος. See CIRCLE and CYCLE.

CYCLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyclos'eos (-is).* Gr., κύκλωσις. Fr., *cyclose.* 1. An encircling, also the state of being encircled. 2. A circulation; of Schultz, the intercellular, as distinguished from the general, circulation in plants. [A, 322; B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

CYCLOSPONDYLIE (Fr.), n. Se-klo-spo^{3}n^2-de-le. From κύκλος, a circle, and σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. The state in which a ring-shaped bony layer takes part in the formation of the body of a vertebra, as in certain chondropterygians. [A, 385.]

CYCLOSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^2)-ste(sta)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. A genus of the *Satureineæ.* [L, 24.]—**C. strobilifera.** An East Indian species, with strong aromatic properties used as a carminative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYCLOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}s-to^{2}m'a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-a^3. 1. A tribe or suborder of the *Gymnoœmata.* [L, 353.] 2. See MARSIPOBRANCHII.

CYCLOSTOMATOUS, adj. Si^{2}k-lo-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *cyclostomus* (from κύκλος, circle, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *cyclostome.* Ger., *rundmündig.* Having a circular mouth. [A, 322.]

CYCLOSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}st'o^{2}m-i(e). See MARSIPOBRANCHII.

CYCLOSTOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}s-to^{2}m'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Tænioglossa.* [L, 353.]

CYCLOSTOMOUS, adj. Si^{2}k-lo^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. See CYCLOSTOMATOUS.

CYCLOSYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)-i^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From κύκλος, a circle, *syphilis* (*q. v.*), and ὄχθος, a hard elevation. Fr., *c.* Ger., *kreisförmiges Knotensyphilid.* A circular syphilitic node. [A, 322.]

CYCLOSYSTEM, n. Si^{2}k'lo-si^{2}s-te^{2}m. Of Mosely, the arrangement of a number of dactyozooids arranged in a circular manner around a central gastrozooid. [L, 121.]

CYCLOTHYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-thi^{2}r-(thu^{6}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See TERABRATULIDÆ.

CYCLOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-thim(thu^{6}m)'-i^2-a^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and θυμός, the mind. Circular insanity. [D, 36.]

CYCLOTINA (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo^{2}t-i(e)-na^3. A subfamily of the *Cyclophoridæ.* [L, 282.]

CYCLOTOME, n. Si^{2}k'lo-tom. Lat., *cyclotomus* (from κύκλος, a circle, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyclotom.* An instrument invented by Guérin, of Bordeaux, for the extraction of cataract. It was composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the eyeball could be fixed while the cornea was being cut. [F.]

CYCLOVERTEBRAL [Grant], n. Si^{2}k-lo-vur^{5}rt'e^2-bra^{2}l. Fr., *cycléal* [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. The body of a vertebra. [L, 27.]

CYCLOZOA [Eichwald] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-zo'a^3. From κύκλος, a circle, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *cyclozoaires.* Ger., *Kreisthiere.* Animals the plane of whose bodies is circular. [L, 180.]—**C. echinoderma** [Eichwald]. See ECHINODERMATA.

CYCLURUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lu^2(lu)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κύκλος, a circle, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *cyclure.* Ger., *kreisschwanzig.* Having a round tail. [L, 180.]

CYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See CYCLE.—**C. amphigenes** [Haeckel]. Ger., *amphigene Zeugungskreis.* The cycle of changes that take place in an animal that reproduces by means of ova between the period of its production and that of its becoming capable of reproduction. [L, 178.]—**C. foliorum.** See CYCLE (2d def.).—**C. generationis** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Zeugungskreis, Generations-Cycle.* The series of changes which take place in an individual between the time when it is produced and the period when it is capable of producing individuals similar to itself. [L, 178.]—**C. metasyncriticus.** Fr., *cycle métasyncritique* (ou *ré-*

corporatif). A cycle (3d def.) that was employed after the *c. resumptivus*, in which food somewhat more difficult of digestion was allowed. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 301).]—**C. monogenes** [Haeckel]. Ger., *monogener Zeugungskreis.* In animals that reproduce by fission or sporogenesis, the cycle of changes that take place in the individual between the time of its production and that of its becoming capable of reproduction. [L, 178.]—**C. resumptivus.** Fr., *cycle résomptif.* A cycle (3d def.), lasting nine days, of systematic feeding and exercise for restoring the strength after the excessive use of drugs. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 301).]

CYCNARION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-na(na^3)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κυκνάριον. A certain external application mentioned by Galen and Paulus Ægineta, consisting ma nly of starch, Samian earth, and cerussa. [A, 325.]

CYCNOCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-no(no^2)-ki^{2}d-(ch^{2}i^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Orchidaceæ*, comprising *Cycnoches* and *Luddemmania.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYDAR, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CYDER, n. Si'du^{5}r. See CIDER.

CYDERACH, n. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [A, 505.]

CYDERKIN, n. Si'du^{5}r-ki^{2}n. A liquor made by infusing in water the mark left in a cider-press. [L, 102.]

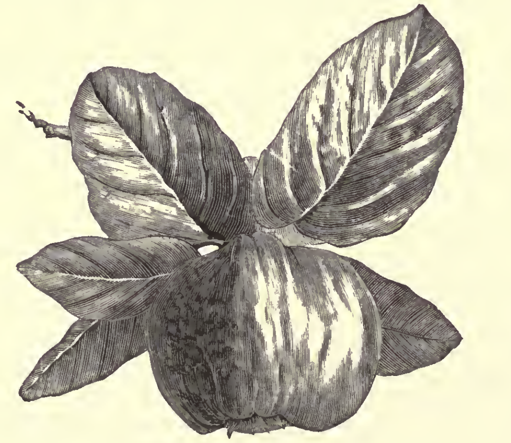
CYDIMONII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-i^2-mon'i^2-i(e). Fr., *cydimoniens.* A tribe of the *Lepidoptera heterocera.* [L, 248.]

CYDISTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-i^{2}st'a^3. A genus proposed by Miers for the *Bignonia æquinoctialis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYDNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)'ni^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cydnidées.* A family of the *Hemiptera heteroptera*, or a subfamily of the *Pentatomides.* [L, 41, 121.]

CYDONATUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-on'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κυδώνατον. Of Paulus Ægineta, a preparation made of quinces and aromatics. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CYDONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl of adj. *cydonius* (pertaining to *Cydon*). Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-on'i^2-a^3. Fr., *cognassier* (1st def.), *coings* (2d def.). Ger., *Quittenbaum* (1st def.), *Quitten* (2d def.). 1. (Sing. [*arbor* understood]) the quince-tree ; of Tournefort, a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, separated from *Pyrus.* [B, 5, 34, 42, 77 (*a*, 24).] 2. (Pl. [*mala* understood]) quinces. [A, 318.]—**C. chinensis.** A Chinese species. The fruit is said to be sedative, stomachic, and astringent. [L, 75.] Cf. *C sinensis.*—**C. europæa.** See *C. vulgaris.*—**Cydoniæ fructus.** See *Fructus cydoniæ.*—**C. japonica** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Pyrus japonica* [Linnæus]. The Japan quince. The fruit is not edible. [B, 19, 34, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lusitanica** [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier de Portugal.* Ger., *portugiesischer Quittenbaum.* A Portuguese variety of *C. vulgaris.* The fruit is preferred for culinary purposes. [B, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maliformis** [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier à fruit pomiforme, coignassier mâle.* Ger., *Apfelquittenbaum.* A variety of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. maule.** A Japanese variety. It has a yellow fruit of an agreeable odor. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**C. microcarpa** [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier à petit fruit, coignassier femelle.* A variety of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. oblonga** [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier à fruit oblong.* Ger., *Birnquittenbaum.* A variety of *C. vulgaris* with a pear-shaped fruit. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Cydoniæ semen** [Gr. Ph.], **C. (semina)** [Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. The seed of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 95.]—**C. sinensis.** Fr., *coignassier de Chine.* A Chinese species, by some regarded as a variety of *C. vulgaris.* Its fruit is much inferior to the common quince. [B, 173, 185, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgaris** [Persoon]. Fr., *coignassier commun.* Ger.,



CYDONIA VULGARIS. [A, 327.]

gemeiner Quittenbaum. Syn.: *Pyrus c.* [Linnæus]. *Sorbus c.* [Crantz]. The common quince-tree. Its fruit, supposed by some to have been the golden fruit of the Hesperides. has an agreeable odor and a rough, astringent, acidulous taste. It is made into preserves and marmalades. A syrup prepared from it makes a refreshing drink. The juice is sometimes made into a sort of wine. The mucilage of the seeds is demulcent and has been used in dysentery. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Decoctum cydoniæ** [Lond. Ph., 1837]. Fr., *décoction de semence de coing.* Decoction of quince-seeds, made by boiling 2 drachms of the seeds for 10 minutes in 1 pint of water, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Fructus cydoniæ.** Fr., *coing.* Ger., *Quittenäpfel.* The quince ; the fruit of *C. vulgaris.* [A, 319.]—**Mucilago cydoniæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Mucilago de semine cydoniæ** [Fr. Cod.], **Mucilago seminum cydoniæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Mucilago* CYDONII.—**Semen cydoniæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *semence de coing.* Ger., *Quittensamen.* Quince-seed ; the seeds of *C. vulgaris.* [B, 95.]—**Succus cydoniæ, Succus e fructu cydoniæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *suc de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zumo de membrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. Quince-juice : clarified and filtered. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus cydoniæ.** See *Syrupus* CYDONIORUM (under CYDONIUM).

CYDONIAN, adj. Si^{2}d-on'i^2-a^{2}n. Gr., κυδώνιος (from κύδων, a city of Cydonia, in Crete, whence quinces were introduced into Greece). Lat., *cydonius.* Pertaining to the quince-tree or to quinces.

CYDONIATUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cydoniatus* (*medicamentum* understood). Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-on-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See CYDONATUM.

CYDONIATUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-on-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Made from or containing quinces, quince-juice, or quince-seed mucilage. [L, 81.]

CYDONIN, n. Si^{2}d-on'i^{2}n. Fr., *mucilage de coing* (1st def.), *cydonine* (2d def.). Ger., *Quittensamenschleim* (1st def.), *C.* (2d def.). 1. Of Pereira, quince-seed mucilage. 2. Of Tollens and Kirchner, the mucilaginous principle of quince-seeds, $C_{18}H_{28}O_{14}$, regarded as made up of gum and cellulose with the loss of a molecule of water. [A, 308.]

CYDONITES (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-on-i(e)'tez(tas). Gr., κυδωνίτης. A sort of wine made from quinces. [A, 318, 387.]

CYDONIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cydonius* (*malum* understood). Gr., κυδώνιον. Fr., *coing.* Ger., *Quitte.* It., *cotogna.* Sp., *membrillo.* The quince, the fruit of a plant of the genus *Cydonia ;* of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cydonia vulgaris.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Aqua cydoniorum** [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *eau*) *de coing.* Water of quinces, made by fermenting crushed quinces, distilling, and, if necessary, rectifying the product. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Conditum cydoniorum** [Ferr. Ph., 1825, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *conserve de coing.* Conserve of quinces ; made by boiling whole quinces in a sufficient quantity of water, drying, and pouring over them a sufficient quantity of sugar boiled *à la plume.* [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**C. bengalense.** The *Strychnos spinosa.* [B, 88.]—**C. malum.** Gr., κυδώνιον μῆλον [Dioscorides]. See *C.*—**Gelatina cydoniorum** [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Frankf. Dispensat., 1791, Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836, Sard. Ph., 1773, Würtemb. Ph., 1798, Würzb. Ph., 1796, Sp. Ph., 1798, Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. Fr., *gelée de coings.* Syns.: *miva cydoniorum, rob cydoniorum, diacydonium simplex* (seu *lucidum*). Rob of quinces ; made by boiling to the consistence of honey 6 parts of clarified quince-juice with 1 part of sugar, or 1 part each of quince-juice and water and 2 parts of syrup, to the consistence of jelly. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Miva cydoniorum.** See *Gelatina cydoniorum.*—**Miva cydoniorum aromatica.** See *Panis cydoniorum compositus.*—**Mucilage of c.** See *Mucilago cydonii* and CYDONIN.—**Mucilago cydonii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de semences de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Quittensamenschleim.* It., *mucillagine di semi di cotogno.* Sp., *mucílago de semíllas de membrillo* (or *de simiente de membrillos*) [Sp. Ph.]. Syns.: *mucilago cydoniorum* [Belg. Ph.], *mucilago cydoniorum seminum* [Austr. Ph.], *mucilago seminum cydoniorum* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *mucilago cydoniæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *mucilago seminum cydoniæ* [Russ. Ph.]. Mucilage of quince, a mucilaginous liquid made by macerating for 30 minutes 2 parts of quince-seed in 100 of distilled water [rose-water, Ger. Ph., 1872], stirring frequently, and straining through muslin without pressure. This preparation should be made fresh for use [U. S. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs 1 part of quince-seed to be macerated in tepid water for 6 hours, after which the mucilage is strained with pressure. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Mucilago cydoniorum** [Belg. Ph.], **Mucilago cydoniorum seminum** [Austr. Ph.], **Mucilago seminum cydoniorum** [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Mucilago cydonii.*—**Panis cydoniorum.** See *Gelatina cydoniorum.*—**Panis cydoniorum compositus** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *gelée de coings aromatisée.* Aromatic jelly of quinces ; made by mixing together and evaporating 48 parts of the pulp of quinces and 24 of sugar, and adding 1 each of cloves, cinnamon, and lemon-peel [Palat. Dispensat., 1674, Würtemb. Ph., 179-] ; or by boiling 3,840 parts of purified quince-juice and 1,152 parts of sugar to the consistence of honey, and adding 6 parts each of cinnamon and cardamom, and 3 each of saffron, cloves, aloes-wood, mastic, mace, and ginger ; or 576 parts of quince-jelly, 12 of powdered cinnamon, 6 of powdered cloves, and 3 each of galangal, mace, and nutmeg [Palat. Dispensat., 1764] ; or by mixing 96 parts of warm conserve of quinces. 4 of chopped lemon-peel, and 2 of morsuli imperatoris [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Rob cydoniorum.** See *Gelatina cydoniorum.*—**Succus cydoniorum.** See *Succus* CYDONIÆ. —**Syrupus cydoniorum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de membrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made of quince-juice mixed with from 1·5 to 2 parts of sugar. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cydoniorum compositus** [Genev. Ph., 1780]. Fr., *sirop de coing composé.* Compound syrup of quince ; made by digesting for 6 hours with a moderate heat 384 parts of clarified quince-juice, 2 parts of cinnamon, and 1 part each of cloves and ginger, adding 160 parts of red Spanish wine, straining, and then adding 768 parts of white sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus de cydoniis.** See *Syrupus cydoniorum.*

CYDONIUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-on'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CYDONIAN.

CYEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *cyem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κύημα. Fr., *cyème.* The product of conception. [A, 325 ; L, 41, 94.]

CYESIOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-e(a)''si2-o(o3)-kol'i2k-a3. From κύησις, pregnancy, and κωλική, colic. Ger., *Kolik der Schwangeren.* Colic in pregnant women. [A, 322.]

CYESIODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-e(a)''si2-o(o2)-di-(di2)-a2r(a3r)-re'(ro3'e2)-a3. From κύησις, pregnancy, and διάῤῥοια, diarrhœa. Fr., *cyésiodiarrhée.* Ger., *Durchfall wegen Schwangerschaft.* Diarrhœa attributed to pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIOGNOMON (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku6)-e(a)''si2-o2g-nom'o2n-(on). Gen., *cyesiognom'onos (-is).* From κύησις, pregnancy, and γνώμων, a sign. Fr., *cyésiognome.* Ger., *Schwangerschaftszeichen.* A sign of pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIOGNOSIS (Lat.), **CYESIOGNOSTICA** (Lat.), n's f. Si(ku6)-e(a)''si2-o2g-nos'i2s, -no2st(nost)'i2k-a. From κύησις, pregnancy, and γνῶσις, knowledge. Fr., *cyésiognose, cyésiognostique.* Ger., *Cyesiognose, Cyesiognostik.* The diagnosis of pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIOLOGY, n. Si-e2s-i2-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *cyesiologia* (from κύησις, pregnancy, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *cyésiologie.* Ger., *Schwangerschaftslehre.* Medicine in its application to pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *cyes'eos (-is).* Gr., κύησις. Fr., *gravidité.* Ger., *Schwangerschaft.* Pregnancy; also conception. [A, 322.]

CYESTEINE, n. Si2-e2st'e2-en. See Kyesteine.

CYETIC, adj. Si-e2t'i2k. Gr., κυητικός. Lat., *cyeticus.* Pertaining to pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYFE (Ar.), n. The *Hyssopus officinalis.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

CYGNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2g(ku6g)'ni2d-e(a3-e2). A group of the *Lamellirostres,* including the swans. [L, 147.]

CYGNINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2g(ku6g)-ni(ne)'ne(na3-e2). A subfamily of the *Anatidæ.* [L, 121, 221.]

CYGNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2g(ku6g)'nu3s(nu4s). Gr., κύκνος. Fr., *cygne.* Ger., *Schwan.* The swan, a genus of the *Cygnidæ.* [L.]

CYKLISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu6k'li2sh. See Cyclical.

CYKLOÏDISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu6k-lo-ed'i2sh. See Cycloid and Trochoid.

CYLA (Lat.), **CYLADES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Si(ku6)'la3, si2l(ku6l)'a2d(a3d)-ez(e2s). Gr., κύλα. The hollows beneath the eyelids, also the lower eyelids. [A, 322, 387.]

CYLICHNE (Lat.), **CYLICHNION** (Lat.), **CYLICHNIS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Si2l(ku6l)-i2k(i2ch2)'ne(na), -ni2-o2n, -ni2s. Gen., *cylich'nes, -nii, -nidos (-is).* Gr., κυλίχνη, κυλίχνιον, κυλιχνίς. Of Galen, a small cup or other receptacle for medicines. [Foesius (A, 325); A, 387; L, 94 (α, 21).]

CYLICOTOMY, n. Si2l-i2-ko2t'o-mi2. From κύλιξ, a cup, and τέμνειν, to cut. The operation of dividing the ciliary (cup-shaped) muscle. [L, 108.]

CYLIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2l(ku6l)'i2d-ez(e2s). See Cylades.

CYLINDER, n. Si2l'i2n-du5r. Gr., κύλινδρος. Lat., *cylindrus.* Fr., *cylindre.* Ger., *C.* 1. An elongated body of the same transverse diameter throughout and circular on transverse section. [A, 301.] 2. See Cast.—**Axis-c.** See under Axis.—**Blutc'** (Ger.). See *Blood*-cast.—**Cortical c's.** See *Cell*-trabeculæ.—**C's of mucus.** C's discharged in the form of membranous casts of the intestine, in intestinal catarrh, from an inch to a foot in length. They are composed almost entirely of mucin, but sometimes of albumin and fibrin, and occur particularly in hysterical women. [α, 18.]—**Fibro-vascular c.** See *Fibro-vascular* bundle. [B, 104, 229 (α, 24).]—**Medullary c's.** See *Serous* canaliculi.—**Muscular c.** See *Muscular* fibre.

CYLINDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dra(dra3)'se2-(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Of Bory, a family of the *Fuci,* comprising *Lichina, Polides, Chordaria,* and *Desmarestia.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CYLINDRACEOUS, adj. Si2l-i2n-dra'shu3s. Lat., *cylindraceus.* Fr., *cylindracé.* Ger., *cylindrisch, walzenförmig.* 1. Shaped somewhat like a cylinder. [A, 301.] 2. Belonging to the *Cylindraceæ.*

CYLINDRANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dra2n-(dra3n)-u2r-i2z(u6s)'ma3. Gen., *cylindraneurys'matos (-is).* See *Cylindroid* aneurysm.

CYLINDRANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dra2n-(dra3n)-the(tha)'re2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cylindranthérées.* See Synanthereæ.

CYLINDRANTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dra2n-(dra3n)-the(tha)'re2-u3s(u4s). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and ἀνθηρός (see Anther). Fr., *cylindranthéré.* Ger., *cylinderstaubbeutelig.* Having the anthers united in cylinders. [α, 24.]

CYLINDRAXE (Fr.), n. Se-la2n2-dra2x. See Axis-*cylinder.*

CYLINDRE (Fr.), n. Se-la2n2-dr'. 1. See Cylinder. 2. See Cast. 3. See Stethoscope.—**C. albumino-graisseux.** See *Albumino-fatty* cast.—**C. amyloïde.** See *Amyloid* cast.—**C. cireux.** See *Waxy* cast.—**C. en tire-bouchon.** See *Spiral* cast.—**C's primitifs.** Of Leydig and Ranvier, the primitive fibrils or fibrillæ composing the striated muscular fibres of many animals. [J, 12, 31.]

CYLINDRENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dre2n2'ki2m-(ch2u6m)-a3. Gen., *cylindrenchym'atos (-is).* From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A plant-tissue composed of cylindrical cells. [B, 19.]

CYLINDRICAL, adj. Si2l-i2n'dri2k-a2l. Gr., κυλινδρικός. Lat., *cylindricus.* Fr., *cylindrique.* Ger., *walzenförmig, cylindrisch, cylinderförmig.* Having the form of a cylinder. [L, 180.]

CYLINDRICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-fri2-ko2rn'i2s. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and *cornu,* a horn. Fr., *cylindricorne.* Ger., *Kylinderhörnig.* Having cylindrical antennæ. [L, 41, 180.]

CYLINDRICUS (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n'dri2-ku3s(ku4s). See Cylindrical.

CYLINDRIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dri2-flor'u3s-(u4s). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *cylindriflore.* Having cylindrical flowers. [L, 41, 180.]

CYLINDRIFORM, adj. Si2l-i2n'dri2-fo2rm. Lat., *cylindriformis* (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and *forma,* form). See Cylindroid.

CYLINDRISTACHYOUS, adj. Si2l-i2n-dri2-sta2k'i2-u3s. Lat., *cylindristachyus* (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and στάχυς, an ear of corn). Fr., *cylindristachyé.* Ger., *cylinderöhrig.* Having flowers disposed in cylindrical spikes. [L, 41.]

CYLINDROBASIOSTEMONUS, adj. Si2l-i2n''dro-bas-i2-o-ste2m'on-u3s. Lat., *cylindrobasiostemonus* (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, βάσις, a base, and στήμων, a filament). Fr., *cylindrobasiostémone.* Having the stamens joined at the base. [L, 41.]

CYLINDROCARPOUS, adj. Si2l-i2n-dro-ka3rp'u3s. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and καρπός, a fruit. Having cylindrical fruit. [A, 300 (α, 24).]

CYLINDROCEPHALIC, adj. Si2l-i2n''dro-se2f-a2l'i2k. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cylindrocéphalique.* Having an elongated cylindrical skull. [L, 149, 150.]

CYLINDROCEPHALY, n. Si2l-i2n''dro-se2f'a2l-i2. Fr., *cylindrocéphalie.* The condition of being cylindrocephalic. [L, 149.]

CYLINDROCLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dro(dro3)-kli2n'e2-e(a3-e2). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and κλίνη, a bed. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Eubuphthalmeæ* consisting of the genus *Cylindrocline.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CYLINDROCONICAL, adj. Si2k-i2n''dro-ko2n'i2k-a2l. Fr., *cylindro-conique.* Cylindrical, and having a conical extremity. [L, 41, 321.]

CYLINDRO-ENCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n''-dro(dro3)-e2n(e2n2)-ko2n(ch2o2n)-dro'ma3. Ger., *Schlauchknorpelgeschwulst.* See Cylindroma.

CYLINDROID, adj. Si2l'i2n-droid. Gr., κυλινδροειδής (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cylindroïde.* Ger., *cylinderähnlich.* Cylinder-shaped. [A, 301.]

CYLINDROÏDE (Fr.), adj. Se-la2n2-dro-ed. See Cylindroid; as a n., of Chaussier, the hippocampus major. [I, 22; K.]

CYLINDROIDES (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dro(dro3)-i(e)'dez-(das). See Cylindroid; as a n., in the f. pl., a family of the *Tetramera* or of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 41, 180.]

CYLINDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fr., *cylindrome.* Ger., *Cylindrom* [Billroth], *Siphonom* [Henle], *Schleimkankroid* [Förster, Köster], *Rohrengeschwulst.* Syn.: *tubular epithelioma.* A form of epithelioma, chiefly of the face, characterized by cellular proliferation in the lymphatic net-work and the production of large cylindrical, clavate, or cactus-like hyaline bodies. According to Köster, it is the result of a secondary hyaline metamorphosis of cancroid; according to Ewetsky, it is either a plexiform sarcoma with colloid degeneration, or a proliferating myxomatous angeioma, or a mixture of the two. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319); A, 326.]

CYLINDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dros'i2s. Gen., *cylindros'eos (-is).* From κυλινδροῦν, to roll. Fr., *cylindrose.* Of Schultz, a form of bony articulation in which an osseous lamina is rolled upon itself so as to form a canal and then a suture. [A, 301; C.]

CYLINDROSOMATOUS, adj. Si2l-i2n''dro-som'a2t-u3s. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *cylindrosome.* Ger., *cylinderkörperig.* Having a cylindrical body (said of fishes). [L, 180.]

CYLINDROSOMES [Duméril] (Fr.), n. pl. Se-la2n2-dro-som. A family of the *Holobranchia.* [L, 180.]

CYLINDROSOMUS (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n-dro(dro3)-som'-u3s(u4s). See Cylindrosomatous.

CYLINDROTHECIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n''dro-(dro3)-the(tha)-si(ki2)'e2-e(a3-e2). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and θήκη, a sheath. A tribe of the *Musci frondosi.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CYLINDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2l(ku6l)-i2n'dru3s(dru4s). See Cylinder.

CYLISSOCELORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2l(ku6l)-i2s(es)''-so(so3)-se2l(kal)-o2r-ra(ra3)'fi2-a3. From κύλισις, a revolution, κήλη, a tumor, and ῥαφή, a seam. Fr., *cylissocélorrhaphie.* Ger., *umwundene Bruchnaht.* Of B. Signoroni, a form of continuous suture proposed for the cure of hernia. [A, 322.]

CYLIX (Lat.), n. f. Si2l(ku6l)'i2x. Gen., *cyl'icos (-is).* Gr., κύλιξ. See Calix.

CYLLOEPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2l(ku6l)-lo(lo3)'e2p-u3s(u4s). See Cyllopodes.

CYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Si2l(ku6l)'lo2n. See Cyllum.

CYLLOPODA (Lat.), **CYLLOPODES** (Lat.), n's m. Si2l(ku6l)-lo2p'o2d-a3, -ez(as). From κυλλός, crippled, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *cyllopode.* Ger., *Watschler.* One who has club-foot or is bow-legged. [A, 322, 387.]

CYLLOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2l(ku6l)-lo(lo3)-pod(po2d)'i2-a3. Talipes varus. [A, 322.]

CYLLOPODION (Lat.), n. m. Si2l(ku6l)-lo(lo3)-po2d'i2-o2n(on). Gr., κυλλοποδίων. See Cyllopodes.

CYLLOS (Lat.), adj. Si2l(ku6l)'lo2s. Gr., κυλλός. Bandy-legged, bow-legged, club-footed. [A, 322; L, 97.]

CYLLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyllos'eos (-is)*. Gr., κύλλωσις. Fr., *cyllose*. The state of being crippled, especially by club-foot. [A, 322; E; L, 41.]

CYLLOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-lo(lo^3)-som'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κυλλός, crippled, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *cyllosome* [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. A monster having eventration of one side at a low situation and lack of development of the corresponding lower limb. [A, 301; L, 41, 88.]

CYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., κύλλον. Of Hippocrates, knock-knee, also an outward dislocation of the leg or foot. [A, 322.]

CYLUWA, n. In India, aloes. [L, 77.]

CYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)'ma^3. Gen., *cym'atos (-is)*. Gr., κῦμα. 1. The young sprout of a cabbage. [B, 114 (α, 24).] 2. The fœtus in utero. [A, 322.] 3. See CYME.

CYMATIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. Sim(ku^{6}m)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The apothecium of a lichen. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. excipuliforme** [Wallroth]. See APOTHECIUM *crateriforme*.

CYMATODES (Lat.), adj. Sim(ku^{6}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). Gr., κυματοειδής (from κῦμα, a wave, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *fluctuirend, wellenformig*. Fluctuating (said anciently of a weak, dicrotic pulse). [L, 81.]

CYMATOGRAMMUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)''a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κῦμα, a wave, and γράμμα, a line. Marked with wavy lines. [L, 341.]

CYMATOID, adj. Sim'a^{2}t-oid. See CYMATODES.

CYMATOPHOROUS, adj. Sim-a^{2}t-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cymatophorus* (from κῦμα, a cyme, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *cymatophore*. Provided with cymatia. [L, 180.]

CYMBA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)'ba^3. Gr., κύμβη. 1. A boat or any boat-shaped structure. [A, 311.] 2. A sponge spicule when it is c.-shaped. [L, 121.] 3. That portion of the fossa conchæ that lies above the spine of the helix. [L, 31.]—**C. conchæ**. See *C.* (3d def.).

CYMBÆFORM, adj. Si^{2}m'be-fo^{2}rm. See CYMBIFORM.

CYMBALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *cymbalaire*. A section of the genus *Linaria*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. elatine**. The *Linaria elatine*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. muralis**. The *Linaria c*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. spuria**. The *Linaria spuria*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Herba cymbalariæ**. The *Linaria c.* (the whole plant). [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYMBALARIS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See ARYTÆNOID.

CYMBALION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-ba(ba^3)'li^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κυμβάλιον. Of Dioscorides, according to Dalechamps, either the *Cotyledon umbilicus* or the *Saxifraga cotyledon*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYMBALOID, adj. Si^{2}m'ba^{2}l-oid. Lat., *cymbaloides* (from κύμβαλον, a cymbal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cymbaloïde*. Ger., *zimbelähnlich*. Resembling a cymbal. [L, 41.]

CYMBARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of D. Don, a section (of G. Don, a tribe) of the *Rhinanthaceæ* consisting of the genus *Cymbaria*. [B. 170 (α, 24).]

CYMBECEPHALIC, adj. Si^{2}m-be^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. See CYMBOCEPHALIC.

CYMBELBLUME (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}m'be^{2}l-blum-e^2. The *Epipactis latifolia*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYMBELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-be^{2}l'le(la^3-e^2). From κύμβη, a boat. Elliptical reproductive locomotive bodies found in some algals. [B, 19.]

CYMBELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-be^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Agardh, a division of the *Diatomaceæ*, consisting of *Cymbella, Schizonema, Micromega, Berkeleya, Homœocladia, Gloiodictyon, Hydrurus, Gloionema*, and *Gomphonema*. 2. Of Harvey, a tribe of the *Diatomaceæ*, consisting (in 1838) of *Gomphonema, Micromega*, and *Schizonema*, and subsequently (in 1841) of *Gomphonema, Homœocladia, Berkeleya, Schizonema*, and *Cymbella*. These classifications have been rejected by modern mycologists. Kützing divides the c. into four genera: *Cymbella, Cocconema, Syncyclya*, and *Encyonema*. Rabenhorst adds *Ceratoneis* and *Amphora*. H. L. Smith in a recent classification makes it a family of *Raphidieæ*. [B. 121, 170 (α, 24); B, 275.]

CYMBICARPUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-bi^2-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύμβη, a boat, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cymbicarpe*. Ger., *kahnfruchtig*. Having boat-shaped fruits. [L, 180.]

CYMBIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-bi^{2}d-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Vandeæ*, order *Orchideæ*. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYMBIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-bi^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cymbidie*. Ger., *Kahnlippe*. Of Swartz, a genus of orchids, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Vandeæ*. [B. 42 (α, 24).]—**C. scriptum**. The *Vanda scripta*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. tesselloides**. See AERIDES *tessellatum*.

CYMBIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-bi^2-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *cymba*, a boat, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cymbifolié*. Ger., *kahnblättrig*. Having boat-shaped leaves. [L, 180.]

CYMBIFORM, adj. Si^{2}m'bi^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *cymbiformis* (from *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cymbiforme*. Ger., *kahnförmig*. See *Scaphoid* BONE.

CYMBOCEPHALIC, CYMBOCEPHALOUS, adj's. Si^{2}m-bo-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k, -se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From κύμβη, a boat, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cymbocéphalique*. Ger., *kahnschädelig*. Having the vault of the skull shaped like a skiff or boat. [L, 149, 150.]

CYMBOCEPHALY, n. Si^{2}m-bo-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^2. Fr., *cymbocéphalie*. The condition of being cymbocephalous. [L, 149.]

CYMBOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa^{2}n^2-bo-ed. From κύμβη, a boat, and εἶδος, resemblance. See SCAPHOID.

CYMBOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-bo(bo^3)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *cymbopogon'os (-is)*. From κύμβη, a cup, and πώγων, the beard. Of Sprengel, a section of the genus *Andropogon*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYMBULIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), **CYMBULIDÆ** [Contraine] (Lat.), **CYMBULIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2), -bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)-i(i^2), -i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cymbuliidées*. A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L, 121, 234.]

CYME, n. Sim. Gr., κυμα. Lat., *cyma*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Trugdolde, Scheindolde, Afterdolde, Afterschirm*. In general, any loose flower-cluster on the determinate or cen'rifugal plan; more properly, that level-topped, or fastigiate. form of centrifugal inflorescence which resembles the corymb, as in the elder. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 123, 291 (α, 24).]—**Biparous c.** Fr., *c. bipare*. A c. in which the primary axis, ending in a single flower, produces at its base two leaves or bracts from which arise secondary axes, which, also ending in single flowers, produce at their bases each two bracts from which arise tertiary axes, and so on. [B. 77, 104, 121 (α, 24).]—**Bostrychoid c.** Fr., *c. bostrychoïde*. Ger., *lockenförmige Trugdolde*. See *Helicoid c.*—**Cicinnal c.** Ger., *kreiselnde Trugdolde*. See *Scorpioid c.*—**Circinate c.** See *Helicoid c.*—**Contracted c.** Fr., *c. contractée*. Ger., *zusammegezogene Trugdolde*. See FASCICLE.—**Compound c.** Fr., *c. composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Trugdolde*. A diffuse and freely branching c. [B, 291 (α, 24).]—**Dichasial c., Dichotomous c., Forked c.** Fr., *c. dichotome*. Ger., *wiederholt-gabelästige Trugdolde*. See *Biparous c.*—**Globous c.** Fr., *c. globcuse*. Ger., *kugelrunde Trugdolde*. A rounded c., like that of the snow-ball. [B. 34 (α, 24).]—**Helicoid c.** A uniparous curling c. in which all the branches are suppressed on one side of the primary axis. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Panicled c.** Fr., *c. paniculé*. Ger., *rispige Trugdolde*. A compound of loosely spreading c., as in *Staphylea triloba*. [α, 24.]—**Polytomous c.** See *Trichotomous c.*—**Scorpioid c.** Fr., *c. scorpioïde*. Ger., *skorpionartige Trugdolde*. A uniparous c. having the flowers pedicelled and arranged along a lengthened axis and curving on itself like a scorpion's tail, as in the *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B. 34, 77, 121, 291 (α, 24).]—**Spiked c.** Lat., *cyma spicata*. Fr., *c. spiciforme*. Ger., *ährige Trugdolde*. A mixed inflorescence partaking of both forms, c. and spike, the branches bearing sessile flowers. [α, 24.]—**Trichotomous c., Triparous c.** Fr., *c. trichotome*. Ger., *wiederholtdreitheilige Trugdolde*. A c. in which more than two lateral axes are produced from the primary floral axis. [B. 77, 121 (α, 24).]—**Uniparous c.** A c. in which the lateral branches are more or less suppressed on one side or on both sides alternately. It includes the helicoid and scorpioid c's. [B, 75.]

CYMECHOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-e(a)'ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s). From κῦμα, a wave, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Schülpgeräusch, Wellengeräusch*. A wave-like sound. [A, 322.]

CYMENE, n. Si'men. Fr., *cymène*. Ger., *Cymol, Cymen*. A colorless, oily liquid having an odor somewhat like that of lemons, derived from various volatile vegetable oils, such as that found in the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*. In chemical constitution, it is parapropylmethylbenzene—*i. e.*, benzene in which two hydrogen atoms at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by propyl and methyl, $C_6(H.CH_3,H,H.C_3H_7,H=C_{10}H_{14}$. It is isomeric with diethylbenzene, metacymene, isocymene, ethyldimethylbenzene, and isoamylbenzene. [B.]

CYMENOL, n. Si'me^{2}n-o^{2}l. See CARVACROL.

CYMENYL, n. Si'me^{2}n-i^{2}l. Fr., *cyményle*. Ger., *Cymenyl*. The univalent radicle, $C_{10}H_{13}$, found in cymene. [B, 2.]

CYMEUX (Fr.), adj. Se-mu^6. See CYMOSE.

CYMIC, adj. Si'mi^{2}k. Fr., *cyminique*. Of or pertaining to cymene. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cyminique*. Ger., *Cyminsäure*. A monatomic aromatic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, formed by the action of alkalies on cymyl cyanide. [α, 24.]

CYMIDE [Löwig], n. Si'mi^{2}d(mid). Fr., *cymyde*. Ger., *Cymid*. See CYMYL.

CYMIDINE, n. Si'mi^{2}d-en. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cymidin*. A homologue of toluidine, $C_{16}H_{15}N=C_{10}H_{13}(NH_2)$. [B, 158 (α, 24).]

CYMIFEROUS, adj. Sim-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *cymifer* (from κῦμα, a cyme, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cymifère*. Ger., *trugdoldentragend*. Bearing cymes. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

CYMINE, n. Si'men. Lat., *cymina, cyminum*. See CUMENE.

CYMINIC, adj. Si-mi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *cyminique*. See CUMINIC.

CYMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-mi(me)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See CUMINUM.—**Emplastrum e cymino.** See *Emplastrum* CUMINI.—**Semen cymini.** Cumin-seed. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYMLING, n. Si^{2}m'li^{2}n^{2}g. A popular name for a variety of the *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

CYMO-BOTRYOSE, adj. Sim''o-bo^{2}t'ri^2-os. Having the characters of a cymobotrys.

CYMOBOTRYS (Lat.), n. m. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-bo^{2}t'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). From κῦμα, a cyme, and βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. Of Guillard, a compound indefinite cymose inflorescence. [B, 104 (α, 24).]

CYMODOCEADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-dos(do^{2}k)-e(a)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). See CYMODOCIDÆ.

CYMODOCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-dos(do^{2}k)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Naiadaceæ*, of Ascherson, a tribe of the *Potamogetonaceæ*, comprising *Cymodaceæ* and *Halodule*. [B, 42 (α, 24); B, 245.]

CYMODOCEIDÆ (Lat.), **CYMODOCIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-dos(do^{2}k)-e(e^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -dos(do^{2}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Gymnosomata*. [L, 234.]

CYMOGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu^{6}m-o-ge^{2}n'. Giving rise to fermentation; as a n., see CYMOGEN. [A, 396.]

CYMOGEN, n. Sim'o-je^{2}n. Ger., *Cymogen*. A very volatile oil formed from the distillation of petroleum. It can be condensed from the gaseous state only under very great pressure, and boils at 0° C. It is used in the manufacture of artificial ice. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CYMOGRAPHION (Lat.), n. n. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'-i^2-o^{2}n. Fr., *cymographe*. See KYMOGRAPH.

CYMOID, adj. Sim'oid. From κῦμα, a cyme, and εἶδος, resemblance. Having somewhat the form of a cyme. [L, 56.]

CYMOL, n. Sim'o^{2}l. See CYMENE.

CYMOPHENOL, n. Sim-o-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. See CARVACROL.

CYMOPOLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-po^{2}l-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Siphonothallæ*, consisting of *Neomeris* and *Cymopolia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYMOPTERIS (Lat.), **CYMOPTERUS** [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sim(ku^{6}m)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κῦμα, a swelling, and πτερίς, a fern. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselineæ*. [B. 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Fendleri** [Gray]. The *gamote* of New Mexico. It has a peculiar pleasant odor, and is used, combined with whisky, as a stomachic tonic. [B, 66, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CYMOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-os'e(a^3-e^2). A Linnæan order of plants, comprising *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Mitchella*, *Loranthus*, *Ixora*, *Morinda*, and *Cinchona*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYMOSE, adj. Sim'os. Lat., *cymosus*. Fr., *cymeux*. Ger., *trugdoldig*, *cymös*, *doldenblüthig*. In the form of or bearing a cyme. [*a*, 24.] See *C.* INFLORESCENCE.

CYMOTHOADÆ (Lat.), **CYMOTHOIDÆ** [Kossmann] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-o(o^3)-tho(tho^3)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2), -tho(tho^3)-i(e)'de(da^3-e^2). Fr., *cymothoadées*. A family of the *Isopoda*. [L, 41, 240.]

CYMOUS, adj. Sim'u^{3}s. See CYMOSE.

CYMULE, n. Sim'u^{2}l. A diminutive cyme. [*a*, 24.]

CYMYL, n. Sim'i^{2}l. Fr., *cymyle*. The radicle, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of cymene. [*a*, 24.]—**C. alcohol.** See CUMIN *alcohol*.

CYNA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)'na^3. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88.]—**Semen cynæ barbaricum.** The immature flower-heads of the *Artemisia glomerata*.

CYNAGROSTIS (Lat.). n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}s(ros)-ti^{2}s. Gen., *cynagros'tidos (-is)*, *-eos (-is)*. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 88.]

CYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *cynan'ches*. Gr., κυνάγχη (said to be from κύων, a dog, and ἄγχειν, to strangle, because, according to Cælius Aurelianus, in some form of the affection the tongue was protruded as in a panting dog). Fr., *cynancie*. Ger., *Bräune*. Any acute inflammatory affection of the throat; of Hippocrates, an inflammation of the interior of the larynx as opposed to *paracynanche* (*q. v.*). [A, 311, 312; B, 117; E.]—**C. cellularis maligna gangrænosa.** See ANGINA *Ludovici*. —**C. contagiosa.** Diphtheritic c. [A, 326.]—**C. dysarthritica.** See ANGINA *arthritica*.—**C. epidemica.** See *Malignant* ANGINA. —**C. exanthematica.** See ANGINA *variolosa*.—**C. externa.** See *C. parotidæa*.—**C. faucium.** See *C. tonsillaris*.—**C. gangrænosa.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**C. laryngea.** See LARYNGITIS.—**C. maligna.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**C. maxillaris.** See *C. parotidea*.—**C. mercurialis.** Mercurial stomatitis. [L, 132.]—**C. œsophagea.** See ŒSOPHAGITIS.—**C. parotidæa.** Fr., *parotite*. Ger., *Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzundung*. The mumps; an acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland. [D.]—**C. pharyngea.** See PHARYNGITIS.—**C. prunella.** See *C. tonsillaris*.—**C. purpuroparotidea.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.—**C. simplex.** See *Simple* ANGINA.—**C. strepitoria, C. stridula.** See CROUP.—**C. sublingualis maligna gangrænosa.** See ANGINA *Ludovici*.—**C. suffocativa.** See CROUP.—**C. thyreoidea.** See GOÎTRE.—**C. tonsillaris.** Fr., *angine tonsillaire*. Ger., *Mandelentzündung*. Quinsy; an acute inflammation of one or both tonsils. Cf. AMYGDALITIS.—**C. trachealis** [Cullen]. Croup. [L.]—**C. ulcerosa.** See *Malignant* ANGINA.

CYNANCHEACEOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}n^2-ke-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *cynanché*. Belonging to the genus *Cynanchum*. [*a*, 24.]

CYNANCHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynanchées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Asclepiadeæ*, comprising *Eustegia*, *Philibertia*, *Sarcostemma*, *Dimia*, *Cynanchum*, *Holostemma*, *Solenostemma*, *Canahia*, *Asclepias*, etc., and subsequently comprising also *Asclepias*, *Acerates*, *Gomphocarpus*, *Enslenia*, and *Oxystelma*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNANCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ki^{2}k(ch^{2}i^{2}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κυναγχικός. Fr., *cynanchique*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with cynanche; as a n., in the neut., *cynanchicum*, a remedy supposed to be efficacious in cynanche. [A, 387; L, 116.] 2. The *Asperula cynanchica*. [B, 88 (*a*, 21).]

CYNANCHIN, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}n^2'ki^{2}n. See ASCLEPIADIN.

CYNANCHOCEIN, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}n^2-ko-se'i^{2}n. A substance existing in the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*, forming flat, lance-like, acicular crystals which melt at about 145° C., and is perhaps identical with cynanchin. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNANCHOL, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}n^2'kol. A phenol, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, obtained as a soft resin from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Its physical properties are like those of cynanchin, with which it is perhaps identical. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNANCHORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^{2}k-(a^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r-tho^{2}p-ne'(no^3'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see CYNANCHE and ORTHOPNŒA. Fr., *cynanchorthopnée*. The orthopnœa of croup. [A, 322.]

CYNANCHUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ku^{3}m(ch^{2}u^{4}m). Fr., *cynanche*, *cynanque*. Ger., *Hundswürger*. A Linnæan genus of Asclepiads of the tribe *Cynancheæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acuminatum** [Thunberg]. The *Gymnema acuminata* and the *Pentatropis microphylla*. [B, 212.]—**C. acutum.** See *C. monspeliacum*. —**C. aphyllum.** The *Sarcostemma aphyllum*. [B, 173, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**C. argel, C. arguel, C. arghuel.** The *Solenostemma argel*. [B, 5, 173, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**C. asthmaticum.** The *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. bracteatum.** The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 212.]—**C. capense.** The *Tylophora lævigata*. [B, 214.]—**C. carolineense.** Fr., *cynanque de la Caroline*. The *Gonolobus carolinensis*. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. cordifolium.** The *Dœmia extensa*. [B, 180, 212.]—**C. discolor.** The *Gonolobus obliquus*. [B, 180, 215.] —**C. echinatum.** The *Dœmia extensa*. [B, 212.]—**C. edule.** The *Pergularia edulis*. [B, 173.]—**C. erectum.** The *Marsdenia erecta*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. extensum.** The *Dœmia extensa*. [B, 172.]—**C. flavum.** In part, the *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 212.]—**C. fuscatum.** A species found in southern Europe. The root is used like that of *C. vincetoxicum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. indicum.** The *Tylophora asthmatica* and the *Apocynum indicum*. [B, 173, 212, 214.]—**C. ipecacuanha.** The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B.]—**C. lævigatum.** The *Tylophora lævigata*. [B, 214.]—**C. longifolium.** See *C. monspeliacum*.—**C. mauritianum.** The *Periploca* and the *Tylophora lævigata*. [B, 173, 180, 192, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**C. medium.** See *C. fuscatum*.—**C. monspeliacum.** Fr., *cynanque* (ou *scammonée*) *de Montpellier*. Ger., *rundblättriger Hundswürger*. A species growing in southern France, Spain, Italy, and Greece, said to furnish a spurious scammony. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] See *Montpellier* SCAMMONY.—**C. nigrum.** 1. A species growing in southern Europe, used like *C. vincetoxicum*. 2. Of Cavanilles, the *Gonolobus niger*. [B, 180, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**C. obliquum.** The *Gonolobus obliquus*. [B, 215.]—**C. oleæfolium.** The *Solenostemma argel*. [B, 5, 173, 214.]—**C. ovatum.** A species probably to be referred to *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. pyrotechnicum.** The *Sarcostemma pyrotechnicum*. [B, 173, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**C. rectum.** The *Marsdenia erecta*. [B, 214.]—**C. reticulatum.** The *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. tingens.** The *Marsdenia tinctoria*. [B, 212.]—**C. tomentosum.** An East Indian shrub, probably the *Tylophora asthmatica*. The root is employed in the Isle of France as an emetic. [B, 88, 173, 180, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**C. viminale.** The *Sarcostemma viminale*. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. vincetoxicum.** Fr., *dompte-venin*. Ger., *gemeine Schwalbenwurz*, *deutsche Contrayerve*, *St. Lorenz-Kraut Gottesgabkraut*, *Giftwende*, *Giftwurzel*. White swallow-wort. The root was once esteemed as a counter-poison. It contains asclepiadin and, as well as the leaves, is an emetic, especially when fresh, and in large doses produces inflammation of the stomach. It has been used in skin diseases. [B, 207, 212; B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. virdiflorum, C. vomitorium.** The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 212.]

CYNANCIE (Fr.), n. Se-na^{3}n^2-se. See CYNANCHE.

CYNANQUE (Fr.), n. Se-na^{3}n^{2}k. See CYNANCHUM.

CYNANTHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n'the^{2}m-i^{2}s. Gen., *cynanthem'idos (-is)*. Fr., *cynanthémis*. The *Anthemis cotula*. [B, 88.]

CYNANTHROPOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-throp'o^{2}s. Ger., *Kynanthrop*. A person affected with cynanthropy. [A, 322.]

CYNANTHROPY, n. Si^{2}n-a^{2}n-throp'i^2. Gr., κυνανθρωπία (from κύων, a dog, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Lat., *cynanthropia*. Fr., *cynanthropie*. Ger., *Cynanthropie*, *Kynanthropie*. A form of insanity in which the person fancies himself to have been transformed into a dog, and imitates the behavior of that animal. [A, 325.]

CYNAPINE, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}p-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cynapin*. A poisonous alkaloid found in *Æthusa cynapium*. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).] Cf. ÆTHUSINE.

CYNAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-ap(a^{3}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κύων, a dog, and ἄπιον, parsley. Fr., *cynapion*. The genus *Æthusa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYNARA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)'a^3-ra^3. From κύναρος, canine. Fr., *artichaut*. Ger., *Artischocke*. A Linnæan genus of the *Compositæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Cynaroideæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. acaulis.** The *Centaurea acaulis*. [B, 42, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cardunculus.** Fr., *carde*, *chardonette*. Ger., *Cardone*, *Cardonenartischocke*. The prickly artichoke; a variety native in southern Europe and northern Africa. The stalks of the inner leaves are edible, and the dried flowers are used to coagulate milk. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scolymus.** Fr., *artichaut cultivé* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *ächte Artischocke*. The French (or globe) artichoke, garden artichoke; a perennial species indigenous to southern Europe and widely cultivated as a culinary vegetable. The plant looks somewhat like a large thistle. The flower-stems, 3 or 4 feet high, are terminated by flower-heads composed of dense imbricated scales, the lower part of which is thick and fleshy, and is the portion eaten. The plant yields a good yellow dye, and has the property of coagulating milk. The juice of the leaves is diuretic and has been used in dropsy. An extract prepared from the leaves is recommended in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgic affections. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. silvestris.** See *C. cardunculus*.—**Folia cynaræ.** The leaves of *C. scolymus*. The expressed juice and the infusion have been used as an antipyretic and diuretic. [A, 319.]

CYNARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A group of plants of the *Asteraceæ*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CYNARACEOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-a^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *cynaraceus*. Resembling the genus *Cynara* or belonging to the *Cynaraceæ*. [*a*, 24.]

CYNAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a(a^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynarées*. 1. Of Sprengel (1818) an order of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Cynara*, *Cirsium*, *Carlina*, *Saussurea*, *Syncarpha*, *Carlowizia*, *Acarna*, *Carthamus*, etc.; subsequently (1826) a tribe of

the *Compositæ*, comprising *Cynara*, *Cirsium*, *Carlina*, *Carlowizia*, *Dasyphyllum*, and *Acarna*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subsection of the *Carduinæ*, embracing *Cynara*, *Onopordon*, and *Arctium*; afterward (1837) a division of the *Homoianthæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Mutisieæ*, *Nassauvieæ*, *Carlineæ*. and *Carduaceæ*. 3. Of Lessing, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ*, comprising the subtribes *Centaurieæ*, *Carduineæ*, *Echinopsideæ*, *Arctotideæ*, *Othonneæ*, *Calenduleæ*, *Cardopateæ*, and *Xeranthemeæ*. 4. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Tubulifloræ*, consisting of the subtribes *Calendulaceæ*, *Arctotideæ*, and *Echinopsideæ*. 5. Of Wood, a tribe of the suborder *Tubulifloræ*, order *Compositæ*, including *Cynara*, *Tagetes*, *Calendula*, *Centaurea*, *Amberboa*, *Carthamus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordon*, *Cirsium*, and *Lappa*. [B, 34, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CARDUACEÆ, CARDUEÆ, CARDUINEÆ, CIRSIEÆ, and CYNARACEÆ.

CYNAREOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-a're-u^{3}s. Belonging to the *Cynareæ*. [L, 73.]

CYNARIN, n. Si^{2}n'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *cynarine*. See CNICIN. [A, 301.]

CYNAROCEPHALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynarocéphales*. 1. Of Vaillant, the *Carduaceæ*. 2. Of Batsch, an order of the *Compositæ*, consisting of the single family *Capitatæ*. 3. Of Agardh, an order of the *Subaggregatæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNAROCEPHALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynarocephalus*. Of Gray, a division of the *Compositæ*, consisting of *Onopordin*, *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Silybum*, *Carduus*, *Cirsium*, *Bennettia*, *Carlina*, *Cyanus*, *Phrygia*, *Jacea*, *Hippophæstum*, *Polyacantha*, and *Leucantha*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] See CYNAROCEPHALÆ.

CYNAROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynaroïdées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including the subtribes *Echinopsideæ*, *Carlineæ*, *Carduineæ*, and *Centaureæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

CYNARRHODIUM (Lat.), **CYNARRHODON** (Lat.), **CYNARRHODUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-rod(ro^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m), -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'rod(ro^{3}d)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cynarrhode*. A fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and composed of numerous ovules with a solid pericarp inclosed in a fleshy calyx, but not adherent to the inner surface of the calyx. [B, 1, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).]

CYNCHNIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n^{2}k(ku^{6}n^{2}ch^2)'ni^{2}s. Gr., κυγχνίς. Of Hippocrates, a cup for holding medicines. [A, 325; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CYNENE, n. Si'nen. Fr , *cynene*. See CINENE.

CYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sin(ku^{6}n)'i^{2}a^3. See CYNOCRAMBE.

CYNIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-i^2(e)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From κύων, a dog, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Ger., *Hundearzneikunde*. Medicine in its application to the diseases of the dog. [A, 322.]

CYNIC, CYNICAL, adj's. Si^{2}n'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., κυνικός (from κύων, a dog). Lat., *cynicus*. Fr., *cynique*. Ger., *hundeartig*. Dog-like (said of a sort of spasmodic action of the facial muscles by which the lips are retracted so as to expose the teeth, as in an irritated dog). [A, 301.]

CYNICTIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-i^{2}k-ti^{2}d-i(e)'na^3. A tribe of the *Herpetidæ*. [L, 277.]

CYNIPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-i^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Gallwespen*. The gall-flies; a family or group of the *Hymenoptera* divided into three sections, the *Psenides* (the true gall-flies), *Inquilinæ*, and the *Figitidæ*. [L, 196.]

CYNIPS [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)'i^{2}ps(eps). Gen., *cynip'os* (*-is*). Gr., κνίψ. Ger., *Gallwespe*. A genus of the *Cynipidæ*, or more properly of the *Psenidæ*. The females deposit their eggs in the bark of trees, causing the formation of galls. [L, 49, 196.]—**C. argentea** (seu tozæ), **C. fecundatrix, C. insana, C. Kollari, C. Malpighii, C. Reumuri.** Species which produce galls. [L, 87.]—**C. Brandtii.** See *C. rosæ*.—**C. gallæ tinctoriæ.** A variety producing the Aleppo galls. [L, 196.]—**C. hayneana.** Ger., *Hayne's Gallwespe*. A species very like *C. Brandtii*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. insanus.** An Asiatic variety producing the Mecca or Bussorah galls. [L, 49, 121.]—**C. Kollari.** A species producing an inferior kind of galls on the common English oak, containing about 17 per cent. of tannin. [B, 5; L, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. lignicola.** See *C. Kollari*.—**C. psenes** [Linnæus]. An Eastern variety employed in caprification. [L, 105.]—**C. quercus folii.** Fr., *c. de la galle*. Syn.: *Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ* [Geoffroy]. A species living upon the *Quercus infectoria* and producing galls (*q. v.*). [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. quercus infectoriæ.** See *C. gallæ tinctoriæ*.—**C. rosæ.** Fr., *c. du rosier*. Ger., *Rosengallwespe*, *Rosengallenfliege*, *Rosenbohrer*. See RHODITES *rosæ*.

CYNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Se-nek. See CYNICAL.

CYNISM, n. Si^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. See CNICIN.

CYNNABAR, n. Si^{2}n'a^2-ba^{3}r. See CINNABAR.

CYNOBOTANE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-bo^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a). Gen., *cynobot'anes*. From κύων, a dog, and βοτάνη, fodder. See CYNANTHEMIS.

CYNOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a-(a^3)'li^2-a^3. 1. The state of being cynocephalous. 2. The *Plantago psyllium*. 3. A name for many species of *Antirrhinum*, especially the *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOCEPHALIC, adj. Si^{2}n-o-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. See CYNOCEPHALOUS.

CYNOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), **CYNOCEPHALIDES** (Lat.). n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). A family of the *Catarrhini*. [L, 321.]

CYNOCEPHALINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'na^3. A tribe of the *Simiadæ*. [L, 272.]

CYNOCEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a-(a^3)'li^2-o^{2}n. Gr., κυνοκεφάλιον [Dioscorides]. See CYNOCEPHALIA (3d def.).

CYNOCEPHALOUS, adj. Si^{2}n-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., κυνοκέφαλος (from κύων, a dog, and κεφαλή, the head). Lat., *cynocephalus*. Fr., *cynocéphale*. Ger., *hunaskopfig*. Having the head shaped like a dog's. [A, 325.]

CYNOCHALE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a). Gen., *cynoch'ales*. Gr., κυνοχαλη [Dioscorides]. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 88.]

CYNOCOPRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}p'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κύων, a dog, and κόπρος, excrement. See ALBUM *græcum*.

CYNOCRAMBE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-kra^{2}m(kra^{3}m)'-be(ba). Gen., *cynocram'bes*. Gr., κυνοκράμβη [Dioscorides]. Ger., *Hundskohl*. The genus *Theligonum*, also the *Brassica silvestris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. prostrata.** The *Theligonum alsinoideum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOCRAMBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-kra^{2}m-(kra^{3}m)-be^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynocrambées*. See THELIGONEÆ.

CYNOCTONÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}k'to^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynoctones*. Of Decaisne, a division of the *Asclepiadcæ veræ*, comprising *Orthosia*, *Cynoctonum*, *Pyconeurum*, *Holostemma*, *Solenostemma*, *Ararya*, and *Schubertia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOCTONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}k-ton(to^{2}n)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, a section (of Meissner, a subtribe) of the *Cynancheæ*, comprising *Holostemma*, *Cynanchum*, *Vincetoxicum*, *Cordylogyne*, *Solenostemma*, *Glossostephanus*, *Metaplexis*, *Rhyssolobium*, *Bunburya*, *Pycnoneuron*, and *Morrenia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).

CYNOCTONUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}k'to^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κυνοκτόνον (from κύων, a dog, and κτείνειν, to kill). Of the ancients, a variety of *Aconitum*; of Gmelin, a genus of the *Gentianaceæ*, but now regarded as belonging to the *Loganiaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 197 (*a*, 24).]—**C. petiolatum.** The *Mitreola petiolata*. [B, 215.]—**C. sessiliflorum.** The *Mitreola sessiliflora*. [B, 215.]

CYNODECTOS (Lat.), **CYNODECTUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si^{2}n-(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-de^{2}k(dak)'to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., κυνόδηκτος (from κύων, a dog, and δάκνειν, to bite). A person who has been bitten by a dog. [Dioscorides (A, 325).]

CYNODES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o'dez(das). Gr., κυνώδης (from κύων, a dog, and εἶδος, resemblance). See CANINE and CYNICAL.—**C. orexis.** See CYNOREXIA.

CYNODESMA (Lat.), **CYNODESME** (Lat.), n's f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-de^{2}s'ma^3, -me(ma). See CYNODESMION.

CYNODESMESIS (Lat.). n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-de^{2}s-me(ma)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *cynodesmes'eos* (*-is*). From κύων, a dog, and δεσμεῖν, to fetter. See INFIBULATION.

CYNODESMION (Lat.), **CYNODESMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-de^{2}s'mi^2-o^{2}n, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κυνοδέσμιον, κυνοδέσμη, κυνόδεσμος. An old term for: 1. The frænum of the prepuce. 2. Infibulation. 3. The prolonged detention of the penis in the vagina during copulation in dogs. [A, 322, 325.]

CYNODINE, n. Si^{2}n'o-den. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cynodin*. A crystallizable principle found in *Cynodon dactylon*, resembling asparagine. [B, 18, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]

CYNODON (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)'o(o^3)-do^{2}n. Gen., *cynodont'os* (*-is*). From κύων, a dog, and ὀδούς, a tooth. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Chlorideæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**C. dactylon.** Fr., *chiendent*, *pied de poule*. Ger., *wuchernder Hundszahn*. The *dooba*, or *doorna*, of India; used in southern Europe instead of *Triticum repens*. [B, 18, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. linearis.** An East Indian species. The root-stock is similar in its properties to that of *C. dactylon*. [B, 121, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. officinale.** See *C. dactylon*.

CYNODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynodontes*. Of Link, a family of the *Gramineæ*, consisting of the genus *Cynodon*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNODONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt'ez(e^{2}s). Gr., κυνόδοντες. The canine teeth. [A, 325.]

CYNOGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3. See CYNOGLOSSUM *officinale*.—**C. major, C. vulgaris.** See *C*.

CYNOGLOSSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-se(sa^3-e^2). The *Cynoglosseæ* of Endlicher. [*a*, 24.]

CYNOGLOSSE (Fr.), n. Se-no-glos. 1. See CYNOGLOSSUM. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., *Cynoglossum officinale*. [B, 121.]—**Pilules de c., Pilulis de c. opiacées** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pilulæ cum cynoglosso*. Pills made by dissolving 10 parts of extract of opium in 35 parts of clarified honey, and incorporating 10 parts each of powdered *Cynoglossum officinale* and hyoscyamus-seeds, 15 parts of myrrh, 12 parts of frankincense, and 4 parts each of saffron and castor, and dividing into pills of 20 centigrammes each. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Sirop de c.** See *Syrupus* CYNOGLOSSI.

CYNOGLOSSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-se^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of G. Don, a subtribe of the *Buglosseæ*, consisting of *Echinospermum*, *Rochelia*, *Omphalodes*, *Cynoglossum*, and *Asperugo*. 2. Of Koch, a tribe of the *Borragineæ*, comprising the same genera with the exception of *Rochelia*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Schizocarpicæ*, consisting of *Plagiobotrys*, *Arnebia*, *Trichodesma*, *Rindera*, etc., subsequently comprising the same genera as Endlicher's, who made it a tribe of the *Borragineæ*, comprising *Trichodesma*, *Omphalodes*, *Rindera*, *Mattia*, *Solenanthus*, *Cynoglossum*, *Asperugo*, *Echinospermum*, *Friedrichsthalia*, *Pectocarya*, *Suchelenia*, *Caccinia*, and *Krynitzkia*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Borageæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Borraginaceæ*, consisting

of Endlicher's *Cynoglosseæ* with the exception of the genus *Krynitzkia.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}m-(su^{4}m). Gr., κυνόγλωσσον (from κύων, a dog, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *cynoglosse.* Ger., *Hundszunge.* A genus of boraginaceous herbs of the north temperate zone. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. amplexicaule.** See *C. virginicum.*—**C. angustifolium.** Fr., *cynoglosse à feuilles étroites.* See *C. bicolor.*—**C. argenteum.** See *C. cheirifolium.*—**C. bicolor.** A variety of *C. officinale* having a white flower with a bright-red or purplish fornix. [B, 64, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cheirifolium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cynoglosse à feuilles de giroflée.* A species growing in southern Europe from which a salve is made that is used as an application to ulcers. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. hybridum.** See *C. bicolor.*—**C. majus, C. officinale.** Fr., *cynoglosse officinale, herbe d'antal, langue de chien.* Ger., *gemeine Hundszunge, Venusfinger, Liebäuglein.* Common hound's-tongue, a biennial species common in Europe and the United States. The leaves and root, especially the latter, have been employed in coughs, catarrh, dysentery, and diarrhœa, and applied externally to ulcers, burns, etc. It contains cynoglossine. [B, 5, 173, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**C. omphalodes.** Fr., *cynoglosse omphaloïde, herbe du nombril, petite bourrauche.* A French species, considered a mild astringent. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. pictum.** A species growing in southern Europe, used instead of *C. officinale.* [B, 64, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. virginicum.** Fr., *cynoglosse de Virginie.* Wild comfrey; a hairy plant found in woods and thickets from Vermont to Virginia. It has properties similar to those of *C. officinale.* [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. vulgare.** See *C. officinale.*—**Herba cynoglossi.** The herb of *C. officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Massa pilularum de cynoglosso, Massa pilularum e cynoglosso** [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ de cynoglosso.*—**Pilulæ cum cynoglosso** [Fr. Cod.].—**Pilulæ de cynoglosso** [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 5th ed.]. Fr., *pilules de cynoglosse opiacées* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *píldoras de cínoglosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *massa pilularum de* (seu *e*) *cynoglosso* [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. Pills composed of 15 parts of myrrh, 12 of olibanum, 10 each of the bark of c.-root, extract of opium, and hyoscyamus-seeds, and 4 each of crocus and castoreum, mixed with 35 of honey, to form a pillular mass to be divided into pills of 0·20 gramme each [Mex. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of pulverized myrrh, 5 of pulverized olibanum, 4 each of pulverized opium, pulverized c.-root, and pulverized hyoscyamus-seeds, and 2 each of pulverized caryophyllum, cassia-root, and althæa-root [Dan. Ph.]; or of 1 part each of pulverized caryophyllum, cinnamon-bark, extract of opium, myrrh, hyoscyamus-seeds, and styrax calamitus, and 2 parts each of olibanum and c.-root [Swiss Ph.]; or of 22 parts of castoreum, 60 of the bark of c.-root, 18 of crocus, 12 of extract of opium, 14 of gum arabic, and 7 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]; or of 6 parts each of pulverized Ceylon cinnamon, caryophyllum, castoreum canadense, crocus, and hyoscyamus-seeds, 12 each of pulverized olibanum and opium, 3 each of alcohol and liquid styrax, 18 of pulverized myrrh, and 15 of pulverized c.-root [Norweg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Pilulæ de cynoglosso opiatæ.** See *Pilules de* CYNOGLOSSE *opiacées.*—**Radix cynoglossi** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. The root of *C. officinale.* [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cynoglossi.** Sp., *jarabe de cinoglosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of the root-bark of *C. officinale* with enough water to make 700 parts of decoction, adding 0·8 part of extract of opium and 1,200 parts of sugar, straining, and adding 7 parts of tincture of saffron and 9 of castoreum [Sp. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of *C. officinale* in 6 parts of cold water, straining, adding 24 parts of syrup, boiling, and straining again [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 21).]

CYNOID, adj. Sin′oid. Lat., *cynoideus* (from κύων, a dog, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a dog. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 468 (L).]

CYNOIDEA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *cynoideus* (*animalia* understood). Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. A section of the *Fissipedia.* [L, 121.]

CYNOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-i(e)′dez(das). Gr., κυνοειδής (from κύων, a dog, and εἶδος, resemblance). Dog-like; as a n., of Pliny, the leaves of the *Psyllium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOLOGY, n. Si^{2}n-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From κύων, a dog, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cynologie.* The zoology of the dog. [L, 150.]

CYNOLOPHA (Lat.), **CYNOLOPHI** (Lat.), **CYNOLOPHOI** (Lat.), n's n. pl., m. pl., and m. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}l′o^{2}f-a^3, -i(e), -oi. Gr., κυνόλοφα, κυνόλοφοι (from κύων, a dog, and λόφος, a projection). The spinous processes of the vertebræ; so called because of their prominence in lean dogs. [A, 322, 325.]

CYNOLYSSA (Lat.), **CYNOLYSSON** (Lat.), **CYNOLYSSUM** (Lat.), n's. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)′sa^3, -so^{2}n, -su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Gr., κυνόλυσσα (from κύων, a dog, and λύσσα, madness). Ger., *Hundswuth* (1st def.), *Tollwurm* (2d def.). 1. Rabies. 2. The fabled worm found under the tongue in cases of rabies. [A, 322, 325.]

CYNOLYSSUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., κυνόλυσσος. Affected with rabies. [A, 322.]

CYNOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t′ra^3. Fr., *cynomètre.* Ger., *Hundsschaam.* A genus of leguminous plants of the series *Copaifereæ*, closely allied to *Hardwickia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]—**C. agallocha.** See ALOËXYLON *agallochum.*—**C. cauliflora.** A tree found in the East and West Indies. The fleshy husk of the fruit is eaten raw, boiled, or preserved with wine or sugar. The root is purgative. The fruit furnishes an oil used in cutaneous diseases. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**C. ramiflora.** A tree found in India. The root is purgative, and a lotion made from the leaves, boiled in milk and honey, is applied externally in scabies, leprosy, and other cutaneous affections. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOMETREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t′re^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cæsalpineæ*, comprising *Cynometra, Hardwickia, Copaifera, Dialium, Apuleia, Detarium*, and *Crudya.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-om(o^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. The *Plantago cynops.* [B, 88.]

CYNOMORIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-mor(mo^{2}r)-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Eichler, the *Balanophoraceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOMORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}r′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Balanophoraceæ*, comprising *Cynomorium, Mystropetalum, Balanophora*, and *Phæacordylis.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOMORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}r-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynomoriées.* 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Urticeæ*, comprising *Helosis, Langsdorfia, Balanophora, Cynomorium*, and *Sarcophyte.* 2. Of Schott and Endlicher, a tribe of the *Balanophoreæ*, consisting of *Cynomorium*, to which Endlicher subsequently added *Balanophora* and *Mystropetalon.* 3. Of Meissner, the same tribe as Endlicher's, to which he added *Rhopalocnemis.* 4. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rhizantheæ.* 5. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Balanophoreæ*, with Endlicher's genera. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOMORION (Lat.), **CYNOMORIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si^{2}n-(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-mor(mo^{2}r)′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κυνόμοριον (from κύων, a dog, and μόριον, the penis). Fr., *cynomoir.* Ger., *Hundskolben, Hundsruthe.* 1. A genus of balanophoraceous plants indigenous to the Levant, the Canary Islands, Syria, and Central Asia. 2. The genus *Cynometra.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cayennense.** The *Helosis cayennensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coccineum.** The scarlet fungus of Malta; a species growing in Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, northern Africa, and the Canary Islands. It was formerly, under the name of *fungus melitensis*, highly valued as a styptic and astringent. It has no odor, but has an astringent, bitter, and somewhat sour or salty taste, though the variety growing on the Canary Islands is said to be valued as a food. In Malta it was formerly employed to procure abortion, and was so highly prized as a cure for dysentery that its growth and collection were provided for by governmental regulations. [B, 19, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. jamaicense.** The *Helosis jamaicensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf′a^3. From κύων, a dog, and μορφή, form. Fr., *cynomorphes.* A family of the *Pinnipedia.* [L, 180.]

CYNOMYIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)′a^3. Gr., κυνόμυια. Of Pliny, the genus *Psyllium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOPEMPHIX (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}m′fi^{2}x. Gen., *cynopemphi′gos* (*-is*). From κύων, a dog, and πέμφιξ, a blister. See TERMINTHUS.

CYNOPHALLOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)-lo^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύων, a dog, φαλλός, the penis, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *cynophallophore.* Resembling a dog's penis in shape; as a n., in the fem., *cynophallophora*, the *Capparis spinosa.* [A, 322; L, 180.]

CYNOPITHECINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-pi^{2}th-e^{2}s-(ak)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). From κύων, a dog, and πίθηκος, a monkey. Fr., *cynopithèques.* A subfamily of the *Simiadæ.* [L, 121.]

CYNOPS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)′o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *cynop′os* (*-is*). Gr., κύνωψ. Of Pliny, the *Plantago psyllium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-re^{2}x′i^2-a^3. Gr., κυνορεξία (from κύων, a dog, and ὄρεξις, appetite). Fr., *cynorexie, faim canine.* Ger., *Cynorexie, Hundshunger.* Lit., hunger like a dog's; a voracious appetite (see BULIMIA). [L, 41, 102; "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 8, 1888, p. 1309.]

CYNORRHÆSTES (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}r-re^{2}st′(ra^3′e^{2}st)-ez(as). Gr., κυνοῤῥαιστής (from κύων, a dog, and ῥαιστής, a destroyer). See IXODES.—**C. ricinus.** See IXODES *ricinus.*

CYNORRHODON (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}r′rod(ro^{2}d)-o^{2}n. Gr., κυνόῤῥοδον (from κύων, a dog, and ῥόδον, a rose). Fr., *églantier, rosier sauvage.* Ger., *Hagebutte, Hagerose.* The *Rosa canina.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Conserva cynorrhodi** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], **Électuaire de c.** (Fr.), **Rob de c.** (Fr.). See *Confectio* ROSÆ *caninæ.*

CYNOSBATON (Lat.), **CYNOSBATUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si^{2}n-(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}s′ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κυνόσβατον. The fruit of *Rosa canina.* [A, 387.]—**Confectio cynosbati, Conserva cynosbati.** See *Confectio* ROSÆ *caninæ.*

CYNOSBATOS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}s′ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-o^{2}s. Gr., κυνόσβατο. See CYNORRHODON.—**Baccæ cynosbati.** The calyx (with its fruit) of *Rosa canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Fungus cynosbati.** The galls upon the young branches of *Rosa canina.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen cynosbati.** The dried fruits of *Rosa canina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Tinctura cynosbati fungi Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.], **Tinctura fungi cynosbati.** A tincture made by digesting 1 part of the fungus cynosbati in 4 parts of dilute alcohol. [B, 95.]

CYNOSIALOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Se-no-se-a^3-la^3-ze. From κύων, a dog, and σίαλον, saliva. Rabies. [A, 250.]

CYNOSORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}s-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)′i^{2}s. Gen., *cynosorch′eos* (*-is*). From κύων, a dog, and ὄρχις, the testicle. Ger., *Hundshödlein, Knabenkraut.* An old name for various species of *Orchis.* [A, 322.]

CYNOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κύων, a dog, and σπασμός, spasm. Ger., *Hundskrampf.* Cynical spasm; a spasm of the facial muscles producing retraction of the lips and cheeks so as to expose the teeth as in a panting dog. [A, 322.]

CYNOSUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}s-u^2(u)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cynosurées.* Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Festuceæ*, comprising *Cynosurus, Lamarckia, Dactylis, Chamædactylis, Lasiochloa, Ectrosia, Lopatherum*, and *Elytrophorus.* The *Cynosuroideæ* (Fr., *cynosuroidées*) of Link are a family of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Cynosurus* and *Sesteria*; of C. Koch, a division of the *Loxanthæ*, consisting of *Cynosurus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYNOSURUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}s-u^2(u)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). An addled egg. [A, 318, 322.]

CYNOSURUS [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o^{2}s-u^2(u)'ru^{2}s-(ru^{4}s). From κύων, a dog, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *cynosure, crêtelle*. Ger., *Hundeschwanz, Kammgras*. A genus of the *Gramineæ*, tribe *Festuceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. coracanus.** The *Eleusine coracana*. [B, 172, 173, (*a*, 24).]—**C. domingensis.** A San Domingo species, considered diuretic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tristachys.** See *C. coracanus*.

CYNTHIIDÆ (Lat.), **CYNTHINÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}nth-(ku^{6}nth)-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A family of the *Ascidiadæ*. [L, 121.]

CYNURENIC ACID, n. Si^{2}n-u^2-re^{2}n'i^{2}k. From κύων, a dog, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *acide cynurénique*. Ger., *Kynurensäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6 + {}_2H_2O$, obtained by Liebig from dogs' urine. [B, 2.]

CYNURINE, n. Si^{2}n-u^2'ren. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Kynurin*. A diacid crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$, formed by heating cynurenic acid to 265° C. [B, 2.]

CYON (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si(ku^6)-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *cyn'os (-is)*. Gr., κύων. 1. A dog. 2. The penis, also the frænum of the prepuce. [Aristophanes (A, 387); L, 94.]

CYONORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-o^{2}n-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'fi^2-a^3. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

CYOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-o(o^3)-for(fo^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κυοφορία (from κύος, an ovum, and φορεῖν, to carry). Pregnancy, also the length of time occupied in gestation. [A, 325.]

CYOPHORIN, n. Si-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Lat., *cyophorina, gravidina* [Rauche]. Fr., *cyophorine*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftsstoff*. A peculiar substance found by Rauche in the urine of pregnant women; supposed by him to be a sign of pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYOPHORINOSTEGNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-o^{2}f-o^{2}r-i(i^2)-no(no^3)-ste^{2}g-no'ma^3. Gen., *cyophorinostegnom'atos (-is)*. From κύος, an ovum, φορεῖν, to carry, and στεγνοῦν, to compact. Of Rauche, a concrement consisting of cyophorin. [A, 322.]

CYOPHOROS (Lat.), **CYOPHORUS** (Lat.), adj's. Si(ku^6)-o^{2}f'-o^{2}r-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κυοφόρος. Pregnant. [A, 322.]

CYOPIN, n. Si'o-pi^{2}n. From κυάνεος, blue, and πύον, pus. Fr., *cyopine*. The coloring matter found in blue pus. [A, 385; L, 49, 87.]

CYOSTENIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-o^{2}s-ten(te^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. See CYOPHORINOSTEGNOMA.

CYOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-o^{2}t-os(o^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. From κύος, an ovum, and τοκᾶν, to bring forth. Parturition. [A, 322.]

CYOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-o(o^3)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-a. From κύος, an ovum, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Nourishment of the fœtus. [A, 322.]

CYPARISSIAS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s'si^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). The *Euphorbia c*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

CYPARISSUS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., κυπάρισσος. The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [A, 318, 387.]

CYPELLOSOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-e^{2}l-lo(lo^3)-sor-(so^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Prantl, a division of ferns, comprising the *Hymenophylleæ*, and in part the *Dicksonieæ* and *Davillieæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYPELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-pe^{2}l'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See CUPEL.

CYPERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-e^{2}r(ar)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyperacées*. 1. Of St.-Hilaire, a family comprising *Carex, Adupla, Fuirena, Schœnus, Gahnia, Eriophorum, Scirpus, Cyperus, Thryocephalum, Killingea, Mapania*, and *Chrysitrix*. 2. Of De Candolle, a family of the *Monocotyledones*, comprising *Carex, Eriophorum, Scirpus, Schœnus, Cyperus*, and *Kobresia*. 3. Of Sprengel, a division of the *Cyperodieæ*, comprising *Cyperus, Dulichium*, and *Carpha*. 4. Of Gray, a division comprising *Cyperus, Schœnus, Cladium, Chætospora*, and *Rhynchospora*. 5. Of Endlicher, a family of the *Glumaceæ*. 6. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Glumaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Scirpeæ, Hyloptreæ, Rhynchosporeæ, Cryptangieæ, Sclerieæ*, and *Cariceæ*. 7. Of Wood, an order of the *Glumiferæ*, comprising the tribes *Cypereæ, Scirpeæ, Rhynchosporeæ*, and *Cariceæ*. Classification names of like origin are the following: The *Cypereæ* (Fr., *cypérées*) of Ralis is a division of the *C.*, comprising *Spernodon, Zosterospernum, Sycreus, Killingea, Melancranies, Hypoclytrium, Mapania. Remirea, Cyperus, Mariocus, Papyrus, Abildgaardia, Trasus, Elynanthus, Arthrostylis, Hypolepis, Schœnus. Schœnopsis, Lampocarya, Gahnia, Claduim, Camstis, Tetraria, Evandra, Monochloa, Dulichium, Rhynochospora*, and *Carpa*. The *Cyperi* are: 1. Of Hall, a division of *staminiferous Apetalæ*, comprising *Cyperoides, Ulva, Carex, Cyperus, Scirpus*, and *Lingostis*. 2. Of Adanson, a section of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Cyperus, Scirpus, Lingosstis, Carex, Ulva, Mondo*, and *Flagellaria*. The *Cyperideæ* (Fr., *cypéridées*) of Dumortier are the *C.* of St.-Hilaire. The *Cyperinæ* (Fr., *cypérinées*) are: 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a division of the *Cyperoideæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Cypereæ, Dulichieæ*, and (1837) *Schœneæ*; in 1841 he made the subdivisions *Rhynchosporeæ, Chrysitricheæ*, and *Cypereæ*. 2. Of Bartling, a division of the *C.*, comprising Reichenbach's *Cyperinæ* (1828) and *Scirpinæ*. The *Cyperinæ* (Fr., *cypérinées*) of Brongniart are a division of the *C.*, comprising *Pleurotachys, Abildgaardia*, and *Mariscus*. The *Cyperoidæ* of Sprengel are the *C.* of St.-Hilaire. The *Cyperoideæ* (Fr., *cyperoïdes*) are: 1. Of Jussieu, an order comprising *Carex, Fuirena, Schœnus, Gahnia, Eriophorum, Scirpus, Cyperus, Thryocephalum, Kyllingia, Mapania*, and *Chrysitrix*. 2. Of Ventenat, an order comprising *Carex, Schœnus, Eriophorum, Scirpus*, and *Cyperus*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Glumaceæ*, consisting of the divisions *Caricinæ, Cyperinæ*, and *Scirpinæ*, and corresponding to the *C.* of St.-Hilaire. Of Link, an order of the *Endogeneæ*, comprising the sections *Genuinæ* (embracing *Streblidia, Schœnus, Blysmus, Rhynchospora, Dichroma, Cladium*, etc.), *Declinæ* (consisting of *Elyma, Kobresia*, and *Carex*), and the *Typhoideæ*; subsequently the same suborders (or sections), and in addition *Sparganioïdeæ*. 5. Of Presl, a tribe of the genuine *C.*, consisting of *Cyperus, Abildgaardia, Mariscus, Kyllingia*, and *Gussonea*; corresponding partly to the *Cypereæ* of Nees. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYPERGRAS (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}p'e^{2}r-gra^{3}s. The genus *Cyperus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gebräuchliches C.** The *Cyperus officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Langes C.** The *Cyperus longus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Rundes C.** The *Cyperus rotundus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CYPEROIDES (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^3)-i(e)'dez(das). From κυπεῖρος (see CYPERUS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Cyperus*. [B.]

CYPERUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-e(a)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., κυπεῖρος. Fr., *souchet*. Ger., *Cypergras*. 1. In Celsus, the bullrush (*C. longus*). 2. A Linnæan genus of perennial or, rarely, annual cyperaceous herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Scirpeæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 45 (*a*, 24).]—**Acetum cyperi longi aromaticum.** A preparation made by digesting 48 parts of the root of *C. longus*, 18 of the petals of red roses, 1 part each of the tops of rosemary, thyme, and lavender, 36 parts of the seeds of melilot-trefoil, 4 parts of Jamaica pepper, and 1 part of benzoin in 240 parts of vinegar, and distilling the product. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**C. antiquorum.** The *Lawsonia alba*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. articulatus.** Jointed sedge; a native of the West Indies and tropical and subtropical America, where it is used as an anthelminthic. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. bulbosus** [Vahl]. A species growing in sandy places on the coast of Coromandel, where the roots are eaten; they have a taste like potatoes. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. canescens.** A species, indigenous to the East Indies, where the leaves are used in decoction as a remedy for colic and amenorrhœa. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. comosus.** A species growing in Greece, with properties similar to those of *C. rotundus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. compressus.** A tropical species used like *C. ferrugineus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. creticus.** See *C. rotundus*.—**C. distachyos.** Fr., *souchet en forme de jonc*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used in India as a diuretic and sudorific. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. elegans.** Fr., *souchet élégant*. A West Indian species. In Jamaica the infusion of the herb is used for amaurosis. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. esculentus.** Fr., *souchet comestible*. Ger., *essbares Cypergras, Erdmantel*. A species growing in northern Africa and southern Europe, where the roots are made into an emulsion for pectoral complaints; the roots are also eaten as food. [*a*, 24.]—**C. europæus.** See *C. longus*.—**C. ferrugineus.** Fr., *souchet brun*. A species the root of which is employed in Egypt in flatulent colic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. fuscus.** See *C. ferrugineus*.—**C. hexastachyus.** See *C. rotundus*.—**C. indicus.** The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. iria.** An East Indian species used like *C. canescens*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. jemenicus.** See *C. bulbosus*.—**C. lateralis.** See *C. distachyos*.—**C. laxus.** See *C. elegans*.—**C. longus.** Fr., *souchet long* (ou *odorant*), *galangale*. Ger., *langes Cypergras, wilder Gallant*. A species indigenous to France and England, considered an emmenagogue and stomachic; employed also as a masticatory and in gargles as a detersive. It is used in the composition of perfumery. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. mucronatus.** See *C. distachyos*.—**C. nodosus.** See *C. articulatus*.—**C. odoratus, C. odorus.** See *C. longus*.—**C. officinalis.** A species indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and Arabia, resembling and used like *C. rotundus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. olivaris, C. orientalis major.** See *C. rotundus*.—**C. pallescens.** A species indigenous to northern Africa. The tuber is used like that of *C. rotundus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); B, 245.]—**C. papyrus.** The papyrus of Egypt and Asia Minor; a species with an edible root-stock. From the medulla of the culm the ancients prepared their papyrus. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. pertenuis.** Hind., *nagur mootha*. A species indigenous to the East Indies. It has the same aromatic properties as *C. rotundus*. The roots are also used as a perfume for the hair. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. romanus.** See *C. longus*.—**C. rotundus, C. syriacus.** An East Indian species, with irregular rusty-colored tubers about as large as filberts. They are tonic and stimulant, and have been used in cholera and, in infusion, in fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa. They also have stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic properties. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tegetum.** The *Papyrus pangorei* of Nees. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**C. tetrastachys.** A species found in Barbary. The tubers are used like those of *C. rotundus*. [B. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. virescens.** A variety of *C. ferrugineus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Long c.** See *C. longus*.—**Round c.** See *C. rotundus*.

CYPHEL, n. Si^{2}f'e^{2}l. The *Sempervivum tectorum* and the *Cherleria sedoides*. [A, 505.]

CYPHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-el(e^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The cup-shaped gonidium of a lichen. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

CYPHELLA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-e^{2}l'la^3. Gr., κυφελλα. Fr., *cyphelle*. Ger., *Becherchen*. 1. A cup-shaped cavity found on the inferior face of some lichens. 2. Of Fries, a genus of the *Hymenomycetes*, tribe *Pileolares*, characterized by concave receptacles. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYPHI (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)'fi(fe). Gen., *cyph'eos (-is)*. Gr., κῦφι. An ancient Egyptian compound, either a perfume or a drug. [A, 387; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Trochisci cypheos.** Troches made by triturating 1½ oz. of myrrh and 2 oz. of fat bdellium with sufficient wine to the consistence of honey, stirring in 3 oz. each of cyprus turpentine and stoned raisins, 1½ oz. of schœnanthus, ½ oz. of cinnamon, 3 dr. of calamus aromaticus, 2½ oz. each of the root of *Cyperus rotundus*, spikenard, cassia-wood, juniper-berries, and aloes-wood, 1 dr. of saffron, and a small quantity of canary, and simmering with a sufficient quantity of well-despumated honey to a consistence suitable for forming into troches. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Trochisques cypheos.** See *Trochisci cypheos*.

CYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *cyphie*. A genus of the *Campanulaceæ*, tribe *Lobelieæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. glandulifera.** A species growing in Abyssinia, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives. [B, 245 (α, 24).]

CYPHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyphiacées*. 1. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Calycifloræ*, consisting of the genus *Cyphia*. 2. A suborder of the *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising *Cyphia*, *Nemacladus*, *Cyphocarpus*, and *Streleskia*. The *Cyphieæ* (Fr., *cyphiées*) of Reichenbach are a subtribe of the *Campanulariæ*, consisting of the genus *Cyphia*, and, according to Baillon, *Cyphocarpus* and *Nemacladactus*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CYPHOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From κῦφος, a hump, and καρπός, a fruit. Of Miers, a family allied to the *Lobeliaceæ* and to the *Goodenovieæ*, consisting of the genus *Cyphocarpus*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CYPHODES (Lat.), **CYPHOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-od'-ez(as), -o(o^3)-id(ed)'ez(as). Gr., κυφώδης, κυφοειδής (from κῦφι [see CYPHI], or κῦφος, a hump, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cyphoïde*. 1. Resembling, containing, or made from cyphi ; as a n., see CYPHI. 2. Hump-like. [A, 325, 387.]—**C. Galli.** See *Trochisci* CYPHEOS, under CYPHI.

CYPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-o'ma. Gen., *cyphom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., κύφωμα. A hump or gibbosity. [A, 325.]

CYPHOMATOSUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-o^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See CYPHODES (2d def.).

CYPHORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}f(ku^{6}f)-o^{2}r-thos'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyphorthos'eos* (*-is*). From κῦφος, a hump, and ὀρθοῦν, to redress. See ORTHOPÆDICS.

CYPHOS (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-fo^{2}s. Gen., *cyph'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κῦφος. See CYPHOMA.

CYPHOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-fo(fo^3)-sko^{2}l-i^2-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyphoscolios'eos* (*-is*). From κυφός, humped, and σκολίωσις, distortion. See KYPHOSIS.

CYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)-fos'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyphos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., κύφωσις. Fr., *cyphose*. Ger., *Buckligsein*. See KYPHOSIS.

CYPHOTIC, adj. Si-fo^{2}t'i^{2}k. See KYPHOTIC.

CYPRÈS (Fr.), n. Se-pre^{2}s. See CYPRESS and CUPRESSUS.—**C. de Goa.** The *Cupressus glauca*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. chauve.** The TAXODIUM *distichium*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**Noix de c.** See CYPRESS *nuts*.—**Petit c.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissa* and the *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Trochisques de c.** See *Trochisci* CUPRESSI.—**Vin de c.** See *Vinum* CUPRESSI.

CYPRESS, n. Si'pre^{2}s. A plant of the genus *Cupressus*, especially the *Cupressus sempervirens*, also the *Taniarix gallica* and the *Cyperus longus*. [A, 505 ; α, 24.]—**African c.** The genus *Wildringtonia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American c.** The *Chamæcyparis sphæroideæ* and the *Taxodium distichum*. [α, 24.]—**Bald c.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bhotan c.** The *Cupressus torulosa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Black c.** See *Bald c.*—**Blunt-leaved Japan c.** The *Chamæcyparis obtusa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Broom c.** The *Kochia scoparia*. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Chinese deciduous c.** The *Taxodium sinense*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common pyramidal c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Compact Japan c.** The *Retinospora obtusa*, var. *compacta*. [B, 278 (α, 24).]—**C.-broom.** The *Taxodium capense*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-knees.** Tumors caused by disease on the roots of *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-nuts.** Lat., *galbuli, nuces cupressi*. Fr., *galbules, noix de cyprès*. Ger., *Cypressennüsse*. The fruit or cones of the *Cupressus sempervirens*. They have a bitter and styptic taste. [L, 97 (α, 21).]—**C.-oil.** See *Oleum* CUPRESSI.—**C.-powder.** A powder made in France from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum*. [L, 73.]—**C.-root.** See *Sweet c.*—**C.-spurge.** The *Euphorbia cyparissia*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**C.-tree.** The genus *Cupressus*. [α, 24.]—**C.-vine.** The *Ipomœa quamoclit*. [B, 275 (α, 24)].—**Deciduous c.** See *Bald c.*—**Embossed c.** The genus *Glyptostrobus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Evergreen c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**Field-c.** The *Ajuga chamæpitys*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Fragrant c.** The *Cupressus fragrans*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Funereal c.** The *Cupressus funebris*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Garden c.** The *Artemisia maritima* and the *Santolina chamæcyparissus*. [A, 505 ; B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ground-c.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissus*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Himalayan c.** The *Cupressus torulosa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Horizontal c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *horizontalis*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Incense-bearing Mexican c.** The *Cupressus thurifera*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Italian c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Japan c.** The *Chamæcyparis obtusa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lawson's c.** The *Cupressus* (*Chamæcyparis*) *lawsoniana*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Monterey c.** The *Cupressus macrocarpa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Montezuma c.** The *Taxodium distichum*, var. *mexicanum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Nootka Sound c.** The *Chamæcyparis nutkaensis*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Oregon c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Cupressus pendula*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sitka c.** The *Chamæcyparis nutkaensis*.—**Standing c.** The *Ipomopsis elegans*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Strawberry-fruited Tasmanian c.** The *Microcachrys tetragona*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Summer c.** See *Broom c.*—**Swamp c.** The genus *Chamæcyparis*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Swan River c.** The *Actinostrobus acuminatus* and the *Actinostrobus pyramidalis* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sweet c.** The *Cyperus longus*. [A, 505.]—**Tall Guatemala c.** The *Cupressus excelsa*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Thread-leaved Japan c.** The *Retinospora felifera*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Upright c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *stricta*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Upright Indian c.** The *Cupressus whitleyana*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Virginian c.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Weeping c.** The *Cupressus funebris*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Weeping deciduous c.** The *Taxodium distichum*, var. *pendulum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

CYPRESSE (Ger.), n. Tsu^6-pre^{2}s'se^2. The genus *Cupressus*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C'nkraut.** The *Santolina chamæcyparissus*. [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**C'nnüsse.** See CYPRESS-*nuts*.—**C'nwolfsmilch.** The *Euphorbia cyparissus*. [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**Gemeine C., Immergrüne C.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Säulenc'.** See ARAUCARIA *columnaris*.—**Virginische C.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)'ri^2-a^3. From κύπρος, the island of Cyprus, the original source of copper. A name proposed, apparently by Mayne, for a diseased condition caused by the use or abuse of copper. [L, 116.]

CYPRIAN, adj. Si^{2}p'ri^2-a^{2}n. Gr., κύπριος. Lat., *cyprius*. Pertaining to or derived from the island of Cyprus ; hence, containing copper. [B.]

CYPRIDÆ (Lat.), **CYPRIDINADÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}p-(ku^{6}p)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-ri^{2}d-i^{2}n'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Ostracoda*. [L, 240.]

CYPRIN (Fr.), n. Se-pra^{2}n^2. See CYPRINUS.

CYPRINACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-ri^{2}n-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. A family of the *Integripallia*. The *Cyprinæ*, *Cyprini*, and *Cyprinidæ* are the same ; also the *Physostomi* ; also, of Owen, the *Malacopteri*. The *Cyprinina* are a group of the *Cyprinidæ*. The *Cyprinodontidæ* are a family of the *Physostomi* or of the *Malacopteri*. The *Cyprinoideæ*, or *Cyprinoides*, are the same as the *Cyprinidæ*. The *Cyprinosalmi* are a tribe of the *Salmonidæ*. [L, 14, 121, 147, 180, 207, 353.]

CYPRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)'ri^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., κύπρινον. An oil made from the flowers of an Egyptian tree called cyprus. [B, 45 ; B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Ceratum ex cyprino.** A cerate containing c. ; mentioned by Celsus as used in uterine diseases. [A, 325.]

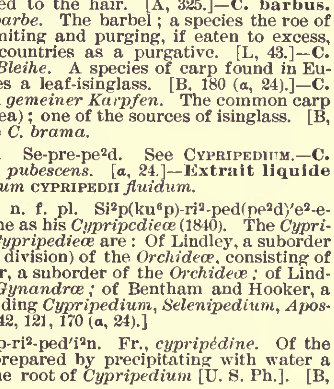
CYPRINUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-ri(re)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., κύπρῖνος. Fr., *cyprin*. 1. A genus of the *Cyprinina*. [L, 207.] 2. A powder anciently applied to the hair. [A, 325.]—**C. barbus.** Fr., *barbeau*. Ger., *Flussbarbe*. The barbel ; a species the roe of which is said to cause vomiting and purging, if eaten to excess, and to be used in some countries as a purgative. [L, 43.]—**C. brama.** Ger., *Brachsen, Bleihe*. A species of carp found in European waters ; it furnishes a leaf-isinglass. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. carpio.** Fr., *carpe*. Ger., *gemeiner Karpfen*. The common carp (the *sasan* of the Caspian Sea) ; one of the sources of isinglass. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. latus.** See *C. brama*.

CYPRIPÈDE (Fr.), n. Se-pre-pe^{2}d. See CYPRIPEDIUM.—**C. jaune.** The *Cypripedium pubescens*. [α, 24.]—**Extrait liquide de c. jaune.** See *Extractum* CYPRIPEDII *fluidum*.

CYPRIPEDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-ri^2-ped(pe^{2}d)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, the same as his *Cypripcdieæ* (1840). The *Cypripedia* are the same. The *Cypripedieæ* are : Of Lindley, a suborder or tribe (of Reichenbach, a division) of the *Orchideæ*, consisting of *Cypripedium* ; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Orchideæ* ; of Lindley (1833), an order of the *Gynandræ* ; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Orchideæ*, including *Cypripedium*, *Selenipedium*, *Apostasia*, and *Neuwedia*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CYPRIPEDIN, n. Si^{2}p-ri^2-ped'i^{2}n. Fr., *cypripédine*. Of the "eclectics," a substance prepared by precipitating with water a concentrated tincture of the root of *Cypripedium* [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

CYPRIPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-ri^2-ped'(pe^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From κύπρις, Venus, and πόδιον, a slipper (from the slipper-like form of the lip). Fr., *c.*, *cypripédium*, *cypripède*, *sabot de la Vierge*. Ger., *Venusschuh*. It., *cipripedio*, *pantofola della Madonna*. Sp., *ciprípedo*, *zueco*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of terrestrial, rarely epiphytic orchids, of the *Cypripedieæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. pubescens* and of *C. parviflorum*. They have, especially when fresh, an aromatic odor and a bitter, sweetish, somewhat pungent taste, and contain a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resin, gum, glucose, starch, and lignin. C. is similar, medicinally, to valerian-root, for which it has been substituted, though milder ; it is said to have been used in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and other nervous disorders. [B, 5, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. acaule.** The stemless lady's-slipper : a species growing in dark woods from the Carolinas to the Arctic regions ; said to have narcotic properties, and to be less safe than *C. parvifolium*. [B, 5, 34 (α, 24).]—**C. calceolus.** Fr., *sabot de Notre-Dame, majorlaine bâtarde*. Ger., *Frauenschuh*. A variety of *C. pubescens*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. canadense.** See *C. spectabile*.—**C. candidum.** A North American species ; the root has been used as a substitute for valerian-root. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. flavescens.** See *C. parviflorum*.—**C. guttatum.** A Russian species. The flowers are sprinkled with blood-red spots. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**C. humile.** See *C. acaule*.—**C. luteum, C. parviflorum.** The small yellow lady's-slipper ; a perennial species with small yellowish flowers, common through the United States south of the



CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE. [A, 327.]

Potomac river, east and west of the Alleghanies, and in some of the Northern States. The root is the official part. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).] See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. pubescens.** The yellow lady's-slipper; a species indigenous to North America, growing in rich, moist woods. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).] See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. spectabile.** The showy lady's-slipper; a species found in swamps from Canada to Kentucky. Medicinally, the root is said to be almost equal to that of *C. pubescens.* [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum cypripedii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cypripède jaune.* Ger., *flüssiges Gelbfrauenschuh-Extrakt.* Fluid extract of c.; made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of c. (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, with 10¼ fl. oz. of alcohol, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, adding more alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 20¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Rhizoma cypripedii.** See under *C.* (2d def.).

CYPRIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cyprius*, Cyprian (*æs* understood). Gr., **κύπριον**. Cypriote brass or metal, copper. [B.]

CYPROS (Lat.), **CYPRUS** (Lat.), n's f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)′ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). Gr., **κύπρος**. An Egyptian tree mentioned by Celsus, corresponding perhaps to the *Lawsonia inermis* of Linnæus. [B, 45, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Radix cypri antiquorum.** See *Radix* ALKANNÆ *veræ.*

CYPSELA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)′se^{2}l-a^3. Gr., **κυψέλη**. Fr., *cypsèle.* The achænium of a composite plant. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYPSELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)′se^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *cyp′seles.* Gr., **κυψέλη**. Ger., *Käpselchen* (1st def.), *kleine Höhle* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, a small capsule. 2. In anatomy, any small cavity, especially that of the ear. 3. Cerumen. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

CYPSELI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)′se^{2}l-i(e). From **κύψελος**, the sand-martin. Of Sclater, a suborder of the *Picariæ.* The *Cypseliformes* are the same. The *Cypselidæ* (Fr., *cypselidées*) are a family of the *Fissirostres.* The *Cypselinæ* are a subfamily of the *Cypselidæ* and of the *Hirundinidæ.* The *Cypselomorphæ* are a group of the *Carinatæ.* [L, 121, 147, 221, 303.]

CYPSELION (Lat.), **CYPSELIS** (Lat.), **CYPSELIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-se^{2}l′i^2-o^{2}n, si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)′se^{2}l-i^{2}s, si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-se^{2}l′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *cypsel′ii, -sel′idos* (*-is*), *-selii.* Gr., **κυψελίς**, **κυψέλιον**. See CYPSELE.

CYPTARION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-ta(ta^3)′ri^2-o^{2}n. An old name for a certain antidote. [L, 94.]

CYRÆNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-e′(a^3′e^2)-ni^2-a^3. An old name for the sediment of an infusion of saffron in oil. [L, 94.]

CYRBASIA (Lat.), **CYRBASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Su^{5}r(ku^{6}r)-ba-(ba^3)′si^2-a^3, su^{5}r(ku^{6}r)′ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cyrbas′ias, -bas′eos* (*cyr′basis*). Gr., **κυρβασία**, **κύρβασις**. Of Hippocrates, a turban-like covering for the mammary gland. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

CYREBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-e(a)′bi^2-a^3. Gr., **κυρήβια**. See ACHYRON.

CYRENAICUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cyrenaicus* (*gummi* understood). Si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cyrénaïque.* A gum-resin obtained from Cyrene, in northern Africa; probably the product of *Thapsia silphion* or *Thapsia garganica*, and when obtained by inspissating the juice of the plant, it was called *laser.* [B, 51.]

CYRENAICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **κυρηναικός**. Pertaining to or obtained from Cyrene, in Africa. [B.]

CYRÈNE (Fr.), n. Se-re^{2}n. The *Ferula asafœtida.* [B, 88.]

CYRIACUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-i(i^2)′a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **κυριακός** (from **κύριος**, a master). Magisterial, lordly; as a n. m., see ASCLEPIOS (2d def.).

CYRILLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of the *Berberales*, comprising *Cyrilla, Mylocaryum*, and *Elliottia.* The *Cyrilleæ* (Fr., *cyrillées*) are a small group of dicotyledonous plants, by Endlicher made a family of the *Bicornes*, related to the *Ericaceæ*, comprising *Cyrilla* and *Cliftonia;* subsequently a family of the *Frangulaceæ*, comprising the same genera; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Vaccinieæ*, comprising the same genera as Endlicher's; of Planchet, a section of the *Ericeæ*, including the same genera with the addition of *Purdiæa* and *Elliottia;* of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a distinct order, comprising *Cyrilla, Cliftonia*, and *Costæa*, placed in the same cohort with the *Ilicineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CYRO (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku^6)′ro. See SIRO.

CYROUENNE (Fr.), n. Se-ru-a^{3}n. The *Melia azedarach.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYROYENNE (Fr.), **CYROYER** (Fr.), n's. Se-rwa^3-ya^{3}n, -ya. The genus *Rheedia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**C. d'Espagne.** The *Rheedia americana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYRSOTOMY, n. Su^{5}r-so^{2}t′o-mi^2. See CIRSOTOMY.

CYRTANDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-a^{3}n(a^{3}n)-dra-(dra^3)′se^3(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyrtandracées.* 1. Of Jack, the *Gesneraceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. 2. Of Nees, a family of the *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising the *Trichosporeæ* and the *C. veræ* (consisting of *Cyrtandra, Whitia, Didymocarpus*, and *Loxonia*). 3. Of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ.* The *Cyrtandreæ* are: 1. Of Blume, a section of the *Bignoniaceæ*, including *Cyrtandra, Whitia, Rhynchothechum, Loxonia, Centronia*, and *Kuhlia.* 2. Of Bartling, a division of the *Acanthaceæ*, comprising *Cyrtandra, Henckelia, Loxonea, Lysionotus*, and *Trichosporum.* 3. Of G. Don, a subtribe of the *Cyrtandraceæ*, comprising the same genera as Blume's (with the exception of *Kuhlia*), and in addition *Utania* and *Fieldia.* 4. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Orobancheæ.* 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Gesneraceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Columneæ, Eucyrtandreæ, Æschynantheæ, Beslerieæ*, and *Didymocarpeæ.* The *Cyrtandridæ* are a tribe of the *Cyrtandreæ*, consisting of *Cyrtandra, Whitia, Rhynchothecum*, and *Fieldia.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYRTANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-a^{3}n(a^{3}n)′the^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cyrtanthées.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amaryllideæ*, comprising *Gastronema, Bravoa, Cyrtanthus, Urceolina*, etc. 2. Of Kunth, a subtribe of the *Amaryllineæ*, consisting of *Vallota, Cyrtanthus*, and *Cyphonema.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYRTIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)′i^{2}d-a^3. Fr., *cyrtidés.* A family of the *Monopylæa.* [L, 121.]

CYRTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **κυρτίδιον** (dim. of **κύρτος**), a little basket. In botany, a dimidiate and operculate conceptacle. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYRTOBLASTÆ [Presl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)′e(a^3-e^2). From **κυρτός**, crooked, and **βλαστή**, a sprout. See CURVEMBRYÆ.

CYRTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **κυρτός**, convex, and **κεφαλή**, the head. Fr., *cyrtocéphale.* Having a short head; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cyrtocephali*, a family of the *Gastropterygii.* [L, 41, 180.]

CYRTOCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}r′i^{2}f(u^{6}f)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **κυρτός**, convex, and **κορυφή**, the crown of the head. Ger., *cyrtocoryph.* Having an angle of from 122° to 132° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. EUTHYCORYPHUS and HOMALOCORYPHUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYRTODES (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-od′ez(as). See CYRTOID.

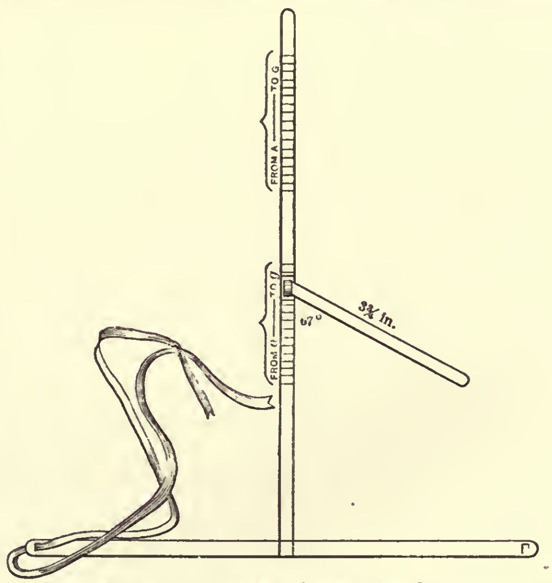
CYRTOGRAPH, n. Su^{5}rt′o-gra^{3}f. From **κυρτός**, curved, and **γράφειν**, to write. See CYRTOMETER.

CYRTOGRAPHIE (Fr.), n. Ser-to-gra^{3}f-e. The art or process of making reduced fac-similes of the outlines of curved surfaces (of the skull, the chest, etc.) by means of recording cyrtometers. [Maurel, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Nov. 15, 1887, p. 399.]

CYRTOID, adj. Su^{5}rt′oid. Gr., **κυρτώδης**, **κυρτοειδής** (from **κυρτός**, crooked, and **εἶδος**, resemblance). Lat., *cyrtodes, cyrtoides.* Fr., *cyrtoïde.* Ger., *buckelähnlich.* Hump-like. [A, 322.]

CYRTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o′ma^3. Gen., *cyrtom′atos* (*-is*). Gr., **κύρτωμα**. A convexity, natural or pathological. [A, 387; L, 50.]

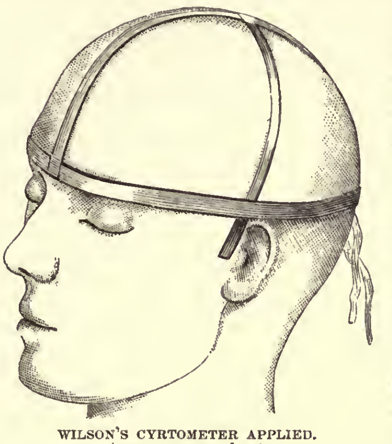
CYRTOMETER, n. Su^{5}rt-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *cyrtometrum* (from **κυρτός**, convex, and **μέτρον**, a measure). Fr., *cyrtomètre.* Ger., *Wölbungsmesser.* An instrument for measuring the curve of any portion of the body. The name is sometimes applied to callipers for measuring the diameters of the chest. [A, 322; D; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Wilson's c.** A special c. devised by C. Wilson for ascertaining the position, length, and direction of the fissure of Sylvius in the living subject. It consists of three strips of flexible metal and a tape for securing it *in situ.* "The broadest transverse strip passes coronally



WILSON'S CYRTOMETER. (AFTER HARE, *l. c.*)

round the forehead, corresponding with the glabella and the external angular process; the narrower longitudinal strip passes backward from the glabella in the middle line to the occiput. This strip

is marked with two scales of letters: capitals in its posterior fourth, and small letters about the middle of the strip. These two scales bear an exact relation to one another, calculated to suit in the application of the instrument to any ordinary head. Measured from the glabella backward, the distance to any given small letter is 55·7 per cent. of the distance from the glabella to the corresponding capital letter; thus, when any capital letter falls directly over the inion, the corresponding small letter will coincide with the top of the fissure. A third narrow reversible strip slides on the longitudinal strip of metal, marking an angle of 67°, opening forward, and marked at 3⅜ inches from its attached end, thus giving the length and direction of the fissure on the surface of the head." [A. W. Hare, "Lancet," March 3, 1888, p. 407.]



WILSON'S CYRTOMETER APPLIED.
(AFTER HARE, *l. c.*)

CYRTOMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o(o^{3})-me^{2}t-op'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κυρτός, convex, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Ger., *cyrtometop.* In craniometry, having an angle of between 120° and 130·5° formed by the intersection (at the point highest above a plane touching the punctum bregmatis and the punctum naso-frontale, the plane being horizontal) of two lines drawn one from each of those puncta. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, suppl. (L).] Cf. ENTHYMETOPUS and HOMALOMETOPUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYRTOMETRY, n. Su^{5}rt-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^{2}. Fr., *cyrtométrie.* Ger., *Wölbungsmessung.* The use of the cyrtometer. [L, 41.]

CYRTONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κυρτός, crooked, and νόσος, a disease. An old name for rickets. [L, 116.]

CYRTOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o(o^{3})-pi^{2}s-tho(tho^{3})-kra(kra^{3})'ni^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κυρτός, convex, and ὀπισθοκράνιον, the occiput. In craniometry, having the angle formed (at the highest point on the inner surface of the occipital bone above a horizontal plane touching the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance between 117° and 140°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, suppl. (L).] Cf. ENTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS and HOMALOPISTHOCRANIUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYRTOSIPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-o(o^{3})-si^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From κυρτός, convex, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *cyrtosiphyte.* Of Necker, a genus (family) of plants, comprising *Ricinus, Croton, Luntia, Cinogasum, Aroton, Brunsvia, Chrozophora, Clutia, Cratochwilia, Plunkenetia, Acalypha, Stellingia, Mercurialis, Omphalea, Tragia, Phylanthus, Sapium, Hippomane,* etc. [B, 270 (α, 24).]

CYRTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyrtos'eos (-is).* Gr., κύρτωσις. 1. A certain form of hereditary dyscrasia, included by Good in Class III (*Hœmatica*), Order IV (*Dysthetica*), in which the head is bulky and prominent anteriorly, the stature stunted, and the spine curved. [α, 25.] 2. See KYPHOSIS.—**C. cretinismus.** Of Good, an hereditary condition in which the c. affects chiefly the head and neck. The countenance is vacant and stupid, the mental faculties are feeble or idiotic, and the sensibilities are obtuse. Enlargement of the thyreoid is a frequent concomitant (see CRETINISM). [α, 25.]—**C. rhachia.** A form of osseous maldevelopment in which the spine is crooked, the ribs are depressed, the articular epiphyses are enlarged and spongy, and the belly is tumid, the mental faculties being clear and even their development premature (see RICKETS). [Good (α, 25).]

CYRTOTES (Lat.), n. f. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)'o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *cyrtotet'os (-is).* Gr., κυρτότης. See CYRTOMA.

CYRTURANUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{5}rt(ku^{6}rt)-u^{2}r(ur)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κυρτός, convex, and οὐρανός, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *cyrturan.* Having an angle of between 132° and 147·5° formed (at the point of the roof of the mouth highest above a horizontal plane touching the posterior nasal spine and the punctum præmaxillare) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from those points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, suppl. (L).] Cf. ENTHYURANUS and HOMALURANUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYSOS (Lat.), **CYSSAROS** (Lat.), **CYSSARUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si(ku^{6})'so^{2}s, si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)'sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κυσός, κύσσαρος. See CYSTHOS.

CYSSOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-sot'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyssot'idos (-is).* Fr., *cyssote.* Of R. A. Vogel, the lower end of the rectum. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

CYST, n. Si^{2}st. Gr., κύστις. Lat., *cystis.* Fr., *kyste.* Ger., *Cyste, Sackgeschwulst.* It., *cisti.* Sp., *quiste, cista.* An organized structure consisting of a distinct sac-like wall together with its contents, especially one of pathological formation or abnormal development.—**Adventitious c.** Lat., *cystis adventitia.* Fr., *kyste adventive.* A c.-like wall formed around a foreign body or an effusion.—**Air-c.** See *Gaseous c.*—**Alveolar c.** Fr., *kyste alvéolaire.* Ger., *Alveolarcyste.* A c. connected with the alveolus of a tooth. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Aneurysmal c.** Fr., *kyste anévrysmal.* The sac of an aneurysm. [A, 301.]—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *kyste apoplectique.* Ger., *apoplektische Cyste.* An adventitious c. formed around a cerebral effusion of blood. [D, 3.]—**Arachnoid c.** Fr., *kyste arachnoïdien.* A meningeal hæmatoma. [Virchow (A, 301).]—**Atheromatous c.** Ger., *Atheromcyste.* See ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**Autogenous c.** A c. having an independent life, and being capable of secreting its own contents or producing solid growths. [Paget (E).]—**Blood-c.** Fr., *kyste hématique* (ou *sanguin*). A c. formed around effused blood and containing blood or its remains. [A, 301.]—**Boyer's c.** A subhyoid c. ["Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Branchial c.** Fr., *kyste branchial.* Ger., *Kiemengangcyste.* A c. of the neck formed by defective closure of an embryonic branchial cleft. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Bursal c.** A c.-like enlargement of a bursa. [E.]—**Butter-c.** Ger., *Buttercyste.* A retention-c. of the mammary gland containing a butter-like material. [Marchand (A, 319); "Practitioner," Oct., 1886, p. 289.]—**Cholesteatomatous c.** See CHOLESTEATOMA.—**Coccygeal c.** Any c. growing from or in the tissues about the coccyx. [J. McCarthy, "Lancet," May 12, 1888, p. 920.]—**Compound c.** See *Multilocular c.*—**Colloid c.** A c. containing colloid material.—**Conjunctival c.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de la conjonctive.* Ger., *Bindehautcyste.* A rare form of c. usually appearing as a sharply defined, spheroidal or hemispheroidal prominence, about as large as a pea and transparent, occasionally met with near the corneal margin. It is congenital and distinct from the true dermoid c. [F.]—**Cowperian c., Cowper's c.** A c. formed in the vulvo-vaginal gland or its duct. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**Cutaneous c., Cuticular c.** 1. A c. developed in the skin. 2. See *Dermoid c.*—**C. of the broad ligament.** Fr., *kyste du ligament large.* A c. springing from the ovary or the epoophoron and developed between the layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**C. of the iris.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de l'iris.* Ger., *Kyste der Regenbogenhaut.* A rare form of c. almost always of traumatic origin. It usually appears as a small, transparent vesicle on the surface of the iris, with either a broad base or a small pedicle. The contents may be limpid or opaque, fluid or semi-solid. [F.]—**Daughter-c.** A secondary c. developed within another c.—**Dentigerous c.** A c. containing teeth, either a dermoid c. or one connected with an embryonic dental capsule. [E.]—**Dermoid c.** Fr., *kyste dermoïque* (ou *dermoïde*). Ger., *dermoide Cyste, Cysto-Dermoid.* A c. the wall of which consists of a skin-like structure, often true skin, and which sometimes contains hair, sebaceous matter, and, when occurring in the ovary, bony and dental formations. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Dilatation-c.** See *Retention-c.*—**Echinococcus-c.** See under ECHINOCOCCUS.—**Epidermal c.** See ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**Extravasation-c., Exudation-c., False c.** See *Adventitious c.*—**Follicular c.** Fr., *kyste folliculaire.* Ger., *folliculäre Cyste, Follicularcyste.* A retention-c. of a follicle. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Gaseous c.** Fr., *kyste aériforme* (ou *gazeux*). Ger., *Luftcyste.* A c. containing gas (*e. g.*, in colpo-hyperplasia cystica).—**Hæmatic c.** See *Blood-c.*—**Hæmorrhagic arachnoid c.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**Hairy c.** Fr., *kyste pileux.* Ger., *Haarcyste.* A dermoid c. containing hair. [A, 301.]—**Hydatid c.** See under ECHINOCOCCUS.—**Hydroc'.** A c. containing watery contents. [E.]—**Hygromatous c.** See HYGROMA.—**Intraligamentous c.** See *C. of the broad ligament.*—**Labial c.** A c. on the lip or on the labium pudendi. [E.]—**Meibomian c.** See CHALAZION.—**Milk-c.** Fr., *kyste laiteux.* Ger., *Milchcyste.* A cystic dilatation of a galactophorous duct, containing milk. [E.]—**Morgagnian c.** See HYDATID *of Morgagni.*—**Mother-c.** The original (external) c. of a multilocular cystoma.—**Mucoid c.** Fr., *kyste mucoïde.* A branchial c.; so called because its walls are developed from mucous membrane. [Lannelongue, "Progr. méd.," Jan. 26, 1889, p. 73.]—**Mucous c.** A retention-c. formed in a mucous follicle or in the duct of a muciparous gland. [E.]—**Multilocular c.** Fr., *kyste multiloculaire* (ou *cloisonné*). Ger., *multiloculare* (oder *mehrkammerige*) *Cyste.* A c. containing several compartments, usually by the formation of secondary c's within a mother-c. [A, 301.]—**Nabothian c.** Fr., *glande de Naboth.* A dilated mucous follicle of the cervix uteri. [A, 301.]—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *kyste ovarien.* Ger., *Ovarialcyste.* See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.—**Parent-c.** See *Mother-c.*—**Parovarian c.** Fr., *kyste para-ovarique.* Ger., *Parovarialcyste.* A c. springing from the epoophoron.—**Phylloid c.** Of Müller, a cystic adenosarcoma.—**Piliferous c.** See *Hairy c.*—**Primary c.** See *Autogenous c.* and *Mother-c.*—**Proliferation c., Proliferative c., Proliferous c.** Fr., *kyste prolifératif.* Ger., *Proliferationscyste.* 1. The mother-c. of a multilocular cystoma. 2. Of Paget, a c. containing solid outgrowths from its wall (the *sero-cystic tumor* of Brodie; the *cystoid adenocele* of Birkett). [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Proligerous c.** Of Paget, a cystic adenosarcoma.—**Recurring proliferous c.** See *Proligerous c.*—**Renal c.** A cyst-like dilatation of the kidney.—**Resting c.** See HYPNOCYST.—**Retention c.** Fr., *kyste par rétention.* Ger., *Retentionscyste.* A c. formed by the accumulation of products of secretion in a follicle or a gland or its duct in consequence of obstruction of the outlet.—**Rice-grain c.** Fr., *kyste synovial tendineux* (ou *synovite*) *à grains riziformes, kyste hordéiforme.* Ger., *reisskörperchenenthaltendes Hygrom.* A cystic dilatation of a synovial sheath containing rice-like bodies. [Weiss, "Rev. de chir.," June, 1885, p. 449.]—**Salivary c.** A retention-c. of the duct of a salivary gland.—**Sanguineous c.** Fr., *kyste sanguin.* Ger., *Blutcyste.* 1. See *Blood-c.* 2. Any c. containing blood, either from hæmorrhage from its wall or from the establishment of communication with a neighboring blood-vessel. [Gluck, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1886, No. 5; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 18, 1886, p. 333.]—**Sebaceous c.** Lat., *cystis sebacea.* Fr., *kyste sébacé.* Ger., *Balggeschwulst.* See ATHEROMA (1st def.).—**Secondary c.** Fr., *kyste secondaire.* Ger., *secundäre Cyste.* See *Daughter-c.*—**Seminal c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique.* Ger., *Samencyste.* Syn.: *spermatocele.* A retention-c. of a tubulus seminiferus. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Serous c.** Fr., *kyste séreux.* Ger., *seröse Cyste.* A c. con-

taining a clear, watery liquid. [E.]—**Simple c., Single c.** See *Unilocular c.*—**Spermatic c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique.* 1. See *Seminal c.* 2. A spermatoblast when it has become considerably increased in size and its nuclei have been multiplied by segmentation. [A, 15.]—**Sublingual c.** A c. situated under the tongue.—**Sublingual mucous c.** A c. due to obstruction of the duct of a mucous gland of Rivini. [E.]—**Synovial c.** A cystic enlargement of a synovial sheath or bursa. [D. A. Power, "Brit. Med. Jour.," March 21, 1885, p. 595.]—**Tarsal c.** See CHALAZION.—**Testicular c.** See *Seminal c.*—**Thyreoid c.** A c. connected with the thyreoid body. [E.]—**Umbilical c.** A congenital c. situated at the navel. According to Tillman, it is formed by the shutting off of a portion of the stomach during fœtal life. [Roser, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1887, No. 14; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 726.]—**Unilocular c.** Fr., *kyste uniloculaire.* Ger., *uniloculäre* (oder *einkammerige*) *Cyste.* A c. having only a single cavity.—**Urinary c.** Ger., *Harncyste.* A c. of the kidney, usually thin-walled, projecting beneath the capsule, and consisting of the cortical substance, containing a clear, yellowish liquid. [Marchand (A, 319).]

CYSTADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an)-o′-ma^3. Gen., *cystadenom′atos (-is).* For deriv., see CYST and ADENOMA. An adenoma containing cysts. [A, 326.]—**C. papilliferum.** A c. with papillary growths on the inner surface of the cyst-walls. [A, 326.]

CYSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *cystalgie.* Ger., *Blasenschmerz.* Pain, especially neuralgia, in the bladder. [A, 301; D, 35; L, 50.]

CYSTANASTROPHE (Lat.), **CYSTANASTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′tro^{2}f-e(a), -a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-trof(tro^{2}f)′-i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἀναστροφή, inversion. Fr., *cystanastrophie.* Ger., *Cystanastrophie, Umkehrung der Blase.* Inversion of the urinary bladder. [L, 50, 135.]

CYSTANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, α priv., and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cystanencéphalie.* Ger., *Blasengehirn.* See CYSTENCEPHALIA.

CYSTATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rof(ro^{2}f)′-i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Ger., *Blasendarrsucht.* Atrophy of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{4}k′(a^3′u^{4}ch^2)-e^{2}n(an). From κύστις, the bladder, and αὐχήν, the neck. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Blasenhals.* The neck of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTAUCHENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{4}k(a^3-u^{4}ch^2)-e^{2}n-(an)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cystauchenit′idos (-is).* For deriv., see CYSTAUCHEN and *-itis.** Ger., *Blasenhalsentzündung.* Inflammation of the neck of the urinary bladder. [E.]

CYSTAUCHENOTOMY, n. Si^{2}st-a^{4}k-e^{2}n-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *cystauchenotomia* (from κύστις, the bladder, αὐχήν, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *cystauchénotomie.* Ger., *Blasenhalsschnitt.* Incision of the neck of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{4}x′(a^3′u^{4}x)-e(a). From κύστις, the bladder, and αὔξη, enlargement. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Blasenvergrösserung. Blasenverdickung.* Enlargement, especially thickening, of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)′e(a). Gen., *cyst′es.* Gr., κύστη. 1. See CYSTIS. 2. See VULVA.

CYSTE (Ger.), n. Tsu^{6}st′e^2. See CYST.—**Bindehautc′.** See *Conjunctival* CYST.—**C′ngeschwulst** (Ger.). A cystic tumor. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Einfache C., Einkammerige C.** See *Unilocular* CYST.—**Erweichungsc′.** A cyst left after the breaking down of a clot, etc.; usually not a true cyst, but a collection of soft connective tissue with its meshes filled with liquid. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Harnc′.** See *Urinary* CYST.—**Kiemengangc′.** See *Branchial* CYST.—**Luftc′.** See *Gaseous* CYST.—**Mehrkammerige C.** See *Multilocular* CYST.—**Milchc′.** See *Milk*-CYST.—**Morgagni′sche C.** See HYDATID *of Morgagni.*—**Samenc′.** See *Seminal* CYST.—**Seifenc′.** A form of milk-cyst containing a soapy material. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Zusammengesetzte C.** See *Multilocular* CYST.

CYSTECTASY, n. Si^{2}st-e^{2}k′ta^{2}s-i^2. Lat., *cystectasis, cystectasia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and ἔκτασις, dilatation). Fr., *cystectasie.* Ger., *Cystectasie, Blasenerweiterung.* A method of extracting foreign bodies from the bladder by dividing the membranous part of the urethra and dilating the prostatic portion. A forceps is then introduced and the foreign body removed. [Moreland (*a*, 18).]

CYSTECTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^{2}k′tom(to^{2}m)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κύστις, a sac, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. See CYSTOTOME *emporte-pièce.*

CYSTEINE, n. Si^{2}st′e^2-en. Fr., *cystéine.* Ger., *Cystein.* A basic derivative of cystin, having, according to Baumann ["Ztschr. f. physiol Chem.," viii, p. 299], the formula once assigned to cystine, $C_3H_7NSO_2$. From this body are formed the derivatives known as phenylcystine, bromphenylcystine, chlorphenylcystine, etc. [B.]

CYSTELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *cystelcos′eos (-is).* From κύστις, the bladder, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ger., *Harnblasengeschwür.* Ulceration of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *cystencéphalie.* A monstrosity characterized by a bag-like structure in place of the brain. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 322); L, 41, 49, 50.]

CYSTENCEPHALUS [St.-Hilaire] (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cystencéphale.* Ger., *Blasenkopf.* A monster characterized by cystencephalia. [A, 322.]

CYSTENCHYME (Fr.), n. Sest-a^{3}n^2-kem. From κύστις, a sac, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A parenchymatous tissue found in certain sponges, consisting largely of oval cells with fluid contents. [L, 121.]

CYSTEODERMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{2}st)-e^2-o(o^3)-de^{2}rm-(du^{6}rm)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Coleoptera.* [L.]—**C. armatus.** A species very common in Arizona and parts of California having feeble vesicating properties. [L, 22.]

CYSTEOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^2-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cysteogens′eos (-gen′esis).* From κύστις, the bladder, and γένεσις, generation. Ger., *Blasenbildung.* The formation of a cyst. [A, 322.]

CYSTEOLAPAROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^2-o(o^3)-la^{2}p(la^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}t-om(o^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, λαπάρα, the belly, and τέμνειν, to cut. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.

CYSTEOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-e^2-o^{2}l′i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κυστεόλιθος (from κύστις, the bladder, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *cystéolithe.* Ger., *Blasenstein.* A vesical calculus. [L, 41, 50.]

CYSTERCOID, n. Si^{2}st-u^{6}rk′oid. A cysticercus. [L, 182.]

CYSTERNA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-u^{6}rn(e^{2}rn)′a^3. See CISTERNA.

CYSTHÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-he^{2}m-(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-id(ed)′ez(e^{2}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and αἱμοῤῥοΐδες, hæmorrhoids. Fr., *cysthémorrhoïdes.* Ger., *Blasenhämorrhoïden.* Hæmorrhoids of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-the^{2}l-kos′i^{2}s. See CYSTELCOSIS.

CYSTHEPATICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-the^{2}p(thap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κυσθηπατικός (from κύστις, the bladder, and ἧπαρ, the liver). Fr., *cysthépatique.* Belonging to or connected with the liver and the gall-bladder. [L, 41, 50.]

CYSTHEPATOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-the^{2}p(thap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Lithiasis of the gall-bladder and of the bile-ducts. [A, 322.]

CYSTHEPATOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-the^{2}p(thap)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l′i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, ἧπαρ, the liver, and λίθος, a stone. A concrement formed in the gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-thi(the)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *cysthit′idos (-is).* From κύσθος, the vulva. Ger., *Entzündung der Mutterscheide* (oder *der äusseren weiblichen Schaamtheile*). Inflammation of the vagina or of the vulva. [A, 322.]

CYSTHOS (Lat.), **CYSTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)′tho^{2}s, -thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., κύσθος. Any aperture, especially the anus and the vulva. [L, 50.]

CYSTHYGROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-thi(thu^6)-gro′ma^3. Gen., *cysthygrom′atos (-is).* For deriv., see CYST and HYGROMA. Fr., *cysthygrome.* Ger., *Sacklymphgeschwulst.* A cystico-lymphatic tumor. [L, 50.]

CYSTHYPERSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)-thi(thu^6)-pu^{6}r-(pe^{2}r)-sa^{3}r-kos′i^{2}s. From κύστις, the bladder, ὑπέρ, above measure and σάρκωσις, a fleshy growth. Fr., *cysthypersarcose.* Ger., *Harn, blasengewächs, fleischige Verdickung der Harnblasenhäute.* Muscular hypertrophy of the walls of the bladder. [A, 322; E; L, 50.]

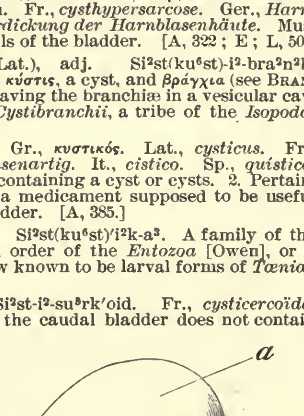
CYSTIBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύστις, a cyst, and βράγχια (see BRANCHIA). Fr., *cystibranche.* Having the branchiæ in a vesicular cavity; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cystibranchii,* a tribe of the *Isopoda.* [L, 41.]

CYSTIC, adj. Si^{2}st′i^{2}k. Gr., κυστικός. Lat., *cysticus.* Fr., *cystique.* Ger., *cystisch, blasenartig.* It., *cistico.* Sp., *quistico.* 1. Cyst-like, consisting of or containing a cyst or cysts. 2. Pertaining to a bladder. 3. As a n., a medicament supposed to be useful in diseases of the urinary bladder. [A, 385.]

CYSTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)′i^{2}k-a^3. A family of the *Sterelmintha* [Rudolphi], an order of the *Entozoa* [Owen], or a family of the *Tænioidea,* now known to be larval forms of *Tæniæ.* [L, 127, 296.]

CYSTICERCOID, n. Si^{2}st-i^2-su^{6}rk′oid. Fr., *cysticercoïde.* The larva of a *Tænia* when the caudal bladder does not contain fluid. [L, 340.] Cf. PLEROCERCUS.

CYSTICERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^2-su^{6}rk-(ke^{2}rk)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύστις, a sac, and κέρκος, a tail. Fr., *cysticerque.* Ger., *Blasenwurm, Finne, Blasenschwanz.* Syn.: *bladder-worm.* 1. Of the older authorities, a genus of the *Cystica.* 2. The scolex of a *Tænia* when it is encysted in the body of its host and consists of a single head provided with hooks and suckers connected with a bladder-like expansion. [L. 121, 147.] Cf. ECHINOCOCCUS.—**C. acanthotrias.** The c. of the *Tænia acanthotrias.* [L, 121.]—**C. albopunctata.** See *C. cellulosæ.*—**C. bicornis.** See DISCERAS *rudis.*—**C. bovis.** See *C. saginata.*—**C. canis.** See



CYSTICERCUS FROM THE TÆNIA SOLIUM. (AFTER SOMMER).
a, embryonic cyst, or vesicle, of the tail, *b*, head of the worm, with sucking apparatus; *c*, the neck.

C. cellulosæ.—**C. cellulosæ.** Fr., *cysticerque ladrique.* Ger., *Zellgewebs-Blasenschwanz, Hülsenwurm, Schweinefinne.* The larval stage of *Tænia solium*, found oftenest in the lower animals, as a rule in the pig, but sometimes in man. It has a quadrangular head, a long, cylindrical body, and an elliptical, caudal vesicle, and is from 10 to 15 mm. in length. Its presence is rarely noticed in man except in the eye or the brain; when lodged in the serous cavities of the body it is free, but elsewhere it is found in cysts, sometimes as large as a hazel-nut. [L.] Cf. MEASLES.—**C. clavatus.** See *C. tenuicollis.*—**C. coprinus.** See *C. tenuicollis.*—**C. dicysta.** A c. found in the cranial cavity of man. [Laennec (L, 17).]—**C. finna.** See *C. cellulosæ.*—**C. fischeriana.** A c. found by Fischer in the chorioid plexus of man. [Laennec (L, 17).]—**C. fistularis.** A c. sometimes found in the peritonæum of the horse. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**C. globosa, C. lineata.** See *C. tenuicollis.*—**C. mediocanellata.** See *C. saginata.*—**C. multilocularis.** See *C. racemosa.*—**C. ovis.** A variety of c. found by Cobbold in the muscles of the sheep. [B, 182.]—**C. pisiformis.** The embryo of *Tænia serrata.* [B, 182.] See *C. cellulosæ.*—**C. pyriformis.** See *C. cellulosæ.*—**C. racemosa** [Zenker]. A c. which sends a number of branches, or processes, into the arachnoid of the brain. [L, 121.]—**C. saginata, C. tæniæ mediocanellatæ, C. tæniæ saginatæ.** The larval condition of the *Tænia mediocanellata.* [L, 16.]—**C. telæ cellulosæ.** See *C. cellulosæ.*—**C. tenuicollis.** Fr., *bourse, bouteille.* The scolex of *Tænia marginata*, found in the abdominal organs of man. [L, 16.]—**C. turbinata** [Köberlé]. A variety in which the process connecting the head and the bladder is twisted. [L, 121.]—**C. visceralis.** See *C. tenuicollis.*

CYSTICHOLOSTÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTICHOLOSTÉNOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Ses-te-ko-lo-sta-ne, -no-ze. From κύστις, the bladder, χολή, bile, and στένωσις, constriction. Stenosis of the gall-bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^2-si(ke). 1. A family of the *Tæniadæ* whose larvæ are cysticerci. 2. An order of the *Helminthes.* The *Cysticidæ* are the *Cystica* of Rudolphi. [L, 121, 231, 243, 340.]

CYSTICLES [Owen], n. pl. Si^{2}st'i^2-k'lz. See *Marginal* BODIES.

CYSTICOXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}k-o^{2}x-id(u^{6}d)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Wollaston, cystin. [A, 322.]

CYSTICULE, n. Si^{2}st'i^2-ku^{2}l. Lat., *cysticula* (dim. of *cystis*). Fr., *c.* In certain fishes, a division of the vestibule, which contains an otolith. [L, 14.]

CYSTID, n. Si^{2}st'i^{2}d. Fr., *cystide.* The cell or case which contains a polypid. [L, 353.]

CYSTIDÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}d-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-id(ed)'ez(e^{2}s). See CYSTHÆMORRHOIDES, and for other words in *Cystid-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cyst-* or *Cysth-*.

CYSTIDE (Fr.), n. Ses-ted. See CYSTID and CYSTIDIUM.

CYSTIDEA (Lat.), n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}d'e-a^3. An order of the *Echinodermata.* [L, 121, 173, 196.]

CYSTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cystidion, cystide.* Ger., *Bläschen.* 1. A cell of the basidium or arcus of *Fungi* which, according to N. G. Smith, opens by an operculum at the top to discharge its granules, which he considers the analogues of antherozooids. 2. Of Link, a menospermous fruit which does not adhere to the calyx; the *utricle* of Gärtner, the *carcerule* of Mirbel. [B, 1, 19, 77 (α, 24).]

CYSTIDOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)''i^{2}d-o(o^3)-mi-(mu^6)-e^{2}l-o'ma^3. Gen., *cystidomyelom'atos (-is).* From κύστις, the bladder, and μυελός, the brain (see also *-oma**). Ger., *Blasenmarkschwamm.* Medullary cancer of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTIDOTRACHELOTOMY, n. Si^{2}st''i^{2}d-o-tra^{2}k-e^{2}l-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See CYSTAUCHENOTOMY.

CYSTIFELLEOTOMY, n. Si^{2}st-i^2-fe^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.

CYSTIGÉNÈTE (Fr.), adj. Ses-te-zha-ne^{2}t. From κύστις, a sac, and γενετή, origin. Developed in a sporangelum. [A, 385.]

CYSTIGNATHI (Lat.), **CYSTIGNATHIDÆ** (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}g-na(na^3)'thi(the), -na^{2}th(na^{3}th)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From κύστις, a sac, and γνάθος, the jaw. A family of the *Arcifera.* [L, 204, 288.]

CYSTINE, n. Si^{2}st'i^{2}n. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cystin.* It., Sp., *cistina.* Syn.: *cystic oxide* [Wollaston]. A body occurring in minute tabular hexagonal crystals, in urine and in the kidneys, and sometimes forming a constituent of calculi. It is a sulphur derivation of serine and has the formula $C_3H_7NO_2S$. According to Baumann and Preusse ("Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 307), it is isomeric with pyruric acid in which an atom of oxygen is replaced by a molecule of hydrogen sulphide and one of ammonium; $C_3H_7NO_2S{=}CH_3-C\begin{smallmatrix}\diagup(SH)(NH_2)\\ \diagdown CO.OH\end{smallmatrix}$. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

CYSTINEUX (Fr.), adj. Ses-ten-u^6. See CYSTINOUS. [A, 301.]

CYSTINGORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}r-ro^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From κύστιγξ, a little sac, and ῥόγχος (see RHONCHUS). See *Vesicular* RÂLE.

CYSTINOUS, adj. Si^{2}st'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *cystineux.* Containing cystin. [A, 301.]

CYSTINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}n-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From κύστις (see CYSTINE), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *cystinurie.* Ger., *Cystinurie.* That condition of the system in which cystine is voided with the urine. [D, 1; α, 18.]

CYSTINX (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *cysting'os (-is).* Gr., κύστιγξ (dim. of κύστις). A vesicle. [L, 94.]

CYSTIPATHY, n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *cystipathia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *cystipathie.* Ger., *Blasenkrankheit.* Any disease of the urinary bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTIPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Rugosa.* [L, 121.]

CYSTIRRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji(gi^2)-a^3. See CYSTORRHAGIA, and for other words in *Cystirr-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cystorr-*.

CYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyst'eos (-is).* Gr., κύστις. Fr., *vessie* (1st def.), *kyste* (2d def.). Ger., *Blase.* 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. A cyst.—**C. adventitia.** See *Adventitious* CYST.—**C. bilis, C. choledocha, C. fellea.** Fr., *vésicule biliaire.* Ger., *Gallenblase.* The gall-bladder. [A, 322.]—**C. sebacea.** See *Sebaceous* CYST.

CYSTISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu^{6}st'i^{2}sh. See CYSTIC.

CYSTITIC, adj. Si^{2}st-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *cystiticus.* Pertaining to or affected with cystitis. [A, 322.]

CYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cystit'idos (-is).* From κύστις, the bladder (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cystite.* Ger., *Blasenentzündung, Harnblasenentzündung.* It., *cistite.* Sp., *cistitis.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder. [D, 1.]—**Blennorrhagic c.** See *Gonorrhœal c.*—**Calculous c.** Fr., *cystite calculeuse.* C. due to the presence of a calculus. [L, 41.]—**Cantharidal c.** Fr., *cystite cantharidienne.* C. due to poisoning with cantharides, either taken internally or applied to the skin. [L, 80.]—**Catarrhal c.** Ordinary c.—**Croupous c., Diphtheritic c.** Fr., *cystite pseudo-membraneuse.* Ger., *croupöse C.* See *Exfoliative c.*—**C. fellea.** See CHOLECYSTITIS.—**C. parenchymatosa, C. submucosa, C. subserosa.** Inflammation of the entire thickness of the wall of the bladder. [A, 326.]—**Exfoliative c.** Lat., *c. exfoliativa.* Fr., *cystite exfoliatrice.* Ger., *exfoliative C.* C. resulting in the shedding of a so-called "cast" of the bladder, being either a fibrinous deposit on its interior or more or less of the thickness of its mucous membrane in a state of necrosis.—**Gonorrhœal c.** Fr., *cystite blennorrhagique.* Ger., *Tripperblasenentzündung.* C. due to an extension of gonorrhœa from the urethra. [L, 80.]—**Necrotic c., Pseudo-membranous c.** See *Exfoliative c.*—**Tubercular c.** Fr., *cystite tuberculeuse.* C. due to tuberculosis of the bladder. [L, 87.]—**Varicose c.** Fr., *cystite variqueuse.* C. attended with varicosities of the mucous membrane of the bladder. [L, 88.]

CYSTITOME, n. Si^{2}st'i^2-tom. See CYSTOTOME.

CYSTITOMY, n. Si^{2}st-i^{2}t'o-mi^2. See CYSTOTOMY.

CYSTO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cysto-adenom'atos (-is).* An adenoma that contains cysts.—**C. papilliferum.** A form of tumor in which connective-tissue growth predominates and vascular offshoots from the connective tissue push the epithelium forward into the interior of the cyst, forming minute papillæ. [α, 25.]

CYSTOBLASTE (Fr.), n. Ses-to-bla^{3}st. See CYTOBLAST.

CYSTOBLASTÈME (Fr.), n. Ses-to-blas-te^{2}m. See CYTOBLASTEMA.

CYSTOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. See CYSTORRHŒA.

CYSTOBUBONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si^{2}st-o-bu^2-bo^{2}n'o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and βουβωνοκήλη (see BUBONOCELE). Fr., *cystobubonocèle.* Ger., *Leistenblasen.* An inguinal hernia of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)''o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. See under CARCINOMA.

CYSTOCARP, n. Si^{2}st-o-ka^{3}rp. From κύστις, a sac, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cystocarpe.* Ger., *Cystokarp.* A spore-case of an *Alga*, as in the *Florideæ.* [B, 19, 291 (α, 24).]

CYSTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and καταῤῥοῦς, catarrh. See CYSTORRHŒA.

CYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si^{2}st'o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cystocèle, hernie vésicale.* Ger., *Blasenbruch.* 1. Hernia of a portion of the urinary bladder. 2. Protrusion of an inverted portion of the bladder through the urethra (in the female). 3. A sinking of the floor of the bladder so as to form a swelling encroaching on the vagina or emerging from it. [A, 326.]—**Crural c., Femoral c.** Fr., *cystocèle crurale.* Ger., *Dammblasenbruch.* A femoral hernia of the bladder.—**Inguinal c.** Fr., *cystocèle inguinale.* An inguinal hernia of the bladder.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystocèle périnéale.* Ger., *Schenkelholenblasenbruch.* A hernial protrusion of the bladder through the perinæum. [A, 385.]—**Vaginal c.** See *C.* (3d def.).

CYSTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CYSTENCEPHALUS.

CYSTOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro'ma^3. Gen., *cystochondrom'atos (-is).* Fr., *cysto-chondrome.* An enchondroma that contains cysts. [α, 18.]

CYSTOCLONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-klo^{2}n-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cystoclonièes.* 1. Of Kützing, a family of the *Periblasteæ*, comprising *Cystoclonium* and *Hypnophycus*, and subsequently *Dasyphetæa* and *Hypnea.* 2. Of Agardh, a family of *Algæ*, comprising *Ahnfeldtia, Gymnogongrus, Cysticlonium,* and *Calophyllis.* 3. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphærococceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CYSTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From κύστις, a sac, and κόκκος, a kernel. Ger., *Furchungskern* [Hertwig], *Keimkern* [Strasburger]. Of Haeckel, the nucleus of a *fertilized* ovum; not the same as the nucleus of the unfertilized ovum, which, according to some, disappears after fertilization occurs. [L, 146.]

CYSTOCOLPICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and κόλπος, the vagina. See VESICO-VAGINAL.

CYSTOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cystocolpit'idos* (*-is*). See COLPOCYSTITIS.

CYSTOCOPE, n. Si^{2}st'o-kop. From κύστις, the bladder, and κόπος, a blow. Fr., c. A urethral sound with a plate-like expansion at the end, like that of a stethoscope, for facilitating the perception of the click produced when the other extremity strikes against a vesical calculus. [A, 301.]

CYSTODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cystodialys'eos* (*-is*). From κύστις, the bladder, and διάλυσις, dissolution. Fr., *cystodialyse*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. An old term for a wound of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTODYCRASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTODYCRECTASIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Ses-to-de-kra^{3}z-e, -kre^{2}k-ta^3-ze. Dilatation of the lacrymal sac. [A, 250.]

CYSTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *cystodynie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschmerz*. See CYSTALGIA and CYSTORRHEUMA.

CYSTO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si^{2}st-o-e^{2}nt'e^{2}r-o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἐντεροκήλη (see ENTEROCELE). Fr., *cysto-entérocèle*. Ger., *Blasendarmbruch*. A hernia containing a portion of the bladder and of the intestine. [L, 41.]

CYSTO-ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo(lo^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si^{2}st-o-e^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o-o^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, ἐντερον, an intestine, and ἐπιπλοκήλη, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-entéro-épiplocèle*. A hernia of the urinary bladder, the intestine, and the omentum. [A, 301.]

CYSTO-EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^{2}p-lo(lo^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si^{2}st-o-e^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, and ἐπιπλοκήλη, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-épiplocèle*. A hernia of the bladder and of the omentum. [L, 41, 88.]

CYSTOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-fib(fi^{2}b)-ro'-ma^3. Gen., *cystofibrom'atos* (*-is*). From κύστις, a sac, and *fibra*, a fiber. Fr., *cystofibrome*. Ger., *Cystofibrom*. A fibrous tumor containing cysts. [L, 57.]

CYSTOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-fla^{2}j-(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'ta^3. From κύστις, a bag, and *flagellum*, a scourge. Fr., *cystoflagellés*. Ger., *Blasengeissler*. A group of the *Flagellata* having a vesicular body, consisting of the genus *Noctiluca*. [L, 321.]

CYSTOGENESIS (Lat.), **CYSTOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. Si^{2}st-(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -i^2-a^3. From κύστις, a sac, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *cystogénésie*. Ger., *Balgbildung*. The formation of a cyst. [A, 322.]

CYSTOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-hem'(ha^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *cystohémie*. Congestion of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTOID, adj. Si^{2}st'oid. From κύστις, a sac, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cystoïde*. Ger., *cystenartig*. 1. Cyst-like. 2. Of Rudolphi, see CESTOID. [A, 301.]

CYSTOIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. 1. An order of the *Echinodermata*. 2. A class of the *Tentaculata*.

CYSTOIDEÆ, CYSTOIDEI (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. A family of the *Tæniadæ*, the larvæ of which are cysticercoids. [L, 121, 147, 340.]

CYSTOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-li^{2}p-o'ma^3. Gen., *cystolipom'atos* (*-is*). From κύστις, a sac, and λίπος, fat (see also *-oma**). An encysted lipoma. [A, 301.]

CYSTOLITH, n. Si^{2}st'o-li^{2}th. Lat., *cystolithus* (from κύστις, a sac, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *cystolithe*. Ger., *Blasenstein* (1st def.). 1. A vesical calculus. 2. Of Weddell, a stalked body, mainly composed of calcium carbonate, found in the cells of certain leaves. [B, 291 (α, 24).]

CYSTOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *cystolithias'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Blasensteinkrankheit*. The formation of a concrement in the bladder, also the morbid condition characterized by such formation; gravel. [A, 326.]

CYSTOLITHIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o-li^{2}th'i^{2}k. Lat., *cystolithicus*. Fr., *cystolithique*. Pertaining to cystoliths. [A, 301.]

CYSTOLUTEIN, n. Si^{2}st-o-lu^{2}t'e-i^{2}n. Lutein that is found in cysts, forming red microscopical crystals which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, and in the fatty acids. With nitric acid it turns green, then blue-yellow, becoming finally colorless. [B, 270 (α, 27).]

CYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cystom'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *cystome*. Ger., *Cystom*. A cystic tumor.—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *cystome de l'ovaire*. Ger., *Eierstockscystom*. A tumor of the ovary consisting of one or more cysts, including the simple, the proliferating, and the dermoid cysts. [R. Olshausen (A, 166).]

CYSTOMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-me^{2}r(mar)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., si^{2}st-o-me^{2}r'o-sel. From κύστις, the bladder, μηρός, the thigh, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *cystomérocèle*. Ger., *Blasenschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cystomyxom'atos* (*-is*). From κύστις, a sac, and μύξα, mucus (see also *-oma**). Fr., *cystomyxome*. Ger., *Cystomyxom*. A myxoma containing cysts.

CYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and ὄγκος, a swelling. A swelling of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTONECTÆ [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}k'te(ta^3-e^2). The *Pneumatophoridæ*. [L.]

CYSTONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}f-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *cystonephros'eos* (*-is*). From κύστις, a sac, and νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *cystonéphrose*. Ger., *Sackniere*. A cyst-like enlargement of the kidney.

CYSTONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-nu^{2}r-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, νεύρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *cystonévralgie*. Ger., *Harnblasenneuralgie*. See CYSTALGIA.

CYSTOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *cystoparalys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From κύστις, the bladder, and παράλυσις (see PARALYSIS). Fr., *cysto-paralysie*. Ger., *Blasenlähmung*. Paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPHLEGMATIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o-fle^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *cystophlegmaticus* (from κύστις, the bladder, and φλέγμα, mucus). Fr., *cystophlegmatique*. Pertaining to vesical mucus. [L, 41.]

CYSTOPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-floj(flo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and φλογία, a flame. Fr., *cystophlogie*. See CYSTITIS.

CYSTOPHORE, n. Si^{2}st'o-for. From κύστις, a sac, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *c*. The pedicel of the sporangeium in the *Mucorini*. [A, 385.]

CYSTOPHORÉ (Fr.), adj. Ses-to-fo-ra. Provided with a cystophore. [A, 385.]

CYSTOPHORINA [Gray] (Lat.), n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r-i(e)'-na^3. Fr., *cystophorins*. A tribe of the *Phocidæ*. The *Cystophorinæ* are a subfamily of the *Phocidæ*. [L, 41, 121, 273.]

CYSTOPHTHISIS (Lat.), **CYSTOPHTHOE** (Lat.), n's f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s, -to(tho^3)-e(a). Gen., *cystophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*), *-oph'thoes*. From κύστις, the bladder, and φθίσις, or φθόη, wasting. Fr., *cystophthisie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschwindsucht*. 1. Atrophy of the urinary bladder. [L, 81.] 2. Emaciation, etc., due to chronic disease of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPLAST, n. Si^{2}st'o-pla^{2}st. From κύστις, a sac, and πλάσσειν, to form. A cell. [J.]

CYSTOPLASTIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *cystoplasticus*. Pertaining to cystoplasty. [E.]

CYSTOPLASTY, n. Si^{2}st'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *cystoplastice* (from κύστις, the bladder, and πλαστική [τέχνη understood], plastic art). Fr., *cystoplastie*. Ger., *Cystoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPLECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}k(plak)'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and πληγή, a blow. Fr., *cystoplégie*. Ger., *Cystoplegie, Harnblasenlähmung*. See CYSTOPARALYSIS.

CYSTOPLEGIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o-ple'ji^{2}k. See CYSTOPLECTICUS.

CYSTOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ple^{2}x(plax)'i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and πλῆξις, a blow. See CYSTOPARALYSIS.

CYSTOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}d'-e^2-a(a^3-e^2). Of Presl, a section of aspleniaceous ferns, comprising *Cystopteris*, *Acrophorus*, *Leucostegea*, *Rhagiopteris*, and *Onoclea*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

CYSTOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *cystopter'idos* (*-is*). From κύστις, a sac, and πτερίς, a fern. Fr., *cystoptère*. The bladder-fern; of Bernhardi, a genus of the *Cystopterideæ*. [B, 19, 43, 121 (α, 24).]—**C. fragilis.** The brittle bladder-fern; a European species, having three varieties: *C. vulgaris*, *C. nigrescens*, and *C. dentata*. [B, 242, 275 (α, 24).]

CYSTOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *cystoptos'eos* (*-is*). From κύστις, the bladder, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *cystoptose*. Ger., *Harnblasenvorfall*. Relaxation of the lining of the bladder so that it projects into the urethra. [L, 41.]

CYSTOPYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-e^{2}l-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *cystopyelit'idos* (*-is*). From κύστις, the bladder, and πύελος, a cavity (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the urinary bladder and of the pelvis of the kidney. [Ultzmann (A, 319).]

CYSTOPYIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o-pi'i^{2}k. Lat., *cystopyicus* (from κύστις, the bladder, and πῦον, pus). Fr., *cystopyique*. Pertaining to suppuration of the bladder. [A, 301.]

CYSTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥηγνῦσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *cystorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnblasenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHAPHY, n. Si^{2}st-o^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *cystorrhaphia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and ῥαφή, a suture). Fr., *cystorrhaphie*. Suture of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-ru^{2}m'a^3. Gen., *cystorrheum'atos* (*-is*). From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥεῦμα (see RHEUMATISM). Fr., *cystorrheume*. Ger., *Harnblasenrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cystorrhex'eos* (*-is*). From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Ger., *Blasenriss*. Rupture of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥεῖν, to flow. 1. Catarrh of the urinary bladder. 2. See CYSTORRHAGIA. 3. See POLYURIA. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)-i(e)'-dez(de^{2}s). See CYSTHÆMORRHOIDES.

CYSTORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}n^{2}k-(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and ῥόγχος (see RHONCHUS). Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch*. See *Vesicular* RÂLE.

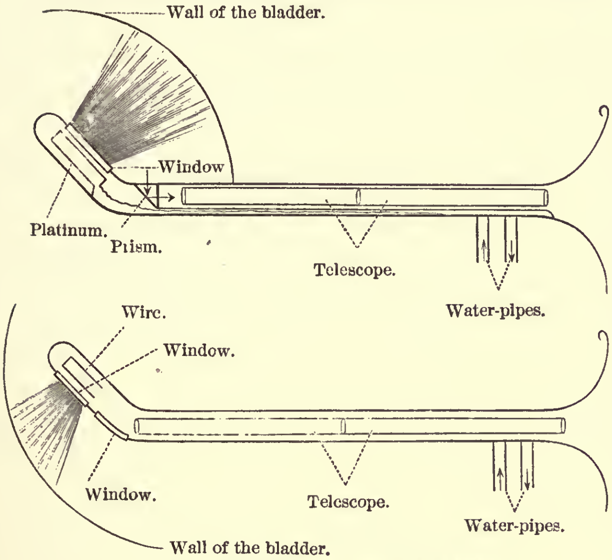
CYSTOSACCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). See Paracystis.

CYSTOSARCOMA (Lat.). n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-sa^{3}r-ko'ma^3. Gen., *cystosarcom'atos (-is)*. Fr., *cysto-sarcome*. Ger., *Balgsarkom*. Of Müller, a sarcoma containing cysts. [A, 301.]—**C. phyllodes.** See *Cystic* adenosarcoma.

CYSTOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cystoschis'eos (-osch'isis)*. From κύστις, the bladder, and σχίσις, a fissure. Ger., *Blasenspaltung*. Congenital fissure of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and σκίρρος (see Scirrhus). Ger., *Harnblasenskirrhus*. Scirrhus of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSCOPE, n. Si^{2}st'o-skop. Lat., *cystoscopium* (from κύστις, the bladder, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cystoskop*. An instrument for the ocular examination of the interior of the urinary bladder. Nitze's c. consists of a closed tube with windows



NITZE'S CYSTOSCOPE. (AFTER W. MEYER.)

through which a pencil of light from a loop of platinum wire rendered incandescent by a galvanic current may be thrown by the aid of a prism, and through which the observer views the vesical mucous membrane, the whole being surrounded by a larger tube through which cold water is kept flowing. [W. Meyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 21, 1888, p. 426.]

CYSTOSCOPY, n. Si^{2}st-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Fr., *cystoscopie*. Ger., *Cystoskopie*. Exploration of the bladder by means of the cystoscope.

CYSTOSE, adj. Si^{2}st'os. See Cystic.

CYSTOSEIRA [Agardh] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-si'(se^2'-i^2)-ra^3. From κύστις, a sac, and σειρά, a rope. Ger., *Blasenschnurtang*. A genus of *Algæ*. The species are found in the Mediterranean, Red, and Indian Seas. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**C. abrotanifolia, C. barbata, C. ericoides, C. granulata, C. sedoides.** Species furnishing the mixture of algals sold in Europe under the name of *Helminthochorton*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**C. siliquosa.** Ger., *schotentragender Blasenschmurtang*. A species from which iodine and crude potash are obtained. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

CYSTOSEIREÆ [Endlicher, Rabenhorst] (Lat.), **CYSTOSEIRIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-si'(se^2-i^2')-re^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe or subsection of the *Fucaceæ*, comprising *Cystoseira*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CYSTOSIS, n. n. Si^{2}st-o-sis. Curvature of the spine. [L, 135.]

CYSTOSOMATOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-som-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, σῶμα, a body, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *cystosomatotomie*. Ger., *Blasenkörperschnitt*. See *Suprapubic* cystotomy.

CYSTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From κύστις, the bladder, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *cystospasme, spasme de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenkrampf*. Spasm of the urinary bladder. [L, 46, 50, 57.]

CYSTOSPASTIC, adj. Si^{2}st-o-spa^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Lat., *cystospasticus*. Fr., *cystospastique*. Ger., *kystospastisch*. Pertaining to spasm of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTOSPERMEÆ [Hasskarl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From κύστις, a sac, and σπέρμα, a seed. A tribe of *Algæ*, comprising *Vesiculifera* and *Bulbochæte*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

CYSTOSPERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cystospermit'idos (-is)*. From κύστις, a sac, and σπέρμα, semen (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cystospermite*. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles. [E.]

CYSTOSPOREI [Léveillé] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-i(e). From κύστις, a sac, and σπορά, seed. Fr., *cystosporé*. A division of *Fungi*, comprising the *Columellei* and *Saprophilei*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

CYSTOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ste(ste^2)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *cystosteatom'atos (-is)*. From κύστις, a sac, and στεάτωμα (see Steatoma). Fr., *cystostéatoma*. A sebaceous cyst. [A, 301.]

CYSTOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o(o^3)-ko(ch^{2}o)'ri^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, and στενοχωρία, narrowness. Ger., *Blasenverengerung*. Stenosis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSTOME, n. Si^{2}st'o-stom. From κύστις, a sac, and στόμα, an aperture. The oral aperture of the *Infusoria* and other low forms of life. [L, 210.]

CYSTOTÆNIA [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-te'-(ta^3'e^2)-ni^2-a^3. From κύστις, a sac, and ταινία (see Tænia). A division of the genus *Tænia*, including those in which the head arises in the wall of the embryonic bladder. [L, 121.]

CYSTOTHROMBOID, adj. Si^{2}st-o-thro^{2}m'boid. Lat., *cystothromboides* (from κύστις, the bladder, θρόμβος, a clot, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cystothromboïde*. Pertaining to clots in the urinary bladder. [L; L, 41.]

CYSTOTOME, n. Si^{2}st'o-tom. Lat., *cystotomus* (from κύστις, the bladder or a sac, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cystotom*, *Steinmesser* (1st def.). 1. An instrument for making or enlarging an opening into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [E.] 2. An instrument invented, it is said, by Lafaye for dividing the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens in the extraction of cataract. It consists of a malleable steel shank which ends in a right-angled hook with a cutting edge. It is introduced through the corneal wound and across and behind the pupil, and the capsule is more or less freely incised. Used in this sense, the word is often written *cystitome*. [F.]—**C. caché** (Fr.). A c. (1st def.) with a concealed blade. [L, 57.]—**C. emporte-pièce** [Rognetta]. Ger., *stückwegnehmender Capselschneider*. A punch-like instrument devised by Rognetta for removing portions of the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataract. [A, 322.]—**Double c.** Fr., *c. double*. A two-bladed c. invented by Dupuytren for incising the bladder in bilateral lithotomy. [A, 301.]

CYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. See Cystotomy.—**C. cum apparatu alto.** See *Suprapubic* cystotomy.—**C. cum apparatu magno.** See *Median* cystotomy.—**C. cum apparatu parvo.** See Apparatus *minor*.—**C. hypogastrica.** See *Suprapubic* cystotomy.—**C. lateralis.** See *Lateral* cystotomy.—**Proctoc'.** See *Rectal* cystotomy.

CYSTOTOMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ses-to-to-me, tsu^{6}s-to-to-me'. See Cystotomy.—**C. hypogastrique** (Fr.). See *Suprapubic* cystotomy.—**C. sous-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Perineal* cystotomy.—**C. sus-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Suprapubic* cystotomy.

CYSTOTOMY, n. Si^{2}st-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *cystotomia* (from κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *cystotomie, incision de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenschnitt, Harnblasenschnitt, Blasenöffnung*. It., *cistotomia*. Sp., *cistotomía*. An operation for gaining access to the interior of the bladder through an incision, although, as in the perineal operation, the incision does not necessarily involve the wall of the bladder itself. [E.]—**Bilateral c.** C. by means of a transverse perineal incision crossing the median line. [E.]—**Colpo-c.** See *Vaginal c.*—**Colpo-uretero-c.** Vaginal c. by means of an incision that exposes the orifice of a ureter, through which drainage of the pelvis of the kidney is then effected. [N. Bozeman, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Mar., Apr., 1888, pp. 255, 368.]—**C. by cutting on the gripe.** Lat., *methodus celsiana*. See Apparatus *minor*.—**Lateral c.** Lat., *cystotomia lateralis*. Fr., *cystotomie latérale*. Ger., *Seitensteinschnitt*. A form of perineal c. in which the incision is carried from the median line to one side, involving the prostate and the neck of the bladder. [E.]—**Median c.** Lat., *cystotomia media, apparatus major*. Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. Syn.: *Allarton's operation*. C. in the median line of the perinæum. The incision involves the prostate, and the neck of the bladder is then stretched to admit of the extraction of a calculus.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystotomie périnéale*. C. through the perinæum. [E.]—**Pre-rectal c.** Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. See *Median c.*—**Rectal c., Recto-vesical c.** Lat., *sectio rectovesicalis*. Fr., *cystotomie recto-vésicale, taille postérieure*. A method in which, after the external sphincter ani has been stretched, the bladder is incised between the prostate and the recto-vesical pouch, through the anterior wall of the rectum. [A, 385.]—**Suprapubic c.** Lat., *cystotomia hypogastrica*. Fr., *cystotomie* (ou *taille*) *sus-pubienne*. Ger., *höher Blasenschnitt*. Syn.: *epicystotomy, the high operation for stone*. C. above the pubic bone and below the prevesical peritoneal pouch.—**Vaginal c.** Fr., *taille vaginale, c. vagino-vésicale*. C. through the vesico-vaginal septum.

CYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}l(al)-o(o^3)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κύστις, the bladder, τράχηλος, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut. See Cystauchenotomy.

CYSTOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-tra^4'(tra^3'u^4)-ma^3. Gen., *cystotraum'atos (-is)*. From κύστις, the bladder, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *cystotraume*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. A wound of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTOUS, adj. Si^{2}st'u^{3}s. See Cystic.

CYSTOVARIUM (Lat.), n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-va(wa^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An ovarian cystoma.

CYSTOXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}x-id(u^{6}d)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Cystine.

CYSTULA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *cystule*. A round, closed apothecium (of lichens) filled with spores adhering to filaments and arranged like rays around a common centre. [α, 24.]

CYSTURASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTURECTASIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Ses-tu^6-ra^3-ze, -re^{2}k-ta^3-ze. Dilatation of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTUREMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ses-tu^6-ra^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. Obstruction of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ses-tu^6-rek. Cystic; vesical; relating to the urinary bladder.

CYSTURITE (Fr.), n. Ses-tu^6-ret. See CYSTITIS.

CYSTUROSTÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTUROSTÉNOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Ses-tu^6-ro-sta-ne, -no-ze. Constriction (a diminished expansive power) of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTUROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ses-tu^6-ro-to-pe. Hernia of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]—**C. perididymique** [Piorry]. Inguinal hernia of the urinary bladder. [L, 82.]

CYSUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku^6)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., *κυσός*. The anus, also the orifice of the vagina. [Aristophanes (A, 387).]

CYTAROS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}s. Gr., *κύταρος*. The cup of an acorn. [A, 387.]

CYTEOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'e-o-fi^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *cytéophyte*. Of Necker, a group of leguminous plants belonging to the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, consisting of genera (*Medicago*, *Lotus*, *Indigofera*, *Hedysarum*, and many others), which by Bentham and Hooker are referred to the tribes *Trifolieæ*, *Loteæ*, *Galegeæ*, and *Hedysareæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Probably a misspelling of *cyeterium* (from *κυητήριος*, promoting conception). Fr., *cytérion*. Ger., *fruchtbarmachendes Mittel*. An old term for a supposed remedy for barrenness. [A, 322.]

CYTHEREADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}th(ku^{6}th)-e^{2}r-e(a)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Of D'Orbigny, the *Veneridæ*. The *Cytheridæ* are a family of the *Entomostraca*. [L, 303.]

CYTHEREAN, adj. Si^{2}th-e^{2}r-e'a^{2}n. Lat., *cythereius* (from *κυθερέιος*, pertaining to the Island of Cythera, which was sacred to Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus or to venery). See VENEREAL.

CYTHION (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}th(ku^{6}th)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., *κύθιον*. A certain ash-colored collyrium mentioned by Celsus. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CYTINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cytinacées*. Ger., *Cytineen*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the series *Multi-ovulatæ terrestres*, embracing the *Rafflesieæ* and *Hydnoreæ*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rhizogenæ*, comprising *Cytinus*, *Hydnora*, *Hypolepis*, and *Thismia*. The *Cytineæ* (Fr., *cytinées*; Ger., *Citineen*) are: 1. Of Brongniart, an order of plants allied to the *Aristolochieæ*, comprising *Rafflesia*, *Cytinus*, and *Nepenthus*, to which others add *Apodanthes*, *Aplytia*, and *Gonyanthus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Imbricatæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. ARISTOLOCHIEÆ.

CYTINUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *κύτινος*, the calyx of the pomegranate. Fr., *cytinelle*, *cytinet*. A genus of the *Cytinaceæ*. [A, 385.]—**C. hypocistus.** Fr., *cytinelle hypociste*. Ger., *gewöhnlicher Hypocist*. A species growing on the roots of different species of *Cistus* in southern Europe, northern Africa, and Asia Minor. From the sap of the plant and the juice of the berries there was formerly prepared a dark substance of a sourish, astringent taste, official as *succus hypocistidis*. It was used in diarrhœa and dysentery. It also formed a part of the confection of opium known as *theriaca*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CYTIODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^2-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *cytioderm'atos* (*-is*). From *κυτίς*, a cell, and *δέρμα*, skin. The envelope of a vegetable cell. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYTIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^2-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *cytioplas'matos* (*-is*). From *κυτίς*, a cell, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. The protoplasm of vegetable cells. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYTIS (Lat.), n. f. Sit(ku^{6}t)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cyt'idos* (*-is*). Gr., *κυτίς*. Fr., *cyte*. A vegetable cell. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

CYTISE (Fr.), n. Se-tez. The genus *Cytisus*, especially *Cytisus nigricans* and *Cytisus laburnum*. [L. 41, 105.]—**C. à feuilles sessiles.** See CYTISUS *sessilifolius*.—**C. à grappes.** See CYTISUS *laburnum*.—**C. d'Adam.** See CYTISUS *purpurascens*.—**C. des Alpes.** See CYTISUS *laburnum* and CYTISUS *alpinus*.—**C. des anciens.** See MEDICAGO *arborea* and CYTISUS *laburnum*.—**C. des Indes.** The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 88.]—**C. des jardins, C. des jardiniers.** See CYTISUS *sessilifolius*.—**C. épineux.** See CYTISUS *spinosus*.—**C. pourpre.** See CYTISUS *purpureus*.—**C. velu.** See CYTISUS *hirsutus*.

CYTISEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^{2}s'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Lindley, a division of the *Genisteæ*, comprising *Ulex*, *Stauracanthus*, *Adenocarpus*, *Erinacea*, *Spartium*, *Genista*, *Retama*, *Calycotome*, *Syspone*, *Sarothamnus*, *Lembotropis*, *Cytisus*, and *Laburnum*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Genisteæ*, comprising *Ulex*, *Cytisus*, *Hypocalyptus*, and *Loddigesia*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a* 24).]

CYTISINE, n. Si^{2}t'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *cytisina*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cytisin*, *Bohnenbaumbitter*. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$, found in the seeds of *Cytisus laburnum* and, it is said, in arnica-flowers also. It is a white crystalline solid, of a bitter, nauseous taste, soluble in water and in alcohol, but scarcely soluble in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, or in carbon disulphide. It is strongly basic and melts at 150° C. In poisonous doses it produces vomiting, convulsions, and death. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

CYTISMA ECZEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3 e^{2}k'-ze^{2}m-a^3. Eczema. [G, 16.]

CYTISMA HERPES (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3 hu^{6}rp-(he^{2}rp)'ez(e^{2}s). Herpes. [G, 16.]

CYTISOGENISTA (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)''i^{2}s-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i^{2}st'a^3. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24); L, 135.]—**Summitates cytisogenistæ.** The flowering tops of *Genista sagittalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CYTISPORACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i^{2}s-po^{2}r-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-i(e). Of Fries, an order of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising the divisions *Leveillinei*, *Cystisporei*, and *Scuto-adnati*, including *Parmularia* and *Microthyrium*. The *Cytisporeæ* (Fr., *cytisporées*) are: 1. Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Hypoxyleæ*, comprising *Sphæronema*, *Cytispora*, *Pilidium*, *Leptostroma*, *Actenothyrium*, and *Phoma*. 2. Of Math, the same tribe and genera, to which he added *Melasmia*, *Labrella*, *Ceuthospora*, *Micropera*, *Microthyrium*, and *Aylographa*. 3. Of Sprengel, a division of the *Gastromycetes*. The *Cytisporei* are: 1. Of Fries, a section of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising *Apiosporium*, *Chætominium*, *Coccopleurum*, and *Sphæronema*; subsequently a division of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising *Sphæronuema*, *Cytispora*, and *Phoma*; and subsequently an order of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising the same genera and, in addition, *Zythia*, *Septorea*, and *Ceuthospora*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sphæriacei*, comprising the subdivisions *Xylomacei* and *Phomacei*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYTISUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'i^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *κύτισος*. Fr., *cytise*. Ger., *Bohnenstrauch*, *Guissklee*. 1. Milk- (or shrub-, or tree-) trefoil; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Genisteæ*, indigenous to Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Canaries. 2. Of Celsus, the *C. hirsutus* or *C. nigricans*. [B, 42, 45, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. alpinus** [Miller], **C. angustifolius** [Mönch]. Fr., *cytise des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenebenholz*. Two species very much like *C. laburnum*, and having the same uses. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Antillarum** [De Candolle]. A species found in the Antilles. The flowers and bitter seeds are employed as a febrifuge and as a digestive tonic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. cajan.** The *Cajanus indicus*. [*a*, 24.]—**C. hirsutus.** A species growing in the southern part of Europe, the leaves of which are said to be diuretic. [*a*, 22.]—**C. laburnum.** Fr., *cytise à grappes* (ou *des Alpes*, ou *des anciens*), *arbois*, *aubour*, *bois de lièvre*, *ebénier des Alpes* (ou *sauvage*). Ger., *gemeiner Bohnenstrauch*, *Goldregen*. The common laburnum, false ebony, golden chain; a species indigenous to the higher mountains of Europe, and widely cultivated. All parts of the plant are poisonous; its flowers contain oil, gum, lignin, gallic acid, and calcium chloride and sulphate; its seeds contain cytisin and laburnine. It has been employed as a sedative in nervous disorders and externally and internally in prurigo. It is also emetic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 33; B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); A, 385.]—**C. lanigerus** [De Candolle]. A species found in southern Europe and the East; formerly used as an astringent. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**C. odoratus.** See *C. alpinus*.—**C. pseudocajan** [Linnæus]. The *Cajanus flavus*. [B, 173.]—**C. purpurascens.** Fr., *cytise d'Adam*. The purple laburnum; a hybrid between *C. laburnum* and *C. purpureus*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. purpureus.** Fr., *cytise pourpre*. Ger., *rother Bohnenbaum*. The purple-flowered laburnum; a species indigenous to Carniola. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. scoparius** [Link]. The *Spartium scoparium*. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**C. sessifolius.** Fr., *cytise* (ou *trèfle*) *des jardiniers*, *cytise à feuilles sessiles*, *trifolium*. Ger., *italiänischer Bohnenbaum*. The stalkless-flowered laburnum. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**C. spinosus.** Fr., *cytise épineux*. Ger., *dorniger Bohnenbaum*. Prickly laburnum; a species formerly used in southern Europe as an astringent. [B, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

CYTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)-i(e)-ti^{2}s. Gen., *cytit'idos* (*-is*). See DERMATITIS.

CYTOBLAST, n. Si'to-bla^{2}st. Lat., *cytoblastus* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *βλαστός*, a germ). Fr., *cytoblaste*. Ger., *C.*, *organischer Hautkeim*. Syn.: *nucleus*. 1. Schleiden's term for a cell-nucleus; now rarely used. ["Arch. f. Anat.," 1838, p. 137; L, 20.] 2. The enveloping or encysting substance of a colony of choanoflagellate *Infusoria*. [Sollas, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).] 3. Of Baillon, the nucleus of a vegetable cell. [B, 19, 105, 121, 146 (*a*, 24).]

CYTOBLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-to(to^3)-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)-te-(ta)'ma^3. Gen., *cytoblastem'atos* (*-is*). From *κύτος*, a cell, and *βλάστημα*, germ substance. Lat., *substantia hyalina* (seu *vitrea*), *matrix*. Fr., *cytoblastème*. Ger., *Cytoblasteim*, *Zellenkeimstoff*, *Bildungsstoff*, *Bildungsflüssigkeit*. Syn.: *blastema*. 1. Formative fluid, ground (or intercellular, or hyaline) substance; the fluid, semi-fluid, or solid intercellular substance in which cells were supposed to be developed by free cell-formation. 2. The contents of cells which give rise to young cells. 3. Of Schwann, the liquid formative material of the ovum, supposed to be produced by the liquefaction of the blastospheres, and to furnish the nidus of the primitive cells of the embryo. 4. In botany, the liquid in which all vegetable cells are formed. [A, 8; B, 121 (*a*, 24); J, 21, 27, 36; K, 4.]

CYTOBLASTION (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-to(to^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-i(e)'-o^{2}n. From *κύτος*, a cell, and *βλαστεῖον*, a sprout. An anatomical element consisting of spherical or ovoid nuclei, or of spherical cellules very little or not all granular. [L, 41.]

CYTOCHYLEMA [Strasburger] (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku^6)-to(to^3)-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *cytochylem'atos* (*-is*). From *κύτος*, a cell, and *χυλός*, juice. Ger., *Interfilarmasse*. The more fluid portion of the cell protoplasm which fills up the spaces of the network formed by the cytohyaloplasm. [" Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOCHYME [Strasburger], n. Si'to-kim. Lat., *cytochyma* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *χυμός*, juice). Ger., *Cytochym*. The watery fluid found in the vacuoles of plant-cells; also the homogeneous ground-substance of the body of a cell. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J); " Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku^{6}s)-to(to^3)-ko^{3}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From *κύτος*, a cell, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Ger., *Stammkern*. The nucleus of a cytula. [L, 146.]

CYTOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku^6)-to(to^3)-ko^{2}rm'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *κύτος*, a cell, and *κορμός*, a stem. Haeckel's term for one of

A, ape; A^2, at; A^3, ah; A^4, all; Ch, chin; Ch^2, loch (Scottish); E, he; E^2, ell; G, go; I, die; I^2, in; N, in; N^2, tank;

his six forms of morphological units derived from a cell-stock or cell-fusion of previously separated cells such as occur in lactiferous and spiral vessels of plants and muscular and nerve-fibres of animals. [*a*, 24.]

CYTODA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-tod'a3. See CYTODE.—**Cytodæ membranosæ.** See LEPOCYTODES.—**Cytodæ primordiales.** See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODE, n. Si'tod. Lat., *cytoda* (from κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance), *cellina*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *C.*, *kernloses Plasmastück, kernlose Zelle, Plasmaklumpen, ohne Kern, Protoplasmakörperchen.* Syn.: *protoplasmic corpuscle.* Of Haeckel (1866), a minute cell-like mass of living matter without a nucleus. [J, 9.]—**C. générateur** [Van Beneden] (Fr.). A *Gregarina* when it presents itself as a spherical mass of naked, granular, non-nucleated protoplasm. [L, 321.]—**Encased c.** See LEPOCYTODE.—**Naked c., Primitive c., Simple c.** See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-di(di2)-e2r'(a3'e2r)-e2s-i2s. Gen., *cytodiæres'eos* (*-ær'esis*). From κύτος, a cell, and διαίρεσις, division. Fr., *cytodiérèse.* Of Carnoy, cell division. ["La cellule," 1885 (J).]

CYTODIÆRETIC, adj. Si-to-di-e2r-e2t'i2k. Fr., *cytodierétique.* Pertaining to cytodiæresis. [A, 385.]

CYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-je2n(ge2n)-e2s-i2s. Gen., *cytogenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From κύτος, a cell, and γένεσις, generation. Cell-formation. [J.]

CYTOGENETIC, CYTOGENIC, adj's. Si-to-je2n-e2t'i2k, -je2n'i2k. Lat., *cytogeneticus.* Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of cells. [K.]

CYTOGENOUS, adj. Sit-o2j'e2n-u3s. Lat., *cytogeneticus.* Fr., *cytogène, cytogénétique.* Ger., *cytogen.* 1. Pertaining to a tissue or part containing cells, especially lymphoid cells. 2. Pertaining to a tissue giving rise to cells. [J, 33, 35.]

CYTOGENY, n. Si-to2j'e2n-i2. See CYTOGENESIS.

CYTOHYALOPLASMA [Haustein and Strasburger] (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-hi(hu6)-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-pla2z(pla3s)-ma3. Gen., *cytohyaloplas'matos* (*-is*). From κύτος, a cell, ὕαλος, transparent, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Ger., *Filarmasse.* The more solid constituent of cell-protoplasm, which forms threads that may or may not be arranged in a network. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOID, adj. Si'toid. Lat., *cytoides* (from κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cytoïde.* Cell-like. [J.]

CYTO-IDIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-i2d-i2-o(o3)-pla2z(pla3s)'ma3. Gen., *cyto-idioplas'matos* (*-is*). From κύτος, a cell, ἴδιος, peculiar, and πλάσμα, formed matter. The idioplasma of the cell-body, in contradistinction to that of the cell-nucleus. [Strasburger (J).]

CYTOLOGY, n. Si-to2l'o-ji2. From κύτος, a cell, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cytologie.* The science of cells. [J.]

CYTOMICROSOME, n. Si-to-mi2k'ro-som. From κύτος, a cell, μικρος, small, and σῶμα, a body. Ger., *Cytomikrosom.* A microsome, or tube-shaped granule, of chromatin found in the threads of the cytohyaloplasma of cells. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOMITOME, n. Si-to2m'i2t-om. From κύτος, a cell, and μίτος, a thread. The fibril or fibrils of a cell-body. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

CYTOPLASM (Lat.), **CYTOPLASMA** (Lat.), n's n. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-pla2z'm, -pla2z(pla3s)'ma3. Gen., *cytoplas'matos* (*-is*). From κύτος, a cell, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Fr., *cytoplasme* Ger., *C., Zellplasma.* 1. Of Kölliker (1862), protoplasm. 2. The substance of the cell-body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus, or caryoplasma. [Strasburger, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).]—**C. fäden** (Ger.). Fibrils of the protoplasm of the cell-body. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 285 (J).]—**C'fasern** (Ger.). See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.

CYTOPLASTIC, adj. Si-to-pla2s'ti2k. Ger., *cytoplastisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cytoplasm. [J.]

CYTOPLASTIN, n. Si-to-pla2st'i2n. A "viscous, extensible" substance, resisting the action of pepsin and trypsin, found by F. Schwarz in cell-protoplasm. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 171 (L).]

CYTOPROCT, n. Si'to-pro2kt. From κύτος, a cell, and πρωκτός, the anus. In certain *Infusoria*, an orifice serving for the discharge of the non-nutritious portions of the food. [L, 210.]

CYTOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-spu6rm-(spe2rm)'e2-e(a3-e2). From κύτος, a cell, and σπέρμα, seed. A subsection of *Algæ*, of the old suborder *Gymnospermeæ*, comprising genera now ranked among the *Fucoideæ.* The *Cytosporæ* (Fr., *cytosporées*) of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi*, consisting of *Coccopleum, Apiosporium, Chætomium*, and *Cytospora.* The *Cytosporiacei* of Pfeiffer are an order of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising the *Leveilleini, Cytosporei*, and *Parmulariei.* [B, 41; B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYTOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-to2st'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *cytostas'eos* (*-ost'asis*). From κύτος, a cell, and στάσις (see STASIS). Stasis of the white blood-corpuscles, as in the incipient stage of inflammation (*q. v.*). [K.]

CYTOSTOME, n. Si'to-stom. Lat., *cytostoma* (from κύτος, a cell, and στόμα, an aperture). In certain *Infusoria*, an orifice serving for the ingestion of food. [L. 210.]

CYTOTÆNIA [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-te'(ta3'e2)-ni2-a3. See TÆNIA.

CYTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-the(tha)'ka3. From κύτος, a cell, and θήκη, a cover. Fr., *cytothèque.* That portion of the cocoon of an insect which covers the body. [L, 180.]

CYTOTOMIE (Fr.). n. Se-to-to-me. From κύτος, a cell, and τέμνειν, to cut. The anatomy of cells. [Carnoy (J, 15).]

CYTOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-zo'a3. Fr., *cytozoaires.* See PROTOZOA.

CYTOZOÖN, n. Si(ku6)-to(to3)-zo'o2n. From κύτος, a cell, and ζῶον, a living being. Fr., *cytozoaire.* A peculiar mass of protoplasm found in blood-corpuscles and in many epithelial cells; considered by Lankester to be a parasite. [K, 16.] Cf. WÜRMCHEN.

CYTR DRZEWO (Polish), n. The *Citrus medica.* [B, 88.]

CYTRULE, n. In Bohemia, the *Cucurbita citrullus.* [B, 88.]

CYTRYN, n. In Bohemia, the *Citrus medica.* [B, 88.]

CYTTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si2t(ku6t)-ta(ta3)'ri2-a3. Fr., *cyttaria.* A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, parasites upon South American evergreen beeches. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**C. Berteroi.** A species found in Chili, occasionally eaten. [B, 61.]—**C. Darwinii.** A species found in Tierra del Fuego and forming an important article of food there. [B, 61.]—**C. Gunnii.** An edible species found in Tasmania.

CYTTARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si2t(ku6t)-ta2r(ta3r)-i(i2)'e2-i(e). 1. Of Léveillé, a family of *Fungi* (subsequently a section of the *Cyathidei*), consisting of the genus *Cyttaria.* 2. Of Pfeiffer, a section of the tribe *Dichænacei*, of the *Pyrenomycetes.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

CYTTAROS (Lat.), n. m. Si2t(ku6t)'ta2r(ta3r)-o2s. Gr., κύτταρος. See CYTAROS.

CYTTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2t(ku6t)'ti2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Acanthopterygii.* The *Cyttina* are a group of the *Scombridæ.* [L, 207, 280.]

CYTULA (Lat.), n. f. Si2t(ku6t)'u2(u4)-la3. Ger., *Stammzelle.* A fertilized ovum. [L, 146.]

CYTULOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2t(ku6t)-u2(u4)-lo(lo3)-ko2k'-ku3s(ku4s). The nucleus of the first cleavage globule. [L, 146.]

CYTULOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2t(ku6t)-u2(u4)-lo(lo3)-pla2z-(pla3s)'ma3. Gen., *cytuloplas'matos* (*-is*). Ger., *Furchungsdotter.* The protoplasm of the first cleavage globule. [L, 146.]

CYZICENUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2z(ku6z)-i2-se(ka)'nu3s(nu4s). Gr., κυζικνός. A certain vulnerary plaster mentioned by Galen. [A, 325.]

CZACKIA (Lat.), n. f. Kza3k'i2-a3. A genus of plants, made by some authors a section of the genus *Anthericum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**C. liliastrum.** Fr., *lis de Saint Bruno.* A species found in mountainous forests in southern Europe. Its tuberous root was formerly official as *radix liliastri.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

CZARKOW (Pol.), n. Tsa3r'ko. A place in Silesia, where there is a gaseous saline spring. [L, 49.]

CZERVICZE (Hung.), n. Che2r'vi2-che2. See PARÁD.

CZIGELKA (Hung.), n. Chi2g'e2l-ka4. A place near Bartfeld, in Hungary, where there is a spring containing iodine and chlorides. [A, 319.]

D

DA, n. 1. In Languedoc, the date. [L, 41.] 2. A Japanese variety of rice with small, reddish grains. [A, 385.]

DAAN (Hind.), n. The *Punica granatum.* [A, 496 (*a*, 24).]

DAANGA (Singh.), n. The *Spathodes longiflorus.* [A, 496 (*a*, 24).]

DAAURITH, n. See MAL *de coït.*

DAB (Hind.), n. 1. The *Viburnum nervosum* and the *Poa cynosuroides.* 2. In Bengal, the *Xyris indica.* [A, 496 (*a*, 24).]

DABACH (Ar.), n. The *Viscum album.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DABA CHETTA (Tel.). The *Citrus medica.* [A, 496 (*a*, 24).]

DÁBALI (Guz.), n. The *Abutilon indicum.* [A, 479.]

DABANE-HINDI (Pers.), n. The *Mylabris cichorii.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (*a*, 21).]

DABBERLACK, n. Da2b'u6r-la2k. The *Alaria esculenta.* [A, 505.]

DABBERRIES, n. pl. Da2b'be2r-i2z. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [A, 505.]

DABER-LOCKS, n. Da2b'u6r-lo2ks. See DABBERLACK.

DABINGORA, n. The *Croton variegatum.* [B, 88.]

DABŒCIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da2b(da3b)-e'(o3'e2)-si2(ki2)-e(a3-e2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rhodoraceæ*, comprising *Bryanthus, Phyllodoce, Dabœcia, Menziesia, Azalea, Osmothamnus, Rhodothamnus*, and *Kalmia.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DÁBRÁ (Hind.), n. The *Uvaria picta.* [A, 479.]

DABURI, n. The *Bixa orellana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DACALO-TANDALO, n. An Indian plant, a decoction of which is used for the cure of cutaneous eruptions. [L, 87.]

DACAMPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^3-ka^{3}mp-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Körber, a family of lichens belonging to the *Kryoblasti*, comprising *Endopyrenium*, *Catopyrenium*, *Dacampia*, and *Dermatocarpon*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DACELONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da(da^3)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ne-(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Halcyonidæ*. [L, 121.]

DACH (Ger.), n. Da^{3}ch^2. A roof-like structure.—**D'decker.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*.—**D'hauslaub.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [L, 43.]—**D'wurzel.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [*a*, 24.]—**D'ziegelförmig.** Imbricated. [L, 43.]

DACHA, n. Of the Hottentots, cucumbers, and the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DACHEL (Egyptian), n. According to Bory, the genus *Elate*; according to Adanson, the genus *Phœnix*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D'kern.** Of Stilling, the nucleus of the tegmentum. [I, 6; K.]

DACHRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}ch^2)-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)'i^2-u^{3}m (u^{4}m). See DACRYDIUM.

DACHS (Ger.), n. Da^{3}ch^{2}s. The badger (*Meles taxus*).—**D'blut.** The dried blood of *Meles taxus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'fett.** See ADEPS *taxi*.—**D'harn.** See HYRACEUM.—**D'kern.** Stilling's nucleus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1888, p. 202.]

DACNEROS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ne(na)'ro^{2}s. Gr., δακνηρός. See DACNODES; as a n., in the neut., *dacneron*, an old term for a certain pungent collyrium. [A, 358.]

DACNODES (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-nod'ez(as). Gr., δακνώδης. Ger., *beissend*. Biting (*i. e.*, highly irritating). [A, 322.]

DACNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-nos'i^{2}s. Gen., *dacnos'eos* (*-is*). From δάκνειν, to bite. Fr., *dacnose*. Ger., *Beissen*. A biting or pungency. [L, 50.]

DACRÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-re^{2}m(ra^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ri(ru^6)'si^{2}s. See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

DACRY (Lat.), n. n. Da(da^3)'kri(kru^6). Gr., δάκρυ. See DACRYON.

DACRYADENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δάκρυ, a tear, ἄδην, a gland, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *dacryadénalgie*. Ger., *Thränendrüsenschmerz*. Pain in the lacrymal gland. [A, 322.]

DACRYADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^3)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dacryadenit'idos* (*-is*). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἄδην, a gland (see also *-itis**). Fr., *dacryadénite*. Ger., *Thränendrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland. [A, 322.]

DACRYADENOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From δάκρυ, a tear, ἄδην, a gland, and σκιῤῥουσθαι, to become indurated. Fr., *dacryadenoscirrhe*. Ger., *Thränendrüsen-Skirrhus*, *Thränendrüsenkrebs*. Scirrhus of the lacrymal gland. [L, 50.]

DACRYÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-e^{2}m-(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ri(ru^6)'sis. Gen., *dacryæmorrhys'eos* (*-is*). From δάκρυ, a tear, αἷμα, blood, and ῥύσις, a streaming. Fr., *dacryhémorrhyse*. Ger., *Thränenblutfluss*. Originally, a flow of bloody tears; subsequently, hæmorrhage from the lacrymal passages. [F; L, 50, 135.]

DACRYAGOGATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}g-(a^{3}g)-o^{2}g(og)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re(ra)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From δάκρυ, a tear, ἀγωγός, conducting, and ἄτρητος, imperforate. Fr., *dacryagogatrésie*. Ger., *Verschliessung der Thränengänge*. Occlusion of the lacrymal duct. [L, 50.]

DACRYAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-og'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀγωγός, conducting. Fr., *dacryagogue*. Ger., *thränenführend*. Tear-conducting (said of the lacrymal passages). [L, 116.]

DACRYALLŒOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le(lo^3-e^2)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *dacryallœos'eos* (*-is*). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀλλοίωσις, a change. An abnormal state of the lacrymal secretion. [A, 322.]

DACRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δακρύδιον (dim. of δάκρυ, a tear). Ger., *Thränchen* (1st def.). 1. A drop (a so-called tear) of gum or resin, especially scammony. [A, 311.] 2. Of Solander, a genus of the family *Taxineæ*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**D. cupressinum** [Solander], **D. taxifolium.** A species of *D.* (2d def.) indigenous to New Zealand, said to acquire a height of 200 feet. Its shoots are made into a beverage having the same antiscorbutic properties as spruce-beer. [B, 19, 245 (*a*, 24).]

DACRYELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *dacryelcos'eos* (*-is*). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *dacryelcose* Ger., *Verschwärung der Thränenwerkzeuge*, *Thränengeschwür*. Ulceration of the lacrymal apparatus. [L, 135.]

DACRYGELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *dacrygelos'eos* (*-is*). From δακρύγελως. smiling through tears. Alternating laughter and weeping, as in hysteria. [L, 56.]

DACRYHÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ri(ru^6)'si^{2}s. See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

DACRYHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-he^{2}l-ko'-si^{2}s. See DACRYELCOSIS.

DACRYIN, n. Da^{2}k'ri^2-i^{2}n. Lat., *dacryinum*, *dacryina* (from δάκρυ, a tear). Fr., *dacryine*. Ger., *Thränenstoff*, *Dakryin*. A peculiar substance found in tears. [L, 50.]

DACRYMA (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri(ru^6)'ma^3. Gen., *dacrym'atos* (*-is*). Gr., δάκρυμα. See DACRYON (1st def.).

DACRYOADENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o-(o^3)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See DACRYADENALGIA.

DACRYOADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See DACRYADENITIS.

DACRYOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3. From δάκρυον, a tear, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dacryoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the lacrymal passages. [L, 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *dacryocystalgie*. Ger., *Thränensackschmerz*. Pain in the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o-(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^2. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and ἀτονία, relaxation. Fr., *dacryocystatonie*. Ger., *Erschlaffung des Thränensacks*. Atony of the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTE (Lat.), **DACRYOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'e(a), -i^{2}s. From δάκρυον, a tear, and κύστη or κύστις, a sac. Fr., *dacryocyste*, *sac lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränensack*. The lacrymal sac. [F.]

DACRYOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dacryocystit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *dacryocystite*. Ger., *Thränensackentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]—**D. blennorrhoica.** Fr., *dacryocystite blennorrhéique*. Ger., *blennorrhöische Thränenschlauchentzündung*. Suppurative inflammation of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**D. catarrhalis.** Fr., *dacryocystite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische Thränenschlauchentzündung*. A disease of the lacrymal sac characterized by a reddened and swollen condition of the mucous membrane lining the sac and canaliculi, and the secretion of an abundant, clear or slightly cloudy fluid, mucus or muco-pus, which can be pressed out of the puncta by the finger. There is always some catarrhal conjunctivitis present, with perhaps slight reddening of the skin over the sac. [F.]—**D. phlegmonosa.** Fr., *dacryocystite phlegmoneuse*. Ger., *phlegmonöse Thränenschlauchentzündung*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the lacrymal sac, characterized by infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue with serum and lymphoid cells. There is a very hard, brawny, prominent swelling of the region of the sac, and this dense infiltration spreads to all the neighboring tissues. No pus can be pressed out from the puncta; there are great pain and local heat of skin, and often a rise in the general temperature. The lids are often entirely closed, and the skin is purple and glazed. [F.]—**D. purulenta.** Fr., *dacryocystite purulente*. Ger., *eitrige Thränenschlauchentzündung*. See *D. blennorrhoica*.

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dacryoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Thränensackschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}st'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dacryocystoblennostas'eos* (*-nost'asis*). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, βλέννα, mucus, and στάσις, stagnation. Ger., *Stockung des Schleimabganges aus dem Thränensack*. An accumulation of mucus in the lacrymal sac. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DACRYOCYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., da^{2}k-ri^2-o-si^{2}st'o-sel. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *dacryocystocèle*. Ger., *Thränensackbruch*. A hernia of the lacrymal sac. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DACRYOCYSTOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)o-(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *dacryocystoptos'eos* (*-is*). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and πτῶσις, a falling. Ger., *Vorfall des Thränensacks*. Prolapse of the lacrymal sac. [A, 322.]

DACRYOCYSTOSYRINGOKATAKLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6) o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^2-go(go^3)-ka^{2}t-(ka^{3}t)-a^2(a^3)-kli'(kle^2-e')-si^{2}s. Gen., *dacryocystosyringokatakleis'eos* (*-is*). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, σῦριγξ, a fistula, and κατάλεισις, closure. An operation proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lacrymal fistulæ. It consisted in paring the edges of the fistula, dissecting up the skin around the opening, and uniting the lips of the wound by sutures, assisting the sliding of the skin-flaps by lateral incisions through the skin. The name and the operation are now obsolete. [F.]

DACRYODES (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-od'ez(as). Gr., δακρυώδης (from δάκρυ, a tear, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dacryode*. Ger., *thränenähnlich* (1st def.), *thränenartig* (1st def.). 1. Tear-like, occurring in tears (said of gummy exudations). [A, 322; L, 41.] Cf. DACRYOID. 2. Weeping. 3. As a n., of Vahl, a genus of trees now assigned to the *Anacardieæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DACRYOHÆMORRHŒA (Lat.), **DACRYOHÆMORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3, -ri(ru^6)'si^{2}s. See DACRYÆMORRHYSIS.

DACRYOID, adj. Da^{2}k'ri^2-oid. Gr., δακρυωδης. Lat., *dacryoides*, *dacryoideus*. Fr., *dacryoïde*. Ger., *thränenähnlich*. Resembling or having the form of a tear (*i. e.*, pointed at one extremity and rounded at the other, like the seeds of pears, etc.). [B, 121; L, 41.]

DACRYOLIN, n. Da^{2}k'ri^2-o-li^{2}n. From δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *dacryoline*. Ger., *Thränina*. An organic substance found in the tears, which is not coagulated by acids or by heat, but which by slow evaporation in the open air is converted into a yellow and insoluble substance. [L, 41, 49.]

DACRYOLITE, DACRYOLITH, n's. Da^{2}k'ri^2-o-lit, -li^{2}th. Lat., *dacryolithus* (from δάκρυον, a tear, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *dacryolithe*. Ger., *Dacryolith*, *Thränenstein*. See *Lacrymal* CALCULUS.

DACRYOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dacryolithias'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Thränen-*

steinbildung. The formation of concrements in the lacrymal passages. [A, 319.]

DACRYOMA, n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o'ma^3. Gen., *dacryom'atos (-is).* From δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *dacryome.* Ger., *Dakryom, Verwachsung der Thränenpunkte.* Properly, a lacrymal tumor; of R. A. Vogel, a diseased condition of the *puncta lacrimalia* by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence trickle over the face. [A, 385; L, 41, 50.]

DACRYON (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. Gr., δάκρυον. Fr., *larme* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Thräne* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A tear, the lacrymal secretion. [F.] 2. An old name for opium and certain other gummy substances, especially those that exude in tear-like masses. [A, 325, 387.] 3. Of Theophrastus, the *Croix lacrima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 4. In craniometry, a point on the side of the root of the nose where the frontal bone, the lacrymal bone, and the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone meet. [L, 149, 150.]

DACRYONOME (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n'om(o^{2}m)-e(a). Gen., *dacryon'omes.* From δάκρυον, a tear, and νομή, a spreading ulcer. Fr., *dacryonome.* Ger., *fressendes Geschwür der Thränenwerkzeuge.* 1. A corroding ulcer of the lacrymal passages. [L, 50.] 2. Improperly, epiphora. [A, 301.]

DACRYOPŒUS (Lat.), **DACRYOPOIOS** (Lat.), adj's. Da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-pe'(po^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -po^3'i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., δακρυοποιός. Fr., *dacryopé.* Ger., *Thränenverursachend.* Causing lacrymation. [A, 301.]

DACRYOPS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *dacryop'os (-is).* From δάκρυον, a tear, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *tumeur des voies lacrymales.* Ger., *Thränendrüsengeschwulst.* Cystic distension of one or more of the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland. [F.]—**D. fistulosa.** See *Lacrymal* FISTULA.

DACRYOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *dacryoptos'eos (is).* See DACRYOCYSTOPTOSIS.

DACRYOPYORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3. From δάκρυον, a tear, πύον, pus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dacryopyorrhée.* Ger., *Thräneneiterfluss.* A discharge of mingled pus and tears, probably from the lacrymal sac through the canaliculi. [F.]

DACRYOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dacryopyos'eos (-is).* From δάκρυον, a tear, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *dacryopyose.* Suppuration of the lacrymal passages. [L, 44, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DACRYORRHŒA (Lat.), **DACRYORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3, -ri(ru^6)'si^{2}s. See DACRYRRHŒA.

DACRYOSOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-sol'-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *dacryosolen'os (-is).* From δάκρυον, a tear, and σωλήν, a canal. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Thränengang.* The lacrymal canal or duct. [F.]

DACRYOSOLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-sol-e^{2}n(an)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dacryosolenit'idos (-is).* Fr., *dacryosolénite.* Ger., *Thränengangsentzündung.* Inflammation of the lacrymal ducts. [F; L, 50.]

DACRYOSTAGIA [Benedict] (Lat.), **DACRYOSTAGMA** (Lat.), **DACRYOSTAGON** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-sta(sta^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3, -sta^{2}g(sta^{3}g)'ma^3, -o^{2}st'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n(on). From δάκρυον, a tear, and στάζειν, to let drop. Fr., *dacryostagme.* Ger., *Thränentröpfeln.* Syn.: *stillicidium lacrimarum.* A continual dropping of tears. [L, 50.]

DACRYOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}r-(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *dacryosyring'os (-is).* From δάκρυον, a tear, and σύριγξ, a pipe. Fr., *dacryosyrinx.* Ger., *Thränenfistel* (1st def.), *Thränenspritze* (2d def.). 1. A lacrymal fistula. 2. A syringe for the lacrymal ducts. [L, 50, 135.]

DACRYRRHŒA (Lat.), **DACRYRRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^{2}r(ru^{6}r)-re'(ro^3'e^2)-a^3, -ri(ru^6)'si^{2}s. From δάκρυον, a tear, and ῥεῖν, to flow, or ῥύσις, a flow. Fr., *dacryorrhée.* Ger., *Thränenfluss, Thränenträufeln.* An excessive secretion of tears; lacrymation. [F.] Its unilateral occurrence has been observed by Féré in a case of locomotor ataxia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 166.]

DACRYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From δάκρυ, a tear, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *dacryurie.* Ger., *Thränenharnen* (1st def.). 1. A supposed excretion of tears in the urine. 2. The involuntary flow of urine in hysterical and nervous persons while they are weeping. [L, 50.]

DACTYL, n. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l. Gr., δάκτυλος. A finger or toe. [L, 343.]

DACTYLANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dactylanthées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Balanaphoreæ*, consisting of the genus *Dactylanthus.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DACTYLATE, adj. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-at. Lat., *dactylatus, dactylosus.* Fr., *dactylé.* 1. Finger-shaped. 2. Provided with fingers or finger-like appendages. The *Dactylati* are a family of the *Holobranchiata.* [L, 41.]

DACTYLÈNE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}k-te-le^{2}n. Syn.: *gelée pectoral, gelée analeptique.* A preparation made by mixing 375 parts of *quatre fruits pectoraux*, 90 each of licorice, gum arabic, and manna, 125 of gelatin, and 750 of sugar, with a quantity of water sufficient to form a jelly. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]

DACTYLETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e^{2}th(ath)'-ra. Gen., *dactyleth'ras.* Gr., δακτυληθρα, δακτυλίθρα. Fr., *dactyléthre.* 1. A protective covering for the finger. 2. A medicament prepared or to be applied with the fingers. [A, 325.] 3. A genus of the *Dactylethridæ.* [L, 49.]

DACTYLETHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e^{2}th'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Aglossa.* [L, 353.]

DACTYLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e(a)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). The hermodactyl. [L, 94.]

DACTYLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Fingerflosser.* Of Duméril, a fingered fish (*i. e.*, one that appears to have fingers on the pectoral fins). [A, 322.]

DACTYLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *dactylus* (*q. v.*). Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e).

DACTYLICUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Pertaining to a digit. 2. Pertaining to the anus. [A, 322.]

DACTYLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Proboscidifera.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 180 (L).]

DACTYLIFEROUS, adj. Da^{2}k-ti^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *dactyliferus* (from *dactylus* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *dactylifère.* Bearing or producing dates. [L, 42, 180.]

DACTYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *dactylin.* Ger., *fingerartig.* Pertaining to the fingers or toes. [L, 41, 180.]

DACTYLION (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-o^{2}n. See DACTYLIUM.

DACTYLIOS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-o^{2}s. See DACTYLIUS.

DACTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dactyl'idos (-is).* Gr., δακτυλίς. Fr., *dactyle.* 1. Of Pliny, an elongated, finger-like kind of grape. [A, 318.] 2. A Linnæan genus of the *Gramineæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121; B, 115 (*a*, 24).]—**D. glomerata** [Linnæus]. The cock's-foot grass, a species of *D.* (2d def.) growing in Great Britain, valued for its growth in pasturage. Dogs eat it to excite vomiting. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DACTYLITHRA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i^{2}th'ra^3. See DACTYLETHRA.

DACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dactylit'idos (-is).* Gr., δακτυλῖτις. Fr., *dactylite.* Ger., *Fingerentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been an *Aristolochia.* [B, 115 (*a*, 24).] 2. Inflammation of a finger or toe. [L, 50, 109, 135.]—**D. syphilitica.** A chronic lesion of the periosteal and bony structures of a finger or toe, occurring as a manifestation of syphilis. It is of a gummatous nature, produces a peculiar deforming enlargement, and may terminate in absorption or in destructive ulceration. [R. W. Taylor, "Am. Jour. of Syph. and Dermat.," 1871, p. 1.]

DACTYLIUM (Lat.), n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δακτύλιον. 1. The little finger. 2. Of R. A. Vogel, syndactylism. [A, 322.] 3. Of Nees, a genus of filamentous *Fungi.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DACTYLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δακτύλιος. 1. Of Hippocrates, a disc-shaped pastille. [A, 325.] 2. The anus. [A, 322.] 3. A spurious genus of *Entozoa*, now regarded as an "abranchiate setigerous annelid," one species of which (*D. aculeatus*) was designedly introduced into the urine. [L, 16.]

DACTYLOBUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'ob(o^{3}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *dactylobe.* Ger., *fingerlappig.* Having large, fleshy digits in the form of a thimble; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dactylobi*, a suborder of the *Grallatores.* [L, 41, 180.]

DACTYLOCALYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and κάλυξ (see CALYX). A family of the *Inermia.* [L, 121.]

DACTYLOCAMPSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)-so(so^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From δάκτυλος, a finger, κάμψις, a bending, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *dactylocampsodynie.* Ger., *schmerzhafte Fingerbeugung.* Pain on bending the fingers. [L, 50.]

DACTYLOCTENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}k-te^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and κτενίον, a little comb. Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Gramineæ* related to *Eleusine.* [B, 244.]—**D. ægyptiacum.** An African species. The seeds furnish a sudorific decoction used in renal diseases. [B, 173, 245.]

DACTYLODOCHME (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)'me(ma). Gen., *dactylodoch'mes.* Gr., δακτυλοδόχμη. A measure of four fingers' breadth. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

DACTYLOGRAPH, n. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-o-gra^{3}f. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *dactylographe.* An instrument with a key-board designed to convey by the touch the signs of speech and words to blind deaf-mutes, or to the blind conversing with deaf-mutes. [L, 41.]

DACTYLOGRYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-gri^{2}p(gru^{6}p)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dactylogrypos'eos (-is).* From δάκτυλος, a digit, and γρυπούν, to crook. An unnatural curvature of the fingers or toes. [A, 322.]

DACTYLOID, adj. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-oid. Gr., δακτυλοειδής (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dactyloïde.* Ger., *fingerähnlich.* Finger-like. [A, 387.]

DACTYLOLOGY, n. Da^{2}k-ti^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dactylologia* (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and λόγος, a discourse). Fr., *dactylologie, dactylolalie.* Ger., *Fingersprechen.* The art of representing words by signs made with the fingers. [L, 41, 42, 56.]

DACTYLOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}l'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dactylolys'eos (-ol'ysis).* From δάκτυλος, a digit, and λύσις, separation. Fr., *dactylolyse.* See AINHUM.

DACTYLOMYLEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-mi^{2}l(mu^{6}l)-u^{2}s'i^{2}s. See DACTYLOSMILEUSIS.

DACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}n. The *Cynodon d.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**D. officinale.** See *D.*

DACTYLO-PLESSISME (Fr.), n. Da^{3}k-te-lo-ple^{2}s-ezm. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and πλήσσειν, to strike. See *Immediate* PERCUSSION.

DACTYLOPODITE, n. Da^{2}k-ti^{2}l o^{2}p'od-it. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and πούς, the foot. The terminal joint of the cephalothoracic appendages of a crustacean. [L, 11, 168.]

DACTYLOPORE, n. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-o-por. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and πόρος, a passage. An aperture in the *Cœnostium* of the *Hydrocorallinæ*, through which a dactylozooid is protruded. [L, 121.]

DACTYLOPTEROUS, adj. Da^{2}k-ti^{2}l-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *dactylopterus* (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and πτέρος, a wing or fin). Fr., *dactyloptère*. Ger., *lingerflügelig* (1st def.), *fingerflossig*. 1. Having finger-shaped wings. 2. Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fin partially free. [L, 41, 50, 180.]

DACTYLOS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}s. See DACTYLUS.

DACTYLOSMILEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o-(o^3)-smi^{2}l-u^{2}s'i^{2}s. Gen., *dactylosmileus'eos* (*-is*). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σμιλεύειν, to clip off. Ger., *Abmeisselung der Finger*. An obsolete method of amputating a finger by an oblique cut with a chisel. [A, 319.]

DACTYLOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *dactylospasme*. Ger., *Fingerkrampf*. Cramp of a finger or toe. [L, 50.]

DACTYLOSE, adj. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-os. See DACTYLATE.

DACTYLOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o-(o^3)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dactylosymphys'eos* (*-sym'physis*). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. See SYNDACTYLISM.

DACTYLOTHECA (Lat.), **DACTYLOTHECE** (Lat.), n's f. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-the(tha)'ka^3, -se(ka). Gr., δακτυλοθήκη (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and θήκη, a case). Fr., *dactylothèque*. Ger., *Fingerhut* (1st def.), *Zehenscheide* (3d def.). 1. A cot, or protective covering, for a finger. [A, 322.] 2. Of Paré, an appliance for steadying a limp digit. 3. In ornitholgy, the cutaneous covering of the toes. [L, 41, 343.]

DACTYLOUS, adj. Da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. See DACTYLATE.

DACTYLOZOOID, n. Da^{2}k-ti^{2}l-o-zo'oid. From δάκτυλος, a finger, ζῶον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. In the *Hydrocorallinæ*, a polypoid which has lost its nutrient functions and has degenerated into a worm-like, mouthless appendage, provided with one or more tentacles. They usually surround a central gastrozooid, forming what is known as a cyclo-system. [L, 121.]

DACTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δάκτυλος. Fr., *dactyle* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *datte* (2d def.). Ger., *Finger* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *Dattel* (2d def.). 1. The opposable portion of a chela. 2. An ancient name for the date. 3. See BELEMNITE. 4. A digit. 5. A finger's breadth. [A, 325; B, 88 (α, 24); L.]—**Dactyli acetosi, Dactyli acidi.** Mediæval terms for tamarinds. [B, 18.]—**Decoctum dactylorum.** Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de dattes*. Decoction of dates; made by boiling for 1 hour 2 oz. of stoned dates in a quantity of water sufficient to make 1 litre of colature, straining, and sweetening according to taste. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Fructus dactyli.** The fruit of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*). [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Pasta dactylorum** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *pâte de dattes*. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of dates in 48 of water for half an hour, straining, expressing, adding 60 parts of sugar, clarifying with the whites of 3 or 4 eggs, stirring in 72 parts of gum arabic previously dissolved in 96 of cold water, boiling slightly, and, when the mass has acquired the consistence of a soft extract, adding 6 parts of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Pulpa dactylorum** (seu **de dactylis**). See *Pulpe de* DATTES.—**Syrupus dactylorum.** Fr., *sirop de dattes*. Syrup of dates; made by boiling down to one fourth 6 oz. of dates in 4 lbs. of water, straining with expression, allowing to cool, dissolving 2 lbs. of sugar in the colature, clarifying with the white of an egg, straining, and boiling sufficiently. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

DAD (Hind.), n. The *Poa cynosuroides*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 21).]

DÁDAMARDANA (Mah.), n. The *Cassia occidentalis*. [A, 479.]

DÁDARO (Guz.), n. The *Acalypha indica*. [A, 479.]

DADDER-GRASS, n. Da^{2}d'u^{6}r-gra^{3}s. The *Briza media*. [A, 505.]

DADHI (Sanskr.), n. Curd. [A, 479.]

DADI-GOGO, n. An amomaceous plant of western Africa where an infusion of the root is used as a remedy for tape-worm. ["Morgagni," 1888, No. 46; "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Feb. 1889, p. 125; "Nouv. rem.," March 8, 1889, p. 120.]

DADIMA (Teloogoo), **DÁDIMA** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Punica granatum*. [A, 479; B, 88, 172 (α, 24).]

DÁDMÁRI (Hind.), n. The *Ammannia vesicatoria*. [A, 479; B, 172 (α, 24).]

DADMENDEN (Hind.). **DADOO-MURDUN** (Beng.), n's. The *Cassia alata*. [B. 172 (α, 24).]

DADRU GHNA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cassia tora*. [A, 479.]

DADUMARI, n. In Malabar, the *Rhinacanthus communis*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DADYL, n. Da^{2}d'i^{2}l. Fr., *dadyle*. Ger., *D.*, *Tannenstoff*. Of Blanchet and Sell, a camphene formed by the action of lime at high temperatures on artificial camphor. [B, 4, 270 (α, 24).] Cf. CAMPHILENE.

DÆDALEA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}d(da^3-e^{2}d)-a(a^3)'le^2-a^3. Of Persoon, a genus of *Fungi* in which the cavities are sinuous and intricate from the partial destruction of the cell-walls. By Fries it is referred to the *Polyporei*, and by Wallroth to the *Gymnosporei*. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. Bulliardi.** Fr., *agaric à bouchons*, *faux amadou*. See BOLETUS *suberosus*.—**D. quercina.** The *Polyporus igniarius*.—**D. suaveolens.** The *Polyporus suaveolens*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

DÆDALENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}d(da^3-e^{2}d)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *dœdalenchym'atos* (*-is*). From δαιδάλεος, curiously wrought, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A tissue of tortuous cells. [L, 73.]

DÆDALEUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}d(da^3-e^{2}d)-a(a^3)'le^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δαιδάλεος, brilliant. An instrument, similar to the discs of Uchatius and J. Müller, devised by W. G. Horner as an anorthoscope. The openings are made in the top, or crown, of a hollow cylinder, and the images are made partly upon the inner surface of the crown, which should be transparent, and partly upon the bottom. [F.]

DÆDALEUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}d(da^3-e^{2}d)-a(a^3)'le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DÆDALOUS.

DÆDALINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}d(da^3-e^{2}d)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'na^3. A family of the *Phytocorallia*. [L, 244.]

DÆDALOUS, adj. De^{2}d'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., δαιδάλεος, Lat., *dædaleus*. Fr., *labyrinthiforme*. Ger., *verworren*. Labyrinthine. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

DÆDALUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}d'(da^3'e^{2}d)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δαίδαλος. An old name for mercury. [A, 325.]

DÆDION (Lat.), **DÆDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. De^{2}d'(da^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δαιδίον. 1. See BOUGIE. 2. Of Hippocrates, a resinous application. [A, 311.]

DA-EL-FILLE, n. Elephantiasis Arabum. [A, 319.]

DÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. De'(da^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Cynancheæ*. [B, 121 (α, 24); B, 212.]—**D. extensa.** A twining, shrubby species found throughout Afghanistan and India, where it is used in infusion in pulmonary diseases, and the juice of the leaves, mixed with *chunan*, as an external application in rheumatism. It is also said to be employed as a vermifuge. [B, 212, 214; B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

DÆMONIA (Lat.), **DÆMONOMANIA** (Lat.), **DÆMONOMELANCHOLIA** (Lat.), **DÆMONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. De-(da^3-e^2)-mon'i^2-a^3, -mo^{2}n(mon)-o(o^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3, -me^{2}l-a^{2}n^2-(a^{3}n^2)-kol(ch^{2}o^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From δαίμων, a devil, μανία, mania, and μελαγχολία (see MELANCHOLIA), or πάθος, disease. Fr., *démonomanie*, *démonomélancolie*. Ger., *Dämonomanie*, *Dämonomelancholie*. A form of religious melancholia characterized by delusions of being possessed by evil spirits. [A, 319, 322.] Cf. *Demoniac* POSSESSION.

DÆMONORRHOPS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}m(da^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}n'o^{2}r-ro^{2}ps-(rops). Gen., *dœmonorrhop'os* (*-is*). From δαίμων, a devil, and ῥώψ, a shrub. Of Blume, a genus of palms, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Calamus*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. draco.** See CALAMUS *draco*.—**D. grandis.** A species yielding a variety of dragon's-blood. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 349.]

DÆNAG (Ar.). The *Convallaria racemosa*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DÆS (Lat.), n. f. Dez(da^3'e^{2}s). Gen., *da'idos* (*-is*). Gr., δαις, δάς. An old name for the *Pinus cembra*, also for pitch or any pitch-like material. [A, 318, 325.]

DAFFADILLY, n. Da^{2}f'a^2-di^{2}l-i^2. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [A, 505.]

DAFFADOWNDILLY, DAFFADOONDILLY, DAFFIDOWNDILLY, n's. Da^{2}f-a^2-du^5'u^{4}n-di^{2}l-i^2, -dun'di^{2}l-i^2, -i^2-du^5'-u^{4}n-di^{2}l-i^2. 1. See DAFFADILLY. 2. The *Daphne mezereum*. [A, 505.]

DAFFODIL, n. Da^{2}f'o-di^{2}l. 1. See DAFFADILLY. 2. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A, 505.]—**Ajax d.** The *Narcissus ajax*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bazelman major d.** The *Narcissus trewianus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Bazelman minor d.** The *Narcissus crenulatus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Checkered d.** The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cliff-d.** The *Narcissus rupicola*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common d.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cyclamen-flowered d.** Several species of d's having the perianth segments reversed, like *Narcissus calathinus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**French d.** The *Narcissus tazetta*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Golden d.** The *Narcissus maximus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hoop-petticoat d.** The *Narcissus bulbocodium*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Paper-white d.** The *Narcissus papyraceus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Peruvian d.** The *Ismene amancœ*. [B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**Polyanthus d.** The *Narcissus tazetta*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Queen Anne's jonquil-d.** The *Narcissus pusillus plenus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Rush-leaved d.** The *Narcissus juncifolius*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sea-d.** The *Ismene calathina* (*Narcissus calathinus*). [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**Sea-shore d.** The *Narcissus calathinus*, also the *Pancratium maritimum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sibthorp's d.** The *Narcissus obvallaris*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Slender d.** The *Narcissus tenuior*. [B. 275 (α, 24).]—**Small jonquil-d.** The *Narcissus pusillus*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Winter-d.** The *Sternbergia lutea*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DAFFODILLY, n. Da^{2}f'o-di^{2}l-i^2. See DAFFADILLY.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, DAFFY, DAFFYDOWN, n's. Da^{2}f-o-du^6'u^{4}n-di^{2}l-i^2, da^{2}f'i^2, -i^2-du^6-u^{4}n. See DAFFADOWNDILLY.

DAFT-BERRIES, n. Da^{2}ft'be^{2}r-i^{2}z. The *Atropa belladonna*. [A, 505.]

DAGA, n. The *Iris germanica*. [B, 88; B, 121 (α, 24).]

DAGADI MITHA, n. A coarse variety of sodium chloride. [A, 479.]

DAGGAR'S SPRING, n. Da^{2}g'a^{3}rz. A place in Botetourt County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 363.]

DAGGER-FLOWER, n. Da^{2}g'u^{5}r-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Machæranthera tanacetifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DAGGER-PLANT, n. Da^{2}g'u^{5}r-pla^{3}nt. The genus *Yucca.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DAGGERS, n. Da^{3}g'u^{5}rz. Probably the *Poa aquatica.* [A, 505.]

DAGGET, n. See DAGUTT.

DAGOUSSA, n. In Abyssinia, the *Eleusine tocusso.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAGUE, n. Da^{2}g. The antler of a buck when it consists of a single piece without branches. [L, 180.]

DAGUTT, n. Birch-tar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 234 (*a*, 21).]

DAGUILLA DE CUBA (Sp.), n. Da^3-gwel'ya da Ku'ba^3. The *Lagetta lintearia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAHI, n. 1. In Arabia, a species of *Capparis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. In Bombay, curd. [A, 479.]

DAHLFUSS (Ger.), n. Da^{3}l'fus. Talipes varus. [L, 135.]

DAHLIA, n. f. Da^{3}l'i^2-a^3. Named for the botanist *Dahl.* Fr., *georgine* (2d def.). Ger., *Georgine* (1st def.). 1. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Compositæ*, several species of which furnish a purplish coloring matter and have an edible root. The latter is also said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative. 2. Of Thunberg, the genus *Trichocladus.* 3. See DAHLIN. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).] —**D. impérial** (Fr.). See ANILINE *violet.*—**D.-paper.** Fr., *papier de d.* A test-paper made by tinting unsized paper a violet-blue with some species of *D.* It is colored red by acids and green by alkalies. [A, 301.]

DAHLIN, n. Da^{3}l'i^{2}n. Fr., *dahline.* Ger., *D.* 1. A reddish-purple aniline dye obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on *mauveine.* It has been considered identical with methylaniline violet. 2. A white pulverulent substance obtained from several species of *Dahlia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAHRO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ficus sycomorus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAHUE DE CHILE (Sp.), n. Da^3'u-a da che'la. The *Chenopodium quinoa.* [B, 121.]

DAIB (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for gold. [L, 116.]

DAIBUSHI (Chin.), n. A Chinese variety of aconite-root. It consists of a large napiform tuber, of a dirty gray or gray-brown color, wrinkled, generally having dried-up buds and small, warty excrescence, and bearing scars of adventitious tubers. It has a saline taste and burning after-taste, and is imported in the salted condition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 21).]

DAÏ-CUC, n. In Cochin-China, the *Chrysanthemum indicum.* [B, 38.]

DAIDSU, n. In Japan, the *Glycine* (*Soja*) *hispida.* [B, 121.]

DAI-HOANG, n. In Cochin-China, the genus *Rheum.* [B, 88; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAIKON, n. In Japan, the *Rhaphanus sativus* and other species of *Rhaphanus.* [B, 121.]

DAIKON-SO, n. In Japan, the *Rhaphanus sativus.* [B, 121.]

DAIME, n. In Malacca, the *Punica granatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAIMONJISO, n. In Japan, the *Saxifraga cortusæfolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAIS (Lat.), n. f. Da(da^3)'i^{2}s. Gr., δαΐς, δᾷς. 1. See DÆS. 2. A genus of the *Daphnaceæ.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. octandra.** Fr., *d. à huit étamines.* A species growing in Java. The seeds are used as a purgative. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAISY, n. Da'zi^2. Fr., *marguérite.* Ger., *Massliebe, Gänseblume.* The *Bellis perennis;* in America, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B, 121.]—**American false d.** The *Eclipta brachypoda.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Arctic ox-eye d.** The *Leucanthemum arcticum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Australia d.** The *Vittadenia triloba.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Big d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue Alpine d.** The *Aster alpinus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue d.** The *Aster tripolium* and various species of *Globularia.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bull d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Butter d.** 1. The *Ranunculus acris, Ranunculus bulbosus,* and *Ranunculus repens.* 2. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Christmas d.** The *Aster grandiflorus* and various other species of *Aster.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Chusan d.** The small, or Pompone, variety of *Chrysanthemum sinense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Common d.** See *D.*—**Crown d.** The *Chrysanthemum coronarium* and varieties. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Conserve of d.** [Frankf. Disp., 1791, Würtemb. Ph., 1798, Ph. Herbipolit., 1796]. A preparation made by beating together 1 part of the flowers of *Bellis perennis* and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Devil's d., Dog-d.** 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* 2. The *Achillea millefolium.* 3. The *Bellis perennis.* 4. The *Anthemis cotula.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24); L, 73.]—**English d., European d.** The *Bellis perennis.* [B.]—**Ewe-d.** The *Potentilla tormentilla.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great d., Greater ox-eye d., Horse-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); A, 511 (*a*, 24); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Irish d.** The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh-d.** The *Armeria maritima.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Michaelmas d.** The *Aster tradescantia, Aster tripolium,* etc. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Midsummer d., Moon-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B. 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand d.-bush.** The *Oleria Haastii,* etc. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ox-eye d., Poor-land d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Sea-d.** The *Armeria maritima.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Shepherd's d., Small d.** The *Bellis perennis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Swan-River d.** The *Brachycome iberidifolia.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Syrup of d.** [Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of the juice of *Bellis perennis* down to one half, adding 16 parts of sugar, and straining. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Tasmanian d.-tree.** The *Eurybia lyrata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Texan d.** The *Bellis integrifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tincture of d.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. A sedative preparation made by digesting for 24 hours 4 parts of the dried flowers of *Bellis perennis,* freed from their involucres, with 1 part of sulphuric acid and 32 parts of water, evaporating and filtering. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Turfing d.** The *Pyrethrum Tchihatchewi.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24)].—**Western d.** The *Bellis integrifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White d.** See *D.*

DAJAKSCH, n. The arrow-poison of Borneo. Its source is not known. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

DAKALO-TANDALO, n. A Brahman name for the *Terminalia bellerica.* [B, 121, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DAKE-BUKI, n. In Japan, the *Senecio japonicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAKEKE, n. In Japan, the *Arundo phragmites.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAKE-ZERI, n. In Japan, the *Carum calycium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAKH (Hind.), n. The *Vitis vinifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAKKA, n. The *Phlomis leonurus.* [L, 87.]

DAKKAR, n. In Western Africa, the *Tamarindus indica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAKKU (Pers., Hind.), n. The *Pastinaca grandis.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DAKRYA-ELATTOPRISSA. See *Fir-cone* RESIN.

DAL (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 121, 172 *a*, 24).]

DALACHINI (Beng., Bom.), n. The *Cinnamomum cassia.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DALADER, n. The *Rhamnus alaternus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DALARÖ, n. A sea-side resort on the Baltic, near Stockholm. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]

DALBERGIA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}l-be^{2}rg'i^2-a^3. Fr., *dalbergie.* A genus of leguminous, papilionaceous tress, indigenous to the tropics. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. arborea** [Willdenow]. See PONGAMIA *glabra.*—**D. cochinchinensis, D. diphaca.** Ger., *cochinchinesische Doppelhülse.* A medium-sized tree found in China, Cochin-China, and the Moluccas. The sap and a decoction of the leaves are used in cutaneous diseases, and the bark furnishes a stimulating liniment. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. frondosa.** An East Indian tree with a smooth bark and small bluish-white flowers. The leaves are used as an external application in cutaneous diseases; the bark, in infusion, is given in dyspepsia; and a juice which exudes from the root is sometimes applied to ulcers. The seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism. [B. 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D. melanoxylon.** A Senegal species known as Senegal ebony. [B.]—**D. monetaria.** Fr., *dalbergie en forme de monnaie.* A species growing in Surinam. It furnishes a kind of dragon's-blood. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. oojeinensis.** A species from which a sort of kino is extracted. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D. scandens.** An East Indian species. The seeds are purgative, and the leaves are used for poultices. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sissoo.** An East Indian species. The wood is used in the East as an alterative. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sympathetica.** A plant the leaves of which are used in Goa as an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 21).]

DALBERGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{3}l-be^{2}rg-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dalbergiées.* 1. Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Curvembryæ,* comprising *Dequelia, Monetaria, Acouroa, Geoffræa, Andira, Parivoa, Derris, Taralea, Pterocarpus, Drepanocarpus, Müllera, Brownea, Diphaca, Pongamia, Dalbergia, Ecastaphyllum, Brya, Amerimon, Coumarouna,* and *Saraca.* 2. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ,* comprising *Derris, Endospermum, Pongamia, Dalbergia,* and *Pterocarpus.* 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ,* suborder *Papilionaceæ,* comprising the subtribes *Pterocarpæ, Lonchocarpeæ,* and *Geoffræeæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DALEA (Lat.), n. f. Dal'e^2-a^3. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous, papilionaceous plants. 2. Of P. Browne, the genus *Critonia.* [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. citriodora.** Sp., *limoncillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**D. Emoryi.** A plant found in California, the branches of which, steeped in water, form a bright yellowish-brown dye, and emit a strong rue-like odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 21).]—**D. fruticosa.** Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque.* A species with fragrant leaves which are substituted for vanilla. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. polyadenia.** See *D. Emoryi.*

DALECH (Ar.), n. A variety of the *Quercus ilex.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DALENIA (Malay), n. The *Punica granatum.* [B, 88, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DAL-FIL (Ar.), n. Elephantiasis Arabum. [G.]

DALIBARDEÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Da^{3}l-i^2-ba^{3}rd'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Dryadeæ,* comprising *Dalibarda* and *Rubus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DALIE (Fr.), n. Da^3-le. See DAHLIA.

DALIKA (Ar.), n. The *Rosa canina.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DALIM (Hind.), n. The *Punica granatum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DALKEY, n. Da^{2}l'ke. A sea-bathing station in Leinster County, Ireland, near Dublin. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DALLA (Hind.), n. Sodium carbonate. [A, 496 (*a*, 24).]

DALLEIOCHINE, DALLEOCHINE, n's. Da^{2}l-e'o-ken. Fr., *dalléiochine.* Syn.: *thalleioquin.* See THALLEIOQUINE.

DALMARIE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}l-ma^3-re. The *Calophyllum calaba.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DALMATIAN CAP, n. Da^{2}l-ma'sha^{2}n. An old name for the genus *Tulipa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DALO, n. In Fiji, the *Colocasia antiquorum.* [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DALTONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{4}l-ton-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Buch, a family of the *Muscineæ*, consisting of the genus *Daltonia.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DALTONIAN, adj. Da^{4}l-ton'i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *daltonien.* Ger., *Daltonisch.* As described by John Dalton; as a n., a person affected with color-blindness. [L, 56.]

DALTONISM, n. Da^{4}l'tu^{3}n-i^{2}zm. From the name of the English chemist, John Dalton. Lat., *daltonismus.* Fr., *daltonisme.* See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

DALYELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}l-ye^{2}l'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Planariea.* [L, 261.]

DAM, n. Da^{2}m. In dentistry, a mechanical device for preventing the access of saliva to a tooth during an operation. A common form is a perforated piece of sheet-rubber, the crown of the tooth being brought through the perforation. [A, 483.]

DAMA (Lat.), n. f. Da(da^3)'ma^3. From δεῖμα, fear. See CERVUS *d.*

DAMA DE NOCHE (Sp.), n. Da^3'ma^3 da no'cha. In Caracas, the *Cestrum leucocarpum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAMALIC ACID, n. Da^{2}m-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. From δάμαλις, a heifer. Fr., *acide damalique.* Ger., *Damalsäure.* An acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_2$, homologous with damaluric acid, obtained, along with the latter, from the urine of the cow and horse, also from human urine. [B, 3, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DAMALICON (Lat.), **DAMALICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Da^{2}m-(da^{3}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δαμαλικόν. See VACCINE.

DAMALISIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *damalis'eos* (*-al'isis*). From δάμαλις, a heifer. An absurd term for vaccination. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DAMALURIC ACID, n. Da^{2}m-a^{2}l-u^2'ri^{2}k. From δάμαλις, a heifer, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *acide damalurique.* Ger., *Damalursäure.* An oily liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, smelling like valerianic acid, obtained from the urine of the cow and horse, also from human urine. [B, 3, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}m-a^3'ri^2-a^3. See DAMMAR.

DAMAS (Fr.), n. Da^3-ma^3. The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAMASCENE, n. Da^{2}m'a^{2}s-en. See DAMSON.

DAMASCENUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or brought from Damascus; as a n., in the f., *damascena* (*pruna* understood), see DAMSON (1st def.). [A, 318.]

DAMASKENBLUME (Ger.), n. Da^{3}m-a^{3}sk'e^{2}n-blum-e^2. The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DAMASONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-on'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *damasonie.* 1. The genus *Ottelia.* 2. A genus of the *Alismaceæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. stellatum, D. vulgare.** Fr., *flûte de berger, étoile d'eau* (ou *de berger*). A floating aquatic species of *D.* (2d def.). The root is considered astringent. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAMASSE (Fr.), n. Da^3-ma^{3}s. See DAMSON.

DAMASSER (Fr.), n. Da^3-ma^3-sa. Steel. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DAMASYN, n. The damson. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DAMA-ULA-AKHAVENA, n. The *Calamus draco.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).] Cf. DAMELAKANA.

DAMBONITE, n. Da^{2}m'bo^{2}n-it. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dambonit.* A body forming prismatic crystals, derived from Gaboon caoutchouc. It has the composition of dimethyldambose, $C_6H_{10}(CH_3)_2O_6 = C_6H_{18}O_6$. [B, 4, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAMBOSE, n. Da^{2}m'bos. From *n'dambo*, a native name. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, derived from Gaboon caoutchouc. It crystallizes in 6-sided prisms, melting at 212° C., soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. [B, 2, 4, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DAMBRE DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Da^{3}m'bra del bra^3-sel'. The *Chiococca anguifuga.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAME DE DOUZE HEURES (Fr.), n. Da^{3}m d' duz u^{5}r. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAME DES SERPENTS (Fr.), n. Da^{3}m da se^{2}r-pa^{3}n^2. See CROTALUS *horridus.*

DAME D'ONZE HEURES (Fr.), n. Da^{3}m do^{3}n^{2}z u^{5}r. See DAME DE DOUZE HEURES.

DAMEDRIOS (Ar.), n. The *Teucrium chamædryos.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAMELAKANA (Ar.), n. Mod. Ar., *damul-akhnain.* Dragon's blood. [B, 18 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]

DAMELLA, n. In Ceylon, the *Momordica charantia.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAME NUE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}m nu^6. The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAMERSAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Da^{3}m'e^{2}r-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. The fruits of *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DAME'S-VIOLET, DAME WORT, n's. Damz'vi''o-le^{2}t, dam'wu^{6}rt. The *Hesperis matronalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DAMHIRSCH (Ger.), n. Da^{3}m'hersh. See CERVUS *dama.*

DAMIANA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}m-i^2-a^3'na^3. Sp., *d.* A Mexican plant said to be a nervine tonic and an aphrodisiac. The specimens in the market are thought to be *Turnera aphrodisiaca* or some other species of *Turnera* and the *Bigelovia veneta* of Gray (the *Haplopappus discoideus* of De Candolle). It contains an aromatic oil, tannin, two resins, and an extractive. [B, 5, 121, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DAMICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *dama*, a deer, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *damicorne.* Ger., *damhirschhornig.* Resembling a deer's horn. [L, 41, 180.]

DAMIER (Fr.), n. Da^{3}m-e-a. The *Fritillaria meleagris.* [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAMM (Ger.), n. Da^{3}m. See PERINÆUM.—**D'bruch.** See PERINÆOCELE.—**D'fistel.** A perineal fistula.—**D'geburt.** A birth in which the child is expelled through a central rupture of the perinæum. [A, 57.]—**D'kanal.** That portion of the parturient canal into the formation of which the pelvic floor enters. [A, 91.]—**D'krümmung.** The perineal curve of the obstetrical forceps.—**D'muskelschicht.** The muscular layer of the perinæum. [L, 115.]—**D'naht.** See RHAPHE *perinæi* and PERINÆORRHAPHY.—**D'riss.** Rupture of the perinæum. [L, 30.]—**D'schlagader.** See ARTERIA *perinæi.*—**D'schutz, D'unterstützung.** The art or process of preserving the continuity of the perinæum during parturition.—**D'zerreissung.** Laceration of the perinæum.—**Querd'-muskel.** See TRANSVERSUS *perinæi.*—**Quere D'schlagader.** See TRANSVERSE *perineal* ARTERY.

DAMMAR, n. Da^{2}ma^{3}r'. Jav. and Malay, *dâmar.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* A generic name for certain oleo-resins resembling copal, employed in the arts for varnishes, and as an addition to plasters in the Ger. and East Indian Ph's. It is an exudation from many species of *Coniferæ* and other trees of eastern Asia, the islands of the Pacific, New Zealand, Australia, and South America. It is soluble in chloroform, in fats, in oils, in benzene, in ether, and in hot alcohol. Its sp. gr. is from 1·040 to 1·112; its melting point, 120° C. It contains dammarylic acid, resin, gum, and a volatile oil. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**American d.** Ger., *amerikanisches D.* A hard, fragrant resin, of a reddish color, obtained from *Araucania brasiliana.* [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Aromatic d.** Of Guibourt, a variety differing somewhat from Australian and East Indian d.; soluble in ether. [*a*, 27.]—**Australian d.** Ger., *australisches D'harz.* Syn.: *New Zealand d., Kauri copal.* A product of *Dammara australis* and *Dammara ovata*; a half-fossil resin found a short distance underground in the Kauri fields of New Zealand, very like copal, and occurring in roundish fragments from the size of an egg to that of a man's head. It has an aromatic taste and a balsamic odor. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Bengal d.** The *Shorea robusta.* [*a*, 24.]—**Black d.** Lat., *dammara nigra.* Fr., *d. noire.* Ger., *schwarzes D'harz.* Hind., *kala-d.* A resin obtained from *Canarium strictum*, or, according to some persons, the *Marignia acutifolia*, recommended as a substitute for Burgundy pitch. It is only black when on the tree. When held to the light, it is of a transparent, brownish-yellow or amber color. It is somewhat soluble in boiling alcohol, and entirely soluble in oil of turpetine. [B, 77, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D. batu** (Malay). See *Rock d.* and *D. puti.*—**D. des Indes** (Fr.). See *Indian d.*—**D'fichte** (Ger.). The genus *Agathis* (*Dammara*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'harz** (Ger.). D.; of the Ger. Ph., Indian d. [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**D. of the sal-tree.** Bengal d., called by the natives *ral* or *ethooma*; the product of *Shorea robusta.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-pine.** The *Dammara alba.* [*a*, 24.]—**D.-pitch.** See *D. of the sal-tree.*—**D. puti** [Hind.]. Literally, cat's-eye d.; the resin of *Dammara alba.* [*a*, 24.] See also *Rock-d.*—**D. resin.** See *D.*—**D. selan** [Malay]. The resin of *Anona selanica*; also a resinous extract from *Vatica selanica.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]—**D. varnish.** A varnish made by adding 10 parts of powdered d. to 20 of benzene. This is allowed to stand 24 to 48 hours, when the dissolved portion is carefully poured off and added to 4 parts of pure oil of turpentine. It is often used in preference to Canada balsam in microscopy on account of its being more nearly colorless, and of its not rendering the preparations so transparent as the latter, being therefore preferable to it for colored objects. [*a*, 27.]—**East Indian d., Indian d.** Fr., *d. des Indes.* Ger., *indisches D.* In commerce, the product of *Hopea splendida*, *Hopea micrantha*, *Dammara alba*, *Dammara orientalis*, and *Englehardtia spicata.* It occurs in long, irregularly-shaped fragments, more or less colorless or yellowish, transparent, breaking conchoidally, and having a soft, smooth outer surface. It is softer than copal and harder than colophony. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand d.** Ger., *Neuseeländisches D.* See *Australian d.*—**Rock d.** Malay, *d. batu.* An Indian d. obtained from *Hopea micrantha.* [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Sal-d.** See *D. of the sal-tree.*—**Schwarzes D.** (Ger.). See *Black d.*—**Sufel-d.** (Hind.), **White d.** Ger., *weisses D.* The resin or varnish obtained from *Vateria indica* (seu *malabarica*). [B, 77, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DAMMARA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}m-ma^{3}r'a^3. 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Bursera.* 2. Of Rumphius, a genus of resinous trees found in the Moluccas and New Zealand, of the *Coniferæ*, tribe *Araucarieæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. alba.** The *Cyathis d.* (*q. v.*); a lofty species of *D.* (2d def.) growing in the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, and the Philippines; one of the chief sources of Indian dammar. [B, 173, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**D. australis.** Ger., *neuseeländische Kaurifichte.* The kauri-tree; a species furnishing kauri-copal. [B, 77, 270 (*a*, 24).] See *Australian* DAMMAR.—**D. loranthifolia.** See *D. alba.*—**D. nigra.** The *Marignia acutifolia.* [B, 180.]—**D. orientalis.** See *D. alba.*—**D. robusta.** A species indigenous to Queensland, similar to *D. vitensis.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D. vitensis.** The *dakna* of the Fijians, a very lofty tree which yields a resin called *mabradra* by the natives, which has recently been introduced into the markets under the name of *Fijian copal.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Resina dammaræ.** See DAMMAR.

DAMMARACEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{3}m-ma^{3}r-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Coniferæ*, comprising *Cunninghamia*, *Agathis*, and *Araucaria*; subsequently a suborder of the *Abietinæ.* The *Dammareæ* of Karsten are a family of the *Stobuliferæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAMMARANE, n. Da^{2}m-a^{3}r'an. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dammaran, Alphaharz.* A neutral resin extracted from dammar. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DAMMARIC ACID, n. Da^{2}m-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dammarique.* See DAMMARYLIC ACID.

DAMMARIN, n. Da^{2}m'a^{3}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *dammarine.* Ger., *D.* A resin extracted from dammar resin by Brandes and Lecanu. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]

DAMMAROL, n. Da^{2}m'a^{2}r-o^{2}l. A volatile oil containing 82·2 per cent. of carbon and 11·1 per cent. of hydrogen, obtained from Australian dammar by distilling it at a gentle heat. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

DAMMARONE (Eng., Fr.), n. Da^{2}m'a^{2}r-on. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dammaron.* A yellow oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar with lime. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

DAMMARYL, n. Da^{2}m'a^{2}r-i^{2}l. The constituent of East Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak alcohol and in ether. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

DAMMARYLIC ACID, n. Da^{2}m-a^{2}r-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dammarylique.* Ger., *Dammarylsäure.* The constituent of East Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak, but soluble in absolute, alcohol. By Huchsohn it has been found to form 80 per cent. of dammar. [B, 4, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DAMMER, n. Da^{2}m'u^{5}r. See DAMMAR.

DAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. Dam'me^{2}r-i^{2}g. Crepuscular. [L, 43.]

DAMMWEIDE (Ger.), n. Da^{3}m'vid-e^2. The *Salix helix.* [L, 43.]

DAMNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}m(da^{3}m)-nos'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASYMPHOROS.

DAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}m(da^{3}m)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). A hurt, injury, detriment. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DAMOCRATE (Fr.), n. Da^3-mo-kra^{3}t. A variety of treacle. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]

DAMOLIC ACID, n. Da^{2}m-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. See DAMALIC ACID.

DAMOUCH (Ar.), n. The *Nitraria tridentata.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAMOUROU (Carib.), n. The genus *Pipi* and the *Petiveria alliacea.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]

DAMP, adj. Da^{2}mp. Moist, slightly wet; as a n., moisture, also vapor.—**After-d., Black d., Choke-d.** The vitiated atmosphere found in coal-mines after the explosion of the fire-d.; it consists largely of carbon dioxide. [*a*, 27.]—**Fire-d.** Marsh gas found in coal-mines. [L.]

DAMPER, n. Da^{2}mp'u^{5}r. In electro-physics, a copper plate attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of controlling the secondary currents. [*a*, 27.]

DAMPF (Ger.), n. Da^{3}mpf. Vapor. [B.]—**D'apparat.** See ATOMIZER.—**D'bad.** See *Vapor* BATH.—**D'dichte.** Vapor-density. [B.]—**D'elektrisir-Maschine.** The steam electric machine of Armstrong. [B.]—**D'kochtopf.** Papin's digester.—**D'messer.** See ATMIDOMETER.—**D'sterilisirungscylinder.** A steam sterilizing cylinder. [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]—**D'stube.** A sudatorium. [L, 80.]—**D'verbreiter.** See ATMOSPOREUS.

DAMPFEN (Ger.), n. Da^{3}mpf'e^{2}n. 1. Vaporization, exhalation. 2. The wheezing of asthma. [L, 80.]

DÄMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Dampf'un^2. Dullness on percussion. [D, 67.]

DAMSEL, n. Da^{2}m'ze^{2}l. See DAMSON.

DAMSON, n. Damz'n. A contraction of *damascene* (from *damascenus*, pertaining to or brought from *Damascus*). Lat., *damascena pruna* [Pliny]. Fr., *prune de Damas* (1st def.). Ger., *Zwetsche* (1st def.), *Damasonespflaume* (1st def.). 1. The *Prunus communis*, var. *damascena* and its fruit. 2. In Jamaica, the *Chrysphyllum monopyrenum.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bitter d.** The *Simaruba amara.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mountain d.** The *Simaruba amara.* [*a*, 24.]—**West Indian d.** The *Chrysophyllum oliviferum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Wild d.** The *Prunus insititia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DAMULA TINNINA (Ar.), n. The *Calamus draco.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DANAE [Medicus] (Lat.), n. f. Da(da^3)'na^3-e(a). Gen., *Dan'aes.* Gr., Δανάή. See DANAIDIA.

DANÆACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}n(da^{3}n)-e(a^3-e^2)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *danæacées.* Ger., *Danäaceen.* Of Agardh, an order of ferns, comprising *Marattia* and *Danæa.* Gopp includes the fossil ferns of the genera *Glockeria* and *Danæites.* Unger adds to Gopp's genera *Tæniopteris, Anomopteris*, and *Scolecopteris.* Presl includes *Danæa, Hitervdanæa, Danæopsis*, and *Anomopteris.* The *D.* of Lindley and others correspond to the *Marattiaceæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DANÆAWORTS [Lindley], n. pl. Da-ne'a-wu^{5}rts. The *Danæaceæ* of Lindley. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DANAIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}n(da^{3}n)-a(a^3)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *danaïdées.* A family of the *Lepidoptera.* [L, 121.]

DANAIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}n(da^{3}n)-a(a^3)-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. A genus of liliaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Asparageæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. racemosa.** Ger., *traubenblütiger Mausedorn.* The Alexandrian laurel, supposed by some to be the χαμαιδάφνη of Dioscorides, which was used in colic, suppressed menstruation, and congestion of the kidneys. [B, 42, 121, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DANAIDINE, n. Da^{2}n-a'i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Danaïn.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Danais fragrans;* a yellow dye, soluble in alcohol and in water. [B, 270 (*a*, 24); "Lancet," Dec. 19. 1885, p. 1161.]

DANAINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da(da^3)-na^3-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Nymphalidæ.* [L, 257.]

DANAINE, n. Da^{2}n-a'en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Danain.* See DANAIDINE.

DANAIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}n(da^{3}n)-a(a^3)'i^{2}s. Gen., *dana'idos* (*-is*). 1. Of Commerson, a genus of the *Cinchoneæ.* 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Conyza squarrosa.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. fragrans.** Fr., *d. éclatant, liane jaune, bois à dartre.* A species indigenous to Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. The fresh root exudes a yellow dye. The root and the bark are used as substitutes for cinchona. The juice of the root is also used as a vulnerary, and is said to cause rapid cicatrization. In decoction it is employed as a remedy in skin diseases. It contains *danaidine.* [Haeckel and Schlagdenhauffen, quoted in "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 91; A, 490; B, 173, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**D. rotundifolia.** Fr., *liane de bois jaune.* A species having the same properties as *D. fragrans;* by Baker identified with that species. [B, 192, 214; B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sulcata.** A species identified by Baker with *D. fragrans.* [B, 192, 214.]

DANCE, n. Da^{3}ns. Gr., χόρευσις. Lat., *saltatio.* Fr., *danse.* Ger., *Tanz.* A form of exercise or diversion consisting in the execution of a definite series of rhythmical movements of the person or of the lower limbs.—**St. Guy's d.** Fr., *danse de St.-Guy.* See CHOREA.—**St. John's d.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.—**St. Vitus's d.** See CHOREA.

DANCHI, n. The *Sesbania aculeata;* in India, a fibre obtained from it. [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DANCING-GIRLS, n. Da^{3}ns'i^{2}n^2-gu^{5}rlz. The *Mantisia saltatoria.* [B, 19.]

DANCRETA, n. In Guinea, the *Convolvulus copticus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DANDA, n. The *Actinophyllum angulatum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DANDA HATAM (Sanscr.), n. Whey. [L, 105.]

DANDELION, n. Da^{2}n'de^2-li-o^{2}n. From *dent-de-lion*, a lion's tooth. The *Taraxacum officinale.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Blue d.** The *Lactuca sonchifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound decoction of d.** See *Decoctum* TARAXACI *compositum.*—**D.-leaves.** See TARAXACUM.—**D. root.** See TARAXACUM.—**Decoction of d.** See *Decoctum* TARAXACI.—**Dwarf American d.** The *Krigia virginica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**False d.** The *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum* TARAXACI and *Extractum* TARAXACI *fluidum.*—**Infusion of d.** See *Infusum* TARAXACI.—**Juice of d.** See *Succus* TARAXACI.

DANDER, n. Da^{2}n'du^{5}r. See DANDRUFF.

DANDIE, n. A form of stretcher used in southeastern Afghanistan, consisting of canvas swung on a bamboo frame sup-



THE DANDIE. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

ported by means of iron bars. [P. H. Fox, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1887, p. 519.]

DANDO, n. A popular name which was given in 1427 to the pain and weakness which precede a fever. It indicates a sudden prostration of the nervous system. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]

DANDOKU, n. In Japan, a species of *Canna.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DANDOLINO (It.), n. Da^{3}n-do-le'no. The *Coronilla emerus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DANDRIFF, DANDRIFFE, DANDRUFF, n. Da^{2}nd'ri^{2}f, -ru^{3}f. From A.-S., tan, tetter, and *drof*, dirty. Fr., *dartre farineuse.* Ger., *Kleiengrind, Schorf.* See PITYRIASIS.

DANDY, DANDY FEVER, n's. Da^{2}nd'i^2. See DENGUE.

DANEA, n. The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DANEBALL, n. Dan'ba^{4}l. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DÄNEGRAS (Ger.), n. Dan'e^2-gra^{3}s. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [L, 43.]

DANE'S-BLOOD, n. Danz'blu^{3}d. 1. The *Sambucus ebulus.* 2. The *Anemone pulsatilla.* 3. The *Campanula glomerata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DANE'S-FLOWER, n. Danz'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DANE'S-WEED, n. Danz'wed. 1. The *Eryngium campestre.* 2. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DANETA, n. The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [L, 87.]

DANETTE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n-e^{2}t. The *Strix flammea.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DANEVERT, n. A place near Upsal, in Sweden, where there is a cold, acidulous, ferruginous spring. [A, 385; L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DANEWEED, DANEWORT, n's. Dan'wed, -wu^{5}rt. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DANGAN-DANGAN, n. At Macassar, the *Carica papaya.* [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DÁNGARA (Guz.), n. The *Cucurbita maxima.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DANGAST (Ger.), n. Da^{3}n'ga^{3}st. A sea-side resort in Oldenburg, on the North Sea. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DANGLE-BERRY, n. Da^{2}n^2'g'l-be^{2}r-i^2. The *Gaylusaccia frondosa.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DANICH (Ar.), n. A weight of 8 grains. [L, 94.]

DANI DANI, n. In Fiji, the *Panax fruticosum.* [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DANIELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}n-i^2-e^{2}l'li^{2}a^3. Fr., *danielle.* 1. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Crassula.* 2. Of Bennett, a genus of the *Amherstieæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. thurifera** [Bennett]. The *bumbo;* a large tree growing in the mountainous regions of Sierra Leone. It yields an odorous product, used as frankincense in Sierra Leone. The juice flows from punctures made by an insect, and, concreting with the woody particles resulting from the borings made by the insect, falls to the ground. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

DANIONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Da^{2}n(da^{3}n)-i^2-o^{2}n-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Cyprinidæ.* [L, 207.]

DANOT (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n-o. The *Galeopsis grandiflora.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANSE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^{2}s. See DANCE.—**D. convulsive, D. de Saint-Guy.** See CHOREA.—**Grande d. de Saint-Guy.** See *Epidemic* CHOREA.—**D. de Saint-Wit.** See CHOREA.

DANSK INGEFER (Dan.), **DANSK INGEFÖRA** (Swed.), n's. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 88; B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}ns-o-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From Fr. *danse* (see DANCE), and μάνια, mania. Fr., *dansomanie.* See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

DANTA (Sp.), n. Da^{3}n'ta^3. In Venezuela, the *Tapirus americanus.* The hoofs, scraped and powdered, are said to be a powerful sudorific and a remedy for epilepsy. [a, 14.]

DANTIMULA (Sanscr., Hind., Beng., Bomb.). The *Baliospermum montanum.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DAOCAGAY, n. A plant growing in the Philippine Islands; an infusion of the root is employed as a remedy for poisoned wounds and also as a vermifuge. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DAOUN SETAN, n. In Java, the *Urtica urentissima.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAPATIC LATA (Hind.), n. The *Ipomœa pes capræ.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

DAPHNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-na(na^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *daphnacées.* Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire and C. A. Meyer, the *Thymelaceæ* of Lindley, whose *daphnads* are the same. The *Daphnales* (Lindley's *daphnal alliance*) are: 1. Of Lindley, an alliance of *Tubiferæ*, consisting of the orders *Elæagneæ*, *Thymelææ*, *Hernandieæ*, and *Aquilarinæ;* subsequently an alliance of perigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Thymelaceæ*, *Proteaceæ*, *Lauraceæ*, and *Cassythaceæ.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of *Dicotyledones monochlamydeæ*, consisting of the orders *Laurineæ*, *Proteaceæ*, *Thymelæaceæ*, *Penæaceæ*, and *Elæagnaceæ.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] The *Daphneæ* (Fr., *daphnées*) are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Thymeleaceæ*, consisting of *Thecanthus*, *Pimelea*, *Gnidia*, *Thymelina*, *Lachnea*, *Dais*, *Passerina*, *Dirca*, *Daphne*, etc. 2. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Thymelææ*, comprising *Pimelea*, *Drapetes*, *Diarthron*, and *Schœnobiblus.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DAPHNANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)'dra^3. Of Bentham, a genus of the *Monimiaceæ.* [Bancroft, cited in "Nouv. rem.," June 8, 1888, p. 254 (B, 245).]—**D. micrantha.** An Australian shrub having poisonous properties like those of *D. repandula* [Bancroft, *l. c.*]—**D. repandula.** An Australian tree. The bark is very poisonous and contains several alkaloids, the most energetic of which (separable from the others by its solubility in water) exerts a paralyzing action on the heart and all the muscles. [Bancroft, *l. c.*]

DAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)'ne(na). Gen., *daph'nes.* Gr., δάφνη. Fr., *daphné.* Ger., *Seidelbast.* It., Sp., *dafne, laureola.* The bay-tree or laurel-tree; a Linnæan genus of the *Euthymelæeæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Australian d.** The *Wickstrœmia indica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. alpina.** Fr., *daphné des Alpes.* Ger., *Alpenziland.* A low shrub with deciduous leaves and white fragrant flowers. It contains daphnin. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. altaica.** Fr., *daphné des Monts Ourals.* A species indigenous to Russia, where the bark is employed as a mild vesicant. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. candicans.** Fr., *daphné tartonraire, gros retombet, trintanelle-malherbe.* A shrub, hardly a foot high, growing upon sunny mountains in southern France and in Italy. In Sardinia the leaves are used as a purgative. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. cannabina.** Fr., *daphné chanvreux.* See *D. papyracea.*—**D. cneorum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *daphné camélée.* Ger., *knester Seidelbast, Steinröschen.* The garland flower; a poisonous species growing in the central part of Europe. The bark is used as a vesicant and also for making dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. gnidium.** Fr., *daphné à feuilles de gnidia, bois d'oreilles, camélée noire à feuilles déliées, garou, lin bâtard, sain bois, thymé-lée de Montpellier, trintanelle.* Ger., *rispenblütiger* (oder *italienischer*) *Seidelbast.* Flax-leaved *D.;* a species indigenous to southern Europe, furnishing a portion of the mezereum of commerce. All parts of the plant are poisonous. A yellow dye is obtained from it. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. lagetta.** Fr., *bois dentelle.* The lace-bark tree; indigenous to the Antilles. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. laureola.** Fr., *lauréole mâle, auriole, laurier des bois, laurier purgatif.* Ger., *lorbeerartiger* (oder *immergrüner*) *Seidelbast, Lorbeerkraut, Lorbeerdaphne.* Dwarf-bay, wood-laurel, or spurge-laurel; a smaller species than *D. mezereum*, recognized in the Br. Ph. as one of the sources of mezereum, though its root is inferior in acrimony. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. Liottardi.** Fr., *d. de Liottard.* A variety of *D. mezereum.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. major.** See *D. laureola.*—**D. mezereon, D. mezereum.** Fr., *bois gentil, bois d'oreilles, faux garou, lauréolle femelle, mezéréon.* Ger., *gemeiner*



DAPHNE MEZEREUM. [A, 327.]

Seidelbast, Kellerhals, Ziland, Zindelbast, Pfefferbaum. The mezereon; a species cultivated in Europe. The fruit is oval, red, and pulpy, and contains but one seed. The root is the source of mezereum of the U. S. Ph. The berries are sometimes used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. occidentalis.** A poisonous species found in Jamaica. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. odora.** See *D. papyracea.*—**D. oleæfolia, D. oleoides.** A species found in Greece and Italy; supposed by some to be the χαμέλαια of the ancients. It is used as a purgative. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. paniculata.** See *D. gnidium.*—**D. papyracea.** The Nepal paper-shrub, or *sethburosa;* a small tree or shrub growing in India and Cochin-China. An excellent writing-paper is made from the bark prepared like hemp. The bark and the root are purgative. [B, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. pillu.** A shrub growing in the neighborhood of Valdivia, Chili. It is employed by the Chilians as an emetic and purgative, but its use is attended with considerable danger. In regular practice it is used like *cortex mezerei.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—**D. pontica.** Fr., *d. de Pont.* Ger., *pontischer Seidelbast.* A poisonous species indigenous to Asia Minor. The aromatic flowers furnish the bees with a honey, said to be poisonous also. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. salicifolia.** Sp., *hojas de San Pedro* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are epispastic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**D. tarton-raira.** See *D. candicans.*—**D. thymelæa.** Fr., *daphné thymélée, herbe de Mont-Serrat.* A small shrub indigenous to southern France and to Spain. The root and fruit (with the seed) are used as a purgative in dropsy, and the bark is employed like mezereum. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. tinifolia** [Swartz]. A poisonous West Indian species. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoctum daphnes mezerei** [U. S. Ph., 1820, Ed. Ph., 1826, Dub. Ph., 1830, Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *décoction de garou.* Decoction of mezereon; made by boiling down to two thirds 1 part of the fresh bark of *D. mezereum* in 144 parts of water, adding 2 parts of licorice-root, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

DAPHNÉ (Fr.), n. Da^{3}f-na. See DAPHNE.—**D. à feuilles de gnidia.** See DAPHNE *gnidium.*—**D. chanvreux.** See DAPHNE *papyracea.*—**D. des Alpes.** See DAPHNE *alpina.*—**D. femelle.** See DAPHNE *mezereum.*—**D. mâle.** See DAPHNE *laureola.*—**D. paniculé.** See DAPHNE *gnidium.*—**D. tarton-raire.** See DAPHNE *candicans.*

DAPHNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-ne(na)'e(a^3-e^2). A tribe or division of the *Thymelææ*, comprising *Daphne*, *Pimelea*, etc. [B, 170.]

DAPHNÉINE (Fr.). Da^{3}f-na-en. See DAPHNIN.

DAPHNELÆON (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-ne^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., δαφνέλαιον (from δάφνη, the bay-tree, and ἔλαιον, oil). Laurel-oil, bay-tree oil; the oil of the berries of *Laurus nobilis.* [Dioscorides (A, 325 [a, 21]).]

DAPHNETIN, n. Da^{2}f'ne^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *daphnétine.* A crystalline product resulting from the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on daphnin. According to Zwenger, it has the formula $C_9H_6O_4 + H_2O$. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DAPHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)'ni^2-a^3. Gr., δαφνία. A gem anciently supposed to have the property of curing epilepsy. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DAPHNIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-ni(ni^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A family of the *Daphnita.* [L.] 2. See DAPHNITA.

DAPHNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)'ni^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *daphnidées.* See DAPHNITA.

DAPHNIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-ni^{2}d'i^2-a^3. Fr., *daphnidie.* Of Nees, a division of the *Laureæ*, comprising *Lepidadenia*, *Dodecadenia*, *Actinodaphine*, *Jozoste*, *Daphnidium*, and *Tetradenia.* The *Daphnidiæ* of Spach are a tribe of the *Laurineæ*, consisting of the *Daphnidinæ* of Nees. The *Daphnidieæ* of Meiss-

ner (Fr., *daphnidiées*) are a tribe of the *Laureæ*, comprising the *Daphnidinæ* of Nees. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAPHNIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A tribe of lauraceous plants, consisting of *Dodecadenia*, *Actinodaphne*, *Daphnidium*, and *Litsæa*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAPHNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-ni^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Nees, a genus of trees or shrubs of the *Lauraceæ*, now referred to *Lindera*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cubeba.** A species cultivated in China and Cochin-China. Its black berries, of about the size of pepper, have the taste and odor of cubeb, and are employed as a stomachic and as a condiment. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. myrrha.** A species indigenous to China and Cochin-China, having the taste and smell of myrrh. All parts of the plant are stimulant and diuretic, and it is used, especially the root, as a vermifuge and to promote menstruation. An oil expressed from the berries is used in skin diseases and old wounds. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DAPHNIN, n. Da^{2}f'ni^{2}n. Lat., *daphninum*. Fr., *daphnine*, *daphnéine*. Ger., *D.* The peculiar principle of mezereum; first discovered by Vauquelin in the bark of *Daphne alpina*, and afterward by others in other parts of different species of *Daphne*. It occurs in prismatic, transparent, brilliant crystals, without odor or color, and of a bitter, somewhat rough taste; slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, according to Zwenger, who gives for it the same formula as that of æsculin, $C_{16}H_{16}O_9 + {}_2H_2O$. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

DAPHNITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-ni(ne)'ta^3. A tribe of the *Cladocera*. [L, 303.]

DAPHNITES (Lat.), **DAPHNITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Da^{2}f-(da^{3}f)-ni(ne)'tez(tas), -ti^{2}s. Gen., *daphnit'æ*, *-nit'idos* (*-is*). Gr., δαφνιτης, δαφνῖτις. 1. Of Dioscorides, the genus *Ruscus*. 2. Of Sprengel, the genus *Botryceras*. 3. See Achy. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAPHNOIDES (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}f(da^{3}f)-no(no^3)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., δαφνώδης, δαφνοειδής [Hippocrates] (from δάφνη, the laurel, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *daphnoïde*, *daphnoïdé*. Resembling the genus *Daphne*. Of Hippocrates, probably the *Daphne laureola*. [B, 180.] The *Daphnoideæ* of Brongniart are a class of plants comprising the *Thymeleaceæ*, *Hernandiaceæ*, *Lauraceæ*, and *Gyrocarpeæ*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAPICHÉ (Fr.), n. Da^3-pe-sha. A kind of white rubber obtained from a tree found at the sources of the Rio Negro. [L, 105.]

DAPSILOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. Da^{2}p(da^{3}p)-si^{2}l-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From δαψιλής, fertile, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *dapsilophyte*. Of Necker, a plant having numerous stamens. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DÁRACHINI (Hind.), n. The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DÁRAHALADA (Hind., Bomb.), n. The *Berberis aristata*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARA KARANJA (Beng.), n. The *Pongamia glabra*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARAKHAT-E-NILA (Pers.), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARAKHATE PALAHA (Pers.), n. The *Butea frondosa*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARAKHTE GUNÁRA (Pers.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARAKHTE MISAVAKA (Pers.), n. The *Salvadora persica* and the *Salvadora oleoides*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARÁKHTE SIBRA (Pers.), n. The *Aloe abyssinica*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARASHISHÁHANA (Pers.), n. The *Myristica officinalis*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARASHISHÁNA (Pers.), n. The *Myrica sapida*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARAMBO, n. The *Garcinia cambogia* and the *Garcinia morella*. [L, 105.]

DARATOS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{2}r(da^{3}r)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s. Gr., δάρατος. Unleavened bread. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DÁRAVI (Sanskr.), n. The *Berberis aristata*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DÁRA-ZARDA (Pers.), n. The *Curcuma longa*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARBOJI (Teloogoo), n. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.]

DARBOTTLE, n. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DARCHEM, n. An old name for a choice variety of cinnamon. [L, 94, 105.]

DARCHMÉ (Fr.), n. Da^{3}rk-ma. The bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÁRCHMI (Hind.), n. The *Cinnamomum iners*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DARD (Fr.), n. Da^{3}r. A spine or thorn-like process, a sting (as of a bee or of a nettle). [A, 301 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 41, 321.]

DARDANA, n. The *Arctium lappa*. [L, 105.]

DARDANION (Lat.), n. n. Da^{3}r-da(da^3)'ni^2-o^{2}n. The *Aristolochia clematitis*. [L, 105.]

DARDANIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}r'da^{2}n(da^{3}n)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dardan'idos* (*-is*). The *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 88.]

DARDAR (Heb.), n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 88.]

DARHALAD. The term used in northern India and the Madras Presidency for several species of *Berberis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 21).]

DARIM, n. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 88; L, 77.]

DARINYPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}r(da^{3}r)-i^{2}n-i^{2}f(u^{6}f)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *darinyphyte*. A plant the dry fruit of which opens of itself. [L, 180.]

DARIRHE CASSAB (Ar.), n. The *Calamus aromaticus*. [B, 88.]

DAR-KULD (Sanscr.), n. Probably the *Berberis lycium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DARM (Ger.), n. Da^{3}rm. See Intestine.—**Afterd'.** The rectum.—**Blindd', Blinder D.** See Cæcum.—**D'anhang.** See Appendix *vermiformis*.—**D'anlage** [Cutter]. Intestinal germ or rudiment.—**D'atresie.** Occlusion of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'atrophie.** Atrophy of the walls of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'ausdehnung.** Intestinal distension.—**D'ausleerung.** Evacuation of the bowels. [*a*, 18.]—**D'ausschneidung.** See Enterectomy.—**D'bad.** A washing out of the bowels. [*a*, 18.]—**D'bauchbruch.** Ventral hernia. [L, 50.]—**D'beerenbaum.** The *Sorbus torminalis*. [*a*, 24.]—**D'bein.** See Ilium.—**D. beinflügel.** The superior expanded portion of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**D'beingegend.** 1. The iliac region. [L, 80.] 2. The groin.—**D. beingrube.** The iliac fossa. [L.]—**D. beinhöcker.** A spine of the ilium. [L.]—**D'beinkamm.** The crest of the ilium. [L.]—**D'bewegung.** Intestinal motion. [L, 43.]—**D'blasenfistel.** A vesico-intestinal fistula.—**D'blatt.** 1. See *Intestinal* plate. 2. See Entoderm.—**D'blutfluss, D'blutung.** Intestinal hæmorrhage. [L, 80.]—**D'bohrer.** See Enterocestrion.—**D'bremse.** See Œstrus *hæmorrhoidalis*.—**D'bruch.** See Enterocele.—**D'canal.** See *Intestinal* canal.—**D'catarrh.** See *Intestinal* catarrh.—**D'dottergang.** See *Vitello-intestinal* duct.—**D'dottersack.** See *Umbilical* vesicle.—**D'drüsen.** The intestinal glands. [L.]—**D'drüsenblatt.** The intestinal glandular layer of the blastoderm. [L, 146, 228.]—**D'drüsenrohr.** The pleuroperitoneal space. [L.]—**D'durchbohrung.** Perforation of the intestine. [L.]—**D'eingang.** See Pylorus.—**D'eingiessung.** Irrigation of the intestine in a more thorough manner than by enemata. [*a*, 18.]—**D'einklemmung.** Intestinal obstruction. [L.] See *Intestinal* incarceration.—**D'einschiebung.** See Intussusception.—**D'einschnürung.** Strangulation of intestine. [L.]—**D'einstülpung.** See Intussusception.—**D'entoblast.** The intestinal entoblast. [L.]—**D'entzündung.** See Enteritis.—**D'enzyme.** A ferment found in the intestine. [L.] Cf. Enzyme.—**D'epithel.** The epithelium lining the interior of the intestinal canal. [L, 228.]—**D'eröffnung.** See Enterotomy.—**D'erweichung.** See Enteromalacia.—**D'erweiterung.** Dilatation of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'excretion.** Intestinal excretion, defecation. [L, 80.]—**D'faserblatt.** The intestinal-fibrous layer of the blastoderm. [L, 146, 228.]—**D'faserwand.** The fibrous layer of the intestinal canal. [L, 228.]—**D'fell.** The peritonæum. [L, 80.]—**D'fellentzündung.** Peritonitis. [L, 43.]—**D'fellschwindsucht.** Peritoneal tuberculosis. [L, 43.]—**D'fieber.** See *Enteric* fever.—**D'fistel, D'fistelgang.** An intestinal fistula. [L, 57.]—**D'fleischbruch.** See Enterosarcocele.—**D'fluss.** A discharge from the bowels. [L, 50.]—**D'flüssigkeit.** The intestinal secretion. [L.]—**D. follikel.** A lymph follicle of the intestines. [L.]—**D'fortsatz.** An intestinal diverticulum. [L, 80.]—**D'furche.** See *D'rinne*.—**D'gangrän.** Grangrene of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'gase.** The gases found in the intestinal canal. [L, 332.]—**D'gefässe.** The lacteals of the intestine. [L, 80.]—**D'gegend.** 1. The intestinal region. 2. The groin.—**D'gekröse.** See Mesentery.—**D'geschabsel.** The sedimentary portion of dysenteric discharges. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**D'geschwulst.** A tumor of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'geschwür.** An intestinal ulcer. [L, 80.]—**D'gicht.** Intestinal manifestations of gout. [*a*, 18.]—**D'grimmen.** Intestinal pain.—**D'haut.** See Peritonæum. [L.]—**D'hodensacksbruch.** Scrotal hernia. [E.]—**D'höhle.** The cavity of the intestines. [L, 228.]—**D'intussusception, D'invagination.** Intestinal intussusception. [D, 67.]—**D'jammer.** In veterinary practice, colic. [*a*, 14.]—**D'kanal.** See *Intestinal* canal.—**D'katarrh.** Intestinal catarrh. [L.]—**D'klappen.** The intestinal valvulæ. [L, 43.]—**D'klette.** See Echinorrhynchus.—**D'kolik.** Intestinal colic. [*a*, 14.]—**D'koth.** The excrement in the rectum. [*a*, 14.]—**D'krampf.** Spasmodic colic. [*a*, 14.]—**D'krankheit.** Any intestinal disease. [L, 80.]—**D'krebs.** Cancer of the intestines. [*a*, 14.]—**D'lähmung.** Paralysis of the intestine. [*a*, 14.]—**D'larve.** See Gastrula.—**D'laut.** See Borborygmus.—**D'leiden.** An intestinal disease. [L, 80.]—**D'los.** Without intestines. [B.]—**D'lumen.** The lumen of the intestine. [L, 304.]—**D'lymphknötchen.** A mesenteric gland. [L.]—**D'messer.** See Enterotome.—**D'milzbrand.** Anthrax of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'muskelblatt.** See *D'faserblatt*.—**D'muskelwand, D'muskulatur.** The muscular layer of the intestinal canal. [L, 228.]—**D'nabel.** The intestinal opening of the vitello-intestinal duct. [L, 228.]—**D'nabelbruch.** An umbilical hernia containing intestine. [L, 43.]—**D'naht.** See Enterorrhaphy.—**D'netz.** The omentum. [L, 43.]—**D'netzbruch.** See Epiplocele.—**D'netzentzündung.** Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 43.]—**D'netzhodensackbruch.** A scrotal hernia containing omentum.—**D'occlusion.** Intestinal occlusion. [*a*, 18.]—**D'perforation.** Perforation of an intestine. [L, 57.]—**D'peristaltik.** Intestinal peristalsis. [L.]—**D'platte.** See *D'blatt*.—**D'polyp.** A polypus in the intestines. [*a*, 14.]—**D'pulsadern** [Cutter]. See *Intestinal* arteries.—**D'rinne.** The intestinal groove of the embryo. [L.]—**D'rohr.** The intestinal canal. [L.]—**D'ruhe.** Complete rest of the intestine, or freedom from peristaltic movement. [K, 16.]—**D'saft.** See *Intestinal* juice, and Humor *entericus*.—**D'saite.** Catgut; gut-string. [*a*, 14.]—**D'saugader.** A lacteal of the intestines. [L, 230.]—**D'schabe.** See Oxyuris *vermicularis*.—**D'scheere.** See Enterotome.—**D'scheidenbruch.** A vaginal hernia containing intestine.—**D'scheidenfistel.** An intestino-vaginal fistula.—**D'schenkelbeinmuskeln.** See Adductors *of the thigh*.—**D'schlagadern.** The intestinal veins. [L.]—**D'schleim.** Intestinal mucus. [L.]—**D'schleimfluss.** A mucous discharge from the bowels. [L, 50.]—**D'schleimhaut.** The intestinal mu-

cous membrane. [L, 50.]—**D'schlingen.** See ANSÆ *intestinales.* —**D'schmarotzer.** Intestinal parasites. [L, 57.]—**D'schmerz.** See ENTERALGIA.—**D'schneider.** See ENTEROTOME.—**D'schnitt.** See ENTEROTOMY.—**D'schwammknoten.** See ENTEROSPONGIOMA.—**D'schwimmprobe.** A method of testing the question of whether or not a dead infant was born alive by observing if the intestines will float in water; founded on the theory that the intestines of a still-born child never contain gas, and consequently will not float. [L. Blumenstok (A, 319).]—**D'schwindel.** See *Intestinal* VERTIGO. —**D'schwindsucht.** Intestinal tuberculosis.—**D'spalt.** Congenital fissure of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'sperrer.** A rectal speculum. [L, 80.]—**D'spritze.** An enema syringe. [L.]—**D'stein.** See ENTEROLITH.—**D'steinbildung.** The formation of an intestinal concrement. [L, 43.]—**D'stenose.** Stenosis of the intestine. [*a*, 18.]—**D'stich.** Puncture of an intestine. [L, 57.]—**D'strecke.** The intestinal tract. [L, 332.]—**D'strenge.** The colic. [*a*, 14.] —**D'stück des Hüftknochens.** The ilium. [L, 80.]—**D'thiere.** See METAZOA.—**D'tractus.** The intestinal tract. [L.]—**D'typhus.** Typhoid fever. [D, 74.]—**D'unrath.** Fæces. [L, 80.]—**D'verdauung.** Intestinal digestion. ["Zeit. Biol." (L).]—**D'verengerung.** Intestinal stenosis. [L.]—**D'verschliessung.** Occlusion of the intestine. [L, 50.]—**D'verschlingung.** Intussusception. [D, 67.]—**D'verschluss.** See *D'verschliessung.*—**D'verschwärung.** Intestinal ulceration. [L.]—**D'verstopfung.** Intestinal obstruction. [L, 43]—**D'verwickelung.** Volvulus of the intestine. [*a*, 18.] —**D'vorfall.** Intestinal prolapse. [L, 80.] Cf. ENTEROPTOSIS.—**D'wand.** The intestinal wall. [L, 228.]—**D'wasserbruch.** See ENTERYDROCELE.—**D'wassernabelbruch.** See HYDRENTEROMPHALOCELE.—**D'wegschleimhautentzündung.** Mucous enteritis. —**D'weh.** Intestinal pain. [L, 43.]—**D'weiche.** The groin. [L, 46.]—**D'winde.** Flatulence. [L, 80.]—**D'windsucht.** Flatulent distension of the intestines. [L, 80.]—**D'windungen.** See ANSÆ *intestinales.*—**D'wurm.** An intestinal entozoon. [L, 43.]—**D'zahnfieber.** Intestinal disturbance and fever due to dentition. [E.]—**D'zerreissung.** Laceration of an intestine.—**D'zotten.** See *Intestinal* VILLI.—**Dünnd'.** The small intestine.—**Gallend'.** See DUODENUM.—**Grimmd'.** See COLON.—**Harnd'.** See UROGASTER. —**Hinterd'.** See EPIGASTER.—**Hintere D'pforte.** The opening by which the mesogaster communicates with the epigaster. [L, 228.]—**Innere D'beingrube.** The internal iliac fossa. [L.]—**Innerer D'beinmuskel.** See ILIACUS *internus.*—**Kiemend'.** See PNEOGASTER.—**Kopfd'.** See STOMODÆUM.—**Magend'.** See PEPTOGASTER.—**Mastd'.** See RECTUM.—**Mitteld'.** See MESOGASTER.—**Obere hintere D'beinstachel.** The posterior superior spine of the ilium. [L.]—**Packd'.** See RECTUM.—**Primitivd'.** See PROTOGASTER.—**Quergrimmd'.** The transverse portion of the colon. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1867, p. 583 (L).]—**Urd'.** See PROTOGASTER.—**Vorderd'.** See PROSOGASTER.—**Vordere D'pforte.** The opening by which the mesogaster communicates with the prosogaster. [L, 228.]—**Vordere obere D'beinstachel.** The anterior superior spine of the ilium. [L.]—**Vordere untere D'beinstachel.** The anterior inferior spine of the ilium. [L, 31.] —**Weiter D.** The large intestine. [L.]—**Zwölffingerd'.** See DUODENUM.

DARMAS DES PROVENÇAUX (Fr.), n. See AGARICUS *scruposus.*

DARMASSIN (Fr.), n. Da^{3}r-ma^{3}s-sa^{2}n^2. In Piedmont, the prune. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DARNEL, n. Da^{3}rn'e^{2}l. The genus *Lolium*, especially the *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 5, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Bearded d.** The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-grass.** See *D.*—**Ray-d., Red d.** The *Lolium perenne.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DARNING-NEEDLE, n. Da^{3}rn'i^{2}n^2-ned'l. The *Scandix pecten.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DARRE (Ger.), n. Da^{3}r're^2. See PHTHISIS.

DARRFIEBER (Ger.), n. Da^{3}r'feb-e^{2}r. Hectic fever. [L, 43.]

DARRMALZ (Ger.), n. Da^{3}r'ma^{3}ltz. Malt prepared without artificial heat, and dried at a temperature of between 40° and 90° C. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

DARRON-MANIRANG (Malay), n. The *Phyllanthus urinaria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DARRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Da^{3}r'zu^{2}cht. See PHTHISIS.

DARSCHICHAHAN (Ar.), n. The *Convolvulus floridus.* [B, 88.]

DARSENI, n. The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.* [L, 105.]

DARSICUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{3}r'si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Proceeding from excoriation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DARSINI, n. See DARSENI.

DARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}r'si^{2}s. Gen., *dars'eos* (*-is*). Gr., δάρσις (from δέρειν, to flay). 1. An excoriation. 2. The operation of separating the skin from a part. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DART, n. Da^{3}rt. Fr., *d.* See SPICULUM *amoris.*—**Caustic d's.** Fr., *flèches caustiques.* Pencils or elongated masses of various forms made of or containing some caustic substance, intended to be thrust into tissue to be destroyed by their own action. [*a*, 18.]—**D. grass.** The *Holcus mollis* and *Holcus lanatus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DARTA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{3}r'ta^3. See IMPETIGO.—**D. excoriativa.** See LUPUS *exulcerans.*—**D. maligna.** See LUPUS.

DARTOIC, DARTOID, adj's. Da^{3}rt'o-i^{2}k, -oid. Fr., *darteux, dartoïde, dartoïque.* Pertaining to or resembling the dartos. [A, 301, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DARTOS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{3}rt'o^{2}s. Gr., δαρτος (χιτῶν understood). Fr., *d.* Ger., *innere musculöse Haut des Hodensacks.* Syn.: *tunica darta.* The subcutaneous muscular layer of the scrotum; it is of a reddish-brown color, contains involuntary muscular fibres, and is continuous above with the superficial fascia of the abdomen and below with the superficial perineal fascia. [A, 322, 325, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]—**D. de la femme** (Fr.). Syn.: *sac dartoïque de la femme.* Rudimentary d.-like bundles of smooth muscular fibres situated in the labia pudendi majora. [A, 15.]

DARTRE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}rt'r. 1. Tetter; herpes (*q. v.*, 1st def.). 2. Any disease of the skin due to the dartrous or herpetic diathesis. According to Hardy, the d's comprise eczema, pityriasis, and psoriasis. Bazin and others include many other affections under the term. [G, 7, 17.]—**D. à l'Inde.** See COURAP.—**D. boutonnée.** Papular eczema. [G, 17.]—**D. crustacée.** Impetiginous eczema. [G, 7.] —**D. crustacée flavescente.** See HERPES *crustaceus flavescens.* —**D. crustacée stalactiforme.** See HERPES *stalactiformis procumbens.*—**D. de graisse.** See SEBORRHŒA *oleosa.*—**D. en collier.** See HERPES *collaris.*—**D. encroûtée.** Impetiginous eczema. [G, 17.]—**D. en jarretière.** See HERPES *periscalis.*—**D. érythémoïde.** Chronic erythema. [G, 7.]—**D. farineuse.** According to Sauvages, a cutaneous eruption characterized by red, itching papules, without crusting or erosion, and attended with branny desquamation; probably eczema. [G, 17.]—**D. fongueuse.** Eczema crustosum. [G.]—**D. furfuracée.** Herpes furfuraceus. [G, 7.]—**D. furfuracée arrondie.** Herpes furfuraceus circinatus. [G, 7.]—**D. furfuracée volante.** Herpes furfuraceus volatilis. [G, 7.]—**D. humide.** Eczema madidans. [G.]—**D. laiteuse.** A form of eruption that occurs in women "after the suppression of the lochia, following difficult labor or the sudden cessation of lactation." [G, 15.]—**D. miliaire.** Miliaria. [G, 17.]—**D. miliaire érysipélateuse.** A form of skin disease a single case of which was described by Poupart as relapsing annually, the eruption resembling zoster and acute phlyctenular herpes. [L, 87.]—**D. ordinaire.** Tetter. [G.] See HERPES (1st def.).—**D. phagédénique.** A term used to include various diseases attended with ulceration of the skin, such as lupus and epithelioma. [G.]—**D. phlycténoïde.** A disease characterized by vesicles which, on drying, leave reddish scales. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); G, 7.]—**D. phlycténoïde confluente.** Pemphigus. [G, 7.]—**D. phlycténoïde en zône.** Zoster. [G, 7.]—**D. poussée.** Lichen simplex; strophulus; eczema siccum. [G.]—**D. pustuleuse.** A disease characterized by pustules which are finally replaced by reddish spots. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D. pustuleuse couperose.** Pustular rosacea. [G, 7.]—**D. pustuleuse disséminé.** Disseminated pustular acne. [G, 7.]—**D. pustuleuse mentagre.** Sycosis. [G, 7.]—**D. pustuleuse miliaire.** Acne simplex. [G, 7.]—**D. rongeante.** Lupus. [G, 7.]—**D. rongeante idiopathique.** Idiopathic lupus; lupus occurring without assignable cause. [G, 7.]—**D. rongeante vénérienne.** An ulcerating syphilide. [G, 7.]—**D. sèche.** Dry eczema.—**D. squameuse.** Herpes squamosus. [G, 7.]—**D. squameuse centrifuge.** See HERPES *squamosus centrifugus.*—**D. squameuse humide.** See HERPES *squamosus madidans.*—**D. squameuse lichenoïde.** See HERPES *squamosus lichenoides.*—**D. squameuse orbiculaire.** See HERPES *squamosus orbicularis.*—**D. stalactiforme.** See HERPES *stalactiformis procumbens.*

DARTREUX (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}rt-ru^5. See DARTROUS.

DARTRIER (Fr.), n. Da^{3}r-tre-a. A plant used in herpetic skin diseases. In India, Java, and the Antilles, the *Cassia alata*; in Guiana, the *Vatairea guianensis.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).] See ACOUROA.

DARTROUS, adj. Da^{3}rt'ru^{3}s. Fr., *dartreux.* Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre. [G.]

DARTUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{3}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *dartier* (2d def.). 1. See DARTOS. 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of solanaceous plants. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. perlarius.** Ger., *Perlenstrauch.* A shrub indigenous to Cochin-China and the Moluccas. The leaves are used in measles. The root is a mild aromatic, and is employed as a diuretic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DARU (Ar.), n. The *Pistacia lentiscus.* [B, 88.]

DÁRUHARIDRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Berberis aristata.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARUMA-GIKU, n. In Japan, the *Aster spathulifolius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DÁRUNAJ-I-AKRABI (Pers., Ar.), n. The *Doronicum scorpioides.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DARURI, n. The *Argemone mexicana.* [*a*, 24.]

DARUVAR (Ger.), n. Da^{3}r'u-far. A place in Austria where there is a spring containing various bicarbonates. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DARWINELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{3}r-wi^{2}n-e^{2}l'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Ceratosa.* [L, 121.]

DARWINIAN, adj. Da^{3}r-wi^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}n. As enunciated by Charles Darwin.

DARWINISM, n. Da^{3}r'wi^{2}n-iz'm. Fr., *darwinisme.* Ger., *Darwinismus, Transmutationslehre.* Charles Darwin's doctrine that the various genera, species, etc., of animals and plants are not the result of separate acts of creation, but have been developed gradually from simpler forms by a process of evolution (*q. v.*), slight acquired and useful variations being transmitted and intensified.

DARWYNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{3}r-wi^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Thymeleæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DARYAI. The kernel of *Lodoicea Seychellarum*; it is in great repute among the Arabs and Indians as a strengthening medicine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 21).]

DARYÁI-KA-NARIYALA (Hind.), n. The *Lodoicea seychellarum.* [A, 499 (*a*, 21).]

DARYÁKI GHÁNSA (Duk.), n. The *Gracilaria lichenoides.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DAS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s). See DÆS.

DASAMULÁ-DI-KVÁTHA, DASAMULA KVATHA, n's. A preparation made from the *Solanum indicum.* [A, 479; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 21).]

DASCITES (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-si(ke)′tez(tas). See DASYTES.

DASCYLLIDÆ [Guérin] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)′-li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

DASHEL, n. Da^{2}sh′e^{2}l. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Milky d.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DASJESPIS, n. See HYRACEUM.

DASMOPHON, n. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [L, 87.]

DASSEL, n. Da^{2}s′e^{2}l. Ger., *D.* 1. See DASHEL. 2. See DERMATOBIA and ŒSTRUS.—**D'beule.** The phlegmonous swelling produced by the presence of the larvæ of certain *Muscidæ* or *Œstridæ* in the skin. [G.]—**D'fliege.** See *D.* (2d def.); in the pl., *D'fliegen*, the *Œstridæ*. [L.]

DASTÁ (Hind.), n. Zinc. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DASUS (Lat.), adj. Da(da^3)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See DASYS.

DASYA [Agardh] (Lat.), n. f. Da(da^3)′si^2(su^6)-a^3. A genus of rose-spored *Algæ* common in the Mediterranean. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. coccinea.** Ger., *scharlachrothe Haaralge*. A bright-scarlet species sometimes forming a part of the mixture sold as helmintochorton. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DASYANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From δασύς, hairy, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *dasyanthe*. Ger., *haarblumig*. Sp., *dasianto*. Having hairy or villous calyces or corollæ; as a n., a section of the genus *Erica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]

DASYCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δασύς, hairy, and καρπός, a fruit or the wrist. Fr., *dasycarpe*. Ger., *haarfruchtig* (2d def.). Sp., *dasicarpo* (2d def.). 1. Having hair on the wrists. 2. Having shaggy or hairy fruit. [L, 41, 180.]

DASYCAULIS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{4}l′(ka^3′u^{6}l)-i^{2}s. From δασύς, hairy, and καυλός, a stem. Fr., *dasycaule*. Ger., *haarwurzelig*. Sp., *dasicaulo*. Having a hairy or tubercular stem. [L, 41, 180.]

DASYCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δασύς, hairy, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *dasycéphale*. Ger., *haarhäuptig*. Sp., *dasicéfalo*. Having a hairy head; as a n., in the f. s., *Dasycephala*, of Borkh, the genus *Pneumonanthe*; of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Spermacoce*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DASYCERQUE (Fr.), adj. Da^3-ze-se^{2}rk. Gr., δασύκερκος (from δασύς, shaggy, and κέρκος, the tail). Having a bushy tail. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DASYCLADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δασύς, hairy, and κλάδος, a shoot. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucherieæ*, comprising *Chamædoris*, *Dasycladus*, *Neomeris*, and *Cymopolia*; of Harvey, an oder of the *Chlorospermeæ*, comprising *Cymopolia*, *Dasycladus*, and *Acetabularia*. The *Dasycladidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Vaucheriæ*, consisting of the genera included in Endlicher's *D.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DASYCLONON (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-klon′o^{2}n. From δασύς, hairy, and κλών, a shoot. The *Polypodium filix mas*. [B, 83.] The *Polypodium filix fœmina*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DASYDIADI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-di(di^2)′a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e). A family of the *Geometridæ*. [L, 303.]

DASYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i(u^6)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dasyées*. 1. Of Kützing (1843), a family of the *Axonoblasteæ*, including *Dasya*, *Eupogonium*, and *Trichothamnion*, to which, in 1845, he added *Zophothalia*, *Eupogodon*, and *Asparagopsis*. 2. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Rhodomeleæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DASYGASTER (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)′u^{3}r-(ar). From δασύς, hairy, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *dasygastre*. Ger., *haarbauchig*. Sp., *dasigastro*. Having a hairy belly. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 180, 346.]

DASYGLOTTIS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t(glot)′ti^{2}s. From δασύς, hairy, and γλῶττα (= γλῶσσα), the tongue. Fr., *dasyglotte*. Ger., *haarzungig*. Having a hairy tongue. [L, 41.]

DASYMA (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)′i^2(u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *dasym′atos* (*-is*). Gr., δάσυμα. See DASYTES.

DASYMALLUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)′lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Gr., δασύμαλλος (from δασύς, thick, and μαλλός, a lock of wool). Fr., *dasymalle*. Having long, woolly hair. [L, 180.]

DASYMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}t′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From δασύς, thick, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *dasymètre*. Ger., *Dichtigkeitsmesser*, *Dasymeter*. Sp., *dasimetro*. A variety of manometer invented by Defouchy. [L, 180.]

DASYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′ma^3. See DASYTES.

DASYPÆDIC, adj. Da^{2}s-i^2-ped′i^{2}k. From δασύς, hairy, and παῖς, a child. Clothed with down when hatched (said of birds). The *Dasypædes* are a group of birds so clothed. [L, 121, 343.]

DASYPES (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)′i^2(u^6)-pez(pas). See DASYPUS.

DASYPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-fi^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From δασύς, hairy, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *dasyphylle*. Ger., *haarblättrig*. Having hairy leaves. [L, 180.]

DASYPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dasypidées*. A family of the *Ungulata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1850, p. 158 (L).]

DASYPLEURUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-plu^{2}r′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δασύς, hairy, and πλευρά, the side. Fr., *dasypleure*. Having hairy flanks. [L, 41.]

DASYPODION (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^{2}d)′i^2-o^{2}n. The *Viola odorata*. [B, 88.]

DASYPOGON (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-po′go^{2}n(gon). Gr., δασυπώγων (from δασύς, shaggy, and πώγων, the beard). Shaggy-bearded. The *Dasypogoneæ* of Dumortier are the *Kingiaceæ* of Endlicher. The *Dasypogonites* are a subfamily of the *Asilidæ*. [A, 311; B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 301.]

DASYPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-pro^{2}k(prok)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Gr., δασύπρωκτος (from δασύς, hairy, and πρωκτός, the posteriors). Fr., *dasyprocte*. Having hairy buttocks. The *Dasyproctidæ* are a family of the *Hystricomorpha*. The *Dasyproctina* are a subfamily of the *Hystricidæ*. [L, 41, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]

DASYPUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)′i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., δασύπους (from δασύς, hairy, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *dasype*. Having hairy feet; as a n., the hare. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).] The *Dasypodidæ*, or *Dasypodæ*, are a family of the *Edentata*. The *Dasypodina* are a tribe of the *Dasypodidæ*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1865; p. 360 (L).]

DASYRMA (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-u^{6}r(u^{6}r)′ma^3. See DASYTES.

DASYS (Lat.), adj. Da(da^3)′si^{2}s(su^{6}s). Gr., δασύς. Hairy, shaggy, rough, thick (said of the tongue when it is dry, rough, and rigid, and of the urine when it is thick, turbid, and coated on standing). [L, 94.]

DASYSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). From δασύς, shaggy, and στάχυς, a spike. Fr., *dasystachyé*. Having flowers in the shape of velvety spikes. [L, 180.]

DASYSTEMONOUS, adj. Da^{2}s-i^2-ste^{2}m′on-u^{3}s. Lat., *dasystemon* (from δασύς, hairy, and στήμων, a filament). Fr., *dasystémone*. Having hairy stamens. [L, 180.]

DASYSTEPHANA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-ste^{2}f′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3. From δασύς, hairy, and στεφάνη, a parapet. The genus *Gentiana*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. punctata.** The *Gentiana punctata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DASYTES (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(as). Gr., δασύτης (from δασύς, hairy). 1. Roughness, hairiness. 2. Of Schmalz, an herpetic stiffness of the eyelids. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DASYTRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Da^3-ze-trek. Gr., δασύθριξ (from δασύς, shaggy, and θρίξ, the hair). Having thick hair. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DASYURUS (Lat.), adj. Da^{2}s(da^{3}s)-i^2(u^6)-u^2(u)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From δασύς, hairy, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *dasyure*. Ger., *haarschwanzig*. Having a hairy tail; hairy spined; having hairy spikes resembling the tail of a mammal. The *Dasyurida* are a family of the *Creophaga* or of the *Marsupialia*. The *Dasyuridæ* are the same, also a family of the *Rapacia*. The *Dasyurinæ* are a subfamily of the *Dasyuridæ*. [L, 41, 121, 173, 228, 353.]

DATE, n. Lat. Gr., δάκτυλος. Lat., *dactylus*. Fr., *datte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Dattel*. It., *dattero*. Sp., *dátil*. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*). [*a*, 24.]—**American d.-plum.** The persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Black d.** The fruit of the *Rhamnus chlorophorus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 21).]—**Chinese d.** The fruit of a species of *Zizyphus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Chinese d.-plum.** The fruit of *Diospyros Kaki*. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-palm.** Fr., *dattier*. Ger., *Dattelpalme*. The *Phœnix dactylifera*. [B, 75.]—**D.-plum.** The fruit of the genus *Diospyros*. [B, 81, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-tree.** See *D.-palm*.—**European d.-plum, Indian d.-plum.** The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Red d's.** The fruit of the *Rhamnus utilis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 21).]—**Trebizonde d.** The *Elæagnus hortensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 21).]—**Wild d.** The fruit of *Phœnix silvestris*. [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DATEMA (Russ.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [L, 77.]

DATHIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Da^{2}th(da^{3}th)-i^2-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Carpheotum (*q. v.*) when gathered in winter. [Bory (B, 121).]

DATISCA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}t(da^{3}t)-i^{2}s′ka^3. Fr., *datisque*. Ger., *Streichkraut*. A genus of the *Datisceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cannabina.** Fr., *chanvre de Crète*, *cannabine*. Ger., *gelber Hanf*, *hanfartiges Streichkraut*. It., *canape di creta*. Sp., *d. del Levante*. A species often cultivated in European gardens. The herb has a bitter, nauseous taste, and in Candia is used instead of cinchona. In Italy it is employed in intermittent fevers and in gastric and scrofulous troubles. The leaves of the female plant yield a very fine yellow dye. The root contains *datiscin*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DATISCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}t(da^{3}t)-i^{2}s-ka(ka^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of the *Cucurbitales* (of Jussieu, a family of the *Dicotyledoneæ diclinæ*), consisting of *Datisca*, *Tetrameles*, and *Tricerastes*. The *datiscads* of Lindley are the same as his *D.* His *Datiscales*, or datiscal alliance, are an alliance of the *Rectembryæ*, consisting of the *Datisceæ* and *Lacistemeæ*. The *Datisceæ* are of Presl an order of the *Peponiferæ*; of R. Brown, an order comprising *Datisca* and *Tetrameles*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Halorageæ*, containing the same genera; of Baillon, a series of the *Saxifragaceæ*, comprising *Datisca*, *Tetrameles*, and *Octomeles*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Passiflorales*, consisting of the same genera. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DATISCETIN, n. Da^{2}t-i^{2}s′e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *datiscétine*. Ger., *D.* It., Sp., *datiscetina*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$, produced by the decomposition of datiscin; it forms colorless, tasteless, acicular crystals, freely soluble in ether, and moderately soluble in alcohol and in alkaline solutions. [B, 4, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DATISCIN, n. Da^{2}t′i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *datiscine*. Ger., *D.* It., Sp., *datiscina*. A bitter glucoside, $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$, similar to quercitin, occurring in the roots of *Datisca cannabina*, forming acicular crystals, melting at 180° C., slightly soluble in cold water and in ether, and easily soluble in alcohol; used in the East as a yellow dye for silk. [B, 42, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DATISQUE (Fr.), n. Da^3-tesk. The *Datisca cannabina*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DA-T-KAI, n. A kind of purslane common in Kaffraria and said to be eaten there. [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DATORA (Ar.), n. 1. The *Datura stramonium.* 2. Of Don, a section of the genus *Scopolia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]

DATTE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}t. See DATE.—**D. de mer.** The *Mytilus lithophagus.* [B, 88.]—**D. du désert.** The fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Décoction** (ou **Hydrolé**) **de d's.** See *Decoctum* DACTYLORUM (under DACTYLUS).—**Pâte de d's.** See *Pasta* DACTYLORUM (under DACTYLUS).—**Pulpe de d's** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulpa dactylorum.* Pulp of dates; made by digesting dates for 2 hours in warm water, removing the stones, triturating in a mortar, and passing through a fine horse-hair sieve. [B, 113, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Sirop de d's.** See *Syrupus* DACTYLORUM (under DACTYLUS).

DATTEL (Ger.), n. Da^{3}t′te^{2}l. See DATE.—**D'baum.** See PHŒNIX *dactylifera.*—**D'knoten.** A form of Aleppo boil observed in Bagdad, said to be exceedingly malignant. [Geber (A, 319).]—**D'palme.** See PHŒNIX *dactylifera.*—**D'pflaume.** The fruit of *Diospyros lotus* and of some other species of *Diospyros.* [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine D'palme.** See PHŒNIX *dactylifera.*—**Mehlreiche D'palme.** See PHŒNIX *farinifera.*—**Saure D'n, Schwartze D'n.** Tamarinds. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Virginische D'pflaume.** The *Diospyros virginiana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DATTIER (Fr.), n. Da^{3}t-te-a. The genus *Phœnix.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. commun, D. cultivé.** See PHŒNIX *dactylifera.*—**D. du désert.** See BALANITES *ægyptiaca.*—**D. épineux.** See PHŒNIX *spinosa.*—**D. palm.** See PHŒNIX *farinifera.*

DATTOCK, n. Da^{2}t′o^{2}k. The *Detarium senegalense.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DATURA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}t(da^{3}t)-u^2(u)′ra^3. From Ar., *totorah.* Fr., *d., stramoine.* Ger., *Stechapfel.* It., *stramonio.* Sp., *estramonio.* Thorn-apple, Jimson-weed, Jamestown-weed; of Linnæus, a genus of solanaceous herbs with bluish-white or purple, solitary axillary flowers, and a large, tubular, ventricous, five-angled calyx, with a persistent, orbicular base. There are 5 stamens and a 2-celled capsule with 4 valves. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolature de d. stramonium** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* STRAMONII.—**Cigarettes de d.** (Fr.). See *Cigaretæ* STRAMONII.—**D. à grosses épines** (Fr.). See *D. ferox.*—**D. alba.** Fr., *métel.* Ger., *weichhaariger Stechapfel.* See *D. metel.*—**D. arborea.** Fr., *d. en arbre.* The tree stramonium, a species indigenous to Peru, where the leaves are used as an emollient. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ceratocaula.** Fr., *d. cornu.* A West Indian species having similar properties to those of *C. stramonium.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cigars.** See *Cigaretæ* STRAMONII.—**D. en arbre** (Fr.). See *D. arborea.*—**D. fastuosa.** Fr., *d. fasteux, manteau du Christ, trompette du jugement.* A species considered more poisonous than *D. alba.* The root is prescribed by Mohammedan physicians in epilepsy, and the Hindoo doctors use the leaves and fruit for poultices. The seeds are soporific, and are applied to boils and carbuncles. In Java the herb is used in herpetic diseases. A tincture and a decoction are used in asthma. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ferox.** Fr., *d. à grosses épines.* A very poisonous species, used in China like *D. stramonium.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. lævis.** A species resembling the *D. stramonium*, but differing in having smooth capsules, destitute of spinous points. It is a native of Abyssinia, though cultivated in the gardens of Europe. [*a*, 24.]—**D. metel, D. meteloides.** A species used in India as an intoxicant. The Rajpoot mothers, it is said, smear their breasts with the juice of the leaves, to kill their newly born female infants. The leaves are used externally in rheumatic pains, and the seeds are given in fevers. The juice of the leaves, boiled in oil, is used for diseases of the scalp. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. nilhummatu.** An undershrub growing in the sands of Malabar. In Java the leaves and seeds are pounded, mixed with oil, and employed in plasters for dissipating tumors, the seeds are used as a remedy for intermittent fever, and the juice of the leaves is applied externally as an antisyphilitic. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**D. sanguinea** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *d. sanguin.* The *floripondio* of Peru, where an intoxicating beverage, *tonga*, is prepared from its seeds; it produces furious delirium in large



DATURA ARBOREA. [A, 327.]

doses, but, diluted with water, is used as a soporific. An ointment is also prepared from the seeds. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sarmentosa.** The *Solandra grandiflora.* [B, 180.]—**D. stramonium.** Fr., *d. épineux, chasse-taupe, endormie, herbe-aux-sorciers,* *herbe-du-diable, pomme de vallée, put-put, stramoine.* Ger., *gemeiner Stechapfel, Tollkraut, Dornapfel, Rauchapfel, Krötenmelde.* It., *stramonio.* Sp., *estramonio.* The common thorn-apple; an annual species indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in America, with widely spreading, forked branches and large ovate leaves, with irregularly waved or sinuately toothed margins. The flowers are large, generally white, with a tubular, five-toothed calyx, the base of which, when the flower falls away, remains attached to the fruit, which is a fleshy four-valved, four-celled capsule, covered with sharp spines. The leaves (see STRAMONIUM-*leaves*) and the seed (see STRAMONIUM-*seed*) are official. The plant contains two alkaloids—atropine and hyoscyamine—and its physiological action is identical with that of belladonna. It has been used in neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhœa, syphilitic pains, and cancerous sores, and externally as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers, inflamed tumors, etc., and spasmodic asthma has been alleviated or entirely controlled by smoking the leaves or the root cut up and beaten so as to loosen its texture. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. suaveolens.** A Peruvian species resembling *D. arborea.* [B, 49.]—**D. tatula.** A South American species with a dark, reddish stem, minutely dotted with green, and purplish flowers striped with deep purple on the inside. By some it is considered a variety of *D. stramonium.* the medicinal properties of which it possesses. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolique des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* STRAMONII *foliorum.*—**Extrait de suc dépuré de d.** (Fr.). Extract of purified stramonium-juice. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Extrait de suc non-dépuré de d.** (Fr.). Extract of crude stramonium-juice. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Herba daturæ.** The herb of *D. stramonium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Huile de d.** (Fr.). See *Oleum* STRAMONII.—**Infusion des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). Infusion of stramonium-leaves. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). Powder of stramonium-leaves. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre des semences de d.** (Fr.). Powder of stramonium-seeds. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Rob de d.** (Fr.). Rob of stramonium. [L. 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Semen daturæ.** The seed of *D. stramonium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Sirop de d.** (Fr.). Syrup of stramonium, containing 3 parts of tincture of stramonium and 40 of syrup. Cf. SYRUPUS *anodynus.* [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**Suc de d.** (Fr.). Juice of stramonium. [L. 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Teinture éthérée de d.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* STRAMONII *ætherea.*



DATURA STRAMONIUM. [A, 327.]

DATUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2}t(da^{3}t)-u^2(u)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Ramondia, Hyoscyamus, Scopolina, Lehmannia, Petunia, Nicotiana, Nurembergia, Datura,* and *Brugmansia.* 2. Of Don, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ*, consisting of *Datura, Brugmansia, Solandra,* and *Ulloa.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DATURINE, n. Da^{2}t-u^2′ren. Lat., *daturina, daturinum, daturia.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Daturin.* It., Sp., *daturina.* An alkaloid contained in *Datura stramonium*, identical with atropine. It is official in the formulary of the Sardinian States. [B, 5, 20, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Heavy d.** Ger., *schweres Daturin.* Of Ladenburg, a mixture of atropine and hyoscyamine which he obtained from *Datura stramonium.* It fuses at about 114° C. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Light d.** Ger., *leichtes Daturin.* Of Ladenburg, hyoscyamine obtained from *Datura stramonium.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

DATYRA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}t(da^{3}t)-i(u^6)′ra^3. See DATURA.—**D. verum.** True atropine. [B.]

DAUBENTONIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do-ba^{3}n^2-to^{3}n-i(i^2)′a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Named after L. J. M. Daubenton, a French naturalist. A family of the *Lemuridæ* or of the *Quadrumana.* [L, 272; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1863, p. 151 (L).]

DAUCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^4′(da^3′u^4)-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *daucées.* Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Daucineæ*, comprising *Daucus, Platyspermum,* and *Orlaya.* Of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of the genus *Daucus.* The *Dauci* of Adanson are a section of the *Umbellatæ*, consisting of *Tordylium, Daucus,*

Caucalis, *Torilis*, and *Coriandrum*. The *Daucidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*, consisting of *Artedia*, *Orlaya*, *Daucus*, *Agrocharis*, and *Duriæa*. The *Daucineæ* are: Of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of *Daucus*, *Platyspermum*, and *Orlaya*, to which Reichenbach added *Cuminum*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Orthospermæ*, comprising *Artedia*, *Orlaya*, and *Daucus*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAUCIFORM, adj. Da^4'si^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *dauciformis* (from *daucus* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *dauciforme*. See DAUCOID.

DAUCIPES (Lat.), adj. Da^4'(da^3'u^4)-si^2(ki^2)-pez(pas). From *daucus*, the carrot, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *daucipède*. Ger., *karottenfüssig*. Having a fusiform stipe. [L, 41.]

DAUCITES (Lat.), adj. Da^4(da^3-u^4)-si(ke)'tez(tas); as a n., -tez(te^{2}s). Gr., δαυκίτης. Pertaining to the genus *Daucus*; as a n. (*vinum* understood), a vinous infusion of the wild carrot. [A, 387.]

DAUCOID, adj. Da^{4}k'oid. Lat., *daucoides*, *daucoideus* (from δαῦκος, the carrot, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *daucoïde*. Resembling the genus *Daucus*; carrot-like. [B.]

DAUCON (Lat.), **DAUCUM** (Lat.), n's n. Da^{4}k'(da^3'u^{4}k)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DAUCUS.

DAUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Da^{4}k'(da^3'u^{4}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δαῦκον, δαῦκος. Fr., *d.*, *carotte*. Ger., *Möhre*. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Caucalineæ*. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. alsaticus.** The *Peucedanum oreoselinum*. [L, 94, 116.]—**D. annuus minor, flosculis rubentibus.** The *Caucalis daucoides*. [B, 200.]—**D. athamanticus.** The *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. aureus.** A species growing in Morocco, Sicily, and Calabria; it has white flowers, which become yellow on drying. [*a*, 24.]—**D. candianus.** See ATHAMANTA *cretensis*.—**D. carota.** Fr., *carotte cultivée* (ou *commune*). Ger., *gemeine Möhre* (oder *Rübe*), *Karotte*. The carrot; a biennial usually found in its wild state growing in light sandy soil. It has a furrowed, hairy stem, dividing into long, erect, flower-bearing branches, hairy leaves with leaflets divided into narrow, pointed segments, and small white flowers in compound umbels. The garden carrot is the same plant altered somewhat by cultivation. The root contains sugar, starch, extractive, pectin, malic acid, lignin, albumin, a volatile oil, carotin, saline matters, etc. The root of the cultivated plant is stimulant, and has acquired much popular reputation as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers, etc. The seeds (fruit) are somewhat excitant and diuretic, and, on account of their aromatic properties, are more especially adapted to cases of dropsy and nephritic complaints, accompanied with enfeeblement of the stomach. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. carota silvestris.** Fr., *carotte sauvage*, *chironis*, *faux chervi*, *gironille*, *patenade*, *pastonade*. Ger., *wilde Möhre*. It., *carota silvatica*. Sp., *zanahoria silvestre*. The wild carrot; a variety of *D. carota*, having the same properties and uses; its fruit is official. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. carota violaceus.** Fr., *carotte violette*. A variety of *D. carota*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. copticus.** See CARUM *ajowan*.—**D. creticus.** Fr., *d. de Crète*. Ger., *kandischer Möhrenkümmel*. See ATHAMANTA *cretensis*.—**D. cyanopus.** The *Pimpinella nigra*. [B, 88.]—**D. de Candie** (ou **de Crète** [Fr. Cod.]) (Fr.). See ATHAMANTA *cretensis*.—**D. germanicus.** See *D. carota*.—**D. gingidium.** A Sicilian species (probably the γιγγίδιον of Dioscorides) furnishing a gum-resin which, according to some, is the *bdellium siculum*. [B, 173, 180.]—**D. gummifer.** A species growing in southern Europe, said to furnish *bdellium siculum*. [B, 173, 180.]—**D. guttatus.** A species growing in southern Europe; perhaps one of the species known to the ancients as Σταφυλῖνοςἄγριος. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. hispanicus.** Of Gouan, see *D. gummifer*.—**D. leptophyllus** [Scopoli]. The *Caucalis daucoidea*. [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**D. lucidus.** See *D. gummifer*.—**D. macedonius.** Fr., *âche*. Ger., *wilder Eppich*. The *Athamanta macedonica*, perhaps also the *Apium graveolens*. [*a*, 24.]—**D. maritimus.** Fr., *carotte maritime*. 1. Of Richard, the *Caucalis maritima* of Cavanilles. 2. The *Ammi visnaga*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] 3. See *D. gummifer*.—**D. mauritianus.** A variety of the *Ammi visnaga*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. montanus.** The *Peucedanum oreoselinum*. [*a*, 24.]—**D. muricatus.** A variety of the *Caucalis maritima* of Cavanilles. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. nostras, D. officinarum.** See *D. carota*.—**D. sativus.** See *D. carota*.—**D. selenoides.** See *Peucedanum oreoselinum*.—**D. seprinius.** See ANTHRISCUS *cerefolium*.—**D. silvestris.** The wild variety of *D. carota*.—**D. visnaga.** See AMMI *visnaga*.—**D. vulgaris.** See *D. carota*.—**Extractum dauci.** See *Rob dauci*.—**Fructus dauci.** The fruit of *D. carota*, formerly used as a carminative and diuretic. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Radix dauci.** The root of the cultivated carrot. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Rob dauci, Rob dauci carotte.** Fr., *rob de carotte*. Syn.: *rob podicis*, *succus inspissatus* (seu *extractum*) *dauci*. Rob of carrot; an extract made by digesting grated carrots with boiling water, and evaporating the liquid to a syrupy consistence [Frank. Dispensat., 1791, Lippiac. Dispensat., 1792, Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Succus dauci.** The expressed juice of *D. carota*; used as a domestic pectoral remedy, also as an anthelminthic and mild purgative. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Succus dauci inspissatus.** See *Rob dauci*.

DAUD-MAREE (Beng.), n. See AMMANIA *vesicatoria*.

DAUER (Ger.), n. Da^3'u^4-e^{2}r. Duration.—**D'canüle.** Fr., *canule à demeure*. A cannula to be left in place. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," 1888, p. 600 (*a*, 18).]—**D'catheter.** Fr., *sonde à demeure*. A catheter to be left in place. [*a*, 18.]—**D'gewebe.** Permanent tissue, in contradistinction to meristem (the nascent state of tissue); plant-tissue whose cells have reached their full development. [*a*, 24.]—**D'sonde.** See *D'catheter*.—**D'sporen.** Resting spores; those that lie dormant for a definite time before continuing their development. [A, 396 (*a*, 21); B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**D'verband.** A permanent dressing. [L, 57.]—**D'zellen.** See *D'sporen*.—**Übungs-D.** [Volkmann]. Lit., practice duration; the persistence of a touch-impression as a result of training. ["Ber. d. Kgl. Ges. d. Wiss. Math.-Phys.," 1858, x, p. 38 (K).]

DAUGATTAL RESAER (Malay), n. The *Laportea decumana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAUGHTER-CELL, DAUGHTER-CYST, n's. Da^{4}t'u^{5}r. See under CELL and CYST.

DAUKE, n. Da^{4}k. The *Daucus carota*. [L, 73.]

DAUM (Ger.), n. Da^3'u^{4}m. See DAUMEN.

DAUMEN (Ger.), n. Da^3'u^{4}m-e^{2}n. The thumb.—**Anzieher des D's, D'anzieher.** See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*.—**D'arterie.** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb*.—**D'ballen.** See *Thenar* EMINENCE.—**D'carpalgelenk.** The carpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb. [L.]—**D'finger.** See *D*.—**D'krampf.** See ANTICHEIROSPASMUS.—**D'rand.** The radial border of the forearm.—**D'starrkrampf.** See ANTICHEIROTETANUS.—**D'strecker.** See EXTENSOR *carpi pollicis*.—**D'wärts.** Toward the thumb. [L, 332.]—**Grosser D'strecker.** See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Kleiner D'strecker.** See EXTENSOR *primi internodii pollicis*.—**Kurzer D'beuger.** See FLEXOR *pollicis brevis*.—**Kurzer D'strecker.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis* and EXTENSOR *secundi internodii pollicis*.—**Langer D'beuger.** See FLEXOR *pollicis longus*.—**Langer D'strecker.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus* and EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

DÄUMLING (Ger.), n. Doim'li^{2}n^2. A bandage for the thumb. [L, 80, 135.]

DAUNA, n. In Bombay, the *Artemisia indica*. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans." (L).]

DAUN-CALIDABAT (Malay), n. The *Zizyphus trifolia*. [B, 88.]

DAUN CAPIALAN (Malay), **DAUN CAPIALEN** (Malay), n's. The *Vitis trifolia*. [B, 88.]

DAUN COEPAN (Malay), n. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 88.]

DAUN DULANG (Malay), n. The *Ricinus mappa*. [B, 88.]

DAUN GATTA-GAMBIR (Malay), n. The *Nauclea gambir*. [B, 88 (*a*, 21).]

DAUN GUNDI (Tamil), n. The *Nepenthes destillatoria*. [B, 88 (*a*, 21).]

DAUN-KOTTI (Malay), n. The *Phyllanthus niruri*. [B, 88.]

DAUN LACCA (Malay), n. The *Lawsonia spinosa*. [B, 88 (*a*, 21).]

DAUN LACEA (Malay), n. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [L, 77.]

DAUN LOLAB MUBUT (Malay), n. The *Bauhinia scandens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAUPHINELLE (Fr.), n. Do-fe-ne^{2}l. The genus *Delphinium*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. à fleurs blanches.** The *Delphinium albiflorum*. [L, 41.]—**D. consoude.** The *Delphinium consolida*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D. d'Ajax.** See *D. Ajacis*.—**D. des champs.** The *Delphinium consolida*. [L, 49.]—**D. des jardins.** The *Delphinium Ajacis*. [L, 41.]—**D. écarlate.** The *Delphinium purpureum*. [L, 41.]—**D. élevée.** The *Delphinium elatum*. [L, 41.]—**D. musquée.** The *Delphinium moschatum*. [L, 41.]—**D. pâle.** The *Delphinium pallidum*. [L, 41.]—**D. staphisaigre.** The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DAURA (Lat.), n. f. Da^4'(da^3'u^4)-ra^3. 1. The *Helleborus niger*. 2. The *Conocarpus latifolius*. [A, 325; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 21).]

DAURADE (Fr.), n. Do-ra^{3}d. The *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DAURIN (Fr.), n. Do-ra^{2}n^2. The *Mugil auratus*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DAUUNG (Ger.), n. Da^3'u^4-un^2. See VERDAUUNG.—**D'ssaft.** Digestive secretions. [L, 43.]—**D'ssystem.** The digestive system. [L.]

DAVALÁ (Pers.), n. The *Lichen odoriferus*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DAVALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Da^3-va^{3}l'li^2-a^3. Fr., *davallie*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the *Davallieæ*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. aculeata.** A West Indian species; somewhat astringent and used in pectoral complaints. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DAVALLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^3-va^{3}l-li^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Polypodiaceæ indusiatæ*, comprising *Davallia*, *Peranema*, *Saccoloma*, *Dicksonia*, *Balantium*, *Cibotium*, and *Lecanopteris*. 2. Of Presl, a tribe of the *Hymenophoreæ*, consisting of the sections *Davallieæ* and *Lindsæaceæ*. 3. Of Link, a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ*, consisting of *Allantodia*, *Adectum*, *Davallia*, *Saccoloma*, *Stenolobus*, *Microlepia*, *Sphæropteris*, *Lendsaya*, *Peranema*, and *Physematium*. The *Davallieæ* are: 1. Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Davallia*. 2. Of Presl, a section of the *Davalliaceæ*, comprising *Microlepia*, *Saccoloma*, *Davallia*, and *Stenolobus*. 3. Of J. Smith, a section of the *Dicksonieæ*, consisting of *Humata*, *Leucostegia*, *Microlepia*, *Deparia*, *Davallia*, and *Loxsoma*. 4. Of Hooker, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising *Davallia* and *Cystopteris*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAVANDICU, n. The *Bignonia indica*. [B, 88.]

DAVID'S HARP, n. Da''vi^{2}dz-ha^{3}rp'. Ger., *Davidsharfe*. 1. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. See LYRA.

DAVID'S ROOT, n. Da'vi^{2}dz-ru^{4}t. The *Chiococca racemosa* and the *Celastrus scandens*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DAVIE-DRAP, n. Da'vi^2-dra^{2}p. Probably the *Luzula campestris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DAVIER (Fr.), n. Da^3-ve-a. A dental forceps. [E.]

DAVILLA (Lat.), n. f. Da^3-vel'la^3. A genus of shrubs of the *Dilleneæ*, indigenous to tropical America. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. brasiliana.** Fr., *d. rugueux*. In Brazil, the *cipó de caboelo*; a species employed in decoction to reduce swellings of the lower

limbs and as a tonic. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. elliptica** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *d. elliptique*. The *cambaibinha* of Brazil, where it is employed as an astringent and vulnerary. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. rugosa.** See *D. brasiliana*.

DAVI-PADACOLLI, n. In India, the *Ixora alba*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAVI-RINTI, n. In India, the *Vitex latifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAVI-SINSORI-TAUDA, n. In India, the *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DAVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da'vi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Davyum.

DAVO BAHENA, n. In the East Indies, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 88.]

DAVO CARO, n. The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 88.]

DAVO CITROCO, n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 88.]

DAVOS (Ger.), **DAVOS AM PLATZ** (Ger.), **DAVOS PLATZ** (Ger.), n's. Da^3-fos', -a^{3}m-pla^{3}tz''. A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, having an elevation of 5,100 feet above the sea and an equable climate, which has of late years been frequented as a climatic sanitarium and winter resort, especially for persons having pulmonary diseases. [L, 30, 31 (*a*, 14); C. Wagner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 720.]

DAVO TILOE, n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 88.]

DAVYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-vi^2'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Naudin, a subtribe of the *Miconiales*, consisting of *Platycentium*, *Calyptrella*, *Cycnopodium*, *Davya*, *Centronia*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DAVYUM (Lat.), n. n. Da'vi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Kern, a metal found in platiniferous sand containing also iridium and rhodium. [*a*, 27.]

DAWAMESK, n. A conserve prepared from hasheesh with butter, sugar, and aromatics. [B. 270 (*a*, 24).]

DAWARA, n. The *Conocarpus latifolius*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 131 (*a*, 21).]

DAWLISH, n. Da^{4}l'i^{2}sh. A sea-side resort in Devonshire, England. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 49 (*a*, 21).]

DAX (Fr.), n. Da^{3}x. The *Aquæ Tarbelicæ* of the ancients; a place in the department of Landes, France, where there are hot mineral springs. [A, 319, 363 (*a*, 21); L, 49, 88 (*a*, 21).]

DAXIN, n. Da^{2}x'i^{2}n. For deriv., see Dax. Fr., *daxine*. See Baregin.

DAY-BLINDNESS, n. Da'blind-ne^{2}s. See Nyctalopia.

DAY-FLOWERS, n. Da'fiu^5-u^4-u^{5}rz. The genus *Commelyna*. [B, 19.]

DAY-LILY, n. Da'li^{2}l-i^2. The genus *Hemerocallis*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Grass-leaved d.-l.** The *Hemerocallis graminea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White d.-l.** The genus *Funkia*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

DAYMARE, n. Da'ma^{2}r. An imperfect form of catalepsy in which the sufferer is incapable of moving or speaking, but is conscious of what is going on around him. The disease received its name from Watson, who described it, and who considered that it depended upon a diseased state of the blood-vessels of the brain. [D, 25.]

DAY-NETTLE, n. Da'ne^{2}t'l. The *Lamium purpureum*, the *Lamium album*, and the *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DAY'S-EYE, n. Daz'i. See Daisy.

DAY-SIGHT, n. Da'sit. See Hemeralopia.

DAZIG, n. Daz'i^{2}g. The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DÉ-À-COUDRE (Fr.), n. Da-a^3-kud'r. The *Agaricus campanulatus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEAD, adj. De^{2}d. A.-S., *d*. Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *mortuus*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *todt*. It., *morto*. Sp., *muerto*. 1. Deprived of life (properly, after having once possessed it); figuratively, paralyzed, especially as to sensation (said of a part, as in the expression *d. fingers*). 2. Dull in appearance.—**D.-house.** Fr., *morgue*. A mortuary; a room for the temporary reception of the bodies of those who have died in a hospital and of those who have died suddenly away from their homes, pending a post-mortem examination, a judicial inquiry as to the cause of death, or the identification of the remains.

DEADLY, adj. De^{2}d'li^2. Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *letalis*. Fr., *mortel*. Ger., *tödtlich*. 1. Sure or very likely to cause death. 2. Death-like.—**D. nightshade.** See Atropa *belladonna*.

DEAD-MAN'S-BELLOWS, n. De^{2}d-ma^{2}nz-be^{2}l'oz. The *Ajuga reptans*. [L, 73.]

DEAD-MAN'S-BONES, n. De^{2}d-ma^{2}nz-bo^{3}nz'. The *Stellaria holostea* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-FINGERS, n. De^{2}d-ma^{2}nz-fi^{2}n^2'gu^{5}rz. 1. Probably the *Orchis mascula*. 2. The *Orchis morio*. 3. The *Orchis maculata*. 4. The *Orchis latifolia*. 5. The *Arum maculatum*. 6. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 7. The *Alopecurus pratensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-HAND, n. De^{2}d-ma^{2}nz-ha^{2}nd'. 1. The *Orchis maculata*. 2. The *Orchis mascula*. 3. The *Aspidium filix mas*. 4. The *Laminaria digitata*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEAD-NETTLE, n. De^{2}d'ne^{2}t'l. A popular name for various species of *Lamium*, especially *Lamium album* and *Lamium purpureum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B. 19. 215 (*a*, 24).]—**Pyrenean d.-n.** The *Horminum pyrenaicum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red d.-n.** The *Lamium purpureum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**White d.-n.** The *Lamium album*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Yellow d.-n.** The *Lamium galeobdolon*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEAD-TONGUE, n. De^{2}d'tu^{3}n^2. The *Œnanthe crocata*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEADWORT, n. De^{2}d'wu^{5}rt. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEAF, adj. De^{2}f. A.-S., *d*. Gr., *κωφός*. Lat., *surdus*. Fr., *sourd*. Ger., *taub*. It., Sp., *sordo*. Having the sense of hearing abolished or impaired.—**D.-dumbness.** See *D.-mutism*.—**D.-mute.** Fr., *sourd-muet*. Ger., *Taubstummer*. It., *sordo-muto*. Sp., *sordo-mudo*. One who is both d. and dumb.—**D.-mutism.** Fr., *sourd-mutisme*, *sourd-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummheit*. It., *sordo-mutezza*. Sp., *sordo-mudez*. Absence of the power of speech in consequence of congenital or acquired deafness; the condition of being both d. and dumb. [F.]—**Wood-d.** Affected with word-deafness. [B]

DEAFNESS, n. De^{2}f'ne^{2}s. Gr., *κώφωμα*, *κώφωσις*. Lat., *surditas*. Fr., *surdité*. Ger., *Taubheit*. It., *sordità*. Sp., *sordera*. The state of being deaf.—**Clang-d.** That form of defect of the sense of hearing in which, although the loudness and other gross qualities of sounds are perceived correctly, their more delicate qualities are not recognized. [J. R. Leaming, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 23, 1889, p. 309.]—**Hysterical d.** D. occurring suddenly in severe cases of hysteria and independent of any local disease in the ear. [F.]—**Intellectual d.** See *Psychical d.*—**Malarial d.** D. sometimes met with in aggravated cases of malarial poisoning. It is supposed to be due to a lesion of the auditory nerve or of its nucleus, and may be associated with a loss of power in the optic nerve, and with loss of sensation in other nerves. [F.]—**Nervous d.** Fr., *surdité nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöse Taubheit*. It., *sordità nervosa*. Sp., *sordera nerviosa*. That form of d. in which the cause lies in a primary affection of the auditory nerve or of the labyrinth or of both. [F, 34.]—**Psychical d.** Lat., *amnesia* (seu *akamathesia*) *acustica*. Ger., *Seelentaubheit*. A condition in which, although sounds are heard, their significance is not recognized; observed in cases of lesion of the gyrus inframarginalis. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Throat-d.** D. induced by some obstruction in the throat, as from enlarged tonsils, or due to some inflammatory affection starting in the pharynx and involving the Eustachian tubes. [F.]—**Vascular d.** Fr., *surdité d'origine vasculaire*. Of R. T. Cooper, a variety of impaired hearing due to "a basic aural dyscrasia." A condition of ill health in which a diffuse irritability attacks the walls of the blood-vessels, and which, left untreated, very often settles in the ears, giving rise to two prominent ear symptoms. One of these is enfeebled hearing power, divided into obstructive and non-obstructive. The latter variety Cooper terms "vascular d." [F.]—**Word-d.** Fr., *aphémie auditive*. Ger., *sinnliche Aphasie*. It., *sordità di parola* (o *verbale*). Sp., *sordera de palabras*. Syn.: *sensory aphasia*. Of Kussmaul, that variety of psychical d. in which, while impressions of sound can still be perceived, spoken words can not be understood. It is attributed to some pathological change in the cortex of the left temporal lobe of the brain (the seat of Wernicke's centre for the sense of hearing, where the impressions received by the auditory nerves are united to form sound-pictures and the acoustic representation of words). [F.]

DEAK-QUELLE (Ger.), n. De^2'a^{3}k-kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the springs at Ofen (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]

DEALBATE, adj. De-a^{2}l'bat. Lat., *dealbatus*. Covered with a white powder or with a very fine white down. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEALBATION, n. De-a^{2}l-ba'shu^{3}n. Gr., *λεύκωσις*. Lat., *dealbatio* (from *dealbare*, to whiten). Fr., *dealbation*. Ger., *Bleichen*. It., *dealbazione*. Sp., *dealbación*. The act or process of bleaching. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DEAL-TREE, n. Del'tre. The *Pinus silvestris*. [A, 505 (*a*. 21).]

DEAMBULATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu^4)-la-(la^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *deambulation'is*. From *deambulare*, to walk about. Gr., *περίπατος*. Fr., *déambulation*. Of Hippocrates, gentle exercise, as by walking (figuratively, said also of the mind). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DEAMMONIATED, adj. De-a^{2}m-on'i^2-at-e^{2}d. From *de* priv., and *ammonia* (*q. v.*). Deprived of ammonia. [B, 2.]

DE-AQUATION, n. De-a-kwa'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *aqua*, water. The removal of water from a substance (*e. g.*, the separation of water from the blood by the rice-water discharges of cholera). [D, 1.]

DEARGENTATION, n. De-a^{3}r-je^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *deargentatio* (from *de* intens., and *argentum*, silver). See Argentation (1st def.).

DEARTH-CAP, n. Du^{5}rth'ka^{2}p. Probably the *Nidularia campanulata*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de^2)-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *dearticulation'is*. From *de* separative, and *articulus*, a joint. See Disarticulation, Dislocation, and Diarthrosis.

DEASCIATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *deasciation'is*. From *deasciare*, to hew away. See Aposceparnismus.

DEATH, n. De^{2}th. A.-S., *deadh*. Gr., *θάνατος*. Lat., *mors*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *Tod*. It., *morte*. Sp., *muerte*. The cessation of life, also the state of being dead (said of the entire organism or of a part).—**Apparent d.** Fr., *mort apparente*. Ger., *Scheintod*. See Asphyxia and Asphyxia *pallida*.—**Binsical d.** D. preceded by mania. [L, 105.]—**Black d.** The black plague of the fourteenth century. [D, 1.]—**D.-come-quickly.** The *Geranium robertianum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-rate.** The proportion of d's occurring among a certain population or a given class during a specified time.—**D.-rattle.** The rattling sound caused by the passage of air through the mucus which usually collects in the throat of the dying or of the semi-moribund. In the latter it is popularly regarded as a certain sign of approaching death. [L.]—**D's-herb.** Probably

the *Atropa belladonna.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-smell.** An odor which is supposed to be developed at the moment of death. [L, 88.]—**D.-struggle.** See AGONY (2d def.).—**D.-trance.** See ASPHYXIA *pallida.*—**General d.** See *Somatic d.*—**Lethal d.** Of B. W. Richardson, a painless death. ["Asclepiad," Jan., 1885, p. 65.] See EUTHANASIA.—**Local d.** Gangrene, mortification. [L, 325.]—**Molecular d.** See *Local d.*—**Muscular d.** A condition of the muscles in which they no longer respond to a stimulus. [K.]—**Natural d.** Fr., *mort naturelle.* D. not caused by accident or violence. [L.]—**Somatic d., Systemic d.** Fr., *mort somatique.* D. of the organism as a whole, so far as concerns any concerted action of its parts, although some of its structures may still manifest vital properties, such as ciliary motion, muscular contraction, etc.

DEATHIN, n. Deth'i²n. The *Œnanthe phellandrium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEAURATION, n. De-a⁴r-a'shu³n. Gr., χρύσωσις. Lat., *deaurare* (from *deaurare*, to gild). The act or process of gilding. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DEAUVILLE (Fr.), n. Do-vel. A sea-side resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DÉAZOTISATION (Fr.), n. Da-a²-zo-te-za³-se-o³n². A withdrawal of nitrogen. [*a*, 24.]

DEBACH, n. The *Viscum album.* [L, 105.]

DÉBÂCLE (Fr.). Da-ba³kl'. Lit., a breaking up. [*a*, 21.]—**D. urinaire.** A copious flow of urine occurring as a temporary variation in the course of an hysterical anuria. [Huchard, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 28, 1882 (*a*, 21).]

DEBAN HENDI, n. The *Meloë vesicatorius* (*Lytta vesicatoria*). [L, 77.]

DEBERRY, n. De'be²r-i². The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEBILIS (Lat.), adj. De²b(dab)'i²l-i²s. Gr., ἀσθενής, βληχρός, ἀβέβαιος. Fr., *débile.* Ger., *schwach.* Debilitated, feeble, frail, weak, delicate (in botany, said of axes, stems, etc.). [A, 322 (*a*, 21); B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEBILITANT, adj. De²b-i²l'i²t-a²nt. See DEBILITATING.

DEBILITAS (Lat.), n. f. De²b(dab)-i²l'i²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *debilitat'is.* See DEBILITY.—**D. animi.** Fr., *débilité intellectuelle nerveillosité.* A state of weakness or slight development of the faculties of comparison, induction, etc. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D. extraordinaria cutis.** Excessive elasticity or distensibility of the skin. ["Lancet," Apr. 8, 1882.] See DERMATOLYSIS.—**D. nervosa.** See NEURASTHENIA.—**D. visus.** See AMBLYOPIA.

DEBILITATED, adj. De²b-i²l'i²t-at-e²d. Lat., *debilitatus.* Fr., *débilité.* Ger., *entkräftigt, geschwächt.* It., *debilitato.* Sp., *debilitado.* Weakened, affected with debility. [D.]

DEBILITATING, adj. De²b-i²l'i²t-at-i²n². Lat., *debilitans.* Fr., *débilitant.* Ger., *schwächend.* Weakening, causing debility.

DEBILITATION, n. De²b-i²l-i²t-a'shu³n. Lat., *debilitatio.* Fr., *débilitation.* Ger., *Entkräftung.* It., *debilitazione.* Sp., *debilitación.* 1. The action of debilitating agents. 2. Debility. [L, 43.]

DEBILITY, n. De²b-i²l'i²t-i². Gr., ἀσθένεια. Lat., *debilitas.* Fr., *faiblesse, débilité.* Ger., *Schwächheit, Schwäche.* It., *debolezza.* Sp., *debilidad.* Weakness, lack of tonicity in the functions or the organs of the body. [*a*, 25.]—**Chronic cold d.** Of J. Harley, myxœdema. ["Med. Times," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 509.]—**Nervous d.** See NEURASTHENIA.

DÉBIT (Fr.), n. Da-be. The volume yielded during a unit of time or during a specified time (said of a mineral spring). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DÉBOITEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bwa³t-ma³n². See LUXATION.

DÉBORD (Fr.), n. Da-bor. See DEBORDEMENT.

DÉBORDANT (Fr.), n. Da-bord-a³n². Superfluous (said by Mirbel of the nectary when it is larger than the base of the ovary). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DÉBORDEMENT (Fr.). Da-bord-ma³n². Lat., *effusio.* Ger., *Ergiessung.* It., *effusione.* Sp., *desbordamiento.* An overflow; a rapid and abundant evacuation of an excretion, especially of bile. [L, 43, 49.]

DEBREEDUA, n. The wood or the bark of an undetermined tree indigenous to British Guiana, said to be aphrodisiac. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DÉBRIDEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bred-ma³n². Ger., *Durchschneidung.* It., *desimbrigliamento.* Sp., *desembridamiento.* The operation of dividing or notching a constricting band. [L, 41, 49, 57.]

DÉBRIS (Fr.), n. Da-bre. Lat., *reliquiæ.* Ger., *Ueberreste.* Withered or disintegrated remnants. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. osseus.** Splinters of bone. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÉBRULÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-bru⁶-la. Deprived of oxygen. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DÉCABRACHIDE (Fr.), adj. Da-ka³-bra³-ked. From δέκα, ten, and βραχίων, the arm. Having ten arms. [L.]

DECACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²k(a³k)-a²n(a³n)'thu³s-(thu⁴s). From δέκα, ten, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *décacanthe.* Ger., *zehnspitzig.* Having ten thorns or spines. [L, 41.]

DECACERATUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²s(a³k)-e²r-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From δέκα, ten, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *décacère.* Ger., *zehnhornig.* Having ten horns or antennæ. [L, 180.]

DECACTINOTA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²k-a²k(a³k)-ti²n-o'ta³. From δέκα, ten, and ἀκτινωτός, furnished with rays. An order of the *Isopoda*, the type of which is a ten-sided regular pyramid. [L, 178.] Cf. MYRIACTINOLA.

DECACUMINATE, adj. De²k-a²k-u²m'i²n-at. From δέκα, ten, and *acumen*, a point. Fr., *decacuminé.* Having ten points (said of leaves). [*a*, 24.]

DECADACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²d(a³d)-a²k(a³d)-a²k(a³k)'-ti²l(tu⁶l)-u³s(u⁴s). From δέκα, ten, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *décadactyle.* Ger., *zehnfingerig.* 1. Having ten fingers or ten appendages resembling fingers. 2. Having ten free rays on each pectoral fin. [L, 41, 180.]

DECADIA (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a(a³)'di²-a³. A genus of the *Elæocarpeæ*, referred by Miers to *Symplocos.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. aluminosa.** Fr., *d. styptique.* Ger., *Alaunbaum.* A species indigenous to Cochin-China, having styptic properties. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DECAEDRAL, adj. De²k-a³-ed'ra²l. From δέκα, ten, and ἕδρα, a base. Having ten sides (said of crystals). [*a*, 27.]

DECAFIDUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²f(a³f)'i²d-u³s(u⁴s). From δέκα, ten, and *findere*, to split. Fr., *décafide.* See DECEMFIDUS.

DECAGONAL, adj. De²k-a²g'o²n-a²l. Lat., *decagonus* (from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, an angle). Fr., *décagone.* Ger., *zehneckig.* Ten-angled. [L, 43.]

DECAGRAMME, n. De²k'a³-gra²m. Lat., *decagramma* (from δέκα, ten, and γράμμα, a small weight). Fr., *décagramme.* Ger., *Dekagramm.* A weight of 10 grammes (= about 154·32 grains).

DECAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a²(a³)-ji²n(gu⁶n)'i²-a³. Fr., *décagynie.* Ger., *Zehnstempelige.* In the Linnæan system, an order of plants characterized by ten pistils. [B, 1, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DECAGYNIAN, DECAGYNOUS, adj's. De²k-a²-ji²n'i²-a²n, -a²j'i²n-u³s. Lat., *decagynus* (from δέκα, ten, and γυνή, a female). Fr., *décagyne, décagynique.* Ger., *zehnweibig, zehnstempelig.* Having ten pistils, belonging to the class *Decagynia.* [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DECAHEDRAL, adj. De²k-a³-hed'ra²l. See DECAEDRAL.

DECAHYDRATE, n. De²k-a³-hi'drat. From δέκα, ten, and ὕδωρ, water. 1. A compound containing ten molecules of hydroxyl (OH). 2. A salt combined with ten molecules of water of crystallization. [B (*a*, 24).]

DECALCIFICATION, n. De-ka²l-si²-fi²-ka'shu³n. From *de* priv., *calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make. The process of freeing an organized structure from its calcareous matter.

DECALCIFIED, adj. De-ka²l'si²-fid. Fr., *decalcifié.* Deprived of calcareous matter. [L.]

DECALEPID, adj. De²k-a²l'e²p-i²d. From δέκα, ten, and λεπίς, a scale. Having only five pairs of ambulacral plates (said of the *Echinoidea*). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 466 (L).]

DECALITRE, n. De²k'a³-let'r. Fr., *décalitre.* A measure of 10 litres (= about 610·28 cubic inches).

DECALOBATUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a³-lob(lo²b)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From δέκα, ten, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *décalobé.* Ger., *zehnlappig.* Having ten divisions or lobes. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DECALVANT, adj. De-ka²l'va²nt. Lat., *decalvans* (from *décalvare*, to render bald). Fr., *décalvant.* Causing baldness. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DECAMALEE, n. In India, the gum of *Gardenia lucida.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DECAMETRE, n. De²k'a³-met'r. From δέκα, ten, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *décamètre.* A measure of 10 metres (= about 393·71 inches).

DECAMOLYBDATE, n. De²k-a³-mo²l'i²b-dat. A salt of molybdic acid containing 10 atoms of molybdenum in each molecule. [B (*a*, 24).]

DECAMYRON (Lat.), n. n. De²k-a²m(a³m)'i²(u⁶)-ro²n. Gr., δεκάμυρον (from δέκα, ten, and μύρον, an ointment). Fr., *décamyron.* An ancient malagma mentioned by Oribasius and Myrepsus, composed of ten ingredients: Indian nard, mastic, euphorbium, spikenard, styrax calamitis, adarce, common pepper, ointment of nard, opobalsamum, and wax. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a²n(a³n)'dri²-a³. Fr., *décandrie.* Ger., *Dekandrie, Zehnmännige.* In the Linnæan system, the 10th class of plants (also an order of plants of the class *Monadelphia* and of the class *Diadelphia*), characterized by ten stamens. [B, 1, 34, 121, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DECANDRIAN, DECANDROUS, adj's. De²k-a²n'dri²-a²n, -dru³s. Lat., *decandrus, decander* (from δέκα, ten, and ἀνήρ, a male. Fr., *décandre, decandrique.* Ger., *zehnmännig.* Having ten stamens; of the class *Decandria.* [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DECANE, n. De²k'an. Fr., *décane.* Ger., *Dekan.* A hydrocarbon of the paraffins, containing ten atoms of carbon, $C_{10}H_{22}$. One body having this composition has the structure of *düsoamyl*, $(CH_3)_2 = CH - (CH_2)_4 - CH = (CH_3)_2$. It is a colorless, oily liquid, boiling at 158° C., leaving an odor somewhat resembling that of ether, and having a burning taste. An isomeric form is obtained by heating oil of turpentine with hydriodic acid. [B, 4, 270, (*a*, 24).]

DECANGULAR, adj. De²k-a²n²'gu²-la³r. From δέκα, ten, and *angulus*, an angle. See DECAGONAL.

DECANT, v. tr. De-ka²nt'. Fr., *décanter.* Ger., *abziehen, abgiessen, decanthiren.* It., *travasare, decanture.* Sp., *trasegar, decantar.* To separate a liquid from a deposit by slanting the vessel and allowing the liquid to run out. [*a*, 24.]

DECANTATION, n. De-ka²nt-a'shu³n. Gr., καταχυσις. Lat., *decantatio.* Fr., *décantation.* Ger., *Abgiessen, Abziehen.* It., *decantazione.* Sp., *decantación.* The gentle pouring off of a liquid from its sediment. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DECANTHATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-ka²n(ka³n)-tha(tha³)'-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *decanthation'is.* See DECANTATION.

DECANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From δέκα, ten, and ἀνθηρός (see ANTHER). Fr., *décanthère.* Ger., *zehnstaubbeutelig.* Having ten anthers. [L, 180.]

DÉCANULEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ka^3-nu^{6}l-ma^{3}n^2. The removal of a cannula (*e. g.*, a tracheotomy-tube). [E. Köhl, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxv, p. 75; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 168.]

DÉCAPAGE (Fr.), n. Da-ka^3-pa^{3}zh. The process of cleaning and brightening the surface of metals by immersing them in acidulated baths. [B, 38 (*a*, 24).]

DECAPARTITE, adj. De^{2}k-a^3-pa^{3}rt'i^{2}t. Lat., *decapartitus* (from δέκα, ten, and *partire*, to divide). See DECEMPARTITE.

DECAPENTAMERUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}k-a^3-pe^{2}nt-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'-e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέκα, ten, πέντε, five, and μέρος, a part. Having five to ten pieces (said of a whole flower or of each verticil). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DECAPETALOUS, adj. De^{2}k-a^3-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *decapetalus* (from δέκα, ten, and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *décapétale.* Ger., *zehnblumenblättrig.* Having ten petals. [*a*, 24.]

DECAPHYLLOUS, adj. De^{2}k-a^3-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *decaphyllus* (from δέκα, ten, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *décaphylle.* Ger., *zehnblättrig.* Having ten leaves or folioles (said of the perianth). [*a*, 24.]

DECAPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *decapitation'is.* See DECAPITATION.—**D. articuli, D. ossis.** The operation of removing the head of a long bone. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DECAPITATION, n. De-ka^{2}p-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *decapitatio* (from *decapitare*, to behead). Fr., *décapitation, décollation, section du cou.* Ger., *D., Enthauptung.* It., *decapitazione.* Sp., *decapitación.* Syn.: *detruncation, trachelotomy, decollation, derotomy.* That variety of embryotomy which consists in separating the head of the fœtus from the trunk, to facilitate delivery. It is performed by means of a chain-saw or a cord or wire to which a sawing motion is communicated, or with a special instrument termed a decapitator.

DECAPITATOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'-to^{2}r; in Eng., de-ka^{2}p'i^{2}t-a-to^{2}r. Gen., *decapitator'is.* Fr., *décapitateur.* Ger., *Enthauptungshaken.* An instrument for decapitating the fœtus; usually a long, stout hook with a cutting edge on its concavity, or an angular blunt hook for tearing the head from the trunk by a rotary movement. Braun's d. (*key-hook;* Fr., *crochet de Braun;* Ger., *Schlüsselhaken*) is of the latter variety.

DECAPOD, n. De^{2}k'a^3-po^{2}d. Fr., *décapode.* An individual of the *Decapoda.* [L.]—**Long-tailed d's.** See MACRURA.

DECAPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}k-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}d-a^3. From δέκα, ten, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *décapodes.* An order of the *Malacostraca,* or of the *Crustacea,* having ten legs. [L, 147.]—**D. brachyura.** See BRACHYURA.—**D. macrura.** See MACRURA.

DECAPODAL, adj. De^{2}k-a^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^{2}l. See DECAPODOUS.

DECAPODIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}k-a^3-po^{2}d-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From δέκα, ten, πούς, the foot, and *forma*, form. Fr., *décapodiforme.* Appearing to have five pairs of feet (said of the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects). [L, 41.]

DECAPODOUS, adj. De^{2}k'a^3-po^{2}d-u^{3}s. Gr., δεκάπους. Lat., *decapodus.* Fr., *décapode.* Ger., *zehnfüssig.* Having ten feet; belonging to the *Decapoda.* [L, 121.]

DECAPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}k-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^3)-sfi^{2}n^{2}x'-i^{2}s. See APOSPHINXIS.

DECAPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}k-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέκα, ten, and πτέρυξ, a fin. Fr., *décaptérygien.* Ger., *zehnflossig.* Having ten fins. [L, 180.]

DECARBONATED, adj. De-ka^{3}rb'o^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *decarbonatus.* Fr., *décarbonaté.* Ger., *decarbonisirt.* Sp., *decarbonatado.* Freed from carbonic acid. [*a*, 24.]

DECARBONIZATION, DECARBURATION, DECARBURIZATION, n's. De-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n, -u^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n, -i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *décarbonisation.* Ger., *Decarbonisation.* It., *decarbonizazione.* Sp., *decarbonización.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon. [*a*, 24.]

DECASPERMUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}k-a^3-spu^{3}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From δέκα, ten, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *décasperme.* Ger., *zehnsamig.* Having ten seeds. [L, 41.]

DECASTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2}k-a^3-ste^{2}m(stam)'o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). From δέκα, ten, and στήμων, a filament. Of Allioni, a group of plants characterized by having ten stamens. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DECATORTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}k-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-tho'ma^3. Gen., *decatorthom'atos (-is).* Gr., δεκατόρθωμα (from δέκα, ten, and ὀρθοῦν, to direct, prepare). Fr., *décatorthome.* An ancient medicine composed of ten ingredients. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DECATYL, n. De^{2}k'a^{2}t-i^{2}l. From δέκα, ten, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *décatyle.* Ger., *Dekatyl.* A compound containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule.—**D. alcohol.** Ger., *Dekatylalkohol.* A monatomic alcohol containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule, $C_{10}H_{21}.OH$. Several alcohols of this formula have been described, but the constitution of none is known with certainty. One, derived from petroleum decane, boils at between 210° and 215° C. Another is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on bromacetic bromide, and is probably of the constitution $CH(C_2H_5)_2 - C(C_2H_5)_2OH$ of *tetraethylated ethyl alcohol.* It boils at between 155° and 157° C. [B, 4, 158, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DECAY, n. De-ka. Lat., *ruina.* Fr., *décadence.* Ger., *Verfall, Abnahme.* A decline of the normal condition of a substance or of the whole or a part of an organism, especially putrefactive decomposition; also the condition of having undergone such a decline; figuratively, the gradual failure of health and strength incident to old age. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

DECEIVER, n. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DECEMCOSTATE, adj. De-se^{2}m-ko^{3}st'at. Lat., *decemcostatus* (from *decem*, ten, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *décemcoté.* Ger., *zehngerippt.* Having ten ribs. [*a*, 24.]

DECEMDENTATE, adj. De-se^{2}m-de^{2}nt'at. Lat., *decemdentatus* (from *decem*, ten, and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *décemdenté.* Ger., *zehnzähnig.* Having ten teeth or tooth-like processes. [L, 41.]

DECEMFID, adj. De'se^{2}m-fi^{2}d. Lat., *decemfidus* (from *decem*, ten, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *décemfide.* Ger., *zehngespalten.* Cleft into ten parts. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DECEMFLOROUS, adj. De-se^{2}m-flo^{2}r-u^{3}s. Ten-flowered. [*a*, 24.]

DECEMJUGATE, adj. De-se^{2}m-ju^2-gat. Having ten pairs of leaflets. [*a*, 24.]

DECEMLOCULAR, adj. De-se^{2}m-lo^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a compartment. Fr., *décemloculaire.* Having ten compartments. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DECEMMACULATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-ma^{2}k-(ma^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *decem*, ten, and *macula*, a spot. Fr., *décemmaculé.* Ger., *zehnfleckig.* Marked with ten spots. [L, 41.]

DECEMNERVIUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'-vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *decem*, ten, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *décemnervé.* Ger., *zehnnervig.* In botany, ten-nerved. [*a*, 24.]

DECEMPARTITE, adj. De-se^{2}m-pa^{3}rt'i^{2}t. Lat., *decempartitus* (from *decem*, ten, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *décempartite, décemparti.* Ger., *zehngetheilt.* Divided into ten parts. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DECEMPEDATE, adj. De-se^{2}m'pe^{2}d-at. See DECEMPES.

DECEMPENNATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-pe^{2}n-na-(na^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *decem*, ten, and *penna*, a feather. Having ten large feathers. The *Decempennatæ* of Sundevall are a phalanx of the *Conirostres.* [L, 121.]

DECEMPES (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)'pez(pas). From *decem*, ten, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *décempède.* Ger., *zehnfüssig.* Having ten feet or claws. The *Decempedes* are the *Decapoda.* [L, 41.]

DECEMPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-pli^{2}k-a-(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *decem*, ten, and *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *décemplissé.* Ger., *zehngefaltet.* Having ten folds. [*a*, 24.]

DECEMPYRENATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-pi^{2}r-(pu^{6}r)-e^{2}n(an)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *decem*, ten, and πυρήνη, a kernel. Fr., *décempyréné.* Ger., *zehnsteinkernig.* Having ten pyrenes. [*a*, 24.]

DECEMSTRIATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-se^{2}m(ke^{2}m)-stri(stri^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *decem*, ten, and *striare*, to stripe. Fr., *décemstrié.* Having ten narrow stripes or bands of a color different from that of the rest of the body. [L.]

DECENE, n. De^{2}s'en. A substance, $C_{10}H_{20}$, obtained by keeping turpentine oil heated for some hours to 200° to 250° C. with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 160° C., has a strong odor, and dissolves in fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 2, 77 (*a*, 24).]

DECENTRED, adj. De-se^{2}nt'rd'. Not having a common focus. [*a*, 27.]

DECENYLENE, n. De^{2}s-e^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *décenylène.* See DECINE.

DECEPHALIZATION, n. De-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and κεφαλή, the head. Loss of prominence of the head. [L, 196.] Cf. CEPHALIZATION.

DECEREBRATION, n. De-se^{2}r-e^2-bra'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *cerebrum*, the brain. The removal of the brain in the operation of craniotomy.

DECEREBRIZED, adj. De-se^{2}r'e^2-brizd. Having had the brain removed. [B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

DÉCÈS (Fr.), n. Da-sa. Death. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DECESSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'si^2-o. Gen., *decession'is.* From *decedere*, to depart. A fracture of the skull. [L, 135.]

DÉCHAPELLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-sha^3-pe^{2}l-ma^{3}n^2. The operation of cutting away the crown of a decayed tooth, the root of which is to be preserved. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DÉCHARGE (Fr.), n. Da-sha^{3}rzh. See DISCHARGE.

DÉCHARNÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-sha^{3}r-na. Excessively emaciated. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÉCHAUSSOIR (Fr.), n. Da-shos-wa^{3}r. Lat., *dentis scalpium.* Ger., *Zahnfleischablöser.* A gum-lancet. [E; L, 41, 43.]

DÉCHET (Fr.), n. Da-sha. Refuse tissue. [*a*, 27.]

DÉCHIQUETÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-shek-ta. Laciniate. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DÉCHIRÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-she-ra. Lacerated. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

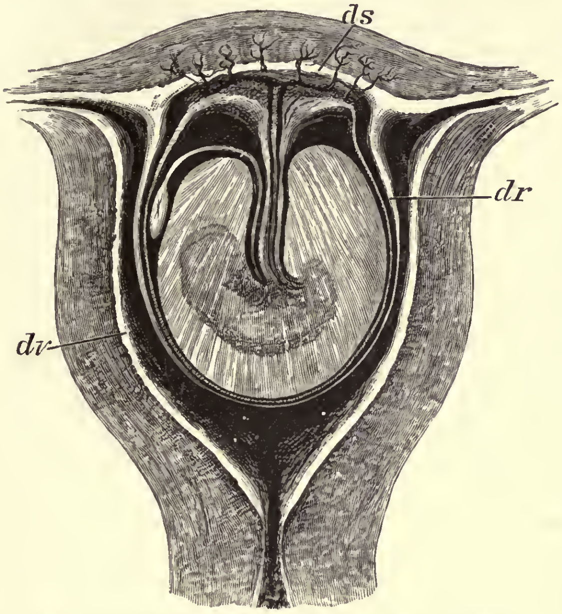
DÉCHIREMENT (Fr.), **DÉCHIRURE** (Fr.), n's. Da-sher-ma^{3}n^2, -u^{6}r. See LACERATION.

DECIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}s(de^{2}k)-i^2-de^{2}n(dan)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *decidere*, to fall down. Fr., *décidence.* 1. See CATAPTOSIS. 2. An old term for a turn or change in an acute disease whereby it was prolonged beyond fourteen days. 3. A declining, falling into debility or sickness. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 94.]

DÉCIDU (Fr.), adj. Da-se-du^6. See DECIDUOUS.

DECIDUA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *deciduus* (*membrana* understood). De^2-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'u^2(u^4)-a^3. For deriv., see DECIDUOUS. Fr., *caduque,*

membrane caduque, *couche anhiste* [Velpeau]. Ger., *D.*, *hinfällige Haut.* It., *d.* Sp., *d.*, *caduca.* Syn.: *caduca.* An adventitious envelope formed around the fertilized ovum on its entrance into the uterine cavity, consisting of the mucous membrane lining the



A SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC VIEW OF THE GRAVID UTERUS IN SECTION.
dr, the decidua reflexa; *ds*, the decidua serotina; *dv*, the decidua vera.

body of the uterus in a state of heightened development and thickening; so called because it is eventually cast off.—**Catamenial d.** See *Menstrual d.*—**Cavity of the d.** See *Decidual* CAVITY.—**D. catamenialis.** See *Menstrual d.*—**D. cellularis.** Of Bojanus, the outer layer of the chorion in the dog. [A, 45.]—**D. chorii.** Of Baillie, the d. reflexa. [A, 43.]—**D. externa.** It., *decidua esterna.* Of Sandifort, the d. vera. [A, 45.]—**D'höhle** (Ger.). See *Decidual* CAVITY.—**D. membrana.** See *D.*—**D. menstrualis.** See *Menstrual d.*—**D. ovuli.** See *D. reflexa.* [A, 43.]—**D. placentalis.** See *D. serotina.*—**D. placentalis sensu strictiori.** See *Placental d. serotina.*—**D. placentalis subchorialis.** Ger., *Schlussplatte* [Winkler]. The subchorionic layer of the maternal placenta.—**D. protrusa, D. reflexa.** Fr., *caduque réfléchie.* That portion of the d. which, being continuous with the d. vera, covers the ovum as it projects into the uterine cavity, and finally, coming to lie in contact with the d. vera, constitutes the inner layer of the decidual sac taken as a whole. Toward the close of gestation the d. vera and the d. reflexa become fused into one membrane, forming a thin layer over the chorion.—**D. serotina.** So called from the old idea of the tardiness of its formation. By most writers this term is applied to the layer or layers of decidual substance which intervene between the developed placenta and the uterine wall; by some, however, it is considered to include also that part of the d. that enters into the formation of the maternal portion of the placenta. Hence a *placental* and a *uterine d. serotina* are spoken of. [A, 5.]—**D. serotina uterina.** See *Uterine d. serotina.*—**D. spongiosa.** Of Bojanus, the inner layer of the chorion in the dog. [A, 45.]—**D. subchorialis.** See *D. placentalis subchorialis.*—**D. tuberosa et polyposa.** A variety of decidual endometritis characterized by a roughened condition with polypoid outgrowths. [A. Ward, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 3, 1884, p. 854.]—**D. tunica.** See *D.*—**D. tunica reflexa.** See *D. reflexa.*—**D. tunica uteri, D. uteri, D. uterina, D. vera.** Fr., *caduque utérine.* That portion of the mucous membrane lining the cavity of the uterus which, when the fecundated ovum comes to be imbedded in the membrane, continues to line the general cavity of the uterus in every part except that occupied by the attachment of the ovum. [A, 5.]—**Epichorial d.** See *D. reflexa.*—**Glandular d. serotina.** See *Uterine d. serotina.*—**Interuteroplacental d.** See *D. serotina.*—**Menstrual d.** Lat., *d. menstrualis.* 1. The superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus which is cast off during menstruation. 2. The membranous structure cast off in membranous dysmenorrhœa. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Placental d.** See *D. serotina.*—**Placental d. serotina.** Lat., *d. serotina placentalis*, *d. placentalis sensu strictiori.* Fr., *partie para-utérine du placenta utérin.* Ger., *Basalplatte der Placenta* [Winkler]. That layer of the d. serotina which covers the cotyledons.—**Uterine d.** See *D. vera.*—**Uterine d. serotina.** Lat., *d. serotina uterina.* Syn.: *glandular d. serotina.* The outer portion of the d. serotina.

DECIDUAL, adj. De^{2}s-i^{2}d'u^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *decidualis.* Pertaining to or resembling the decidua.

DECIDUATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^2-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)'ta^3. Of Huxley, those *Mammalia* that shed a portion of the uterine mucous membrane in parturition. [A, 11.]

DECIDUATE, adj. De^{2}s-i^{2}d'u^2-at. Belonging to the *Deciduata.*

DECIDUATE, v. intr. De^{2}s-i^{2}d'u^2-at. To be shed. [A, 11.]

DECIDUATION, n. De^{2}s-i^{2}d-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. A process of shedding. [A, 11.]

DECIDUOMA (Lat.), n. De^2-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-u^2(u^4)-o^{2}m-a. Fr., *déciduome.* Ger., *Deciduom.* A neoplasm formed in the uterine cavity resembling the decidua serotina. very vascular, dark-brown in color, somewhat lobular upon the surface. It contains decidual and small nucleated cells, dilated glandular cavities, and blood and lymph spaces. It is believed to be caused by a hyperplasia of some portions of the decidua remaining in the uterus after the embryo proper has been expelled in an abortion. [Klotz, "Arch. of Gyn." xxix; "Deutsche Med.-Zeitung," March, 10, 1887 (*a*, 18).]

DECIDUOUS, adj. De^{2}s-i^{2}d'u^2-u^{3}s. Gr., εὐκατάπτωτος. Lat., *deciduus* (from *decidere*, to fall). Fr., *décidu.* Ger., *abfallend.* It., Sp., *caduco.* Falling or destined to fall off or be shed (said of the mucous membrane of the uterus, of the milk-teeth, of horns, etc.; in botany, of leaves that fall off annually, and of the calyx and the corolla when they fall off before the fruit develops). [B, 119, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CADUCOUS.

DECIGRAMME, n. De^{2}s-i^2-gra^{2}m. From δεκάτη, a tenth part, and γράμμα, a small weight. Fr., *décigramme.* A weight of one tenth of a gramme (= about 1·54 grain).

DECILITRE, n. De^{2}s'i^2-let'r. Fr., *décilitre.* A measure of the tenth of a litre (= about 6·10 cubic inches).

DECIMANA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *decimanus* (*febris* understood). De^{2}s(de^{2}k)-i^{2}m-a(a^3)'na^3. Fr., *décimane.* An old term for a form of intermittent fever returning every tenth day. [L, 41, 84.]

DECIMANUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}s(de^{2}k)-i^2-ma(ma^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Pertaining to a tenth; of the old medical writers, occurring every tenth day (see DECIMANA). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DECIMETRE, n. De^{2}s'i^2-met'r. Fr., *décimètre.* A measure of one tenth of a metre (= about 3·93 inches).

DECINE, n. De^{2}s'en. A substance, $C_{10}H_{18}$, derived from bromodecylene by the abstraction of the elements of hydrobromic acid. It has a faint odor, and boils at 165° C. [B, 77, 158 (*a*, 24).]

DECINORMAL, adj. De^{2}s-i^2-no^{2}rm'a^{2}l. From *decimus*, tenth, and *normalis*, according to rule. Having one tenth the regular value (said of solutions which are so diluted as to be of one tenth the standard strength). [B.]

DECIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(de^2)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Delafontaine, a metal found in North Carolina. Atomic weight, 130; symbol, Dp. [*a*, 27.]

DECKBLATT (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'bla^{3}t. A bract. [B.]

DECKBLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'blat-ch^{2}en. A small bract, a bracteole. [*a*, 24.]

DECKBLATTFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. De^{2}k'bla^{3}t-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. See BRACTEIFORM.

DECKBLATTLOS (Ger.), adj. De^{2}k'bla^{3}t-los. Ebracteate. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DECKBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. De^{2}k'blat-tri^{2}g. See BRACTEATE.

DECKE (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'e^2. A covering. [*a*, 24.]—**D. des Ciliarkörpers.** The capsule of the corpus dentatum. [I, 3; K.]

DECKELFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. De^{2}k'e^{2}l-fu^{5}rm-i^{2}g. See OPERCULIFORM.

DECKELFRUCHT (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'e^{2}l-fruch^{2}t. See PYXIDIUM.

DECKELSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'e^{2}l-shne^{2}k-e^2. The edible snail (*Helix pomatia*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DECKENEPITHEL (Ger.), n. De^{2}k-e^{2}n-a-pe-tal. Fr., *épithélium de revêtement.* The epithelium covering or lining a part, as the epithelium of the ependyma or of the peritonæum. [*a*, 18.]

DECKGANGLIENZELLSCHICHT (Ger.), n. De^{2}k-ga^{3}n^2-glen-tse^{2}l-shi^{2}ch^{2}t. The ganglion-cell layer of the retina. [I, 10; K.]

DECKGLAS (Ger.), **DECKGLÄSCHEN** (Ger.), n's. De^{2}k'-gla^{3}s, -glas-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Fr., *couvre-objet.* A cover-glass for a microscope slide. [L.]

DECKHAUT (Ger.), n. De^{2}k-ha^3-u^{4}t. A pellicle. [*a*, 24.]

DECKKEIMIG (Ger.), adj. De^{2}k'kim-i^{2}g. See CHLAMYDOBLASTOUS.

DECKKLAPPE (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'kla^{3}p-pe^2. See FORNIX.

DECKKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. De^{2}k-kn^{2}o-ch^2-e^{2}n. See *Membrane* BONES.

DECKPLATTE (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'pla^{3}t-te^2. See TEGMENTUM.—**D. des vierten Ventrikels.** See VALVE *of Vieussens.*—**D'nepithel, D'nrest** [Schwalbe]. The layer of epithelium lining the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17; K.]

DECKSCHICHT (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'shi^{2}ch^{2}t. A layer of cells with large nuclei, beneath the zona pellucida of the ovum in rodents after segmentation is complete. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 707 (L).]

DECKUNG (Ger.), n. De^{2}k'im^2. An investment. [L, 80.]

DECKZELLEN (Ger.), n. pl. De^{2}k-tze^{2}l-e^{2}n. See *External* HAIR-CELLS *of the organ of Corti* and *Deiter's* CELLS.—**Aeussere obere D.** See *External* HAIR-CELLS *of the organ of Corti.*—**Obere aeussere D.** See *Aeussere obere D.*—**Untere D.** See *Deiter's* CELLS.—**Untere aeussere D.** See *Deiter's* CELLS (2d def.).

DÉCLIN (Fr.), **DÉCLINAISON** (Fr.), n's. Da-kla^{2}n^2, -klene^2-zo^{3}n^2. See DECLINATION and INCLINATION.

DECLINAL, DECLINATE, adj's. De^{2}k'li^{2}n-a^{2}l, -at. Lat., *declinatus* (from *declinare*, to bend down). Fr., *décliné.* Ger., *abwärtsgeneigt, niedergebogen.* Bent downward. [B, 19, 291 (α, 24).]

DECLINATION, n. De^{2}k-li^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκκλισις, παρακμή, κατάκλισις. Lat., *declinatio.* Fr., *déclin, déclinaison.* Ger., *Abnehmen.* 1. Deviation, variation. 2. The declining period of a disease. [A, 244; A, 322 (α, 21).]

DECLINATOR (Lat.), **DECLINATORIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. De^{2}k(dak)-li^{2}n(len)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r [in Eng., de^{2}k'li^{2}n-at-o^{2}r], -o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *déclinateur.* Ger., *Niederbeuger.* A depressor, especially one for holding the dura mater out of the way of injury in the operation of trephining. [A, 322.]

DECLINE, n. De-klin'. Fr., *déclin.* Ger., *Abnehmen.* 1. A serious deterioration of the bodily powers in consequence of old age or of chronic organic disease. 2. A stage of decrease (as of a fever).

DÉCLINÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-kle-na. See DECLINATE.

DECLINED, adj. De-klind'. See DECLINATE.

DECLINING, adj. De-klin'i^{2}n^2. 1. Entering upon a decline. 2. See DECLINATE.

DECLINOUS, adj. De^{2}k'li^{2}n-u^{3}s. See DECLINATE.

DECLIVATE, adj. De^{2}k'li^{2}v-at. Lat., *declivis.* Fr., *declivé.* Ger., *abschüssig, abhängig.* Sloping downward, as the stigma in the pistils of *Cytissus* and *Genista;* said also of stems bent from weakness or natural mode of growth. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

DECLIVE (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}k(dak)-li(le)'ve(wa). Gen., *decli'vis.* 1. A downward slope; of Reil, the sloping portion of the monticulus cerebelli. [I.] 2. The lowest part of a wound or of a collection of pus.—**D. cerebelli.** See *D.* (1st def.). [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DECLIVIS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}k(dak)-li(le)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Fr., *déclive.* Ger., *abhängig.* Declining. sloping.

DECOCT (Ger.), n. Da-ko^{2}kt'. See DECOCTION.

DECOCTA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *decoctus* (*aqua* understood). De(da)-ko^{2}k'ta^3. Water boiled and cooled in snow. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DECOCTION, n. De-ko^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἕψησις (1st def.), ἄφεψις (1st def.), ἀπόζ (2d def.). Lat., *decoctio* (1st def.), *decoctum* (2d def.). Fr., *décoction.* Ger., *Abkochung* (1st def.), *Absieden* (1st def.), *Absud* (2d def.), *Decoct* (2d def.). It., *decozione* (1st def.), *decotto* (2d def.). Sp., *decocción.* 1. The act or process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling one or more substances in water. [α, 21.] For subheadings containing names of drugs, see under those names.—**Alterative d.** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. A decoction made by boiling for 1 hour 3 parts each of rhubarb-root and madder-root, 2 parts of potassium carbonate, and 768 parts of spring water, and mixing with the strained liquid 24 parts of d. of ginger. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Anthelminthic d.** See DECOCTUM *anthelminthicum.*—**Antiscorbutic d.** See DECOCTUM *antiscorbuticum.*—**Bitter d.** See *Decoctum* QUASSIÆ *ligni compositum.*—**Callac's d.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *excelsæ.*—**Carminative d.** See *Decoctum fructuum* JUNIPERI *carminativum.*—**Catholic d.** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. A d. made by boiling down to one half 1¼ oz. of the root of *Triticum repens* and 1 oz. of sarsaparilla in 4 lbs. of water, adding 2 drachms of licorice, half a handful each of leaves of chicory, agrimony, betony, maiden-hair, and burnet saxifrage, macerating 1¼ oz. of senna and dodder and 1 drachm of seeds of anise in 6 oz. of boiling water for several hours, straining, and mixing the d. with this infusion. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Deobstruent d.** See DECOCTUM *resolvens.*—**Diuretic d.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A preparation made by boiling down to one third 12 parts of the root of *Polygala senega* and 1 part of *Scilla maritima* in 288 of spring water, straining, and adding 6 parts of spirit of nitrous ether, 2 of tincture of opium, and 24 of glycyrrhized honey. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Emollient and carminative d.** See DECOCTUM *emolliens et carminans.*—**Emollient d.** See DECOCTUM *emolliens.*—**Feltz's d.** See DECOCTUM *Feltz.*—**Nervine d.** See DECOCTUM *nervinum.*—**Pollini's d.** See *Decoctum drupæ* JUGLANDIS *regiæ.*—**Sydenham's white d.** See APOZÈME *blanc.*—**Trommsdorff's white d.** See *Decoctum album cum gummi* MIMOSÆ.—**White d.** See APOZÈME *blanc* and *Decoctum album cum gummi* MIMOSÆ.—**Zittmann's d.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*

DÉCOCTION (Fr.), n. Da-ko^{3}k-se-o^{3}n^2. See DECOCTION.—**D. amère.** See *Decoctum* QUASSIÆ *ligni compositum.*—**D. anthelmintique.** See DECOCTUM *anthelminthicum.*—**D. blanche de Sydenham** [Fr. Cod.]. See APOZÈME *blanc.*—**D. de Pollini.** See *Decoctum drupæ* JUGLANDIS *regiæ.*—**D. de Zittmann.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*—**D. émolliente.** See DECOCTUM *emolliens.*—**D. émolliente et carminative.** See DECOCTUM *emolliens et carminans.*—**D. faible de Zittmann.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*—**D. sudorifique.** See APOZÈME *sudorifique.*

DECOCTO-INFUSA [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-ko^{2}k''to(to^3)-i^{2}n-fu^2(fu)'-sa^3. See under DECOCTUM.

DECOCTUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-ko^{2}k'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *decoquere*, to boil down. Fr., *décoction.* Ger., *Abkochung, Decoct.* A decoction; a preparation made by boiling a medicinal substance in water. Where the pharmacopœias do not state the proportions, the general rule is to use 1 part of the drug to make 70 parts of product. The *decocto-infusa* of the Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Russ. Ph. are decocta to which some substance is added toward the close of the process of decoction, a brief second boiling being sometimes recommended. [B, 81, 95 (α, 21).] For decocta in the titles of which the names of drugs occur, see under the names of those drugs.—**D. ad ictericos** [Edinb. Ph.]. A decoction for persons with jaundice, containing celandine as the chief ingredient. [B, 5 (α, 21).]—**D. album** [Fr. Cod.], **D. album Sydenhami** [Swiss Ph.]. See APOZÈME *blanc.*—**D. amarum.** Fr., *décoction amère.* See *D.* QUASSIÆ *ligni compositum.*—**D. anthelminthicum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *décoction anthelmintique.* Anthelminthic decoction; made by boiling down to 192 parts 1 part each of aloes, colocynth-pulp, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, and 2 parts each of the tops of *Helleborus fœtidus*, savin, wormwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, and tansy, in 288 parts of water. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. antifebrile** [Port. Ph., 1711]. Syn.: *d. cinchonæ cardiacum. d. chinæ compositum.* Decoction of cinchona with serpentaria; made by boiling 1 part each of pulverized cinchona and pulverized serpentaria in 36 parts of water to 24 parts, straining, and adding 4 parts of spirit of cinnamon. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**D. antiscorbuticum** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Antiscorbutic decoction; made by infusing for 10 minutes 96 parts each of lappa and the root of *Rumex aquaticus* in 392 parts of water, boiling for 20 minutes, and adding 8 parts of raphanus and 6 parts each, respectively, of leaves of *Cochleariæ officinalis*, leaves of *Trifolii fibrini*, and leaves of *Nasturtii officinalis*, and straining. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**D. antivenereum laxans** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 1 oz. each of sarsaparilla and guaiac-shavings and 25 grains of potassium subcarbonate in 4 lbs. of water, stirring, boiling down to 3 lbs., infusing for half an hour in the decoction 2 drachms each of senna, sassafras-shavings, and licorice, and 1 drachm each of rhubarb and coriander, straining with slight expression, and decanting when cold. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**D. avenaceum lowerianum** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *décoction de gruau nitrée.* A decoction made by boiling down to one half 24 parts of oats and 2 of the wood of *Santalum rubrum* in 576 of spring water, straining, and adding to the colature 2 parts of water and 8 of white sugar [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by boiling down to one third 12 parts of choice white oats, 2 of the wood of *Santalum rubrum*, and 3 of the root of wild chicory in 288 of spring water, and adding to the colature 1 part of nitre and 4 parts of white sugar, and straining [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Palat. Disp.; Würt. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Decocta concentrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Concentrated decoctions; made in the same manner as common decoctions, except that a proportionally larger quantity of drugs is employed. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**Decocta concentratissima** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Very concentrated decoctions. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of the drug to 2 parts of product. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**D. diaphoreticum.** See APOZÈME *sudorifique.*—**D. emolliens.** Fr., *décoction émolliente.* A preparation formerly official; made by boiling 1 oz. of marsh-mallow-root and a handful each of marsh-mallow-leaves and violet-leaves in 4 lbs. of water, and straining. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. emolliens et carminans.** Fr., *décoction émolliente et carminative.* Emollient and carminative decoction; made by boiling 8 parts of marsh-mallow-root down to one half in 192 parts of pure water, adding 6 parts each of the flowers of *Melilotus cæruleus* and of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, and, after a quarter of an hour's digestion, straining [Am. Ph., 1820]; or by boiling 1 oz. of marsh-mallow-root and a handful each of mallow-leaves and leaves of parietaria in 4 lbs. of ordinary water, straining, and adding to the boiling liquid ¼ oz. of caraway-seeds and half a handful of flowers of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, and allowing the whole to macerate until cool [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. febrifugum laxans.** See *D.* CHINÆ *antisepticum purgans.*—**D. Feltz** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *ptisana Feltz.* Feltz's decoction; made by boiling for 1 hour 10 grammes of isinglass, 65 grammes of sarsaparilla-root, and 80 grammes of powdered antimony sulphide in the quantity of water necessary to obtain 1 litre of product. [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**D. incrassans Fulleri.** See *D.* GUMMI *arabici.*—**D. lignorum.** See *D.* GUAIACI *compositum.*—**D. lusitanicum.** See *D.* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*—**D. nervinum** [Sard. Ph.]. Fr., *décoction nervine.* Nervine decoction; made by boiling 6 drachms of orange-leaves in 4 lbs. of water till only 1¼ lb. remain, and then adding 6 drachms each of syrup of *Mentha crispa* and syrup of rue. [B, 97.]—**D. ophthalmicum mucilaginosum.** See *D.* ALTHÆÆ.—**D. parturiens.** Parturient decoction; made by boiling 3 or 4 parts of ergot in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain 180 parts of decoction, and adding 30 parts of syrup. [L, 87 (α, 21).]—**D. pectorale.** See *D.* HORDEI *compositum.*—**D. Pollini.** See *D. drupæ* JUGLANDIS *regiæ.*—**D. pro enemate.** See *D.* MALVÆ *compositum.*—**D. pro fomento.** See *D.* PAPAVERIS.—**D. purificans Sanctæ Mariæ.** St. Mary's purifying decoction; made by boiling 100 parts of sarsaparilla and 10 of licorice-root in enough water to make 200 parts of product. [B, 270, p. 420 (α, 21).]—**D. resolvens** [Fuld. Ph., 1791; Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Deobstruent decoction; made by boiling down to one half 96 parts of dandelion-root in 576 of spring-water, straining, and dissolving in the liquor 24 parts of potassium subborate and 48 of glycyrrhized honey [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or by boiling down to one half 8 parts of dandelion-root and 1 part each of potassium bitartrate and sodium subborate in 72 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of despumated honey [Fuld. Ph., 1791]. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**D. rubrum.** See *D. e* CRETA.—**D. saturninum.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**D. secundarium.** See *D.* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*—**D. sudorificum.** See APOZÈME *sudorifique.*—**D. syphiliticum roborans.** See *D. drupæ* JUGLANDIS *regiæ.*—**D. Zittmanni, D. Zittmanni debile, D. Zittmanni fortius, D. Zittmanni mitius.** See *D.* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum.*

DECOCTURE, n. De-ko^{2}kt'u^{2}r. See DECOCTION (2d def.).

DECODON (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}k-o'do^{2}n(don). A genus of plants closely related to *Lythrum*, from which it differs chiefly in having a bell-shaped calyx-tube. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**D. verticillatum.** The *Nesœa verticillata.* [B.]

DÉCOLIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Da-ko-le-me^{2}t'r. An instrument invented by Payen for comparing the different decolorizing powers of the various kinds of commercial charcoal. [α, 27.]

DECOLLATED, adj. De-ko^{2}l'at-e^{2}d. Lat., *decollatus.* Fr., *décollé.* Having the apex worn away (said of univalve shells). [L, 296.]

DECOLLATION, n. De-ko^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *decollatio* (from *decollare*, to behead). Fr., *décollation*. See DECAPITATION.

DECOLLATOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ko^{2}l-la(la^3)′to^{2}r; in Eng., de-ko^{2}l′at-o^{2}r. Gen., *decollator′is*. See DECAPITATOR.

DÉCOLLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ko^{3}l-ma^{3}n^2. Gr., ἀποκόλλησις. Lat., *deglutinatio*. Ger., *Ablösen*. The state of an organ separated from adjoining parts by destruction of the areolar tissue that normally unites them. The term is often applied to a morbid separation of skin from the subjacent parts, as in the care of a burn, a subcutaneous abscess, or the edges of an ulcer. [G.]—**D. de la rétine.** Detachment of the retina. [L, 88.]—**D. de l'iris.** See IRIDODIALYSIS.—**D. des épiphyses.** A solution of continuity of the long bones at the point of junction with their diaphyses. [A, 301 (α, 21).]—**D. du placenta.** 1. The spontaneous separation of the placenta or a portion of it. 2. The operation of separating the placenta from the uterine wall by peeling it off.—**D. du sabot.** Separation of the ungual matrix from the hoof. [A, 301 (α, 21).]—**D. épiphysaire.** See *D. des épiphyses*.—**D. rétinien.** Detachment of the retina.

DECOLOR (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ko^{2}l-o^{2}r. Gen., *docolor′is*. Gr., ἄχροος. Fr., *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. Colorless. [A, 325; L, 94 (α, 21).]

DECOLORANT, n. De-ku^{3}l′o^{2}r-a^{2}nt. Lat., *decolorans*. Fr., *décolorant*. Ger., *entfärbende Mittel*. A bleaching agent. [L, 56.]

DECOLORATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *decoloration′is*. See DECOLORATION.—**D. argentea.** See ARGYRIASIS (1st def.).

DECOLORATION, n. De-ku^{3}l-o^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *decoloratio*. Fr., *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung*. It., *descolorazione*. Sp., *descoloración*. The removal or absence of color. [L, 56.]

DECOLORATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ko^{2}l-o^{2}r-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. It., *decolorato*. Sp., *descolorado*, *desteñido*. Decolorized or discolored.

DECOLORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De(da)-ko^{2}l-o′rez(ras). The chromatoses (see under CHROMATOSIS).

DECOLORIZATION, n. De-ku^{3}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. See DECOLORATION.

DÉCOMBANT (Fr.), adj. Da-ko^{3}n^2-ba^{3}n^2. See DECUMBENT.

DECOMBUSTION, n. De-ko^{2}m-bu^{3}st′yu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *combustio*, combustion. Fr., *décombustion*. It., *decombustione*. Sp., *decombustión*. See DEOXYGENATION.

DECOMPOSABILITY, n. De-ko^{2}m-poz-a^{2}b-i^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. From *de* priv., and *componere*, to compound. Capability of decomposition. [B.]

DECOMPOSE, v. tr. and intr. De-ko^{2}m-poz′. From *de* priv., and *componere*, to compound. Fr., *décomposer*. Ger., *zertrennen* (1st def.), *zersetzen* (1st def.), *verfaulen* (2d def.). It., *scomporre*. Sp., *descomponer*. 1. (Tr.) to reduce a compound body to its simpler constituents. [B.] 2. (Intr.) to putrefy.

DECOMPOSED, adj. De-ko^{2}m-pozd′. Lat., *decompositus*. Fr., *décomposé*. Ger., *zersetzt*. 1. Reduced to a simpler arrangement of constituents. 2 In botany, see DECOMPOSITE. 3. Decayed.

DECOMPOSITE, adj. De-ko^{2}m-po^{2}z′i^{2}t. Lat., *decompositus*. Fr., *décomposé*. Ger., *doppelt-zusammengesezt*. Many times compound (*e. g.*, the leaves of *Acacia*). [B, 19, 121, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

DECOMPOSITION, n. De-ko^{2}m-po-zi^{2}sh′u^{3}n. Lat., *decompositio*. Fr., *décomposition*. Ger., *Zersetzung*. The process of decomposing or of being decomposed.—**Double d.** Fr., *décomposition double*. Ger., *doppelte Zersetzung*. Syn.: *double metathesis*. A chemical change in which the molecules of two interacting compounds exchange a portion of their constituents. [B.]—**Hydrolytic d.** The more or less complete dissolution of minerals in water. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**Simple d., Single d.** Fr., *décomposition unique*. Ger., *einfache Zersetzung*. A chemical change by which the molecule of a single compound either breaks up into its simpler constituents, or exchanges one of these constituents for the entire molecule of another body. In the latter case the process is called single metathesis. [B.]

DECOMPOUND, adj. De-ko^{2}m-pu^5′u^{4}nd. See DECOMPOSITE.

DÉCOMPRESSION (Fr.), n. Da-ko^{3}n^2-pre^{2}s-e-o^{3}n^2. The diminution or cessation of atmospheric or other pressure. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DÉCOÖRDINATION (Fr.), n. Da-ko-o^{3}rd-e-na^3-se-o^{3}n^2. An interruption or abolition of co-ordination. [L, 41.]

DECORATIO (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}k-o^{2}r-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *decoration′is*. From *decorare*, to beautify. See COSMESIS.

DECORTICALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-ko^{2}rt-i^2-ka(ka^3)′li^2-a^3. Of Dumortier, a subclass of the *Staminacia*, including the stipes *Bitegmia*, *Unitegmia*, and *Insolitegmia*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DECORTICATED, adj. De-ko^{2}rt′i^{2}k-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *decorticatus*. Fr., *décortiqué*. Ger., *abgeschält* (1st def.), *entrindet* (1st def.), *schallos* (2d def.). It., *decorticato*. Sp., *descortezado*. 1. Deprived of bark or rind. 2. Having no bark or rind, in contradistinction to corticate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

DECORTICATION, n. De-ko^{2}rt-i^2-ka′shu^{3}n. Lat., *decorticatio* (from *decorticare*, to peel). Fr., *décortication*. Ger., *Abschälen*. It., *scorticamento*. Sp., *decorticación*. The operation of removing the bark of a tree or the outer envelope of a root, fruit, seed, or any other vegetable substance. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DECOSTATE, adj. De-ko^{2}st′at. Gr., ἄπλευρος. Lat., *decostis* (from *de* priv., and *costa*, a rib). Destitute of ribs. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DÉCOUPÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-pa. See INCISED.

DÉCOUPURE (Fr.), n. Da-ku-pu^{6}r. See INCISURE.

DÉCOURANT (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-ra^{3}n^2. See DECURRENT.

DÉCOURS (Fr.), n. Da-kur. See DECLINATION.

DÉCOUSU (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-su^6. Having disproportionate parts (said familiarly of domestic animals). [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DÉCOUVERT (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-ve^{2}r. Naked, exposed to view; of fruits, having no hard envelope. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

DECREMENT, n. De^{2}k′re^2-me^{2}nt. Gr., παρακωή. Lat., *decrementum* (from *decrescere*, to decrease). See DECLINE.

DECREPIT, adj. De-kre^{2}p′i^{2}t. Gr., ἐσχατονέρων, παρῆλιξ. Lat., *decrepitus*. Fr., *décrepit*. Ger., *abgelebt*, *schwach*. It., *decrepito*. Sp., *decrépito*. Broken down with age. [L, 56.]

DECREPITATION, n. De-kre^{2}p-i^{2}t-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *decrepitus*. Fr., *décrépitation*. Ger., *Abknistern*. It., *decrepitazione*. Sp., *decrepitación*. See CREPITATION.

DECREPITUDE, n. De-kre^{2}p′i^{2}t-u^{6}d. Lat., *ætas decrepita*. Fr., *décrépitude*. Ger., *Decrepität*, *Abgelebtheit*. It., *decrepitezza*. Sp., *decrepitud*. The state of being decrepit.

DECRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-kre^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)′shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. See DECLINE.

DECRESCENTI-PINNATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-kre^{2}s-se^{2}nt-(ke^{2}nt)″i^2-pi^{2}n-na(na^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Having a pinnate leaf the folioles of which diminish gradually in size from the base toward the summit. [L, 180.]

DECRETORIUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-kre^{2}t(krat)-o′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κρίσιμος, κριτικός. Fr., *décrétoire*. Ger., *entscheidend*, *kritisch*. It., *decretorio*. Sp., *critico*. Critical. [A, 301, 325 (α, 21); L, 50.]

DÉCROISSANCE (Fr.), n. Da-krwa^3-sa^{3}n^{2}s. Decrease. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DÉCROISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-krwa^{3}z-ma^{3}n^2. The state of being diminished. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DECRUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)′kru^{3}s(krus). From *de* priv., and *crus*, the leg. See ASCELES.

DECRUSTATION, n. De-kru^{3}st-a′shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *crusta*, a crust. Fr., *décroûtation*. Ger., *Entkrustung*. It., *decrostazione*. Sp., *decrustación*. The falling or shedding of a crust or incrustation. [L, 56, 73.]

DECUBATION, n. De^{2}k-u^2-ba′shu^{3}n. The act of lying down. [L, 56.]

DECUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ku^2(ku)′bi^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *decumbere*, to lie down. Fr., *décubitus*. Ger., *Lage*, *Lagerung*, *Liegen*, *Niederliegen*, *Aufliegen* (3d def.). It., *decubito*. Sp., *decúbito*. 1. The recumbent posture. 2. The particular attitude of a person in bed. [L, 50.] 3. According to German and Italian usage, a bed-sore or the production of bed-sores. [G, 73.] 4. In Spanish, also the particular flow of humors in diseases.—**D. acutus.** Fr., *décubitus aigu*. Syn.: *d. neuriticus*. An acute bed-sore, occurring in the course of certain spinal or cerebral affections, usually accompanied with paralysis and affecting especially the skin and the subcutaneous tissue over bony prominences; differing from ordinary bed-sores in the slight degree and duration of pressure required to produce it. ["Union méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 295; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Oct., 1886, p. 269.]—**D. chronicus.** Fr., *décubitus chronique*. See *D.* (3d def.).—**D. neuriticus, D. ominosus.** See *D. acutus*.—**D. traumaticus.** Ger., *Druckbrand*. See *D.* (3d def.).—**Dorsal d.** Fr., *décubitus dorsal*, *d. en supination*. Ger., *Rückenlage*. D. (2d def.) on the back.—**Erythematous d.** Lat., *erythema paratrimma*. Ger., *erythematöser D.* A traumatic erythema due to d. [G.] See DERMATITIS *per decubitum*.—**Forced d.** Fr., *décubitus forcé*. Recumbency secured by force, as by straps, the strait-jacket, etc. [A, 301 (α, 21).]—**Lateral d.** Fr., *décubitus latéral*. Ger., *Seitenlagerung*. D. on the side.—**Prone d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Sterno-costal d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Supine d.** See *Dorsal d.*—**Ventral d.** D. (2d def.) on the belly.

DÉCUIT (Fr.), adj. Da-kwe. Having become thin on account of the addition of water or lack of sufficient boiling. [A, 301; B, 52 (α, 21).]

DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY, n's. De-ku^{3}m′ben^{2}s, -be^{2}ns-i^2. See DECUBATION and DECUBITUS.

DECUMBENT, adj. De-ku^{3}m′be^{2}nt. Lat., *decumbens*. Fr., *décombant*. Ger., *niederliegend*. 1. Declinate. 2. In botany reclining upon the earth after rising again. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).]



A DECURRENT LEAF. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

DECUMBITURE, n. De-ku^{3}m′bi^{2}t-u^{2}r. See DECUBATION.

DÉCUPELLATION (Fr.), n. Da-ku^6-pe^{2}l-a^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See DECANTATION.

DECURRENCE, DECURRENCY, n's. De-ku^{5}r′e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^2. Fr., *décurrence*. The state of being decurrent.

DECURRENT, adj. De-ku^{5}r′e^{2}nt. Lat., *decurrens* (from *decurrere*, to run down). Fr., *décurrent*. Ger., *herablaufend*. Running down upon a part (said generally of leaves which are prolonged down the side of the stem below the point of their insertion, and especially of the lamellæ of the *Agaricinæ* when they run down upon the stipes). [B, 19, 121, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

DECURSIVE, adj. De-ku^{5}rs′i^{2}v. Lat., *decursivus*. Fr., *décursif*. Ger., *herablaufend*. See DECURRENT.—**D'ly pinnate.** Lat., *decursivo-pinnatus*. Fr., *decursivo-penné*. Ger., *herablaufend-gefiedert*. Having the petiole winged by the elongation of the base of the decurrent leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

DECURSUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ku^{5}rs(kurs)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀποδρομή. The duration or course of a disease. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DECURTATION, n. De-ku^{5}rt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *decurtatio* (from *decurtare*, to cut short). Fr., *décurtation*. A shortening, ablation ; the destruction of a tree's axis of growth. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DECURTATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ku^{5}rt(kurt)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., μείυρος. 1. Curtailed, 2. Flagging, growing weak (said of the pulse). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DECURVATURE, n. De-ku^{5}rv'a^{2}t-u^{2}r. A downward curvature. [" Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1856, p. 374 (L).]

DECURVED, adj. De-ku^{5}rvd'. Curved downward. [L, 221.]

DECUSSATE, v. intr. De-ku^{3}s'at. Gr., χιάζειν. Lat., *decussari*. Fr., *décusser*. Ger., *kreuzen*. To form a decussation.

DECUSSATE, DECUSSATED, adj's. De-ku^{3}s'at, -at-e^{2}d. Gr., χιαστός. Lat., *decussatus, decussativus*. Fr., *décussatif, décussé*. Ger., *kreuzweisstehend*. Crossed, forming a decussation (in botany). said of pairs of leaves, etc., when each pair stands at right angles to the pair above or below it. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24) ; L, 343.]

DECUSSATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de^2)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-sa(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *decussation'is*. See Decussation.—**D. corporum pyramidalium, D. fasciculorum pyramidalium.** See Decussation *of the pyramids*.—**D. fontinalis** [Spitzka]. See *Fountain*-decussation.—**D. nervorum.** Decussation of nerves or of nerve-fibres. [*a*, 18]—**D. nervorum opticorum.** See Chiasm.—**D. piniformis** [Spitzka]. See *Piniform* decussation.—**D. pontis Varolii.** The crossing of the superficial and deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii from side to side in the median line. [L, 50 (*a*, 18).]—**D. pyramidum.** See Decussation *of the pyramids*. [L, 50 (*a*, 18).]—**D. tegmenti caudicis cerebri.** See *Wernekinck's* commissure.—**D. tractuum opticorum.** See Chiasm.

DECUSSATION, n. De-ku^{3}s-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., χιασμός. Lat., *decussatio* (from *decussare*, to place crosswise in the form of an X), *decussis* (from *decem*, ten, and *as*, a coin [a coin stamped with the numeral X]). Fr., *décussation*. Ger., *Kreuzung, Durchkreuzung*. It., *decussazione*. Sp., *decusación*. A crossing of structures in the form of the letter X. Cf. Chiasm.—**D. of the interolivary stratum.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**D. of the optic nerve.** Fr., *décussation des nerfs optiques*. Ger., *Durchkreuzung der Sehnesven*. It., *decussazione degli nervi ottici*. Sp., *decusación de los nervios ópticos*. See Chiasm.—**D. of the pyramids.** The d. formed by the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata as they separate each into from three to six bundles of fibres which cross obliquely downward to the opposite side of the anterior median fissure, interlacing with similar bundles from the opposite pyramids. Having crossed from one side of the medulla to the other, these bundles become reunited and penetrate more deeply into the spinal cord, where they occupy the posterior part of the lateral columns of the cord. [L, 50 (*a*, 18).]—**Fountain-d.** [Spitzka]. A d. such as that of the nerve-fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. [" Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 408 (K).]—**Fountain-like tegmental d.** See *Tegmental d. of Meynert*.—**Inferior d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Middle sensory d.** A d. described by Huguenin as formed by a few fibres from the posterior cornu which cross in the median line between the upper and the lower pyramids. [Hoffman-Schwalbe (*a*, 18).]—**Motor d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Pineal d.** [Spitzka]. The d. of fibres of the inner division of the reticular formation, because of its resemblance to a pine-cone on cross-section. [" Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," April, 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Piniform d.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**Pyramidal d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Sensory d. of the pyramids.** The crossing of fibres derived from the funiculi cuneati of the spinal cord which takes place in the upper part of the medulla oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the gray floor of the fourth ventricle, and is not apparent by external inspection of the medulla. [Gegenbaur (*a*, 18).]—**Sensory d., Superior d.** [Meynert]. The d. of the outer fasciculi of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord, whereby they enter the posterior columns. This he distinguishes from the inferior or motor, which occurs in the region of the first and second cervical nerves. [I, 31 (K).]—**Tegmental d. of Meynert.** Ger., *Haubenkreuzung von Meynert*. Of Forel, the d. of nerve-fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. [" Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 407 (K).]—**Upper pyramidal d.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**Ventral d. of the pyramids.** Ger., *ventraler Kreuzung*. See *D. of the pyramids*.

DECUSSATIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(de^2)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-i(e)'-vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). See Decussate (adj.).

DECUSSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)'si^2-o. Gen., *decussion'is*. From *decutere*, to shake aside. Gr., χάσις. The act of using the decussorium (*q. v.*).

DECUSSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-so'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *décussoire*. An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the escape of pus. [E ; L, 30, 44.]

DECYL, n. De^{2}s'i^{2}l. From δέκα, ten, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *décyle*. A monatomic radicle, $C_{10}H_{21}$. [A. 385 (*a*, 21) ; B. 158 (*a*, 24).]—**D. alcohol.** See Decatyl alcohol.—**D. hydride.** See Decane.

DECYLENE, n. De^{2}s'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *décylène*. Ger., *Decylen*. See Decine.

DECYLIC, adj. De^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *décylique*. Ger., *decylisch*. Containing the radicle decyl. [*a*, 24.]—**D. acid.** An acid, C_9H_{19}-CO.OH, isomeric with capric acid.

DED, n. A sort of white gum. [B, 88.]

DEDAIGNEUX (Fr.), adj. Da-de^{2}u-yu^5. The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L, 32.]

DEDALEIRA (Port.), **DEDALERA** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n's. Da-da^3-la-e'ra^3, -la'ra^3. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21) ; B, 88.]

DEDENTITION, n. De-de^{2}n-ti^{2}sh'u^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *dédentition*. The shedding of teeth. [L, 56.]

DEDES (Jav.), **D'ED'ES** (Malay), n's. Musk. [B. Balfour (*a*, 24).]

DEDOLATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-do^{2}l-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *dedolation'is*. From *dedolare*, to hew. Fr., *dédolation*. Ger., *Abhobelung*. See Apoxysis.—**D. cranii.** See Aposceparnismus.—**D. membrorum.** The bruised feeling felt in the limbs at the onset of a febrile disease. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DÉDOUBLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-dub'l-ma^{3}n^2. See Reduplication and Chorisis.—**D. de la personnalité.** See *Double* consciousness.

DEDUPLICATION, n. De-du^{2}p-li^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *duplicare*, to fold. Fr., *déduplication*. 1. The segmentation of cells. 2. See Chorisis.

DEEB-KANCHUM (Hind.), n. See Bauhinia *purpurea*.

DEEI-XANR (or **XANH**) **VUONG** (Chin.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis*. [B, 88 (*a*, 24) ; L, 105.]

DEELINA OIL, n. De-le'na^3. Lat., *oleum deelinæ*. A "member of the hydrocarbon family," "manufactured on the banks of the Dee, by the Dee Oil Company, by a process of refining." It has been used topically in eczema and other skin diseases. [J. Roberts, "Practitioner" ; " N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 56.]

DEE-OH (Chin.), n. The *Rehmannia lutea*. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 204 (*a*, 21).]

DEER, n. Der. Fr., *cerf*. Ger., *Hirsch*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *ciervo*. A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, various parts of which have been used in medicine. [L.]—**D.-balls.** The *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-berry.** The *Gaultheria procumbens* and the *Vaccinium stamineum*. [*a*, 24.]—**D.-food.** The *Brasenia peltata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-foot grass.** The *Agrostis setacea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-hair.** The *Scirpus cæspitosus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-milk.** The *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-tongue.** The *Liatris odoratissima*. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 21).]

DEERINGIA (Lat.), n. f. Der-i^{2}n^2'i^2-a^3. Fr., *déeringie*. A genus of the *Amarantaceæ*. tribe *Celosieæ*, growing in India and Australia. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. celosioides.** A species growing in New Holland which bears long spikes of red berries as large as cherries. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DEFÆCATION, n. De^{2}f-e^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. See Defecation.

DÉFAILLANCE (Fr.), n. Da-fa^3-el-ya^{3}n^{2}s. 1. Deliquescence. 2. Syncope. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DEFATIGATIO (Lat.), n. De(da)-fa^{2}t(fa^{3}t)-i^2-ga(ga^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *defatigation'is*, from *defatigare*, to fatigue. Gr., κάματος. Lit., fatigue ; an overstraining of the muscular and nervous systems, especially of the muscular tissue of the heart. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DÉFAUT (Fr.), n. Da-fo. A defect ; the deficiency or absence of a part. [A, 301, 385 (*a*, 21) ; L, 41.]

DEFECATED, adj. De^{2}f'e^{2}k-at-e^{2}d. Freed from dregs, lees, etc. [L, 56.]

DEFECATION, n. De^{2}f-e^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *defæcatio* (from *de* priv., and *fæx*, refuse). Fr., *défécation*. Ger., *D.* (1st def.), *Kothentleerung* (2d def.). It., *defecazione*. Sp., *defecación*. 1. See Clarification. 2. A discharge of fæcal matter from the intestine ; in birds, from the cloaca. [B ; L, 41, 49, 171, 343.]

DEFECT, n. De-fe^{2}kt'. Gr., ἔκλειψις. Lat., *defectus, defectio* (from *deficere*, to be wanting). Fr., *défaut*. Ger., *D.* An abnormity of structure or failure of function ; in teratology, absence of a part by reason of failure of development.

DEFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *defection'is*. See Defect.—**D. animi, D. mulierum.** See Syncope.—**D. virium.** Loss of strength. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DÉFECTUOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Da-fe^{2}k-tu^6-o^{3}s-e-ta. Defectiveness. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEFECTUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-fe^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *d.* Gr., ἔλλειμμα, ἔλλειπον. See Defect.—**Coloris d.** See Achromasia.—**D. animi.** See Syncope.—**D. cavi.** See Acœlia.—**D. cordis.** See Acardia.—**D. cornuum.** See Aceratosis.—**D. corneæ pelluciditatis.** Opacity of the cornea. [F.]—**D. cranii.** See Acrania.—**D. criseos.** See Acrisia.—**D. juncturæ.** See Asynthesis.—**D. lactis.** See Agalactia.—**D. loquelæ.** See Aphonia.—**D. mammarum.** See Amazia.—**D. mensium.** See Amenorrhœa.—**D. profluvii.** See Arrhœa.—**D. Veneris.** See Anaphrodisia.—**D. vitæ.** See Abiosis.—**D. voluntatis.** See Abulia.—**D. vuloæ.** Atresia of the vulva. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Labiorum d.** See Acheilia.

DÉFENSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-fa^{3}n^{2}s. See Arma.

DÉFENSEUR (Fr.), n. Da-fa^{3}n^{2}s-u^{5}r. A shield or protective appliance. [A, 385 (*a*; 21).]

DEFENSIVE, adj. De-fe^{2}ns'i^{2}v. Lat., *defensivus* (from *defendere*, to defend). Fr., *défensif*. Ger., *defensiv*. See Prophylactic and Protective. [L, 50.]

DEFERENT, adj. De^{2}f'e^{2}r-e^{2}nt. Lat., *deferens* (from *de*, from, down from, and *ferre*, to hear). Fr., *déférent*. Ger., *niederführend, ableitend*. It., *deferente*. Sp., *descendiente*. Passing or leading down from ; conveying anything downward. [B, 19 ; L, 41.] See Vas *deferens*.

DEFERENTIAL, adj. De^{2}f-e^{2}r-e^{2}n'sha^{2}l. Fr., *déférentiel*. Pertaining to or accompanying the vas deferens. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEFERENTIOVESICALIS [Barkow] (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fe^{2}r-e^{2}n''shi^2(ti^2)-o(o^3)-ve^{2}s(we^{2}s)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Belonging to or connected with the vas deferens and the bladder ; as a n., a bundle of

muscular fibres which extends upon the vas deferens from the bladder. [L, 31.]

DEFERENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe²r-e²nt-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *deferentit'idos (-is).* Fr., *déférentite.* Inflammation of the vas deferens. [Mibelli, "Boll. d. cult. d. sci. med.," 1888, No. 3; "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 21, p. 1111.]

DEFERVESCENCE, n. De-fu⁵r-ve²s'e²ns. From *defervescere,* to become calm. Fr., *défervescence.* Ger., *Defervescenz.* It., *defervescenza.* Sp., *defervescencia.* The decline of a fever. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEFERVESCENT, adj. De-fu⁵r-ve²s'e²nt. Declining (said of fevers).

DÉFEUILLAGE (Fr.), **DÉFEUILLAISON** (Fr.), n's. Da-fu⁵-el-ya³zh, -ye²-zo²n². See DEFOLIATION.

DÉFEUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-fu⁵-el-ya. See DEFOLIATED.

DEFIBRINATED, adj. De-fi'bri²n-at-e²d. Fr., *défibriné.* Ger., *entfibrinirt.* It., *defibrinato.* Sp., *defibrinado.* Deprived of fibrin. [L, 107.]

DÉFIBRINATION, n. De-fi-bri²n-a'shu³n. Fr., *défibrination.* Ger., *D.* It., *defibrinazione.* Sp., *defibrinación.* The process of depriving of fibrin. [K.]

DEFIBRINIZED, adj. De-fi'bri²n-izd. See DEFIBRINATED.

DEFIGURATION, n. De-fi²g-u²-ra'shu³n. Lat., *defiguratio* (from *de* priv., and *figura,* shape). See DEFORMATION.

DEFINING POWER, n. De-fin'i²n² pu⁵'u⁴-u⁵r. Power of definition.

DEFINITE, adj. De²f'i²n-i²t. Lat., *definitus* (from *definire,* to define). Fr., *défini.* Ger., *bestimmt.* It., *definito.* Sp., *definido.* Limited (said of some trees that complete their annual work of vegetation and form their buds for the succeeding year before the close of the season; also applied to stamens and petals, which are said to be d. if not exceeding 12 or, according to other authorities, 20 in number). [B, 1, 77, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DEFINITION, n. De²f-i²n-i²sh'u³n. Lat., *definitio.* Fr., *définition.* Ger., *Begrenzung, Erklärung.* It., *definizione.* Sp., *definición.* In microscopy, the capability of an object-glass of bringing out a sharply defined image of an object.

DEFIXUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fi²x(fex)'u³s(u⁴s). See IMPOTENT.

DEFLAGRATION, n. De-fla-gra'shu³n. Gr., *ἐπιφλόγισμα.* Lat., *deflagratio* (from *deflagrare,* to burn furiously). Fr., *déflagration.* Ger., *Abbrennung.* A sudden, sharp combustion, usually with a crackling sound; also the setting up to such combustion by friction, etc. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEFLAGRATOR, n. De-fla'grat-o²r. Fr., *déflagrateur.* Ger., *D.* See *Hare's* BATTERY.

DEFLE, n. The *Nerium oleander.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DEFLECTED, adj. De-fle²kt'e²d. Lat., *deflexus* (from *deflectere,* to turn aside). Fr., *défléchi.* Ger., *deflectirt, abgelenkt.* It., *deflesso.* Sp., *desviado.* Turned aside from a regular course.

DEFLECTION, n. De-fle²k'shu³n. Lat., *deflexio.* Fr., *déflexion.* Ger., *Abweichung, Ablenkung.* It., *deflessione.* Sp., *desvio, combadura.* The act of becoming or causing or the state of being deflected.

DEFLECTIVE, adj. De-fle²kt'i²v. Causing deflection.

DÉFLEGMATION (Fr.), n. Da-fle²g-ma³-se-o³n². Ger., *Entwässerung.* It., *deflegmazione.* Sp., *deflegmación.* See DEHYDRATION.

DÉFLEURAISON (Fr.), n. Da-flu⁵r-e²z-o³n². See DEFLORATION.

DÉFLEURI (Fr.), adj. Da-flu⁵r-e. See DEFLORATE.

DEFLEXED, adj. De-fle²xd'. See DEFLECTED.

DEFLEXION, n. De-fle²x'yu³n. Lat., *deflexio.* Fr., *déflexion.* 1. See DEFLECTION. 2. An old term for a flexion, as of the uterus. 3. The procedure of producing or restoring the normal flexion of the fœtal head on the trunk during parturition. 4. Of the fœtal arm, its deviation from the trunk, its extension, and its subsequent prolapse in a shoulder presentation. [A, 15, 42; A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fle²x'u³s(u⁴s). See DEFLECTED.

DÉFLORAISON (Fr.), n. Da-flor-e²z-o³n². See DEFLORATION.

DEFLORATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De(da)-flor-a(a³)'te(ta³-e²). Fr., *defloratées.* Of Scopoli, a tribe comprising *Xylophylla, Pharmaecum, Illecebrum, Suæda, Aruna, Rotala, Queria, Mollugo, Ortegia, Hudsonia, Tonina, Balanophora, Pennantia, Mabea, Rocama, Amanoa, Galenia, Dodonœa, Mölleria, Aniba, Herniaria, Scleranthus, Peteveria, Calligonum, Camphorosma, Ulmus, Parietaria, Urtica,* and *Axyris.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DEFLORATE, adj. De-flor'at. Lat., *defloratus.* Fr., *defloré.* Ger., *abgeblüht.* 1. Destitute of flowers or past flowering (said of anthers after the emission of the pollen). 2. Deprived of physical virginity. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DEFLORATION, n. De-flor-a'shu³n. Lat., *defloratio* (from *de* priv., and *flos,* a flower). Fr., *défloration.* Ger., *D., Schandung einer Jungfrau* (1st def.), *Entjungferung* (1st def.). It., *deflorazione.* Sp., *desfloramiento, estupro.* 1. The destruction of physical virginity by coitus. 2. The condition of an anther after the emission of the pollen. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DEFLOWERED, adj. De-flu⁵'u⁴-u⁵rd. See DEFLORATE.

DEFLUXIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-flu³x(flu⁴x)'i²-o. Gen., *defluxion'is* (from *defluere,* to flow down). 1. See DEFLUXION. 2. Fever accompanied with mucous or serous discharges; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the order *Pyrexiæ,* class *Parrhæmasiæ.* [L, 290.]—**D. capillorum.** 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Excessive falling of the hair, occurring as a symptom of a local or general disease, but not from a primary or idiopathic affection of the hair itself. [Pincus, "Berl. klin. Wochenschr.," 1869, 32, 33 (G).]—**D. catarrhus.** Influenza. [L, 290.]—**D. ciliorum et superciliorum.** Ger., *Augenwimpernausfallen.* A falling out of the eyelashes and eyebrows. [L, 135.]—**D. dysenteria.** Dysentery. [L, 290.]

DEFLUXION, n. De-flu³x'yu³n. Lat., *defluxio, defluxus.* Fr., *défluxion, écoulement.* Ger., *Abfluss.* It., *deflussione, deflusso.* Sp., *deflujo.* A flowing down, a discharge. [L, 41, 56.]

DEFŒDATIO UNGUIUM (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe²d(fo²-e²d)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o u³n²(u⁴n²)'gwi²-u³m(u⁴m). An excessive degree of thickness of the nails accompanied with yellow and dirty discoloration. The nails resemble horn, rather than their own natural texture. In this state it is not uncommon to find the nail separating from its matrix. [Wilson (*a*, 18).]

DEFOLIATE, DEFOLIATED, adj's. De-fol'i²-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *defoliatus* (from *de* priv., and *folium,* a leaf). Fr., *défolie, défeuillé.* Ger., *entblättert, entlaubt.* It., *defogliate.* Sp., *deshojado, desfoliado.* 1. Deprived of leaves (said of plants after the fall of their leaves). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).] 2. Shedding the radical leaves early. [L, 180.]

DEFOLIATION, n. De-fol-i²-a'shu³n. Lat., *defoliatio.* Fr., *défoliation, défeuillaison, défeuillage.* Ger., *Entblättern, Entblätterung, Entlaubung, Abfallen der Blätter.* It., *defogliazione.* Sp., *desfoliación, deshojamiento.* The process of the annual casting off of leaves in plants; also the time when leaves fall. [B, 19, 290 (*a*, 21); L, 180.]

DEFORMANS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fo²rm'a²nz(a³ns). From *deformare,* to deform. Fr., *déformant.* Deforming (see ENDARTERITIS *d.* and *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS).

DEFORMATION, n. De-fo²rm-a'shu³n. Lat., *deformatio.* Fr., *déformation.* Ger., *D.* The production of deformity.

DÉFORMATION (Fr.), n. Da-fo³rm-a³-se-o³n². See DEFORMATION and DEFORMITY.—**D. couchée.** Deformity by depression. [Scheuthauer (A, 319).]—**D. dressée, D. élevée.** Deformity by elevation. [Scheuthauer (*a*, 319).]—**D. hippocratique des doigts.** The deformity known as clubbed fingers. [D, 72.]—**D. pariétale.** The flattening of one of the parietal bones observed in new-born children that have presented by the vertex. [Labat, "Recherches clin. et expér. sur la tête du fœtus au point de vue obstét.," Paris, 1881; rev. in "Ann. de gynéc.," Feb., 1882.]—**D. posthume.** Deformity of the cranium caused by the pressure of the earth after burial. [L, 150 (*a*, 18).]—**D. professionalle.** A change occurring in the form of an organ, a member, or a region of the body due to the particular occupation of the person, such as the alterations in the form of the fingers and hands observed in cobblers, carpenters, tailors, and others. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]

DEFORMED, adj. De-fo²rmd'. Fr., *déformé.* Ger., *ungestaltet, missgestaltet.* It., Sp., *deforme.* Affected with a deformity.

DEFORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fo²rm'i²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *deformitat'is.* Deformity; in Young's classification of diseases, a division of the *Ectopiæ.* [L, 290.]—**D. coloris.** Nævus. [Sauvages (L, 290).]—**D. defectiva.** Deformity by absence of parts. [L, 290.]—**D. distorsiva.** Deformity by distortion. [Sauvages (L, 290).]—**D. excessiva.** Deformity by the presence of superfluous parts. [L, 290.]—**D. translatitia.** Deformity which results from a part or organ being misplaced, as when the heart is on the right side of the body, or the subclavian artery lies behind the trachea. [L, 290.]—**D. unitorum.** Malformation by the union or blending of two individuals. [L, 29.]

DEFORMITY, n. De-fo²rm'i²t-i². Gr., *κακομορφία.* Lat., *deformitas* (from *de,* without, and *forma,* form). Fr., *déformation, difformité.* Ger., *Deformität, Ungestaltung, Verunstaltung, Afterbildung, Missbildung.* It., *deformità.* Sp., *deformidad.* A morbid alteration in the form of a part or organ of an organism.—**Cross-legged d.** See *Cross-legged* PROGRESSION.—**Volkmann's d.** Congenital tibio-tarsal luxation. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]

DEFRANCIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. D'fra³n²k-i²-i(e)'na³. A subfamily of the *Pleurotomidæ.* [L, 282.]

DEFRUTUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-fru²t(fru⁴t)'u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἕψημα, σίραιον.* Of the Latins, sweet wine boiled down to the consistence of honey. [B, 45; L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DEFUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fu³n²k(fu⁴n²k)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From *defungi,* to be through with. Dead. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DEFURFURATION, n. De-fu⁵r-fu²-ra'shu³n. Lat., *defurfuratio* (from *de,* from, and *furfur,* bran). Branny desquamation. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DEFUSELATION, n. De-fu²-se²l-a'shu³n. The process of freeing spirit from fusel oil; *e. g.,* by filtering the crude spirit through freshly ignited and finely divided wood charcoal. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DEFUSION, n. De-fu²'zhu³n. Lat., *defusio* (from *defundere,* to pour out). See DECANTATION.

DEG (Hind.), n. Steel filings. [Balfour (*a*, 24).]

DÉGAGEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ga³zh-ma³n². See DISENGAGEMENT.

DEGEN (Ger.), n. Da'ge²n. A term for several oils. [*a*, 24.]—**D'öl, Schwarzer D.** Birch-oil. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**Weisser D.** Oil of turpentine. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DEGENERACY, n. De-je²n'u⁵r-a-si². Degeneration, in the sense of an absence or loss of that degree of development or energy seen in the ancestry of an organism; reversion to a lower type. [*a*, 17; *a*, 24.]

DEGENERATION, n. De-je^{2}n-u^{5}r-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., νοθεία. Lat., *degeneratio* (from *degenerare*, to degenerate). Fr., *dégénération, dégénérescence.* Ger., *D., Entartung.* It., *degenerazione.* Sp., *degeneración.* Loss of race characteristics; of tissue, structural impairment; in botany, the transformation of parts so as to render a plant asymmetrical or irregular in form (as when undeveloped stamens become filiform bodies or scales; stamens and pistils, petals; or florets, leaves). [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Acute fatty d.** A disease rarely observed in man, but not infrequently seen among animals. In colts it is known as foot-halt. It occurs in puerperal women in the form of acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [α, 25.]—**Adipose d.** See *Fatty d.*—**Albuminoid d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Albuminous d.** Ger., *albuminöse Entartung.* Albuminous infiltration. [D, 3.]—**Amyloid d.** Lat., *morbus amyloides* (seu *lardaceus*, seu *cereus*). Fr., *dardacée, maladie amyloïde.* Ger., *speckige* (oder *amyloïde*, oder *wachsartige*) *D., Speckentartung, Amyloïdentartung.* It., *degenerazione lardacea, malattia amiloidea.* Sp., *degeneración amiloidea* (ó *lardácea*). Lardaceous [Portal and Abercrombie] or waxy d. (or disease). A lesion in which the normal textural elements are transformed into, or infiltrated with, a peculiar substance suggesting, on the one hand, an alliance (in some respects only) with the chemical characters of amyloid compounds, and, on the other, with albuminous substances similar to those which pervade the tissues of fœtal life. The Royal College of Physicians of London regards it as a substantive disease. Called also bacon-like or lardaceous (by Hodgkin and Bright, albuminous) infiltration; by Budd, scrofulous enlargement (of the liver); by Oppolzer and Schrant, colloid d.; by Meckel, cholesterin disease; by various British writers, waxy d.; and by others hyaloid d. and vitreous d. [D.] Cf. AMYLOID (4th def.).—**Atheromatous d.** Replacement of a tissue by a material resembling atheroma (2d def.).—**Bacony d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Black d.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.) and MELANOSIS.—**Calcareous d.** Fr., *dégénérescence calcaire.* Ger., *Verkalkung, Versteinerung, Verkreidung.* It., *degenerazione calcare.* Sp., *degeneración calcárea.* The impregnation of the tissues and the gland secretions with calcium or magnesium salts, especially carbonates and phosphates. [D.] See CRETIFACTION and CALCIFICATION.—**Caseous d.** See CASEATION.—**Cellulose d.** Fr., *dégénérescence celluleuse.* Ger., *Cellulosentartung.* It., *degenerazione cellulosa.* Sp., *degeneración celulosa.* See *Amyloid d.*—**Cheesy d.** See CASEATION.—**Cholesterin d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cholestérique.* Ger., *Cholesterinentartung.* It., *degenerazione colesterica.* Sp., *degeneración colestérica.* Meckel's term for waxy d., on account of the abundance of cholesterin in the waxy material, and the similarity of the reaction. [D, 3.]—**Colloid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence colloïde.* Ger., *Colloïdentartung, colloide D.* D. into colloid (3d def.). See also *Amyloid d.*—**Cystic d.** Fr., *dégénérescence kystique.* Ger., *cystische D.* The formation of a number of disseminated cysts in an organ or its enlargement in the form of a cyst (as in the kidney). In the chorion it forms the so-called vesicular mole.—**Cystoid d. of the retina** [Nettleship]. Fr., *dégénération kystoïde de la rétine.* Ger., *cystoïde Entartung der Netzhaut.* It., *degenerazione cistoidea della retina.* Sp., *degeneración cistoidea de la retina.* Œdema of the retina as described by Iwanoff. Similar changes are found in the retina at all ages and at all portions of the retina. Cystoid spaces are found in both granule layers, are round or oval, and are surrounded by hypertrophied radial fibres. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," vii, p. 3 (F).]—**Descending secondary d.** Fr., *dégénération déscendente secondaire.* Ger., *secundäre absteigende D.* In neuropathology, the destruction and disintegration of nerve-fibres from above downward, *i. e.*, from the central or cerebral extremity of such fibres toward their peripheral extremity. This process is caused by the presence of some lesion (called primary) which interrupts the continuity of the degenerating fibres and marks the upper limit of the degeneration. The myelin of each fibre first, and the axis cylinder later, become broken up into irregular masses which are subsequently subdivided into small, fatty, granular globules which ultimately become absorbed. The d. is due to the separation of the fibre from its trophic centre (*q. v.*) and involves the motor fibres of the encephalon and spinal cord. [Bastian, "Paralysis" (α, 18).]—**Earthy d.** See CRETIFACTION, *Calcareous d.*, and CALCIFICATION.—**Fascicular d.** Fr., *dégénération fasciculaire.* Ger., *Fasciculartentartung.* It., *degenerazione fascicolare.* Sp., *degeneración fascicular.* An atrophic process in paralyzed muscles due to injury or disease of the motor ganglion-cells of the central tube of gray matter of the spinal cord or of the efferent fibres which connect them with the muscles. [D, 35.]—**Fatty d.** Lat., *degeneratio lipamotodes.* Fr., *dégénérescence graisseuse.* Ger., *Fettentartung, Fettd', fettige D., Verfettung.* It., *degenerazione grassosa.* Sp., *degeneración grasosa.* The replacement of normal histological elements by fat. In the muscular fibres of the heart the albuminoid constituents are split up, and within them microscopic particles of fat are deposited. The transverse striæ at length disappear, and functional activity is lost in the affected fibres. [α, 25.]—**Fettd'** (Ger.). See *Fatty d.*—**Fibro-fatty d. of the placenta** [Robin]. Fr., *dégénérescence fibro-graisseuse du placenta, fibrome des villosités et de la sérotine* [Ercolani]. Ger., *fettig-faserartige D. des Mutterkuchens.* It., *degenerazione fibro-grassosa del la placenta.* Sp., *degeneración fibro-grasosa de la placenta.* Fatty d. of the placenta associated with fibromatous d. of the chorionic villi and of the decidua serotina. [A, 15.]—**Fibroid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence fibroïde.* Ger., *fibroïde Entartung.* A very gradual transformation of tissue, with scarcely any perceptible exudation of material capable of growth, into a material having a fibre-like appearance. [A, 2.]—**Fibrous d. of the heart.** A connective-tissue hyperplasia, due to chronic interstitial inflammation. [Hayden (α, 25).]—**Gelatiniform d.** Fr., *dégénération gélatiniforme* [Cruveilhier]. See *Colloid d.*—**Granular d.** Fr., *dégénérescence granulaire.* Ger., *körnige D.* It., *degenerazione granulosa.* Sp., *degeneración granular.* Parenchymatous d. or albuminous metamorphosis in which the distinguishing feature is that the granular cloudiness seen under the microscope is due to a deposit of albuminoid molecules, and is removed by the addition of acetic acid in excess. [D, 4.]—**Gray d.** Fr., *dégénérescence grise.* Ger., *graue D.* It., *degenerazione grigia.* Sp., *degeneración gris.* D. resulting from chronic inflammation in nervous tissue, its peculiarity being the gray color which is apparent. [D, 35.]—**Hyaline d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hyaline.* Ger., *hyaline D.* A form of d. in which deposits of hyaline material, along with those of calcareous or other pathological substances, occur. [Holschewnikoff, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxii, p. 552; "Fortschr. d. Med.," Nov. 15, 1888, p. 867.]—**Hyaloid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hyaloïde.* Ger., *hyaloïde D.* It., *degenerazione ialoidea.* Sp., *degeneración hialoidea.* See *Amyloid d.*—**Hydrocarbonaceous d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hydrocarburée.* Ger., *Kohlenhydratentartung.* It., *degenerazione idrocarbonacea.* Sp., *degeneración hidrocarbonácea.* Of Paschutin, a special d. of the tissues, comparable to fatty d., which he supposes to be peculiar to diabetes. ["Ctrlb. f. d. med. Wiss.," No. 40, 1884; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 217.]—**Käsige D.** (Ger.). See CASEATION.—**Körnige D.** (Ger.). See *Granular d.*—**Lardaceous d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Liquefactive d.** [Paget]. A process resembling fatty d. in fibrinous exudations. [D.]—**Mineral d.** See CALCIFICATION.—**Mucoid d.** Ger., *schleimige D.* A variety occurring usually in connective tissues, in which the matrix is converted into a jelly-like substance containing mucin. It may be either physiological or pathological. [D, 4; L, 352.]—**Myeline d.** The breaking down of tissue cells into myelin; a process sometimes occurring coincidently with fatty d. in the pulmonary alveoli in chronic pneumonia. [D, 4.]—**Myxomatous d.** See *Mucoid d.*—**Ossific d.** See OSSIFICATION.—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. such as may occur in the acute nephritis of pregnancy, diphtheria, or an acute attack of fever. It is not usually associated with dropsy; the urine is of about the normal quantity, and may contain from 10 to 25 per cent. of albumin; it is often recovered from, but, if it is fatal, the kidneys are found to be enlarged, with more or less hypertrophy of the parenchyma. [D, 30.]—**Pigmentary d., Pigment d.** A pathological condition characterized by the presence of dark pigment granules; often found in the muscles in connection with atrophy due to cachexia, diminished food-supply, or the marasmus of old age. [E, 4.]—**Putrid d.** See *Hospital* GANGRENE.—**Schleimige D.** (Ger.). See *Mucoid d.*—**Secondary d. of the spinal cord.** Fr., *dégénérescence secondaire de la moelle épinière.* Ger., *secundäre D. im Rückenmark.* It., *degenerazione secondaria della midolla spinale.* Sp., *degeneración secundaria della médula dorsal.* A variety of fatty d. described by Türck in 1850. It extends above the affected portions, in the middle segments of the posterior columns (the parts affected in ascending d.), and below them in the posterior segments of the lateral columns (the parts affected in descending d.). [D, 4.]—**Speckige D.** (Ger.). See *Amyloid d.*—**Theroid d.** In psychiatry, the lowering of mental faculties and of instincts in the human being, so that they resemble those of lower animals. [Maudsley (α, 18).]—**Trabecular d.** Of the bronchial wall, a multiplication and increase in volume of the fine tracts of elastic and inelastic connective tissue found in the fibrous sheath of the bronchus and its cartilages. [L, 20 (α, 18).]—**Uratic d.** Fr., *dégénérescence urique.* The invasion of the tissues by deposits of uric acid and urates. [α, 18.]—**Virchow's d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Vitreous d.** See *Waxy d.* (2d def.) and *Amyloid d.*—**Wallerian d.** The fatty d. occurring after the division of a mixed nerve, in its peripheral portion only; a process which takes place, according to the theory formulated by Waller, that nerve-fibres degenerate when separated from their trophic centre, and that regeneration, if it occurs, is centrifugal, being due to an active growth of the nerve-tribes of the central segment. [D, 35; Müller's "Archiv," 1852, p. 392 (D).]—**Waxy d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cireuse.* Ger., *Wachsentartung.* It., *degenerazione cerea.* Sp., *degeneración cerosa* (ó *cérea*). 1. See *Hyaline d.* 2. See *Amyloid d.* 3. A condition frequently seen in the acute febrile affections, in which the muscular elements are converted into a waxy or vitreous mass, and the muscular connective tissue undergoes proliferation. [E, 4.]

DEGENERATIVE, adj. De-je^{2}n'u^{5}r-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *degenerativus.* Fr., *dégénératif.* Ger., *degenerativ, abartend.* It., Sp., *degenerativo.* Pertaining to degeneration. [D.]

DÉGÉNÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-zha-na-ra. Degenerated; as a n., an insane person. [α, 18.]

DEGENERESCENCE, n. De-je^{2}n-u^{5}r-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. See DEGENERATION.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE (Fr.), n. Da-zha-na-re^{2}s-a^{3}n^{2}s. See DEGENERATION.—**D. accidentelle.** The degeneration of tissue due to disease and not to old age. [α, 18.]—**D. acéteuse.** The production of acetic acid by fermentation, accompanied by lactic acid, butyric acid, alcohol, etc., in the chronic gastric catarrh of beer-drinkers, or of those affected by scirrhous cancer, gastralgia, or stenosis of the biliary ducts. [L, 88 (α, 27).]—**D. cartilagineuse.** A rare form of degeneration of the stomach. The walls of that organ become cartilaginous and acquire the thickness of an inch. [L. 88 (α, 18).]—**D. cireuse.** See *Waxy* DEGENERATION.—**D. colloïde du derme.** See *Colloid* MILIUM.—**D. crouteuse du mamelon** [Velpeau]. A chronic incrusted eczema of the nipple and its areola.—**D. des eaux.** The transition of the sulphides of sulphurous waters to the form of sulphates. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. épineuse** [De Candolle]. The metamorphosis of branches (as in certain plum-trees, the petioles in the genus *Astragalus*, the stipules of many *Acaciæ*, and the folioles of the involucre of the *Carduaceæ*) by which they become spines. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**D. filamenteuse** [De Candolle]. The transformation of the petioles of pinnate leaves (as in the *Leguminosæ*, the peduncles of the vine, and the stipules of the genus *Smilax*) into tendrils. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**D. foliacée.** See *D. membraneuse.*—**D. graisseuse.** See *Fatty* DEGENERATION.—**D. hydatique.** See *Cystic* DEGENERATION.—**D. intellectuelle.** A morbid deviation from a primitive type supposed to be endowed with the highest intellectual powers. [Morel (α, 18).]—**D. mem-**

braneuse [De Candolle]. The transformation of the cylindrical stems of certain plants into leaves. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**D. morale.** A morbid deviation from a primitive type supposed to possess the highest moral attributes. [Morel (*a*, 18).]—**D. prématurée.** See *D. accidentelle.*—**D. scarieuse et charnue** [De Candolle]. The transformation of vegetable organs naturally thin and membranous into a thick, dry, and hygroscopic tissue (as in the radical leaves of certain lilies and the calyx of the *Synantherecæ*). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sénile.** The gradual decadence and loss of vitality of the tissue due to advancing age.—**D. urique.** See *Uratic* DEGENERATION.—**D. velvétique.** A form of alteration of the structure of articular cartilage in arthritis deformans and in other varieties of arthritis. The surface of the cartilage assumes the appearance of velvet and becomes worn away by use. This disintegration of the cartilage may continue until the bone is denuded. [*a*, 18.]

DEGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Da'ge^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Xyris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DEGHA, n. The *Ricinus communis.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

DEGLIG, n. Fr., *déglig.* The *Balanites ægyptiaca.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEGLUTINATION, n. De-glu^2-ti^{2}n-a(a^3)'shu^{3}n. Lat., *deglutinatio* (from *deglutinare,* to unglue). See DÉCOLLEMENT and DISSOCIATION.

DEGLUTITEUR (Fr.), n. Da-glu^6-te-tu^{5}r. A muscle concerned in the function of deglutition. [L, 41.]

DEGLUTITION, n. De-glu^2-ti^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *deglutitio.* Fr., *déglutition.* Ger., *Verschluckung, Verschlucken.* It., *deglutizione.* Sp., *deglución.* The act of swallowing ; effected by a series of movements, partly automatic, partly under the control of the will, by which a substance is carried from the mouth into the stomach. [K.]—**Difficult d.** See DYSPHAGIA.

DEGLUTITIONAL, DEGLUTITIONOUS, DEGLUTITORY, adj's. De-glu^2-ti^{2}sh'u^{3}n-a^{2}l, -u^{3}s, -glu^2'ti^2-to-ri^2. Pertaining to deglutition. [L, 14.]

DEGLUTNORE, n. In Africa, the *Phœnix dactylifera.* [B, 121.]

DEGMOS (Lat.), **DÉGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. De^{2}g(dag)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., δηγμός. Ger., *Beissen.* Of Hippocrates, a gnawing pain, particularly in the stomach. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DÉGONFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-go^{3}n^{2}f'l-ma^{3}n^2. The subsidence or reduction of tumidity. [F. Verchère, "Union méd.," Jan. 10, 1888, p. 37.]

DÉGORGEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-gorzh-ma^{3}n^2. The subsidence or reduction of engorgement. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÉGOURDI (Fr.), adj. Da-gur-de. Slightly warmed from 15° to 20° C. or thereabouts. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÉGOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-gur-des-ma^{3}n^2. The re-establishment of circulation, sensibility, power of movement, warmth, etc., in a part. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÉGOÛT (Fr.), n. Da-gu. Repugnance to taking food. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÉGOÛTÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-gu-ta. Having a repugnance to food. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEGRADATION, n. De^{2}g-ra^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. From *degradare,* to degrade. Fr., *dégradation.* The descent from a higher to a lower type (said of animals, etc.). [L.]

DEGRADATIONAL, adj. De^{2}g-ra^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to degeneration.

DEGREASE [S. H. Gage], v. tr. De-gres'. Fr., *dégraisser.* Ger., *entfetten.* To remove fatty matter (*e. g.,* from bones). [J, 55, 100.]

DEGREE, n. De^{2}g-re'. Fr., *degré.* Ger., *Grad.* It., Sp., *grado.* One of the equal parts into which a scale, as of a thermometer, is divided.

DEGUSTATION, n. De-gu^{3}s-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *degustatio* (from *degustare,* to taste). Fr., *dégustation.* Ger., *Kosten.* It., *degustazione.* Sp., *catadura.* A tasting. [L, 56.]

DEGUTT, n. Lat., *oleum moscoviticum* (seu *rusci*), *balsamum lithuanicum.* Fr., *dégut.* Ger., *schwarzer Degen.* Birch-tar. [B ; L, 30 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 234 (*a*, 21).]

DÉHANCHÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ha^{3}n^{2}sh-a. Having one or both angles of the haunches more or less depressed in consequence of a fracture (said of horses). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DEHEB, DEHEBEB, n's. Old names for gold. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DEHENE (Ar.), n. An old name for blood. [L, 94.]

DEHENES, n. An old name for ink. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DEHENEZ, n. An old name for vitriol. [L, 94.]

DEHIM (Ar.), n. See DEHENE.

DEHISCE, v. intr. De-hi^{2}s'. Lat., *dehiscere.* Ger., *aufspringen.* To split open or gape, like the anther-lobes or the capsules of a mature plant, to emit their contents. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DEHISCED, adj. De-hi^{2}sd'. Simply separated (said of ovules). [L, 353.] In botany, having undergone dehiscence.

DEHISCENCE, n. De-hi^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *dehiscentia.* Fr., *déhiscence, chute de l'œuf* (2d def.), *délivrance de l'œuf* (2d def.), *travail vésiculaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Dehiscenz, Aufspringen.* It., *deiscenza.* Sp., *dehiscencia.* 1. In plants, the act of dehiscing, gaping, or splitting open (said particularly of the anthers when emitting the pollen, and of the fruit when it discharges its seed). 2. The bursting of a Graafian follicle. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Abnormal d.** See *Irregular d.*—**Apical d., Apicilar d.** Lat., *dehiscentia apicilaris.* Ger., *spitzige Dehiscenz.* A partial d. occurring at the top of the capsule only. [B, 77, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Basilar d.** Lat., *dehiscentia basilaris.* Ger., *basiläre Dehiscenz.* A partial d. occurring at the base of the capsule only. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Circumscissile d.** See *Pyxidiate d.*—**Complete valvular d.** D. extending along the whole length of the capsule, forming 2 valves. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**D. by pores.** See *Porous d.*—**Dentate d.** Lat., *dehiscentia dentata.* Ger., *gezahnte Dehiscenz.* A partial d. where the splitting at the top of the capsule gives it the appearance of teeth. [B, (*a*, 24).]—**Extrorse d.** A d. of an anther when the splitting is on the side farthest from the pistil, or the outer surface. [B, 7, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Introrse d.** A d. in which the anther splits on the side next to the pistil or centre of the flower, as in *Paconia* and *Actœa.* [B, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Irregular d.** Lat., *dehiscentia irregularis.* Ger., *unregelmässiges Aufspringen.* A d. which takes place in an indefinite manner, or by rupture of the walls of the pericarp, as in the snap-dragon. [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Lateral d.** Lat., *dehiscentia lateralis.* Ger., *seitliches Aufspringen.* A d. of an anther by the sides, as in *Iris* and some grasses. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Loculicidal d.** Lat., *dehiscentia loculicida.* Ger., *fachspaltige Aufspringen.* A d. where the carpels open by their dorsal sutures into the loculi or cavities of the cells, as in the lily, iris, tulip, etc. [B, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Loculicidally-septifragal d.** A septifragal d. in which the splitting is at first loculicidal, as in the thorn-apple. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Normal d.** See *Regular d.*—**Poricidal d.** See *Porous d.*—**Porous d.** Lat., *dehiscentia porosa.* A d. when the splitting only extends in a capsule for a short distance, and when it then takes place by pores or irregular openings, toward the middle or base, as in *Campanula,* or at both top or base, as in snap-dragon. It also takes place in anthers. [B, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Pyxidiate d.** Lat., *dehiscentia pyxidiata.* Ger., *büchsenförmiges Aufspringen.* A d. in which the upper portion of the capsule separates from the lower, like a lid, by a transverse d., as in *Hyoscyamus,* some *Guttiferæ,* etc. [B, 1, 128, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Regular d.** Lat., *dehiscentia regularis.* Ger., *regelmässiges Aufspringen.* A d. produced by the splitting of the upper end of the valves. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Septicidal d.** Lat., *dehiscentia septicida.* Ger., *wandspaltiges Aufspringen.* A d. of the pericarp in which the splitting takes place along the septa or partitions, as in *Aristolochia, Colchicum autumnale,* etc. [B, 1, 128, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Septicidally-septifragal d.** A septifragal d. where the splitting takes place first in a septicidal manner, as in the fruit of *Linum catharticum.* [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Septifragal d.** Lat., *dehiscentia septifraga.* Ger., *wandabreissendes Aufspringen.* A d. of a pericarp where the valves break away from the septa, as in *Erica, Cobœa, Datura stramonium,* etc., in which case the septa are left attached to the columella. [B, 1, 77, 128, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Sutural d.** Lat., *dehiscentia suturalis.* Ger., *Aufspringen in einer Naht.* A d. of the pericarp along the sutures, either along the marginal sutures only, as in hellebore, by the dorsal sutures, as in magnolia, or along both, as in the pea and bean. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Transverse d.** Lat., *dehiscentia transversalis.* Ger., *queres Aufspringen.* A d. crosswise of an anther—*i. e.,* at right angles to its length ; horizontal, as in *Alchemilla arvensis, Lemna,* etc. [B, 77, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Valvular d.** Lat., *dehiscentia valvularis.* Fr., *déhiscence valvulaire.* Ger., *klappiges Aufspringen.* A d. in which the pericarp opens vertically along the sutures, forming regular parts called valves ; it includes 5 varieties, *sutural, septicidal, loculicidal, septifragal,* and *porous.* It is said also of an anther when it opens by lids, as in the barberry. [B, 34, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DEHISCENT, adj. De-hi^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *dehiscens.* Fr., *déhiscent.* Ger., *aufspringend, zerspringend.* It., *deiscente.* Sp., *dehiscente.* Dehiscing. [*a*, 24.]

DEHISCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(de^2)-hi^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See DEHISCENCE.—**D. decussantium.** Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscentiam in which two arteries cross each other and communicate at the point of intersection. [A, 19.]—**D. juxtapositarum.** Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscentiam in which two arteries running side by side communicate with each other at a certain point. [A, 19.]

DEHNBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Dan'ba^{3}r-kit. Dilatability ; expansibility. [B, 49.]

DEHNEN (Ger.), **DEHNUNG** (Ger.), n's. Dan'e^{2}n, -un^2. Stretching, distension. [L, 43.]

DEHOREG (Ar.), n. The *Vicia sativa.* [B, 88.]

DEHUMANIZATION, n. De-hu^2-ma^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *humanus,* human. The more or less complete loss of human characteristics, mental or physical. Vaccine lymph is said to be *humanized* when it has been propagated through one or more human beings, and to be *dehumanized* (*i. e.,* deprived of some supposed modification impressed upon it by the human system) by re-trovaccination.

DEHYDRACETIC ACID, n. De-hid-ra^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide déhydracétique.* Ger., *Dehydracetsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$, being a quadruple molecule of acetic acid less 4 molecules of water $(4C_2H_4O_2 - 4H_2O = C_8H_8O_4)$. [B, 4 (*a*, 24).]

DEHYDRATATION, n. De-hid-rat-a'shu^{3}n. It., *disidratazione.* The process of depriving a compound of its hydrogen by reducing agents, as by the action of strong acids on hydrocarbons or by heating. [B, 158 (*a*, 24).]

DEHYDRATION, n. De-hid-ra'shu^{3}n. Fr., *déshydratation.* Ger., *Entwässerung.* It., *disidrazione.* Sp., *deshidración.* The act or process of depriving a chemical compound of water or of the elements of water. [*a*, 24.]

DEHYDROGENIZED, adj. De-hid'ro-je^{2}n-izd. Deprived of hydrogen. [*a*, 24.]

DEHYDROMUCIC ACID, n. De-hid-ro-mu^{2}s'i^{2}k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_2O\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\diagup CO.OH}{\diagdown CO.OH} = C_6H_4O_5$, prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid. [B, 3.]

DEICTICUS (Lat.), n. m. De(de2)-i2k'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., *δεικτικός* (*δάκτυλος* understood). The index finger. [A, 387.]

DEIDAMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(de2-i2)-da2m(da3m)-i(i2)'e2-e-(a3-e2). Fr., *deidamiées.* Of Reichenbach, a subsection (of Römer, a subtribe) of the *Passifloreæ veræ*, comprising *Thompsonia* and *Deidamia.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DE IN OSE, n. In Fiji, the *Euphorbia pilulifera.* [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DEINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Din(de2-i2n)-o'si2s. Gen., *deinos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *δείνωσις.* See Leontiasis.

DEIRA (Lat.), **DEIRE** (Lat.), n's f. Di'(de2'i2)-ra3, -re(ra). Gen., *deir'es.* Gr., *δειρή.* The neck, especially its anterior portion. [A, 387 ; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DEIRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(de2-i2)-ro2n2'ku3s(ku4s). From *δειρή*, the neck, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. See Goître.

DEJECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-je2k(ye2k)'ta3. The alvine evacuations. [D.]

DEJECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-je2k(ye2k)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *dejection'is.* See Dejection.—**D. alvi, D. alvina.** See Dejection (2d and 3d def's).—**D. animi.** See Dejection (1st def.).

DEJECTION (Lat.), n. De-je2k'shu3n. Lat., *dejectio* (from *dejicere*, to cast down). Fr., *abattement* (1st def.), *déjection.* Ger., *Niedergeschlagenheit* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.), *Excrement* (3d def.). It., *abbattimento* (1st def.). Sp., *abatimiento* (1st def.). 1. A condition of mental depression, a cast-down feeling. 2. The act of having a movement from the bowels. 3. The matter which is discharged in an intestinal evacuation. [D.]

DEJECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-je2k(ye2k)-to'ri2-u3s(u4s). Purgative. [*a*, 21.]

DEJECTURE, n. De-je2k'tu2r. See Dejection (3d def.).

DEK, n. The *Celastrus senegalensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEKAMALI, DIKAMILI, n. A resinous exudation from the *Gardenia lucida*, of a bright golden yellow and dissolving rapidly in rectified spirits when pure. The odor is powerful, resembling valerian, but without the camphoraceous aroma. An emulsion is prescribed in Bombay as a remedy for dyspepsia attended with flatulence. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxviii (*a*, 21).]

DEKAN (Ger.), n. n. Da-ka3n'. See Decane.

DEKKELÉ (Fr.), n. De2k-ke2l-a. The *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Penniscetum typhoideum.* [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DEKOKT (Ger.), n. Da-kokt'. See Decoctum.

DELABECHIA (Lat.), n. f. D'la3-be2sh'i2-a3. From De la Bêche, a geologist. Of Lindley, a genus of the *Sterculiaceæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. rupestris.** The bottle-tree; a species found in northeastern Australia, which contains a substance resembling tragacanth. [B, 19.]

DÉLABREMENT (Fr.), n. Da-la2-br'ma3n2. 1. A bad condition of a wound. 2. A bad state of health. 3. Great separation and injury of the muscles in gunshot wounds, lacerations, etc. [E, 24.]

DELACERATION, n. De-la2s-u6r-a'shu3n. From *delacerare*, to tear in pieces. Severe laceration. [A, 318.]

DELACRIMATIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-la2k(la3k)-ri2-ma2t-(ma3t)-i(e)'vu3s(wu4s). See Apodacrytic.

DELACRYMATION, n. De-la2k-ri2-ma'shu3n. Lat., *delacrimatio.* See Epiphora.

DELACTATION, n. De-la2k-ta'shu3n. See Ablactation.

DELAMINATION, n. De-la2m-i2n-a'shu3n. Fr., *délamination.* A splitting into layers. [L, 121.]

DELAPSATION, DELAPSE, n's. De-la2p-sa'shu3n, -la2ps'. See Delapsion.

DELAPSION, n. De-la2p'shu3n. Lat., *delapsio, delapsus.* An old term for a moderate degree of prolapse of the uterus, not sufficient to make any material change in the direction of its long axis. [A, 42.]

DELAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-la2p(la3p)'su3s(su4s). From *delabi*, to fall down. See Prolapse.—**D. palpebræ.** See Blepharoptosis.

DELATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-la(la3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *delation'is.* From *deferre*, to bring forward. Information furnished by a patient as to his complaint. [L, 94.]

DÉLAYANT (Fr.), adj. Da-la3-ya3n2. See Diluent.

DELB (Ar.), n. The *Ficus bengalensis.* [B, 88.]

DEL EL MUIA, n. A disease prevalent in Egypt; regarded by some as an inflammation of the brain, by others as a pernicious fever. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DELENIFICAL, adj. De2l-e2n-i2f'i2k-a2l. Lat., *delenificus* (from *delenire*, to soothe, and *facere*, to make). Serving to assuage pain. [L, 56.]

DELESIS (Lat.), n. f. De2l(dal)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *deles'eos* (*-is*). Gr., *δήλησις.* The infliction of injury. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DELESSERIA (Lat.), n. De2l-e2s-se(sa)'ri2-a3. Fr., *delessérie.* A genus of red-spored *Algæ* of the family *Sphærococcoideæ.* The *Delesseriaceæ* (Fr., *delessériacées*) are: 1. Of Harvey, a family of the *Rhodospermaceæ*, comprising *D.*, *Nitophyllum*, and *Plocamium.* 2. Of Nageli, an order of the *Floridiæ*, comprising the tribes *Nitophylleæ*, *Delesserieæ*, and *Rhodomeleæ.* The *Delesserieæ* (Fr., *delessériées*) are: 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Floridiæ*, comprising *Plocamium*, *Thamnophora*, *Nitophyllum*, *Hymenema*, *Solieria*, and *D.* 2. Of Endlicher, the same tribe and genera, with the substitution of *Aglaophyllum* for *Nitophyllum* and the addition of *Acropeltis* and *Hydropuntia.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ciliata.** The *Halymenia ciliata.* [B, 173.]—**D. coccinea.** The *Plocamium coccineum.* [B, 19, 173.]—**D. edulis.** The *Iridæa edulis.* [B, 19, 173.]—**D. palmata.** The *Rhodymenia palmata.* [B.]—**D. plocamium.** The *Plocamium coccineum.* [B, 19, 173.]

DELETERION (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-le2t(lat)-e(a)'ri2-o2n. Gr., *δηλητήριον.* A deadly poison or any means of destruction. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DELETERIOUS, adj. De2l-e2t-e'ri2-u3s. Gr., *δηλητήριος.* Lat., *deleterius.* Fr., *délétère.* Ger., *tödlich, verderblich.* It., *deleterio.* Sp., *deletéreo.* Poisonous, injurious. [L, 56.]

DELETERIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-le2t(lat)-e(a)'ri2-u3m(u4m). See Deleterion.

DELHI BOIL, n. De2l'hi boil. See under Boil.

DELIA, n. The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 88.]

DÉLÉCIEUSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-le-se-u6z. Four of the springs at Vals (*q. v.*). [P. Vernon, "Union méd.," Nov. 7, 1886, p. 765.]

DELICIOSUS (Lat.), adj. De2l(dal)-i2s(i2k)-i2-o'su3s(su4s). From *delicium*, a delight. Fr., *délicieux.* Ger., *lieblich, angenehm.* It., *delizioso, squisito.* Sp., *delicioso.* Delicious (a botanical species name).

DELIGATION, n. De2l-i2g-a'shu3n. Lat., *deligatio* (from *deligare*, to bind). Fr., *déligation.* Ger., *Verbindung.* It., *legatura.* Sp., *ligadura.* A word formerly used to express the dressing of wounds and application of bandages; now applied chiefly to the ligation of arteries. [L, 43.]

DÉLIGATOIRE (Fr.), adj. Appertaining to deligation. [L, 41.]

DELIGATOR PLAGARUM (Lat.), n. m. De2l(dal)-i2g-a(a3)-to2r pla2g(pla3g)-a(a3)'ru3m(ru4m). A dresser of wounds. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DELIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-li2g-a2t(a3t)-u2(u)'ra3. See Deligation.

DELIMA (Lat.), n. f. De2l-i(e)'ma3. Fr., *délime.* A genus of the *Dilleniaceæ.* The *Delimaceæ* (Fr., *delimacées*) are: 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising *Tetracera*, *Davilla*, *Doliocarpus*, *Curatella*, *Trachytella*, and *Rechia.* 2. Of G. Don, the same, with the addition of *Empedoclea.* 3. Of Meissner, the same as Don's, with *Penzonia* added. The *Delimeæ* (Fr., *delimées*) are: 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising *Empedoclea*, *Davilla*, *Curatella*, *Doliocarpus*, and *Tetracera.* 2. Of Spach. a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising the sections *Delimineæ*, *Recchieæ*, and *Doliocarpeæ.* 3. Of Reichenbach (1827), a subdivision of the *Dilleniaceæ*, and, in 1828, a subdivision of *Dillenieæ.* The *Delimineæ* of Spach are: A section of a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising *Tetracera*, *Davilla*, *Pinzona*, *Curatella*, and *Reifferscheidia.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. pirupu.** A species indigenous to Malabar. The juice is used in cutaneous sores, and the root is considered an alterative. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sarmentosa.** Fr., *délime sarmenteuse, bois de rape.* In Ceylon, *korasawel*; a species widely distributed throughout tropical Asia. The root is considered an antidote for poisons, and the juice of the plant is used in skin diseases. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 4, 30.]

DELIMITATION, n. De-li2m-i2t-a'shu3n. In physical diagnosis, the determination of the limits of an area, region, or organ, with the view of ascertaining the existence and degree of a morbid state or process. [*a*, 18.]

DELINIMENT, n. De-li2n'i2-me2nt. A liniment. [L, 56.]

DELIQUATE, v. intr. De2l'i2-kwat. See Deliquesce.

DELIQUATION, n. De2l-i2-kwa'shu3n. See Deliquescence.

DELIQUESCE, v. intr. De2l-i2-kwe2s'. Lat., *deliquescere.* Fr., *déliquifier.* Ger., *zerfliessen, schmelzen.* It., *liquidare.* Sp., *liquidarse.* To undergo deliquescence. [B.]

DELIQUESCENCE, n. De2l-i2-kwe2s'e2ns. Lat., *deliquescentia.* Fr., *déliquescence.* Ger., *Zerfliessbarkeit.* It., *deliquescenza.* Sp., *delicuescencia.* 1. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which, when brought into contact with atmospheric moisture, they absorb water so rapidly as to become liquefied. 2. The property by virtue of which substances enter upon this condition. [B.]

DELIQUESCENT, adj. De2l-i2-kwe2s'e2nt. Lat., *deliquescens.* Fr., *déliquescent.* Ger., *zerfliessend, zerfliessbar.* 1. In a state of, or prone to undergo, deliquescence. 2. Branched so finely that the trace of the main axis is imperceptible, as in the head of an oak-tree. [*a*, 24.]

DELIQUIATE, v. intr. De2l-i2k'wi2-at. See Deliquesce.

DELIQUIATION, n. De2l-i2k-wi2-a'shu3n. See Deliquescence.

DELIQUIUM (Lat.), n. n. De2l(dal)-i2k'wi2-u3m(u4m). From *delinquere*, to be wanting. See Syncope and Deliquescence.—**D. animi.** See Syncope.

DELIRAMENT, n. De2l-i2r'a2m-e2nt. Lat., *deliramentum.* See Delirium.

DÉLIRANT (Fr.), adj. n. Delirious. As a n., a delirious person. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DELIRATION, n. De2l-i2r-a'shu3n. See Delirium.

DÉLIRE (Fr.), n. Da-ler. See Delirium and Mania.—**D. à deux.** Syn.: *folie à deux.* Delirium with hallucinations, occurring in two persons, usually in the same family, ordinarily communicated to one patient by the other, and presenting the same characteristics in both. [*a*, 18.]—**D. aiguë.** Of Georget, see *D. fébrile.*—**D. alcoolique.** See Delirium *tremens.*—**D. alcoolique afébrile.** Of Magnan, simple delirium tremens without fever. [*a*, 18.]—**D. à quatre.** Syn.: *folie à quatre.* Delirium presenting similar characteristics in four persons of the same family. [Mar-

tinenq (α, 18).] Cf. *D. à deux.*—**D. à trois.** Syn.: *folie à trois.* Similar delirium in three patients. [α, 18.] Cf. *D. à deux.*—**D. avec conscience.** See *Primordial* DELIRIUM.—**D. bénin.** Of Savigny and Becquet, a mild form of delirium of inanition. The cerebral disturbance appears suddenly, the delirium is calm, without excitement; the patient speaks words without sequence, sometimes unintelligible, provoked by incessant hallucinations which are not terrifying, and no longer recognizes the persons surrounding him. When his attention is aroused, he mumbles a few words, and, after a few moments of silence, renews his vagaries. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. crapuleux.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**D. de Dupuytren.** See DELIRIUM *nervosum traumaticum.*—**D. de la folie.** Of Londe, the general delirium of mania, and the partial delirium of the different forms of paranoia. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. de la lactation.** Delirium manifesting itself habitually toward the second or third month of lactation, having as principal causes anæmia and debility. It assumes especially the melancholic type, and the prognosis is less favorable than that of puerperal mania properly so called. [Ball (α, 18).]—**D. de la phonation.** Loss of complete control of speech, observed in certain choreic patients, who utter at frequent intervals and against their will words without sense or words having a foul meaning. [Ball (α, 18).]—**D. démonomaniaque.** A variety of religious delirium in which the patient, generally of the feminine sex, believes herself to be possessed by one or by several demons, who vomit insults and obscenities from their mouths, and to whom the patient often replies, speaking to herself in a similar manner. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. de négations.** That variety of melancholia in which the person affected looks upon the real world about him as having ceased to exist, and as having been replaced by another, of his own imagining, in which he is tormented to find himself. [Cotard, "Arch. de neurol.," Sept., 1882, p. 152.]—**D. d'énormité.** A variety of melancholic delirium in which the patient believes that the crime or the sin of which he is self-accused is too great to be forgiven. He continually reproaches himself in the severest terms, and considers no punishment too great for the enormity of his sin. ["Ann. méd-psych." (α, 18).]—**D. des aboyeuses.** An hysterical manifestation characterized by repeated vocal sounds more or less like the barking (*aboiement*) of a dog; observed among women congregated together, as in boarding-schools and convents. [A, 321.]—**D. des actes.** A form of insanity in which there is continually a tendency to act impulsively. Its subjects may indulge in sexual improprieties or commit theft, incendiarism, etc. [D, 36.]—**D. des convalescents.** Delirium observed during convalescence from severe acute diseases, such as typhoid fever, pneumonia, intermittent fever, cholera, eruptive fevers, and diphtheria. It is usually of a violent form, resembling maniacal delirium, with hallucinations. It begins in the morning in general, and lasts from a few hours to two or three days. It usually terminates favorably. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. des dégénérés.** A form of delirium of long duration occurring in persons presenting intellectual degeneration. The delirium is changeable, taking various forms. [Saury (α, 18).]—**D. des femmes en couches.** Puerperal insanity. [A, 250 (α, 21).]—**D. des grandeurs.** See DELIRIUM *grandiosum.*—**D. des ivrognes.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**D. des opérés.** See DELIRIUM *nervosum traumaticum.*—**D. des persécutions.** Lat., *delirium persecutionis.* Ger., *Verfolgungsmelancholie.* A form of partial, systematic delirium in which the patient seeks to explain his extraordinary sensations (which are usually disagreeable) by invoking the hostility of some powerful and occult agency; sometimes he attributes his sufferings to some subtle force, such as electricity, magnetism, chemistry, or physics; sometimes to the police, freemasons, Jesuits, etc. He often creates new names for his supposed persecutors. This form of delirium occasionally leads to homicide, the patient believing that he is taking revenge. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. des sentiments.** Ger., *Gefühlsdelirium.* Delirium in which the affective faculties (the feelings, affections, etc.) are impaired. They may be exalted, diminished, or perverted. The patient may love those whom he formerly hated, or *vice versa.* [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. d'inanition.** See DELIRIUM *ex inanitione.*—**D. doux.** See DELIRIUM *mussitans.*—**D. du toucher.** Repugnance to contact, as a feature of insanity. [L, 57.]—**D. ébrieux.** The delirium of intoxication. [D, 72.]—**D. émotif.** Syn.: *obsession anxieuse* (ou *émotive*). Of Morel, a symptomatic manifestation of a mental state frequent in different forms of insanity, especially in their period of incubation. It is characterized by the "facility with which the patient receives an impression of a certain order and quickly conforms his thoughts to it, while reason and experience fail to come to his aid to correct these morbid impressions and drive away the baseless terrors which afflict him." [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. essentiel.** See *Idiopathic* DELIRIUM.—**D. fébrile.** Delirium caused by some severe febrile disease, such as typhoid fever, articular rheumatism, pneumonia, etc. It is usually a general incoherent delirium, of a depressive, anxious nature, accompanied by hallucinations or dreams. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. furieux.** See *Maniacal* DELIRIUM.—**D. général.** A variety of delirium vesanicum in which the mental disorder invades the entire domain of the psychic faculties, sensibility, understanding, and volition. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. grave.** Of Savigny and Becquet, a severe form of *d. d'inanition* appearing at an advanced period of inanition. "The patient, lying upon his back without movement, continually pronounces unintelligible words. The gaze is fixed upon some point in space, though with difficulty, for the eyes are constantly agitated by convulsive movements." The prognosis of this state is unfavorable, for after forty-eight hours the patient almost inevitably dies. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. hydrophobique.** A variety of acute febrile delirium in which the patient manifests the utmost abhorrence of liquids, and furiously resists every attempt to induce him to drink. This form of delirium may occur in mania, melancholia, puerperal insanity, alcoholism, idiocy, general paresis, etc. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. hypochondriaque.** A delirium in which the delirious ideas have exclusive reference to the physical individuality of the patient, and are generally based upon some modification of visceral sensibility. Patients presenting this state imagine that animals are lodged in their bodies, that frogs or serpents are moving about in their bowels; or else they pretend that they have no viscera, that they have no intestines, or stomach, or mouth, or that these organs are no longer performing their functions. They refuse to eat, and resist the impulse to micturate or to defecate, and women often imagine themselves pregnant. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. impulsif.** A form of delirium which comprises those maniacal or insane acts that are prompted by a morbid impulse. It is exemplified in kleptomania, pyromania, homicidal monomania, and suicide. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. instinctif.** Ger., *instinctive Manie.* A form of the *d. des actes* which includes those acts due to a morbid or perverted instinct. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. malicieux.** Insanity in which the individual shows malicious impulses of a homicidal, incendiary, or other destructive character. [D.]—**D. mélancolique.** See *Depressive* DELIRIUM.—**D. nerveux, D. nerveux des opérés.** See DELIRIUM *nervosum traumaticum.*—**D. non-vésanique.** Delirium in persons unaffected with insanity. It includes the febrile delirium of acute or chronic diseases and the nervous delirium of Dupuytren, which is observed after traumatism, surgical operations, or profound emotions. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. organisé.** See *Partial* DELIRIUM.—**D. panophobique des aliénés gémisseurs.** A form of delirium found in certain cases of melancholia, characterized by a great anxiety about everything, especially about the immediate interests of life. This anxiety is often so intense that it causes incessant moaning and spasmodic states which may last for years. Questions addressed to the patient are answered by groans or by reproaches. [Morel (α, 18).]—**D. professionnel.** Symptomatic delirium in which the vagaries pertain to the ordinary occupations of the patient. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. raisonnant.** See *Reasoning* MANIA.—**D. religieux.** Delirium in which mystic preoccupations, excessive practices of piety, exaggerated religious scruples, and ecstatic tendencies predominate, accompanied by hallucinations. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. systématique.** See *Partial* DELIRIUM.—**D. systématique hallucinatoire.** Acute or chronic insanity taking the form of maniacal agitation, with delusions of persecution. [P. Mayser, "Allg. ztschr. f. Psych.," xlii; "Arch. de neurol.," July, 1886, p. 85.]—**D. théomaniaque.** A variety of religious delirium in which the patient believes himself to be a divine personage. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. tranquille.** See DELIRIUM *placidum.*—**D. tremblant.** See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**D. vésanique.** See DELIRIUM *vesanicum.*

DELIRIANT, adj. De^{2}l-i^{2}r'i^2-a^{2}nt. Causing delirium (said of drugs).

DELIRIFACIENT, adj. De^{2}l-i^{2}r-i^2-fa'si^2-e^{2}nt. From *delirium* (*q. v.*), and *facere*, to make. Causing delirium. [H. C. Wood (α, 7).]

DELIRIOUS, adj. De^{2}l-i^{2}r'i^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *délirant.* Ger., *wahnsinnig.* It., Sp., *delirante.* Affected with delirium.

DELIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}l(dal)-i^{2}r(er)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *delirare*, to be out of one's head. Fr., *délire.* Ger., *D.* It., Sp., *delirio.* A state of mental agitation characterized by restlessness, incoherence of speech, and various sensory illusions. It may occur as a manifestation of insanity or in consequence of alcoholic or other poisoning, fever, severe injuries, etc. [D.]—**Acute d.** Lat., *d. acutum.* Fr., *délire aigu.* Acute mania, developing rapidly, resulting in a speedy cure or in death; characterized by senseless babbling and the expression of great fear, especially of being poisoned. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Beständiges D.** (Ger.). Constant d. [L, 135.]—**Blandes D.** (Ger.). See *D. mussitans.*—**Chronic d.** Fr., *délire chronique.* D. of long duration, unaccompanied by fever. It is the distinctive and essential characteristic of insanity. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. alcoholicum.** See *D. tremens.*—**D. blandum.** See *D. mussitans.*—**D. circa unam rem.** A partial d. in which the patient is insane on one point only. [L, 57 (α, 18).]—**D. constantium.** Fr., *délire constant.* Ger., *gleichbleibendes D., beständiges D.* D. characterized by the continual repetition of the same fixed idea in insane patients having fever. [α, 18.]—**D. cordis.** Of Rühle, tumultuous action of the heart. [D, 70.]—**D. cum mussitantia.** See *D. mussitans.*—**D. der Grösse** (Ger.). See *D. grandiosum.*—**D. des allgemeinen Andersseins.** See *D. metabolicum.*—**D. des Besessenseins.** See DÉLIRE *démonomaniaque.*—**D. des Wiedererkennens.** See *D. palingnosticum.*—**D. ebriositatis, D. ebriosum.** The d. of alcoholic intoxication. [D, 72.]—**D. epilepticum.** A psychic derangement, either transitory and following an epileptic fit, or periodical and appearing under various epileptic forms instead of such a fit. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. e potu.** See *D. tremens.*—**D. ex inanitione.** Fr., *délire d'inanition.* Ger., *Inanitions-D.* D. from inanition, arising in cases of subacute and chronic anæmia. It is of a very maniacal character and, in fever cases, most frequently breaks out on the decline of the fever. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. febrile.** See *Febrile d.*—**D. ferox.** See *Maniacal d.*—**D. furibundum.** Fr., *délire furieux.* Ger., *furibundes D.* A furious d. accompanied by violent acts. Disorder prevails in all the cerebral functions, in sensations, intelligence, speech, and actions. The patient, left to himself, runs about without clothing, and is utterly unconscious of his actions. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. grandiosum.** A form of d. characterized by a morbid exaggeration of everything relating to the personality of the patient, who believes himself superior in birth, beauty, talent, fortune, power, etc., to what he really is; he professes great advantages for himself, and offers to procure them for others. This form is observed in a great number of mental diseases, and in idiocy, hysteria, and general paresis of the insane. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. grave.** See *Acute d.*—**D. hilarium.** D. of a gay character. [α, 18.]—**D. hystericum.** Hysterical mania. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. maniacale, D. maniacum.** See *Maniacal d.*—**D. melancholicum.** See MELANCHOLIA.—**D. metabolicum.** Ger., *D. des allgemeinen Andersseins.* D. in which the patient believes that the persons and objects about him are not represented in their real characters, that they are placed there to watch him, and that he himself does not bear his real name. This form of d. may occur in maniacal excitement or in depressive d. of persecution. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. metamor-**

phosis. A d. at the highest degree of which the patient thinks that his body has been transformed into that of a beast. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**D. mite.** See *D. mussitans.*—**D. moribundum.** D. in the dying, combined ordinarily with hallucinations. [*a*, 18.]—**D. mussitans.** Ger., *murmelndes D.* Mania during which the patient softly murmurs unintelligible words to himself. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. nervosum, D. nervosum traumaticum.** A condition of high nervous exaltation occurring after an injury or a surgical operation in nervous and hysterical persons. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. of collapse.** Ger., *Collapsd'.* D. arising from feebleness and general asthenia, observed after severe diseases, such as the cachexiæ, etc. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**D. of inanition.** See *D. ex inanitione.*—**D. palingnosticum.** Ger., *D. des Wiedererkennens.* A form of d. in which the patient asserts that he recognizes individuals and objects about him although he sees them for the first time, and that he has lived through a certain experience on another occasion, contrary to facts. [A, 319 (*a*, 18).]—**D. persecutionis.** See Délire *des persécutions.*—**D. placidum.** Fr., *délire tranquille.* D. of little intensity, unaccompanied by violence or over-excitement. [A, 301 (*a*, 18).]—**D. postepilepticum.** See *D. epilepticum.*—**D. potatorum.** See *D. tremens.*—**D. traumaticum.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum.*—**D. tremens.** Fr., *d. tremens.* Ger., *D. tremens, Säuferwahnsinn.* It., Sp., *d. tremens.* A morbid condition which is due to excess in the use of alcoholic liquors, and is the expression of their cumulative action. It is characterized by d. hallucinations, dread, tremors of the tendons and muscles of the hands and limbs and of the tongue, watchfulness, absence of sleep, and great frequency of the pulse. The tongue is coated with a thick creamy fur, and the skin is clammy. The breath is redolent of alcohol. The condition is often one of extreme danger, and may be fatal in itself, or lead to complications which prove fatal. [D, 1.]—**D. tremens chronicum.** Of Näcke, a term applied to a series of relapses of d. tremens which have become progressively weaker and extend over a period of several weeks. [A, 319 (*a*, 18).]—**D. tremens febrile.** Of Magnan, a form of d. tremens in which the earlier stages are lacking and the patient presents the severest symptoms at the onset. [A, 319 (*a*, 18).]—**D. tremifaciens.** See *D. tremens.*—**D. verborum.** See *Incoherent d.*—**D. vesanicum.** Fr., *délire vésanique.* Ger., *D. bei Geisteskranken.* The d. of the insane. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**Depressive d.** Fr., *délire dépressif.* Ger., *depressives D.* A variety of general d. characterized by continued and general torpor or depression of ideas, feelings, and determinations. [L. 88 (*a*, 18).]—**Dupuytren's d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum.*—**Emotional d.** See Délire *émotif.*—**Epileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum.*—**Expansives D.** (Ger.). See *Maniacal d.*—**Febrile d.** Lat., *d. febrile.* A condition of d. which is present with certain acute diseases, fevers, and inflammations of internal viscera. It may also follow severe injuries, and poisoning from certain substances. According to its characteristics, it is known as muttering or typhous d., and violent or furious d. [D, 52.]—**Heiteres d.** (Ger.). See *D. hilarium.*—**Hysterical d.** Feigned d. in hysterical persons, also hysterical mania. [L, 20.]—**Idiopathic d.** Fr., *délire idiopathique.* D. of which the cause resides in an acute alteration of the brain or of the meninges ; in a chronic lesion of those organs (tubercle, cancer, etc.) or in a simple neurosis or psychosis. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Incoherent d.** D. in which the usual rational connection between words, phrases, and ideas is lost, so that utterances follow one another without logical sequence. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Intellectual d.** Fr., *délire intellectuel.* Ger., *Verstandsd'.* A morbid mental state observed in patients who present neither hallucinations nor illusions, who commit no extravagant act, but whose minds are assailed by delirious conceptions the nature of which torments them most painfully, as in a person who has the idea, to his great regret, that he has no natural affection for members of his family, that he is going to strangle some one or commit suicide, etc. ; yet during the months or years of this state no traces of these ideas manifest themselves. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *délire intermittente.* A chronic hereditary form of insanity with recurrent attacks of melancholia. [Tagnet, "Am. Med.-Psych.," Mar., 1882 ; "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1882, p. 421.]—**Intoxications D.** (Ger.). See *Toxic d.*—**Malicious d.** Fr., *délire malicieux.* Ger., *trickisches D.* A suppressed d. consisting of ideas of hatred and of homicide based undoubtedly upon hallucinations and illusions. [*a*, 18.]—**Maniacal d.** Lat., *d. maniacale.* Ger., *expansives d.* The delirium of mania. Some of its main characteristics are wealth of conception, rapidity of perception, uncontrollable flow of language, loss of the reflective power, and loss of moral consciousness [D, 36.]—**Micromaniacal d.** A form of hypochondriacal d. in which the patient believes himself to be a very small child or a dwarf, or that his members are atrophied, etc. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Murmuring d.** See *D. mussitans.*—**Muttering d.** A form of d. common in certain fevers, especially in typhoid. In this disease it appears usually between the second and fourth weeks, and manifests itself by incoherent talking, usually in regard to habitual pursuits. [D, 1.]—**Operative d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum.*—**Panophobic d.** See Délire *panophobique des aliénés gémisseurs.*—**Partial d.** Fr., *délire partiel.* Ger., *partielles D.* D. affecting only a part of the mental faculties. Certain modes of reasoning, certain acts, are unreasonable, while others are reasonable and sane. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**Postepileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum.*—**Primordial d.** Fr., *délire primordial.* A form of d. characterized by ideas which force themselves upon the mind, and oblige it, in spite of itself, to perform certain intellectual acts. The patient is the first to recognize and deplore this state, but is unable to escape its tyranny. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Reflex d.** Fr., *délire réflexe.* Non-vesanic d. of which the cause is extra-cerebral. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**Rhyming d.** A form of d. in which the patient always speaks in verses, merely made up of similar sounding sentences and words. [Griesinger (*a*, 18).]—**Senile d.** D. occurring in senile dementia. [*a*, 18.]—**Sensorial d.** Fr., *délire sensoriel.* Ger., *Sinnesd'.* D. of the senses ; it comprises hallucinations and illusions. Persons presenting these two kinds of symptoms are not necessarily insane, but the persistence of these symptoms may at last induce insanity. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Sexual d.** Fr., *délire sexuel.* Ger., *sexuelles D.* A d. in which the patient believes himself to be abnormal or imperfect in his sexual organs, or that they are unfitted to perform their functions. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Sympathetic d.** D. produced by action on the brain from a distance, as by the presence of some disease in another part of the body than the brain. It occurs in uterine affections, in genito-urinary diseases, etc. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Symptomatic d.** D. occurring in the course of some cerebral disease. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Toxic d.** Fr., *délire toxique.* Ger., *Intoxicationsd'.* D. caused by the presence in the body of some poisonous substance, such as alcohol, belladonna, opium, etc. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**Traumatic d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum.*—**Typhous d.** The low, muttering d. of the typhoid state. [D.]—**Veränderungsd'.** (Ger.). See *D. metamorphosis.*—**Violent d.** A form of febrile d. seen in the early stage of fever ; accompanied with great excitement, and often with manifestation of great strength. [D, 52.]

DELIRUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-li(le)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See Delirious.

DELISSEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}l-i^{2}s-se^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *delisseacées.* 1. Of Presl, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ,* comprising *Trimeris, Pratia, Macrochilus, Delissea, Cyanea, Rollandia, Clermontia,* and *Centropogon.* 2. Of Endlicher, the same with *Kittellia* (in place of *Cyanea*), *Peddingtonia,* and *Rhynchopetalum* (excluding *Trimeris*) added. 3. Of De Candolle, the same tribe, comprising *Pratia, Peddingtonia, Macrochilus,* and *Clermontia.* The *Delisseæ* (Fr., *delissées*) are : 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Lobeliariæ,* comprising *Trimeris, Pratia, Macrochilus, Delissea, Kittelia, Rollandia, Clermontia,* and *Centropogon.* 2. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ,* comprising the *Delisseaceæ* of Presl with *Bernonia* added. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DELITESCENCE, n. De^{2}l-i^{2}t-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *delitescentia* (from *delitescere,* to lurk). Fr., *délitescence.* Ger., *Delitescenz.* 1. The breaking up of a substance under the action of water, as in the slaking of lime. [A, 301.] 2. An unusually speedy and complete resolution of an inflammation. [L, 44, 50.]

DELITESCENT, adj. De^{2}l-i^{2}t-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *delitescens.* Fr., *délitescent.* In process of delitescence. [A, 301.]

DELIVER, v. tr. De-li^{2}v'u^{5}r. Fr., *debarrasser, accoucher.* Ger., *entbinden.* It., *levare.* Sp., *partear.* To assist a parturient female up to the completion of parturition ; to relieve her of the product of conception. (To speak of delivering the fœtus is improper ; only the mother can be delivered).

DELIVERANCE, n. De-li^{2}v'u^{5}r-a^{2}ns. 1. Of Denman and some other old writers, delivery (1st def.). 2. Of J. M. Duncan, apparently the *délivrance* of the French. [A, 99.]

DELIVERY, n. De-li^{2}v'u^{5}r-i^2. Lat., *partus* (1st def.). Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). It., Sp., *parto* (1st def.). 1. The process of being delivered of a fœtus. 2. The mode in which a vessel or tube gives exit to a liquid, a gas, or a powder.—**Breech d.** Lat., *partus clunibus prævиis.* Fr., *accouchement par le siége.* Ger., *Steissgeburt.* It., *parto di chiappa.* Sp., *parto de nalgas.* D. with the breech presenting.—**Face d.** Lat., *partus facie prævia* (seu *præversa*). Fr., *accouchement de face.* Ger., *Gesichtsgeburt.* It., *parto di faccia.* Sp., *parto de cara.* D. with a face presentation. [A, 112.]—**Head d.** Lat., *partus capite prævio.* Fr., *accouchement de tête.* Ger., *Kopfgeburt.* It., *parto di testa.* Sp., *parto de cabeza.* D. in which the cephalic pole of the fœtus presents. [A, 112.]—**Immature d.** See Miscarriage.—**Premature d.** The occurrence of d. at any time between the earliest period of viability and the maturity of the fœtus ; in the human subject, between the twenty-eighth and the thirty-eighth weeks of gestation. [A, 22.] Cf. Abortion and Miscarriage.—**Vertex d.** Lat., *partus cranio prævio.* Fr., *accouchement de crâne.* Ger., *Schädelgeburt.* It., *parto di cranio.* Sp., *parto de cráneo.* D. in which the vertex presents. [A, 112.]

DÉLIVRANCE (Fr.), n. Da-le-vra^{3}n^{2}s. The expulsion or removal of the placenta ; the placental stage of labor.—**D. artificielle.** Extraction of the placenta.—**D. de l'œuf.** The dehiscence of a Graafian follicle.—**D. par expression.** See *Placental* expression.

DÉLIVRE (Fr.), n. Da-le-vr'. The placenta. [A, 44.]

DÉLIVRER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-le-vra. To remove the placenta.

DELLE (Ger.), n. De^{2}l'le^2. A depression.

DELLIARION, n. The *Cornyza squarrosa.* [B, 88 ; L, 87.]

DELOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-lo(lo^3)-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *delocation'is.* See Dislocation.

DELOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}l(dal)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δῆλος, manifest, and κεφαλή, the head. Having a prominent head. The *Delocephala* are a subclass of the *Gasteropoda.* [L, 173.]

DELODONTUS, adj. De^{2}l(dal)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δῆλος, manifest, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *délodonte.* Ger., *sichtbarzähnig.* Having very prominent teeth. [L, 41, 116.]

DELOMORPHOUS, n. De^{2}l-o-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. Lat., *delomorphus* (from δῆλος, manifest, and μορφή, shape). Of very definite shape. See *D.* cells.

DELPHACINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2}l-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}k)-i(e)'ni(ne). From δέλφαξ, a hog. A subfamily of the *Fulgorina.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 462 (L).]

DELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}l'fi^2-a^3. See Delphinine.

DELPHICUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}l'fi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *delphique.* Of Berzelius, having delphinine as a base. [L, 116.]

DELPHINA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}l-fi(fe)'na^3. See Delphinine.

DELPHINARIA (Lat.), n. De^{2}l-fi(fe)'na-ri^2-a^3. Ger., *Delphine.* A suborder of the *Cetacea.* [L, 228.]

DELPHINATE, n. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n-at. Fr., *d.*, *phocénate.* Ger., *delphinsaures Salz.* A salt of delphinic acid. [L, 41.]

DELPHINBLUME (Ger.), n. Del-fen'blum-e^2. The flower of *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DELPHINE, n. De^{2}l'fen. See DELPHININE.

DELPHINELLE (Fr.), n. De^{2}l-fe-ne^{2}l. The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DELPHINIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n'i^2-a^3. See DELPHININE.

DELPHINIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide delphinique.* Ger., *Delphinsäure.* It., *acido delfinico.* Sp., *ácido delfínico.* An acid extracted from the oil of a species of *Delphinus*, also from valerian-root. [B, 5.] Cf. VALERIC *acid.*

DELPHINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δελφίν, the dolphin. A family of the *Odonticiti.* The *Delphinina* are a subfamily of the *D.* [L, 353; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1863, p. 200 (L).]

DELPHINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δελφίνιον, the *Delphinium consolida.* Fr., *delphinées.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Delphinium, Aconitum*, and *Aconitelea.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Delphinium* and *Aconitum.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DELPHININE, n. De^{2}l'fi^{2}n-en. Lat., *delphinina.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Delphinin.* An unstable, crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{35}NO_2$, obtained from *Delphinium staphisagria;* soluble with difficulty in water, more readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has been used internally as an antipyretic and topically as an analgesic. It is very poisonous. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**D. hydrochloride.** A compound of d. and hydrochloric acid. It has been used medicinally. [Vogl, *l. c.*]

DELPHINION (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., δελφίνιον. The *Delphinium consolida.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).] The *D.* of Dioscorides was probably the *Delphinium peregrinum.* [B, 180.]

DELPHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *dauphinelle.* A genus of the *Ranunculaceæ;* of the U. S. Ph., the *D. consolida.* [A, 301.]—**D. Ajacis.** Fr., *dauphinelle d'Ajax, fleur royale.* Ger., *Garten-Rittersporn.* A common garden species. Its seeds often replace those of stavesacre. It furnishes a blue dye. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. californicum.** A species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 21).]—**D. camptocarpum** [Koch]. A Persian species furnishing a coloring matter called *gul-i* or *sparak.* [B, 49.]—**D. consolida** [Linnæus]. Fr., *consonde royale, herbe du cardinal, moine.* Ger., *Feldrittersporn, gemeiner Rittersporn.* Branching larkspur, king's consound, wild larkspur; a European species now naturalized in the United States and found growing in fields and roadsides. The flowers are bitter and acrid, and from their supposed power to heal wounds the plant derives its specific name. Aconitic acid exists in the expressed juice. A tincture of the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cuneatum.** A Siberian species, used in dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. denudatum.** A species the tubers of which are small, black or brown, irregularly ovoid, highly wrinkled, and about an inch long. The taste is bitter; the odor like that of *Afima.* It is used in powder and decoction in syphilis and rheumatism, and during convalescence from fevers. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**D. dyctiocarpum.** A Siberian species, used in syphilis and dropsy. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. elatum.** Fr., *dauphinelle élevée.* The common bee-larkspur; a Siberian species, cultivated in gardens. It has been used in Siberia for dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy. [B, 34, 88, 173 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. elatum hirsutum.** Fr., *dauphinelle velue.* A variety of *D. elatum.* The seeds are sometimes substituted for those of stavesacre and the leaves for those of aconite. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. exaltatum.** The American bee-larkspur; a species indigenous to the Middle States, supposed



DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. [A, 327.]

to possess the same properties as *D. consolida.* A tincture made from the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma. [B, 5, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. grandiflorum.** The great-flowered bee-larkspur; a species indigenous to Siberia, but widely cultivated as a garden plant. The flowers are a deep blue and one of the showiest of the genus; it has a number of garden varieties. [*a*, 24.]—**D. intermedium.** See *D. elatum.*—**D. junceum** [De Candolle]. See *D. peregrinum.*—**D. napellus.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [*a*, 24.]—**D. nudicaule.** A species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 21).]—**D. officinale.** Of Wenderoth, a species resembling the *D. staphisagria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. palmatifidum.** A Siberian species, used in dropsy, epilepsy, and syphilis. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. peregrinum** [Linnæus]. A species with a 9-petaled corolla, leaves multipartite and obtuse. It is found in Italy, Sicily, Malta, and Palestine, and is thought to be the δελφίνιον of Dioscorides. It is used in Italy as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. pictum.** A species indigenous to southern Europe, resembling *D. staphisagria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. platani folio.** See *D. staphisagria.*—**D. Requieni.** A species of southern France, used like *D. staphisagria.*—**D. saniculæfolium.** A species furnishing a light-brown or yellow, bitter, aromatic drug consisting of pieces of an angular and furrowed stem, leaves, flowers which are ribbed, and pointed follicles. It is employed in powder, poultices, and decoction as a tonic, diuretic, and aperient, also as an anodyne, and is useful in dyspepsia, fevers, diseases of the spleen, jaundice, and dropsy, and applied locally in a poultice to relieve inflammatory swellings. Its ashes are useful in the itch. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**D. segetum.** See *D. consolida.*—**D. simple** [Salisbury]. See *D. Ajacis.*—**D. staphisagria.** Fr., *staphisaigre, herbe à la pituite, herbe pédiculaire.* Ger., *Läusekraut, Stephenskraut.* A species indigenous to southern Europe and Asia Minor, now found widely dispersed through the Mediterranean regions and Canary Islands. The plant, and especially the seeds, have been used, from an early period, to excite vomiting, generally, in the treatment of dropsy and spasmodic asthma, in the form of a tincture, also as a lotion or in an ointment for the cure of itch and the destruction of lice, and, recently, for ulcerated buboes. An infusion of 3 parts of the flowers in 100 parts of water or vinegar has been used. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 21, 24).]—**D. tenuissimum.** The δελφίνιον ἕτερον of Dioscorides; a south European species not so efficacious as the *D. consolida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. tricorne.** A dwarf plant, less than a foot high, having petioled leaves at the base, and a long raceme of blue flowers that appear in the early spring. It is probably the most common species of d. east of the Mississippi. ["Drugs and Med. of N. Am." (*a*, 21).]—**D. versicolor.** See *D. consolida.*—**Flores delphinii.** The flowers of *D. consolida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba delphinii.** The herb of *D. consolida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen delphinii.** The seed of *D. consolida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]



DELPHINIUM TRICORNE. (AFTER J. U. AND C. G. LLOYD.)

DELPHINOIDEA (Lat.), n. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n-o^{2}i^{2}d'e-a^3. The *Odontoceti.* [L, 121.]

DELPHINOIDINE, n. De^{2}l-fi^{2}n-oid'en. Fr., *delphinoïdine.* Ger., *Delphinoidin.* An alkaloid occurring in the seed of *Delphinium staphisagria.* It is an amorphous, strongly alkaline substance, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform. It fuses at between 110° and 120° C. [B, 5, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DELPHINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De^{2}l-fen'zoir-e^2. See DELPHINIC ACID.

DELPHINUS [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. De^{2}l'fi^{2}n-u^{4}s. Fr., *dauphin.* A genus of the *Delphinidæ* made to include *Phocœna* (*q. v.*). [L, 121.]—**D. globiceps.** 1. See PHOCÆNA *globiceps.* 2. See DELPHINIUM.—**D. phocæna** [Linnæus]. See PHOCÆNA *communis.*

DELPHISINE, n. De^{2}l'fi^{2}s-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Delphisin.* An alkaloid, $C_{54}H_{46}N_2O_8$, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.* It crystallizes in warty aggregations, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

DELPHUS [Paracelsus], n. A separation of minerals. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DELPHYA (Lat.), **DELPHYS** (Lat.), n's f. De^{2}l'fi^2(fu^6)-a^3, -fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s). Gen., *delph'yes, -yos(-is).* Gr., δελφύα, δελφύς. Of Hippocrates, the uterus or the female genitals as a whole. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DELTA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}l'ta^3. Gr., δέλτα. Fr., *vulve.* Ger., *das weibliche Schamglied, Schamritze.* 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, written, as a capital, Δ; hence anything of a triangular shape. 2. The vulva. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]—**D'förmig** (Ger.). See DELTOID.—**D. fornicis.** In the brain of the cat, and probably other mammals, a triangular area of the ventral surface of the fornix, just dorsad of the portæ (foramina Monroi).—**D'muskel** (Ger.). See DELTOID (the muscle).

DELTICUS, n. Of Paracelsus, an impression of another life; prolonging life. ("Terminus Paracelsicus impressionem vitæ alienæ ad prolongationen vitæ facientem, denotans.") [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DELTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}l-ti^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A foramen or aperture at or near the extremity of the ventral valve in certain *Brachiopoda.* [L, 121.]

DELTIFORM, adj. De^{2}l'ti^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *deltiformis* (from δέλτα [see DELTA], and *forma*, form. See DELTOID.

DELTOID, adj. De^{2}l'toid. Gr., δελτοειδής, δελτωτός. Lat., *deltodes, deltoides, deltoideus.* Fr., *deltoïde, deltoïdien.* Ger., *deltaförmig, deltoïdisch.* It., *deltoideo.* Sp., *deltoideo.* Having a triangular outline like that of the Greek letter Δ; or pertaining to the d. muscle; as a n., any structure or area of a triangular shape, especially a muscle (Ger., *Deltamuskel*), arising from the outer third of the clavicle, the outer edge and the apex of the acromion, and the lower border of the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the d. impression on the outer side of the humerus, acting as an elevator of the arm. [L.]—**Accessory d.** Lat., *deltoideus accessorius.* There are several accessory d's: the basio-deltoideus, from the edge of the scapula; the costo-deltoideus, from the acromial end of the clavicle; and the tensor fasciæ deltoideus, from the infraspinous fascia and the margin of the scapula. [L.]—**Deep d.** Lat., *d. profundus.* See CORACOSCAPULARIS.—**D.-ovate.** Having an outline between the shape of a Δ and that of an egg. [L, 73.]

DELT-ORACHE, n. The *Atriplex patula.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DELUMBATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m)-ba(ba^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). From *delumbare,* to bend, sprain, enfeeble. Lame, sprained, enfeebled; of Pliny, bent (said of roots). [A, 318; A, 325 (α, 21).]

DELUSION, n. De-lu^2'zhu^{3}n. From *deludere,* to cheat. Fr., *délusion.* Ger., *Täuschung.* It., *delusione.* Sp., *delusión.* An absurd and unfounded belief, especially one occurring as a manifestation of insanity. It is to be distinguished from an *illusion,* which is a fancied sensory perception (an imaginary sight, sound, etc.).—**D. of persecution.** See DÉLIRE *des persecutions.*—**Expansive d.** A d. of an expansive character (*e. g.,* one that pertains to ambitious, erratic, or religious subjects). [D, 36.]—**Persecutory d.** One of the d's of insanity by means of which the subject is impressed with the idea that he is suffering persecution from some source. [D, 36.]—**Systematized d.** A d. which resembles a sane conception, in which there may be a correlation to the subject's surroundings, but in which the reasoning is false, the deductions being faulty. [D. 36.]—**Unsystematized d.** A d. in which there is no correlation between the conception and the subject's surroundings. [D, 36.]

DELUSIONAL, adj. De-lu^2'zhu^{3}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of delusions. [D. 36.]

DELUSIONIST, n. De-lu^2'zhu^{3}n-i^{2}st. The victim of a delusion. [D.]

DEMAGH, n. The *Rhus oxyacantha.* [A. 385 (α, 21).]

DEMAGNETIZATION, n. De-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. The process of depriving an object of magnetism. [α, 27.]

DÉMANGEAISON (Fr.), n. Da-ma^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}z-o^{3}n^2. Itching. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DEMANOUS, adj. De'ma^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *demanus* (from *de* priv., and *manus,* the hand). See ACHEIROUS.

DEMANT (Ger.), n. De^{2}m-a^{3}nt'. See ADAMANT.—**D'ähnlich.** See ADAMANTINE.

DEMARCATION, n. Fr., *démarcation.* Ger., *Begrenzung, Abgrenzung.* It., *demarcazione.* Sp., *demarcación.* 1. A line of separation or division. 2. The act of setting a line of division. [E.]—**D. inflammation.** Ger., *D'sentzündung.* The inflammation that immediately surrounds a gangrenous part (see LINE *of d.*). [Samuel (A, 319).]

DEMAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. De(de^2)'ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s). Gr., δέμας. See BODY.

DEMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}m-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δεμάτιον (dim. of δέμα, a bundle). Fr., *demation.* Of Persoon, a genus of the *Byssaceæ,* section *Byssineæ.* [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. giganteum.** A species found in France, furnishing a variety of *amadou blanc.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

DEMDEM, n. In Africa, a plant from which the natives extract an oil resembling that of the cocoanut. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DEME, n. Dem. From δῆμος, a community. Fr., *dème.* Of Perrier, an aggregate of morphological units not differentiated so as to form an individual (*e. g.,* a sponge). [J; L, 121.]

DEM-EL-MOUIA (Ar.), n. Of Pugnet, a fever which reigns in Egypt during the changeable season following the inundation of the Nile. [L, 88 (α, 21).]

DÉMENCE (Fr.), n. Da-ma^{3}n^{2}s. See DEMENTIA.—**D. absolue.** Dementia characterized by the general and complete abolition of the psychic faculties and by the absence of delirium. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. aigue.** Of Pinel, a state in which the psychic faculties cease (generally in an abrupt manner) to give any exterior manifestation of their existence, as if they were really abolished, then reappear after a longer or shorter period without having lost anything of their range. [L, 88 (α, 18).] Cf. *Acute* DEMENTIA.—**D. avec délire.** Dementia with delirium. [L, 88 (α, 18).] Cf. *Incoherent* DEMENTIA.—**D. cannabique.** Dementia caused by the excessive use of Indian hemp. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. composée.** Dementia associated with other forms of mental disease, such as mania, melancholia, or delirium. [Guislain (α, 18).]—**D. consécutive.** See *Secondary* DEMENTIA.—**D. épileptique.** A condition in epileptics resembling dementia, and at times replacing the convulsive attack; also the dementia that supervenes in patients who have had epilepsia gravior for a long time and have been subject to frequent and severe seizures. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. fausse.** See *D. aigue.*—**D. franche.** More or less general exhaustion or weakening of the mental faculties. [Guislain (α, 18).]—**D. générale.** Dementia affecting most or all of the psychic faculties. [Guislain (α, 18).]—**D. incohérente.** A condition in which the patient presents a relative regularity in his acts, characterized by good bearing, calm habits, and a certain aptitude for work, but is absolutely and continually incoherent in his speech. The most incongruous words are spoken with great volubility. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. incomplète.** Of Guislain, a partial dementia in which the patient is able to recognize the members of his family, to remember the street in which he lives, to control his evacuations, and the like. [α, 18.]—**D. maniaque.** Dementia following acute or chronic mania without cessation of the general excitation, and without regulation of the patient's acts; the speech is wild and the instincts of cleanliness are lost. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. mélancolique.** Dementia succeeding melancholia when the latter passes into a chronic state. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. morphinique.** Dementia caused by an excessive and prolonged use of morphine. [α, 18.]—**D. neuropathique.** Dementia not attributable to organic lesions of the brain, nor to toxic agents in the blood, but occurring in patients of the neuropathic diathesis. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. névrosique.** Dementia caused by the different neuroses, such as epilepsy, hysteria, and chorea. [α, 18.]—**D. physiologique.** See *Senile* DEMENTIA.—**D. saturnine.** Dementia resulting from lead poisoning. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. simple.** Ger., *Schwachsinn.* Loss of memory, judgment, and will observed in certain persons, mostly found in asylums for the aged and in private families, who preserve automatically a routine manner of observing social proprieties and of following habits acquired long before, provided they live in a restricted environment requiring no initiative on their part. It is only when they are questioned that their mental defects are noticeable. [L, 88 (α,18).]—**D. spéciale.** See *Partial* DEMENTIA.—**D. stupide.** "Annihilation of the psychical faculties in persons remaining constantly motionless, speechless, unwilling to dress themselves or to eat without constraint." [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**D. thébaïque.** Dementia due to the opium habit. [α, 18.]—**D. vésanique.** Dementia occurring as the result and final stage of some form of insanity properly so called (and contradistinguished from senile, paralytic, epileptic, toxic, or apoplectic dementia). [L, 88 (α, 18).]

DEMENS (Lat.), adj. De(da)'means. Gen., *dement'is.* From *de* priv., and *mens,* the mind. Fr., *dément.* Insane; as a n., an insane person. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DEMENTATION, n. De-me^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. Fr., *démentation.* Loss of sanity, also the state of being insane. [L, 56.]

DEMENTED, adj. De-me^{2}nt'e^{2}d. Lat., *demens.* Fr., *dément.* Ger., *blödsinnig, wahnsinnig.* It., Sp., *demente.* Affected with dementia. [D.]

DEMENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-me^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., ἄνοια, παράνοια. Fr., *démence, aphrénie.* Ger., *Blödsinn.* It., *demenza.* Sp., *demencia.* Formerly a term applied to many different mental diseases and often used as synonymous with insanity. In medical jurisprudence it is still common in some countries to include all mental diseases under this head, but since the time of Esquirol the term d. in psychology has had the following meaning: A cerebral affection ordinarily chronic and without fever, characterized by enfeeblement of the intellect and the will, incoherence of ideas, and lack of intelligence and volition. [Foville fils (α, 18).]—**Active d.** Fr., *démence active.* Ger., *activer Wahnsinn.* A sequel of mania and of agitated melancholia, progressive in character, and marked by restlessness, talkativeness, and purposeless violence or destructiveness. Its subjects are weak, silly, and childish. [D, 36.]—**Acute d.** See DÉMENCE *aigue.*—**Agitated d.** See *Active d.*—**Alcoholic d.** Fr., *démence alcoolique.* D. occurring in the terminal period of chronic alcoholism. It is usually preceded by a rather long period in which there is an obscuration and depression of the intelligence, with loss of memory, melancholic preoccupation, abolition of moral sentiments, apathy, sensorial illusions, hallucinations, and alternate periods of agitation and of stupor. The final stage differs little from that of other chronic forms of d. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**Apathetic d.** Fr., *démence apathique.* Ger., *apathischer Blödsinn.* A mental state in which all psychic life is reduced to a minimum. The memory is almost completely lost. Sensibility is diminished both to pain and to temperature. This form often constitutes the terminal period of the disease in which active d. has been present. [α, 18.]—**Catatonic d.** Fr., *démence catatonique.* Ger., *katatonischer Verrücktheit.* A form of d. inclining strongly toward amentia, and bearing a catatonic character. [L, 57 (α, 18).]—**Chronic d.** D. of considerable duration. It includes the ordinary forms.—**Chronic primary d.** A primary d. distinguished from the acute form by its slower and more gradual course and by its unfavorable prognosis. Its first and most prominent symptom is loss of memory. [α, 18.]—**Complete d., Confirmed d.** D. so advanced that patients suffering from it can not even tell their own names. [D, 43.]—**Degenerate d.** A modification of acute d. in which acute symptoms are still present. Fluctuating lucidity, a tendency to resistless impulses, polymorphous changes of mood and temper based upon moral degeneration, with characteristic hysterical, convulsive attacks, mark this condition. [α, 18.]—**D. accidentalis, D. adventitia.** Acquired d.; in English law, "general insanity which occurs in those who have at some time exercised reasoning powers." [D, 38.]—**D. apathetica, D. apathica.** See *Apathetic d.*—**D. apoplectica.** Alteration and diminution of the mental faculties due to cerebral lesions, such as hæmorrhage, softening, or tumors; typical in most cases of softening of the brain. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. choreica.** Fr., *démence choréique.* D. occurring in the graver and prolonged forms of chorea. [α, 18.]—**D. congenita, D. naturalis.** Natural or congenital d.; in English law, idiocy. [D, 38.]—**D. paralytica.** Fr., *démence paralytique.* The d. of general paresis of the insane. [α, 18.]—**D. paranoica.** D. accompanied by paranoia, with paralogia and delirious conceptions. [L, 57 (α, 18).]—**D. senilis.** See *Senile d.*—**Epileptic d.** See DÉMENCE *épileptique.*—**Galloping paretic d.** Paretic d. which progresses and terminates very rapidly, on account of maniacal exhaustion or other complications. [D, 36.]—**Hypochondriac d.** Ger., *hypochondrischer Blödsinn.* D. consequent upon chronic hypochrondriasis. [α, 18.]—**Idiotic d.** Ger., *idiotischer Blödsinn.* D. in the idiot, characterized by absence of perception and self-consciousness, speechlessness, and automatic movements, and a condition as if all motor phenomena were of a simple reflex nature. [α, 18.]—**Incipient d.** See *Partial d.*—**Organic d.** Fr., *démence organique.* D. due to material lesions of the nervous

centres, more especially of those parts of the centres that preside over ideation. [Ball (*a*, 18).]—**Paralytic d., Paretic d.** See *D. paralytica*.—**Partial d.** Fr., *démence partielle*. Ger., *theilweiser Blödsinn*. D. as it occurs in those who are gradually passing into a demented condition. Its most obvious symptoms are confusion of thought, a perplexed expression of countenance, and failing memory. [D, 43.]—**Post-febrile d.** Ger., *postfebriler Blödsinn*. D. following acute and severe infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, variola, etc. [*a*, 18.]—**Primary curable d., Primary d.** See *Acute d*.—**Rheumatic d.** A form of post-febrile d. occurring after an attack of acute articular rheumatism. [*a*, 18.]—**Secondary d.** Ger., *secundärer Blödsinn*. D. following some primary mental disease, such as melancholia, mania, acute d., etc. [*a*, 18.]—**Senile d.** Fr., *démence sénile*. A progressive and primary deterioration of the mind resulting from senile deterioration of the brain. [D, 36.]—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *démence syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Blödsinn*. A chronic disorder in which, in the majority of cases, lesions of a syphilitic character are demonstrated as a sufficient cause. It is usually accompanied by paralysis of one or more nerves. [*a*, 18; D, 36.]—**Tabetic d.** Fr., *démence tabétique*. Ger., *tabischer Blödsinn*. D. complicated with tabes dorsualis, which may either precede or follow the mental disease. [*a*, 18.]—**Terminal d.** Fr., *démence terminale*. Ger., *terminaler Blödsinn*. See *Secondary d*.—**Toxic d.** Fr., *démence toxique*. Feebleness of the mental faculties produced by the prolonged action of some toxic substance, such as alcohol, opium, lead, etc. [*a*, 18.]—**Versatile d.** See *Active d*.

DEMEPHITIZATION, n. De-me^{2}f-i^{2}t-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation. The correction of foul atmospheric contamination. [L. 56.]

DEMER (Hind.), **DEMER-INDI** (Turk.), n's. The tamarind. [A, 496 (*a*, 24).]

DEMERSED, adj. De-mu^{5}rsd'. Lat., *demersus* (from *demergere*, to submerge). Fr., *plongé*, *submergé*. Ger., *versenkt*, *untergetaucht*. It., *sommerso*. Sp., *sumergido*. Submerged (said of aquatic plants that do not grow above the surface of the water). [B, 1, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEMERSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)'zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *demersion'is*. See SUBMERSION.

DEMESYL, n. In Bohemia, the *Tussilago petasites*. [B, 88.]

DEMETRIOS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}m(dam)-e^{2}t(at)'ri^2-o^{2}s. Gr., δημήτριος. See CEREAL.

DEMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}m(dam)-e^{2}t(at)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CORIUM.

DEMI-AMPLEXICAULINE, adj. De^{2}m''i^2-a^{2}m-ple^{3}x-i^2-ka^{4}l'-i^{2}n. Fr., *demi-amplexicaule*. See SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL, and for other words in *Demi-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Hemi-* or *Semi-*.

DEMI-APONEUROTICUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}m''i^2-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^3)-nu^2-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *demi-aponévrotique*. See SEMIMEMBRANOSUS.

DEMI-BAIN (Fr.), n. De^2-me-ba^{2}n^2. See *Half* BATH.

DEMIBRANCH, n. De^{2}m'i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k. From *demi*, half, and βράγχια, gills. A half-gill, the set of branchial filaments on one side of the septa which separate the branchial cavities in certain fishes. [L, 200.]

DEMI-CAPSULE, n. De^{2}m-i^2-ka^{2}p'su^{2}l. From *demi*, half, and *capsula*, a capsule. See CUPULE.

DEMI-CHAMPIGNONS (Fr.), n. pl. De^{2}m-e-sha^{3}n^2-pen-yo^{3}n^2. Of Paullet, those *Agarici* and *Boleti* that have a lateral stipes, comprising his groups *Coquilles*, *Cuillers*, *Langues*, and *Oreilles*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEMI-CIRCONFÉRENCE (Fr.), n. De^2-me-ser-ko^{3}n^2-fa-ra^{3}n^{2}s. See SEMICIRCUMFERENCE.—**D.-c. bi-auriculo-frontale.** The distance between the two auricular points, measured over the top of the head. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 161 (L).]

DEMI-CIRCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-ser-ku^6-la^{2}r. See SEMICIRCULAR.

DEMI-CLOISON (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-klwa^3-zo^{3}n^2. An incomplete partition; in some fruits (*e. g.*, that of the poppy), one that does not reach the axile and leaves an empty space in the centre. [B, 1 (*a*, 24); L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DEMICONE (Fr.), n. De^2-me-kon. A structure (*e. g.*, the cusp of a tooth) shaped like half a cone. [L.]

DEMI-CORPS (Fr.), n. De^{2}mi^2-kor. A variety of truss. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEMIDOVIA [Hoffman] (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}m-i^2-do'vi^2-a^3. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*, tribe *Mesembryeæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. tetragonoides.** A plant found in abundance near the sea in New Zealand, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, and South America. It is cultivated in Europe as a garden vegetable and substituted for spinach, and has been used in scurvy. [B, 19, 185 (*a*, 24).]

DEMI-ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-a-pe-nu^5. See SEMI-SPINALIS.

DEMI-EXSERT (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-e^{2}x-se^{2}r. Half-protruding beyond the corolla (said of anthers). [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DEMIFACET, n. De^{2}m-i^2-fa^{2}s-e^{2}t'. One half of a facet into the composition of which two bones enter. [L, 200.]

DEMI-FEUILLET (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-fu^5-el-ya. The lamina of an agaric which does not extend from the centre to the circumference of the pileus. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DEMI-FLEURON (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-flu^{5}r-o^{3}n^2. See SEMI-FLOSCULUS.

DEMI-FLEURONNIÉ (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-flu^{5}r-o^{3}n-na. See SEMI-FLOSCULOSE.

DEMIGOD'S-FOOD, n. De^{2}m''i^2-go^{2}dz-fud. See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides*.

DEMI-INTÉROSSEUX (Fr.). n. De^{2}m-e-a^{2}n^2-tar-o^{3}s-su^5. An old term for the flexor pollicis brevis and flexor indicis proprius muscles. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-i. de l'index.** Of Winslow, that portion of the abductor indicus muscle which arises from the first metacarpal bone. [*a*, 4.]

DEMI-LARVE (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-la^{3}rv. A larva that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis. [L, 41.]

DEMI-LAVEMENT, n. De^{2}m-e-la^{3}v-ma^{3}n^2. A small, or half clyster of about 250 grammes. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DEMI-LOGE (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-lozh. See SEMI-LOCULUS.

DEMILUNE, n. De^{2}m'i^2-lu^{2}n. From *demi*, half, and *luna*, the moon. Lat., *lunula* [Gianuzzi]. Fr., *croissant*, *d*. Ger., *Halbmond*. It., *mezza-luna*. Sp., *media luna*. Syn.: *crescent*, *crescentic group*, *lunule*, *semilunar body* (or *mass*). A collection of marginal cells, in the form of a crescent or half-moon, which is especially observable in the submaxillary gland of the dog. It was observed by Gianuzzi in 1865. [J, 35.]—**D's of Gianuzzi, D's of Heidenhain.** See *D*.

DEMI-MEMBRANEUX (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-ma^{3}n^2-bra^{3}n-u^5. See SEMIMEMBRANOSUS.

DEMI-MÉTAL (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-ma-ta^{3}l. Lat., *semimetallum*. Ger., *Halbmetall*. It., *semimetallo*. Sp., *semimetal*. A metal that is not malleable (*e. g.*, bismuth, arsenic, etc.). [B, 116 (*a*, 24).]

DEMI-MICROCÉPHALE [Broca] (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-me-kro-sa-fa^{3}l. From *demi*, half, μικρός, small, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *halb-kleinköpfig*. It., *semi-microcefale*. Sp., *semi-microcéfalo*. Having a head smaller than the standard, but not so small as to be microcephalic. [L.]

DEMIMONSTROSITY, n. De^{2}m-i^2-mo^{2}n-stro^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From *demi*, half, and *monstruosus*, monstrous. Fr., *demi-monstruosité*. A congenital deformity that does not cause noteworthy functional trouble. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DEMI-NERVEUX (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-ne^{2}r-vu^6. See SEMI-TENDINOSUS.

DEMI-ORBICULAIRE (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-o^{3}r-be-ku^6-la^{2}r. See SEMI-ORBICULARIS.

DEMI-PALMÉ (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-pa^{3}l-ma. See SEMI-PALMATE.

DEMI-PÉTALOÏDE (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-pa-ta^{3}l-o-ed. See SEMI-PETALOID.

DEMIPLANTIGRADE, adj. De^{2}m''i^2-pla^{3}nt'i^2-grad. From *demi*, half, *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradus*, a step. Incompletely plantigrade. [L, 321.]

DEMI-POLYCHRESTE (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-po^{3}l-e-kre^{2}st. From *demi*, half, and πολύχρηστος, much used. Of the homœopathists, used rather frequently, but not so often as the polychrestes (said of drugs). [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DEMI-QUARTE (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-ka^{3}rt. See *Double-quartan* FEVER.

DÉMIS (Fr.), adj. Da-me. Luxated, or supposed to be luxated. [A, 383 (*a*, 21).]

DEMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-mi^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *demission'is*. From *demittere*, to lower. A lowering, abatement. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]—**D. animi.** Depression of spirits. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DEMISSOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-mi^{2}s'so^{2}r. Gen., *demisso'ris*. See CATHETER.

DEMISSUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-mi^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Ger., *gesenkt*. Bent down, drooping (said of leaves). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

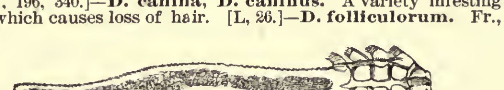
DEMI-TENDINEUX (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-ta^{3}n^2-de-nu^6. See SEMI-TENDINOSUS.

DEMI-TIERCE (Fr.), n. De^{2}m-e-te-e^{2}rs. See *Double-tertian* FEVER.

DEMIURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}m(dam)-i^2-u^{6}r(ur)-ji'(ge^2-e')-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δημιουργεῖον. An apothecary's shop. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DEMI-VERTICILLÉ (Fr.), adj. De^{2}m-e-ve^{2}r-te-se-la. Having an incomplete whorl of leaves. [*a*, 24.]

DEMODEX (Lat.), n. f. (but commonly treated as m.). De^{2}m'(dam)'o(o^3)-de^{2}x(dax). Gen., *demodec'os* (*-is*). From δημός, fat, and δήξ, an insect. Fr., *démodex*. A genus of the *Dermatophili*, or of the *Acaridæ*. The *Demodicidæ* are a family of the *Acarina*. [L, 121, 196, 340.]—**D. canina, D. caninus.** A variety infesting dogs, which causes loss of hair. [L, 26.]—**D. folliculorum.** Fr.,



DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM. [A, 327.]

démodex des follicules. Ger., *Haarbalgparasit*, *Haarbalgmilbe*, *Comedonenmilbe*. It., Sp., *d*. The pimple-mite; a species that frequently inhabits the hair-sacs and sebaceous follicles, especially those of the nose and ears, and in persons with greasy skins and such as have acne. In man its presence is indicated by no symptoms whatever; in the dog, fox, cat, sheep, horse, etc. (in which it differs slightly from the parasite found in man), it causes irritation and inflammation of the skin, with loss of hair. [B, 27; J; L, 115.]

DEMOGRAPHY, n. De^{2}m-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From δῆμος, the people, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *démographie*. Ger., *Demographie*. The statistical study of human communities, especially in regard to

births, marriages, and deaths, and physical, moral, and intellectual development. [A, 301, 385 (α, 21).]—**Dynamic d.** The study of social movements indicating the rise, progress, and fall of nations. [α. 27.]—**Static d.** The study of the anatomy of the social groups, as, for instance, of the actual numbers, as well as of the properties, of inhabitants, their condition as to sex, age, civil state, and profession. [α, 27.]

DEMOISELLES (Fr.), n. pl. Dem-wa^3-ze^{2}l. The *Libellulidæ.* [L, 216.]

DEMOLOGY, n. De^{2}m-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From δῆμος, the people, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *démologie.* See DEMOGRAPHY.

DEMOLVA, n. The *Laurus nobilis.* [B, 88.]

DEMONIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-mon'i^2-a^3. See DÆMONOMANIA, and for other words in *Demon-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Dæmon-*.

DEMONIAC, adj. De-mon'i^2-a^{2}k. From δαίμων, a demon. Pertaining to evil spirits. See *D.* POSSESSION.

DÉMONOLATRIE (Fr.), n. Da-mo-no-la^3-tre. From δαίμων, a demon, and λατρεία, worship. Ger., *Dämonolatrie.* It., *demonolatria.* Sp., *demonolatria.* A variety of insanity in which the patient adores the devil. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DEMONSTRATOR (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}m(dam)-on-stra^2-tor. The index finger. [L, 50.]

DEMOS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)'mo^{2}s. Gr., δημός. 1. Fat. 2. The *Conyza squarrosa.* [B, 88.]

DEMOSPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}m(dam)-o(o^3)-spu^{3}n-(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A subclass of the *Silicispongiæ.* [L, 121.]

DEMOTIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-mo-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *demovere*, to dislodge. Sudden (said of death). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DEMULCENT, adj. De-mu^{3}l'se^{2}nt. Lat., *demulcens* (from *demulcere*, to stroke softly). Fr., *démulcent.* Ger., *lindernd.* It., Sp., *demulcente, demulsivo.* Lubricating, exerting a soothing local action (said of drugs). [B, 5 (α, 21).]

DEMUR (Turk.), n. Iron. [L, 77.]

DEMUSCULATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s)-ku^2(ku^4)-la-(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *de* priv., and *musculus*, a muscle. See AMYOUS.

DEMUTHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Da-mut'kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Thymus vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DENÆUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}n(dan)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δηναιός. Of long duration; chronic. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DENARCOTIZED, adj. De-na^{3}r'ko^{2}t-izd. Lat., *denarcotisatus* (from *de* priv., and ναρκωτικός, narcotic). Deprived of narcotine. [α, 24.] See OPIUM *denarcotisatum.*

DENARIUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}n(dan)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δηνάριον. A Roman apothecary's weight equal to the Attic drachma. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 94 (α, 21).]

DENDRASPIDÆ (Lat.), **DENDRASPIDIDÆ** (Lat.), n's pl. De^{2}n-dra^{2}s(dra^{3}s)'pi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). -dra^{2}s(dra^{3}s)-pi^{2}d'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δένδρον, a tree, and ἀσπίς, the asp. A family of the *Colubrinæ.* [L, 337.]

DENDRIFORM, adj. De^{2}n'dri^2-fo^{2}rm. From δένδρον, a tree, and *forma*, form. See DENDROID.

DENDRINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2}n-dri(dre)'ni(ne). Of Bonorden, a family of the *Hyphomycetes*, comprising *Gliocladium, Monosporium, Verticillium, Diplocladium, Sporotrichum*, etc. The type of the family is the genus *Dendrina* of Fries. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DENDRITIC, DENDRITICAL, adj's. De^{2}n-dri^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., δενδρίτης. Lat., *dendriticus.* Fr., *dendritique.* Ger., *baumähnlich.* Tree-like, also resembling foliage.

DENDROBATIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Firmisternia.* [L, 288.]

DENDROBIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)'bi^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Richard, a division of the *Malaxidæ*, corresponding to the *Dendrobieæ* of Lindley. The *Dendrobidæ* of Lindley are a subtribe of the *Malaxeæ*, consisting of *Dendrobium, Macrostomium, Aporum, Diploconchium, Oxystophyllum, Diglyphis, Monomeria, Epicranthes, Drymoda, Conchidium, Eria, Bryobium*, etc. The *Dendrobieæ* are: 1. Of Lindley, a section of the *Malaxideæ*, comprising *Cochlia, Lyrœa, Megaclinium, Bolbophyllum, Cirrhopetalum, Frias, Macrostomium, Microcœlia, Epicranthes, Monomeria, Stenoglossum, Diglyphosa, Mycaranthes, Phreatia, Eria, Aporum, Oxystophyllum, Polystachya, Metachilum*, and *Dendrobium.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Epidendreæ*, of the order *Orchideæ.* 3. Of Endlicher and others, a tribe of orchids characterized by a column lying upon the ovary and prolonged far at its base. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DENDROCALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^2-e^2(a^3-e^2). From δένδρον, a tree, and κάλαμος, a reed. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Bambuseæ*, order *Gramineæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

DENDROCHIROTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-ki^{2}r(ch^{2}er)-o'ta^3. From δένδρον, a tree, and χειρωτός (from χείρ, a hand). An order of the *Eupodia*, having branching tentacles. [L, 173.]

DENDROCŒLOUS, adj. De^{2}n-dro-sel'u^{3}s. Lat., *dendrocœlus* (from δένδρον, a tree, and κοιλία, the belly). Fr., *dendrocèle.* Having a branched intestinal canal, belonging to or connected with the *Dendrocœla*, which are: 1. A section of the *Planarida.* 2. A suborder of the *Turbellaria.* The *Dendrocœlida* are a group of the *Turbellaria.* [L, 121, 147, 353.]

DENDROCOLAPTUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-ko^{2}l-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From δένδρον, a tree, and κολάπτειν, to peck at. Characterized by pecking at trees (said of certain climbing birds). The *Dendrocolaptæ*, or *Dendrocolaptidæ*, are a family of the *Tracheophonæ.* The *Dendrocolaptini* are a subfamily of the *Anabatidæ.* [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 19 (L).]

DENDRODENTINE, n. De^{2}n-dro-de^{2}n'ten. From δένδρον, a tree, and *dens*, a tooth. The dentine of the teeth of fossil fishes of the genus *Dendrodus* from the old red sandstone; so named from the general resemblance of a section to a tree, due to the arrangement of the dentine around the branched pulp or medullary cavity. The appearance in section is also as if the tooth were made up of many small teeth fused together. [Owen (J).]

DENDRODES (Lat.), adj. De^{2}n-dro'dez(das). See DENDROID.

DENDRODONT, adj. De^{2}n'dro-do^{2}nt. From δένδρον, a tree, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having the dentin of the variety known as dendrodentine (said of certain fishes). [L, 14.]

DENDRŒCIOUS, adj. De^{2}n-dre'shu^{3}s. From δένδρον, a tree, and οἶκος, a house. Inhabiting trees. [L, 341.]

DENDROGRAPHY, n. De^{2}n-dro^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *dendrographia* (from δένδρον, a tree, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *dendrographie.* Ger., *Baumbeschreibung.* It., *dendrografia.* Sp., *dendrografia.* The botany of trees. [α, 24.]

DENDROID, adj. De^{2}n'droid. Gr., δενδροειδής (from δένδρον, a tree, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *dendrodes, dendroides, dendroideus.* Fr., *dendroïde.* Ger., *baumförmig.* It., Sp., *dendroido.* Having the form or appearance of a tree (said chiefly of plants of small growth, such as cryptogams and algals, when branched at the top, like a tree). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

DENDROLIBANUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-li^{2}b'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δενδρολίβανος. The *Rosmarinus officinalis.* [L, 94.]

DENDROLITHAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Da^{3}n^2-dro-le-ta^{2}r. From δένδρον, a tree, and λίθος, a stone. The corals. [L, 231.]

DENDROLOGY, n. De^{2}n-dro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dendrologia* (from δένδρον, a tree, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dendrologie.* Ger., *Dendrologie, Holzpflanzenslehre.* See DENDROGRAPHY.

DENDROMYINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)'-ne(na^3-e^2). From δένδρον, a tree, and μυῖα, a fly. A subfamily of the *Muridæ.* [L, 121.]

DENDROPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dro^{2}f'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δένδρον, a tree, and ὄφις, a snake. The tree-snakes; a family of the *Ophidii colubriformes.* [L, 121.]

DENDROPHTHOË (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}n-dro^{2}f'tho(tho^3)-e(a). Gen., *dendroph'thoes.* From δένδρον, a tree, and φθόη, decay. Of Martius, a genus of loranthaceous, parasitic shrubs, distinguished from *Loranthus* by having the petals united into a tube. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**D. bicolor.** The *Loranthus bicolor.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. longiflora.** The *Loranthus longiflorus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DENDROSAURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-sa^{4}r'(sa^3'u^{4}r)-a^3. From δένδρον, a tree, and σαύρα, a lizard. A tribe of the *Lacertilia*, consisting of the single genus *Chamæleo.* [L, 121.]

DENDROSERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dro(dro^3)-se^{2}r-i^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dendroseridées.* Of Bentham and Hooker and others, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*, including *Dendroseris* and *Fitchia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

DENDROSTYLES, n. pl. De^{2}n'dro-stilz. From δένδρον, a tree, and στῦλος, a column. Four columns which spring from the angles of the syndendrium of the *Rhizostomidæ*, and are attached to four corresponding points on the lower surface of the umbrella. [L, 147.]

DENDRYPHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-dri^2(dru^6)-fi^2-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dendryphiacées.* 1. Of Corda, a family of the *Hyphomycetes*, consisting of *Dendryphium* and *Dactylium.* 2. Of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Mucedinei genuini*, consisting of the same genera. The *Dendryphiei* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Mucedinei genuini*, consisting of *Dactylium, Cladobotryum*, and *Dendryphium.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DENECKIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}n-e^{2}k-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schultz, a division of the *Conyzeæ*, consisting of *Deneckia* and *Micropsis.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DENERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *denervation'is.* From *de* priv. or intens., and *nervus*, a nerve or a tendon. See APONEUROSIS and ENERVATION.

DENGUE (Sp.), n. Dan'ga; in Eng., de^{2}n^2'gu^2. Lat., *denguis.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *D'fieber, Polkafieber.* It., *d.* Literally, fastidiousness, prudery, affectation, or the manner of a dandy; dandy-fever (from the patient's constrained attitude, due to dread of motion); knee-aching disorder; epidemic gastrorrheumatic (or breakbone, or broken-wing, or stiff-necked, or bucket, or bouquet, or sun, or solar, or neuralgic, or Colorado, or eruptive articular) fever; epidemic inflammatory fever of Calcutta; eruptive epidemic fever of India; toohutia, giraffe, dunga, dingee. An acute febrile disease occurring as an epidemic in the East and West Indies and in the southern United States, characterized by severe pains, swelling, and stiffness of the joints, gastric disturbance, and a cutaneous exanthem. The eruption begins on about the third day, appearing first upon the palms of the hands, and thence extending over the general cutaneous surface; in appearance it is said sometimes to resemble that of scarlatina, sometimes that of measles, and sometimes that of urticaria. D. is often attended with severe itching, and may or may not be followed by desquamation. [A, 326 (α, 21); Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882; G; L, 41.] Cf. ACRODYNIA.

DENI (Lat.), adj. pl. De(da)'ni(ne). Arranged in tens. [α, 24.]

DENIDATION, n. De-ni-da'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *nidus*, a nest. The process by which the superficial portion of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus, after having become tumid and succulent (fit to form a nest for the fertilized ovum) during menstruation, is said to be disintegrated and cast off.

DENIGRATION, n. De-ni-gra'shu^{3}n. Gr., μελασμός. Lat., *denigratio* (from *denigrare*, to blacken). Ger., *Schwärzung.* A

blackening, also the state of having become black. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21).]

DENIS-SUR-LOIRE (Fr.), n. De^{3}n-e-su^{6}r-lwa^{3}r. A place near Blois, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, where there is a mineral spring called *Fontaine de Médicis*. [L, 105.]

DENITRATION, n. The process of withdrawing nitric acid from a chemical compound. [B.]

DENITRIFY, v. tr. De-nit′ri^{2}-fi. To deprive of nitrogen. [“Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.,” June, 1883, p. 91 (B).]

DENS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}nz(dans). Gen., *dent′is.* Gr., ὀδούς. Fr., *dent.* Ger., *Zahn.* A tooth, also a structure in the form of a tooth. [α, 24.]—**D. acutus, D. adversus.** Fr., *dent inciseur.* Ger., *Schneidezahn.* An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. angularis.** A canine tooth. [L.]—**Dentes apparentes** [Corti]. **Dentes habenulæ.** The so-called teeth found in that portion of the habenula perforata of Corti's organ which is called the zona denticulati, and which extends from the crista spiralis to the outer end of Corti's organ. [F.]—**D. bicuspidatus, D. bicuspis.** A bicuspid tooth. [L, 115.]—**D. buccalis.** A premolar tooth. [L, 115.]—**Dentes buccalis externus.** The posterior bicuspid tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. buccalis internus.** The anterior bicuspid tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. caballinus.** The *Hyoscyamus niger.* [B, 88, 200.]—**D. canaliculatus.** A canaliculate tooth. [L, 14.]—**D. caninus.** A canine tooth. [L, 115.]—**D. canis.** See ERYTHRONIUM *d. canis.*—**D. columellaris.** A canine tooth. [L, 94.]—**Dentes complicati.** See *Complicated* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**Dentes cranteres.** See *Wisdom* TEETH.—**D. ctenis.** An incisor tooth. [L, 50.]—**Dentes cuneati.** The wedge-shaped dental plates of certain fishes. [L, 14.]—**D. cuspidatus.** See *D. caninus.*—**Dentes decidui.** See *Deciduous* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. dichaster.** An incisor tooth. [A, 325 (α, 21).]—**D. elephantis.** Ivory; the tusk of *Elephas indicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. elephantis petrefactus.** An old name for fossil ivory. [L, 105 (α, 21).]—**D. epistrophei, D. epistropheos.** The odontoid process of the axis. [L, 115, 175.]—**Dentes equi hippopotami** (seu marini). See *Dentes* HIPPOPOTAMI.—**Dentes fibrillarum lentis.** Tooth-like processes found upon the lateral faces of the fibres of the crystalline lens. [L, 7.]—**D. gelasinus.** An incisor tooth. [L, 50.]—**D. gomphius.** A molar tooth. [L, 50.]—**Dentes graniformes.** Small, thickly studded teeth which give a granular appearance to the jaws. [L, 14.]—**Dentes hippopotami.** See *Dentes* HIPPOPOTAMI.—**D. incisivus** (seu **incisor**). An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. incisivus externus.** A lateral incisor tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. incisivus internus.** A middle incisor tooth. [L, 304.]—**Dentes infantiles** (seu **lactei**). See *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**Dentes lamelliformes.** See *Dental* PLATES.—**Dentes laniarii.** See *Canine* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. leonis.** The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 5, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. molaris.** A molar tooth. [L.]—**D. molaris anterior.** A premolar tooth. [L, 135.]—**D. molaris externus.** A wisdom tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. molaris internus.** The first molar tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. molaris major.** See *D. molaris.*—**D. molaris medius.** The second molar tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. molaris minor.** See *D. molaris anterior.*—**D. molaris posterior** (seu **verus**). See *D. molaris.*—**D. mordens.** A canine tooth. [L.]—**D. multicuspidatus.** See *D. molaris.*—**D. ocularis.** A canine tooth. [L.]—**D. opsigonus.** A wisdom tooth. [L, 50.]—**Dentes pectinati.** See *Pectinate* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**Dentes permanentes.** See *Permanent* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. præmolaris.** A premolar tooth. [L, 115.]—**Dentes primores.** See *Incisor* TEETH and *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**Dentes raduliformes.** See *Rasp* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. sapientiæ.** A wisdom tooth. [L, 115.]—**Dentes scalprarii.** Chisel-shaped teeth. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1839, p. 15 (L).]—**D. sectorius.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. serotinus.** See *Wisdom* TOOTH.—**Dentes setiformes.** See *Setiform* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**Dentes simplices.** See *Simple* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**Dentes solidi.** See *Simple* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. sophronister, D. sophronistus, D. sophroreticus.** A wisdom tooth. [L, 50.]—**D. spurius.** A premolar tooth. [L.]—**Dentes tardivi, D. tardivus.** A wisdom tooth. [L, 135.]—**Dentes temporarii.** See *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. tomicus.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**Dentes unicornu.** Fragments of the tooth of the *Monodon monoceras,* or, according to some pharmacopœias, of the *Rhinoceros indicus.* [B, 88 (α, 21).]—**Dentes villiformes.** See *Villiform* TEETH (under TOOTH).

DENSATIO (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}n-sa(sa^{3})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *densation′is.* Gr., πύκνωσις. See CONDENSATION.

DENSE, adj. De^{2}ns. Gr., πυκνός. Lat., *densus.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *dicht.* It., Sp., *denso.* Having the constituent parts or the molecules close together and compact; of roots, branches, leaves, or flowers, numerous and crowded together. [A, 301 (α, 21); B, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

DENSIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}ns-i^{2}-flo′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *densus,* dense, and *flos,* a flower. Fr., *densiflore.* Ger., *dichtblüthig.* Having numerous flowers crowded together. [α, 24.]

DENSIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}ns-i^{2}-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *densus,* dense, and *folium,* a leaf. Fr., *densifolié.* Ger., *dichtblättrig.* Having dense leaves (a botanical species name). [B.]

DENSIMETER, n. De^{2}ns-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *densus,* dense, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *densimètre.* Ger., *Dichtigkeitsmesser.* A hydrometer or other similar instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. [α, 24.]

DENSIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Da^{2}n^{3}-se-matr. See DENSIMETER.—**D. de Rousseau.** An instrument employed in physiological research to determine the density of liquids. It consists of a Beaumé areometer provided at the top of the tube with a little capsule intended to receive 1 cubic centimetre of the liquid, the density of which is to be ascertained and so graduated that the degree of submersion into water indicates the degree of density. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DENSIMETRIC, adj. De^{2}ns-i^{2}-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Pertaining to the use of the densimeter (see *D.* ANALYSIS).

DENSIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}ns-i^{2}-ro^{2}st′ri^{2}s. From *densus,* dense, and *rostrum,* a beak. Fr., *densirostre.* Ger., *dickschnabelig.* Having a thick beak. [L.]

DENSITY, n. De^{2}ns′i^{2}t-i^{2}. Gr., πυκνότης. Lat., *densitas.* Fr., *densité.* Ger., *Dichtigkeit.* It., *densità.* Sp., *densidad.* 1. In physics and chemistry, the relative weight of a substance as compared with that of some other substance of equal bulk. 2. The quality of being dense. [α, 24.]—**Electrical d.** See *Electrical* INTENSITY.—**Vapor d.** Ger., *Dampfdichte.* The specific gravity of a vapor. [B, 8 (α, 24).]

DENT (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^{3}. See TOOTH.—**D's agrégées.** Compound teeth; those made up apparently of a number of smaller teeth. [L, 158.]—**D. angulaire.** A canine tooth. [L.]—**D's à venin.** See *Poison* FANGS.—**D. barrée.** A molar tooth, especially one having the roots curved and converging. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D's bicortiquées.** Teeth which have a more or less complete investment of both cement and enamel. [L, 158.]—**D's broyeuses.** Teeth having a large grinding surface. [L, 158.]—**D's caduques.** See *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's cardinales.** The principal teeth of the hinge of a bivalve shell. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. carnassière.** A canine tooth. [L.]—**D's composées.** Compound teeth; those of which the dentin and enamel form interior folds, as it were, so that a cross-section of the tooth cuts them several times. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. conoïde.** A canine tooth. [L.]—**D's cortiquées.** Teeth having an external covering of cement only. [L, 158.]—**D. crantère.** A wisdom tooth. [L.]—**D. cunéiforme.** An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. cuspide, D. cuspidée.** A canine tooth. [L, 158.]—**D's cystogénètes.** Teeth which are developed within a vesicle. [L, 158.]—**D. de brebis.** The *Lathyrus sativus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D's de cheval marin.** See *Dentes* HIPPOPOTAMI.—**D. de chien.** The *Dentalium dentalis* and the *Erythronium dens canis.* [B, 173 (α, 24); L, 105.]—**D's de lait.** See *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's de licorne.** See *Dentes unicornu.*—**D. de lion.** The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D's demi-composées.** Semi-compound teeth; those of which the alternate folds of dentin and enamel penetrate only to a certain depth, as in ruminants. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D's de remplacement.** See *Second* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D. de sagesse.** A wisdom tooth. [L.]—**D's de septans.** The permanent teeth. [L, 7.]—**D's d'hippopotame.** See *Dentes* HIPPOPOTAMI.—**D's emaillées.** Teeth covered with enamel only. [L, 158.]—**D's en cardes.** See *Rasp* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's en crochets.** Conical and recurved hook-like teeth. [L. 158.]—**D's en râpe.** See *Rasp* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's en velours.** See *Villiform* TEETH.—**D's fausses molaires.** The premolar teeth. [L, 158.]—**D's fossiculées.** Teeth in which the dentin and enamel are so arranged that when the crown is worn the enamel is in separate masses, divided from each other by dentin. [L, 158.]—**D's gymnosome.** Teeth the principal portion of which are not invested with a covering of cement or enamel. [L, 158.]—**D's lacérantes.** Strong and large teeth adapted to tearing, *e. g.,* the canines of the dog. [L, 158.]—**D. machelière.** A molar tooth. [L, 158.]—**D. multicuspidée.** See DENS *multicuspidatus.*—**D's oculaires, D's œil lières.** See *Canine* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's palatines.** See *Palatine* TEETH.—**D's pectinées.** See *Pectinate* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's phanérogenètes.** Teeth which are not developed within a vesicle, but upon or near the surface of a mucous membrane. [L, 158.]—**D's pharyngiennes.** See *Pharyngeal* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's prehensiles.** See *Prehensile* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's premaxillaires.** See *Incisor* TEETH.—**D's primitives.** See *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's principales.** See *Principal* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's râpenses.** See *Rasp* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's rubanées.** Teeth in which the alternate layers of cement and dentin are placed vertically. [L, 158.]—**D's sécatrices.** Teeth terminating in a cutting edge. [L, 158.]—**D's simples.** See *Simple* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's stéganosomes.** Teeth which have an outer investment of enamel or cement, or both. [L, 158.]—**D's temporaires.** See *Milk* TEETH (under TOOTH).—**D's vomériennes.** See *Vomerine* TEETH (under TOOTH).

DENTAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}nt-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-og′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *dens,* a tooth, and ἄγειν, to bring. A forceps or other instrument for extracting teeth. [E.]

DENTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}nt′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^{3}. From *dens,* a tooth, and ἄγρα, a seizure. 1. Toothache. 2. See DENTAGOGUM. [E.]

DENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}n^{2}-ta^{2}r. See DENTAL; as a n., see DENTARIA.—**D. à cinq feuilles.** See DENTARIA *digitata.*—**D. pennée.** See DENTARIA *heptaphyllos.*—**Petite d.** See DENTARIA *digitata.*

DENTAL, adj. De^{2}nt′a^{2}l. Lat., *dentalis, dentarius.* Fr., *dentaire.* Ger., *zu den Zähnen gehörig.* It., *dentale.* Sp., *d.* Pertaining to the teeth; as a n. in the pl., letters which are pronounced chiefly with the teeth, such as *d, t,* and *n.* [L.]

DENTALE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^{2}-ta^{3}l. The *Dentalium elephantinum.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. des officines.** The *Dentalium dentale.* [B, 88.]

DENTALES (Lat.), **DENTALIA** (Lat.), n's m. and n. pl. De^{2}nt-a(a^{3})-lez(las), -li^{2}-a^{3}. Ger., *Zahnpurpurschnecken.* 1. The *Dentalium entale* and the *Dentalium dentale* and their shell; formerly used in pharmacy as a source of lime. [B, 119, 180 (α, 24).] 2. (Applying to the 2d term only) a family of the *Cirrobranchiata.* [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1841, p. 74 (L).]

DENTALIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}n-ta^{2}l(ta^{3}l)′i^{2}d-a^{3}. A sub-order of the *Scaphopoda.* The *Dentaliadæ,* or *Dentalidæ,* are the tooth-shells; a family of the *Holostomata* and of the *Solenoconchæ.* The *Dentaliidæ* are a family of the *Solenoconchæ.* [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1882, p. 656 (L); L, 147, 228, 353.]

DENTALIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}nt-a(a^{3})′li^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *dentale.* Ger., *Zahnschnecke, Meerzahn.* A genus of the *Dentalidæ;* used anciently as a remedy for angina and gout, also as an ingredient of ointments; the shells were a source of lime. [A, 325

(*a*, 21); B, 200 (*a*, 21).]—**D. dentale.** A European species the shells of which constituted the *dentalia* of the old pharmacists. [B, 180.]—**D. entale.** A European species the shells of which, called *entalia*, were formerly official. [B, 180.]

DENTALOSTEOM (Ger.), n. De^{2}nt-a^{3}l'o^{2}st-a-om. See ODONTOMA.

DENTAPHONE, n. De^{2}nt'a^3-fon. From *dens*, a tooth, and φωνή, a sound or voice. An instrument devised for improving the hearing power of the deaf. It consists of a box open in front, like a watch-case, which contains a plate capable of vibrating, to which is attached a short cord. By catching the cord with the teeth, the plate becomes tense, and sound-waves, falling upon it, are conducted through the bones of the head to the labyrinth. [F, 34.]

DENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}nt-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *dens*, a tooth (from the tooth-like projections of the rhizome). Fr., *dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnwurz, Zahnwurzel.* Pepper-root, toothwort; a genus of the *Cruciferæ*, closely allied to *Cardamine*, said to be carminative. [B, 19, 34, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. bulbifera.** Fr., *dentaire bulbifère.* Ger., *zwiebeltragende Zahnwurzel.* Coral-root, tooth-cress, tooth-violet. Its roots were formerly official as *radix dentariæ minoris*, and were used in the colic of children and in dysentery. In Russia the inhabitants of the Irkutsk are said to employ the root in epilepsy and convulsions. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. digitata.** Fr., *petite dentaire, dentaire digitée* (ou *à cinq feuilles*). An Alpine species. It has been used in children's colic and in diarrhœa. [B, 119, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. diphylla.** A North American species having a long, large root-stock of a pungent, aromatic taste, used, when dried, as a substitute for mustard. [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. enneaphyllos.** A species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *D. digitata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. glabra.** The *Turritis glabra.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. glandulosa.** An Alpine species, having properties like those of *D. digitata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. heptaphylla.** Fr., *dentaire pennée.* An Alpine species, sometimes used like *D. digitata.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. major.** 1. The *Lathræa squamaria.* 2. The *Plumbago europæa.* [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**D. minor.** See *D. bulbifera.*—**D. pentaphylla.** Fr., *dentaire à cinq feuilles.* See *D. digitata.*—**D. pinnata.** See *D. heptaphylla.*—**D. polyphylla, D. trifolia.** Alpine species, with properties similar to those of *D. bulbifera*, like which in Europe the *D. trifolia* was once used. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DENTARIUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}nt-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dental; as a n., a dentist. [E.]

DENTARPAGA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}nt-a^{3}rp'a^3-ga^3. From *dens*, a tooth, and ἁρπαγή, a robber. See DENTAGRA.

DENTARY, adj. De^{2}nt'a-ri^2. Lat., *dentarius.* Fr., *dentaire.* Dental; as a n., see *D.* BONE. [L.]

DENTATA (Lat.), n. De^{2}nt-a(a^3)-ta^3. The axis. [L, 84.]

DENTATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}nt-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *dentées.* A family of the *Cephalopoda.* [L, 180.]

DENTATE, DENTATED, adj's. De^{2}nt'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *dentatus.* Fr., *denté.* Ger., *gezähnt.* It., *dentato.* Sp., *dentado.* Provided with teeth, notched along the edge. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DENTATION, n. De^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. The formation of a toothed margin (in leaves, etc.). [*a*, 24.]

DENTATO-ANGULATE, adj. De^{2}n-ta''to-a^{2}n^2'gu^{2}l-at. Having a toothed margin divided into angles (said of leaves). [*a*, 24.]

DENTATO-CILIATE, adj. De^{2}nt-at''o-si^{2}l'i^2-at. Lat., *dentatus-ciliatus.* Having the margin dentate and fringed, or tipped with hairs (in leaves). [L, 56.]

DENTATO-CRENATE, adj. De^{2}nt-at''o-kre^{2}n'at. Scalloped and toothed (said of the margin of leaves). [*a*, 24.]

DENTATO-SERRATE, adj. De^{2}nt-at''o-se^{2}r'at. Having teeth like a saw, sharp and far apart (said of leaves). [*a*, 24.]

DENTATO-SINUATE, adj. De^{2}n-ta''to-sin'u^2-at. Having margins scolloped and slightly toothed. [*a*, 24.]

DENTATUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}nt-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See DENTATE.

DENT-DE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^2-d'she a^{3}n^2. The *Erythronium dens canis.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-d.-c. blanc.** The *Cordia mirabiliflora.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DENT-DE-LION (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^2-d'le-o^{3}n^2. The *Taraxacum officinale.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Extrait de d.-d.-l.** See *Extractum* TARAXACI.

DENTECULAI, n. An African plant, probably one of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, of which the fruit resembles an orange and has an agreeable, vanilla-like odor and a hard rind. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DENTELAIRE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^2-te^{2}l-a^{2}r. See DENTELLARIA.—**D. de Ceylan.** The *Plumbago zeylanica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. d'Europe.** The *Plumbago europæa.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. grimpante.** The *Plumbago scandens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. rose.** The *Plumbago rosea.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sarmenteuse.** The *Plumbago sarmentosa* and the *Plumbago scandens.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DENTELATION, n. De^{2}nt-e^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. The condition of being notched or provided with tooth-like processes. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1848, p. 100 (L).]

DENTELÉ (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}n^2-te^{2}l-a. See SERRATED; as a n., a serratus muscle.—**Grand d.** See SERRATUS *magnus.*—**Petit d. antérieur.** See PECTORALIS *minor.*—**Petits d's postérieurs.** The serratus posticus superior and the serratus posticus inferior muscles. [L, 31.]—**Petit d. postérieur et inférieur.** See SERRATUS *posticus inferior.*—**Petit d. postérieur et supérieur.** See SERRATUS *posticus superior.*

DENTELLA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}n-te^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *dentelle.* A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hedyotideæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. repens.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, used in cutaneous diseases and in wounds. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DENTELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}n-te^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *dentelaire.* Ger., *Bleiwurz.* The genus *Plumbago*, and especially the *Plumbago europæa.* The *Dentellarieæ* (Fr., *dentellariées*) are: of Reichenbach (1828), a division of the *Plumbagineæ*, comprising *Plumbago, Vogelia*, and *Thela*, and in 1841 a subdivision of the *Plumbageæ*, comprising *Plumbago, Ceratostigma*, and *Vogelia.* The *Dentellarinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Plumbageæ*, consisting of *Plumbago.* [B, 5, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DENTELURES (Fr.), n. pl. Da^{3}n^2-te^{2}l-u^{6}r. Lat., *serraturæ.* An assemblage of teeth like those of a saw. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 43.]

DENTEROBON (Ar.), n. The *Smyrnium olusatrum.* [B, 88.]

DENTICEPS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}nt'i^2-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *dentic'ipis.* From *dens*, a tooth, and *capere*, to take hold of. A tooth-forceps. [L.]

DENTICIDE (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}n^2-te-sed. Notched, denticulated. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DENTICLE, n. De^{2}nt'i-c'l. Lat., *denticulus* (dim. of *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *denticule.* Ger., *Zähnchen.* A small tooth-like process. [L, 294.]—**Dermal d's.** The tooth-like spines found on the skin of many animals (*e. g.*, the shark). [L, 210.]

DENTICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}nt-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *denticolle.* Ger., *zahnhalsig.* Having the neck or body dentate. [L, 41, 180.]

DENTICORNIS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}nt-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *denticorne.* Ger., *zahnhörnig.* Having dentated horns or antennæ. [L, 41, 180.]

DENTICULATE, DENTICULATED, adj's. De^{2}nt-i^{2}k'u^{2}l-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *denticulatus.* Fr., *denticulé.* Ger., *gezähnelt.* Having very fine teeth (said of leaves).

DENTICULATION, n. De^{2}nt-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. The state of being denticulate. [L, 50.]

DENTICULE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^2-te-ku^{6}l. See DENTICLE.

DENTICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}n^2-te-ku^6-la. See DENTICULATE.

DENTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}nt-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See DENTICLE.

DENTIDUCUM (Lat.), **DENTIDUCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. De^{2}nt-i^2-du^{2}k(duk)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *dens*, a tooth, and *ducere*, to draw. A tooth-forceps. [E.]

DENTIENS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *denti-ent'is.* Teething; as a n., a teething child.

DENTIER (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^2-te-a. A set of artificial teeth.—**D. double.** A set of upper and lower false teeth joined together with a spring. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D. simple.** One row of artificial teeth, either upper or lower, mounted on a single piece. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DENTIFICATION, n. De^{2}nt-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *dens*, a tooth, and *facere*, to make. See DENTITION.

DENTIFORM, adj. De^{2}nt'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *dentiformis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dentiforme.* Ger., *zahnförmig.* Having the form of a tooth or of teeth. [L, 180.]

DENTIFRICE, n. De^{2}nt'i^2-fri^{2}s. Lat., *dentifricium* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to polish). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zahnmittel, Zahnpulver.* A powder or other substance to be used in cleansing the teeth and gums. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DENTIFRICIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}nt-i-fri^{2}s(fri^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DENTIFRICE.—**D. absorbens.** See POUDRE *dentifrice absorbant.*—**D. acidulum** [Fr. Cod.]. See POUDRE *dentifrice acide.*—**D. alcalinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See POUDRE *dentifrice alcaline.*

DENTIFRICIUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}nt-i^2-fri^{2}s(fri^{2}k)'i^2-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Serving to cleanse the teeth. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DENTIGEROUS, adj. De^{2}nt-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *dentigerus* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *dentigère.* Ger., *zahntragend.* Containing, producing, or furnished with teeth. [L, 41, 343.] Cf. *D.* CYST.

DENTILAVE, n. De^{2}nt'i^2-lav. From *dens*, a tooth, and *lavare*, to wash. A lotion for the teeth. [L, 56, 73.]

DENTILE, n. De^{2}nt'i^{2}l. See DENTICLE.

DENTILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}n-ti^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. The *Plumbago europæa.* [B, 180.]

DENTIN, n. De^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Lat., *dentinum.* Fr., *dentine.* Ger., *D.* The principal part of the hard substance of the teeth. It forms an investment for the tooth pulp and is itself covered on the exposed part of the tooth by enamel, and on the implanted part by cement. It is composed of a solid matrix impregnated with salts of calcium, thus resembling compact bone, and is traversed by a multitude of spirally twisted tubes, the dentinal canaliculi, which extend approximately directly from the pulp cavity to the cement or to the enamel. Each canaliculus is lined by a resisting membrane (membrane of Neumann) and contains a protoplasmic process (dentinal fibre) from one of the odontoblasts lining the pulp cavity. [J, 26, 32, 35, 42.]—**D'knorpel** (Ger.). The dentinal matrix. [L, 332.]—**D. of repair** [Salter]. A deposit of d. which takes place upon the inner surface of d. when its outer surface becomes denuded of the enamel or cement. [L, 142.]—**D'röhrchen** (Ger.). See *Dentinal* CANALS.—**D'zellen** (Ger.). See *Dentinal* CELLS.—**Gano-d.** A variety of non-vascular d. found upon the surface of teeth, analogous to enamel. [L, 14.]—**Labyrintho-d.** A variety which consists of a central column from which radiate a number of vertical plates which pass to the periphery of the tooth, after dividing and subdividing in a highly complicated manner. [L, 14.]—**Osteo-d.** That variety of d. in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the dentinal canals, and contains stellate cells like those of bone. [L, 14.]—**Plico-d.** D. which is arranged in

folds radiating from the centre. [L, 14.]—**Unvascular d.** That variety of d. which contains no blood-vessels. [L, 14.]—**Vascular d.** That variety of d. which contains blood-vessels. [L, 14.]—**Vitro-d.** See *Gano-d.*

DENTINAL, adj. De^{2}nt'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to dentin.

DENTINE, n. De^{2}nt'en. See DENTIN.—**Artificial d.** A substance produced by the employment of calcium lacto-phosphate over exposed dental pulps. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 21).]—**D. vasculaire** (Fr.), **Vaso-d.** (Fr.). See *Vascular* DENTIN.

DENTINIFICATION, n. De^{2}nt-i^{2}n-i-fi^2-ka'shun. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dentinbildung.* The formation of dentin. The process is in general similar to the ossification of bone, except that there is no preliminary calcification. [J.]

DENTINOID, adj. De^{2}nt'i^{2}n-oid. Fr., *dentinoïde.* Ger., *Dentinoid.* Resembling dentin; as a n., a hard swelling which occurs in the matrix of a tooth at the period of its formation. [A, 396 (α, 21).]

DENTIPES (Lat.), adj. De^{2}nt'i^2-pez(pas). From *dens*, a tooth, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *dentipède.* Ger., *zahnfüssig.* Having dentate feet or legs. [L, 41, 180.]

DENTIPHONE (Fr.), n. Da^{3}n^2-te-fon. See DENTAPHONE.

DENTIPOROUS, adj. De^{2}n-ti^{2}p'o-ru^{3}s. Lat., *dentiporus* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *πόρος*, a channel). Fr., *dentipore.* Provided with pores one edge of which is prominent and dentated. [L, 180.]

DENTIROSTRATE, adj. De^{2}nt-i^2-ro^{2}st'rat. From *dens*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having the edges of the beak notched. The *Dentirostres* are a family of the *Passeres.* [L, 180.]

DENTISCALPIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}nt-i^2-ska^{2}l(ska^{3}l)'pi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *dens*, a tooth, and *scalpere*, to scrape. Ger., *Zahnkratzer.* Syn.: *odontoglyphum.* An instrument for cleansing the teeth. [A, 322; L, 94 (α, 21).]

DENTIST, n. De^{2}nt'i^{2}st. Fr., *dentiste.* Ger., *Zahnarzt.* It., Sp., *dentista.* A practitioner of dentistry.

DENTISTRY, n. De^{2}nt'i^{2}st-ri^2. That department of surgery which relates to the diseases, injuries, irregularities, etc., of the teeth, also to their preservation.

DENTITION, n. De^{2}nt-i^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *dentitio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Gebiss* (1st def.), *Zahnen* (2d def.). 1. The system of teeth possessed by an animal. 2. The eruption of the teeth. [L.] Cf. *Dental* FORMULA.—**Acrodont d.** A variety in which the teeth lie on the free upper border of the jaw. [L, 294.]—**Deciduous d.** See *First d.*—**D. première** (Fr.). See *First d.*—**First d.** Lat., *dentitio prima.* Ger., *Milchgebiss.* The first set of teeth; those appearing during the first two years of life and entirely replaced by the second or permanent d. The first d. in man consists of twenty teeth, ten in the upper and ten in the lower jaw.—**Milk d.** See *First d.*—**Permanent d.** See *Second d.*—**Pleurodont d.** A variety in which the teeth are fused to the inner side of the lower jaw. [L, 294.]—**Second d.** Lat., *dentitio secunda.* Fr., *d. seconde.* Ger., *bleibendes Gebiss.* The second set of teeth; those which replace the temporary ones or are superadded to them, but which are themselves never replaced. The second d. is complete before the thirtieth year of life, and consists of thirty-two teeth, sixteen in the upper and sixteen in the lower jaw. [J.]—**Thecodont d.** A variety in which the teeth are lodged in alveoli. [L, 294.]

DENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}nt-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dentit'idos* (*-is*). See ODONTITIS.

DENTOILETTA, n. De^{2}nt-wa^3-le^{2}t'ta^3. A dental mirror for enabling persons to examine their own teeth. "It consists of a small hand mirror and a mouth mirror, both mounted on ball-and-socket joints, and attached to the same handle, the distance between the mirrors being such that the light is focused upon the small one." ["Lancet," Dec. 21, 1889, p. 1292.]

DENTO-LINGUAL, adj. De^{2}nt-o-li^{2}n^2'gwa^{2}l. Lat., *dentolingualis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., *d.* Pertaining to the tongue or the lingual nerve and the teeth. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DENTOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}nt-o-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. See ODONTOLOGY.

DENTO-MENTONNIÈRE (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}n^2-to-ma^{3}n^2-ton-ne-e^{2}r. Pertaining to the teeth and the chin. [L, 150.]

DENTO-NASAL, adj. De^{2}nt''o-na'sa^{2}l. From *dens*, a tooth, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the nose and the teeth. [L, 150.]

DENTO-SPINAL, adj. De^{2}nt''o-spin'a^{2}l. From *dens*, a tooth, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the teeth and the nasal spine. [L, 150.]

DENTURE, n. De^{2}nt'u^{2}r. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zahnreihe.* It., *dentata.* The order in which teeth are arranged. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DENUDATION, n. De-nu^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *denudatio.* Fr., *dénudation.* Ger., *Bloslegung.* The act or process of depriving a part of its covering. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DÉNUTRITION (Fr.), n. Da-nu^6-tre-se-o^{3}n^2. A wasting of an organized body. [Gautier (α, 18).]

DEOBSTRUENT, adj. De-o^{2}b'stru^2-e^{2}nt. Gr., *ἀνασομωτικός, ἐκφρακτικός.* Lat., *deobstruens* (from *de* priv., and *obstruere*, to obstruct). Having the property of remedying obstruction (of the various channels of the body).

DÉODAR (Fr.), n. Da-o-da^{3}r. The *Cedrus deodara.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DÉODARINE (Fr.), n. Da-o-da^3-ren. The commercial name of a mixture of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DEODORANT, adj. De-o'do^{2}r-a^{2}nt. Having the property of deodorizing.

DEODORIZED, adj. De-o'dor-ized. Deprived of odors, especially of foul odors arising from impurities. [L, 56 (α, 21).]

DEONALA, n. The *Lobelia nicotianæ folia.* [A, 479 (α, 21).]

DEOPERCULATE, adj. De-o-pu^{5}rk'ul-at. Lat., *deoperculatus* (from *de* priv., and *operculum*, a cover). Without an operculum (said of mosses). [L, 180.]

DEOPPILANT, adj. De-o^{2}p'i^{2}l-a^{2}nt. See DEOBSTRUENT.

DEOXIDATION, n. De-o^{2}x-id-a'shu^{3}n. Reduction from the state of an oxide. [α, 27.]

DEOXYGENATION, n. De-ox-i^2-je^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. The process of depriving of oxygen. [α, 27.]

DEPASCENS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)'se^{2}nz(kans). From *depascere*, to eat up. See PHAGEDÆNIC.

DEPAUPERATE, adj. De-pa^{4}p'u^{5}r-at. Lat., *depauperatus.* Having some organ less perfectly developed than belongs to the class, like the scales of a cyperaceous plant when it produces no flower. [α, 24.]

DEPENDENT, adj. De-pe^{2}nd'e^{2}nt. Lat., *dependens.* Fr., *dépendant.* Hanging down. [α, 24.]

DEPERDITIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pu^{5}rd(pe^{2}rd)-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-o. Gen., *deperdition'is.* From *deperdere*, to shed. Fr., *déperdition.* 1. Abortion. [A, 325 (α, 21).] 2. Excessive loss of tissue. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DÉPÉRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-pa-res-ma^{3}n^2. Decay. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DEPHLEGMATEUR (Fr.), n. Da-fle^{2}g-ma^3-tu^{5}r. That part of a distilling apparatus which is so arranged as to receive the vapors of various compounds that may be condensed at successively lower and lower temperatures. [A, 388 (α, 21).]

DEPHLEGMATION, n. De-fle^{2}g-ma'shu^{3}n. Fr., *déphlegmation.* Ger., *Entwässerung.* The process of separating the aqueous parts of a liquid by distillation. [α, 27.]

DEPHLOGISTICATED, adj. De-flo-ji^{2}st'i^{2}k-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *déphlogistiqué.* Ger., *dephlogistisirt.* Deprived of phlogiston (*q. v.*). [α, 27.]

DEPILATION, n. De^{2}p-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *depilatio* (from *depilare*, to pluck out hair). Fr., *dépilation.* Ger., *Enthaarung.* The operation of removing hairs from the body.

DEPILATORY, n. De-pi^{2}l'a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *depilatorium.* Fr., *dépilatoire.* Ger., *Haarzerstörungsmittel.* It., *depilatorio.* Sp., *atanguia.* An agent for removing hairs chemically. [L, 56, 94 (α, 21).]—**Böttger's d.** See *Solution of* CALCIUM *sulphide.*—**Boudet's d.** A mixture of 3 parts of sodium hydrosulphate and 10 each of powdered quicklime and starch. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**Cazenave's d.** A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of sodium carbonate, 5 of lime, and 40 of lard. [B, 98 (α, 21).]—**Colley's d.** A preparation made by evaporating to a proper consistence a mixture of 30 parts of quicklime, 4 each of potassium nitrate and sulphur, 125 of lye, and 12 of orpiment. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**Delacroix's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of quicklime, 30 of pulverized gum, and 2 of orpiment. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**D. of the Turks.** See RUSMA *des Turcs.*—**Martins's d.** See *Solution of* CALCIUM *sulphide.*—**Plenck's d.** A mixture of 1 part of powdered arsenic trisulphide, 10 parts of starch, and 16 parts of lime, made into a thin paste with water at the time of using. [L, 77 (α, 14).]—**Réveil's d.** A mixture of 20 grammes of calcium sulphide, 20 drops of essence of lemon, and 10 grammes each of glycerite of starch and starch. [L, 77 (α, 21).]

DEPILOUS, adj. De^{2}p'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., *ἄθριξ, μαδαρός.* Lat., *depilis* (from *de* priv., and *pilus*, hair). Without hair. [A, 325; L, 56 (α, 21).]

DÉPLACEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-pla^{3}s-ma^{3}n^2. See DISPLACEMENT.

DEPLANATE, adj. De^{2}p'la^{2}n-at. Lat., *deplanatus* (from *deplanare*, to level). Fr., *aplani.* Ger., *abgeflacht.* Flattened, made even. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

DÉPLÂTRAGE (Fr.), n. Da-pla^3-tra^{3}zh. The process of reducing the proportion of sulphate of potassium in wine that has been subjected to *plâtrage* (*q. v.*). [Blarez, "Rev. d'hyg. et police sanit.," Aug., 1882, p. 650; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 152.]

DEPLETION, n. De-ple'shu^{3}n. Lat., *depletio* (from *deplere*, to empty). Fr., *déplétion.* Ger., *Ausleerung.* It., *deplezione.* Sp., *depleción.* Lit., an emptying; a withdrawal of an animal fluid, particularly the blood.

DEPLETIVE, DEPLETORY, adj's. De^{2}p'le^{2}t-i^{2}v, -o-ri^2. Fr., *déplétif.* Ger., *entleerend.* It., Sp., *depletivo.* Tending to or causing depletion. [L, 73.]

DEPLORATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-plor-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Overcome by disease. [Hippocrates (A, 325 [α, 21]).]

DEPLUMATE, adj. De-plu^{2}m'at. Lat., *deplumis, deplumatus* (from *de* priv., and *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *déplumé.* Ger., *ungefiedert.* Bare of feathers. [L, 343.]

DEPLUMATION, n. De-plu^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *déplumation* Ger., *Entfiederung.* 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. Shedding of the eyelashes. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DEPOLARIZATION, n. De-pol-a^{3}r-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *dépolarisation.* Ger., *Entpolarisirung.* It., *depolarizzazione.* Sp., *despolarización.* The act of destroying or preventing polarization; especially the act of annulling the effects of optical polarization by interposing a depolarizer (*q. v.*) between the polarizer and analyzer; also the act of preventing or annulling the polarization in a galvanic battery, as by the amalgamation of the zinc plates, or, in the two-fluid batteries, by the interposition of a porous diaphragm. [B.]

DEPOLARIZER, n. De-pol'a^{3}r-iz-u^{5}r. Fr., *depolarisateur.* An apparatus consisting of a plate formed from the section of the principal plane of a double refracting prism which, when interposed at any angle between the polarizing surface and the analyzer, refracts and resolves the polarized ray into ordinary and extraordinary rays which attain the analyzer in planes that are neither parallel nor perpendicular to its principal plane, and are therefore again refracted, the sum of the images of like name forming separate images which are individually transmitted. [a, 27.]

DEPOSIT, n. De-po^{2}z'i^{2}t. Lat., *depositum* (from *deponere*, to throw aside). Fr., *dépôt.* Ger., *Ablagerung, Niederschlag.* It., *deposito.* Sp., *depósito.* 1. Matter which is cast down from a liquid; a sediment. 2. Matter collected in any part of an organism, either normal or abnormal. [D.]

DEPOSITION, n. De^{2}p-o-zi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., κατάθεσις. Lat., *depositio.* Fr., *déposition.* Ger., *Neiderlegen.* The formation of a deposit. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEPOSITIVE [Sir E. Wilson], adj. De-po^{2}z'i^{2}t-i^{2}v. Exudative (said of inflammation of the skin when plastic lymph is exuded into its tissue). [L, 73.]

DÉPÔT (Fr.), n. Da-po. See Deposit.—**D. laiteux.** Syn.: *engorgement laiteux.* A term applied by the older French writers to a supposed accumulation of milk in various parts of the body; probably inflammatory exudate.

DEPRAVATION, n. De^{2}p-ra-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *depravatio* (from *depravare*, to impair). Fr., *dépravation.* Ger., *Verderben, Verderbniss.* Deterioration, especially of the secretions. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉPRÉDATEURS (Fr.), n. pl. Da-pra-da^3-tu^{5}r. See Prædones.

DEPREDENSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pre^2-he^{2}n(han)'si^2-o. Gen., *deprehension'is* (from *deprehendere*, to seize unawares). An old term for: 1. Catalepsy. 2. Diagnosis. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEPRESSANT, adj. De-pre^{2}s'a^{2}nt. Causing depression.

DEPRESSED, adj. De-pre^{2}sd'. Lat., *depressus.* Fr., *déprimé.* Ger., *niedergedrückt.* It., *depresso.* Sp., *deprimido.* Affected with depression; in botany, pressed down (said of an organ flattened from above downward, such as a leaf the border of which is higher than the disc). [B, 1, 34, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DÉPRESSEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Da-pre^{2}s-u^{5}r. See Depressant and Depressor.

DÉPRESSICAUDE (Fr.), adj. Da-pre^{2}s-e-kod. From *deprimere*, to depress, and *cauda*, the tail. Having the tail flattened. [L, 41.]

DEPRESSICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pre^{2}s-si^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *deprimere*, to depress, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *dépressic lle.* Having the neck or corselet flattened. [L, 41, 180.]

DEPRESSIO (Lat), n. f. De(da)-pre^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *depression'is.* See Depression.—**D. cataractæ.** Fr., *dépression* (ou *abaissement*) *de la cataracte.* Ger., *Niederdrücken des Staars.* It., *abbassamento della cataratta.* Sp., *depresión* (ó *abatimiento*) *de la catarata.* The old operation of couching, sinking, or depressing the lens with its capsule into the vitreous by pressing with a needle from above directly downward. The oldest operation of getting rid of an opaque lens, employed in the most remote times. [F.]—**D. cataractæ per scleroticam.** Depression or reclination of the lens by a needle introduced through the sclera. [F.]—**D. uteri.** Inversion of the uterus. [A, 396 (a, 21).]

DEPRESSION, n. De-pre^{2}s'yu^{3}n. Lat., *depressio* (from *deprimere*, to depress). Fr., *dépression.* Ger., *D., Niederdrückung.* It., *depressione.* Sp., *depresión.* 1. The act of depressing a part. 2. The state of being depressed, either physically (as of a fragment of the skull) or in the sense of a reduction of strength or of hopefulness. 3. In anatomy, a pit on a surface. [D; L, 41, 44.]—**Antero-lateral d.** The antero-lateral fissure of the spinal cord. [I, 38; K.]—**Auditory d.** Lat., *fossula velaris.* Ger., *Gehörgrube.* 1. An open d. in the velum of certain *Medusæ*, containing auditory cells. [L, 358.] 2. A d. of a thickened part of the epiblast marking the early stage of formation of the ear. [A. Thomson (H).]—**Crotaphyte d.** A d. in the squamosal bone of birds, lodging the muscles which close the jaws, and corresponding to the temporal fossa of man. [L, 221.]—**D. of a cataract.** See Depressio *cataractæ.*—**D. of the uterus.** Lat., *depressio uteri.* Ger., *Einstülpung der Gebärmutter.* The first stage of inversion of the organ.—**Digital d.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 62; K.]—**Infrasternal d.** A d. at the lower end of the sternum, at the bottom of which lies the ensiform process. It is due to the prominence of the mesosternum and the seventh costal cartilages beyond the surface of the ensiform process. [G.]—**Interpeduncular d.** [Spitzka]. See *Interpeduncular* space.—**Mental d.** A state of melancholy. [D.]—**Nervous d.** Nervous debility.—**Vital d.** A lowered state of the powers of life.

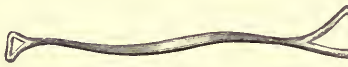
DEPRESSOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-pre^{2}s'so^{2}r. Gen., *depressor'is.* Fr., *dépresseur, abaisseur.* Ger., *Niederdrücker.* It., *depressore.* Sp., *depresor.* Syn.: *depressorium* (2d def.). 1. A muscle the action of which is to depress a part. 2. An instrument for depressing a part.—**D. alæ nasi.** Fr., *pinnal radié, l'incisif mitoyen, myrtiforme. nasillard, maxillo-alvéoli-nasal, maxillo-alvéonasal, abaisseur de l'aile du nez* (ou *de l'angle du nez*). Ger., *Niederzieher der Nase.* A small muscle arising from the incisive fossa of the superior maxilla and inserted into the ala and septum of the nose. It has been described as a dilator and as a constrictor of the nose. [L, 31.]—**D. anguli oris.** Fr., *maxillo-* (ou *sousmaxillo-*) *labial, abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres, triangulaire du menton.* A muscle arising from the external oblique line of the inferior maxilla and inserted into the angle of the mouth. [L, 31, 332.]—**D. apicis naris.** See *D. septi mobilis narium.*—**D. auriculæ.** See Stylo-auricularis.—**D. auris.** See Parotido-auricularis.—**D. branchiostegorum.** In fishes, a muscle which arises from the lower end of the ceratohyal bone and is inserted into the inferior branchiostegal ray. [L, 14.]—**D. cartilaginis arytænoideæ.** A bundle of muscular fibres which connects the crico-arytænoideus lateralis of one side with the arytænoideus obliquus of the other side. [L, 332.]—**D. cartilaginis Santorini.** See Arytænoideus *rectus.*—**D. caudæ.** A muscle in certain birds which arises from the lower part of the middle line of the pelvis and is inserted into the inferior spines of the caudal vertebræ. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1842, p. 30 (L).]—**D. caudæ longus.** See Sacro-coccygeus.—**D. clitoridis.** See Erector *clitoridis.*—**D. coccygis.** See *D. caudæ.*—**D. epiglottidis** [Merkel]. A band of muscular fibres which separates from the thyreo-arytæno-epiglotticus muscle, to be attached to the lateral margin of the epiglottic cartilage. [L, 31, 332.]—**D. glandulæ thyreoideæ.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the thyreoid cartilage and is inserted into the posterior surface of the middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**D. labii inferioris (proprius).** Fr., *carré du menton, mento-* (ou *mentonier*) *labial, abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure.* A muscle which arises from the inferior maxilla near the symphysis, and is blended with its fellow of the opposite side in the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**D. labii superioris.** 1. See *D. alæ nasi.* 2. The analogue of the myrtiformis muscle in man, found in many of the lower mammals. [L, 13.]—**D. labii superioris alæque nasi** (seu **proprius**). See *D. alæ nasi.*—**D. labiorum (communis).** See *D. anguli oris.*—**D. mandibulæ** (seu **mandibuli**). In certain fishes, a muscle which arises from the coracoid bone and is inserted into the middle part of the mandible. [L, 14.]—**D. myrtiformis, D. nasi.** See *D. alæ nasi.*—**D. oculi.** See Rectus *inferior oculi.*—**D. operculi.** In fishes, a muscle which arises from the alisphenoid and petrosal bone, and is inserted into the opercular bone. [L, 14.]—**D. palpebræ inferioris.** An anomalous bundle of fibres of the platysma myoides, which are inserted into the lower eyelid; originally supposed by Heister to be a distinct muscle, which he described as a fleshy bundle forming part of the orbicularis palpebrarum. [F; L, 332.]—**D. septi mobilis narium.** Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand.* A small triangular bundle of muscular fibres which extends between the orbicularis oris (with which its fibres blend) and the lower margin of the nasal septum. [L, 175.]—**D. supercilii.** A bundle of muscular fibres which occasionally extends from the ligamentum palpebrale medium to the skin of the upper eyelid. [L, 332.]—**D. tendinis subscapularis.** 1. See Tensor *capsulæ humeralis.* 2. Of Gruber, see Coracocapsularis.—**D. tympani.** In fishes, a muscle which arises from the basisphenoid and alisphenoid bones and is inserted into the hyomandibular, metapterygoid, and entopterygoid bones. By its contraction it depresses the tympanic pedicle. In reptiles it arises from the basi-occipito-sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the lower end of the tympanic bone. [L, 14.]—**D. urethræ.** See Sphincter *vaginæ.*—**D. vesicæ** (seu **vesicalis**). See Levator *prostatæ.*—**Sims's d.** An instrument consisting of a copper rod terminating in a blunt ring, for pressing the anterior wall of the vagina forward.—**Tongue-d.** Fr., *abaisse-langue, abaisseur de la langue.* A spatula for pressing the tongue down, in order to give a view of the throat.



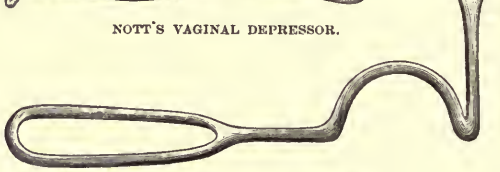
BOZEMAN'S URETHRAL AND PERINEAL DEPRESSOR.



HUNTER'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



NOTT'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



GARRIGUES'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



SIMS'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



SIMS'S DOUBLE DEPRESSOR.

DEPRESSORISCH (Ger.), adj. Da-pre2s-sor'i2sh. Depressing (said of nerve-fibres which are supposed to transmit impulses that depress or inhibit the vaso-motor centres). [K, 16.]

DEPRESSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-pre2s-so'ri2-u3m(u4m). See DEPRESSOR (2d def.).

DEPRESSUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pre2s'su3s(su4s). See DEPRESSED.

DEPRIMENS (Lat.), adj. De2p(dap)'ri2m-e2nz(ans). Pressing down, holding down; as a n., a muscle having such a function. [A, 322 (α, 21).]—**D. auriculæ.** See RETRAHENS *auris.*—**D. maxillæ biventer.** See DIGASTRICUS.—**D. oculi.** See RECTUS *inferior oculi.*

DEPUCELATION, n. De-pu2-se2l-a'shu3n. See DEFLORATION.

DEPURANT, adj. De2p'u2-ra2nt. See DEPURATORY.

DEPURATION, n. De2p-u2-ra'shu3n. Lat., *depuratio.* Fr., *dépuration.* Ger., *Abschäumung, Reinigung, Klärung.* It., *depurazione.* Sp., *depuración.* The act or process of freeing from impure matter. [L, 41, 56.]

DEPURATIVE, DEPURATORY, adj's. De2p'u2r-at-i2v, -o-ri2. Lat., *depuratorius, depurans.* Fr., *dépuratoire, dépuratif.* Ger., *reinigend.* It., Sp., *depuratorio.* Cleansing.

DEPURGATIVE, adj. De-pu5rg'a2t-i2v. From *depurgare*, to purge. See PURGATIVE.

DERADELPHUS [G. St.-Hilaire] (Lat.), n. m. De2r-a2d(a3d)-e2lf'u3s(u4s). From δέρη, the neck, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *déradelphe.* A monstrosity with two bodies, united at the neck, and with a single head. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

DERADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. De2r'a2d(a3d)-e2n(an). From δέρη, the neck, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *glande du cou.* Ger., *Halsdrüse.* A cervical gland. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. De2r-a2d(a3d)-e2n-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *deradenit'idos (-is).* Fr., *déradénite.* Ger., *Halsdrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the cervical glands. [L, 50.]

DERADENONCUS (Lat.), n. m. De2r-a2d(a3d)-e2n-o2n2'ku3s-(ku4s). From δέρη, the neck, ἀδήν, a gland, and ὄγκος, a mass. Fr., *déradénoncus.* Ger., *Halsdrüsengeschwulst.* A glandular tumor of the neck. [L, 50.]

DERÆUM (Lat.), n. n. De2r-e'(a3'e2)-u3m(u4m). Gr., δέραιον. Fr., *déréon.* Ger., *Unterhals, Halsband.* The lower part of the neck of birds, that between the nucha and the body. [L, 50, 180, 343.]

DÉRAISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ra-zo3n-ma3n2. Insanity. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DERANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. De2r-a2n(a3n)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-a(a3)'li2-a3. From δέρη, the neck, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *déranencéphalie.* Ger., *Halshalbkopf.* A monstrosity characterized by absence of a greater or lesser part of the brain and neck. [L, 50.]

DERANGED, adj. De-ranjd.' Fr., *dérangé.* Ger., *gestört.* In a state of derangement.

DERANGEMENT, n. De-ranj'me2nt. Fr., *dérangement.* Ger., *Störung.* It., *disordinanza.* Sp., *desarreglo.* Disorder; in common parlance, insanity.—**Internal d. of the knee joint.** Of Hey, an affection of the knee consequent upon some trifling injury, the explanation of which has never been satisfactorily given. Knott ("Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882, p. 479) says: "By the combined twisting and lateral movement conveyed to the knee, at a moment when the ligaments are as lax as possible, the margin of the condyle is jerked over the edge of the internal semilunar fibrocartilage. The immediate result is pressure of this structure, which is increased when the resulting pain brings about spasmodic contraction of the surrounding muscles. The leg undergoes in these injuries a rotatory movement which carries the tibia forward and outward."

DERAPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De2r-a2p(a3p)-o(o3)-sfi2n2x'-i2s. See AUCHENOSPHINXIS.

DÉRATÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ra3-ta. Deprived of the spleen. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DERATOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. De2r-a2t(a3t)-o2p'te2r-u3s(u4s). From δέρας, skin, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *dératoptère.* See ORTHOPTEROUS.

DERBIA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rb(de2rb)'i2-a3. Impetigo. [G, 16.]

DERE (Lat.), n. f. De(de2)'re(ra). Gr., δέρη. The neck. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. De2r-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-a-(a3)'li2-a3. From δέρη, the neck, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *dérencéphalie.* A monstrosity characterized by minuteness of the brain and by its being inclosed in the cervical vertebræ. [L, 41, 50, 87, 180.]

DERENCEPHALUS [G. St.-Hilaire] (Lat.), n. m. De2r-e2n-(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). Fr., *dérencéphale.* Ger., *Halskopf.* A monster of the type described under DERENCEPHALIA.

DÉRETOURNER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-re2-tur-na. To turn inside out. [L, 216.]

DERIC, adj. De2r'i2k. External. [L, 121.]

DERIVANT, adj. De2r'i2-va2nt. See DERIVATIVE (adj.).

DERIVATION, n. De2r-i2-va'shu3n. Gr., παροχέτευσις, ἐποχέλευσις. Lat., *derivatio, revulsio.* Fr., *dérivation.* Ger., *D., Ableitung.* It., *derivazione.* Sp., *derivación.* A drawing away or diversion of humors from one part of the body to another, by irritating the sensory nerves or exciting turgescence in the latter. [A, 326; L, 56, 57 (α, 21).]—**D.-wire.** A conducting wire connecting two points of a closed galvanic circuit which are already connected by a conducting machine. [B.]

DERIVATIVE, adj. De2r-i2v'a2t-i2v. Fr., *dérivatif.* Ger., *ableitend.* It., Sp., *derivativo.* Causing derivation. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DERIVATIVE, n. Fr., *dérivé.* Ger., *Derivat.* In chemistry: (*a*) any body, not itself a simple element, which is obtained from another body by some kind of decomposition, generally by substitution (*e. g.*, chloroform from methane by the replacement of 3 atoms of hydrogen by 3 of chlorine); (*b*) a compound containing the same radicle as another body (*e. g.*, a d. of ethyl-alcohol, containing its radicle, C_2H_5, etc., etc.). [B, 270 (α, 24).]

DERM, n. Du5rm. See DERMA.

DERMA (Lat.), n. n. Du5rm(de2rm)'a3. Gen., *derm'atos (-is).* Gr., δέρμα. Fr., *derme.* Ger., *Haut, Lederhaut.* 1. See CORIUM. 2. Of Theophrastus, the bark of a tree or the rind of a fruit. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**D. auditus.** Of Hippocrates, the tympanic membrane.

DERMACHORISMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du5rm(de2rm)-a3-ko(ch2o)ri2z(ri2s)'ma2t(ma3t)-a3. From δέρμα, the skin, and χωρίζειν, to sever. Ger., *Hauttrennungen.* In Struve's classification of skin diseases, a class comprising those characterized by a solution of continuity of the surface of the skin, including intertrigo, prurigo, rhagades, apostema, vulnera, and ulcus. [G, 33.]

DERMAD, adv. Toward the skin; externally. [L, 14.]

DERMÆMIA (Lat.), n. Du5rm(de2rm)-em'(a3'e2m)-i2-a3. See DERMATHÆMIA.

DERMA-HÆMAL, adj. Du5rm-a3-he'ma2l. See DERMOHÆMAL.

DERMAL, adj. Du5rm'a2l. Lat., *dermalis, dermicus.* Fr., *dermique.* Ger., *häutig.* It., *dermale.* Sp., *cutáno.* Pertaining to the skin. [G.] 2. Of Barclay, superficial. [L, 56.]

DERMALAXIE (Fr.), n. De2r-ma3-la3x-e. Softening of the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. See DERMATALGIA.

DERMAL-MUSCULAR, adj. Du5rm''a2l-mu3s'ku2l-a3r. Muscular and situated in the skin. [L, 353.]

DERMANCYLOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2n-(a3n2)-si2l(ku5l)-o(o3)-pro2k(prok)'shi2(ti2)-a3. From δέρμα, skin, ἀγκύλη, a stiffening, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *dermancyloproctie.* Ger., *häutige Afterverengerung.* Membranous occlusion of the anus. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERMA-NEURAL, adj. Du5rm-a3-nu2'ra2l. See DERMONEURAL.

DERMANGIOLEUCITE (Fr.), n. De2rm-a3n2-zhe-o-lu5-set. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMANYSSIQUE (Fr.), adj. De2r-ma3n-es-ek. Pertaining to or caused by the *Dermanyssus.* [L, 183.]

DERMANYSSUS [Dugès] (Lat.), n. m. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2n(a3n)-i2s(u6s)'su3s(su4s). From δέρμα, skin, and νύσσειν, to prick. A genus of the *Gamasidæ* or *Gamasina.* [L, 196, 340.]—**D. avium.** A variety living upon birds and often found on man. [L, 340.]

DERMAPHYTE, n. Du5rm'a3-fit. See DERMATOPHYTE.

DERMAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2p(a3p)-o2st'-a2(a3)-si2s. Gen., *dermapostas'eos (-ost'asis).* From δέρμα, the skin, and ἀπόστασις, a metastasis. Ger., *Dermapostase.* A cutaneous affection secondary to constitutional disease and associated with metastatic deposits in the skin. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the *Dermapostases* constituted the second class, and were divided into two orders, the simple and the specific. The former included diseases in which altered constituents of the blood were deposited in the skin; the latter, those in which the matters deposited were foreign to the organism. [G, 5.]

DERMAPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2p(a3p)'te2r-a3. Fr., *dermaptères.* See DERMATOPTERA.

DERMATAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)'a2g(a3g)-ra3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Pellagra. [G.]

DERMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-a2l(a3l)'-ji2(gi2)-a3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *dermatalgie.* Ger., *Dermatalgie, Hautschmerz, Hautnervenschmerz.* Pain in the skin; cutaneous neuralgia or hyperæsthesia. In the pl., *dermatalgiæ*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the order of "sensory neuroses of the skin," including *neuralgia cutis, pruritus cutaneus*, and *prurigo* (of Hebra). [G, 4.]

DERMATANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-a2n-(a3n)-u2'ri2-a3. From δέρμα, the skin, α priv., and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *dermataneurie.* Paralysis or anæsthesia of the skin. [L, 41.]

DERMATAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-a2p(a3p)-o2st'a2(a3)-si2s. A more correct form of *dermapostasis* (*q. v.*).

DERMATAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-a4x'(a3'u4x)-e(a). From δέρμα, the skin, and αὔξη, enlargement. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Hautverdickung.* Tumefaction, thickening, or hypertrophy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)'e2-i(e). Of Fries, an order of the *Discomycetes*, consisting of *Spadonia, Vibrissea, Pilacre, Tubercularia, Sarea, Midotis, Dermatea, Ditiola, Volutella*, and *Schmitzomia.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DERMATEMPODISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-e2m-po2d-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἐμποδισμός, an impediment. Fr., *dermatempodisme.* Ger., *Hautverstopfung.* An obstruction of the function of the skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERMATHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Du5rm(de2rm)-a2t(a3t)-hem'-(ha3'e2m)-i2-a3. From δέρμα, the skin, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *dermathémie, dermohémie.* Ger., *Blutandrang zur Haut.* A determination of blood to the skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERMATHÆMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r'ro(ro^3)-i^{2}s. From δέρμα, the skin, and αἱμοῤῥοίς, a hæmorrhoid. Hæmatidrosis associated with hæmorrhoids. In the single case described by Fuchs, the bloody sweat disappeared after a hæmorrage from the rectum. [G, 5.]

DERMATHYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-hi(hu^6)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, ὑπέρ, over, and τροφή, nutrition. Hypertrophy of the skin. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(i^2)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἰατρεία, healing. Fr., *dermatiatrie*. Ger., *Dermatiatrie*. The therapeutics of skin diseases. [G.]

DERMATIC, DERMATINE, adj's. Du^{5}rm-a^{2}t'i^{2}k, du^{5}rm'-a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *dermaticus*. Fr., *dermique*. Ger., *häutig*. Pertaining to the skin; as a n., a medicine for the skin. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 56 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dermatit'idos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin (see also *-itis**). Fr., *dermatite, dermite*. Ger., *Hautentzündung*. It., *dermatite*. Sp., *d*. 1. Inflammation of the skin. 2. Of Hebra, a cutaneous inflammation of a simple or common type (*e. g.*, ambustio, congelatio, d. venenata, erysipelas, furunculus, and anthrax). [G, 5.]—**Circumfollicular d.** Any inflammatory affection of the skin in which the morbid process is localized around the follicles. [Leloir, "Ann. de derm. et de syph.," 1889, x, p. 672; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 8, 1890, p. 277.]—**D. a frigore.** See *D. congelationis*.—**D. ambustionis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme heat. [G, 3.]—**D. ambustionis bullosa.** Fr., *brûlure vésiculeuse et bulleuse* [Rayer]. Vesication from a burn. [G, 3.]—**D. ambustionis erythematosa.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to heat. [G, 3.]—**D. ambustionis escharotica.** Fr., *brûlure gangréneuse* [Rayer]. Gangrene of the skin from a burn. [G, 3.]—**D. a venenatis et causticis.** See *D. venenata*.—**D. blennodes** [Swediaur]. Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. calorica.** D. due to exposure to extreme temperatures. [G. 3.] Cf. *D. ambustionis* and *D. congelationis*.—**D. capillitii papillomatosa** [Kaposi]. Sycosis of the scalp. [G. Behrend (A, 319).]—**Dermatitides catarrhales.** Ger., *Hautkatarrhe, oberflächliche Hautentzündungen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first order of the first class (the *dermatitides simplices*), embracing superficial inflammations of the skin, catarrhal in character. They include "diffuse," "erosive," "follicular," and "engorgement" catarrhs of the skin. [G, 4.]—**D. circumscripta herpetiformis** [Neumann]. See Lichen *planus*.—**D. congelationis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme cold. [G, 3.]—**D. congelationis bullosa.** Vesication from exposure to extreme cold. [G, 3.]—**D. congelationis erythematosa.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to cold. [G, 3.]—**D. congelationis escharotica.** Necrosis of the skin from congelation. [G, 3.]—**D. contusiformis.** 1. D. due to a contusion. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] 2. See Erythema *nodosum*.—**D. cribrificans.** Ger., *eiterige durchlöchern de Hautentzündung*. A form of d., somewhat resembling herpes tonsurans and parasitic sycosis, characterized by the formation of small reddish spots surmounted by dirty-yellow scabs, each of which covers a small perforation of the skin. It affects mostly the face and the scalp. [F. Petersen, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888 (Beilage), p. 22.]—**D. decubitus.** See *D. per decubitum*.—**D. dynamica et calorica.** D. due to the excessive action of dynamic or caloric influences, including inflammations from electricity, heat, and cold. [G, 47.]—**D. e decubitu.** See *D. per decubitum*.—**D. erysipelatosa.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. erythematosa.** See Erythema.—**D. exfoliacea, D. exfoliativa.** See *Exfoliative d*.—**D. exfoliativa generalis.** See Pityriasis *rubra*.—**D. exfoliativa infantum** (seu **neonatorum**). A disease of infants, occurring within a few days after birth, characterized by diffused redness of the skin, together with abundant furfuraceous or foliaceous desquamation, occasionally associated with serous exudation beneath the cuticle. [Ritter von Rittershain, "Ctrlbl. f. Kinderheilk.," 1879, p. 3; "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," i, p. 53.]—**D. exfoliativa partialis.** Exfoliative d. affecting only limited portions of the body. [G.]—**D. ferox.** A grave form of erythema occurring at first in patches on the face, the hands, or the upper part of the chest. They become of a vivid carmine or lake color, and are followed by severe constitutional symptoms. [J. L. Milton, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1886, p. 816.]—**D. gangrænosa.** Gangrenous inflammation of the skin, especially certain forms of spontaneous gangrene of the skin, such as erythema gangrænosum and gangræna symmetrica (*q. v.*). [G, 63.]—**D. herpetiformis** [Duhring]. A form of cutaneous disease consisting of superficial inflammatory efflorescences, multiform in character, most commonly vesicular, which tend to occur in groups, resembling the arrangement of the vesicles of herpes. It is attended with severe itching, and is especially characterized by a disposition to successive relapses at varying intervals of weeks or months. It is regarded as identical in its nature with the impetigo herpetiformis of Hebra, which is considered one of its varieties. [G.]—**D. herpetiformis bullosa** [Duhring]. A variety resembling d. herpetiformis vesiculosa, with which it is often associated, but in which the efflorescences form bullæ. The latter may be tense or flaccid, rounded or flat, with a base but slightly inflamed, and after rupture form yellowish, greenish, or brownish crusts. [G.]—**D. herpetiformis erythematosa** [Duhring]. A variety characterized by erythematous spots, resembling the efflorescences of urticaria, but more diffuse, or the lesions of erythema multiforme. The spots at first are of a bright-red color, afterward becoming darker and violaceous, or mottled, yellowish, and pigmented. Discrete in the beginning, they afterward unite to form confluent patches bounded by gyrate borders. [G.]—**D. herpetiformis pustulosa** [Duhring]. A variety differing from the vesicular and bullous forms in that the lesions are pustular and are attended with more markedly inflammatory areolæ. It may occur in annular forms, sometimes with concentric rings resembling those of herpes iris. [G.]—**D. herpetiformis vesiculosa** [Duhring]. The most common form of d. herpetiformis, characterized by vesicles varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea, usually distended and unaccompanied by areolæ, often widely distributed over the body or a certain region, but with a tendency to form groups consisting of two, three, or more vesicles, which usually remain discrete, though they sometimes coalesce. Till they rupture they are attended with a severe itching, burning, or pricking sensation. [G.]—**D. medicamentosa.** D. due to the toxic action of a drug. [G.]—**D. papillaris.** Of Kaposi, a disease characterized by recurrent fibromata of the skin. [C. Heitzman, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 16, 1889, p. 549.]—**D. papillaris capillitii.** An inflammatory disease of the scalp characterized by an eruption of small papules, or by incrusted, secreting papillomatous growths, followed by scar-like patches upon which the hair is either absent or appears atrophic, growing in scattered tufts. [G.]—**D. per decubitum.** Ger., *Durchliegen*. Syn.: *decubitus*. Inflammation of the skin or of the deeper tissues due to prolonged pressure upon certain parts in patients long confined to bed; associated usually with a low state of vitality or with nervous disease. [G.]—**Dermatitides phlegmonosæ.** Ger., *Hautphlegmonen, tiefgreifende Hautentzündungen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the second order of the first class, embracing phlegmonous inflammations of the skin, viz.: "diffuse," "localized," and "engorgement" phlegmons. [G.]—**D. polymorpha pruriginosa chronica.** A pruriginous variety of the d. herpetiformis of Duhring. [Brocq., "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," viii, 5, p. 224.]—**D. repens** [H. R. Crocker]. A creeping eczematous affection of the hand. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 23, p. 1204.]—**Dermatitides simplices.** Ger., *einfache Entzündungsprocesse der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification, the first class, that of simple or uncomplicated inflammations of the skin, including dermatitides catarrhales and phlegmonosæ. [G.]—**D. symptomatica.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. traumatica.** D. due to mechanical injury. [G, 3.]—**D. tuberosa.** A d. characterized by the formation of tuberous outgrowths. [R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 477.]—**D. variolosa.** See *Variolous* rash.—**D. venenata.** D. produced by acrid or poisonous agents. [G, 5.]—**D. zoonotica.** Inflammation of the skin due to infection with an animal poison. [G, 27.]—**Exfoliative d.** Lat., *d. exfoliativa*. Fr., *dermatite exfoliatrice* (2d def.). 1. Wilson's term for pityriasis rubra. [G, 1.] 2. Certain other affections characterized by exfoliation of the skin, but the precise nature of which, as well as their relation to each other, is undetermined. [G.] Cf. *D. exfoliativa neonatorum, Recurring exfoliative d., Recurrent exfoliative* erythema, and *Desquamative scarlatiniform* erythema.—**Malignant papillary d. of the nipple.** See *Paget's* disease *of the nipple*.—**Recurring exfoliative d.** A disease described by L. D. Bulkley ["Arch. of Dermat.," iv, 1878, p. 227], in which recurring attacks of exfoliative d. affected the hands and feet.

DERMATOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ob(o^{2}b)'-i^2-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and βιοῦν, to live. Fr., *dermatobie*. A genus of the *Œstridæ*. [A, 321.]—**D. noxialis.** Fr., *ver macaque* (ou *moyoquil*). Syn.: *Œstrus hominis*. A species the eggs of which are deposited beneath the skin of man and other mammals, where the larvæ cause considerable local irritation. [L, 321.]

DERMATOBLASTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Kützing, a suborder of the *Eremospermeæ*, comprising the *Ulvaceæ, Phycoserideæ*, and *Enteromorpheæ*; subsequently comprising the *Protodermaceæ, Ulvaceæ, Enteromorpheæ, Diplostromieæ*, and *Dictyosiphoneæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DERMATOCARPEUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{5}s(u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *dermatocarpe*. Ger., *hautfruchtig*. Having the gongyli disposed on a fructiferous membrane. The *Dermatocarpa* are an order of the *Engastriocarpi*, comprising the divisions *Trichosperma, Gymnosperma*, and *Sarcosperma*. The *Dermatocarpeæ* are: 1. Of Eschweiler, a cohort of *Lichenes*, consisting of *Solarina, Dermatocarpon, Gyrophora, Endocarpon, Capitularia*, and *Peltidea*. 2. Of Arnold, a tribe of the *Endocarpaceæ*, consisting of *Dermatocarpon, Placidium, Catopyrenium*, and *Lithoicea*. The *Dermatocarpi* are: 1. Of Persoon, an order of the *Angeiocarpi*, comprising the divisions *Trichospermi, Gymnospermi*, and *Sarcospermi*. 2. Of Leman, a section of the *Angeiocarpi*, comprising *Gymnosporangeium, Puccinia*, and *Uredo*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DERMATOCELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)"a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-lu^{2}l(lu^{4}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dermatocellulit'idos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and *cellula*, a cell (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]

DERMATOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dermatocholos'eos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and χόλος, bile. See Icterus.

DERMATOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k'-(o^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dermatochys'eos* (*-och'ysis*). From δέρμα, the skin, and χύσις, a pouring. Ger., *Hautwassersucht*. Dropsy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOCRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)-i(e)'a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and κρατεῖν, to control. See Dermatiatria.

DERMATODECTES (Lat.), n. m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-de^{2}k(dak)'tez(tas). From δέρμα, the skin, and δήκτης, a biter. Fr., *dermatodecte*. Ger., *D*. A genus of the *Acaridæ*, several species of which are found on the domesticated animals. [L, 196.]

DERMATODES (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). See Dermatoid.

DERMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *dermatodynie*. See Dermatalgia.

DERMATODYSCHROIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-kroi(ch^{2}roi)'a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, δυς, (see *Dys-**), and χροιά, coloration. Abnormal coloration of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOGEN, n. Du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-je^{2}n. From δέρμα, the skin, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *dermatogène*. The layer of nascent epidermis (primary meristem) at the growing point of a stem, leaf, etc. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DERMATOGRAPHY, n. Du^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *dermatographia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *dermatographie*. See Dermatology.

DERMATOID, adj. Du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-oid. Gr., δερματώδης (from δέρμα, the skin, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *dermatodes*. Fr., *dermatoïde*. Ger., *hautartig*. It., *dermatoide*. Sp., *dermatoideo*. Resembling skin; in botany, having the consistence or thickness of leather or skin (said of some *Fungi* having a d. cap). [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATOKERAS (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}k'-e^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *dermatoker'atos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and κέρας, a horn. See Cornu *cutaneum*.

DERMATOLOGY, n. Du^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dermatologia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dermatologie*. Ger., *Dermatologie, Hautlehre*. It., *dermatologia*. Sp., *dermatologia*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the skin, the hair, and the nails.

DERMATOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *dermatolys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From δέρμα, the skin, and λύσις, a loosening. Fr., *dermatolysie*. Ger., *Ablösung der Haut*. It., Sp., *dermatolisia*. Syn.: *chalastodermia, cutis pendula, pachydermatocele*. A form of abnormal growth of the skin usually affecting circumscribed areas, attended with the production of soft, loose, or pendulous folds of the integument, due to excessive development of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and sometimes associated with hypertrophy of the entire skin, together with its appendages. The term has also been applied to a condition of extensibility and elasticity of the skin whereby the integument can be drawn out from the body in broad folds, which afterward subside on being released. [G.] Cf. Fibroma *cutis* and Elephantiasis *Arabum*.

DERMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *dermatom'atos* (*-is*). A tumor of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *dermatomalacie*. Ger., *Hauterweichung*. A softening of the skin. [L, 50.]

DERMATOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. See Melasma.

DERMATOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-se(ka)'tez(te^{2}s). Of Reichenbach (1828), an order of *Fungi*, comprising the *Gasteromycetes* and *Hymenomycetes*; afterward (1837) the *Sphæriacei, Lycoperdacei*, and *Hymenini*, which families were adopted by Rabenhorst. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DERMATOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *dermatomycos'eos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *dermatomycose*. Ger., *Dermatomycose*. A disease of the skin dependent upon the growth of a vegetable parasite. In the pl., *dermatomycoses*, the 40th class in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases.—**D. achorina.** See Favus.—**D. barbæ nodosa.** Ger., *knotige Trichomykosis*. See Sycosis *parasitica*.—**D. circinata.** See *D. trichophytina*.—**D. diffusa.** See Fima *imbricata*.—**D. favosa.** Favus of the skin (not including favus of the hair or nails). [G.]—**D. furfuracea.** Fr., *pityriasis parasitaire, crasse parasitaire*. Ger., *Kleienflechte*. It., *pitiriasi versicolorata*. Tinea versicolor; a parasitic disease of the epidermis due to the presence of the *Microsporon furfur*. It occurs in the form of round or irregularly shaped patches of a yellowish-brown, buff, or tawny color, sometimes slightly reddened by hyperæmia, and often attended with a slight furfuraceous desquamation. It is found most commonly upon the chest, abdomen, neck, axilla, arm, back, groin, or inner side of the thigh. The separate patches tend to coalesce, and may thus form discolored areas of large extent. [G, 4.]—**D. maculo-vesiculosa.** Ringworm of the body; ringworm affecting the general cutaneous surface, either in the form of dry, round, scaly spreading patches, or of gradually enlarging vesicular rings (herpes circinatus). [G, 4.] Cf. Mycosis *trichophytina*, Herpes *tonsurans maculosus*, and Herpes *tonsurans vesiculosus*.—**D. marginata** [Auspitz]. See Eczema *marginatum*.—**D. palmellina** [Pick]. A parasitic disease affecting the hairs of the axillæ, the chest, the backs of the hands, the inner surfaces of the thighs, and the pubes. According to Pick, it is characterized by the presence either of small oblong or rounded spores, occurring singly or in groups, or of zoogloea which are adherent to the hairs. ["Tagbl. d. deutsch. Naturforscherversammlung in Gratz," 1875; (G).]—**D. pustulosa.** See Impetigo *contagiosa*.—**D. tonsurans.** See Tinea *tonsurans*.—**D. trichophytina.** Ringworm of the skin proper (not affecting the hair or nails), including *d. maculo-vesiculosa, d. marginata*, and *d. diffusa*. [G.] Cf. Mycosis *trichophytina*.

DERMATOMYOME (Fr.), n. De^{2}rm-a^3-to-me-om. From δέρμα, the skin, and μῦς, a muscle. A myoma of the skin. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATONEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ne^{2}m'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3. Of Wallroth, a division of the *Dermatophykei*, comprising the subdivisions *Arthronemata, Gryphonemata*, and *Trichonemata*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DERMATONEURIA (Lat.), **DERMATONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-nu^2'ri^2-a^3, -nu^2-ro'si^{2}s. From δέρμα, the skin, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *dermatonévrose*. Ger., *Hautnervenleiden*. A neurosis of the skin. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**Dermatoneurosis indicatrix** [Leloir]. A skin eruption due to a nervous disease, appearing as a forerunner of its graver manifestations and indicating disorder in some part of the nervous system, central or peripheral. ["Ann. de derm. et de syphil.," x, 1889, No. 5; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 12, 1889, p. 418.]

DERMATONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Dermatonose, Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin; in the pl., *dermatonosi* (not *dermatonoses*), of Fuchs, idiopathic skin diseases. [G, 5.]—**Neuropathic dermatonosi.** Ger., *neuropathischen Dermatonosen*. Cutaneous diseases of nervous origin, comprising *Angeioneuroses, Trophoneuroses*, and *Idioneuroses*. [G.]

DERMATO-PATHOLOGY, n. Du^{5}rm''a^{2}t-o-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dermatopathologia* (from δέρμα, the skin, πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dermatopathologie*. Ger., *Dermatopathologie, Lehre von den Hautkrankheiten*. The pathology of the skin. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATOPATHY, n. Du^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *dermatopathia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *dermatopathie*. Ger., *Hautleiden*. It., *dermatopatia*. Sp., *dermatopatia*. Any disease of the skin. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATOPERISCLEROSIS (Lat.), **DERMATOPERISCLERYSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'si^{2}s, -i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and περισκληρύνειν, to harden throughout. Dryness and induration of the skin. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and φαγεῖν, to eat. A genus of the *Acarina*. [L, 183.]—**D. bovis** [Fürstenberg]. Syn.: *Chorioptes spathiferus* [Megnin], *Symbiotes spathiferus, Symbiotes bovis* (seu *equi*) [Gerlach]. A species parasitic upon horses and cows and occasionally upon man. [L, 183.]

DERMATOPHILI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'-i^{2}l-i(e). From δέρμα, the skin, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ger., *Haarbalgmilben*. A family of the *Acarina*. [L, 340, 353.]

DERMATOPHONE, n. Du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-fon. Ger., *Dermatophon*. A flexible stethoscope with a diaphragm of thin soft rubber stretched over the objective end; used in dermatophony (*q. v.*). [P. Guttmann (A, 319).]

DERMATOPHONY, n. Du^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o^{2}f'on-i^2. From δέρμα, the skin, and φωνή, a sound. Ger., *Dermatophonie*. Of Hüter and Voltolini, auscultation of the skin by means of the dermatophone, by which, it has been said, a murmur produced by the flow of blood in the cutaneous capillaries may be heard. [P. Guttmann (A, 319).]

DERMATOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. See Lagophthalmus.

DERMATOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *dermatophyma'tos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *dermatophyme*. Ger., *Hautgeschwulst*. A cutaneous tumor. [G.]—**D. venereum.** See Condyloma.

DERMATOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and φυτόν, a plant. 1. Vegetable cutaneous parasites. 2. Of Nitzsch, the appendages of the skin (feathers, horns, etc.). [L, 194.]

DERMATOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pla(pla^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and πλάσσειν, to form. Ger., *Ueberhäutung*. Of Unna, reparative growth of the derma. ["Berl. klin. Wchnsch," Aug. 27, 1883, p. 533 (G).]

DERMATOPLASTY, n. Du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Fr., *dermatoplastie*. Ger., *Dermatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the skin. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATOPNONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p-no^{2}n(non)'ta^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *dermatopnontes*. Invertebrates whose respiration is cutaneous. [L, 80.]

DERMATOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p-so're(ra^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, an order of *Lichenes*, including the suborders *Gasteropsoræ* and *Apotheciopsoræ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DERMATOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and πτερόν, a wing. The *Fossiculidæ*. [L.]

DERMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *dermatorrhagie*. Ger., *Hautblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the skin. [G.]

DERMATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dermatorrhée*. Ger., *Ausfluss aus der Haut*. A muco-serous discharge from the skin. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DERMATOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-skle^{2}r(sklar)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dermatoscleros'eos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Fr., *dermatosclérose*. Ger., *Hautverhärtung*. Induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DERMATOSCROFULA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-skro^{2}f'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See Scrofuloderma.

DERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dermatos'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *dermatose*. Ger., *Dermatose, Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**Angeioneurotic dermatoses.** Ger., *angeioneurotische Dermatosen*. Syn.: *angeioneuroses of the skin*. Dermatoses characterized by a general disturbance of vascular tension, associated with more or less pronounced inflammatory excitement at the surface of the skin [Auspitz]. They constitute Auspitz's second class of skin diseases, including "infectious," "toxic," and "essential" angeioneuroses of the skin. [G.]—**Engorgement dermatoses.** Ger., *Stauungs-Dermatosen*. Dermatoses characterized by passive disorder of the

circulation, associated with impairment of venous and lymphatic absorption. [G, 4.]—**Hæmorrhagic dermatoses.** Lat., *hæmorrhagicæ cutaneæ.* Fr., *dermatoses hémorrhagiques.* Ger., *hæmorrhagische Dermatosen.* In Auspitz's classification of diseases of the skin, the fifth class, that of hæmorrhagic affections, characterized by an escape of red blood-corpuscles from the cutaneous blood-vessels, unaccompanied by inflammation or stasis. They are divided into "traumatic" and "essential" hæmorrhages. [G, 4.]—**Neurotic dermatoses.** Ger., *neurotische Dermatosen.* In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the third class, comprising "dermatoses due to disease of sensory (and also of trophic) nerves." They are divided into two families. The first, consisting of those which have a cyclic (*i. e.*, self-limited) course, includes herpes zoster and herpes febrilis; the second, consisting of those with an acyclic course, includes "neurotic inflammatory processes of the skin" (see ERYTHANTHEMA *neuriticum*), "neurotic œdemas of the skin," "neurotic atrophies of the skin," and "neurotic necroses of the skin." [G, 4.]

DERMATOSOMES, n. pl. Du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-o-somz. From δέρμα, the skin, and σῶμα, a body. Of Weisner, the knob-like thickenings in the spindle threads of a dividing nucleus. The fusion of these forms the cell-plate. [J.]

DERMATOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and σπασμός, a spasm. See CUTIS *anserina.*

DERMATOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-ma^3-to-ske^{2}l-e^{2}t. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMATOSTRUMA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-stru^2(stru)'ma^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and *struma*, scrofula. See SCROFULODERMA.

DERMATOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-si^{2}f(su^{6}f)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. See SYPHILIDE.—**D. erythematosa.** See *Syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**D. erythematosa circinata.** See *Annular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.

DERMATOTHALLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'le(la^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a division of the *Gymnothalamæ*, consisting of the *Dictyoteæ*, *Sporochneæ*, and *Laminarieæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DERMATOTHECIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-(o^3)-the(tha)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. An order of the *Hymenocarpi*, consisting of *Clavaria, Geoglossum, Ramaria, Spathularia, Leotia, Helvella, Peziza, Moschella, Ascobolus, Helotium, Stilbum*, and *Ægerita.* The *Dermatothecii* are a division of *Fungi*, comprising the subdivisions *Clavæformes, Gymnodermata, Helvelloidei*, and *Cupulæformes.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DERMATOTHERAPEIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-the^{2}r-a^3-pi'(pe^2'i^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The therapeutics of skin diseases. [L.]

DERMATOTOMY, n. Du^{5}rm-a^{2}t-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *dermatotomia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *dermatotomie.* Ger., *Hautzerlegung.* 1. Dissection of the skin. 2. The anatomy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOTRAUMA [Fuchs] (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-tra^4'(tra^3'u^4)-ma^3. Gen., *dermatotraum'atos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *dermatotraume.* Ger., *Hautwunde.* Traumatism of the skin. [G, 5.]

DERMATOTYLOMA (Lat.), **DERMATOTYLOSIS** (Lat.), **DERMATOTYLUS** (Lat.), n's n., f., and m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)-lo'ma^3, -si^{2}s, -o^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and τύλωμα, τύλωσις, or τύλος, a callosity. Fr., *dermatotylome.* See CALLOSITY.

DERMATOTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)-po'si^{2}s. Syn.: *febris intermittens larvata in cute.* Periodically recurring neuralgia of the skin, due to malaria. [G, 5.]

DERMATOXERASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}z(o^{2}x)-e^{2}r(ar)-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ξηρασία, dryness. Dryness of the skin, xeroderma. [G, 2.]

DERMATOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., *dermatozoaires.* Ger., *Dermatozoën.* 1. Animal parasites of the skin. [G.] 2. Of Oken, the invertebrates. [L, 121.]

DERMATOZOONOSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-zo-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-i(e). From δέρμα, the skin, ζῶον, an animal, and νόσος, disease. Diseases of the skin due to animal parasites. [G.]

DERMATATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rof(ro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Fr., *dermatrophie.* Ger., *Hautatrophie.* Atrophy of the skin. [G.]

DERME (Fr.), n. De^{2}rm. See CORIUM.

DERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dermées.* 1. Of Fries, a division of the *Cupulatæ*, comprising *Ditiola*, etc. The *Dermei* are: 1. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Phascidiei* (of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Phacidiacei*; of Endlicher, a subtribe of the same), comprising *Dermia, Cenangium*, and *Heterosphæria.* 2. Of Rabenhorst, a division of *Cupulati*, comprising *Stictis* and *Cenangium.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DERMECPNOE (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^{2}k'no(pno^2)-e(a). Gen., *dermec'pnoes.* From δέρμα, the skin, ἐκ, from, and πνοή, a breathing. Ger., *Hautausdünstung.* Cutaneous transpiration. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DERMECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Fr., *dermectasie.* Ger., *Hautausdehnung.* See DERMATOLYSIS.

DERMELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **DERMELCOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. De^{2}rm-e^{2}l-se, -ko-ze. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ulceration of the skin. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

DERMELMINTHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^{2}l-minth-i^2-a(a^3)'sis. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Ger., *Hautwurmsucht.* Any animal parasitic disease of the skin. [G, 33.]

DERMENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^{2}n^2'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *dermenchys'eos* (*-en'chysis*). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἔγχυσις, an injection. Subcutaneous injection. [L, 57 (α, 21).]

DERMENTÈRE (Fr.), n. De^{2}rm-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}r. From δέρμα, the skin, and ἔντερον, an intestine. The chorion of the intestinal mucous membrane. [De Blainville (L).]

DERMEPENTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^2-pe^{2}n'-the^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dermepenthes'eos* (*-en'thesis*). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἐπένθεσις, insertion. Skin-grafting. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1888, p. 187 (α, 25).]

DERMESTES (Lat.), n. m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^{2}st(ast)'ez(as). Gr., δερμηστής. A genus of the *Dermestidæ*, which includes a number of species destructive of fabrics. The *Dermestidæ*, or *Dermestini*, are a family of the *Coleoptera*, including *Anthrenus, Attagenus, Dermestes*, etc. [L, 180, 354.]

DERMEXANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-e^{2}x-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dermexanthes'eos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and ἐξάνθησις, an eruption. A rash; in the pl., *dermexantheses*, Fuch's third class of skin diseases, embracing, besides the exanthemata, miliaria, erysipelas, erythema, urticaria, herpes, and pemphigus. [G, 5.]

DERMHÆMAL, adj. Du^{5}rm-hem'a^{2}l. From δέρμα, the skin, and αἷμα, blood. Relating to or connected with the hæmal spine of a vertebra, and with the skin. [L, 14.]

DERMIC, adj. Du^{5}rm'i^{2}k. See DERMAL.

DERMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-me. Any disease of the skin. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

DERMIEN (Fr.), adj. De^{2}r-me-a^{3}n^2. See DERMAL.

DERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'i^{2}s. See DERMA.

DERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Fr., *dermite.* See DERMATITIS.

DERMO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-do^{2}m-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From δέρμα, the skin, and *abdomen*, the belly. Pertaining to the skin of the abdominal region. [L, 14.]

DERMOBLASTUS [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *dermoblaste.* Ger., *Hautkeim.* A vegetable embryo in which the cotyledon consists of a membrane that ruptures in an irregular manner. [L, 180.]

DERMOBRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *dermobranche.* Ger., *hautkeimig.* Having the gills situated upon the skin. The *Dermobranchiata* are an order or family of the *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 42, 180.]

DERMOCYMA (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)'ma^3. Gen., *dermocym'atos* (*-is*). From δέρμα, the skin, and κῦμα, the fœtus. Fr., *dermocyme.* Ger., *Dermocyme.* See FŒTUS *inclusus.*

DERMODES (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-od'ez(as). See DERMATOID.

DERMODONT, adj. Du^{5}rm'o-do^{2}nt. From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *dermodonte.* Ger., *hautzähnig.* Having teeth implanted in the skin. [L, 41.]

DERMO-ÉPIDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. De^{2}r-mo-a-pe-de^{2}r-mek. Consisting partly of corium and partly of epidermis (said of bits of skin used in skin-grafting). [Reverdin (E).]

DERMOGASTRIC, adj. Du^{5}rm-o-ga^{2}st'ri^{2}k. From δέρμα, the skin, and γαστήρ, the belly. Pertaining to the skin, and to a digestive cavity. [L, 176.]

DERMOGRAPHY, n. Du^{5}rm-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMOHÆMAL, adj. Du^{5}rm-o-hem'a^{2}l. See DERMHÆMAL.

DERMOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-hem'(ha^3'-e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See DERMÆMIA.

DERMOIC, adj. Du^{5}rm-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *dermoïque.* See DERMAL.

DERMOID, adj. Du^{5}rm'oid. See DERMATOID; as a n., a d. cyst.

DERMOLABIALIS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-la(la^3)-bi^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From δέρμα, the skin, and *labium*, a lip. Pertaining to the skin and the lips. [L, 14.]

DERMOLOGY, n. Du^{5}rm-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMOMUSCULAR, adj. Du^{5}rm-o-mu^{3}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. From δέρμα, the skin, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *dermomusculaire.* Pertaining to the skin and to the muscles (said of embryonic tissues from which they are developed). [L, 176.]

DERMONA (Ar.), **DERMONE** (Ar.), n's. Probably the *Meloë tuccius* and *Mylabris terebrosa*, used in Arabia as a remedy against hydrophobia; said to cure madness if administered within twenty minutes after the bite. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 21).]

DERMONEURAL, adj. Du^{5}rm-o-nu^2'ra^{2}l. From δέρμα, the skin, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Pertaining to a neural spine and the skin. [L, 14.]

DERMONEUROSE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-mo-nu^5-roz. An affection of the skin due to some perturbation of the cutaneous nerves. [α, 18.]—**D. stéréographique.** A d. characterized by an elevation of the skin corresponding in size and form to the object which, in touching or irritating the skin, produced the elevation. It is caused by an extravasation of serum from the capillaries and can be distinctly felt by the finger. ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1889, p. 8 (α, 18).]

DERMONOSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-nos-(no^{2}s)-o^{2}l-oj(og^2)′i^2-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *dermonosologie.* Ger., *Hautkrankheitslehre.* See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMO-PAPILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. De^{2}r-mo-pa^3-pe-la^{2}r. Pertaining to the papillary layer of the derma. [A, 385 (α, 18).]

DERMOPHLÉBITE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-mo-fla-bet. From δέρμα, the skin, and φλέψ, a vein. Inflammation of the veins of the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMOPHYLLA PENDULINA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′la^3. See BRYONIA *ficifolia.*

DERMOPHYMIE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-mo-fe-me. From δέρμα, the skin, and φύμα, a swelling. A tubercular outgrowth from the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMOPHYTE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-mo-fet. See DERMATOPHYTE.

DERMOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and πτέρον, a wing. Fr., *dermoptère.* Ger., *hautflugelig.* Having membranous wings or fins; as a n., in the n. or m. pl., *Dermoptera*, or *Dermopteri*: 1. Of Owen, a subclass of the *Hæmatocrya.* 2. Of Illiger, the *Cheiroptera.* 3. Of Duméril, a family of the *Holobranchia.* 4. Of Degeer and Clairville, an order of insects. [L, 14, 41, 180.]

DERMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f., **DERMORRHÉMIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3, de^{2}r-mo-ra-me. See DERMATORRHAGIA.

DERMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. See DERMATORRHŒA.

DERMORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From δέρμα, the skin, and ῥυγχός, the snout. Fr., *dermorrhynque.* Ger., *hautschnabelig.* Having the beak covered with epidermis. The *Dermorrhynchi* are a family of the palmipeds. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 41, 180.]

DERMOSCLERITES, n. pl. Du^{5}rm-o-skler′itz. From δέρμα, the skin, and σκληρύνειν, to harden. Spicules found in the tissues of some of the *Gorgonidæ.* [L, 147.]

DERMOSE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-moz. The cellulose of the cells of barks. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DERMOSKELETON, n. Du^{5}rm-o-ske^{2}l′e^{2}t-u^{3}n. Fr., *dermosquelette.* See EXOSKELETON.

DERMOSPORIUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *dermosporé.* Resembling the *Dermosporium* (a genus of *Fungi*); as a n., in the m. pl., *Dermosporii*, a tribe or division of the *Tubercularinii.* [B, 170 (α, 24); L, 41.]

DERMOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. De^{2}r-mo-ske^{2}l-e^{2}t. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *dermostenos'eos (-is).* From δέρμα, the skin, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *dermosténose.* Ger., *Hautverengerung.* Tightening of the skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERMOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}st-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *dermostos'eos (-is).* From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀστεόν, a bone. Ossification occurring in the derma. [L, 294.]

DERMO-SUPRA-OCCIPITALE (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-su^2(su)-pra^3-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′le(la). A dermal ossification connected with the skin overlying the supra-occipital region. [L, 176.]

DERMOSYNOVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-o-vi(we)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *dermosynovit'idos (-is).* For deriv., see DERMA and SYNOVITIS. Inflammation of the skin and of a subcutaneous bursa. [G.]—**D. plantaris ulcerosa** [Gosselin]. Perforating ulcer of the foot; a severe suppuration in the sole of the foot, proceeding from inflammation of the bursa beneath a callosity. [A, 326 (α, 21); G, 81.]

DERMOSYPHIE (Fr.), **DERMOSYPHILIDE, DERMOSYPHILIS**, n's. De^{2}r-mo-se-fe, du^{5}rm-o-si^{2}f′i^{2}l-ed, -i^{2}s. See SYPHILIDE.

DERMOTOMY, n. Du^{5}rm-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From δέρμα, the skin, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *dermotomie.* The anatomy or the dissection of the skin. [L, 109.]

DERMOTYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o(o^3)-til(tu^{6}l)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *dermotylos'eos (-is).* From δέρμα, the skin, and τύλωσις, induration. Fr., *dermotylose.* Ger., *Hautverhärtung.* Induration of the skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERMSKELETON, n. Du^{5}rm′ske^{2}l-e^{2}t-u^{3}n. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMYDROPS (Lat.), n. m. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)′id(u^{6}d)-ro^{2}ps-(rops). Gen., *dermydrop'os (-is).* From δέρμα, the skin, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy. Dropsy, or œdema, of the skin; in Struve's classification of skin diseases, an order including leucophlegmasia, anasarca, and œdema of the skin. [G, 33.]

DERMYPERPHLEBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(u^6)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-fle^{2}b-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *dermyperphlebos'eos (-is).* From δέρμα, the skin, ὑπέρ, beyond, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *dermyperphlébose.* Ger., *venöse Dermypertrophie.* Excessive vascularity of the skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERMYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(u^6)-pu^{5}r-(pe^{2}r)-trof(tro^{2}f)′i^2-a^3. From δέρμα, the skin, ὑπέρ, beyond, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *dermypertrophie.* Ger., *Hautübernährung.* Hypertrophy of the skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DÉROBÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ro-ba. 1. Robbed, stolen, private. 2. Worn out; said of the hoof of a horse's foot. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DÉROCHARGE (Fr.), n. Da-ro-cha^{3}rj′. The removal of the outer oxidized surface of a metal by means of dipping in an acid. [α, 27.]

DERODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}r-o(o^3)-di^{2}d′i^2(u^6)-mus(mu^{4}s). From δέρη, the neck, and δίδυμος, a twin. Fr., *dérodidyme.* Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having two heads and a single trunk, with one sternum and two vertebral columns. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DERODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}r-o^{2}d′i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See DERODIDYMUS.

DERONCUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}r-o^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From δέρη, the neck, and ὄγκος, a swelling. Ger., *Kropf.* See GOÎTRE.

DEROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2}r-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From δέρη, the neck, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *dérospasme.* Ger., *Halskrampf.* Cramp of the neck. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DEROSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}r-o(o^3)-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *derosphinx'eos (-is).* From δέρη, the neck, and σφίγξις, constriction. Strangulation. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DEROSTOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}r-o(o^3)-sto^{2}m′id-e(a^3-e^2). From δέρη, the neck, and στόμα, the mouth. A family of the *Rhabdocœla* having the mouth slightly behind the anterior margin. [L, 353.]

DEROTOMY, n. De^{2}r-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. From δέρη, the neck, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *dérotomie.* See DECAPITATION.

DEROTREMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}r-o(o^3)-tre^{2}m(tram)′a^3-ta^3. From δέρη, the neck, and τρῆμα, a perforation. Fr., *dérotrèmes.* Ger., *Derotremen.* A tribe of the *Urodela*, or of the *Caducibranchiata*, having gill-clefts on each side of the neck. [L, 11, 294, 353.]

DERRHIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}r′ri^{2}s. Gen., *der'rheos (-is).* Gr., δέῤῥις. Ger., *Thierhaut.* 1. The derma. 2. A rough condition of the skin. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DERRIS [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}r′ri^{2}s. A genus of the *Papilionaceæ.* [B, 48 (α, 14).]—**D. pinnata.** Fr., *d. penné.* A species indigenous to Cochin-China, where the root is employed as an ingredient of the masticatory, betel. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. uliginosa.** A species the stem and leaves of which (called *duvagaga*) are used by the Fijians to stupefy fish. ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," June 11, 1887, p. 586; A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DERTRON (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}r(de^{2}r)′tro^{2}n. Gr., δέρτρον. 1. An old name for the small intestine, and the omentum. 2. The beak of a bird. [A, 387; L, 94 (α, 21).] Cf. DERTRUM.

DERTROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}r(de^{2}r)-tro(tro^3)-the(tha)′ka^3. From δέρτρον, a beak, and θήκη, a covering. The covering of the end of a bird's beak. [L, 343.]

DERTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}r(de^{2}r)′tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., δέρτρον. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Kuppe* [Illiger]. The end of the superior maxilla of birds when it is separated from the rest of the maxilla by a furrow or is in any way different from it. [L, 180, 343.]

DERYPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}r-i(u^6)-po(po^3)-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′i^{2}s. From δέρη, the neck, and ὑποσφίγγειν, to constrict below. Strangulation. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DERYS, n. In Egypt, the *Trifolium alexandrinum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DÉSACCOUPLEMENT (Fr.), n. Daz-a^{3}k-up′l-ma^{3}n^2. The act of putting a stop to the process of copulation in the lower animals by separating the individuals. [A, 201 (α, 21).]

DÉSACIDIFICATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a^3-se-de-fe-ka^3-se-o^{3}n^2. The act or process of destroying the acidity of a substance. [L, 41.]

DÉSAGREGATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a^3-gra-ga^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See DISAGGREGATION.

DESAIGNES (Fr.), n. De^{2}z-e^{2}n-g′. A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there is an alkaline, chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DÉSALBUMINÉ (Fr.), adj. Daz-a^{3}l-bu-neen. Having an insufficient quantity of albumin. As a n., a person suffering from a loss of albumin. ["Union méd.," June 9, 1888, p. 874 (α, 21).]

DESALINATION, n. De-sa^{2}l-i^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *sal*, salt. The removal of saline substances, as from the blood in cholera. [D, 1.]

DÉSALTÉRANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a^{3}l-ta-ra^{3}n^2. Having the property of quenching thirst. [L, 105.]

DÉSANESTHÉSIANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a^{3}n-e^{2}s-ta-ze-a^{3}n^2. Having a tendency to rouse the system from a state of anæsthesia.

DESANIMANIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma(ma^3)′i^{2}n-a^3. From *de* priv., *animus*, the mind, and μανία, madness. Fr., *désanimanie.* Ger., *muthloser Wahnsinn.* Dementia. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DÉSARMÉ (Fr.), adj. Daz-a^{3}r-ma. See INERMIS.

DÉSARTÉRIALISATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a^{3}r-ta-re-a^{3}l-e-za^3-se-o^{3}n^2. The transition of blood from the arterial to the venous state. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DÉSARTICULATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a^{3}r-te-ku^6-la^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See DISARTICULATION.

DÉSASSIMILATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a^{3}s-e-me-la^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See DISASSIMILATION.

DÉSAZOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Daz-a^3-zo-ta. Deprived of nitrogen. [L, 41.]

DESBERS (Ar.), n. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [α, 24.]

DÉSCALORINÈSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-ka^3-lo-re-ne^{2}z. Of Baumes, a group of diseases attributed to defective production of heat. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DESCEMETITIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}s-e^{2}m-a-ti(te)′ti^{2}s. Fr., *descemétite.* Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet. [A, 326 (α, 21); F.] Cf. *Serous* IRITIS.

DESCENDENS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}s-se^{2}nd(ke^{2}nd)′e^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *descendent'is.* Descending; as a n., a descending structure.—**D.**

noni. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve given off at the point where it curves around the occipital artery, which passes down obliquely across the sheath of the carotid vessels (sometimes within it) to form a loop just below the middle of the neck with branches of the second and third cervical nerves. [L, 31, 142, 172.]

DESCENDING, adj. De-se2nd'i2n2 Lat., *descendens.* Fr., *descendant.* Ger., *absteigend.* Pursuing a downward course.

DESCENSIO (Lat.), n. f. De3s-se2n(ke2n)'si3-o. Gen., *descensio'nis.* See DESCENT.

DESCENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De2s-se2n(ke2n)-so'ri2-u3m(u4m). The furnace in which distillation *per descensum* was performed. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DESCENSUS (Lat.), n. m. De3s-se2n(ke2n)'su3s(su4s). See DESCENT.—**Aquæ d.** An obsolete term for cataract and glaucoma. [F.]—**D. funiculi umbilicalis.** Incomplete prolapse of the umbilical cord during parturition. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. ovariorum.** 1. The descent of the ovaries during fœtal life from the inner side of the Wolffian bodies to their normal position in the abdominal cavity. [L, 115.] 2. The change in position of the ovaries in the displacement of the uterus. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. testiculorum.** Fr., *descente des testicules.* Ger., *Hodensenkung.* The descent of the testicles into the scrotum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. uteri.** Fr., *descente de la matrice.* Ger., *Gebärmuttersenkung.* A moderate prolapse of the uterus.

DESCENT, n. De-se3nt'. Gr., κατάβασις. Lat., *descensio, descensus* (from *descendere,* to descend). Fr., *descente.* Ger., *Senkung* (1st def.), *Hinabsteigen* (1st def.), *Descendenz* (2d def.). It., *discendimento.* Sp., *descenso.* 1. The act of moving downward or the state of having moved downward. 2. Ancestral origin.—**D. of the fœtus.** Fr., *descente de la partie fœtale.* Ger., *Senkung des Fœtus.* The subsidence of the fœtus toward the close of gestation.—**D. of the testicles.** See DESCENSUS *testiculorum.*—**D. of the uterus.** See DESCENSUS *uteri.*—**Theory of d.** See *Transmutation* THEORY.

DES CHUTES, n. Da-shu6t'. A place in Wasco County, Oregon, where there are hot alkaline springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DESCISCENTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. De3s-si2s(ki2s)-se2n(ke2n)'tez(tas). Of Sprengel, a tribe of the *Syngenesiæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DÉSENFLURE (Fr.), n. Daz-a3n3-flu6r. The subsidence of a swelling. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSENGRÈNEMENT (Fr.), n. Daz-a3n3-gre2n-ma3n3. The separation of parts that are naturally joined, such as a nail and its matrix, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSÉQUILIBRATION (Fr.), n. Da-za-ke-le-bra3-se-o3n3. Loss of harmony in the mental faculties, characterized by the consciousness of a mental condition verging on insanity : attributed to the dual action of the two cerebral hemispheres. [Luys (a, 18).]

DÉSERTICOLE (Fr.), adj. Da-ze3r-te-kol. Growing in deserted places (said of plants). [L, 42.]

DÉSERT OLFACTIF (Fr.), n. Da-ze3r o3l-fak-tef. The atrophied or slightly developed portion of the cerebrum of animals with feeble olfactory faculty which corresponds to the olfactory centre of more highly endowed animals. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1878, p. 456 (L).]

DESERT-ROD, n. De3z'u6rt-ro3d. The genus *Eremostachys.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DÉSESPOIR DES PEINTRES (Fr.), n. Daz-e3s-pwa3r da pa2n2t'r. The *Saxifraga umbrosa.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DESESSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-se3s'si2-o. Gen., *desession'is.* From *desidere,* to go to stool. The act of going to stool. [L, 94.]

DESFONTAINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-fo3n3-te3n'e2-e(a3-e3). Of Endlicher, a family of the *Tubifloræ incertæ sedis,* consisting of the genus *Desfontainea.* The *Desfontainieæ* are a tribe of the *Gentianeæ,* a section of the *Cestrineæ,* or a family of the *Solanacei,* consisting of the same genus. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESHARA (Ar.), n. The *Abutilon indicum.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DÉSHYDRATATION (Fr.), n. Daz-e-dra3-ta3-se-o3n3. See DEHYDRATION.

DÉSHYDROGENATION (Fr.), n. Daz-e-dro-zha-na3-se-o3n3. See DEHYDROGENATION.

DESICCANT, adj. De2s'i3k-a3nt. Lat., *desiccans* (from *desiccare,* to dry up). Fr., *desséchant.* Causing desiccation.

DESICCATION, n. De2s-i3k-a'shu3n. Lat., *desiccatio.* Fr., *desiccation.* Ger., *Austrocknung.* It., *disseccazione.* Sp., *desecación.* The act or process of drying up. [D, 3.]

DESICCATIVE, adj. De2s'i3k-a-ti2v. See DESICCANT.

DESICCATOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-si2k-ka(ka3)'tor ; in Eng., de2s'i2k-at-o2r. Gen., *desiccator'is.* From *desiccare,* to dry. A vessel containing anhydrous sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, or some other strongly hygroscopic substance. When a body to be dried is placed either above or alongside of the acid, etc., in the d., which is made air-tight, the latter abstracts water from the former. [L.]

DESIGNATIO (Lat.), n. f. De2s-i2g-na(na3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *designatio'nis.* That part of a prescription which enumerates the ingredients and their quantities. [B, 10.]

DÉSINENCE (Fr.), n. Da-se-na3n3s. Lat., *desinentia* (from *desinere,* to terminate). Of De Candolle, the special manner in which a vegetable organ or lobe terminates. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DÉSINFECTANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a2n3-fe3k-ta3n2. See DISINFECTANT.

DESINFECTION (Ger.), **DÉSINFECTION** (Fr.), n's. Dasen-fe3k-tse-on', daz-a2n2-fe2k-se-o3n2. See DISINFECTION.

DESINFICIENS (Lat.), **DESINFICIREND** (Ger.), adj's. De2s-i2n-fi2s(fek)-i2-e2nz(ans), -fe-tser'e2nd. See DISINFECTANT.

DÉSINTERCALATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a2n3-te2r-ka3l-a3-se-o3n3. A term used by Debove ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 91] in the expression "d. de la substance grise de la moelle lombaire," applied to Ehrlich and Brieger's process of producing necrosis limited to the gray matter by temporary ligation of the aorta, that structure not being able to regain its vitality after a duration of anæmia which does not kill the white matter.

DESIPIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-si2p-i2-e3n'shi3(ti3)-a3. From *desipere,* to be foolish. Of Willis, a diseased perversion of the mental faculties, including hallucinations, delirium, frenzy, melancholy, and fatuity. [a, 18.]

DESJARRETADERA (Sp.), n. De2s-ha3r-ra-ta3-da'ra3. In Colombia, the *Passiflora coriacea.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DESMA (Lat.), n. n. De2z(de2s)'ma3. Gen., *des'matos (-is).* Gr., δέσμα. See BANDAGE and LIGAMENT.

DESMACHYMATOUS, adj. De2s-ma3-ki2m'a2t-u3s. Pertaining to or of the nature of desmachyme. [L, 121.]

DESMACHYME, n. De2s'ma3-kim. From δέσμα, a bond, and χύμα, something poured out. A layer consisting principally of desmacytes, found in the cortex of certain sponges. [L, 121.]

DESMACIDONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2z(de2s)-ma3-si2d(ki2d)-o3n'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Monaxonia.* [L, 121.]

DESMACYTE, n. De2s'ma3 sit. From δέσμα, a bond, and κύτος, a cell. A connective-tissue cell. [L, 121.]

DESMALEPITHEL (Ger.), n. De2s'ma3l-a-pe-te2l. See DESMEPITHEL.

DESMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma2l(ma3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From δέσμα, a ligament, and ἄλγος, pain. Neuralgia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMAMŒBA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma3-me'(mo2'e2)-ba3. From δέσμα, a bond, and ἀμοιβή, alternation. A connective-tissue cell regarded as an amœboid formation. [L, 221.]

DESMANOMALIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma2n(ma3n)-o-ma(ma3)'li2-a3. Gen., *desmanomal'ias.* From δέσμα, a ligament, and ἀνωμαλία, an anomaly. Fr., *desmanomalie.* Ger., *Bänderabweichung.* An anomaly of a ligament. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. De2s-ma2n(ma3n)'thu3s(thu4s). Fr., *desmanthe.* Of Willdenow, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Eumimoseæ.* The *Desmantheæ* are a tribe of the *Mimoseæ,* consisting of *Desmanthus.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. brachylobus.** An erect, smooth-stemmed herb, found along the Mississippi. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. cinereus.** The *Dichrostachys cinerea.* [B, 180.]—**D. natans, D. triquetrus.** Ger., *schwimmender Büschelzopf.* A species indigenous to the East Indies and southern Asia ; used as a tonic in dyspepsia and in kidney disease, and externally in inflammatory swellings. In Cochin-China, the leaves are eaten as a salad. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMARETIA ACULEATA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma3r-e(a)'shi2(ti3)-a3. Fr., *d. à aiguillons.* Ger., *stachelige Pinselstaude.* A melanospermous *Alga,* indigenous to the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, constituting one of the ingredients of Corsican moss. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma2t(ma3t)-a2l(a3l)'ji2(gi2)-a3. See DESMALGIA.

DESMATECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma2t(ma3t)-e3k-ta(ta3)'zi3(si2)-a3. See DESMECTASIS.

DESMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma2t(ma3t)-i(e)'ti3s. See DESMITIS.

DESMATODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2s-ma3t(ma3t)-o(o3)-do2nt'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *desmatodontées.* 1. Of Hampe, a family of the *Musci,* comprising *Barbula* and *Trichostomum.* 2. Of Rabenhorst, a section of the *Stegocarpi,* comprising the *Pottiaceæ, Trichostomeæ,* and *Distichiaceæ.* The *Desmatodontoideæ* are a family of the *Musci,* comprising *Pottia, Entosthymenium, Anacalypta, Trichostomum, Desmatodon, Barbula, Syntrichia, Pilopogon,* and *Zygotrichia.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. De3s-ma3t(ma3t)-om(o3m)'i2-a3. See DESMOTOMY.

DESMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-ma2t(ma3t)-o(o3)-pa2th-(pa3th)'i3-a3. See DESMOPATHY.

DESMATURGIA (Lat.), n. f. De3s-ma3t(ma3t)-u6r(u4r)'ji2(gi3)-a3. See DESMURGIA.

DESME (Lat.), n. f. De2s'me(ma). Gen., *des'mes.* Gr., δέσμη. See DESMA.

DESMECTASIA (Lat.), **DESMECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. De2s-me2k-ta(ta3)'zi3(si2)-a3, -me2k'ta3-si3s. From δέσμα, a ligament, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *desmectasie.* Ger., *Gelenkbandausdehnung.* Stretching of a ligament. [E, 24.]

DESMEPITHEL (Ger.), n. De2s'ma-pe-te2l. Of Haeckel ("Jena Zeit.," 1884, p. 206), the endothelium or epithelium of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels and the synovial cavities, and in general the secondary epithelial products of the mesenchyma. [J.]

DESMEUX (Fr.), adj. De2s-mu5. Ligamentous. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESMIA ACULEATA (Lat.), n. f. De2s'mi3-a3. See DESMARETIA ACULEATA.

DESMICUS (Lat.), adj. De2s-mi2c'u4s. Pertaining to or resulting from a ligature of the arteries ; said also of the capsular ligaments and of surgical bandages. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMIDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2s-mi2d-i3-a(a3)'se3(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *desmidiacées.* Ger., *Desmidiaceen.* Of Kützing, a division of the *Diatomeæ liberæ* (including *Trochiscia, Closterium, Heterocarpella, Micrasterias, Scenedeamus,* and *Biddulphia*) and the *Diatomaceæ inclusæ* (*aggregatæ*), comprising *Echinella, Gemi-*

nella, *Gloconema*, and *Desmidium*. The *Desmidieæ* are a division of microscopic, unicellular, unciliated, green-spored *Algæ*, of the class *Chlorophyceæ*, order *Confervoideæ*. The *Desmidioideæ* are a suborder of the *Ulvaceæ*, comprising the *Desmidieæ*, *Pediasteieæ*, and *Micrasterieæ*. [B, 77, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMIDION (Lat.), n. n. De2s-mi2d'i2-o2n. Gr., δεσμίδιον. A small bandage. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DESMIOGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. De2s-mi2-o2g-na(na3)'thu3s-(thu4s). From δέσμιος, bound, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *desmiognathe*. A monster having a supplementary head attached to the lower jaw by ligamentous or muscular tissue. [L, 44, 49.]

DESMIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2s-mi2-o(o3)-spu5rm-(spe2rm)'e2-e(a3-e2). From δέσμιος, bound, and σπέρμα, seed. Of Harvey, a family of red-spored *Algæ*, comprising the orders *Rhodomelaceæ*, *Laurenciaceæ*, *Corralinaceæ*, *Sphærococcoideæ*, *Gelidiaceæ*, *Spongiocarpeæ*, *Squamarieæ*, *Helminthocladeæ*, and *Wrangeliaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMISTOS (Lat.), n. m. De2s-mi2st'o2s. From δεσμός, a bond, and ἱστός, a fabric. Fr., *desmiste*. Ger., *Bindegewebe*. Connective tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mi(me)'ti2s. Gen., *desmit'idos* (*-is*). From δεσμός, a ligament (see also *-itis**). Fr., *desmite*. Inflammation of a ligament. [L, 41, 50.]

DESMOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De2s-mo(mo3)-ba2k(ba3k)-te(ta)'ri2-a3. From δεσμός, a bond, and βακτήριον (see Bacterium). Fr., *desmobactéries*. Ger., *Desmobacterien*. Of Cohn, a tribe of *Bacteria*, comprising *Bacillus* and *Vibrio*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DESMOBLAST, n. De2s'mo-bla3st. From δεσμός, a bond, and βλαστός, a bud. Of Rouber, that part of the area opaca of the blastoderm, especially in meroblastic ova, which gives rise to the entire vascular system, including the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, and to the connective-tissue substance of the embryo. ["Ber. d. naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Leipzig," 1877, 1883; "Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., anat. Abth.," 1884 (J, 69).] Cf. Mesenchyma and Parablast.

DESMOBRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De2s-mo(mo3)'bri2(bri6)-a3. A group of ferns in which the fronds spring from the apex of the caudex. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DESMOCHÆTA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mo(mo3)-ke'(ch2a3'e2)-ta. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Amarantaceæ*, tribe *Amarantiæ*. It includes the *Cyathula* of Loureiro, and the *Pupalia* of Jussieu. The *Desmochæteæ* (Fr., *desmochætées*) are: 1. Of Endlicher, a subdivision of the *Achyrantheæ*, comprising *Digera*, *Desmochæta*, and *Pupalia*. 2. Of Meissner, the same, with the addition of *Saltia* and *Polyscalis*. 3. Of Moquin, the same division, comprising *Digera*, *Saltia*, *Pupalia*, and *Cyathula*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Achyrantheæ*, comprising *Abersia*, *Scleropus*, *Polyscalis*, *Saltia*, *Pupalia*, *Desmochæta*, and *Digera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. atropurpurea.** Species indigenous to the East Indies. The root is used in Malabar for hæmorrhoids and in colic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMOCHAUNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mo(mo3)-ka4n(ch2a3-u4m)-o'si2s. Gen., *desmochaunos'eos* (*-is*). From δεσμός, a ligament, and χαύνωσις, relaxation. Relaxation of a ligament. [L, 50.]

DESMODACTYLI [Forbes] (Lat.), n. m. pl. De2s-mo(mo3)-da2k(da3k)'ti2l(tu6l)-i(e). From δεσμός, a bond, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Of Forbes, a section of the *Passeres*, having the muscles of the hallux joined by a band. [L, 121.]

DESMODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2s-mod(mo2d)-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *desmodiées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Hedysareæ*, family *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Desmodium*, etc. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DESMODINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De2s-mod(mo2d)-i(e)'na3. A tribe of the *Phyllostomidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 117 (L).]

DESMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. De2s-mod(mo2d)'i2-u3m(u4m). The tick-trefoil, West Indian honeysuckle; a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareæ*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. cæspitosum.** A plant found in Mauritius, the leaf and stem of which are used. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]—**D. erythrinæfolium.** A South American species. The natives use an infusion of the roots in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. heterophyllum.** See *D. triflorum*.—**D. supinum.** A West Indian species. The root is highly prized as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. tortuosum.** A species found in the West Indies and South America, with a purgative root. [B, 180.]—**D. triflorum.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it supplies the place of *Trifolium* and *Medicago*. In Europe the fresh plant is used as an application to abscesses and wounds. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMODONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De2s-mo(mo3)-do2nt'ez(e2s). From δεσμός, a bond, and ὀδούς, a tooth. A group of the *Phyllostominæ* having the upper incisor teeth occupying the whole space between the canines. [L, 121.]

DESMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mo(mo3)-di2n(du6n)'i2-a3. From δεσμός, a ligament, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *desmodynie*. Pain in a ligament. [L, 41, 50.]

DESMOGNATHISM [Huxley], n. De2s-mo2g'na2th-i2zm. From δεσμός, a bond, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are ankylosed together in the median line, either directly or by the intervention of the nasal septum, the vomer being aborted or very small. Cf. Ægithognathism, Dromæognathism, and Schizognathism. The *Desmognathæ* are a group of the *Carinatæ*. The *Desmognathidæ*, or *Desmognathinæ*, are a subfamily of the *Salamandridæ*. [L, 66, 121, 221, 289.]—**Compound d.** A variety in which ægithognathism and d. are combined. [L, 121, 221.]—**Direct d.** [Parker]. A variety of d. in which the maxillo-palatine bones unite below at the middle line, the nasal septum being either ankylosed with them or not. [L, 121, 221.]—**Double d.** [Parker]. A variety in which both the palatine and palato-maxillary bones are united in the median line. [L, 121, 221.]—**Imperfectly direct d.** [Parker]. A variety in which the maxillo-palatine bones are separated from each other by the septo-maxillary, with which they articulate. [L, 121, 221.]—**Indirect d.** [Parker]. A variety in which the maxillo-palatine bones are ankylosed to the nasal septum, but not to each other. [L, 121, 221.]

DESMOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. De2s-mo2g-na(na3)'thu3s(thu4s). Having the palate bones united. [L, 343.]

DESMOGOMPHIUS (Lat.), adj. De2s-mo(mo3)-go2m'fi2-u3s-(u4s). From δεσμός, a bond, and γομφίος, a molar tooth. Fr., *desmogomphe*. Having the teeth attached to the jaw at the base and at the summit. [L, 42, 180.]

DESMOGRAPHY, n. De2s-mo2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *desmographia* (from δεσμός, a ligament, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *desmographie*. Ger., *Desmographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. [L, 50, 56.]

DESMOHÆMOBLAST, n. De2s-mo-he2m'o-bla2st. From δεσμός, a bond, αἷμα, blood, and βλαστός, a germ. See Desmoblast.

DESMOID, adj. De2s'moid. From δέσμα, a bundle, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a bundle; as a n., of J. Müller, a fibroid tumor. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DESMOLOGY, n. De2s-mo2l'o-ji2. From δεσμός, a bond, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *desmologie*. Ger., *Desmologie*, *Gelenkbänderkunde* (1st def.), *Verbandlehre* (2d def.). 1. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. 2. The art of bandaging. [L, 50, 56.]

DESMOMA (Lat.), n. n. De2s-mo'ma3. Gen., *desmom'atos* (*-is*). From δεσμός, a bond. Ger., *Desmom*. A tumor formed of connective tissue. [G.]

DESMONOSOLOGY, DESMOPATHOLOGY, n's. De2s-mo-no-so2l'o-ji2, -pa2th-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *desmonosologia*, *desmopathologia* (from δεσμός, a ligament, νόσος or πάθος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *desmonosologie*, *desmopathologie*. Ger., *Banderleidenlehre*. The pathology of the ligaments. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMOPATHY, n. De2s-mo2p'a2th-i2. Fr., *desmopathie*. Ger., *Gelenkbänderleiden*. Disease of the ligaments. [L, 50.]

DESMOPHLOGIA (Lat.), **DESMOPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. De2s-mo(mo3)-floj(flo2g)'i2-a3, -flog(flo2g)-o'si2s. From δεσμός, a ligament, and φλογοῦν, to inflame. Fr., *desmophlogose*. See Desmitis.

DESMOPRION (Lat.), n. m. De2s-mo2p'ri2-o2n(on). Gen., *desmopri'onos* (*-is*). From δεσμός, a bond, and πρίων, a saw. Fr., *d.* Ger., *gegliederte Säge*. A chain-saw. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mo2r-re2x(rax)'i2s. Gen., *desmorrhex'eos* (*-is*). From δεσμός, a ligament, and ῥῆξις, rupture. Fr., *desmorrhexie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandbruch*. Rupture of a ligament. [L, 50.]

DESMOS (Lat.), n. m. De2s'mo2s. Gr., δεσμός. See Desma.

DESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mo'si2s. Gen., *desmos'ios* (*-is*). From δεσμός, a bond. Any disease of connective tissue; more especially, as employed by Auspitz and others, a connective-tissue skin disease. [G.]

DESMOSTEMONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2s-mo(mo3)-ste2m-(stam)-on'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *desmostémonées*. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Hypericaceæ*, comprising the sections *Vismineæ*, *Tridesmineæ*, and *Elodeineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMOSTICHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De2s-mo2st'i2-ka3(ch2a3). From δεσμός, a bond, and στίχος, a row. An order of the *Antechinida* having band-like ambulacra. [L, 173.]

DESMOTHORACA. De2s-mo(mo3)-thor-a(a3)'ka3. From δεσμός, a bond, and θώραξ, a cuirass. An order of the *Heliozoa* having a spherical or nearly spherical shell of silica. [L, 121.]

DESMOTOMY (Lat.), n. De2s-mo2t'o-mi2. Lat., *desmotomia* (from δεσμός, a ligament, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *desmotomie*. Ger., *Bänderzertheilung*. Division or dissection of the ligaments. [E.]

DESMURGIA (Lat.), n. f. De2s-mu6r(mur)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From δεσμός, a bond, and ἔργον, performance. Fr., *desmurgie*. The art of applying bandages, ligatures, etc. [E, 24.]

DESMUS (Lat.), n. m. De2s'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., δεσμός. See Desma.

DÉSOBSTRUANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-o3b-stru6-a3n2. See Deobstruent.

DESODORIFERANS (Lat.), **DESODORISANS** (Lat.), adj's. De2s(das)-od(o2d)-o2r-i2f'e2r-a2nz(a3ns), -iz(es)'a2nz(a3ns). Deodorizing. [L.]

DÉSOPILANT (Fr.), **DÉSOPILATIF** (Fr.), adj's. Daz-o-pe-la3n2, -la3-tef. See Deobstruent.

DÉSORDINATION (Fr.), n. Daz-o3r-de-na3-se-o3n2. See Incoordination.

DESORGANISATIO (Lat.), n. f. De2s(das)-o2r-ga2n(ga3n)-i2z(i2s)-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *desorganisation'is*. See Disorganization.

DE SOTO SPRINGS, n. Da so'to. A place in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DÉSOVULATION (Fr.), n. Daz-o-vu6-la3-se-o3n2. The escape of a spore from a sporangeium. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DESOXALIC ACID, n. De2s-o2x-a2l'i2k. Fr., *acide désoxalique*. A tribasic crystalline acid. $C_2H.(OH)_2(CO.OH)_3$, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a salt of oxalic acid. [B, 3.]

DESOXIDATIO (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}s(das)-o^{2}x-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *desoxidation'is.* See DEOXIDATION.

DESOXYCODEINE, n. De^{2}s-o^{2}x-i^2-ko-de'en. Of Wright, a compound, $C_{36}H_{21}NO_4$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 21).]

DÉSOXYDANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-o^{2}x-e-da^{3}n^2. Deoxidizing. [L.]

DESOXYDATIO (Lat.), **DESOXYGENATIO** (Lat.), n's f. De^{2}s(das)-o^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-da(da^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. See DEOXIDATION.

DÉSOXYGÉNÈSES (Fr.), n. pl. Daz-o^{2}x-e-zha-ne^{2}z. Of Beaumes, diseases resulting from a diminution of the quantity of oxygen necessary to the economy. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESOXYMORPHINE, n. De^{2}s-o^{2}x-i^2-mo^{2}rf'en. Of Wright, a compound, $C_{34}H_{19}NO_4$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 21).]

DESPUMATION, n. De^{2}s-pu^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *despumatio* (from *despumare*, to remove froth). Fr., *déspumation.* Ger., *Abschäumung.* The separation of the froth or scum from the surface of a liquor. [L, 50, 56.]

DESQUAMATIO (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}s(das)-kwa^{2}m(kwa^{3}m)-a(a^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *desquamation'is.* See DESQUAMATION.—**D. furfuracea.** Branny desquamation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. lamellosa, D. membranacea.** Desquamation of the skin in the form of large membrane-like lamellæ. [G.]—**D. neonatorum.** The desquamation of new-born infants, which takes place during the first week of life. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. siliquosa.** Desquamation of the skin, especially that of the hands, in the form of an unbroken layer of cuticle resembling a pod or husk. [G.]

DESQUAMATION, n. De^{2}s-kwa^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐκλέπισις. Lat., *desquamatio* (from *de* priv., and *squama*, a scale). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Abschuppung, Abblätterung.* It., *desquamazione.* Sp., *escamadura.* 1. The exfoliation of laminæ or scales of the epidermis, or the separation of osseous scales from a diseased bone. [G.] See EXFOLIATION and SCALE. 2. The operation of removing the covering which envelops certain bulbous roots. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESQUAMATIVE, adj. De^{2}s'kwa^{2}m-at-i^{2}v. Fr., *desquamatif.* Pertaining to or attended with desquamation.

DESQUAMATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}s(das)-kwa^{2}m(kwa^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Syn.: *exfoliativum.* An old name for a trephine for scaling off bone. [L, 94.]—**D. trepanum.** See *D.*

DESSÉCHANT (Fr.), adj. De^{2}s-sa-sha^{3}n^2. See DESICCANT.

DESSÉCHÉ (Fr.), adj. De^{2}s-sa-sha. Dried, desiccated. [L, 41.]

DESSÉCHEMENT (Fr.), n. De^{2}s-sash-ma^{3}n^2. Desiccation, atrophy, phthisis, a general wasting. [L, 41.]

DESSOLURE (Fr.), n. De^{2}s-so^{3}l-u^{6}r. The operation of removing the lower part of a horse's or ox's hoof. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESSOUS (Fr.), n. De^{2}s-su. The scrotum. [A, 301; L.]

DESSOUFRÉ (Fr.), adj. De^{2}s-su-fra. Desulphurized. [L.]

DESTILLATIO (Lat.), n. De^{2}s-ti^{2}l-la(la^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *destillation'is.* See DISTILLATION.—**Clyssiformis d.** Distillation, by means of a tubulated retort, of such substances as are apt to take fire and fulminate. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**D. per ascensum.** Volatilization by means of an alembic when the head is considerably higher than the cucurbit. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**D. per deliquium.** Volatilization after previous liquefaction. [a, 27.]—**D. per descensum.** Volatilization downward when the fire is applied around the top of the apparatus. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**D. uteri.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 66.]

DESTILLIRBLASE (Ger.), **DESTILLIRKOLBEN** (Ger.), n's. De^{2}s-ti^{2}l-ler'bla^{3}z-e^2, -kolb-e^{2}n. See ALEMBIC.

DESTILLIRSCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. De^{2}s-ti^{2}l-ler'shla^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Nepenthes destillatoria.* [L, 43.]

DESTRUCTIVE, adj. De^{2}s-tru^{3}k'ti^{2}v. Fr., *destructif.* Causing destruction; in chemistry, causing rapid decomposition (see *D.* DISTILLATION).

DESTRUCTORII (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2}s(das)-tru^{3}k(tru^{4}k)-to'-ri^2-i(e). 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Byssacei spurii.* 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the *Byssi.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESUDATION, n. De-su^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *desudatio* (from *desudare*, to sweat excessively). Fr., *désudation.* Ger., *starkes Schwitzen.* 1. Excessive sweating. 2. Sudamina. [A, 301 (a, 21); G; L, 41, 42, 50.]

DESULPHURATION, DESULPHURIZATION, n's. De-su^{3}l-fu^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n, -i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *désulfuration.* Ger., *Entschwefelung.* The act or process of withdrawing sulphur from a compound. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 21).]

DESURRECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-su^{6}r(su^{4}r)-re^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *desurrection'is.* From *desurgere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool. [L, 94.]

DESVAUXIA (Lat.), n. f. Da-vo'zi^2-a^2. A genus of the *Glumales.* The *Desvauxiaceæ* of Lindley (Fr., *desvauxiacées*) are an order of the *Glumales*, corresponding to the *Centrolepideæ* of other authors. The *Desvauxieæ* of Bartling, Martius, and Spach are a division or tribe of the *Restiaceæ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Glumaceæ.* [B, 19, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. fluitans.** The *Glyceria fluitans.* [L, 87, 105.]

DESVRES (Fr.), n. Dav'r. A place in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where there is a spring containing calcium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate, potassium chloride, sodium sulphate, and iron. [L, 105.]

DÉSYMPHYSER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-sem-fe-za. To divide the symphysis pubis. [L, 41.] See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

DETARIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *détar, détarie, détarion.* Of Jussieu, a genus of trees of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Cynometreæ.* The *Detarieæ* (Fr., *detariées*) are: Of De Candolle, Meissner, and others, a tribe of the *Cæsalpinieæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amygdaleæ*, and afterward of the *Mimoseæ.* It includes *Detarium* and *Cordyla.* [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. microcarpum.** Fr., *détarion à petit fruit.* A species growing in Goree. Its fruit is edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. senegalense.** Fr., *détarion du Sénégal.* A species growing on the coast of Africa, especially of Rio Nuñez, the bark of which (termed by the natives *méli*) furnishes a poison which acts as a cardiac depressant. The fruit (called *datach*) is eaten by the natives, although they pretend that it is poisonous. [B, 173 (a, 24); E. Haeckel, "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 292; L, 30.]—**D. senegalense amarum.** A variety of *D. senegalense* with bitter seeds, regarded by the natives as poisonous. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DETENTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-te^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *detention'is.* Fr., *détente.* The cessation of a spasm; the return to a normal condition after nervous over-excitement. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. palpebrarum.** An adhesion, more or less complete, of the margins of the eyelids to each other. [F.]

DÉTENTION (Fr.), n. Da-ta^{3}n^2-se-o^{3}n^2. See CONFINEMENT (2d def.).

DETERGENT, adj. De-tu^{6}r'je^{2}nt. Lat., *detergens.* Fr., *détergent, detersif.* Ger., *abführend, reinigend.* It., Sp., *detergente, detersivo.* Cleansing, purging; as a n., a substance which cleanses, especially by external application. [L, 56 (a, 21).]

DETERMINATE, adj. De-tu^{6}rm'i^{2}n-at. Lat., *determinatus.* Fr., *determiné.* Ger., *bestimmt.* 1. Cymose (said of an inflorescence in which the flowering takes place centrifugally from terminal and not from axillary buds). 2. Terminating abruptly (said of rhizomes and bulbs). [B, 77, 105, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

DETERMINATION, n. De-tu^{6}rm-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *determinatio* (from *determinare*, to set a limit). Fr., *détermination.* Ger., *Andrang* (1st def.), *Bestimmung* (2d def.). 1. A tendency in a definite direction, as of blood to a particular part. 2. The process of ascertaining to what genus, etc., an organism is to be assigned. [A, 385 (a, 21); D, 1, 3.]

DETERSIVE, adj. De-tu^{6}rs'i^{2}v. Fr., *détersif.* See DETERGENT.

DETERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-tu^{6}rs(te^{2}rs)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An apartment in the ancient baths where the person was cleansed and anointed. [L, 94.]

DETERSORIUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-tu^{6}rs(te^{2}rs)-o'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DETERGENT.

DETESTATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-te^{2}st a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *detestation'is.* From *de* priv., and *testis*, a testicle. Castration. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

DETHA (Otomi), n. Maize. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DETONATION, n. De^{2}t-on-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *detonatio* (from *detonare*, to thunder severely). Fr., *détonation.* Ger., *D., Verpuffung.* It., *detonazione.* Sp., *detonación.* A violent noise caused by a chemical decomposition or combination. [B, 8, 270 (a, 24).]

DETORSION, n. De-to^{2}r'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *torquere*, to twist. Ger., *D.* The restoration to its normal position of a distorted or deformed part (*e. g.*, the straightening of the spine in scoliosis by twisting the body in a direction opposite to the abnormal curvature). ["Ctrlbl, f. Chir.," May 19, 1888, p. 358 (L).]

DETOS (Lat.), adj. Det(de^{2}t)'o^{2}s. Gr., δετός. Bound together. [A, 387.]

DÉTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-turn-a. See AVERSUS.

DETRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *detraction'is.* From *detrahere*, to draw away. Gr., καθαίρεσις. A drawing or taking away. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. sanguinis.** Bloodletting. [E.]

DETRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'to^{2}r. Gen., *detractor'is.* Ger., *Niederzieher, Abzieher.* A depressor muscle. [L.]—**D. auris.** See RETRAHENS *auris.*

DETRAHENS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}t(dat)'ra^3-henz(hans). Acting as an abductor; as a n., see DETRACTOR. [L.]—**D. quadratus.** See PLATYSMA *myoides.*

DETRITAL, adj. De-tri'ta^{3}l. Fr., *détritique.* Pertaining to or consisting of detritus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉTRITICOLE (Fr.), adj. Da-tre-te-kol. From *detritus* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Living in detritus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DETRITION, n. De-tri^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *detritio.* Fr., *détrition.* Ger., *Abreiben.* A wearing away, as by friction. [L, 94.]

DETRITUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tri(tre)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *deterere*, to wear away. Fr., *détritus.* Ger., *D.* 1. A powdery or granular product of friction or crushing. 2. The remains of a degenerated part. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DÉTROIT (Fr.), n. Da-trwa^3. See STRAIT.—**D. abdominal du bassin.** The superior strait of the pelvis.—**D. de Halier.** A constriction between the heart and the aorta in the embryo. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. inférieur** (ou **périnéal**) **du bassin.** The inferior strait of the pelvis.—**D. supérieur du bassin.** The superior strait of the pelvis. [L, 41.]

DETRUNCATION, n. De-tru^{3}n^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *detruncatio* (from *detruncare*, to cut off). Fr., *détroncation.* Ger., *D.* See DECAPITATION.

DETRUSION, n. De-tru^2'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *detrusio.* A pushing away, dislodgment, expulsion.

DETRUSOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tru^2(tru)'so^{2}r. Gen., *detrusor'is.* From *detrudere*, to push down. Ger., *Hinabtreiber.* 1. Anything, especially a muscle, which has the function of expelling a body or substance. [L.] 2. See DETRUSORIUM.—**D. urinæ.** Ger.,

Harnaustreiber. The external layer of the longitudinal muscular coat of the bladder. [L, 332.]

DETRUSORIUM (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tru2(tru)-so'ri2-u3m(u4m). An instrument for pushing foreign bodies down the œsophagus. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DETTLIGENBAD (Ger.), n. De2t'leg-e2n-ba3d. A place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there are springs containing magnesium salts. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]

DETUMESCENCE, n. De-tu2m-e2s'e2ns. Lat., *detumescentia* (from *detumescere*, to cease to be swollen). Fr., *détumescence.* Ger., *Entschwellung.* The subsidence of a swelling. [E.]

DEU-GULLAR, n. In Silhet, the *Calamus extensus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DEUNX (Lat.), n. m. De(de2)'u3n2x(u4n2x). Gen., *deunc'is.* From *de*, lacking, and *uncia*, an ounce. The weight of eleven ounces, eleven twelfths of a pound, or of any entire quantity. [L, 94.]

DEURENS (Lat.). adj. De(de2)-u2(u)'re2nz(rans). Gen., *deurent'is.* From *deurere*, to scorch. Burning (said of fevers). [L, 94.]

DEUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de2)-u3st(ust)'i2-o. Gen., *deustion'is.* Gr., ἔγκαυσις. See ENCAUSIS.

DEUTENCEPHALON (Lat.), n n. Du2t-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)'-a2l(a3l)-o2n. From δεύτερος, second, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DEUTERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du2t-u5r(e2r)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From δεύτερος, second, and ἔργον, action. Fr., *deutergie.* The consecutive effect of medicines. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DEUTERIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Du2t-e(e2)'ri2-a3. Gr., δευτερίας (1st def.), δευτέρια (2d and 3d def's). 1. (F. sing.) a weak wine or wine mixed with water. 2. (N. pl.) the secundines. 3. (N. pl.) retention of the secundines, also the results of such retention. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DEUTERION (Lat.), n. n. Du2t-e(e2)'ri2-o2n. Gr., δευτέριον. The placenta. [A, 387.]

DEUTERO-ALBUMOSE, n. Du2t-e2r-o-a2l'bu2m-os. See under ALBUMOSE.

DEUTEROCONCH, n. Du2t'e2r-o-ko2n2k. From δεύτερος, second, and κόγχη, a shell. The second chamber of the shell of a nautilus. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 973 (L).]

DEUTEROGLOBULOSE, n. Du2t-e2r-o-glo2b'u2l-os. Ger., *D.* A variety of globulose discovered by Kühne and Chittenden. [B.]

DEUTEROHYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du2t-e2r-o-hi(hu6)-a2l-(a3l)-o(o3)-so'ma3. Gen., *deuterohyalosom'atos (-is).* From δεύτερος, second, ὕαλος, glass, and σῶμα, a body. Of Van Beneden ("Arch. de biol.," 1883), the portion of peculiar substance (see PROTHYALOSOMA) in the ova of *Ascaris megalocephala* which remains in the vitellus after the formation and expulsion of the polar globule. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885 (J).]

DEUTEROLOGY, n. Du2t-e2r-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *deuterologia* (from δευτέριον, the placenta, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *deutérologie.* Ger., *Deuterologie.* The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the placenta. [L, 41, 42.]

DEUTEROMERITE, n. Du2t-e2r-o2m'e2r-it. From δεύτερος, second, and μέρος, a part. In the *Gregarinidæ*, the posterior and larger portion of the body containing the nucleus. [L, 121.]

DEUTEROMESALIS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Du2t-e2r-o(o3)-me2s-a(a3)'li2s. From δεύτερος, second, and μέσος, the middle. Fr., *deutéromésal.* Situated in the middle and in the second series (said of certain cells of an insect's wing). [L, 180.]

DEUTEROPATHIC, adj. Du2t-e2r-o2p'a2th-i2k. Lat., *deuteropathicus* (from δεύτερος, second, and πάθος, suffering). Fr., *deutéropathique.* Ger., *deuteropathisch.* Occurring as a secondary affection. See AMAUROSIS *deuteropathica.*

DEUTEROPATHY, n. Du2t-e2r-o2p'a2th-i2. Gr., δευτεροπάθεια (from δεύτερος, second, and πάθος, disease). Lat., *deuteropathia.* Fr., *deutéropathie.* Ger., *Nachkrankheit, Folgekrankheit.* A disease caused by a preceding disease. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DEUTEROPINE, n. Du2t-e2r-o'pen. A homologue, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_5$, of cryptopine. [*a*, 27.]

DEUTEROPLASM, n. Du2t'e2r-o-pla2zm. Lat., *deuteroplasma* (from δεύτερος, second, and πλάσμα, formed material). Fr., *deutéroplasme.* Ger., *Nahrungsdotter, Nebendotter.* Of Van Beneden, the nutritive yolk of an ovum. [J.]

DEUTEROPLASTOSPHÆRIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du2t-e2r-o-(o3)-pla2st(pla3st)-o(o3)-sfer'(sfa3'e2r)-i2-a3. From δεύτερος, second, πλαστός, formed, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. Fr., *deutéroplastosphærie.* Ger., *secundäre Bildungskugeln.* Baumgartner's secondary formation globules, which, together with the yolk globules (protoplastophæria), form the first globular principles of organic bodies. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DEUTEROSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. Du2t-e2r-o(o3)-sko'le2x(lax). Gen., *deuteroscolec'os (-is).* A more correct form of *deutoscolex* (*q. v.*).

DEUTEROSCOPY, n. Du2t-e2r-o2s'ko-pi2. Lat., *deuteroscopia* (from δεύτερος, second, and σκοπεῖν, to look at). Fr., *deutéroscopie.* A form of hallucination or deception in which the individual pretends to be endowed with "second sight," *i. e.*, the capability of foreseeing future events. [A, 518; L, 135.]

DEUTEROSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du2t-e2r-o(o3)-sto2m'at-a3. A group of the *Monostomata* in which the mouth is not formed from the blastopore, but from another opening in the gastrula. [L, 121.] Cf. ARCHÆOSTOMA.

DEUTEROSTOMATOUS, adj. Du2t-e2r-o(o3)-sto2m'at-u3s. Having an opening from which the mouth develops, independent of the blastopore; said of gastrulæ. [L, 66.]

DEUTEROXIDE, n. Du2t-e2r-o2x'i2d(id). A more correct form of *deutoxide* (*q. v.*).

DEUTEROZOOID, n. Du2t-e2r-o-zo'oid. From δεύτερος, second, ζῷον, a living being, and εἶδος, resemblance. A zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid after it has separated from its parent organism. [L, 147.]

DEUTERY, n. Du2t'e2r-i2. See DEWTRY.

DEUTERYL, n. Du2t'e2r-i2l. From δεύτερος, second, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *deutéryle.* Ger., *Nachstoff.* Secondary matter arising from primary matter by further development or other action. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DEUTHYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du2t-hi(hu6)-a2l(a3l)-o(o3)-so'ma3. See DEUTEROHYALOSOMA.

DEUTIODURE (Fr.), n. Du5t-e-o-du6r. See DEUTOIODIDE.

DEUTOBROMIDE, n. Du2t-o-brom'i2d(id). Lat., *deutobromidum* (from δεύτερος, second, and βρῶμος, a stench [see BROMINE]). Fr., *deutobromure.* Ger., *Deutobromür.* The second in order of a series of bromides of the same base. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTOCARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. Du5t-o-ka3r-bo-na. Carbonated so as to contain more carbonic acid than the photocarbonate of the same base. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTOCHLORIDE, n. Du2t-o-klor'i2d(id). Lat., *deutochloridum* (from δεύτερος, second, and χλωρός, green [see CHLORINE]). Fr., *deutochlorure.* Ger., *Deutochlorür.* The second in order of a series of chlorides of the same base. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTŒNOTHIONIC ACID, n. Du2t-e2n-o-thi-o2n'i2k. From δεύτερος, second, οἶνος, wine, and θεῖον, sulphur. Fr., *acide deutœnothionique.* Of Sertürner, the second of three sulphovinic acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DEUTOGNATHITES [Milne-Edwards], n. pl. Du2t-o2g-nath'-itz. From δεύτερος, second, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *deutognathes.* The gnathites or maxillæ of the first pair of appendages of a crustacean. [L, 158.]

DEUTOHYDROCHLORATE, n. Du2t-o-hi-dro-klor'at. The second of a series of hydrochlorates of the same base. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTOIODIDE, n. Du2t-o-i'od-i2d(id). Lat., *deutoiodidum, deutoioduretum* (from δεύτερος, second, and ἰώδης, violet-colored [see IODINE]). Fr., *deutiodure, deutoiodure.* Ger., *Deutojodür.* The second in order of a series of iodides of the same base. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTOMÉNINGITE (Fr.), n. Du5t-o-ma-na2n2-zhet. From δεύτερος, second, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane of the brain. Inflammation of the arachnoid. [L, 82.]

DEUTOMERITE, n. Du2t-o2m'e2r-it. See DEUTEROMERITE.

DEUTOMURIATE, n. Du2t-o-mu2r'i2-at. Lat., *deutomurias.* See DEUTOCHLORIDE.

DEUTOPLASM, n. Du2t'o-pla2zm. See DEUTEROPLASM.

DEUTOPLASTIC, adj. Du2t-o-pla2st'i2k. Relating to or of the nature of deuteroplasm. [L, 201.]

DEUTOPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. Du2t-o(o3)-sik(psu6ch2)'e(a). Gen., *deutopsych'es.* From δεύτερος, second, and ψυχή, the seat of the soul. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DEUTOSCLEROUS, adj. Du2t-o-skle'ru3s. From δεύτερος, second, and σκληρός, hard. Fr., *deutoscléreux.* Becoming indurated secondarily to some antecedent morbid process. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DEUTOSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. Du2t-o(o3)-skol'e2x(ax). Gen., *deutoscolec'os (-is).* From δεύτερος, second, and σκώληξ, an intestinal worm. A scolex proper. [L, 49.]

DEUTOSOMITE, n. Du2t-o-som'it. From δεύτερος, second, and σῶμα, a body. The second somite of an anthropod. [L.]

DEUTOSPERMOBLASTS, n. pl. Du2t-o-spu5rm'o-bla2sts. From δεύτερος, second, σπέρμα, sperm, and βλαστός, a germ. The cells which arise by a division of the protospermoblasts, and are finally transformed into spermatozooids, the nucleus becoming the head and the cell-body the tail of the spermatozooid. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1882, p. 316 (J).]

DEUTOSULPHATE, n. Du2t-o-su3lf'at. Fr., *deutosulfate.* Ger., *Deutosulfat.* A disulphate. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTOSULPHIDE, n. Du2t-o-su3lf'i2d(id). Lat., *deutosulphidum, deutosulphuretum.* Fr., *deutosulfure.* Ger., *Deutosulfür.* A disulphide. [*a*, 24.]

DEUTOTERGITE, n. Du2t-o-tu5r'jit. From δεύτερος, second, and *tergum*, the back. The tergum of the second abdominal somite of an insect. [L, 196.]

DEUTOVUM [Claparède] (Lat.), n. n. Du2t-o'vu3m(wu4m). From δεύτερος, second, and ὠόν, an egg. An egg-shaped body contained within the egg of certain spiders, within which the larva is developed. [L, 196.] Cf. TRITOVUM.

DEUTOXIDE, n. Du2t-o2x'i2d(id). Lat., *deutoxydum, deutoxidum* (from δεύτερος, second, and ὀξύς, sharp [see OXYGEN]). Fr., *deutoxyde.* Ger., *Deutoxyd.* See DIOXIDE.

DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG (Ger.), n. Doitsh-a3lt'e2n-burg. A village in lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, where there are springs containing iodine. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]

DEUTSCH-KREUZ (Ger.), n. Doitsh'kroitz. A place in Hungary where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DEUTYL, n. Du2t'i2l. From δεύτερος, second (see also *-yl**). Ethyl. [B.]

DEUTYLIC, adj. Du2t-i2l'i2k. See ETHYLIC.

DEUTZIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{2}t'zi^2-a^3. Fr., *deutzie*. A genus of the *Saxifrageæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

DEVADARA-DI-KVÂTHA, n. In India, a decoction of various plants used in general debility (especially after delivery), rheumatism, syphilis, fever, vomiting, constipation, dry cough, and headache. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DEVADARU, n. In India, the *Erythroxylon monogynum*. [L. A. Waddell, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1885, p. 281.]

DEVADÁRU (Sanscr.), n. The *Pinus deodora*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DEVADARUM (Tamil), n. See DEVADARU.

DEVADHUPA (Sanscr.), n. The *Balsamum benivivum*. [B, 88.]

DEVÁ DHUPAHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Styrax benzoin*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DÉVAGINATION (Fr.), n. Da-va^3-zhe-na^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See EVAGINATION.

DEVALGATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)-ga(ga^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *de* intens., and *valgus*, bow-legged. Bandy-legged. [L, 97.]

DEVANT (Fr.), n. De^2-va^{3}n^2. The anterior aspect of an animal. [A, 301, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DEVAPORATION, n. n. De-va^{2}p-o-ra^2'shu^{3}n. The condensation of vapor into water. [*a*, 27.]

DEVEHENT, adj. De-ve^2'ent. Lat., *devehens*. See EFFERENT.

DEVELOPER, n. De-ve^{2}l'op-u^{5}r. In photography, an agent which renders visible the image upon an exposed plate. [L.]

DEVELOPMENT, n. De-ve^{2}l'op-me^{2}nt. Lat., *evolutio*. Fr., *développement*. Ger., *Entwickelung*, *Entwicklung*. It., *svilupo*. Sp., *desarrollo*. 1. A process of formation, especially of an embryo. 2. In photography, the process by which an image on a plate is made visible. [L.] 3. In biology, increase or differentiation of structure. [L, 357.]—**Axial d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from one or more axes. [L, 357.]—**Central d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from one or more centres. [L, 357.]—**Continuous d.** [Huxley]. D. in which "the whole product of a germ coheres in one mass"—*e. g.*, a vertebrate. [L, 357.]—**Discontinuous d.** [Huxley]. D. in which the whole germ product does not cohere in one mass—*e. g.*, an animal which gives off buds, etc., as a polype, which become independent animals; or a plant, as the strawberry, which reproduces by suckers. [L, 357.]—**Multi-axial d.** D. which proceeds from more than one axis. [L, 357.]—**Multicentral d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from more than one centre. [L, 357.]—**Recurrent d., Retrograde d.** That form of d. in which the adult individual is less highly developed than the embryo. [L, 147.] Cf. DEGRADATION.—**Uniaxial d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which takes place around a single axis. [L, 357.]—**Unicentral d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from a single centre. [L, 357.]

DEVELOPMENTAL, adj. De-ve^{2}l-op-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Pertaining to development.

DÉVELOPPEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ve^{2}l-op-ma^{3}n^2. See DEVELOPMENT.—**D. du pouls.** The sensation of strength, etc., of the pulse communicated to the finger by an artery. [L.]

DEVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)'ri^{2}s. From *de* priv., and *venter*, the belly. See ACŒLIOUS.

DEVERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *devertere*, to turn aside. Lit., a wayside inn; an old name for the receptaculum chyli. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DEVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-vu^{5}rt(we^{2}rt) i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See DIVERTICULUM.

DEVEXA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-ve^{2}x(wax)'a(a^3). Ger., *Giraffen*. A family of the *Elaphia*, probably so called on account of their backs sloping backward in a marked degree. [L, 173.]

DEVIASIL (Russ.), n. The *Inula helenium*. [L, 77.]

DEVIATE, adj. De'vi^2-at. Lat., *deviatus* (from *de*, away from, and *via*, a way). Fr., *dévié*. Turned aside from the ordinary course or direction; of a leaf, according to Mirbel, twisted upon itself so that the superior surface is not toward the sky. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIATION, n. De-vi^2-a-shu^{3}n. Fr., *déviation*. Ger., *Richtungsveränderung*. It., *deviazione*. Sp., *desvéo*, *desviación*. The state of becoming or of being turned away from the normal or ordinary course or direction. [L, 41.]—**Conjugate d. of the head and eyes.** Fr., *déviation conjuguée de la tête et des geux*. In paralytics, a d. of the face and eyes toward the paralyzed side. [A, 518.]—**D. of the menses.** Fr., *déviation des règles*, *déviation menstruelle*. Vicarious and supplementary menstruation. [A, 15.]—**D. of the uterus.** Fr., *déviation de l'utérus*. Any change in the normal direction of the uterus, regardless of its situation.—**Primary d. of the eye.** Fr., *déviation primaire de l'œil*. Ger., *Primärablenkung des Auges*. The d. of the originally squinting eye in a case of strabismus. [F.]—**Secondary d. of the eye.** Fr., *déviation secondaire de l'œil*. Ger., *Secundärablenkung des Auges*. The associated movement made by the healthy eye in strabismus when it is excluded from the visual act, and the patient is made to fix with the squinting eye. [F.]

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH. De^{2}v'l-i^{2}n-a-bu^{4}sh. The *Nigella damascena*, the *Nigella sativa*, and the *Paris quadrifolia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 88, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL-O'BOTH- (or **ON-BOTH-**) **SIDES.** De^{2}v'l-o^2-bo^{3}th-(o^{2}n-bo^{3}th)-sidz'. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-APPLE, n. De^{2}v'lz-a^{2}p'l'. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 88; L, 77.]

DEVIL'S-APRON, n. De^{2}v'lz-ap'r'u^{3}n. The *Laminaria saccharum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BEAN, n. De^{2}v'lz-ben'. The *Capparis cynophallophora*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BIT, n. De^{2}v'lz-bi^{2}t. The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American d's-b.** The *Helonias dioica* and the *Liatris squarrosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] See also ALETRIS *farinosa*.—**Scabious d's-b.** See *D's-b*.—**Swamp d's-b.** The *Ptelea trifoliata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BRUSHES, n. De^{2}v'lz-bru^{3}sh'e^{2}z. A general name for ferns in the "black country." [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-CANDLESTICKS, n. De^{2}v'lz-ka^{2}nd'l'sti^{2}kz. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S CHURN-STAFF, n. De^{2}v'lz chu^{5}rn'sta^{3}f. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-CLAWS, n. De^{2}v'lz'kla^{4}z. The *Ranunculus arvensis* and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-COACHWHEEL, n. De^{2}v'lz-koch'hwel. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CORN, n. De^{2}v'lz'ko^{3}rn. The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-COTTON, n. De^{2}v'lz'ko^{2}t'n. The *Abroma augustum*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CURRY-COMB, n. De^{2}v'lz-ku^{5}r'i^2-ko^{3}m. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CUT, n. De^{2}v'lz-ku^{3}t. The dried wood of *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DAISIES, n. De^{2}v'lz-da'zi^{2}z. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLES, n. De^{2}v'lz-da^{3}rn'i^{2}n^2-ned'lz. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DUNG, n. De^{2}v'lz'du^{3}n^2. Ger., *Teufelsdreck*. Asafœtida. [L, 108.]

DEVIL'S-EYES, n. De^{2}v'lz'iz. The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-FINGERS, n. De^{2}v'lz'fi^{2}n^2-gu^{5}rz. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-FLOWER, n. De^{2}v'lz'flu^6-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Lychnis diurna*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-GARTER, n. De^{2}v'lz'ga^{3}r-tu^{5}r. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-GRIP, n. De^{2}v'lz-gri^{2}p'. A name given in Virginia to an epidemic disease that prevailed there in 1888, resembling dengue, but of brief duration, and attacking young persons almost exclusively. [W. C. Dabney, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci."; "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 1176.]

DEVIL'S-GUTS, n. De^{2}v'lz'gu^{3}tz. Fr., *épithyme*. 1. Various species of *Cuscuta*, especially the *Cuscuta europæa*. 2. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. 3. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-HERB, n. De^{2}v'lz'u^{5}rb. The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian d's-h.** See *D's-h*.

DEVIL'S-HORN, n. De^{2}v'lz'ho^{3}rn. The *Phallus impudicus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-LADIES-AND-GENTLEMEN, n. De^{2}v'lz-la-di^{2}z-a^{2}nd-ge^{2}nt'l'me^{2}n. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-LEAF, n. De^{2}v'lz'lef. The *Urtica urentissima*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL'S-MEN-AND-WOMEN, n. De^{2}v'lz-me^{2}n-a^{2}nd-wi^{2}m'-e^{2}n. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-MILK, n. De^{2}v'lz'mi^{2}lk. The *Chelidonium majus*, the *Euphorbia peplus*, and the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-NETTLE, n. De^{2}v'lz-ne^{2}t'l'. The *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-OATMEAL, n. De^{2}v'lz-ot'mel. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-POSY, n. De^{2}v'lz'po-zi^2. The *Allium ursinum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-SHOESTRING, n. De^{2}v'lz-shu^2'stri^{2}n^{2}g. *Tephrosia*. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-SNUFFBOX, n. De^{2}v'lz-snu^{3}f'bo^{2}x. Various species of *Lycoperdon*, especially the *Lycoperdon bovista*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-STINKPOT, n. De^{2}v'lz-sti^{2}n^{2}k'po^{2}t. The *Phallus impudicus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DEVIL'S-TRUMPET, n. De^{2}v'lz-tru^{3}mp'e^{2}t. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL-TREE, n. De^{2}v'l'tre. The *Alstonia scolaris*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIL-WOOD, n. De^{2}v'l'wu^{4}d. The *Osmanthus americanus* (*Olea americana*). [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DEVIRGINATION, n. De-vu^{5}r-ji^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *virgo*, a virgin. See DEFLORATION.

DEVISCERATION, n. De-vi^{2}s-u^{5}r'shu^{3}n. See EVISCERATION.

DEVITALIZATION, n. De-vit-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., and *vita*, life. The impairment or destruction of vitality; in dentistry, the operation of anæsthetizing the sensitive pulp of a tooth, popularly known as "killing the nerve." [B. M. Hopkinson, "Indep. Pract.," July, 1886, p. 350.]

DEVITRIFACTION, DEVITRIFICATION, n's. De-vi^{2}t-ri^2-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n, -fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *de* priv., *vitrum*, glass, and

facere, to make. Fr., *dévitrification*. The destruction of vitrifaction; the removal of the glass-like nature of a substance. [a, 24.]

DÉVOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-vwa³-ma³n². An old term for diarrhœa. [A, 518; L, 109.]

DÉVOYÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-vwa³-ya. See DEVIATE.

DEW, n. Du². Fr., *rosée*. Ger., *Thau*. It., *rugiada*. Sp., *rocío*. The vapor condensed from the atmosphere by cool bodies on the surface of the earth. [a, 24.]

DEWADARI (Teloogoo), n. The *Sethia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEWADURU (Cyn.), n. The *Fœniculum vulgare*. [a, 24.]

DEWAZ, n. In the Caspian region, the *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DEWBERRY, n. Du²'be²r-i². The *Rubus cæsius* and the *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**American d.** See *Northern d.*—**D.-bush.** See *D.*—**D.-plant.** The *Rubus cæsius*. [A. 511 (a, 24).]—**Northern d.** The *Rubus canadensis*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Southern d.** The *Rubus trivialis*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

DEWCUP, n. Du²'ku³p. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEWIPAGHURA, n. The *Stizolobium pruriens*. [B, 88.]

DEW-PLANT, n. Du²'pla³nt. The *Mesembryanthemum glabrum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEWTRY, n. Du²'tri². The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEWUDAR (Hind.), n. The *Sethia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEW-WORM, n. Du²'wu⁶rm. A species of *Lumbricus*. D.-w's, dried and made into a powder or an infusion, are said to be used by Russian peasants (especially in the Smolensk Government) as a diuretic. [S. A. Popoff, "Vratch," 1886, 4; "Lond. Med. Record," June, 1886; "Therap. Gaz.," July, 1886, p. 488.]

DEXIOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. De²x-i²-o²-ka³rd'i²-a³. From δεξιός, on the right side, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *dexiocardie*, *dexiocardiotopie*. Ger., *Dexiocardie*. It., *dessiocardia*, *destrocardia*. Sp., *d*. Misplacement of the heart upon the right side. [D.]

DEXIS (Lat.), n. f. De²x(dax)'i²s. Gen., *dex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., δῆξις. The act of biting; also a bite. [L, 94.]

DEXTANS (Lat.), n. m. De²x'ta²nz(ta³ns). Gen., *dextant'is*. Gr., δεκάμορον. Ten twelfths, especially of a pound (ten ounces). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEXTERIN, n. De²x'tu⁶r-i²n. See DEXTRIN.

DEXTERITAS (Lat.), n. f. De²x-te²r'i²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *dexteritat'is*. From *dexter*, skillful. Fr., *dextérité*. Dexterity, skill. —**D. linguæ.** Syn.: *volubilitas linguæ*. The capability of moving the tongue backward to an extraordinary extent, so that its tip touches the velum palati. [Nicol, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 7, 1887, p. 125.]

DEXTRAD, adv. De²x'tra²d. Toward the right side. [L, 41.]

DEXTRAL, adj. De²x'tra²l. Fr., *dextre*. Ger., *rechtsseitig* (1st def.), *rechtsdrehend* (2d def.). 1. Situated on or pertaining to the right side. 2. Turning toward the right (said of the spiral of a univalve shell). [L, 147, 227, 343.]

DEXTRALITY, n. De²x-tra²l'i²-ti². The state of being dextral. [L, 107.]

DEXTRANE, n. De²x'tran. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dextran*. Fermentable gum; an amorphous substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, resembling the gums in properties and composition, found in unripe beet-root and produced in the manufacture of beet-sugar; also developed in the mucic and lactic fermentations. It is highly dextrorotary. [B, 3, 270 (a, 24).]

DEXTRE (Fr.), adj. De²xt'r. See DEXTRAL.

DEXTREN, adj. De²x'tre²n. Belonging to or connected with the right side. [L, 141.]

DEXTRIN, n. De²x'tri²n. Lat., *dextrinum* (from *dexter*, right, on account of its power of rotating the plane of polarization to the right). Fr., *dextrine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D., Stärkegummi*. It., *destrina*. Sp., *dextrina* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *British gum*, *leicome*. A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, obtained from starch by the action of dilute acids, of diastase, and of animal ferments, and also by a dry heat of 200° C., according to some authors. It is an uncrystallizable, insipid, odorless, yellowish-white, brittle substance, soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, and precipitated as a hydrate from its solutions by strong alcohol. It is not colored blue by iodine, nor does it ferment by contact with yeast, nor yield any sugar to Frommer's test, if pure. By diastase it is converted into maltose, and by boiling with dilute acids it is transformed into dextrose (or ordinary glucose) or, according to some, into maltose. There are several varieties of d. (erythrod', achrood', etc.), into which starch is converted by the action of animal ferments. A form of d. has been obtained by Musculus and von Meyer from glucose which has a specific dextrorotary power of 131° to 134°. D. much resembles gum arabic, for which it is often used. [B, 2, 12, 77; B, 270 (a, 24).] See ERYTHROD' and ACHROÖD'.—**Animal d.** See GLYCOGEN.—**Dampfd'.** (Ger.). A sort of d. prepared by heating a solution of starch to 150°. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**D. alcoholate.** A pulverulent substance, $C_{18}H_{28}O_{14} + C_2H_6O$. [Musculus and von Meyer, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," v, p. 122 (B).]—**D'verband** (Ger.). A bandage stiffened with d. [L, 57.]—**Glycogen d.** A form of d. produced by the action of ferments on glycogen. Two varieties have been described. It occurs in muscular tissue after death, from the conversion of the glycogen existing there during life. [B, 12, 13.]—**Hepatic d.** See GLYCOGEN.—**Insoluble d.** Of Musculus, a d. obtained by heating starch with acetic acid, soluble when digested with water at 100° C., and appearing, when evaporated, in the form of a yellowish powder resembling ordinary d. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Triacetyl d.** Ger., *Triacetyld'*. A compound, $n[C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_3O_5]$, of d. with acetic anhydride. It is an amorphous substance insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in acetic acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

DEXTRINA (Lat.), n. f. De²x-tri(tre)'na³. See DEXTRIN.—**Mucilago dextrinæ** [Gr. Ph.]. A solution of 100 parts of dextrin in 50 of boiling water, mixed afterward with 40 of cold water and 10 of tincture of camphor. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

DEXTRINÉ (Fr.), adj. De²x-tre-na. Containing dextrin. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEXTRINIC, adj. De²x-tri²n'i²k. Fr., *dextrinique*. Of or pertaining to dextrin. [L, 41.]

DEXTRINUM (Lat.), n. n. De²x-tri(tre)'nu³m(nu⁴m). See DEXTRIN.

DEXTROCAMPHORIN, n. De²x-tro-ka²m'fo²r-i²n. Fr., *dextro-camphorine*. A dextrorotary glycerde formed by the action of camphoric acid on glycerin (by Bertholet's method) at 200° C. It is a neutral, viscous substance, soluble in ether, and decomposed by alkalies or metallic oxides, with the formation of an alkaline or metallic salt and glycerin. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DEXTROCARDIE (Fr., Ger.), n. De²x-tro-ka³r-de, -de'. See DEXIOCARDIA.

DEXTROCARVOL, n. De²x-tro-ca³r'vo²l. An oil, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, obtained by the fractional distillation of oil of caraway, of fennel, or of dill. [B, 3, 244 (a, 27).]

DEXTROGLUCOSE, n. De²x-tro-glu²'kos. See DEXTROSE.

DEXTROGYR, n. De²x'tro-jir. A dextrorotary substance. [a, 24.]

DEXTROGYRATE, DEXTROGYRE, DEXTROGYROUS, adj's. De²x-tro-ji'rat, de²x'tro-jir, de²x-tro-ji'ru³s. From *dexter*, on the right, and γῦρος, a twin. Fr., *dextrogyre*. See DEXTROROTARY.

DEXTRONIC ACID, n. De²x-tro²n'i²k. Fr., *acide dextronique*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, isomeric with gluconic acid, derived from dextrin. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DEXTROPIMARIC ACID, n. De²x-tro-pi²m-a²r'i²k. See under PIMARIC ACID.

DEXTROROTARY, DEXTROROTATORY, adj's. De²x-tro-rot'a-ri², -a²t-o-ri². From *dexter*, to the right, and *rotare*, to turn. Rotating the plane of polarization to the right. [B.]

DEXTROSAL, DEXTRORSE, adj's. De²x-tro²rs'a²l, de²x'-tro²rs. Lat., *dextrorsus*. Turning toward the right. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEXTROSE, n. De²x'tros. From *dexter*, right, on account of its dextrorotary power. Ger., *D.* Glucose. [B.]—**D.-sulphuric.** Sulphuric and containing glucose. [B.]—**D.-sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Dextrose-Schwefelsäure*. See SULPHOGLUCIC ACID.

DEXTROTARTARIC ACID, n. De²x-tro-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. Fr., *acide dextrotartrique*. Ger., *Rechtsweinsäure*. Dextrorotary (ordinary) tartaric acid. [B.]

DEXTROVERSION, n. De²x-tro-vu⁶r'zhu³n. From *dexter*, to the right, and *vertere*, to turn. The state of being inclined to the right side (said of the uterus when its fundus is so directed).

DEXTROVOLUBILIS (Lat.), adj. De²x-tro(tro³)-vo²l(wo²l)-u²(u)'bi²l-i²s. From *dexter*, to the right, and *volvere*, to turn. Fr., *dextrovolubile*. See DEXTRORSE.

DEYAMITTIN, n. Di-a²m-i²t'i²n. A neutral crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_2NO_3$, obtained by Flückiger, along with buxine, from *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]

DEYNGAN, n. The *Cordia Macleodii*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Da'fu⁶rm-i²g. See DELTOID.

DHABA (Ar.), n. The *Mimosa unguis-cati*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24.]

DHAEE-PHOOL (Hind.), **DHAIPHULA** (Beng.), **DHAITI** (Bomb.), n's. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHAK (Beng.), **DHÁKA** (Hind.), n's. The *Butea frondosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHÁKATE DUDHI (Bomb.), n. The *Euphorbia hirta*, the *Euphorbia thymifolia*, and the *Euphorbia parviflora*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHAK-TREE, n. See DHAK.

DHAL (Beng.), **DHOL** (Beng.), n's. The seeds of *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 19, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

DHALAKURA (Beng.), **DHALA KURALA** (Beng.), n's. The *Alangium hexapetalum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]

DHAMASO (Guz.), n. The *Fagonia mysorensis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHAMNOO, n. In India, the *Grewia elastica*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DHAN (Beng.), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHÁNÁ (Guz.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHANATTAR (Hind.), n. The *Clitorea ternatea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANGA, n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANGAPUL (Beng.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHÁNYA ABRAKA (Hind.), n. A preparation made by reducing equal parts of rice and purified talc to a coarse powder, putting the whole into a bag of muslin, soaking in hot water, and setting aside for several hours; when cool, triturating, washing with water, and filtering so as to allow the talc to pass through the pores of the muslin in fine particles, which are then collected for use. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHANYAKA (Sanscr.), n. See DHANGA.

DHARI (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHAROOS (Beng.), n. The *Abelmoschus esculentus.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DHARU (Hind.), n. The *Lavandula stœchas.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHASATURÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura fastuosa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHÁTAKI (Sanscr.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHATOORA (Hind.), n. The *Datura alba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 21).]

DHATU (Guz., Hind., Bomb.), n. Metals. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHATURÁ (Beng.), n. The *Datura fastuosa.* [B, 181 (*a*, 21).]

DHATURA-NÁ DIDÁN (Bomb.), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura fastuosa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHATUREAS (Hind.), n. Professional poisoners of India; so called because they employ the *Datura alba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (*a*, 21).]

DHAURA (Hind.), n. A gum obtained from the *Agnoeissus latifolia;* said to be a substitute for dextrin. ["Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 52 (*a*, 21).]

DHÁURI (Bomb.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHAVALA (Mal.), n. The *Lobelia nicotianæfolia.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHAWA (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 21).]

DHENROOS (Beng.), n. The fibre of *Abelmoschus esculentus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DHERÁ (Hind.), n. The *Alangium hexapetalum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]

DHOE, n. In India, washings from jars and vessels of opium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 21).]

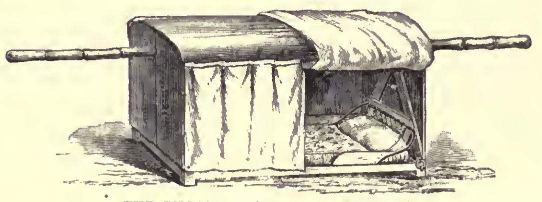
DHOLI MUSALI (Hind., Bomb.), n. The *Asparagopsis ascendens.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHOL-SUMOODRA (Beng.), n. The *Leea macrophylla.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHONULA-BALASHANA (Ar.), n. The *Balsamodendron opobalsamum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHONUNA NÁRAJILA (Ar.), n. The *Cocos nucifera.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHOOLEY (Hind.), n. Said to be more properly written *doli.* A form of stretcher used in Bengal. [A, 244 (*a*, 25).]



THE DHOOLEY. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

DHOOMA, DHOONA, n's. The resin of *Shorea robusta.* [B, 19, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHOONA-TILL (Cing.), n. The balsam of a species of *Diptocarpus.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DHOOTOORA (Beng.), n. The *Datura alba.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHOUNA, n. The resin of *Vatica robusta.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DHOUNATI (Cing.), n. The balsamic oil of a species of *Dipterocarpus.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DHOURI, n. In northern India, the dried flowers of *Grislea tomentosa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHOURIA, n. In India, wormwood. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DHOURRA, n. In India, the *Sorghum vulgare.* [B, 19, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DHUB (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHUMRAPATRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DHUNÁ (Hind.), n. The *Shorea robusta.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHUNNIAN, DHUNYA (Beng., Hind.), n's. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 88, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DHUPELA-TELA, n. An Indian compound used in itch, baldness, etc.; also to relieve headache, kill lice, and remove scurf from the hair. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DHURRA, n. See DHOURRA.

DHUSTURA, n. The *Datura alba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 21).]

DIABACANU (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ βάκανου, a remedy containing rape-seed. A certain preparation mentioned by Alexander of Tralles as a remedy for hepatic affections. [A, 518.]

DIABASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diabas'eos (-ab'asis).* Gr., διάβασις (from διαβαίνειν, to pass through). A channel.—**D. abdominis, D. inguinalis.** See *Inguinal* CANAL.

DIABEBOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′e^{2}b-o^{2}s(os). Gr., διαβεβώς. Separated, spread apart (said of Hippocrates of the malleoli). [A, 325.]

DIABELHA (Port.), n. De-a^3-be^{2}l′ya^3. The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 88.]

DIABÈTE (Fr.), n. De-a^3-bat. See DIABETES.—**D. albumineux.** Albuminuria. [B, 46.]—**D. aqueux.** See POLYURIA.—**D. d'allaitement.** The temporary glycosuria sometimes observed in nursing women soon after delivery. [*a*, 18.]—**D. du foie.** See DIABETES *hepatogenes.*—**D. expérimental.** See *Artificial* DIABETES.—**D. glycosurique.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*—**D. goutteux.** See *Gouty* DIABETES.—**D. gras.** See *Fatty* DIABETES.—**D. hydrurique, D. insipide.** See *Hydruric* DIABETES.—**D. lacté, D. laiteux.** Diabetes associated with chyluria. [A, 301; D, 74.]—**D. leucomatique** [Paulinier], **D. leucomaturique, D. leucomurique.** Albuminuria. [B, 46.]—**D. lymphurique.** Chyluria. [B, 46.]—**D. maigre.** See *Emaciating* DIABETES.—**D. mielleux.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*—**D. non sucré.** See POLYURIA.—**D. par exces d'urée.** See *Ureal* DIABETES.—**D. pimélurique.** The elimination of urine rich in fatty matters. [B, 46.]—**D. sucré.** See DIABETES *mellitus.*—**Faux d.** See POLYURIA.

DIABETES (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-et(at)′ez(as). Gr., διαβήτης (from διαβαίνειν, to pass through). Fr., *diabète.* Ger., *D., Harnruhr.* It., *diabete.* Sp., *d.* A morbid condition characterized by the habitual secretion of an excessive amount of urine. When the term is used without qualification, it is usually understood to mean d. mellitus (*q. v.*).—**Acute d.** Fr., *diabète aigu.* A form of d. mellitus in which a large quantity of sugar suddenly appears in the urine, and as suddenly disappears. The phenomenon has usually a nervous or morbid cause. [K.]—**Alternating d.** Fr., *diabète alternant.* A form of d. mellitus which alternates with some other disease, especially with gout or rheumatism. Rayer mentions cases in which the urine at one time contained sugar and at another was loaded with uric acid. [K.]—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Artificial d.** Fr., *diabète artificiel.* D. mellitus produced in animals by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain or by poisoning with woorara. [K.]—**Cerebral d.** D. mellitus occurring in individuals suffering from some cerebral lesion, such as cerebral hæmorrhages, causing paralysis of various kinds. [Durand-Fardel (*a*, 18).]—**Cerebro-spinal d.** D. caused by disease of the brain and spinal cord. [*a*, 18.]—**Chylous d.** Fr., *diabète chyleux.* D. associated with chyluria. [D, 74.]—**Climacteric d.** A term that has been applied to d. showing itself in apparent connection with the menopause. [L. Tait, "Practitioner," June, 1886, p. 401.]—**Conjugal d.** D. occurring simultaneously in a husband and wife; a condition observed by Debove in 10 per cent. of a series of 50 patients. By Lecorché this coincidence was thought due to the fact that these couples had had the same defective alimentation, or else had shared a common anxiety; by Debove it was ascribed to either chance, contagion, or unknown causes. ["Lancet," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 408 (*a*, 17).]—**Consecutive d.** D. developed during the course of a chronic disease having a tendency to cachexia. [Durand-Fardel (*a*, 18).]—**Curable d.** Temporary or transient d. [*a*, 18.]—**Curare d.** Glycosuria due to the toxic action of curare. [L, 57 (*a*, 18).]—**D. anglicus.** See *D. mellitus.*—**D. decipiens.** D. characterized by saccharine urine without increase in the quantity of urine. [L, 57 (*a*, 18).]—**D. gastroenterogenes.** D. mellitus dependent on gastro-intestinal disease. [A, 326.]—**D. hepatogenes.** Fr., *diabète du foie.* D. mellitus dependent on disease of the liver. [D, 326.]—**D. inositus.** A form of d. in which inosite takes the place of grape-sugar. [D, 3.]—**D. insipidus.** See POLYURIA.—**D. mellitus.** Fr., *diabète sucré.* Ger., *Zuckerharnruhr.* It., *diabete mellito* (*o zuccharino*). Sp., *d. sacarina.* Syn.: *glycosuria, mellitura.* A disease characterized by the secretion of an excessive amount of urine containing sugar, causing emaciation, thirst, and dryness of the skin, and usually ending in death, either by exhaustion or in an attack of coma. In many cases there is a tendency to ulcerative and gangrenous affections of the skin. The pathology is various, the primary diseased action taking place in the brain, the liver, or some other organ.—**D. neurogenes.** An affection of the brain or certain nerves, sometimes resulting in d. mellitus. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. spurius.** See POLYURIA.—**D. traumaticus.** Glycosuria from traumatism of the nervous system, as in concussion of the brain. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xiii, p. 93 (*a*, 18).]—**D. verus.** See *D. mellitus.*—**D.-weed.** The *Actinomeris helianthoides.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 21).]—**Diathetic d.** D. of indefinite duration depending upon some deep-seated vitiation of nutrition, and distinguished from that due to pregnancy, lactation, or traumatism of the nervous system. [Durand-Fardel (*a*, 18).]—**Emaciating d.** Fr., *diabète maigre.* Of Lancereaux, d. in patients who were spare at the beginning of the disease, and who have some alteration of the pancreas leading to the suppression of the functions of that gland. It is usually of rapid course. [L, 87 (*a*, 18).]—**English d.** Lat., *d. anglicus.* See *D. mellitus.*—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diabète gras.* Of Lancereaux, a disease of which the first phase is obesity without polyuria or glycosuria, these symptoms appearing later and being accompanied by polydipsia and polyphagia, which begin insidiously. The course of the disease is slow, often irregular. The cause is unknown. [*a*, 18.]—**Gastro-enterogenous d.** D. originating by reflex action, from disease of some portion of the gastro-intestinal tract. [L, 57 (*a*, 18).]—**Gouty d.** Fr., *diabète goutteux.* A form of d. occurring in robust subjects living luxuriously. Such patients are usually obese, and show other signs of having an arthritic diathesis, such as rheumatism, gout, gravel, asthma, etc. [*a*, 18.]—**Hepatic d.** Fr., *diabète hépatique.* D. mellitus occurring coincidently with some affection of the liver. [*a*, 18.]—**Hydruric d.** A d. in which the elimination of water alone (in the urine) is in excess, without augmentation of the solid principles of the urine. [*a*, 18.]—**Hysterical d.** The polyuria of hysteria.—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diabète intermittent.* That form of d. which disappears at times, and then recurs again. The urine

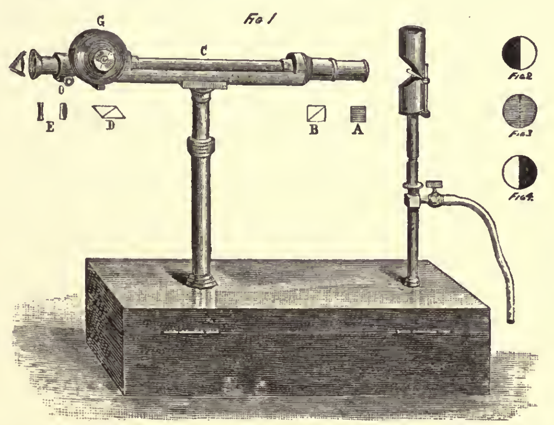
during digestion is saccharine, while that of other periods is not. ["Med.-Chir. Trans.," xxxvi, p. 401 (D, 1).]—**Irritating d.** Fr., *diabète irritatif.* Of Schiff, artificial d. produced by a lesion of the medulla oblongata or the spinal cord. [L, 41 (α, 18).]—**Latent d.** Fr., *diabète latent.* D. which exists a longer or shorter period before sugar is discovered in the urine. [D, 74.]—**Lipogenic d.** A disease of fat persons characterized by transient glycosuria resulting from the diminished power of the fat-infiltrated muscle cells to convert sugar into glycogen; it is not infrequently followed by true d. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," June, 1888, p. 625 (α, 21).]—**Morphine d.** A form of d. sometimes observed after the administration of large doses of morphine, which are supposed to act directly upon the diabetic centre in the medulla oblongata. [K.]—**Mosler's d.** Of Mosler, polyuria supposed to be caused by the presence of an excess of inosite in the blood. [α, 18.]—**Muscular d.** D. due to deficient glycogenic function of the muscles. [Zimmer (α, 18).]—**Natural d.** See *Primitive d.*—**Non-saccharine d.** See Polyuria.—**Pancreatic d.** Of Lancereaux, d. with rapid progress, characterized by loss of strength, great thirst, polyphagia, violent epigastric pain, wasting, and loss of sexual desire, with at first diurnal, and afterward, also, nocturnal polyuria, atrophy of the pancreas, and partial atrophy of the pancreatic duct, phthisis developing at the apices of both lungs, and death occurring with a low axillary temperature. ["Lancet," May 19, 1888, p. 995 (α, 21).]—**Paralytic d.** Fr., *diabète paralytique.* Of Schiff, permanent glycosuria produced by section of the anterior columns of the spinal cord at or above the level of the fourth cervical vertebra, which causes, among other phenomena, paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves of the liver. [L, 41 (α, 18).]—**Periodic d.** Fr., *diabète périodique.* See *Intermittent d.*—**Phosphatic d.** [Teissier]. A morbid condition characterized by the continuous excretion of excessive amounts of phosphates in the urine, with symptoms somewhat like those of d. mellitus. [C. H. Ralfe, "Lancet," Feb. 26, 1887, p. 411.]—**Primitive d.** Fr., *diabète primitif.* Of Lécorché, d. mellitus which is not dependent on any local alteration, but develops from general causes. It is the common form of d. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**Puncture-d.** Ger., *Stichdiabetes.* Artificial d. produced by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—**Saccharine d.** See *D. mellitus.*—**Symptomatic d.** Of Lécorché, d. due to a lesion of the nervous system or the liver or to gout or syphilis. [α, 18.]—**Syphilitic d.** D. mellitus due to syphilis, either to a syphilitic cerebral neoplasm or to the general influence of syphilis on the organism.—**True d.** See *D. mellitus.*—**Ureal d.** Fr., *diabète par excès d'urée.* D. attributed to an excessive formation of urea. [D, 74.]

DIABETIC, adj. Di-a^{2}-be^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *diabeticus.* Fr., *diabétique.* Ger., *diabetisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of diabetes; as a n., a person affected with diabetes.

DIABÉTIDE (Fr.), n. De-a^{3}-ba-ted. A local lesion occurring as a manifestation of diabetes mellitus. [Quéhery, Thèse de Paris, Dec. 24, 1884.]

DIABÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a^{3}-bat-ek. Pertaining to diabetes; as a n., a person suffering from diabetes. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**Alcoolo-d.** A person suffering from alcoholism and diabetes. [Verneuil (α, 18).]

DIABETOMETER, n. Di-a^{2} be^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From διαβήτης, diabetes, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diabétomètre.* An instrument for estimating the quantity of sugar in a given specimen of diabetic urine. Polariscopes especially constructed for the purpose have been used upon the principle that a saccharine fluid always rotates polarized light, and that the amount of rotation is in exact proportion to the density of the solution. The instrument shown in the cut belongs to the class of "half-shade" polariscopes. The



THE DIABETOMETER. (AFTER CRUISE.)

A, chamber filled with weak solution of bichromate of potassium; B, half-shade polarizer; C, tube holding saccharine fluid under examination; D, Nicol prism; O, independent regulator; G, graduated disc.

mechanism for sensitiveness is arranged to produce a circular field of vision divided into halves, which in certain positions of an analyzing Nicol prism are unequally illuminated, but exhibit in one position a uniformly faint shade; this latter position is taken as the point of reference. To prevent confusion, a monochromatic light is employed, obtained by burning a piece of salt in a Bunsen jet. To use the d., the operator first adjusts the point of reference by allowing the polarized light to pass through the tube (C), previously filled with distilled water, rotating the Nicol prism by means of the independent regulator (O) until the field of vision is evenly lighted (Fig. 2); he then substitutes for the tube of water one containing the saccharine urine. This darkens the field of vision, as in Fig. 4. The inequality is then rectified by manipulating the graduated disc (G) previously adjusted at zero. Any inaccuracy will cause the other half of the field to become darkened (Fig. 2). After rectification, the new position of the disc indicates the amount of sugar in the urine, each division of the scale representing 1 gramme to a litre. [F. R. Cruise, "Dub. Jour. of Med. Sci.," vol. lxxxi, p. 497 (α, 25).]

DIABETOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^{2})-a^{2}(a^{3})-be^{2}t(bat)-o^{2}t-(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diabetophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). For deriv., see Diabetes and Phthisis. Fr., *diabétophthisié.* Ger., *Harnruhrschwindsucht.* Syn.: *tabes diabetica.* Diabetic phthisis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIABLE (Fr.), n. De-a^{3}b'l. The devil.—**Bruit de d.** See under Bruit.—**D.-au-corps.** A form of hysteria accompanied by continual hiccough. [L, 49, 87.]—**D.-de-mer.** The *Laminaria saccharina.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. en haie.** The *Clematis vitalba* and *Aristolochia clematitis.* [L, 41 (α, 21).]

DIABLOS, n. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

DIABLOTIN (Fr.), n. De-a^{3}-blo-ta^{2}n^{2}. A certain pastille said to be aphrodisiac. [A, 301 (α, 21).]—**D's d'Italie.** Pastilles having for their chief ingredient powdered cantharides. [A, 301 (α, 21).]—**D's stimulants.** Pastilles said to be aphrodisiac; made of 500 parts of sugar, 12 of mastic, 8 of saffron, 4 each of musk and cloves, 2 each of ginger and ambergris, and a sufficient quantity of infusion of *Chamædrys maritima.* [L, 87 (α, 21).]

DIABOLOTARACHE (Lat.), **DIABOLOTHORYBOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Di(di^{2})-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)''o^{2}l-o(o^{3})-ta^{2}r(ta^{3}r)'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^{2})-e(a), -tho^{2}r'i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-o^{2}s. From διάβολος, the devil, and ταραχή or θόρυβος, confusion, uproar. See Bruit *de diable.*

DIABOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^{2})-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., διάβολος. Fr., *diable.* Ger., *Teufel.* The devil.—**Diaboli intestina.** See Devil's-guts.—**D. metallorum.** An alchemical term for tin. [A, 518; L, 94.]

DIABOTANON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-bo^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (ἔμπλαστρον) διὰ βοτανῶν, a plaster made from plants. Ger., *Kräuterpflaster.* Of Galen, a certain resolvent plaster made of many herbs. [A, 518; L, 41, 50, 87, 94, 98 (α, 21).]

DIABROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-bro'si^{2}s. Gen., *diabros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάβρωσις. Fr., *diabrose.* See Anabrosis.

DIABROTIC, adj. Di-a^{2}-bro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *diabroticus.* Fr., *diabrotique.* Ger., *ätzend.* See Anabrotic.

DIACADMIAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)-mi-(me)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., (ἔμπλαστρον) διὰ καδμείας. Fr., *diacadmie.* Of Scribonius Largus, a certain plaster the base of which was cadmia. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACALAMINTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-a^{3}-mi^{2}nth'ez(as). Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ καλαμίνθης. Of Myrepsus, an antidote the base of which was calamint. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACANTHOUS, adj. Di-a^{2}k-a^{2}nth'u^{3}s. Lat., *diacanthus* (from διά, twice, and ἄκανθα, a spine). Fr., *diacanthe.* Ger., *zweidörnig.* Having two spines under each leaf. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIACARCINON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{3}r'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ καρκινῶν. Fr., *diacarcinon.* Of Galen, an antidote against rabies, made from the crab. [L, 41, 50, 94, 109 (α, 21).]

DIACARTHAMU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{3}rth'a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-u^{2}(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κάρθαμον. Fr., *diacarthame.* An old purgative tablet or electuary containing carthamum-seeds. [L, 32, 41, 87 (α, 21).]

DIACARYON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka(ka^{3})'ri^{2}(ru^{6})-o^{2}n-(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ καρυῶν. An old extract made from green nuts and honey. [A, 518.]—**Rob d.** See *Rob* nucum (under Nux).

DIACASSIAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'si^{3}-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κασσίας. Fr., *diacasse.* An old purgative electuary having cassia as the basis. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**D. cum manna.** See *Confectio* cassiæ.

DIACASTORIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-to-(to^{2})'ri^{2}-u^{2}(u). Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ καστόριον An old antidote of which castoreum was the principal ingredient. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACATHOLICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-o^{2}l'i^{2}k-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ καθολικῶν. An old purgative electuary containing rhubarb and various aromatics. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-ka^{4}'(ka^{3}'u^{4})-si^{2}s. Gen., *diacaus'eos* (*-is*). From διά, thoroughly, and καῦσις, a burning. Fr., *diacausie.* Ger., *starkes Brennen.* 1. A severe burn, deep cauterization. 2. A great heat of the body. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIACAUSTIC, adj. Di-a^{3}-ka^{4}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *diacausticus.* Fr., *diacaustique.* Ger., *diacaustisch.* Very caustic. [L, 41, 50, 56 (α, 21).]

DIACENOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^{2})-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. From διακενής, vain, empty. Empty (said of porous bodies, such as sponge or pumice-stone). [L, 94.]

DIACERATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^{2})-a^{3}-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ κερατῶν. Of Celsus, a collyrium consisting chiefly of hartshorn. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACETALDANE, n. Di-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-a^{2}l'dan. Of Riban, crotonic aldehyde, which may be considered as formed by the condensation of 2 molecules of acetic aldehyde with the elimination of 1 molecule of water. [α, 24.] See Aldane.

DIACETAMIDE, n. Di-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *diacétamide.* An acetyl substitution compound, $(C_2H_3O)_2NH$, of ammonia.

DIACETATBRENZCATECHIN (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}ts-e^{2}t-a^{3}t'-bre^{2}ntz-ka^{3}t-e^2-ch^{2}en''. Diacetylpyrocatechin. [B.]

DIACETATE, n. Di-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. Fr., *diacétate.* Ger., *Diacetat.* The second of a series of similar acetates. [α, 24.]

DIACETATRESORCIN (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}ts-e^{2}t-a^{3}t're^{2}z-o^{2}r-tsen''. Diacetylresorcin. [B.]

DIACETIC ACID, n. Di-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Ger., *Diacetsäure.* A dense, colorless liquid, of very acid reaction, sometimes found in diabetic urine, where its presence is of grave import. Urine containing it is reddened by the addition of ferric chloride. It may be obtained by the prolonged treatment of acetic ether with a weak solution of potash, acidulating with sulphuric acid, agitating with ether, etc. [H. C. Coe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 88; α, 27.]

DIACETIN, n. Di-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Glyceryl diacetate; a liquid, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, derived from glycerin by the substitution of 2 molecules of the acetic acid radicle for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4 (α, 24).]

DIACETOTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. Normal ethyl tartrate. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

DIACETOXYL, n. Di-a^{2}s-e^{2}t o^{2}x'i^{2}l. A bivalent radicle consisting of a double molecule of acetoxyl, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. [B, 4.]—**D'harnstoff** (Ger.). Diacetylurea. [B.]

DIACETSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}ts-at'zoir-e^2. See DIACETIC ACID.

DIACETURIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *diacéturie.* Ger., *Diaceturie.* The condition in which the urine contains diacetic acid. [α, 27.]

DIACETYL, n. Di-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. A double molecule of acetyl, $(C_2H_3O)_2$. [B, 4.]

DIACETYLAPOPSEUDACONINE, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-a^{2}p-o-su^{2}d-a^{2}k'o^{2}n-en. A 2-molecule acetyl substitution compound of apopseudaconine, $C_{27}H_{38}(C_2H_3O)_2NO_8$; prepared by heating pseudaconine with acetic anhydride. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 510 (α, 27).]

DIACETYLCODEINE, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-kod-e'en. A crystalline base, $C_{40}H_{46}N_2O_8 = C_{36}H_{40}(C_2H_3O)_2N_2O_6$, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid on codeine. [B, 2.]

DIACETYLENE, n. Di-a^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *diacétylène.* Ger., *Diacetylen.* A polymeric modification of acetylene, C_4H_4; a very volatile, alliaceous liquid, formed by heating acetylene to 50° C. [B, 2; B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIACETYLMORPHINE, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-mo^{2}rf'en. A substance, $C_{34}H_{36}(C_2H_3O)_2N_2O_6$, of which there are two isomeric modifications formed by the action of glacial acetic acid or of acetic anhydride on morphine. [B, 2.]

DIACETYLPYROCATECHIN, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-pi-ro-ka^{2}t'-e^{2}k-i^{2}n. Ger., *Diacetatbrenzcatechin.* An acetyl substitution product of pyrocatechin, $C_6H_4(O.C_2H_3O)_2$. [B, 4.]

DIACETYLRESORCIN, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-re^{2}z-o^{2}r'si^{2}n. Ger., *Diacetatresorcin.* Resorcin diacetate, $C_6H_4\langle{}^{O.C_2H_3O}_{O.C_2H_3O} = C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, isomeric with diacetylpyrocatechin and forming a colorless oily liquid. [B, 4.]

DIACETYLUREA, n. Di-a^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-u^2-re'a^3. Ger., *Diacetoxylharnstoff.* An acetyl substitution product of urea, $CON_2H_2{-}(C_2H_3O)_2 = C_5H_8N_2O_3$. [B, 4.]

DIACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-en'(a^3'e^{2}n)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δίς, twice (see also ACHÆNIUM). Fr., *diachène.* Ger., *Doppelachäne, Zwillingsachäne.* A fruit formed of two achænia. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

DIACHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *diachalas'eos (-chal'asis).* From διαχαλᾶν, to slacken. Fr., *diachalasie.* Ger., *Auseinandergehen.* Separation; the formation of a fissure. [E, 24.]

DIACHALASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-ka^{3}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *diachalas'matos (-is).* Gr., διαχάλασμα. Ger., *Trennung, Spalte.* A hiatus, separation, cleft. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DIACHALASTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^3-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'ti^{3}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Arising from or dependent on a diachalasma. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIACHALCITU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-sit(ket)'u^2(u). Gr., (ἔμπλαστρον) διὰ χαλκίτου. A modification of the emplastrum diapalma containing colcothar instead of zinc sulphate. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

DIACHEIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^3-kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-i^{2}z-(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διαχειρισμός. Fr., *diacheirisme.* Any manual operation, especially the art of preparing medicines. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIACHELIDONON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^{2}d'o^{2}n-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ χελιδόνων. An ancient medicinal preparation made of swallows. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACHELPFLASTER (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}ch^2-e^{2}l'pfla^{3}st-e^{2}r. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Zusammengesetztes D.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.

DIACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-ken(ch^{3}an)'i^2-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See DIACHÆNIUM.

DIACHOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-kor(ch^{2}or)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *diachorem'atos (-is).* Gr., διαχώρημα. Fr., *diachorème.* Excrement. [A, 387.]

DIACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-kor(ch^{2}or)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diachores'eos (-is).* Gr., διαχώρησις. Fr., *diachorèse.* Ger., *Kothabgang.* The excretion of excrementitious matter. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 50.]

DIACHORETIC, adj. Di-a^3-kor-e^{3}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διαχωρητικός. Lat., *diachoreticus.* Fr., *diachorétique.* Ger., *abführend.* Laxative. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIACHOROPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-kor(ch^{2}or)''-o(o^3)-sor(psor)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diachoropsorias'eos (-is).* From διαχωρεῖν, to pass through, and ψωρίασις (see PSORIASIS). Ger., *ausbreitende Schuppenflechte.* Diffuse psoriasis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIACHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-kri(ch^{2}re)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diachris'eos (-is).* From διά, thoroughly, and χρῖσις, inunction. Thorough inunction. [A, 387.]

DIACHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-kri^{2}z(ch^{2}ri^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *diachris'matos (-is).* Gr., διάχρισμα. An ointment. [A, 387.]

DIACHRISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-a^3-kri^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)'a^3. Gr., διαχριστά. Certain ancient detersive preparations to be applied to the uvula, tongue, palate, fauces, etc. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 94.]

DIACHYLON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ χυλῶν. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* It., *diachilonne.* Sp., *diaquilón.* 1. Anciently, a mucilaginous mixture used in the preparation of salves and plasters. [A, 319 (α, 21).] 2. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Compound d., D. compositum, D. cum gummi.** Fr., *d. composé, d. gommé.* Ger., *Zusammengesetztes, Diachelpflaster.* See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**Greater d.—D. magnum.** See *Greater d.*—**D. magnum cum gummi.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**D. ointment.** See *Unguentum d.*—**D. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**D'salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum d.*—**D. simplex.** Fr., *d. simple.* See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**D. sur toile.** See *Sparadrap d. gommé.*—**Emplastrum d. compositum, Emplâtre d. gommé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Great d. with gums.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**Greater d.** Lat., *d. magnum.* An old preparation of various mucilages and vegetable juices with rosin and yellow wax. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Onguent d.** (Fr.), **Pommade de d.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum d.*—**Simple d.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**Sparadrap cum diachylo gummato, Sparadrap gommé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation consisting of the *emplâtre d. gommé* of the Fr. Cod. melted and spread on linen. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Unguentum d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent d., pommade de d.* Ger., *Diachylonsalbe.* It., *unguento di diachilon.* Sp., *ungüento de diaquilón.* D. ointment; made by melting together 60 parts of lead-plaster, 39 parts of olive-oil, and 1 part of oil of lavender [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing equal parts of lead-plaster and olive-oil [Ger. Ph.], or equal parts of lead-plaster and linseed-oil [Ger. Ph., 1872]. [B, 81 (α, 21).]

DIACHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *diachym'atos (-is).* From διά, through, and χύμα, juice. Fr., *diachyme.* Ger., *Blattmark.* The parenchyma of leaves. [B, 19, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

DIACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *diachys'eos (-ach'ysis).* Gr., διάχυσις. Fr., *diachyse.* Ger., *flüssige Verbreitung.* Effusion, diffusion, liquefaction, fusion, resolution. [L, 41, 50, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACHYTIC, adj. Di-a^3-ki^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διαχυτικός. Lat., *diachyticus.* Fr., *diachytique.* Discutient, resolvent. [L, 41, 84, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACHYTIS, n. The *Delphinium Ajacis.* [B, 88.]

DIACHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. Gr., διαχυτόν. Of Pliny, a kind of must or sweet wine. [A, 318.]

DIACHYTOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)''i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-o(o^3)-flo(flo^2)-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *diachytophlogos'eos (-is).* From διαχύειν, to expand, and φλόγωσις, inflammation. Fr., *diachytophlogose.* Ger., *zerstreute Entzündung.* Diffuse inflammation. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIACHYTOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}s. See DIACHYTON.

DIACID, adj. Di-a^{2}s'i^{2}d. From δίς, twice, and *acidus,* acid. Having an acidity of two; of an acid or acid salt, containing 2 atoms of replaceable hydrogen, of a base capable of replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in an acid. [α, 24.]

DIACINNAMOMU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^3-mo'mu^2(mu). Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ κιννάμωμον. Of Myrepsus, a certain antidote consisting chiefly of cinnamon. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *diacinem'atos (-is).* Gr., διακίνημα. A dislocation. [E.]

DIACLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-kla(kla^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From διακλᾶν, to break in two. Fr., *diaclase.* An abandoned method of amputation devised by Maisonneuve, consisting in first breaking the bone and then dividing the soft parts with an écraseur. [A, 518; L, 49.]

DIACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diaclas'eos (-ac'lasis).* Gr., διάκλασις. Fr., *diaclase, diaclasie.* Ger., *Lichtbrechung.* See REFRACTION.

DIACLAST, n. Di'a^3-kla^{2}st. From διακλᾶν, to break in pieces.



HARLOW'S DIACLAST.

Of L. D. Harlow, a screw-perforator for craniotomy. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1862, i, p. 281 (α, 25).]

DIACLASTIC, adj. Di-a^3-kla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *diaclasticus.* Fr., *diaclastique.* Ger., *diaclastisch.* Pertaining to or dependent on refraction. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIACLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di'(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diaclys'eos (-ac'lysis).* Gr., διάκλυσις. See DIACLYSMUS.

DIACLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-kli^{2}z(klu^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *diaclys'matos (-is)*. Gr., διακλυσμα. Ger., *Mundspülwasser*. A mouth-wash or gargle. [Dioscorides (A, 387).]

DIACLYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^3-kli^{2}z(klu^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διακλυσμός (from διακλύζειν, to rinse). The act of washing out the mouth or throat. [A, 387.]

DIACOCCYMELON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}k-si^2-(ku^6)-me(ma)'lo^{2}n(lon). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κοκκυμηλῶν. See DIAPRUNON.

DIACOCHLACON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}k(ko^{2}ch^2)'-la^3-ko^{2}n(kon). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κοχλακων. An old sudorific consisting of milk in which red-hot flints had been quenched. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACODE (Fr.), n. De-a^3-kod. See DIACODION.—**Sirop de d.** [Fr. Cod.], **Sirop d.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**Sirop d. safrané.** See *Syrupus* DIACODIUM *crocatum*.

DIACODIE (Ger.), n. De-a-kod-e'. See DIACODION.—**D'n-syrup.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.

DIACODION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-kod-i(e)'o^{2}n(on), -kod'i^2-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κωδειῶν. Fr., *diacode*. Ger., *Diacodie, Diakodium, Mohnkopfsyrup*. It., *diacodio*. Sp., *diacodión*. An old form of syrup of poppy-heads. The modern French preparation consists of 1 part of extract of opium, 9 parts of distilled water, and 1,990 parts of syrup. [A, 518; L, 50, 94 (α, 21).]—**Confectio d.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**D. liquidum, Syrupus d.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.—**Syrupus d. crocatum.** Fr., *sirop diacode safrané*. Of the Würt. Ph., 1798, syrup of d. with saffron; made with equal parts of syrup of d. and powdered saffron. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Syrupus d. liquidum Montani.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.

DIACODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-kod-i(e)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -kod'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DIACODION.

DIACŒLE, n. Di-a^3-sel. Lat., *diacœlia* (from διά, through, and κοιλία, a cavity). 1. Of B. G. Wilder, the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 80.] 2. The cavity of the diencephalon. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1887, p. 31 (L).]

DIACŒLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-sel(ko^2-el)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *diacœlos'eos (-is)*. From διά, through, and κοῖλος, hollow. 1. See CANALIZATION (1st def.). 2. The filling up of the original cœlome, or body cavity, of the *Hirudinea* by connective tissue. [Bourne (J).]

DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}l-o-(o^3)-si^{2}nth(ku^{6}nth)'i^{2}d-o^{2}s. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κολοκυνθίδος. Fr., *diacolocynthide*. It., *diacolocintido*. Sp., *diacoloquintido*. An old drastic electuary of which colocynth was the chief ingredient. [A, 301 (α, 21); L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Pilulæ d.** Pills containing 2 drachms each of aloes, colocynth, scammony, bdellium, black hellebore, and gum arabic, and 1 drachm each of euphorbium and nitre. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACOMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *diacom'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάκομμα. Of Hippocrates, something cut away or cut off. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIACONIC ACID, n. Di-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diaconique*. An acid, $C_{18}H_{10}O_{12}$, derived from citric acid. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DIACOPE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o(o^2)-pe(pa). Gen., *diac'opes*. Gr., διακοπή (from διά, thoroughly, and κόπτειν, to cut). Fr., *diacope*. Ger., *Zerschneiden*. 1. An incised wound of the skull without the separation of a fragment. [A, 518.] 2. A longitudinal fracture of a bone. [A, 387.]

DIACOPRÆGON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^2-ko^{2}p-re'-(ra^3'e^2)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κόπρ' αἰγῶν. Fr., *diacoprégie*. Ger., *Ziegenkothartznei*. An ancient remedy prepared with goats' dung; used for disorders of the spleen and the parotid gland. [L, 50, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACORALLION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-li^2-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κοράλλιων. An ancient medicine the principal ingredient of which was coral. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACORONOPODOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}r-on-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-o^{2}s. Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ κορωνόποδος. An ancient antidote made from a species of *Coronopus*. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACORU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o^{2}r-u^2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' ἀκόρου. An ancient cephalic medicine made from *Calamus aromaticus*. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACOUSTIC, adj. Di-a^{2}k-ust'i^{2}k. Fr., *diacoustique*. Ger., *diakustisch*. Pertaining to diacoustics.

DIACOUSTICS, n. sing. Di-a^{2}k-ust'i^{2}ks. From διά, through, and ἀκούειν, to hear. Fr., *diacoustique*. Ger., *Diakustik*. That branch of physics which treats of the refraction of sound. [F.]

DIACRANIAN, adj. Di-a^3-kran'i^2-a^{2}n. From διά, lightly, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *diacranien*. Attached to the skull by a movable articulation (said of the lower jaw). [L, 41.]

DIACRANTERIAN, DIACRANTERIC, adj's. Di-a^3-kra^{2}nt-e'ri^2-a^{2}n, -e^{2}r'i^{2}k. From διά, apart, and κραντήρ, a wisdom tooth. Having the wisdom teeth separated from those in front of them by a considerable interval. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1873, p. 170 (L).]

DIACRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *diacris'eos (-is)*. Gr., διάκρισις (from διακρίνειν, to separate). Fr., *diacrise*. Ger., *D.* 1. A change in the character of a secretion. [D. 40.] 2. A crisis or a critical evacuation. [A, 385 (α, 21); D. 40.] 3. Diagnosis. [A, 387.]—**Follicular d.** An abnormal change in the secretions of follicular glands (*e. g.*, in those of the intestines during inflammatory diarrhœa). [D, 40.]

DIACRITIC, DIACRITICAL, adj's. Di-a^3-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k, -a^{2}l. Lat., *diacriticus*. Fr., *diacritique*. Ger., *diakritisch*. Distinguishing, diagnostic (said of symptoms). [L, 41.]

DIACROCU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro(ro^2)'ku^2(ku). Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ κρόκου. Fr., *diacrocion*. An ancient collyrium made with saffron. [L, 41, 94 (α, 21).]

DIACRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-kri^{2}d(kru^{6}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Scammony. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. cydoniatum.** Fr., *diagrède cydonié*. The same as *d. glycyrrhizatum*, with the substitution of quince-juice for infusion of licorice. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. glycyrrhizatum.** Fr., *diagrède glycyrrhizé*. A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias; made by macerating 1 part of scammony with 2 parts of decoction of licorice, allowing the mixture to settle, and then evaporating to dryness. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. rosatum.** Fr., *diagrède rosé*. The same as *d. glycyrrhizatum*, with the substitution of infusion of roses for decoction of licorice. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. sulphuratum.** Fr., *diagrède soufré*. An old preparation made by spreading scammony on paper over a chafing-dish, sprinkling on small portions of sulphur, and stirring until the resin begins to melt, treating the resin three times with the same quantity of alcohol, mixing the filtered liquids, adding to the remainder from twenty to thirty times its volume of tepid water, washing the substance which separates, dissolving it in a small quantity of alcohol, and evaporating it. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

DIACRYLATE, n. Di-a^{2}k'ri^{2}l-at. A salt of diacrylic acid. [B, 2.]

DIACRYLIC ACID, n. Di-a^{2}k-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. A substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, a polymeride of acrylic acid, obtained as a sodium salt by heating sodium hydrolate. [B, 2 (α, 24).]

DIACTINE, n. Di-a^{2}k'ti^{2}n. From δίς, twice, and ἀκτίς, a ray. A sponge spicule having two simple pointed extremities. [B, 121.]

DIACTINIC, adj. Di-a^{2}k-ti^{2}n'i^{2}k. From διά, through, and ἀκτίς, a ray. Capable of transmitting actinic rays. [B, 21 (α, 27).]

DIACTINISM, n. Di-a^{2}k-ti^{2}n'i^{2}z'm. The state of being diactinic. [Becquerel (α, 27).]

DIACULAHUEN, n. A certain Chilian plant used as a vulnerary. [L, 87.]

DIACYDONION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-si(ku^6)-don'i^2-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ κυδώνιων. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Quittenarznei*. An old purgative electuary the basis of which was syrup of quinces. [L, 41, 50, 87, 94 (α, 21).]—**D. aromaticum, D. cum speciebus.** See *Pains* CYDONIORUM *compositus*.—**D. jalappinum.** Fr., *gelée purgative*. Of the Brunsw. Disp., 1777, purgative jelly; composed of 2½ lbs. of jelly, 4 oz. of resin, and 16 oz. of alcohol. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**D. licidum.** See *Gelatina* CYDONIORUM.—**D. licidum jalappinum.** See *D. jalappinum*.—**D. simplex.** See *Gelatina* CYDONIORUM.—**D. solutivum pellucidum.** See *D. jalappinum*.

DIACYMINU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-si(ku^6)-mi(me)'nu^2-(nu). Gr., (ἔμπλαστρον) διὰ κύμινου. A certain ancient plaster containing cumin. [L, 41, 95 (α, 21).]

DIAD, n. Di'a^{2}d. From δίς, twice. An element or radicle having an atomicity of two; a bivalent element. [B.]

DIADACTYLOBATRACHUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^3-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)''ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διά, away from, δάκτυλος, a digit, and βάτραχος, a frog. Fr., *diadactylobatracien*. Belonging to the *Batrachia* and having the digits divided. The *Diadactylobatrachia* are a family of the *Reptilia*. [L, 41, 180.]

DIADAPHNIDON (Lat.), **DIADAPHNIDOS** (Lat.), n's n. indecl. Gr., (ἔμπλαστρον) διὰ δαφνίδων, (ἔμπλαστρον) διὰ δαφνίδος. Of Celsus, an irritant plaster made from bayberries. [A, 518; L, 41, 94 (α, 21).]

DIADELPHIAN, DIADELPHIC, DIADELPHOUS, adj's. Di-a^{2}d-e^{2}lf'i^2-a^{2}n, -i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. Lat., *diadelphus, diadelphicus* (from δίς, twice, and ἀδελφός, a brother). Fr., *diadelphe, diadelphique*. Ger., *diadelphisch, zweibrüderig*. Having the stamens united in two sets; belonging to the *Diadelphia* (Fr., *diadelphie*). Linnæus's 17th class of plants. [B, 34 (α, 24).]

DIADEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-de(da)'ma^3. Gen., *diadem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διάδημα. Fr., *diadème*. Ger., *Diadem, Kronenbinde* (1st def.). 1. A fillet-like bandage for the head. [L.] 2. An old name for a child's caul. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

DIADERM, n. Di'a^3-du^{5}rm. From δίς, twice, and δέρμα, skin. Of Minot, a blastoderm composed of two layers, the ectoderm and the entoderm, and containing between them the segmentation cavity. [J.]

DIADERMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From διά, through, δέρμα, the skin, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *diadermiatrie*. Endermic medication. [L, 41, 50.]

DIADEXIS (Lat.), **DIADOCHE** (Lat.), n's f. Di'(di^2)-a^3-de^{2}x'-i^{2}s, -a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ok(o^{2}ch^2)-e(a). Gen., *diadex'eos (-is), -ad'oches (-is)*. Gr., διάδεξις, διαδοχή. Fr., *diadexie, diadoche*. Ger., *Diadoche, Umwandlung*. A change of a disease into another having a different location and character. [L, 41, 50, 56.]

DIADOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'os(o^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diados'eos (-ad'osis)*. Gr., διάδοσις (from διαδιδόναι, to distribute). 1. Of Galen, the distribution of nutritive matter in the animal economy. 2. A diminution or cessation of a disease. [L, 41, 50, 94.]

DIÆRESILIS (Lat.), n. De(di^2)-e^{2}r(a^3-e^2)-re^{2}s'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From διαιρεῖν, to divide. Fr., *diérésile*. Ger., *Dieresilis*. A dry capsular fruit composed of many cavities situated around an axis and formed by re-entering valves. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *diæres'eos (-ær'esis)*. Gr., διαίρεσις (from διαιρεῖν, to divide). Fr., *dierèse*. Ger., *Zerreissung, Trennung*. 1. Division in cells. 2. Of Galen, a solution of continuity. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIÆRETIC, adj. Di-e[2]r-e[2]t'i[2]k. Gr., διαιρετικός. Lat., *diæreticus.* Fr., *diérétique.* Ger., *trennend, ätzend.* Corroding, escharotic. [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-e'(a[3]'e[2])-ta[3]. Gen., *diæt'es.* Gr., δίδιτα Fr., *diète.* Ger., *Diät, Lebensweise.* It., Sp., *dieta.* See DIET and REGIMEN.—**D. carnis.** See *Meat* DIET.—**D. juris, D. jusculi.** Fr., *diète de bouillon, diète de jus.* See *Liquid* DIET.—**D. lactea, D. lactis.** See *Milk* DIET.—**D. sicca.** See *Dry* DIET.

DIÆTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-e[2]t(a[3]-e[2]t)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *diætem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., διαίτημα. A prescribed course of life, especially as to diet. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 135 (*a*, 21).]

DIÆTETICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di[2])-e[2]t(a[3]-e[2]t)-e[2]t(at)'i[2]k-u[3]s-(u[4]s). Gr., διαιτητικός. See DIETETIC; as a n., in the f. sing., *diætetica*, see DIETETICS.

DIÆTHERALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-eth(a[3]-e[2]th)-e[2]r(ar)-a[2]l-(a[3]l)'i[2]s(u[6]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *diætheralys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From διά, by means of, αἰθήρ, ether, and λύειν, to dissolve. Of Legrip, a process of extracting fresh vegetable substances by maceration and displacement with ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 27).]

DIAGEOTROPIC, adj. Di-a[3]-je-o-tro[2]p'i[2]k. From διά, through, γῆ, the earth, and τρέπειν, to turn. Growing horizontally (said of branches of roots). [B, 229, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DIAGLAUCIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di[2])-a[3]-gla[4]'(gla[3]'u[4])-si[2]-(ki[2])-u[2](u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ γλαύκιου. Of Scribonius Largus, a collyrium made, according to Dioscorides, of the juice of *Papaver spinosum.* [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAGNOSE, v. tr. Di'a[2]g-noz. See DIAGNOSTICATE.

DIAGNOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. De-a[3]n-yoz, -a[3]g-noz'e[2]. See DIAGNOSIS.—**Augenblicksd'** (Ger.). Fr., *diagnostic instantané* (ou *à vue*). A diagnosis made instantly on seeing the patient. [W. Erb, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 17, 1889 (*a*, 18).]—**Exclusionsd'** (Ger.). See DIAGNOSIS *by exclusion.*

DIAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[2]g(a[3]g)-no'si[2]s. Gen., *diagnos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάγνωσις (from διά, apart, and γιγνώσκειν, to know). Fr., *diagnostic.* Ger., *Diagnose.* It., *diagnosi.* Sp., *d.* 1. The art or process of distinguishing between different things (in medicine, diseases; in natural history, genera, species, etc.), of recognizing in a given instance with what particular thing or form one is dealing. 2. A short account of distinctive characteristics. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Anatomical d.** Fr., *diagnostic anatomique.* Ger., *anatomische Diagnose.* 1. A d. based on a knowledge not only of symptoms or phenomena, but also of definite anatomical alterations upon which the phenomena depend. [D, 3.] 2. A post-mortem d. [L.]—**Clinical d.** Fr., *diagnostic clinique.* Ger., *klinische Diagnose.* Of Ross, a d. based upon symptoms manifested during life, irrespective of the morbid changes which underlie them. [D, 35.]—**D. by exclusion.** Fr., *diagnostic par exclusion.* Ger., *Exclusionsdiagnose.* A d. reached by a deductive process, all the affections which present salient points of similarity with the one to be diagnosticated being reviewed in turn, and each successively discarded as one or more of its essential features are missed in the given case, until but one possibility remains, which is accepted as the true one. [D.]—**Differential d.** Fr., *diagnostic différentiel.* Ger., *Differentialdiagnose.* See *D.* (1st def.).—**Pathological d.** Fr., *diagnostic pathologique.* Ger., *pathologische Diagnose.* Of Ross, a d. of the nature of a lesion without regard to its situation. [D, 35.]—**Physical d.** Fr., *diagnostic physique.* Ger., *Physicaldiagnose.* D. by means of physical (objective) signs, irrespective of subjective symptoms, as by palpation, auscultation, etc.—**Presumptive d.** Fr., *diagnostic présomptif.* Ger., *Presumptivdiagnose.* A d. not regarded as certain.—**Retrospective d.** Fr., *diagnostic rétrospectif.* Ger., *Retrospectivdiagnose.* A d. of some antecedent disease or injury the nature of which can be deduced only from the history given and from the persistent effects. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 9, 1888, p. 617.]—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *diagnostic symptomatique.* Ger., *symptomatische Diagnose.* A d. which consists simply in the determination of the most striking symptoms. [D, 3.]—**Topographical d.** Fr., *diagnostic topographique.* Ger., *topographische Diagnose.* Of Ross, a d. of the seat of a lesion. [D, 35.]

DIAGNOSTIC, adj. Di-a[2]g-no[2]st'i[2]k. Fr., *diagnostique.* Ger., *diagnostisch.* It., *diagnostico.* Sp., *diagnóstico.* Pertaining to or sufficing for a diagnosis; distinctively and exclusively characteristic; as a n., a d. symptom or sign. [B, 117; D; L, 343.]

DIAGNOSTIC (Fr.), n. De-a[3]n-yo[3]st-ek. See DIAGNOSIS.—**D. à vue.** See *Augenblicks*DIAGNOSE.

DIAGNOSTICATE, v. tr. Di-a[2]g-no[2]st'i[2]k-at. Fr., *diagnostiquer.* Ger., *diagnosticiren.* To fix upon a certain disease or injury as the one present in a given instance.

DIAGNOSTICATION, n. Di-a[2]g-no[2]st-i[2]-ka'shu[3]n. The act or process of making a diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTICIAN, n. Di-a[2]g-no[2]st-i[2]sh'a[2]n. Fr., *diagnostiqueur.* Ger., *Diagnostiker.* One skilled in diagnosis. [*a*, 17.]

DIAGNOSTICS, n. sing. Di-a[2]g-no[2]st'i[2]ks. Lat., *diagnostica* (*ars* understood). Ger., *Diagnostik.* The science or art of diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTIKER (Ger.), n. De-a[3]g-nost'ek-e[2]r. See DIAGNOSTICIAN.

DIAGNOSTITIAL, adj. Di-a[2]g-no[2]st-i[2]sh'a[2]l. Done for diagnostic purposes (said of operative and other procedures). [C. Johnston, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 8, 1886, p. 531.]

DIAGOGOMETER, DIAGOMETER, n's. Di-a[3]-go-go[2]m'-e[2]t-u[6]r, -a[3]-go[2]m'e[2]t-u[6]r. Lat., *diagogometrum, diagometrum* (from διαγωγή, transmission, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *diagomètre.* Ger., *Leitungsmesser.* An apparatus for measuring the conductivity of substances, especially their electrical conductivity; composed of a feebly magnetic needle, swung upon a pivot in a bell-glass filled with dry air, and placed at contact distance of its poles from a metallic column terminating above in a metallic head, and below in a conductor that has its origin outside of the bell-glass. Above the column, at a given distance from it, there is a curved rod in contact with one of the poles of an electrical machine, the other pole being grounded. The bell-glass has a scale at the height of the needle. When it is desired to measure the conductivity of a substance, the apparatus is so arranged that both pivot and column are placed in the plane of the magnetic meridian; the needle will then be in contact with the metallic head, and, if the latter receives electricity, it will transmit it to the former. The body under consideration is placed between the head and the curved rod, and the circuit is closed. A deviation of the needle will ensue with more or less rapidity and greater or lesser extent, according to the conductivity of the substance. [L, 87 (*a*, 27).]

DIAGONAL, adj. Di-a[2]g'o[2]n-a[2]l. From δία, through, and γωνία, an angle. Fr., Ger., *d.* Extending from one angle of a figure to an opposite or nearly opposite angle; as a n., a d. diameter.—**Hinterhauptsd'** (Ger.). The straight line uniting the parietal eminence of one side and the point of union of the lambdoid and occipito-mastoid sutures of the opposite side. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," ii, p. 305 (L).]—**Scheiteld'** (Ger.). A straight line between the frontal eminence of one side and the parietal eminence of the other side. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," ii, p. 298 (L).]

DIAGONAL-CONJUGATA (Ger.), n. De-a[3]g-on-a[3]l'ko[2]n-yu-ga[3]t''a[3]. See *Diagonal* CONJUGATE.

DIAGONOUS, adj. Di-a[2]g'o[2]n-u[3]s. Having four corners or angles (said of stems). B, 116, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DIAGRAM, n. Di'a[3]-gra[2]m. Gr., διάγραμμα. Lat., *diagramma.* Fr., *diagramme.* Ger., *Diagramm.* A sketch or plan of the salient features of a structure, which does not purport to represent details accurately. It may be exaggerated or conventionalized for the sake of perspicuity.—**Floral d.** Ger., *Blüthendiagramm.* A plan of the relative position and form of the different parts of a flower. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIAGRAPH, n. Di'a[3]-gra[3]f. From διά, thoroughly, and γράφειν, to record. Fr., *diagraphe.* Of Gavart, an apparatus for making drawings of the cranial outlines. [A, 518.]

DIAGRED (Fr.), **DIAGRÈDE** (Fr.), n's. De-a[3]-gre[2]d. Old names for scammony: [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cydonié.** See DIACRYDIUM *cydoniatum.*—**D. glycyrrhizé.** See DIACRYDIUM *glycyrrhizatum.*—**D. rosé.** See DIACRYDIUM *rosatum.*—**D. sulfuré.** See DIACRYDIUM *sulphuratum.*

DIAGRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-gri[2]d(gru[6]d)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See DIACRYDIUM.

DIAHELIOTROPISM, n. Di-a[3]-hel-i[2]-o[2]t'ro[2]p-i[2]z'm. From διά, across, ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn. The tendency of plants growing under the influence of light to take a course transverse to the direction of the light. [*a*, 24.]

DIAHERMODACTYLU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di[2])-a[3]-hu[5]rm-(he[2]rm)-o(o[3])-da[2]k(da[3]k)'ti[2]l(tu[6]l)-u[2](u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ἑρμοδάκτυλου. Fr., *diahermodactylon.* An old purgative of which the hermodactyl was the chief ingredient. [L. 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAHYDRIC, adj. Di-a[3]-hid'ri[2]k. Lat., *diahydricus* (from διά, through, and ὕδωρ, water). Passing through water (said of a percussion note from a viscus, which is transmitted through a stratum of interposed fluid). [C. J. B. Williams (L, 116).]

DIAION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di[2])-a(a[3])'i[2]-o[2]n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ἴων. An old pastille of which violets were the chief ingredient. [L, 41, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAIRE (Fr.), adj. De-a[2]r. Ephemeral. [L, 41.]

DIAIRIDOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di[2])-a[3]-i(e)'ri[2]d-o[2]s. Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ ἴριδος. Fr., *diairéos.* An ancient antidote of which a species of *Iris* was the chief ingredient. [L, 41, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a(a[3])'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See DIAION.

DIAKARA, n. Among the Jolofs, in Africa, the *Nymphæa cærulea.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIAKÈNE (Fr.), n. De-a[3]-ke[2]n. See DIACHÆNIUM.

DIAKODION (Ger.), n. De-a[3]-kod-e'o[2]n. See DIACODION.

DIALAGON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di[2])-a[2]l(a[3]l)'a[2]g(a[3]g)-o[2]n-(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ λαγῶν. According to Alexander of Tralles, a medicine in which the dung of the hare was an ingredient, recommended as a remedy against indurations and obstructions of the liver and spleen. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIALAMBAUN, n. In Africa, the *Dalbergia melanoxylon.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIALDANE, n. Di-a[2]l'dan. A crystalline body. $C_8H_{14}O_3 = 2C_4H_8O_2 - H_2O$, or $CH_3CHOH.CH_2CH : CHCH(OH).CH_2CHO$, melting at 139° C. and bearing the same relation to aldol that croton aldehyde bears to acetic aldehyde. [B, 2.]

DIALDANIC ACID, n. Di-a[2]l-da[2]n'i[2]k. A monobasic oxidation product, $C_8H_{14}O_3 + O = C_8H_{14}O_4$, of dialdane. It forms monoclinic prisms, easily soluble in water and melting at 80° C. [B, 2 (*a*, 24).]

DIALE (Fr.), n. De-a[3]l. See DIALIUM.

DIALEIMMA (Lat.), **DIALEIPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Di-(di[2])-a[3]-lim'(le[2]-i[2]m')-ma[3], -lips'(le[2]-i[2]ps')-i[2]s. Gen., *dialeimmatos-* (*-is*), *-eips'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάλειμμα, διάλειψις. Ger., *Ausbleiben.* An intermission (between paroxysms), an interspace. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 50, 94.]

DIALEIPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-lip'(le[2]-i[2]p')-i[2](u[6])-ra[3]. From διαλέιπειν, to intermit, and πῦρ, fever. Intermittent fever. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIALEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a[3]-le[2]m'ma[3]. See DIALEIMMA.

DIALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-le2ps(laps)'i2s. Gen., *dialeps'eos (-is)*. Gr., διάληψις. Fr., *dialepse*. A space between the turns of a bandage. [L, 41, 94.]

DIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di2)-a(a3)'lez(las). Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIALIBANU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-li2b'a2n(a3n)-u2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ λίβανον. Fr., *dialibanon*. An ancient medicine of which the chief ingredient was frankincense. [L, 94, 109 (α, 21).]

DIALION (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-a(a3)'li2-o2n. The *Heliotropium europæum*. [B, 88; L, 87.]

DIALIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-li2ps(leps)'i2s. See DIALEIPSIS.

DIALIPYRE (Fr.), n. De-a3-le-per. See DIALEIPYRA.

DIALISATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)-a2l(a3l)-i2s-a(a3)'tu3s(tu4s). See DIALYZED.

DIALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-a(a3)'li2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *diale*. A genus of leguminous plants of the *Cassieæ*. [B. 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. acutifolium.** See *D. guineense*.—**D. floribundum.** A Brazilian species having a round, small, edible fruit, like the currant. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**D. guineense.** Fr., *cordarion à feuilles aigues, tamarin velouté*. Syn.: *Codarium acutifolium*. The velvet tamarind, indigenous to Sierra Leone. The seed-pods are covered with a velvet down, and contain an agreeable, acid, farinaceous substance, used as food. [B, 173, 185 (α, 24).]—**D. indicum.** The tamarind-plum of the East Indies. It has a delicious pulp, less acid than that of the tamarind. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**D. nitidum.** A species the pods of which contain an acidulous marrow, used by the negroes on the coast of Guinea as food. [α, 22.]—**D. ovoideum.** A species found in Ceylon, having an agreeable fruit. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

DIALKALAMIDE, n. Di-a2l-ka2l'a2m-i2d(id). See under ALKALAMIDE.

DIALKYL, n. Di-a2l'ki2l. A double molecule of an alkyl compound. [B, 4.]

DIALKYLAMINE, n. Di-a2l-ki2l'a2m-en. Ger., *Dialkylamin*. See under ALKYLAMINE.

DIALKYLIC, adj. Di-a2l-ki2l'i2k. Of, pertaining to, or containing 2 molecules of an alkyl. [B, 4.]

DIALLAG (Ger.), **DIALLAGE** (Fr.), n's. De-a3l-la3g', -a3zh. See MAGNESIUM.

DIALLYL, n. Di-a2l'i2l. Fr., *diallyle*. Ger., *D.* A double molecule of allyl; the form under which the latter appears when in the free state; having a pungent odor like that of horseradish, and boiling at 58° C. Chemically it is a hydrocarbon of the CnH_2n-_2 series, $C_6H_{10}CH_2 = CH.CH_2 - CH_2 — CH - CH_2$, and is both bivalent and quadrivalent, forming thus two groups of additional compounds. [B, 2.]

DIALLYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-a2l-i2l-a2s-et'i2k. Diallyl monacetate. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIALOES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a2l(a3l)'o(o3)-ez(as). Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' ἀλόης. Fr., *dialoès*. An old preparation of aloes. [L, 41, 94 (α, 21).]

DIALOSE, n. Di'a2l-os. Fr., *d.* A substance derived from the fruit of the *Gymnocladus chinensis*; used in China as a cleansing agent. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIALTHÆAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a2l(a3l)-the'(tha3'e2)-a2s(a3s). Gr., (χρῖσμα) δι' ἀλθαίας. Fr., *dialthée, dialthéon*. See *Unguentum* ALTHÆÆ.

DIALURAMIDE, n. Di-a2l-u2r'a2m-i2d(id). Ger., *Dialuramid*. An amide, $CO\langle{}^{NH.-CO}_{NH.-CO}\rangle CHNH_2C_4H_5N_3O_8$, of dialuric acid. [B, 3.]

DIALURATE, n. Di-a2l-u2r'at. Fr., *d.* A salt of dialuric acid. [L, 41.]

DIALURIC ACID, n. Di-a2l-u2r'i2k. Fr., *acide dialurique*. Ger., *Dialursäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_4 = CO\langle{}^{NH-CO}_{NH-CO}\rangle C.H.OH$, obtained from alloxan by the action of hydrogen sulphide. [B, 3.]

DIALYCARPUS, adj. Di-a2l-i2-ka3rp'u3s. From διαλύειν, to loosen, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *dialycarpe*. Having separate and distinct carpels. [α, 24.]

DIALYPETALOUS, adj. Di-a2l-i2-pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *dialypetalus* (from διαλύειν, to loosen, and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *dialypétale*. Having two or more free petals. The *Dialypetalæ* of Endlicher are a cohort of the *Acramphibrya*. [B, 34, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

DIALYPHYLLOUS, adj. Di-a2l-i2-fi2l'u3s. From διαλύειν, to loosen, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *dialyphyllé*. Having separate calycine leaves. [B, 19, 77 (α, 24).]

DIALYSABLE, adj. Di'a2l-iz-a2-b'l. Fr., *d.* Capable of undergoing dialysis; diffusible. [B.]

DIALYSATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(di2)-a3-liz(lu6s)-a(a3)'to2r; in Eng., di-a2l'i2z-at-o2r. See DIALYZER.

DIALYSEPALOUS, adj. Di-a2l-i2-se2p'a2l-u3s. Fr., *dialysépale*. See DIALYPHYLLOUS.

DIALYSER, n. See DIALYZER.

DIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2l(a3l)'i2s(u6s)-i2s. Gen., *dialys'eos (-al'ysis)*. Gr., διάλυσις. Fr., *dialyse*. Ger., *Dialyse*. It., *dialisi*. Sp., *dialisis*. 1. The process by which two liquids separated by an animal membrane interdiffuse. Usually one of the liquids is pure water, and the other is a solution of a mixture of colloids and crystalloids; owing to the different diffusive power of these bodies, the crystalloids pass through the membrane before the colloids, and are thus separated from them. 2. In obstetrics, a breaking up of the bones of the base of the skull. 3. Debility, dissolution, languor, difficulty in moving the limbs. 4. In surgery, a solution of continuity. [L, 41, 56, 109.]—**Gaseous d.** The separation of gases from each other by reason of the difference in their powers of diffusion. [α, 27.]

DIALYSTAMINOUS, adj. Di-a2l-i2-sta2m'i2n-u3s. From διαλύειν, to loosen, and *stamen* (*q. v.*). Fr., *dialystaminé*. Having separate and distinct stamens. [B, 38, 127 (α, 14).]

DIALYSTELOUS, adj. Di-a2l-i2-stel'u3s. From διαλύειν, to loosen, and στήλη, a column. Fr., *dialystèle*. In polystelic plant-axes, having the stelæ separate. ["Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.)," S. vii, t. iii, p. 275 (B).]

DIALYTIC, adj. Di-a2l-i2t'i2k. Gr., διαλυτικος. Lat., *dialyticus*. Fr., *dialytique*. Ger., *dialytisch*. It., *dialitico*. Sp., *dialítico*. 1. Belonging to or resembling the process of dialysis. [B, 6.] 2. Relaxing (said of remedies). [A, 518.]

DIALYZED, adj. Di'a2l-izd. Lat., *dialisatus*. Fr., *dialysé*. Ger., *dialysirt*. It., *dialisato, dializzato*. Sp., *dialisado*. Subjected to or prepared by dialysis. [B.]

DIALYZER, n. Di'a2l-iz-u6r. Lat., *dialysator*. Fr., *dialyseur*. Ger., *Dialysator*. An apparatus for performing dialysis. It consists of a tray floating in a quantity of water, and having its bottom consisting of a tightly stretched diaphragm of parchment paper. [J. P. Cooke (α, 27).]

DIAMAGNETIC, adj. Di-a3-ma2g-ne2t'i2k. Fr., *diamagnétique*. Ger., *diamagnetisch*. Having the property of diamagnetism. [B.]

DIAMAGNETISM, n. Di-a3-ma2g'ne2t-i2zm. From διά, through, and μάγνης, a magnet. Fr., *diamagnétisme*. Ger., *Diamagnetismus*. The principle which causes certain bodies to be repelled by magnets, and, when placed between the poles of an electro-magnet, to assume a position at right angles to its axis ("equatorial" position). [B.]

DIAMANT (Fr.), n. De-a3-ma3n2. See ADAMANT and DIAMOND.

DIAMARENATUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-a3-ma2r(ma3r)-e2n-a-(a3)'tu3m(tu4m). Of Schröder, a preparation made by passing 3 parts of the pulp of sour cherries through a sieve, adding 2 of sugar and a sufficient quantity of aromatics. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIAMARGARITU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-ma3r-ga2r-(ga3r)-i(e)'tu2(tu). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μαργαρίτον. An old pharmaceutical preparation made from pearls. [Myrepsus (L, 41, 94 [α, 21]).]

DIAMASEMA (Lat.), **DIAMASSEMA** (Lat.), **DIAMASTEMA** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di2)-a3-ma2s(ma3s)-e(a)'ma3, -se(sa)'ma3, -ste(sta)'ma3. Gen., *diamasem'atos (-is), -sem'atos (-is), -stem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαμάσημα, διαμάσσημα, διάμαστημα. Fr., *diamasème*. A masticatory. [L, 41, 94 (α, 21).]

DIAMBA, n. In Africa, the *Cannabis sativa*, or Congo tobacco. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DIAMBRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2m(a3m)'bra3. From διά, made from, and *ambra* (*q. v.*). An old cordial and stomachic remedy containing ambergris. [L, 94 (α, 17).]—**Diambræ species sine adoratis** [Lond. Disp.]. D. without perfume; made by powdering 6 parts each of cinnamon, angelica-root, cloves, mace, nutmegs, malabathrum, and galangal, 2 each of spikenard and greater and lesser cardamoms, 3 of ginger, and 4 each of aloes-wood, yellow-saunders, and long pepper. [Mesue (L, 94 [α, 21]).]—**Species diambræ cum odoratis** [Lond. Disp.]. D. made by adding 3 parts of ambergris and 1 part of musk to the *species diambræ sine odoratis*. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIAMELA (Sp.), n. De-a3-ma'la3. In the West Indies, the *Jasminum sambuc*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DIAMELON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-me(ma)'lo2n(lon). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μηλῶν. An old preparation in which quinces were the principal ingredient. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIAMESOGAMOUS, adj. Di-a3-me2s-o2g'a2m-u3s. Lat., *diamesogamus* (from διάμεσος, mediate, and γάμος, marriage). Requiring the aid of extraneous agencies to accomplish fertilization (said of plants). The *Diamesogamæ* of Delpino include the *Hydrophilæ, Ornithophilæ, Entomophilæ, Malacophilæ*, etc. [Müller (α, 24).]

DIAMESOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Di(di2)-a3-me2s-o2st-e2-o2m'i2(u6)-sez(kas). Gen., *diamesosteomycet'os (-is)*. From διάμεσος, in the middle, οστέον, a bone, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *diamesostéomycète*. Ger., *Knochenschwamm in der Substanz des Knochens*. A fungous growth in the substance or between the outer and inner surfaces of a bone. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIAMETER, n. Di-a2m'e2t-u6r. Gr., διάμετρος. Lat., *diametros, diametrum*. Fr., *diamètre*. Ger., *D., Durchmesser*. It., *diametro*. Sp., *diámetro*. The distance from any point at the periphery of a surface, body, or canal to the opposite point.—**Anterior transverse d. of the fœtal head.** See *Bitemporal d. of the fœtal head*.—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic cavity** Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur (ou droit) de l'excavation pelvienne, diamètre sacro-pubien*. The distance between the middle of the symphysis pubis and the upper border of the third sacral vertebra. [A, 24.]—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic inlet.** Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur du détroit supérieur*. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the promontory of the sacrum.—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic outlet.** Fr., *diamètre coccy-pubien*. The distance from the lower part of the symphysis pubis to the tip of the coccyx.—**Antero-posterior d. of the skull** [Welcker], **Antero-posterior metopic d. of the skull** [Broca]. Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur métopique du crâne*. The distance in a straight line between the metopic point and the most remote point upon the external surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, or between the most prominent point

of the glabella and the most prominent point upon the external surface of the occipital bone. [L, 143.]—**Auricular d.** See *Biauricular d.* (1st def.).—**Basilo-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre basilo-bregmatique.* Ger., *basilobregmatischer Durchmesser.* The distance in a straight line between the basilon and the bregma. [L, 143.]—**Baudelocque's d.** Fr., *diamètre de Baudelocque.* It., *diametro di Baudelocq.* The external conjugate d. of the pelvis. [A, 15.]—**Biauricular d.** Fr., *diamètre biauriculaire* (ou *sous-auriculaire*, ou *bi-sous-auriculaire*, ou *latéral) du crâne* (1st def.). Ger., *Biaurikulardurchmesser.* 1. The distance in a straight line between two points on a line passing over the vertex and uniting the two auricular points, each immediately above the ridge which continues the zygomatic arch backward. 2. The transverse distance between the centres of the external auditory meatuses, or between the middle point of the upper margins of each external auditory meatus. [L, 143, 150.]—**Biglenoid d.** Fr., *diamètre biglénoïdien.* The distance between the centre of one glenoid cavity of the temporal bone and that of the other. [L, 150.]—**Bigoniac d.** Fr., *diamètre bigoniaque.* The distance between the two gonions. [L, 150.]—**Bijugal d.** Fr., *diamètre bijugal* (ou *interjugal*). Ger., *Juguldurchmesser.* The horizontal distance between the two malar points. [L, 143.]—**Bijugular d.** Fr., *diamètre bijugulaire* (ou *postérieur de la base du crâne*). The transverse distance between the two jugular points. [L, 150.]—**Bimalar d.** Fr., *diamètre bimalaire.* The transverse distance between the two malar points. [L, 143.]—**Bimandibular d.** Fr., *diamètre bimandibulaire.* The transverse distance between the tubercles on the inferior borders of the inferior maxilla, which are situated at the union of the body and the rami. [L, 150.]—**Bimastoid d.** Fr., *diamètre bimastoïdien.* Ger., *Bimastoidealdurchmesser.* The transverse distance between the apices of the two mastoid processes of the temporal bones (Morton and Welcker) or between their bases (Thurnam and Davis). [L, 150.]—**Biparietal d.** [Welcker]. Fr., *diamètre bipariétal* (ou *grand transverse*). Ger., *biparietaler* (oder *hinterer querer*) *Durchmesser.* The transverse distance between the parietal eminences of each side. [L, 149.]—**Bis-acromial d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-acromial.* Ger., *biakromialer Durchmesser.* The transverse distance between the apices of the two acromial processes. [" Rev. d'anthropol.," 1883, p. 701 (L).]—**Bis-iliac d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-iliaque.* The transverse distance between the most distant points of the crests of the two ilia. [" Rev. d'anthropol.," 1880, p. 194 (L).]—**Bis-ischiadic** (or **Bis-ischiatic**) **d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-ischiatique.* See under *Transverse d's of the pelvis.*—**Bistephanic d.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Bitemporal d.** Fr., *diamètre bitemporal* (ou *petit transverse*). Ger., *bitemporaler* (oder *vorderer quere*) *Durchmesser.* 1. The distance between the two most distant portions of the coronal suture. 2. See *Temporal d.*—**Bitrochanteric d.** Fr., *diamètre bitrochantérien.* The distance between the highest point of one trochanter major and that of the other. [" Rev. d'anthropol.," 1880, p. 194 (L).]—**Bizygomatic d.** Fr., *diamètre bizygomatique* (ou *interzygomatique*). The greatest transverse distance between the most prominent points of the zygomatic arches. [L, 143.]—**Cervico-bregmatic d.** The distance from the centre of the anterior fontanelle to the junction of the neck with the floor of the mouth.—**Coccy-pubic d. of the pelvis.** See *Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic outlet.*—**Conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Ger., *gerader* (oder *kleiner*) *Durchmesser des Beckeneinganges.* Syn.: *antero-posterior d.* The distance from the promontory of the sacrum to the upper border of the interarticular cartilage of the symphysis pubis, in the middle line. See, also, CONJUGATA and CONJUGATE.—**Deventer's d's.** See *D's of Deventer.*—**Diagonal conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Fr., *conjugué diagonal.* Ger., *Diagonalconjugata.* The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the most distant part of the brim of the pelvis.—**D's of Deventer.** Lat., *diametra Deventerii.* Fr., *diamètres de Deventer.* A term sometimes applied incorrectly to the oblique d's of the pelvis, its use being due to an error on the part of the French translator of Deventer's work. [A, 24.]—**External bi-orbital d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-orbitaire externe.* The greatest transverse distance between the outer borders of the external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone. [L, 143.]—**External conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Lat., *conjugata externa.* Fr., *conjugué externe, diamètre de Baudelocque.* Ger., *äussere Conjugata.* Syn.: *Baudelocque's d.* The antero-posterior d. of the pelvic inlet measured externally; the distance from the skin over the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the skin over a point corresponding to the promontory of the sacrum.—**Fronto-mental d.** The distance from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin.—**Fronto-occipital d.** See *Occipito-frontal d.*—**Greater diagonal d. of the fœtal head.** See *Occipito-mental d.*—**Greater transverse d. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *grosser Querdurchmesser des Kindesschädels.* See *Biparietal d.*—**Inferior frontal d., Inferior transverse d. of the skull.** See *Minimum frontal d.*—**Inial d.** Fr., *diamètre* (*antéro-postérieur*) *iniaque.* Ger., *linealer Längsdurchmesser des Schädels.* The distance in a straight line, in the median line of the skull, between the most prominent points of the inion and the glabella. [L, 143.]—**Internal bi-orbital d.** Fr., *diamètre biorbitaire interne.* The greatest transverse distance between the inner borders of the external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone. [L, 143.]—**Left oblique d. of the pelvis.** See *Oblique d's of the pelvis.*—**Lesser diagonal d. of the fœtal head.** Fr., *petit diamètre oblique* (ou *oblique mineur*, ou *sous-occipito-bregmatique*). Ger., *kleiner Diagonaldurchmesser des Kindesschädels.* The d. extending from the middle of the anterior fontanelle to the lowest accessible point of the occipital bone.—**Lesser transverse d. of the fœtal head.** Ger., *kleiner Querdurchmesser des Kindesschädels.* See *Bitemporal d.*—**Maximum antero-posterior d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre glabellaire antéro-postérieur* (ou *maximum*). Ger., *grösster Längsdurchmesser.* The distance, in the median line, between the most prominent point of the glabella and the most prominent point in the middle line upon the tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L, 143.]—**Maximum frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre stéphanique.* Ger., *grösster Stirndurchmesser.* The distance between the stephanions. [L, 143.]—**Maximum occipital d.** Fr., *diamètre astérique* (ou *occipital maximum*, ou *externe*). Ger., *grösster Occipitaldurchmesser.* The distance in a straight line between the two asterions. [L, 143.]—**Maximum transverse d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre transversal maximum.* Ger., *grösster Breitendurchmesser.* The longest horizontal transverse line which can be drawn within the cranium. [L, 143.]—**Mento-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre mento-bregmatique.* The distance from the chin to the middle of the anterior fontanelle.—**Mento-frontal d.** See *Fronto-mental d.*—**Mento-occipital d.** See *Occipito-mental d.*—**Minimum frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre frontal minimum.* Ger., *kleinster Stirndurchmesser.* The distance between the two extremities of the supra-orbital line. [L, 143.]—**Oblique d's of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètres obliques du bassin.* Ger., *schräge Durchmesser des Beckens.* The measurement from the upper border of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of one side to the iiio-pectineal tubercle of the opposite side. By most American, English, and German writers the *right* oblique d. is understood as that one which extends from the right sacro-iliac joint, while most French writers regard that as the *left* oblique d. The right is sometimes called the *first*, and the left the *second* oblique d.—**Occipito-frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *fronto-occipital*, ou *occipito-frontal*). Ger., *gerader* (oder *frontooccipitaler*) *Durchmesser.* The d. extending from the root of the nose to the most distant point of the occiput.—**Occipito-mental d.** Fr., *diamètre occipito-mentonnier* (ou *mento-occipital*, ou *grand oblique*). Ger., *mento-occipitaler* (oder *grosser Diagonal-*) *Durchmesser.* The greatest distance between the occiput and the chin.—**Posterior transverse d. of the fœtal head.** See *Biparietal d.*—**Right oblique d. of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *premier diamètre*) *oblique du bassin.* See *Oblique d's of the pelvis.*—**Sacro-cotyloid d.** Fr., *diamètre sacro-cotyloïdien.* See DISTANTIA *sacro-cotyloidea.*—**Sacro-subpubic d.** Fr., *diamètre sacro-* (ou *promonto-*) *sous-pubien.* The distance between the middle of the promontory of the sacrum and the middle of the lower border of the triangular ligament of the pubic symphysis. [A, 15.]—**Sagittal d.** See *Basilo-bregmatic d.*—**Stephanic d.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Sterno-vertebral d.** Ger., *Sagittaldurchmesser des Thorax.* The distance from the sternum to the vertebral column, measured externally. [Knauthe (A, 319).]—**Suboccipito-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre sous-occipito-bregmatique.* See *Lesser diagonal d. of the fœtal head.*—**Suboccipito-frontal d.** The greatest distance between the forehead and the junction of the occiput with the neck.—**Subtemporal d.** Fr., *diamètre sous-temporal* (ou *antérieur de la base du crâne*). The distance between the point upon the spheno-temporal suture which is crossed by the ridge upon the inferior surface on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone of one side and a similar point on the other side. [L, 150.]—**Superior frontal d., Superior transverse d. of the skull.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Temporal d.** Fr., *diamètre temporal.* Ger., *Bitemporaldurchmesser.* The greatest horizontal distance between two opposite points upon the line passing over the vertex and uniting the two auricular points, on the surface of the temporal bones. [L, 143.]—**Trachelo-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre trachélo-bregmatique* (ou *vertical*, ou *perpendiculaire*, ou *sous-mento-bregmatique*). See *Cervico-bregmatic d.*—**Transverse d. of the false pelvis.** Fr., *diamètre transversal du grand bassin.* The greatest distance between the crests of the ilia.—**Transverse d. of the pelvic cavity.** Fr., *diamètre transverse de l'excavation pelvienne.* The distance between the highest points of the two acetabula in the standing posture. [A, 24.]—**Transverse d's of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètres transverses du bassin.* 1. That of the inlet, the bis-iliac d.; being the greatest transverse distance between the right and left iliopectineal lines. 2. That of the outlet, the bis-ischiadic d.; being the distance between the tuberosities of the ischia. 3. That of the cavity (see *Transverse d. of the pelvic cavity*).—**Transverse d. of the skull.** Of Morton, the distance between the anterior inferior angles of the parietal bones. [L, 149.]—**Vertical d. of the fœtal head.** Fr., *diamètre vertical.* Ger., *senkrechter Durchmesser des Kindesschädels.* The d. extending from the highest point of the head to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. [A, 20.]—**Vertical d. of the skull.** See *Basilo-bregmatic d.*

DIAMÈTRE (Fr.), n. De-a³-me²t'r. See DIAMETER.—**Deuxième d. oblique du bassin.** See *Oblique* DIAMETERS *of the pelvis.*—**D. antérieur de la base du crâne.** See *Subtemporal* DIAMETER.—**D. antéro-postérieur iniaque.** See *Inial* DIAMETER.—**D. antéro-postérieur métropique.** See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the skull.*—**D. astérique.** See *Maximum occipital* DIAMETER.—**D. auriculaire.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER.—**D. bi-sus-auriculaire.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER (1st def.).—**D. coccy-pubien, D. coccy-sous-pubien.** See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the pelvic outlet.*—**D. coccy-sus-pubien.** The distance between the tip of the coccyx and the upper end of the symphysis pubis. [A, 28.]—**D. de Baudelocque.** See *External conjugate* DIAMETER *of the pelvis.*—**D. droit.** See *Occipito-frontal* DIAMETER.—**D. droit de l'excavation pelvienne.** See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the pelvic cavity.*—**D. frontal minimum.** See *Minimum frontal* DIAMETER.—**D. fronto-occipital.** See *Occipito-frontal* DIAMETER.—**D. glabellaire.** See *Maximum antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the skull.*—**D. glabello-obéliaque.** A straight line between the glabella and the obelion. [L, 150.]—**D. grand oblique.** See *Occipito-mental* DIAMETER.—**D. grand transverse.** See *Biparietal* DIAMETER.—**D. iliaque.** See *Bis-iliac* DIAMETER.—**D. iniaque.** See *Inial* DIAMETER.—**D. interjugal.** See *Bijugal* DIAMETER.—**D. interzygomatique.** See *Bizygomatic* DIAMETER.—**D. ischiatique.** See *Bis-ischiadic* DIAMETER.—**D. jugal.** See *Bijugal* DIAMETER.—**D. latéral du crâne.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER (1st def.).—**D. mastoïdien.** See *Bimastoid* DIAMETER.—**D. mento-occipital.** See *Occipito-mental* DIAMETER.—**D. moyeux de la base du crâne.** See *Biglenoid* DIAMETER.—**D. occipital externe** (ou **maximum**). See *Maximum occipital* DIAME-

TER.—**D. occipito-mentonnier.** See *Occipito-mental* DIAMETER.—**D. perpendiculaire.** See *Trachelo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**D. petit transverse.** See *Bitemporal* DIAMETER.—**D. postérieur de la base du crâne.** See *Bijugular* DIAMETER.—**D. promonto-sous-pubien.** See *Obstetrical* CONJUGATE.—**D. ptérique.** The distance between one pterion and the other. [L, 150.]—**D. sacro-pubien.** See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the pelvic cavity.*—**D. sacro-sous-pubien.** See *Obstetrical* CONJUGATE.—**D. sous-mento-bregmatique.** See *Trachelo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**D. sous-occipito-bregmatique.** See *Lesser diagonal* DIAMETER *of the fœtal head* and *Suboccipito-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**D. sous-temporal.** See *Subtemporal* DIAMETER.—**D. stéphanique.** See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.—**D. sus-auriculaire.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER (1st def.)..—**D. transversal du grand bassin.** See *Transverse* DIAMETER *of the false pelvis.*—**D. transversal facial maximum.** See *Bizygomatic* DIAMETER.—**D. transversal maximum.** See *Maximum transverse* DIAMETER *of the skull.*—**D. utile.** The shortest diameter of the pelvis (lit., the useful diameter). [Pinard (A, 15).]—**D. vertical.** See *Trachelo-bregmatic* DIAMETER and *Vertical* DIAMETER *of the fœtal head.*—**Petit d. oblique.** See *Lesser diagonal* DIAMETER *of the fœtal head.*—**Premier d. oblique du bassin.** See *Oblique* DIAMETERS *of the pelvis.*

DIAMETRICAL, adj. Di^2-a-me^{2}t'ri^2-ca^{2}l. Fr., *diamétrique.* Ger., *diametrisch.* Constituting a vertical slit (said of the pupil after two iridectomies, one upward and the other downward). [F.]

DIAMETROS (Lat.), **DIAMETRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Di(di^2)-a^3-me^{2}t'ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See DIAMETER.

DIAMIDE, n. Di-a^{2}m'i^{2}d(id). A substitution product of a double molecule of ammonia. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**Primary d.** A d. in which a single radicle has replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. Only such primary d's have been found as contain the radicle of a diatomic alcohol (*e. g.*, ethylene). [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIAMIDOBENZENE, n. Di-a^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz'en. Ger., *Diamidobenzol.* An amidogen substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-a^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diamidobenzoïque.* Ger., *Diamidobenzoësäure.* A reduction product, $C_7H_4(NH_2)O_2 = C_6H_3\langle^{CO.OH}_{(NH_2)_2}$, of nitroamidobenzoic acid, obtained by passing sulphureted hydrogen into a warm ammoniacal solution of nitric acid. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIAMINE, n. Di-a^{2}m'en. See under AMINE.

DIAMISYOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-mi^{2}s'i^2(u^5)-o^{2}s. Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ μίσυος. An old collyrium consisting principally of copper sulphate. [L, 109.]

DIAMMONIC, adj. Di-a^{2}m-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Containing two molecules of ammonium. [B.]

DIAMNES (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'nez(nas). Involuntary micturition. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAMOND, n. Di'a^3-mu^{3}nd. Gr., ἀδάμας. Lat., *adamas.* Fr., *diamant.* Ger., *Diamant.* It., Sp., *diamante.* A precious stone constituting one of the allotropic forms of carbon. It occurs in many crystalline forms, the fundamental form being that of an octahedron. It presents a brilliant, characteristic lustre, and is usually transparent and colorless, although it may exhibit various hues. It has a hardness surpassing that of any other substance. When heated in air it is converted into carbon dioxide, and under the heat of the electric arc it is converted into black amorphous carbon. Its sp. gr. is 3·5 to 3·6. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 192, 207 (B).]—**Anthracitic d., Black d.** Syn., *carbonado.* A form of impure carbon resembling anthracite in appearance, but as hard as an ordinary d., and employed to cut d's. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 21).]

DIAMORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'o^{2}r-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μορῶν. An old preparation of mulberries and honey. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAMORPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^3-mo^{2}rf'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *diamorphées.* A suborder or tribe of the *Crassulaceæ,* characterized by carpels connate at their middle or their extremity, and a capsule dehiscing abnormally. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *diamorphos'eos (-is).* Gr., διαμόρφωσις (from διά, thoroughly, and μόρφωσις, a shaping). A growing out or fashioning according to a certain form. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAMORU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'o^{2}r-u^2(u). See DIAMORON.

DIAMOSCHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-mo^{2}sk(mo^{2}sch^2)'-u^2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μόσχου. An old preparation of which musk was the principal ingredient. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [*a*, 21]).]

DIAMOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-mot(mo^{2}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *diamotos'eos (-is).* Gr., διαμότωσις (from διαμοτοῦν, to put lint into). Fr., *diamotose.* Ger., *Auffüllen mit Wundfäden* (oder *Charpie*). The process of packing with lint. [E.]

DIAMPERES (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'pe^{2}r-ez(as). Gr., διαμπερής. Piercing (said of pain). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAMPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-for(fo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Corda, a tribe of hyphomycetous *Fungi,* distinguished by a filamentous mycelium and by a sporophore divided at its summit into two branches, each carrying a vesicle containing the spores. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIAMYL, n. Di-a^{2}m'i^{2}l. Ger., *D.* Fr., *diamyle.* A double molecule of amyl. [B.]

DIAMYLAMINE, n. Di-a^{2}m-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diamylamin.* The second amine of amyl. $N(C_5H_{11})_2H$. [B.]

DIAMYLANILINE, n. Di-a^{2}m''i^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. An amyl substitution product of aniline, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\C_5H_{11}\\C_5H_{11}\end{matrix}\right\}N = C_{16}H_{27}N$. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIAMYLENE, n. Di-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *diamylène.* Ger., *Diamylen.* A polymeride, $C_{10}H_{20} = 2C_5H_{10}$, of the amylene derived from fermentation amyl alcohol, and containing double the number of atoms of the latter body. It was discovered by Baland, who called it paramylene. It is an oily liquid boiling at 165° C., and of a sp. gr. of 0·7777 at the temperature of melting ice. [B, 24.]

DIAMYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-a^{2}m-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Normal amyl oxalate. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DIAMYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-a^{2}m-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. See DIAMYLANILINE.

DIAMYLIC, adj. Di-a^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Containing diamyl.

DIAMYSIOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. See DIAMISYOS.

DIANA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-a(a^3)'na. From the goddess of that name. Fr., *diane.* 1. Of the alchemists, silver. [B, 81; L, 94.] 2. See DIANELLA.

DIANACARDIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{3}rd'-i^2-u^2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ἀνακάρδιον. An old preparation containing anacardium. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

DIANANCASMOS (Lat.), **DIANANCASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ka^{2}z(ka^{3}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διαναγκασμός (from διά, thoroughly, and ἀναγκάζειν, to force). The coaptation of separated parts, as in fracture or dislocation. [E.]

DIANDER (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). See DIANDROUS.

DIANDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'re(ra^3-e^2). Of Eichler, a cohort of gamopetalous plants corresponding to the order *Oleaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)'ri^2-a^3. From δίς, twice, and ἀνήρ, a male. Fr., *diandrie.* Ger., *Diandrie, Zweistäubige, Zwitterblumen* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by 2 free stamens of equal length. 2. A form of monstrosity characterized by 2 sets of male organs in the same individual. [B, 34 (*a*, 24): L, 41, 180.]

DIANDRIAN, DIANDRIC, DIANDROUS, adj's. Di-a^{2}nd'-ri^2-a^{2}n, -ri^{2}k, -ru^{3}s. Lat., *diander, diandrus, diandricus.* Fr., *diandre, diandrique.* Ger., *diandrisch, zweimännig.* Having two stamens, belonging to the *Diandria* (1st def.). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIANELLA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *dianelle.* A genus of liliaceous plants of the *Asphodeleæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ensifolia.** An East Indian species. A decoction of the root is used in urinary and catarrhal complaints. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**D. odorata.** A species found in southern Asia. Its root is used in China and Cochin-China as a remedy in dysuria and mucous discharge from the genitals. [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]

DIANELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(de)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dianellées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Asphodeleæ,* comprising *Dianella, Eccremis, and Stypandra.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

DIANEMATOUS, adj. Di-a^{2}n-e^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. From δίς, twice, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *dianème.* Terminating in two filaments. [L, 109.]

DIANENBAUM (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}n'e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. See ARBOR *Dianæ.*

DIANENMETALL (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}n'e^{2}n-ma-ta^{3}l''. See DIANA (1st def.).

DIANGEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-e(a^3-e^2). From δίς, twice, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Plants with double or bi-cellular seed-capsules. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

DIANGEIOSPERMOUS, adj. Di-a^{2}n-ji-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *diangeiospermus* (from δίς, twice, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *diangiosperme.* Ger., *mit doppelten Samenkapseln.* Having two seed-capsules. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]

DIANGEIOUS, adj. Di-a^{2}n'ji^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *diangeius* (from δίς, twice, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). Fr., *diangié.* Ger., *zweiaderig.* Having two vessels. [B, 38, 48, 127 (*a*, 14).]

DIANILIDE, n. Di-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). A derivative bearing the same relation to aniline that the neutral amides of dilasic acids bear to ammonia. [B, 46.]

DIANISAMINE, n. Di-a^{2}n-i^{2}s'a^{2}m-en. A crystallizable artificial alkaloid, $N\left\{\begin{matrix}H\\(C_8H_9O)_2\end{matrix}\right.$ or $\left.\begin{matrix}N\\O_2\end{matrix}\right\}\left\{\begin{matrix}(C_8H_8)_2\\H_3\end{matrix}\right.$, made from anisic alcohol. [A, 1.]

DIANISU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)'su^2(su). Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' ἀνίσου. An old preparation of anise.—**Species d.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces d.* A preparation containing 7 parts of dyrethrum-root, 19 each of ginger and galangal, 6 of Indian nard, 30 of licorice, 2 of *Melissa calamintha,* 75 of anise. 19 each of caraway and fennel, 6 each of lesser cardamoms, cloves, and cubeb, 2 each of black, white, and red pepper, 19 of cinnamon, 7 of *Cassia lignea,* 19 of mace, 6 of saffron, and 30 of mastic. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]

DIANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-a(a^3)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of von Kobell, an element afterward shown to be identical with niobium. [B, 3.]

DIANŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e'(o^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., διάνοια (from διά, thoroughly, and νοεῖν, to think). Ger., *Denkvermögen, Verstand.* Thought, also the faculty of thinking. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIANOEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-no(no^2)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *dianoem'atos (-is).* Gr., διανόημα. A thought, also a subject of thought. [A, 387.]

DIANŒOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-ne(no^2-e^2)-o(o^3)-loj-(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From διάνοια, thought, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *dianœologie.* Ger., *Theorie des Denkens.* The theory of intuition and thought. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIANOETIC, adj. Di-a^{2}n-o-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διανοητικός. Intellectual, pertaining to or capable of thought. [A, 387.]

DIANTÆOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-te'(ta^3'e^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., διανταῖος. Of Hippocrates, extending throughout (said of ligaments running the whole length of the spine); facing, opposite; penetrating from the opposite side. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dianthées.* A division or tribe of the *Caryophylleæ*, tribe *Sileneæ.* [B, 34, 42 (*a*, 24).]

DIANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{2}n)-the(tha)'ra^3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. bicalyculata, D. bifida, D. paniculata.** Fr., *carmantine bicalyculée.* An East Indian species. An infusion in rice-water is used against the bites of serpents. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DIANTHEROUS, adj. Di-a^{2}n'the^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *diantherus* (from δίς, twice, and ἀνθηρος (see Anther). Fr., *dianthère.* Ger., *zweistaubbeutelig.* Having two anthers. [*a*, 24.]

DIANTHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi(the)'ne-(na^3-e^2). The *Sileneæ* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIANTHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^2(thu). Fr., *dianthon.* See *Species* diANTHI.

DIANTHUS (Lat), adj. and n. m. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *dianthe, œillet* (2d def.). Ger., *zweiblüthig* (1st def.), *Nelke* (2d def.). It., *garofano* (2d def.). Sp., *dianto* (2d def.), *clavel* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) having two flowers. 2. (N.) a genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*, tribe *Sileneæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. arenarius.** Fr., *œillet des sables.* Ger., *Sandnelke.* The sand-pink; the flowers are considered cephalic and nervine, and in infusion a mild excitant and diaphoretic. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. armeria.** Fr., *œillet velu.* Ger., *rauhe Nelke.* The wild (or Deptford) pink; a species with the same properties as those of *D. arenarius.* [B, 34, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. atrorubens.** Fr., *œillet noir pourpre.* A variety of *D. Carthusianorum.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. barbatus.** Fr., *œillet de poëte, bouquet parfait, jalousie.* Ger., *Bartnelke.* Sweet-william. Its properties are similar to those of *D. arenarius.* [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. Carthusianorum.** Fr., *œillet des Chartreux.* Ger., *Karthäusernelke.* A species with the same properties as *D. arenarius.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. caryophyllus.** Fr., *œillet des fleuristes* (ou *giroflée*, ou *grenadin*). Ger., *Garten-Nelke.* Carnadine, carnation, clove gilly-flower, coronation, bilgarres, pictotes. A species supposed to be the parent of all the varieties of the carnation, of which there are over 400. It has been used in ptisans as a diaphoretic, also in perfumery. The flowers furnish an essential oil, and are chiefly used for coloring and flavoring syrups. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. coronarius.** A variety of *D. caryophyllus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. deltoides.** Ger., *deltafleckige Nelke.* A species the bloom of which was formerly official. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. filiformis.** The *Gypsophila saxifraga.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. fimbriatus.** See *D. superbus.*—**D. hirsutus.** See *D. armeria.*—**D. hortensis.** See *D. caryophyllus.*—**D. imbricatus.** Fr., *œillet imbriqué.* A variety of *D. caryophyllus.* [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. moschatus, D. plumarius.** Fr., *œillet musqué* (ou *brodé*), *mignardise des jardins.* Ger., *Federnelke, Moschusnelke.* A species the flowers of which have been recommended in epilepsy. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ruber.** Fr., *œillet rouge* (ou *à ratafiat*). A variety of *D. caryophyllus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. saxifragus.** The *Tunica saxifraga.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. Seguieri.** See *D. atrorubens.*—**D. silvestris.** See *D. Carthusianorum.*—**D. superbus.** Fr., *œillet frangé* (ou *à plumes*). A species having the same properties as *C. moschatus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. vaginatus.** See *D. atrorubens.*—**Flores dianthi.** The flowers of *D. caryophyllus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Species dianthi** [College Disp.]. An old preparation made by pulverizing 24 parts of rosemary-flowers, 18 each of red roses and licorice, and 4 each of cloves, spikenard, nutmeg, galangal, cinnamon, ginger, zedoary, mace, aloes-wood, lesser cardamom, and the seeds of dill and anise. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**Syrupus de floribus dianthi caryophylli.** See *Syrupus* TUNICÆ.

DIANTIPYRINE, n. Di-a^{2}n-ti^{2}p'i^{2}r-en. Fr., *di-antipyrine.* Ger., *Diantipyrin.* It., Sp., *diantipirina.* A substance having the composition of two molecules of antipyrine, which in uniting lose two atoms of hydrogen, $C_{22}H_{22}N_4O_2 = 2C_{11}H_{12}N_2O - H_2$. [B.]

DIANUCUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'u^2(u^4)-ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). From διά, made from, and *nux*, a nut. See Diacaryon and *Rob* NUCUM (under Nux).

DIAOPORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-o^{2}p-o'ro^{2}n(ron). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ὀπωρῶν. An old preparation of quinces and other fruits. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPALM (Ger.), n. De-a^3-pa^{3}lm'. See Diapalme.—**D'enpflaster, D'pflaster.** See *Emplâtre* DIAPALME.

DIAPALMA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'ma^3. See Diapalme.—**Emplastrum d.** [Fr. Cod.], **Emplastrum diapalmæ.** See *Emplâtre* DIAPALME.—**Sparadrap d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sparadrap* DIAPALME.

DIAPALME (Fr.). n. De-a^3-pa^{3}m. Lat., *diapalma.* Ger., *Diapalm, Diapalma.* See *Emplâtre d.*—**Emplâtre d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum diapalma.* An astringent and resolvent plaster made by dissolving 1 part of zinc sulphate in a small quantity of water, and adding 32 parts of litharge-plaster and 2 of white wax, melted together, heating moderately and stirring until the water is evaporated. [A, 518; B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Sparadrap d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *sparadrap diapalma.* A *sparadrap* made by melting together at a gentle heat 12 parts of emplâtre d. and 1 part each of olive-oil and white wax, stirring constantly, adding 2 parts of Venice turpentine, and spreading in the usual way. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-pa^{2}z(pa^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *diapas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., διαπασμα (from διαπάσσειν, to sprinkle). Fr., *diapasme.* Ger., *Streupulver, Räucherpulver.* A perfumed cosmetic powder. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPASON, n. Di-a^3-pa'zu^{3}n. Gr., διαπασῶν. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Stimmgabel.* It., *forca d'accordare.* A tuning-fork. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**D. normal** (Fr.), **D. official** (Fr.). A tuning-fork which vibrates 870 times a second at a temperature of 15° C. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPEDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-pe^{2}d(pad)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diapedes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διαπήδησις (from διαπηδᾶν, to ooze through). Fr., *diapédèse.* Ger., *Diapedese, Durchschwitzung, Durchsickern.* 1. The passage of blood-corpuscles through the walls of the vessels, in contradistinction to the *emigration* of leucocytes. It is a passive, physical filtration process, the result of high blood-pressure. 2. The exudation of blood through the pores of the skin. [D, 4; K.]

DIAPEDETIC, adj. Di-a^3-pe^{2}d-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to diapedesis. [A, 316.]

DIAPEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-pe^{2}g(pag)'ma^3. Gen., *diapeg'matos* (*-is*). Gr., διάπηγμα (from διαπήγνυσθαι, to fasten together). Ger., *Zwischenbalken, Omerriegel.* In ancient surgery, an instrument for fastening the thighs together. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DIAPENSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-pe^{2}ns'i^2-a^3. Fr., *diapensie.* A Linnæan genus of the *Diapensiaceæ*, tribe *Diapensieæ.* The *Diapensiaceæ* (Fr., *diapensiacées*) of Bentham and Hooker are an order of the *Ericales*, comprising the *Diapensieæ* and *Galacineæ.* The *Diapensieæ* (Fr., *diapensiées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Pyroleæ*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Polemoniaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Diapensiaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. barbulata.** The *Pyxidanthera barbulata.* [*a*, 24.]—**D. cortusa.** The *Sanicula europæa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cuneifolia.** See *D. barbulata.*

DIAPENTE (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-pe^{2}nt'e(e^2). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ πέντε. Fr., *d.* A preparation made of 1 part each of *radix aristolochiæ longæ*, myrrh, *baccæ lauri*, rasped ivory, and *radix gentianæ*, or 3 parts each of *baccæ lauri* and *sinapis*, 2 of *radix gentianæ*, and 4 of *radix cucurmæ.* [L, 164 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPER, n. Di'a^3-pu^{5}r. Fr., *diapre* (1st def.), *culière* (2d def.). Ger., *D.* (1st def.). *Steisstuch* (2d def.). 1. Bird's-eye linen, a soft linen cloth used for napkins, etc. 2. A napkin to be folded in a triangular form for application as a T-bandage to an infant.

DIAPERALÆ (Lat.). **DIAPERALES** (Lat.), **DIAPERIALES** (Lat.), **DIAPERIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^3-pe^{2}r-a-(a^3)'le(la^3-e^2), -lez(las), -i^2-a(a^3)'lez(las), -pe^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Diaperis*, one of the genera. Fr., *diapérales.* A family of the *Taxicornia.* [L, 180.]

DIAPERING, n. Di'a^3-pu^{5}r-i^{2}n^2. See Diaper (1st def.).

DIAPHANE, n. Di'a^3-fan. For deriv., see Diaphanous. Of Dana, the transparent investing membrane of a sac or cell. [J.]

DIAPHANEITY, n. Di-a^3-fa^{2}n-e'l^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *diaphaneitas.* Fr., *diaphanéité.* Ger., *Durchsichtigkeit.* Transparency. [L, 56.]

DIAPHANIC, adj. Di-a^3-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k. See Diaphanous.

DIAPHANIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^3-fa^{2}n(fa^{2}n)-i^2-pe^{2}n'-ni^{2}s. From διαφανής, transparent, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *diaphanipenne.* Having transparent wings. [L, 180.]

DIAPHANOCYANOMETER, n. Di-a^{2}f''a^{2}n-o-si-a^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See Diaphanometer (2d def.).

DIAPHANOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. De-a^3-fa^{3}n-o-zhe^{2}n. Causing transparency. [L, 41, 95 (*a*, 14).]

DIAPHANOMETER, n. Di-a^3-fa^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From διά, through, φαίνειν, to appear, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diaphanomètre.* Ger., *Durchsichtigkeitsmesser.* 1. An apparatus devised by Donné for estimating the amount of solids in a fluid by observing the degree of its transparency. It consists of a glass vessel having perfectly plane walls, one centimetre in thickness. Water is added to the fluid to be tested until the flame of a candle, held about a metre away from one side of the vessel, can be seen from the other side. This method is applied to the quantitative estimation of albumin in urine. [K, 16.] 2. An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air. [A, 518.] 3. Cf. *Donné's* Lactoscope.

DIAPHANOSCOPE, n. Di-a^3-fa^{2}n'o-skop. From διαφανής, transparent, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diaphanoskop.* An apparatus for illuminating the internal parts of the body, so as to render the overlying structures diaphanous, for purposes of visual examination. [Baratoux, "Rev. mens. de laryngol., otol., rhinol.," 4; "Presse méd.," Apr., 1882.] See Polyscope and Cystoscope.

DIAPHANOSCOPY, n. Di-a^3-fa^{2}n-o^{2}s'kop-i^2. Ger., *Diaphanoskopie.* The art or process of making an examination by means of the diaphanoscope.

DIAPHANOUS, adj. Di-a^{2}f'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., διαφανής. Lat., *diaphanus.* Fr., *diaphane.* Ger., *durchsichtig.* It., *diafano.* Sp., *diáfano.* Transparent.

DIAPHÉNIC (Fr.), n. De-a^3-fa-nek. See Diaphœnix.

DIAPHLYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-fli^{2}x(flu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *diaphlyx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάφλυξις. Effusion, ebullition. [Galen (L, 94 [*a*, 21]).]

DIAPHŒNICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-fe^{2}n(fo^2-e^{2}n)-i(e)'ko^{2}n(kon). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ φοινικῶν. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dattellatwerge.* An old preparation of the juice or the fruit of the date-palm. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHONIC, adj. Di-a^3-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Pertaining to diaphonics.

DIAPHONICS, n. sing. Di-a^3-fo^{2}n'i^{2}ks. From διά, through, and φωνή, sound. The science of refracted sounds. [F.]

DIAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'o^{2}r-a^3. Gr., διαφορά. Fr., *diaphore.* Ger., *Unterschied.* A point of difference constituting a distinguishing feature (said of the signs of disease). [L, 94.]

DIAPHORANTHEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fo[2]r-a[2]n-(a[3]n)-the[2]m'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Of Beer, a tribe of the *Bromeliaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fo[2]r-e(a)'si[2]s. Gen., *diaphores'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διαφόρησις (from διαφορεῖν, to dissipate). Fr., *diaphorèse.* Ger., *Hautausdünstung.* It., *diaforesi.* Sp., *diaforesis.* An increase of the natural perspiration. [L, 41, 50.]

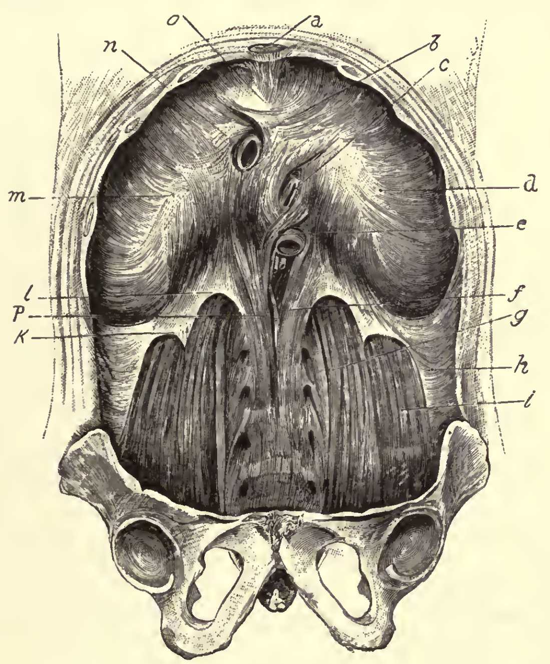
DIAPHORETIC, adj. Di-a[3]-fo[2]r-e[2]t'i[2]k. Gr., διαφορητικός. Lat., *diaphoreticus.* Fr., *diaphorétique.* Ger., *diaphoretisch, ausdünstungbefördernd.* It., *diaforetico.* Sp., *diaforético.* Causing increase of perspiration; as a n., a remedy tending to produce perspiration, [L, 50, 61 (*a*, 21).]—**Keup's d.** See Antimonium *diaphoreticum martiale.*

DIAPHORETICO-SEDATIVUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fo[2]r-e[2]t(at)''i[2]k-o(o[3])-se[2]d(sad)-a[2]t(a[3]t)-i(e)'vu[3]s(wu[4]s). For deriv., see Diaphoretic and Sedative. Sedative and producing diaphoresis. [B, 119.]

DIAPHORETICUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fo[2]r-e[2]t(at)'i[2]k-u[3]m-(u[4]m). A diaphoretic remedy.—**D. antimonium martiale.** See Antimonium *diaphoreticum martiale.*—**D. joviale.** See Antihecticum *Poterii.*—**D. martiale.** See Antimonium *diaphoreticum martiale.*—**D. minerale.** See Antimonium *diaphoreticum lotum.* —**D. minerale solare.** See *Cerussa* antimonii *solaris.*—**D. regulinum.** Antimonic acid. [B, 59.]

DIAPHORÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. De-a[3]-fo-ra-tek. See Diaphoretic.—**D. de Keup.** See Antimonium *diaphoreticum martiale.*—**D. jovial, D. lavé.** See Antimonium *diaphoreticum lotum.*

DIAPHRAGM, n. Di'a[3]-fra[2]m. Gr., διάφραγμα. Lat., *diaphragma.* Fr., *diaphragme.* Ger., *Zwerchfell* (1st def.), *Zwerchmuskel* (1st def.), *Blendung* (3d def.). It., *diaframma.* Sp., *diafragma.* In general, a partition or septum which more or less completely separates one cavity from another. 1. The musculi-tendinous partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It is situated at about the junction of the middle third with the upper third of the trunk, is somewhat elliptical in shape, its shortest diameter being the antero-posterior, and is arched, the concavity being directed downward. It is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the inner surfaces of the lower six or seven ribs, and their cartilages on each side, and to the ligamenta arcuata externum and internum. It consists of a central aponeurotic expansion, the cordiform tendon, toward which the muscular fibres converge and with which they are blended. By its contraction the capacity of the thoracic cavity is increased. [L, 31, 142, 172.] Cf. Ligamentum *arcuatum externum,* Pillars *of the d.*, and *Cordiform* tendon. 2. In conchology, a



THE DIAPHRAGM.

a, the ensiform cartilage; *b*, the central tendon; *c*, the opening for the œsophagus; *d*, the left leaflet; *e*, the opening for the aorta; *f*, the left crus; *g*, psoas magnus; *h*, transversalis; *i*, quadratus lumborum; *k*, ligamentum arcuatum externum; *l*, ligamentum arcuatum internum; *m*, the right leaflet; *n*, the opening for the vena cava; o, the middle leaflet; *p*, the right crus.

straight calcareous plate dividing the cavity of a shell into two parts. [L, 180.] 3. Of a microscope, a perforated partition, usually in the form of a circular plate pivoted at its centre to the stage and having a number of circular perforations of various sizes so arranged that, by turning the plate on its pivot, the centre of any one of them may be made to coincide with the central axis of the instrument; used to regulate the amount of light admitted to the object under examination.—**Condensing d.** A cylindrical d., to which are adjusted a series of either converging or diverging lenses. [*a*, 27.]—**Cylindrical d.** Ger., *Cylinderblendung.* In microscopy, an adjustable cylinder with d's of variable apertures which are screwed underneath the object plate of a microscope, in the path of the luminous rays, whose number they limit. [*a*, 27.]—**Dialyzing d.** The tense membrane forming the bottom of the inner vessel of a dialyzer.—**Graduating d., Iris d.** Ger., *pupillenartiges Diaphragma.* A d. (3d def.) capable of concentric enlargement and reduction of the aperture.—**Pelvic diaphragm.** Lat., *diaphragma pelvis.* Fr., *diaphragme périnéal.* 1. See Levator *ani.* 2. Of Meyer, the levatores ani and the coccygei muscles combined. [L, 31.]—**Plate d.** Ger., *Scheibenblendung.* The ordinary form of d. (3d def.).—**Rectal d.** See *Pelvic d.*—**Thoraco-abdominal d.** See *D.* (1st def.).

DIAPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)'ma[3]. Gen., *diaphrag'matos* (*-is*). 1. See Diaphragm. 2. The velum of the *Craspedotæ.* [L, 358.]—**D. auris.** See *Membrana* tympani.—**D. cerebri.** See Septum *pellucidum.*—**D. hypophyseos.** Fr., *diaphragme de l'hypophyse.* A fold of the dura mater which extends between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, perforated in the middle for the passage of the infundibulum. [L, 332.]—**D. narium.** Of Galen, the septum of the nose. [L, 349.]—**D. oris.** See *Mylohyoid* muscle.—**D. pelveos, D. pelvicum, D. pelvis, D. pelvis proprium.** See *Pelvic* diaphragm. —**D. pharyngis.** See Velum *palati.*—**D. sellæ (turcicæ).** See *D. hypophyseos.*—**D. uro-genitale.** The inferior layer of the deep perineal fascia. [L, 31.]—**D. ventriculorum lateralium.** See Septum *lucidum.* — **Pupillenartiges D.** (Ger.). See *Iris* diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-ma[2]l-(ma[3]l)'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. From διάφραγμα (see Diaphragm), and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *diaphragmalgie.* Ger., *Zwerchfellschmerz.* Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [L, 50, 107.]

DIAPHRAGMAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-ma[2](ma[3])-po[2]st-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *diaphragmapostem'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *diaphragmapostème.* Ger., *Zwerchfellabscess.* An abscess of the diaphragm. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[2]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-ma[2](ma[3])-ta[2]l(ta[3]l)'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. A more correct form of diaphragmalgia (*q. v.*). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g-(fra[3]g)-ma[2](ma[3])-ta[2](ta[3])-po[2]st-e(a)'ma[3]. A more correct form of diaphragmapostema (*q. v.*). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-ma[2](ma[3])-te[2]l-ko'si[2]s. Gen., *diaphragmatelco'seos* (*-is*). From διάφραγμα (see Diaphragm), and ἑλκώσις, ulceration. Fr., *diaphragmelcose.* Ger., *Zwerchfellgeschwür.* An ulceration of the diaphragm. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATIC, adj. Di-a[3]-fra[2]g-ma[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *diaphragmaticus.* Fr., *diaphragmatique.* Ger., *diaphragmatisch.* Pertaining to a diaphragm; in botany, multilocular (said of fruits). Like a diaphragm (said of a part of a plant which performs the functions of a dissepiment). [A, 322 (*a*, 21); B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIAPHRAGMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-ma-ti(te)'ti[2]s. Gen., *diaphragmatit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *diaphragmatite.* Ger., *Zwerchfellentzündung.* Inflammation of the diaphragm (1st def.). [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-ma[2]t(ma[3]t)-o[2](o[3])-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., di-a[3]-fra[2]g-ma[2]t'o-sel. From διάφραγμα (see Diaphragm), and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *diaphragmatocèle.* Ger., *Zwerchfellbruch.* It., *diaframmatocele.* Sp., *diafragmatocele.* See *Diaphragmatic* hernia.

DIAPHRAGME (Fr.), n. De-a[3]-fra[2]gm'. See Diaphragm.—**D. de l'hypophyse.** See Diaphragma *hypophyseos.*—**D. du cerveau.** See Diaphragma *ventriculorum lateralium.*—**D. inférieur.** See Musculus *diaphragmatos minor.*—**D. périnéal.** See *Pelvic* diaphragm.—**D. supérieur.** See Musculus *diaphragmatos major.*—**Petit-d.** See Musculus *diaphragmatos minor.*

DIAPHRAGMELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-me[2]l-ko'sis. See Diaphragmatelcosis.

DIAPHRAGMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-mi(me)'ti[2]s. See Diaphragmatitis.

DIAPHRAGMOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-mo-(mo[3])-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., di-a[3]-fra[2]g'mo-sel. See Diaphragmatocele.

DIAPHRAGMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]g(fra[3]g)-mo(mo[3])-di[2]n(du[6]n)-i[2]-a[3]. From διάφραγμα (see Diaphragm), and ὀδυνη, pain. Fr., *diaphragmodynie.* Ger., *Zwerchfellsrheumatismus.* See Diaphragmalgia.

DIAPHRATTEIN (Lat.), **DIAPHRATTON** (Lat.), **DIAPHREXIS** [Hippocrates] (Lat.), n's n., n., and f. Di(di[2])-a[3]-fra[2]t-(fra[3]t)'te[2]-i[2]n, -to[2]n, -fre[2]x'i[2]s. Gr., διαφράττων (from διαφράσσειν, to shut off). See Diaphragm (1st def.).

DIAPHROS (Lat.), adj. Di(di)-a[2]f(a[3]f)'ro[2]s. Gr., διάφρος. Frothy, foaming. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[2]f(a[3]f)'tho[2]r-a[3]. Gen., *diaph'thoras.* Gr., διαφθορα. Fr., *diaphthore.* Ger., *Verderbniss.* Corruption, putrefaction, destruction; especially the death and putrefaction of the fœtus in utero. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHTHOROSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-a[2]f(a[3]f)-tho[2]r-o(o[3])-skop(sko[2]p)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From διαφθορά, corruption, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See Aerodiaphthoroscope.

DIAPHYA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-a[2]f(a[3]f)'i[2](u[6])-a[3]. Gen., *diaph'yes.* Gr., διαφυή. 1. Any natural division or break in a structure. 2. A layer. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPHYLACTIC, adj. Di-a^3-fl^{2}l-a^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., διαφυλακτικός (from διαφυλάσσειν, to preserve). Lat., *diaphylacticus*. Fr., *diaphylactique*. See PROPHYLACTIC.

DIAPHYSEAL, adj. Di-a^3-fl^{2}s'e^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *diaphysaire*. Ger., *diaphysär*. Pertaining to a diaphysis.

DIAPHYSEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-fl^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *diaphyseit'idos (-is)*. Inflammation of the diaphysis of a long bone. [*a*, 25.]

DIAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diaphys'eos (-aph'ysis)*. Gr., διάφυσις (from διά, between, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *diaphyse*. Ger., *Diaphyse*. 1. A sprouting or growing through or between; in botany, an abnormal extension of the centre of inflorescence. [A, 387; B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. An interspace. 3. A hard, prominent portion of a bony process. 4. One of the ligaments of the knee joint. 5. The body or main part of the shaft of a long bone; that which is formed from the primary centre of ossification. [A, 325, 385 (*a*, 21); C; L, 115, 149.]

DIAPHYSISTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^3-fl^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}st'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *diaphysistées*. Of Baillon, the marine articulated *Algæ*. [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIAPISSELÆU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-pi^{2}s-se^{2}l-e'-(a^3'e^2)-u^2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ πισσέλαιον. An old preparation containing liquid pitch. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [*a*, 21]).]

DIAPLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diaplas'eos (-ap'lasis)*. Gr., διάπλασις (from διαπλάσσειν, to bring into shape). The reduction of a fracture or dislocation. [L, 94.]

DIAPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2) a^3-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *diaplas'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάπλασμα. Ger., *Umschlag* (2d def.). 1. Any formed structure. 2. An inunction or fomentation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPLASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^3-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διαπλασμός. See DIAPLASIS.

DIAPLASTIC, adj. Di-a^3-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., διαπλαστικός. Pertaining to diaplasis (1st def.).

DIAPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. De-a^3-pla-zhe. From διά, thoroughly, and πληγή, a blow. Of Spring, general progressive paralysis. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPLEXUS [B. G. Wilder] (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^3-ple^{2}x'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From διά, between, and *plexus* (*q. v.*). The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 80 (K).]

DIAPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'lo(lo^2)-se(ka). Gen., *diap'loces*. Gr., διαπλοκή. Of Hippocrates, a mixing (said of food). [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPNE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'ne(na). Gen., *diap'nes*. Involuntary micturition. [L, 94.]

DIAPNEUSIS (Lat.), **DIAPNOE** (Lat.), **DIAPNŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-nu^{2}s'i^{2}s, -a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'no(no^2)-e(a), -a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ne'-(no^2'e^2)-a^3. Gen., *diapneus'eos (-is), -ap'noes, -apnœ'as*. Gr., διάπνευσις, διαπνοή, διάπνοια. Transpiration, especially by the skin. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPNOGENOUS, DIAPNOIC, adj's. Di-a^{2}p-no^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s, -no'i^{2}k. Gr., διαπνευστικός. Lat., *diapnogenus* (from διαπνοή, transpiration, and γεννᾶν, to produce), *diapnoicus*. Fr., *diapnogène, diapnoïque, diapnoïde*. Ger., *ausdünstungbefördernd*. See DIAPHORETIC.

DIAPODIMORPHINE, n. Di-a^{2}p-o-di-mo^{2}rf'en. A base formed by the action of hydrochloric acid at 100° on codeine. It has the constitution $C_{62}H_{72}N_4O_{10}$, being that of a double molecule of morphine less a double molecule of water, and differs from its polymer tetrapotetramorphine, which is formed at the same time, by its solubility in ether. Administered to animals, it produces profuse salivation. [B, 2.]

DIAPOLYTE, n. Di-a^{2}p'o-lit. From διά, thoroughly, and ἀπολύειν, to resolve. See under *Cumulative* RESOLUTION.

DIAPOPHYSEAL, DIAPOPHYSIAL, adj's. Di-a^{2}p-o-fi^{2}s'-e^2-a^{2}l, -i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or connected with a diapophysis. [L.]

DIAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-po^{2}f'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diapophys'eos (-poph'ysis)*. From διά, apart, and ἀπόφυσις, an outgrowth. Fr., *diapophyse*. That portion of the neural arch of a typical vertebra which is sometimes interposed between the neural apophysis and the neural spine, and in a mammalian vertebra is represented by the summit of the transverse process. [L, 14.]

DIAPOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-po^{2}r-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *diaporem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαπόρημα (from διαπορεῖν, to be irresolute). Agitation, restlessness, tossing about of the body. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPRASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-pra(pra^3)'si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From διά, made from, and πράσιον, horehound. An old preparation containing horehound. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPRUNON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-pru^{2}n(prun)'o^{2}n-(on). Gr., (ἔκλειγμα) διὰ προυνῶν. Fr., *diaprun*. Ger., *Pflaumenlatwerge*. An old electuary of prunes. [L, 41, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**D. compositum.** See *D. solutivum*.—**D. lenitivum.** A preparation made by boiling 100 Damascene prunes in a sufficient quantity of water until they are soft, when cold passing through a sieve, boiling 1 oz. of violet-flowers in the liquor strained from the prunes, straining, adding 2 lbs. of sugar, boiling into a syrup, adding ½ lb. of the pulp and 1 oz. each of cassia and tamarinds, dissolved in a little of the same decoction, boiling again and stirring, then sprinkling in a quantity of powdered coriander-seed, rhubarb, licorice, and marsh-mallow-roots sufficient to form an electuary. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**D. solutivum.** A preparation made by mixing 4 lbs. of d. lenitivum with 2 oz. and 5 dr. of scammony. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPTERNES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tu^{3}rn(te^{2}rn)'-ez(as). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ πτέρνης. Fr., *diapterne*. An old preparation made of cheese and the heels of animals. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPTEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *diapteros'eos (-is)*. From διαπτεροῦν, to tickle with a feather. The cleansing of the ears with a feather. [L, 94.]

DIAPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *diaptos'eos (-is)*. Gr., διάπτωσις. See PTOSIS.

DIAPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *diapyem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαπύημα (from διαπυεῖν, to bring to suppuration). Fr., *diapyème*. Ger., *Vereiterung*. Properly, a mature abscess; applied also to empyema and suppuration. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diapyes'eos (-is)*. Gr., διαπύησις. Suppuration. [L, 50.]—**D. oculi.** An obsolete term for hypopyon. [F.]

DIAPYETIC, adj. Di-a^3-pi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διαπυητικός. Lat., *diapyeticus*. Fr., *diapyétique*. Ger., *eiterungbefordernd*. Pertaining to or promoting suppuration. [L, 41, 94.]

DIAPYON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-pi(pu^6)'o^{2}n. Gr., διάπυον (from διά, containing, and πῦον, pus). See DIAPYEMA.

DIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *dies*, a day. Lasting only a day; as a n., in the f., *diaria* (*febris* understood), ephemeral fever; as a n., in the n., *diarium*, a day's allowance of food; as a n., in the n. pl., *diaria* (*animalia* understood; Ger., *Tagthierchen*), animals whose natural term of life is but a day. [A, 318; B, 48.]

DIAROMATICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' ἀρωματικῶν. Fr., *diaromaticon*. An old preparation composed of aromatics. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIARRHAGE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ra^{2}j(ra^{3}g)-e(a). Gen., *diar'rhages*. Gr., διαῤῥαγή. Fracture. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIARRHECTUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}k(rak)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Gr., διάῤῥηκτος. Broken off, severed. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIARRHÉE (Fr.), n. De-a^{3}r-ra. See DIARRHŒA.—**D. acide.** See *Acid* DIARRHŒA.—**D. albumineuse.** See *Albuminous* DIARRHŒA.—**D. alimentaire.** See *Alimentary* DIARRHŒA.—**D. asthénique.** See *Asthenic* DIARRHŒA.—**D. charnue.** See DIARRHŒA *carnosa*.—**D. cirrhotique.** A mechanical diarrhœa due to cirrhosis of the liver. [L, 57 (*a*, 18).]—**D. critique.** See DIARRHŒA *critica*.—**D. d'amphithéâtre.** See *Dissecting-room* DIARRHŒA.—**D. de sang pur.** Of Becquerel and Rodier, frequent dejections consisting entirely of blood. [L, 57 (*a*, 18).]—**D. des camps.** See *Camp* DIARRHŒA.—**D. des races noires.** A chronic mucous diarrhœa of asthenic character often complicated with intestinal worms and prone to pass into dysentery. [*a*, 18.]—**D. du sevrage.** See DIARRHŒA *ablactatorum*.—**D. dyscrasique (éliminatrice).** Diarrhœa accompanying the elimination of morbid substances from the blood. [*a*, 18.]—**D. estivale.** Summer diarrhœa. [*a*, 18.]—**D. grise.** See DIARRHŒA *cinerea*.—**D. hémorrhagique.** See DIARRHŒA *cruenta*.—**D. laiteuse.** Of Deleurye, a puerperal diarrhœa attributed to a metastasis of milk. [A, 89.]—**D. mixte.** Of Marcel de Tastes, diarrhœa arising from multiple causes, as from irritation of the intestine, exaggeration of pressure within the mesenteric vessels, exosmosis, etc. [*a*, 18.]—**D. ocreuse.** Diarrhœa with ochre-colored dejections, as in typhoid fever. [*a*, 18.]—**D. phlegmasique.** Catarrhal diarrhœa. [D, 72.]—**D. prémonitoire.** See *Premonitory* DIARRHŒA.—**D. réflexe.** See *Emotional* DIARRHŒA.—**D. sèche.** See *Dry d.*—**D. séreuse.** See *Serous* DIARRHŒA.—**D. sudorale.** See *Sudoral* DIARRHŒA.—**D. tellurique.** See *Intermittent* DIARRHŒA.—**D. verte.** See *Green* DIARRHŒA.

DIARRHETIC, adj. Di-a^{3}r-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *diarrhéique*. Producing diarrhœa. [L, 56.]

DIARRHODOMELI (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-rod(ro^{2}d)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-i(e). From διάῤῥοδος, made from roses, and μέλι, honey. An old preparation composed of agaric, pepper, honey, scammony, and the juice of roses. [L, 94 (*a*, 24).]

DIARRHODON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^3)-a^{3}r(a^{3}r)'rod(ro^{2}d)-o^{2}n. From διάῤῥοδος, made from roses. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Rosenarznei*. An old preparation consisting largely of roses. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 21).]—**Collyre d.** (Fr.). An old collyrium composed of 4 parts each of cardamom, cinnamon, saffron, mastic, Indian nard, and fennel, 55 of red roses, and 28 of sandal. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**D. Albatis.** See *D.*—**D. cum rhabarbaro.** See *Tabellæ de* RHEO.—**Électuaire d.** (Fr.). An old electuary which contained a large proportion of roses. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**Espèces d.** (Fr.), **Poudre d.** (Fr.), **Pulvis d.**, **Species d.** A powder composed of 60 parts of red roses, 15 parts each of *lignum santali rubri* and *lignum santali albi*, 7 each of licorice and anise, and 4 each of the seeds of *Ocimum basilicum*, cinnamon, Indian nard, rhubarb, saffron, scrap ivory, *cornu cervi sine igne præparatum*, mastic, and mother of pearl [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or 16 parts of red roses, 8 parts of *lignum santali citrini*, and 1 part each of lesser cardamoms, cinnamon, saffron, mastic, Indian nard, and fennel [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Trochisques d.** (Fr.). Troches containing a large proportion of roses. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

DIARRHÖE (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}r-ru^6'e^2. See DIARRHŒA.—**Ablactationsd'** (Ger.). See DIARRHŒA *ablactatorum*.—**Logod'.** Syn.: *Logorrhöe*. Bewildered and illogical outpouring of words in the insane. [L, 57 (*a*, 18).]

DIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., διάῤῥοια, διαῤῥοή (from διά, through, and ῥεῖν, to flow). Fr., *diarrhée*. Ger., *Diarrhöe, Durchfall, Bauchfluss*. It., Sp., *diarrea*. The condition in which the alvine evacuations are more frequent and less solid than in health; of Young, a genus of his *Apocenoses*. [L, 290.]—**Acid d.** Lat., *d. acida*. Fr., *diarrhée acide*. Ger., *Durchfall aus Säure im Magen*. D. in which the stools are green, of a broken-up appearance, having a sour smell, and accompanied by severe abdominal pains. [*a*, 18.]—**Albuminous d.** Fr., *diarrhée albumineuse*. D. in which the dejections contain albumin, which is derived from the blood. [L, 88 (*a*, 18).]—**Alimentary d.** Fr., *di-*

arrhée alimentaire. D. in which the dejections contain alimentary substances wholly or partially undigested. [L, 88 (α, 18).]—**Asthenic d.** Fr., *diarrhée asthénique.* Of Monneret and Fleury, a variety of idiopathic diarrhœa occurring in feeble persons, or in those having a lymphatic temperament. ["Compend. de méd. prat.," iii, p. 55 (α, 18).]—**Atonic d.** See *Chronic d.* and *Camp d.*—**Bilious d.** Lat., *d. biliosa.* Fr., *diarrhée bilieuse.* Ger., *biliöser Durchfall.* D. with an abundance of bile in the stools; due to increased functional activity of the liver, which may be provoked by great increase of temperature associated with change of climate and mode of life. [D. 1.]—**Blood d.** See *D. cruenta.*—**Cachectic d.** Chronic d. occurring in cachectic subjects. According to Goodeve, it is painless and ultimately destroys life by anæmia and exhaustion. [D, 41.]—**Camp d.** Fr., *diarrhée des camps.* The form of chronic d. to which soldiers are peculiarly liable. It differs from the chronic d. of civil life in that there is greater liability to thickening and ulceration of the colon, and the discharges are more apt to be purulent. [D, 25.]—**Catarrhal d.** Fr., *diarrhée catarrhale.* Ger., *katarrhalischer Durchfall.* 1. D. occurring during a period in which catarrhs are prevalent. It often becomes epidemic, and usually lasts a week. 2. The d. of catarrhal gastritis or enteritis. [α, 18.]—**Choleraic d., Choleriform d.** Fr., *diarrhée cholérique.* Ger., *Choleradurchfall.* It., Sp., *diarrea coleriforme.* The d. of Asiatic cholera, also one that resembles it. [D, 1.]—**Chronic camp d.** See *Camp d.*—**Chronic d.** Fr., *diarrhée chronique.* Ger., *chronischer Durchfall.* A prolonged d. occurring as a manifestation of an intestinal lesion or of a constitutional disease (*e. g.*, scurvy, Bright's disease, and tuberculosis). The discharges are continuous and intractable, are often offensive in odor, and may contain blood or undigested food. The abdomen is apt to be retracted and tender, and the disease is accompanied with fever and emaciation. [D, 25.]—**Chylous d.** Lat., *d. chylosa.* Fr., *diarrhée chyleuse.* Of G. Sée, a variety of alimentary d. in which the stools contain nutritive matters that have undergone gastric digestion, but which have not been absorbed because of some such affection as catarrh of the liver. [α, 18.]—**Cochin-China d.** A variety of d. occurring in residents of and visitors to Cochin-China and other tropical countries; due to the presence of the *Anguillula stercoralis.* [L, 182.]—**Collateral d.** See *Vicarious d.*—**Colliquative d.** Fr., *diarrhée colliquative.* Ger., *colliquativer Durchfall.* Syn.: *d. synthetica.* D. with discharges so frequent and copious as to produce prostration; usually occurring toward the close of a chronic disease. [L, 84.]—**Congestive d.** D. due to congestion of some portion of the alimentary canal, or of an organ, such as the liver, intimately connected with it.—**Convalescent d.** Frequent alvine evacuations which occur in convalescents about two hours after each meal, without pain or colic, and are semi-solid in consistence. It is due probably to the rapid passage of the ingesta through the stomach. [Roche (α, 18).]—**Crapulous d.** Lat., *d. crapulosa.* Fr., *diarrhée crapuleuse.* D. due to a debauch.—**D. ab aphthis.** D. due to aphthæ.—**D. ab hypercatharsi.** The d. of excessive purgation. [L, 87.]—**D. ab ingluvie.** Fr., *diarrhée ingluvique.* D. from excessive eating and consequent indigestion. [α, 18.]—**D. ablactatorum.** Fr., *diarrhée du sevrage.* Ger., *Ablactationsdiarrhöe.* The d. produced by weaning infants. The stools are odorless, neutral or alkaline, and watery. [D, 39.]—**D. accidentalis.** Fr., *diarrhée accidentelle.* Ger., *zufällige Diarrhöe.* See *Ephemeral d.*—**D. acrasia.** Fr., *incontinence du ventre.* Involuntary evacuations of fæces in indolent or sleeping persons. [Sauvages (α, 18).]—**D. acuta serosa mucosa.** See *D. serosa* and *Catarrhal d.*—**D. adiposa.** See *Fatty d.*—**D. alba.** Fr., *diarrhée blanche.* D. with white or colorless evacuations. In a form that sometimes prevails as an epidemic in Barbadoes the mucous membrane gives off a whitish secretion that gives the stools a milky appearance. [Hilary (D, 1).]—**D. aquosa.** Ger., *wasseriger Durchfall.* See *D. serosa.*—**D. arthritica.** Fr., *diarrhée goutteuse.* D. occurring as a manifestation of gout.—**D. atrophicorum.** See *Colliquative d.*—**D. biliosa.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. carnosa.** Fr., *diarrhée charnue.* Dysentery in which flesh-like portions are voided. [L, 107.]—**D. catarrhalis, D. catarrhosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. cerebralis.** See *Serous d.*—**D. cholerica, D. choleriodes.** See *Choleraic d.*—**D. chylosa, D. chymosa.** See *Chylous d.*—**D. cinerea (Belgarum).** Fr., *diarrhée grise.* Ger., *graue Diarrhöe.* A chronic d. causing stools of grayish color, frequent and much dreaded in the Netherlands, accompanied by an exhausting hectic fever, and attributed to a transudation of serum from the intestinal vessels or from the pancreas. [α, 18.]—**D. cœliaca.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. crapulosa.** See *Crapulous d.*—**D. critica.** Ger., *critischer Durchfall.* A d. occurring at or marking the critical stage of a disease. [L.]—**D. cruenta.** Ger., *blutiger Durchfall.* D. with bloody passages.—**D. cum apepsia.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. dentitientium.** D. due to dentition in infants. —**D. dyspeptica.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. febricosa, D. febrilis.** Fr., *diarrhée avec fièvre diarrhée fébrile.* D. associated with intermittent fever. [D, 46; L, 87.]—**D. frustranea.** Ger., *nutzlose Diarrhöe.* Symptomatic d. in which only small stools are passed which are accompanied by painful and spasmodic efforts or straining. [α, 18.]—**D. fusa.** See *Simple d.*—**D. habitualis.** See *Chronic d.*—**D. hectica.** D. resembling d. cinerea; observed in the East Indies. [Tyler (α, 18).]—**D. hepatica.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. infantilis.** Fr., *diarrhée des enfants.* Ger., *Durchfall der Kinder.* Infantile d. [α, 18.]—**D. ingestorum.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. in urina.** See *D. urinosa.*—**D. lactantium.** Fr., *dévoiement des enfants de lait.* D. of nursing infants. [α, 18.]—**D. lactica.** See *Chylous d.*—**D. lienteria, D. lienterica.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. mucosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. nocturna.** 1. Nocturnal d., commonly occurring in intestinal tuberculosis. [A, 326 (α, 18).] 2. D. occurring only at night, the passages being often involuntary and unknown to the patient. It has occurred in scrofulous individuals. [α, 18.]—**D. pancreatica.** Fr., *diarrhée pancréatique.* Constant d. with thin viscid passages, supposed, without sufficient proof, to be a symptom of disease of the pancreas. [L, 20 (α, 18).]—**D. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. pleuriticorum.** Fr., *diarrhée des pleurétiques.* D. in pleuritic patients. [α, 18.]—**D. purulenta.** Fr., *diarrhée purulente.* See *Purulent d.*—**D. rheumatica.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. sanguinolenta.** See *D. cruenta.*—**D. serosa.** See *Serous d.*—**D. sicca.** See *Dry d.*—**D. simplex, D. stercoralis, D. stercorea, D. stercorosa.** See *Simple d.*—**D. sthenica.** See *Inflammatory d.*—**D. tubularis** [Good]. See *Membranous d.*—**D. urinosa.** Fr., *diarrhée urineuse.* An old term for diabetes. [L, 116.]—**D. verminosa.** Fr., *diarrhée vermineuse.* Ger., *verminöse Diarrhöe, Wurmerdurchfall.* D. due to intestinal worms.—**D. vulgaris.** See *Simple d.*—**Dissecting-room d.** A severe form of d. with fœtal discharges, colicky pains, nausea, vomiting, and headache, induced by exposure to the effluvia of decomposition in the dissecting-room or dead-house. [D, 47.]—**Dry d.** Lat., *d. sicca.* Fr., *diarrhée sèche.* Of Broussais, a form of d. in which the stools are very rare and small, yet which may cause the death of the patient. [α, 18.]—**Dysenteric d.** See *D. cruenta.* —**Emotional d.** Fr., *diarrhée émotive.* A variety of nervous d. caused by great emotion, such as extreme joy, fear, anger, etc. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**Ephemeral d.** Fr., *diarrhée éphémère.* A variety of stercoral d. lasting but a short time. [α, 18.]—**Fæculent d.** See *Simple d.*—**Fatty d.** Lat., *d. adiposa.* Fr., *diarrhée graisseuse.* D. consisting largely of the evacuation of undigested fatty substances. [α, 18.]—**Febrile intermittent d.** Of R. W. Burke, a form of d. occurring as an enzootic among camels, thought by him to be due to malarial poisoning; the abdominal anthrax of other authors. ["Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," July, 1886, p. 241.] —**Fibrinous d.** D. in which membranous shreds or casts occur in the discharges. [D, 63.] See also *Membranous d.*—**Green d.** Fr., *diarrhée verte.* Ger., *grüne Diarrhöe.* A form of d. with green passages and vomiting, observed in infants. It has been thought to be infectious and to be due to a special micro-organism. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 715.]—**Heat d.** See *Summer d.*—**Hill d.** Fr., *diarrhée des hauteurs.* A severe form of d. prevalent on the spurs of the Himalayas. The first stage, of short duration, is marked by sharp d. with the forcible ejection of yellow and somewhat watery stools and physical signs of congestion of the liver; in the second stage the d. is less severe, more irregular, and characterized by stools of a gruel-like consistence, whitish or slate-colored, and sometimes frothy, with tympanites, but apparently without congestion of the liver; in the third, or cachectic, stage there is continuous d. of the same character as in the second stage, with anæmia and progressive debility. [W. G. Macpherson, "Indian Med. Gaz.," July, 1887, p. 193; D, 46.]—**Inflammatory d.** Fr., *diarrhée inflammatoire.* Ger., *Entzündungsdurchfall.* A form of d., either acute or chronic, produced by increased vascularity of the entire intestinal mucous membrane, the same cause (*e. g.*, a sudden suppression of perspiration or of menstruation) also acting to obstruct the discharge of fluids through the skin, characterized by febrile reaction and mucous, muco-purulent, or muco-sanguineous evacuations. In infants it constitutes a common form of so-called cholera infantum. [D, 140.]—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diarrhée intermittente.* Ger., *Wechseldurchfall.* Chronic d. of an intermittent character, due to malarial poisoning. [D, 25.]—**Irritative d.** D. due to the presence of irritating material in the intestines.—**Lienteric d.** Fr., *diarrhée lientérique.* A d. in which undigested or half-digested food is contained in the discharges. [D, 20.]—**Malarial d.** See *Intermittent d.*—**Mechanical d.** Fr., *diarrhée mécanique.* Serous d. caused by an augmentation of pressure within the mesenteric vessels, with exaggerated serous transudation into the intestine. [α, 18.]—**Membranous d.** A chronic or subacute form of d. which sometimes alternates with constipation. Hysterical symptoms are often present, but the peculiar characteristic is the presence of shreds of mucus in the passages. Griping pains and tenderness precede the attacks. [D, 25.]—**Nervous d.** Fr., *diarrhée nerveuse.* See *Sympathetic d.*—**Phthisical d.** See *Tubercular d.*—**Premonitory d., Prodromic d.** The d. that occurs as an early symptom of Asiatic cholera. [L, 20.]—**Pseudomembranous d.** See *Fibrinous d.*—**Puerperal d.** Lat., *d. puerperarum.* Fr., *diarrhée puerpérale.* D. in lying-in women, due either to digestive troubles or to septicæmia.—**Purulent d.** Lat., *d. purulenta.* Fr., *diarrhée purulente.* D. in which the stools contain pus, which indicates the presence of an ulceration in some portion of the intestinal tract.—**Saburral d.** See *Simple d.*—**Scorbutic d.** See *Scorbutic* DYSENTERY.—**Serous d.** Lat., *d. serosa.* Fr., *diarrhée séreuse.* Ger., *seröser Durchfall.* D. in which the passages are watery. [Sauvages (α, 18).]—**Simple d.** Lat., *d. simplex.* Ger., *einfacher Durchfall.* A form of d. in which the evacuations consist simply of fæcal matter. [D. 39.]—**Strumous d.** A form of chronic d. common among strumous children, often excited by improper food. [D, 25.]—**Sudoral d.** Fr., *diarrhée sudorale.* Of Trousseau, d. accompanied by increased perspiration. [α, 18.]—**Summer d.** Fr., *diarrhée estivale.* Ger., *Sommerdiarrhöe, Sommerdurchfall.* Any acute d. due, directly or indirectly, to prolonged summer heat; especially the inflammatory d. of infants.—**Supplementary d.** See *Vicarious d.*—**Sympathetic d.** Fr., *diarrhée sympathique.* Ger., *sympathetischer Durchfall.* D. which seems to be sympathetic with some morbid or unusual condition from which the person suffers (*e. g.*, that which occurs with dentition, that which follows excitement, etc.). [D, 63.]—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *diarrhée symptomatique.* Ger., *symptomatische Diarrhöe.* D. occurring as a symptom of some disease affecting the system as a whole, or some organ other than the intestine.—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *diarrhée syphilitique.* Chronic d. due to syphilis. [α, 18.]—**Thermic d.** See *Summer d.*—**Tubercular d.** Fr., *diarrhée tuberculeuse.* Ger., *tuberculöser Durchfall.* An intractable form of chronic d. dependent upon tubercular disease of the intestines. The stools are copious and offensive, and contain blood and undigested food. There are fever and emaciation, and the abdomen is retracted and in places very tender. [D. 25.]—**Tubular d.** [Good]. Lat., *d. tubularis.* Fr., *diarrhée tubulaire.* Ger., *röhrenförmiger Durchfall.* See *Membranous d.*—**Ulcerative d.** A severe form of d. which is due to an ulcerated condition of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

The "National Hotel disease" was an illustration of this, in which there was "a superficial erythematous or catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon." [D, 38.] Cf. *Camp d.* and *Chronic* DYSENTERY.—**Vicarious d.** Of Marcel de Tastes, d. consecutive to the abolition of the renal functions in albuminuria or to the suppression of the menses, or d. observed at the menopause. [a, 18.]—**White d.** See *D. alba* and *Hill d.*

DIARRHŒAL, DIARRHŒIC, adj's. Di-a^{3}r-e'a^{2}l, -i^{2}k. Lat., *diarrhoicus.* Fr., *diarrhéique.* Ger., *diarrhöisch.* Pertaining to or resembling diarrhœa. [D, 70.]

DIARRHŒISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re''(ro^2''e^2)-i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *diarrhœisches'eos* (*-ischesis*). From διάρροια, diarrhœa, and ἴσχειν, to check. Fr., *diarrhéischèse.* Ger., *Stopfung des Durchfalls.* The checking of a diarrhœa. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIARRHŒMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-rem(ro^2-e^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *diarrhémie maladie rouge.* A sanguineous form of ascites in sheep and lambs. [Williams (a, 18).]

DIARRHŒOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re(ro^2-e^2)-o^{2}t(o^{2}f)'i^{2}s(thi^{2}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diarrhœophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). For deriv., see DIARRHŒA and PHTHISIS. Fr., *diarrhœphthisie.* Ger., *Auszehrung von Durchfall.* A wasting away from chronic diarrhœa. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIARRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ro(ro^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DIARRHŒAL.

DIARSENIATE, n. Di-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-at. A pyroarseniate. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIARSENIOUS, adj. Di-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}s. Containing 2 atoms of arsenic in the molecule. [B.]—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide diarsénieux.* Ger., *Diarsenigsäure.* See PYROARSENIOUS ACID.—**D. disulphide.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 159.]

DIARSENITE, n. Di-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-it. A pyroarsenite. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIARSONIC, adj. Di-a^{3}r-so^{2}n'i^{2}k. Containing or pertaining to diarsonium. [B.]

DIARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^{3}r-son'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *D.* A double molecule of arsonium, AsR—AsR'. As_2, where R and R' are either single radicles or assemblages of radicles having a total quantivalence of 3 or less. [B.]

DIARTHRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{3}r'thri^2. An order of the *Pterosauria* with a pointed wing finger. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1851, p. 29 (L).]

DIARTHRODIAL, adj. Di-a^{3}r-throd'i^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *d.* Ger., *diarthrodisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis. [L, 41, 50.]

DIARTHROSE (Fr.), n. De-a^{3}r-troz. See DIARTHROSIS.—**D. de contiguïté.** See DIARTHROSIS.—**D. de continuité.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**D. synarthrodiale.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.

DIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{3}r-thros'i^{2}s. Gen., *diarthros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάρθρωσις (from διά, thoroughly, and ἄρθρωσις, an articulating). Fr., *diarthrose.* Ger., *D., Diarthrose, vollkommen bewegliches Gelenk.* It., *diartrosi.* Sp., *diartrosis.* An articulation which permits of motion in all directions. [C.]—**D. ambigua.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**D. obliqua** [Mayer]. An occasional articulation between the spinous processes of adjacent lumbar vertebræ. [L, 31.]—**D. obliqua accessoria** [Mayer]. An occasional articulation, one on each side, formed by the spinous processes of adjacent dorsal or lumbar vertebræ, close to the union of the processes with the bodies of the vertebræ. [L, 31.]—**D. rotatoria.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**D. stricta, D. synarthrodica, D. synarthrotica.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**D. trochoides.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**Planiform d.** See ARTHRODIA (1st def.).—**Rotatory d., Synarthrodial d.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.

DIARTHROTIC, adj. Di-a^{3}r-thro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διαρθρωτικος. Lat., *diarthroticus.* Ger., *diarthrotisch.* See DIARTHRODIAL.

DIARY, adj. Di'a^2-ri^2. See DIARIUS.

DIASAPONOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-on'o^{2}s. Gr., (χρῖσμα) διὰ σάπωνος. An old ointment containing soap. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASATYRIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'-i^2-u^2(u). Gr., (ἔγλαγμα) διὰ σατυρίου. Fr., *diasatyrion.* Sp., *diasatirion.* An old electuary containing satyrion; used as an aphrodisiac. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}sk(a^{3}sch^2)'i^{2}s. Gr., διασχίς. Fr., *d.* 1. A division, separation. 2. A piece completely separated or split off. 3. A term improperly used for diaschisis. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50.]

DIASCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}sk(a^{3}sch^2)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *diaschis'eos* (*-asch'isis*). Gr., διάσχισις. A division, splitting. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASCILLON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-si^{2}l(ski^{2}l)'lo^{2}n(lon). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ σκιλλῶν. An old compound of vinegar and oxymel of squill. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASCORDIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-sko^{2}rd'i^2-u^2(u). Gr., (ἔγλαγμα) διὰ σκορδίου. Fr., *diascordium,* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Skordiumlatwerge.* It., Sp., *diascordio.* See *Electuaire d.*—**Confectio d.** See CONDITUM *catechucicum.*—**D. Fracastorii.** See *Électuaire d.*—**D. liquidum.** Fr., *d. liquide.* See *Aqua* SCORDII *composita.*—**Électuaire d.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *d., electuarium d.* (seu *scordii* [*opiatum*], seu *e scordio*, seu *Fracastoris*). Syn.: *électuaire de scordium opiacé* (ou *opiacé astringent*). An electuary made by evaporating 130 parts of *mel rosatum* to 100 parts, adding 1 part of extract of opium dissolved in 20 of Spanish white wine, and then, little by little (having previously reduced them to a fine powder), 6 parts of dried scordium-leaves, 2 each of petals of red roses, root of *Polygonum bistorta*, gentian, tormentilla, and seeds of *Berberis vulgaris*, 1 each of ginger and *Piper longum*, 4 of Ceylon cinnamon, 2 each of *Origanum dictamus*, benzoin, galbanum, and gum arabic, and 8 of powdered Armenian bole. Each gramme contains 6 milligrammes of opium. [A, 518; B, 113 (a, 21).]

DIASÉBESTE (Fr.), n. De-a^3-sa-be^{2}st. An old purgative electuary made from the dried fruit of *Cordia sebestenia.* [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DIASENÆ (Lat.), **DIASENNÆ** (Lat.), n's n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-se(sa)'ne(na^3-e^2), -se^{2}n'ne(na^3-e^2). From διά, made from, and *senna* (*q. v.*). Fr., *diaséné.* Ger., *Diasenna.* Sp., *diasén.* An old preparation containing senna. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]—**Pulvis diasenæ.** An old compound powder of senna. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIASMYRNES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-smu^{5}rn(smu^{6}rn)'-ez(as). Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ σμύρνης. An old collyrium containing myrrh. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIASOSTIC, adj. Di-a^3-so^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., διασωστικός (from διασώζειν, to preserve). Lat., *diasosticus.* Fr., *diasostique.* Ger., *diasostisch.* Pertaining to the preservation of health. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIASPASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diaspas'eos* (*-asp'asis*). Gr., διάσπασις (from διασπᾶν, to tear asunder). Ger., *Zerreissung.* Disruption, divulsion. [E.]

DIASPASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *diaspas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., διάσπασμα. Fr., *diaspasme.* A laceration. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2-a^3-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διάσπασμος. See DIASPASIS.

DIASPERMATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (μάλαγμα) διὰ σπερμάτων. Fr., *d.* An old malagma composed of seeds, especially those of *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIASPHAGE (Lat.), **DIASPHAX** (Lat.), n's f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'fa^2-je(ga), -fa^{2}x(fa^{3}x). Gen., *dias'phages, -os* (*-is*). Gr., διασφαγή, διασφάξ. Fr., *diasphage.* A fissure, especially the fissure for the umbilical vein on the lower surface of the liver. [A, 387, 518.]

DIASPHYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-sfi^{2}x(sfu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *diasphyx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάσφυξις (from διά, through, and σφύζειν, to throb). Fr., *diasphyxie.* Ger., *D.* Of Hippocrates, arterial pulsation. [L, 41, 50.]

DIASPIDOSPERMÆ [Tausch] (Lat.), **DIASPIDOSPERMEÆ** [Spach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'e(a^2-e^2), -e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Mericarpæ* [Tausch] or of the *Umbelliferæ* [Spach], comprising the subtribes or sections *Hydrocotyleæ* and *Xanthosieæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIASTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diastals'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διάσταλσις (from διαστέλλειν, to put asunder, distinguish, expand). The distinguishing of different things from each other. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASTALTIC, adj. Di-a^3-sta^{2}l'ti^{2}k. Gr., διασταλτικός. Lat., *diastalticus.* Fr., *diastaltique.* Ger., *diastaltisch.* 1. Serving to distinguish. 2. Of Marshall Hall, performed through the medium of the spinal cord (said of reflex nervous action). [K, 4; L, 154.] See *D. nervous* ARC.

DIASTASÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-sta^{2}s(sta^{3}s)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From διάστασις, separation, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *diastasémie.* Acute anasarca in the horse. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

DIASTASE, n. Di'a^3-staz. Lat., *diastasium* (from διάστασις, separation). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diastase, diastatische Ferment.* It., *diastasi.* Sp., *diástasis.* Syn.: *amylotic ferment.* 1. The albuminous matter of grain brought by the process of germination (malting) into a peculiar state in which it acts as a ferment on the starch contained in the grain, converting it into dextrin and sugar, and thus rendering it soluble. [A, 1.] 2. A ferment, of the genus *Coniomycetes,* which, mixed with starch, becomes glucose; said to be found in all parts of animals and plants. [A, 396 (a, 21); B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Animal d.** Fr., *d. animale.* Ger., *thierische D.* See *D.* (2d def.).—**D. pancréatique** (Fr.). See PANCREATIN.—**D. salivaire** (Fr.). See PTYALIN.—**Pancreatic d.** See PANCREATIN and AMYLOPSIN.—**Salivary d., Speicheld'** (Ger.). See PTYALIN.—**Vegetable d.** Fr., *d. végétale.* Ger., *Pflanzendiastase.* See *D.*

DIASTASÉMIE (Fr.), **DIASTASHÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. De-a^3-sta^{2}s-a-me. See DIASTASÆMIA.

DIASTASIC, adj. Di-a^3-staz'i^{2}k. Pertaining to diastase. [B.]

DIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *diastas'eos* (*-as'tasis*). Gr., διάστασις. Fr., *diastase.* Ger., *Diastase, Epiphysentrennung.* It., *diastasi.* Sp., *diástasis.* The separation of adjacent bones, especially of an epiphysis from the shaft or body of a bone.

DIASTASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-sta(sta^3)'zi(si^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DIASTASE.

DIASTATECPHLOGIA (Lat.). n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-e^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From διαστατικος, standing apart, and ἐκφλογίζειν, to inflame. Fr., *diastatecphlogie.* Ger., *auseinander stehende Blattern.* Discrete small-pox. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASTATIC, adj. Di-a^3-sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διαστατικός. Lat., *diastaticus.* Fr., *diastatique.* Ger., *diastatisch.* 1. Pertaining to diastasis. [A, 322 (a, 21).] 2. See DIASTASIC.

DIASTEATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-ste(ste^2)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (χρῖσμα) διὰ στεάτων. An old ointment compounded of the fats of the stag, hog, goose, and hen. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-ste(sta)'ma^3. Gen., *diastem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., διάστημα. Fr., *diastème.* Ger., *Zwischenraum*

(1st def.), *Zahnlücke* (2d def.). 1. An interval. 2. Of Illiger, the interval between the canine and molar teeth of many mammals. 3. See DIASTASIS. 4. The vulva. 5. Of Hippocrates, a violent severance. 6. That portion of the head of a spider into which the chelicerae are inserted. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50, 180.]

DIASTEMATELYTRIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-e2l-i2t(u6t)'ri2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and ἔλυτρον, the vagina. Fr., *diastématélytrie.* Congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATENCEPHALIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-a(a3)'li2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. A congenital median fissure of the brain. [A, 301, 385 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-e2nt-e(e2)'ri2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *diastémentérie.* A longitudinal fissure of the intestinal canal. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure. Fr., *diastématie.* Ger., *Auseinanderstehen.* It., *d.* Sp., *diastémato.* The condition in which there is a congenital fissure in the middle line of the body. [L, 180.]

DIASTEMATOCAULIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-ka4l'(ka3'u4l)-i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and καυλός, the trunk. Fr., *diastématocaulie.* An anomalous longitudinal fissure of the trunk. [A, 301, 385 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-kil'(ch2e2-el')-i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *diastématochéilie.* A longitudinal fissure in the middle line of the lip. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCRANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-kra(kra3)'ni2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *diastématocrânie.* The condition in which the cranium is cleft in the median line. [A, 301 (α, 21); L, 41.]

DIASTEMATOCYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-si2st(ku6st)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *diastématocystie.* A longitudinal median fissure of the urinary bladder. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-ga2st(ga3st)'ri2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *diastématogastrie.* A median fissure of the abdominal wall. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-glo2s(glos)'si2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *diastématoglossie.* A median fissure of the tongue. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGNATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o2g-na(na3)'thi2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *diastématognathie.* A median fissure of the jaw. [L, 41.]

DIASTEMATOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-me2t(mat)'ri2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and μήτρα, the uterus. Fr., *diastématométrie.* Sp., *diastematometria.* A median fissure of the uterus. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-mi(mu6)-el(e2l)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *diastématomyélie.* Ger., *Diastematomyelie.* A condition of congenital separation between the two lateral halves of the spinal cord throughout the whole or a portion of its extent. [D, 35.]

DIASTEMATOPYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-pi(pu6)-el(e2l)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and πύελος, a trough. Fr., *diastématopyélie.* A median fissure of the pelvis. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATORRHACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m-(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o2r-ra2k(ra3ch2)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *diastématorrhachie.* A median fissure of the spinal column. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o2r-ri2n(ren)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *diastématorrhinie.* A median fissure of the nose. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOSTAPHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m-(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o(o3)-sta2f(sta3f)-i2l(u6l)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *diastématostaphylie.* A median fissure of the uvula. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMATOSTERNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-a2t(a3t)-o2(o3)-stu5rn(ste2rn)'i2-a3. From διάστημα, a fissure, and στέρνον, the sternum. Fr., *diastématosternie.* A median fissure of the sternum. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIASTEMENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-ste2m(stam)-e2nt-e(e2)'ri2-a3. See DIASTEMATENTERIA.

DIASTER (Lat.), n. m. Di(di2)-a2s(a3s)'tu5r(tar). Gen., *diaste'ros (-is).* From δίς, twice, and ἀστήρ, a star. Fr., *étoile fille.* Ger., *Doppelstern, Tochterstern* (oder *Sternphase*). See AMPHIASTER.

DIASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2s(a3s)'to(to2)-le(la). Gen., *dias'toles.* Gr., διαστολή (from διαστέλλειν, to expand). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* It., *d.* Sp., *diástole.* 1. Dilatation, especially that of the cavities of the heart, which occurs alternately with their systole. [K.] 2. Of Flemming, the change of the nuclear fibrils, in indirect nuclear division, back to the stellate form, after having been depressed so as to give the appearance of a nuclear plate, the depression of the fibrils being called the systole. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1880, p. 208 (J).]—**Arterial d.** Fr., *d. artérielle.* Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung*, oder *Arterien*). The expansion of an artery due to the column of blood forced into it by the ventricular systole. [J, 16, 22, 155.]—**Auricular d.** The dilatation of the auricle of the heart by the inflowing blood from the veins; it is almost or entirely a passive act, and comprises four fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle or revolution. [J, 155.]—**Cardiac d.** Lat., *d. cordis.* Fr., *d. cardiaque.* Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung des Herzens*). The expansion of the heart after a contraction by the filling of cavities with blood. Cf. *Ventricular d.* [J, 16, 22, 33.]—**Ventricular d.** The dilatation of the ventricles of the heart; this is brought about by the elasticity of the ventricular walls, the jet of blood in the cardiac vessels, and finally by the auricular systole. While the ventricle is in d., it may be said to be at rest; it comprises three fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle. [J, 155.]

DIASTOLEUS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2s(a3s)-tol(to2l)'e2-u3s(u4s). Gen., *diastol'eos.* Gr., διαστολεύς. An ancient instrument used for dilating parts. [A, 387; L, 41 (α, 21).]

DIASTOLIC, adj. Di-a2s-to2l'i2k. From διαστέλλιν, to dilate. Fr., *diastolique.* Ger., *diastolisch.* Pertaining to diastole. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

DIASTOLION (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-a3-stol(sto2l)'i2-o2n. Gr., διαστόλιον. See DIASTOLEUS.

DIASTOMOTRIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2s(a3s)-to(to3)-mo'tri2s. Gen., *diastomot'ridos (-is).* Gr., διαστομωτρίς. Ger., *Ausdehner.* An old name for a dilating instrument of any kind. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIASTREMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-a3-stre2m'ma3. Gen., *diastrem'matos (-is).* Gr., διάστρεμμα. Fr., *diastremme.* Ger., *Verzerrung.* A distorted part, a distortion or sprain. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

DIASTREPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-stre2f'i2a3. From διαστρέφειν, to pervert. Fr., *diastrephie* [Parigot]. Ger., *Diastrephie.* Syn.: *vecordia d.* [Kahlbaum], *paranoia corrupta* (seu *depravata*). A form of insanity in which the patient takes pleasure in wickedness and in causing suffering in others. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

DIASTRÉPHOPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. De-a3-stra-fo-fel. See DIASTROPHYLLOUS.

DIASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2s(a3s)'trof(tro2f)-e(a). Gen., *diast'rophes.* Gr., διαστροφή (from διαστρέφειν, to distort). Fr., *diastrophie.* Ger., *Verrenkung, Verziehung durch Krampf.* It., Sp., *diastrofia.* Of Hippocrates, a twisting, distortion, deformity. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

DIASTROPHOMETRY, n. Di-a2s-tro-fo2m'e2t-ri2. From διαστροφή, a deformity, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Diastrophometrie.* The art of measuring deformities. [M. J. Roberts, "Med. Record," Feb. 21, 1885, p. 197.]

DIASTROPHYLLOUS, adj. Di-a2s-tro-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *diastrophyllus* (from διαστροφή, distortion, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *diastrophylle.* Having leaves springing toward opposite sides. [L, 180.]

DIASULPHURIS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-su2lf(su4lf)'-u2r(u4r)-i2s. From διά, made from, and *sulphur* (*q. v.*). An old preparation containing sulphur.—**D. emplastrum, Emplastrum d.** An old plaster containing flowers of sulphur, Venice turpentine, wax, myrrh, and camphor. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIÄT (Ger.), n. De-at'. See DIET.—**D'fehler.** Fr., *écart de régime.* An error of diet. [α, 18.]

DIATARTARU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-ta3rt'a3r-u2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ταρτάρου. Fr., *diatartaron.* An old preparation containing cream of tartar. [L, 41.]

DIATASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a2t(a3t)'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *diatas'eos (-at'asis).* Gr., διάτασις (from διατείνειν, to stretch). Ger., *Ausdehnung* (1st def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, tension, dilatation; extension and counter-extension. 2. Of Aristotle, exertion of the voice or of the muscles. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50, 84.]

DIATATIC, adj. Di-a3-ta2t'i2k. Gr., διατατικός. Lat., *diataticus.* Pertaining to diatosis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIATECOLITHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-te2k(tak)-o2l'-i2th-u2(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ τηκολίθου. Fr., *diatécolithe.* An old preparation containing *lapis judaicus.* [L, 41; Paulus Ægineta (L, 94 [α, 21]).]

DIATELE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-te(ta)'le(la). Of B. G. Wilder, the roof of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 80; K.]

DIATERETIC, adj. Di-a3-te2r-e2t'i2k. Gr., διατηρητικός (from διατηρεῖν, to preserve). Preservation of health. [L, 80 (α, 21).]

DIATESSADELTON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-a3-tes'sa3-de2l-to2n. Mercuric bichloride. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIATESSARON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-te2s'sa3r-o2n-(on). Gr., (ἔγλαγμα) διὰ τεσσάρων (φαρμάκων). Fr., *diatessaron, thériaque diatessaron, thériaque des pauvres.* Ger., *Diatessaron.* An old electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of gentian-root, bayberries, myrrh, and the root of *Aristolochia rotunda* with 24 of honey. [L, 44, 50, 84, 87; Mesue (L, 94 [α, 21]).]

DIÄTETIK (Ger.), n. De-at-at-ek'. See DIETETICS.

DIATETTIGON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di2)-a3-te2t'ti2g-o2n(on). Gr., (φάρμακων) διὰ τεττίγων. Fr., *d.* An old preparation made from grasshoppers. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 94 [α, 21]).]

DIATHERMAL, adj. Di-a3-thu5rm'a2l. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHERMANCY, n. Di-a3-thu5rm'a2n-si2. From διά, through, and θερμαίνειν, to heat. Lat., *diathermantia.* Fr., *diathermanéité.* Ger., *Diathermanität.* It., *diatermanità.* Sp., *diatermanidad.* The capability of transmitting radiant heat. [L, 50, 56.]

DIATHERMANOUS, adj. Di-a3-thu5rm'a2n-u3s. Fr., *diathermane.* Ger., *diatherman.* It., *diatermane.* Sp., *diatérmano.* Having the property of diathermancy. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIATHERMANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-a3-thu5rm(the2rm)-a2n(a3n)'si2s. Gen., *diatherman'seos (-is).* Fr., *diathermansie.* Ger., *Durchstrahlen der Wärme.* The passage of heat through a body. [A, 301.]

DIATHERMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See DIATHERMANCY.

DIATHERMIC, adj. Di-a^3-thu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHERMOMETER, n. s. Di-a^3-thu^{5}rm-o^{2}m'e-tur. Fr., *diathermomètre.* Of Melloni, the thermo-multiplier, by means of which the heat-conducting power of substances is measured. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

DIATHÉSAL (Fr.), adj. De-a^3-ta-za^{3}l. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHÉSATION (Fr.), n. De-a^3-ta-za^3-se-o^{3}n. The change of a local into a general disease. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIATHÈSE (Fr.), n. f. De-a^3-te^{2}z. See DIATHESIS.—**D. bradytrophique.** Of Bouchard, a condition characterized by retarded or diminished nutrition. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. du dégénéré, D. nerveuse, D. nervique, D. névropathique.** See *Neuropathic* DIATHESIS.—**D. phymique.** See *Tuberculous* DIATHESIS.—**D. spasmodique.** See *Neuropathic* DIATHESIS.—**D. pseudo-membraneuse.** Of Bazin, a general condition favoring the production of false membranes. [a, 18.]—**D. saccharique.** See *Diabetic* DIATHESIS.—**D. spécifique virulente.** See *Virulent specific* DIATHESIS.

DIATHESIC, adj. Di-a^3-thez'i^{2}k. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a^3-ta-zek. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *diathes'eos* (*-ath'esis*). Gr., διάθεσις (from διατίθεσθαι, to be disposed). Fr., *diathèse.* Ger., *Diathese, Krankheitsanlage.* It., *diatesi.* Sp., *diátesis.* A congenital or acquired condition predisposing to some particular constitutional disease or to certain local manifestations of disease.—**Acute purulent d.** Of Tessier, a constitutional tendency to suppuration. [D, 1.]—**Albuminous d.** Fr., *diathèse albumineuse.* Of Bazin, a d. in which albuminuria is the principal symptom. [a, 18.]—**Aneurysmal d.** Fr., *diathèse anéurysmale.* Ger., *aneurysmatische Diathese.* A constitutional tendency to the development of aneurysms. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Angeiomatous d.** A constitutional tendency to the formation of angeioma. [D, 7.]—**Arsenical d.** Fr., *diathèse arsenicale.* Chronic arsenical poisoning. [Trousseau (D, 72).]—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d.** Fr., *diathèse asthénique.* Of J. Brown, debility of the organism due to the sum of the action of various external debilitating causes, and consisting in "too little excitement of the whole living system, impairing all the functions, disturbing some, giving a false appearance of increasing others, but always debilitating." [J. Brown (a, 18).]—**Bilious d.** Lat., *d. biliosa.* Fr., *diathèse bilieuse.* An old name for a morbid condition of the body characterized by a superabundance of bile. [L, 41, 87 (a, 18).]—**Calculous d.** Of Castan, a tendency to the formation of calculi. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Cancerous d.** See *Cancerous* CACHEXIA.—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *d. mucosa.* Fr., *diathèse catarrhale.* A morbid condition of the body characterized by an excess of mucous liquids. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Climatic d.** Of Hutchinson, a morbid condition caused by climate, including malarial disease and bronchocele. [Revington (a, 18).]—**Congestive d.** Fr., *diathèse congestive.* A constitutional tendency to congestions. The term has been used in the sense of the gouty d. ["Jour. de méd. de Paris," May 13, 1882, p. 587.]—**Cystic-oxide d.** See CYSTINURIA.—**Dartrous d.** A supposed morbid condition or habit of the constitution that is said to manifest itself, especially in the form of certain affections of the skin or mucous membrane; herpetism (*q. v.*). [G.]—**Diabetic d.** Fr., *diathèse diabétique.* Of Bazin, a condition favoring the production of sugar in the liquids of the body. [a, 18.]—**D. arthritica.** See *Gouty d.*—**D. hæmorrhagica.** See HÆMATOPHILIA.—**D. ossifica.** See *Ossific d.*—**D. verminosa.** See *Verminous d.*—**Epitheliomatous d.** Fr., *diathèse épithéliomatique.* A morbid condition of the body which favors the growth of epitheliomata. [Bazin (a, 18).]—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diathèse graisseuse.* Of Bazin, a disposition to the formation of fat. [a, 18.]—**Fibro-plastic d.** Fr., *diathèse fibro-plastique.* Of Bazin, a morbid condition of the organism characterized by an element of new formation, the fibro-plastic element. It attacks especially the periosteum, the bones, and the fibro-mucous tissues. [a, 18.]—**Fibrous d.** Fr., *diathèse fibreuse.* Of Bazin, a morbid condition favorable to the development of fibrous tumors. [a, 18.]—**Food d.** Of Hutchinson, a term incorrectly used to designate a disease due to the use of certain foods; gout and leprosy are given as examples. [Revington (a, 18).]—**Fungoid d.** Fr., *diathèse fongoïdique.* Of Bazin, "a disease having for effect the production of tumors constituted by an essentially vascular tissue with a tendency to invasion and often ulcerative. These tumors may assume the most diverse forms and appear in all the organs and systems of the economy." [Bazin (a, 18).]—**Furuncular d.** See FURUNCULOSIS.—**Gangrenous d.** Fr., *diathèse gangréneuse.* A morbid state of the body which favors the production of gangrene. [a, 18.]—**Gouty d.** Lat., *d. arthritica.* Fr., *diathèse goutteuse.* Ger., *gichtige Diathese.* A disposition to gouty affections.—**Hæmorrhagic d.** Lat., *d. hæmorrhagica.* Fr., *diathèse hémorrhagique.* See HÆMATOPHILIA.—**Hæmorrhagic typhous d.** Fr., *diathèse hémorrhagique.* Ger., *hämorrhagische Diathèse typhöser Personen.* A condition observed in some cases of typhoid fever in which hæmorrhage of various forms occurs, sometimes in the early days of the disease, but oftener in the later periods. [Gerhardt (a, 18).]—**Hepatic d.** Of Hutchinson, a condition combining the bilious and the melancholic temperaments. [Revington (a, 18).]—**Herpetic d.** Fr., *diathèse herpétique.* See *Dartrous d.*—**Latent d.** Fr., *diathèse latente.* A d. existing during a period, often very long, without manifesting itself by any symptom. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Lithic d.** See *Uric-acid d.*—**Lymphatic d.** Fr., *diathèse lymphatique.* A constitutional tendency to engorgement and enlargement of the lymphatic ganglia. [D, 72.]—**Melanotic d.** See MELANOSIS.—**Mercurial d.** See *Mercurial* CACHEXIA.—**Neoplastic d.** Fr., *diathèse néoplastique.* Ger., *neoplastische Diathese.* A d. favoring the development of tumors or neoplasms. [Verneuil, "Rev. de cienc. méd.," xi, 1885, pp. 27, 62.]—**Neuropathic d.** Fr., *diathèse névropathique.* Ger., *nervöse* (oder *neuropathische*) *Diathese.* "A hereditary predisposition to the development of diffuse or systematic affections of the nervous system, which transmit themselves by way of heredity, either integrally or in transforming themselves." [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Non-specific d.** Fr., *diathèse non-spécifique.* A d. of which the cause is not specific. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Osseous d., Ossific d.** Lat., *d. ossifica.* A tendency to osseous new formations. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Osteophytic d.** Fr., *diathèse osteophytique.* A general tendency to ankylosis. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**Oxalic d.** A tendency to oxaluria.—**Paludal d.** Fr., *diathèse palustre.* See *Malarial* CACHEXIA.—**Partial d.** Fr., *diathèse partielle.* A. d. the action or effect of which is limited to certain organs or tissues, and which has no influence upon the economy as a whole. [a, 18.]—**Phlogistic d.** Lat., *d. phlogistica.* Fr., *diathèse phlogistique.* Of Cullen, a general affection of the whole organism in consequence of which an inflammation is readily produced in other parts besides those first affected. [a. 18.]—**Phosphatic d.** Fr., *diathèse phosphatique.* A tendency to the presence of phosphates in the urine. [D, 1.]—**Phthisical d.** Fr., *diathèse phthisique.* Ger., *phthisische Diathese.* A tendency to pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Plethoric d.** See *Sthenic d.*—**Psychopathic d.** Ger., *psychopathische Diathese.* A tendency to mental disease. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Purulent d.** Fr., *diathèse purulente.* Ger., *purulente Diathese.* 1. A tendency to the formation of abscesses. 2. Of Tessier, pyæmia. [D, 72.]—**Rhachitic d.** See RHACHITIS.—**Rheumatic d.** Fr., *diathèse rhumatique* (ou *rhumatismale*). Ger., *rheumatische Diathese.* A constitutional tendency to rheumatic affections.—**Scorbutic d.** See SCORBUTIS.—**Scrofulous d.** Fr., *diathèse scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrophulose Diathese.* A constitutional tendency to scrofulous manifestations; latent scrofula. [D, 1.]—**Serous d. of pregnant women.** Fr., *diathèse* (ou *cachexie,* ou *crâse*) *séreuse des femmes enceintes et des nouvelles accouchées.* Syn.: *serous crasis* [Scanzoni]. A supposed special state of the organism in pregnant women (said by some writers to be due to a deficiency of albumin in the blood) which favors the occurrence of some form of dropsy or of hydrorrhœa. [A, 15.]—**Sthenic d.** Fr., *diathèse sthénique.* Of J. Brown, an exalted condition of the organism due to "too great an excitement of the whole living system by the combined action of stimulating external causes." [J. Brown (a, 18).]—**Strumous d.** Fr., *diathèse strumeuse.* Ger., *strumöse Diathese.* See *Scrofulous d.*—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *diathèse syphilitique.* Constitutional syphilis. [G.]—**Tuberculous d.** Fr., *diathèse tuberculeuse.* Ger., *Tuberkulardiathese, tuberculöse D.* A predisposition to the growth of tubercle. [D, 1.]—**Ulcerous d.** A disposition of the organism favoring the development of ulcers. [Chomel (a, 18).]—**Uric-acid d.** Fr., *diathèse urique.* A constitutional tendency to the formation of an excess of uric acid within the body. [D, 65.]—**Varicose d.** A tendency to varicosity.—**Verminous d.** Lat., *d. verminosa.* A constitutional condition that has been assumed to favor the development of intestinal worms. [M. Seligsohn (A, 319).]—**Virulent specific d.** Fr., *diathèse spécifique virulente.* An acquired specific d. contracted by infection. [L, 88 (a, 18).]

DIATHETIC, adj. Di-a^3-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *diathésique.* Ger., *diathesisch.* It., *diatesico.* Sp., *diatésico.* Pertaining to or dependent on a diathesis.

DIÄTHOXALSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-at-o^{2}x-a^{3}l'zoir-e^2. Diethoxalic acid. [B.]

DIÄTHYL (Ger.), n. De-at'u^{5}l. Diethyl. [B.] For many words beginning with this as a prefix, see the corresponding words in *Aethyl-* or *Ethyl-.*

DIATOM, n. Di'a^3-tom. An individual of the *Diatomaceæ* or of the *Diatomeæ;* a diatomaceous (Fr., *diatomacé, diatomé*) organism. The *Diatomaceæ* (Fr., *diatomacées;* Ger., *Diatomeen*) are a large order of unicellular *Algæ,* comprising, in Agardh's system, the divisions *Cymbelleæ, Styllarieæ,* and *Fragilarieæ;* in Endlicher's and others, the suborders *Diatomeæ* and *Desmideæ;* and in Linnæus's, the genera *Diatoma, Fragilaria,* etc. They are all microscopic in size, but vary greatly in form and in their mode of growth. They are distinguished from kindred organisms by having a silicious case covering their soft vegetative part, consisting of two nearly parallel and similar valves, the one incasing the other, and each provided with a rim projecting from it at right angles, which increases in breadth with the increase in volume of the endochrome or cell-contents. They occur with other plants on moist rocks, in muddy pools as a brownish stratum on the surface of the mud, and in the stomachs of molluscs and fish. Vast fossil deposits of the frustules occur in various parts of the world, forming a material (see TRIPOLI) used as a polishing powder and in the manufacture of dynamite. It is used as a test object in microscopy, and is also said to be used in parts of Sweden in flour to increase its bulk. The *Diatomeæ* (Fr., *diatomées*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Granulinia;* of Agardh, an order of *Algæ,* comprising *Diatoma,* etc.; of Fries, a cohort of algals, including the tribes *Undineæ, Oscillatorinæ, Fragilarinæ,* and *Echinelleæ;* of Endlicher and others, a suborder of the *Diatomaceæ.* The *Diatomideæ* of Gray are a division of the *Hydrophytæ.* [B, 19, 77, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIATOMIC, adj. Di-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'i^{2}k. From δίς, twice, and ἄτομος, an atom. Fr., *diatomique.* Ger., *diatomisch, zweiatomig.* 1. Containing two atoms (said of molecules). 2. Containing two atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with two atoms of hydrogen (said of radicles). [B.]

DIATOMIN, n. Di-a^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}n. Ger., *D.* A brownish-yellow coloring matter found in the *Diatomeæ.* [B, 35.]

DIATOMOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)''o^{2}m-o(o^3)-fis(fu^{5}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Rabenhorst, a grand division of *Algæ,* corresponding to the *Diatomaceæ.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIATRAGACANTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-tra^{2}g-(tra^{3}g)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thez(thas). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ τραγακάνθης.

Fr., *diatragacanthe.* An old powder containing tragacanth. [A, 518.] Cf. *Pulvis* TRAGACANTHÆ *compositus.*

DIATRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-tre(tra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diatres'eos (-is).* Gr., διάτρησις [Hippocrates]. Fr., *diatrésie.* Ger., *Durchbohrung.* Perforation. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIATRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-tri^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *diatrim'matos (-is).* Gr., διάτριμμα (from διατρίβειν, to rub). An excoriation. [A, 387.]

DIATRION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ τριῶν. An old name for a preparation made from three drugs. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).] See *D.* PIPERIDON (under PIPERIS) and *D.* SANTALORUM (under SANTALUM).

DIATRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. De-a^3-trep-tu^{6}r. From διατρίβειν, to rub to pieces. An instrument invented by Didot for breaking up the cranium in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 85.]

DIATRITARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^3-tri^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., διατριτάριος (from διάτριτος, pertaining to a period of three days). Fr., *diatritaire.* Of Galen, a physician who, according to the theory of Thessalus, began treatment by prescribing three days' total abstinence from food. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIATRITOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}t-o^{2}s. Gr., διάτριτος. Pertaining to a period of three days; returning every third day (said of fevers); as a n., in the f. (ἡμέρα, understood), a three days' fast or the third day of such a fast. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIATROPIC ACID, n. Di-a^3-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diatropique.* Ger., *Diatropsäure.* Atropic acid in which the molecular formula is doubled; a term used to express the probable constitution of isatropic acid. [B, 4.] See ATROPIC *acid.*

DIATRYPEÆ [Fuck.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-a^3-tri(tru^6)'pe^2-e(a^3-e^2). A group of pyrenomycetous *Fungi,* family *Spheriaceæ.* Its type is the genus *Diatrype.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIATRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-a^3-tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diatrypes'eos (-is).* From διατρυπᾶν, to perforate. Fr., *diatrypèse.* 1. Perforation. 2. Of Schultz, the arrangement of the interlocking serrations of a cranial suture. [L.]

DIATRYPTEUR (Fr.), n. De-a^3-trip-tu^{6}r. See DIATRIPTEUR.

DIATURBITH (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-a^3-tu^{6}r(tur)'bi^{2}th. From διά, made from, and *turbith* (see TURPETH). An old purgative and anthelminthic powder composed of turpeth, rhubarb, hermodactyl, scammony, anise, hyoscyamus, and cinnamon. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DIAUCHENOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-a^4(a^3-u^4)-ke(ch^{2}a)'no^{3}s. From δίς, twice, and αὐχήν, the neck. Having two necks. [L.]

DIAULOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)'a^4(a^3-u^4)-lo^{3}s. From δίς, twice, and αὐλή, a court. An old exercise in which the person ran a straight course forward and backward. [L, 84.]

DIAUROUS, adj. Di-a^4'ru^{3}s. From δίς, twice, and αὖρον, gold. Containing two atoms of gold in the molecule. [B, 159.]

DIAVOLETTI (It.), **DIAVOLINI** (It.), n's pl. De-a^3-vo-le^{2}t'te, -le'ne. Lit., little devils; certain aromatic lozenges used as an aphrodisiac. [L, 30 (*a*, 21).]—**Diavolini vermifughi.** Tiny, spherical confections containing santonin and Aleppo scammony. [L, 44 (*a*, 14).]

DIAVOLO (It.), n. De-a^3'vo-lo. See DEVIL, DIABOLUS, and DIABLE.—**Rumore di d.** See BRUIT *de diable.*

DIAZEUXEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De-a^3-zu^{5}x'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *diazeuxées.* Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Labiatifloræ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIAZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-a^3-zo'a^3. Of H. Burmeister, the second family of animals, containing the classes *Aprocta, Radiata,* and *Mollusca.* [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAZOBENZENE, n. Di-a^{2}z-o-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *diazobenzine.* Ger., *Diabenzol.* A compound of benzene with 2 atoms of nitrogen, $C_6H_6N_2$. It acts as a base, forming with many acids substitution compounds which are very unstable and explode on heating. [B.] —**D'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide diazobenzine-sulfonique.* Ger., *Diazobenzolsulfonsäure.* Sulphodiazobenzene; an acid having the constitution $C_6H_4\left\langle{N_2 \atop SO_2}\right\rangle O = C_6H_4N_2SO_3$. Two isomeric varieties are known: *Orthodiazobenzenesulphonic acid* and *Metadiazobenzenesulphonic acid.* The benzenesulphonic acids have been used as reagents for testing certain morbid conditions of the urine (glycosuria and the urine of typhoid fever). [P. Ehrlich, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," v, 1883, p. 295 (B); F. Pentzold, "Berl. klin. Wchnsch.," 1883, No. 14 (B).] See DIAZOREACTION.

DIAZOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a^3-zo-ek. For deriv., see *Di-** and AZOTE. Of or pertaining to a double atom of nitrogen. [B, 93.]

DIAZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-zo'ma^3. Gen., *diazom'atos (-is).* Gr., διάζωμα. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIAZOREACTION (Ger.), n. De-a^{3}tz''o-ra-a^{3}k-tse-on'. A quantitative method for the determination of urea, depending upon its splitting up into 2 atoms of nitrogen and 1 molecule of carbon dioxide on the addition of either sodium hypobromite (Knop, Hüfner, Yvon), sodium hypochlorite (Lecomte), or nitrous trioxide (Millon, Grehant). The carbon dioxide is absorbed by a soda solution and the nitrogen is received in a eudiometer, and its weight determined by a reduction to 0 C. under a pressure of 760 mm. [*a*, 27.]

DIAZORESORCIN, n. Di-a^{2}z-o-re^{2}z-o^{2}r'si^{2}n. Fr., *diazorésorcine.* Ger., *D.* A name given by Weselkky to a substance to which he ascribed the formula $C_{18}H_{12}N_2O_6 \equiv C_6H_2(OH)_2 = N = N = C_6H_2(OH)_2$ (with both N joined to $C_6H_2(OH)_2$); afterward shown to have the constitution $C_{12}H_9NO_4$, and called *azoresorcin.* [H. Brunner and C. Kiamer, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1884, p. 1847 (B); B, 3.]

DIAZOSMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-zo^{2}s(zos)'ma^3. Gen., *diazos'matos (-is).* Gr., διάζωσμα. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIAZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-a^3-zo^{2}st(zost)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *diazoster'os (-is).* Gr., διαζωστήρ. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* It., *diazostero.* Sp., *d.* The twelfth dorsal vertebra. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIAZOSTRA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-a^3-zo^{2}st(zost)'ra^3. Gen., *diazost'ratos (-is).* Gr., διαζῶστρα. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIBAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δίβαμος, on two legs. A family of the *Lacertilia vera.* [L, 121.]

DIBASIC, adj. Di-bas'i^{2}k. From δίς, twice, and βάσις, a base. Fr., *dibasique.* Ger., *dibasisch.* It., *dibasico.* Sp., *dibásico.* Containing in each molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base (said of acids); formed by the replacement of 2 such atoms by a base (said of salts). [*a*, 27.]

DIBENZILIC ACID, n. Di-be^{2}nz-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dibenzilique.* Ger., *Dibenzilsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_{28}H_{22}O_5 = 2(C_{14}H_{12}O_3) - H_2O$, formed by heating benzilic acid. [B, 2.]

DIBENZOPINITE, n. Di-be^{2}nz-o-pin'it. Fr., *pinite bibenzoïque.* An acid, $C_{20}H_{20}O_7 = C_6H_{10}(C_7H_5O)_2O_5$, forming the chief constituent of colophony. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIBENZOQUERCITE, n. Di-be^{2}nz-o-kwu^{6}rs'it. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5(C_6H_5O)_2$, prepared by heating benzoic acid with quercite in a closed tube to 200° C. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIBENZYL, n. Di-be^{2}nz'i^{2}l. Fr., *dibenzyle.* A double molecule of benzyl, $C_{14}H_{14} = C_6H_5 - CH_2.C_6H_5$, forming large colorless prisms melting at 52° C. and boiling at 284° C. without decomposition; obtained by the dechlorination of benzyl chloride by sodium. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIBENZYLAMINE, n. Di-be^{2}nz-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibenzylamin.* An oily liquid having the constitution of ammonia in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of benzyl, $NH(C_6H_5CH_2)_2 = C_{14}H_{15}N$. [B, 4.]

DIBENZYLUREA, n. Di-be^{2}nz-i^{2}l-u^2-re'a^3. Fr., *dibenzyl-urée.* Ger., *Dibenzylharnstoff.* A substitution compound of urea, $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O = CO = N_2H_2(C_7H_7)_2$, forming white acicular crystals. [B, 2.]

DIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From δίς, twice, and *blastula* (*q. v.*). Of Haeckel, a blastula consisting of two layers of cells. [L, 121.]

DIBORATED, n. Di-bor'at-e^{2}d. Combined with 2 molecules of boric acid or its radicle.

DIBOTHRIDOUS, adj. Di-bo^{2}th'ri^{2}d-u^{3}s. From δίς, twice, and βοθρίον, a little pit. Fr., *dibothryde.* Having two dimples or pits. [L, 41, 180.]

DIBOTHRIUM [Diesing] (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-bo^{2}th'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). The genus *Bothriocephalus.* The *Dibothridæ* are a family of the *Cestoda.* [L, 24.]

DIBRACHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-brak(bra^{3}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and βραχίων, the arm. Having two arms. [L.]

DIBRANCHIATE, DIBRANCHIOUS, adj's. Di-bra^{2}n^{2}k'-i^2-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *dibranchiatus, dibranchius* (from δίς, twice, and βράγχια, gills). Fr., *dibranche.* Ger., *zweikiemig.* Having two gills. The *Dibranchia,* or *Dibranchiata,* are a subclass or order of the *Cephalopoda.* [L, 173, 228.]

DIBRELL'S SPRING, n. See DAGGAR'S SPRING.

DIBROMACETATE, n. Di-brom-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. A salt of dibromacetic acid. [B.]

DIBROMACETIC ACID, n. Di-brom-a^{2}s et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dibromacétique.* Ger., *Dibromessigsäure.* A crystalline monobasic acid having the constitution of acetic acid in which 2 atoms of bromine replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $CHBr_2CO.OH = C_2H_2Br_2O_2$. [B, 4.]

DIBROMACETYL, n. Di-brom-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of acetyl, C_2HBr_2O. [B, 2.]

DIBROMATED, adj. Di-brom'at-e^{2}d. Containing 2 atoms of bromine in the molecule. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIBROMBENZENE, n. Di-brom-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *dibromobenzine.* Ger., *Dibrombenzol.* A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIBROMBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-brom-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dibromobenzoïque.* Ger., *Dibrombenzoësäure.* A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzoic acid. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIBROMBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-brom-be^{2}ru'-stin-zoir-e^2. Dibromsuccinic acid. [B.]

DIBROMCAMPHOR, n. Di-brom-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. Ger., *Dibromkampher.* See CAMPHOR *dibromide.*

DIBROMESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-brom-e^{2}s'si^{2}g-zoir-e^2. See DIBROMACETIC ACID.

DIBROMETHANE, n. Di-brom-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *dibrométhane.* Ger., *Dibromäthan.* A 2-atom bromine substitution product of ethane, $C_2H_4Br_2$. [B.]

DIBROMETHYLATE, n. Di-brom-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *dibrométhylate.* Ger., *Dibromäthylat.* A compound, $(C_2H_5O)R'''Br_2$, which is at the same time a dibromide and an ethylate (*i. e.,* consists of a trivalent radicle united with 2 atoms of bromine and a molecule of the radicle C_2H_5O). [B, 4.]

DIBROMHYDRATE, n. Di-brom-hid'rat. A dihydrobromide.

DIBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-brom-hid-ro^{2}k'wi^{2}n-on. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibromhydrochinon.* A 2-atom bromine substitution product of hydroquinone, $C_6H_2Br_2(OH)_2$. [B, 4.]

DIBROMIDE, n. Di-brom'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *dibromure.* Ger., *Dibromur.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united

directly with bromine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIBROMIODOFORM, n. Di-brom-i-o[2]d'o-fo[2]rm. Dibromiodide of formyl. [B, 4.]

DIBROMKAMPHER (Ger.), n. De-brom-ka[3]m'fe[2]r. See CAMPHOR *dibromide.*

DIBROMMETHANE, n. Di-brom-me[2]th'an. Fr., *dibromométhane.* Ger., *Dibrommethan.* A 2-atom bromine substitution product of methane. [B, 4.]

DIBROMOCINCHONINE, n. Di-brom-o-si[2]n[2]'kon-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibromcinchonin.* A body, $C_{20}H_{22}Br_2N_2O$, prepared by adding bromine to cinchonine hydrochloride and decomposing the resulting compound by ammonia. [B, 4 (α, 21).]

DIBROMOIODIDE, n. Di-brom-o-i'od-i[2]d(id). Fr., *dibromoiodure.* Ger., *Dibromiodür.* A compound containing 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of iodine. [B, 4.]

DIBROMOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-brom-o-sa[2]l-i[2]-si[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide dibromo-salicylique.* Ger., *Dibromsalicylsäure.* A substance, $C_7H_4Br_2O_3$, forming small colorless or reddish acicular crystals. [B.]

DIBROMPHENOL, n. Di-brom-fe[2]n'o[2]l. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of phenol, $C_6H_3Br_2OH$. [B, 4.]

DIBROMPROPYL, n. Di-brom-pro'pi[2]l. A radicle, $CH_2Br-CHBr-CH_2' \equiv (C_3H_5Br_2)'$, derived from normal propyl by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine. [B, 4.]

DIBROMSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-brom-su[3]k-si[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide dibromo-succinique.* Ger., *Dibrombernsteinsäure.* A 2-atom substitution compound of succinic acid; a dibasic crystalline acid, $\left\langle\begin{matrix}CHBr.COOH\\CHBr.COOH\end{matrix}\right. = C_4H_4Br_2O_4$. [B.]

DIBROMÜR (Ger.), **DIBROMURE** (Fr.), n's. De-brom-u[6]r', -u[6]r. See DIBROMIDE.

DIBUTYL, n. Di-bu[2]t-i[2]l'. A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18}, that occurs in mineral oil. [B, 4, 244 (α, 27).]—**D. ether, D. oxide.** See *Octylene* OXIDE.

DIBUTYLAMINE, n. Di-bu[2]t-i[2]l'a[2]m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibutylamin.* Secondary amine of butyl, $N(C_4H_9)H_2 = NC_8H_{19}$, a liquid boiling at about 160° C.

DIBUTYRALDINE, n. Di-bu[2]t-i[2]r-a[2]l'den. A substance, $C_8H_{17}NO$, isomeric with conydrine, extracted by Wertheim from the flowers of *Conium maculatum.* By dry distillation, it yields paraconicine. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIBUTYRINE, n. Di-bu[2]t-u[6]r-i[2]n. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibutyrin.* A neutral mixture of butyric acid and glycerin, forming an oily, odorous liquid miscible with alcohol and ether, and becoming rapidly rancid. [L, 87 (α, 27).]

DICACODYL, n. Di-ka[2]k'o-di[2]l. Fr., *dicacodyle.* Ger., *Dikakodyl.* Diarseutetramethyl, methylcacodyl, cacodyl existing in the free state as a double molecule. $A_2(CH_3)_4$; a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, boiling at 170° C., and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. It has a frightfully irritant, nauseant odor. Chemically, it acts like the diatomic molecule of an elementary body, and combines directly with the elements. [B, 3.]

DICALCIC, adj. Di-ka[2]l'si[2]k. Lat., *bicalcicus.* Fr., *dicalcique, bicalcique.* Containing 2 atoms of calcium. [B.]

DICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di[2])-ka[2]n(ka[3]n)'thu[3]s(thu[4]s). Fr., *dicanthe.* A supposititious genus of entozoa made by Bremser, for what proved to be a raisin-seed. [L, 16.]

DICARBON, n. Di-ka[3]rb'o[2]n. Ger., *D.* A molecule consisting of a double atom of carbon, $\equiv C.C \equiv$ or $= C : C =$. [B, 4.]—**D. hexabromide.** Ger., *Dicarbonhexabromür.* A crystalline substance having the composition $C_2Br_6 = CBr_3 - CBr_3$. [B, 4.]—**D. hexachloride.** Ger., *Dicarbonhexachlorür.* Sesquichloride of carbon perchlorethane, $C_2Cl_6 = CCl_3 - CCl_3$, forming colorless rhombic crystals of a camphoraceous odor. [B, 4.]—**D. tetrabromide.** Ger., *Dicarbontetrabromür.* A body, $C_2Br_4 = CBr_2 :- CBr_2$, also known as perbromethylene, occurring under the form of laminar crystals. [B, 4.]—**D. tetrachloride.** Ger., *Dicarbontetrachlorür.* Perchlorethylene, $C_2Cl_4 = CCl_2 : CCl_2$, a colorless, oily liquid. [B, 4.]

DICARBONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-ka[3]rb-o-na[2]f-tha[2]l'-i[2]k. Fr., *acide dicarbonaphtalique.* Ger., *Dicarbonaphtalsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = C_{10}H_8(CO.OH)_2$, forming microcrystalline needles. [B, 2.]

DICARBONATE, n. Di-ka[3]rb'o[2]n-at. See BICARBONATE.

DICARBONYL, n. Di-ka[3]rb'o[2]n i[2]l. Fr., *dicarbonyle.* A double molecule of carbonyl. [α, 27.]

DICARPELLARY, adj. Di-ka[3]rp'e[2]l-a-ri[2]. Lat., *dicarpellaris.* Fr., *dicarpellaire.* Ger., *zweifruchtkapselig.* Having two carpels. [α, 24.]

DICARPOUS, adj. Di-ka[3]rp'u[3]s. Lat., *dicarpus* (from δίς, twice, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *dicarpé, dicarpien.* Ger., *doppelfruchtig.* Having double fruits. The *Dicarpæ* are: 1. Of Haller, a group of monopetalous plants comprising the *Asclepiadæ, Pervenchæ,* etc. 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Monopetalæ,* consisting of the *Gentianales, Oleales, Loganiales, Echiales,* and *Solanales.* [A, 385 (α, 21); B, 121, 170 (α, 24); L, 116 (α, 14).]

DICELYPHOUS, adj. Di-se[2]l-i'fu[3]s. Incorrectly written *diceluphous.* Lat., *dicelyphus* (from δις, twice, and κέλυφος, a shell). Fr., *dicelyphe.* Ger., *doppelschalig.* Having a double shell (said of eggs). [L, 180.]

DICENTRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2]) se[2]nt(ke[2]nt)'ra[3]. Fr., *dicentre.* Of Borkhausen, a genus of papaveraceous herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Fumarieæ.* The *Dicentreæ* of Endlicher are a division of the *Corydalideæ.* The *Dicentreæ* of Bernhardi, Reichenbach, and others are a division of the *Fumarieæ.* [B, 112, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. canadensis.** See CORYDALIS *formosa.*—



DICENTRA CUCULLARIA. [A, 327.]

D. cucullaria. Dutchman's-breeches; a smooth, handsome plant with a rhizome bearing triangular, small, scale-like tubers. [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**D. eximia.** A North American species growing on rocks. It has a scaly rhizome. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**D. formosa.** A



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. [A, 327.]

stemless species with rose-colored flowers; often cultivated in the United States. [B, 19, 34 (α, 24).]—**D. spectabilis.** Bleeding-heart; a Chinese species. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

DICEPHALISM, n. Di-se[2]f'a[2]l i[2]z'm. Lat., *dicephalia* (from δίς, twice, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *dicéphalie.* Ger., *Dicephalie.* The condition of being dicephalous. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DICEPHALOUS, adj. Di-se[2]f'a[2]l-u[3]s. Lat., *dicephalus.* Fr., *dicéphale.* Ger., *zweiköpfig.* Having two heads; in botany, having a two-beaked capsule. [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

DICEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di[2])-se[2]f(ke[2]f)'a[2]l(a[3]l)-u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr, *dicéphale.* Ger., *zweiköpfig* (as a n., *Doppelkopf*). See DICEPHALOUS; as a n., a monster with two heads or with the head more or less completely divided into two parts.—**D. biatlantis** [Gurlt]. A variety in which the division into two parts does not extend below the axis. [L, 44.]—**D. bicollis** [Gurlt]. See *D. diauchenos.*—**D. bidorsualis** [Gurlt]. A variety in which the spinal column is double above the lower dorsal region. [L, 44.]—**D. bispinalis** [Gurlt]. A variety in which the division of the spinal column extends to the coccyx. [L, 44.]—**D. diauchenos.** A variety in which each head has an independent neck. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. dibrachius.** A variety having two arms. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. dibrachius diauchenos.** A variety having two necks and two arms. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. dibrachius monauchenos.** A variety having one neck and two arms. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. heterocephalus** [Gurlt]. A variety having two dissimilar heads. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. monauchenos.** A variety in which there is a common neck. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. tetrabrachius.** A variety having four arms. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. tetrabrachius tripus.** A variety having four arms and three feet. [A, 326 (α, 21); Benicke, "Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," 1886, No. 4.]—**D. tribrachius.** A variety having three arms. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. tripus.** A variety having three feet. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

DICERAS (Lat.), n. m. Di2s(di2k)'e2r-a2s(a3s). Gen., *dicer'atos* (*-is*). From δίς, two, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *dicère.* Ger., *Doppelhorn.* A supposed entozoon having two tentacles. [L, 180.]—**D. rude** [Rudolphi]. A supposititious helminth passed per anum, found to be the carpel of a mulberry. [L, 16.]

DICERATE, adj. Di2s'e2r-at. Lat., *diceratus* (from δίς, twice, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *dicère, dicérate.* Ger., *zweihörnig.* Having two horns or antennæ. The *Dicerata* of De Blainville are a family of the *Paracephalophora.* [L, 180.]

DICEROCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di2)-se2r(ke2r)-o(o3)-ka3rp'e2-e(a3-e2). From δίς, twice, κέρας, a horn, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *dicérocarpées.* Of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicungulia*, having a two-beaked capsule. It consists of *Saxifraga* and *Hydatica.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DICEROS (Lat.), n. Di2s'e2r-ro2s. Of Loureiro, a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ* having a 5-cleft villous calyx, a 4-cleft campanulate corolla with tube, pilous urethra, 4 stamens, anthers deeply bifid, capsules subovate and bilocular, and seed many, rounded, and small. [B, 214 (α, 24).]—**D. cochinensis.** A species growing in Cochin-China, where it is eaten as a salad. [α, 24.]—**D. longifolius.** A species growing in the East Indies, Ceylon, and Java. It is employed as a detergent. [B, 42, 180 (α, 24).]

DICEROUS, adj. Di2s'e2r-u3s. Lat., *dicerus.* See DICERATE.

DICETYL, n. Di-set'i2l. Fr., *dicétyle.* A compound of the paraffine series, $C_{32}H_{36}$. It forms pearly scales melting at 70°. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," No. 266, p. 37; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (B).]

DICHÆNACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di2)-ke2n(ch2a3-e2n)-a(a3)'-se2(ke2)-i(e). Of Fries, an order of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*, consisting of *Acrospermum*, etc. The *Dichæni* are: of Fries, a sub-order (of Reichenbach, a subdivision; of Endlicher, a subtribe) of the *Sphæriacei.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DICHÆTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2k(di2ch2)-e'(a3'e2)-te(ta3-e2). From δίς, twice, and χαίτη, long flowing hair. A family of the *Brachycera.* [L, 121.]

DICHALCON (Lat.), **DICHALCUM** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di2)-ka2lk(ch2a3lk)'o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., δίχαλκον (from δίς, twice, and χαλκος, an obolus). An ancient weight equal to the fourth part of an obolus. [A, 387.]

DICHAPETALUM [Thouars] (Lat.), n. n. Di2k(di2ch2)-a3-pe2t'a2l(a3l)-u3m(u4m). From δίχα, twofold, and πέταλον, a leaf. See CHAILLETIA. The *Dichapetaleæ* of Baillon (Fr., *dichapétalées*) are the *Chailleteæ.* [α, 24.]

DICHASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-kaz(ch2a3s)'i2-u3m(u4m). From διχάζειν, to divide into two parts. Fr., *dichase.* See *Biparous* CYME.

DICHASTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di2)ka2st(ch2a3st)-e(a)'-rez(re2s). Gr., διχαστῆρες (ὀδόντες understood). Fr., *dichastères.* Ger., *Schneidezähne.* The incisor teeth. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DICHÈLE (Fr.), adj. De-ke2l. From δίς, twice, and χηλή, a claw. Having two claws on each foot. [L, 41.]

DICHENTEROTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di2k(di2ch2)-e2nt-e2r-o2t'om(o2m)-u3s(u4s). From δίχα, twofold, ἔντερον, an intestine, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *dichentérotome.* Ger., *zweiarmiges Enterotom.* A double-armed enterotome. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DICHETEROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Di2k(di2ch2)-e2t''e2r-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δίχα, twofold, ἕτερος, different, and κεφαλή. Fr., *dichétérocéphale.* Ger., *ungleicher Doppelkopf.* Syn.: *Biceps inæqualis.* See DICEPHALUS *heterocephalus.*

DICHILES, n. Di(di2)-ki2l'ez. Fr., *d.* A family of mammals having two hoofs on each foot. [L, 180.]

DICHININSULFAT (Ger.), n. De-ch2en-en'zu4lf-a3t''. Quinine sulphate. [B.]

DICHLAMYDEOUS, adj. Di-kla2m-i2d'e2-u3s. From δίς, twice, and χλαμύς, a cloak. Having both a calyx and a corolla. [B, 19, 291 (α, 24).]

DICHLORACETAL, n. Di-klor-a2s'e2t-a2l. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetal, $CHCl_2.CH(OC_2H_5)_2 = C_6H_{12}Cl_2O_2$. [B, 4.]

DICHLORACETAMIDE, n. Di-klor-a2s-e2t'a2m-i2d(id). Ger., *Dichloracetoxylamid.* A body, $CHCl_2.CO.NH_2 = C_2H_3Cl_2NO$, forming prismatic crystals; formed by the action of ammonia on ethyl dichloracetate. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DICHLORACETATE, n. Di-klor-a2s'e2t-at. Lat., *dichloracetas.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dichloracetat.* A salt of dichloracetic acid. [B.]

DICHLORACETIC, adj. Di-klor-a2s-et'i2k. Lat., *dichloraceticus.* Fr., *dichloracétique.* Ger., *dichloracetisch, dichloressigsauer.* Acetic with the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DICHLORACETIC ACID, n. Di-klor-a2s-et'i2k. Fr., *acide dichloracétique.* Ger., *Dichloressigsäure.* A monobasic acid, $CHCl_2 - CO.OH = C_2H_2Cl_2O_2$, formed from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen in the acid radicle. It usually occurs under the form of a liquid of marked caustic properties, but, when chemically pure, forms rhomboidal crystals. [B, 2, 4.]—**D. chloride.** A substance, $C_2HCl_3O = CHCl_2COCl$, formed from d. acid by the substitution of chlorine for the radicle OH. [B, 2.]

DICHLORACETONATE, n. Di-klor-a2s'e2t-on-at. A salt of dichloracetonic acid. [B, 2.]

DICHLORACETONE, n. Di-klor-a2s'e2t-on. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_3H_4Cl_2O$, of acetone. There are two isomeric varieties, viz., *symmetrical d.*, $CH_2Cl - CO - CH_2Cl$, and *asymmetrical d.*, $CHCl_2 - CO - CH_3$. The former, one of the fully saturated derivatives of isallylene, is obtained by the oxidation of dichlorhydrin with chromic or sulphuric acid, and is found among the products of the direct chlorination of acetone. It occurs in colorless rhombic tables, which melt at 43° C., and boil at 172° to 174° C. The latter, obtained by the chlorination of acetone, is a liquid, and boils at 120° C. Of each, two polymerides are known, one solid and the other liquid, differing particularly in respect to their boiling points. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1888, p. 31 (B); B, 2, 4 (α, 27).]

DICHLORACETONIC ACID, n. Di-klor-a2s-e2t-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide dichloracétonique.* An acid, $C_4H_6Cl_2O_2 = {}^{CH_2Cl}_{CH_3}{>}COH - CO.OH$, regarded as an addition product of dichloracetone and formic acid. [B, 2.]

DICHLORACETYLENE, n. Di-klor-a2s-e2t'i2l-en. A name expressive of the composition C_2Cl_2, formerly attributed to carbon monochloride, now known to have the composition C_6Cl_6. [B.]

DICHLORALDEHYDE, n. Di-klor-a2l'de-hid. Fr., *dichloraldéhyde.* Ger., *Dichloraldehyd.* A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetic aldehyde; a clear liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_2O$. [B, 4.]

DICHLORAMYLENE, n. Di-klor-a2m'i2l-en. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product of amylene, $C_5H_8Cl_2$. [B, 2.]

DICHLORANILINE, n. Di-klor-a2n'i2l-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dichloranilin.* A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_3Cl_2.NH_2$; prepared by reducing the dichlornitrobenzenes with tin and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in large laminæ or in colorless needles, which gradually become colored on exposure to the air, have a strong and repulsive odor, melt at 50° C., volatilize at 246° C. without decomposing, and are nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in carbon disulphide. Five isomeric bodies of this constitution are known, forming crystalline solids differing in their points of fusion and physical appearance. [B, 4; B, 244 (α, 27).]

DICHLORBENZENE, n. Di-klor-be2nz'en. Fr., *dichlorobenzine.* Ger., *Dichlorbenzol.* A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, of benzene.

DICHLORBENZOIC, adj. Di-klor-be2nz-o'i2k. Benzoic with the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen.—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide dichlorobenzoïque.* Ger., *Dichlorbenzoësäure.* An acid, $C_7H_4Cl_2O_2$, formed by the action of chlorine on benzoic acid and in other ways. [B, 2; B, 244 (α, 27).]—**D. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde dichlorobenzoïque.* Ger., *Dichlorbenzaldehyd.* It., *aldeide diclorobenzoica.* A solid substance, $C_6H_3Cl_2.CHO$, melting at 68° C.

DICHLORBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-ch2lor-be2ntz-ol'. See DICHLORBENZENE.

DICHLORBUTYRIC ACID, n. Di-klor-bu2-ti2r'i2k. Fr., *acide bichlorobutyrique.* An acid, $C_4H_6Cl_2O_2$, prepared by exposing butyric acid to the influence of chlorine and sunlight. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DICHLORCHINON (Ger.), n. De-ch2lor-ch2en-on'. See DICHLORQUINONE.

DICHLORESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ch2lor-e2s'si2g-zoir-e2. See DICHLORACETIC *acid.*

DICHLORETHANE, n. Di-klor'e2th-an. Fr., *dichloréthane.* Ger., *Dichloräthan.* A 2-atom chlorine substitution product of ethane, $C_2H_4Cl_2$; prepared by exposing ethane, together with an excess of chlorine, to diffused sunlight. It is a colorless, transparent, and very limpid liquid, boiling at 64° C., insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and in ether, having a sweet and pungent taste, and an odor like that of ethylene chloride. [B, 4; B, 244 (α, 27).]

DICHLORETHER, n. Di-klor-eth'u6r. Ger., *Dichloräther.* A substitution product, $C_4H_8Cl_2O = CH_2Cl.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$, obtained by passing chlorine into ethyl ether maintained at a low temperature, without exposure to light. It is a liquid, boiling at 145° C. with slight decomposition. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DICHLORETHYL, n. Di-klor-e2th'i2l. Ger., *Dichloräthyl.* A liquid, $C_4H_8Cl_2O = C_2H_3Cl_2 - O - C_2H_5O$, obtained by directing a current of dry chlorine into ether kept at a low temperature, and distilling after saturation. It is colorless and limpid, has a pungent odor, boils at 140° to 147° C. with slight decomposition, and burns with a luminous, greenish flame. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DICHLORETHYLAMINE, n. Di-klor-e2th-i2l'a2m-en. Ethylated chloride of nitrogen, $NC_2H_5Cl_2$; a golden-colored liquid having a penetrating odor. [B.]

DICHLORETHYLATE, n. Di-klor-e2th'i2l-at. Ger., *Dichloräthylat.* A compound which is at the same time a dichloride and an ethylate (*i. e.*, contains 2 atoms of chlorine and a molecule of ethyl). [B, 4.]

DICHLORETHYLENE, n. Di-klor-e2th'i2l-en. Fr., *dichloréthylène.* Ger., *Dichloräthylen.* A liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_2 \equiv CHCl - CHCl$, boiling at 37° C., formed by the action of alcoholic potash on ethylene dichloride. [B, 4.]

DICHLORHYDRIN, n. Di-klor-hid'ri2n. Fr., *dichlorhydrine.* Ger., *D.* 1. A body, $C_3H_5Cl_2OH$, regarded as derived from glycerin by the replacement of 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 atoms of chlorine. 2. See DICHLORPROPYL *alcohol.*

DICHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-klor-hid-ro2k'wi2n-on. Fr., *hydroquinone dichlorée.* Ger., *Dichlorhydrochinon.* A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone prepared by heating dichlorquinone together with sulphurous acid, beautiful nacreous crystals being deposited as the liquid cools, which melt at 164° C., sublime at 120° C., and are nearly insoluble in cold water, but dissolve readily in warm water, in alcohol, in ether, and in warm acetic acid. It is acid in reaction. [B, 4, 244 (α, 27).]

DICHLORIDE, n. Di-klor'i2d(id). Fr., *bichlorure*. Ger., *Dichlorür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DICHLORIODOFORM, n. Di-klor-i-o2d'o-fo2rm. Fr., *dichloriodoforme*. Ger., *D.* Dichloriodide of formyl; a yellowish, oily liquid, $CH.Cl_2I$, boiling at 131° C. [B, 4.]

DICHLORLACTATE, n. Di-klor-la2k'tat. A salt of dichlorlactic acid. [B.]

DICHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Di-klor-la2k'ti2k. Fr., *acide dichloro-lactique*. Ger., *Dichlormilchsäure*. An acid, $CHCl_2$.-CH(OH) – CO.OH, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals, which melt at 76·5° to 77° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORMETHANE, n. Di-klor'me2th-an. Fr., *dichlorométhane*. Ger., *Dichlormethan*. Dichloride of methane; a volatile, colorless liquid. [B, 4.]

DICHLORMETHYL ETHER, n. Di-klor-me2th-i2l. Ger., *Dichlormethyläther*. Chloroxide of dimethane, $C_2H_4Cl_2O \equiv Cl.CH_2$—O—$CH_2$.Cl, or methyl ether containing 2 atoms of chlorine; a liquid giving off an irritant, suffocating vapor. [B, 5.]

DICHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Di-klor-na2f'tha2l-en. Fr., *dichloronaphthalène*. Ger., *Dichlornaphthalen*. A substance of which two varieties are known: *α*-d., $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, a crystalline body, prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with an alcoholic solution of potash, melting at 35° to 36° C., and boiling at 280° to 282° C., and *β*-d., $C_{10}H_6Cl_4$, a body resulting from the dry distillation of naphthalene tetrachloride, melting at 67° to 68° C., and boiling at 281° to 283° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORPHENOL, n. Di-klor-fe2n'o2l. Ger., *D.* A 2-atom chlorine substitution product, $C_6H_3Cl_2$.OH, of phenol. There are several possible isomeric varieties, one of which, C_6(H.Cl,OH,Cl,H,H), forms hexagonal acicular crystals melting at 43° C., and another, C_6(H,H,OH,Cl,H,Cl), at 65° C. [B, 4.]

DICHLORPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-klor-tha2l'i2k. Fr., *acide dichlorophthalique*. Ger., *Dichlorphtalsäure*. A yellow substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2(COOH)_2$, obtained from dichlornaphthalene tetrachloride; occurring in prisms which melt at 183° to 185° C., and are moderately soluble in water. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORPIPERONAL, n. Di-klor-pi-pe2r'on-a2l. Ger., *D.* A substance, $C_6H_3.CCl_2O_2$.COH, obtained by gradually adding cold water to an alcoholic solution of d. dichloride. It occurs in colorless, brilliant, acicular crystals, which are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in toluene, and melt at 90° C. [B, 4, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**D. dichloride.** Fr., *chlorure de dichloropiperonal*. Ger., *D'dichlorür*. A yellow liquid, $C_6H_3.CCl_2.O_2.CH.Cl_2$, resulting from the action of an excess of phosphoric chloride on piperonal, and boiling at about 280° C. with decomposition. [B, 4; B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORPROPANE, n. Di-klor-pro'pan. Ger., *Dichlorpropan*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product, $C_3H_6Cl_2$, of propane. [B, 4.]

DICHLORPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-klor-pro-pi2-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide dichloropropionique*. Ger., *Dichlorpropionsäure*. An acid of which two isomeric forms (known in the condition of ethylic ethers) are known: *α*-d. a., CH_3 — CCl_2 — CO_2H, a colorless liquid with an agreeable odor of apples, and boiling at 160° C.; and *β*-d. a., CH_2Cl — CHCl — CO_2H, a body formed in the decomposition resulting from the addition of water to the compound produced by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on glycerin. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORPROPYL, n. Di-klor-pro'pi2l. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of propyl, $(C_3H_5Cl_2)' = CH_2Cl$ — CH.Cl — CH_2'. [B.]—**D. alcohol.** Ger., *D'alkohol*. Dichlorhydrin; dichloride of allyl alcohol; a substitution product, $C_3H_5Cl_2(OH) = CH_2Cl$ — CH.Cl — CH_2.(OH), of propyl alcohol. It is a liquid boiling at 182° C. An isomeric form, dichlorisopropyl alcohol, CH_2Cl—CH.(OH) — CH_2Cl, is a liquid boiling at 174° C. [B, 4.]

DICHLORQUINOL, n. Di-klor-kwi2n'o2l. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of quinol, $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

DICHLORQUINONE, n. Di-klor-kwi2n'on. Ger., *Dichlorchinon*. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_2$, melting at 120° C., formed when bodies which yield quinone oxidized alone are submitted at the same time to both oxidizing agents and halogens (*e. g.*, when manganic oxide, sodic chloride, and sulphuric acid act on quinic acid). [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORRESORCIN, DICHLORRESORCINOL, n's. Di-klor-re2z-o2r'si2n, -si2n-o2l. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of sulphuryl chloride on resorcinol. It occurs in rhombic prisms, melting at 77° C., and boiling at 249° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DICHLORSALICIN, n. Di-klor-sa2l'i2-si2n. Fr., *bichlorosalicine*. Ger., *D.* A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{16}Cl_2O_7$, soluble in alcohol. [B, 93.]

DICHLORSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-klor-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Fr., *acide dichlorosalicylique*. Ger., *Dichlorsalicylsäure*. A substance, $C_7H_4Cl_2O_3$, occurring in acicular or octahedral crystals or in scales. [B.]

DICHLORTOLUENE, n. Di-klor-to2l'u2-en. Ger., *Dichlortoluol*. A substitution product, $C_6H_3Cl_2CH_3$, of toluene in which 2 atoms of chlorine replace 2 of hydrogen in the benzene residue, (C_6H_6); a liquid boiling at 196° C., and isomeric with benzylidene dichloride. [B, 4.]

DICHOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di3k(di2ch2)-o(o3)-ga3m(ga3m)'-i2-a3. See DICHOGAMY.

DICHOGAMOUS, adj. Di2k-o2g'a2m-u3s. Lat., *dichogamus*. Fr., *dichogamique*, *dichogame*. Ger., *dichogamisch*. Characterized by dichogamy. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

DICHOGAMY, n. Di2k-o2g'a2m-i2. Lat., *dichogamia* (from δίχα, in two parts, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *dichogamie*. Ger., *Dichogamie*, *Doppelehe*. The development of the functions of the male and female organs of a plant at different times, instead of simultaneously. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DICHOLOPHE (Fr.), adj. De-ko-lof. From δίχα, in two parts, and λόφος, a top-knot. Having the top-knot divided into two (said of birds). [L, 41.]

DICHONDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di2)-ko2nd(ch2o2nd)'re2-e-(a3-e2). Fr., *dichondrées*. A section (or tribe) of prostrate or creeping herbs of the *Convolvulaceæ*, comprising *Falkia* and *Dichondra*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

DICHOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. Di2k(di2ch2)-o(o3)-pe2t'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δίχα, in two parts, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *dichopétale*. Having bifid petals. [B, 38.]

DICHOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2k(di2ch2)-o(o3)-fi2s(fu6k)'-e2-e(a3-e2). Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphærococceæ*, consisting of the genus *Dichophycus*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICHOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2k(di2ch2)-o(o3)-fi(fu6)'i2-a3. Gr., διχοφυία (from δίχα, in two parts, and φύειν, to grow). Ger., *Spalten der Haare*. Of Galen, a disease of the hair in which it splits and becomes forked. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50, 135.]

DICHOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di2k(di2ch2)-o(o3)-pri(pre)'o2n(on), -o2p'ri2-o2n(on). From δίχα, doubly, and πρίων, a saw. Ger., *Doppelsäge*. An instrument devised by Delamotte for dividing the bone from opposite sides simultaneously in amputations. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DICHOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2k(di2ch2)-o2ps'i2s. A genus of the *Sapotaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. elliptica.** A species which furnishes a sort of gum called *panchontee*. [B, 212; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 719 (B).]—**D. gutta.** Malay, *gamg*, *tában*, *tuban*. Syn.: *Isonandra gutta* [Hooker]. A tree found in the Malayan peninsula, Borneo, and other islands of the Pacific, growing from 60 to 70 feet high. Its milky juice is one of the sources of the gutta-percha of commerce. [B, 77, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D. macrophylla.** A species smaller than *D. gutta*, furnishing an inferior white variety of rubber (possibly the same as *gutta taban*). ["New Comm. Plants and Drugs," 1885, No. 8, p. 17 (B).]

DICHOPTEROUS, adj. Di2k-o2p'te2r-u3s. Lat., *dichopterus* (from δίχα, doubly, and πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *dichoptère*. Having notched wings. [L, 180.]

DICHORGANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di2k(di2ch2)-o2rg'a2n(a3n)-a3. Of Schultz, a division of the *Heterogamii*, comprising the *Abietineæ*, *Betulaceæ*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICHOTOMAL, adj. Di-ko2t'o-ma2l. Lat., *dichotomalis*. See DICHOTOMOUS.

DICHOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-ko2t(ch2o2t)-om(o2m)'i2-a3. See DICHOTOMY.

DICHOTOMIZATION, n. Di-ko2t-om-i2z-a'shu3n. Dichotomous division. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 436 (L).]

DICHOTOMOUS, adj. Di-ko2t'om-u3s. Gr., διχότομος (1st def.), διχοτόμος (2d def.), from διχοτομεῖν, to cut into halves. Lat., *dichotomus*. Fr., *dichotomé* (1st def.), *dichotome* (2d def.). Ger., *dichotom*, *dichotomisch*, *zweispaltig*. It., *dicotomo*. Sp., *dicótomo*. 1. Of Galen and others, divided into two equal parts. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).] 2. In botany, zoology, and anatomy, dividing into two branches of equal or nearly equal size; bifurcating.

DICHOTOMY, n. Di-ko2t'om-i2. Gr., διχοτομία. Lat., *dichotomia*. Fr., *dichotomie*. Ger., *Dichotomie*, *Zweitheilung*. The state of being dichotomous, the phenomenon of dichotomous division.—**Anterior d.** A form of double monstrosity in which the two individuals are fused below the upper limbs.—**Bifurcate d.** See BIFURCATION.—**Bostrychoid d.** See *Helicoid sympodial d.*—**Cicinal d.** A d. in which at each bifurcation one branch develops more strongly than the other, as in the shoots of *Selaginella*. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**False d.** Lat., *dichotomia spuria*. A d. in which the lateral branches develop in such a manner as to resemble true forks, or a genuine d. It is always seen on plants, with alternate, not opposite leaves. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Forked d.** A d. in which the branches develop equally. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Helicoid sympodial d.** A d. in which the branch on one side is suppressed, or only slightly developed. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Posterior d.** A form of double monstrosity in which the two individuals are fused above the lower limbs. [S. Deakin, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 1104.]—**Scorpioid d.** A d. in which a branch is suppressed, or but partially developed, first on one side and then on the other. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**Sympodial d.** A d. in which only one of the secondary axes develops decidedly, and an apparent primary shoot, consisting really of single branches of consecutive forkings, is produced. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**True d.** Lat., *dichotomia vera*. A d. in which the two branches of the forking are of the same generation and which take place by the repeated division of the apex of the organ into two equal portions. [B, 104, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DICHOTRIÆNE (Lat.), n. Di2k(di2ch2)-o(o3)-tri(tri2)-e'(a3'e2)-ne(na). Gen., *dichotriænes*. From δίχα, doubly, and τρίαινα, a three-pronged fork. A sponge-spicule which has at one extremity three rays diverging at equal angles from each other (a triæne), the extremities of which rays divide dichotomously. [L, 121.]

DICHROA (Lat.), n. f. Di3k(di2ch2)'ro(ro3)-a3. From δίχροος, two-colored. A genus of the *Saxifragaceæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ*, indigenous to China, India, Java, and the Philippines. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. febrifuga.** A tree found in China and Cochin-China. The root and leaves are used as an emetic and purgative, and are employed in decoction as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. glabra.** An Arabian species. The fruit is edible. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DICHROÉ (Fr.), adj. De-kro-a. See DICHROOUS.

DICHROIC, adj. Di3k'ro-i2k. Fr., *dichroïque*. See DICHROOUS.

DICHROISM, n. Di^{2}k'ro-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *dichroismus* (from δίς, doubly, and χροίζειν, to color). Fr., *dichroïsme*. Ger., *Dichroismus*, *Zweifarbigkeit*. That property of a substance by which it appears to be of one color by direct light and of another by transmitted light. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DICHROITIC, adj. Di^{2}k-ro-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διχροίτης. Lat., *dichroites*. Ger., *dichroït*. Having the property of dichroism.

DICHROMATE, n. Di-krom'at. Lat., *bichromas*. Fr., *bichromate*. Ger., *Bichromat*. A bichromate (also erroneously called an acid chromate); a compound which may be regarded either as made up of 2 molecules of chromium trioxide united with a basic oxide or as a salt of dichromic acid. [B.]

DICHROMATIC, adj. Di-krom-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *dichromaticus* (from δίχρωμος, two-colored). Fr., *dichrome*, *dichromatique*. Ger., *dichromatisch*, *doppelfarbig*. Having or seeming to have two colors; of birds, wearing two colors, as in the case of the red and gray plumage of *Scops asio*. [L, 50, 343.]

DICHROMATISM, n. Di-krom'a^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. See Dichroism.

DICHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. From δίς, twice, χρῶμα, a color, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *dichromatopsie*. A form of color-blindness in which only two of the primary colors can be distinguished. [L, 41.]

DICHROME (Fr.), adj. De-krom. See Dichromatic.

DICHROMIC, adj. Di-krom'i^{2}k. From δίς, twice, and χρῶμα, a color. Lat., *bichromicus*. 1. Containing 2 atoms of chromium. [B.] 2. Characterized by dichromatopsia.—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide bichromique*. A dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7 = 2CrO_3 + H_2O$, known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates. [B, 3.]

DICHROMISM, n. Di-krom'i^{2}z'm. See Dichroism and Dichromatopsia.

DICHROMOS (Lat.), **DICHROMUS** (Lat.). Di(di^2)-krom-(ch^{2}rom)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δίχρωμος. Two-colored; as a n., of Dioscorides, the *Verbena officinalis*. [A, 325 (α, 21); B, 88.]

DICHRONOUS, adj. Di^{2}k'ron-u^{3}s. Lat., *dichronus* (from δίς, twice, and χρόνος, time). Fr., *dichrone*. Active and growing at one season of the year and quiescent at another (said of plants having the vegetation alternately active and inert during the season). [L, 41, 180.]

DICHROOPHYTE, n. Di^{2}k-ro'o-fit. Lat., *dichroophytum*. Fr., *dichroöphyte* [Necker]. A plant having bifurcated anthers. [B, 38.]

DICHROOUS, adj. Di^{2}k'ro-u^{3}s. Gr., δίχροος, δίχρους. Lat., *dichrous*. Fr., *dichroé*, *dichroïque*. Ger., *zweifarbig*. Of two colors, having the property of dichroism.

DICHROSCOPE, n. n. Di'kro-skop. An instrument for determining the different colors of minerals along their various axes. [α, 27.]

DICHROSTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}k(di^{2}ch^2)-ro^{2}st'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *dichrostach'yos* (*-is*). A genus of leguminous plants, of the *Adenanthereæ*, according to Bentham and Hooker, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. cinerea.** An East Indian species. The young shoots are applied as a cataplasm in ophthalmia. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DICHROUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k(di^{2}ch^2)'ro(ro^3)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Dichroous.

DICHRURUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k(di^{2}ch^2)-ru^2(ru)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From δίχροος, two-colored, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *dichrure*. Having a tail of two colors. [L, 109, 180.]

DICHTBLÄTTERIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}ch^{3}t'blat-te^{2}r-i^{2}g. See Confertifolius.

DICHTBLUMIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}ch^{3}t'blum-i^{2}g. See Confertiflorus.

DICHTE (Ger.), n. Di^{2}ch^{3}t'e^2. Thickness, density. [B.]

DICHTEREPHEU (Ger.), n. Di^{2}ch^{3}t'e^{2}r-e^3-foi. The *Hedera helix*. [L, 43.]

DICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Di^{2}ch^{3}t'i^{2}g-kit. Density. [B.]—**D'smesser.** See Areometer.—**D'sschwankung.** A variation of density (as of an electrical current). [Gruenhagen (K).]

DICHTSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}ch^{3}t'sta-e^{2}nd. See Confertus.

DICIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(dek)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri(re)'a^3. From δίκη, jurisprudence, and ἰατρεία, medical practice. Forensic medicine. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DICINCHONINE, n. Di-si^{2}n^2'kon-en. Lat., *dicinchonina*, *dicinchonia*. Fr., *bicinchonine*. Ger., *Dicinchonin*. Of O. Hesse, an alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta* and *Cinchona succirubra*, having the same percentage composition as cinchonine, but probably having the molecular formula, $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$, double that of the latter. According to some authors, it has the formula $C_{40}H_{48}N_4O_3$. It is the principal constituent of chinoidine and of barks containing much quinine and quinidine. It does not yield quinicine, but resembles the other cinchona alkaloids in the fluorescence of the sulphuric-acid solution and in its behavior to chlorine and ammonia (*i. e.*, its green coloration). It is an amorphous solid, melting at 40° C., dissolving easily in alcohol and in ether, and less readily in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1885, p. 352; "Ann. d. chem.," 227, p. 153, quoted in "Jour. of the Amer. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82; B, 5, 81 (α, 27).]

DICK (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k. See Crass and Crassus.

DICKBAUCH (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'ba^3-u^{4}ch^3. See Procœlius.

DICKBAUCHIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k'ba^3-u^{4}ch^2-i^{2}g. Having a large abdomen. [L, 43.]

DICKBEIN (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'bin. The femur. [L, 43.]

DICKBLATT (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'bla^{3}t. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DICKDARM (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'da^{3}rm. The large intestine. [L, 115, 135.]—**D'ausgang.** See Anus.—**D'eingang.** The intestinal end of the colon. [L.]—**D'entzündung.** See Colitis.—**D'gekröse.** See the major list.—**D'klappe.** See *Ileo-cæcal* valve.

DICKDARMGEKRÖSE (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'da^{3}rm-ge^2-kru^{5}z-e^2. The colic mesentery. [L.]—**Absteigendes D.** The descending mesocolon. [L.]—**Aufsteigendes D.** The ascending mesocolon. [L, 115.]—**Queres D.** The transverse mesocolon. [L, 115.]

DICKENMESSER (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'e^{2}n-me^{2}s-se^{2}r. See Calipers.

DICKHÄUTER (Ger.), n. pl. Di^{2}k'hoit-e^{2}r. The *Pachydermata*. [L, 43.]

DICKHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k'hoit-i^{2}g. Thick-skinned. [L, 43.]

DICKHORNIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k'ho^{2}rn-i^{2}g. See Crassicornis.

DICKKOPF (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'ko^{2}pf. See Macrocephalus.

DICKLEIBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'lib-i^{2}g-kit. Corpulence. [L, 43.]

DICKLIPPIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k'lip-pi^{2}g. See Crassilabris.

DICKNERVIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k'ne^{2}rf-i^{2}g. See Crassinervis.

DICKRÜBEN (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'ru^{6}b-e^{2}n. The *Beta vulgaris*. [L, 43.]

DICKSAFT (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'za^{3}ft. An inspissated juice. [L, 43.]

DICKSCHNABELIG (Ger.), n. Di^{2}k'shna^{3}b-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. See Bathyrrhyncus.

DICKSCHWANZIG (Ger.), adj. Di^{2}k'shwa^{3}ntz-i^{2}g. See Crassicaudus.

DICKSONIA [L'Héritier] (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}k-son'i^2-a^3. Fr., *dicksonie*. A genus of ferns named in honor of James Dickson, the English cryptogamist. [B, 34 (α, 24).] The *Dicksoniaceæ* of Presl are a tribe of ferns of the *Hymenophoreæ*. The *Dicksonieæ* (Fr., *dicksoniées*) are: Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *D.*; of J. Smith, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the *Lindsæœ*, *Dicksoniœ*, etc. [B, 34, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. culcita.** Fr., *barometz*, *agneau de Scythie* (ou *de Tartarie*). A species found in Madeira and the Azores. The silken, gold hairs of the rhizome (Fr., *mousse dorée*) are used as a styptic. [B, 19, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

DICKY-DAISY, n. Di^{2}k-i^2-da'zi^2. A popular name for many wild flowers, especially the *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Large d.-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DICKY-DILVER, n. Di^{2}k-i^2-di^{2}l'vu^{5}r. The *Vinca major* and the *Vinca minor*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DICKLES, n. pl. Di^{2}k'lz. Thistles. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Milky d.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DICLAPODOUS, adj. Di-kla^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *diclapodus* (from δίς, twice, κλᾶν, to split, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *diclapode* [Latreille]. Having cloven claws. The *Diclapoda* are an order of the *Crustacea*. [L, 41, 109, 180.]

DICLEIS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k'le^2-i^{2}s. See Diclis.

DICLESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-klez(klas)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δίς, twice, and κλῆσις, a closing. Fr., *diclésie*. Ger., *einfach pseudokarpische Frucht*. Of Desvaux, a fruit united closely to the base of the corolla, as in Cleranthеæ, etc. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

DICLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-kli(kle)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From δικλείς, a double lock. Pertaining to venous valves. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DICLIDANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-li^{2}d(led)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re^3-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *diclidanthérées*. Of Miers, a tribe of the *Hamamelidaceæ* (or *Hamamelideæ*), consisting of the single genus *Diclidanthera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DICLIDOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-li^{2}d(led)-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'e(a^3-e^3). Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Mericarpæ*, comprising the *Peucedaneæ* and *Selerineæ*; of Gresebach, a series of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising *Angelica*, *Ferula*, etc. The *Diclidospermeæ* (Fr., *diclidospermées*) of Spach are a section of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising the *Peucedaneæ* and *Silerineæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DICLIDOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}k-li^{2}d(led)-o^{2}st-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *diclidostos'eos* (*-is*). From δικλείς, a double door, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ger., *Verknöcherung der Gefässklappen*. Ossification of venous valves. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DICLIDOSTOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k-li^{2}d(led)-o^{2}st-o^{2}t(ot)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to diclidostosis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DICLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-klin(klen)'e(a^3-e^2). From δίς, twice, and κλίνη, a bed. Fr., *diclinées*. 1. Of Jussieu, the 15th class of dicotyledons, characterized by having unisexual flowers. 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Tripsacum*, *Coix*, *Zea*, etc. [B, 1, 170 (α, 24).]

DICLINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-klin(klen)'ez(as). Of Jussieu, the 15th class of plants, including all with diclinous flowers; of Cauvet, a subdivision of apetalous dicotyledons, comprising diclinous gymnosperms, as in the *Cycadeæ* and *Coniferæ*, and diclinous angeiosperms, as in the *Amentaceæ*, *Piperaceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, etc.; of Lindley, a division of the *Petaloideæ*, having flowers usually unisexual, the perianth either absent or consisting of a few bracts. It includes the *Araceæ*, *Pisiliaceæ*, *Naidaceæ*, *Zosteraceæ*, *Restiaceæ*, *Eriocaulaceæ*, and *Desvauxiaceæ*. [α, 24.]

DICLINIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-kli^{2}n(klen)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *diclinie*. Ger., *Diclinie*. The state of being diclinous.

DICLINIC, adj. Di-kli^{2}n-i^{2}k. In crystallography, a term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined. [α, 27.]

DICLINIS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-klin(klen)′i^{2}s. See Diclinous.

DICLINISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-kli^{2}n(klen)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Fr., *diclinisme*. Ger., *D.* See Diclinia.

DICLINOUS, adj. Di^{2}k′li^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *diclinis*. Fr., *dicliné*. Ger., *getrenntgeschlechtlich*. Having separate staminiferous and pistillate flowers (said of a unisexual plant). [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. Monoclinous.

DICLIPTEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-kli^{2}p-te(ta)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dicliptérées*. Of Nees, a subtribe (of Spach, a section) of the *Echmatacanthi*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ* comprising *Blechum*, *Rungia*, *Dicliptera*, etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Justicieæ*. The *Dicliptеridæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Echmatacanthi*, comprising the genera of the *D.* of Endlicher and, in addition, *Monothecium*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DICLIS (Lat.), adj. Gen., *diclid′os* (*-is*). Gr., δικλίς, δίκλεις (from δίς, twice, and κλίνειν, to fold). Double-folding; as a n., a venous valve. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DICLISIE (Fr.), n. De-kle-ze. See Diclesium.

DICOCCOUS, adj. Di-ko^{2}k′u^{3}s. Lat., *dicoccus* (from δίς, twice, and κόκκος, a berry). Fr., *dicoque*. Ger., *zweikörnig*, *zweiköpfig*. 1. Two-grained; containing two grains closely applied to each other (said of fruits). 2. Splitting into two seeds. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DICOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}k-o(o^2)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)′a^2. From δίκη, jurisprudence, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *dicochémie*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chemie*. Forensic chemistry. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DICOCHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}k-o(a^2)-ki^{2}r(ch^{2}er)-u^{5}r(ur)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δίκη, jurisprudence, and χειρουργία, surgery. Fr., *dicochirurgie*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chirurgie*. Forensic surgery. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DICODEINE, n. Di-kod-e′en. Fr., *dicodéine*. Ger., *Dicodeïn*. An amorphous base, $C_{72}H_{84}N_4O_{12}$, a polymeride of codeine, and formed from it by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces dilatation of the pupils, vomiting, and diarrhœa, without the cerebral congestion and supersensitiveness following upon the administration of codeine. [B, 2.]

DICŒLOUS, adj. Di-sel′u^{3}s. From δίς, twice, and κοίλη, a cavity. Of hollow viscera, containing two cavities. [L, 296.]

DICOLORE (Fr.), adj. De-ko-lor. See Bicolor.

DICONCHININE, n. Di-ko^{2}n^2′ki^{2}n-en. Lat., *diconchinina*, *diconchinia*. Of Hesse, diquinidine. [B.]

DICONCHUS [Klein] (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-ko^{2}n^{2}k(co^{2}n^{2}ch^2)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and κόγχη, a shell. Fr., *diconque*. See Bivalve.

DICONDYLIAN, adj. Di-ko^{2}n-di^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}n. From δίς, twice, and κόνδυλος (see Condyle). Having two occipital condyles (said of the skull). [L, 121.]

DICONIC ACID, n. Di-ko^{2}n′i^{2}k. An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_6$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on citric acid at high temperatures (190° to 200° C.). It occurs in small, apparently monoclinic crystals, melting at 199° to 200° C., freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 2 (*a*, 27).]

DICONQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ko^{3}n^{2}k. See Bivalve.

DICOQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ko^{3}k. See Dicoccous.

DICORYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-ko^{2}r-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δίς, twice, and κορύνη, a club. A family of the *Gymnoblastea-Hydromedusæ*. [L, 121.]

DICORYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-ko^{2}r′i^2(u^6)-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and κορυφή, the crown of the head. In teratology, a genus of double monsters having a single face, but two distinct vertices. [L, 359.]—**D. dehypogastricus** [Barkow]. A species of monster having four upper and four lower extremities, and a body single from the vertices to just above the umbilicus. [L, 359.]

DICOTOIN, n. Di-ko′to-i^{2}n. A substance found associated with cotoin in true coto-bark, and convertible into cotoin by heating with liquor potassæ. [Lascar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

DICOTOPHYME (Fr.), n. De-ko-to-fem. See Eustrongylus *gigas*.

DICOTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dicotylées*. Of Link, a class of plants in which the embryo has two cotyledons. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICOTYLEDON (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a)′do^{2}n(don). Gen., *dicotyled′onos* (*-is*). From δίς, twice, and κοτυληδών, a hollow. Fr., *dicotylédon*. Ger., *Dikotyledone*, *Zweikeimblätter*. It., *dicotiledone*. Sp., *dicotiledon*. A dicotyledonous plant.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Di-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *dicotyledoneus*. Fr., *dicotylédoné*. Ger., *dikotyledonisch*, *doppeltsaamenlappig*. It., *dicotiledoneo*. Sp., *dicotiledóneo*. Having two cotyledons; belonging to the *Dicotyledoneæ*. The *Dicotyledonea* of Bartling (Fr., *dicotylédones*; Ger., *Dikotyledonen*) are a division of vascular phanerogams, comprising the *Chlamydoblasta* and *Gymnoblasta*. The *Dicotyledoneæ*, or *Dicotyledones* (Fr., *dicotylédonées*, *dicotylédons*; Ger., *Dikotyledonen*) are a primary division of the vegetable kingdom, including the flowering plants in which two seed-lobes are produced in the embryo. In De Candolle's system it is divided into the subclasses *Thalamifloræ*, *Calycifloræ*, *Corollifloræ*, and *Monochlamydeæ*; in Meissner's, into the subdivisions *Diplochlamydeæ* and *Monochlamydeæ*; and in Brongniart's, into the subramifications *Diplochlamydeæ* and *Monochlamydeæ*. Lindley arranges the *D.* under four subclasses—*diclinous*, *hypogynous*, *perigynous*, and *epigynous* plants. To the *D.* belong all the trees, except the pines and their congeners, and almost all the shrubby plants, and a large portion of the herbs. They constitute a larger group of flowering plants than all the others combined, including about two hundred orders, which embrace upward of eighty thousand species. Modern botanists generally divide them into three principal divisions: *Apetalæ*, *Gamopetalæ*, and *Choripetalæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DICRÆOUS, adj. Di-kre′u^{3}s. Gr., δίκραιος (from δίς, twice, and κεραία, a horn). Lat., *dicræus*. Bifid, forked, cleft. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 94, 97.]

DICRANACEUS (Lat.), **DICRANEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di(di^2)-kran(kra^{3}n)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -kran(kra^{3}n)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *dicranacé*, *dicrané*. See Dicranous. The *Dicranaceæ* (Fr., *dicranacées*) are a family of the *Musci*; of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Dicranoideæ*; and of Müller, a tribe of the *Acrocarpi*. The *Dicranea* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Dicranoidei* (see under Dicranoideus). [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICRANOBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίκρανος, forked, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *dicranobranche*. Ger., *gabelkiemig*. Having bifurcated branchiæ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dicranobranchii*, those *Cryptobranchia* that have forked branchiæ. [L, 41, 180.]

DICRANOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-kra^{3}n-o-sar. From δίκρανος, forked, and κέρας, a horn. Having forked horns or antennæ; as a n. m., the chamois. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DICRANODES (Lat.), **DICRANOIDES** (Lat.), **DICRANOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-od′ez(as), -o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(das), -de^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίκρανον, a fork, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *dicranoïde*. Ger., *gabelförmig*, *gabelähnlich*. Fork-like, bifurcated. The *Dicranoidea*, *Dicranoideæ*, or *Dicranoidei* are a group of acrocarpous mosses, comprising the *Weisiaceæ*, *Seligeriaceæ*, and *Dicranaceæ*. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICRANOUS, adj. Di-kran′u^{2}s. Gr., δίκρανος (from δίς, twice, and κρᾶνον, the head). Double-headed, two-pointed, bifid, bifurcated. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DICRANTHUS, adj. Di^{2}k-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-the(tha)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *dicranthère*. Having a forked or bifid anther (said of *Arthrostemma*, etc.). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICRANUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-kran(kra^{3}n)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δίκρανος (from δίς, twice, and κρᾶνον, the head). 1. Bifurcated. 2. Dicephalous; as a n., a two-headed monster. [L.]

DICROCŒLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}k-ro(ro^3)-sel′(ko^2′e^{2}l)-i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From δίκροος, forked, and κοιλία, a cavity. See Distoma.—**D. Buskii.** See Distoma *crassum*.—**D. heterophytes.** See Distoma *heterophytes*.—**D. lanceolatum.** See Distoma *lanceolatum*.—**D. oculi humani.** See Distoma *ophthalmobium*.

DICROOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-kro(kro^2)-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). From δίκροος, forked, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Necker, a group of plants characterized by two bifid awns attached to the anther lobes, and includes the *Andromeda*, *Erica*, *Arbutus*, *Clethra*, *Kalmia*, *Rhodendrum*, *Ledum*, and others. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICROTAL, **DICROTIC**, adj's. Di^{2}k′rot-a^{2}l, di-kro^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., δίκροτος (from δίς, twice, and κροτεῖν, to beat). Lat., *dicrotus*, *bisferiens*. Fr., *dicrote*. Ger., *dikrotisch*, *doppelklopfend*. It., Sp., *dicroto*. Beating doubly, *i. e.*, showing two waves for each cardiac systole (said of the pulse). [K.]

DICROTISM, n. Di^{2}k′rot-i^{2}z′m. Lat., *dicrotismus*. Fr., *dicrotisme*. Ger., *Dicrotie*, *Doppelstoss*, *Doppelschlag*. It., Sp., *dicrotismo*. The state of being dicrotic. [K.] See *Dicrotic* pulse.

DICROTOUS, adj. Di^{2}k′rot-u^{3}s. See Dicrotic.

DICRUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)′kru^{3}s(kru^{4}s). Gr., δίκρος, δίκρους, δικροῦς. Forked, bifid, bifurcated. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DICTAME (Fr.), **DICTAMNE** (Fr.), n's. Dek-ta^{3}m, -ta^{3}mn′. See Dictamnus.—**D. blanc.** See Dictamnus *albus*.—**D. de Candie.** The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**D. de Crète.** The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. de Virginie.** The *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Faux d.** The *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**Infusion de d.** An infusion of from 15 to 30 grammes of *Dictamnus albus* in 1 litre of water, wine, or beer. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]—**Poudre de d. de Crète** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by exposing for a few moments the dried leaves of *Origanum dictamnus* to a temperature of 40° C., pulverizing in a mortar, and passing through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Sirop de d.** See *Syrupus de* dictamno.—**Teinture de dictame.** Tincture of *Dictamnus albus*; made by extracting 1 part of the fresh root with 8 parts of alcohol. [L, 88 (*a*, 21).]

DICTAMNACEOUS, **DICTAMNEOUS**, adj's. Di^{2}k-ta^{2}m-na′shu^{3}s, -ta^{2}m′ne^2-u^{3}s. Gr., δικταμνοειδής, δικταμνίτης. Lat., *dictamnaceus*, *dictamneus*. Fr., *dictamnacé*, *dictamné*. Resembling the genus *Dictamnus*, belonging to the *Dictamneæ* (Fr., *dictamnées*), which are: Of Bartling, Spach, and others, a division of the *Diosmeæ*; of Lindley and others, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*. It consists of the single genus *Dictamnus*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTAMNITES (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}k-ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)-nit(net)′ez(as). Gr., δικταμνίτης (οἶνος understood). Fr., *dictamnite*. Wine of dittany; on old preparation used in nausea, as an emmenagogue, and to promote the lochial discharge. [Dioscorides (L, 41, 94 [*a*, 21]).]

DICTAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}k-ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See Dictamnus.

DICTAMNUS (Lat.), n. f. (treated by botanists as m.). Di^{2}k-ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., δίκταμνος, δίκταμνον, δίκταμον. Fr., *dictamne*, *dictame*, *fraxinelle*. Ger., *Diptam*. It., *dittamo*. Sp., *díctamo*, *fresnillo*. Dittany; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Ruteæ*; of the pharmacists, the *Origanum d.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. albus.** Fr., *dictame blanc*. Ger., *weisser Diptam*. It., *dittamo bianco*. Sp., *díctamo blanco* [Mex. Ph.]. A species indigenous to southern Europe and to Asia. The root-bark, now rarely used, is an acrid and bitter vermifuge, antispasmodic, and sudorific. In Siberia the leaves are used as a substitute for tea. In some parts of Europe a perfumed water, made from the flowers, is used as a cosmetic. The entire plant emits a lemon-scented, volatile, aromatic oil. [A,

518; B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. creticus.** Of Celsus, Cretan dittany (the *Origanum dictamnus*). [B, 45.]—**D. fraxinella.** See *D. purpureus*.—**D. officinalis.** See *D. albus*.—**D. purpureus.** Fr., *fraxinelle pourpre*. A variety of *D. albus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Syrupus de dictamno** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *sirop de dictame*. An infusion of 1 part of the dried leaves of *Origanum d.* in 24 parts of distilled water, to which twice its weight of sugar is added. [B, 119 *a*, 21).]

DICTYITIS (Lat.), n. f. From δίκτυον, a net (see also *-itis**). Fr., *dictyite*. Ger., *D.* It., *dittiite*. Sp., *dictitis*. Inflammation of the retina. [F.]

DICTYOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}k-ti(tu^6)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o′ma^3. Gen., *dictyocarcinom′atos* (*-is*). From δίκτυον, a net, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. Fr., *dictyocarcinome*. See Carcinoma *reticulare*.

DICTYOCARPOUS, adj. Di^{2}k-ti-o-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s. From δίκτυον, a net, and καρπός, fruit. Lat., *dictyocarpus*. Fr., *dictocarpe*. Ger., *netzfruchtig*. Having reticulated fruit (said of the tegument of certain seeds). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOCHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-ok(o^{2}ch^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From δίκτυον, a net, and χεῖν, to pour out or spread. Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Hemiphractecæ*, including *Dictyocha*, *Mesocena*, and *Actinisco*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOCYSTIDÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)′-ti^{2}d-e(a^3′e^2). From δίκτυον, a net, and κύστις, a bladder. A family of the *Natantia*. [L, 121.]

DICTYODES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o′dez(das). See Dictyoid.

DICTYOGENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)′e^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). From δίκτυον, a net, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *dictyogènes*. The dictyogens; of Lindley, a subclass of endogens, characterized by net-veined leaves. The fibro-vascular bundles of the rhizomes are generally arranged in a circle around the pith. It includes the *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Smilaceæ*, *Trilliaceæ*, *Roxburghiaceæ*, *Philesiaceæ*, and *Triuridaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOID, adj. Di^{2}k′ti^2-oid. Gr., δικτυώδης, δικτυοειδής (from δίκτυον, a net, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *dictyodes*, *dictyoides*. Fr., *dictyode*, *dictyoïde*. Ger., *netzförmig*. Reticulated, having a reticulated appearance. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DICTYON (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}k′ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}n. Gr., δίκτυον. 1. A net, a network. 2. The retina. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DICTYONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-a^{2}n-in(en)′a^3. From δίκτυον, a net. An order of the *Hexactinellida*. [L, 121.]

DICTYONOSTEOPHYTON (Lat.), **DICTYONOSTEOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n′s n. Di^{2}k″ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}n-o^{2}st-e^2-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From δίκτυον, a net, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth. Fr., *ostéophyte fibrillo-réticulaire*. Ger., *netzförmig-faseriges Osteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a fibrillo-reticular, osseous growth. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DICTYOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}ps′i^2-a^3. From δίκτυος, a net, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *dictyopsie*. A morbid condition in which the patient seems to see net-like objects before the eyes. [L, 41.]

DICTYOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίκτυον, a net, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *dictyoptère*. Ger., *netzflügelig*. See Neuropterous. The *Dictyoptera* are: of Leach, the *Blattidæ*; of Clairville, the *Neuroptera*. [L.]

DICTYORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}r-ri(re)′zu^{3}s(zu^{4}s). From δίκτυον, a net, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *dictyorrhize*. Ger., *netzwurzelig*. Having reticulated roots. [L, 41.]

DICTYOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-ski^{2}z(sch^{2}i^{2}s)′-ma^3. Gen., *dictyoschis′matos* (*-is*). From δίκτυον, a net, and σχίσμα, a cleft. Of Hirschberg, a coloboma of the chorioid. [F.]

DICTYOSIE (Fr.), n. Dek-te-o-ze. From δικτυοῦν, to form a network. The formation or presence of black specks in the vitreous humor of the eye. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DICTYOSIPHONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-si(se)-fon′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δίκτυον, a net, and σίφων, a tube. A family of marine algals, of the *Dermatoblasteæ*, distinguished by a tubular, filiform, or branching frond composed of many layers of cells. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′a^3. Gen., *dictyosperm′atos* (*-is*). From δίκτυον, a net, and σπέρμα, a seed. A genus of the *Areceæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. album.** Fr., *palmiste blanc*. Syn.: *Areca alba* [Bory]. The cabbage-palm of the islands lying off the west coast of Africa. [B.]

DICTYOSPHÆRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-sfer-(sfa^3-ar)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δίκτυον, a net, and σφαῖρα, a globe. Fr., *dictyosphæriées*. Of Kützing, a family of the *Cœloblasteæ*. The cellular membrane of the frond is composed of a single layer of cells. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOSTEGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}j-(ste^{2}g)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δικτυωτος, net-like, and στέγη, an inclosure. Of Miers, the *Apterieæ*; so called because of the reticulate covering or testa of the fruit. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOSTELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Rostaf, a tribe of the *Myxomycetes*, including *Dictyostelium*, the plasmodium of which is reticulated before the separation of the spores. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-ot-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanospermeæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-ot′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dictyotées*. Ger., *Diktyoteen*. An order of symphysistaceous algals; of Lamarck, an order of the *Thalassiophytes* not articulated; of Dumortier, a family of the *Uvinia*; of Agardh and others, a division of the *Fucoideæ*. They have flat, sometimes thread-like or branched and tubular fronds, and spores disposed upon the surface in a series of spots or lines. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOTEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-ot′e^2-i(e). Of Bory, an order of hydrophytes. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-ot′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Halysereæ*, comprising the genera of the *Dictyoteæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DICTYOTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k-ti^2(tu^6)-ot-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of the *Thalassiophytæ*, comprising *Zonaria*, etc. [B, 270 (*a*, 24).]

DICYAN (Ger.), n. De-tsu^6-a^{3}n′. See Dicyanogen.

DICYANAMIC ACID, n. Di-si-a^{2}n-a^{2}m′i^{2}k. Ger., *Dicyanaminsäure*. A body, $C_2N_2\langle^{NH_2}_{OH}$ or

$$\begin{array}{l} NH_2-C : N \\ \qquad\ \ |\quad\ | \\ \qquad\ N : C-OH, \end{array}$$

obtained by the action of nitrous acid on cyanurea, forming yellow clinorrhombic crystals slightly soluble in water. [B, 4, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DICYANBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-tsu^6-a^{3}n′be^{2}ntz-ol″. See Dicyanobenzene.

DICYANHYDRIN, n. Di-si-a^{2}n-hid′ri^{2}n. Fr., *dicyanhydrine*. Ger., *D.* A substance of the composition, $C_3H_5.OH(CN)_2$, being that of glycerin in which 2 molecules of cyanogen replace 2 of hydroxyl. One substance of this formula has the constitution of allyl alcohol dicyanide, $CH_2(CN)-CH(CN)-CH_2.OH$, and is formed by the action of cyanogen gas on allyl alcohol. It is a colorless liquid of agreeable odor. [B, 3, 4.]

DICYANIC ACID, n. Di-si-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dicyanique*. Ger., *Dicyansäure*. A dibasic polymeric form of cyanic acid, $C_2H_2N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$, forming efflorescent prismatic crystals. [B, 2.]

DICYANIDE (Lat.), n. Di-si-a^{2}n′i^{2}d(id). A salt in which two atoms of cyanogen unite with one of metal, as in the general formula MCn_2. [*a*, 27.]

DICYANIMIDE, n. Di-si-a^{2}n′i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_2N_3H = N(CN)_2H$, probably formed when hydrate of potassium is allowed to act on true cyanate of potassium. [B.]

DICYANOBENZENE, n. Di-si-a^{2}n-o-be^{2}nz′en. Ger., *Dicyanbenzol*. It., *dicianobenzina*. A 2-molecule cyanogen substitution compound of benzene, $C_6H_4(CN)_2$. [B.]

DICYANOGEN, n. Di-si-a^{2}n′o-je^{2}n. Fr., *cyanogène libre*. Ger., *Dicyan*. Cyanogen gas, $(CN)_2 = N\equiv C-C\equiv N$, discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1815; formed by the decomposition of the cyanides. It is colorless, of a biting taste somewhat like that of bitter almonds, and liquefies under the pressure of several atmospheres or by refrigeration to $-20°$ or $-30°$ C.; at a still lower temperature it crystallizes. It is a bad conductor of electricity. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DICYANSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-tsu^6-a^{3}n′zoir-e^2. Dicyanic acid. [B.]

DICYCLE (Fr.), adj. De-sek′l. From δίς, twice, and κύκλος, a circle. Ger., *dicyclisch*, *zweiwendelig*. Having two turns or twists. [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14).]

DICYCLOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-lo(lo^3)-pri-(pre)′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *dicyclopri′onos* (*-is*). From δίς, twice, κύκλος, a circle, and πρίων, a saw. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Doppelzirkelsäge*. A double circular saw. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DICYEMIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-si(ku^6)-e^{2}m′id-a^3. From δίς, twice, and κύημα, an embryo. Fr., *dicyémidés*. Of Van Beneden, a division of the *Mesozoa* intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*. [L.]

DICYNODONT, adj. Di-si^{2}n′o-do^{2}nt. From δίς, twice, κύων, a dog, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having two canine teeth; as a n., one of the *Dicynodontia* (a family of the *Anomodontia*). [L, 14.]

DICYPELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-e^{2}l′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δίς, twice, and κύπελλον, a cup. A genus of lauraceous plants established by Nees; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Perseaceæ*. The *Dicypellia* of Nees and others (the *Dicypellieæ* of Meissner and Reichenbach) are a group of lauraceous plants consisting of *D.* and two other genera. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. caryophyllatum.** Ger., *brasilianischer Nelkenzimmt*. A Brazilian tree with a fragrant, beautiful wood. Its bark, called *cravo de Maranhão* (Fr., *cannelle giroflée*; Sp., *canela aclavillada* [Sp. Ph.]), constitutes a valuable sort of cinnamon, clove cassia, or cassia caryophyllata. [B, 19, 95, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DIDACTIC, adj. Di-da^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Gr., διδακτικός. Lat., *didacticus*. Fr., *didactique*. Ger., *didaktisch*. Instructive; of medical instruction, conveyed by description or precept as opposed to clinical or experimental demonstration.

DIDACTOR (Lat.), n. Di-da^{2}k′to^{2}r. Gr., διδάκτωρ. See Doctor.

DIDACTYLISM, n. Di-da^{2}k′ti^{2}l-i^{2}z′m. Lat., *didactylia* (from δίς, twice, and δάκτυλος, a digit). Fr., *didactylie* [Lavallée]. Ger., *Didactylismus*, *Didactylie*. That variety of ectrodactylism in which but two of the digits are preserved. [F. Guermonprez, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 81.]

DIDACTYLOUS, adj. Di-da^{2}k′ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. διδάκτυλος. Lat., *didactylus*. Fr., *didactyle*. Ger., *zweifingerig*. 1. Provided with two digits or digit-like processes. 2. Divided into two branches. [L, 121.]

DIDAR (Ar.), n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [B, 88.]

DIDASCALIA (Lat.), n. Di-da^{2}sk′li^2-a^3. Gr., διδασκαλία. A teaching, instruction. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIDASCALOS (Lat.), n. m. Di-da^{2}sk-a^{2}l-o^{2}s. A teacher, master. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIDDER-GRASS, DIDDERY DOCKS, n's. Di^{2}d'u^{6}r-gra^{2}s, -i^2-do^{2}ks. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DIDELPHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-de^{2}l'fl-a^3. From δίς, double, and δελφύς, the uterus. Fr., *didelphes.* Ger., *Beutelthiere.* The *Marsupialia* (*q. v.*); a subclass of the *Mammalia*, so called on account of the uterus being double. [L, 12, 121, 147, 353.]

DIDELPHOUS, DIDELPHYOUS, adj's. Di-de^{2}lf'u^{3}s, -i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *didelphys, didelphus.* Fr., *didelphe.* Having two uteri or a double uterus. [A, 301.]

DIDELPHYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-de^{2}l-fi(fu^6)'id-e(a^3-e^2). The opossums, a family of the *Marsupialia*, peculiar to the western hemisphere. [L, 121, 228, 353.]

DIDELPHYS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-de^{2}lf'i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gen., *didelph'yos* (*-is*). A genus of the *Didelphyidæ.* [A, 301.]—**D. cancrivora** [Gmelin]. The crab-eating opossum. A South American variety said to be used in the preparation of *curare;* the infusion of the barks being boiled with "fragments of taja (an Aroid) and mucura-la-ha or eone (probably the *D. cancrivora*)." [L, 65, 121.]

DIDERMEI (Lat.), n. Di(di^2)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'e^2-i(e). Of Fries, a group of myxomycetous *Fungi* of the tribe *Physarei*, having as a type the genus *Diderma.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-de^{2}r-mek. From δίς, twice, and δέρμα, the skin. Composed of two layers (said of the blastoderm). [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIDISCOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δίς, twice, δίσκος, a disc, and σπέρμα, a seed. Of Dumortier, a series of the *Umbellatæ*, including the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIDODECAEDRAL, DIDODECAHEDRAL, adj's. Di-do-de^{2}k-a^3-ed'ra^{2}l, -hed'ra^{2}l. From δίς, twice, and δωδεκάεδρος, having twelve surfaces. Having the form of a didodecaedron, or of double pyramids with 12 faces in the form of scalene triangles. [*a*, 27.]

DIDONCEPHALUS (Lat.), **DIODONCEPHALUS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n's pl. Di(di^2)-do^{2}n(do^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -od(o^{2}d)-o^{2}n(o^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -od(o^{2}d)-o^{2}nt-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, double, ὀδούς, a tooth, and κεφαλή, the head. A monster having a double row of teeth. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIDUCTION, n. Di-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *diductio* (from *diducere*, to draw aside). Fr., *d.* Lateral movement of one part upon another (*e. g.*, the grinding movement of the lower jaw). [A, 518; L, 41.]

DIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-du^{3}k(duk)'to^{2}r. Gen., *diductor'is.* Fr., *diducteur.* A muscle that acts to produce diduction. [L, 41.]

DIDUNCULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Did(di^{2}d)-u^{3}nk(u^{4}nk)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Didunculus*, one of the genera. A family of the *Columbinæ* or of the *Pullastræ.* The *Didunculinæ* (Fr., *didunculinées*) are a subfamily of the *D.* [L, 353; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 18 (L).]

DIDYM (Ger.), n. De-du^{6}m'. See DIDYMIUM.

DIDYMÆA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., διδυμαία. Of Galen, a certain malagma or cataplasm. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIDYMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δίδυμος, the testicle, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *didymalgie.* Ger., *Hodenschmerz.* Pain in the testicle. [L, 50.]

DIDYME (Fr.), n. De-dem. See DIDYMIUM.

DIDYMENCÉPHALOÏDE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-dem-a^{3}n^2-sa-fa^3-lo-ed. Encephaloid cancer of the testicle. [L, 41, 82.]

DIDYMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Rostafinski, a tribe of the *Mycetozoa* (*Myxomycetes*), *Calcareæ*, division *Endosporeæ* (*Endotrichea*), comprising two genera variously assigned to the animal and to the vegetable kingdom. [B, 77, 121, 238; L, 121.]

DIDYMIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-i^{2}d-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. See DIDYMALGIA.

DIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}d'i^2(u^6)-mi^{2}s. Gen., *didym'idos* (*-is*). See TESTIS and EPIDIDYMIS.

DIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}d-i^2(u^6)-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *didymit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *didymite.* Ger., *Hodenentzündung.* See ORCHITIS.

DIDYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δίδυμος, twin (because d. (1st def.) is found blended with lanthanium and cerium). Fr., *didyme.* Ger., *Didym, Zwillingsmetall* (1st def.). 1. A metal discovered by Mosander in 1841, of the same group with aluminium and chromium; symbol, Di; atomic weight, 147; sp. gr., 6·544; of a grayish or yellowish color; acting as a trivalent radicle. [B, 3; Fresenius (*a*, 27).] 2. A genus of low organisms, assigned by some writers to the vegetable kingdom as myxogastrous *Fungi;* by others regarded as animals belonging to the *Mycetozoa*, order *Endosporea.* [B, 19, 48, 54, 75, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIDYMOCARPOUS, adj. Di^{2}d-i^2-mo-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *didymocarpus, didymocarpeus* (from δίδυμος, a twin, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *didymocarpe.* Having double fruits. The *Didymocarpeæ* of Don are an order (of Endlicher, a tribe) of the *Cyrtandreæ.* The *Didymocarpidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Cytandreæ.* [B, 38, 48, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIDYMOGLOSSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Presl, a section of the *Trichomanoideæ*, consisting of *Didymoglossum*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIDYMOPANAX (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). Di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o^{2}p'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *didymopan'acis.* A genus of araliaceous plants. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. papyrifera.** See ARALIA *papyrifera.*

DIDYMOPHYIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'-i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See SEPTATA.

DIDYMOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-de-mo-fe-me. From δίδυμος, the testicle, and φῦμα, a growth. Tuberculous disease of the testicle. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

DIDYMOPRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}d-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o(o^3)-pri(pri^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a tribe of algals belonging to the *Schizmatothallæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIDYMOPYIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-de-mo-pe-e. From δίδυμος, the testicle, and πύος, pus. Abscess of the testicle. [L, 41, 82.]

DIDYMOUS, adj. Di^{2}d'i^{2}m-u^{3}s. Gr., δίδυμος. Lat., *didymus.* Fr., *didyme.* Ger., *gedoppelt, zwillingsartig.* Arranged in pairs. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DIDYMUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See *Didymous;* as a n., see TWIN and TESTIS.—**D. symphiocephalus.** A twin monster in which two individuals are united by a small part of the heads. [L, 359.]—**D. symphiogastrius** [Barkow]. See DICEPHALUS *tetrabrachius dipus.*—**D. symphiohypogastrius.** See ISCHIOPAGUS.—**D. symphioperinæus** [Barkow]. See PIGODIDYMUS.—**D. symphiothoracogastrius.** See XIPHODYMUS.—**D. symphyocoryphus** [Barkow]. A variety in which the heads are joined at the vertex. [G. J. Fisher, "Trans. of the Med. Soc. of the State of N. Y.," 1868, p. 277 (L).]—**D. symphyometopus** [Barkow]. A variety of d. joined at the foreheads [*l. c.*].—**D. symphyopisthocephalus.** A variety of d. joined at the back of the heads [*l. c.*].

DIDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'mi^2-a^3. Fr., *didynamie.* Ger., *Zweimachtige.* Of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by flowers with didynamous stamens. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIDYNAMIAN, DIDYNAMIC, DIDYNAMIOUS, DIDYNAMOUS, adj's. Di-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^2-a^{2}n, -i^{2}k, -i^2-u^{3}s, -di^{2}n'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *didynamus, didynamicus* (from δίς, twice, and δύναμις, power). Fr., *didyname, didynamique.* Ger., *didynamisch, zweimächtig, doppeltmächtig.* Having two pairs of stamens, one pair longer than the other. [B, 19, 123, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DIEBSTAHLSMONOMANIE (Ger.), n. Deb'sta^{2}ls-mo-no-ma^{3}n-e". See CLEPTOMANIA.

DIECBOLION (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-e^{2}k-bol(bo^{2}l)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., διεκβόλιον. An old name for a medicine causing abortion. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIECBOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-e^{2}k-bol-ek. See ABORTIFACIENT.

DIECBOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-e^{2}k-bol(bo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DIECBOLION.

DIEDENOW (Ger.), n. Ded'e^2-no. A sea-side resort in Pomerania, Prussia. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIEDRAL, adj. Di-ed'ra^{2}l. From δίς, twice, and ἕδρα, a base. Bounded by two surfaces (said of crystals). [*a*, 27.]

DIEFFENBACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Def-fe^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2'i^2-a^3. Fr., *dieffenbachie.* A genus of fleshy-stemmed aroids belonging to the *Dieffenbachieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Aroideæ*, with monœcious flowers and no perianth. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. barraquiniana, D. Baumanni, D. cognata, D. consobrina, D. conspurcata, D. decora, D. gigantea, D. gollineriana, D. grandis, D. irrorata, D. lineata, D. lingulata, D. liturata, D. neglecta, D. nobilis, D. Poeppigii.** Varieties of *D. seguina.* [B, 216.]—**D. rex.** See *D. seguina.*—**D. robusta.** A variety of *D. seguina.* [B, 216.]—**D. seguina, D. seguine.** Fr., *canne maronne des Antilles, canne de Madère, arum vénéneux.* Dumb cane; a West Indian species, highly poisonous, the juice being so acrid as to cause the tongue to swell and prevent articulation. An ointment is prepared from it by the negroes of the West Indies by boiling it in lard, which they use for dropsical swellings. The plant has also been recommended to be used internally for dropsy. A wholesome starch has been obtained from the stem. The juice is used for marking on linen. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ventenatiana, D. Willesii.** Varieties of *D. seguina.* [B, 216.]

DIELECTRIC, adj. Di-e^{2}l-e^{2}k'tri^{2}k. From διά, through, and ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY). Fr., *diélectrique.* Acting as a non-conductor of electricity, but allowing of its transmission by induction. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Pseudo-d.** A compound, such as water, hydrogen chloride, or sulphuric acid, which behaves as a d. when pure, but as an electrolyte when mixed with other members of its own class. [Armstrong, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," March 25, 1886, p. 268 (*a*, 17).]

DIELECTROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-e^{2}l(al)-e^{2}k-tro^{2}l'i^{2}s-(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dielectrolys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From διά, through, ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λύειν, to dissolve. Fr., *diélectrolyse.* Brondel's term for the process of decomposing a medicinal compound by electrolysis with a galvanic circuit, including a diseased or painful part of the body, thus causing one of the elements of the compound to pass into or through the part. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 45.] Cf. CATAPHORESIS.

DIELECTRU (Lat.), n. m., indecl. Gr., (τροχός) διὰ ἠλέκτρου. An old troche containing amber. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [*a*, 21]).]

DIELYTRA (Lat.). n. f. Di(di^2)-e^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ra^3. From δίς, twice, and ἔλυτρον, a sheath. See DICENTRA. The *Dielytreæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Fumarieæ*, comprising stemless papaveraceous herbs, chiefly distinguished by having the two outer petals either spurred or bulging at the base. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIEMEÆ, n. Of Paracelsus, "peculiar spirits which exist in and inhabit stones." [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIEMERINGEN (Ger.), n. Dem'e^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the department of Bas-Rhin, France, where there is a mineral spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di[2])-e[2]n(e[2]n[2])-se[2]f(ke[2]f)'a[2]l-(a[3]l)-o[2]n. From διά, between, and ἐνκέφαλος, the brain. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DIENEZ, n. See DIEMEÆ.

DIENTE DE LEÓN [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. De-an'ta da la-on. The *Taraxacum mexicanum*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

DIEPATIAS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di[2])-e[2]p(ap)-a[2]t(a[3]t)'i[2]-a[2]s(a[3]s). From δίς, twice, and ἧπαρ, the liver. Fr., *diépatie*. A monster with two livers. [L, 50.]

DIEPPE (Fr.), n. De-e[2]p. A sea-side resort in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 57 (α, 21).]

DIER (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DIERENBACH (Ger.), n. Der'e[2]n-ba[3]ch[2]. A village of Bavaria near which there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 105.]

DIÉRÈSE (Fr.), n. De-a-raz. See DIÆRESIS.

DIÉRÉSILE (Fr.), n. De-a-ra-zel. See DIÆRESILIS.

DIERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])-e[2]r(ar)'e[2]s-i[2]s. See DIÆRESIS.

DIÉRÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a-ra-tek. See DIÆRETIC.

DIERVILLA (Lat.), n. Der-vel'la[3]. Fr., *dierville*. Ger., *Zaunkirsche*. Of Tournefort, a genus of caprifoliaceous plants by Bentham and Hooker referred to the *Lonicerræ*. The *Diervillaria* of Rafinesque are a subfamily of the *Polarnia*, consisting of *D.* and *Cormigonus*. The *Diervilleæ* (Fr., *diervillées*) of Meyer are a tribe of caprifoliaceous plants comprising genera now referred to the genus *Dervilla*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. acadiensis, D. canadensis, D. humilis, D. lonicera, D. lutea, D. Tournefortii, D. trifida.** Fr., *d. de Tournefort*. The bush honeysuckle; a low, erect shrub growing in rocky places throughout the United States. The small branches, which have been used in infusion in leucorrhœa and syphilis, were formerly official as *stipites diervillæ* as a diuretic and alterative. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

DIERVILLENSTENGEL (Ger.), n. pl. Der-vel'le[2]n-ste[2]n[2]-e[2]l. The branches of *Diervilla canadensis*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DIES (Lat.), n. m. and f. Di(di[2])'ez(as). Gen., *die'i*. Fr., *jour*. Ger., *Tag*. A day.—**D. caniculares.** Fr., *jours caniculaires*. The dog-days.—**D. contemplabiles, D. contemplantes, D. critici, D. decretorii, D. indicatorii, D. indices.** The critical days of a disease.—**D. intercalarii.** The days between the critical days. [A, 301 (α, 21).]—**D. internuntii, D. judicatorii, D. principes.** See *D. critici*.

DIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di[2])'e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *dies'eos* (*di'esis*). Gr., δίεσις. 1. Liquefaction. 2. Dilution. 3. Percolation. [A, 325, 387 (α, 21).]

DIET, n. Di'e[2]t. Gr., δίαιτα. Lat., *diœta*. Fr., *diète, régime*. Ger., *Diät*. It., Sp., *dieta*. 1. The customary food of an individual. 2. Food restricted as to quality and quantity with reference to the restoration or preservation of health.—**Animal d.** A d. consisting largely of animal food, such as milk, eggs, and meat. [B.]—**Broth d.** A d. in which broth is given (usually to the exclusion of meat) to the amount of 1 pint daily, light puddings, bread, butter, and gruel comprising the remainder of the d. [α, 25.]—**Common d.** Of hospitals, the d. of the majority of the patients, for whom no special d. is prescribed. [B.]—**Convalescent d.** See *Extra d.*—**Dry d.** Lat., *diœta sicca*. Fr., *diète sèche*. Ger., *trockene Diät*. A d. in which but little fluid is allowed. [K.]—**Extra d.** Of the hospitals, a d. in which, besides a full allowance of nourishing food, certain palatable articles are included to stimulate the appetite and hasten convalescence. [D.]—**Fever d.** A d. consisting of 4 oz. of bread, 2 pints of barley-water or gruel, and 2 pints of milk daily. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**Fish d.** A d. consisting wholly or largely of fish. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**Full d.** A d. consisting of 12 to 14 oz. of bread, 6 oz. of dressed meat, with 8 oz. of potatoes, ¼ pint of milk, with puddings, porridge, gruel, barley-water, vegetables, and porter and beer when ordered. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**Generous d.** See *Extra d.*—**Half d.** A d. that consists of about 10 oz. of bread, half a pint of milk, from 2 to 6 oz. of meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and a pint of gruel or broth daily. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**House d.** See *Common d.*—**Incurable's d.** Of some hospitals, a form of d. corresponding to the full d. [B.]—**Liquid d.** Lat., *diœta juris*. Fr., *diète liquide*. Ger., *flüssige Diät*. A d. in which no solid food is allowed, but only milk and soups. [K.]—**Low d.** A d. that comprises from 8 to 10 oz. of bread a day, with broth, gruel, or barley, and any additions which may be ordered. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**Meat d.** Lat., *diœta carnis*. Fr., *diète de viande*. Ger., *Fleischdiät*. A d. in which much meat is allowed. [K.]—**Milk d.** Lat., *diœta lactis*. Fr., *diète lactée* (ou *de lait*). Ger., *Milchdiät*. A d. consisting mostly of milk. [K.]—**Mutton d.** A meat d. in which mutton is substituted for beef. [B.]—**Ordinary d.** See *Common d.*—**Prophylactic d.** A d. tending to prevent disease. [L, 20 (α, 21).]—**Pudding d.** A d. in which arrowroot, sago, and cereals made into light puddings with milk are given, generally to the exclusion of meat; bread, butter, gruel, and barley-water form the remainder of the d. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**Rheumatic d.** A d. adapted for rheumatic patients; especially one in which substances tending to produce flatulent dyspepsia are avoided. [B.]—**Rice d.** A d. in which the principal solid foods are bread and rice (usually in the form of rice pudding). [B.]—**Simple d.** See *Low d.*—**Slop d.** See *Liquid d.*—**Soup d.** A d. in which broths and soups are given to the exclusion of solid animal food. [α, 25.]—**Spoon d.** See *Fever d.*—**Steak d.** A d. in hospitals in which beefsteak forms the chief solid food of the principal meal. [B.]—**Subsistence d.** A d. consisting of as little nutritious material as will suffice to maintain health under given conditions. [Pavy (α, 25).]—**Tufnell's d.** A form of d. employed in the treatment of internal aneurysms by Dr. Tufnell, of Dublin, but first recommended by S. D. Gross, consisting of a small daily allowance of highly nutritious solid food, with the greatest possible restriction of liquids. [B.]—**Vegetable d.** Fr., *diète végétale*. A d. from which meat is excluded and of which fresh vegetables form an important part. [L, 49 (α, 21).]

DIET, v. tr. and intr. Di'e[2]t. 1. (Tr.) to subject a person to a prescribed course of food. [D, 20.] 2. (Intr.) to subject one's self to such a course.

DIETARY, n. Di'e[2]t-a-ri[2]. Lat., *victus ratio*. Fr., *diète*. Ger., *Kostregel*. A certain fixed or regulated diet, such as prevails in hospitals, in public institutions, and in military service. [D.]

DIÈTE (Fr.), n. De-at. See DIET, n.—**D. de viande.** See *Meat* DIET.—**D. hydrique.** A diet consisting of total abstinence from food and of the use of pure water only to drink. [L, 88 (α, 21).]—**D. lactée.** See *Milk* DIET.—**D. respiratoire.** A diet which consists of neutral alimentary substances, such as sugar, starch, fat, etc., in which hydrogen and carbon predominate, and which are supposed to furnish the greatest part of the elements on which the oxygen of the air acts in the respiration. [B, 52 (α, 14).]—**D. sèche.** See *Dry* DIET.—**D. végétale.** See *Vegetable* DIET.

DIETENMÜHLE (Ger.), n. Det'e[2]n-mu[6]l-e[2]. A place near Wiesbaden, Germany, where there are cold-water, Roman, Irish, and pine-needle baths. [A. 319 (α, 21).]

DIETETIC, DIETETICAL, adj's. Di-e[2]t-e[2]t'i[2]k, -i[2]k-a[2]l. Gr., διαιτητικός. Lat., *diœteticus*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *diätetisch*. It., *dietetico*. Sp., *dietético*. Pertaining to diet.

DIETETICS, n. sing. Di-e[2]t-e[2]t'i[2]ks. Gr., διαιτητική (τέχνη understood). Lat., *diœtetica*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *Diätetik*. It., *dietetica*. Sp., *dietética*. The science of the regulation of diet in health and disease.

DIETETIST, n. Di-e[2]t'e[2]t-i[2]st (-e[2]t-e[2]t'i[2]st). Lat., *diœtista*. Fr., *diététiste*. Ger., *Diätetiker*. It., *dietetista*. *Sp.*, *dietista*. 1. One who regulates the diet. 2. A physician who relies entirely upon proper feeding in the treatment of disease. [K.]

DIETHACETIC ACID, n. Di-e[2]th-a[2]s-ct'i[2]k. Fr., *acide diéthacétique*. Ger., *Diäthylessigsäure*. An oily liquid $(C_2H_5)_2=$CH.COOH, one of the isomeric forms of caproic acid, so called because it may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of ethyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIETHICOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di[2])-e[2]th(ath)'i[2]k-o[2]s. Gr., διηθικός. Percolated, strained, filtered. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIETHOXALIC ACID, n. Di-e[2]th-o[2]x-a[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide diéthoxalique*. Ger., *Diäthyloxalsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_{12}O_3=(C_2H_5)_2>C(OH).CO.OH$, one of the isomeric varieties of hydroxycaproic acid. [B, 4.]

DIETHYL, n. Di-e[2]th'i[2]l. Fr., *diéthyle*. Ger., *Diäthyl*. A double molecule of ethyl, $H_5C_2-C_2H_5=C_4H_{10}$. Occurring in the free state, it constitutes normal butane. [B.]—**D. ketone.** See PROPIONE.

DIETHYLACETAL, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[2]s'e[2]t-a[2]l. Fr., *diéthylacétal*. Ger., *Diäthylacetal*. See ACETAL.

DIETHYLACETONE, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[2]s'e[2]t-on. Fr., *diéthylacétone*. Ger., *Diäthylaceton*. Diethyl ketone, propione, $2(C_2H_5).CO=C_2H_5CO.C_2H_5$. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIETHYLAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[2]m-i[2]d-o-be[2]nz-o'i[2]k. Fr., *acide diéthylamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diäthylamidobenzoësäure*. An acid, $C_{11}H_{15}NO_2=C_6H_2(C_2H_5)_2(NH_2).CO.OH$, forming white prismatic crystals. [B, 2.]

DIETHYLAMINE, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l'a[2]m-en. Fr., *diéthylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamin*. The secondary amine of ethyl; a colorless liquid, $NC_4H_{11}=N(C_2H_5)_2H$, having a strong odor of ammonia. [B.]

DIETHYLAMYLAMINE, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[2]m-i[2]l'a[2]m-en. Fr., *diéthylamylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamylamin*. A tertiary amine, $N(C_2H_5)_2.(C_5H_{11})=NC_9H_{21}$, in which 2 molecules of ethyl and 1 molecule of fermentation amyl replace 3 atoms of hydrogen in ammonia; a liquid boiling at 154° C. [B.]

DIETHYLANILINE, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[2]n'i[2]l-en. Fr., *diéthylaniline*. Ger., *Diäthylanilin*. A body, $C_{10}H_{15}N=(C_2H_5)_2(C_6H_5)N$, prepared by heating ethylaniline with a large excess of bromethyl and decomposing the resulting product with potash; a colorless liquid boiling at 213° C. [B, 4; B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIETHYLARSINE, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[3]rs'en. Fr., *diéthylarsine*. Ger., *Diäthylarsin*. Ethyl cacodyl; a univalent arsenic radicle, as $(C_2H_5)_2$, which in the free state consists of a double molecule, as $2(C_2H_5)_4$, *diarsentetrethyl*. The latter is an oily, highly refracting liquid, of a faint, yellowish color, and very disagreeable, pungent, alliaceous odor, boiling at about 190° C. [B, 2.]

DIETHYLARSINIC ACID, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-a[3]rs-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide diéthylarsinique*. Ger., *Arsendiäthylsäure*. Ethylcacodylic acid; a deliquescent, crystalline compound, $As(C_2H_5)_2O.OH$, produced by the oxidation of arsendiethyl. [B, 2, 3.]

DIETHYLATE, n. Di-e[2]th'il-a[2]t. An ethylate in which two molecules of the radicle C_2H_5O are united to one atom of a bivalent metal. [α, 27.]

DIETHYLBENZENE, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-be[2]nz'en. Fr., *diéthylbenzine*. Ger., *Diäthylbenzol*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)_2=C_{10}H_{14}$. Of the three possible isomeric varieties, *para diethylbenzene* is known. [B.]

DIETHYLCARBINOL, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-ka[3]rb'i[2]n-o[2]l. Fr., *diéthylcarbinol*. Ger., *Diäthylcarbinol*. See *Secondary* AMYL ALCOHOL.

DIETHYLCHLORHYDRIN, n. Di-e[2]th-klor-hid'ri[2]n. A heavy oil, of a sweetish, ethereal odor, $C_7H_{15}Clo_2 = C_3H_5(C_2H_5O)_2Cl$, produced by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas on a mixture of acrolein and absolute alcohol. [B, 2.]

DIETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. Di-e[2]th-i[2]l-si[2]t'ri[2]k. Fr., *acide diéthylcitrique*. Ger., *Diäthylcitronensäure*. Monacid (or monohydric) citrate of ethyl, $C_6H_6O_7(C_2H_5)_2$, a monobasic acid as yet known only through its salts. [B, 3.]

DIETHYLENE, n. Di-e2th'i2l-en. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylen*. A double molecule of ethylene, $(CH_2.CH_2)_2$. [B.]—**D. alcohol.** Ger., *Diäthylenalkohol.* Oxydihydrate of diethylene, $O<(C_2H_4)_2 : (OH)_2 = C_4H_{10}O_3$, a liquid boiling at 250° C. [B.]

DIETHYLHYDRIN, n. Di-e2th-i2l-hid'ri2n. See DIETHYLIN.

DIETHYLIC, adj. Di-e2th-i2l'i2k. Fr., *diéthylique*. Ger., *diäthylisch*. Containing or derived from diethyl, or containing 2 molecules of ethyl. [B.]

DIETHYLIDENE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-i2d-en. Fr., *diéthylidène*. Ger., *Diäthyliden*. A radicle, $(C_2H_4)_2 = (CH.CH_3)_2$, composed of 2 molecules of ethylidene; isomeric with diethylene. [B.]

DIETHYLIN, n. Di-e2th'i2l-i2n. Fr., *diéthyline*. Ger., *Diäthylin*. A liquid, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_5O)_2 = C_7H_{16}O_3$, having an odor resembling that of pepper and boiling at 182° C. [B, 4.]

DIETHYLMALONIC ACID, n. Di-e2th-i2l-ma2l-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide diéthylmalonique*. Ger., *Diäthylmalonsäure*. A dibasic 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound, $C_7H_{12}O_4 = C(C_2H_5)_2\begin{matrix}\diagup CO.OH\\ \diagdown CO.OH\end{matrix}$, of malonic acid. [B, 4.]

DIETHYLMETHYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-e2th-i2l-me2th-i2l-a2s-et'i2k. A substitution product of acetic acid $(C_2H_5)_2CH_3$-$C.CO_2H$, in which 2 molecules of ethyl and 1 of methyl replace 3 atoms of hydrogen: a colorless, slightly odorous liquid, boiling at 207° to 208°, prepared by dissolving iodide of diethylmethylcarbinol in water. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DIETHYLMETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-me2th-i2l-su3lf'en. Fr., *diéthylméthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylmethylsulfin*. A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_2 - S' - CH_3$, isomeric with ethylmethylsulphine, and, like it, forming a series of salts, among which the iodide and double chlorides are the most important. [B.]

DIETHYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-e2th-i2l-o2x-a2l'i2k. Fr., *acide diéthyloxalique*. Ger., *Diäthyloxalsäure*. Diethyloxyacetic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2C(OH).CO.OH$, obtained by heating its ethereal salt with baryta solution, the baryta salt being precipitated with dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 111 (*a*, 27).]

DIETHYLOXAMIC ACID, n. Di-e2th-i2l-o2x-a2m'i2k. Fr., *acide diéthyloxamique*. Ger., *Diäthyloxaminsäure*. An acid, $CON(C_2H_5)_2 - CO.OH = C_6H_{11}NO_3$, known in its ethereal derivative. [B, 4.]

DIETHYLOXAMIDE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-o2x'a2m-i2d(id), Fr., *diéthyloxamide*. Ger., *Diäthyloxamid*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound of oxamide, $CO.N(C_2H_5)H - CO.N(C_2H_5)H = C_6H_{12}O_2N_2$. [B, 4.]

DIETHYLOXYACETIC ACID, n. Di-e2th-i2l-o2x-i2-a2s-et'-i2k. See DIETHYLOXALIC ACID.

DIETHYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-fe2n-i2l'a2m-en. Fr., *diéthylphénylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylphenylamin*. See DIETHYLANILINE.

DIETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di-e2th-i2l-fo2s-fo2r'i2k. Fr., *acide diéthylphosphorique*. Ger., *Diäthylphosphorsäure*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of phosphoric acid, $H(C_2H_5)_2PO_4$. [B.] See ETHYL *phosphate*.

DIETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-su3lf'en. Fr., *diéthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfin*. A bivalent radicle, $(C_2H_5)_2 : S :$, acting as a base. [B.]

DIETHYLSULPHONE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-su3lf'on. Fr., *diéthylsulfone*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfon*. A body, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_2$, prepared by treating diethylic sulphide with strong nitric acid. It forms large colorless, tabular crystals melting at 70° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIETHYLSULPHONEDIMETHYLMETHANE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-su3lf''on-di-me2th-i2l-me2th'an. Ger., *Diäthylsulfondimethylmethan*. An oxidation product, $(CH_3)_2 : C : (C_2H_5.SO_2)_2$, of the union of ethylmercaptan with acetone. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 21, 1888, p. 864.] See SULPHONAL.

DIETHYLTHIOUREA, n. Di-e2th-i2l-thi-o-u2-re'a3. Ger., *Diäthylthioharnstoff*. Ethylthiourea. [B.]

DIETHYLTOLUIDINE, n. Di-e2th-i2l-to2l-u2'i2d-en. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17}N = C_6H_4(CH_3)N(C_2H_5)_2$. [A, 1.]

DIETHYLUREA, n. Di-e2th-i2l-u2-re'a3. Fr., *diethylurée*. Ger., *Diäthylharnstoff*. Ethylurea. [B.]

DIETIC, adj. Di-e2t'i2k. 1. See DIETETIC. 2. Of Farr, produced by the want or by the bad quality of food (said of diseases). [D, 1.]

DIEU-LE-FILT (Fr.), **DIEU-LE-FIT** (Fr.), n's. De-u5-l'fe. A place in the department of Drôme, France, where there is a mineral spring containing calcium bicarbonate. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIEURYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di2)-u2r-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). From διευρύνειν, to dilate. See ANEURYSM.

DIEVENOW (Ger.), n. Def'e2n-o. A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic, near Cammin, in Pomerania. [A. 319 (*a*, 21.)]

DIE-WEED, n. Di'wed. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DIEXODOS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-e2x'o2d-o2s. Gr., διέξοδος (from διεξοδεύειν, to pass through). Fr., *diexode*. 1. An excretory channel, an outlet. 2. The expulsion of excrementitious material. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 94.]

DIEZGO (Sp.), n. De-ath2'go. A place in the province of Ciudad-Real, Spain, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIFFERENTIAL, adj. Di2f-e2r-e2n'sha2l. Lat., *differentialis*. Fr., *différentiel*. Ger., *d*. Pertaining or having regard to the differences between two or more objects, conceptions, processes, etc.; as a n., in chemistry, an atom. [L, 30.]

DIFFERENTIATE, v. tr. and intr. Di2f-e2r-e2n'shi2-at. Fr., *différencier*. To perform or undergo differentiation.

DIFFERENTIATION, n. Di2f-e2r-e2n-shi2-a'shu3n. Fr., *différenciation*. Ger., *Differenzirung*. 1. The assumption of individual characteristics by the several portions of a mass of organized material, by virtue of which some of it is developed into one sort of structure, and other parts into other forms, although originally the whole seemed absolutely alike. 2. See DIAGNOSIS.—**Histological d.** Ger., *histologische Differenzirung*. See *D*. (1st def.).—**Physiological d.** The process of distinguishing different animals by comparing their physiological functions. [L, 11.]—**Pneumatic d.** A method of treating certain pulmonary diseases by causing the patient to breathe in or breathe into compressed or rarefied air. [H. F. Williams, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 3, 1885, p. 370.] See *Pneumatic* CABINET.—**Primary d.** In embryology, the d. that results in the formation of the notochord, the medullary plate, and the protovertebræ. [Kölliker (H).]—**Secondary d.** The formation of special parts or organs after the primary d. has taken place. [Kölliker (H).]

DIFFERENZIRUNG (Ger.), n. Di2f-fe2r-e2ntz-er'un2. See DIFFERENTIATION.—**D'ssystem.** A system of sewerage in which water from the street and houses is conducted in different tubes from those conducting the excreta and kitchen waste. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DIFFICULTAS (Lat.), n. f. Di2f-fi2-ku3lt(ku4lt)'a2s(a3s). Gen., *difficulta'tis*. A difficulty (either in its ordinary sense or in the sense of sickness, disease).—**D. intestinorum.** See DYSENTERY.

DIFFLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di2f-fla(fla3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *difflatio'nis*. From *difflare*, to blow apart, disperse by blowing. Gr., διαπνοή. Fr., *difflation*. Perspiration. [G, 16.]

DIFFLUANE, n. Di2f'lu2-an. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diffluan*. A compound, $C_5H_4N_2O_5$, soluble in water, obtained, together with carbonic and leucoturic acids, by boiling a solution of alloxanic acid. [B, 38, 40 (*a*, 14).]

DIFFLUENCE, n. Di2f'lu2-e2ns. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diffluenz*. The state of being diffluent.

DIFFLUENT, adj. Di2f'lu2-e2nt. Lat., *diffluens* (from *diffluere*, to flow apart). Fr., *d*. Ger., *d*., *zerfliessend*. Almost liquefied, softened to such a degree as to spread like a liquid. [A, 518.]

DIFFLUGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2f-flu2(flu4)'ji2(gi2)-a3. Fr., *difflugie*. A genus of the *Lobosa*. It has been found in the intestine after death from enteritis. [L, 182, 353.]

DIFFORM, adj. Di2f-fo2rm' (di2f'fo2rm). See DIFFORMIS and DEFORMED.

DIFFORMARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2f-fo2rm-a(a3)'ri2-e(a3-e2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Rosaceæ*, comprising the *Succulentæ*, *Saxifrageæ*, *Ciliatæ*, *Caryophylleæ*, *Portulaceæ*, and *Fimbriatæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIFFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Di2f-fo2rm'i2s. From *di*, or *dis*, priv., and *forma*, form. Fr., *difforme*. Ger., *missgebildet*, *ungestaltet*. Deformed, having a part or organ irregularly or abnormally formed; as a n., in the f. pl., *Difformes*: 1. Of Linnæus, an order of the *Calycinæ*, 2. Of Duméril, a family of the *Orthoptera*. [B, 1, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]

DIFFORMITY, n. Di2f-fo2rm'i2-ti2. Fr., *difformité*. Ger., *Difformität*. See DEFORMITY.

DIFFRACT, adj. Di2f-fra2k'. Lat., *diffractus*. Broken, burst, fissured, cracked (said of a thallus). [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DIFFRACTION, n. Di2f-fra2k'shu3n. Lat., *diffractio* (from *diffringere*, to shatter). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Beugung des Lichts*. It., *diffrazione*. Sp., *difracción*. A phenomenon consisting in the bending of rays of light when passing near the edge of a body. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DIFFRACTIVE, adj. Di2f-fra2k'ti2v. Fr., *diffractif*. Producing diffraction. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIFFUSATE, n. Di2f'fu2s-at. In the process of dialysis, that portion of the liquid which passes through the animal membrane, and contains crystalloid matter in solution. [B, 7.]

DIFFUSE, v. tr. and intr. Di2f-fu2z'. Gr., διαχεῖν. Lat., *diffundere*. Fr., *diffuser*. Ger., *diffusiren*. It., *diffondere*. Sp., *difundir*. 1. (Intr.) to spread, to scatter, to pass into the substance of another body so as to be brought into relation with every portion of it. 2. (Tr.) to cause to spread. [B; *a*, 17.]

DIFFUSE, DIFFUSED, adj's. Di2f-fu2s', -fu2zd'. Lat., *diffusus*. Fr., *diffus*. Ger., *diffus*, *ausgebreitet*. It., *diffuso*. Sp., *difuso*. Spread, spreading, scattered; of purulent collections, visible lesions, etc., not restricted within definite boundaries; of plants, spreading irregularly; of light, irregularly reflected, scattered in every direction. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DIFFUSIBILITY, n. Di2f-fu2z-i2-bi2l'i2-ti2. Lat., *diffusibilitas*. Fr., *diffusibilité*. Ger., *Diffusibilität*, *Diffusionsfähigkeit*. The quality of being diffusible. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D. of gases.** Of Dalton, the property by which two or more gases, when placed in an inclosed space, expand as if each occupied it alone, the elastic force of the mixture being equal to the sum of the elastic forces of all the contained gases. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Graham's* LAW.

DIFFUSIBLE, adj. Di2f-fu2z'i2-b'l. Fr., *d*. Ger., *diffusibel*, *verflüchtigend*. It., *d*. Sp., *difusible*. Capable of diffusing or of being diffused; capable of being diffused rapidly through the system, so as to cause a prompt effect (see *D*. STIMULANTS).

DIFFUSIOMETER, n. Di2f-fu2z-i2-o2m'e2t-u5r. From *diffusio*, diffusion, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diffusiomètre*. Ger., *D*., *Diffusionsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the diffusibility of gases. [Graham, Bunsen (A, 518).]

DIFFUSION, n. Di2f-fu2z'yu3n. Lat., *diffusio*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *D*. It., *diffusione*. Sp., *difusión*. The state of being diffused; the

act of diffusing; the process by which two liquids or two gases, when brought into contact with each other, gradually intermix until every part of one is in contact with some portion of the other. [B.]—**Anodal d.** See CATAPHORESIS.—**Circles of d.** Circles due to an aberration of refrangibility of the rays of light in passing through the various lenses. [B, 21 (α, 27).]—**D. apparatus.** See under APPARATUS.—**D. electrode.** See under ELECTRODE.—**D. of heat.** The irregular reflection of heat rays from the surface of bodies. As in the case of light, the different thermal rays are diffused (or irregularly reflected) by certain bodies in different degrees, the thermal rays which are not so diffused being absorbed. [B.]—**D. of light.** Fr., *d. de la lumière.* Ger., *Lichtsdiffusion, Zerstreuung des Lichts.* The irregular reflection of light-rays from the surface of an unpolished body. Part of the rays falling upon such a body are absorbed, part are reflected in every direction, the wave-length of the rays that are so reflected determining the color of the body. The general diffused brightness of daylight is due to the d. of light falling upon clouds, particles floating in the air, and terrestrial objects. [B.]—**D'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). See DIFFUSIBILITY.—**D'sflüssigkeit** (Ger.). A liquid subjected to or prepared by d.—**D'skreise** (Ger.). See *Circles of d.*—**D. stasis.** See under STASIS.—**D. tube.** An instrument intended for the d. of gases; it consists of a glass tube about 25 ctm. long, closed at one end by a thin diaphragm of graphite or plaster of Paris, and filled with a given gas while plunged by its open end into a trough filled with mercury. D. takes place across the diaphragm (according to Graham) with a rapidity proportional to the square root of its density. [B, 21 (α, 27).]—**D. volume.** See under VOLUME.

DIFFUSIVE, adj. Di^{2}f-fu^{2}s'i^{2}v. Fr., *diffusif.* Ger., *diffusiv.* It., *diffusivo.* Sp., *difusivo.* Diffusing readily; as a n., a diffusible stimulant. [L, 105 (α, 21); α, 17.]

DIFLORIGERUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-flor-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}r u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, *flos*, a flower, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *diflorigère.* Ger., *zweibluthig.* Having two flowers. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

DIFLUANE, n. Di^{2}f'lu^2-an. See DIFFLUANE.

DIFLUORIDE, n. Di-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with fluorine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIFORMAMIDE, n. Di-fo^{2}rm'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diformamid.* A double molecule of formamide, $N_2H_4.(CHO)_2$. [B, 4.]

DIGALLIC ACID, n. Di-ga^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide digallique.* Ger., *Digallussäure.* Of Schiff, pure tannic acid (*i. e.*, tannic acid separated by boiling from the glucose with which it is connected in the vegetable tissues). It has the constitution of a double molecule of gallic acid, $2C_7H_6O_5$. [B, 5.]

DIGAMOUS, adj. Di^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *digamus.* Fr., *digame.* Bearing flowers of both sexes (said of the calathidium). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

DIGASTRIC, adj. Di-ga^{2}st'ri^{2}k. Lat., *digastricus* (from δίς, twice, and γαστήρ, the belly), *biventer.* Fr., *digastrique.* Ger., *zweibäuchig.* It., *digastrico.* Sp., *digástrico.* 1. Having two bellies (said of a muscle). 2. Pertaining to the d. muscle. [C.] 3. As a n., the d. muscle (see DIGASTRICUS).

DIGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DIGASTRIC; as a n. m.: 1. (Fr., *abaisseur de la machoire inférieure;* Ger., *zweibäuchiger Unterkiefermuskel*) a depressor muscle of the inferior maxilla, or an elevator of the hyoid bone (depending upon which of the two bones is regarded as the fixed point). It consists of two long muscular portions, united by a roundish tendon. The posterior muscular portion (the posterior belly) arises from the digastric fossa of the temporal bone, and passes downward, forward, and inward, toward the hyoid bone, while the anterior (the anterior belly) arises from the digastric fossa of the inferior maxilla, and passes downward, backward, and outward. Slightly above the level of the hyoid bone the two bellies are united to the connecting tendon, which passes through a ring or loop of aponeurotic fibres which are attached to the body and greater convexity of the hyoid bone. 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted by two heads, one of which goes to the posterior border of the lower jaw, and the other to the internal face of the lower jaw. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**D. maxillæ inferioris, D. ossis hyoidei.** See *D.* (1st def.).

DIGASTRIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ga^{3}s-trek. See DIGASTRIC and DIGASTRICUS.—**D. cervical, D. de la nuque.** See BIVENTER *cervicis.*

DIGENEA [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-jen(ge^{2}n)'-e^2-a^2. A class of the *Trematoda*, in which "one or more non sexual forms intervene between two successive sexual forms." [L. 121.] Cf. MONOGENEA.

DIGENEOUS, adj. Di-jen'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *digeneus, digenes, digenus.* Fr., *digène.* Ger., *zweigeschlechtlich, doppelgeschlechtlich.* See BISEXUAL.

DIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *digenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From δίς, twice, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *digenèse.* Ger., *D.* See *Alternate* GENERATION.

DIGENETIC, adj. Di-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *digénétique.* Pertaining to alternate generation. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-jen(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *digénie.* Generation due to the union of the two sexes. [L, 180.]

DIGENISM, n. Di^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *digenismus.* Fr., *digénisme.* 1. Alternate generation. 2. Double causation, the concurrent action of two causes. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DIGENOUS, adj. Di^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See BISEXUAL.

DIGENUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)'je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Bisexual; as a n., of Lestiboudois, a dicotyledon. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

DIGENY, n. Di^{2}j-e^{2}n-i^2. See DIGENIA.

DIGÉRABLE (Fr.), adj. De-zha-ra^{3}b'l. Digestible. [L.]

DIGERENS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)'e^{2}r-e^{2}nz(ans). Fr., *digérant.* See DIGESTIVE.

DIGERIREN (Ger.), **DIGERIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. De-ge^{2}r-er'-e^{2}n, -u^{2}n. See DIGESTION.

DIGEST, v. tr. and intr. Di-je^{2}st'. Gr., πέπτειν. Lat., *digerere, concoquere, coquere.* Fr., *digérer.* Ger., *verdauen, digeriren.* It., *digerire.* Sp., *digerir.* To perform or undergo digestion.

DIGESTANT, n. Lat., *digestivum.* Fr., *digérant.* Ger., *Verdauungsmittel.* A remedy that aids digestion. [H. C. Wood (α, 7).]

DIGESTÉ (Fr.), n. De-zhe^{2}st-a. See DIGESTUM.

DIGESTER, n. Di-je^{2}st'u^{5}r. Fr., *digesteur marmite.* Ger., *Verdauer, Dampftopf.* It., *digestore.* Sp., *digestor.* 1. A strong metallic kettle with a safety-valve, for subjecting bodies to a high temperature. 2. Of Fleury, a condensing apparatus the principle of which is founded upon the condensation of the hot vapors of the menstruum in a digesting glass vessel. [L, 41; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (α, 21).]—**Papin's d.** An instrument serving to increase the dissolving qualities of liquids by raising their boiling point. It consists of a bronze cylinder closed by a tightly fitting cover kept in place by a screw descending from an iron frame. A safety valve attached to an opening in the cover is governed by a lever with a movable weight. The apparatus can support a pressure of six atmospheres. [B, 21 (α, 27).]

DIGESTIBILITY, n. Di-je^{2}st-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *digestibilité.* Ger., *Verdaulichkeit.* Capability of being digested. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DIGESTIBLE, adj. Di-je^{2}st'i^2-b'l. Lat., *digestibilis, concoctus habilis.* Fr., *d., digérable.* Ger., *verdaulich.* It., *digeribile.* Sp., *digerible, d.* 1. Capable of being digested. 2. Easy to digest. [J.]

DIGESTIF (Fr.), adj. De-zhe^{2}st-ef. See DIGESTIVE.—**D. animé.** A mixture of equal parts of turpentine ointment and liquid storax. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. mercuriel.** A mixture of turpentine and mercurial ointments. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. simple.** A mildly stimulating turpentine liniment. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DIGESTION, n. Di-je^{2}st'yu^{3}n. Gr., διάταξις, πέψις, ἀνάδοσις, διαφόρησις. Lat., *digestio, coctio, concoctio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verdauung.* It., *digestione.* Sp., *digestión.* 1. The physical and chemical changes which nutrient material undergoes under the influence of digestive ferments to render it soluble, diffusible, and assimilable. These changes occur (*a*) in the digestive apparatus of animals; (*b*) on the leaves of insectivorous plants; (*c*) in the tissues of animals and plants; (*d*) outside the living organism. 2. In popular language, the changes that food normally undergoes in the stomach. 3. The maceration of medicinal or other substances in warm liquids, in order to extract the active principles. 4. An obsolete term for the resolution of a fever or other morbid process. 5. The healthy suppuration of a wound or ulcer. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [α, 21]); A, 322 (α, 21); B, 117; J; L, 149.]—**Artificial d.** Fr., *d. artificielle.* Ger., *künstliche Verdauung.* It., *digestione artificiale.* Sp., *digestión artificial.* The d. of nutritive material outside the living organism, caused by a digestive ferment. So far as is known, the changes produced by the digestive ferments are the same in artificial as in natural d. [J.]—**Buccal d.** See *Oral d.*—**Cæcal d.** The digestive processes in the cæcum. In man and the animals with small cæca, the cæcum seems to serve only as a reservoir and for the absorption of liquids. In the monogastric animals, like the horse, which eat bulky food, the cæcum is exceedingly large, and serves as a reservoir in which the digestive processes, begun in the mouth, stomach, and small intestine, may be completed. It is not certain that even in these cases the cæcum produces a true digestive ferment, although the disappearance of cellulose in this situation makes it probable. In many birds the double cæca are likewise important digestive organs. [J, 17, 19, 28, 132.]—**Cavitary d.** See *Extracellular d.*—**D. by insectivorous plants.** Ger., *Pflanzenpeptoneiweisslösung.* The function possessed by the fluids secreted by specialized glands in the leaves of some plants (*e. g.*, the *Droseraceæ*) of converting insoluble albuminoid material into soluble peptones. It is apparently identical with peptic digestion in animals. [J, 11.]—**D'sdecoct** (Ger.). A decoction made by digestion (3d def.). [α, 21.]—**D'sinfus** (Ger.). An infusion made by digestion (3d def.). [α, 21.]—**D'skraft** (Ger.). Digestive power. [L, 80.]—**D'stinctur** (Ger.). A tincture made by digestion (3d def.).—**D. stomacale** (Fr.). See *Gastric d.*—**Duodenal d.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Extracellular d.** D. which occurs outside of a cell-body. [L, 121.]—**Extrastomachal d.** The partial d. of food outside of the body (*e. g.*, that of the earthworm, where a digestive ferment is poured out upon the food before it is ingested). [L, 210.]—**Gastric d.** Fr., *d. stomacale.* Ger., *Magenverdauung.* That part of the process of d. which takes place in the stomach, especially the change of proteids into peptones. [K.]—**Intestinal d.** Fr., *d. intestinale.* Ger., *Darmverdauung.* The change effected in the chyme by the action of the intestinal secretions; in a broader sense, all the changes which the undigested food undergoes after leaving the stomach. [K.]—**Intracellular d.** Fr., *d. intra-cellulaire.* Ger., *intracelluläre Verdauung.* The d. or solution of nutrient material by a cell within its own substance. [Metschnikoff, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 89 (J); L, 210.]—**Oral d.** Fr., *d. buccale.* Ger., *Mundverdauung, Vorverdauung.* That portion of the process of d. that is accomplished in the mouth, including the comminution of the food and its insalivation. [K.] See *Salivary d.*—**Pancreatic d.** Fr., *d. pancréatique.* Ger., *pankreatische Verdauung.* That portion of the digestive processes which takes place in the upper part of the small intestine, under the influence of the pancreatic juice, by which the proteids are converted into peptones, starch is changed into sugar, and the fats are emulsified. [K.]—**Peptic d.** See *Gastric d.*—**Pred'.** See the major list.—**Preliminary d.** Ger., *Vorverdauung.* See *Oral d.*—**Primary d.** 1. See *Oral d.* 2. D. proper, as distinguished from assimilation.—**Salivary d.** The

preliminary d. of starchy food (its conversion into sugar) by the action of the saliva.—**Secondary d.** See ASSIMILATION.—**Self-d.** See AUTOPEPSIA—**Superd'.** Of W. S. Christopher, an abnormal d. (usually termed indigestion) consisting in the excessive performance of salivary, gastric, or pancreatic d., resulting, as he maintains, in favoring the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 9, 1889, p. 513.]—**Tryptic d.** See *Pancreatic d.*

DIGESTIVE, adj. Di-je2st'i2v. Lat., *digestivus, digerens.* Fr., *digestif.* Ger., *digestiv.* Causing, promoting, concerned with, or pertaining to, digestion; as a n., see DIGESTANT and DIGERENS. —**Plenck's d.** Lat., *digestivum liquefactum Plenckii.* Fr., *baume d'Arcæus liquide.* A preparation made by triturating together 1 part each of Arcæus's balsam and yolk of egg, and mixing with 8 parts of proof spirit; or, according to Spielmann, by mixing 16 parts of clarified turpentine and 8 of yolk of egg, and adding 2 of honey, 32 of spring-water, and 48 of alcohol; used by Plenck as an injection for fistulæ. [B, 97 (α, 21); L, 135 (α, 21).]

DIGESTIVMITTEL (Ger.), n. De-ge2st-ef'mi2t-te2l. See DIGESTANT.

DIGESTIVO (It., Sp.), adj. and n. De-je2st-e'vo, -he2st-i'vo. See DIGESTIVE.—**D. compuesto** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Compound digestive; made by mixing 30 parts each of basilicon ointment and storax and 10 of common turpentine. [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**D. simple** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Simple digestive; made by mixing equal parts of basilicon ointment and storax. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

DIGESTIVSALZ (Ger.), n. De-ge2st-ef'za3ltz. See SAL *digestivum.*

DIGESTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-je2st(ge2st)-i(e)'vu3m(wu4m). See DIGESTANT.—**D. liquefactum Plenckii.** See *Plenck's* DIGESTIVE.

DIGESTORII [Kossmann] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di2)-je2st(ge2st)-o'ri2-i(e). Parasitic *Crustacea* having independent digestive organs. [L, 121.]

DIGESTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-je2st(ge2st)'u3m(u4m). Fr., *digesté.* The product of maceration or digestion. [L, 77 (α, 21).]

DIGGER-PINE, n. Di2g'u5r-pin. The *Pinus sabiniana.* [B, 81 (α, 21).]

DIGIT, n. Di2j'i2t. Gr., δάκτυλος. Lat., *digitus.* A finger or toe.

DIGITAL, adj. Di2j'i2t-a2l. Lat., *digitalis.* Fr., Ger., *d.* It., *digitale.* Sp., *d.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a finger or toe. 2. Resembling a pit made with the tip of a finger (see *D.* FOSSA). 3. Performed with the fingers.

DIGITAL (Sp.), n. De-he-ta3l'. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]

DIGITALACRIN, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-a2k'ri2n. From *digitalis,* fox-glove, and *acris,* acrid. Fr., *digitalacrine.* A resin obtained from *Digitalis.* [B, 38.]

DIGITALE (Lat.), n. n. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a(a3)'le(le2). Gr., δακτύλιος. Ger., *Fingerhut.* A finger-stall. [A, 322.]

DIGITALE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta3l. The genus *Digitalis,* and especially the *Digitalis purpurea.*—**Abstrait de d.** See *Abstractum* DIGITALIS.—**Acétolé de d.** See *Acetum* DIGITALIS.—**Alcoolature de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *alcoolatura* (seu *tinctura* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) *digitalis, tinctura digitalis e foliis recentibus* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de hojas frescas de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 10 days 1 part of fresh bruised leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* in 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 95, 113 (α, 21).]—**Alcoolé de d.** See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS.—**Cigares de d., Cigarettes de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of digitalis-leaves. [B.]—**D. cotonneuse.** See DIGITALIS *tomentosa.*—**D. fausse.** The *Dracocephalum virginianum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. jaune.** The *Digitalis lutea.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. orientale.** The *Sesamum oleiferum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. pourprée.** See DIGITALIS *purpurea.*—**Emplâtre de d.** See *Plaster of* DIGITALIS.—**Emplâtre d'extrait de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum cum extracto digitalis.* A plaster made by melting together 1 part of purified resina elemi and 2 parts of *emplastrum diachylum gummatum* at a moderate heat, and adding 9 parts of alcoholic extract of digitalis. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Éthérolé de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture éthérée de d.*—**Extrait alcoolique de d.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. See *Extractum* DIGITALIS.—**Extrait aqueux de d.** See *Extractum* DIGITALIS *aquosum.*—**Extrait de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* DIGITALIS.—**Extrait de d. (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* DIGITALIS.—**Extrait liquide de d.** See *Extractum* DIGITALIS *fluidum.*—**Feuilles de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Folia* DIGITALIS.—**Fleurs de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *Digitalis purpurea.* [α, 24.]—**Grande d.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Hydrolé (ou Infusion) de d.** See *Infusum* DIGITALIS.—**Œnolé de d.** See *Wine of* DIGITALIS.—**Œnolé de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu.** See *Vin de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu.*—**Onguent de d.** See *Unguentum* DIGITALIS.—**Oxéolé de d.** See *Acetum* DIGITALIS.—**Petite d.** The *Gratiola officinalis.* [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**Poudre de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by exposing digitalis-leaves for some minutes in an oven heated to 40° C., reducing them to powder, and passing the powder through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Poudre de d. aromatisée** [Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823]. A powder composed of 2 parts of digitalis-leaves, 5 of *Acorus calamus,* and 13 of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Saccharolé de d.** [Mil. Ph. of Copenhagen, 1808]. A conserve composed of 1 part of digitalis-leaves and 20 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Sirop de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus de digitale purpurea.* See *Syrupus* DIGITALIS (1st def.).—**Sirop d'infusion de d.** See *Syrupus* DIGITALIS.—**Teinture alcoolico-éthérée de d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of digitalis-leaves in 8 parts of alcohol, then stirring in 2 ounces of sulphuric ether [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by macerating for 4 days equal parts of digitalis-leaves, alcohol, and sulphuric ether [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Teinture alcoolique de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS.—**Teinture aquoso-éthérée de d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of digitalis-leaves for 24 hours in 6 parts of water, evaporating on the water-bath until 1 part only remains, infusing the marc in 2 parts of sulphuric ether, expressing, and mixing the two liquids. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Teinture de d.** [Fr. Cod.], **Teinture de d. (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS.—**Teinture de d. aromatisée** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A tincture made by macerating for 4 days 1 part of digitalis-leaves in 3 parts each of cinnamon-water and alcohol, and filtering. [B, 110 (α, 21).]—**Teinture de suc de d.** [Sax. Ph., 1820]. A mixture of equal parts of filtered digitalis-juice and alcohol, filtered at the end of 24 hours. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Teinture éthérée de d.** [Fr. Cod.].—See *Tinctura* DIGITALIS *ætherea.* —**Tisane de d.** See *Infusum* DIGITALIS.—**Vinaigre de d.** See *Acetum* DIGITALIS.—**Vin de d.** See *Wine of* DIGITALIS.—**Vin de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum digitaleum compositum.* Syn.: *œnolé de digitale composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu, vin de Trousseau.* A preparation made by bruising 15 parts of *squamæ scillæ maritimæ* and 150 parts of berries of *Juniperus communis,* and macerating them with 10 parts of dried digitalis-leaves in moderately fine powder for 10 days in a closed vessel containing 1,800 parts of white wine and 200 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, dissolving 100 parts of dry potassium acetate in the liquid thus obtained, and filtering; 20 grammes of this wine represent about 10 centigrammes of digitalis and 1 gramme of the potassium salt. [B, 113 (α, 21).]

DIGITALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a(a3)'le2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *digitalées.* A tribe of the *Scrophularineæ,* embracing the subtribes *Sibthorpieæ, Eudigitaleæ,* and *Veroniceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIGITALEIC ACID, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-e'i2k. Fr., *acide digitaléique.* Ger., *Digitaleinsäure.* See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALEIN, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-e'i2n. Fr., *digitaléine.* Ger., *Digitaleïn.* It., Sp., *digitaleina.* Of O. Schmiedeberg, one of the four principles of digitalis (the others being digitonin, digitalin, and digitoxin). [B, 5 (α, 21).]

DIGITALEINIC ACID, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-e-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide digitaléinique.* Ger., *Digitaleïnsäure.* See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALÉRINE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta3l-a-ren. A derivative of digitalin. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DIGITALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a(a3)'lez(las). Of Rüling, a division of the *Ringentes.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIGITALETIN, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-et'i2n. Fr., *digitalétine.* A name given sometimes to the active principle of digitalis, a glucoside, $C_{27}H_{45}O_{15}$; sometimes to a decomposition product of the latter (the d. of Walz), $C_{21}H_{33}O_{9}$, or insoluble digitalin. [B, 10.]

DIGITALEUS (Lat.), adj. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a(a3)'le2-u3s(u4s). Containing or derived from digitalis. [B.]

DIGITALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a(a3)'li2-a3. See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIC ACID, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l'i2k. Lat., *acidum digitalicum.* Fr., *acide digitalique.* Ger., *Digitalsäure.* An acid found in *Digitalis purpurea,* occurring in acicular crystals of a peculiar odor, and acid taste and reaction, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIGITALIDE, n. Di2j'i2t-a2l-i2d(id). Fr., d. A neutral principle of digitalis. [B, 5 (α, 21).]

DIGITALIERIN, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-i'e2r-i2n. Of Walz, digitalose. [B, 5 (α, 21).]

DIGITALIFORM, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l'i2-fo2rm. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and *forma,* form. Fr., *digitaliforme.* Shaped like a finger. [α, 24.]

DIGITALIN, n. Di2j'i2t-a2l-i2n. Lat., *digitalinum, digitalina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *digitaline* (*amorphe* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *D.* The active principle of *Digitalis purpurea*; an amorphous white or yellowish-white body occurring as a powder or in the form of porous masses or scales; intensely bitter, soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in water and in ether; of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by digesting for 24 hours, at a temperature of 120° F., 40 oz. of digitalis-leaves in coarse powder in a gallon of rectified spirit of 0·838, putting them into a percolator, and, when the tincture has ceased to drop, pouring a gallon of spirit on the contents of the percolator and allowing it to percolate through slowly, distilling off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporating the remainder over a water-bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated, mixing the residual extract with 5 oz. of distilled water, to which ½ oz. of acetic acid has been previously added, and digesting this solution with ¼ oz. of purified animal charcoal, filtering and diluting the filtrate with distilled water until it measures a pint, then adding ammonia-water nearly to neutralization, and afterward 160 gr. of tannic acid dissolved in 3 oz. of distilled water, washing the precipitate that will be formed with a little distilled water, rubbing it in a mortar with a small quantity of the spirit and ¼ oz. of lead oxide, placing the mixture in a flask, and adding to it 4 oz. of the spirit, raising the temperature to 160° F., and keeping it at this point for about an hour, then adding ½ oz. of purified animal charcoal, putting it on a filter and evaporating the spirit by the heat of a water-bath, and finally washing the residue repeatedly with pure ether. The process of the U. S. Ph., 1870, was nearly identical with that of the Br. Ph. The *digitaline amorphe* of the Fr. Cod. is made by exhausting by displacement 1,000 grammes of the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* with a quantity of distilled water sufficient to make 3 litres of fluid of a minimum density of 1·050, mixing this liquid with 250 grammes of solution of lead subacetate,

filtering the precipitate, mixing the product first with 40 grammes of crystallized sodium carbonate, and afterward with 20 grammes of ammoniacal sodium carbonate, filtering again and precipitating by the addition of an aqueous solution of 40 grammes of tannic acid, collecting the precipitate on a filter, and mixing it with 25 grammes of powdered lead oxide and 50 grammes of purified animal charcoal, and exhausting with 90-per-cent. alcohol, evaporating on a water-bath to dryness, exhausting the residue with distilled water, exhausting again with 90-per-cent. alcohol, evaporating the alcoholic solution, and exhausting the residue with chloroform. [B, 81, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Crystallized d.** Lat., *digitalina cristallisata* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's d.*—**Delffs's d.** A colorless crystalline d., $C_{17}H_{30}O_7$, extracted from the seeds of digitalis by Delffs. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, and is not colored by concentrated mineral acids. [B, 81 (a, 27).]—**French d.** See *Nativelle's d.*—**German d.** A yellowish-white, amorphous, neutral and very bitter powder whose aqueous solutions froth on being shaken. It is readily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in ether and in chloroform. The sulphuric-acid solution is of a reddish-brown color that gradually turns cherry-red, or, if stirred with a brass rod that has been dipped in bromine water, violet-red. The constituent parts of German d. are, according to Schmiedeberg, digitalein, digitonin, and small quantities of d. and digitoxin. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**Homolle's d., Insoluble d.** See *D.*—**Kosmann's d.** A compound, $C_{27}H_{45}O_{15}$, of 1 molecule of digitalirrhetin and 2 of glucose, readily altered even in the plant by saline and acid bodies, and converted into glucose and insoluble d. It is freely soluble in water. [B, 81 (a, 27).]—**Nativelle's d.** Crystallized d., $C_{50}H_{40}O_{30}$, appearing in the form of short and slender white acicular crystals, grouped around a common axis. It is odorless, very bitter, barely soluble in water, more so in absolute alcohol, and readily in alcohol at 90°. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**Schmiedeberg's d.** A glucoside, $C_5H_8O_2$, that forms the essential constituent of Homolle's d. [a, 27.]—**Soluble d.** See *German d.*—**Walz's d.** See D.

DIGITALINA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a2l(a3l)-i'(e)-na3. See DIGITALIN.—**D. cristallisata** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *d. cristalizada* [Mex. Ph.]. Crystallized digitalin. [B.]

DIGITALINE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta3l-en. See DIGITALIN.—**D. médicinale.** A mixture of 1 part of digitalin and 49 parts of sugar of milk. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Granules de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Granules made by triturating 0·10 gramme of digitalin with 4 grammes of powdered sugar of milk, which should be added little by little, adding 1 part of powdered gum arabic and enough despumated honey to form a homogeneous pilular mass. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Sirop de d.** Of Homolle and Quevenne, a syrup made by dissolving 0·10 gramme of digitalin in a sufficient quantity of 85-per-cent. alcohol and adding this solution to 2 kilogrammes of syrup of orange-flowers. [Z. Roussin (L, 88 [a, 21]).]

DIGITALINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Di2j(di2g)-i2t-a2l(a3l)-i(e)'nu3m(nu4m). See DIGITALIN.—**D. depuratum** [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. Fr., *digitaline cristallisée* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's* DIGITALIN.—**D. fluidum.** Of W. Engelhardt, a volatile alkaloid of an oily consistence, very penetrating odor, and alkaline reaction, soluble with difficulty in water, readily dissolved by alcohol, soluble in pure ether, and but slightly so in chloroform; said to have been extracted from digitalis. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**D. germanicum.** See *German* DIGITALIN.—**D. passivum.** Of Nativelle, a colorless, crystalline, inert form of digitalin. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITALIRESIN, n. Di2j-i2t-a2l-i2-re2z'i2n. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and *resina*, resin. A poisonous substance derived from digitalin; it is susceptible of being split into sugar and another derivative not yet examined thoroughly. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 21).]

DIGITALIRETIN, DIGITALIRRHETIN, n's. Di2j-i2t-a2l-i2-ret'i2n. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *digitalirétine*. Of Kossmann, a peculiar, resinous substance, $C_{16}H_{26}O_3$, obtained from digitalin by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid; it is little soluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol, and forms brilliant granular crystals. [B, 5 (a, 21); B, 38 (a, 14).]

DIGITALIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2j-i2t-a2l'i2s. Fr., *digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhut*. Sp., *digital*. 1. Fox-glove; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, tribe *Digitaleæ*, indigenous to Europe and western and middle Asia: characterized by a 5-cleft calyx, campanulate, ventricose corolla, upper lip reflexed, capsule 2-celled, flowers in showy racemes. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *D. purpurea*. [B, 5, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Abstract of d., Abstractum d.** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *abstrait de digitale*. Ger., *D'abstrakt*. Abstract of d.; made by saturating 200 parts of d. recently dried and in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of sugar of milk recently dried and in fine powder, with a sufficient quantity of alcohol to leave a stratum above it in a cylindrical percolator, macerating for 48 hours, adding alcohol, and allowing the percolation to proceed until the powder is exhausted. The finished abstract should weigh 100 parts. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Acetum d.** [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oxéolé* (ou *vinaigre*) *de digitale*. Vinegar of d.; made by macerating for 3 days 85 parts of d.-leaves in 85 parts each of alcohol and vinegar and washing with vinegar until 1,000 parts of fluid are obtained [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating from 3 to 8 days 1 part of d.-leaves in 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of vinegar, expressing and filtering [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolatura d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alcoolature de* DIGITALE.—**D'abstrakt** (Ger.). See *Abstractum d.*—**D. acuta.** See *D. lutea* (2d def.).—**D. ambigua.** Fr., *digitale ambigue*. Ger., *grossblüthiger Fingerhut*. Great yellow fox-glove; a species growing in Italy, the leaves of which are considered sedative and diuretic, and are also used as a counter-irritant and to check hæmorrhoidal flux. It is much employed in some countries in veterinary practice. Taken in large doses, it is very poisonous, [B, 128, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Med. Jahrb. der K. K. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte," 1888, p. 195: "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 448; "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 41; L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. aurea.** A Greek species of d., said to be the same as the white hellebore of the ancients. [B, 48.]—**D. epiglottis.** Fr., *digitale épiglotte* (ou *ferrugineuse*). Ger., *rostfarbiger Fingerhut*. A species found in southern Europe, Armenia, Circassia, and the East. The herb is employed medicinally. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. fat.** See DIGITOLEIN.—**D. ferruginea.** See *D. epiglottis*.—**D. flowers.** The flowers of *D. purpurea*, gathered at the time of inflorescence; employed medicinally only when especially directed. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**D. folia** [Br. Ph.]. See *D.-leaves*.—**D. fuscescens.** An Austrian species with yellow flowers streaked with reddish brown. [B, 128 (a, 24).]—**D. grandiflora.** See *D. ambigua*.—**D. lævigata.** A Dalmatian species of d. said to be of equal efficiency with *D. purpurea*. [B, 48.]—**D. lanata.** A species growing in Hungary, distinguished by its lanuginous calyx and bractlets. [B, 48.]—**D.-leaves.** Lat., *d.* [U. S. Ph.], *d. folia* [Br. Ph.], *folia d.* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutblätter*. The dried leaves of *D. purpurea*, gathered from the wild indigenous plant, when about two thirds of the flowers are expanded. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**D. lutea.** Fr., *digitale jaune*. 1. Of Pollich, see *D. ambigua*. 2. Of Linnæus, a European species with oblong, denticulate leaves, and long yellow flowers, said to equal in medicinal properties the *D. purpurea*. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. micrantha** [Roth]. A species said to have the same properties as the *D. purpurea*. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. minima.** Fr., *petite digitale*. The *Gratiola officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 77 (a, 21).]—**D. ochroleuca.** See *D. ambigua*.—**D. orientalis.** The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 180.]—**D. parviflora.** See *D. lutea* (2d def.).—**D. purpurascens.** A species growing in the mountain woods of Europe, with flowers yellow in color, with purple dots; said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*. [B, 48, 128 (a, 24); L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. purpurea.** Fr., *digitale pourprée, gant de Notre-Dame, gantelet, gantelée, gantillier, doigtier, pavée, pétrole, pétereaux, pisselait*. Ger., *Fingerkraut, Purpurfingerhut, rother Fingerhut, Unsern-Frauen-Handschuh, Meerstachelkraut, Waldschelkraut, Waldglocke, Waldglöcklein*. It., *digitale purpurea, digitella, guantelli*. Sp., *dedalera*. The fox-glove, fairy-fingers, dead-men's-bells; a biennial or perennial European species cultivated in the United States; official in the Lond. Ph. of 1650, but introduced into modern medicinal use chiefly by Withering (1776–'79). It stimulates the action of the heart, increasing the force of its systole and prolonging its diastole. In poisonous doses it arrests the heart's action in firm systole. It is said to act like ergot on unstriped muscular fibres, producing contraction of the uterus, of the blood-vessels, etc., thus acting as a hæmostatic. It also acts as a diuretic. Its most important use is as a tonic to the heart in diseases of that organ manifested by rapid and weak action and low arterial tension, and in weakness of the heart occurring in the course of various febrile diseases. It has been considered an antipyretic, and has been recommended in scarlet fever, erysipelas, acute rheumatism (especially with cardiac complications), pulmonary inflammations, congestive hemicrania, acute delirium (especially delirium tremens), functional exophthalmic goître, spermatorrhœa, renal dropsy, etc. It was formerly regarded as peculiarly cumulative in its action, but this view was probably erroneous. The wild plant is considered far superior to the cultivated variety in medicinal properties. [A, 286; B, 5, 18, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. resin.** See DIGITALIRESIN.—**D. semen.** See *Semen d.*—**D. syrupus.** See *Syrupus d.*—**D. thapsi.** A species closely allied to *D. purpurea*, found in Portugal and in some other Mediterranean countries. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. tinctura ætherea.** See *Tinctura d'ætherea*.—**D. tomentosa.** Fr., *digitale cotonneuse*. A species found in southern Europe, used like *D. purpurea* in Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. unguentum.** See *Unguentum d.*—**D. viridiflora.** A species said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum cum extracto d.** See *Emplâtre d'extrait de* DIGITALE.—**Essentia d.** See *Tinctura d.*—**Ethereal tincture of d.** See *Tinctura d. ætherea*.—**Extractum d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Extractum d. alcoholicum, Extractum d. alcoole paratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de digitale* (*alcoolique*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutextrakt*. Sp., *extracto* (*alcohólico*) *de digital*. An extract made by mixing 100 parts of water with a sufficient quantity of alcohol, moistening 100 parts of d.-leaves, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, with 40 parts of the mixture, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then diluted alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained, or the d. is exhausted, distill-



DIGITALIS PURPUREA. [A, 327.]

ing off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporating on a water-bath to a pilular consistence, weighing the extract, and incorporating with it 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]; or by moistening 10 parts of the fresh herb of d. with 1 part of water, triturating, expressing, and mixing the residue with 3 parts of water, expressing again, heating both fluids to 80° C., allowing to percolate and mixing with twice the amount of alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations are official in the other pharmacopœias. Fresh leaves are employed only by the Ger. and Netherl. Ph's. Besides the alcoholic, an aqueous extract is directed by the Sp. Ph. [B, 81, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum d. aquosum** [Fr. Cod., 1837, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Lond. Ph., 1815, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de digitale*. An extract made by evaporating the fresh juice of d. on the water-bath [Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Lond. Ph., 1815]; or by coagulating it on the fire, straining, evaporating to a pilular mass, and incorporating the fecula, previously set apart [Sax. Ph., 1820]; or by treating dried d.-leaves by lixiviation with water, and evaporating the liquor [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum d. cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum d. siccum*.—**Extractum d. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de digitale*. Ger., *flüssiges Fingerhutextrakt*. A fluid extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of d.-leaves recently dried and in No. 60 powder, with a sufficient quantity each of alcohol and water, mixing 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, moistening the powder with 8¾ or 9¾ fl. oz. of the mixture, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, then adding enough of the menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding the menstruum until the d. is exhausted, reserving the first 20¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough menstruum to make 24 fl. oz. of fluid extract. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum d. siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum d. cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]. An extract made by mixing thoroughly on a water-bath the common extract of d. with double its weight of dextrin [Russ. Ph.], or with powdered licorice-root [Swed. Ph.], or with triple its weight of sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], drying the mixture well at a temperature of from 30° to 40° C. [Russ. Ph.], or 40° to 50° C. [Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], and triturating while still warm. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum d. fluidum*.—**Folia d.** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba d.** Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *D. purpurea*. [B, 95, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Infusum d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane* (ou *infusion*, ou *hydrolé*) *de digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhutaufguss*. Sp., *infusión de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion made by macerating for 2 hours in a covered vessel 3 parts each of d.-leaves in No. 20 powder, and cinnamon, in No. 20 powder, in 185 of boiling water, straining, adding 15 of alcohol, and a quantity of water sufficient to make the infusion weigh 200 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by infusing in a covered vessel for 1 hour 30 grains of dried d.-leaves in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of d.-leaves with 100 parts [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 166·6 [Russ. Ph.], or 345 parts [Sp. Ph.] of boiling water from 15 minutes to 1 hour, and straining. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Ointment of d.** See *Unguentum d*.—**Oxysaccharum liquidum d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Hamb. Ph., 1804]. See *Acetum d*.—**Plaster of d.** [Finn. Ph., 1819]. Fr., *emplâtre de digitale*. A preparation made by melting together 2 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of rosin and olive-oil, and adding to the mixture when nearly cold 2 parts of pulverized d.-leaves. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Powder of d., Pulvis d. purpureæ** [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1821]. A powder made by mixing 1 part of powdered d.-leaves with 20 parts of white sugar. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Semen d.** The seeds of *D. purpurea*.—**Semen d. orientalis.** The seed of *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Syrupus de d. purpurea** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus d.* (1st def.).—**Syrupus d.** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de digitale* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *sirop d'infusion de digitale* [Fr. Cod., 1837] (2d def.). Ger., *Fingerhutsyrup*. It., *siroppo di digitale*. Sp., *jarabe de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A mixture of 1 part of d.-leaves with 39 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or of a solution of 1 part of extract of d. in a little water with 500 parts of syrup [Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph.]. 2. A syrup made by infusing for 6 hours 1 part of d.-leaves in 36 parts of water, and dissolving in the colature at a gentle heat twice its weight of sugar. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura ætherea d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura d. œtherea*.—**Tinctura d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhuttinktur*. It., *tintura di digitale*. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de digitalu alcolica* [Roum. Ph.]. 1. A tincture made by macerating for 24 hours 15 parts of d.-leaves, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, in a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or 2½ oz. (av.) of d.-leaves in a quantity of alcohol sufficient to yield 1 imp. pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of d.-leaves in 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·912 [Fr. Cod.]; or 1 part of dried d.-leaves in 10 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0·894 [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations made with from 4 to 10 parts of alcohol to 1 part of d.-leaves are official in all the modern pharmacopœias. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., see *Alcoolature de* DIGITALE. [B, 81, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Tinctura d. ætherea** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture éthérée de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische d. Tinktur* (oder *Fingerhuttinktur*). It., *tintura eterea di digitale*. Sp., *tintura eterea de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de digitalu etherea* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of d.-leaves in 5 parts of ether [Fr. Cod.], or in 5 to 10 parts of spirit of ether [other pharmacopœias]. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura d. e foliis recentibus.** See *Alcoolature de* DIGITALE.—**Tinctura d. rubra** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. A preparation made up of d.-leaves 2 parts, red sandal-wood [Dan. Ph.] or alkanet-root [Norweg. Ph.] 1 part, licorice 4 parts, and 10 parts each of fennel water and dilute alcohol. [B, 95.]—**Trommsdorff's tincture of d.** [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. See *Teinture alcoolico-ethérée de digitale*.—**Unguentum d.** [Disp. fuld., 1791, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hess. Ph., 1806, Sax. Ph., 1820, Ph. Herbipolit., 1796]. Fr., *onguent de digitale*. An ointment made by boiling together until dry 1 part of bruised d.-leaves and 2 parts of hog's lard; used in dressing old ulcers. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Vinegar of d.** See *Acetum d*.—**Wine of d.** [Port. Ph., 1711]. Fr., *vin de digitale*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of dried d.-leaves in 24 parts of white wine for 4 days, and straining. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

DIGITALISATION (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta^{3}l-e-za^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See DIGITALIZATION.

DIGITALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIZATION, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. The subjection of an organism to the action of digitalis or of digitalin. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIGITALOIC ACID, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}l-o'i^{2}k. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALOIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}l'o-i^{2}n. See DIGITOLEIN.

DIGITALOSE, n. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-a^{2}l-os. A white crystalline substance discovered in digitalis by Quevenne and Homolle; inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, melting at 200° C., burning with an aromatic odor, and dyed yellow by sulphuric acid. [B, 125 (*a*, 14); L, 107.]

DIGITALOSIDE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta^{3}l-o-sed. A derivative of digitalis. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIGITALOSMIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}l-o^{2}s'mi^{2}n. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *digitalosmine*. Ger., *D.* The odoriferous principle of *Digitalis purpurea* and of *Digitalis lutea*; obtained, according to some, from the flowers, and, according to others, from the whole plant by distillation with water; a camphoraceous body, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

DIGITALRETIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}l-re'ti^{2}n. From *digitalis* (*q. v.*), and ῥητίνη, resin. See DIGITALIRRHETIN.—**Dehydrated d.** Syn.: *paradigitaletin*. A resinoid substance, $C_{16}H_{21}O_3$. [B, 10.]

DIGITALSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ge-ta^{3}l'zoir-e^2. See DIGITALIC ACID.

DIGITARIA, n. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *digitus*, a digit. Fr., *digitaire*. Ger., *Fingergras*, *Bluthirse*. 1. A section of the genus *Panicum* of the *Gramineæ*. 2. Of Schrader, the genus *Cynodon*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. dactylon.** The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. longiflora.** The *Paspalum longiflorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sanguinalis, D. sanguinaria.** The *Panicum sanguinale*. [B.]—**D. stolonifera.** See CYNODON *dactylon*.

DIGITASOLIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a^{2}s-ol'i^{2}n. Fr., *digitasoline*. A yellowish-white, amorphous glucoside, $C_{27}H_{45}O_{15}$, a variety of digitalin (and also called *digitaletin* and *digitalin*), contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. It is converted by acids into glucose and insoluble digitalin. [B, 10, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIGITATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'ta^3. A group of the *Cryptodira*. [L, 121.]

DIGITATE, DIGITATED, adj's. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *digitatus*. Fr., *digité*. Ger., *gefingert*, *fingerförmig*. Having fingers or finger-like processes; divided into finger-like lobes. [B, 1 (*a*, 24); L, 107, 180.]—**Digitate-pinnate.** See DIGITIPINNATE.

DIGITATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'ti(te). Fr., *digités*. An order of mammals, including those which have free digits upon all the limbs. [L, 180.]

DIGITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *digitation'is*. See DIGITATION.—**D'nes cornu Ammonis.** See PES *hippocampi*.—**D'nes tubarum Falloppii.** The fimbriæ of the Fallopian tubes. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIGITATION, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *digitatio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Fingerung*. 1. The state of being digitate. 2. A finger-like process, a serration. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]—**D. de l'hippocampe** (Fr.). See PES *hippocampi*.—**D. des Ammonshornes** (Ger.). See PES *hippocampi*.

DIGITATO-PINNATE, adj. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-at"o-pi^{2}n'at. See DIGITATE-*pinnate*.

DIGITELLA (It.), n. De-je-te^{2}l'la^3. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DIGITIE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-te. See DIGITIUM.

DIGITIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-zhe-te-fe^{2}r. From *digitus*, a digit, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing fingers. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIGITIFIDE (Fr.), adj. De-zhe-te-fed. From *digitus*, a digit, and *findere*, to split. Having leaves the nervures of which are arranged digitately. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIGITIFOLIATE, adj. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-i^2-fo'li^2-at. Lat., *digitifolius* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *digitifolié*. Ger., *fingerblättrig*. Having digitate leaves. [L, 41.]

DIGITIFORM, adj. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *digitiformis* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *forma*, form). Fr., *digitiforme*. Ger., *fingerförmig*. Finger-shaped. [L, 180.]

DIGITIGRADE, adj. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-i^2-grad. Lat., *digitigradus* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *gradus*, a step). Fr., *d.* Ger., *auf den Zehengehend*. It., *digitigrado*. Sp., *digitigrado*. Walking on the toes. The n. pl. of the Lat. form, *Digitigrada*, denotes a family or tribe of mammals, or a section of the *Carnivora*, so characterized. [L, 147, 180, 221.]

DIGITIN, n. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. Lat., *digitinum*. Fr., *digitine*. Ger., *D.* Sp., *digitina* [Mex. Ph.]. A crystallizable, tasteless substance, insoluble in water and in chloroform, found, along with digitalin and digitalein, in *Digitalis purpurea*. It has no physiological action. [A, 518; B, 125 (*a*, 14).]

DIGITINERVATE, DIGITINERVED, DIGITINERVOUS, adj's. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-i^2-nu^{5}rv'at, -nu^{6}rvd', -nu^{6}rv'u^{3}s. Lat., *digitnervis* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *digitinerve*. Ger., *fingernervig*. Having the nervures radiating from the top of the petiole (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIGITIPARTITE, adj. Di^{2}g-i^{2}t-i^2-pa^{3}rt'i^{2}t(it). From, *digitus* a digit, and *partitus*, divided. Partite and digitinerved (said of leaves). [*a*, 24.]

DIGITIPINNATE, adj. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-i^2-pi^{2}n'at. Lat., *digitatopinnatus* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *pinnatus* [see PINNATE]). Fr., *digité-penné, digiti-pinné*. Ger., *fingerig-gefiedert*. Digitate and pinnate (said of a decompound leaf in which the common petiole carries at its apex several divisions on the pinnate plan). [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DIGITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *digitie*. 1. Desiccation and atrophy of the fingers. [G, 16.] 2. A whitlow. [L, 325.]

DIGITO-FIBULAR, adj. Di^{2}j''i^2-to-fi^{2}b'u^2-la^{2}r. Lat., *digitofibularis*. Situated on the fibular side of the toes. [L, 179.]

DIGITOGENIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *digitogénine*. A principle discovered by Schmiedeberg in Nativelle's digitalin; found as a fermentation product in the aqueous solution of digitonin and crystallized from its benzene solution in the form of needles. [B, 244, 270 (*a*, 27).]

DIGITOLEATE, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-ol'e-at. Fr., *digitoléate*. A salt of digitoleic acid. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIGITOLEIC ACID, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-o-le'i^{2}k. From *digitalis*, foxglove, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide digitoléique*. Ger., *Digitoleïnsäure*. A variety of oleic acid found in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. [B, 48.]

DIGITOLEIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-o'le-i^{2}n. Fr., *digitoléine*. Ger., *Digitoleïn*. A greenish, bitter, fatty substance (a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid) discovered by Kossmann in *Digitalis purpurea*, and contained in the precipitate formed by basic lead acetate in a watery extract of the leaves. It crystallizes either in grains or small needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. [A, 518; B, 38, 125 (*a*, 14).]

DIGITO-METATARSAL, adj. Di^{2}j''i^{2}t-o-me^{2}t-a^3-ta^{3}rs'a^{2}l. For deriv., see DIGIT and METATARSUS. Relating to or connected with the metatarsus and the toes. [L, 14.]

DIGITONEIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-o-ne'i^{2}n. Fr., *digitonéine*. Ger., *D*. An amorphous decomposition-product of digitonin, produced by boiling with dilute acids. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

DIGITONIN, n. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-o-ni^{2}n. Fr., *digitonine*. Ger., *D*. 1. A body, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$, or $C_{31}H_{61}O_{17}$, found by Schmiedeberg in commercial digitalin, and soluble in alcohol, in spirit of chloroform, and in water. 2. A glucoside, $C_{31}H_{63}O_{17}$, occurring as an amorphous white powder, found in the crystallized digitalin of Nativelle; probably identical with digitalose. It forms the principal constituent of the German commercial soluble digitalin and resembles saponin in its physiological action. It is easily soluble in water, slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether, in benzene, and in chloroform. [B, 81, 270 (*a*, 27).]

DIGITO-RADIAL, adj. Di^{2}j''i^2-to-rad'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *digitoradialis*. Situated upon the radial side of the fingers. [L, 179.]

DIGITORESIN, n. Di^{2}j-i^{2}t-o-re^{2}z'i^{2}n. Fr., *digitorésine*. Ger., *D*. One of the decomposition products of digitonin when treated with dilute acids. [*a*, 27.]

DIGITORÉTINE (Fr.), **DIGITORRHÉTINE** (Fr.), n's. Dezhe-to-ra-ten. See DIGITALIRRHETIN.

DIGITO-TIBIAL, adj. Di^{2}j''i^2-to-ti^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *digito-tibialis*. Situated upon the tibial side of the toes. [L, 179.]

DIGITO-ULNAR, adj. Di^{2}j''i^2-to-u^{3}l'nar. Lat., *digito-ulnaris*. Situated upon the ulnar side of the fingers. [L, 179.]

DIGITOXINE, n. Di^{2}j-i^2-to^{2}x'en. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Digitoxin*. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{32}O_7$, or $C_{34}H_{62}O_{34}$, forming the most toxic constituent of *Digitalis purpurea*, and the greater portion of Nativelle's crystallized digitalin. It crystallizes either in colorless needles or in quadrilateral laminæ. It is insoluble in water, but little soluble in ether, very soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, and melts at 240° C. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

DIGITULE, n. Di^{2}j'i^{2}t-u^{2}l. Lat., *digitulus*. Fr., *d*. The little finger or the little toe; any small finger-like structure. [L, 41.]

DIGITUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}j(di^{2}g)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δάκτυλος. Fr., *doigt*. Ger., *Finger*. It., *dito*. Sp., *dedo*. 1. A finger or toe. 2. The length of the index finger. 3. In entomology, see TARSUS. [B, 19 (*a*, 24); L, 180, 343.]—**D. annularis.** The ring finger. [L, 332.]—**D. auricularis.** Fr., *doigt auriculaire*. The little finger; so called from its employment to cleanse the external auditory canal. [L, 175.]—**D. demonstrativus, D. demonstrator, D. demonstratorius.** The index finger. [L.]—**D. famosus.** See *D. impudicus*.—**D. hippocraticus.** Fr., *doigt hippocratique*. See *Clubbed* FINGER.—**D. impudicus.** The shameless (middle) finger; so called because it was employed in lustful manipulations. [Martial (A, 318).]—**D. index, D. indicatorius.** The index finger. [L, 325.]—**D. infamis.** Of the ancients, the middle finger; so called because it was used as a means of insult. [A, 318.]—**D. intermedius.** See *D. medius*.—**D. internus.** The inner toe of a bird. [L, 343.]—**D. lichanos.** The index finger. [L.]—**Digiti manus.** The fingers. [L, 332.]—**D. medicus.** Fr., *doigt médical* [Rabelais]. The third finger; so called because supposed to receive the pulse directly. [B.]—**D. medius.** The middle finger; of a bird, the middle toe. [L, 332, 343.]—**D. minimus.** The little finger or toe. [L.]—**Digiti mortui.** Lit., dead fingers; a vasomotor disturbance producing spasm of the arteries of the fingers, which become cold and bloodless. The phenomenon has been observed in hysterical women and in certain forms of insanity, such as *folie à double forme*. [A, 10 (*a*, 25); B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 393.]—**D. myops.** The little finger. [L, 47.]—**D. obscenus.** See *D. impudicus*.—**D. otites.** See *D. auricularis*.—**D. parvulus, D. parvus.** The little finger. [L, 50; *a*, 21.]—**D. pedis.** Fr., *doigt du pied, orteil*. Ger., *Zehe*. A toe. [L, 107.]—**D. posticus.** In birds the toe that projects backward. [L, 343.]—**D. primus.** The first finger. [*a*, 21.]—**D. quartus.** The ring or the little finger. [L.]—**D. quintus.** The little finger or toe. [*a*, 21.]—**D. salutaris, D. salutarius, D. salutatorius.** The index finger. [L.]—**Digiti semimortui.** See *Digiti mortui*.—**D. supernumerarius.** A supernumerary finger or toe. [*a*, 21.]—**D. tertius.** The middle or the ring finger. [L.]

DIGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^2-a^3. From δίς, double, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *diglossie*. Ger., *Doppelzunge*. The state of having a double tongue. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIGLOSSON (Lat.), **DIGLOSSUM** (Lat.), n's. n. Di(di^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'so^{2}n, -su^{3}m(su^{4}m). The *Ruscus hypoglossum* and the *Laurus alexandrina*. [B, 88; L, 94.]

DIGLOTTOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-glo^{2}t(glot)'to^{2}s. See BILIGULATUS.

DIGLUCOSIC, adj. Di-glu^2-ko^{2}s'i^{2}k. Formed from 2 molecules of glucose by the replacement of 1 or more of the hydrogen atoms. [B.]

DIGLYCERIDE, n. Di-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *diglycéride*. 1. See DIGLYCERIN. 2. A compound ether of diglycerin. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIGLYCERIN, n. Di-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *diglycérine, alcool diglycérique, pyroglycérine*. A thick liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_5=(C_3H_5)_2.O_5H_4$, formed by the union of 2 molecules of glycerin, with the loss of 1 of water, in a vacuum between 220° and 230°C. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIGLYCOLLAMIC ACID, DIGLYCOLLAMIDIC ACID, n's. Di-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}k, -a^{2}m-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diglycolamidique*. Ger., *Diglycolamidsäure, Diglycolaminsäure*. An amine, $C_4H_7NO_4=N(C_2H_2O.OH)_2H$, that acts as a dibasic acid; prepared by treating monochloracetic acid with ammonia, and then precipitating with lead oxide. The filtrate contains the glycolate as well as the diglycollamidate, which are separated by reprecipitation. It is deposited in large, anhydrous crystals. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Di-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diglycolique*. Ger., *Diglycolsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_6O_5=O<(CH_2.COOH)_2$, or a double molecule of glycollic acid in which 1 atom of oxygen replaces 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 2, 4.]

DIGNE (Fr.), n. Deny'. A place in the department of the Basses-Alpes, France, where there are feebly sulphurous springs. [A, 518.]

DIGNE-DAME (Fr.), n. Deny'-da^{3}m. The *Maranta arundinacea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIGNOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}g-no'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *dignotion'is*. From *dignoscere*, to distinguish. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIGONOPORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}g-o^{2}n-o^{2}p'o^{2}r-a^3. From δίγονος, twice born (interpreted as double), and πόρος, a channel. A division of the *Dendrocœla*, characterized by having two sexual openings. [L, 353.]

DIGONUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-gon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and γῶνος, an angle. Fr., *digone*. Ger., *zweiwinkelig*. Having two angles. [L, 109, 180.]

DIGRAMMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)-ma-(ma^3)'ri^2-a^3. Of Presl, a genus of ferns of the *Gymnogrammeæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ambigua.** See ASPLENIUM *esculentum*.—**D. arundinacea.** The *Phalararis arundinacea*. [B.]

DIGYMNOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-ju^{2}m(gu^{6}m)-no(no^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, γυμνός, naked, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *digymnosperme*. Having 2 naked seeds (said of plants); as a n., in the f. pl., *Digymnospermæ*, plants so characterized. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From δίς, twice, and γυνή, a female. Fr., *digynie*. Ger., *Zweistempelige* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, an order of each of his first 13 classes, consisting of the digynous plants in each. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. A form of monstrosity in which there are two sets of female sexual organs. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIGYNIAN, DIGYNIOUS, DIGYNOUS, adj's. Di-ji^{2}n'i-a^{2}n, -u^{3}s, di^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *digynus*. Fr., *digyne*. Ger., *zweiweibig, digynisch*. Having two distinct pistils, or a style surmounted by two stigmas, or two sessile stigmas. [B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DIHÆMATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-he^{2}m'(ha^3-e')-ma^3-to^{2}n(ton). Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) διὰ τῶν αἱμάτων. Fr., *dihématon*. Of Galen, an antidote against poisons and arrow-wounds, composed of the blood of ducks, geese, and other animals. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIHALOGENIZED, DIHALOID, adj's. Di-ha^{2}l'o-je^{2}n-izd, -oid. From δίς, twice, ἅλς, a salt, and γεννᾶν, to engender, or εἶδος, resemblance. Containing 2 atoms of a halogen. [B, 4.]

DIHALON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)'ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (ἔμπλαστρον) δι' ἁλῶν. An ancient detergent plaster composed chiefly of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DIHEDRAL, adj. Di-he^{2}d'ra^{2}l. See DIEDRAL.

DIHÉMATON (Fr.), n. De-a-ma^3-to^{3}n^2. See DIHÆMATON.

DIHEPTAPODUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-he^{2}p-ta^{2}p(ta^{3}p)'o^{2}d-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, ἑπτά, seven, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *diheptapode*. Having seven pairs of claws or feet. [L, 41, 109.]

DIHEPTYL, n. Di-he^{2}p'ti^{2}l. Ger., *D*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{14}H_{30}$; a colorless, mobile, oily liquid, solidifying at 6° and boiling at 245° C. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 266, p. 37, quoted in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (B).]

DIHEPTYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-he²p-ti²l-a²s-et'i²k. Ger., *Diheptylessigsäure.* A monobasic acid. $(C_7H_{15})_2 : CH - CO.OH = C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid. It occurs as a homogeneous solid mass, melting at about 270° C. [B, 4.]

DIHEXAEDRON, DIHEXAHEDRON, n's. Di-he²x-a³-ed'ro²n, -hed'ro²n. From δίς, twice, ἕξ, six, and ἕδρα, a base. A double six-sided pyramid. [α, 27.]

DIHEXYL, n. Di-he²x'i²l. A double molecule of hexyl, $(C_6H_{13})_2$. [B. 244 (α, 27).]—**D. ketone.** Ger., *D'keton.* Syn.: *œnanthene.* A body, $C_6H_{13} - CO - C_6H_{13} = C_{13}H_{26}O$, forming foliate crystals melting at 30° C. [B, 4.]

DIHIDROS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-hid(hed)'ro²s. See DIIDROS.

DIHOMOCINCHONINE, n. Di-ho-mo-si²n²'kon-en. A dextrorotary amorphous base, $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$, found in the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta.* [B. 270 (α, 27).]

DIHYDRACRYLAMIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ra²k-ri²l-a²m'i²k. Fr., *acide dihydracrylamique.* Ger., *Dihydracrylaminsäure.* Dilactamic acid. [B.]

DIHYDRACRYLIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ra²k-ri²l'i²k. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5 = O\langle^{C_3H_4O.OH}_{C_3H_4O.OH}$, isomeric with paradipimalic acid. [B, 2.]

DIHYDRATE, n. Di-hid'rat. From δίς, twice, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dihydrat.* A compound containing 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

DIHYDRATED, adj. Di-hid'rat-e²d. Fr., *dihydraté, bihydraté.* Having taken up 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [α, 27.]

DIHYDRIC, adj. Di-hid'ri²k. Lat., *dihydricus.* Fr., *dihydrique.* Ger., *dihydrisch.* Containing in the molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen, said especially of acid salts ; of alcohols, dibasic.

DIHYDRIDE, n. Di-hid'ri²d(rid). A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DIHYDROBROMIDE, n. Di-hid-ro-brom'i²d(id). A combination of 2 molecules of hydrobromic acid with a bivalent base or radicle. [α, 27.]

DIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro-ka³rb-o²x-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide dihydro-carboxylique.* Ger., *Dihydrocarboxylsäure.* A crystalline acid of the composition of carboxylic acid with the addition of 4 atoms of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_8O_{10}$. [B, 3.]

DIHYDROCHLORIDE, n. Di-hid-ro-klor'i²d(id). A compound of a base with 2 molecules of hydrochloric acid. [B.]

DIHYDROCINCHONINE, n. Di-hid-ro-si²n²'kon-en. Ger., *Dihydrocinchonin.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$, prepared by dissolving cinchonine acetate with sodium amalgam in alcohol ; occurring in colorless scales. [B, 4.]

DIHYDROCOLLIDINE, n. Di-hid-ro-ko²l'i²d-en. A colorless liquid, $C_5H_2(CH_3)N.H_2$, derived from pyridine by substitution. [B.]

DIHYDROCYMENE, n. Di-hid-ro-si'men. Fr., *dihydrocymène.* Ger., *Dihydrocymol.* A term expressive of the probable constitution of most of the terpenes. [B.]

DIHYDROGEN, n. Di-hid'ro-je²n. A double atom of hydrogen. [B.]

DIHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²f-tha²l'i²k. Fr., *acide dihydrophtalique.* Ger., *Dihydrophtalsäure.* A substance, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_6(CO.OH)_2$, formed by the long-continued action of sodium amalgam on a cold solution of sodic phthalate, and separated by the addition of hydrochloric acid. It occurs in tabular crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water and in ether, readily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. It fuses at 200° C. with decomposition. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIHYDROPROPYLPYRIDINE, n. Di-hid-ro-pro''pi²l-pi²r'i²d-en. A yellow liquid, $C_5H_4(C_3H_7)N.H_2$, formed by boiling nicotine with selenium. [B.]

DIHYDROQUININE, n. Di-hid-ro-kwi²n'en. See DIHYDROXYLQUININE.

DIHYDROTEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro-te²r-e²f-tha²l'i²k. Fr., *acide dihydro-térephtalique.* Ger., *Dihydroterephtalsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_6(CO.OH)$, precipitated by prolonged treatment of an alkaline solution of terephthalic acid with sodium amalgam and the subsequent addition of hydrochloric acid. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIHYDROXIDE, n. Di-hid-ro²x'i²d. A combination of 2 molecules of hydroxyl (HO) with a bivalent base or radicle. [α, 27.]

DIHYDROXYBENZENE, n. Di-hid-ro²x-i²-be²nz'en. See PYROCATECHIN.

DIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²x-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide dihydroxybenzoique.* Ger., *Dihydroxybenzoësäure.* Dioxybenzoic acid, diphenolbenzoic acid ; a monobasic aromatic acid derived from benzoic acid by the replacement of 2 atoms of hydrogen by 2 molecules of hydroxyl, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 - CO.OH = C_7H_6O_4$. Four isomeric varieties are known : *Hydroxysalicylic acid, protocatechuic acid,* and two other acids prepared from sulphur compounds of benzoic acid, and melting at 220° and 194° C. respectively. [B, 4.]

DIHYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²x-i²-si²n-a²m'i²k. Fr., *acide dihydroxycinnamique.* Ger., *Dihydroxyzimmtsäure.* Caffeic acid ; a strong, triatomic acid, $C_9H_8O_4 = C_8H_6(OH)_2.CO.OH$, prepared by boiling for 45 minutes, and subsequently purifying, 1 part of caffe-tannic acid with 5 parts of potash. It occurs in straw-colored cliniorrhombic crystals. [B, 2, 4, 44 (α, 27).]

DIHYDROXYLNICOTINE, n. Di-hid-ro²x-i²l-ni²k'ot-en. Ger., *Dihydroxylnicotin.* A term expressive of the supposed composition of pilocarpidine, which is regarded as nicotine in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_{12}(OH)_2N_2 = C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$. [E. Harnack, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wiss.," June 13, 1885, p. 418 (B).]

DIHYDROXYLQUININE, n. Di-hid-ro²x''i²l-kwi²n'en. A crystalline compound of quinine with 2 molecules of hydroxyl, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4 + {}_3H_2O$. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIHYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²x-i²-pro-pi²-o²n'i²k. Ger., *Dihydroxypropionsäure.* Glyceric acid ; propionic acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen ; the syrupy product, $C_3H_6O_4 = CH_2(OH)CH(OH).COOH$, of the gentle oxidation of glycerin with nitric acid or with bromine and water. It is a monobasic acid as well as a diatomic alcohol. At 140° C. there results a gummy substance which is probably an ethereal anhydride. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIHYDROXYTOLUENE, n. Di-hid-ro²x-i²-to²l'u²-en. Ger., *Dihydroxytoluol.* A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_3 = C_7H_8O_2$, of toluene in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_6. Several isomeric varieties are known. [B.]

DIHYDROXYZIMMTSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-hu⁶d-ro²x-u⁶-tsi²mt'zoir-e². Dihydroxycinnamic acid. [B.]

DIHYPOGASTRIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-hip(hup)-o-gas'tri²-u³s(u⁴s). From δίς, double, ὑπό, under, and γαστήρ, the belly. United in the hypogastric regions (said of monsters). [L, 359.]

DIHYSTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-hi²st(hu⁸st)-e(e²)'ri²-a³. From δίς, twice, and ὑστέρα, the womb. Fr., *dilaystérie.* A malformation in which the uterus is double, the vagina being either double or single. [A, 322 (α, 21) ; L. 107.]

DIIDROS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-id(ed)'ro²s. Gr., διίδρος (from διϊδροῦν, to perspire). Of Galen, moist with perspiration. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIIODACETAMIDE, n. Di-i-o²d-a²s-e²t'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *diiodacétamide.* A substance, $C_2HI_2O.H_2N$, prepared by adding a concentrated solution of ammonia to diiodacetic ether. It occurs in pale-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIIODACETATE, n. Di-i-o²d-a²s'e²t-at. Fr., *diiodacétate.* A salt of diiodacetic acid. [B.]

DIIODACETIC ACID, n. Di-i-o²d-a²s-et'i²k. Fr., *acide diiodacétique.* Ger., *Dijodessigsäure.* A monobasic acid, $CHI_2CO-OH = C_2H_2I_2O_2$, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of iodine replace 2 of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIIODACETYL, n. Di-i-o²d-a²s'e²t-i²l. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of acetyl, C_2HI_2O. [B, 2.]—**D. hydrate.** Diiodacetic acid. [B, 244 (α, 27).]—**D. nitride.** Diiotacetamide. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIIODHYDRIN, n. Di-i-o²d-hid'ri²n. Diiodisopropyl alcohol ; a thick, oily liquid, $C_3H_5I_2(OH) = CH_2I - CH(OH)CH_2I$, regarded as derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), by the substitution of 2 atoms of hydrogen for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

DIIODIDE, n. Di-i'o²d-i²d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with iodine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIIODOACETIC ACID, n. Di-i-o²d-o-a²s-et'i²k. See DIIODACETIC ACID.

DIIODOBENZENE, n. Di-i-o²d-o-be²nz'en. Ger., *Dijodbenzol.* A 2-atom iodine substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIIODOMETHANE, n. Di-i'o-me²th-an. See METHYLENE *diiodide.*

DIIODOPHENOL, n. Di-i-o²d-o-fe²n'o²l. Ger., *Dijodphenol.* A 2-atom iodine substitution product of phenol, $C_6H_3I_2OH$. Of the possible isomeric varieties of this formula, that one which has the structural formula, $C_6(H,OH,I,H,I,H)$, is a solid melting at 150° C. [B, 4.]

DIIODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-i-o²d-o-sa²l-i²-si²l'i²k. Fr., *acide diiodo-salicylique.* Ger., *Dijodsalicylsäure.* An amorphous substance, $C_7H_4I_2O_3 - C_6H_2I_2(OH).COOH$, occurring in a crystalline powder which decomposes without melting at 197° C. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIIPETES (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-i²p(ep)'e²t-ez(as). Gr., διιπετής. Flowing away suddenly (said by Hippocrates of an ejaculation of semen). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIISOAMYL, n. Di-i²s(is)-o-a²m'i²l. Diamyl. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIISOPROPYLAMINE, n. Di-i²s(is)-o-pro-pil'a²m-en. Ger., *Diisopropylamin.* Dipropylamine. [B.]

DIIUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-yu²(yu)-di²-ka(ka³)'shi²-(ti²)-o. See DIJUDICATIO.

DIJODBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-yod'be²ntz-ol. See DIIODOBENZENE.

DIJODESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-yod'e²s-si²g-zoir-e². Diiodacetic acid. [B.]

DIJODPHENOL (Ger.), n. De-yod-fan-ol'. See DIIODOPHENOL.

DIJODSALICYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-yod-sa³l-i²-tsu⁶l'zoir-e². Diiodosalicylic acid. [α, 27.]

DIJUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-ju²(yu)-di²-ka(ka³)'shi²-(ti²)-o. Gen., *dijudication'is.* From *dijudicare,* to judge, to discriminate. Ger., *Entscheidung.* Diagnosis. [A, 322.]

DIKA, n. *Udika* bread ; in the Gaboon country of western tropical Africa, a food made from the *Irvingia Barteri.* [B, 185 (α, 24).]

DIKALEGI, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland (L, 94 [α, 21]).]

DIKALIUMURAT (Ger.), n. De-ka³l'i²-um-u-ra³t''. Dipotassic (normal potassium) urate, $C_5H_2K_2N_4O_3$. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIKA MALI (Guz.), n. A fœtid, opaque, dull olive-green resin obtained from *Gardenia lucida*, and also, according to some, from *Gardenia gummifera*. It is used in decoction as an antiperiodic and in intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, flatulence, and chronic skin diseases; also, in the form of a paste, as an application for the relief of itching in piles. It is much employed to keep flies away from sloughing sores. [A, 479 (α, 21).]

DIKETONE, n. Di-ke′ton. Ger., *Diketon*. A ketone which contains 2 molecules of carboxyl, or an oxide of a hydrocarbon in which 2 carbon atoms, neither of which is terminal, are combined with 2 atoms of oxygen. [B.]

DIKORUS (Lat.), n. Di^{2}k′o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and κόρη, the pupil of the eye. See Heterophthalmus.

DIKTYITIS (Lat.), n. f. See Dictyitis.

DILACERATION, n. Di-la^{2}s-e^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *dilaceratio* (from *dilacerare*, to tear apart). Fr., *dilacération*. Ger., *D.* It., *dilacerazione*. Sp., *dilaceración*. 1. A tearing apart (see Laceration). 2. Of J. Tomes, displacement of the crown or a portion of the crown of a tooth during its formative stage, giving rise to subsequent deformity of the tooth. [A, 483.]

DILACTAMIC ACID, n. Di-la^{2}k-ta^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dilactamique*. Ger., *Dilactaminsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{11}NO_4$, derived from dilactic acid (lactic anhydride) by the substitution of amidogen for hydroxyl. Two varieties are known: 1. *Ethylidene d. a.*, corresponding to ethylidene lactic acid, forming acicular crystals readily soluble in water. 2. *Dihydracrylamic acid*, corresponding to hydracrylic acid, a colorless, syrupy liquid, or a mass of conglomerate crystals. [B, 2.]

DILACTIC ACID, n. Di-la^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Lactyl lactate, lactolactic acid, lactic anhydride; a monobasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5 = CH_3\text{-}CH(OH)CO_2CH(CH_3)CO.OH$, obtained when a solution of lactic acid is allowed to evaporate at the ordinary temperature or is heated to 130° to 140° C.; a light-yellow, amorphous mass, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, but not easily soluble in water. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

DILÆNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}l-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-ne^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Blasiaceæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DILALEUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^{2})-la(la^{3})′le^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and λαλεῖν, to speak. Ger., *Doppelsprecher*, *Bauchredner*. A ventriloquist. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DILALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^{2})-la(la^{3})′li^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *dilalie*. Ger., *Bauchrednerei*. Ventriloquism. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DILAMINATION, n. Di-la^{2}m-i^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. From *dis*, apart, and *lamina*, a layer. See Chorisis.

DILANIANS (Lat.), adj. Di(de^{2})-lan(la^{3}n)′i^{2}-anz(a^{3}ns). From *dilaniare*, to dissipate. Corrosive. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DILARNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}l-a^{3}rn′i^{2}-a^{3}. Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Philisodia* (*Rubiaceæ*), comprising the subfamilies *Cinchonaria* and *Gemparia*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DILATABILITY, n. Di-lat-a^{2}-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^{2}. Fr., *dilatabilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. It., *dilatabilità*. Sp., *dilatabilidad*. The property of being dilatable. [α, 24.]

DILATABLE, adj. Di-lat′a^{2}-b′l. Fr., *d.* Ger., *dilatabel*, *ausdehnbar*. It., *dilatabile*. Sp., *d.* Susceptible of dilatation. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DILATANCY, n. Di-lat′a^{2}ns-i^{2}. Of O. Reynolds, that property of masses formed by the aggregation of solid granules movable upon each other, by virtue of which any change in the shape of such a mass is necessarily associated with a change in its volume. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 535 (B).]

DILATANS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-lat(la^{3}t)′a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator muscle.—**D. urethram** [De Graaf]. See Bulbo-cavernosus.

DILATANT, adj. Di-lat′a^{2}nt. Lat., *dilatans*. Fr., *d.*, *dilatateur*. Ger., *erweiternd*. It., Sp., *dilatante*. Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator (of O. Reynolds, a body possessing the property of dilatancy). [B.]

DILATATEUR (Fr.), adj. De-la^{3}-ta^{3}-tu^{5}r. See Dilatant; as a n., see Dilator and Dilatator.—**D. à archet.** Of Corradi, a urethral dilator consisting of a curved sound from the concavity of which a metallic wire is made to subtend the arc of the instrument. When this is placed in the urethra so that the middle of the curved portion is opposite the stricture, traction is made upon the wire, which should distend the tissues before it, but often cuts them. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. à baudruche.** An instrument devised by Ducamp for dilating the urethra by means of a small bag to be introduced and inflated with air or water. [L, 87.]—**D. à chapelet.** Of Corradi, a urethral dilator composed of a rigid stem upon which are fixed small metallic beads gradually increasing in size toward the outer (or posterior) end of the instrument. This is introduced very slowly into the stricture, and a slight shock or movement is felt as each bead passes it. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. antérieur du larynx.** See Crico-thyreoideus.—**D. de la conque.** See Intertragicus.—**D. de la narine postérieure.** See Depressor *alæ nasi*.—**D. des paupières.** See Frontalis.—**D. du pharynx.** See Stylo-pharyngeus.—**D. en spirale.** A tapering screw used for separat-



DILATATEUR EN SPIRALE.

ing the jaws, etc.; sometimes used with a rubber cover.—**D. inférieur du sac** [Bourjot St.-Hilaire]. See Tensor *tarsi*.—**D. postérieur du larynx.** See Crico-arytænoideus *posticus*.

DILATATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-lat(la^{3}t)-a(a^{3})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *dilatation′is*. See Dilatation.—**Articuli d.** See Arthrectasis.—**D. arteriarum.** See Aneurysm.—**D. bronchiorum.** See Bronchiectasis.—**D. cordis.** Dilatation of the heart. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. pupillæ.** See Corodiastasis.—**D. ventriculi.** Dilatation of the stomach. [L, 57.]

DILATATION, n. Di-lat-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκτασις, διευρυσμός. Lat., *dilatatio* (from *dilatare*, to dilate). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Erweiterung*, *Ausdehnung*. It., *dilatazione*. Sp., *dilatación*. 1. The act or process of producing or undergoing enlargement as the result of an expansive force acting from within or of a tractile force acting from without. 2. The state so produced. 3. An expanded portion of a hollow structure. 4. Expansion produced by heat.—**Active d.** D. caused by muscular action.—**Bloody d.** Fr., *d. sanglante*. Ger., *blutige D.* (oder *Erweiterung*). D. of a canal (*e. g.*, that of the cervix uteri) by stretching it so forcibly as to cause hæmorrhage.—**Bronchial d.** See Bronchiectasis.—**Bulbar d.** Fr., *d. bulbaire*. 1. The expansion of the portion of the internal jugular vein at the level of the foramen lacerum posterius baseos cranii. 2. The bulb of the urethra. [A, 301.]—**Cirsoid d.** See *Cirsoid* aneurysm.—**D. bronchique** (Fr.). See Bronchiectasis.—**D. brusquée** [Chrétien] (Fr.). See *Forcible* catheterism.—**D. bulbaire** (Fr.). See *Bulbar d.*—**D. cirsoïde.** See *Cirsoid* aneurysm.—**D. forcée** [Mayor] (Fr.). See *Forcible* catheterism.—**D. inflammatoire** (Fr.). Of Voillemier, the treatment of urethral stricture by the introduction of sounds, on the theory that their contact with the tissue of the structure would cause its inflammatory softening and absorption. [α, 18.]—**D. inflammatoire ulcérative** (Fr.). Of Voillemier, d. of the urethra produced by a voluminous bougie left long in place at the seat of a stricture, causing intense inflammation which results in ulceration of the mucous membrane and destruction of the stricture. [L, 87 (α, 18).]—**D. préfœtale de la vulve** (Fr.). Ger., *Erweiterung der Schamspalte*. Digital dilatation of the vulva before the expulsion of the fœtus, with the view of preventing laceration of the perinæum. [L. Dumas, "Montpellier méd.," Aug., 1883; C. Maygrier, "Progr. méd.," June 7, 1884, p. 460.]—**D. sanglante** (Fr.). See *Bloody d.*—**Hydrostatic d.** D. of a part (*e. g.*, the cervix uteri) by means of an elastic bag introduced into it and then distended with water.—**Passive d.** D. as the result of a distending force acting from within, or of paralysis of a sphincter.—**Permanent d.** Fr., *d. permanente*. 1. The practice of dilating a part (*e. g.*, the urethra) by means of instruments that are left in place after their insertion. [A, 385 (α, 21).] 2. A state of d. that lasts indefinitely after its cause has ceased to act.—**Sacciform d.** Ger., *sackförmige Erweiterung*. Partial or unequal d. of a hollow organ so that a portion of it stands out in the form of a pouch.—**Simple d.** Fr., *d. simple*. Ger., *einfache D.* D. unattended with other structural change.

DILATATOIRE (Fr.), adj. De-la^{3}-ta^{3}-twa^{3}r. Pertaining to dilatation; as a n., see Dilatatorium. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DILATATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)-la(la^{3})-ta(ta^{3})′to^{2}r. Gen., *dilatator′is*. From *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Eröffner*, *Erweiterer*. A dilator (either a muscle or an instrument).—**D. alæ naris posterior.** A small muscle arising from the nasal notch and inserted into the integument near the margin of the nostril. [A, 5.]—**D. ani.** The lower longitudinal muscular fibres of the muscular layer of the rectum. [L, 332.]—**D. ani internus.** Longitudinal unstriped muscular fibres in the bases of the columns of Morgagni. [L, 332.]—**D. brevis.** See Supermaxillo-nasalis *parvus*. [Gurlt (A, 314).]—**Dilatatores canaliculorum lacrimalium.** Muscular fibres which surround the lacrymal canals, supposed to increase their lumen by their action. [L, 332.]—**D. conchæ.** See Intertragicus.—**D. inferior sacci lacrimalis.** See Tensor *tarsi*.—**D. laryngeus, D. laryngis.** A collective term applied to the crico-arytænoideus posticus, crico-thyreoideus posticus, and cerato-arytænoideus muscles. [L, 332.]—**D. naris.** See Depressor *alæ nasi*.—**D. naris anterior.** Fr., *dilatateur de la narine antérieur*. A small muscle which arises from the upper border of the alar cartilage of the nose and is inserted into the integument of the anterior border of the nostril. [L, 348.]—**D. naris lateralis** [Percivall]. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior maxilla and is inserted into the skin covering the external portion of the nostril. [L, 13.]—**D. naris minor.** See Levator *alæ narium minor*.—**D. naris proprius.** See Depressor *alæ nasi*.—**D. palpebrarum.** See Depressor *supercilii*.—**D. pharyngis.** See Stylopharyngeus.—**D. pinnæ.** See Depressor *alæ nasi*.—**D. pupillæ.** Fr., *dilatateur de la pupille*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Pupille*. The radiating muscular fibres of the iris. [L, 332.]—**D. pylori.** Certain fibres of the external layer of the stomach which pass over the pylorus, believed to dilate it. [L, 332.]—**D. superior sacci lacrimalis.** See Depressor *supercilii*.—**D. tubæ Eustachii.** Fr., *dilatateur du tube*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Eustach-i′schen Röhre*. See Tensor *palati*.—**D. urethræ.** See Ischio-cavernosus *urethræ* and Bulbo-cavernosus.—**D. vestibuli laryngis.** See Thyreo-epiglotticus.

DILATATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-la(la^{3})-ta(ta^{3})-to^{2}r′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *dilatatoire*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. An instrument for producing dilatation.

DILATATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-la(la^{3})-ta(ta^{3})′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Dilated.

DILATICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-la(la^{3})-ti^{2}-ko^{2}rn-i^{2}s. From *dilatare*, to dilate, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *dilaticorne*. Having the antennæ widely separated. [L, 41, 180.]

DILATING, adj. Di-lat′ing. Lat., *dilatans*. Fr., *dilatant*, *dilatateur*. Ger., *erweiternd*. Causing dilatation. [α, 21.]

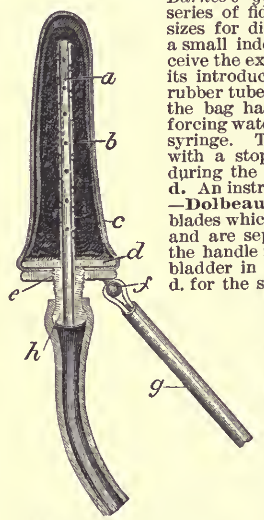
DILATOMETER, n. Di^{2}l-a-tom′e-tu^{3}r. Fr., *dilatomètre*. An instrument for measuring the dilatation of liquids. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**Alcoholic d.** An apparatus, no longer employed, invented by Silbermann for the determination of the quantity of alcohol in dilutions and depending upon the coefficient of dilatation of liquids by heat. [B, 270 (α, 27).]

DILATOR, n. Di-lat'o^{2}r. Lat., *dilatator.* Fr., *dilatateur.* Ger., *Erweiterer.* It., *dilatatore.* Sp., *dilatador.* Any mechanism that effects dilatation (a nerve that stimulates a dilating muscle, a



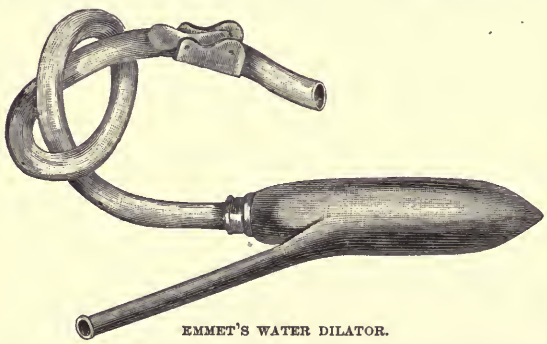
ELLINGER'S UTERINE DILATOR.

muscle that effects dilatation, an instrument for enlarging a canal or an aperture).—**Barnes's d's.** Fr., *dilatateurs de Barnes.* Ger., *Barnes's geigenförmige Gummiballonen.* A series of fiddle-shaped rubber bags of various sizes for dilating the os uteri. Each bag has a small independent pocket on one side, to receive the extremity of a uterine sound used in its introduction. From one end of the bag a rubber tube runs out of the vagina, and after the bag has been inserted it is distended by forcing water into it through the tube with a syringe. The end of the tube is then closed with a stop-cock. These d's are chiefly used during the first stage of parturition.—**Cervix d.** An instrument for dilating the cervix uteri. —**Dolbeau's d.** A d. composed of several blades which when closed form a smooth cone and are separated by a screw attachment at the handle; used for dilating the neck of the bladder in lithotomy. [E.]—**Duplay's d.** A d. for the same purpose as, and somewhat resembling, Dolbeau's d. [E.]—**Emmet's sponge d.** A sponge tent, covered by a rubber cap and suitably mounted for intra-uterine adjustment. It is gradually expanded by a stream of water introduced from a Davidson's syringe. [*a*, 25.] —**Holt's d.** See DIVULSOR.—**Hydrostatic d.** A d. consisting of a distensible bag to be inflated with water.—**Otis's d.** A small, wire urethral speculum opening by its own elasticity and closed by a screw. [E.] Cf. *Dilating* URETHROTOME.—**Richardson's d.** An instrument for dilating strictures of the urethra, made on the same general plan as Holt's divulsor. [E.]—**Stern's d.** A divulsor similar to Thompson's. [E.]—**Tarnier's d.** Fr., *dilatateur intra-utérin de Tarnier.* A d. consisting of a rubber tube closed at one end, to be introduced into the uterus by



EMMET'S SPONGE DILATOR.

a, perforated brass tube; *b*, sponge tent; *c*, India-rubber cover; *d*, metal disc; *e*, adjustable plate; *f*, knob grasped by forceps; *g*, cannula; *h*, carrier for tubing.



EMMET'S WATER DILATOR.

means of a grooved staff, and there inflated after another (metallic) tube has been slipped over it to limit the portion of the tube

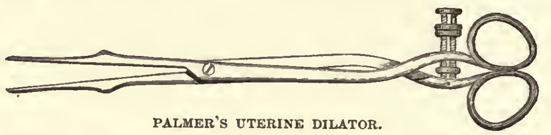


HANKS'S UTERINE DILATOR.



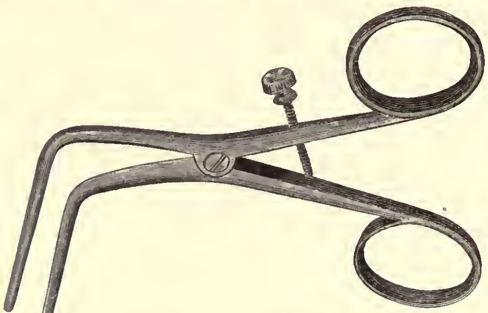
MOLESWORTH'S UTERINE DILATORS.

that is to be dilated by injecting water. [A, 31.]—**Tracheal d.** A forceps-like instrument for holding the tracheal incision open during the introduction of the tube in the operation of trache-



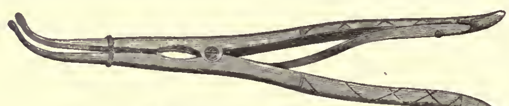
PALMER'S UTERINE DILATOR.

otomy.—**Trousseau's d.** A curved tracheal d. [E.]—**Vaso-d.** See the major list.—**Voillemier's stricture d.** An instrument



TROUSSEAU'S TRACHEA DILATOR.

resembling Holt's divulsor, but with a screw at the tip for the attachment of a filiform bougie. [E.]—**Whitehead's rectal d.**



WYLIE'S UTERINE DILATOR.

A rubber bag on the end of a rectal bougie, which may be inflated to cause dilatation. [E.]

DILATRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Ritgen, a tribe including genera now referred to various tribes of the *Hæmodoraceæ* and *Amaryllideæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DILDO, n. 1. In Santa Cruz, the *Cereus floccosus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. An artificial penis used by women in masturbation.

DILEPIDUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-le^{2}p'i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and λεπίς, a scale. Fr., *dilépide.* Ger., *zweischuppig.* Having two scales. [L, 41, 180.]

DILITURATE, n. Di-li^{2}t'u^2-rat. A salt of dilituric acid. [B, 3.]

DILITURIC ACID, n. Di-li^{2}t-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide diliturique.* Ger., *Dilitursäure.* A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_5 = CO\left<\begin{matrix}NH-CO\\NH-CO\end{matrix}\right>CH(NO_2)$, formed by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid. [B, 3.]

DILIVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-li^2-va(wa^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *dilivaire.* Of Jussieu, a genus of acanthaceous shrubs, by some authors made a section of *Acanthus.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ebracteata.** An East Indian species; the root is used in India as a sudorific and diuretic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ilicifolia.** A species used in India as an antidote to poisoning from snake-bites. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. volubilis.** An East Indian species having the same properties as *D. ebracteata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DILL, n. Di^{2}l. A.-S., *dil, dile.* Lat., *anethum.* Fr., *aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D.* It., *aneto.* Sp., *eneldo.* 1. A plant of the genus *Anethum*, especially the *Anethum graveolens* (see PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*). [B.] 2. A popular term for plants of the genera *Æthusa, Fœniculum*, and *Daucus*, for *Torilis infesta*, and probably also for *Vicia hirsuta* and *Anthriscus silvestris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-fruit.** Lat., *anethi fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *fruit d'aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Dillsamen.* It., *frutto di anetto.* Sp., *semilla de eneldo.* The fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens.* [*a*, 24.]—**D'kraut** (Ger.). See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens.*—**D'öl** (Ger.). See *Oleum* ANETHI.—**D'samen** (Ger.). The seed of *Peucedanum graveolens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-water.** Ger., *Dillwasser.* See *Aqua* ANETHI. —**Garten d.** (Ger). **Gemeiner D.** (Ger.). See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens.*—**Oil of d.** See *Oleum* ANETHI.—**Sowa'd.** (Ger.). See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens.*

DILLENEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}l-le^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Salisbury, the *Dilleniaceæ;* of others, a subdivision or tribe of that order. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DILLENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}l-le(la)'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *dillénie.* Ger., *Rosenapfel.* A Linnæan genus of lofty trees of the *Dilleniaceæ*, tribe *Dillenieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. elliptica.** Fr., *dilléine elliptique.* A species having an edible fruit, of about the size of an orange, used medicinally like lemons. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. indica.** Fr., *dillénie des Indes.* An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. elliptica.* The bark and leaves are astringent. The juice of the fruit is used as a cooling and demulcent drink in fevers and sore throat; the bark of the root is applied to

gouty and œdematous swellings. [B, 172, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**D. scabrella.** A species with very rough leaves, which are used as a substitute for sand-paper. The fruits are employed like those of *D. elliptica.* [B, 19, 185 (α, 24).]—**D. serrata.** Fr., *dillénie à feuilles dentées.* A Javanese species with fruit tasting like an orange. The rind is astringent, and is used in aphthæ. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. speciosa.** See *D. indica.*

DILLENIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}l-le^{2}n(lan)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dilléniacées.* An order of polypetalous dicotyledons separated from the *Magnoliaceæ* and included in Lindley's ranal alliance, consisting of trees, shrubs or under-shrubs with exstipulate alternate leaves, regular flowers with five persistent sepals, numerous hypogynous stamens and a hypogynous perianth, and a fruit consisting of two or more carpels with fleshy, albuminous seeds. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DILLENIACEOUS, adj. Di^{2}l-e^{2}n-i-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *dilléniacé.* Of or pertaining to the *Dilleniaceæ.* [B.]

DILLENIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}l-la'ni^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dilléniées.* See DILLENIACEÆ.

DILLENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}l-la-ni(ni^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A division or tribe of dilleniaceous plants with the filaments of the stamens not dilated at the top, anthers linear, or rarely oblong, with parallel, adjoining cells and leaves large, parallel-veined or pinnatifid. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Delimeæ*, *Hemistemoneæ*, and *Hibbertieæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. genuinæ.** Of Reichenbach (1837), a section of the *Hibbertieæ*, consisting of the genera *Dillenia*, *Colbertia*, and *Capellia* (the last afterward excluded). [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DILLISK, DILLS, n's. Di^{2}l'i^{2}sk, di^{2}lz. The *Rhodymenia palmata.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]

DILLY, n. Di^{2}l'i^2. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DILNOTE, n. Di^{2}l'not. The genus *Cyclamen.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DILO, n. In Fiji, the *Calophyllum inophyllum.* [A. J. F. Skotowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 1889, p. 1.]

DILOPHUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)'lo^{2}f-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and λόφος, a crest. Fr., *dilophe.* Having two crests. [L, 341.]

DILOPTERUS, adj. Di^{2}l-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DIPTEROUS.

DILUENT, adj. Di^{2}l'u^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *diluens* (from *diluere*, to dilute). Fr., *délayant.* Ger., *verdünnend.* It., Sp., *diluente.* Serving to dilute; as a n. (Ger., *Verdünnungsmittel*), a bland liquid, consisting mostly of water, to be drank in large quantities for the purpose of diluting the fluids of the body, especially the urine, so as to render them less irritating.

DILUTE, DILUTED, adj's. Di-lu^{2}t', -lu^{2}t'e^{2}d. Lat., *dilutus.* Fr., *dilué, étendu.* Ger., *verdünnt.* It., *diluto.* Sp., *diluido.* Made more liquid or thinner by the addition of another substance, especially water. [α, 21.]

DILUTER, n. Di-lu^{2}t'u^{5}r. A diluent medicine. [B, 117.]

DILUTION, n. Di-lu^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *dilutio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *D., Verdünnung.* It., *diluzione.* Sp., *dilución.* The act or process of rendering a substance dilute or attenuated, also the mixture resulting from such a process.—**Centessimal d.** Of the homœopathists, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 100 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 100 parts of diluent, etc.—**Decimal d.** Of the homœopathists, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 10 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 10 parts of diluent, etc.—**High d.** The excessive d. of anything. [L.]

DILUTIONIST, n. Di-lu^2'shu^{3}n-i^{2}st. One who believes that the dilution of drugs increases their potency. [L.]—**High d.** A homœopathist who habitually uses high dilutions. [L.]—**Low d.** A homœopathist who does not believe in the use of high dilutions. [L.]

DILUTUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-lu^{2}t(lu^{4}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DILUTED; as a n., in the n. *dilutum*, a diluted preparation, also the liquid in which something has been infused. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIMACROSTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di^2)-ma^{3}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^3)-ste^{3}m(stam)'o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Of Wachendorff, the *Diadelphieæ.* [B, 48 (α. 14).]

DIMANGANIC, adj. Di-ma^{2}n^2-ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMANGANOUS, adj. Di-ma^{2}n^2'ga^{2}n-u^{3}s. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMARGARIN, n. Di-ma^{3}r'ga^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *dimargarine.* Ger., *D.* A glucoside formed by the action of margaric acid on glycerin. [L, 87 (α, 27).]

DIMERA [Duméril, Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)'me^{2}r-a^3. From δίς, twice, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *dimères.* A section of the *Coleoptera* in which the tarsi have or appear to have only two joints. [L, 41.]

DIMERCAPTAN, n. Di-mu^{6}r-ka^{2}p'ta^{2}n. A double molecule of a mercaptan. [α, 27.]

DIMERCURAMMONIUM, DIMERCURICAMMONIUM, n's. Di-mu^{6}r-ku^{2}r-a^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{3}m, -ku^{2}r''i^{2}k-a^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{3}m. A univalent radicle, NHg_2', having the composition of ammonium in which 4 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 atoms of bivalent mercury. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**D. chloride.** A yellow powder, NHg_2Cl. [B, 3.]—**D. oxide.** A body, $(NHg_2)_2O$, forming either a dark-brown explosive powder, or occurring with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, $(NHg_2)_2O+2H_2O$, as a yellow non-explosive powder. [B, 3.]

DIMERCUROSOAMMONIUM, DIMERCUROUSAMMONIUM, n's. Di-mu^{6}r-ku^{2}r-o''so-a^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{3}m, -mu^{6}r''ku^{2}r-u^{3}s-a^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{3}m. A univalent radicle, NH_2Hg_2', consisting of ammonium in which a double atom of mercury (Hg — Hg) has been substituted for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**D. chloride.** A black powder, NH_2Hg_2Cl, prepared by treating calomel with a solution of ammonia. [B, 3.]—**D. nitrate.** A dead-black, heavy, finely divided powder, $(NH_2Hg_2)NO_3 + Hg_2(OH)_2$, without odor or taste, which becomes red when heated in the air, and subliming. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in warm dilute acetic or nitric acid. [B, 270 (α, 27).]

DIMEROSOMATUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}m-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-som'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, μέρος, a part, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *dimerosomate.* Having the body divided into two segments; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dimerosomata*, of Leach, the *Araneida.* [L, 41.]

DIMEROUS, adj. Di^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *dimerus* (from δίς, twice, and μέρος, a part). Fr., *dimère.* Ger., *zweizählig, zweitheilig.* Consisting of two segments; of a flower, having double members. [B, 291 (α, 24); L, 180.]

DIMETALLIC, adj. Di-me^{2}t-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *bimétallique.* Of salts, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of a metallic element. [B.]

DIMETHENE, n. Di-me^{2}th'en. Ger., *Dimethen.* A radicle, C_2H_{41}, consisting of a double molecule of methene. [B.]

DIMETHETHACETIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-e^{2}th-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthéthacétique.* Ger., *Dimethylathylessigsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2(CH_3)_2 = C(C_2H_5)COOH$; one of the isomeric forms of a caproic acid, which may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl and 1 molecule of ethyl for 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIMETHOXALIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Dimethoxalsäure.* See BUTYLACTIC ACID.

DIMETHOXYCINCHONINIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-o^{2}x-i^2-si^{2}n^2-kon-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A body, $C_{20}H_{22}Br_2N_2O$, prepared by the action of bromine on cinchonine hydrochloride. [α, 27.]

DIMETHYL, n. Di-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. A double molecule of methyl, $(CH_3)_2$. In the free state it constitutes ethane, $C_2H_6 = H_3C - CH_3$; in composition it represents methyl united with bivalent elements or radicles like oxygen, sulphur, etc.—**D. ketone.** See ACETONE

DIMETHYLACETAL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. Ethylidene dimethylate, a colorless ethereal liquid, $C_4H_{10}O_2 = C_2H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}OCH_3\\OCH_3\end{matrix}\right.$, formed from acetal by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl for 2 of ethyl. It has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation, alone or mixed with half its volume of chloroform. [V. Mering, "Berl. klin. Woch.," 1882, No. 43 (B).]

DIMETHYLAMINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. A secondary amine of methyl, $N\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\\H\end{matrix}\right. = NC_2H_7$, metameric with ethylamine; a liquid boiling at about 8° C., having an ammoniacal odor, found in Peruvian guano. [B.]

DIMETHYLARSINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{3}rs'en. Fr., *diméthylarsine.* Ger., *Dimethylarsin.* A radicle having the composition $As(CH_3)_2$. [B.]—**D. chloride.** Ger., *Dimethylarsinchlorür.* A colorless liquid, $As(CH_3)_2Cl$, boiling at 100° C. and having an excessively penetrating, disgusting odor. Its vapors cause great irritation of the mucous membranes and are stupefying in their effect. Under certain conditions it combines with chlorine to form the solid *trichloride of d.*, $As(CH_3)_2Cl_3$. [B.]—**D. cyanide.** Ger., *Dimethylarsincyanür.* An excessively poisonous body, $As(CH_3)_2CN$, occurring under the form of prismatic crystals. It is very volatile, and a very small amount of its vapor inhaled will cause complete loss of consciousness. [B, 3.]—**D. oxide.** Ger., *Dimethylarsinoxyd.* A colorless liquid, $[As(CH_3)_2]_2O$, giving off exceedingly irritant and stupefying vapors which explode when heated above 50° C. It is a very active poison. Chemically it is a base. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLARSINIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{3}rs-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Arsendimethylsäure.* Cacodylic acid, a crystalline body, $As(CH_3)_2O.OH$, melting at 200° C. It is said not to be poisonous. [B.]

DIMETHYLATED, adj. Di-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Ger., *zweifach methylirt.* Combined with 2 molecules of methyl. [B.]

DIMETHYLBENZENE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *diméthylbenzine.* Ger., *Dimethylbenzol.* See XYLENE.

DIMETHYLBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthylbenzoïque.* Ger., *Dimethylbenzoësäure.* A compound, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2(CO.OH)$, of which there are three isomers: *mesitylenic acid, xylic acid*, and *paraxylic acid.* [α, 27.]

DIMETHYLBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-be^{2}rn'stin-zoir-e^2. See DIMETHYLSUCCINIC ACID.

DIMETHYLCHINON (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-che^{2}n-on'. See DIMETHYLQUINONE.

DIMETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-si^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthylcitrique.* Ger., *Dimethylcitronensäure.* Monacid or monohydric citrate of methyl; an acid, $C_6H_6O_7(CH_3)_2$, not yet isolated in the pure state, but known through its salts. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLDIETHYLAMMONIUM, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-di-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}m-on'i^2-u^{2}m. Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylammonium.* A univalent radicle having the composition $(CH_3)_2 > N' < (C_2H_5)_2 = NC_6H_{16}$. [B.]

DIMETHYLDIETHYLMETHANE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-di-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-me^{2}th'an. Fr., *diméthyl-diéthyl-méthane.* Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylmethan.* See HEPTANE.

DIMETHYLDIOXYSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-di-o^{2}x-i^2-su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-dioxysuccinique.* Ger., *Dimethyldioxybernsteinsäure.* See DIMETHYLTARTARIC ACID.

DIMETHYL ETHER, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-e'thu^{6}r. Ger., *Dimethyläther.* See under METHYL ETHER.

DIMETHYLETHYLACETONITRILE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-nit'ri^{2}l. A liquid, $C(CH_3)_2C_2H_5.CN$, which boils at 130° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIMETHYLETHYLCARBINOL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-ka^{3}rb'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. Tertiary isoamyl alcohol. [B, 4.] See under AMYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLGLYCERIN, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Ger., *D.* A thick, sweet liquid, $(CH_3)_2 > C(OH) - CH(OH) - CH_2(OH)$, of aromatic taste, soluble in water; prepared by treating bromisoamylene dihydrate with potassium hydrate. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLGLYCERYL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}l. Ger., *D.* The trivalent radicle, $(CH_3)_2 = C' - C'H - C'H_2$, of isoamylglyceryl alcohol (isoamyl glycerin), having the constitution of glyceryl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLHARNSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-ha^{3}rn'zoir-e^3. See DIMETHYLURIC ACID.

DIMETHYLHARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-ha^{3}rn'sto^{3}f. See DIMETHYLUREA.

DIMETHYLHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-hid-ro^{2}k'-wi^{2}n-on. Fr., *diméthyl-hydroquinone.* Ger., *Dimethylhydrochinon.* Hydroquinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$. [B.]

DIMETHYLIC, adj. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Containing 2 molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from dimethyl. [B.]

DIMETHYLISOPROPYLCARBINOL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-i^{2}s-o-pro-pi^{2}l-ka^{3}rb'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. See HEXYL *alcohol.*

DIMETHYLKETONE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-ke'ton. Ger., *Dimethylketon.* See under DIMETHYL.

DIMETHYLKOHLENOXYD (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-kol'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d. See ACETONE.

DIMETHYLMALONIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-ma-lo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-malonique.* Ger., *Dimethylmalonsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $(CH_3)_2 > C < (CO.OH)_2$, isomeric with pyrotartaric acid. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLMORPHINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-mo^{2}rf'en. A compound, $C_{17}H_{17}(CH_3)_2NO_3$, formed by the action of methyl iodide on morphine. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLNORNARCOTINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-no^{2}r-na^{3}r'-ko-ten. Fr., *diméthyl-nornarcotine.* One of the homologues, $C_{21}H_{22}NO_7$, of normal narcotine (nor-narcotine). [*a*, 27.]

DIMETHYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-oxalique.* Ger., *Dimethyloxalsäure.* See BUTYLLACTIC ACID.

DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-a^{2}l-i^{2}l-u^2-re'a^3. Ger., *Dimethyloxalylharnstoff.* Cholestrophane; so called because it may be regarded as oxalurea (parabanic acid) in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It crystallizes in large, shining rhombohedra, which dissolve in 3 parts of cold water, and can not be sublimed. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLOXAMIDE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *diméthyl-oxamide.* Ger., *Dimethyloxamid.* A crystalline substance, $C_2O_2(N.CH_3.H)_2$. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLOXYCHINIZIN (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-ox-u^6-ch^{2}en-e-tzen'. See DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZINE.

DIMETHYLOXYCHINON (Ger.), n. De-mat-u^{6}l-o^{2}x-u^6-ch^{2}en-on'. See DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE.

DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'-i^2-zen. Fr., *diméthyl-oxyquinizine.* Ger., *Dimethyloxychinizin.* A term expressive of the composition of antipyrine (*q. v.*). The name is, however, also given to a substance, $C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_2 = 2C_{10}H_{10}N_2O - H_2$, having the composition of 2 molecules of oxymethylquinizine, which in uniting lose 2 atoms of hydrogen. ["Ann. de chim.," March, 1885, p. 204 (B).]

DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-o^{2}x-i^2-kwi^{2}n'on. Ger., *Dimethyloxychinon.* A substance, $C_2(CH_3)_2H(OH)O_2$, melting at 103° C. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLPARABANIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-pa^{2}r-a^3-ba^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-parabanique.* Ger., *Dimethylparabansäure.* See DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA.

DIMETHYLPHENOL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. Fr., *diméthyl-phénol.* Ger., *D.* A homologue of phenol in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.] See XYLENOL.

DIMETHYLPHENYL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *diméthyl-phényle.* Ger., *D.* Xylyl; a univalent radicle, $C_6(CH_3)_2H_3' = C_8H_9$, or phenyl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *diméthyl-phénylamine.* Ger., *Dimethylphenylamin.* Dimethylaniline. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHATE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s'fat. Ger., *Dimethylphosphat.* A salt of dimethylphosphoric acid. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s'fen. A colorless liquid, $P(CH_3)_2H$, boiling at 25° C., and taking fire on exposure to the air; prepared in the reaction of phosphonium iodide (2 molecules), methyl iodide (2 molecules), and zinc iodide (1 molecule) in a sealed tube. [B, 4, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s-fi^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphinique.* Ger., *Dimethylphosphinsäure.* A white, solid, monobasic acid, $P(CH_3)_2.O(OH)$, resembling paraffine in appearance, derived from dimethylphosphine by oxidation with nitric acid. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphorique.* Ger., *Dimethylphosphorsäure.* Monohydric dimethyl phosphate; a body, $(CH_3)_2.HPO_4$, possessing the properties of a monobasic acid, and forming metallic salts, called dimethylphosphates, but not itself known in a pure state. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLPROPYLCARBINOL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-pro-pi^{2}l-ca^{3}r'bi^{2}n-ol. See HEXYL *alcohol.*

DIMETHYLPROTOCATECHUIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-pro-to-ka^{2}t-e^{2}k-u^2'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-protocatéchique.* Ger., *Dimethylätherprotochusäure.* Veratric acid. [B.]

DIMETHYLPYROCATECHIN, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-pi-ro-ka^{2}t'-e^{2}k-i^{2}n. Fr., *diméthyl-pyrocatéchine.* Ger., *Dimethylbrenzcatechin.* A liquid, $C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{array}{l}O.CH_3\\O.CH_3\end{array}\right. = C_8H_{10}O_2$, or pyrocatechin in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It has an odor of vanilla, and boils at 205° to 206° C. [B, 4, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLQUINONE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-kwi^{2}n'on. Fr., *diméthylquinone.* Ger., *Dimethylchinon.* A compound, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2\left\langle\begin{array}{l}O\\|\\O\end{array}\right. = C_8H_8O_2$, or quinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, probably identical in formula with phlorone. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Dimethylsuccinsäure, Dimethylbernsteinsäure.* A dibasic, crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}O_4 = \left\{\begin{array}{l}CH(CH_3) - COOH\\CH(CH_3) - COOH\end{array}\right.$, or succinic acid in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, isomeric with adipic acid. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf'en. Ger., *Dimethylsulfin.* A bivalent radicle, $(CH_3)_2. < S >$. It acts as a base, forming a series of crystalline salts with oxygen and with the various acid radicles, and is itself a colorless liquid boiling at 41° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLSULPHONE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l su^{3}lf'on. Ger., *Dimethylsulfon.* A body, $(CH_3)_2.SO_2$, occurring in prismatic crystals, melting at 109° C. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'-i^{2}k. Dimethyldioxysuccinic acid; a syrupy compound, $C_6H_{10}O_6 = (CH_3)_2[C.(OH).CO_2H]_2$, resulting from the action of zinc on an alcoholic solution of pyroracemic acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DIMETHYLTHIONYL, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-thi'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. A substance of the composition $(C.H_3)SO$. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLTHYMHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-thim-hid-ro-kwi^{2}n'on. Fr., *diméthyl-thymhydroquinone.* Ger., *Dimethylthymhydrochinon.* A liquid, $C_{12}H_{18}O_2 = C_6H_2(O.CH_3)_2\left\langle\begin{array}{l}CH_3\\C_3H_7\end{array}\right.$, boiling at 235° C.; found in the volatile oil of arnica-root. [B, 5.]

DIMETHYLTOLUIDINE, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-to^{2}l-u^2'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *diméthyl-toluidine.* Ger., *Dimethyltoluidin.* Monamidomesitylene (or pseudocumene); a 2-molecule methyl substitution product, $C_6(CH_3)_2.(CH_3)H_2.NH_2$, of toluidine. [B.]

DIMETHYLUREA, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-u^2-re'a^3. Ger., *Dimethylharnstoff.* See under METHYLUREA.

DIMETHYLURIC ACID, n. Di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide diméthylurique.* Ger., *Dimethylharnsäure.* A dimethyl substitution product of uric acid, $C_5H_2(CH_3)_2N_4O_3 = C_7H_8N_4O_3$; a dibasic acid occurring in small, oblique, prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLXANTHINE, n. Di me^{2}th-i^{2}l-za^{2}n'then. Fr., *diméthyl-xanthine.* Ger., *Dimethylxanthin.* Theobromine; a 2-molecule methyl substitution product of xanthine, $C_5H_2(CH_3)_2N_4O_2$. [B.]

DIMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. From δίς, twice, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *dimètre.* Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter.* A double uterus. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-me^{2}t(mat)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *dimétrie.* The condition of having a double uterus. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIMETRIC, adj. Di-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Having two kinds of axes, the vertical being unequal to the lateral, and found in the quadratic system or that of the square prism. [Pisani (*a*, 27).]

DIMIDIAL, DIMIDIATE, adj's. Di-mi^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}l, -at. Lat., *dimidiatus, dimidius* (3d def.). Fr., *dimidié.* Ger., *halbgetheilt* (2d def.), *halbentwickelt* (3d def.), *halbirt* (3d def.), *halbseitig* (3d def.). 1. Half-round. 2. Divided into two equal parts; in natural history, having one half set off against the other in functions (said, for instance, of hermaphroditism in insects, where the organ of one side is male and that of the other female). 3. Consisting of but one half of what the normal condition requires; having certain parts suppressed or undeveloped to the extent of one half (said of the whorls of certain flowers, of the collarette of the involucre of certain *Umbelliferæ*, of certain *Fungi*, one half of whose pileus is wanting, of anthers whose lobes are separated by a wide connective, and of anthers having but one cell). [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (*a*, 24); L, 56, 196.]

DIMIDIATO-CORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-mi^{2}d-i^2-a(a^3)''-to(to^3)-ko^{2}rd-a(a^2)'tu^{2}s(tu^{4}s). Having an asymmetrical leaf one half of which is cordate at the base. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIMIDIATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-mi^{2}d-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{2}s(tu^{4}s). See DIMIDIATE; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dimidiati*, of Link, a division of the *Gastromycetes.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIMIDIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-mi^{2}d'i^2-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). See DIMIDIATE (3d def.).

DIMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Dim(di^{2}m)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Of Loureiro, the genus *Nephelium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. litchi.** The *Euphoria* (*Nephelium*) *litchi.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. longan.** The *Euphoria* (*Nephelium*) *longan.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sinensis.** The *Nephelium litchi* or the *Nephelium puniceum.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DIMOLYBDATE, n. Di-mo2l'i2b-dat. A molybdate containing 2 atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

DIMOLYBDIC, adj. Di-mo2l-i2b'di2k. Containing 2 atoms of molybdenum as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMOLYBDOUS, adj. Di-mo2l'i2b-du3s. Containing 2 atoms of molybdenum as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMONOCHLORALLYLAMINE, n. Di-mo2n-o-klor-al-i2l'-a2m-en. A compound, $C_6H_9Cl_2N = \left.\begin{matrix}C_3H_4Cl\\ C_3H_4Cl\\ H\end{matrix}\right\} N$, which may be regarded as derived from allylamine ($C_3H_5.H_2N$) by first substituting an atom of chlorine for an atom of hydrogen in the allyl radicle (thus forming chlorallylamine), and then replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in the amidogen by a molecule of chlorallyl. It is an oil, heavier than water, boiling at 194° C. [B, 2.]

DIMORPHANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di2)-mo2rf-a2n(a3n)'-dre2-e(a3-e2). From δίς, twice, μορφή, shape, and ἀνήρ, a male. Fr., *dimorphandrées*. Of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Cæsalpinieæ*, characterized by bipinnate, rarely imparipinnate, leaves, small flowers, in spikes, a calyx gamosepalous beyond the disc, and ovules indefinite in number. [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

DIMORPHANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di2)-mo2rf-a2n(a3n)'-thu3s(thu4s). From δίς, twice, μορφή, shape, and ἄνθος, a young bud. Fr., *dimorphanthe*. Ger., *Unformblume*. Of Miquel, a section of the genus *Aralia*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. edulis.** See ARALIA *edulis*.

DIMORPHE (Fr.), adj. De-mo2rf. From δίς, twice, and μορφή, form. See DIMORPHOUS; as a n., in the pl., *d's*, a class of the *Hydroïdes*. [L, 231.]

DIMORPHIC, adj. Di-mo2rf-i2k. From δίς, twice, and μορφή, form. Fr., *dimorphe*. Ger., *zweigestaltig*. Of two forms (said of birds); assuming two unlike forms at different times (said of insects). [L, 196, 343.] 2. In botany, see DIMORPHOUS.

DIMORPHINE, n. Di-mo2rf'en. Fr., *d.* A substance, As_4S_3', found in a hot spring near Naples, occurring in small, orange-yellow, orthorhombic octahedra, which have a brilliant lustre, and are translucent and fragile. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIMORPHISM, n. Di-mo2rf'i2z'm. Lat., *dimorphismus* (from δίς, twice, and μορφή, form). Fr., *dimorphisme*. Ger., *Dimorphismus*, *Doppelgestaltung*. 1. The state of a compound which crystallizes in forms belonging to two different systems, although neither of these systems corresponds to a different composition. 2. The state of a plant having two forms of flowers, one with short styles and long stamens, the other with long styles and short stamens. [A, 385 (α, 21); B; B, 291 (α, 24); L, 121, 196.]

DIMORPHOBIOSIS [Ercolani] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-mo2rf-o(o3)-bi(bi2)-o'si2s. Gen., *dimorphobios'eos (-is)*. From δίς, twice, μορφή, shape, and βίωσις, life. Generation in the same animal in two different ways when subjected to different conditions and environment. [L, 121.]

DIMORPHODONTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dim(di2m)"o2rf-o(o3)-don'shi2(ti2)-a3. From δίμορφος, of two kinds, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Ger., *Langschwänzige*. A family of the *Pterosauria*. [L, 228.]

DIMORPHOUS, adj. Di-mo2rf'u3s. Lat., *dimorphus* (from δίς, twice, and μορφή, form). Fr., *dimorphe*. Ger., *zweigestaltig*. Crystallizing in two different forms (said of animals); in botany, having flowers, leaves, or other organs of two forms in the same plant. [α, 21.]

DIMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)-mo2rf'u3s(u4s). See DIMORPHOUS; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dimorphæ*, of Hübner, a stirps of the *Sphingoides*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1849, p. 35 (L).]

DIMPLE, n. Di2mp'l. Fr., *fossette*. Ger., *Grübchen*. It., *pozzetta*. Sp., *hoyuelo*. A slight depression or indentation of a surface. [L, 56.]

DIMPLED, adj. Di2mp'ld. Depressed like a dimple, furnished with a dimple.

DIMYA [Menke] (Lat.), **DIMYARIA** [Lamarck] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Di(di2)-mi(mu6)'a3. -mi2(mu6)-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From δίς, twice, and μῦς, a muscle. Fr., *dimes*, *dimyaires*. An order of the *Lamellibranchiata*, characterized by having two adductor muscles. [L, 176, 180.]

DIMYARIOUS, adj. Di-mi-a'ri2-u3s. Lat., *dimyarius*, *dimyus*. Fr., *dimyaire*, *dimyé*. Ger., *zweimuskelig*. Having two muscles. [L, 41, 56.]

DIMYARY, adj. Di-mi'a-ri2. See DIMYARIOUS; as a n., a bivalve mollusc that closes its shell by means of two muscles. [L, 41.]

DINA (Russ.), n. The melon. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DINAMITA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. De-na3-me'ta3. Dynamite. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

DINAN (Fr.), n. De-na3n2. A place in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, where there is a cold, slightly gaseous spring. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 87.]

DINAPHTHYL, n. Di-na2f-thi2l. Fr., *dinaphtyle*. Ger., *Dinaphtyl*. A nacreous, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{14} = C_{10}H_7.C_{10}H_7$, melting at 154° C., subliming without decomposition, and prepared either by the partial oxidation of naphthalene or by passing naphthalene vapor through a red-hot tube. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D. ketone.** A substance, $C_{10}H_7.CO.C_{10}H_7$, of which isomeric modifications are known. [B, 4.]

DINAPHTHYLAMINE, n. Di-na2f-thi2l'a2m-en. Fr., *dinaphthylamine*. Ger., *Dinaphthylamin*. A crystalline substance, $N(C_{10}H_7)_2H = C_{20}H_{15}N$, or ammonia in which 2 molecules of naphthyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 2.]

DINAPHTHYLMETHANE, n. Di-na2f-thi2l-me2th'an. A compound, $C_{10}H_7.CH_2.C_{10}H_7$, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on naphthalene and methylal, occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals which melt at 109° C., and can be distilled without decomposing. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DINAPHTHYLSULPHONE, n. Di-na2f-thi2l-su3lf'on. A compound, $(C_{10}H_7)_2SO_2$, resulting from the action of sulphuric anhydride on naphthalene. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DINARD (Fr.), n. De-na3r. A sea-bathing resort in the English Channel, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DINDIGA, n. The *Andersonia panshoum*. [B, 88.]

DINDLE, n. Di2n'd'l. 1. The *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Sonchus arvensis*. 2. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DINDONNADE, n. Da2n2-do3n-na3d. A disease of turkeys, characterized by pustules around the beak. [L, 41, 42.]

DINDOULO (Fr.), n. Da2n2-du-lo. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DINDUGA, n. A gum or resin brought from Salem and Madras, India. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 21).]

DINEMUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)-ne(na)'mu3s(mu4s). From δίς, twice, and νῆμα, a thread. Marked with two lines or streaks. [L, 341.]

DINEURIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-nu5r-ek. See DIATHERMANOUS and FORCE *neurique rayonnante*.

DINGEE, n. Di2n2'ge. See DENGUE.

DINGONA, n. In New South Wales, the *Pteris esculenta*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DINIC, DINICAL, adj's. Di2n'i2k, -i2k-a2l. Lat., *dinicus* (from δῖνος, vertigo). Fr., *dinique*. Pertaining to giddiness; as a n., a medicine for its relief. [L, 41, 94.]

DINIODIDE, n. Di2n-i'od-i2d(id). See DIIODIDE.

DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ra2m"i2d-o-be2nz-o'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitramidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dinitramidobenzoësäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2).CO.OH$, a 2-molecule nitroxyl substitution compound of amidobenzoic acid; two isomeric varieties are known: 1. Dinitroparamidobenzoic (or chrisanisic) acid, formed by the action of ammonia on dinitroanisic acid. It occurs in lamellar or acicular crystals which dissolve with difficulty in water and melt at 259° C. 2. Dinitroorthamidobenzoic (or dinitroanthranilic, or dinitramidosalic, or chysalylic) acid; a crystalline acid, obtained by the action of ammonia upon an ethereal solution of dinitrosalicylic acid, closely resembling dinitroparamidobenzoic acid. It crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in lustrous, golden scales, and melts at 256° C. [B, 2, 3 (α, 27).]

DINITRAMIDOPHENOL, n. Di-nit-ra2m"i2d-o-fe2n'ol. Picramic acid. [B.]

DINITRAMIDOSALYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ra2m"i2d-o-sa2l-i2l'i2k. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID (1st def.).

DINITRANILINE, n. Di-nit-ra2n'i2l-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dinitranilin*. Dinitroamidobenzene; a 2-molecule nitryl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.NH_2$, of aniline. Two isomeric varieties are known: one forming greenish tabular crystals, melting at 182° C.; the other, yellow acicular crystals, melting at 138° C. [B, 4.]

DINITRANISIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ra2n-i2s'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitranisique*. Ger., *Dinitranissäure*. A compound, $C_8H_6(NO_2)_2O_3$, resulting from the action of fuming nitric acid on anisic acid. [B, 4, 244 (α, 27).]

DINITRANISIDINE, n. Di-nit-ra2n-i2s'i2d-en. Methyl picramate methyldinitrophenidine; a feebly basic compound, $C_7H_7N_3O_5 = C_6H_2(NO_2)_2NH_2(OCH_3)$, prepared by the action of an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide on trinitranisol (methyl picrate). [B, 3 (α, 27).]

DINITRANISOL, n. Di-nit-ra2n'i2s-o2l. A substitution derivative of anisol, $C_7H_6(NO_2)_2O$; a crystalline compound prepared by treating anisol with fuming nitric acid. [B, 2, 244 (α, 27).]

DINITRATED, DINITRIC, adj's. Di-nit'rat-e2d, -ri2k. Fr., *binitré*, *dinitrique*. Containing 2 molecules of nitric acid. [α, 27.]

DINITROAMIDOBENZENE, n. Di-nit-ro-a2m-i2d-o-be2nz'-en. Fr., *dinitro-amidobenzéne*. Ger., *Dinitramidobenzin*. See DINITRANILINE.

DINITROANTHRANILIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-a2n-thra2n-i2l'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitroanthranilique*. Ger., *Dinitroanthranilsäure*. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID (2d def.).

DINITROBENZENE, n. Di-nit-ro-be2nz'en. Fr., *dinitrobenzine*. Ger., *Dinitrobenzol*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, of benzene. Orthodinitrobenzene, metadinitrobenzene, and paradinitrobenzene are known. [B.]

DINITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-be2nz-o'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dinitrobenzoësäure*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound of benzoic acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.CO.OH$. One such compound is obtained by treating metanitrobenzoic acid with nitrosulphuric acid, and melts at 204° C.; three others are obtained by treating orthonitrobenzoic acid with nitrosulphuric acid, the first melting at 140° C., the second melting at 140° C., and the third forming shining laminar crystals, melting at 202° C. [B, 2, 4 (α, 27).]

DINITROBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-net-ro-be2ntz-ol'. See DINITROBENZENE.

DINITROBUTANE, n. Di-nit-ro-bu2t'an. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dinitrobutan*. A liquid, $C_4H_8.(NO_2)_2$, acting as a monobasic acid. [B.]

DINITROCELLULIN, DINITROCELLULOSE, n's. Di-nit-ro-se2l'u2l-i2n, -os. See PYROXYLIN.

DINITROCRESOL, DINITROCRESYLIC ACID, n's. Di-nit-ro-kre2s'o2l, -kre2s-i2l'i2k. Fr., *dinitrocrésol*, *crésolbinitré*,

acide dinitrocrésylique. Ger., *Dinitrocresol.* A compound, $C_6H_2(CH_3)(NO_2)_2OH$, or cresol in which 2 molecules of nitryl have replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. Of its two isomeric forms (both prepared from the corresponding toluidine), one, *dinitroorthocresol*, crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in long, yellow prisms, and from petroleum spirit in broad, yellow needles, which have a blue surface-lustre and melt at 86° C.; the other, *dinitroparacresol*, crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in yellow needles melting at 85° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

DINITRODIPHENYL, n. Di-nit-ro-di-fe2n'i2l. A compound, $C_{12}H_8(NO_2)_2$, of which two isomeric forms are known, both prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl; the first crystallizes in long white needles melting at 213° C.; the second, in colorless, brilliant, hard needles that melt at 93° C. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DINITRODURENE, n. Di-nit-ro-du2r'en. Ger., *Dinitrodurol.* A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4 = C_6(CH_3.NO_2.CH_3.NO_2.CH_3)$, of durene; a solid melting at 205° C. [B, 4.]

DINITROETHANE, n. Di-nit-ro-e2th'an. Ger., *Dinitroäthan.* A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(NO_2)_2$, of sweetish taste, boiling at 185° C. It forms substitution compounds with the metals, some of which, such as the potassium and silver salts, are very explosive. [B.]

DINITROETHYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-e2th-i2l'i2k. An unstable 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_2H_5.(NO)_2.HC_2H_5-N(NO)-OH$, of ethylic acid. [B.]

DINITROMESITYLENE, n. Di-nit-ro-me2s-i2t'i2l-en. Fr., *dinitro-mésitylène, binitro-mésitylène.* Ger., *Dinitromesitylen.* A substance, $C_6H(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_3 = C_{12}H_7N_2O_4$. [B.]

DINITROMETAXYLENE, n. Di-nit-ro-me2t-a3-zi'len. Fr., *dinitrométaxylène.* Ger., *Dinitrometaxylol.* A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_2$, of oxylene. [B, 4.]

DINITRONAPHTHALENE, n. Di-nit-ro-na2f'tha2l-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, having three isomeric forms, which melt at 216°, 170°, and 144° C., respectively. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DINITRONAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-na2f"tha2l-en-su2lf-o2n'i2k. Ger., *Dinitronaphtalensulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2-SO_2.OH$. [B.]

DINITRONAPHTHOL, n. Di-nit-ro-na2f'tho2l. Fr., *dinitronaphtol.* Naphthalene yellow; a substance, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2OH$, of which two isomeric forms are known: one, obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthylamine, occurring in shining, sulphur-yellow crystals, and melting at 138° C.; the other, formed by heating *β*-naphthol with dilute nitric acid, occurring in yellow needles, melting at 195° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DINITROPHENAMIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-fe2n-a2m'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitrophénamique.* Picramic acid.

DINITROORTHOAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-o2rth-o-a2m-i2d-o-be2nz-o'i2k. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROORTHOCRESOL, DINITROPARACRESOL, n's. Di-nit-ro-o2rth-o-kre2s'o2l, -pa2-ra-kre2s'o2l. See under DINITROCRESOL.

DINITROPARAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-pa2r-a2m-i2d-o-be2nz-o'i2k. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROPHENATE, n. Di-nit-ro2f'e2n-at. Fr., *dinitrophénate.* A substitution compound of dinitrophenol with a base. [B.]

DINITROPHENIC ACID, DINITROPHENOL, n's. Di-nit2ro-fe2n'i2k, -o2l. Fr., *dinitrophénol, acide dinitrophénique.* Ger., *Dinitrophenol.* A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_3.(NO_2)_2.OH = C_6H_4N_2O_5$, of phenol. Several isomeric varieties are known. They are all crystalline solids, differing in appearance, properties, and point of fusion. [B, 4.]

DINITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-fe2n-o2l-su3lf-o2n'i2k. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2SO_3H$, of phenolsulphonic acid. [*a*, 27.]

DINITROPROPANE, n. Di-nit-ro-pro'pan. Ger., *Dinitropropan.* An oily liquid, $C_3H_6(NO_2)_2$, having a sweetish taste and acid properties, and forming a series of salts, which are explosive. The isomeric form derived from isopropyl is also known. [B.]

DINITROQUINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-kwi2n'o2l. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dinitrochinol.* A substance, $2C_6H_2(NO_2)(OH)_2+3H_2O$, forming golden-yellow acicular crystals which color the skin a deep red. [B, 3.]

DINITRORESORCINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-re2z-o2r'si2n-o2l. A substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with dinitroquinol, forming yellow laminar crystals. An isomeric form, *isod'*, is known. [B, 3.]

DINITROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitrosalicylique.* Ger., *Dinitrosalicylsäure.* A dinitryl substitution product, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2OH.CO.OH$, of salicylic acid, which crystallizes from boiling water in silky, almost colorless needles, or from weak solutions in small, hard prisms. It is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in water, and colors the epidermis a persistent yellow. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DINITROSORESORCINOL, n. Di-nit-ro"so-re2z-o2rs'i2n-o2l. Syn.: *quinonedioxime.* A substance, $C_6H_2O_2(NOH)_2$, forming brownish-yellow or greenish laminar crystals, made by the action of sodium nitrate on a solution of resorcinol in acetic acid. [B, 3.]

DINITROSOSULPHONATE, n. Di-nit-ro"so-su3lf'o2n-at. A salt of dinitrososulphonic acid. [B, 3.]

DINITROSOSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro"so-su3lf-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitroso-sulfonique.* Ger., *Dinitrososulfonsäure.* A substance, $H_2SO_3.(NO)_2$, not yet isolated, having the composition of sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of nitrosyl replace 1 atom of oxygen. [B, 3.]

DINITROTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-ta3r-ta3r'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitro-tartrique.* Ger., *Dinitroweinsäure.* A body, $C_4H_4N_2O_{10} = C_2H_2.(O.NO_2)_2\langle^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$, or tartaric acid compounded with 2 molecules of nitrile; derived from that acid by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. [B, 4.]

DINITROTETRACHLORETHANE, n. Di-nit-ro-te2t-ra3-klo2r-e2th'an. Fr., *binitro-tétrachlor-éthane.* Ger., *Dinitrotetrachloräthan.* A colorless crystalline substance, $C_2Cl_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by heating perchlorethylene with nitrogen peroxide. [B, 4.]

DINITROTOLUENE, n. Di-nit-ro-to2l'u2-en. Fr., *dinitrotoluène.* Ger., *Dinitrotoluol.* A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.CH_3$, of toluene, in which 2 molecules of nitryl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_6. Three isomeric varieties are known, of which one is a liquid body, and two are solids, melting at 60° C. and 70·5° C., respectively. [B, 2.]

DINITROTOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-to2l'-u2-en-su2l-fo2n'i2k. Fr., *acide dinitro-toluène-sulfonique.* Ger., *Dinitrotoluolsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)(CH_3)(SO_2.OH)$. [B.]

DINITROTYROSINE, n. Di-nit-ro-ti'ro2s-en. Ger., *Dinitrotyrosin.* A substance, $C_9H_9(NO_2)_2NO_3$, occurring in yellow, laminar crystals, formed when tyrosine is heated with nitric acid. [B, 4.]

DINITROWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ne-tro-vin'zoir-e2. See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINITROXYAMYLUM, n. Di-nit-ro2x-i2a2m'i2l-u3m. Amylum dinitrate; starch in which 2 molecules of nitroxyl replace hydroxyl. [B, 3.] See XYLOIDIN.

DINITROXYTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro2x-i2-ta3r-ta3r'i2k. See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINITRYL, n. Di-nit'ri2l. A double molecule of nitryl or the dehydration product of an amide. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DINJOHN, n. A plant growing in Guinea which is applied to ulcers. [B, 88.]

DINKEL, n. Di2n2'ke2l. The *Triticum monococcum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DINKELWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Den2'ke2l-witz-e2n. The *Triticum spelta.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DINKHOLD (Ger.), n. Den2k'hold. A place in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring.

DINOBRYEN (Fr.), adj. De-no-bre-a3n2. Resembling the genus *Dinobryon*; as a n. in the pl., *d's*, a family of the *Flagellata.* [L, 41.]

DINOCERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Din(den)-o(o3)-se2r(ke2r)'-a2t(a3t)-a3. From δεινός, terrible, and κέρας, a horn. Ger., *Zahnhörner.* A family of the *Nasicornia.* [L, 228.]

DINODES (Lat.), adj. Din(den)-od'ez(as). Gr., δινώδης (from δῖνος, vertigo, and εἶδος, resemblance). Dizzy, giddy, vertiginous. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2n(den)-o(o3)-ma(ma3)'ni2-a3. From δῖνος, a circular dance, and μανία, madness. Ger., *Tanzwuth.* See *Epidemic* CHOREA.

DINOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)'no2s. See DINUS.

DINOSAURIA [Owen] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Din(den)-os(o3s)-a4(a3'u4)-ri2-a3. From δεινός, terrible, and σαύρα, a lizard. Fr., *dinosauriens.* Ger., *Drachen.* Syn.: *Ornithoscelida.* An order of the *Reptilia.* [L, 121.]

DINOTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-not-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *dinotation'is.* See DIAGNOSIS.

DINOXIDE, n. Di2n-o2x'i2d(id). See DIOXIDE.

DINSDALE, n. Di2nz'dal. A place in Durham County, England, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 49.]

DINTENBAUM (Ger.), n. Di2nt'e2n-ba3-u4m. The genus *Semecarpus.* [L, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ostindischer D.** The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DINTENBEERE (Ger.), n. Di2nt'e2n-bar-e2. The *Prunus mahaleb.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DINTENFISCH (Ger.), n. Di2nt'e2n-fi2sh. See SEPIA *officinalis.*—**Gebräuchlicher D.** See *D.*—**Zierlicher D.** The *Sepia elegans.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'bein.** See *Os* SEPIÆ.

DINTENGUMMI (Ger.), n. Di2nt'e2n-gu4m-me. Gum arabic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DINTENORGAN (Ger.), **DINTENSACK** (Ger.), n's. Di2nt'-e2n-o2r-ga3n, -za3k. See *Ink*-BAG.

DINTENSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. Di2nt'e2n-shne2k-e2. The genus *Sepia.* [B.]

DINUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)'nu3s(nu4s). Gr., δῖνος. Fr., *vertige* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwindel* (2d def.). 1. A whirling, eddying, spouting, gyrating. 2. Vertigo. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**D. scotoma.** See under SCOTODYNIA.—**D. vertigo.** See *D.* (2d def.).

DIOBOLION (Lat.), **DIOBOLON** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di2)-o-bol-(bo2l)'i2-o2n, -o2b(ob)'o2l-o2n. Gr., διωβόλιον, διώβολον. A double obolus (= 1 scruple). [A, 387; L, 94, 109 (*a*, 21).]

DIOCHEN, n. The *Panicum miliaceum.* [B, 88.]

DIÖCISCH (Ger.), adj. De-u5tz'i2sh. See DIŒCIOUS.

DIOCLEÆ (Lat.), **DIOCLIEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di2)-o(o3)-kle(kla)'e(a3-e2), -kli(kli2)'e2-e(a3-e2). A subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*, of the papilionaceous *Leguminosæ*, characterized by a nodose racemose inflorescence with small bracts, a 4-lobed calyx, normal petals, and the vexillary stamen free at its base but connate with the others for the rest of its length. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIOCTAEDRON, DIOCTAHEDRON, n's. Di-o^{2}k-ta^3-e'-dro^{2}n, -he'dro^{2}n. A crystallographical form composed of 16 faces in the form of equal scalene triangles. [Pisani (α, 27).]

DIOCTYL, n. Di-o^{2}k'ti^{2}l. A double molecule of octyl. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIOCTYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-o^{2}k''ti^{2}l-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide octyl-acétique.* Isostearic acid; a compound, $(C_8H_{17})_2CH.CO.OH$, obtained by replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in acetic ether by 2 molecules of normal octyl. Its salts resemble those of stearic acid. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

DIOCTYLMALONIC ACID, n. Di-o^{2}k''ti^{2}l-ma^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A substitution product of malonic acid, $(C_8H_{17})_2C(CO_2H)_2$, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of octyl. [α, 27.]

DIODON (Lat.), adj. and n. n. Di(di^2)'o(o^3)-do^{2}n. From δίς, twice, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *d.* 1. (Adj.) having two teeth; of birds, having a bidental beak. 2. (N.) a double tooth; an individual having one or more double teeth. 3. (N.) the globe-fish. 4. (N.) a genus of the *Plectognathi*, having a single dental structure on each jaw. [A, 322, 385 (α, 21); L, 42.]—**D. atinga.** A fish of the family *Gymnodontes*, of spherical form, from 15 to 18 ft. long, found on the coasts of India, Africa, and South America. The flesh is sometimes poisonous. [L, 41, 87, 105 (α, 14).]

DIODONCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-o(o^3)-do^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, ὀδούς, a tooth, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *diodoncéphale.* Having two parallel rows of teeth; as a n., of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having two rows of teeth, or double jaws. [A, 301, 322 (α, 21); L, 41.]

DIODONTHERCOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-o(o^3)-do^{2}n-thu^{5}r-(the^{2}r)'ko^{2}s. From δίς, twice, ὀδούς, a tooth, and ἕρκος, a row. Fr., *d.* Ger., *doppelte Zahnreihe.* A double series of teeth. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). The *Gymnodonta.* [L.]

DIODONTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A more correct form of *diodoncephalus* (*q. v.*).

DIODONTOSTICHAS (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTICHOS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTŒCHUS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTOICHOS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTOICHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Di(di^2)-o(o^3)-do^{2}nt-o^{2}st'i^{2}k-(i^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -o^{2}s, -o^{2}st-ek'(o^2-ech^2')-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -oi^{2}k'(o^2-ech^2')-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, ὀδούς, a tooth, and στοῖχος, a row. See Diodonthercos.

DIŒCESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-e^{2}k(o^2-e^{2}ch^2)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *diœches'eos* (-*is*). Gr., διοίκησις. Of Galen, control, management, administration. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIŒCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-e'(o^2'e^2)-si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From δίς, twice, and οἰκία, a house. Fr., *diœcie.* Ger., *Zweihäusige.* In the Linnæan system of classification, the 22d class, comprising plants with staminate and pistillate flowers on separate individuals; also an order of the class *Polygamia.* [B, 19, 34, 121 (α, 24).]

DIŒCIAN, adj. Di-e'si^2-a^{2}n. See Diœcious.

DIŒCIO-POLYGAMOUS, adj. Di-e''si^2-o-po^{2}l-i^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From δίς, twice, οἰκία, a house, πολύς, many, and γάμος, marriage. Fr., *dioïque-polygame.* Diœcious and bearing some perfect or hermaphrodite flowers, or having the perfect and imperfect flowers on different plants. [L, 107.]

DIŒCIOUS, adj. Di-e'si^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *diœcus, dioicus.* Fr., *dioïque.* Ger., *zweihäusig, diöcisch.* Having the sexes distinct; in botany, having staminate and pistillate flowers on separate plants. [B, 291 (α, 24); L, 11, 180.]

DIŒCIOUSNESS, DIŒCISM, n's. Di-e'si^2-u^{3}s-ne^{2}s, -si^{2}s'm. The state of being diœcious. [α, 24.]

DIŒNANTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-e^{2}n(o^2-e^{2}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-thez(thas). Gr., (ἐπίθεμαι) διὰ οἰνάνθης. An old epithem made from a species of *Œnanthe*; used against cholera morbus. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIOGGOT, n. A kind of birch-tar. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DIOGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-o^{2}g(og)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διωγμός. A vehement palpitation of the heart. [L, 84.]

DIOIC, adj. Di-o'i^{2}k. See Diœcious.

DIOÏCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-oi^{2}k'a^3. Fr., *dioïques.* A suborder of the *Pectinibranchiata.* [L, 345.]

DIOICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-o(o^2)-i(i^2)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Hydrocharis.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DIOICOUS, adj. Di-oik'u^{3}s. See Diœcious.

DIOLEIN, n. Di-o'le-i^{2}n. Fr., *dioléine.* Ger., *D.* Dioleate of glyceryl; an oily liquid, $(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2.C_3H_5 = C_{39}H_{71}O_4$, which, when cooled, forms a crystalline solid. [B, 3.]

DIOLEYLLECITHIN, n. Di-ol''e^2-i^{2}l-le^{2}s'i^{2}th-i^{2}n. A 2-molecule oleyl substitution compound of lecithin, $C_3H_6(O_{18}C.H_{35}O)_2$-$PO_4.N(CH_3)_3 + C_2H_4$. [α, 27.]

DIOMATE, n. In Venezuela, the *Astronium graveolens.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DIONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n(on)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dionacées.* Of Dumortier, a family allied to the *Stellariei*, consisting of the genus *Dionæa.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DIONÆA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n(on)-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From *dionæus*, pertaining to Venus (Διώνη). Fr., *dionée.* Ger., *Fliegenfänger, Venusfliegenfalle.* A genus of the *Droseraceæ* with radical leaves closing convulsively when touched. [B, 42, 275 (α, 24).]—**D. corymbosa, D. muscipula.** Fr., *dionée attrape-mouche.* Venus's flytrap; a species growing in the sandy bogs of North Carolina, with rosulate laminæ, roundish and spinulose on the margin, instantly closing upon insects which light upon it. [B, 34, 275 (α, 24).]

DIONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *dioncos'eos* (-*is*). Gr., διόγκωσις (from διογκοῦν, to swell). Fr., *dioncose.* Ger., *Anschwellung.* Distension, tumefaction. [A, 322.]

DIONEA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n(on)-e(a)'a^3. See Dionæa.

DIONYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'i^2-a^3. See Dionysias.

DIONYSIADES (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ez(as). The *Androsæmum officinale.* [B, 88.]

DIONYSIANUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Fr., *dionysien.* It., *dionisiaco.* Having horns or corneous growths on the lateral parts of the forehead. [A, 301, 385 (α, 21).]

DIONYSIAS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *dionysi'ados* (-*is*). Gr., διονυσιάς. 1. Of Aetius, a certain plaster for abscesses. 2. An ancient name for ivy. 3. Of Pliny, a certain precious stone reputed to prevent drunkenness. 4. Of Bronn, a class of vines. 5. Of Fenzl, a genus of the *Primulaceæ* growing in Persia, Kurdistan, and Afghanistan. [A, 318; B, 121 (α, 24); L, 94.]

DIONYSISCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}n-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s'si(ke). Gr., διονυσίσκοι. The zygomatic processes of the temporal bones. [L, 349.]

DIOON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o'o^{2}n. Of Lindley, a genus of the *Cycadaceæ*, growing in Mexico, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Encephalarteæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. edule.** An ornamental species. The seeds yield a large quantity of starch, which is used as arrowroot. The fruit is edible. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

DIOPHRYS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-o^{2}f'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). From δίς, twice, and ὀφρύς, the eyebrow. In ornithology, having double eyebrows (*i. e.*, having the eyes situated between two black stripes). [L, 41, 180.]

DIOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *diophthalme.* See Binoculus.

DIOPORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-o(o^3)-po'ro^{2}n(ron). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ὀπώρων (a medicine made from autumnal fruits). A certain ancient remedy for quinsy. [Cælius Aurelianus (L, 94 [α, 21]).]

DIOPS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)'o^{2}ps(ops). From δίς, twice, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *d.* Having two eyes. [L, 41, 180.]

DIOPSIMETER, n. Di-o^{2}ps-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From δίοψις, clear vision, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *diopsimètre.* Of R. Houdin, an instrument for measuring the extent of the visual field. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DIOPTER, n. Di-o^{2}p'tu^{5}r. From διοπτήρ, a watchman. 1. Of Lucae, an instrument for measuring cranial projections. [A, 518.] 2. See Dioptre. 3. See Dioptra.

DIOPTOMETRY, n. Di-o^{2}p-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr. *dioptométrie.* Ger., *Dioptometrie.* The determination of the refraction and accommodation of the eye. [F.]

DIOPTOSCOPY, n. Di-o^{2}p-to^{2}s'ko-pi^2. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [F.]

DIOPTRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}p'tra^3. Gen., *diop'tras.* Gr., δίοπτρα. Fr., *dioptre.* Ger., *Diopter.* 1. An ancient optical instrument for measuring heights and angles. [A, 387.] 2. An old name for a dilating speculum. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIOPTRE, n. Di-o^{2}p't'r. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diopter.* The unit of refraction of lenses, being the refractive power of a lens of the focal distance of 1 metre. [E. G. Loring, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 95; F.]

DIOPTRIC, adj. Di-o^{2}p'tri^{2}k. Gr., διοπτρικός. Lat., *dioptricus.* Fr., *dioptrique.* Ger., *dioptrisch.* Pertaining to dioptrics; also, of or pertaining to a dioptre; as a n., see Dioptre.

DIOPTRICS, n. sing. Di-o^{2}p'tri^{2}ks. Fr., *dioptrique.* Ger., *Dioptrik.* It., *diottrica.* Sp., *dióptrica.* That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light. [F.]

DIOPTRIE, n. Di-o^{2}p'tri^2. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* See Dioptre.

DIOPTRION (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}p'tri^2-o^{2}n. See Dioptra.

DIOPTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-o^{2}p-tri^{2}z(tri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διοπτρισμός. Fr., *dioptrisme.* The employment of a dioptra. [L, 41.]

DIOPTROMETRY, n. Di-o^{2}p-tro^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. See Dioptometry.

DIOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}p'tro^{2}n. Gr., δίοπτρον. 1. The *Lapis specularis.* 2. See Dioptra. [A, 325; L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIOPTRORGANOSCOPE (Fr.), n. De-o^{3}p-tro^{3}r-ga^{2}n-o-skop. From δίοπτρα (see Dioptra), ὄργανον, an organ, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See Diaphanoscope.

DIOPTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}p'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). See Dioptra.

DIOPTRY, n. Di-o^{2}p'tri^2. Fr., *dioptrie.* Ger., *Dioptrie.* See Dioptre.

DIOROBON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}r'o^{2}b-o^{2}n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ ὀρόβων. An ancient preparation of vetches. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIORRHESIS (Lat.), **DIORRHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}r-re(ra)'si^{2}s, -ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *diorrhes'eos* (-*is*), -*rhos'eos* (-*is*). Gr., διόῤῥησις, διόῤῥωσις (from διοῤῥοῦν, to become serous). Fr., *diorrhèse.* 1. Of Hippocrates, a transformation of the humors into serum. 2. An old name for polyuria. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

DIORSELLINATE, n. Di-o^{2}r-se^{2}l'i^{2}n-at. A salt containing 2 molecules of orsellinic acid. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIORSELLINIC ACID, n. Di-o^{2}r-se^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See Orsellic acid.

DIORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}r-tho'si^{2}s. Gen., *diorthos'eos (-is)*. Gr., διόρθωσις (from διορθοῦν, to straighten). Fr., *diorthose*. Ger., *Einrichtung*. The correction of a deformity; the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21).]

DIORTHOTA (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-o^{2}r-tho'ta^3. Fr., *lit diorthatique*. Ger., *Streckbett*. An old form of bed or couch used for the correction of deformities. [L, 37, 50 (α, 14).]

DIORTHOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-o^{2}r-tho^{2}t(thot)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., διορθωτικός. Fr., *diorthotique*. Pertaining to diorthosis; as a n., in the n., *diorthoticum* (Ger., *Streckmaschine*), an apparatus for correcting deformities. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIOSANTHOS (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tho^{2}s. The genus *Caryophyllus*. [B, 88, L, 87, 94.]

DIOS BALANOS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Di(di^2)'o^{2}s ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s. Gr., Διὸς βάλανος (Jupiter's chestnut). Of Theophrastus, the *Castanea vesca*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DIOSCAMPHOR, n. Di-o^{2}s-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. A dense, yellowish liquid, $C_8H_{12}O$, having the odor and taste of thymol, obtained by the action of sodium on diosmeleoptene; regarded as a lower homologue of ordinary camphor. [P. Spica, "Annal. di chim. med.-farm. ste di farmacol.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 238 (B).]

DIOSCORALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s^{2}ko^{2}r-a(a^3)'lez(las). A cohort of monocotyledons, corresponding to the *Dioscoreæ* of Eichler, or the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. [α, 24.]

DIOSCOREA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s-ko(ko^2)'re^2-a^3. Fr., *dioscorée, igname*. Ger., *Yamswurzel*. It., *ignamo*. Sp., *ñame*. Yam-root; a genus of tropical climbing shrubs of the *Dioscoreaceæ*, chiefly remarkable for furnishing an esculent tuber largely esteemed in the tropics as equal to the potato. It comprises more than 200 species. The *Dioscoreaceæ* (Fr., *dioscoreacées*) are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Dictysgenæ* (of Meissner, an order of the *Coronariæ;* of Jussieu, a family of the *Homoblasteæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of monocotyledons, of the series *Epigynæ*), characterized by having regular unisexual flowers, a small corolline perianth, 6 perfect stamens, an inferior 3-celled ovary, and a small embryo in a fleshy albumen, comprising *Dioscorea, Testudinaria, Rajania, Tamus, Stenomeris, Trichopus, Oucus*, and *Petermannia*. The *Dioscoreæ* (Fr., *dioscorées*) are: Of R. Brown, an order of monocotyledons (of De Candolle, an order of the *Endogenæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ;* of Bartling and Eichler, an order of the *Liliaceæ;* of Endlicher, a class of the *Artorrhizæ*), corresponding, with most authors cited, to the *Dioscoreaceæ* of Lindley, and comprising the same genera. The *Dioscorideæ* are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Tamarieæ* (of Bernhardi, a tribe of the *Alliaceæ;* of Spach, a tribe of the *Dioscoreæ*), comprising *Dioscorea* and *Rajania*. The *Dioscorinæ* (Fr., *dioscorinées;* Ger., *Dioskorineen*), or *Dioscorineæ* (Dumortier), are; Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, an order of monocotyledons (of Agardh, an order of the *Liliflorœ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ*), comprising the subdivisions *Parideæ, Roxburghia*, and *Dioscoreæ*. It corresponds to the *Dioscoreaceæ* of other authors. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. aculeata.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated largely also in Cochin-China and the South Sea Islands for its esculent root (the *Goa potato*). It is one of the best varieties. [B, 77, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. alata.**



DIOSCOREA ALATA. [A, 327.]

Fr., *igname ailée* (ou *rouge*), *rave du Brésil*. An East Indian species that has been introduced and cultivated in the West Indies, and constitutes a large part of the food of the natives in both countries. The juice of the leaves. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).] See Yam.—**D. batatas.** The Chinese yam; largely grown and eaten like the potato. It is much the most valuable species of *D.* [B, 77, 185 (α, 24).]—**D. bulbifera.** Fr., *igname bulbeuse*. A species indigenous to India, having an esculent root. [B, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. cliffortiana.** Fr., *igname cultivée* (ou *blanche*, ou *commune*), *liane à raves, cambar*. An East Indian species; esculent, but purging when first eaten. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. globosa.** An East Indian species the tubers of which are considered the best by Europeans and natives. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**D. hirsuta.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, where an infusion of its leaves, combined with coriander, is used in intermittent fevers. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. japonica.** A species like *D. batatas.*—**D. lutea.** Fr., *igname jaune.* An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. alata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. nummularia.** Fr., *igname nummulaire.* A species indigenous to the Moluccas. The roots are used to feed swine. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. pentaphylla.** A common species indigenous to the East Indies; eaten by the natives. [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. purpurea.** A species known as the Pondicherry sweet potato. It furnishes an excellent yam. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**D. pyrenaica.** A species found in 1845 in the Pyrenees. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**D. sativa.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *D. cliffortiana.* 2. Of Rodschied, the *D. lutea.* 3. Of Sieber, the *Anredera scandens.* [α, 24.]—**D.-starch.** Ger., *Dioscoreastärke.* Starch made from *D. sativa.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**D. tamnifolia.** See *D. bulbifera.*—**D. triphylla.** Fr., *igname à feuilles ternées.* A species that is not edible. It is nauseous and bitter, even after boiling, and is put into toddy for its intoxicating properties. A decoction of it is used as an application to hæmorrhoids. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. villosa.** Wild yam-root, colic-root; an American species growing from Maine to Wisconsin, of which a decoction is used in colic and rheumatism. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

DIOSCOREACEOUS, adj. Di-o^{2}s-kor-e-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *dioscoreaceus*. Fr., *dioscoréacé*. Resembling the genus *Dioscorea*, belonging to the *Dioscoreaceæ.* [α, 24.]

DIOSCOREIN, n. Di-o^{2}s-ko^{2}r'e-i^{2}n. A substance obtained by precipitating a tincture of *Dioscarea villosa* with water. [α, 27.]

DIOSCORI (Lat.), **DIOSCURI** (Lat.), n's m. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}sk'-o^{2}r-i(e), -o^{2}sk-u^2(u)'ri(re). Gr., διόσκοροι, διόσκουροι. Ger., *Dioskuren*. Lit., the twin sons of Jupiter (Castor and Pollux); of Galen, swollen parotid glands. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21).]

DIOSMA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-o^{2}s'ma^3. From δῖος, divine, and ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *diosme*. Ger., *Buccostrauch, Götterduft*. It., Sp., *d.* A Linnæan genus of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Diosmeæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. aspalathoides.** Fr., *diosme à feuilles de bruyère*. A species the leaves of which are sudorific and used in vesical complaints; the essential oil is a tonic and stimulant, and is used externally in neuralgic pains. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. betulina.** See Barosma *betulina.*—**D. crenata, D. crenulata.** See Barosma *crenulata.*—**D. ensata.** The *Empleurum serrulatum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. ericoides.** See *D. aspalathoides.*—**D. fragrans.** Fr., *diosme éclatant.* A species having the same properties as *D. aspalathoides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. graveolens.** See Barosma *pulchella.*—**D. hirsuta, D. juniperina.** Fr., *diosme velu.* A species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).—**D. latifolia.** See Barosma *latifolia.*—**D. odorata.** Fr., *diosme odorant.* See Barosma *crenulata.*—**D. odoratissima.** See Barosma *latifolia.*—**D. oppositifolia.** Fr., *diosme à feuilles opposées.* An African species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. pulchella.** See Barosma *pulchella.*—**D. scabra.** See *D. oppositifolia.*—**D. serratifolia.** See Barosma *crenulata* and Barosma *serratifolia.*—**D. succulenta.** See *D. oppositifolia.*—**D. unicapsularis.** The *Empleurum serrulatum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Folia diosmæ.** See Buchu.—**Infusum diosmæ.** See *Infusum* buchu.

DIOSME (Fr.), n. De-o^{3}s'm. See Diosma.—**D. à feuilles de bruyère.** See Diosma *aspalathoides.*—**D. à feuilles opposées.** See Diosma *oppositifolia.*—**D. éclatant.** See Diosma *fragrans.*

DIOSMEUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-o^{2}s'me^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *diosmé*. Resembling the genus *Diosma;* as a n., in the f. pl., *Diosmeæ* (Fr., *diosmées;* Ger., *Diosmeen*); of R. Brown, an order of dicotyledons (of Endlicher and Eichler, a family of the *Terebinthineæ*) characterized by regular, hermaphrodite flowers, free, often erect petals, a deep 4-lobed ovary, a carpel often beaked, and leaves often small, imbricated, simple, and coriaceous. All the species are natives of South Africa. [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

DIOSMELEOPTENE, n. Di-o^{2}s-me^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}p'ten. Of P. Spica, an eleoptene obtained by Flückiger from the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma* (*Diosma*) *betulina;* a greenish-yellow, oily liquid, of the probable constitution $C_{10}H_{18}O$, isomeric with borneol, of a peppermint-like taste and an agreeable odor. [Flückiger, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1880, No. 533, p. 219 (B); P. Spica, "Ann. de chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 236 (B).]

DIOSMIC, adj. Di-o^{2}z'mi^{2}k. Containing 2 atoms of osmium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIOSMIN, n. Di-o^{2}s'mi^{2}n. Lat., *diosminum*. Fr., *diosmine*. It., Sp., *diosmina*. An active principle obtained from different species of *Barosma* (*Diosma*), or buchu. According to Brandes (1827), it is an amorphous bitter substance, soluble in water, related in its chemical characters to colocynthin and cathartin. According to Landerer, it is crystalline and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Spica ("Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 240) gives the name to a principle which he obtained from a *Barosma* by extraction with alcohol, and which he thinks may be identical with the d. of Landerer. [B.]

DIOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s-mo'si^{2}s. Ger., *Diosmose*. See Osmosis.

DIOSMOTICI [Kossmann] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s-mo^{2}t'i^2-si(ke). Parasitic *Crustacea* without independent digestive organs. [L, 121.]

DIOSMUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., δίοσμος. Fragrant. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIOSPHENOL, n. Di-o^{2}s'fe^{2}n-o^{2}l. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{22}O_3$, discovered in 1880 by Flückiger in the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma betulina*. It melts at 82° to 83° C., boils at 233° C. According to Spica, who names the compound *diostearoptene*, it boils with decomposition at 220° C., and has the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, or that of an oxycamphor. [Flückiger, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1880, No. 533, p. 219 (B); P. Spica, "Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 239 (B).]

DIOSPIRUS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s'pi^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A more correct form of *Diospyros* (*q. v.*).

DIOSPORON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-o^{2}n. The *Lithospermum officinale.* [L, 87.]

DIOSPYREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s-pi(pu^6)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *diospyrées.* Ger., *Diospyreen.* Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sapotaceæ* (subsequently a section of the *Sapoteæ genuinæ*), corresponding to the *Ebeneæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIOSPYRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i^{2}n'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Sachs, an order of the *Isocarpæ*, comprising the families *Sapotaceæ* and *Ebenaceæ* (including *Styraceæ*). [α, 24.]

DIOSPYROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(de)-o^{2}s-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous gamopetalous plants, comprising the families *Ebenaceæ*, *Oleinæ*, *Illicineæ*, *Empetreæ*, *Sapoteæ*, and *Styraceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DIOSPYROS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}s'pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-o^{2}s. More properly written *diospirus.* From *Dios* (= Διός), of Jupiter, and *pirus*, the pear-tree. Fr., *diospire*, *diospyre*, *plaqueminier.* Ger., *Götterbirn*, *Dattelpflaume.* Sp., *dióspiro.* A genus of the *Ebenaceæ*, including the persimmon-tree. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**Cortex diospyri.** The bark of the *D. virginiana.* [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**D. amara.** Fr., *plaqueminier amer.* A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruit, called *coing de la Chine*, is edible when ripe, and from it by fermentation the natives obtain an alcoholic beverage. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. chinensis.** See *D. kaki.*—**D. chloroxylon.** Fr., *plaqueminier à bois jaune.* A species found on the Coromandel coast, where the fruit is considered edible. [B, 172, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. concolor.** See *D. virginiana.*—**D. decandra.** Fr., *plaqueminier à dix étamines.* A species found in Cochin-China, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. discolor.** See *D. mabolo.*—**D. ebenaster.** One of the species formerly official as *lignum ebenum.* [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. ebenum.** Fr., *ébénier.* Ger., *ächtes Ebenholz.* 1. A species yielding the true ebony-wood described by Dioscorides under the names of ἔβενος αἰθιοπική and ἔβενος ἰνδική. A decoction of the wood is used in rheumatism, and formerly was employed in syphilis, skin diseases, etc. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).] 2. Of Linnæus fils, see *D. ebenaster.*—**D. embryopteris.** See *D. glutinosa.*—**D. glaberrima.** See *D. ebenum* (1st def.).—**D. glutinosa.** Fr., *plaqueminier visqueux.* A species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as an astringent. The juice of the fruit is employed as a glue. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. kaki.** Fr., *figue caqué.* Ger., *Kakifeige*, *japanische Dattelpflaume.* A species found in China and Japan. The fruit (kaki fig, Chinese date-plum) is used in the form of a preserve. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. lotus.** Fr., *lotos*, *gayac de Padoue* (ou *d'Italie*), *plaqueminier d'Europe.* Ger., *Italiänische Dattelpflaume.* The European date-plum, a species closely related to *D. virginiana*, indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East. A wine and a syrup are made from the berries. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. mabolo.** Fr., *mabolo.* A species found in the Philippines. The fruit resembles a large quince. [B, 173, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**D. malabarica.** A species the young leaves and fruits of which are employed in aphthæ and ophthalmia. The bark is used in fevers and gastralgia, and the seeds yield an oil used as a mild purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. melanoxylon.** Fr., *plaqueminier à bois noir.* Ger., *Schwarzholzbaum.* The Coromandel ebony-tree. The bark is astringent and is applied to ulcerations, and, mixed with black pepper, is used in dysentery. It is one of the species yielding the *lignum ebenum*, formerly official. [B, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. nigra.** Fr., *plaqueminier noir.* A species found in the Philippines. The fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. obtusifolia.** Sp., *zapote prieto* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species; the leaf is astringent, the bark antiperiodic, and the fruit comestible. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**D. pubescens.** The *D. virginiana.* [B, 215.]—**D. sebata.** Syn.: *Irvingia harmandiana* [De Lanessan]. The *cay cay* of the Chinese; a large tree of Farther India, Cambodia, and Annam. The bark is bitter and rich in tan-



DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. [A, 327.]

nin. A substance resembling cacao-butter is expressed from the seeds. [" Nouv. rem.," June 24, 1888, p. 283 (α, 21).]—**D. texana.** The Mexican persimmon; a species with edible fruit, growing in Texas and Mexico. [B, 215.]—**D. tomentosa.** A Bengal species; one of the sources of *lignum ebenum.* [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. virginiana.** Fr., *plaqueminier de Virginie* (ou *d'Amérique*). Ger., *virginische Dattelpflaume.* Syn.: *D. concolor* [Mönch]. The persimmon-tree of the southern United States (the *d.* of the U. S. Ph., 1870). The bark is bitter, and has been used in intermittent fevers. The unripe fruit is very astringent, containing tannin, pectin, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter; the ripe fruit is palatable. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Fructus diospyri.** The unripe fruit of *D. virginiana.* [L, 57 (α, 21).]

DIOSTEAROPTENE, n. Di-o^{2}s-te-a^{2}r-o^{2}p'ten. See Diosphenol.

DIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o^{2}st-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *diostos'eos* (*-is*). From διά, away from, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *diostose.* Ger., *Knochenverschiebung.* Displacement of a bone. [L, 50.]

DIOTA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o'ta^3. Gr., δίωτα (from δίς, twice, and οὖς, the ear). An old name for a two-handled vessel or cup. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-o'ti^{2}s. Fr., *d.* Of Schreber, the *Eurotia* of Adanson; of Desfontaines, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. candidissima, D. maritima.** Fr., *d. maritime*, *armoise* (ou *herbe*) *blanche.* The γναφάλιον of Dioscorides; used in infusion in dyspepsia, gout, phthisis, and urinary diseases. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

DIOTUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-ot'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δίωτος. Fr., *diote.* Ger., *zweiohrig.* Having two ears or ear-like appendages. [L, 50.]

DIOXELÆU (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}x-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^2(u). Gr., (μάλαγμα) διὰ ἐξελαίου. Of Aetius, a malagma of oil and vinegar used for gout. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIOXIDE, n. Di-o^{2}x'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *dioxydum.* Fr., *binoxyde.* Ger., *Dioxyd.* A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with oxygen in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIOXOS (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-o^{2}x'o^{2}s. Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ ὀξός. Of Marcellus Empiricus, a collyrium containing vinegar. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DIOXYBENZENE, n. Di-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *dioxybenzine.* Ger., *Dioxybenzol.* Dihydroxybenzene, diphenol; a 2-atom hydroxyl substitution compound of benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2 = C_6H_6O_2$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthodioxybenzene*, or *pyrocatechin.* 2. *Metadioxybenzene*, or *resorcin.* 3. *Paradioxybenzene*, or *hydroquinone.* [B.]

DIOXYCHLORIC ACID, n. Di-o^{2}x-i^2-klo'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide dioxychlorique.* Ger., *Dioxychlorsäure.* Of Kämmer, chlorous acid. [B, 2.]

DIOXYD (Ger.), **DIOXYDE** (Fr.), n's. De-o^{2}x-u^{6}d', -ed. See Dioxide.

DIOXYMETHYLENE, n. Di-o^{2}x-i^2-meth'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *dioxyméthylène.* Ger., *Dioxymethylen.* Trimethene oxide. [B, 4.]

DIOXYNAPHTHALENE, n. Di-o^{2}x-i^2-na^{2}f'tha^{2}l-en. An acicular crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$, prepared by fusing naphthalenedisulphonic acid with potassic hydrate. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIOXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-o^{2}x-i^2-pro-pi^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Dihydroxypropionic (glyceric) acid. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIOXYSTRYCHNINE, n. Di-o^{2}x-i^2-stri^{2}k'nen. An orange-colored amorphous compound, $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_4$, formed by treating diamidostrychnine with ammonia. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIP, n. Di^{2}p. 1. The act of immersing an object. 2. Turpentine as it flows from the tree. [B.] 3. A sloping (as of geological strata), an inclination (as of the magnetic needle).—**Virgin d.** The first year's flow of turpentine collected in the " box " of a pine-tree. It is purer than the turpentine subsequently obtained. [B.]

DIPALMITIC ACID, n. Di-pa^{2}l-mi^{2}t'i^{2}k. An acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$, formed, together with oxyhypogeic acid, by the action of silver oxide on hypogeic acid. [L, 49 (α, 27).]

DIPALMITIN, n. Di-pa^{2}l'mi^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *dipalmitine.* Ger., *D.* A solid substance, $C_3H_5OH(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_2 = C_{35}H_{68}O_5$, formed by the substitution of 2 molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid for 2 molecules of hydroxyl in glycerin. [B, 4.]

DIPERIANTHATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, περί, around, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *diperianthé.* Ger., *zweiblüthendeckig.* Having a double perianth; as a n., of Richard, a dicotyledon with a double floral envelope. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

DIPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di^2)-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dipétalées.* Of Hill, a class of plants having two petals. [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. incompletæ.** Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Corispermum.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. irregulares.** Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Cypripedium.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 21).]

DIPETALOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-pe^{2}t-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pri-(pre)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *dipetalopri'onos* (*-is*). From δίς, twice, πέταλον, a leaf, and πρίων, a saw. Fr., *dipétaloprion.* Ger., *zweiblättrige Säge.* Of Delamotte, a two-edged saw for amputations. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPETALOUS, adj. Di-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *dipetalus* (from δίς, twice, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *dipétale.* Ger., *zweiblättrig.* Having two petals. [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

DIPHACA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}f-a(a^3)'ka^3. From δίς, twice, and φακῆ, a grain of lentil. Fr., *diphaque.* Ger., *Doppelhülse.* A genus of leguminous plants. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. cochinchinensis.** Ger., *cochinchinesische Doppelhülse.* A species cultivated in China, Cochin-China, and the Moluccas. The sap or a decoction of the leaves is used in skin diseases, and of the bark in paralysis. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DIPHALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'li^2-a^3. From δίς, twice, and φάλλος, the penis. Fr., *diphallie.* The state of having a double penis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A monster having a double penis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPHENIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphénique.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4 = \langle {C_6H_4CO.OH \atop C_6H_4CO.OH}$. [B, 2.]

DIPHENINE, n. Di-fe^{2}n'en. An artificial alkaloid $C_{12}H_{12}N_4$, formed by the reduction of dinitrazobenzide. [A, 1.]

DIPHENOL, n. Di-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. Fr., *diphénol.* Ger., *D.* A compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 = HO.C_6H_5 - C_6H_5.OH$, that can be obtained from diphenylenedisulphonic acid or by boiling tetrazodiphenyl nitrate with water. It crystallizes in colorless plates that do not decompose on being sublimed. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYL, n. Di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *diphényle.* Ger., *D.* A brilliant white or colorless crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{10} = (C_6H_5)_2$, having the composition of a double molecule of phenyl; easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, but quite insoluble in water. It melts at 60·5° C. and boils at 254° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D'carbinol.** See Benzhydrol.—**D. cyanamède.** A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{10}N_2 = N \equiv CN : (C_6H_5)_2$. [B.]—**D. disulphide.** Ger., *D'disulfid.* A substance, $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$, forming colorless crystals, obtained by the decomposition of sodium thiophenylate by iodine. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melts at 62° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D. ether.** Fr., *éther diphénylique.* Ger., *D'äther, D'oxyd.* Phenyl ether, oxydibenzene, diphenyl oxide; an ether, $(C_6H_5)_2O$, obtained in the reaction of diazo-benzene sulphate and phenol. It crystallizes in long, colorless needles, melting at 28° C., boiling at 246° C.; soluble in alcohol and in ether, but not in water. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D. ketone.** See Benzophenone.—**D. oxide.** Ger., *D'oxyd.* See *D. ether.*—**D. sulphide.** Ger., *D'sulfid.* A colorless, oily liquid, $(C_6H_5)_2S$, having a disagreeable odor; obtained by passing phenyl sulphide through red-hot tubes. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-e'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphényl-acétique.* Ger., *Diphenylessigsäure.* A compound, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2 = (C_6H_5)_2 : CH.CO.OH$, obtained by heating phenylbromacetic acid with zinc dust and benzene. It melts at 140° C., and decomposes on sublimation. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *diphénylamine.* Ger., *Diphenylamin.* A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound of ammonia; a base, $N(C_6H_5)_2H = C_{12}H_{11}N$, forming colorless crystals which melt at 54° C. [B, 4.]—**D. blue.** Ger., *Diphenylaminblau.* A blue coloring matter produced by heating d. with oxalic acid. [B.]

DIPHENYLANILINE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *diphénylaniline.* Ger., *Diphenylanilin.* Syn.: *triphenylamine.* A compound, $(C_6H_5)_3N$, obtained from the action of phenyl bromide on a potash aniline compound, forming tabular crystals that melt at 126° to 127° C., and distill without decomposition at higher temperatures. Various coloring matters are derived from it. [B, 244 (α, 21).]

DIPHENYLARSINIC ACID, DIPHENYLARSONIC ACID, n's. Di-fe^{2}n''i^{2}l-a^{3}rs-i^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Diphenylarsinsäure.* A monobasic, crystalline acid, $(C_6H_5)_2.AsO(OH)$. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLBENZENE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *diphénylbenzine.* Ger., *Diphenylbenzol.* A substance, $C_6H_4(C_6H_5)_2$, readily soluble in benzene, soluble with difficulty in ether, and insoluble in alcohol. Two isomeric varieties, *parad'* and *isod'*, are known. [B, 2.]

DIPHENYLBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-fan-u^{6}l-be^{2}rn'stin-zoir-e^2. See Diphenylsuccinic acid.

DIPHENYLBROMACETIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-brom-a^{2}s-e'ti^{2}k. Ger., *Diphenylbromessigsäure.* A compound, $(C_6H_5)_2CBr.CO.OH$, prepared by passing bromine vapor into fused diphenylacetic acid. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLCARBONIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n''i^{2}l-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphényl-carbonique.* Ger., *Diphenylcarbonsäure.* See Phenylphenylenecarbonic acid.

DIPHENYLENE, n. Di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *diphénylène.* Ger., *Diphenylen.* A molecular group, $(C_6H_4)_2 = C_{12}H_8$, known through its compound. [B, 244 (α, 27).]—**D. acetone.** See *D. ketone.*—**D. carbinol.** A product, $C_{13}H_9.OH = (C_6H_4)_2CH.OH$, of the reaction of d'methane and nascent hydrogen, the alcoholic solution of which deposits six-sided, laminar crystals that fuse at 153° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D'dicarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide diphénylène-dicarbonique.* Ger., *Diphenylendicarbonsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2 = OH.CO - C_6H_4.C_6H_4 - CO.OH$. [B, 4.]—**D. dicyanide.** A compound, $C_{12}H_8(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassium cyanide on potassium diphenylenedisulphonate. It forms acicular crystals which melt at 234° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D'disulphonic acid.** Fr., *diphénylène-disulfonique.* Ger., *Diphenylendisulfonsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}S_2O_6 = OH.SO_2 - C_6H_4.C_6H_4 - SO_2.OH$. [B, 4.]—**D. ketone.** A compound, $(C_6H_4)_2 > CO. = C_{12}H_8O$, resulting from the distillation of diphenic acid with lime, the alcoholic or ethereal solutions of which deposit large rhombic crystals that fuse at 84° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D'methane.** A compound, $C_{13}H_{10} = (C_6H_4)CH_2$, obtained by distilling d. ketone over zinc dust, or by distilling coal-tar at 300° to 305° C. When pure it forms blue, fluorescent laminæ, called fluorene, which fuse at 113° C. and distill at 304° to 305° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**D. oxide.** A compound, $C_{12}H_8O = (C_6H_4)_2O$, obtained by heating phenol with plumbic oxide; crystallizing in laminæ which melt at 80° to 81° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-fan-u^{6}l-e^{2}s'si^{2}g-zoir-e^2. See Diphenylacetic acid.

DIPHENYLETHANE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *diphényléthane.* Ger., *Diphenyläthan.* A compound, $(C_6H_5)_2CH.CH_3$, obtained by the reaction of ethyl aldehyde and benzene; a colorless liquid which boils at 270° and solidifies below 0° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLETHYLENE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *diphényl-éthylène.* Ger., *Diphenyläthylen.* A colorless oily liquid, $C_{14}H_{12} = (C_6H_5)_2 : C : CH_2$, of agreeable odor, isomeric with stilbene. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-gli^2-ko^{2}l-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphényl-glycolique.* Ger., *Diphenylglycolsäure.* See Benzilic acid.

DIPHENYLGUANIDINE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-gwa^{2}n'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *diphényl-guanidine.* Ger., *Diphenylguanidin.* A substance, $C_{13}N_3H_{13} = HN : C : (NC_6H_5.H)_2$, forming acicular crystals melting at 147° C. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLHARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. De-fan-u^{6}l-ha^{3}rn'sto^{3}f. See Diphenylurea.

DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-hid'ra^2-zen. Fr., *diphényl-hydrazine.* Ger., *Diphenylhydrazin.* An oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 = (C_6H_5)_2 : N - NH_2$, acting as a monacid base. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLMETHANE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-me^{2}th'an. Fr., *diphényl-méthane.* Ger., *Diphenylmethan.* Syn.: *benzylbenzene.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{12} = C_6H_5 - CH_2 - C_6H_5$, forming prismatic or tabular crystals. [B, 2.]

DIPHENYLIC, adj. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *diphénylique.* Ger., *Diphenyl'.* Containing diphenyl. For d. compounds, see under Diphenyl.

DIPHENYLOL, n. Di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l-o^{2}l. Fr., *diphénylol.* Ger., *D.* Phenylphenol; a compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O = C_6H_5.C_6H_4.OH$, forming colorless, microscopic, acicular crystals, melting at 164° to 165° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-pro^2-pi^2-o^{2}n'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphényl-propionique.* Ger., *Diphenylpropionsäure.* A compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_2 = C_3(C_6H_5)_2H_4O_2$, forming beautiful acicular crystals which melt at 84° C. [L, 49 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLROSANILINE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-roz-an'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *diphényl-rosaniline.* Ger., *Diphenylrosanilin.* A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound, $C_{20}H_{17}(C_6H_5)_2N_3$, of rosaniline; obtained by heating rosaniline with aniline in the presence of an organic acid. Mixed with monophenylrosaniline, it forms the aniline dye called imperial violet. [B, 2, 4 (α, 27).]—**D. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de diphényl-rosaniline.* A salt, $C_{20}H_{17}(C_6H_5)_2N_3.HCl$, of a bluish-violet color, which forms the pigment called *violet de Parme.* [B, 4, 49.]

DIPHENYLSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n''i^{2}l-su^{3}k-si^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphénylsuccinique.* Ger., *Diphenylbernsteinsäure.* Dibenzyldicarbonic acid; an acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_4$, obtained by heating an ethylic salt with potassic hydrate and neutralizing with hydrochloric acid. The crystals are hard, colorless prisms, soluble with difficulty, contain a molecule of the water of crystallization, and fuse at 182° C. [B, 5 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLSULPHONE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-su^{3}l'fon. Fr., *sulfobenzide, sulfophénylure de sulfophényle.* Ger., *Diphenylsulfon.* Sulphobenzide, sulphobenzolene; an inodorous, colorless, crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2 = C_6H_5SO_2(C_6H_5)$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on benzene. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, fusible at from 100° to 129° C., and distills above the boiling-point of mercury (350° C.). [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide diphényl-sulfonique.* Ger., *Diphenylsulfonsäure.* A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound, $(C_6H_5)_2 > SO_2.OH$, of sulphurous acid, resulting from the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on diphenyl. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHENYLSULPHUREA, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-su^{3}l-fe^{2}r-re'a^3. See Diphenylthiourea.

DIPHENYLSULPHURYL, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-su^{3}l'fu^{2}r-i^{2}l. Ger., *D.* See Diphenylsulphone.

DIPHENYLTHIOUREA, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-thi-o-u^2-re'a^3. Ger., *Diphenylthioharnstoff.* Diphenylurea in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen. It forms colorless, laminar crystals, $CS \langle {NC_6H_5.H \atop NC_6H_5.H}$. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLTRIBROMETHANE, n. Di-fe^{2}n''i^{2}l-tri-brom-eth'an. Fr., *diphényl-tribrométhane.* Ger., *Diphenyltribromäthan.* A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2 : CH.CBr_3$, formed by the action of benzene and sulphuric acid upon bromal. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLTRICHLORETHANE, n. Di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-tri-klo^{2}r-e^{2}th'an. Fr., *diphényl-trichloréthane.* Ger., *Diphenyltrichloräthan.* A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2 : CH.CCl_3$, formed by the action of benzene and sulphuric acid upon chloral. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLUREA, n. De-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-u^2-re'a^3. Fr., *diphényl-urée.* Ger., *Diphenylharnstoff.* Carbanilide, flavine; a substance, $CO(NC_6H_5.H)_2$, obtained by heating 1 part of urea with 3 parts of aniline. It forms silky needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, melting at 205° C., and volatilizing unchanged. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPHLYDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}f-li^{2}d(lu^{6}d)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Tænia.

DIPHOLIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}f'o^2-li^{2}s. From δίς, twice, and φολίς, a horny scale. Of De Candolle, a genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs, comprising 3 or 4 West Indian species, allied to the genus *Bumelia.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. à feuilles de saule** (Fr.). See Achras *salicifolia.*—**D. montana.** The mountain bully-tree; a species found in Jamaica. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**D. nigra.** Bully-tree, black (or red) bully-tree; probably the *Bumelia nigra.* [B, 42, 175 (α, 24).]—**D. salicifolia.** See Achras *salicifolia.*

DIPHOROUS, adj. Di^{2}f-o'ru^{2}s. See Biphorous.

DIPHOSPHATE, n. Di-fo^{2}s'fat. Lat., *diphosphas.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diphosphat.* 1. A compound consisting of 2 molecules of

phosphoric acid united with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [a, 27.] 2. See PYROPHOSPHATE.

DIPHOSPHENYL, n. Di-fo²s'fe²n-i²l. A yellow powder, $C_6H_5P : PC_6H_5 = C_{12}H_{10}P_2$. [B, 4.]

DIPHOSPHENYLIC ACID, adj. Di-fo²s-fe²n-i²l'i²k. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{12}P_2O_5 = C_6H_5PO(OH) - O - C_6H_5PO(OH)$. [B, 3.]

DIPHOSPHIDE, n. Di-fo²s'fi²d(fid). A compound consisting of 2 atoms of phosphorus united directly with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [B.]

DIPHOSPHONIC, adj. Di-fo²s-fo²n'i²k. Containing diphosphonium. [B.]

DIPHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-fo²s(fos)-fon'i²-u³m-(u⁴m). A double molecule of a phosphonium, R—P.P—R' where R and R' are radicle or assemblages of radicles. [B, 4.]

DIPHOSPHORIC, adj. Di-fo²s-fo²r'i²k. Fr., *diphosphorique.* Containing 2 atoms of quinquivalent phosphorus. [B.]—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide diphosphorique.* Pyrophosphoric acid. [B, 3.]

DIPHOSPHOROUS, adj. Di-fo²s'fo²r-u³s. Containing 2 atoms of trivalent phosphorus in the molecule. [B.]

DIPHROS (Lat.), **DIPHRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Di²f'ro²s, -ru³s-(ru⁴s). Gr., δίφρος. 1. A seat or chair. 2. Of Hippocrates, a chair with a perforated seat through which a pipe could be introduced into the vagina for the purpose of administering a fomentation or suffumigation. 3. Of Moschion and Deventer, an obstetrical chair. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIPHRYGES (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-fri²(fru⁶)-gez(ge²s). Gr., διφρυγές. Copper oxide. [B, 45.]

DIPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di²f-tha²l'i²k. Fr., *acide diphthalique.* Ger., *Diphthalinsäure.* A compound molecule of phthalic acid obtained by the oxidation of diphthalyl by means of nitric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHTHALYL, n. Di²f'tha²l-i²l. A compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4 = (C_6H_4)_2(CO.)_4$, obtained by the action of finely divided silver on phthalyl chloride, treating the product first with boiling water, then with boiling alcohol, and distilling the residue with carbonic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-the(the²)'ri²-a³. From διφθέρα, a tanned hide. Fr., *diphthérie, diphthérite.* Ger., *Diphtherie, Diphtheritis.* It., *difterite, difteria.* Sp., *difteria.* An acute, infectious disease, characterized by the formation of a membranous, fibrinous, whitish, or grayish deposit at the seat of infection, either occupying the superficial portion of a mucous membrane or forming a membranous coating on a wound. The characteristic lesion generally affects the throat, and often the nasal passages and the larynx; occasionally the conjunctiva, the bladder, or the uterus. D. begins with high fever, which is usually of short duration, after which the predominant phenomena are depression of the vital powers, impeded respiration in laryngeal cases, and symptoms referable to the absorption of septic material from the seat of the lesion. D. is often accompanied by nephritis and is apt to be followed by various forms of motor paralysis. The laryngeal form of the disease constitutes the great majority of cases of the so-called membranous croup of children. One attack of d. confers no immunity against subsequent attacks.—**Asthenic d.** A condition in which, with subsidence of the pronounced symptoms of d., there may exist gradual failure of the vital forces caused by the progressive impoverishment and poisoning of the blood. Kidney complications, albuminuria, and cardiac weakness are among the symptoms. [a, 25.]—**Benign d.** Fr., *diphthérite bénigne.* A mild form of d., usually manifesting itself only on the tonsils and showing no tendency to spread. [D, 74.]—**Buccal d.** Fr., *diphthérite buccale.* Ger., *diphtherische Mundentzündung, Mundfäule.* 1. D. of the mucous membrane of the cheeks or gums. 2. Of Hutchinson, Trousseau, and Bouchut, ulcerative stomatitis. [D.]—**Catarrhal d.** 1. See *Superficial d.* 2. A form of amygdalitis resembling and often mistaken for d.; characterized by injection and superficial inflammation of the tonsils and posterior pharyngeal wall, with slight exudation composed mainly of epithelium. [D, 25.]—**Conjunctival d.** See *Diphtheritic* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**Croupal d., Croupous d.** "D. with the local symptoms of croup." D. of the larynx giving rise to symptoms of croup. [D, 1.]—**Cutaneous d.** Fr., *diphthérite cutanée.* A phase of d. characterized by the formation of false membrane upon any denuded cutaneous surface. [D, 40.]—**Deep d.** See *Parenchymatous d.*—**D. circumscripta.** Syn.: *Sandringham sore throat.* A form of disease characterized by a circumscribed, ash-colored slough on the tonsil, forming a centre from which the surrounding structures are invaded by a low form of inflammation, sometimes with swelling extending to the angle of the jaw. In fatal cases death takes place by asthenia following rapid and extreme exhaustion, sometimes with convulsions. [A. E. Barrett, "Brit. Med. Jour.," July 23, 1887, p. 176.]—**D. genitalium.** D. of the genitals in women, especially after childbirth. Cf. *Puerperal d.*—**D. of the mouth.** Ger., *Diphtheritis der Mundhöhle.* See *Buccal d.*—**D. of the vulva.** A variety frequently occurring during the endemic or epidemic prevalence of d. It is usually accompanied by some local adenitis. The whole perineal area may become involved. [Billington (a, 25).]—**D. of wounds.** An appearance of granulations resembling true d. but not necessarily due to diphtheritic infection; supposed by some to be identical with hospital gangrene. [E, 25.]—**Inflammatory d.** D. in which the inflammatory symptoms are intense and extensive. High temperature, marked adenitis, and a deep, parenchymatous false membrane are usually present. [a, 25.]—**Intestinal d.** Involvement of the mucous membrane of any part of the small or large intestine by diphtheritic deposit. [a, 25.]—**Laryngeal d.** Fr., *diphthérie laryngée.* That form of d. which affects the larynx. It often causes dangerous stenosis, especially in infants. [D, 1.]—**Laryngo-tracheal d.** An extension of d. from the pharynx downward. Sometimes the process commences in the trachea, invading the air passages from below upward, or extending only to the larynx. The presence of a laryngo-tracheal diphtheritic membrane gives rise to symptoms of diphtheritic croup. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Malignant d.** D. characterized by such rapidity and intensity in the development of the local manifestations, or such overwhelming constitutional poisoning, that the typical clinical gradations of the disease are unrecognizable. Death occurs from the third to the seventh day. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Nasal d.** A severe form of d. which may exist alone or in connection with d. in the fauces and pharynx. The false membrane can be seen extending upward from the posterior pharyngeal wall and the nostrils are red and irritated, even if no membrane is to be seen in them. Owing to the difficulty of properly cleansing the intricate passages affected, septic absorption is apt to take place. [D, 25.]—**Non-infectious d.** A phlegmasia of the laryngeal or laryngo-tracheal mucous membrane. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. in which the morbid process giving rise to the false membrane affects the deep portion of the mucous membrane. [D, 48.]—**Puerperal d.** D. of the genital tract in women after labor, formerly included under the term puerperal fever.—**Scarlatinal d.** D. occurring in conjunction with scarlet fever. ["Rev. mens. des mal. d l'enfance," Feb., 1889, p. 87.]—**Secondary d.** The manifestation of d. in a person suffering from another disease. It usually appears only after the initial disease has run its active course, attacking those mucous membranes which have been most affected.—**Superficial d.** D. that does not extend deeper than the epithelium. [D, 48.]—**Urinous d.** Ger., *Harn-Diphtherie.* Pulpy degeneration of traumatic surfaces due to contact with alkaline urine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DIPHTHERIAL, DIPHTHERIC, DIPHTHERICAL, adj's. Di²f-the'ri²-a²l, -the²r'i²k, -the²r'i²k-a²l. See DIPHTHERITIC.

DIPHTHERIE (Ger.), n. Dep-ta-re'. See DIPHTHERIA.—**D'bacillus.** See BACILLUS *diphtheriæ.*—**D'bacterien.** Of Emmerich, cocci or thick *Bacteria,* said to be the cause of diphtheria. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D'kokken.** Of Löffler, chain-like cocci found in diphtheritic membrane and in the internal organs; their connection with the disease is not known with certainty. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Harn-D.** See *Urinous* DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHÉRIE (Fr.), n. Def-ta-re. See DIPHTHERIA.—**D. hypertoxique.** Diphtheria of excessively toxic characteristics. [D, 72.]

DIPHTHERIC, adj. Di²f-the²r'i²k. Fr., *diphthérique.* See DIPHTHERITIC.

DIPHTHERINE, n. Di²f'the²r-en. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of diphtheria. [a, 18.]

DIPHTHÉRITE (Fr.), n. Def-ta-ret. See DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHERITIC, adj. Di²f-the²r-e²t'i²k. Fr., *diphthéritique, diphthérique.* Ger., *diphtheritische.* It., *difterico.* Sp., *diftérico.* 1. Pertaining to diphtheria. 2. Of Rindfleisch and others, affecting the deeper portions of a mucous membrane or of the skin, as opposed to catarrhal. See *D. pock.* [D, 1.]—**D. sore throat.** An euphemism for a mild form of diphtheria.

DIPHTHERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-the²r-it(et)'i²s. Gen., *diphtherit'idos (-is).* See DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHEROID, DIPHTHEROIDAL, adj's. Di²f'the²r-oid, di²f-the²r-oid'a²l. From διφθέρα, a skin, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *diphthéroïde.* Resembling diphtheria or its products. [D.]

DIPHTHONGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-tho²n(tho²n²)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From δίς, twice, and φθόγγος, a distinct sound. Ger., *Diphthongie.* The simultaneous production of two vocal sounds of different pitch, occurring in certain pathological conditions of the larynx. [Tobold (a, 27).]

DIPHTONIE (Ger.), n. Def-ton-e'. See DIPHTHONGIA.

DIPHYCERCAL, adj. Di²f-i²-su⁶rk'a²l. From διφυής, of double nature, and κέρκος, a tail. Having the tail consisting of two nearly equal upper and lower portions. [L, 11, 147, 207.]

DIPHYDÆ [Huxley] (Lat.), **DIPHYDES** [Lesson] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di²f'i²d(u⁶d)-e(a³'e²), -ez(e²s). From διφυής, of double nature. Fr., *diphydées.* A family of the *Calycophoridæ,* so termed on account of their change in appearance at different stages of development. [L, 147.]

DIPHYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f-i(u⁶)'i²d-e(a³-e²). From διφυής, of double nature. Fr., *diphyidées.* 1. See DIPHYDÆ. 2. Of Eschenholtz, a family of the *Acalepha.* [L, 180, 353.]

DIPHYLLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f-il(u⁶l)'le(la³-e²). From δίς, twice, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Hill, a class of plants typified by the genus *Piper.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), **DIPHYLLIDEA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. Di²f-il(u⁶l)'li²d-e(a³-e), -i²l(u⁶l)-li²d'e²-a³. From δίς, twice, and φύλλον, a leaf. A family of the *Cestoda* or of the *Bothriadæ,* having "two suctorial discs, two armed rostellar prominences, and a collar of hooklets on the neck." [L, 11, 121, 340.]

DIPHYLLOBOTHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f-i²l(u⁶l)'lo(lo³)-bo²th'ri²d-e(a³-e²). From δίς, twice, φύλλον, a leaf, and βόθρος, a pit. A family of the *Cestoda.* [L, 24.]

DIPHYLLOUS, adj. Di-fi²l'u³s. Lat., *diphyllus* (from δίς, twice, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *diphylle.* Ger., *diphyllisch, zweiblättrig.* Bifoliated; having two leaves or leaflets. [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIPHYODONT, adj. Di-fi'o-do²nt. From διφυής, of two forms, and ὀδούς, a tooth. 1. Having two sets of teeth (said of animals). 2. Coming in two sets (said of teeth). [L, 121.]

DIPHYOZOOID, n. Di-fi-o-zo'oid. From διφυής, of two forms, ζῷον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. A detached gonophore of one of the *Calycophoridæ,* which leads an independent life. [L, 11, 147.]

DIPHYSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2f'i2s(u6s)-e(a3-e2). Of Bory (1828), a family of articulated hydrophytes, of the *Chaodineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Thorea*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPHYSCIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di2)-fi2s(fu6s)-si2(ki2)-a-(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Of C. Müller, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses, consisting of the single genus *Diphyscium*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPHYTANTHOUS, adj. Di-fi2t-a2n'thu3s. Lat., *diphytanthus* (from δίς, twice, φυτόν, a plant, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *diphytanthe*. See Diœcious.

DIPICRYLAMINE, n. Di-pi2k-ri2l'a2m-en. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dipicrylamin*. See Hexnitrodiphenylamine.

DIPIPERALLYLALCAMINE, n. Di-pi2p-u5r-a2l-i2l-a2l'-ka2m-en. One of a class of bases examined and named by Ladenburg, possessing the property of becoming etherefied in a hydrochloric solution, yielding ethers which are always bases, and which approach the natural alkaloids in properties and composition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 399 (*a*, 27).]

DIPLACANTHID, adj. Di2p-la2k-a2n'thi2d. From διπλόος, double, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Having a double row of spines. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 505 (L).]

DIPLACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di2)-plak(pla3k)'i2-u3m(u4m). From δίπλαξ, double. See Diplazium.

DIPLACUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-la2k(la3k)-u2(u)'-si2s. Gen., *diplacus'eos (-is)*. From διπλόος, double, and ἄκουσις, hearing. Fr., *diplacousie*. Syn.: *diplecoia*. A morbid condition in which two tones are heard when only one is produced. [A, 518.]—**D. uniauralis.** D. affecting one ear only; also a condition in which a tone appears normal to one ear and higher or lower to the other. [L, 160.]

DIPLARTHRISM, n. Di2p-la3rth'ri2z'm. The condition of being diplarthrous. [L.]

DIPLARTHROUS, adj. Di2p-la3rth'ru3s. Lat., *diplarthrus* (from διπλόος, double, and ἄρθρον, a joint). Double-jointed; having the carpal or tarsal bones so arranged that one bone of each row articulates with more than one bone of the adjoining row. The *Diplarthra* are a family of mammals including the *Artiodactyla* and the *Perisodactyla*. ["Nature," xxi, p. 985 (L); "Am. Nat.," xxi, p. 987 (L).]

DIPLASIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di2)-pla2s(pla3s)-i2-a2z(a3s)-mu3s(mu4s). Gr., διπλασιασμός. Fr., *diplasiasme*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*. Duplication or doubling, as of a muscle or a paroxysm of a disease. [L, 30, 41, 50.]

DIPLASIOS (Lat.), adj. Di2p-la(la3)'si2-o2s. Gr., διπλάσιος. See Diplax.

DIPLASMATIC, adj. Di-pla2z-ma2t'i2k. From δίς, twice, and πλασματικός, pertaining to plasma. Ger., *diplasmatisch*. Of Kölliker, a term used to designate cells in which there are two or more substances, chemically or physically distinct. [J, 65, 140.]

DIPLAX (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)'pla2x(pla3x). Gen., *dip'lacos (-is)*. Gr., δίπλαξ. Double; in double folds. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIPLAZIOID, adj. Di-pla'zi2-oid. From διπλάσιον, something doubled, and εἶδος, resemblance. 1. Resembling the genus *Diplazium*. 2. Of ferns, having the sori in sets of two. [B, 242.]

DIPLAZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di2p-la(la3)'zi2-u3m(u4m). From διπλάσιος, double. Fr., *diplazion*. Of Presl, a genus of ferns, referred by Hooker to *Asplenium*, characterized by having the sori in sets of two, one on each side of the vein and opposite the other. The *Diplazieæ* are: Of Presl, a section of the *Aspleniaceæ*; of Fee, a tribe of the *Cathetogyratæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24); B, 242.]—**D. angustifrons.** Of Mettenius, a variety of the *Asplenium arboreum*. [B, 242.]—**D. auriculatum.** The *Asplenium arboreum*. [B, 242.]—**D. esculentum, D. malabaricum, D. serampurense, D. umbrosum.** See Asplenium *esculentum*.

DIPLECOIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-le2k(lak)-o(o3)'i2-a3. See Diplacusis and Paracusis *duplicata*.

DIPLECOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2p-le2k-o2l-ob(o2b)'e2-e(a3-e2). From δίς, twice, πλέκειν, to twine, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *diplécolobées*. A division of the *Cruciferæ*, characterized by linear, incumbent cotyledons folded twice transversely. [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-ple(pla)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From δίς, twice, and πληγή, a stroke. Fr., *diplégie*. Ger., *Diplegie*. Paralysis of corresponding muscles on the two sides of the body. [D.]—**D. brachialis.** Paralysis of both upper extremities. [D, 18.]—**D. cruralis.** Paralysis of both lower extremities. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**D. facialis.** Bilateral facial paralysis. [D, 35.]

DIPLEURA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di2)-plu2r'a3. From δίς, double, and πλευρόν, the side. Ger., *Dipleuren*. A variety of the *Zygopleura*, the type of which is bilaterally symmetrical, with one pair of antimeres. [L, 178.]

DIPLEURAL, DIPLEURIC, adj's. Di-plu2r'a2l, -i2k. From δίς, twice, and πλευρόν, the side. 1. Bilateral. 2. Relating to the *Dipleura*. [L, 178.]

DIPLEUROBRANCHIA (Lat.), **DIPLEUROBRANCHIATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Di(di2)-plu2r-o(o3)-bra2n2k(bra3n2ch2)'i2-a3, -bra2n2k(bra3n2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'ta3. From δίς, twice, πλευρόν, the side, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *dipleurobranches*. The *Inferobranchia*. [L.]

DIPLOBLASTIC, adj. Di2p-lo-bla2st'i2k. From διπλόος, double, and βλαστός, a sprout. Consisting of two germinal layers. The *Diploblastica* are the *Cœlenterata*. [L; A. C. Haddon, "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," Oct., 1885, p. 536.]

DIPLOCARDIAC, adj. Di2p-lo-ka3rd'i2-a2k. From διπλόος, double, and καρδία, the heart. Having a double heart. [L, 107.]

DIPLOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. De-plo-sa-fa3l. Having two heads; as a n., a monster having two heads. [A, 385; L, 41, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DIPLOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-lo(lo3)-se2f(ke2f)-a(a3)'-li2-a3. From διπλόος, double, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *diplocéphalie*. Ger., *Zweiköpfigkeit*. A monstrosity characterized by the presence of two heads on one body. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DIPLOCHROMATISM, n. Di2p-lo-krom'a2t-i2zm. From διπλόος, double, and χρῶμα, color. See Dichroism.

DIPLOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Di2p-lo(lo3)-ko2k'ku3s(ku4s). From διπλόος, double, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *diplocoque*. Ger., *Diplokokkus*. A micrococcus consisting of two sharply defined granules linked together, resulting from segmentation by median constriction; one variety is thought by Pasteur to be the cause of suppuration. [A, 15.]—**D. intracellularis meningitidis.** A variety described by Goldschmidt as almost identical with one found by Weichselbaum in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis; so called because it is found partly within the pus-cells. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 17, 1888, p. 288.]—**D. pneumoniæ fibrinosæ** [Friedländer]. See Bacterium *pneumoniæ*.

DIPLOCONIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di2)-plo(plo3)-kon'i2d-a3. From διπλόος, double, and κῶνος, a cone. A family of the *Acanthometridea*, the skeleton of which forms a double cone. [L, 121.]

DIPLOCOPIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-lo2k'o2p-i2s. Gen., *diplocop'idos (-is)*. From διπλόος, double, and κοπίς, a knife. Fr., *diplocope*. Ger., *Doppelmesser*. A double-edged or double-bladed knife. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DIPLOCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-lo(lo3)-ko(ko2)'ri-a3. From διπλόος, double, and κόρη, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are two pupils. [F.]

DIPLODAL, adj. Di2p'lod-a2l. From διπλόος, double, and ὁδός, a road. Having the aphodal and prosodal canals well marked (said of sponges). [L, 121.]

DIPLODERMEUS (Lat.), adj. Di2p-lo(lo3)-du5rm(de2rm)-e2-u3s(u4s). From διπλόος, double, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *diploderme*. Having a double peridium; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diplodermei*; of Fries, a division of the *Lycoperdacei*, so characterized. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIPLODIOSPORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di2)-plo2d-i2-o2sp'o2r-a3. From διπλόος, double, ὅδιος, belonging to a road, and σπόρος, a seed. The macrospores of the *Sphæriaceæ*, of the genus *Otthia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DIPLODOCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di2)-plo2d-o2s(o2k)'i2d-e(a3-e2). From διπλόος, double, and δοκίς, a small beam. A family of the *Sauropoda* having the ischia with straight shafts not expanded distally, and the ends meeting in the middle line. [L, 121.]

DIPLOE (Lat.), n. f. Di2p'lo(lo2)-e(a). Gen., *dip'loes*. Gr., διπλοή. Fr., *diploé*. Ger., *Diploë*. It., Sp., *d*. 1. The cancellated tissue situated between the inner and outer tables of a cranial bone. [C.] 2. In botany, the parenchyma of a leaf between the two layers of epiderm. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

DIPLOETIC, adj. Di2p-lo-e2t'i2k. See Diploic.

DIPLOGASTRIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-lo(lo3)'ga2s-(ga3s)'tri2-a3. From διπλόος, double, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *diplogastrie*. Ger., *Doppelbauch*. A monstrosity in which the body is double above the pelvis. [L, 41, 180.]

DIPLOGENESIS, n. f. Di2p-lo(lo3)-je2n(ge2n)'e2-si2s. Gen., *diplogenes'eos (-gen'esis)*. From διπλόος, double, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *diplogenèse*. Ger., *D*. The formation of a double monster. [L, 50, 149.]

DIPLOGENIC, adj. Di2p-lo-je2n'i2k. From διπλόος, double, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *diplogénique*. Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances. [L, 56.]

DIPLOIC, adj. Di-plo'i2k. Fr., *diploïque*. Ger., *diploisch*. Pertaining to the diploe. [L, 41.]

DIPLOKOKKUS (Ger.), n. Di2p-lo-ko2k'ku4s. See Diplococcus.

DIPLOLEPARIÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), **DIPLOLEPIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di2p-lo(lo2)-le2p-a(a3)'ri2-e(a3-e2), -le2p'i2d-e(a3-e2). From διπλόος, double, and λεπίς, a rind or scale. Fr., *diplolépaires*, *diplolépides*. See Cynipidæ.

DIPLOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-lo2l'e2p-i2s. Gen., *diplolep'idos (-is)*. Fr., *diplolèpe*, *diplolépis*. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*, tribe *Cynancheæ*. 2. See Cynips.—**D. bedeguaris.** See Rhodites *rosæ*.—**D. gallæ tinctoriæ.** See Cynips *gallæ tinctoriæ*.

DIPLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di2p-lo'ma3. Gen., *diplom'atos (-is)*. Gr., δίπλωμα. Fr., *diplôme*. Ger., *Diplom*. 1. See Diploe. 2. A document granted by a faculty or learned society showing that the recipient has certain qualifications and is entitled to a certain rank. 3. A water-bath. [A, 301, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DIPLOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. De-plo-me2t'r. An instrument for measuring the distance between the pupils. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DIPLOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2p-lo(lo2)-mi(mu6)-el(e2l)'i2-a3. From διπλόος, double, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *diplomyélie*. Ger., *Doppelrückenmark*. A congenital deformity characterized by a duplication of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]

DIPLONEURUS (Lat.), adj. Di2p-lo(lo2)-nu2'ru3s(ru4s). From διπλόος, double, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *diploneure*. Ger., *doppelnervig*. Having two nervous systems, the one cerebro-spinal and the other ganglionic; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diploneura*, of Rudolphi, a section of the *Phaneroneura*, so characterized. [L, 180.]

DIPLOPAPPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2p-lo(lo2)-pa2p(pa3p)'pe2-e(a3-e2). From διπλόος, double, and πάππος, the down of a plant. Fr., *diplopappées*. A division of the *Astereæ* or of the *Asterinæ*, or a subdivision of the *Asteroideæ*, characterized by a double pappus. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPLOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'pu^{3}s-(pu^{4}s). Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Asteroideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. chinensis.** The *Callistephus chinensis*. [B, 214.]—**D. dubius.** The *Aster* (*erigeron*) *annuus*. [B, 42, 215 ; B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. fruticulosus, D. obtusatus.** See Aster *fruticosus*.

DIPLOPERISTOMATUS (Lat.), **DIPLOPERISTOMEUS** (Lat.), **DIPLOPERISTOMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-pe^{2}r-i^2-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -stom(sto^{2}m)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -pe^{2}r-i^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, περί, around, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *diplopéristomate, diplopéristomé*. Ger., *doppelmundrandig*. Having two peristomes. The *Diploperistomati, Diploperistomeæ*, or *Diploperistomi* are a class of mosses so characterized. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOPHONY, n. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}f'on-i^2. From διπλόος, double, and φωνή, the voice. See Diphthongia.

DIPLOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From διπλόος, double, and φύλλον, a leaf. Ger., *Doppelblatt*. Of Lehmann, a double calyx. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPLOPHYSA (Lat.), **DIPLOPHYSETER** (Lat.), **DIPLOPHYSETERION** (Lat.), n's f., m., and n. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-fi(fu^6)'sa^3, -fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'tu^{5}r(tar), -e^2(a)-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n. From διπλόος, double, and φύσα, φυσητήρ, or φυσητήριον, a pair of bellows. Ger., *Doppelblasebalg*. Of Mudge, a pair of double bellows for use in artificial respiration. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lop(lo^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From διπλόος, double, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *diplopie*. Ger., *Diplopie, Doppeltsehen*. It., Sp., *d*. Double vision ; the seeing of two images of an object at the same time. It is almost always binocular and the result of squint. [F.]—**Binocular d.** Lat., *d. binocularis*. Fr., *diplopie binoculaire, bévue*. Ger., *binoculäres Doppeltsehen*. It., *d. binoculare*. Sp., *d. binocular*. Double vision which takes place when both eyes concur in the visual act and disappears when one eye is covered or excluded. It results from divergence of the axes caused by some muscular affection, usually a paresis. [A, 326 (α, 21) ; F.]—**Crossed d.** Fr., *diplopie croisée*. Ger., *gekreuzte Diplopie, gekreuztes Doppeltsehen*. It., *d. incrociata*. Sp., *d. cruzada*. Binocular d. in which the position of the double images is reversed, the left image corresponding to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. It results from divergent squint, from paralysis of the internal rectus or spasmodic contraction of the external rectus. [F.]—**Direct d.** See *Homonymous d.*—**Heteronymous d.** See *Crossed d.*—**Homonymous d.** Fr., *diplopie homonyme*. Ger., *gleichwinkelige Diplopie*. It., *d. omonima*. Sp., *d. homonima*. Binocular double vision in which the position of the double images corresponds to the position of the eyes, the right image corresponding to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. This occurs in convergent squint and in paralysis of the external rectus. [F.]—**Left d.** Vertical d. in which the image perceived by the left eye is below. [B.]—**Masked d.** Fr., *diplopie larvée*. Ger., *maskirtes* (oder *verlarvtes*) *Doppeltsehen*. It., *d. larvata*. Sp., *d. disfrazada*. A form of indistinct vision occasionally met with in paralytic squint, in which the patient has the impression of seeing one object through another, since each eye sees a different portion of the field of vision. The disturbance occurs only in binocular vision. [F.]—**Monocular d.** See *Uniocular d.*—**Nasal d.** See *Crossed d.*—**Physiological d.** Double vision produced by an abnormal degree of convergence of the optic axes with reference to the amount of accommodation brought into a not infrequent condition in some forms of anomalous muscular dynamics of the eye. [F.]—**Right d.** Vertical d. in which the image perceived by the right eye is below. [B.]—**Temporal d.** See *Homonymous d.*—**Uniocular d.** Fr., *diplopie uni-oculaire* (ou *monoculaire*). Ger., *monoculäres Doppeltsehen*. It., *d. monoculare*. Sp., *d. monocular*. 1. Double sight with one eye. It occurs in commencing cataract, in irregular cornea, and occasionally in cases of cerebral tumor. [F.]—**Vertical d.** D. in which one image is higher than the other. [B.]

DIPLOPIESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^3)-pi^2-e^{3}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and πιεσμός, a pressing. Fr., *diplopièsme*. Ger., *Doppeldruck, doppelte Compression*. Double compression. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPLOPNEUMENUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-nu^2(pnu^2)'me^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *diplopneumène*. Ger., *doppelathmend*. Having a double branchial apparatus (said of amphibious animals). [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPLOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *diplopode*. Ger., *doppelfüssig*. Having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body ; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diplopoda*, the *Chilognatha*. [L, 41.]

DIPLOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-po-go'ni(ne). From διπλόος, double, and πώγων, the beard. Fr., *diplopogones*. Of P. de Beauvois, a section of mosses, embracing genera in which the orifice of the urn has teeth exteriorly and cilia interiorly. [B, 1, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOPOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}p'o^{2}l-a^3. From διπλόος, double, and πόλος, an axis. A family of the *Monaxonia* of which the type is a body having a single axis and dissimilar poles. [L, 178.]—**D. amphipipeda.** A subfamily of the *D.* the type of which has two plane surfaces (*e. g.*, a truncated cone). [L, 178.]—**D. anepipeda.** A subfamily of the *D.* the type of which is a body having no plane surfaces (*e. g.*, like an egg). [L, 178.]—**D. monepipeda.** A subfamily of the *D.* in which the type has a single plane surface (*e. g.*, a cone or a hemisphere). [L, 178.]

DIPLOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *diplops'eos* (*-is*). See Diplopia.

DIPLOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *diploptère*. Ger., *doppelflossig, doppelflügelig*. Having two wings or fins ; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diploptera*, the *Vespidæ*. The *Diplopteridæ* are a family of the *Muticæ*. [L, 180, 266.]

DIPLOSANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di^2)-plo^{2}s-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'-e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and ἀνθηρός, blooming. Fr., *diplosanthéré*. Ger., *doppelstaubfadig*. Having the number of stamens double that of the petals ; as a n., in the f. pl., *Diplosantheræ*, of Gmelin, a class of plants including genera now referred to the *Ericaceæ, Saxifrageæ, Caryophylleæ, Rutaceæ*, etc. [A, 385 (α, 21) ; B, 38 (α, 14) ; B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo'si^{2}s. Gen., *diplos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., δίπλωσις. Duplication (*e. g.*, of paroxysms of fever, etc.). [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DIPLOSOMA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-so'ma^3. From διπλόος, double, and σῶμα, the body. 1. A genus of the *Diplosomidæ*. 2. See Diplosomatia. [L, 121.]—**D. crenata.** A pseudelminth found in the bladder of a woman ; decided to be the ovisacs of the cod introduced for purposes of deception. [L, 16.]

DIPLOSOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-som-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *diplosomie*. Ger., *Diplosomie*. A form of monstrosity in which there are two individuals united at one or more points. [A, 301 (α, 21) ; L, 41.]

DIPLOSOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-som'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the compound Ascidians. [L, 121.]

DIPLOSPONDYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}s-po^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From διπλόος, double, and σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Fr., *diplospondylie*. That condition in which there is a cartilaginous or osseous segment, representing the centrum of a vertebra, interposed between alternate vertebræ and bearing neither a neural nor a hæmal arch. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DIPLOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}s-por(po^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From διπλόος, double, and σπόρος, a seed. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Gardenieæ*, comprising *Jackia* and *Diplospora*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}s-por(po^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From διπλόος, double, and σπόρος, a seed. Of Link, a genus of *Hyphomycetes*, classed in 1826 in the *Aspergillaceæ*, and by many now with the *Tricotheciæ*. The genus is characterized by the sterile hyphæ, fertile filaments, ovoid or oblong conidia, and hyaline, one-septate spores. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. furcum.** A fungus discovered by Hallier on diphtheritic membrane, the double mature spores of which are of a deep brown color. [α, 24.]

DIPLOSTEMONIS (Lat.), **DIPLOSTEMONOPETALUS** (Lat.), **DIPLOSTEMONUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}s-te^{2}m(tam)'-o^{2}n-i^{2}s, -te^{2}m(tam)-o^{2}n-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -te^{2}m(tam)'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *diplostémone*. Having twice as many stamens as sepals or petals. The *Diplostemones* are a tribe or section of the *Malpighiaceæ*. [B, 1, 77, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOSTEPHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}s-te^{2}f-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Astereæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOSTICHOUS, adj. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. From διπλόος, double, and στίχος, a row. Consisting of two layers of cells, the one vitreous and the other retinal. [L, 210.]

DIPLOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. From διπλόος, double, and σῦριγξ, a pipe. Ger., *Doppelspritze*. A syringe with a double nozzle. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DIPLOTACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}t-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Brassiceæ*, consisting of the genus *Diplotaxis*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}t-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *diplotax'eos* (*-is*). From διπλόος, double, and τάξις, an arrangement. Fr., *d*. Of De Candolle, a genus of cruciferous plants closely related to *Brassica*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. muralis.** A smaller and much rarer species than the *D. tenuifolia*. In France it has been employed in scrofula, and other cachectic affections, especially combined in a syrup with potassium iodide. [B, 5, 19 (α, 24).]—**D. tenuifolia.** A slender, perennial plant growing in quarries and on rubbish and walls. It is said to be antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

DIPLOTEGIA (Lat.), **DIPLOTEGIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}t-e(e^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From διπλόος, double, and τέγος, a roof. Fr., *diplotège*. Ger., *Doppeldach*. That which has a double envelope ; a capsule in which the pores occur at the base. The *Diplotegiaceæ* are : of Corda, a family of fossil ferns corresponding to the *Psaronieæ* ; of Desvaux, an order of plants with heterocarpous fruits which fly open. [A, 322, 385 (α, 21) ; B, 77, 121, 170 (α, 24) ; L, 5 (α, 14).]

DIPLOTERATOGRAPHY, DIPLOTERATOLOGY, n's. Di^{2}p-lo-te^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From διπλόος, double, τέρας, a monstrosity, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding. The science or study of double monstrosities.

DIPLOXYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-lo^{2}x-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From διπλόος, double, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *diploxylées*. Of Corda, a family of fossil plants having the vascular bundles presenting two ligneous parts in juxtaposition, one growing from the centre, the other toward the centre. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPLOZYGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-lo(lo^2)-zi^2(zu^6)'ji^2(gi^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). From διπλόος, double, and ζύγιον, a yoke. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Umbelliferæ*, comprising the tribes *Caucalineæ* and *Laserpitieæ*, characterized by having compound umbels and secondary juga. [B, 42 (α, 24).]

DIPLUMBIC, adj. Di-plu^{3}mb'i^{2}k. From δίς, twice, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 2 atoms of lead in the molecule. [B.]

DIPNEUMONEUS (Lat.), **DIPNEUMONIS** (Lat.), **DIPNEUMONUS** (Lat.), adj's. Dip(di^{2}p)-nu^2-mon(mo^{2}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}s, -nu^2'mo^{2}n-i^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and πνεύμων, a lung. Fr., *dipneumone*. Having two lungs. The *Dipneumona* are a sub-order of the *Dipnoi* or a group of the *Holothuridea*. The *Dipneumones* are an order of the *Araneæ*. [A, 385 (α, 21) ; L, 121, 228, 353.]

DIPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}p-nu^{2}st'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *dipneuste*. See Dipnous.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

DIPNOIC, DIPNOOUS, adj's. Di²p'no-i²k, -u³s. See DIPNOUS.

DIPNOUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p'no(no²) u³s(u⁴s). Gr., δίπνοος (from δίς, twice, and πνεῖν, to breathe). Fr., *dipnoé, dipnoïque.* Ger., *zweilungig.* Lit., having two vent-holes or breathing apertures; having both gills and lungs at all stages of existence, and so capable of both aerial and aquatic respiration; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dipnoa* (Fr., *dipnoés*), a subclass of the *Hæmatocrya*, or, of Fitzinger, a division of reptiles; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dipnoi*, a suborder of the *Ichthyopsida* or of the *Ganoidei*. [A, 387; L, 14, 121, 147, 180, 216, 294.]

DIPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²p'o²d-a³. See under DIPODUS.

DIPODACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-po²d-a²(a³)-se²f-(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From δίς, twice, πούς, a foot, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *zweifüssiger Ohnkopf.* A monster having two feet, but no head. [L, 50 (α, 24).]

DIPODÆ (Lat.), **DIPODIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di²)'po²d-e-(a³-e²), -pod'id-e(a³-e²). From δίς, twice, and πούς, a foot. A family of the *Myomorpha*, or the *Rodentia*, the hind legs of which are longer than the front. [L.]

DIPODINUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-o²d-i(e)'nu³s(nu⁴s). See DIPODUS; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dipodina* (Fr., *dipodiens*), of Waterhouse, a subfamily of the *Muridæ*; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dipodinæ*, a subfamily of the *Dipodidæ*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, pp. 62, 70 (L).]

DIPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-po²d'l-u³m(u⁴m). From δίς, twice, and πόδιον, a little foot. See CERCOSOMA.

DIPODOUS, adj. Di²p'o-du³s. See DIPODUS.

DIPODUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p'o²d-u³s(u⁴s). From δίς, twice, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *dipode.* Ger., *zweifüssig.* Having two feet or two analogous members; as a n. m., a supposed worm found on bees; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dipoda*, of De Blainville, a class of fishes having only two fins, also, of De Blainville and Latreille, a family of reptiles having only two feet. [L, 41, 180.]

DIPOLAR, adj. Di²p'ol-a³r. From δίς, twice, and πόλος, an axis. See BIPOLAR; in electro-physics, pertaining to both the negative and the positive pole. [B, 26 (α, 27).]

DIPOLYCOTYLEDONUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-po²l-i²(u⁶)-ko²t-i²l(u⁶l)'ed(ad)-on-u³s(u⁴s). From δίς, twice, πολύς, many, and κοτυληδών (see COTYLEDON). Fr., *dipolycotylédoné.* Ger., *zweivollsamenlappig.* Provided with two multifidous cotyledons. [B, 38.]

DIPOROBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-po²r-o²b-ra²n²k-(ra³n²ch²)'i²-u³s(u⁴s). From δίς, twice, πόρος, a pore, and βράγχια, the gills. Fr., *diporobranche.* Ger., *zweilochkiemig.* Having the branchial chambers provided with an internal and external aperture. [L, 180.]

DIPOTASSIC, adj. Di-po²t-a²s'i²k. Containing 2 atoms of potassium in the molecule. [B.]

DIPRIMARY, adj. Di-prim'a-ri². From δίς, twice, and *primarius*, primary. Fr., *diprimaire.* Ger., *zweimalprimär, doppeltprimär.* Of diatomic alcohols or glycols, having both of the molecules of hydroxyl united to carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with only one other carbon atom. Such alcohols have the general formula $CH_2.OH-(CH_2)n-CH_2.OH$. [B, 4.]

DIPRIOMIDIAN, adj. Di-pri-o-mi²d'i²-a²n. Having a row of cellules on each side (said of the *Graptolitidæ*). [L, 147.]

DIPRISMATIC, adj. Di-pri²s-ma²t'i²k. Having two cleavages, one parallel to the sides and one to the base. [Pisani (α, 27).]

DIPROPARGYL, DIPROPINYL, n's. Di-pro-pa³r'ji²l, -pro'-pi²n-i²l. A substance isomeric with benzene, $C_6H_6=CH:C-CH_2-CH_2-C\equiv CH$, prepared from dibromdiallyl; a colorless, mobile, highly refractive liquid with a very penetrating odor. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DIPROPYL, n. Di-pro'pi²l. A double molecule of propyl.—**D. ketone.** Ger., *Dipropylketon.* Butyrone; a liquid, $C_3H_7-CO-C_3H_7=C_7H_{14}O$, boiling at 145° C. It is the main product of the dry distillation of calcic butyrate. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DIPROPYLAMINE, n. Di-pro-pi²l'a²m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dipropylamin.* A secondary amine of propyl, $NC_6H_{15}=$ $N\begin{cases}H\\CH=(CH_3)_2\\CH=(CH_3)_2\end{cases}$. The compound derived from diisopropylamine isopropyl only is known; a liquid boiling at 84° C. [B.]

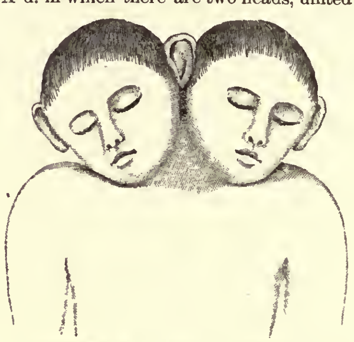
DIPROPYLCARBINOL, n. Di-pro-pi²l-ka²rb'i²n-o²l. See HEPTYL *alcohol.*

DIPROPYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-pro-pi²l-o²x-a²l'i²k. A 2-molecule propyl substitution compound of $(C_3H_7)_2.C(OH)-CO.ON$, oxalic acid. [B, 3 (α, 27).]

DIPROPYLOXAMIDE, n. Dipro-pi²l-o²x'a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Dipropyloxamid.* A 2-molecule propyl substitution compound of oxamide, $\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.NHC_3H_7\\CO.NHC_3H_7\end{matrix}\right.=C_8N_2H_{16}O_2$. [B.]

DIPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)pro²s-op'i²-a³. From δίς, twice, and πρόσωπον, the face. Fr., *diprosopie.* Ger., *Diprosopie.* That form of double monstrosity in which the head is cleft in its upper part and there are two faces. [A, 15; L, 41, 44, 50 (α, 14).]

DIPROSOPOS (Lat.), **DIPROSOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. Gr., διπρόσωπος. Fr., *diprosope, opodyme.* Ger., *doppelgesichtig.* Double-faced; in ichthyology, having two eyes on one side of the head; as a n. (Ger., *Doppelgesicht*), a monster characterized by diprosopia; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diprosopa*, a family of fishes having two eyes on one side of the head. [A, 322 (α. 21); L, 180.]—**D. dihypogastricus.** A d. with a reduplication of the hypogastric regions and the lower extremities. [α, 25.]—**D. diophthalmus.** A d. with only two eyes, one for each face. [Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 [α, 14]).]—**D. sejunctus** [Gurlt]. A d. in which there are two heads, united in the occipital region, upon a single neck. [L, 44.]—**D. tetrophthalmus.** A d. having four eyes, two for each face. [Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 [α, 14]).]—**D. tetrotus.** A d. with four ears, two for each face. [A, 326.]—**D. triophthalmus.** A d. with three eyes; two (in one orbital cavity) for one face and one for the other, or one for each face and a blended eye at the junction of the two faces. [F; Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 [α, 14]).]—**D. triotus.** A d. with three ears. [A, 326.]



A DIPROSOPUS. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

DIPROTODONT, adj. Di-prot'o-do²nt. Lat., *diprotodontius* (from δίς, twice, πρῶτος, first, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Having two lower incisor teeth. The *Diprotodontia* are a family of the *Barypoda* so characterized. [L, 14, 121, 228.]

DIPROTOPHYLLATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-pro-to(to³)-fi²l-(fu⁶l)-la(la³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From δίς, twice, πρῶτος, first, and φυλλον, a leaf. Fr., *diprotophyllé.* See DICOTYLEDONOUS.

DIPSA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p'sa³. Gr., δίψα. Thirst. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DIPSACACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa²k(sa³k)-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *dipsacacées.* Ger., *Dipsaceen.* Of Lindley, an order of the *Campanales*, comprising *Morina, Dipsacus, Cephalaria, Kantia, Pterocephalus*, and *Scabiosa.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DIPSACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa(sa³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e³). Fr., *dipsacées.* Ger., *Dipsaceen.* The teaselworts; of Vaillant and others, a class of gamopetalous dicotyledons; of Endlicher, a family of the *Aggregatæ*, comprising the tribes *Morineæ* and *Scabioseæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Asterales*, comprising *Triplostegia, Morina, Dipsacus, Cephalaria*, and *Scabiosa.* It differs from the nearly related *Compositæ* in that the stamens are not syngenesious and are sometimes fewer than the corolla lobes, the ovule is suspended instead of erect, the seed is albuminous, and the æstivation is imbricate instead of valvate. [B, 42, 170, 215 (α, 24).]

DIPSACEUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-sa(sa³)'se²(ke²)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *dipsacé.* Ger., *kardenartig.* Resembling the genus *Dipsacus;* as a n., in the f. pl., see DIPSACEÆ. [L.]

DIPSACUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²p'sa³-ku³s(ku⁴s). Gr., δίψακος (from δίψα, thirst, because the leaves of the plant are so shaped as to hold water). Fr., *dipsaque, cardère* (2d def.). Ger., *Karde* (2d def.), *Kardendistel* (2d def.). 1. An old name for diabetes. [A, 322.] 2. See *D. fullonum.* 3. The teasel; a Linnæan genus of prickly plants of the *Dipsaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. fullonum.** Fr., *chardon à carder* (ou *à bonnetier*, ou *à foulon*), *cabaret des oiseaux.*



DIPSACUS SILVESTRIS. [A, 327.]

Ger., *Weberkarde, Walkerdistel, Kardetschendistel, Kardendistel.* Fuller's teasel, the δίψακος of Dioscorides; a species common in Europe and Asia, often cultivated for its hard, scaly heads, which are used as a card upon woolen cloths. The roots and heads (*radix et herba dipsaci*) were formerly used as a purgative and tonic in scrofula and kidney diseases. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. pilosus.** Fr., *dipsaque velu, verge à pasteur.* Shepherd's rod, small teasel; considered a sudorific. [B, 173, 275 (α, 24).]—**D. sativus.** See *D.*

fullonum.—**D. silvestris.** Ger., *Waldkarde* (1st def.). 1. Of Miller, the wild teasel, a species common in hedges and by roadsides. Its root was formerly used like that of *D. fullonum.* 2. Of De Candolle, the *D. fullonum.* [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. vulgaris.** See *D. fullonum.*

DIPSADIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-sa^{2}d(sa^{3}d)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From διψάς (see Dipsas). A family of the *Colubrinæ* (or *Colubriformia*, or *Ophidii colubriformes*). [L, 121, 337, 353.]

DIPSAL, adj. Di^{2}p'sa^{2}l. Lat., *dipsalis.* Of or pertaining to the *Dipsaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**D. alliance.** Lat., *nixus dipsalis.* See Dipsales.

DIPSALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-sa(sa^3)'lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Aggregatæ*, comprising the orders *Dipsaceæ* and *Valerianeæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPSARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Gynocoronæ*, comprising the families *Dipsaceæ* and *Valerianaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPSAS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}p'sa^{2}s(sa^{3}s). Gen., *dips'ados* (*-is*). Gr., διψάς. Thirsty; as a n. f., an ancient name for a certain poisonous serpent the bite of which caused severe thirst. [A, 322.]

DIPSESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-se(sa)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dipse'seos* (*-is*). Gr., δίψησις (from διψᾶν, to thirst). Excessive thirsting. [A, 387.]

DIPSETIC, adj. Di^{2}p-se^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., διψητικός. Lat., *dipseticus.* Fr., *dipsétique.* Ger., *dipsetisch.* 1. Very thirsty. 2. Causing thirst. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIPSEUDOBUTYLMETHYLACETIC ACID, n. Di^{2}p-su-do-bu^{2}t-i^{2}l-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. See Hendecatoic acid.

DIPSO, n. Hot springs in the island of Eubœa, now called D. The waters contain salts of sodium and magnesium, carbonic-acid gas, and sulphureted hydrogen. Temperature, 87° to 167° F.

DIPSOBIOSTATICA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-so(so^3)-bi(bi^2)-o(o^3)-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^3. From δίψα, thirst, βίος, life, and στατική, statics. Fr., *dipsobiostatique.* Ger., *Dipsobiostatik.* Of F. W. Lippich, a statistical exposition of the injury resulting from the abuse of alcoholic drinks to the population. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIPSODES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}ps-od'ez(as). Gr., διψώδης. See Dipsetic.

DIPSOMANE (Fr.), adj. Dep-so-ma^{3}n. Affected with dipsomania. [*a*, 18.]

DIPSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-so(so^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From δίψα, thirst, and μανία, madness. Fr., *dipsomanie.* Ger., *Dipsomanie, Trunksucht.* It., *d., enomania, follia degli ubbriachi.* Sp., *dipsomania.* Lit., a state of frenzy produced by excessive thirst; of Hufeland and as now commonly used, an insane and irresistible craving for alcoholic drink. [A, 322, 326 (*a*, 21); D, 70; L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DIPSOMANIAC, n. Di^{2}p-so-man'i^2-a^{2}k. Fr., *dipsomaniaque.* Ger., *Durstwahnsinniger, Trunksüchtiger, Säufer.* A person affected with dipsomania. [D, 1.]

DIPSOS (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}p'so^{2}s. Gen., *dip'seos* (*-is*). Gr., δίψος. Thirst. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIPSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p-so'si^{2}s. See Dipsesis.

DIPTAM (Ger.), n. Di^{2}p-ta^{3}m'. The *Dictamnus albus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Cretischer D., D'dosten.** The *Origanum dictamnus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeiner D., Weisser D.** The *Dictamnus albus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3. From δίς, twice, and πτέρον, a wing. Fr., *diptères.* Ger., *Zweiflügler, Dipteren.* An order or subclass of insects having only two wings. [L.]

DIPTERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-te^{2}r-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dipteracées.* See Dipterocarpeæ. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DIPTERADS, n. pl. Di^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^{2}dz. See Dipterocarpeæ.

DIPTERAL, adj. Di^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^{2}l. See Dipterous.

DIPTERANS, n. pl. Di^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^{2}nz. See Diptera.

DIPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Lepidoganoidei.* [L, 14.]

DIPTEROCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}p-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *diptérocarpées, diptérocarpacées.* Ger., *Dipterocarpeen.* A natural order of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants established by Blume; made by Agardh a tribe of the *Amentaceæ*, by Lindley an order of the *Thalamifloræ.* They are large trees yielding a resinous, balsamic juice; flowers regular, hermaphrodite; leaves alternate, involute, with convolute stipules or none at all; calyx lobes long and unequal; petals 5, twisted; and stamens numerous and distinct or united in several bundles. The *D.* are by some authors divided into three groups—the *Dryobalanopseæ*, the *Ancistrocladeæ*, and the *Lophireæ*, according to the constitution of the ovary, the mode of placentation, and the number of ovules. They have strong affinities with the *Tiliaceæ* and the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, differing from the first by their imbricated sepals and the concave form of the receptacle, and from the latter by the solitary non-albuminous seed with large, thick cotyledons. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

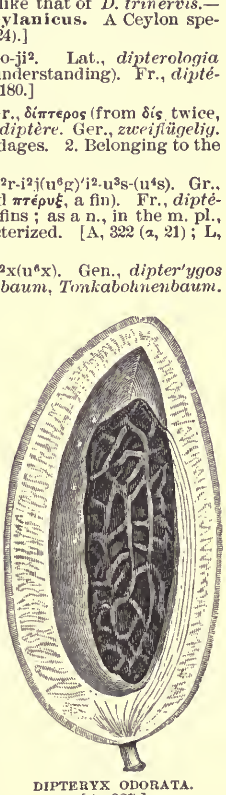
DIPTEROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}p-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίπτερος, two-winged, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *diptérocarpe.* Ger., *Zweiflügelnuss.* Of Gärtner, a genus of resinous trees of the *Dipterocarpeæ.* [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Balsamum dipterocarpi.** See *Gurjun* balsam.—**D. alatus.** A species growing in Chittagong, Burmah, Tenasserim, the Andaman Islands, Siam, and French Cochin-China; one of the sources of Gurjun balsam. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. angustifolius.** A species indigenous to southeastern Asia, yielding a resin used like that of *D. lævis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. costatus.** 1. Of Gärtner, a species found in Chittagong; one of the sources of Gurjun balsam. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *D. angustifolius.* [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. crispalatus.** A species indigenous to Cochin-China, having the same properties as *D. lævis.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**D. dryobalanops.** See Dryobalanops *camphora.*—**D. gonopterus.** See *D. alatus.*—**D. gracilis.** A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis.* [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. hispidus.** A species found in Ceylon, yielding Gurjun balsam. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**D. incanus.** See *D. costatus* (1st def.).—**D. indicus.** 1. Of Gärtner, the *Dryobalanops camphora.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Bedd, the *D. lævis.* [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**D. lævis.** Ger., *glatte Zweiflügelnuss.* Beng., *tilea gurjun.* A large tree, famous over eastern India and the Malay Islands on account of a thin, liquid balsam it yields, called wood-oil, or Gurjun balsam. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. littoralis.** A Javanese species yielding a resin like that of *D. trinervis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. retusus.** Ger., *abgestutzte Zweiflügelnuss.* A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. trinervis.** Ger., *dreinervige Zweiflügelnuss.* A Javanese species which furnishes a balsam or resin similar to Gurjun balsam, but of less commercial importance. It is used in Java for salves and plasters, and, dissolved in alcohol or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg, as a remedy in gonorrhœa. [B, 18, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. Spanoghei.** A Javanese species, containing a balsam like that of *D. trinervis.*—**D. turbinatus.** See *D. lævis.*—**D. zeylanicus.** A Ceylon species yielding Gurjun balsam. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

DIPTEROLOGY, n. Di^{2}p-te^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dipterologia* (from δίπτερος, two-winged, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *diptérologie.* The study of the *Diptera.* [L, 180.]

DIPTEROUS, adj. Di^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., δίπτερος (from δίς, twice, and πτερόν, a wing). Lat., *dipterus.* Fr., *diptère.* Ger., *zweiflügelig.* 1. Having two wings or wing-like appendages. 2. Belonging to the *Diptera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 50.]

DIPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}p-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., διπτέρυξ, διπτέρυγος (from δίς, twice, and πτέρυξ, a fin). Fr., *diptérygien.* Ger., *zweiflossig.* Having two fins; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dipterygii*, a family of fishes so characterized. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 180.]

DIPTERYX (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *dipter'ygos* (*-is*). Gr., δίπτερυξ. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Tonkabaum, Tonkabohnenbaum.* A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Dalbergieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. eboensis.** The eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast. The seed has not the odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, but is rich in a fatty oil used by the natives as a hair-oil. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**D. odorata.** Fr., *gayac de Cayenne, coumarou.* Ger., *wohlriechender Tonkabaum.* It., *albero di Tonca.* A large tree growing in Guiana; known in Brazil as *cumaru*, in Venezuela as *sarrapia.* The fruit (*semen*, seu *fabæ tonco*) is the Tonka bean of commerce, used for scenting snuff and as an ingredient in different extracts and sachet powders. Its active medicinal principle is coumarin (*q. v.*). The wood and bark are said to be sudorific. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. oleifera.** A species found on the Mosquito coast. The seeds have no odor and the oil obtained from them is used by the natives partly as food, but principally as hair-oil. [B, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**D. oppositifolia.** A species indigenous to Dutch and French Guiana. The fruit is exported sparingly under the name of small, or English, Tonka bean. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 14.]



DIPTERYX ODORATA.
[A, 327.]

DIPYGUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-pi(pu^6)'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and πυγή, the buttocks. Ger., *Dipyge.* A monster having the lower part of the trunk double. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. dibrachius.** A d. with two arms. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. parasiticus.** A d. formed by the fusion of two individuals, as opposed to one formed by a duplication of parts. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**D. tetrabrachius.** A d. with four arms. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. tripus.** A d. with three feet. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DIPYLIDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-pi^2(pu^6)-li^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δίπυλος. A genus of the *Cystoidei* made to include the *Tænia elliptica.* [L, 121.]

DIPYRAMIDODODECAËDRON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-pi^{2}r-(pu^{6}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)''i^{2}d-o(o^3)-do-de^{2}k-a^3-ed(e^{2}d)'ro^{2}n. From δίς, twice, πυραμίς, a pyramid, and δωδεκάεδρος, twelve-sided. A twelve-sided double pyramid. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIPYRENON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-e(a)'no^{2}n. Gr., διπύρηνον. An old name for a probe with a bulb at each end. [L, 94.]

DIPYRENOUS, adj. Di-pi^{2}r-en'u^{3}s. Gr., διπύρηνος (from δίς, twice, and πυρήν, the stone of a fruit). Lat., *dipyrenus.* Fr., *dipyréné.* Ger., *doppelkörnig, zweikörnig.* Having two fruit-stones. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DIPYRIDINE, n. Di-pi^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dipyridin.* A crystalline body, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2$, polymeric with pyridine. It melts at 108° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DIPYRIDINETETRACARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi^{2}r''i^{2}d-en-te^{2}t-ra^{2}r-ka^{2}r-bo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dipyridine-tétracarbonique.* Ger., *Dipyridintetracarbonsäure.* A tetrabasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_6N_2(CO.OH)_4$, formed by the oxidation of diquinoline. [B.]

DIPYRIDYLDICARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi^{2}r″id-i^{2}l-di-ka^{3}r-bo^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dipyridyl-dicarbonique.* Ger., *Dipyridyldicarbonsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_6N_2(CO.OH)_2$. [B.]

DIPYRIDYLMONOCARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi^{2}r″id-i^{2}l-mo^{2}n-o-ka^{3}r-bo^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide dipyridyl-monocarbonique.* Ger., *Dipyridylmonocarbonsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_7$-$N_2(CO.OH)$. [B.]

DIPYRITES (Lat.), n. m. Di(di^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-i(e)′tez(tas). Gen., *dipyri′ti.* Gr., διπυρίτης (from δίς, twice, and πῦρ, fire). See Biscuit (1st def.).

DIPYROGALLOL, n. Di-pi-ro-ga^{2}l′o^{2}l. Hexoxydiphenyl. [B.]

DIPYROS (Lat.), **DIPYRUS** (Lat.), adj′s. Di^{2}p′i^2(u^6)-ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., δίπυρος. 1. Having a double flame (said of a lamp). 2. Twice baked (said of bread). [A, 387.]

DIQUINIDINE, n. Di-kwi^{2}n′i^{2}d-en. An amorphous compound, $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$, and the principal constituent of chinordine and of barks containing much quinine and quinidine. [B, 5, 81 (α, 27).]

DIQUINOLINE, n. Di-kwi^{2}n′ol-en. Fr., *diquinoléine.* Ger., *Dichinolin.* A substance, $(C_9H_7N)_2$, forming bright-yellow acicular crystals. [B.]

DIRADIATION, n. Di-ra-di^2-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *diradiatio* (from *diradiare,* to diverge in rays). See Actinobolia.

DIRCA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}rk(di^{2}rk)′a^3. Fr., *d., bois de cuir.* Ger., *Lederholz.* Leather-wood; a genus of the *Thymelæaceæ,* established by Linnæus, indigenous to North America. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. palustris.** Fr., *bois de cuir, bois de plomb.* Ger., *Sumpflederholz, virginischer Kellerhals.* A shrub growing in boggy woods and other low, wet places. The berries—small, oval, and of an orange color—are said to be narcotic and poisonous. The bark is tough and, when fresh, is of a nauseous odor and acrid taste, and in doses of 6 to 8 grains produces violent vomiting. It is analogous in its properties to mezereon. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]



DIRCA PALUSTRIS. [A, 327.]

DIRCÆA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5}r(di^{2}r)-se′(ka^3′e^2)-a^3. Gr., διρκάια. See Circæa.

DIRCÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5}r(di^{2}r)-se′(ka^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Daucus creticus* (*Athamanta cretensis*). [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]

DIRDAR, n. The *Ulmus campestris.* [L, 77.]

DIRECT, adj. Di-re^{2}kt′. Lat., *directus* (from *dirigere,* to straighten). Fr., *d., droit.* Ger., *gerade.* 1. Immediate, pursuing an uninterrupted and undeviating course; also made without the intervention of any intermediate substance or apparatus, as d. examination, d. ophthalmoscopy. 2. Occupying the same lateral half of the body as the lesion that produces it (said of paralysis, etc.). 3. Occurring with or produced by the current; opposed to regurgitant; said of cardiac murmurs caused by stenosis of the orifices.

DIRECTANGULATE, adj. Di-re^{2}kt-a^{2}n^2′gu^{2}l-at. See Rectangular.

DIRECTILINEAR, adj. Di-re^{2}kt-i^{2}l-i^{2}n′e-a^{3}r. Running in a straight line. [α, 27.]

DIRECTION, n. Di-re^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *directio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Richtung.* The tendency of an organ or part to grow toward a definite point. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**D. ray.** See under Ray.

DIRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)-re^{2}k′to^{2}r. Gen., *directo′ris.* Fr., *directeur, sonde cannelée* (2d def.). Ger., *Leiter, Führer, Hohlsonde* (2d def.). It., *conduttore, guidasonda* (2d def.). Sp., *conductor.* 1. A guide. 2. A slender instrument, grooved on one side, for guiding the point of a knife. [L, 50.]—**D. penis.** See Ischiocavernosus.—**Grooved d.** See *D.* (2d def.).

DIRECTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-re^{2}k-to′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Director.

DIRECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-re^{2}k-to′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Dirigent.

DIREMPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di^2)-re^{2}mp′ta^3. Organs of plants that have divided into two portions, each part deviating from the other. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DIREMPTION, n. Di-re^{2}mp′shu^{3}n. Lat., *diremptio* (from *dirimere,* to separate). See Chorisis.

DIRESORCIN, DIRESORCINOL, n. Di-re-so^{2}r′sin, -a^{2}l. Syn.: *tetrahydroxydiphenyl.* A compound, $C_{12}H_6(OH)_4$, formed along with resorcin by heating phenol with caustic soda. [B, 3.]

DIRHOMBOEDRON, DIRHOMBOHEDRON (Lat.), n′s n. See Dirrhomboedron.

DIRIAS, n. The *Thapsia garganica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DIRIBITORIUM (Lat.), n. Di(di^2)-ri^{2}b-i^2-to′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A place where something is divided. 2. A partition, septum. [A, 322 (α, 21).—**D. thoracis.** See Diaphragm (1st def.).

DIRIGENT, adj. Di^2′ri^2-je^{2}nt. Lat., *dirigens.* Fr., *dirigeant.* Ger., *leitend.* Guiding, directing; as a n., an old term for that ingredient of a medicinal compound that was supposed to direct the action of the chief ingredient to a particular organ or part. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

DIRINGA, n. The *Acorus calamus.* [L, 104.]

DIRISHENA (Teloogoo), n. The *Acacia speciosa.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DIRRHOMBOEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}r-ro^{2}m-bo(bo^2)-ed-(e^{2}d)′ro^{2}n. A combination of two rhomboedra. [Pisani (α, 27).]

DIRSDORF (Ger.), n. Ders′do^{2}rf. A village in the government of Breslau, Prussia, where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [α, 14.]

DIRTWEED, DIRTY-DICK, n′s. Du^{5}rt′wed, du^{5}rt-i^2-di^{2}k′. The *Chenopodium album.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DIRTY-JOHN, n. Du^{5}rt-i^2-jo^{2}n′. The *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DIRUPTIF (Fr.), adj. De-ru^{6}p-tef. Leading to rupture or fracture (said by Duval of dental caries when it undermines the crown of a tooth and leads to its being broken off). [A, 301, 385 (α, 21).]

DIRUPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-ru^{3}p(ru^{4}p)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *diruption′is.* From *dirumpere,* to break apart. Fr., *diruption.* Ger., *Zerreissung.* Disruption, a tearing asunder. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DISABILITY, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}b-i^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. The state of being disabled, *i. e.,* more or less unfitted for the performance of a normal task or function.

DISACIDIFY, v. tr. Di^{2}s-a^{2}s i^{2}d′i^2-fi. To free from acid. [L, 56.]

DISACRYL, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}k′ri^{2}l. Fr., *disacryle, disacrone.* An amorphous solid, $C_{10}H_7O_4$, derived from acrolein, polymeric with acrolein. [A, 301 (α, 21); B, 4.]

DISALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide salicylo-salicylique* (ou *disalicylique*). Salicylic anhydride, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$; obtained by treating sodium salicylate with phosphorus oxychloride; a yellow, transparent substance, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

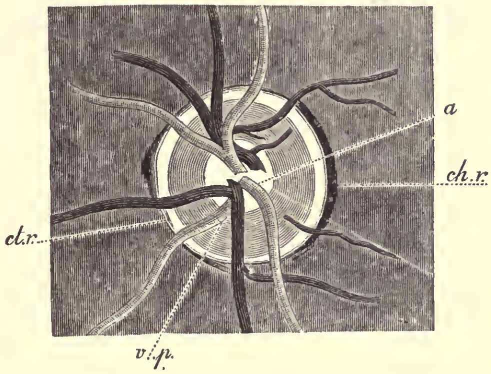
DISARTICULATION, n. Di^{2}s-a^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *disarticulatio* (from *disarticulare,* to dismember). Fr., *désarticulation.* Ger., *Trennung im Gelenke.* It., *disarticolazione.* Sp., *desarticulación.* The procedure disconnecting two or more bones that are articulated with each other; amputation through a joint. [E.]

DISASSIMILATION, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}s-si^{2}m″i^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. The transformation of assimilated material into less complex compounds, mainly by oxidation, whereby the potential energy in the compound is set free and appears in the kinetic energy of active muscle or other tissue. [J, 18, 33, 55, 57.]

DISASSOCIATION, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}s-o-si^2-a′shu^{3}n. From *dis,* apart, and *associare,* to unite with. Fr., *désassociation.* Ger., *Trennung.* It., *disassociazione.* Sp., *desasociación.* In chemistry, the breaking up of a molecule of a compound body into two simpler molecules under the action of heat, which latter molecules reunite to form the original body on a reduction of temperature. [B, 2.]

DISC, n. Di^{2}sk. Gr., δίσκος. Lat., *discus, lamella* (7th def.). Fr., *disque.* Ger., *Diskus, Scheibe.* It., Sp., *disco.* 1. A roundish, plate-like structure. 2. In botany, the flat surface of a leaf, exclusive of the border; also a raised portion of the receptacle in the form of a rim within the whorls, between the ovary and the stamens, or bearing the stamens, or crowning the ovary. [B, 291 (α, 24).] 3. The convex part of a bivalve shell. [L, 180.] 4. The broad, flattened body of the *Batoidei.* [L, 207.] 5. In entomology, of Latreille, the middle portion of a wing; of Jurine, its whole surface. [L, 180.] 6. In ornithology, a set of feathers of peculiar shape or texture radiating around the eye. [L, 343.] 7. In pharmacy, a small, thin sheet of gelatin imbued with some medicinal substance; generally used by insertion under the eyelid, where it is left to dissolve.—**Accessory d.** Fr., *disque accessoire* (ou *secondaire,* ou *terminal*). Ger., *Kornschichte, Nebenscheibe.* A thin, feebly anisotropous d. dividing the lateral d. of a muscle compartment into two nearly equal parts. [J, 30.]—**Anisotropous d.** See *Dark d.*—**Antheridial d.** In certain cryptogams, the cup-shaped receptacle that holds the antheridia. [B, 77 (α, 24).]—**Becquerel's d.** An apparatus composed of two thin plates of copper which are soldered to a rod of bismuth contained in a small tube of hard rubber; used to ascertain the difference in temperature between a sound and a paralyzed limb. One d. is placed on the sound limb and another on the corresponding part of the paralyzed one, an attachment is made by means of fine wires to a galvanometer, and the

needle of the latter is deflected according as the temperature of one limb is elevated above that of the other. [D, 1.]—**Blood d's.** Red blood-corpuscles.—**Bowman's d's.** Fr., *disques de Bowman.* Ger., *Bowman'sche Scheiben, Hauptsubstanzscheiben.* The d.-like masses into which a striated muscular fibre breaks up, especially after treatment with hydrochloric acid or gastric juice. The cleavage is at right angles with the length of the fibre, and the appearance is something like that of a pile of coins placed face to face, but not in contact in all cases. [J, 21, 24, 31.]—**Brachiferous d.** Lat., *discus brachiferus.* See SYNDENDRIUM.—**Bright d.** A highly refractive layer interposed between the cuticular layer of a columnar cell and the remainder of the cell. It corresponds in position to the operculum of a ciliated cell. [J, 30.]—**Cephalic d.** The sucker at the cephalic extremity of a leech. [L, 353.]—**Chief-substance d's.** See *Bowman's d's.*—**Choked d.** Fr., *papille étranglée.* Ger., *Stauungspapille.* It., *papillite.* Sp., *papilitis.* A condition of the optic papilla observed in cases of intracranial tumor and of Bright's disease. The papilla projects decidedly above the level of the retina, its border being blurred and spread out like the head of a mushroom, its vessels looking as if broken or bent, but clearly defined in some cases, while in others (the more common ones) they are obscured by gray, muddy stripes. Sometimes white patches and extravasations of blood are to be seen. [H. Schmidt-Rimpler (A, 319).] See also *Optic* NEURITIS.—**Ciliary d.** Fr., *disque ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliarscheibe.* See *Ciliary* BODY.—**Colorless d's.** See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Contractile d.** See *Dark d.*—**Dark d.** Fr., *disque épais, strie obscure.* Ger., *dunkles Querband, Querscheibe.* Syn.: *black stripe.* The broad, dark transverse zone or band seen in a striated muscular fibre. The whole fibre appears as if made up of alternating light and dark d's. The dark d. is seen, under favorable circumstances, to be bisected by a narrow, lighter d. (Hensen's d.). The dark d's are doubly refractive or anisotropic, and are supposed to represent the proper contractile substance of the muscle-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 32, 55, 65.]—**D.-holder.** A universal joint attached to a microscope d. by which the latter is rendered mobile in every direction. [*a*, 27.]—**Epigynous d.** Lat., *discus epigynus.* Fr., *disque épigyne.* Ger., *oberweibige Scheibe.* A floral d. seated on the summit of the ovary. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Epiphyseal d.** See *Epiphyseal* PLATE.—**Equatorial d.** See *Nuclear* PLATE.—**Floral d.** The d. of a flower.—**Germinal d.** See *Embryonic* AREA and DISCUS *proligerus.*—**Hensen's d.** Fr., *disque médian, strie intermédiaire.* Ger., *Hensen'sche Linie* (oder *Mittelscheibe*). The narrow d. which is sometimes described as bisecting the dark stria, or principal d. of a striated muscle-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 32.]—**Hypogynous d.** Fr., *disque hypogyne.* Ger., *unterweibige Scheibe.* A floral d. seated under the ovary. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Imaginal d's.** Discoidal masses of indifferent tissue found in the interior of the body of the larvæ of the *Muscides*, and possibly of other *Diptera*, from which, when the larva becomes a pupa, the legs and corresponding half of the sternal region of the thorax, the tergal portion of the same, somites, and their appendages, the head and proboscis, are developed. [L, 11.]—**Intermediate d.** Fr., *disque intermédiaire* (ou *mince*). Ger., *Endscheibe, Mittelscheibe, Zwischenscheibe.* Krause's membrane; the thin, dark d. or membrane passing transversely through and bisecting the clear zone or stria of a striated muscle-fibre. The intermediate d's divide the muscular fibre into segments, the so-called muscular compartments. [C; J, 30, 31.]—**Interpubic d.** A d. situated between the pubic bones at their symphysis, consisting of a thin layer of cartilage on each side closely adherent to the bony surface and an intermediate stratum of fibrous tissue and fibro-cartilage. [C, 3.]—**Interstitial d.** See *Light d.*—**Intervertebral d's.** See *Intervertebral* CARTILAGES.—**Invisible d's.** See *Transparent* CORPUSCLES *of Norris.*—**Isotropous d., Lateral d., Light d.** Fr., *espace claire.* Ger., *isotrope Substanz.* The clear, isotropous substance or d. between the intermediate and principal d's in one of the muscular compartments of striated muscle. It is half of the clear stria or zone bordering a dark stria. [J, 31, 32.]—**Masson's d's.** Fr., *disques de Masson.* Ger., *Masson'sche Scheiben.* It., *dischi di Masson.* Sp., *discos de Masson.* Two circular d's, one white and the other very black, both unreflecting and incised or notched in a radiating direction; in the black d., however, the notch should be prolonged parallel to the periphery. This partially detached piece can be introduced from behind in the gap in the white d., and pushed as far forward as is desirable, so that upon the white ground there is a black sector, which is capable of a measurable degree of change of size. If then the d. is rotated with the rapidity of fifty revolutions in a second, the black sector produces a gray circle upon the white ground, the intensity of which is in direct proportion to the size of the sector. By lessening the size of the sector until the gray circle has reached the limit of visibility, the observer is able to determine the smallest perceptible difference of brightness. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F).]—**Median d., Middle d.** See *Hensen's d.*—**Nuclear d.** 1. See *Nuclear* PLATE. 2. According to Van Beneden, the germinal spot after it has traveled to the surface of the cicatricular lens and become disc-shaped. [Balfour (J, 1).]—**Optic d.** Lat., *discus opticus, colliculus nervi optici, papilla optica* (seu *optici*, seu *nervi optici*). Fr., *papille optique* (ou *du nerf optique*, ou *de la rétine*). Ger., *Sehnervenscheibe, Sehnerveneintritt, Sehnervenpapille, Opticuspapille, Markhügel, blinder Fleck.* It., *papilla del nervo ottico.* Sp., *disco optico.* Syn.: *optic-nerve entrance, optic papilla, head of the optic nerve, blind spot.* The termination of the optic nerve as it pierces the eyeball and spreads out to form the ental or inner layer of the retina. Normally the optic d. is nearly circular in outline, averaging about 1·5 mm. in diameter. After death it is of a whitish color, but in life of a pinkish or reddish tint, and, on careful examination, is seen to be composed of several differently colored zones: 1. A central clear spot, the funnel-like depression from which emerges the central retinal vessel. 2. A vascular zone containing many capillaries. 3. A narrow, light band, the connective-tissue ring. 4. Surrounding all, the darker chorioidal zone. According to Merkel, the optic d. is flat with a central depression or excavation, and not papilliform, as the synonym optic papilla would signify. [J, 55, 157, 158, 159.]—



THE OPTIC DISC. (AFTER LORING).

Diagrammatic representation of the surface of the disc, showing its concentric markings. *a*, non-vascular portion, or "clear spot," formed by connective-tissue string; *vp*, vascular portion; *ctr*, connective-tissue ring; *chr*, chorioidal ring.

Oral d. A soft, membranous d. surrounding the mouth in the *Asteridea.* [L, 11.]—**Perigynous d.** Fr., *disque périgyne.* Ger., *umweibige Scheibe.* A floral d. seated around the inner walls of the calyx. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Placido's d.** An instrument used to detect faint opacities or irregularities in the surface curvatures of the cornea. [F.]—**Principal d.** See *Dark d.*—**Proligerous d.** See DISCUS *proligerus.*—**Ranvier's d.** Fr., *renflement biconique.* A swelling in the form of a double cone often seen on the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre after treatment with silver nitrate; usually found at one of the nodes or annular constrictions. [J, 42, 31.]—**Rekoss's d.** A circular plate carrying a number of lenses, so placed in an ophthalmoscope that by its rotation the lenses are brought in succession behind the mirror aperture. [F.]—**Secondary d.** See *Accessory d.*—**Slender d.** See *Intermediate d.*—**Stroboscopic d's.** Fr., *disques stroboscopiques.* Ger., *stroboskopische Scheiben.* Paper d's, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, on which a number of figures are drawn in a circle and at equal distances from each other. Such a d. is placed concentrically upon a second larger and darker d. which has near its margin as many openings as the first d. has figures, and both are fastened by means of a screw upon one end of a small iron axis. When in use, the observer must stand before a mirror, look through the holes in one d., and rotate the other rapidly. [F.]—**Tactile d., Terminal d.** Fr., *disque tactile.* Ger., *Tastscheibe, Terminalscheibe.* The transparent plate situated between contiguous cells in Grandry's corpuscles. In these d's the nerve-fibres are supposed to terminate. According to Krause, the d's are the flattened terminations of nerve-fibres. [J, 30, 31, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 84 (J).]—**Transverse d.** See *Dark d.*—**Trochal d.** Syn.: *wheel-organ.* A retractile d. situated at the distal end of the body of most of the *Rotifera*, surrounded by a circle of cilia which vibrate so rapidly that the d. appears to rotate. [L, 147.]—**Umbrella d.** Lat., *discus umbralis.* The "central principal section" of the umbrella of a medusa which contains the stomach and oral apertures and its appendages. [L, 358.]—**Uncolored d.** Of Carnoy, the segments or parts of the nuclear fibrils (his *filament nucléerien*) which are incapable of becoming stained. [J.]

DISCAL, adj. Di^{2}sk'a^{2}l. Pertaining to a disc. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).] See DISCOIDAL.

DISCANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}sk-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, a class of the *Dialypetalæ*, consisting of the orders *Umbelliferæ, Araliaceæ, Ampelideæ, Corneæ, Loranthaceæ, Hamamelideæ, Bruniaceæ, Grubbiaceæ*, and *Helwingiaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCARIA (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}sk-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of the *Rhamneæ*, tribe *Colletieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. febrifuga.** A species from the bark of which the Brazilians prepare a bitter, tonic, digestive extract. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DISCELIACEÆ (Lat.), **DISCELIEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di^{2}s-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-i^2-a^3'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2), -i(^{2})'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δὶς, twice, and σκέλος, a leg (referring to the structure of the teeth). Of Bruch, a family of the *Musci* (of C. Müller, a tribe of the *Acrocarpi*) characterized by a simple peristome composed of reddish lanceolate, articulate teeth which are split for about half their length from the base. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCHARGE, n. Di^{2}s-cha^{3}rj'. Lat., *fluxus* (2d def.), *flux* (3d def.). Fr., *décharge* (1st def.), *écoulement* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Entladung* (1st def.), *Ausfluss* (2d def.). 1. The escape (especially by violence) of pent-up or accumulated energy or of explosive material. 2. The flowing away of a secretion or excretion of pus, and the like. 3. The material ejected by a d. (2d def.). [E.]—**Cerebral cortical d.** The violent action of a diseased portion of the cerebral cortex that gives rise to an epileptic paroxysm. [D, 34.]—**Disruptive d.** An electrical d. accompanied with the development of light and sound. [B.]—**Electric d.** Fr., *décharge électrique.* Ger., *elektrische Entladung.* A slow or instantaneous bringing back to a neutral electric condition, by which every highly electrified body loses its surplus of electricity, giving it up to surrounding bodies less highly electrified. [*a*, 27.]—**Lochial d.** Fr., *écoulement lochial.* See LOCHIA.—**Paralytic d.** See *Paralytic* SECRETION.—**Silent d.** The gradual loss of electricity by even,

isolated bodies, owing to the conductibility of air and its contained vapors, together with that of the isolating bodies themselves, and whose rapidity depends upon the nature and tension of the electricity with which the bodies are charged, and also upon the atmospheric pressure, temperature, and hygrometric condition; being greater, all other things being equal at pointed surfaces according to laws studied by Franklin and named by him "power of points." [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]

DISCHARGER, n. Di^{2}s-cha^{2}rj'e^{2}r. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Entlader*. An apparatus consisting of two brass arcs with bulbous extremities joined by a hinge and sometimes provided with insulating glass handles. [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]

DISCHARGING, adj. Di^{2}s-cha^{3}rj'i^{2}n^2. Giving rise to a discharge. [E.]

DISCHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. A genus of asclepiads. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. nummularia.** A species growing as a parasite on trees in Java, Amboyna, and Australia. It yields a thick, milky, insipid juice, which is used as a cooling remedy in gonorrhœa, and as an external application to wounds made by poisonous fish. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. rafflesiana.** Probably the species described by Rumphius as being like *D. nummularia*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DISCHROMASIE (Ger.), n. Di^{2}s-ch^{2}rom-a^3-ze'. See DICHROMATISM.

DISCHROMATIC, adj. Di^{2}s-krom-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. See DICHROMATIC.

DISCIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}s'si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-a^3. A family of the *Peripylœa*. [L, 121.]

DISCIFEROUS, adj. Di^{2}s-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *discifer; disciferus* (from *discus*, a disc, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *discifère*. Ger., *scheibentragend*. Having a disc. The *Disciferœ* of Scopoli are a tribe of plants comprising genera now referred to the *Capparidaceœ, Hamamelideœ, Terebinthaceœ, Cariceœ*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-si^2(ki^2)-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *discus*, a disc, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *disciflore*. Ger., *scheibenblüthig*. Having the leaflets of the involucre gathered in a rounded sublobular disc: as a n., in the f. pl., *Disciflorœ*, of Fries, a class of *Thalamiflorœ*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14); B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCIFORM, adj. Di^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *disciformis* (from *discus*, a disc, and *forma*, form). Fr., *disciforme*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. See DISCOID.

DISCIGYNOUS, adj. Di^{2}s-i^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *discigynus* (from δίσκος, a disc, and γυνή, a female). Fr., *discigyne*. Ger., *scheibenfruchtknotig*. In botany, having the ovary implanted upon a disc. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DISCINIDÆ [Davidson] (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s-sin(ki^{2}n)'id-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Brachiopoda* or of the *Inarticulata* having a transverse cleft in the lower shell. [L. 297; *a*, 14.]

DISCIPLINE DE RELIGIEUSE (Fr.), n. De-se-plen d' re^2-lezhe-u^{5}z. The *Amarantus caudatus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]

DISCISSION, n. Di^{2}s-si^{2}z'yu^{3}n. Gr., διάσχισις, διακοπή. Lat., *discissio* (from *discindere*, to cut or tear apart). Fr., *d*. Ger., *D., Zerschneidung*. It., *discissione*. Syn.: *ditaceración*. 1. A cutting or tearing apart. 2. See *Cataract d*. 3. Of E. R. Peaslee, the operation of bilateral incision of the cervix uteri from within outward by means of a sheathed knife.—**Cataract d.** Lat., *discissio cataractœ*. Fr., *d. de la cataracte*. Ger., *Staard', Kapseld'*. An operation for cataract consisting in incising the anterior capsule of the lens in one or more directions by means of a needle with cutting edges, inserted through the cornea or through the sclera, without depressing or disturbing the lens; devised by Conradi in 1797, and said to have been employed by Galen. Modifications have been made by Buchhorn, Bowman, Jaeger, Pott, Weber, De Wecker, and others. [F.] Cf. KERATONYXIS.

DISCOBLASTIC, adj. Di^{2}sk-o-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From δίσκος, a disc, and βλαστός, a shoot. Ger., *discoblastisch*. Undergoing discoidal segmentation (said of ova). [L, 146.]

DISCOBLASTULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-bla^{2}st-(bla^{3}st)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. For deriv., see DISC and BLASTULA. A blastula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc. [L, 146.]

DISCOBOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di^{2}sk-o^{2}b'o^{2}l-i(e). Fr., *discoboles*. A family of fishes in which the ventral fins unite into a disc. [L, 180.]

DISCOCARP, n. Di^{2}sk'o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp. A collection of fruits in a hollowed receptacle, as in the roseworts. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'i(e). From δίσκος, a disc, and καρπός, a fruit. A division of the *Lichenes*, comprising the orders *Peltidaceœ, Parmeliaceœ*, and *Graphideœ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOCYMATIUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-sim(ku^{6}m)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δίσκος, a disc, and κυμάτιον, a sprout. Fr., *discocymatien*. Provided with a proligerous membrane; as a n., in the m. pl., *Discocymatii*, of Wallroth, an order of *Lichenes*, including *Parmelia, Bœomyces, Arthonia, Peltigera, Graphis*, and *Patellaria*. [B, 38, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOCYTULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'-u^2(u^4)-la^3. From δίσκος, a disc, and *cytula* (*q. v.*). The first cleavage globule of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

DISCODACTYLES (Lat.), **DISCODACTYLIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-ez(e^{2}s), -da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From δίσκος, a disc, and δάκτυλον, a digit. A family or tribe of the *Anura*, having suctorial discs on the digits. [L, 321, 353.]

DISCODES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}sk-od'ez(as). See DISCOID.

DISCOGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ra^3. From δίσκος, a disc, and γαστήρ, the belly. A subclass of the *Asterida*, having a disc-shaped stomach. [L, 173.]

DISCOGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ru^2-(ru^4)-la^3. For deriv., see DISC and GASTRULA. Ger., *Scheibengastrula*. A disc-gastrula; the gastrula of a meroblastic ovum when it forms a thin circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 24.

DISCOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). From δίσκος, a disc, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *discoglossides*. A family of the *Arcifera*, having suctorial discs on the tongue. [L, 288; *a*, 14.]

DISCOID, adj. Di^{2}sk'oid. Gr., δισκώδης (from δίσκος, a disc, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *discoideus*. Fr., *discoïde*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. Disc-shaped. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DISCOIDAL, adj. Di^{2}sk-oid'a^{2}l. Lat., *discoidalis*. See DISCOID; in conchology, having the whorls coiled around a central axis in the same plane. [L, 147.]

DISCOIDEO-RADIATUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)''e^2-o(o^3)-ra(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). For deriv., see DISCOID and RADIATE. Fr., *discoïdo-radié*. Having two floral crowns—the outer radiate, the interior not radiate. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DISCOID; as a n., in the m. pl., *Discoidei*, of Acharius, a division of the *Cœnothalami* (of Fries, a series of the *Hymenothalami*); as a n., in the f. pl., *Discoideœ* (Fr., *discoïdées*; Ger., *Discoideen*): 1. Of Haller, a division of the *Corymbiferœ*, comprising genera now referred to different tribes of the *Compositœ*. 2. In the Linnæan system, the third natural division of the *Compositœ*. 3. A suborder of the *Calycophoridœ*. As a n., in the n. pl., *Discoidea*, see DISCOPLACENTALIA. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 121, 353.]

DISCOLITH, n. Di^{2}sk'o-li^{2}th. From δίσκος, a disc, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *discolithe*. Ger., *Scheibensteinchen*. Of Huxley, a discoid and concavo-convex variety of coccoliths. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 146.]

DISCOLOR (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s'ko^{2}l-o^{2}r. Gen., *discoloris*. Fr., *discolore, bicolor*. Ger., *zweifarbig*. Having two colors (said of leaves showing different colors on their two faces). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOLORATION, n. Di^{2}s-ku^{3}l-u^{3}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *discoloratio*. Fr., *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung* (2d def.). 1. A change in the natural color of a part. 2. A loss or withdrawal of color. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DISCOMEDUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-me^{2}d-u^2(u)'se-(sa^3-e^2). From δίσκος, a disc, and Μέδουσα (see MEDUSA). A class or order of the *Nematophora*, also an order of the *Phacellotœ* or of the *Scyphomedusœ*. [L, 121, 228.]

DISCOMONERULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-mo^{2}n-e^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-la^3. For deriv., see DISC and MONERULA. A monerula of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc. [L, 146.]

DISCOMORULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-mo^{2}r'u^2-(u^4)-la^3. For deriv., see DISC and MORULA. A morula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 21.

DISCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}sk-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *discomycet'os (-is)*. From δίσκος, a disc, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *discomycète*. Ger., *Scheibenpilz*. Of Rivolta, the genus *Actinomyces*. The *Discomycetes* (Fr., *discomycètes*; Ger., *Scheibenpilze*) are a division of ascomycetous *Fungi* differing from the other groups chiefly in the structure of the hymenium, which is on the surface of a discoid, cup-shaped, or club-shaped fructification. [B, 121, 170, 291 (*a*, 24).]—**D. equi.** See BOTRYOMYCES.

DISCOPHOROUS, adj. Di^{2}sk-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *discophorus* (from δίσκος, a disc, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *discophore*. Ger., *scheibentragend*. Bearing a disc-shaped organ. The *Discophora* are the *Hirudinea*; also, of von Siebold and Stannius (Ger., *Scheibenquallen*), an order of the *Acalephœ*. The *Discophorœ cryptocarpœ* of Eschscholtz are the *Hydromedusœ*; his *Discophorœ phanerocarpœ* are the *Scyphomedusœ*. The *Discophori* are the *Hirudinea*. [L, 121, 231.]

DISCOPLACENTAL, adj. Di^{2}sk-o-pla^{2}s-e^{2}nt'a^{2}l. For deriv., see DISC and PLACENTA. Fr., *discoplacentaire*. Having a disc-shaped placenta; as a n., an individual of the *Discoplacentalia*. [L, 146.]

DISCOPLACENTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}s)-e^{2}nt(ant)-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. Ger., *Discoplacentalien*. A group of the *Deciduata* characterized by a disc-shaped placenta. [L, 146.]

DISCOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δίσκος, a disc, and πόδιον, a little foot. In botany, the foot, or support, of a disc. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-pri(pre)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *discopri'onos (-is)*. From δίσκος, a disc, and πρίων, a saw. A circular saw. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DISCOS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}sk'o^{2}s. See DISC.

DISCOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}sk-o(o^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δίσκος, a disc, and σπέρμα, a seed. A tribe of the *Liliaceœ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISCOSURUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}sk-o^{2}s-u^2(u)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From δίσκος, a disc, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *discosure*. Ger., *scheibenschwanzig*. Having the tail depressed and orbicular at the base. [L, 41, 180.]

DISCOUS, adj. Di^{2}sk'u^{3}s. See DISCOID.

DISCRETE, adj. Di^{2}s-kret'. Gr., διάκριτος. Lat., *discretus* (from *discernere*, to separate), *intertinctus* (1st def.). Fr., *discrète*. Ger., *unterschieden, getrennt*. It., Sp., *discreto*. 1. Separate, not

confluent (said of the lesions of a cutaneous efflorescence). [G.] 2. According to Falloppius, evacuating a certain specific humor (said of purgatives). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DISCRETIVUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-kre^{2}t(krat)-i(e)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Diagnostic. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DISCRETORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s-kre^{2}t(krat)-o′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISCRIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s-kri(kre)′me^{2}n. Gen., *discrim′inis.* From *discernere*, to separate. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Unterschiedsbinde* (4th def.). 1. A partition. 2. An injury. 3. A bandage. 4. An ancient bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21); L, 41 (α, 21).]—**D. nasi.** An old name for a bandage passed across the nose in the form of the letter X. [L.]—**D. thoracis et ventris.** See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISCUNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s-ku^2(ku^4)-ne^2-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *discuneation′is.* Gr., σφήνωσις. Of Galen, a wedging apart. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DISC.—**D. brachiferus.** See *Brachiferous* DISC.—**D. centralis.** See *Umbrella* DISC.—**D. cerebelli.** In certain fishes, the inferior surface of the cerebellum, which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. [L, 14.]—**D. epigynus.** See *Epigynous* DISC.—**D. genu.** See PATELLA.—**D. lentiformis.** See *Lenticular* NUCLEUS.—**D. oophorus.** See *D. proligerus.*—**D. opticus.** See *Optic* DISC.—**D. proligerus** [von Baer]. Fr., *disque proligère*, *cicatricule*. Ger., *Hahnentritt*, *Narbe*, *Hauptkeim* [His], *Keimschicht*, *Keimscheibe*, *Keimhügel*. It., *disco proligero.* Sp., *disco prolífero.* Syn.: *stratum proligerum.* In oviparous animals, a granular disc immediately beneath the vitelline membrane, marking the beginning of the formation of the blastoderm. Viewed crosswise, it has the appearance of an umbilicus, whence it has also been termed the *cicatricula.* From the disc it projects inward in the form of a cone-like granular accumulation, the *cumulus proligerus*, encroaching on the vitellus. [A, 45.]—**D. umbralis.** See *Umbrella* DISC.—**D. vitellinus.** See *D. proligerus.*

DISCUSS, v. tr. Di^{2}s-ku^{3}s′. To cause the resolution of an inflammation, a tumor, or the like. [B, 117.]

DISCUSSION, n. Di^{2}s-ku^{3}sh′u^{3}n. Lat., *discussio.* The production of resolution. [L, 41, 94.]

DISCUSSIVE, adj. Di^{2}s-ku^{3}s′i^{2}v. Lat., *discussivus*, *discussorius.* Fr., *discussif.* See DISCUTIENT.

DISCUSSORIUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)-so′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DISCUTIENT; as a n., in the n., *discussorium*, a discutient remedy.

DISCUTIENT, adj. Di^{2}s-ku^2′shi^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *discutiens.* Fr., *discussif.* Ger., *zertheilend.* It., *discuziente.* Sp., *discuciente.* Resolvent; having the property of causing or promoting the disappearance of exudations, tumors, etc.; as a n., a d. remedy. [L, 94 (α, 21).]

DISDIACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s-di(di^2)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′la^3-s^{1}i^{2}s. Gen., *disdiaclas′eos* (*-ac′lasis*). From δίς, twice, and διακλᾶν, to break. Double refraction. [α, 27.]

DISDIACLAST, n. Di^{2}s-di′a^3-kla^{2}st. From δίς, twice, and διακλᾶν, to break. Fr., *disdiaclaste.* Ger., *Disdiaklast.* Any doubly refracting body; of Brücke (1858), one of the supposed minute particles composing the doubly refracting (anisotropous) substance of muscular tissue. [A, 385 (α, 21); J, 8, 31, 35; L, 49 (α, 21).]

DISDIACLASTIC, adj. Di^{2}s-di-a^3-kla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *disdiaclaste.* Ger., *disdiaclastisch.* Pertaining to disdiaclasts or the substance composing them. [J.] See ANISTROPOUS.

DISEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}s′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of the *Ophrydeæ*, order *Orchideæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

DISEASE, n. Di^{2}z-ez′. Gr., νόσος. Lat., *morbus.* Fr., *maladie*, *mal.* Ger., *Krankheit.* It., *malattia.* Sp., *enfermedad*, *mal.* Syn.: *disorder*, *affection*, *complaint*, *malady.* Any departure from, failure in, or perversion of normal physiological action in the material constitution or functional integrity of the living organism. [α, 25.]—**Acute Bright's d.** Lat., *morbus Brightii acutus.* Fr., *maladie de Bright aigue.* Ger., *acute Bright'sche Krankheit.* It., *malattia di Bright acuta.* Sp., *enfermedad aguda de Bright.* See *Acute* NEPHRITIS.—**Acute specific d's** [Walshe]. The infectious febrile diseases.—**Addison's d.** Lat., *morbus Addisonii*, *melasma suprarenale.* Fr., *maladie d'Addison.* Ger., *Addison'sche Krankheit.* It., *malattia di Addison.* Sp., *enfermedad de Addison* (*ó bronceada*). Syn.: *bronzed-skin d.* A clearly defined, constitutional d. appearing as a chronic, local inflammation of the suprarenal capsules, but really consisting in a "peculiar anæmic condition always tending toward death, which is characterized by an intense development of pigment in the cells of the rete Malpighii and in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the mouth" [Averbeck]. The original theory that the inflammatory processes involving the adrenals with their subsequent degeneration constituted the d. *per se* has been modified. When there is marked enlargement of the organs and the surrounding inflammation is considerable, the semilunar ganglia and the solar plexus, with the nerves given off by them, are not infrequently found involved. Upon this has been based the assumption that morbid changes in the sympathetic system constitute the initial lesion and fundamental anatomical change upon which the subsequent symptoms are developed. The symptoms develop very gradually, the earlier ones being frequently overlooked. In a well-marked case may be observed weariness, malaise, debility, anæmia, wasting, pearly sclerotics, flabby muscles, and disordered digestion with vomiting, probably sympathetic. Pain is experienced, of more or less severity, in the hypochondria, spine, and joints. The heart impulse becomes weaker and a low anæmic murmur may be heard. The gastro-intestinal disturbances increase and diarrhœa supervenes. An occasional febrile rise may occur, but a low temperature is the rule. The skin discoloration begins at those areas of the surface of the body usually exposed to light, the changes being very gradual, from a grayish-brown even to copper-color. The palms, soles, nails, and sclerotics do not change. Post-mortem manifestations in the suprarenal capsules show these organs to be large, hard, and nodular, although sometimes unchanged in size or even atrophied. Section shows cheesy degeneration, with perhaps calcification or softening. The cheesy deposits are surrounded by agglomerations of tubercular, granulative, and connective tissue. Sometimes the capsules are found to be infiltrated with carcinomatous deposits or to be the seat of fatty or waxy degeneration. Cases are cited in which the adrenals were found to have been destroyed. The changes in the blood are said to resemble those found in pernicious anæmia. A theory, hardly compatible with the total destruction of the capsules by the disease, has been advanced that the process is a chemical one, assigning a secretory function to the capsules whose morbid over-production of deleterious chemical compounds partially dissolves the blood, causes the anæmia, and precipitates the hæmoglobin, giving rise to the discoloration of the skin. The prognosis is unfavorable and the treatment only palliative. The d. was discovered in 1855 by Dr. Addison, of Guy's Hospital, from whom it received its name. [α, 25.]—**Alibert's d.** Fungoid mycosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Amyloid d.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**Aran-Duchenne d.** See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**Bad d.** Syphilis. [G.]—**Balfour's d.** See CHLOROMA.—**Barking d.** Of Sir A. Clark, a dry, barking, guttural cough, generally associated with slight disorder of the nervous system and with defects of will. ["Lancet" (α, 18).]—**Basedow's d.** See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**Bazin's d.** Buccal psoriasis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Begbie's d.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**Bergeron's d.** Localized rhythmic chorea. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Bleeder d.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**Blue d.** Cyanosis. [B, 226.]—**Bohemian d.** Typhus fever; so called because, in 1620, the Bavarian army lost by its ravages twenty thousand men in Bohemia. [D, 1.]—**Bouillaud's d.** A name suggested by Trousseau for endocarditis. [L, 330.]—**Bright's d.** Lat., *morbus Brightii.* Fr., *maladie de Bright*, *albuminurie* [Piorry] *diabète leucomatique* [Paullinier] (ou *albumineux*, ou *leucomurique*), *leucomurie* [Gubler], *sérumurie* [Peter]. Ger., *Bright'sche Krankheit.* It., *malattia di Bright.* Sp., *enfermedad de Bright*, *nefritis albuminosa.* Syn.: *albuminuria renalis.* See NEPHRITIS.—**Bronzed-skin d.** See *Addison's d.*—**Caisson d.** An affection of the spinal cord produced either by anæmia or passive congestion, due to a sudden transition from a condensed to a comparatively rarefied atmosphere. It occurs in persons who have worked in caissons, tunnels, or diving appliances. It is characterized by excruciating tearing or burning pains in the knees, abdomen, back, chest, or elbows, buzzing in the ears, anæsthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, and vesical paralysis and tenesmus. [J. L. Corning, "Med. Record," May 10, 1890, p. 513 (α, 17).]—**Charcot's d.** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Charcot's joint d.** See *Tabetic* ARTHROPATHY.—**Choleraic d.** Sp., *signatera.* A cholera-like d. caused in tropical climates by eating certain kinds of fish. [D, 33.]—**Chronic alcohol d.** Of Heuss, see *Chronic* ALCOHOLISM.—**Chronic Bright's d.** See *Chronic* NEPHRITIS.—**Coarse d.** Of Hughlings Jackson, see *Molar* LESION.—**Colloid d.** See *Colloid* DEGENERATION.—**Compound-system d.** Of Ross, a d. which involves, simultaneously or consecutively, two or more of the embryological systems of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]—**Confectioners' d.** An affection of the ends of the fingers caused by the immersion of the hands in hot sugar or syrups. The nails are weakened and are generally disorganized by disturbed nutrition. [R. Mendez, "Lancet," 1889, ii, p. 804 (α, 25).]—**Congenital d.** Lat., *morbus congenitus.* A d. existing at the time of birth.—**Constitutional d.** Lat., *morbus constitutionalis.* Fr., *maladie constitutionelle.* Ger., *allegemeine Krankheit.* It., *malattia costituzionale.* Sp., *enfermedad constitucional.* A d. involving the whole system as distinguished from one affecting only a part or organ. [D.]—**Contagious d.** See CONTAGIOUS.—**Corn-stalk d.** A malignant septic d. of cattle, imputed to their eating corn-stalks; characterized by high fever and by parenchymatous changes in the lungs and brain. [F. S. Billings, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," July, 1889, p. 733 (α, 25).]—**Corrigan's d.** A morbid condition resulting from aortic insufficiency and characterized by a pulse visible in any of the large arteries. It is indicative of a loss of arterial contractility. [D, 45.]—**Cruveilhier's d.** Simple ulcer of the stomach; so called because Cruveilhier first demonstrated its distinction from cancerous ulceration. [α, 25.]—**Cyclical d.** A d. which follows a fixed course, cycle, or orbit, although variations in the course may occur. [D.]—**Cystic disease of the breast.** Fr., *maladiekystique des mamelles.* Under this term, Reclus ("Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1883, Jan., 1885) describes a d. that generally affects both breasts in the form of disseminated cystic dilatations of the ducts and acini, and without a general enlargement of the organ, without the formation of a special tumor, and generally without pain.—**Devergie's d.** See LICHEN *ruber.*—**D. of Siam.** Yellow fever. [D, 47.]—**Ditmarsch d.** An endemic resembling syphilis that prevailed in Ditmarsch from 1762 to 1842. [A, 518.]—**Dressler's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Dubini's d.** Electric chorea. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Duchenne's d.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular* PARALYSIS.—**Duhring's d.** Herpetiform dermatitis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Echinococcus d.** Ger., *Echinococcuskrankheit.* The disturbance of the system caused by the presence of echinococci, especially in the liver. [L, 184.]—**Eichstedt's d.** Chromophytosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Endemic d.** See ENDEMIC.—**English d.** See RHACHITIS.—**Enthetic d.** See ENTHETIC.—**Entozootic d.** Any d. caused by ani-

mal parasites on the interior of the body. [D, 33.]—**Epidemic d.** See EPIDEMIC.—**Erb and Charcot's d.** Spasmodic tabes dorsalis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**External d.** A d. affecting the external organs of the body. [B.] Cf. *Surgical d.*—**Fauchard's d.** A slow and progressive destruction of the dental alveoli, with suppuration, followed by death of the teeth; so called because first described by Fauchard in 1728. [T. David, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1885, p. 845.]—**Febrile d's.** D's accompanied by fever. [D.]—**Febrile exanthematous d's.** The various forms of d. in which fever and eruption on the surface of the body are the most prominent characteristics. [D.]—**Fibrous d.** A constitutional condition supposed to give rise to fibrous growths. [C. Day, "Lancet," April 4, 1885, p. 612.]—**Fish-skin d.** See ICHTHYOSIS.—**Flesh-worm d.** See TRICHINIASIS.—**Flint d.** A form of chronic pulmonary d. prevalent among quarrymen; ascribed to the habitual inhalation of flinty dust. [W. S. Forwood, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 212.]—**Foot-and-mouth d.** Fr., *mal des pieds et de la bouche.* Ger., *Maul und Klauenseuche.* See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ.*—**Fothergill's d.** Trigeminal neuralgia. [a, 25.]—**Foul d.** A popular term for any venereal d.—**Friedreich's d.** See *Family* ATAXIA.—**Functional d.** D. occurring without any ascertainable structural change.—**Fungoid d., Fungous d.** Any d. manifesting itself by the growth of a fungous mass (*e. g.*, certain forms of cancer).—**Fungous d. of India.** An endemic d. very prevalent in India, which affects the feet and hands, and results finally in the entire disorganization of their tissues. It is due to the implantation of sporules or germs in the tissues. [Carter, "Trans. of the Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay," No. 6, n. s., 1860 (D, 1).]—**General d's.** See *Constitutional d.*—**Gerlier's d.** Fr., *vertige paralysant.* A non-febrile nervous affection occurring in men occupied or sleeping in stables or cow-sheds that are in use the entire year. The d. develops in summer, and generally ceases on the approach of cool weather. It is characterized by paresis of the extremities, ptosis, often vertigo, cephalalgia, pain, and distortion of the neck. ["Prog. méd.," June 25, 1887, p. 515 (a, 18).]—**Gilles de la Tourette's d.** A form of convulsive *tic* manifested by motor inco-ordination with echolalia and coprolalia. [P. Legendre, "Un. méd.," 1885, p. 99; "L'encéphale," Nov.-Dec., 1885, p. 730; C. L. Dana and W. P. Wilkin, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 19, 1886, p. 701.]—**Glénard's d.** See ENTEROPTOSIS.—**Graves's d.** See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**Grinders' d.** See *Grinders'* ASTHMA.—**Guinea-worm d.** A d. due to the *Filaria medinensis* (*q. v.*). [G.]—**Hammond's d.** See ATHETOSIS.—**Harley's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Hebra's d.** Polymorphous erythema. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Hereditary d.** A d. that is directly inherited or that is due to an inherited tendency.—**Hide-bound d.** See SCLERODERMA and SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**Hodgkin's d.** See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Hodgson's d.** Aortic insufficiency without valvular lesion, produced by aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta. It begins at the origin of the aorta, progresses onward, and is caused by a process of fatty degeneration. [D, 45.]—**Huguier's d.** Uterine fibromyoma. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Idiopathic d.** Any d. that is not dependent on some other d. or upon some direct exciting cause, such as an injury. [B.]—**Indiscriminate d's.** Of Ross, those forms of paralysis in which the lesion affects several of the physiological tracts of the spinal cord simultaneously. [D, 35.]—**Infectious d's.** See INFECTIOUS.—**Infective d's.** See INFECTIVE.—**Inoculated d.** Any d. due to inoculation.—**Intercurrent d.** A d. that shows itself during the course of another d. without having any essential connection with it.—**Internal d.** A d. affecting the internal organs of the body.—**Intrinsic d's.** Of Linnæus, the class of internal d's. [D.]—**Kaposi's d.** Xeroderma pigmentosum. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Knife-grinders' d.** A form of mechanical or chronic catarrhal bronchitis incident to a knife-grinder's occupation. [D. 1.]—**Landry's d.** See *Acute ascending* PARALYSIS.—**Lardaceous d.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**Latent d.** Fr., *maladie latente.* Ger., *verborgene Krankheit.* It., *malattia latente.* Sp., *enfermedad latente.* A d. which remains wholly or partially concealed at its inception or during its entire course. [D, 3.]—**Leber's d.** Hereditary optic atrophy. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Little's d.** Congenital muscular rigidity.—**Local d.** Fr., *maladie locale.* Ger., *örtliche Krankheit.* It., *malattia locale.* Sp., *enfermedad local.* A d. restricted to one tissue or organ or to a particular part of the organism. [D, 3.]—**Loco-d.** A d. of horses and cattle produced by their eating loco-weed; characterized by loss of appetite, an acquired liking for the weed, roughness of the coat, emaciation, plunging, and a staggering, uncertain gait. [M. G. Day, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 2, 1889, p. 237.]—**Malarial d.** A d. due to malarial poisoning.—**Malassez's d.** Cystic d. of the testicle. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Malignant d.** 1. Any form of tumor (such as cancer, sarcoma, etc.) which recurs after extirpation, and, if left to itself, goes on to a fatal issue. [B.] 2. Any infectious d. that pursues a rapid and generally fatal course.—**Ménière's d.** Syn.: *auditory* (or *labyrinthine*) *vertigo.* A d. of the internal ear characterized by sudden deafness with apoplectoid symptoms. It begins with giddiness, tinnitus, nausea, vomiting, a staggering gait, and great deafness, or with sudden loss of consciousness, pallor of the face, cold perspiration, bilateral deafness, great tinnitus, a tendency to vomit, giddiness, and staggering. It is generally thought to depend on effusion or hæmorrhage into the semicircular canals, but various causes may produce these symptoms, and the substantive character of the d. has hence been denied. [B; F; Bartholow (a, 25).]—**Miasmatic d.** See *Malarial d.*—**Miasmatico-contagious d.** A d. resembling the miasmatic d's in that the poison is contracted from without the body, but comes from an organism that has been the subject of the d. (*e. g.*, cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and probably yellow fever). [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**Miners' d.** See *Miners'* ANÆMIA.—**Mixed d.** [Ross]. See *Indiscriminate d.*—**Mold d.** See MYCOSIS.—**Morvan's d.** Analgesic paresis of the extremities. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**National Hotel d.** An endemic which affected many of the occupants of the National Hotel in Washington during the winter and spring of 1857, consisting in a severe irritation of the alimentary canal, especially of the large intestine, and caused by the inhalation of sewer-gas. It proved fatal in many cases. [D, 38.]—**Nervous d.** A d. primarily affecting either the structure or functions of the nervous system. [B.]—**Non-febrile d.** Any pathological condition the presence of which is not indicated by an exacerbation of the general temperature of the body. [a, 25.]—**Organic d.** See *Structural d.*—**Ottawa d.** See *Canadian* SYPHILOID.—**Paget's d.** 1. A form of eczema of the nipple, occurring mostly in middle-aged women, and showing a tendency to attack the milk-ducts and terminate in cancer of the breast. [Paget, "St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.," x; Thin, "Trans. of the Path. Soc. of London," xxxii; Butlin, "Med.-chir. Trans.," lix, lx; Smith, "Lancet," April 29, 1882.] 2. Hypertrophic osteitis deformans. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Painted d.** See MAL *del pinto.*—**Pali d.** See PALI.—**Pandemic d.** See PANDEMIC.—**Parasitic d's.** Fr., *maladies parasitaires.* Ger., *parasitische Krankheiten.* D's caused by animal or vegetable parasites, either internal or external. [D, 33.]—**Parkinson's d.** Paralysis agitans. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Parrot's d.** Syphilitic pseudo-paralysis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Parry's d.** Exophthalmic goître. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Pavy's d.** Intermittent albuminuria. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Pearl-workers' d.** A recurrent inflammation of the bones seen in those who work for a long time in the presence of pearl-dust. In some cases the bones become enormously enlarged, but the swelling subsides on the abandonment of the occupation. [Levy, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1890, No. 13, p. 245 (a, 25).]—**Periodic d.** A d. with exacerbations or intermissions recurring at regular intervals. [B.]—**Planet-struck d.** Apoplexy. [B, 117.]—**Porcupine d.** Ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]—**Pott's d.** Syn.: *angular* (or *antero-posterior*) *curvature of the spine*, *spondylitis*, *caries of the spine*, *vertebral osteitis.* A d. of the bodies of the vertebræ, occurring at a particular portion of the vertebral column, usually in childhood, leading to more or less complete destruction of the vertebral bodies affected, with consequent angular curvature and ankylosis, constituting the deformity seen in hunchbacks. [a, 25.]—**Primary d.** A d. which is not secondary to another d. [B.]—**Puerperal d's.** Fr., *maladies des suites de couches.* The d's peculiar to lying-in women.—**Pulpy d.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**Pus d.** See PYÆMIA.—**Rag-sorters' d.** Fr., *maladie des trieurs de chiffons.* An acute infectious d. observed in women sorting rags in paper factories. It begins with chills and high fever; loss of appetite, cephalalgia, small pulse, fatiguing cough, and moderate expectoration are among the symptoms. ["Union méd.," Jan. 15, 1887, p. 94 (a, 18).]—**Raynaud's d.** See ASPHYXIA *localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**Reclus's d.** See *Cystic d. of the breast.*—**Rice d.** Of Tytler, Asiatic cholera; so called because it was supposed to result from eating spoiled rice. [a, 23.]—**Riggs's d.** See *Fauchard's d.*—**Ritter's d.** See DERMATITIS *exfoliativa neonatorum.*—**Rivolta's d.** Actinomycosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Sacro-iliac d.** An inflammatory process affecting the sacro-iliac articulation, occurring most frequently in children as a result of traumatism. The initial symptoms resemble those of hip d., but there is no abduction or eversion of the limb, but simply elongation. [a, 25.]—**Secondary d.** A d. occurring as the result of another d.—**Septic d.** D. due to the absorption of putrescent material.—**Septinous d.** A form of septic d. produced by eating decomposed animal food, the poison of a portion of which is absorbed through some abrasion in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. [D, 33.]—**Seven days' d.** See TRISMUS.—**Sleepy d's.** Of J. Allen, coma, lethargy, and carus. [B, 117.]—**Specific d.** 1. A d. produced by a specific poison, of organic origin, either derived from without or generated within the body, especially syphilis. [D, 1.]—**Spotted d. of Central America.** See MAL *del pinto.*—**Straddling d.** See QUEBRABUNDA.—**Structural d.** D. involving some appreciable change of structure in the part primarily affected, as distinguished from functional d.—**Summer d.** Fr., *maladie d'été.* Cholera infantum. [B, 72.]—**Suprarenal-capsule d.** Addison's d. [D.]—**Surgical d.** An external d., so called because the subject of surgical treatment. [B.]—**Symptomatic d.** A d. that occurs as a symptom in the course of another d. [B.]—**Systematic d., System d.** Of Ross, any form of d. of the spinal cord in which the lesion is restricted to one of the physiological tracts of the cord. [D, 35.]—**Theriodic constitutional d's.** Of Wunderlich, a class of malignant constitutional d's. [D.]—**Thomsen's d.** Lat., *morbus Thomsenii.* An affection of obscure nervous origin, characterized by a tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles produced at the moment of the inception of voluntary movements, which remains for some time after the willed movement is executed and does not yield promptly to volitional activity, although repetition of the voluntary movements causes it to cease. [a, 25.]—**Thornwald's d.** Inflammation of the pharyngeal gland of Luschka. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Thunder-struck d.** Apoplexy. [B, 117.]—**Tomaselli's d.** See *Quinine* FEVER.—**Typical d.** See *Cyclical d.*—**Vagrant's d.** A d. of filthy people, characterized by a dark discoloration in the superficial layers of the epidermis, sometimes mistaken for Addison's d. [D, 25.]—**Varioloid d.** See VARIOLOID.—**Venereal d's.** Lat., *morbi venerei* (seu *aphrodisiaci*). Fr., *maux vénériens, maladies vénériennes.* Ger., *venerische Krankheiten.* It., *malattie veneree.* Sp., *enfermedades venéreas.* A group of d's consisting of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and chancroid, with their complications and sequelæ; so called because they are usually

contracted by sexual intercourse. [G.]—**Wardrop's d.** Malignant onychia. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Waxy d.** Amyloid degeneration.—**Weil's d.** Syn.: *febrile icterus, abortive typhus with icterus.* An acute infectious d. bearing some resemblance to typhoid fever, acute atrophy of the liver, continued malarial fever, and leucæmia; characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, gastric disturbances, jaundice, and muscular pains. Generally there is tumefaction of the liver and spleen. The fever lasts from eight to ten days. [G. Lemoine, "Province méd.," Mar. 2, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 11, 1889, p. 521.]—**Werlhof's d.** See PURPURA *hæmorrhagica* and MORBUS *maculosus Werlhofii.*—**White-blood d.** See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Wilson's d.** Generalized exfoliative dermatitis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Winckel's d.** Pernicious cyanosis of the new-born. ["Un méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Woolsorters' d.** A form of blood-poisoning occurring among those engaged in sorting alpaca, mohair, camel's-hair, and dried Eastern goods. The work is especially dangerous when disinfection of the raw material has been neglected. [R. L. MacDonnell (α, 25).]—**Yellow d.** Hæmorrhagic malarial fever. [D. 25.]—**Zymotic d's.** Those infectious d's that are ascribed to a contagium that is supposed to act upon the blood like a ferment.

DISEASED, adj. Di²z-ezd'. Fr., *malade.* Ger., *krankhoft.* Affected with disease.

DISECOIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-e²k-oi'a³. From δίς, twice, and ἀκοή, hearing. See DIPLACUSIS.

DISECONDARY, adj. Di-se²k'o²nd-a-ri². From δίς, twice, and *secundarious,* secondary. Ger., *doppelt secundär.* Having both molecules of hydroxyl united to intermediate carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 2 other carbon atoms (said of diatomic alcohols). [B.]

DISEDRUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-e²d'ru³s(ru⁴s). See DIEDRAL.

DISELENIDE, n. Di-se²l'e²n-i²d(id). A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of selenium. [B.]

DISENGAGEMENT, n. Di²s-e²n-gaj'me²nt. Fr., *dégagement.* Ger., *Entbindung, Befreiung.* It., *disimpegno.* Sp., *desembarazo, desempeño.* The act of setting free or detaching; in obstetrics, the emergence of the fœtus, or any particular part thereof, from the pelvic canal.

DISEPALOUS, adj. Di-se²p'al-u³s. From δίς, twice, and *sepalum,* a leaf. Fr., *disépale.* Ger., *zweiblätterig, zweikelchblätterig.* Having two sepals. [B, 1, 121 (α, 24).]

DISEPHTHOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-se²f'tho²s. Gr., δίσεφθος. Twice cooked; as a n., see BISCUIT.

DISERNESTON (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-u⁵rn(e²rn)-e²st'o²n. From δίς, twice, and ἔρνεσθαι, to shoot up. The genus *Dorema* of Don. [B, 121 (α, 21).]—**D. gummiferum.** The *Dorema ammoniacum* of Don. [B, 5 (α, 24).]

DISESTHÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Dez-e²s-ta-zek. From δίς, twice, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Lit., doubly sensitive; of Milne-Edwards, pertaining to points on the two retinæ corresponding to each other in sensibility (*points correspondants ou harmoniques de la rétine*). [J.]

DISFIGURATION, DISFIGUREMENT, n's. Di²s-fi²g-u²-ra'shun, -fi²g'u²r-me²nt. The production of an unsightly deformity; also the deformity itself.

DISGESTION, n. Di²s-je²st'yu³n. See DIGESTION.

DISGORGEMENT, n. Di²s-go²rj'me²nt. Fr., *dégorgement.* Ger., *Ausspeien.* 1. Expulsion, especially by vomiting. 2. The subsidence of an engorgement or the process of causing it to subside. [A, 301.]

DISGREGATION, n. Di²s-greg-a'shu³n. Lat., *disgregatio* (from *disgregare,* to separate). Fr., *disgrégation.* Ger., *D.* Separation, dispersion (as of cells previously aggregated). [A, 325, 385 (α, 21); α, 27.]

DISH, n. Di²sh. 1. A shallow vessel for holding objects. 2. An article of food prepared to be eaten.—**Evaporating d.** See CAPSULE (2d def.).—**D.-mustard.** The *Thlaspi arvense.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**D'washings.** The *Equisetum hiemale.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DISHEDRAL, adj. Di²s-hed'ra²l. See DIEDRAL.

DISIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s'i²d-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a section of the *Ophryeæ,* comprising *Disa,* etc. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DISIDOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-id(ed)-o²l(ol)'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From δίς, twice, and εἰδωλικός, of or belonging to idols. Producing, pertaining to, or proceeding from a double image. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DISILICATE, n. Di-si²l'ik-at. A salt of a disilicic acid. [B, 3.]

DISILICIC ACID, n. Di-si²l-i²s'i²k. An acid containing 2 atoms of silicon. Several such acids may exist, and their salts are known, although the acids themselves have not been isolated. They can all be regarded as made up of 2 molecules of silica combined with 1, 3, or 5 molecules of water: $2SiO_2.H_2O = H_2Si_2O_5$ (dibasic), $2SiO_2.3H_2O = H_6Si_2O_8$ (hexbasic), and $2SiO_2.5H_2O = H_{10}Si_2O_9$. [B.]

DISINFECT, v. tr. Di²s-i²n-fe²kt'. Lat., *disinficere.* Fr., *desinfecter.* Ger., *desinficiren.* It., *disinfettare, affumicare.* Sp., *desinfectar, desinficionar.* To deprive of the capability of producing infection.

DISINFECTANT, adj. Fr., *désinfectant.* Ger., *desinfektant.* It., *disinfettante.* Sp., *desinfectante.* Used to disinfect; as a n., an agent so employed.—**Bayard's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of gypsum, 20 of clay, 25 of iron sulphate, and from 1 to 15 of coal-tar. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**Bouchardat's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Bouchardat.* A mixture of 1,000 parts of gypsum and 1 part of carbolic acid. [L, 41, 77 (α, 14).]—**Burnett's d.** Fr., *solution de Burnett.* A mixture of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid and 100 of zinc chloride in 200 of water. [L, 77 (α, 14).]—**Condy's d.** Fr., *liqueur de Condy.* A solution of 1 part of sodium permanganate in 500 parts of water. [L, 77 (α, 14).]—**Corne and Demaux's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Corne et Demaux.* A mixture of 100 parts of powdered gypsum and from 1 to 4 of coal-tar. [L, 41, 77 (α, 14).]—**Demarquay's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Demarquay.* A mixture of equal parts of potassium permanganate, calcium carbonate, and starch. [L, 77 (α, 14).]—**Douglas's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Douglas.* A mixture of calcium and magnesium sulphites, boiled for some time with carbolic acid. [L, 77 (α, 14).]—**Fleck's d.** A solution of 70 parts of copperas and 20 of chlorinated lime in 1.000 of water. [L, 37 (α. 14).]—**Labarraque's d.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ.*—**Ledoyen's d.** Fr., *liqueur* (ou *eau*) *désinfectante de Ledoyen.* A solution of 1 part of nitrate of lead in 8 parts of water. [L, 30, 41, 77 (α, 14).]—**Louvet-Milan's d.** A mixture of 2 parts each of powdered charcoal and soot, 3 of powdered lime, 10 of iron sulphate, and 20 of water. [L, 30 (α, 14).]—**Rust's d.** Fr., *pommade désinfectante de Rust.* A mixture of 7 parts each of camphor and myrrh, 30 each of powdered charcoal and styrax, and enough oil of turpentine to make an ointment. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**Siret's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante des matières fécales de Siret.* A mixture of 100 parts of copperas, 50 of zinc sulphate, 40 of sawdust, 5 of coal-tar, and 5 of rapeseed-oil. [L, 37, 77 (α, 14).]

DISINFECTION, n. Di²s-i²n-fe²k'shun. Fr., *désinfection.* Ger., *Desinfektion.* It., *disinfezione.* Sp., *desinfección.* The process of disinfecting.—**Aerial d.** The saturation of the atmosphere of a room with some disinfecting material. [L, 20 (α, 14).]

DISINFECTOR, n. Di²s-i²n-fe²kt'o²r. A disinfecting apparatus or agent.

DISINTEGRABLE, adj. Di²s-i²n'te²g-ra-b'l. Susceptible of disintegration.

DISINTEGRATE, v. tr. and intr. Di²s-i²n'te²g-rat. From *dis* priv., and *integrare,* to renew. 1. (Tr.) to reduce a compound or a tissue to its component parts or into fine particles. 2. (Intr.) to become so reduced.

DISINTEGRATION, n. Di²s-i²n-te-gra'shun. The process of disintegrating.

DISIPHONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-si²f-on'i²-a³. From δίς, double, and σίφων, a hollow body. A suborder of the *Siphoniata.* [L, 228.]

DISJOINTED, adj. Di²s-joint'e²d. Lat., *disjunctus.* Fr., *disjointé.* Ger., *getrennt, geschieden.* Widely separated (said of the habitat of species, also of organs normally united, but which have undergone division). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DISJONCTEUR (Fr.), n. Des-zho³n²k-tu⁵r. See RHEOTROPE.

DISJUNCTIFLORATE, DISJUNCTIFLOROUS, adj's. Di²s-ju³n²k-ti²-flor'at, -u³s. Lat., *disjunctiflorus* (from *disjungere,* to disjoin, and *flos,* a flower). Fr., *disjonctiflore.* Ger., *einsamblumig.* Having solitary or widely separated flowers. [L, 41.]

DISJUNCTION, n. Di²s-ju³n²k'shu³n. Lat., *disjunctio.* Fr., *disjonction.* Ger., *Absonderung.* It., *disgiunzione.* The separation of parts that are normally contiguous.

DISJUNCTIVE, adj. Di²s-ju³n²k'ti²v. Lat., *disjunctivus.* Fr., *disjonctif.* Pertaining to or causing disjunction; as a n., a tissue interposed to cause disjunction.

DISJUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-ju³n²k(yu⁴n²k)'tu³s(tu⁴s). In a state of disjunction. [A. 325 (α, 21).]

DISK, n. Di²sk. See DISC.

DISKLET, n. Di²sk'let. A little disc; the hæmatoblast of Hayem. [W. Osler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 27, 1886, p. 341.]

DISLACERATION, n. Di²s-la²s-u⁵r-a'shu³n. From *dis,* apart, and *lacerare,* to tear to pieces. A tearing apart.

DISLE, n. Di²s'l. See THISTLE.

DISLOCATE, v. tr. Di²s'lo-kat. Lat., *dislocare.* Fr., *disloquer.* Ger., *ausrenken, verrenken, versetzen.* It., *slogare.* Sp., *dislocar.* To cause a displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones. [E.]

DISLOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-lok(lo²k)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *dislocation'is.* See DISLOCATION.—**D. ad longitudinem.** Shortening of a limb from overriding of the fragments of a broken bone. [A, 314.]

DISLOCATION, n. Di²s-lo-ka'shu³n. Lat., *dislocatio* (from *dis,* apart, and *locare,* to place). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Lageveränderung, Ausrenkung, Verrenkung.* It., *dislocazione, slogamento.* Sp., *dislocación.* Syn.: *luxation.* A displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones from their normal relations with each other.—**Complete d.** A d. in which the articular ends of the bones are so displaced that they overlap each other. [α, 25.]—**Complicated d.** A d. complicated with fracture of the misplaced bones at their articular surfaces. [α, 25.]—**Compound d.** A d. communicating with the exterior of the body by a wound. [α, 25.]—**Double d.** A simultaneous displacement of the corresponding bones on both sides of the body. [E.]—**Habitual d.** A d. that is prone to recur on slight provocation, owing to a lax state of the ligaments or to active motion of the joint having been allowed before repair of the articular capsule was complete. [α, 25.]—**Incomplete d.** See *Partial d.*—**Consecutive d.** A d. occurring as the result of some diseased state of the structure of a joint. [α, 25.]—**Old d.** A d. attended by great difficulty in reduction, chiefly on account of the time which has elapsed since its occurrence and the changes which have taken place in the parts. [α, 18.]—**Partial d.** A d. in which some portions of the disturbed articulating surfaces remain in contact. [α, 25.]—**Pathological d.** See *Consecutive d.*—**Primitive d.** A d. in which the dislocated surfaces occupy the same relative position as at the time of luxation. [α, 25.]—**Relapsing d.** See *Habitual d.*—**Secondary d.** A d. in which

the end of the displaced bone has undergone a further subsequent change in position in consequence of movement, muscular action, or other causes. [a, 25.]—**Simple d.** A d. without other important injury of the joint, and without a communicating wound. [a, 25.]—**Spontaneous d.** A d. not caused directly by external violence.—**Traumatic d.** A d. due to external violence. [a, 25.]

DISODIC, adj. Di^{2}s-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. From δίς, twice, and ὁδός, a way. Having or pertaining to a double opening. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISODIC, adj. Di-sod'i^{2}k. Lat., *disodicus* (from δίς, twice, and *sodium* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *disodique.* Containing 2 atoms of sodium in the molecule. [a, 27.]

DISOMA (Lat.), **DISOMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Di(di^2)-so'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From δίς, twice, and σῶμα, the body. Gen., *dis'omatos (-tis), disom'i.* Fr., *disome.* A monster having two bodies. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DISORDER, n. Di^{2}s-o^{2}rd'u^{5}r. Fr., *désordre.* Ger., *Krankheit.* It., *disordine.* Sp., *desórden, desarreglo.* See DISEASE.—**Bad d.** See SYPHILIS. A popular term for syphilis. [G.]

DISORDERED, adj. Di^{2}d-o^{2}rd'u^{5}rd. Out of order, deranged, in an abnormal state.

DISORGANIZATION, n. Di^{2}s-o^{2}rg-a^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *disorganisatio.* Fr., *désorganisation.* Ger., *Desorganisation, Zertörung.* It., *disorganizzazione.* Sp., *desorganización.* A marked alteration in the texture or constitution of an organic part, causing it to lose most or all of its distinctive characters. [L, 42.]

DISOXIDATION, n. Di^{2}s-o^{2}x-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. See DEOXIDATION.

DISOXYGENATION, n. Di^{2}s-o^{2}x-i^2-je^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. See DEOXYGENATION.

DISPANSUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *dispandere,* to spread out. Ger., *aufklaffend, aufgeborsten.* 1. Showing an abnormal increase of growth, that causes the splitting or fissuring of an organ, as in the thallus of *Ramalina calicaris.* 2. Having branches abnormally enlarged in all directions. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DISPAR (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s'pa^{3}r. Ger., *verschiedenpaarig, falschpaarig.* Unequal (said of paired objects). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISPARAGINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}s-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Asterinæ,* comprising *Amphiglossa, Disparago,* and *Homochroma.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISPARATE, adj. Di^{2}s-pa^{2}r'a^{2}t. Lat., *disparare.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *disparat.* In the physiology of vision, relating to points on the two retinas which are not corresponding or identical; hence an object seen by d. retinal points appears double. [J, 52, 57.]

DISPENSAIRE (Fr.), n. Des-pa^{3}n^2-sa^{2}r. See DISPENSARY.—**D. de bienfaisance.** An establishment where medical advice and medicine are given gratuitously to poor people, and from which medical treatment is given them at their homes. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. de salubrité.** In the police service of Paris, a station where prostitutes are subjected to medical examination. [A, 518.]

DISPENSARY, n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns'a^{2}r-i^2. Lat., *dispensatorium.* Fr., *dispensaire.* Ger., *Apotheke* (1st def.), *Armenapotheke* (2d def.), *Armenklinik* (2d def.). 1. An apothecary's shop or any place in which medicines are dispensed. 2. As commonly used, an institution which furnishes medical attendance, medicines, and the necessary appliances to the poor gratuitously, but does not receive them as inmates.

DISPENSATION, n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}n-sa'shu^{3}n. Gr., διοίκησις. Lat., *dispensatio.* Fr., *d.* It., *dispensazione.* Sp., *dispensación.* The dispensing of medicines. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DISPENSATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r. Gen., *dispensator'is.* See DISPENSER.

DISPENSATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DISPENSARY and DISPENSATORY.

DISPENSATORY, n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns'a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *dispensatorium.* Fr., *dispensatoire.* Ger., *Arzneibuch.* A book giving a list of drugs and medicinal preparations arranged alphabetically or in some other definite order, with such information in regard to them as is of particular importance to pharmacists and prescribers. It is usually more comprehensive than a pharmacopœia, but is not official, although the name d. was formerly applied to several official formularies.

DISPENSE, v. tr. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns'. Fr., *dispensir.* Ger., *dispensiren.* To prepare medicines and deliver them to those who are to use them.

DISPENSER, n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns'u^{5}r. Gr., διοικητής, ἐπίτροπος. Lat., *dispensator.* One who dispenses medicines.

DISPENSIRANSTALT (Ger.), n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}ns-er'a^{3}n-sta^{3}lt. A dispensary; in the German military service, a dispensary large enough to accommodate six soldiers, situated in a town where at least a battalion is stationed. [H. Frolich (A, 319 [a, 21]).]

DISPERMATOUS, DISPERMOUS, adj's. Di-spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -u^{3}s. Lat., *dispermatus, dispermus* (from δίς, twice, and σπέρμα, a seed). Ger., *zweisamig.* Having but two seeds. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISPERSION, n. Di^{2}s-pu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *dispersio* (from *dispergere,* to scatter). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerstreuung.* It., *dispersione.* Sp., *dispersión.* A scattering; in optics, the process of decomposing a ray of white light, also the degree to which its components are thereby caused to diverge; in natural history, the dissemination of species; in medicine, the resolution of an inflammation, swelling, or the like. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Abnormal d.** Chromatic d. in which the order of the colors of the spectrum produced is not the same as in normal d. [B.]—**Circles of d.** Fr., *cercles de d.* Ger., *Zerstreuungskreise.* It., *circoli di dispersione.* Sp., *círculos de dispersión.* Figures produced by convergent or divergent rays upon the retina of an eye adjusted for parallel rays. In such an eye convergent rays would be brought to a focus in front of the retina, and divergent rays would be brought to a focus behind it. Whether the focus of the rays lies behind the retina or in front of it, each luminous point from the object is no longer represented by a point on the retina, but by a circle, and, as these circles overlap each other, the image is indistinct. The circles of d. take the form of the pupil. [Wells (F).]—**Chromatic d.** Fr., *d. des couleurs.* Separation of the elementary colors composing white light by means of a prism. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Epipolic d.** The decomposition of light that takes place at the surface of various substances, producing the phenomenon ordinarily called fluorescence. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Normal d.** Chromatic d. in which the colors of the spectrum produced are disposed in the usual order, *i. e.,* in the order orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. [B.]

DISPERSIVE, adj. Di^{2}s-pu^{5}rs'i^{2}v. Fr., *dispersif.* Ger., *zerstreuend.* It., Sp., *dispersivo.* Causing or characterized by dispersion.

DISPERSUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-pu^{5}rs(pe^{2}rs)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σποράς, σποραδικός. Dispersed; of diseases, sporadic. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISPIREME, n. Di^{2}s'pi^{2}r-em. Fr., *dispirème.* Ger., *Dispirem.* That stage in caryocinesis which succeeds the diaster and immediately precedes the division of the cell-body, when the threads of the daughter-star are convoluted. [L, 351.]

DISPLACEMENT, n. Di^{2}s-plas'me^{2}nt. Fr., *déplacement.* Ger., *Lageabweichung, Verschiebung* (3d def.). 1. The act of displacing or the state of being displaced (out of proper position). 2. In pharmacy, see PERCOLATION. 3. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by stretching or sliding the tissues. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]—**Backward d. of the arm.** See *Dorsal d. of the arm.*—**Circulatory d.** A method of solution by means of which a salt inclosed in a piece of gauze or other porous tissue near the surface of the liquid is rapidly dissolved, as the liquid in contact with the salt, by becoming saturated and heavier, descends to give place to less saturated portions, so as to cause a kind of circulation of the solvent. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Continuous d.** See PERCOLATION.—**Dorsal d. of the arm.** Fr., *croisement du bras derrière la nuque.* Ger., *auswärtsgerollter* (oder *einwärtsgerollter*) *Arm über den Rücken.* Syn.: *d. of the arm* [Simpson]. A backward d. of one of the arms of the fœtus across the neck or the occipital region, constituting an obstruction to delivery. [A, 69.]

DISPLACER, n. Di^{2}s-plas'u^{5}r. See PERCOLATOR.

DISPLOSOR (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s-plo'so^{2}r. Gen., *displosor'is* (from *displodere,* to swell out). Fr., *tirailleur.* See BRACHINUS *crepitans.*

DISPOLINE, n. Di^{2}s'pol-en. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{11}N$, isomeric with cryptidine, obtained by distilling cinchonine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DISPORA CAUCASICA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s'po^{2}r-a^3 ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-ka(ka^3)'si^{2}k-a^3. See BACILLUS *caucasicus.*

DISPOREÆ (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s'po^{2}r-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δίς, twice, and σπόρος, a seed or ovule. A suborder of *Euphorbiaceæ,* comprising the tribes *Phyllantheæ* and *Buxeæ,* characterized by 2 seeds in each cell of the fruit. [a, 24.]

DISPOROUS, adj. Di^{2}s'po^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *disporus.* Fr., *disporé.* Ger., *zweisporig, zweilöcherig.* Two-seeded; binovulated, as in the genus *Disporum* of Salisbury. [a, 24.]

DISPOSING, adj. Di^{2}s-poz'i^{2}n^2. From *disponere,* to arrange in order. Ger., *dispositionsfähig* (2d def.). 1. See PREDISPOSING. 2. Possessed of testamentary capacity.—**D. affinity, D. influence.** See *Predisposing* AFFINITY.

DISPOSITION, n. Di^{2}s-po-si^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *dispositio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* 1. A particular order of arrangement of parts. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).] 2. A certain mental tendency, especially as manifested in social relations. 3. A pronounced tendency (*e. g.,* to certain diseases). [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**D'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). The state of being able to manage and dispose of one's own property; testamentary capacity. [L. Blumenstok (A, 319 [a, 21]).]

DISPROPORTION, n. Di^{2}s-pro-por'shu^{3}n. Fr., *d.* Ger., *räumliches Missverhältniss.* It., *disproporzione.* Sp., *desproporción.* In obstetrics, lack of due proportion between the pelvis and the fœtus.

DISQUE (Fr.), n. Desk. See DISC and DISCUS.—**D. blastodermique.** See BLASTODERM.—**D. de Becquerel.** See *Becquerel's* DISC.—**D. épais.** See *Principal* DISC.—**D. équatorial.** See *Nuclear* PLATE.—**D. mince.** See *Intermediate* DISC.—**D. nucléaire.** See *Nuclear* PLATE.—**D. proligère.** See DISCUS *proligerus.*—**D's sanguins.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**D. secondaire.** See *Accessory* DISC.—**D. terminal.** See *Accessory* DISC.

DISRUPTION, n. Di^{2}s-ru^{3}p'shu^{3}n. Gr., ῥῆξις. Lat., *disruptio* (from *disrumpere,* to tear apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerreissung.* A tearing or breaking apart; of the old writers, a wound penetrating the skin. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DISS, n. Di^{2}s. See DIS.—**D. ergot.** See ERGOT *of d.* and AMPELODESMOS.

DISSÉCABLE (Fr.), adj. Des-sa-ka^{3}b'l. Susceptible of dissection. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISSECT, v. tr. Di^{2}s-se^{2}kt'. Lat., *dissecare.* Fr., *disséquer.* Ger., *abpräpariren, zerschneiden.* It., *dissecare.* Sp., *disecar.* Lit., to cut apart, to cut to pieces; as now used, to trace out and expose the individual structures of an organism by carefully cutting or tearing away from them such other parts as interfere with their examination.

DISSECTED, adj. Di^{2}s-se^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Lat., *dissectus.* Fr., *disséqué.* Ger., *zerschnitten.* 1. Having been subjected to or prepared by dissection. 2. Cut deeply into lobes or divisions (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DISSECTING, adj. Di^{2}s-se^{2}kt'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *dissecans*. Fr., *disséquant*. Ger., *dissecirend*. Causing exposure or separation of parts as if they had been dissected (see *D.* ANEURYSM); as a n., dissection.

DISSECTIO (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s-se^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *dissection'is*. See DISSECTION.—**D. cartilaginis et ligamentorum ossium pubis.** See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.—**D. fœtus.** Ger., *Zerstücklung des Kindes*. See EMBRYOTOMY.—**D. tendinum.** See TENOTOMY.

DISSECTION, n. Di^{2}s-se^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., διακοπή, ἀνατομή. Lat., *dissectio*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Zergliederung*, *Zerstückelung*. It., *dissezione*. Sp., *disección*. Syn.: *practical anatomy* (1st def.). 1. The process of dissecting. 2. A post-mortem examination. 3. A dissected anatomical preparation.

DISSECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s-se^{2}kt'o^{2}r. Gen., *dissector'is*. Fr., *dissecteur*. Ger., *Zergliederer*. It., *dissettore*. Sp., *disector*. 1. One who practices dissection. 2. A book of instruction in the art of dissection. 3. An instrument used in dissection.

DISSECTUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-se^{2}kt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DISSECTED.

DISSEMINATED, adj. Di^{2}s-se^{2}m'i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *disseminatus*. Fr., *disséminé*. Ger., *zerstreut*. It., *disseminato*. Sp., *diseminado*. Scattered, discrete (as opposed to confluent).

DISSEMINATION, n. Di^{2}s-se^{2}m-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *disseminatio* (from *disseminare*, to scatter seed). Fr., *dissémination*. Ger., *Aussaat*, *Zerstreuung*. It., *disseminazione*. Sp., *diseminación*, *sembradura*. 1. The natural dispersion of seed for the propagation of the species; the spread of disease from one part of the body to other parts or from one individual to others. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).] 2. The state of being disseminated.

DISSEMINATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s-se^{2}m-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., -se^{2}m'i^{2}n-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *disseminator'is*. A scatterer; a person, agent, or apparatus by which anything is disseminated.—**Vaporis d.** See ATMOSPOREUS.

DISSENTIS (Fr.), n. Des-sa^{3}n^2-te. A place in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, where there are earthy, iron springs. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]

DISSEPIMENT, n. Di^{2}s-se^{2}p'i^2-me^{2}nt. Lat., *dissepimentum*, *disseptum*. Fr., *cloison*, *dissépiment*. Ger., *Scheidewand*. 1. A horizontal shelf or partition between the septa of corals. [L, 353.] 2. The partition in a fruit. [B, 1, 123, 291 (*a*, 24)]—**Exothecal d's.** Transverse plates which pass between the costæ on the external surface of a corallum. [L, 121.]—**Interseptal d's.** Shelf-like horizontal plates which extend between the septa of certain corals. [L, 121.]—**Spurious d's.** Fr., *fausses cloisons*. Ger., *falsche Scheidewände*. Incomplete d's of fruits, either transverse, as in *Cassia fistula*, or longitudinal, as in the *Lineæ*, etc. [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]—**Tabular d's.** Horizontal d's which stretch across the theca of certain corals. [L, 121.]

DISSEPIMENTAL, adj. Di^{2}s-se^{2}p-i^2-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Relating to or of the nature of a dissepiment. [L, 121.]

DISSEPIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s-se^{2}p-i^2-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DISSEPIMENT.—**D. narium.** See SEPTUM *narium*.

DISSEPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s-se^{2}p'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *disseption'is*. See SEGMENTATION.

DISSEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s-se^{2}p'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). A septum, particularly the diaphragm. [L, 94.]

DISSÉQUANT (Fr.), adj. Des-sa-ka^{3}n^2. See DISSECTING.

DISSIDENTIA (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s-si^{2}d-e^{2}n(an)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See DIASTASIS.

DISSILIENT, adj. Di^{2}s-si^{2}l'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *dissiliens*. Ger., *elastisch aufspringend*. Separating or springing forth with force and elasticity (said of carpels, as in *Hura crepitans*). [B, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DISSIMILATION, n. Di^{2}s-si^{2}m-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. See CATABOLISM.

DISSIPATION, n. Di^{2}s-i^{2}p-a'shu^{3}n. From *dissipare*, to scatter. A wasting or scattering.—**D. of energy.** The conversion of higher forms of energy (physical or vital) into lower forms, such as heat or motion. [B.]

DISSIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s-si^{2}p'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISSITIFLOROUS, adj. Di^{2}s-si^{2}t-i^2-flor'u^{3}s. Lat., *dissitiflorus* (from *dissitus*, distant, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *dissitiflore*. Having the flowers distinct and scattered. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DISSITIVALVATE, adj. Di^{2}s-si^{2}t-i^2-va^{2}l'vat. Lat., *dissitivalvis* (from *dissitus*, distant, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *dissitivalve*. Having disconnected valves (said of molluscs). [L, 180.]

DISSOCHÆTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}s-so(so^3)-ket(ch^{2}a^3'e^{2}t)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Naudin, a subtribe of the *Miconiales*, comprising *Dissochœta*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DISSOCIANT, n. Di^{2}s-so-si^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *dissociare*. Fr., *liquide dissociateur*. Ger., *Macerationsflüssigkeit*. A liquid like 30-per-cent. alcohol or 20-per-cent. nitric acid, etc., used in histology for dissolving or softening cell-cement or other intercellular substance while preserving the structural elements; it thus renders the elements capable of dissociation or isolation. [J, 31, 156.]

DISSOCIATE, v. tr. Di^{2}s-so'si^2-at. From *dissociare*, to disjoin. To loosen by dissolving or softening the cell-cement between the structural elements or cells, such as the cardiac or unstriated muscle cells. [J.]

DISSOCIATION, n. Di^{2}s-so-si^2-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., διάλυσις. Lat., *dissociatio* (from *dissociare*, to disjoin). Fr., *d*. Ger., *D.*, *Trennung*. It., *dissociazione*, *disgiunzione*. Sp., *disociación*. 1. In chemistry, see THERMOLYSIS. 2. In histological investigation, the isolation of the elements of a tissue by physical and chemical agencies. [A, 518.]

DISSOLUBILITY, n. Di^{2}s-so^{2}l-u^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *dissolubilité*. Ger., *Löslichkeit*. It., *dissolubilità*. Sp., *disolubilidad*. See SOLUBILITY.

DISSOLUBLE, adj. Di^{2}s-so^{2}l'u^2-b'l. Lat., *dissolubilis*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *löslich*, *auflöslich*. It., *dissolubile*. Sp., *disoluble*. See SOLUBLE.

DISSOLUTÉ (Fr.), n. Des-so-lu^6-ta. A solution. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

DISSOLUTION, n. Di^{2}s-so^{2}l-u^2'shu^{3}n. Gr., διάλυσις. Lat., *dissolutio* (from *dissolvere*, to dissolve). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Auflösung*. It., *dissoluzione*. Sp., *disolución*. 1. See SOLUTION. 2. See RESOLUTION. 3. The pathological breaking up of the integrity of anatomical elements (*e. g.*, the blood-corpuscles); the state of being so broken up. 4. Pathological softening of a tissue, as of a mucous membrane. [A, 322.] 5. Of Lempereur, the gradual disappearance of a dead fœtus retained in the uterus, the placenta usually developing into a fleshy or vesicular mole. [A, 24.] 6. Death.—**D. atrophique** (Fr.). See ATROPHY.

DISSOLUTUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s-so^{2}l-u^2(u)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *dissous*. Ger., *dissolut*, *lose*, *gelöst*. It., *dissoluto*. Sp., *disoluto*, *disuelto*. Dissolved, lax, loose (said of certain diseases). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] See MORBUS *d*.

DISSOLVE, v. tr. and intr. Di^{2}s-so^{2}lv'. Lat., *dissolvere*. Fr., *dissoudre*. Ger., *lösen*, *auflösen*. It., *sciogliere*, *dissolvere*. Sp., *disolver*. 1. (Tr.) to receive into solution (said of the solvent agent). 2. (Tr.) to cause to enter into solution. 3. (Intr.) to enter into solution. 4. To liquefy. [B.]

DISSOLVED, adj. Di^{2}s-so^{2}lvd'. Lat., *dissolutus*, *solutus*. Fr., *dissous*. Ger., *aufgelöst*. It., *dissoluto*, *sciolto*. Sp., *disuelto*. In a state of solution.

DISSOLVENT, adj. Di^{2}s-so^{2}lv'e^{2}nt. Lat., *dissolvens*. Fr., *dissolvant*. Ger., *auflösend*. It., *dissolvento*. Sp., *disolvente*. Having power to dissolve; as a n., a remedy supposed to be capable of disintegrating and liquefying concretions in the body, such as calculi, etc. [L, 94 (*a*, 27).]

DISSONANCE, n. Di^{2}s'son-a^{2}ns. Lat., *dissonantia* (from *dissonare*, to sound out of harmony). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dissonanz*. A discord; a compound tone produced by the simultaneous production of two discordant notes. [B.]

DISSYMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. Des-se-ma-tre. See ASYMMETRY.

DISTACHYOUS, adj. Di^{2}s-ta^{2}k'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *distachyus* (from δίς, twice, and στάχυς, an ear of corn). Fr., *distachyé*. Ger., *zweiährig*. Having two ears or spikes. [L, 180.]

DISTAD, adv. Di^{2}st'a^{2}d. Toward the distal aspect of the body. [L, 14.]

DISTAFF-CANE, n. Di^{2}s'ta^{3}f-kan. The *Arundo donax*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DISTAFF-THISTLE, n. Di^{2}s'ta^{3}f-thi^{2}s-t'l. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 88, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DISTAL, adj. Di^{2}st'a^{2}l. Lat., *distalis* (from *distare*, to be distant). Fr., *d*. Distant, extreme, remote, situated at or near an extremity (opposed to proximal). [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 343.]

DISTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}st-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. In comparative anatomy, the distal carpal bones. [L, 121.]

DISTANCE, n. Di^{2}st'a^{2}ns. Lat., *distantia*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Weite*. It., *distanza*. Sp., *distancia*. 1. The state of being remote. 2. The measurement from one point to another.—**Alveolo-basilar d.** See *Alveolo-basilar* LINE.—**Anterior focal d.** Fr., *d. focale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Brennweite*. It., *distanza* (o *lunghezza*) *centrica anteriore*. Sp., *distancia céntrica* (ó *largo céntrico*) *anterior*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its anterior focus. [F.]—**D. bregmato-iniaque** (Fr.). The greatest antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [L.]—**D. fondamentale** (Fr.). See *Fundamental d.*—**D. glabello-bregmatique** (Fr.). The d. in a straight line between the bregma and the glabella. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1872, p. 294 (L).]—**D. occipito-lambdoïdienne externe** (Fr.). The length of a straight line parallel to the internal border of the cerebral hemisphere, and joining the external extremity of the external occipital fissure and the lambdoid suture. [*a*, 18.]—**D. occipito-lambdoïdienne interne** (Fr.). The d. from the internal extremity of the external occipital fissure to the lambdoid suture, measured parallel to the internal border of the cerebral hemisphere. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 230 (*a*, 18).]—**D. rolando-bregmatique** (Fr.). The d. comprised between the bregma and the fissure of Rolando upon the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 228 (*a*, 18).]—**D. rolando-coronale inférieure** (Fr.). The d. from the inferior extremity of the fissure of Rolando, measured horizontally, to the coronal suture. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 228 (*a*, 18).]—**D. rolando-stéphanique** (Fr.). The d measured horizontally from the stephanion to the fissure of Rolando. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 228 (*a*, 18).]—**D. sacro-cotyloïdienne** (Fr.). See DISTANTIA *sacro-cotyloidea*.—**D. sylvio-lambdoïdienne** (Fr.). The d. from the posterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius to the middle point of the lambdoid suture. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 233 (*a*, 18).]—**D. sylvio-stéphanique** (Fr.). The d. from the posterior extremity of the Sylvian fissure to the stephanion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 233 (*a*, 18).]—**D. sylvio-temporale** (Fr.). The d. from the highest point in the curve of the squamous suture to the fissure of Sylvius. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 233 (*a*, 18).]—**Focal d.** Fr., *d. focale*. Ger., *Brennweite*. It., *lunghezza* (o *distanza*) *centrica*. Sp., *largo céntrico*, *distancia céntrica*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its focus. [F.]—**Fundamental d.** Fr., *d. fondamentale*. Ger., *gründliche Weite*. It., *distanza fundamentale*. Sp., *distancia fundamental*. The d. between two venous valves. [K, 16.]—**Infinite d.** Fr., *d. infinie*. Ger., *unendliche Entfernung*. It., *distanza infinita*. Sp., *distancia infinita*. A term frequently employed by ophthalmologists to designate that some-

what indefinite position of an object the rays of light coming from which are parallel. Practically it is about 20 feet, as the rays emanating from such a point are so slightly divergent as to be regarded as nearly parallel. [F.]—**Interauricular d.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER.—**Posterior focal d.** Fr., *d. focale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Brennweite.* It., *distanza* (o *lunghezza*) *centrica posteriore.* Sp., *distancia céntrica* (ó *largo céntrico*) *posterior.* The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its posterior focus. [F.]

DISTANT, adj. Di2st'a2nt. Lat., *distans.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *entfernt, auseinanderstehend.* It., Sp., *distante.* Far away, far apart; in botany, directed away from each other (said of petals, stems, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

DISTANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-ta2n(ta3n)'shi2(ti2)-a3. See DISTANCE.—**D. sacro-cotyloidea.** Fr., *distance sacro-cotyloïdienne.* The sacro-cotyloid diameter of the pelvis; that diameter of the brim of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to a point opposite the centre of the acetabulum.

DISTANTIAL, adj. Di2s-ta2n'sha2l. Pertaining to or affected by distance.

DISTANZ (Ger.), n. Di2s-ta3ntz'. See DISTANCE.—**Brustwarzend'.** The distance between the centres of the two nipples. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xii, p. 245 (L).]—**Jochbogend'.** See *Bizygomatic* DIAMETER.

DISTEARATE, n. Di-ste'a2r-at. Fr., *distéarate.* Ger., *Distearat.* A salt containing 2 molecules of the stearic-acid radicle. [B, 4.]

DISTEARIN, n. Di-ste'a2r-i2n. Fr., *distéarine.* Ger., *D.* Distearate hydrate of glyceryl; a body, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2 = C_{39}H_{76}O_5$, in which 2 molecules of the radicle of stearic acid replace 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

DISTEARYLGLYCEROLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Diste"a2r-i2l-gli2s'''e2r-o2l-fo2s-fo2r'i2k. A substance, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O)_2\text{-}PO_4H_2$, found in the ethereal solution of stearinlecithin after it has been shaken up with sulphuric acid. [α, 27.]

DISTEARYLLECITHIN, n. Di-ste"a2r-i2l-le2s'i2-thi2n. That form of lecithin which occurs in nerve tissue. [B.] See LECITHIN.

DISTEGANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2s-te2g-a2n(a3n)'the2-e(a3-e2). From δίς, twice, στέγη, a covering, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *distéganthées.* Of Beer, a division of the *Diaphoranthemeæ,* characterized by strobiliform spikes and by free petals convolute around the stamens. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DISTEL (Ger.), n. Di2st'e2l. See THISTLE.—**Bitterd'.** The genus *Cnicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D'birn.** The *Cactus triangularis.* [L, 43.]—**D'fink.** The *Fringilla carduelis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**D'frucht.** See ACHÆNIUM.—**D'gewächse.** See CICHORACEÆ.—**D'wolle.** Thistle-down. [L, 43.]—**Doldentraubige Giftd'.** The *Cardopatum corymbosum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Englische D., Karl's D.** The *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Sandd'.** The *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DISTELARTIG (Ger.), adj. Di2st'e2l-a3rt-i2g. See ACANTHACEOUS.

DISTEMONIS (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)-ste2m(stam)'o2n-i2s. From δίς, twice, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *distémone, distémoné.* Ger., *zweistaubfadig.* See DIANDROUS; as a n., in the f. pl., *Distemones,* a division of the *Passifloreæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

DISTEMPER, n. Di2s-te2mp'u3r. 1. A disease, especially an infectious disease. 2. A disease which is common among domestic animals, especially horses, thought by some writers to resemble scarlet fever. It consists in an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and eyes, or of the alimentary canal, sometimes associated with a pemphigoid affection of the skin. [D, 67.]—**French d.** See SYPHILIS.—**Lousy d.** See PHTHEIRIASIS.

DISTEMPERANTIA (Lat.). **DISTEMPERIES** (Lat.), n's f. Di2s-te2mp-e2r-a2n(a3n)'shi2(ti2)-a3, -e(e2)'ri2-ez(as). See DYSCRASIA.

DISTEN, adj. Di2st'e2n. Relating to or connected with the distal situation or aspect. [L, 141.]

DISTENDED, adj. Di2s-te2nd'e2d. Lat., *distensus.* Fr., *distendu.* Ger., *gedehnt, geschwollen.* It., *steso, dilatato.* Sp., *extendido, dilatado.* Puffed out; in botany, ventricose (said of calyces, corollas, leaves, etc.). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

DISTENSIBILITY, n. Di2s-te2ns-i2-bi2l'i2-ti2. Fr., *distensibilité.* Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit.* Capability of being distended. [L, 31 (α, 14).]

DISTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-te2n'si2-o. See DISTENTIO.

DISTENSION (Fr.), n. De-sta3n2-se-o2n2. See DISTENTION.—**D. des nerfs** (Fr.), **D. nerveuse.** See DISTENTIO *nervorum.*

DISTENTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-te2n'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *distention'is.* 1. See DISTENTION. 2. An old term for tetanus. [E.] 3. An old term for a convulsion. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21).] 4. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopiæ,* "violent tension of a soft part." [L, 290.]—**D. articularis.** A sprain. [L, 290.]—**D. membrorum.** Impairment of motility together with pain and swelling in the limbs after excessive exertion. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. muscularis.** A strain of a muscle. [L, 290.]—**D. nervorum.** Fr., *distension nerveuse* (ou *des nerfs*). 1. An old term for a convulsion. [L, 94 (α, 21).] 2. Nerve-stretching. [A, 518.]

DISTENTION, n. Di2s-te2n'shu3n. Gr., διάστασις, διαστολή. Lat., *distentio* (from *distendere,* to stretch). Fr., *distension.* Ger., *Dehnung, Ausdehnung.* It., *distensione.* Sp., *distensión.* Dilatation produced by a force acting from within, also the state of being so dilated.

DISTICH, adj. Di2s'ti2k. See DISTICHOUS.

DISTICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-ti2k(ti2ch2)'i2-a3. See DISTICHIASIS.

DISTICHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2s-ti2k(ti2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'se2-(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *distichiacées.* Of C. Müller, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses, made by Rabenhorst a subsection of the *Desmatodonteæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DISTICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-ti2k(ti2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'si2s, -i(i2)'a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *distichias'eos* (*-is*). Gr., διστιχίασις (from δίς, twice, and στίχος, a row). Fr., *d., distichiase.* Ger., *Distichiase.* It., *distichiasi.* Sp., *distiquia.* A vicious direction of some of the eyelashes, so that they are arranged more or less regularly in two rows, the affected ones lying against the eyeball, where they cause irritation and inflammation. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DISTICHOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-ko-se2r. From δίστιχος, double-rowed, and κέρας, a horn. Having antennæ arranged in two rows. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DISTICHOPHYLLOUS, adj. Di2s-ti2k-o-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *distichophyllus* (from δίστιχος, double-rowed, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *distichophylle.* Having distichous leaves. [α, 24.]

DISTICHOPORE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-ko-por. From δίστιχος, double-rowed, and πόρος, a pore. Having pores in two rows. [A, 385 (α, 21).].

DISTICHOUS, adj. Di2s'ti2k-u3s. Gr., δίστιχος (from δίς, twice, and στίχος, a row). Lat., *distichus.* Fr., *distiche, distique.* Ger., *doppelreihig, zweireihig.* Two-rowed; arranged in two opposite rows or spread apart on either side of the middle line, like the hairs of a squirrel's tail or the tail-feathers of the *Archæopteryx.* [B, 19 (α, 24); L, 343.]

DISTIGMATE, adj. Di-sti2g'mat. Lat., *distigmatus* (from δίς, twice, and στίγμα [see STIGMA]). Fr., *distigmaté.* Ger., *mit zwei Narben.* Provided with 2 stigmas. [B, 38.]

DISTIGMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-sti2g-ma(ma3)'shi2(ti2)-a3. Fr., *distigmatie.* Of L. C. Richard, an order of the *Synantheræ* (*Synanthereæ*), comprising the *Corymbiferæ* and *Cichoraceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

DISTIGMOUS, adj. Di-sti2g'mu3s. See DISTIGMATE.

DISTILL, v. tr. and intr. Di2s-ti2l'. Lat., *destillare.* Fr., *distiller.* Ger., *destilliren.* It., *distillare.* Sp., *destilar.* 1. (Intr.) to fall or exude gently (said of liquids). 2. To subject to or produce by distillation. [B.]

DISTILLABLE (Fr.), adj. De-sti2l-a3b'l. Capable of being vaporized. [α, 27.]

DISTILLATE, n. Di2s'ti2l-at. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Destillat.* That portion of a substance subjected to distillation which passes over in the form of vapor and condenses. [B.]

DISTILLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-ti2l-la(la3)'shi2(ti2)-o. See DESTILLATIO and DISTILLATION.

DISTILLATION, n. Di2s-ti2l-a'shu3n. Lat., *destillatio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Destillation.* It., *distillazione.* Sp., *destilación.* 1. The process of vaporizing a body by the application of heat, and of condensing and collecting the volatilized products. The apparatus for this purpose (d., or distilling, apparatus; still) consists essentially of a closed vessel (retort) containing the substance to be vaporized and communicating by a tube with a condenser. In the latter the volatilized products which come over from the heated retort are subjected to cold and thus condensed into a liquid or solid form. [B.] 2. As formerly employed, a liquid that exudes.—**Cold d.** See *D. in vacuo.*—**Destructive d.** Fr., *d. destructive.* Ger., *zerstörende Destillation.* D. attended with decomposition, so that the distillate contains bodies essentially different from the substance distilled. [B.]—**D. à feu nu** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a triangle directly over the fire. [α, 27.]—**D. à l'alambic** (Fr.). D. through a retort.—**D. au bain de sable** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a sand-bath. [α, 27.]—**D. au bain-marie** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a water-bath. [B.]—**D. in vacuo.** D. accomplished by connecting the receiver of the still with the vacuum chamber of an air-pump, so that less heat is required. [B, 5 (α, 27).]—**Dry d.** Fr., *d. sèche.* Ger., *trockene Destillation.* It., *distillazione secca.* Sp., *destilación seca.* The d. of solid substances without the admixture of fluids, and conducted in a closed vessel so as to afford an incomplete supply of air and hinder the processes of combustion. [B.]—**Fractional d.** Fr., *d. fractionée.* Ger., *fraktionirte Destillation.* It., *distillazione frazionata.* Sp., *destilación fraccional.* The process of d. applied to a mixture of substances possessing different degrees of volatility, and carried on within certain limits of temperature, so that the more volatile substances, distilling over first, can be separated from the less volatile. [B.]

DISTILLATORY, adj. Di2s-ti2l'a2t-o-ri2. Lat., *distillatorius.* Fr., *distillatoire.* It., *distillatorio.* Sp., *destilatorio.* Serving for or pertaining to distillation. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DISTILLED, adj. Di2s-ti2ld'. Lat., *destillatus.* Fr., *distillé.* Ger., *destillirt, abgezogen.* It., *distillato.* Sp., *destilado.* Having been subjected to distillation. [α, 27.]

DISTILLMENT, n. Di2s-ti2l'me2nt. See DISTILLATE and DISTILLATION (2d def.).

DISTINCT, adj. Di2s-ti2n2kt'. Lat., *distinctus* (from *distinguere,* to distinguish). Fr., *d.* Ger., *gesondert, abgesondert, unterschieden.* It., Sp., *distinto.* 1. In botany, free and separate (said of organs not adherent to adjoining organs). 2. In entomology, separated from the thorax by a suture (said of the scutellum). 3. See DISCRETE. [B, 1, 117 (α, 24); L, 180.]

DISTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-stek. See DISTICHOUS.

DISTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2s-tos(to2k)'i2-a3. See DITOCIA.

DISTOCOS (Lat.), adj. Di2s'to2k-o2s. Gr., διτόκος. Having given birth twice; secundiparous. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DISTŒCHIA (Lat.), **DISTŒCHIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di2s-te2k'(to2'e2ch2)-i2-a3, -te2k(to2-e2ch2)-i2-a(a3)'si2s, -i(i2)-a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gr., διστοιχία. See DISTICHIASIS. [L, 135, y. g. p. 428.]

DISTŒCHUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-tek'(to²e²'ch²)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., διστοιχος. See DISTICHOUS.

DISTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²s'to²m-a³. Gen., *distoma'tos* (*-is*). From διστόμος, double-mouthed. Fr., *distome*. Ger., *Distom, Distome, Doppelmaul*. A parasitic genus of the *Distomidæ*, characterized by having the ventral sucker near the oral. Some of the species occasionally infest man. [L, 340, 343.]—**D. bilharzia.** See BILHARZIA *hæmatobia*.—**D. Buskii.** See *D. crassum*.—**D. capense** [J. Harley]. See BILHARZIA *hæmatobia*.—**D. conjunctum** [Cobbold]. A variety found in the livers of the American fox and the Pariah dogs of India. In several cases it has been found in large numbers in the bile-ducts of man. [L, 340.]—**D. crassum** [Busk]. A variety found in several instances in the gall-bladder and intestinal canal of residents in and visitors to eastern Asia and the East Indies. [L, 340.]—**D. endemicum** [Baelz]. A variety found in the human liver. [L, 121.]—**D. hæmatobium.** See BILHARZIA *hæmatobia*.—**D. hepaticum.** Fr., *distome* (ou *douve*) *du foie*. Ger., *Leberegel, Leberdoppelloch*. It., *d. epatice*. Sp., *dístomo hepático*. Syn.: *Fasciola hepatica*. The liver-fluke; a species about 30 mm. long with a conical anterior extremity and a broad body, with a number of spine-like processes on its surface. Its normal habitat is the liver and bile-ducts of sheep, causing the disease known as the "liver rot." It has been found in a number of cases in the liver of man. [L, 121, 340, 353.] Cf. *D. lanceolatum*.—**D. hepatis.** The liver-fluke; a species found occasionally in man, but principally in ruminants, and more particularly in the biliary ducts of the liver of the sheep. [L, 26 (*a*, 27).]—**D. hepatis innocuum** [Baelz]. A variety found in the human liver. [L, 121.]—**D. heterophyes** [von Siebold]. Fr., *distome hétérophye*. A variety found by Bilharz in the small intestines of man in several cases in Egypt. [L, 13, 16, 121, 340.]—**D. lanceolatum** [Mehlis]. Fr., *distome* (ou *douve*) *lancéolé*. Ger., *lanzettenförmiges Doppelloch*. It., *d. lanceolata*. Sp., *distomo lanciforme*. The smaller liver-fluke; a variety from 8 to 10 mm. long, sharp at both extremities, with the intestines less ramose, and the suckers farther apart than in *D. hepaticum*. It inhabits the bile-ducts and liver of many vertebrates, and has been found occasionally in the same localities in man in Europe. It has often been mistaken for *D. hepaticum*. [L, 16, 121, 147, 340.]—**D. lentis** [von Ammon], **D. oculi humani** [Gescheidt], **D. ophthalmobium** [Diesing]. Fr., *distome ophthalmobie*. A variety from ½ to ¼ a line long, with large suckers and a forked intestinal canal, and without sexual organs; found in one case between the crystalline lens and its capsule. By some it is regarded as an immature *D. hepaticum*. [L, 121, 340.]—**D. pulmonale** [Baelz]. See *D. Ringeri*.—**D. Rathouisi** [Poirier]. A variety found in the human liver. [L. 121.]—**D. Ringeri** [Manson]. Fr., *douve pulmonaire*. Syn.: *D. pulmonale* [Baelz], *Gregarina pulmonum, Gregarina fusca*. A species that infests the lungs of man in Japan and China, giving rise to periodical hæmoptysis. [Manson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," July 8, 1882, p. 42.]—**D. sinense** [Cobbold], **D. spathulatum** [Leuckart]. A variety found in one instance in the liver of a Chinaman. [L. 340.]

DISTOMATOUS, adj. Di-sto²m'a²t-u³s. Belonging to or of the nature of a *Distoma*. [L, 11.]

DISTOME (Fr.), adj. and n. De-stom. 1. (Adj.) having two mouths. [L, 18, 41, 121.] 2. (N.) see DISTOMA.—**D. du foie.** See DISTOMA *hepaticum*. [A, 314.]—**D. du sang, D. hæmatobie.** See BILHARZIA *hæmatobia*.

DISTOMEA (Lat.), **DISTOMEÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Di²s-tom(to²m)'e²-a³, -e(a³-e²). Syn.: *Digenea*. A suborder or family of the *Trematoda* in which alternation of generation takes place. All the forms are endoparasitic, the mature individuals living in the alimentary canal of vertebrates, and having at most two suckers. [L, 121, 340, 353.]

DISTOMIDÆ [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s-to²m'i²d-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *distomiens* (1st def.). Ger., *Distomen* (1st def.). 1. A family or order of the *Trematoda*, or a family of the *Distomea*, having a lancet-shaped body, flattened or roundish, with an oral and a ventral sucker, in front of which are situated the genital orifices. 2. A family of the compound Ascidians. [L, 121, 340.]

DISTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s'to²m-u³m(u⁴m). See DISTOMA.

DISTORSIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-to²r'si²-o. See DISTORTION.

DISTORTION, n. Di²s-to²r'shu³n. Gr., διαστροφή. Lat., *distortio* (from *distorquere*, to distort). Fr., *distorsion*. Ger., *Verdrehung*. It., *distorsione*. Sp., *distorsión*. 1. A twisting out of shape, also the state of being so twisted. 2. A sprain. 3. An old term for strabismus. [F.]

DISTORTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²s-to²rt'o²r. Gen., *distortor'is*. A muscle that distorts a part. [L, 116.]—**D. oris.** The zygomaticus minor muscle. [L, 116.]

DISTRACTILE, adj. Di²s-tra²k'ti²l. Lat., *distractilis*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *zerstreuend*. It., *distrattilo*. Sp., *distráctilo*. 1. Pertaining to distraction. 2. In botany, separating the anther lobes (said of the tissue that connects them when it is attached to the filament crosswise). [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

DISTRACTION, n. Di²s-tra²k'shu³n. Gr., διάσπασις. Lat., *distractio* (from *distrahere*, to draw apart). 1. The separation of parts formerly joined together. 2. A method of treating certain diseases of the joints and fractures of the bones, consisting in extension and counter-extension. Cf. EXTENSION. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Derangement, madness. [A, 322, 325, 326 (*a*, 21); L, 56; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 209.]

DISTRIBUTION, n. Di²s-tri²-bu²'shu³n. Gr., ἀνάδοσις, διαχώρησις. Lat., *distributio* (from *distribuere*, to distribute). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Vertheilung*. It., *distribuzione*. Sp., *distribución*. 1. The manner in which a nerve, an artery, or the like supplies a part by its terminal branches, also the part supplied by a particular vessel or nerve. 2. In botany, zoology, etc., the apportionment of any particular plant, animal, etc., throughout the world.

DISTRICHIA (Lat.), **DISTRICHIASIS** (Lat.), **DISTRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s-tri²k(tri²ch²)'i²-a³, -tri²k(tri²ch²)-i(i²)a³'si²s, -o'si²s. See DISTICHIASIS.

DISTRICT, n. Di²s'tri²kt. See REGION.—**Motor d. of the oblongata.** The anterior portion of the medulla oblongata, containing the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves. [I, 31 (K).]

DISTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Di²s'tri²x. Gen., *districh'os* (*-is*). From δίς, twice, and θρίξ, a hair. Syn.: *scissura pilorum*. A condition of the hairs in which they are split at their free ends. [G.]

DISTRON (Swed.), n. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 88.]

DISTYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s'ti²-li²-u³m(u⁴m). From δίς, twice, and στύλος, style. A small genus of Asiatic trees belonging to the *Hamamelidaceæ*, characterized by having flowers, sometimes perfect, while others have stamens only, or pistils only; they have two erect styles, attached to the fruit. [B, 19, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. racemosum.** A Japanese species the leaves of which yield a velvety, pear-shaped gall resembling Chinese galls. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]

DISTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-sti(stu⁶)'lu³s(lu⁴s). From δίς, twice, and στύλος, a style. Fr., *distylé*. Having 2 styles; as a n., in the m. pl., *distyli*, plants having 2 styles. [B, 42.]

DISUBSTITUTED, adj. Di-su³b'sti²-tu²t-e²d. In chemistry, having undergone two successive substitutions. [B.]

DISULFARSÉNIATE (Fr.), n. De-su⁶lf-a³r-sa-ne-a³t. A pyrothioarsenate. [B.] For other words in *Disulf-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Disulph-* or *Dithio-*.

DISULFÄTHOLSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-zu⁴lf-a'to²l-zoir-e². Disulphethiolic acid. [B.]

DISULFONSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-zu⁴lf-on'zoir-e². See DITHIONIC ACID and *Disulphonic* ACID.

DISULPHANTHRAQUINONIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-a²n-thra²k-wi²n-o²n'i²k. See ANTHRAQUINONEDISULPHONIC ACID.

DISULPHARSENATE, n. Di-su³lf-a³r'se²n-at. Fr., *disulfarséniate*. See PYROTHIOARSENATE.

DISULPHATE, n. Di-su³lf'at. 1. See BISULPHATE. 2. See PYROSULPHATE.

DISULPHETHIOLIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-e²th-i²-o²l'i²k. Ger., *Disulfätholsäure*. Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]

DISULPHIDE, n. Di-su³lf'i²d(id). Fr., *disulfide*. Ger., *disulfid*. A direct compound of 2 atoms of sulphur with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [B.]

DISULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide disulfobenzoïque*. Ger., *Disulfobenzoësäure*. Benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 groups of the radicle, SO_3H : $C_7H_6S_2O_8 = C_6H_3.(SO_3H)_2(CO.OH)$. Two isomeric varieties are known, both strong tribasic acids: *a-d. a.*, obtained by the oxidation of *a*-toluenedisulphonic acid, and deposited from its solution in concentrated hydrochloric acid in large crystals, melting at 285° C.; and *β-d. a.*, formed when benzoic acid is heated to 250° C. with sulphuric acid, and occurring as a white, hygroscopic crystalline mass. [B. 3 (*a*, 27).]

DISULPHOCARBONATE, n. Di-su³lf-o-ka³rb'o²n-at. A salt of carbonic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 2 of sulphur. [B.]

DISULPHOCHLORIDE, n. Di-su³lf-o-klor'i²d(id). See SULPHUR *monochloride*.

DISULPHOCOUMARILIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-ku-ma²r-i²l'i²k. An acid, $C_9H_4O_2(SO_3.OH)_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on coumarin. [B, 2 (*a*, 27).]

DISULPHOCYANATE, n. Di-su³lf-o-si'a²n-at. See DITHIOCYANATE.

DISULPHOCYANIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-si-a²n'i²k. See DITHIOCYANIC ACID.

DISULPHOMETHOLIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-me²th-o²l'i²k. Fr., *acide disulfo-métholique*. Methenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38, 93.]

DISULPHONAPHTHOLIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-na²f-tho²l'i²k. Fr., *acide disulfo-naphtolique*. Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B.]

DISULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o²n'i²k. Ger., *Disulfonsäure*. 1. See DITHIONIC ACID. 2. See *Disulphonic* ACID.

DISULPHURET, n. Di-su³lf'u²-re²t. See DISULPHIDE and BISULPHIDE.

DISULPHUR, n. Di-su³lf'u⁶r. A molecule consisting of a double atom of sulphur. [B.]

DISULPHURIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-u²'ri²k. Fr., *acide disulfurique*. Pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

DISULPHURYL, n. Di-su³lf'u²-ri²l. A bivalent radicle, $S_2O_5'' = -SO_2 - O - SO_2$, found in pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

DISULPHYDRIN, n. Di-su³lf-i'dri²n. Ger., *Disulfhydrin*. A liquid, $C_3H_8S_2O = C_3H_5.(SH)_2(OH)$, derived from glycerin by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 of the radicle (SH)'. [B, 4.]

DISYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-si²m(su⁶m)-me²t'ri²-a³. Of Ritgen, bilateral symmetry. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] Cf. PANSYMMETRIA and POLYSYMMETRIA.

DISYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-i²s(u⁶s)'te²r-a³. From δίς, twice, and ὑστέρα, the uterus. The state of having a double uterus. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DISZNOPATAK, n. A place in the district of Kaschau (Hungary), where there is a sulphurous spring, recommended for bathing in cases of chronic cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

DITA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)'ta³. Fr., *dite*. The *Alstonia scholaris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Cortex ditæ, D.-bark, D'rinde** (Ger.). See *Cortex* ALSTONIÆ.

DITAINE, n. Di2t'a3-en. Fr., *ditaïne, ditamine.* Syn.: *ditamine.* A white, pulverulent alkaloid, $C_{44}H_{30}N_2O$, obtained from the bark of *Alstonia scholaris;* soluble in ether, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in benzene. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DITALEM, n. See DIKALEGI.

DITAMINE, n. Di2t'a2m-en. See DITAINE.

DITANA DIGITIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2t-a(a3)'na3. An alleged Mexican plant (thought to be the *Rhamnus alaternus*) reported by Prota-Giurleo to have a stimulant action on the salivary, cutaneous, and mammary secretions. He speaks highly of a "galactophorous syrup" made from the flowers and leaves. ["Nouv. rem.," Nov. 15, 1885, p. 364; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1885, p. 648, July 2, 1887, p. 28; "Therap. Gaz.," iii, p. 588.]

DITARTARIC ACID, n. Di-ta3r-ta3r'i2k. Tartralic acid. [B, 3.]

DITASSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2t-a2s(a3s)'se(sa2-e2). Of Decaisne, a division of the *Asclepiadeæ.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DITASSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di2t-a2s(a3s)'se2-e(a2-e2). Of Endlicher, a section of the *Cynancheæ;* of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Cynancheæ;* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Asclepiariæ,* comprising the *Eustegieæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DITAXION (Lat.), **DITAXIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di2)-ta2x-(ta3x)'i2-o2n, -u3m(u4m). From δίς, twice, and ταξιοῦν, to arrange. A capsular fruit with two series of compartments. [B, 38, 127 (a, 14).]

DITCH-BUR, n. Di2ch'bu5r. The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-FERN, n. Di2ch'fu5rn. The *Osmunda regalis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-GRASS, n. Di2ch'gra3s. The *Ruppia maritima.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-REED, n. Di2ch'red. The *Phragmites communis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-STONECROP, n. Di2ch-sto3n'kro2p. The *Penthorum sedoides.* [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DITEREBENE, n. Di-te2r'e2-ben. Fr., *ditérébène.* The product, $C_{40}H_{32}$, of the condensation of turpentine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DITERTIARY, adj. Di-tu5r'shi2-a-ri2. From δίς, twice, and *tertius,* third. Ger., *doppelt tertiär.* Having both the molecules of substituted hydroxyl combined directly with carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 3 other carbon atoms (said of diatomic alcohols). [B, 4.]

DITETRAEDRAL, DITETRAHEDRAL, adj's. Di-te2t-ra3-e'dra2l, -he'dra2l. From δίς, twice, τέσσαρα, four, and ἕδρα, a base. Fr., *ditétraèdre.* Ger., *doppeltvierflächig.* Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. [L, 41, 56.]

DITETRYL, n. Di-te2t'ri2l. Fr., *ditétryle.* Ger., *D.* Of Berzelius, butylene. [a, 27.]

DITHECAL, DITHECOUS, adj's. Di-thek'a2l, -u3s. From δίς, twice, and θήκη, a sheath. Bilocular (said of the anther when only two cavities or pollen-sacs remain in it, by reason of the union of the other two sacs in each lobe). [B, 77 (a, 24).]

DITHERING-GRASS, n. Di2th'e2r-i2n2-gra3s. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DITHIOARSENATE, n. Di-thi-o-a3r'se2n-at. Fr., *dithioarséniate.* See PYROTHIOARSENATE.

DITHIOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o-be2nz-o'i2k. Fr., *acide dithiobenzoïque.* An unstable, violet-red oil, $C_6H_5.CS.SH = C_7H_6S_2$, or benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of sulphur replace 2 of oxygen; obtained by the action of potassium sulphide on an alcoholic solution of benzotrichloride. [B, 4 (a, 21).]

DITHIOCARBONATE, n. Di-thi-o-ka3rb'o2n-at. See DISULPHOCARBONATE.

DITHIOCHLORIDE, n. Di-thi-o-klor'i2d(id). See SULPHUR *monochloride.*

DITHIOCYANATE, n. Di-thi-o-si'a2n-at. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dithiocyanat.* A salt which may be regarded as composed of a bivalent radicle united to a double molecule of the acid radicle of thiocyanic acid, or as a salt of dithiocyanic acid. [B, 4.]

DITHIOCYANIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o-si-a2n'i2k. Fr., *acide dithiocyanique.* A compound, $H_4S_2C_2N_2$, obtained by passing currents of cyanogen and of an excess of hydrogen sulphide into alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DITHIODICHLORIDE, n. Di-thi-o-di-klor'i2d(id). See SULPHUR *monochloride.*

DITHIOETHYL, n. Di-thi-o-e2th'i2l. Ger., *Dithioäthyl.* A bivalent radicle, $(SC_2H_5)_2$. [B, 4.]—**D'urethane.** Ger., *Dithioäthylurethan.* A substance, $CS\left\{\begin{matrix}N(C_2H_5)H\\S(C_2H_5)\end{matrix}\right.$, or ethylic methane in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen, and 2 atoms of sulphur replace 2 of oxygen; obtained by heating mercaptan with ethyl mustard-oil. [B, 3; (a, 27).]

DITHIOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o-gli2k-o2l'i2k. Diglycollic acid in which 2 atoms of sulphur replace 1 atom of oxygen, $S_2(CH_2.CO_2H)_2$. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DITHIOMETHYL, n. Di-thi-o-me2th'i2l. Ger., *D.* A bivalent radicle, $(SCH_3)_2''$. [B, 4.]

DITHIONATE, n. Di-thi'o2n-at. A salt of dithionic acid. [B.]

DITHIONIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide dithionique.* Ger., *Disulfonsäure, Dithionsäure.* A substance, $H_2S_2O_6$, known only in aqueous solution. It acts as a dibasic acid. [B, 3.]

DITHIONOUS ACID, n. Di-thi'o2n-u3s. Hyposulphurous acid; an acid, $H_2S_2O_4$, that exists only in basic salts, which were formerly considered sulphureted sulphites. [B, 5 (a, 27).]

DITHIONYL, n. Di-thi'o2n-i2l. Ger., *D.* A double molecule of thionyl. [B, 4.]

DITHYRUS [Aristotle] (Lat.), adj. Di2th'i2(u6)-ru3s(ru4s). Gr., δίθυρος (from δίς, twice, and θύρα, a door). Fr., *dithyre.* Bivalve; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dithyra,* of Turton, the *Mollusca.* [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DITO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)'to. The *Alstonia scholaris.* [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Cortex d.** See *Cortex* ALSTONIÆ. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DITOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-tos(to2k)'i2-a3. From διτοκεῖν, to bear two at a birth. Double delivery; the birth of twins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DITOCOUS, DITOKOUS, adj's. Di2t'o-ku3s. Gr., διτόκος (from διτοκεῖν, to bring forth twice). Lat., *ditocus.* Bringing forth two at a birth, or laying only two eggs. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 343.]

DITOLYL, n. Di-to2l'i2l. Fr., *ditolyle.* Ger., *D.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{14} = CH_3.C_6H_4.C_4H_4.CH_3$, resulting from the debromination of parabromtoluene by means of sodium. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DITOMUS (Lat.), adj. Di2t'o2m-u3s(u4s). From δίς, twice, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *ditome.* Ger., *zweithürig.* See BIVALVE.

DITRACHYCERAS (Lat.), **DITRACHYCEROS** (Lat.), adj's. Di(di2)-tra2k(tra3ch2)-i2s(u6k)'e2r-a2s(a3s), -o2s. From δίς, twice, τραχύς, rough, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *ditrachycéros.* Having two rugose horns; as a n., a supposed genus of *Entozoa.* [A, 322, 385 (a, 21).]—**Ditrachyceras rude, Ditrachyceros rudis** [Sultzer]. Fr., *bicorne rude* (ou *hérissé*) [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Cysticercus bicornis* [Zeder], *Diceras rude* [Rudolphi], *Dirrhyncus* [Lamarck]. A name formerly given to a supposed entozoon found in the fæces; shown to have been the carpel of a mulberry. [L, 16, 18.]

DITRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-tri2k(tri2ch2)-i(i2)-a3'si2s. Gr., διτριχίασις. See DISTICHIASIS.

DITRICHOTOMOUS, adj. Di-tri2k-o2t'o2m-u3s. From δίς, twice, and τριχοτομία, a division into three parts. Dividing into two sets of branches of three each.

DITRIDACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)-tri(tre)-da2k(da3k)'-ti2l(tu6l)-u3s(u4s). From δίς, twice, τρεῖς, three, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *ditridactyle.* Ger., *doppeldreifingerig.* Having 2 or 3 toes in front and none behind; as a n., in the m. pl., *Ditridactyli,* a tribe of the *Grallatores.* [L, 180.]

DITROCHA (Lat.), n. Di2t'rok(ro2ch2)-a3. From δίς, twice, and τροχός, a wheel. A division of the *Hymenoptera,* having a double-jointed trochanter. [L, 121.]

DITROPOUS, adj. Di2t'ro-pu3s. From δίς, twice, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *ditrope.* In botany, having the funiculus twisted twice, so that the ovule is erect. [A, 301 (a, 21); A, 518.]

DITTANDER, n. Di2t-a2nd'u5r. The *Lepidium latifolium.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DITTANY, n. Di2t'a2n-i2. Fr., *dictame.* The *Cunila mariana* and the *Lepidium latifolium.* [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 81.]—**American d.** The *Cunila mariana.* [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bastard d.** See DICTAMNUS *albus.*—**D. of Amorgos, D. of Crete.** The *Origanum dictamnus.* [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**White d.** See DICTAMNUS *albus.*

DITTECOIA (Lat.), n. f. Di2t-te2-koi'a3. From διττός (= δισσός), double, and ἀκοή, hearing. See DIPLACUSIS.

DITTOPIA (Lat.), **DITTOPSIA** (Lat.), n's. f. Di2t-top-(to2p)'i2-a3, -si2-a3. From διττός (= δισσός), double, and ὤψ, the eye. See DIPLOPIA.

DITTORRHAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Di2t-to2r'ra2f(ra3f)-i2s. Gen., *dittorrhaph'idos (-is).* From διττός (= δισσός), double, and ῥαφίς, a needle. Ger., *doppelte Staarnadel.* A double couching-needle. [L, 50, 135.]

DIURATE, n. Di-u2'rat. An acid urate; so called because containing, relatively to the normal urates, twice as much of the acid radicle. [B.]

DIUREIDE, n. Di-u2-re'i2d(id). A compound containing or derived from a double molecule of urea. [B, 11.]

DIURÈSE (Fr.), n. De-u6-re2s. See DIURESIS.

DIURESIÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-u2(u)-e(a)"si2-e2s-(a3-e2s)-the(tha)'si2s. Gen., *diuresiæsthes'eos (-is).* From διουρεῖν, to urinate, and αἴσθησις, a sensation. The sensation of a desire to pass urine. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-u2(u)-re(ra)'si2s. Gen., *diures'eos (-is).* Gr., διούρησις (from διουρεῖν, to pass urine). Fr., *diurèse.* Ger., *Harnabgang.* It., *diuresi.* Sp., *d.* Originally, urination; as now employed, the passage of an excessive amount of urine. [A, 326, 385 (a, 21).]—**Chronic d.** See POLYURIA.

DIURETIC, adj. Di-u2-re2t'i2k. Gr., διουρητικός. Lat., *diureticus.* Fr., *diurétique.* Ger., *diuretisch, harntreibend.* It., *diuretico.* Sp., *diurético.* Causing diuresis.

DIURETICA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Di(di2)-u2(u)-re2t(rat)'-i2k-a3. 1. (Sing.) the *Arnica montana.* [B, 88.] 2. (Pl.) diuretic medicines.

DIURETICÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di2)-u2(u)-re2t(rat)"i2-se2s(ka3-e2s)-the(tha)'si2s. See DIURESIÆSTHESIS.

DIURIE (Ger.), **DIURISM,** n's. De-u-re', di-u2'ri2z'm. See DIURESIS.

DIURNAL, adj. Di-u6rn'a2l. Gr., ἡμερινός. Lat., *diurnus* (from *dies,* a day). Fr., *diurne.* Ger., *täglich.* It., Sp., *diurno.* 1. Pertaining to day-time, as opposed to night; of plants, blooming during the day; of animals, active during the day. 2. Living only a day (said of plants and of animals). [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24); L.] 3. Occurring once a day.

DIURNATION, n. Di-u5rn-a'shu3n. Of M. Hall, the sleep of animals by day (*e. g.,* of the *Cheiroptera*). [L, 121.]

DIURNUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di2)-u6rn(urn)'u3s(u4s). See DIURNAL; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diurna,* a section of the *Lepidoptera;* as a n., in the m. pl., *Diurni,* a section, family, or tribe of the *Accipitres,* also the *Rhopalocera.* [L, 180, 249.]

DIUTURNITAS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-u²(u⁴)-tu⁵rn(tu⁴rn)'i²t-a²s-(a³s). Gen., *diuturnitat'is.* Fr., *durée.* In botany, the duration of a plant's existence. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DIUTURNUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-u²(u⁴)-tu³rn(tu⁴rn)'u³s(u⁴s). Chronic. [L, 94.]

DIVAGATION, n. Di-va-ga'shu²n. In psychiatry, the incoherent, inconsequent speech of the insane. [A, 301 (a, 18).]

DIVALENCE, n. Di²v'a²l-e²ns. See BIVALENCE.

DIVALENT, adj. Di²v'a²l-e²nt. See BIVALENT.

DIVALERIN, n. Di-va²l'e²r-i²n. Fr., *divalérine.* A glyceride, $C_{13}H_{24}O_5 = (C_3H_5)(C_5H_9O_2)_2OH$, obtained by heating to 200° C. for several hours valeric acid with glycerin; a neutral, oily liquid with a disagreeable fishy odor and bitter taste, solidifying at 40° C. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

DIVÁLI MULI (Hind.), n. The *Blemea aurita.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DIVAN, n. Di-va²n'. A small wild plum or kind of sloe. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DIVANADYL, n. Di-va²n'a²d-i²l. A quadrivalent radicle, $(V_2O_2)''''$. It enters into the formation of the so-called hypovanadic compounds. [B, 3.]

DIVAPORATION, n. Di-va²p-o²r-a'shu³n. Gr., ἐξάτμισις. Lat., *divaporatio.* Vaporization. [L, 56.]

DIVARICATE, adj. Di-va²r'i²k-at. Lat., *divaricatus* (from *divaricare*, to stretch apart). Fr., *divariqué.* Ger., *verästelt, ausgesperrt.* Widely divergent, diverging at right angles (said of branches, etc.). [A, 518; B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIVARICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-va²r(wa³r)-i²-ka(ka³)'shi²-(ti²)-o. Gen., *divaricatio'nis.* See DIVARICATION.—**D. maxillarum.** Ger., *Maulsperre, Maulklaffe.* Divergence of the jaws. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. palpebrarum.** An obsolete term for ectropion. [F.]

DIVARICATION, n. Di-va²r-i²k-a'shu³n. Lat., *divaricatio.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verzweigung, Voneinanderklaffen.* The process of becoming or the state of being divaricate.

DIVARICATORS, n. pl. Di-va²r'i²-kat-o²rz. Lat., *divaricatores.* Fr., *diducteurs.* In the *Brachiopoda*, the muscles which open the valves. [L, 121.]

DIVELA (Guz.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DIVELLENT, adj. Di-ve²l'e²nt. Lat., *divellens* (from *divellere*, to snatch away). Fr., *d.* Ger., *scheidend.* It., *divellente.* Effecting separation (said of a strong acid that robs a weaker one of a base with which it has united). [B, 52 (a, 27).] See *D.* AFFINITY.

DIVERGENCE, n. Di-vu⁵rj'e²ns. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Divergenz, Auseinandergehen.* It., *divergenza.* Sp., *divergencia.* Separation from a common centre; the inclination of two or more organs or the like away from each other; especially, the separation of the eyes from each other by abduction of one or both. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 1, 77 (a, 24).]

DIVERGENT, adj. Di-vu⁵rj'e²nt. Lat., *divergens.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *auseinanderfahrend.* It., Sp., *divergente.* Separating from a common centre. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).] Cf. *D.* STRABISMUS.

DIVERGENTIFLOROUS, adj. Di-vu⁵rj-e²nt-i²-flor'u³s. Lat., *divergentiflorus* (from *divergere*, to diverge, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *divergentiflore.* Having divergent flowers. [B, 38.]

DIVERGINERVIOUS, adj. Di-vu⁵rj-i²-nu⁵rv'i²-u³s. Lat., *diverginervus* (from *divergere*, to diverge, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *diverginervé.* Ger., *mit auseinderlaufenden Nerven.* Having divergent nervures (said of leaves). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERGIVENOSUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu⁵rj(we²rg)-i²-ven-(wan)-os'u³s(u⁴s). From *divergere*, to diverge, and *vena*, a vein. Fr., *divergi-veiné.* Ger., *mit auseinandergehenden Adern.* Having divergent veins (said of leaves). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DIVERSICOLOR (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu⁵rs(we²rs)-i²k'o²l-o²r. From *diversus*, different, and *color*, color. Fr., *diversicolore.* Ger., *ungleichfarbig.* Of different colors; variegated. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFLORUS, adj. Di-vu⁵rs-i²-flor'u³s. Lat., *diversiflorus* (from *diversus*, different, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *diversiflore.* Ger., *verschiedenblüthig.* 1. Bearing flowers of different sorts, like an umbel having the flowers of the centre regular and those of the circumference irregular. 2. Of Cassini, composed of flowers with variable corollas (said of the calathide, the disc, and of the crown). [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFOLIATE, adj. Di-vu⁵rs-i²-fol'i²-at. Lat., *diversifolius* (from *diversus*, different, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *diversifolié.* Ger., *ungleichblättrig.* Having leaves of variable forms, dimensions, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFORM, adj. Di-vu⁵rs'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *diversiformis* (from *diversus*, different, and *forma*, form). Fr., *diversiforme.* Ger., *andersgestaltet, verschiedengestaltet.* Having one part differing from another in form; not to be confounded with *difformis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFRONS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu⁵rs(we²rs)'i²-fro²nz-(fro²ns). From *diversus*, different, and *frons*, a bough. Fr., *diversifrondé.* Ger., *ungleichwedelig.* Having pinnatifid fronds. [B, 38.]

DIVERSISPOREUS (Lat.), **DIVERSISPORIS** (Lat.), adj's. Di(de)-vu⁵rs(we²rs)-i-spor(spo²r)'e²-u³s(u⁴s), -i²s'po²r-i²s. From *diversus*, different, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *diversisporé.* Ger., *ungleichkeimkörnig.* Having spores of different sizes. The *Diversispores* of Link are a group of *Fungi* so characterized. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DIVERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-vu⁵rs(we²rs)-o'ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). See DEVERSORIUM.

DIVERSUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu⁵rs(we²rs)'u³s(u⁴s). Variable. [a, 24.]

DIVERTALLUM, n. Of Paracelsus, whatever is generated from the elements. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIVERTICLE, n. Di-vu⁵rt'i²-k'l. See DIVERTICULUM.

DIVERTICULAR, adj. Di-vu⁵rt-i²k'u²l-a³r. Fr., *diverticulaire.* Ger., *nebensackartig.* Resembling or proceeding from a diverticulum. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-vu⁵rt(we²rt)-i²k'u²l(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). From *diverlere*, to turn aside. Fr., *diverticule.* Ger., *Divertikel, Abweg, Ausbuchtung.* It., *diverticolo.* Sp., *diverticulo.* Lit., a by-path; a structure constituting an offshoot from the main structure, especially a hollow appendage communicating with a canal or cavity. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 21).]—**D. allantoidis.** Ger., *birnförmiger Anhang der Harnhaut.* Syn.: *appendix allantoidis.* Of von Baer, a pouch-like prolongation of the sac of the allantois projecting through and beyond each pole of the chorion into each horn of the uterus in the pig. [A, 11.]—**D. cæcum.** See *D. ilei.*—**Diverticula coli.** See CELLULÆ *coli.*—**D. ilei.** Meckel's d.; a pouch-like d. of the lower part of the ileum, being the remains of the omphalomesenteric duct. [C; L, 115.]—**D. Meckelii.** See *D. ilei* and AQUEDUCT *of the cochlea.*—**D. Nuckii.** Ger., *Nuck'scher Divertikel.* See CANAL *of Nuck.*—**D. œsophagi.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**D. of the duodenum.** See AMPULLA *of Vater.*—**D. of the ileum.** See *D. ilei.*—**D. pharyngis.** See PHARYNGOCELE.—**D. sanguinis.** A secondary place of lodgment of the blood (outside of the regular circulation); the spleen. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. superius ventriculi tertii** [Gratiolet]. See VENTRICULUS *conarii.*—**D. urethræ.** A false d. of the urethra.—**D. Vateri.** See AMPULLA *of Vater.*—**D. vesicæ.** A false d. of the urinary bladder.—**Dorsal d. of the pharynx, Epipharyngeal d.** See *Retropharyngeal d.*—**False d.** An acquired d. due to disease or injury, as in sacciform dilatations.—**Hypopharyngeal d.** Ger., *Hypopharyngealdivertikel.* The swimming-bladder of *Polypterus*, the air-sac of the *Plectognatha*; also a collective term for the larynx, trachea, and lungs. [Albrecht, "Ber. üb d. Verh. d. dtsch. Gesellsch. f. Chir., xiv. Kongr." (Beilage zum "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 24), p. 54.]—**Lateral d. of the fourth ventricle.** The lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 32 (K).]—**Lateral d. of the pharynx.** Ger., *laterale Divertikel des Pharynx, Parapharyngealdivertikel.* A pouch opening on either side of the pharynx at the level of the pharyngo-palatine arch. It is considered by Albrecht to be a persistent hyo-branchial cleft the cutaneous end of which is closed and dilated into a pouch. [Albrecht, "Ber. üb. d. Verh. d. dtsch. Gesellsch. f. Chir., xiv. Kongr." (Beilage zum "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 24), p. 54.]—**Retropharyngeal d.** Ger., *Retropharyngealdivertikel.* Syn.: *dorsal d. of the pharynx.* A pouch opening into the pharynx posteriorly at the level of the entrances into the œsophagus and larynx. It corresponds to the cæcum œsophagi of the lower animals, and is considered by Albrecht to be an atavistic formation and homologous to the natatory bladder of fishes. [Albrecht, "Ber. üb. d. Verh. d. dtsch. Gesellsch. f. Chir., xiv. Kongr." (Beilage zum "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 24), p. 54.]—**Meckel's d.** See *D. ilei* and AQUEDUCT *of the cochlea.*—**Parapharyngeal d.** Ger., *Parapharyngealdivertikel.* See *Lateral d. of the pharynx.*—**Pituitary d.** Ger., *Hypophysentasche.* A d. formed at an early period of embryonic life from the middle of the upper and back part of the buccal cavity, before the faucial opening into the pharynx has been formed. It becomes the anterior lobe of the pituitary body, and belongs to the epiblast. [H.]

DIVERTIKEL (Ger.), n. De-fe²rt'i²-ke²l. See DIVERTICULUM. —**Pulsionsd'.** A false diverticulum caused by pressure from the interior of a hollow organ. [A, 326.]—**Seitliche D. der Rautengrube.** The lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**Tractionsd'.** A false diverticulum caused by traction on the exterior of a hollow organ. [A, 326.]

DIVES (Fr.), n. Devz. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DIVIDATSIPALAVUTTIL (Tamil), n. Grapes. [B, 88.]

DIVIDATSIE PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Vitis vinifera.* [B, 88.]

DIVIDED, adj. Di²v-id'e²d. Lat., *divisus* (from *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *divisé.* Ger., *getheilt, abgetheilt.* It., *diviso.* Sp., *dividido, separado.* Parted; in botany, cut into divisions by incisures extending nearly to the base. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DIVIDENS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)'vi²d(wi²d)-e²nz(ans). See DIVISIVE.

DIVIDING, adj. Di²-vid'i²n². See DIVISIVE.

DIVIDIVI, n. The pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, used for dyeing and tanning. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

DIVI-LADNER (Cingalese), n. The *Tabernæmontana dichotoma.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DIVINATION, n. Di²v-i²n-a'shu³n. Gr., μαντεία. Lat., *divinatio* (from *divinare*, to prophesy). Fr., *d.* The pretended occult art of foretelling events. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DIVINUS (Lat.), adj. Di²(de)-vi(we)'nu³s(nu⁴s). Gr., θεῖος. God-like; very excellent (said of many compounds on account of their supposed virtues). See LAPIS *d.*, REMEDIUM *divinum*, etc. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Divinum quid.** An old name for the vital principle, also for sulphur. [A, 325 (a, 21); Hippocrates (L, 49).]

DIVISÉ (Fr.), adj. De-ve-sa. See DIVIDED.

DIVISEUR (Fr.), n. De-ve-su⁵r. 1. In pharmacy, an instrument for dividing a medicinal mass into several parts, powdering a solid substance, or serving as an excipient. 2. A surgical instrument for dividing parts, such as a cephalotribe or cephalotome. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. céphalique.** An instrument invented by Joulin for dividing the fœtal head in the operation of cephalotomy. [A, 85.]

DIVISIBILITY, n. Di^2-vi^{2}z-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *divisibilité.* Ger., *Theilbarkeit.* It., *divisibilità.* Sp., *divisibilidad.* The property of being divisible.

DIVISIBLE, adj. Di^2-vi^{2}z'i^2-b'l. Lat., *divisibilis.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *thalbar.* It., *divisibile.* Sp., *d.* Susceptible of division. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DIVISION, n. Di^2-vi^{2}z'yu^{3}n. Gr., διαίρεσις (1st def.). Lat., *divisio* (from *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Theilung* (1st def.). It., *divisione.* Sp., *división.* 1. The process by which anything is separated into a number of parts. 2. Any one of the parts so separated. 3. That which separates one part from another. [A, 301, 325 (*a*, 21); *a*, 24.]—**Direct nuclear d.** Ger., *directe Kerntheilung, Kernzerschnürung.* The form of nuclear d. in which the nucleus simply divides into two or more parts without any special structural change in the nucleus being apparent. [Flemming, "Arch. f. path. Anat.," lxxvii, 1879, p. 1 (J).] See CELL-*d.*—**D. cellulaire** (Fr.). See CELL-*d.*—**D. directe des cellules** (Fr.). See *Direct* CELL-*d.*—**D. endogène cellulaire** (Fr.). See *Internal* CELL-*formation.*—**D. of cataract.** See DISCISSION.—**D.-organ.** Ger., *Theilungsorgan.* A name sometimes applied to the cell-nucleus to indicate that its function is to produce cell-d. [J.]—**Indirect nuclear d.** Fr., *caryocinèse.* Ger., *indirecte Kerntheilung, karyokinetische Kerntheilung.* Syn.: *caryocinesis.* The form of nuclear d. in which a complicated series of structural changes takes place in the nucleus, or more especially in the nuclear fibriles, during the entire process of d. [Flemming, "Arch. f. path. Anat.," lxxvii, 1879, p. 1 (J).] See also CARYOCINESIS and CELL-*d.*—**Inferior d. of the thalamus.** See *Subthalamic* REGION.—**Nuclear d., Nucleus d.** Ger., *Kerntheilung.* Syn.: *nucleus-d.* The d. of the nucleus of a cell. This is either *direct*, by a constriction appearing and deepening till the nucleus is divided into two or more parts, no apparent change in the intimate structure taking place; or *indirect*, when a complicated series of changes in the structure of the nucleus precedes and follows its division (see CARYOCINESIS). In both forms of nuclear d. the d. of the entire cell usually follows that of the nucleus. If, however, cell-d. does not follow, the cell becomes multinucleated. [J.]—**Superior d. of the thalamus.** The upper portion of the optic thalamus, which is figured by Meynert as composed of fibres derived from the medullary substance of the corresponding hemisphere. [I, 31; K.]—**Thalamic d.** The portion of the isthmus cerebri belonging to the thalamencephalon. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Thalamo-lenticular d.** The posterior portion of the internal capsule of the brain. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]

DIVISIVE, adj. Di^2-vis'i^{2}v. Lat., *dividens.* Fr., *divisif.* Ger., *theilend.* It., Sp., *divisio.* Causing division; in surgery, preventing the approximation of parts (see *Dividing* BANDAGE). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

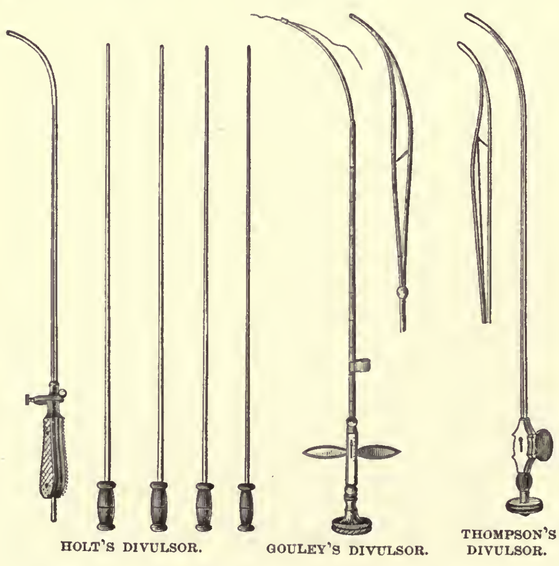
DIVISUS (Lat.), adj. Di^2(de)-vis(wes)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DIVIDED.

DIVONNE (Fr.), n. De-vo^{3}n. A place in the department of Ain, France, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 49.]

DIVULSIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *divulsion'is.* See DIVULSION.—**D. urinæ.** Cloudiness of the urine. [L, 116.]

DIVULSION, n. Di-vu^{3}l'shu^{3}n. Gr., διάσπασις. Lat., *divulsio* (from *divellere*, to pull apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerreissung, Zerzupfung.* It., *divulsione.* Sp., *divulsión.* The immediate dilatation of a hollow organ; the forcible rupture or laceration ("bloody dilatation") of an organ or of a diseased part. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); E.] Cf. DILATATION and RUPTURE.—**D. épiphysaire** (Fr.). In botany, a doubling of the leaves the fasciation of which would constitute the first degree. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DIVULSOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)-uv^{3}ls(wu^{4}ls)'o^{2}r. Gen., *divulsor'is.* Fr., *divulseur.* An instrument for effecting divulsion. A d. for the urethra consists essentially of a split sound the two halves of which may be separated widely and suddenly by thrusting a shaft between them, or of a sound split for a portion of its length, the constituent parts of the split portion being capable of rapid and forcible separation. Various forms have been devised by Holt, Gouley, Thompson, and others. [E; *a*, 25.]



HOLT'S DIVULSOR. GOULEY'S DIVULSOR. THOMPSON'S DIVULSOR.

DIWIPAHURU (Cingalese), n. The *Ipomœa pes tigridis.* [B, 88.]

DIYLISIS (Lat.), **DIYLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Di(di^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., διΰλισις, διυλισμός (from διυλίζειν, to strain). Ger., *Durchseihen.* Filtering, percolation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DIYLISTER (Lat.), **DIYLISTRION** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Di(di^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}st'u^{6}r(ar), -ri^2-o^{2}n. Ger., *Seihetuch, Filtrirmaschine.* Gr., διυλιστήρ. A strainer, filter, percolator. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DIYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di^2)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'e^{2}r-a^3. See DISYSTERA.

DIZENBACH (Ger.), n. Detz'e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in Würtemburg, Germany, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49.]

DIZZINESS, n. Di^{2}z'i^2-ne^{2}s. Fr., *vertige.* Ger., *Schwindel.* It., *capogiro, vertigine.* Sp., *vértigo, vahido, desvanecimiento.* See VERTIGO.

DIZZY, adj. Di^{2}z'i^2. Fr., *vertigineux.* Ger., *schwindelig.* It., *vertiginoso.* Sp., *vertiginoso, desvanecido.* Affected with vertigo.

DJAANZ (Ar.), n. See JAANZ.

DJABAS, n. The *Cucurbita citrullus.* [B, 88; B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DJÆDJÏR, n. See JÆDJÏR.

DJAGELNIK (Russ.), n. The *Archangelica officinale.* [L, 77.]

DJAHA (Ar.), n. See JAHA.

DJAHY, n. In Japan, the *Zingiber officinale.* [L, 105.]

DJALLO DJALLA, n. The *Sesuvium portulacastrum.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DJAMALA, n. The *Cannabis indica.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21.]

DJAMMA, n. In Java, the *Fucus natans.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJARACK MALKARONE (Ar.), n. See JARACK MALKARONE.

DJARONA (Malay), n. The *Ixora coccinea.* [B, 88.]

DJATIC (Malay), n. The *Tectoma grandis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJAUZ (Ar.), n. See JAUZ.

DJAVÉ, n. In the Gaboon country, a plant yielding a concrete oil. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJAZAR, n. See JAZAR.

DJEBBEL-INDE, n. See JEBBEL-INDE.

DJEBEL-KELLATA, n. A place in Algeria, near Drael-Mizan, where there is a warm mineral spring. [L, 49.]

DJEBEL-TOUILA, n. A place in the province of Oran, where there is a ferruginous spring containing arsenic. [L, 49.]

DJEDARI, n. In Morocco, the *Rhus oxyacantha.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJERENANG BETUL (Malay), n. The *Dæmonorops draco.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJERMAZET (Ar.), n. See JERMAZET.

DJERUM (Ar.), n. See JERUM.

DJEVIS AGHADJI (Turk.), n. See JEVIS AGHADJI.

DJIHER OTOU (Turk.), n. See JIHER OTOU.

DJILBEN BOUGUERU (Ar.), n. See JILBEN BOUGUERU.

DJILBEN EL HANECH (Ar.), n. The *Lathyrus clymenum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJILDEN, n. The *Lathyrus cicera.* [A, 385 (*a*. 21).]

DJINGI, DJINKA (Malay), n's. The *Cucumis acutangulus.* [B, 88.]

DJIRAX, n. A large tree growing in the Philippine Islands, the fruit of which is edible. [B, 88.]

DJISSAB (Ar.), n. The *Orchis flava.* [B, 88; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DJOARY, DJOUARY, n's. In India, the *Holcus sorghum.* [B, 88.]

DJUMMERZ, n. In Egypt, the *Ficus sycomorus.* [B, 88.]

DJUZAM (Ar.), n. Leprosy. [G.]

DJYL-DJYLAN (Ar.), n. The *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 88.]

DJYOUNDOU, n. The *Hibiscus prœcox.* [B, 88.]

DKETOORA, n. The *Datura fastuosa.* [B, 88.]

DNYÂNA VARDHANI (Sanscr.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DOAM-SAMEC (Ar.), n. The *Cocculus suberosa.* [B, 88.]

DOBB, n. In Egypt, the *Inga unguis cati.* [L, 105.]

DOBBELBAD (Ger.), n. Dob'be^{2}l-ba^{3}d. See DOBELBAD.

DOBELBAD (Ger.), n. Dob'e^{2}l-ba^{3}d. A place in Styria, Austro-Hungary, where there are warm springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DOBERA (Lat.), n. f. Do'be^{2}r-a^3. Of Jussieu, a genus of plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Salvadoraceæ*, indigenous to eastern Asia and tropical Africa. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. glabra.** An Asiatic species having an edible fruit. [B, 19, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DOBERAN (Ger.), n. Dob'e^{2}r a^{3}n. A sea-bathing resort in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. [A, 319 (*a*, 14).]

DOBRA MYSL (Bohemian), n. The *Origanum vulgare.* [B, 88.]

DUBUTEE-LUTA (Beng.), n. The *Ipomœa pes capræ.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DOÇAMARGA (Port.), n. Do-sa^3-ma^{3}r'ga^3. The *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 88.]

DOCHE (Lat.), n. f. Dok(do^{2}ch^2)'e(a). Gen., *doch'es.* Gr., δοχή. 1. A reception. 2. A place of reception, a receptacle. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DOCHEION (Lat.), n. n. Dok(do^{2}ch^2)-i'(e^2'i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., δοχεῖον. A receptacle. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DOCHELA, n. The *Teucrium iva.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOCHME (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)'me(ma). Gen., *doch'mes.* Gr., δοχμή. An ancient Greek measure of length, supposed to have been a hand's breadth. [A, 387; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DOCHMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)-mi^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dochmios'eos* (*-is*). See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

DOCHMIUS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}k(do^{2}ch^2)'mi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δόχμιος, oblique. Fr., *dochmie.* Ger., *Dochmie.* Syn.: *Ankylostoma.* A genus of the *Strongylidæ* having a large mouth, the edges of which are beset with a number of tooth-like processes. [L, 121, 340.]—**D. ankylostomus, D. cernuus, D. duodenalis.** A variety found in the sheep. [L, 340.] Syn.: *Ankylostoma duodenale.* A variety found in the intestinal canal of man, giving rise to the disease ankylostomiasis. [L, 340.]—**D. trigonocephalus.** Fr., *dochmie trigonocéphale.* A variety found in the dog and sheep. [L, 340.]—**D. tubæformis** [Dujardin]. A variety found in the cat. [L, 340.]

DOCIMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do^{2}k)-i^2-ma(ma^3)'si^2-a^3. Gen., *docimas'ias.* Gr., δοκιμασία (from δοκιμάζειν, to test). Fr., *docimasie.* Ger., *Prüfung, Probekunst.* An examination, investigation, testing; in chemistry, the determination of the nature of mixtures of metals and of the proportions of the different metals in such mixtures. [L, 180.]—**D. circulationis.** A post-mortem examination of the organs of circulation, especially of the ductus arteriosus, the ductus venosus, and the foramen ovale, in a new-born infant, to determine whether or not it was born alive. [D, 44.]—**D. gastro-intestinalis.** Fr., *docimasie gastro-intestinale.* Galen's method of testing the question of live birth by observing whether or not the stomach and the intestines will float or sink in water. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 594 (*a*, 18).]—**D. hæmato-pulmonaris.** Fr., *docimasie hémo-pulmonaire.* A test of live birth applicable in cases in which the lungs sink in water on account of the large amount of blood contained in the pulmonary vessels; performed by comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the body. The proportion in general is 1 to 70 in an infant born dead and 1 to 35 in one born alive. [L, 7.]—**D. hepatis** [Autenrieth]. Fr., *docimasie hépatique.* A test of the question of whether or not a new-born infant was born alive, depending on the theory that the liver decreases greatly in weight after respiration has taken place, owing to the suppression of the blood-supply from the umbilical vein. [H; L, 7.]—**D. hydrostatica.** Fr., *docimasie hydrostatique.* See *Hydrostatic* TEST.—**D. medicamentorum.** Ger., *Prüfung der Arzneikörper.* A testing of medicinal substances. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**D. pneumohepatica.** Fr., *docimasie pneumo-hépatique.* A test of live birth consisting in a comparison of the weight of the lungs and that of the liver, the former being increased and the latter diminished after breathing has taken place. [A, 518.]—**D. pulmonalis, D. pulmonaris, D. pulmonum.** Fr., *docimasie pulmonaire.* Ger., *Lungenprobe.* Any test of live birth consisting in an examination of the lungs. [L, 41, 50.]—**D. pulmonum Danieli.** In legal medicine, an attempted method of proving whether a dead infant was born alive, by measuring the chest contour. [Tidy (*a*. 17).]—**D. pulmonum hydrostatica.** See *Hydrostatic* TEST.—**D. pulmonum statica.** See *D. hæmato-pulmonaris.*

DOCIMASIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do^{2}k)-i^2-ma^{2}s-(ma^{3}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From δοκιμασία (see DOCIMASIA), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *docimasologie.* Ger., *Dokimasiologie, Untersuchungslehre.* The art of examination—chemical, metallurgic, surgical, obstetrical, medico-legal, etc. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DOCIMASTER (Lat.), n. m. Dos(do^{2}k)-i^2-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *docimaster'os* (*-is*). Gr., δοκιμαστήρ. One who practices tests, a tester or examiner. [A, 387.]

DOCIMASTIC, adj. Dos-i^2-ma^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., δοκιμαστικός. Lat., *docimasticus.* Fr., *docimastique.* Ger., *dokimastisch.* Pertaining to docimasia. [L, 41.]

DOCIMASTICE (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do^{2}k)-i^2-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'i^2-se(ka). Gr., δοκιμαστική (τέχνη, art, understood). Ger., *Dokimastik.* See DOCIMASIOLOGIA.

DOCIMASY, n. Dos'i^2-ma-si^2. See DOCIMASIA.

DOCK, n. Do^{2}k. A.-S., *docce.* Fr., *oseille, patience.* Ger., *Ampferkraut.* It., *romice.* Sp., *acedera.* 1. A common name for various plants of the genus *Rumex*, also, in composition, for several large-leaved plants. 2. The *Malva silvestris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American water-d.** The *Rumex orbiculatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Batter-d.** 1. The *Petasites vulgaris.* 2. The *Potamogeton natans.* 3. The *Rumex obtusifolius.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Ben-d.** The *Œnanthe crocata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bitter d.** See *Batter-d.*—**Bloody d., Bloody-veined d.** The *Rumex sanguineus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Blunt-leaved d., Broad-leaved d.** See *Batter-d.* (3d def.).—**Bur-d.** See BURDOCK.—**Butter-d.** See *Batter-d.* (3d def.).—**Can-d.** 1. The *Nymphœa alba.* 2. The *Nuphar lutea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cheadle-d.** The *Senecio jacobœa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Crisp d.** See *Curled d.*—**Cuckold-d.** The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Curled d.** The *Rumex crispus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Decoction of d.** See *Decoctum* LAPATHI.—**D.-bistort.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D. cress.** The *Lapsana communis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-root.** Fr., *racine de patience* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Grindwurzel.* It., *radice di romice.* Sp., *raiz de acedera.* The root of *Rumex crispus* and of other varieties of *Rumex.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Dove-d.** The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Elf-d., Else-d'.** The *Inula helenium.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Fiddle-d.** The *Rumex pulcher.* [B, 375 (*a*, 24).]—**Flap-d., Flapper-d., Flappy d.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Flatter-d.** 1. The *Nymphœa alba.* 2. The *Nuphar lutea.* 3. The aquatic form of *Polygonum amphibium.* 4. The *Potamogeton natans.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Flea-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Flobby d.** See *Flap-d.*—**Fluid extract of yellow d.** See *Extractum* RUMICIS *fluidum.*—**Gentle d.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Golden d.** The *Rumex maritimus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Grainless d.** The *Rumex aquaticus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Grove-d.** The *Rumex nemolapathum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Kadle-d.** 1. The *Senecio jacobœa.* 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Kettle-d.** 1. The *Senecio jacobœa.* 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris.* 3. The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Mullein-d.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**New Zealand d.** The *Rumex flexuosus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Patience-d., Patient d.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Pop-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Prairie-d.** The *Parthenium integrifolium.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Red d.** The *Rumex sanguineus.* [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Round d.** The *Malva silvestris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sea-d.** An old name for the genus *Acanthus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sharp d.** The *Rumex acetosa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Smear-d.** The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Sorrel-d., Sour d.** The *Rumex acetosa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spatter-d.** The *Nuphar advena.* [*a*, 24.]—**Swamp-d.** The *Rumex verticillatus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Velvet-d.** 1. The *Inula helenium.* 2. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Water-d.** The *Rumex lapathicus* and the *Rumex verticillatus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 21).]—**Yellow d.** The *Rumex crispus.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

DOCKA, n. Do^{2}k'a^3. The *Seaforthia olivæformis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOCKAN, DOCKEN, DOCKENS, DOCKIN, DOCKING, n's. Do^{2}k'a^{2}n, -e^{2}n, -e^{2}nz, -i^{2}n, -i^{2}n^2. See DOCK.—**Eldin-d.** The *Rumex aquaticus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Ell-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Flop-d., Flous-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Flowery d., Mercury-d.** The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Sour d.** The *Rumex acetosa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Water-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOCKMACKIE, n. Do^{2}k'ma^{2}k-i^2. The *Viburnum acerifolium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOCOGLOSSA [Troschel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dok(do^{2}k)-o^2(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'sa^3. See CYCLOBRANCHIATA.

DOCOS (Lat.), n. f. Dok(do^{2}k)'o^{2}s. Gr., δοκός. A beam, or a small beam; of Hippocrates, an instrument for treating fractures. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DOCTILETUS, n. Of Paracelsus, a certain medicine employed to cure cancer. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DOCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}k'to^{2}r. Gen., *doctor'is.* From *docere*, to teach. Gr., διδάσκαλος. Fr., *docteur.* Ger., *D.* It., *dottore.* Sp., *d.* Lit., a teacher; a person endowed by a university or some other authorized institution with a diploma certifying to his proficiency in a science or art or recognizing hi position as a person of learning; in common parlance, a practitioner of medicine or surgery (especially, in Great Britain, a physician as distinguished from a surgeon).

DOCTOR, v. tr. Do^{2}k'to^{2}r. 1. To invest with the doctorate. 2. To perform treatment as a physician or surgeon. [L, 56.]

DOCTORATE, n. Do^{2}k'to^{2}r-at. Fr., *doctorat.* Ger., *Doctorwürde.* It., *dottorato.* Sp., *doctorado.* The degree or order which is conferred when one becomes a doctor. [D.]

DOCTOR-GUM, n. Do^{2}k'to^{2}r-gu^{3}m. The resin of *Rhus metopium.* [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]

DOCTRINE, n. Do^{2}k'tri^{2}n. Gr., διδασκαλία. Lat., *doctrina.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Lehre.* It.. *dottrina.* Sp., *doctrina.* A fundamental idea or theory, or a collection of such ideas or theories, believed and taught.

DOCTYLETUS, n. See DOCTILETUS.

DOD, n. Do^{2}d. The *Typha latifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOD-AERS, n. Do^{2}d'arz. The *Didus ineptus.* [B, 88.]

DODDER, n. Do^{2}d'u^{5}r. 1. The genus *Cuscuta.* 2. The *Spergula arvensis.* 3. The *Polygonum convolvulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**American d.** The *Cuscuta americana.* [*a*, 24.]—**Bengal d.** The *Cuscuta capitata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Clover-d.** The *Cuscuta trifolia.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-cake-plant.** The *Camelina sativa.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-grass.** 1. The *Briza media.* 2. The *Poa subcœrulea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-laurels.** The *Cassythaceæ.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**D. of thyme.** The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Flax-d.** The *Cuscuta epilinum.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Greater d.** The *Cuscuta europœa.* [B. 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lesser d., Small d.** The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DODDLE-GRASS, n. Do^{2}d'l'gra^{3}s. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DODECACTINIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Do-de^{2}k-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From δώδεκα, twelve, and ακτίς, a ray. A tribe of the *Phytocorallia*, having twelve rays. [L, 244.]

DODECADACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dodecadactylit'idos* (*-is*). From δωδεκαδάκτυλος, twelve-fingered (see also *-itis**). Fr., *dodécadactylite.* Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmentzündung.* Sp., *dodecadactilitis.* Inflammation of the duodenum. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DODECADACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l-(tu^{6}l)-o^{2}n. Gr., δωδεκαδάκτυλον. Ger., *Zwölffingerdarm.* Sp., *dodecadáctilo.* The duodenum. [A. 322 (*a*. 21).]

DODECAEDRAL, adj. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-ed′ra^{2}l. Gr., *δωδεκάεδρος*. Lat., *dodecaedrus*. Fr., *dodécaèdre*. Ger., *zwölfseitig*. Pertaining to a dodecaedron; having twelve sides or facets. [B, 1 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]

DODECAEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-ed(e^{2}d)′ro^{2}n. Gr., *δωδεκάεδρον* (from *δώδεκα*, twelve, and, *ἕδρα*, a base). Fr., *dodécaèdre*. Ger., *zwölfseitiger Körper*. A solid having twelve equal sides. [L, 180.]

DODECAFID, adj. Do-de^{2}k′a^3-fi^{2}d. Lat., *dodecafidus* (from *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *dodécafide*. Ger., *zwölfgespaltet*. Divided into twelve segments (said of leaves, petals, etc.). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DODECAGON, n. Do-de^{2}k′a^{3}g-o^{2}n. From *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνία*, an angle. A regular polygon having twelve equal sides and angles. [L, 56 (*a*, 27).]

DODECAGONAL, adj. Do-de^{2}k-a^{3}g′o^{2}n-a^{2}l. Consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. [L, 56 (*a*, 27).]

DODECAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. From *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *γυνή*, a female. Fr., *dodécagynie*. Ger., *Zwölfstempelige*. It., Sp., *dodecaginia*. An order of plants in Linnæus's artificial classification having twelve styles, stigmas, or pistils. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DODECAGYNIAN, DODECAGYNOUS, adj's. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-ji^{2}n′i^2-a^{2}n, -a^{2}j′i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *dodecagynus*. Fr., *dodécagyne*. Ger., *zwölfweibig*, *dodekagynisch*. Having twelve pistils, styles, or sessile stigmata. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); *a*, 24.]

DODECAHEDRAL, adj. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-hed′ra^{2}l. See DODECAEDRAL.

DODECAHEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-hed(he^{2}d)′ro^{2}n. See DODECAEDRON.

DODECANDER (Lat.), n. m. Do-de^{2}k-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)′u^{5}r(ar). Fr., *dodécandre*. A dodecandrous plant. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DODECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Do-de^{2}k-a^{2}nd(a^{3}nd)′ri^2-a^3. From *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *ἀνήρ*, a male. Fr., *dodécandrie*. Ger., *Zwölfmannige*. A Linnæan class of plants characterized by having from twelve to nineteen stamens to each flower. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DODECANDRIAN, DODECANDRIOUS, DODECANDROUS, adj's. Do-de^{2}k-a^{2}nd′ri^2-a^{2}n, -ri^2-u^{3}s, -u^{3}s. Lat., *dodecandrus*. Fr., *dodécandre*. Ger., *zwölfmännig*. Belonging to the *Dodecandria*, having twelve stamens. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DODECANE, n. Do′de^{2}k-an. From *δώδεκα*, twelve. An oily liquid of the paraffine series, containing 12 atoms of carbon, $C_{12}H_{26}$, boiling at 202° C. [B.]

DODECAPARTITE, adj. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-pa^{3}rt′i^{2}t. Lat., *dodecapartitus* (from *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *partitus*, divided). Fr., *dodéca-parti*. Ger., *zwölfgetheilt*. Divided into twelve segments (said of leaves and petals). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DODECAPETALOUS, adj. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *dodecapetalus*, *dodecapetalatus* (from *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *dodécapétalé*. Ger., *zwölfblumenblätterig*. Having twelve petals. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DODECAPHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-fa^{3}r′ma^3-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). From *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Fr., *dodécapharmacum*, *onguent dez douze apôtres*. Syn.: *unguentu n apostolorum*. The ointment of the twelve Apostles; an old preparation containing twelve ingredients. [L, 41, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DODECASULPHIDE, n. Do-de^{2}k-a^3-su^{3}lf′i^{2}d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined with 12 atoms of sulphur. [B.]

DODECATHEON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de^{2}k-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)′e^2-o^{2}n. From *δωδεκάθεος*, pertaining to the twelve greater divinities. Fr., *dodécatheon*. Ger., *Götterblume* (3d def.). 1. An ancient antidote containing twelve ingredients. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).] 2. Of Pliny, the *Primula vulgaris*. [A, 318.] 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Primulaceæ*, tribe *Primuleæ*. [B, 34, 38, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DODGER, n. Do^{2}j′u^{5}r. The *Sherardia arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DODGING-TIME, n. Do^{2}j′i^{2}n^2-tim. See MENOPAUSE.

DODIEKU (Jap.), n. The *Dryandra cordata*. [B, 88.]

DODONÆA (Lat.), n. n. Do-don-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Dodoneæ*. 2. The genus *Comocladia* of P. Browne. The *Dodonæaceæ* are a section of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Dodonææ* and the *Dodonæariæ* are suborders of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Dodonææ* (the *Dodoneæ* of Lindley) are a group of the *Sapindaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. angustifolia.** Fr., *didonée à feuilles étroites*, *bois-reinette*, *olivier de sable*. A species indigenous to India and the Antilles. In the latter, a decoction of the wood is employed as a febrifuge and purgative, the leaves being used to perfume liquors. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. dioica.** A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The wood is employed in flatulent colic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. salicifolia.** See *D. angustifolia*.—**D. thunbergiana.** A species found on the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *sand-olive* and considered a mild purgative. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. viscosa.** A species indigenous to the West Indies and South America, where its leaves are used in baths for rheumatism and cataplasms for sore throat and hæmorrhoids. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DODRA (Lat.), n. f. Do′dra^3. Of Mindererus, a certain potion containing nine ingredients. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DŒDYX (Lat.), n. m. De′(do^2′e^2)-di^{2}x(du^{6}x). Gen., *dœdu′cos* (*-is*). Gr., *δοίδυξ*. 1. A pestle. 2. See COCHLEAR. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

DOEGLIC ACID, n. Do′e^{2}g-li^{2}k. Fr., *acide doéglique*. Ger., *Döglingsäure*. A crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, obtained from the oil of the doegling, or bottle-nosed whale. [B, 4.]

DŒMIA (Lat.), n. De′(do^2′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. See DÆMIA.

DOFANA (It.), n. Do-fa^{3}n′a^3. A place in Tuscany, where there is a warm, slightly chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DOG, n. Do^{2}g. Gr., *κύων*. Lat., *canis*. Fr., *chien*. Ger., *Hund*. It., *cano*. Sp., *perro*. See CANIS *familiaris*.—**D.-almond.** The *Andira inermis*. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D'bane.** See DOG'S-BANE.—**D'bane family.** Lindley's name for the *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-banner.** Probably the *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-berry.** 1. The *Cornus sanguinea* and its fruit. 2. The *Viburnum opulus*. 3. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. 4. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-binder.** The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D. bobbins.** The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-brier.** The *Rosa canina*. [L, 56.]—**D.-chamomile.** The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-cherry.** The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-chowp.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-cods.** Various species of *Orchis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D'cole.** Probably the *Mercurialis perennis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-daisy.** 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 2. The *Achillea millefolium*. 3. The *Bellis perennis*. 4. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-eller.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-fennel.** See the major list.—**D.-finkle.** The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-flower.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-gowan.** Probably the *Matricaria inodora*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-grass.** See the major list.—**D.-heather.** The *Calluna vulgaris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-hip, D.-job, D.-jumps.** The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-killer.** The *condurango blanco*. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-lichen.** The *Peltidea canina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D'mooth, D'mouth.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-mustard.** The *Cleome viscosa*. [A. 479 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-nettle.** 1. The *Lamium purpureum*. 2. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. 3. The *Urtica urens*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-oak.** The *Acer campestre*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-parsley, D.-poison.** The *Æthusa cynapium*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D'rise.** Possibly the *Euonymus europæus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-rose.** The *Rosa canina*. [B, 81, 275 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-rowan-tree.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-and-cats.** The *Trifolium arvense*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-apple.** The fruit of *Mandragora officinale*. [L, 116.]—**D's-bane.** See the major list.—**D's-berry-tree.** The *Cornus sanguinea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-caul.** The *Mercurialis annua*.—**D's camomile.** See *D's chamomile*.—**D's camovyne.** 1. The *Anthemis nobilis*. 2. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's chamomile.** The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-chop.** The *Mesembryanthemum caninum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-cole.** The *Mercurialis perennis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-dogger.** The *Orchis mascula*, and other species of *Orchis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-fingers.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-foot.** The *Dactylis glomerata*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-grass.** See the major list.—**D's-leek.** The *Scilla nutans*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-lugs.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-mercury.** The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-mouth, D.-snout.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-orach.** The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-rib.** The *Plantago lanceolata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-siller.** The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-tail-grass.** The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-standard.** The *Senecio jacobœa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-tansy.** The *Potentilla anserina*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D'stones.** The *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-tongue.** The *Cynoglossum officinale*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-tooth-grass.** 1. The *Triticum caninum*. 2. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-violet.** The *Viola canina*. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-thistle.** Apparently the *Carduus arvensis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-tooth.** See *Canine* TOOTH.—**D.-tooth-violet.** The *Erythronium dens canis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-tree.** 1. The *Cornus sanguinea*. 2. The *Euonymus europæus*. 3. The *Sambucus nigra*. 4. The *Alnus glutinosa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-violet.** The *Viola silvatica*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-wheat.** The *Triticum repens*. [B, 116 (*a*, 24).]—**D'wood.** See the major list.

DOG-FENNEL, n. Do^{2}g′fe^{2}n-e^{2}l. 1. The *Anthemis cotula*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. The *Peucedanum palustre*. [A, 505 (*a*. 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**False d.-f.** The genus *Dysodia*. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

DOGGA (Ar.), n. See PARONYCHIA.

DOGGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do^{2}g′ge^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Rumex hydrolapathum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DOGGIES, n. Do^{2}g′i^{2}z. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOG-GRASS, n. Do^{2}g′gra^{2}s. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Compound decoction of d.-g.** See *Decoctum* GRAMINIS *compositum*.—**Decoction of d.-g.** See *Decoctum* GRAMINIS.

DOGH (Ar.), n. Whey. [L, 77, 105.]

DÖGLINGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Du^{5}g′li^{2}n^2-zoir′e^2. See DOEGLIC ACID.

DOGMATICISM, DOGMATISM, n's. Do^{2}g-ma^{2}t′i^2-si^{2}z′m, do^{2}g′ma^{2}t-i^{2}z′m. Gr., *δογματισμός* (from *δογματίζειν*, to affirm an opinion). Lat., *dogmatismus*. Fr., *dogmatisme*. Ger., *Dogmatismus*. The state of being dogmatic or a dogmatist—*i. e.*, of insisting on certain doctrines and acting according to them, to the disregard of experimental knowledge; the opposite of empiricism. The ancient *dogmatics* (Gr., *δογματικοί*) looked upon the whole science of medicine as resting on certain hypotheses relative to the constitution and movements of the humors. [A, 387, 518; L, 41, 50.]

DOGRALI (It.), n. Do-gra^3′le. A place in the island of Sardinia, where there are warm ferruginous springs containing sodium carbonate. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DOG'S-BANE, n. Do^{2}gz′ban. The genus *Apocynum venetum*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**American d.-b., Bitter d.-b.** See *D.-b.*—**Climbing d.-b.** The *Periploca græca*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spreading d.-b.** The *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Syrian d.-b.** The *Asclepias cornuti*. [L, 116.]—**Tutsan-leaved d.-b.** See *Spreading d.-b.*

DOG'S-GRASS, n. Do2gz'gra3s. See Dog-*grass*.

DOGUE (Fr.) n. Do3g. The *Rumex patientia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DOGWOOD, n. Do2g'wu4d. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea*, *Cornus canadensis*, and *Cornus florida*. 2. The *Euonymus europœus*. 3. The *Rhamnus frangula*. 4. The *Prunus padus*. 5. The *Viburnum opulus*. 6. The *Solanum dulcamara*. 7. The *Rhus venenata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**American d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**Black d.** The *Prunus padus* and the *Piscidia carthaginensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blue-berried d.** The *Cornus sericea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoction of d.** See *Decoctum* cornus *floridæ*.—**D.-bark.** See Cornus (3d def.).—**D. family.** The *Cornaceæ*. [a, 24.]—**D.-tree.** 1. The *Cornus florida*. 2. The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Female d.** The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Florid d., Flowering d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum* corni *fluidum*.—**Great-flowered d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**Illawarra d.** The *Emmenosperma alphitonioides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica d.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Male d.** The *Cornus mas*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New South Wales d.** The *Jacksonia scoparia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Panicled d.** The *Cornus paniculata*.—**Pond-d.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red-osier d.** The *Cornus stolonifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Round-leaved d.** The *Cornus circinata*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Silky-leaved d.** The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 24.]—**Striped d.** The *Acer pennsylvanicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swamp d., Swamp-d.-tree.** The *Cornus strida*. [B, 97.]—**Tall Mexican d.** The *Cornus grandis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian d.** The *Bedfordia salicina*. [B, 121, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Virginian d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**White cornel-d.** The *Cornus paniculata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21).]—**White d.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**White Jamaica d.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOH, n. In Java, the fibres of *Saguerus saccharifer*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOIGT (Fr.), n. Dwa3. A finger; in entomology, see Tarsus. [L, 87.]—**D. annulaire.** The fourth or ring-finger. [L, 87.]—**D. à ressort.** See *Trigger*-finger.—**D. auriculaire.** The little finger. [L, 87.]—**D. de Notre-Dame.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. de pied.** A toe. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. d'Hermès.** See Hermodactylos.—**D. hippocratique.** See Digitus *hippocraticus*.—**D. medicale.** The third finger. [Rabelais (B).]—**D. mort.** See Digiti *mortui*.—**D. médius.** The middle finger. [L, 87.]—**D. palmé.** See Dactylion.

DOIGTIER (Fr.), n. Dwa3-te-a. 1. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [L, 87 (a, 21).] 2. The *Clavaria digitata*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 3. A finger-stall. [L, 87.]—**D. d'Asdrubali.** A small iron instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. protecteur.** A metallic shield for the finger, to protect it against injury in operations about the mouth. It is sometimes jointed.

DOKHAN (Ar.), n. Tobacco. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKKEBLADEN (Dutch), n. The *Arctium lappa*. [B, 88.]

DOKN, n. In Africa, the *Penicillaria spicata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKU-DAME (Jap.), n. The *Houttuynia cordata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKU QUATZ (Jap.), n. See Aralia *cordata*.

DOKWANSO (Jap.), n. The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOLABRA (Lat.), n. f. Do2l-a(a3)'bra3. Fr., *doloire*. Ger., *Hobelspahnbinde* (3d def.). It., *d.* Sp., *d.*, *doladera*. See Ascia (1st and 3d def's).

DOLABRIFORM, adj. Do2l-a2b'ri2-fo2rm. Lat., *dolabriformis* (from *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dolabriforme*. Ger., *hobelförmig*. Shaped like an axe, thick at the base and thin on the border. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24); L, 41, 56.]

DOLAINCOURT (Fr.), n. Do-la2n2-kur. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there is an alkaline and feebly sulphurous spring. [L, 87.]

DOLÇAMARGA (Port.), n. Dol-sa3-ma3r'ga3. See Doçamarga.

DÖLDCHEN (Ger.), n. Du6ld'ch2e2n. An umbellule. [L, 43.]

DOLDE (Ger.), n. Dold'e2. An umbel. [L, 80.]—**D'nartig.** See *D'nförmig*.—**D'nblumig.** Umbelliferous. [L, 43.]—**D'nblüthig.** See Cymose.—**D'nförmig.** Umbelliform. [L, 43.]—**D'ngewächse.** The *Umbelliferæ*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'nmangold.** The *Chimaphila umbellata*.—**D'nnelke.** The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'ntragend.** Umbelliferous. [L. 43.]—**D'ntraube.** A corymb. [L, 80.]—**D'ntraubenartig.** Corymbose. [L, 80.]—**D'ntraubentragend.** Corymbiferous. [L, 43.]—**D'ntraubig.** Corymbose. [L, 43.]

DOLDIG (Ger.), adj. Dold'i2g. Umbellated. [L, 80.]

DOLET (Ar.), n. Red vitriol. [Ruland (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DOLIARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Do2l-i2-a(a3)'ri2-a3. From *Dolium*, one of the genera. Fr., *doliaires*. A family of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

DOLIARIN, n. Dol-i'a2r-i2n. A crystallizable principle extracted from the juice of *Urostigma doliarium*. It is purgative and vermifuge, and has been used with success in the treatment of ankylostomiasis. [Bäumler (A, 518); L, 49.]

DOLIC (Fr.), n. Do-lek. See Dolichos.—**D. à cordes.** See Dolichos *funarius*.—**D. à deux fleurs.** See Dolichos *biflorus*.—**D. à feuilles obtuses.** See Dolichos *obtusifolius*.—**D. de Chine.** See Dolichos *cylindricus*.—**D. en forme de fèves.** See Dolichos *fabæformis*.—**D. en forme de hache.** See Dolichos *hastatus*.—**D. onguiculé.** See Dolichos *oleraceus*.—**D. tranchant.** See Dolichos *cultratus*.—**D. très petit.** See Dolichos *minimus*.

DOLICHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Do2l-i2-ko(ch2o3)-se2f(ke2f)-a(a3)'li2-a3. Fr., *dolichocéphalie*. Ger., *Dolichocephalie*, *Langköpfigkeit*. The state of being dolichocephalic. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. Do2l-i2-ko-se2f-a2l'i2k. Lat., *dolichocephalus* (from δολιχός, long, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *dolichocéphale*. Ger., *dolichocephalisch*, *langköpfig*. Having a skull with a long antero-posterior diameter as compared with the transverse, or having the cephalic index less than 75 (Broca) or less than 70 (Thurnam). [L, 149, 150.]

DOLICHOCEPHALISM, n. Do2l-i2-ko-se2f-a2l-i2z'm. See Dolichocephalia.

DOLICHOCEPHALOUS, adj. Do2l-i2-ko-se2f'a2l-u3s. Lat., *dolichocephalus*. See Dolichocephalic.

DOLICHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko(ch2o3)-se2f(ke2f)'-a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). See Dolichocephalic; as a n., a dolichocephalic person.

DOLICHOCEPHALY, n. Do2l-i2-ko-se2f'a2l-i2. See Dolichocephalia.

DOLICHOCERUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko2s(ch2o2k)'e2r-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *dolichocère*. Ger., *langhornig*. Having long antennæ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dolichoceri*, a subtribe of the *Muscidæ*. [L, 41, 180.]

DOLICHOCHAMÆCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko-(ch2o3)-ka2m(ch2a3m)-e2(a3-e2)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, χαμαί, on the ground, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *dolichochamäcephal*. Dolichocephalic and chamæcephalic at the same time (said of skulls in which the height-index is greater than the breadth-index by from 4·7 to 9·4). ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," 1880, p. 327 (L).]

DOLICHODERUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko2d(ch2o2d)'e2r-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, and δέρη, the neck. Fr., *dolichodère*. Ger., *langhalsig*. Having a long neck. [L, 41, 180.]

DOLICHOEUROMESOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko-(ch2o3)-u2-ro(ro3)-me2s-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, εὐρύς, broad, μέσος, middle, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuromesocephal*. Having a long head broad in the temporal region. [L.]

DOLICHOEUROOPISTHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Dol-i2-ko(ch2o3)-u2-ro(ro3)-o2p-i2sth-o(o3)-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, εὐρύς, broad, and ὀπισθοκέφαλον, the occiput (from ὄπισθεν, behind, and κεφαλή, the head). Ger., *dolichoeuroopisthocephal*. Having a long skull, broad in the occipital region. [L.]

DOLICHOEUROPROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko-(ch2o3)-u2-ro(ro3)-pro-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, εὐρύς, broad, πρό, before, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuroprocephal*. Having a long skull very broad in the frontal region. [L.]

DOLICHO-FACIAL, adj. Do2l-i2-ko-fa'si2-a2l. From δολιχός, long, and *facies*, the face. Having a long face. [L, 150.]

DOLICHOKERKIC, adj. Do2l-i2-ko-ku5rk'i2k. From δολιχός, long, and κερκίς, a shuttle. Having the angle which the crest of the scapula forms with its spinal border above 80°. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1887, p. 97.]

DOLICHOLEPTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko(ch2o3)-le2p-to-se2f(ke2f)'a2l(a3l)-u3s(u4s). From δολιχός, long, λεπτός, slender, and κεφαλή, the head. Dolichocephalic and leptocephalic at the same time. [L.]

DOLICHOPLATYCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Do-le-ko-pla3-te-sa-fa3l. From δολιχός, long, πλατύς, flat, and κεφαλή, the head. Having a long, flat skull. [L, 87.]

DOLICHOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Do2l-i2-ko2p(ch2o2p)'o2d-u3s-(u4s). From δολιχός, long, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *dolichopode*. Ger., *langfüssig*. Having long feet. The *Dolichopodœ* (Fr., *dolichopodes*; Ger., *Schnepfenfliegen*) are a family of the *Diptera*, and the *Dolichopodidæ* a family of the *Tanystomata* or of the *Procephala*, so characterized. [L, 41, 301, 353.]

DOLICHORRHINE, adj. Do2l'i2-ko2r-en. From δολιχός, long, and ῥίς, the nose. Having a long nose. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1872, p. 15 (L).]

DOLICHOS (Lat.), n. m. Do2l'i2-ko2s(ch2o2). Gr., δολιχός. Fr., *dolic*. Ger., *Fasel*. It., *dolico*. Sp., *dólico*. Anciently, a variety of bean with a long pod; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Dolichi pubes.** The hairs of the pods of the *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 180.]—**D. acinaciformis.** The *Canavalia ensiformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. albus.** A species the fruit of which is highly esteemed in the Moluccas and in Cochin-China as a garden vegetable. [B, 42. 180 (a, 24).]—**D. arborens.** The *Æschynomene grandiflora*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. biflorus.** Fr., *dolic à deux fleurs*. A species found in India, where it is used as provender for horses. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. bulbosus.** Fr., *dolic bulbeux*. Ger., *Knollenbohne*. An East Indian species. The root is eaten, raw and cooked, and also used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. catjang.** Fr., *dolic catjang*. A species found in the East Indies and in southeastern Asia, where it is considered medicinal. The seeds and the unripe pods have an agreeable taste. It is sometimes cultivated in the United States. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. chinensis.** See *D. cylindricus*.—**D. cultratus.** Fr., *dolic tranchant*. A species found in India, with properties like those of *D. biflorus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cuneiformis.** The *Crotalaria retusa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cylindricus.** Fr., *dolic de Chine*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and China, where it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used as food. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. dissectus.** The *Phaseolus aconitifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. ensiformis.** See Canavalia *ensiformis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. fabæformis.** Fr., *dolic en forme de fèves*. A species found in India, having the same properties as the *D. catjang*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. falcatus.** A species found in the East Indies. The

root is used as a purgative for children. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. filiformis.** A species indigenous to the West Indies, where the root is used as a purgative in dropsy. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. funarius.** Fr., *dolic à cordes.* A Chilian species. The seeds are surrounded with a butyraceous pulp, very agreeable to the taste. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. gladiatus.** The *Canavalia gladiata.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D. hastatus.** Fr., *dolic en forme de hache.* An African species. The seeds are eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. incurvus.** The *Canavalia incurva* (*ensiformis*). [B, 214.]—**D. lab-lab.** Fr., *dolic lablab haricot d'Egypte.* Ger., *ägyptische Fasel.* An Eastern species of which there are many varieties, distinguished by the color of their flowers. The pods and seeds are eaten by the natives, and the latter (*semen lab-lab*) are brought from Egypt into Europe and used in pectoral complaints and amenorrhœa, and in the East are considered a febrifuge. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. lignosus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *dolic ligneux.* A species indigenous to India. The leaves and pods, when green, are used as food. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. lineatus.** The *Canavalia lineata* (*obtusifolia*). [B, 214.]—**D. minimus.** Fr., *dolic très petit.* A species indigenous to India. The seeds are poisonous. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. obcordatus.** The *Canavalia obtusifolia.* [B, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**D. obtusifolius.** Fr., *dolic à feuilles obtuses. pois des sorciers.* A species the seeds of which are poisonous. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. oleraceus.** Fr., *dolic onguiculé, hébine.* A Central American species, eaten as greens. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. palmatilobus.** See *D. tuberosus.*—**D. pruriens.** See MUCUNA *pruriens.*—**D. psoraloides.** See *D. fabæformis.*—**D. roseus.** The *Canavalia rosea* (*obtusifolia*). [B, 214.]—**D. rotundifolius.** The *Canavalia obtusifolia.* [B, 212 (*a*, 24).]—**D. sinensis.** See *D. cylindricus.*—**D. soja.** The *Soja hispida.* [*a*, 24.]—**D. spicatus.** A species indigenous to the Moluccas and Cochin-China, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. stipulaceus, D. stipularis.** The *Phaseolus trilobus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. tranquebaricus.** A species indigenous to India. The fruit is used as food. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. trilobatus.** The *Glycine triloba.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. trilobus.** The *Phaseolus trilobus.*—**D. tuberosus.** Fr., *pois patate.* Sp., *jicama.* A species indigenous to New Holland, where the natives eat the cooked root. It is cultivated in the West Indies, where it is used in cataplasms and a decoction given in pectoral diseases. In Vera Cruz an alcoholic tincture of the seeds is used externally for scabies. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. uncinatum.** The *Teramnus uncinatus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. unguiculatus.** See *D. oleraceus.*—**D. uniflorus.** A species found in India, having seeds varying in color from light-red to dark-red and black, and possessing astringent, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. A decoction of them is used in urinary diseases and menstrual derangements, and to promote the lochial discharge and check profuse leucorrhœa. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**D. urens.** See MUCUNA *urens.*—**D. virosus.** The *Canavalia virosa.* [B, 212 (*a*, 24).]

DOLIOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do^{2}l-i^{2}-o(o^{3})-ka^{3}rp'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Delimeæ*, comprising *Doliocarpus*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DOLIOFORM, adj. Do^{2}l'i^{2}-o-fo^{2}rm. From *dolium*, a cask, and *forma*, form. Cask-shaped. [L.]

DOLIOLIIDEA (Lat.), n. Do^{2}l-i^{2}-o(o^{3})-li^{2}-i^{2}'de^{2}-a^{3}. A subclass of the *Salpiformia*, having cask-shaped bodies. [L, 121.]

DOLIOLOID, adj. Do^{2}l'i^{2}-o-loid. Lat., *dolioloides* (from *doliolum*, a little cask, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dolioloïde.* Ger., *fassähnlich.* Resembling a cask (said of chrysalides having an ovoid body). [L, 41, 180.]

DOLL, n. Do^{2}l. The *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOLL-CHEESES, n. Do^{2}l'chez-e^{2}z. The *Malva rotundifolia.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOLLEKERVEL (Dutch), n. The *Conium maculatum.* [L, 77.]

DOLLEE-WOOD, n. Do^{2}l-e-wu^{4}d. The *Myristica surinamensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOLOIR (Fr.), n. Dol-wa^{3}r. See ASCIA (1st and 3d def's).

DOLOMIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Do-lo'me-a^{3}. Fr., *dolomie.* Dolomite; a compound of calcium and magnesium carbonates, $(CO_3)_2$-CaMg. [A, 447 (*a*, 21); A, 518.]

DOLOR (Lat.), n. m. Dol(do^{2}l)'o^{2}r. Gen., *dolor'is.* Fr., *douleur.* Ger., *Schmerz.* It., *dolore.* Sp., *d.* Pain.—**D'es ad partum.** Fr., *douleurs d'accouchement.* Ger., *Geburtswehen.* It., *doglie* (*o dolori*) *del parto.* Sp., *dolores de parto.* The pains of labor, especially those of the expulsive stage.—**D'es ad partum secundinarum.** Fr., *douleurs d'arrière-faix* (*ou de délivre*). Ger., *Nachgeburtswehen.* It., *doglie della secondina.* Sp., *dolores de sobreparto.* The pains of the placental stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**Dolor ani.** See PROCTALGIA.—**D. arthriticus.** Pain due to a gouty affection. [Sauvages (*a*, 17).]—**D. atrox.** Atrocious, vehement pain.—**D. capitis, D. cephalicus.** See CEPHALALGIA.—**D. colicus.** See COLIC.—**D'es conquassentes.** Fr., *douleurs conquassantes.* Ger., *Schüttelwehen.* It., *doglie conquassanti.* Sp., *dolores concasantes.* The intense final pains of the expulsive stage of labor, which accomplish the expulsion of the head. [A, 20.]—**D. dentium.** See ODONTALGIA.—**D. faciei, D. faciei crucians, D. Fothergillii.** See PROSOPALGIA.—**D. glandularum.** See ADENALGIA.—**D. gravativus.** Pain with a sense of heaviness, such as that due to passive congestion. [Sauvages (*a*. 17).]—**D'es intestinorum.** See COLIC.—**D. ischiadicus.** See SCIATICA.—**D. lateris.** See PLEURODYNIA.—**D. lenis, D. mitis.** Moderate pain.—**D. nephriticus.** See NEPHRALGIA.—**D'es nocturni.** Nocturnal pains.—**D'es osteocopi.** Osteocopic pains; boring pains in the bones, especially the tibia and the cranial bones, occurring only at night or being most intense at night, due to syphilis. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] Cf. OSTEOCOPIC.—**D'es parturientium, D'es partus.** The pains of labor. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**D. pectoris.** Pleurodynia [Sauvages (*a*, 25).]—**D'es post partum.** See AFTER-PAINS.—**D'es præparantes, D'es præsagientes.** Fr., *mouches.* Ger., *Vorwehen.* It., *doglie precorrenti.* Sp., *d'es precursores.* The preliminary pains of labor.—**D. pudendorum.** See ÆDŒAGRA.—**D'es puerperarum.** See AFTER-PAINS.—**D. pungens.** Pricking, stinging pain.—**D. rheumaticus.** The pain of rheumatism.—**D'es rodentes.** Gnawing pains.—**D'es sanguinolenti.** Ger., *blutige Wehen.* The pains of the placental stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**D. stupidus.** Dull pain.—**D. tensivus.** Pain with a sense of tension.—**D. terebrans.** A boring pain. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. testiculorum.** Pain in the testicles.

DOLORIFEROUS, DOLORIFIC, adj's. Do^{2}l-o^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -i^{2}k. Lat., *doloriferus, dolorificus* (from *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bring, or *facere*, to make). Fr., *dolorifère, dolorifique.* Ger., *schmerztragend, schmerzerregend.* Causing pain. [L, 41.]

DOLORIFUGE (Fr.), adj. Do-lo-re-fu^{6}zh. See ANODYNE.

DOLOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}l-o^{2}r-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Painful; as a n., in the m. pl., *dolorosi* (*morbi* understood), painful diseases.

DOLPHIN-FLOWER, n. Do^{2}l'fl^{2}n-flu^{5}''u^{4}r. The *Delphinium consolida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOMACY BOROWICE, n. In Bohemia, the *Pinus pinea.* [B, 88.]

DOMATOPHOBIE (Ger.), n. Dom-a^{3}t-o-fob-e'. See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.

DOMATS (Fr.), n. Do-ma^{3}. A place in the department of Yonne, France, where there is a spring the water of which is used by the inhabitants for affections of the eyes. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 49, 87.]

DOMBA, n. The *Colophyllum inophyllum.* [B, 88.]

DOMBEYA (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}m'be^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *dombeye.* 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Araucaria.* 2. Of L'Héritier, the genus *Touretia.* 3. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Malvaceæ* (or, according to Bentham and Hooker, of the *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Dombeyeæ*). The *Dombeyaceæ* (Fr., *dombeyacées*) of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth are a section (of De Candolle, a tribe) of the *Buettneriaceæ.* The *Dombeyeæ* are: Of De Candolle, a section of the *Dombeyaceæ;* of Reichenbach, a section of the *Hermannieæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Sterculiaceæ* (the *Buettneriaceæ* of Endlicher). [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. araucania, D. chilensis.** The *Araucaria imbricata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. excelsa.** The *Araucaria excelsa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DOMBERG, n. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Walchern, Holland. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DOM-CHHOCU-PHOC, n. The *Shorea obtusa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOME, n. Dom. Gr., θόλος. Lat., *tholus.* Fr., *dôme.* Ger., *Dom.* A structure shaped like a roof that slopes from the centre toward all points of the periphery; the vault-like covering of a vesicle or pustule; the cupola of the cochlea; the hood of a furnace, etc. [L, 109, 158.]—**Cortical d.** See CHONE.—**D.-trocar.** See under TROCAR.

DOMENE (Fr.), n. Do-me^{2}n. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides and sulphates and calcium and magnesium carbonates. [L, 87.]

DOMERAY (Fr.), n. Do-me^{2}r-a. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, and iron bicarbonates and sulphates, etc. [L, 87.]

DOMESTIC, adj. Do-me^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., οἰκεῖος. Lat., *domesticus* (from *domus*, a dwelling). Fr., *domestique.* Ger., *häuslich* (1st def.), *inländisch* (2d def.). It., *domestico.* Sp., *doméstico.* 1. Pertaining to the household, to one's own home; of animals, kept in subjection by man and living with him; of remedies, prepared in one's own house or kept there for use in the absence of a physician; of plants, cultivated. 2. Pertaining to or produced in one's own country.

DOMESTICATION, n. Do-me^{2}s-ti^{2}-ka'shu^{3}n. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zähmung.* It., *domesticazione.* Sp., *domesticación.* The act or process of reducing animals from the wild to the domestic state. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DOMESTICITY, n. Do-me^{2}s-ti^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^{2}. Lat., *domesticitas.* Fr., *domesticité.* Ger., *Häuslichkeit.* It., *domestichezza.* Sp., *domesticidad.* The state of being domestic. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DOMÈVRE-SUR-VÉZOUSE (Fr.), n. Do-me^{2}v'r-su^{6}r-va-zus. A place in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, where there is a saline spring the waters of which are used for dyspepsia and constipation. [L, 87.]

DOMEYRI (Arab.), n. The *Cucumis melo.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOMINGUILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Do-men-gwel'ya^{3}. The *Urtica dioica.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

DOMINUS MORBORUM (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}m'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)-mo^{2}rb-o'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). The lord of diseases; gout. [D, 74.]

DOMPHORN (Ger.), n. Do^{3}mp'ho^{2}rn. The *Ardea stellaris.* [B, 88.]

DOMPTE-VENIN (Fr.), n. Do^{3}n^{2}t-ve^{2}n-a^{2}n^{2}. See CYNANCHUM *vincetoxicum.*—**Extrait alcoolique de d.-v.** An alcoholic extract of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum;* made by digesting 1 part of the root in 6 parts of white wine, expressing, boiling the marc with new wine, and mixing together and evaporating the two liquors [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by digesting 1 part of the root in 6 parts of alcohol, expressing, boiling the marc with 3 parts of water, clarifying, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Extrait aqueux de d.-v.** See *Extractum* VINCETOXICI.—**Teinture de d.-v.** See *Tinctura* VINCETOXICI.

DOM-ROND, n. The *Garcinia Hanburyi.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOMUS LEPROSARIA (Lat.), n. f. Dom(do^{2}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s)-le^{2}pro-sa(sa^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *domus*, a house, and *leprosarius*, pertaining to lepers. See LEPROSERY.

DONAX (Lat.), n. m. Don(do^{2}n)'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *don'acos* (*-is*). Gr., δόναξ. 1. A reed. 2. The *Arundo d.* 3. A kind of shell-fish, of the *Cardiacæ*. [A, 319, 322 (α, 21); L, 30.]—**D. ampelodesmos.** See AMPELODESMOS *tenax*.—**D. arundinaceus.** See ARUNDO *d.* —**D. denticulata.** A poisonous species of *D.* (3d def.). [T. Husemann (A, 319).]—**D. tenax.** See AMPELODESMOS *tenax*.—**Radix** (seu **Rhizoma**) **donacis.** Ger., *D'wurzel.* The rhizome of *Arundo d.* [A, 319 (α, 21); B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONDA NDUGU, n. Lit., brother ulcer (*i. e.*, one that clings to one like a brother); a disease common on the eastern coast of Africa, and probably throughout central Africa, consisting in the formation of an intensely painful and irritable sloughing ulcer on the leg or foot. Probably due to the penetration of an unknown parasite infesting stagnant water. [Christie (α, 17).]

DONDE-QUIERA (Sp.), n. Don-da-ke-a'ra^3. In Colombia, the *Casearia corymbosa.* [B, 121 (α, 24); α, 14.]

DONDERBAARD (Dutch), n. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 88 (α, 24).]

DONDERPAD (Dutch), n. The *Cottus scorpius.* [B, 88 (α, 24).]

DONDO, n. In Africa, an albino. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 37, 149.]

DONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dones'eos* (*-is*). Gr., δόνησις (from δονεῖν, to shake). Agitation, tremor. [A, 387.]

DONGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Sterculia cymbiformis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DONIA (Lat.), n. f. Don(do^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *donie.* Of G. Don and Sweet, the genus *Clianthus;* of R. Brown, the genus *Oxyria* and the genus *Grindelia;* of Lessing, the *Buphthalmum lævigatum;* of Nuttall, the genus *Prionopsis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. sapida.** The *Oxyria reniformis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONKEY'S-EYE, n. Do^{2}n^{2}k'i^{2}z-i. The seed of *Mucuna pruriens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DONNERBART (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-ba^{3}rt. The *Sedum telephium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNERDISTELWURZEL (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-di^{2}st-e^{2}l-vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNERGRÜN (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-gru^{6}n. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNERKEULE (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-koil-e^2. The *Lapis lyncis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Sedum telephium.* 2. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNERKRÖTE (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-kru^{5}t-e^2. The *Cottus scorpius.* [B, 88.]

DONNERNELKE (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-ne^{2}lk-e^2. The *Dyanthus Carthusianorum.* [α, 14.]

DONNERPILZ (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-pi^{2}ltz. See BOLETUS *luridus.*

DONNERREBENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-rab-e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Glechoma hederaceum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNERSTEIN (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-stin. See BELEMNITES and LAPIS *lyncis.*

DONNERWURZ (Ger.), n. Do^{2}n'ne^{2}r-vurtz. The root of *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DONNINETHELL, n. The *Galeopsis ladanum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DON-PATINA, n. The *Plumbago rosea.* [B, 88.]

DONSEN (Dutch), n. The *Typha latifolia.* [L, 77.]

DOOB (Hind.), **DOOBLA** (Beng.), n's. The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOODH-KULNEE (Beng.), n. The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOODYKYE, n. Dud'i^{2}k-i^2. The various species of *Rumex.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

DOOGHAN, n. The *Myristica spuria.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DOOKOO (Hind.). The *Pastinaca grandis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvii (α, 14).]

DOOLAGHONDI (Teloogoo), n. The *Tragia involucrata.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOOLAGOVILA (Teloogoo), n. The *Aristolochia indica.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOOLYA-GUNDA (Teloogoo), n. The *Tragia cannabina.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOOMBRASTICUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Alpinia galanga.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOOMBUR (Hind.), n. The *Ficus glomerata.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOOM-PALM, n. Dum'pa^{3}m. The *Hyphœne thebaica.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

DOOPADA, n. Indian copal or piney varnish; obtained from *Vateria indica.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

DOORA, n. The *Sorghum vulgare.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DOORBA (Hind.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOORNAPPEL (Dutch), n. The *Datura stramonium.* [L, 77.]

DOORWA, n. See DOORBA. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DOORWAS (Dutch), n. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium.* [B, 88.]

DOORWEED, n. Dor'wed. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DOOSRA-TIGA (Teloogoo), n. The *Cocculus villosus.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

DOPPELATHMER (Ger.), n. pl. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-a^{3}t-me^{2}r. Amphibious animals. [L.]

DOPPELAUSWUCHS (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-a^3-u^{4}s-vuch^{2}s. See DISTICHIASIS.

DOPPELBALLON (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ba^{3}l-lon. An apparatus consisting of two compressible bulbs.

DOPPELBILD (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-bi^{2}ld. A double image.

DOPPELBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-bi^{2}ld-un^2. A double formation (*e. g.*, that abnormity of formation which results in a double monster).

DOPPELBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-blat-tri^{2}g. Bilaminar, bifoliate. [α, 24.]

DOPPELBRECHEND (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-bre^{2}ch^2-e^{2}nd. Doubly refracting. [B.]

DOPPELBRECHUNG (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-bre^{2}ch^2-un^2. Double refraction. [B.]

DOPPELBRUCH (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-bruch^2. A double fracture; also a double hernia.

DOPPELDENKEN (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-de^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}n. Lit., double thought; that condition of a patient in which everything that he thinks or reads makes a second impression upon some sensory organ, so that his thought is consequently repeated, or he sees the object concerned actually before him. [M. Salomon, "Quang.-Dissert.," 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," June 29, 1885, p. 593.]

DOPPELFÄRBUNG (Lat.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-farb-un^2. In microscopy, double staining.

DOPPELEHE (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-a-he^2. Digamia. [L. 80]

DOPPELFARBIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-fa^{3}rb-i^{2}g. See DICHROMATIC.

DOPPELFLECKIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-fle^{2}k-i^{2}g. See BIMACULATE.

DOPPELFÜSSER (Ger.), n. pl. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-fu^{6}s-se^{2}r. The *Diplopoda.* [L.]

DOPPELGEBURT (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ge^2-burt. A twin monster. [L.]

DOPPELGELENK (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k. A variety of movable articulation in which there are one or more cartilages interposed between the surfaces of the bones. [L, 31, 332.]

DOPPELGESICHT (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ge^2-zi^{2}ch^{2}t. See DIPROSOPUS.

DOPPELGESTIRN (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ge^2-stern. See ASTRUM *duplicatum.*

DOPPELGLIEDER (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-gled-e^{2}r. See RHACHITIS.

DOPPELHAKEN (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ha^{3}k-e^{2}n. A double hook. [L, 80.]

DOPPELHÄUPTIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-hoipt-i^{2}g. See DICEPHALOUS.

DOPPELHÜLSE (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-hu^{6}lz-e^2. The genus *Diphaca.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DOPPELKINNMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ki^{2}n-musk-e^{2}l. See TRANSVERSUS *menti.*

DOPPELKLAPPE (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-kla^{3}p-pe^2. See ARGEMONE *mexicana.*

DOPPELKLOPFEND (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-klo^{2}pf-e^{2}nd. See DICROTIC.

DOPPELKOPF (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ko^{2}pf. See DICEPHALUS.

DOPPELKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ku^{5}pf-i^{2}g. See DICEPHALOUS and BICIPITAL.

DOPPELKÖRNIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-ku^{5}rn-i^{2}g. See DIPIRENUS.

DOPPELLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pel-lam-un^2. Bilateral paralysis.

DOPPELLEBEN (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-lab-e^{2}n. 1. The state of being amphibious. 2. See *Double* CONSCIOUSNESS.

DOPPELLEBIG (Ger.), adj. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-lab-i^{2}g. See AMPHIBIOUS.

DOPPELLOCH (Ger.), **DOPPELMAUL** (Ger.), n's. Do^{3}p'-pe^{2}l-lo^{2}ch^2, -ma^3-u^{4}l. See DISTOMA.

DOPPELMESSER (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-me^{2}s-se^{2}r. A double-bladed knife. [α, 14.]

DOPPELMISSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-mi^{2}s-bi^{2}ld'un^2. The formation of a twin monstrosity. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1885, p. 361 (L).]

DOPPELMISSGEBURT (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-mi^{2}s-ge^2-burt. A twin abortion; a double monster. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1875, p. 360 (L).]

DOPPELNAHT (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-na^{3}t. A double suture.

DOPPELNUSS (Ger.), n. Do^{2}p'pe^{2}l-nus. The genus *Aleurites.* —**Dreilappigblättrige D.** The *Aleurites triloba.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Lackliefernde D.** The *Aleurites laccifera.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DOPPELROHR (Ger.), **DOPPELRÖHRE** (Ger.), n's. Do^{3}p'-pe^{2}l-ror, -ru^{5}r-e^2. A double tube.

DOPPELSÄGE (Ger.), n.. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-zag-e^2. A double-bladed or two-edged saw.

DOPPELSALZ (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-za^{3}ltz. See *Double* SALT.

DOPPELSCHEIBE (Ger.), n. Do^{3}p'pe^{2}l-shib-e^2. See CYATHOLITH.

DOPPELSCHIENE (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-shen-e2. A double splint.

DOPPELSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-shla3g. A double beat.

DOPPELSCHLAGEND (Ger.), **DOPPELSCHLÄGIG** (Ger.), adj's. Do3p′pe2l-schla3g-e2nd, -shlag-i2g. See DICROTIC.

DOPPELSEHEN (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-za-he2n. See DIPLOPIA.

DOPPELSEIN (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-zin. See DUPLICITY.

DOPPELSINN (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-zi2n. See AMPHIBOLIA (1st def.).

DOPPELSONNENFIGUR (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-zo2n-ne2n-fi2g-ur″. See AMPHIASTER.

DOPPELSTEISS (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-stis. See DIPYGUS.

DOPPELSTERN (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-ste2rn. See AMPHIASTER and DIASTER.

DOPPELSTOSS (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-sto2s. A double beat (as of the pulse). See DICROTISM.

DOPPELT (Ger.), adj. Do3p′pe2lt. Double. [L, 80.]—**D'brechend.** See ANISOTROPIC.—**D'chlorquecksilber.** Mercuric chloride. [B, 49.]—**D'chromsauer.** Containing chromic acid in combination in the form of a dichromate.—**D.-convex.** See CONVEXO-CONVEX.—**D'dreizählig.** See BITERNATE.—**D'e Glieder.** Rhachitis. [B, 49.]—**D'gedreit.** See BITERNATE.—**D.-gefaltet.** See BIPLICATE.—**D'gefiedert.** See BIPINNATE.—**D'gepaart.** See BICONJUGATE.—**D'gesägt.** See BISERRATE.—**D'gezweiet.** See BICONJUGATE.—**D'halbgefiedert.** See BIPINNATIFID.—**D'hören.** See DIPLACUSIS.—**D'kahnförmig.** See BICARINATE.—**D'kohlensauer.** Containing carbonic acid in combination in the form of a bicarbonate.—**D'liegend.** Conduplicate. [L, 80.]—**D'phosphorsauer.** Containing phosphoric acid in combination in the form of a biphosphate. [B.]—**D'salzsauer.** Containing hydrochloric acid in the form of a dihydrochloride. [B.]—**D'schwefelsauer.** Containing sulphuric acid in the form of a bisulphate. [B.]—**D'sehen, D'sichtigkeit.** See DIPLOPIA.—**D'weinsauer, D'weinsteinsauer.** Containing tartaric acid in combination in the form of a bitartrate.—**D'zweizählig.** See BICONJUGATE.

DOPPELTINCTION (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-ti2n2k-tse-on″. Double staining. [L, 332.]

DOPPELTÖNIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-tu5n-i2g-kit. See DIPHTHONGIA.

DOPPELVITRIOL (Ger.), n. Do3p′pe2l-fi2t-ri2-ol. A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate in varying proportions. [B, 49.]

DOPPELWAHRNEHMUNG (Ger.), n. Do2p′pe2l-va3r-nam-un2. See DOPPELDENKEN.

DOPPELZAPFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Do3p′pe2l-tsa3pf-e2n. See *Twin* CONES.

DORA (Lat.), n. f. Do(do2)′ra3. Gen., *dor′as.* Gr., δορά. A hide; used by some authors as synonymous with *derma* and *cutis.* [A, 322 (*a*, 14).]

DORA (Ar.), n. In Egypt, the *Sorghum nigrum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DORADE (Fr.), n. Do-ra3d. See AGARICUS *cæsareus* and ASPLENIUM *ceterach.*

DORADET (Fr.), n. Do-ra3-da. The genus *Sparus.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DORADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Dor-a3-di2l′la3. Fr., *doradille.* Sp., *d.* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Asplenium ceterach.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DORADILLE (Fr.), n. Do-ra3-del-y′. See DORADILLA.—**D. de muraille.** See ASPLENIUM *ruta muraria.*—**D. d'Espagne.** The *Asplenium ceterach.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. noire.** See ASPLENIUM *adiantum nigrum.*

DORAH, n. See DORA.

DORAKHTE ÁMBAH (Pers.), n. The *Mangifera indica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DORALI, n. In Bombay, the *Solanum indicum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DORANT (Ger.), n. Do-ra3nt′. A popular name for various plants.—**Blauer D.** The *Gentiana pneumonanthe.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'wurzel.** The root of *Doronicum pardalianches.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Grosser D.** The *Antirrhinum majus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Kleiner D.** The *Antirrhinum orontium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Weisser D.** See ACHILLEA *ptarmica.*

DORATASPIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dor-a2t(a3t)-a2s-(a3s)′pi2d-a3. A family of the *Acanthometridea*, with 20 radiating spines and transverse outgrowths forming a spherical, fenestrated shell. [L, 121.]

DORATOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Dor(do2r)-a2t(a3t)-o2x′i2l(u6l)-o2n. Fr., *doratoxyle.* A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. angustifolium.** A species found in Mauritius. The leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery. [B, 42 (*a*, 24); L, 49.]

DORCAS (Lat.), n. f. Do2rk′a2s(a3s). Gen., *dorca′dos* (*-is*). Gr., δορκάς. See ANTILOPE *d.*

DOREA, n. Do′re2-a3. An obsolete term of uncertain derivation, synonymous with hemeralopia. [F.]

DORÉE (Fr.), n. Do-ra. The genus *Sparus.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DORE-L'ÉGLISE (Fr.), n. Dor-la-glez. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are four springs, the waters of which are used for cerebral hæmorrhages with paralysis. [L, 87.]

DORE-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Dor-la-ba2n2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a hot spring containing bicarbonates and chlorides, used for rheumatism. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 49.]

DORELLA (Lat.), n. f. Do-re2l′la3. The *Camelina sativa.* [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DORELLE (Fr.), n. Do-re2l. The *Chrysocoma linosyris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DOREMA [Don] (Lat.) n. n. Do-re(ra)′ma3. Gen., *dorem′atos* (*-is*). Gr., δώρημα. Fr., *dorême.* Ger., *Oschakkraut, Oschakpflanze.* A genus of the *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Peucedaneæ*, found in Persia and Beloochistan. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ammoniacum, D. armeniacum.** A species found in the deserts of Persia and Tartary, yielding gum ammoniac. [A, 479 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. assafœtida.** The *Ferula assafœtida* of Buhse; a secondary source of the assafœtida of commerce. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 14).]—**D. Aucheri.** A species found in western Persia, thought to yield commercial gum ammoniac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ii, p. 76 (*a*, 14).]—**D. aureum.** See *D. ammoniacum.*—**D. glabrum.** A species found in Armenia, which yields a gum tasting not unlike ammoniacum. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. hirsutum.** See *D. ammoniacum.*—**D. paniculatum.** See *D. ammoniacum.*—**D. robustum.** A species which yields a gum-resin distinct from ammoniac. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

DORES (Fr.), n. Dor. See DORRES.

DORE SOUFRÉE (Fr.), n. Dor su-fra. The *Agaricus bufonius.* [B, 105.]

DORFGEISMAR (Ger.), n. Do2rf′gis-ma3r. A place in the province of Hesse, Germany, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DORGALI (It.), n. Dor′ga3-le. A place in Sardinia where there is a warm alkaline and chalybeate spring.

DORIAKREUZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do′re-a3-kroitz-kra3-u4t. The *Senecio doria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DORIDACEA [Phillipi] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dor(do2r)-i2d-a(a3)′se2-(ke2)-a3. The *Cyclobranchiata.* [L.]

DORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dor(do2r)′i2d-e(a3-e2). The sea-lemons, a family of the *Nudibranchiata.* [L 147.]

DORIDIDÆ (Lat.), **DORIDINÆ** (Lat.), **DORIDOPSIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Dor(do2r)-i2d′i2d-e(a3-e2), -i2d-i(e)′ne(na3-e2), -o2ps′-i2d-e(a3-e2). The *Cyclobranchiata*, also a family of the same. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 198 (L).]

DORIED (Pers.), n. The *Centaurea calcitropa.* [*a*, 24.]

DORINE (Fr.), n. Do-ren. The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium.* [B, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DORION (Fr.), n. Do-re-o3n2. The fruit of *Anona muricata.* [L, 87.]

DORIS (Lat.), n. f. Do′ri2s. Gen., *do′ridos* (*-is*). From Δωρίς, a nereid. The genus *Anchusa;* of Dioscorides, the *Leontice chrysogonum* and the *Onosma echioides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Doridos humor.** Sea-water. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DORLE (Hind.), n. The *Solanum Jacquini.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DORMANT, adj. Do2rm′a2nt. From *dormire*, to sleep. Fr., *d.* Ger., *schlafend, schlummernd.* In a state of sleep or inactivity. Cf. LATENT.

DORMENCIA (Port.), n. Dor-me2n′si2-a3. In Brazil, the muscular weakness of beri-beri. [B. Féris, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 383.]

DORMEUSE (Fr.), n. Do3r-mu5z. The genus *Hyoseris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DORMIDERA (Sp.), n. Dor-me-da′ra3. The *Papaver somniferum.* [B, 88.]

DORMIENS (Lat.), adj. Do2rm′i2-en2z(ans). Sleeping; as a n., one who is asleep.—**Gonorrhœa dormientium.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.

DORMITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Do2rm-i2t-a(a3)′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *dormitation′is.* From *dormitare*, to sleep. Sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DORMITIO (Lat.), n. f. Do2rm-i2sh(i2t)′i2-o. Gen., *dormition′is.* Sleep. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**D. lucumoriana.** Protracted sleep. [A, 322.]

DORMITIVE, adj. Do2rm′i2t-i2v. Lat., *dormitivus.* Fr., *dormitif.* Ger., *schlafbringend.* It., Sp., *dormitivo.* See HYPNOTIC.

DORN (Ger.), n. Do2rn. A thorn; in anatomy, a spine. [L.]—**Apfeld'.** The *Pyrus malus silvestris.* [A, 315.]—**D'ähnlich.** Spinous. [L.]—**D'apfel.** The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'ästig.** See ACANTHOCLADOUS.—**D'augig.** See ACANTHOPOUS.—**D'enloch.** See FORAMEN *spinosum.*—**D'fischschuppenkrankheit.** See ICHTHYOSIS *spinosa.*—**D'fortsatz.** A spinous process.—**D. fruchtig.** See ACANTHOCARPOUS.—**D'füssig.** See ACANTHOPODOUS.—**D'ig.** See ACANTHOUS and SPINOUS.—**D'muskel.** See the major list.—**D'pflanze.** The genus *Euphorbium.* [L. 43.]—**D'rose.** The *Rosa canina.* [L, 43.]—**D'schleh.** The *Prunus spinosa.* [*a*, 24.]—**D'schuppenkrankheit.** See ICHTHYOSIS *spinosa.*—**D'schwanzig.** See ACANTHIUROUS.—**D'spitzenbänder.** See *Interspinous* LIGAMENTS.—**D'tragend.** See ACANTHOPHOROUS.—**D'zelle.** See *Prickle* CELL.—**Indischer D.** The cactus. [*a*, 24.]—**Rhodisches D'holz.** See ALOES-WOOD (2d def.).—**Schotend'.** See ACACIA.—**Wollige D'hülle.** The *Centrophyllum lanatum* (*Carthamus lanatus*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DORNA (Ger.), n. Dorn′a3. A place in the province of Galicia, Austro-Hungary, where there are ferruginous springs. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DORNEL, n. Do2rn′e2l. The *Lolium temulentum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DORNMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Do2rn′musk-e2l. A muscle connected with the spinous processes of the vertebræ.—**D. des Nack-**

ens, D. des Rückens. See SPINALIO *dorsi.*—**Kurze d'n.** See *Interspinal* MUSCLES.

DORONIC (Fr.), n. Do-ro-nek. The genus DORONICUM, especially the *Doronicum pardalianches.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D. à feuilles de plantain.** The *Doronicum plantagineum.* [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**D. à feuilles en cœur.** The *Doronicum pardalianches.* [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**D. d'Allemagne.** See ARNICA *montana.*—**D. romain.** The *Doronicum pardalianches.* [*a*, 24.]

DORONICUM (Lat.), n. n. Do-ro^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *doronic.* Ger., *Gemswurz.* It., *doronico.* Sp., *dorónico.* A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Senecionideæ.* The *Doroniceæ* (Fr., *doronicées*) are a division of the *Senecioneæ*, comprising *D.*, *Arnica*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. arnica.** The *Arnica montana.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. austriacum.** A species found in Austrian Tyrol, used like *D. pardalianches.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cordatum.** See *D. pardalianches.*—**D. germanicum.** The *Arnica montana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. grandiflorum.** A species growing widely diffused in the Alpine regions of Europe. It is subhirsute, leaves erosodentate, with winged petioles above and semicaulescent ones below. [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**D. helveticum.** The *Senecio d.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. hirsutum.** A species growing in the highest regions of the Alps and Pyrenees, having hairy oblong leaves, squamous involucre, ligulæ often simple, sometimes biligulate, the whole plant hirsute. [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**D. latifolium.** See *D. pardalianches.*—**D. longifolium.** A species growing in alpine Australia, with hirsute, entire, oblong-lanceolate leaves, with the habit of the *D. plantagineum.* [B, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**D. montanum.** See ARNICA *montana.*—**D. nudicaule.** See ARNICA *nudicaulis.*—**D. officinale, D. officinarum.** See *D. pardalianches.*—**D. oppositifolium.** See ARNICA *montana.*—**D. pardalianches.** Fr., *doronic pardalianches* (ou *romain*), *mort aux panthéres.* Ger., *gemeiner Gemswurz Kraftwurzel*, *Schwindelwurzel.* Leopard's bane ; a species found in the Alpine regions of middle Europe. The root, *radix doronici*, was once official as an alexipharmac, and has also been used in vertigo, amenorrhœa, and epilepsy. [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. plantagineum.** Fr., *doronic à feuilles de plantain.* A species the leaves of which the Smolanders smoke like tobacco. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. plantiginis folio.** The *Arnica montana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. radice dulci** (seu **scorpii**). See *D. grandiflorum.*—**D. romanum.** See *D. pardalianches.*—**D. scorpioides.** A species having a brittle, horny rhizome, of a dirty-white color, with a scaly upper surface, and a lower surface marked with scars of rootlets, and a mucilaginous, somewhat acrid taste. It is used in decoction and powder as an antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, resolvent, cardiac, stomachic, and tonic, also in dyspepsia, flatulence, nervous depression, and impaired digestion, and as an antidote against the bites of poisonous animals ; given with milk, the powder is said to be efficacious in seminal debility. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**D. vulgare.** See *D. pardalianches.*—**Radix doronici.** The root of *D. pardalianches.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DÖRREN (Ger.), n. Du^{5}r're^{2}n. See AREFACTION (1st def.).

DORRES (Fr.), n. Dor. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 87.]

DORRIBORRI, n. A pomade made of the oil of *Uvaria odorata.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÖRRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Du^{5}r'zuch^{2}t. See ATROPHY.

DORSAD, adj. and adv. Do^{2}rs'a^{2}d. Toward the dorsal region. [L, 14.]

DORSAL, adj. Do^{2}rs'a^{2}l. Gr., νωταῖος. Lat., *dorsualis, dorsalis* (from *dorsum*, the back). Fr., *d.* Ger., *d.* It., *dorsale.* Sp., *d.* Pertaining to a dorsum, especially to the back of the trunk ; in botany, situated posteriorly with regard to other organs. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**D'kamm** (Ger.). A ridge or angle on the d. surface of a bone. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1876, p. 229 (L).]—**D'kern** (Ger.). See *Clarke's* COLUMN.—**D'mark** (Ger.). The d. region of the spinal cord. [I, 5 (K).]—**D'most.** Nearest the back or the d. regiou. [L, 121.]—**D'rinne** (Ger.). See *Spinal* FURROW.—**D'wärts** (Ger.). See DORSAD.—**Grand d.** [Chaussier] (Fr.). See LATISSIMUS *dorsi.*—**Long d.** See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi.*

DORSALEÆ [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do^{2}r-sa(sa^3)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dorsalées.* See NOTOBRANCHIATA.

DORSALIS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See DORSAL ; as a n., a dorsal muscle, nerve, artery, or vein ; as a n., in the m., of E. Coues, the latissimus dorsi muscle. [L.]—**D. clitoridis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**D. digiti minimi ulnaris.** See ARTERIA *d. digiti minimi.*—**D. hallucis.** See ARTERIA *d. hallucis.* **D. indicis radialis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the index finger.*—**D. linguæ.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the tongue.*—**D. longus.** See LONGISSIMUS *dorsi.*—**D. narium.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi.*—**D. nasi.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi* and ARTERIA *d. nasi*, or *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the nose.*—**D. pedis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**D. penis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the penis.*—**D. pollicis, D. pollicis radialis, D. pollicis ulnaris.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**D. scapulæ.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.

DORSCH (Ger.), n. Do^{2}rsh. The *Gadus callarias.* [B, 180.]—**D'leberthran** (Ger.). The cod-liver oil obtained from *Gadus callarias.* [B, 205 (*a*, 21) ; *a*, 14.]

DORSE, n. Do^{2}rs. See DORSCH.

DORSÉ (Fr.), n. Do^{3}r-sa. Having the back of a different color from that of the rest of the body. [L, 42.]

DORSEN, adj. Do^{2}rs'e^{2}n. See DORSAL.

DORSIBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Do^{2}rs-i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. Fr., *dorsibranches.* The *Notobranchiata.* [L, 292.]

DORSIBRANCHIATE. adj. Do^{2}rs-i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-at. From *dorsum*, the back, and βρίγχια, gills. Fr., *dorsibranche.* See NOTOBRANCHIATE.

DORSI-CERVICALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs''i^2-su^{5}r-(ke^{2}r)-vi^2(wi^2)-ka(ka^3)'li^{2}s. From *dorsum*, the back, and *cervix*, the neck. See TRANSVERSALIS *colli.*

DORSICOLUMN [Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}rs-i^2-ko^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'-na^3. From *dorsum*, the back, and *columna*, a column. The posterior column of the spinal cord. [K.]

DORSICOMMISSURA [Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}rs-i^2-ko^{2}m-mi^{2}s-su^2(su)'ra^3. For deriv., see DORSUM and COMMISSURE. The posterior gray commissure of the spinal cord. [K.]

DORSI-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-i^2-e^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See DORSO-EPITROCHLEARIS.

DORSIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *dorsum*, the back, and *ferre*, to carry. Fr., *dorsifère.* Ger., *rückentragend*, *rückensamig* (2d def.). 1. In zoology, having some distinguishing characteristic on the back. [L, 180.] 2. In botany, bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves or fronds ; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dorsiferæ*, a division of ferns so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DORSIFIXED, adj. Do^{2}rs'i^2-fi^{2}xt. Fr., *dorsifixe.* Attached at the back (said of the filaments so joined to the anther). [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]

DORSIGER (Lat.), **DORSIGERUS** (Lat.), adj's. Do^{2}rs'i^2-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r), do^{2}rs-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *dorsum*, the back, and *gerere*, to carry. Fr., *dorsigère.* Ger., *rückentragend.* See DORSIFERUS.

DORSILUMBAR, adj. Do^{2}rs-i^2-lu^{3}m'ba^{3}r. See DORSO-LUMBAR.

DORSIPARUS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-i^{2}p'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *dorsipare.* Ger., *rückenhervorbringend.* Carrying the ova or young in pouches upon the back (said of certain *Batrachia* which deposit the ova in a pouch upon the back, in which they are hatched). [L, 41, 180.]

DORSIPES (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs'i^2-pez(pas). From *dorsum*, the back, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *dorsipède.* Ger., *rückenfüssig.* Having feet inserted upon the back. [L, 42, 180.]

DORSI-SCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-i^2-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SCAPULA. Of E. Coues, the rhomboideus major and minor muscles, regarded as one. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

DORSISPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-i^2-spin(spen)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SPINA. Pertaining to the back and to the vertebral column ; as a n., of E. Coues, see SPINALIS *dorsi* ; as a n., in the f. pl., *dorsispinales*, see *Dorsal spinal* VEINS.

DORSI-TRACHÉLI-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. Do^{3}r-se-tra^3-ka-le-o^{3}k-se-pe-ta^{3}l. See COMPLEXUS.

DORSIVENTRAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-i^2-ve^{2}nt'ra^{2}l. For deriv., see DORSUM and VENTER. See DORSO-ABDOMINAL.

DORSLET, n. Do^{2}rs'le^{2}t. See DORSOLUM.

DORSO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. For deriv., see DORSUM and ABDOMEN. Fr., *d.*-o. Extending from the back to the abdomen, pertaining to both the dorsal and the abdominal regions. [A, 385 (*a*, 21) ; L, 11, 353.]

DORSO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-romi^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and ACROMION. Fr., *dorso-acromien.* Pertaining to the back and to the acromion ; as a n. (Fr., *trapèze dorsal* ; Ger., *Kappenmuskel*), of Gérard, the dorsal portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds. [L, 13.]

DORSO-ANTERIOR, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-a^{2}n-te'ri^2-o^{2}r. From *dorsum*, the back, and *anterior*, in front. Fr., *dorso-antérieur.* Having the back directed toward the mother's anterior aspect (said of the fœtus).

DORSO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see DORSUM and ATLAS. Fr., *long* (*fléchisseur*) *du cou sous-dorso-atloïdien.* Ger., *Rückenträgermuskel.* See LONGUS *colli.*

DORSO-CARPAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-ka^{3}rp'a^{2}l. Situated upon the dorsal surface of the carpus. [L.]

DORSO-CERVICAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-su^{5}r'vi^2-ka^{2}l. For deriv., see DORSUM and CERVIX. Pertaining to the back and to the neck.

DORSO-COSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-ko^{2}st-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and COSTA. Fr., *dorso-costal.* Pertaining to the back and to the ribs ; as a n., of Chaussier, see SERRATUS *posticus superior.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21) ; L, 13.]

DORSODYNIE (Fr.), n. Do^{3}r-so-de-ne. Rheumatism in the dorsal region. [D, 74.]

DORSO-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-e^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *dorso-épitrochléen.* See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS.

DORSOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and FASCIA. A muscle extending between the spinous processes of the 6th, 8th or 9th cervical vertebra, or all those vertebræ, and those of the 1st and 2d dorsal vertebræ. [L, 332.]

DORSO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-hu^{2}m(hu^{4}m)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and HUMERUS. Fr., *dorso-huméral, grand dorsal.* Ger., *breiter Rückenmuskel.* In the solipeds, a muscle arising from the spinous processes of all the lumbar and the last 14 or 15 dorsal vertebræ, and attached to the internal tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm backward and upward, and is a muscle of respiration. [L, 13.]

DORSO-INTERCOSTAL (Fr.), adj. Dor-so-a^{2}n^2-ter-kos-ta^{3}l. From *dorsum*, the back, *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the back and to the intercostal spaces. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DORSO-INTEROSSEAL, DORSO-INTEROSSEOUS, adj's. Do^{2}rs-o-i^{2}n-tu^{5}r-o^{2}s'e^2-a^{2}l, -u^{3}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

INTEROSSEOUS. Situated between the metacarpal or metatarsal bones and on the dorsal aspect of the hand or foot. [L.]

DORSO-INTESTINAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-i^{2}n-te^{2}s'ti^{2}n-a^{2}l. For deriv., see DORSUM and INTESTINUM. Pertaining to the dorsal aspect of the intestines. [L, 296.]

DORSO-LATERAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-la^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *dorsum*, the back, and *latus*, the side. Fr., *dorso-latéral.* Pertaining to the back and to the sides. [A, 385 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1869, p. 452 (L).]

DORSO-LOMBAIRE (Fr.), adj. Dor-so-lom-ba^{2}r. See DORSO-LUMBAR.

DORSOLON (Lat.), **DORSOLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Do^{2}r'so^{2}l-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *d.* In entomology, the segment into which the anterior wings are inserted. [Kirby (L, 180).]

DORSO-LUMBAL, DORSO-LUMBAR, adj's. Do^{2}rs-o-lu^{3}m-ba^{2}l, -ba^{2}r. For deriv., see DORSUM and LUMBUS. Fr., *dorso-lombaire.* Ger., *dorsolumbal.* Pertaining to the dorsal and to the lumbar regions. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORSO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see DORSUM and MASTOID. Fr., *petit complexus.* Ger., *kleiner durchflochtener Kopfmuskel, Nackenwarzenmuskel, Strecker des Kopfs.* Syn.: *trachelo-mastoideus.* The small complexus; a muscle found in the solipeds and other domesticated animals, arising from the transverse processes of the first two dorsal vertebræ and the articular tubercles of the cervical vertebræ, and attached by two heads, one of which goes to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and the other to the transverse process of the atlas. It inclines the head and the upper part of the neck to one side, and also extends the head. The mastoid portion resembles very much the trachelo-mastoid muscle in man, and the atloid portion the spinalis colli muscle. [L, 13.]

DORSO-MEDIAN, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-me'di^2-a^{2}n. From *dorsum*, the back, and *medius*, middle. Pertaining to or situated in the middle dorsal region. [L, 11.]

DORSO-NASAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-na'sa^{2}l. From *dorsum*, the back, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the dorsum of the nose. [L.]

DORSO-OCCIPITALIS (Lat.). Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and OCCIPUT. Fr., *dorso-occipital, grand complexus.* Ger., *Rückenoberhauptmuskel, grosser durchflochtener Kopfmuskel, durchflochtener Muskel, Kopfportion des Querdornmuskels.* A muscle found in the solipeds, arising from the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebræ and the spinous process of the first dorsal vertebra, and attached to the transverse processes of the first two dorsal vertebræ and to the articular tubercles of the cervical vertebræ. It acts as an extensor of the head, having no distinct analogue in man, as it may represent portions of several distinct muscles. [L, 13.]

DORSO-POSTERIOR, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-pos-te'ri^2-o^{2}r. From *dorsum*, the back, and *posterior*, behind. Fr., *dorso-postérieur.* Having the back directed toward the mother's posterior aspect (said of the fœtus).

DORSO-RADIAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-rad'i^2-a^{2}l. For deriv., see DORSUM and RADIUS. Situated on the dorsal surface and radial border of the arm, hand, or finger. [L.]

DORSO-SCAPULARIS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SCAPULA. Fr., *dorso-scapulaire.* Pertaining to the back and to the shoulder; as a n., of Chaussier, one of the rhomboid muscles; of Leyh, see DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 13, 43.]

DORSO-SPINALIS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-spin(spen)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SPINA. Fr., *épineux du cou.* Ger., *Rückenwarzenmuskel.* Syn.: *spinalis colli* (seu *cervicis*). A muscle of the solipeds, analogous to the transversalis colli of man. [L, 13.]

DORSOSSEUS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o^{2}s'se^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *dorsum*, the back, and *os*, a bone. Of E. Coues, a dorsal interosseous muscle. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]—**D. primus, D. quartus, D. secundus, D. tertius.** Of E. Coues, the 1st, 4th, 2d, and 3d dorsal interosseous muscles respectively. [L.]

DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-su^{3}b-(su^{4}b)-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. From *dorsum*, the back, *sub*, under, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. Syn.: *rhomboideus inferior* (seu *major*, seu *brevis*). That portion of the rhomboideus muscle of the solipeds that arises from the dorsal vertebræ. [Gérard (L, 13).]

DORSO-SUPRA-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), **DORSO-SUPRA-ACROMIANUS** (Lat.), adj's. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-su^3(su^4)-pra^3-a^{3}k(a^{3}k)-rom-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *dorsum*, the back, *supra*, above, and *acromion* (*q. v.*). Fr., *dorso-sus-acromien.* Pertaining to the back and to the top of the acromion; as n's, of Chaussier, see TRAPEZIUS. [A, 385 (a, 21); L.]

DORSO-THORACIQUE (Fr.), adj. Dor-so-to-ra^3-sek. Pertaining to the back and to the thorax. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORSOTRACHELIANUS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-o(o^3)-tra^{3}k-(tra^{3}ch^2)-e(a)-li^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *dorsum*, the back, and τράχηλος, the neck. Fr., *dorso-trachélien.* Pertaining to the dorsal and to the cervical regions; as a n., of Chaussier, see SPLENIUS *colli.* [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORSO-TRACHÉLO-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. Dor-so-tra^3-ka-lo-o^{3}k-se-pe-ta^{3}l. See COMPLEXUS.

DORSO-ULNAR, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-u^{3}l'na^{3}r. For deriv., see DORSUM and ULNA. Situated on the dorsal surface and ulnar border of the arm, hand, or finger. [L, 179.]

DORSO-VENTRAL, adj. Do^{2}rs-o-ve^{2}n'tra^{2}l. From *dorsum*, the back, and *venter*, the belly. See DORSO-ABDOMINAL.

DORSTENIA (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}rs-te^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *dorsténie, dorstène.* Ger., *Dorstenie.* It., *d.* A genus of the *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Moreæ.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. arifolia.** Fr., *dorstène à feuilles d'arum.* A species found in Brazil, having the properties of *D. contrayerva.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. brasiliensis.** Fr., *dorstène du Brézil.* Ger., *brasilianische Dorstenie.* A species having the same properties as *D. contrayerva.* The root is said by Pereira and Martius to be the contrayerva of the shops. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. caulescens.** Fr., *dorstène caulescente.* A species found in Central America, said to be employed like *Parietaria.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cayapia.** The *cayapia* or *caa-apia* of the Brazilians, who use the rhizome in dysentery. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. chinensis.** A species probably to be referred to some other genus, used medicinally in China. [B, 180.]—**D. contrayerva.** Fr., *contrayerva, herbe aux serpent, racine de charcis (ou des Philippines).* Ger., *giftwidrige Dorstenie, Giftheilwurzel.* It., *contrajerva.* Sp., *contrayerba.* A species growing in Mexico, the West Indies, and Peru. The rhizome (*radix contrayervæ vera*) is the official part, but is said to occur no longer in commerce. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See CONTRAYERVA.—**D. cordifolia.** See *D. brasiliensis.*—**D. drakena.** Fr., *dorstène de Drake.* Ger., *mexikanische Giftwurzel.* Syn.: *Contrayerva mexicana.* A Mexican species, growing near Vera Cruz; thought to be one of the sources of contrayerva. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. faria.** Ger., *Faria-Dorstenie.* A species found in Brazil, where it is called *caa-apia.* According to Kunze, it is one of the sources of contrayerva. [B, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *D. cayapia.*—**D. Houstoni, D. houstonia.** Fr., *dorstène houstonia.* Ger., *Houston'sche Dorstenie.* A species growing near Campechy; one of the sources of contrayerva. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. opifera.** Ger., *heilbringende Dorstenie.* A species found in the province of Bahia, Brazil. The root is used like contrayerva. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. placentoides.** See *D. brasiliensis.*—**D. radiata.** Ger., *strahlige Dorstenie.* An Arabian species called *kosar*; employed topically in cutaneous diseases. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. tubicina.** Ger., *trompetenförmige Dorstenie, peruanische Giftwurzel.* A species furnishing Peruvian contrayerva. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. vitella.** Ger., *Vitella-Dorstenie.* A Brazilian species, one of the sources of contrayerva, especially of the variety called *erva da contra.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix dorsteniæ.** See CONTRAYERVA.

DORSTENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do^{2}rs-te^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dorsténiées.* Of Gaudichaud, a division of the *Urticeæ*; of Reichenbach (1828) a division of the *Urticaceæ*, and subsequently a subdivision of the *Artocarpeæ*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Ficineæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Moreæ*, order *Urticaceæ.* It comprises *Dorstenia*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DORSUALIS (Lat.), adj. Do^{2}rs-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See DORSALIS.

DORSUM (Lat.), n. n. Do^{2}rs'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BACK.—**D. auriculæ.** The posterior surface of the external ear. [L, 7.]—**D. clitoridis.** See *D. glandis clitoridis.*—**D. ephippii.** Ger., *Sattellehne.* That portion of the sphenoid bone that lies between the pituitary fossa and the clivus Blumenbachii. [L, 31.]—**D. glandis.** The anterior (superior) convex surface of the glans penis. [L, 7.]—**D. glandis clitoridis.** The upper surface of the glans clitoridis. [L, 7.]—**D. linguæ.** Ger., *Zungenrücken.* The upper surface of the tongue. [L, 7, 115, 175.]—**D. manus.** Fr., *dos de la main.* Ger., *Handrücken.* That surface of the hand which is opposed to the palm. [L.]—**D. nasi.** See *D. of the nose.*—**D. of the foot.** Lat., *d. pedis.* Ger., *Fussrücken.* The upper surface of the foot. [L.]—**D. of the ilium.** Lat., *d. ossis ilii.* The external surface of the ilium. [C.]—**D. of the nose.** Fr., *dos du nez.* Ger., *Nasenrücken.* The upper convex surface of the nose. [L.]—**D. of the penis.** The upper flattened side of the penis. [C.]—**D. of the scapula.** The posterior surface of the scapula. [C.]—**D. ossis ilii.** See *D. of the ilium.*—**D. pedis.** See *D. of the foot.*—**D. penis.** See *D. of the penis.*—**D. sellæ.** See *D. ephippii.*—**D. testis.** Fr., *dos du testicule.* That border of the testicle which supports the epididymis. [L, 7.]—**D. turcicæ.** See *D. ephippii.*

DORTON, n. Do^{2}rt'n. A place in Buckinghamshire, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 316.]

DORTT (Ger.), n. Do^{2}rt. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DORVALIE (Fr.), n. Dor-va^3-le. The genus *Fuchsia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DORYANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *doryanthées.* Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Agavineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Doryanthes*; of Bernhardi, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DORYCNION (Lat.), n. n. Do^{2}r-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)'ni^2-o^{2}n. Gr., δορύκνιον [Dioscorides]. Fr., *d.* Of Dioscorides and Pliny, an undetermined poisonous plant, probably a variety of *Solanum.* [B, 114, 115 (a, 24).]

DORYCNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Do^{2}r-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see DORYCNION. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Doryknium.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Loteæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. angustifolium.** The *Psoralea bituminosa.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. corylifolium.** The *Psoralea corylifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. herbaceum.** A species found in southern Europe. The herb was formerly official as *herba dorycnii.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. hirsutum.** Fr., *lotier hémorrhoïdal.* A species found in France; employed in hæmorrhoids. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. imperati.** The *Convolvulus major.* [B, 200 (a, 24).]—**D. incanum.** Fr., *d. blanc.* A variety of *D. hirsutum*, having the same uses. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. monspeliense, D. pentaphyllum.** See *D. suffruticosum.*—**D. subaudum.** See *D. herbaceum.*—**D. suffruticosum.** Syn.: *Lotus d.* A species found in southern Europe. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba dorycnii.** The herb of *D. herbaceum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DORYPETRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-ri^2(ru^6)-pe^{2}t'ro^{2}n. The *Filago leontopodium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DORYPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Do-ri^{2}f(ru^{6}f)'o^{2}r-a^3 Fr., *doryphore.* 1. In botany, a genus of the *Monimiaceæ*, tribe *Atherospermeæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, a genus of the *Chrysomelidæ.*

[L, 196.]—**D. decemlineata.** The Colorado potato-bug. It has vesicating properties. [L, 196.]—**D. sassafras.** An aromatic species of *D.* (1st def.), employed in Australia as a stimulant and carminative. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOS (Fr.), n. Do. See Back.—**D. de crapaud.** The *Agaricus maculatus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. de la main.** See Dorsum *manus.*—**D. du nez.** See Dorsum *of the nose.*—**D. du testicule.** See Dorsum *testis.*—**D. ensellé.** See Lordosis.—**D. voûté.** See Kyphosis.

DOSABLE (Fr.), adj. Do-sa^{3}b'l. Capable of being prepared in convenient doses. [L, 42 (*a*, 14).]

DOSAGE, n. Dos'aj. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dosirung.* It., *dosatura.* 1. The act of determining the dose of a medicine or of putting up the prescribed dose. 2. The preparation of drugs in convenient quantities. 3. In chemistry, the determination of the quantity of the various component parts of a body. [A, 301 (*a*, 14, 21).]—**Electrical d.** The regulation of the strength of an electrical current used for medical purposes. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

DÖSCH (Ger.), n. Du^{5}sh. See Dorsch.

DOSE, n. Dos. Gr., δόσις. Lat., *dosis.* Fr., *d.*, *prise.* Ger., *Gabe.* It., *d.* Sp., *dosis.* The quantity of a medicinal preparation that is ordered to be taken at one time; as used by some French writers, the quantity to be taken in twenty-four hours.—**Divided d's.** Fr., *d's fractionnées, d's refractées.* Fractions of a d., to be taken at short intervals. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); A, 518.]—**D's fractionnées** (Fr.). See *Divided d's.*—**D. massive.** A d. to be taken all at once. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**D's refractées** (Fr.). See *Divided d's.*—**D. vénéneuse** (Fr.). See *Toxic d.*—**Full d.** As large a d. as it is usually necessary or safe to employ.—**Infinitesimal d.** Fr., *d. infinitésimale.* An extremely minute d. prepared by the methods of homœopathy.—**Maximum d.** See *Full d.*—**Poisonous d., Toxic d.** Lat., *dosis toxica.* Fr., *d. toxique, d. vénéneuse.* Ger., *toxische D.* A dose that produces symptoms of poisoning.

DOSIMETRIC, adj. Dos-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *dosimétrique.* Ger., *dosimetrisch.* Pertaining to dosimetry.

DOSIMETRY, n. Dos-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From δόσις, a dose, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *dosimétrie.* Ger., *Dosimetrie.* It., *dosimetria.* Sp., *dosimetria.* 1. The measurement of medicinal doses. [L, 49.] 2. A so-called system of medicine consisting in the use of granules accurately medicated with definite quantities of active drugs, chiefly alkaloids, as inculcated by Burggraeve. [A, 518.]

DOSIOLOGY, n. Dos-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dosiologia* (from δόσις, a dose, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Dosiologie.* See Posology.

DOSIRUNG (Ger.), n. Dos-er'un^2. See Dosage.

DOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *dos'eos* (*-is*). See Dose.—**D. letalis minima.** The smallest dose known to have caused death.—**D. toxica.** See *Toxic* dose.

DOSJEN, n. The *Aralia edulis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 161 (*a*, 21).]

DOSKAI (Teloogoo), n. The *Cucumis utilissimus.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DOSO, n. In Japan, the *Kœmpferia galanga.* [B, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOSOLOGY, n. Dos-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dosiologia* (from δόσις, a dose, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dosologie.* Ger., *Dosiologie.* It., *dosilogia.* Sp., *dosologia.* See Posology.

DOSSIL, n. Do^{2}s'i^{2}l. From old Fr., *dosil*, a stopper. Fr., *bourdonnet.* A small bundle (of lint) to be placed in or upon a wound, etc. [E.]

DOSTEN (Ger.), n. Do^{2}st'e^{2}n. The genus *Origanum*, especially the *Origanum vulgare.* [B, 180.]—**Cretischer D.** The *Origanum creticum.* [B, 180.]—**Diptam-D.** The *Origanum dictamnus.* [B, 180.]—**D'öl.** Oil of origanum. [B, 5 (*a*, 21).]—**D'kraut.** The *Origanum vulgare.* [*a*, 22.]—**Gemeiner D.** The *Origanum heracleoticum.* [B, 180.]—**Langähriger D.** The *Origanum macrostachyum.* [B, 180.]

DOSTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do^{2}st'kra^3-u^{4}t. See Dosten*kraut.*

DOSU, n. See Doso.

DOTAGE, n. Dot'aj. Fr., *radotage, seconde enfance.* Ger., *Kindischwerden, zweite Kindheit.* The second childhood; the enfeeblement of the mental powers due to old age.

DOTHER, n. Do^{2}th'u^{5}r. 1. The genus *Cuscuta.* 2. The *Spergula arvensis.* 3. The *Vicia hirsuta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOTHERING DICKIES, DOTHERING DICKS, DOTHERING DOCKS, DOTHERING DUCKS, DOTHERIN GRASS, DOTHERING TOMS, DOTHERIN NANSY, n's. Do^{2}th'u^{5}r-i^{2}n^2 di^{2}k'i^{2}z, di^{2}ks, do^{2}ks, du^{3}ks, doth'u^{5}r-i^{2}n gra^{3}s, do^{2}th'-u^{5}r-i^{2}n^2 to^{2}mz, do^{2}th'u^{5}r-i^{2}n na^{2}n'si^2. The *Briza media.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOTHIDEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Doth-i^{2}d-e^2-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Dothidea*, the typical genus. Fr., *dothidéacées.* A group of the *Pyrenomycetes*, typified by the genus *Dothidea*; of Saccardo, a family comprising 3 sections, the first having hyaline, the second bilocular, and the third plurilocular spores. Other classification names of like origin are as follows: *Dothidei*, of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the true *Sphæriacei*; *Dothidini*, of Fries, a suborder (of Reichenbach a subdivision, of Endlicher a subtribe) of the *Sphæriacei*, or, of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Sphæriacei genuini.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DOTHIEN (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}th'i^2-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *dothien'os* (*-is*). Gr., δοθιήν. Fr., *dothiène.* Ger., *Blutschwäre.* A boil or any similar inflammatory swelling. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DOTHIENENTERIA (Lat.), **DOTHIENENTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Do^{2}th-i^2-e^{2}n(an)-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. -te^2-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dothienente'riæ, -terit'idos* (*-is*). From δοθιήν, a boil, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *dothiénentérie, dothiénentérite.* Ger., *pustulöser Darmausschlag.* It., *dotienenteria, dotienenterite.* Sp., *dotienenteria, dotienenteritis.* Typhoid fever; so called from the character of the intestinal glandular lesions. [A, 273.]

DOTHIENOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Do^{2}th-i^2-e^{2}n(an)-o(o^3)-fi-(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *dothienophym'atos* (*-is*). From δοθιήν, a boil, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *dothiénophyme.* Ger., *Blutschwäre.* An abscess, a tuberculous furuncle. [A, 322, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DOTHINENTERIA (Lat.), **DOTHINENTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Do^{2}th-i^{2}n-e^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3, -te^2-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. See Dothienenteritis.

DOTHION (Lat.), n. m. Do^{2}th'i^2-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *dothi'onos* (*-is*). Gr., δοθίων. See Dothien.

DOTHIONENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Do^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n-e^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. See Dothienenteritis.

DOTIS (Hung.), n. Do^{3}t'i^{2}s. A place in Hungary, where there is a warm, sulphurous spring. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 49 (*a*, 21).]

DO-TOOKI (Jap.), n. See Aralia *cordata.*

DOTTED, adj. Do^{2}t'e^{2}d. Lat., *punctatus.* Fr., *ponctué.* Ger., *punktirt.* It., *punteggiato, macchiettato.* Sp., *puntuado, tildado.* Marked with dot-like spots.

DOTTER (Ger.), n. Do^{2}t'te^{2}r. The yolk of an egg. See Vitellus.—**Absonderungsd'.** The secreted yolk (expressing the theory that the yolk is not formed within the ovum, but added to it by secretion from the ovular follicle). [*a*, 28.]—**Bildungsd'.** The formative yolk.—**D'abschnitt.** See *Segmentation* sphere.—**D'ball.** See *Vitelline* granules.—**D'bildungszelle.** See *Yolk*-cell.—**D'bläschen, D'blase.** See *Vitelline* membrane.—**D'blume.** The genus *Caltha*, especially the *Caltha* (*Calendula*) *officinalis.* [B, 180, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**D'concrement.** See *Yolk*-nucleus.—**D'furchung.** See Segmentation *of the yolk.*—**D'gang.** The vitello-intestinal duct.—**D'gangzotten.** Villi of the vitello-intestinal duct, found by Kölliker in the embryo of rabbits. [H.]—**D'gelb, D'gelbe.** See Vitellus.—**D'haut.** See Zona *pellucida* and *Vitelline* membrane.—**D'hof.** See *Vitelline* area.—**D'höhle.** See Latebra.—**D'hülle.** See *Vitelline* membrane.—**D'kern.** See *Vitelline* nucleus.—**D'kolliquament.** See Colliquamentum.—**D'körner.** See *Vitelline* granules.—**D'kraut.** See Camelina *sativa.*—**D'kreislauf.** See *Vitelline* circulation.—**D'kugel.** The whole yolk, including the vitelline membrane and the vitellus. [A, 20.]—**D'kügelchen.** Yolk spherules. [J, 1, 69.]—**D'loch.** 1. See *Vitellar* hole. 2. An opening into the cephalic part of the transparent area of a selachian blastoderm which is homologized by Kollmann as a prostoma. ["Arch. f. Anat. und Phys." (Anat. Abth.), 1885, p. 282 (J).]—**D'mesoderm.** See *Yolk* hypoblast.—**D'öffnung, D'pforte.** See Micropyle.—**D'plättchen.** See *Vitelline* plates.—**D'propf.** See *Vitelline* yolk.—**D'protoplasma.** The protoplasmic material of the yolk.—**D'rose.** The *Rosa lutea.* [L, 43.]—**D'sack.** See *Vitelline* membrane and *Umbilical* vesicle.—**D'sackkreislauf.** See *Vitelline* circulation.—**D'scheibe.** See Discus *proligerus.*—**D'segment.** See *Cleavage* cell.—**D'stock.** A special organ in worms, having for its function the production of the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—**D'theilung.** The segmentation of the yolk.—**D'vacuolen.** Of His, certain spaces filled with a clear fluid that form in the white vitellus beneath and around the blastoderm, when this portion of the nutritive vitellus begins to liquefy. [A, 8.]—**D'venen.** See *Vitelline* veins.—**D'weide.** The *Salix vitellina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'weiss.** See *White* vitellus.—**D'zelle.** See *Segmentation* cell.—**D'zerklüftung.** See *Yolk* segmentation.—**Eid'.** See Vitellus.—**Furchung des D's.** See *Germ* segmentation.—**Gelber D.** See *Yellow* vitellus.—**Hintere D'vene.** The posterior vitelline vein.—**Nahrungsd'.** See *Nutritive* vitellus.—**Neben'd.** See Deutoplasm and Parablast.—**Primärer D.** A primary vitellus.—**Secundärer D.** Of Kölliker, the vitellus of the so-called compound eggs of insects, formed in part by the fusion with it of one or more outside nutritive cells. [J.] See *Yolk*-cells.—**Vordere D'vene** (oder **D'venen**). The anterior vitelline vein or veins.—**Weisser D.** See *White* vitellus.—**Weisse D'rinde.** That portion of the white vitellus which forms a layer surrounding the yellow vitellus. [A, 8.]

DOUAI (Fr.), n. Du-a. A place in the department of the Nord, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DOUARNENEZ (Fr.), n. Du-a^{3}rn-e^{2}n-e^{2}z. A sea-side resort in the department of Finistère, France. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DOUBAON-DE-GERMS (Fr.), n. Dub-a^3-o^{3}n^2-d' je^{2}rm^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DOUBION, n. Du'bi^2-o^{2}n. A double cocoon made by two silkworms spinning together and interlacing the silk so that it can not be unwound. [L, 121.]

DOUBLE, adj. Du^{3}b'l. Gr., διπλόος. Lat., *duplex.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *doppelt.* It., *doppio.* Sp., *doble.* 1. Folded so as to make two layers; consisting of two similar parts. 2. Consisting of twice as much or of twice as many as is usual. 3. Repeated (see *D.* vision). 4. Of twice the usual strength (see *D.* aqua *fortis*). 5. Containing two different radicles similarly combined with a third radicle (see *D.* salt). 6. Twofold (see *D.* staining). 7. Of intermittent fevers, having the alternate paroxysms related to each other, so that there are twice as many paroxysms as usual. 8. Affecting or existing on both sides of the body (*e. g.*, d. pneumonia).—**D.-bearing.** Bearing twice in the same season. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-bladed.** Having two blades.—**D.-bulbe** (Fr.). The *Gladiolus sisyrinchium.* [L, 109.]—**D. concave.** See *D. concave* lens.—**D.-cloche** (Fr.). 1. The primrose. 2. A species of *Datura.* [B, 38.]—**D. convex.** See *D. convex* lens.—**D.-edged.** Having two opposite cutting edges.—**D.-feuille** (Fr.). The *Orchis bifolia.* [B, 88.]—**D.-headed.** Having two heads; of a muscle, having two separate parts at its origin; of a roller bandage, rolled

from each end.—**D.-inclined.** Inclined in two opposite directions (see *D.-inclined* PLANE).—**D.-langue** (Fr.). The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [a, 24.]—**D.-leaf.** The *Listera ovata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-quartan.** Fr., *double-quarte.* Manifesting the phenomena of two separate quartan fevers, so that there are two paroxysms every other day, or one paroxysm every day (the alternate paroxysms resembling each other in time of occurrence or other particulars). [L, 41.]—**D.-quotidian.** Fr., *double-quotidien.* Manifesting the phenomena of two separate quotidian fevers. [L, 41.]—**D.-ranked, D.-rowed.** See DISTICHOUS.—**D.-tertian.** Fr., *double-tiers.* Manifesting the phenomena of two separate tertian fevers. [L, 41.]—**D.-tongue.** Fr., *double-langue.* The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOUBLET, n. Du^{3}b'le^{2}t. Fr., *d.* A magnifying-glass composed of two lenses superposed, the smaller one of which, near the eye, receives the rays refracted by the larger one near the object before they reach their focus. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS, n. Du^{3}b-li^{2}n^2-ga^{2}p'. A sanitary resort in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

DOUÇAIN (Fr.), n. Dus-a^{2}n^2. See DOUCIN.

DOUCE-AMÈRE (Fr.), n. Dus-a^3-me^{2}r. The *Solanum dulcamara.* [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Décoction de d.-a.** See *Decoctum* DULCAMARÆ.—**Extrait de d.-a.** (Fr. Cod.). See *Extractum* DULCAMARÆ.—**Hydrolé de d.-a.** See *Decoctum* DULCAMARÆ.—**Sirop de d.-a.** Lat., *syrupus dulcamaræ.* A syrup made by infusing 1 part of the dried petals of dulcamara in 15 parts of boiling distilled water for 6 hours, straining with expression, allowing to settle, decanting, adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of the colature, allowing to come to a boil quickly, and straining again. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Tige de d.-a.** [Fr. Cod.]. The stem of *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Tisane de d.-a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *infusum dulcamaræ.* A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of the root of *dulcamara* for 2 hours in 100 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

DOUCETO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the *Epilobium parviflorum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

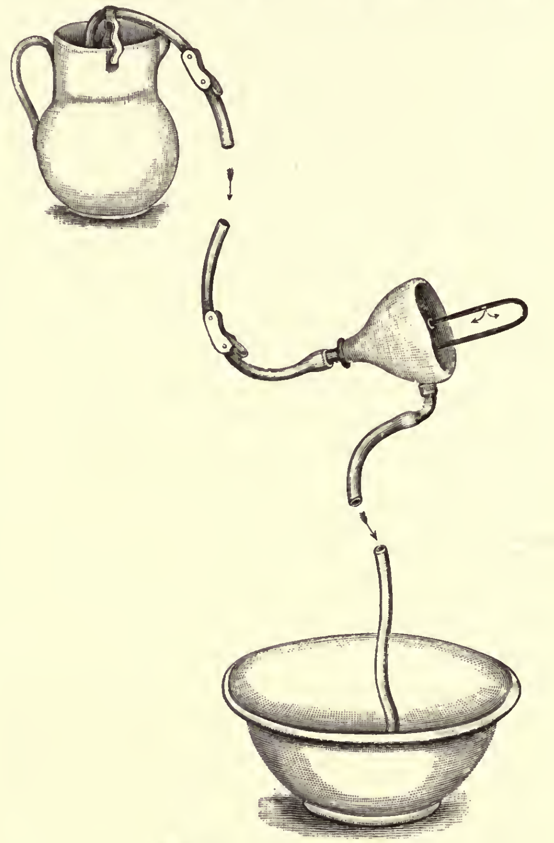
DOUCETTE (Fr.), n. Du-se^{2}t. 1. The *Campanula speculum.* 2. The *Valerianella olitoria.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DOUCHE, n. Dush. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* It., *doccia.* Sp., *ducha.* 1. The direction of a continuous column, stream, or jet of liquid or gas upon the surface of the body or into one of its cavities. 2. An apparatus for accomplishing such direction.—**Absteigende D.**



A VAGINAL DOUCHE.

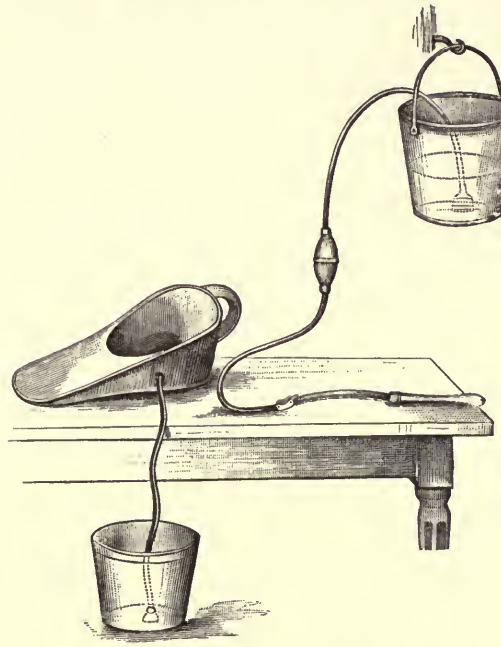
(Ger.). See *Descending d.*—**Aetherd'** (Ger.). An apparatus for throwing a spray of ether. [a, 23.]—**Air-d.** Fr., *d. d'air.* Ger., *Luftd'.* A d. in which a current of air is substituted for one of liquid; in otology, a current of air forced through the Eustachian tube into the tympanic cavity. [F.]—**Alternating d.** Fr., *d. alternative.* A d. in which a hot current and a cold one are applied alternately. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Anal d.** Fr., *d. anale.* A d. directed upon the anus. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Ascending d.** Fr., *d. ascendante.* Ger., *aufsteigende D.* A d. in which the stream is directed upward, into the rectum or the vagina.—**Aufsteigende D.** (Ger.). See *Ascending d.*—**Augend'** (Ger.). See *Ocular d.*—**Aural d.** Fr., *d. de l'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrd'.* 1. A d. adapted to the external ear. [L, 49 (a, 21).] 2. Of Saemann, a method of introducing liquids into the cavity of the middle ear by injecting them into the naso-



FOSTER'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

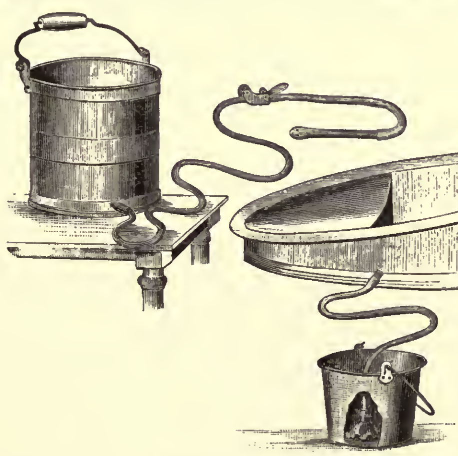
pharynx while the nostrils are closed during an act of swallowing. [F, 32.]—**Auricular d.** Fr., *d. auriculaire.* See *Aural d.* (1st def.).—**Bell-d.** Fr., *d. en cloche.* Ger., *Glockend'.* An instrument for douching in which the series of water-jets surrounding the body forms a bell-shaped figure. [Winternitz (a, 18).]—**Capillary d.** Fr., *d. capillaire.* See AQUAPUNCTURE (1st def.).—**Cephalic d.** Fr., *d. céphalique.* Ger., *Kopfd'.* A d. adapted for application to the head. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Circular d.** Fr., *d. en cercle.* See *Ring-d.*—**Column d., Columnar d.** Fr., *d. en colonne.* A d. in which the liquid is applied in a solid column. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Compressed-air d.** Fr., *d. à air comprimé.* A d. in which the water is projected with great force by means of compressed air; used especially for needle-baths. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Concentric d.** Fr., *d. en lames concentriques.* A d. in which concentric circular sheets of liquid are employed; a form of shower-bath in which the ordinary sprinkler is replaced by a nozzle having concentric circular slits 1 mm. wide. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Descending d.** Fr., *d. descendante.* Ger., *absteigende D.* A d. in which the water descends upon the body, as in the shower-bath. [A, 363 (a, 21).]—**Dorsal d.** Fr., *d. dorsale.* A d. for the dorsal region. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**D. à air comprimé** (Fr.). See *Compressed-air d.*—**D. de col de cygne** (Fr.). See *Sheet-d.*—**D. de gaz** (Fr.). See *Gas-d.*—**D. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *Aural d.*—**D. de vapeur** (Fr.). See *Vapor-d.*—**D. écossaise** (Fr.). See *Scottish d.*—**D. en cercle** (Fr.). See *Ring-d.*—**D. en cloche** (Fr.). See *Bell-d.*—**D. en colonne** (Fr.), **D. en jet** (Fr.). See *Column-d.*—**D. en éventail** (Fr.). See *Fan-d.*—**D. en lame** (Fr.). See *Sheet-d.*—**D. en lames concentriques** (Fr.). See *Concentric d.*—**D. en nappe** (Fr.). See *Sheet-d.*—**D. en pluie** (Fr.), **D. en pluie verticale** (Fr.). See *Shower-*BATH.—**D. en poussière** (Fr.). See *Vapor-d.*—**D. in circles.** See *Concentric d.*—**D. latérale** (Fr.). See *Horizontal d.*—**D. verticale** (Fr.). See *Descending d.*—**Eye-d.** See *Ocular d.*—**Fadenförmige D.** (Ger.). See AQUAPUNCTURE (1st def.).—**Fan-d.** Fr., *d. en éventail.* A d. with a metal tip spreading out like a fan and having the perforations at the circumference. [A, 363 (a, 21).]—**Gas-d.** Fr., *d. de gaz.* A d. in which a current of carbon dioxide takes the place of water. It has been used as an anodyne in cases of uterine cancer. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**General d.** Fr., *d. générale.* A d. applied to the entire surface, as in the shower-bath. [A, 518.]—**Glockend'** (Ger.). See *Bell-d.*—**Hepatic d.**

Fr., *d. hépatique.* A d. for application to the region of the liver. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Horizontal d.** Fr., *d. horizontale*, *d. latérale.* A d. in which the stream is projected horizontally. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Hypogastric d.** Fr., *d. hypogastrique.* A d. for application to the hypogastric region. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Jet-d.** Fr., *d. en jet.* See *Column-d.*—**Kopfd'** (Ger.). See *Cephalic d.*—**Lateral d.** See *Horizontal d.*—**Luftd'** (Ger.). See *Air-d.*—**Lumbar d.** Fr., *d. lombaire.* A d. for the loins. [L, 87



LORD'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

(*a*, 14).]—**Mastdarmd'** (Ger.). See *Rectal d.*—**Mobile d.** Fr., *d. mobile.* A d. applied to various parts of the body in succession. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**Nasal d.** Fr., *d. nasale.* Ger., *Nasend'.* A d. for irrigating the nasal passages. A vessel containing the liquid to be used is placed somewhat above the level of the patient's nose; a tube connected with the bottom of the vessel ends in a nozzle which is inserted into one nostril; the patient directs his head forward and breathes through his mouth; the current of liquid enters at one nostril and passes out from the other. The use of this d. has sometimes caused disease of the middle ear.—**Ocular d.** Fr., *d. oculaire.* Ger., *Augend'.* A d. for application to the eyeball. Usually a siphon is employed. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**Ohrd'** (Ger.). See *Aural d.*—**Perineal d.** Fr., *d. périnéale.* A d. for the perinæum, delivering a simple jet or a shower. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Rain-d.** Fr., *d. en pluie.* See *Shower*-BATH.—**Rectal d.** Fr., *d.*



MERRIAM'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

rectale. Ger., *Mastdarmd'.* A d. for application within the rectum, either for irrigating that organ or for the high application of hot water in cases of chronic diarrhœa or perimetric or parametric inflammation. [J. K. Chadwick, "Trans. of the Am. Gynæc. Soc.," v, 1880, p. 280.]—**Ring-d.** Fr., *d. circulaire.* A d. consisting of a cylinder 6 feet high and about 2½ feet in diameter, formed by a coil of pipes perforated on the inner side. When the patient is within, and the water is turned on, he is showered from every point of the circumference. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]—**Saemann's d.** See *Aural d.* (2d def.).—**Scotch d., Scottish d.** Fr., *d. écossaise.* Ger., *schottische D.* A d. consisting in the application of successive hot d's, of varying duration, immediately followed by a cold d. of short duration. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**Sheet d.** Fr., *d. en lame*, *d. en nappe*, *d. de col de cygne.* A d. in which the water is delivered in a sheet through a slit. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Splenic d.** Fr., *d. splénique.* A d. for the region of the spleen. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Steam-d.** A vapor-d. in which steam is employed.—**Transition d.** See *Alternating d.* and *Scottish d.*—**Universal d.** A d. by means of which the patient is showered from every direction. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]—**Uterine d.** Fr., *d. utérine.* Ger., *Uterind'.* A d. directed upon the cervix uteri. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**Vaginal d.** Fr., *d. vaginale.* A d. for application within the vagina. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Vapor-d.** Fr., *d. de vapeur.* A d. in which vapor is substituted for water. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**Vertical d.** Fr., *d. verticale.* See *Descending d.*

DOUCIER (Fr.), n. Du-se-a. The *Quercus cerris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOUCIN (Fr.), n. Du-sa^{2}n^2. A variety of the *Pyrus malus* with a sweetish fruit. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOUDHAÏM (Heb.), n. The *Atropa mandragora.* [B, 88.]

DOUDLAR, n. Dud'la^{3}r. The root of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOUDLE, n. Dud'l. The root of *Phragmites communis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOUGERELLE (Fr.), n. Du-zhe^{2}r-e^{2}l. The *Melampyrum arvense.* [B, 38.]

DOUGOUP, n. Among the negroes of Oualo, the *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOUILLE (Fr.), n. Du-el-y'. A short pipe soldered to the side of a still, through which fluids may be introduced without taking off the head. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

DOULÁ KUDÁ, n. In Bombay, the *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DOULAVRAT (Turk.), n. The *Lappa major.* [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]

DOULEUR (Fr.), n. Du-lu^{5}r. See PAIN and DOLOR.—**D. de Spetzas.** A form of pseudo-leucocythæmia, supposed to be of malarial origin, observed especially among children at Spetzas and Hydra. [A, 518.]

DOULOUREUX (Fr.), adj. Du-lu-ru^5. Painful. [D, 65.]

DOUM-PALM, n. Dum'pa^{3}m. The *Hyphæne thebaica.* [*a*, 24.]

DOUNDAKÉ (Fr.), n. Dun-da^{3}k-a. The *Sarcocephalus esculentus.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

DOUNDAKINE, n. Dun'da^{2}k-en. Fr., *d.* An alkaloid or, according to some, a mixture of coloring matters with an active principle, obtained from *Sarcocephalus esculentus.* ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," 9, 1886, p. 7 (B).]

DOUNO (African), n. A tree of Congo, the bark of which smells like that of cinnamon. [B, 88.]

DOUPATI SERNISTAIA SURMA (Russ.), n. See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide* and *Sulphur auratum* ANTIMONII.

DOURA, n. See DHOURRA.

DOURADINHA (Port.), n. Dur-a^3-den'ya^3. In Brazil, the *Palicourea diuretica.* [B, 121.]—**D. do campo.** The *Palicourea speciosa* and the *Waltheria d.* [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DOURAH [Forskål], n. In Egypt, the *Holcus durra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOURANELLE, n. In Egypt, the *Holcus spicatus.* [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]

DOURINE (Fr.), n. Dur-en. See *Equine* SYPHILIS.

DOURRA, n. See DHOURRA.

DOUT AGHAAJI (Turk.), n. The *Morus nigra.* [L, 77.]

DOUVE (Fr.), n. Duv. 1. See DISTOMA. 2. The *Ranunculus flammula.* 3. The *Ranunculus lingua.* 4. The disease termed rot. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 17.]—**D. du foie, D. hépatique.** See DISTOMA *hepaticum.*—**D. lancéolé.** See DISTOMA *lanceolatum.*—**D. pulmonaire.** See DISTOMA *Ringeri.*—**Grande d.** The *Ranunculus lingua.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Petite d.** The *Ranunculus declinatus flammula.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DOUVÉ (Fr.), adj. Du-va. Containing worms (said of the liver in sheep). [L, 41.]

DOUVILLE (Fr.), n. Du-vel. A variety of winter pear. [B, 38, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DOUTEUX (Fr.), adj. Du-tu^5. See DUBIUS; as a n., m. pl., the DUBIA. [L.]

DOUX (Fr.), adj. Du. Sweet, sugary, gentle (said of medicines and foods which are mild in their action); of water, potable, also fresh (*i. e.*, not salt). [L, 109.]

DOVE-DOCK, n. Duv'do^{2}k. The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOVE-HOWER, DOVE-ORCHID, n's. Du^{3}v'hu^6-u^4-u^{6}r, -o^{2}rk'i^{2}d. The genus *Peristeria.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOVE-PLANT, n. Du^{3}v'pla^{3}nt. The *Peristeria elata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOVER, n. Do'vu^{5}r. Fr., *Douvres.* A sea-side resort in Kent, England. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DOVE'S-FOOT, n. Du^{3}vz'fu^{4}t. 1. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.* 2. The *Geranium maculatum.* 3. The *Geranium molle.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOVE-WOOD, n. Du^{3}v'wu^{4}d. The *Alchornea latifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DOWBALLS, n. Do'ba^{4}lz. The *Brassica rapa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOWN, n. Du^5'u^{4}n. Lat., *lanugo* (1st def.). Fr., *duvet.* Ger., *Dune, Flaumfeder.* 1. Short, soft hairs. 2. The *Carduus tomentosus.* 3. A variety of feathers in which the stem is short and weak, the shaft and barbs are permanently soft, and the barbules are fine and without hooklets. [A, 505 (*a*, 21) ; B, 1 (*a*, 24) ; L.]—**D. dilly.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D. thistle.** The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-tree.** The *Ochroma lagopus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D'weed.** The *Filago germanica.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Powder-d.** A variety of feather in which the shaft continues growing out of the follicle, from the upper, open end of which a white or bluish dust is constantly escaping. [L, 194.]—**Primary d.** The first covering of d. upon birds. [L, 14.]

DOWNY, adj. Du^5'u^{4}n-i^2. Lat., *pubescens.* Fr., *duveté, duveteux.* Ger., *flaumartig.* 1. Of plumulaceous structure. a part of the plumage being of down-feathers, and the bases of the contour feathers usually also of downy structure. 2. In botany, having soft, weak hairs (said of leaves, etc.). [L, 56, 343.]

DOWNY LING, n. Du^5'u^{4}n-i^2 li^{2}n^2. The *Eriophorum polystachyon.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DOWRA, n. Du^5'u^{4}r-a^3. The *Conocarpus latifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 21).]

DOYÈRIAN, adj. Dwa^3-ye^2'ri^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *doyèrien.* Ger., *Doyèreïsch.* Described by Doyère.

DRABA (Lat.), **DRABE** (Lat.), n's f. Dra^{3}b'a^3. Gen., *drab'es.* Gr., δράβη. Fr., *drave.* Ger., *Hungerblümchen.* Whitlow grass ; of Linnæus, a genus of cruciferous plants. The *Drabeæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Alysseæ.* [B, 34, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. muralis.** A species growing in shady mountains of Europe, from Portugal to Sweden, with pubescent stem, oval-dentate, subcordate leaves, elliptico-oblong silicle of 12 to 16 seeds, and small white flowers. [B, 128, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**D. verna.** Fr., *drave printanière, crolette, mignonette, petite piloselle, rouille.* Ger., *Hungerblümchen.* An astringent species used as a vulnerary and sometimes employed externally in whitlow. [B. 173 (*a*, 24).]

DRAC (Bohemian), n. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 88.]

DRACÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Dra^{2}s(dra^{3}k)-en(a^3'e^{2}n)-a^3. From δράκαινα. a she-dragon. Fr., *dracène dragonier.* Ger., *Drachenlilie, Drachenblutbaum.* Of Linnæus, a genus of liliaceous plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Dracæneæ* (Fr., *dracénées*), which are. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Anthericeæ*, comprising the sections *Abameæ* and *Aletrineæ*, or (1837) a subdivision of the *Asphodeleæ*, or (1841) a subsection of the *Asparageæ ;* of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Asparagineæ*, consisting of the genus *D.;* of Wallpole, a tribe of the *Asparagaceæ ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ.* They differ from the true *Asparageæ* by having a caducous perianth and anatrophous ovules, by the situation of the embryo at the base and upon the side of the albumen, and by the size of the stem, which usually attains large dimensions. The *Dracænaceæ* of Link (Fr., *dracénacées*) are a suborder of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising *Dracæna* and *Yucca.* The *Dracænoideæ* of Engler are a subfamily of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Dracæneæ, Yucceæ*, and *Nolineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. australis.** Fr., *dragonnier austral.* A species the tops of which are eaten like cabbage. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cinnabari** [Balfour, Jr.]. A species growing in the island of Socotra furnishing Socotra dragon's-blood. [B, 245.]—**D. draco.** Fr., *dragonnier, sang-dragon, arbre du dragon.* Ger., *gemeiner Drachenblutbaum.* A large tree found in the East Indies and in the Canary Islands, a variety of which, at Teneriffe, is called the dragon-tree. It yields, by exudation, a resin known as dragon's-blood (*sanguis draconis*), formerly employed as an astringent, but now considered inert and chiefly used as an ingredient of paints and varnishes. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ferrea.** A species indigenous to the Moluccas, the root of which is used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 173. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. ombet.** A tree which yields an exudation called *katir.* [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**D. reflexa.** A species growing in Madagascar, the Mascarene Isles, and St. Helena. The flowers are said to be emmenagogue. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. schizantha.** A species found on the Somali coast, furnishing drop dragon's-blood. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**D. terminalis.** A species the root of which is employed as a sudorific, and in diarrhœa regarded by some as identical with *D. ferrea.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRACANTH, n. Dra^{3}k'a^{2}nth. See TRAGACANTH.

DRACÉNINE (Fr.), n. Dra^{3}s-an-en. See DRACONIN.

DRACHE (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}ch^2'e^2. See DRACHEN.—**Fleischd'.** See CARUNCLE.—**Guineïscher d.** See FILARIA *medinensis.*

DRACHEN (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}ch'e^{2}n. A dragon.—**D'ampfer.** The *Rumex sanguineus.* [L. 43.]—**D'baum.** See DRACÆNA.—**D'blut, D'kopf, D'kraut.** See the major list.—**D'pflanze.** See DRACÆNA.—**D'rotang.** The *Calamus draco.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'schwanz.** See CALLA *palustris.*—**D'wurz.** The *Iris pseudacorus* and the *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'wurzel.** See DRACONTIUM.

DRACHENBLUT (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n-blut. See DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**Aechtes D.** See *Canary* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**Amerikanisches D.** See *West Indian* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**Canarisches D.** See *Canary* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**Carthagena-D.** See *West Indian* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**D'alaun.** See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**D'baum.** See the major list.—**D'kroton.** The *Croton draco.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. von Madeira.** See *Canary* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—**Indisches D.** See *East Indian* DRAGON'S-BLOOD.

DRACHENBLUTBAUM (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}ch'e^{2}n-blut-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus *Dracæna.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeïner D.** The *Dracæna draco.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRACHENKOPF (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n-ko^{2}pf. The genus *Dracocephalum.*—**Canarischer D.** The *Dracocephalum canariense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Moldauischer D.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRACHENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. 1. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* 2. The *Rumex sanguinea.* 3. The *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**Vielblättriges D.** The *Dracontium polyphyllum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRACHM, n. Dra^{2}m. Gr., δραχμή. Lat., *drachma.* Fr., *drachme.* Ger., *Drachme.* A weight of 60 grains.

DRACHUM, n. Of Paracelsus. an obscure term probably meaning the final dissolution or consumption of the element water. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DRACHUPUNDU (Teloogoo), n. The *Vitis vinifera.* [B, 88.]

DRACIC ACID, n. Dra'si^{2}k. See ANISIC *acid.*

DRACIN, n. Dra'si^{2}n. See DRACONIN.

DRACO (Lat.), n. m. Drak(dra^{3}k)'o. Gen., *dracon'is (-ont'is).* Gr., δράκων. Fr., *dragon.* Ger., *Drache.* It., *dragone.* 1. The *Araneus.* 2. A dragon. 3. Mercuric chloride. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 3.]—**D. herba.** Fr., *herbe dragon.* The *Artemisia dracunculus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. mitigatus.** Of the alchemists, calomel. [B, 88.]—**Draconis sanguis, Gummi draconis.** See DRAGON'S-BLOOD.

DRACOCEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Drak(dra^{3}k)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From δράκων, a dragon, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *dracocéphale.* Ger., *Drachenkopf.* Dragon's-head ; a Linnæan genus of labiate herbs of the tribe *Nepeteæ.* [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. canariense.** See CEDRONELLA *triphylla.*—**D. lancifolium.** See *D. virginionum.*—**D. mexicanum.** See CEDRONELLA *mexicana.*—**D. moldavicum.** Fr., *dracocéphale moldavique, mélisse de Constantinople* (ou *de Moldavie*, ou *de Turquie*), *mélisse turcique.* Ger., *moldauischer Drachenkopf, türkische Melisse.* Of Linnæus, an annual species found in southeastern Europe and central Asia ; used as an antispasmodic, rich in an ethereal oil which gives to the plant tonic, cephalic, astringent, and vulnerary properties. It is sometimes substituted for *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. virginianum.** The *Physostegia virginiana.* [B, 215.]

DRACOL, n. Dra^{2}k'o^{2}l. See ANISOL.

DRACONCULE (Fr.), n. Dra^3-ko^{3}n^2-ku^{6}l. The genus *Dracunculus.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DRACONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Drak(dra^{3}k)-on'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δράκων, a dragon. Of Batsch, a family of the *Campanales*, comprising *Dracæna, Dianella*, and *Yucca.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRACONIC ACID, n. Dra-ko^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide draconique.* Ger., *Draconsäure.* See ANISIC *acid.*

DRACONIDE (Fr.), n. Dra^{3}k-on-ed. A red resin, $C_{20}H_{20}O_2$, soluble in alcohol, obtained from dragon's-blood. [L, 49.]

DRACONIN, n. Drak'on-i^{2}n. Lat., *draconina, draconinum.* Fr., *dracine, draconine.* Ger., *Drakonin.* One of the resins found in dragon's-blood. [B, 5.]

DRACONISATUS (Lat.), adj. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}n-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-a(a^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing dragon's-blood. [B.] Cf. ALUMEN *draconisatum.*

DRACONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}k-on'zoir-e^2. Anisic acid. [A, 324.]

DRACONTHÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}nth-em'(a^3-am')-a^3. From δράκων, a dragon, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Drachenblut.* Dragon's-blood. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DRACONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}nt-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dracontias'eos (-is).* From δρακόντιον, a worm. Fr., *dracontiase.* The disease caused by the *Filaria medinensis.* [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DRACONTICUS (Lat.), adj. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}nt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to comedones. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DRACONTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}nt-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δράκων, a dragon. A subtribe of the *Orontiaceæ* (Schott), or of the *Orontieæ* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Dracontium* and *Symplocarpus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRACONTION (Lat.), n. n. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n. See DRACONTIUM.

DRACONTISOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}nt-i^2-so'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From δράκων, a dragon, and σῶμα, a body. Fr., *dracontisome.* See CELOSOMUS.

DRACONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-o^{2}n-shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., δρακόντιον. Fr., *d., draconte.* Ger., *Zehrwurz* (1st, 3d, and 4th def's). 1. Of the ancients, the *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [A, 387.] 2. Of Galen, a sore. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).] 3. A Linnæan genus of the *Aroideæ*, tribe *Orontieæ.* [B, 5, 42 (*a*, 24).] 4. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Symplocarpus fœtidus.* [*a*, 24.]—**D. cordatum.** The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *nymphæfolia.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24) ; B, 216.]—**D. fœtidum.** See SYMPLOCARPUS *fœtidus.*—**D. laciniatum.** See *D. cordatum.*—**D. minus.** The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. pæonifolium.** See AMORPHOPHALLUS *giganteus.*—**D. pertusum.** The *Monstera pertusa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. polyphyllum.** Fr., *draconte à feuilles nombreuses* (1st def.). Ger., *vieblättrige Zehrwurz* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus a poisonous species. The root is a drastic purgative, and, according to Thunberg and others, furnishes the Japanese remedy *konjapf*, an emmenagogue. It is used in India as a remedy for hæmorrhoids. 2. Of Forster, the *Amorphophallus campanulatus.* 3. Of Deust, the *Amorphophallus dubius.* 4. Of Houttuyn (in part) the *Amorphophallus giganteus.* [B, 173, 180, 216 (*a*, 24).]—**D. spinosum.** Fr., *draconte épineuse.* The *Lasia spinosa.* [*a*, 24.]—**D. surinamense.** See *D. polyphyllum.*—**Radix dracontii.** The root of *Symplocarpus*

fœtidus. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen dracontii.** The seed of *Symplocarpus fœtidus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRACONYL, n. Dra^{2}k'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. Fr., *draconyle.* 1. A solid substance, $C_{14}H_7$, obtained by Glenard and Boudault by distilling dragon's-blood. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).] 2. Anisyl. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

DRACONYLIC ACID, n. Dra^{2}k-o^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide draconylique.* See Anisic *acid.*

DRACUNCULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A subtribe of the *Dracunculinæ* (Schott), or a tribe of the *Araceæ* (Lindley), consisting of *Dracunculus*, etc. 2. Of Schott (1856), a tribe of the *Aroideæ efilamentatæ stenozeugmaticæ orthotropæ*, comprising the subtribes *Biarinæ*, *Arinæ*, *Helicophyllinæ*, and *Dracunculinæ.* The *Dracunculinæ* are: Of Schott, a tribe of the *Androgynanthæ*, including the subtribes *Arisareæ*, *Euaroideæ*, and *Dracunculeæ*, and subsequently a subtribe of the *Dracunculeæ;* of Blume, a tribe of the *Araceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Arisareæ*, *Euaroideæ*, and *Atherureæ;* Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araceæ;* of Kunth, a tribe of the *Aroideæ veræ;* of Spach, the *Dracunculineæ*, a tribe of the *Callaceæ*, consisting of the sections *Arisareæ*, *Euaroideæ*, and *Atherureæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRACUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Dra^{2}k(dra^{3}k)-u^{3}n^{2}k(u^{4}n^{2}k)'-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *draco*, a dragon. Fr., *draconcule.* 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Arum maculatum*, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Achillea ptarmica*, and *Artemisia d.* 2. Of Rupp, a section of the genus *Artemisia.* 3. Of Schott, a genus of the *Aroideæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Arineæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).] 4. See Filaria.—**D. aquaticus.** The *Calla palustris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. creticus.** A variety of *D. vulgaris.* [B.]—**D. crinitus.** See Helicodiceros *muscivorus.* [B, 121, 216 (*a*, 24).]—**D. esculentus.** The *Artemesia d.*—**D. gordius.** See Filaria *medinensis.*—**D. hortensis.** See *D. esculentus.*—**D. loa.** See Filaria *oculi.*—**D. medinensis.** See Filaria *medinensis.*—**D. minor, D. muscivorus.** See Helicodiceros *muscivorus.*—**D. oculi.** See Filaria *oculi.*—**D. palustris.** The *Calla palustris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. persarum.** See Filaria *medinensis.*—**D. polyphyllus.** See Dracontium *polyphyllum.*—**D. pratensis.** The *Achillea ptarmica.* [B, 200.]—**D. tibiarum.** See Filaria *medinensis.*—**D. vulgaris.** Fr., *draconcule* (ou *serpentaire*) *commune.* Ger., *punktirter Aron*, *Schlangenkraut.* Of Schott, snake-root, European dragon-root (the δρακόντιον of Hippocrates, the δρακόντιον μέγα of Dioscorides); a European species having a fœtid odor. The whole plant is acrid and poisonous. The herb has been employed in medicine. The tuberous root (the ῥίζα λευκὴ of the Hippocratic physicians, the *radix dracunculi* [seu *serpentariæ majoris*, seu *ari gallici*]) has the same properties and uses as that of *Arum maculatum*, but is more acrid. It is said to cure snake-bites. [A, 321; B, 19, 79, 173, 180, 216 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba dracunculi.** The herb of *Artemisia d.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Radix dracunculi.** The root of *D. vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Summitates dracunculi.** The herb of *Artemisia d.* [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DRACYL, n. Dra^{2}s'i^{2}l. Fr., *dracyle.* See Toluene.

DRAGACANTH, n. Dra^{2}g'a^{2}k-a^{2}nth. See Tragacanth.

DRAGANS, n. Dra^{2}g'a^{2}nz. Probably the *Arum dracunculus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DRAGANT, n. Dra^{2}g-a^{2}nt'. Fr., *dragante.* See Tragacanth.

DRAGANTIN, n. Dra^{2}g-a^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Fr., *dragantine.* See Tragacanthin.

DRAGÉE (Fr.), n. Dra^3-zha. A comfit, a large sugar-coated pill, or a pill made with sugar as the excipient. [A, 518; B, 88; L, 61 (*a*, 14).]—**D's de cheval.** The *Polygonum fagopyrum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D's de Keyser.** Antisyphilitic pills composed of mercury acetate, manna, starch, gum arabic, and mucilage of tragacanth. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**D's de Vaume.** Confections made by dividing 9 grammes of mercury with 160 of syrup of grapes, rubbing in 40 of blanched almonds, adding 30 of ox-gall, 120 of powdered rice, and 30 of powdered marsh-mallow, dividing into 3,000 pills, and coating them with sugar. [L, 87 (*a*, 21).]—**D's diurétiques.** Of Saint Roch, sugared juniper-berries. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**D's thermales.** Confections containing salts obtained by evaporating mineral-waters. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DRAGELINE (Fr.), n. Dra^3-zhe^2-len. The *Chenopodium album.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 21).]

DRAGEON (Fr.), n. Dra^3-zho^{3}n^2. Ger., *Ausläufer.* A sucker, or new stem springing from the base of a plant and taking root at a distance. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 49.]

DRAGGE, n. Dra^{2}g. The *Lolium temulentum.* [A, 505, (*a*, 21).]

DRAGMA (Lat.), **DRAGME** (Lat.), **DRAGMIS** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. Dra^{2}g(dra^{3}g)'ma^3, -me(ma), -mi^{2}s. Gen., *drag'matos* (*-is*), *-mes*, *-midos* (*-is*). Gr., δράγμα, δραγμή, δραγμίς. A handful. [A, 387.]

DRAGON, n. Dra^{2}g'u^{3}n. Gr., δράκων. Lat., *draco.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Drachen.* 1. A large serpent, also a fabled monstrous reptile having wings. [A, 387]. 2. A saurian reptile, the chief varieties of which are found in Java, Amboyna, and the Celebes. [A, 518.] 3. The *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] 4. An opacity of the cornea or of the crystalline lens, especially in horses. [L, 41.] 5. An old term for calomel and corrosive sublimate. [A, 518.]—**D.-bushes.** The *Linaria vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-claw.** The *Pterospora andromeda* and the *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-plant.** See the major list.—**D.-root.** The *Arisæma atrorubens*, the *Arisæma dracontium*, and the *Iris pseudacorus.* [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-blood.** See the major list.—**D's-eye.** The *Nephelium longanum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-female.** The *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).] **D's-head.** See the major list.—**D's-head.** The *Antirrhinum majus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D's-mouth.** The *Antirrhinum majus*, the *Helicodiceros muscivorus*, the *Digitalis purpurea*, and the *Epidendrum macrochilum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D's-spittle.** A gummy material found floating on the water in the Indian Ocean, or obtained from a fish of that water; used as a medicine by the Chinese. [B.]—**D's-water.** The *Calla palustris* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-trees.** The genus *Dracæna.* [B, 75.]—**D'wort.** The *Dracunculus vulgaris* and the *Polygonum bistorta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Great d.** The *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Green d.** The *Arisæma dracontium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (*a*, 21).]—**Small d.** The *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DRAGONE (Fr.), n. Dra^3-gon. The *Artemisia dracunculus.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRAGONIC ACID, n. Dra^{2}g-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See Anisic *acid.*

DRAGONNEAU (Fr.), n. Dra^3-go^{3}n-no. The *Filaria medinensis.* [L, 15.]

DRAGONNIER (Fr.), n. Dra^3-go^{3}n-ne-a. The genus *Dracæna* and the *Calamus draco.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14); B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. à nervure rouge.** The *Dracæna terminalis.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**D. austral.** The *Dracæna australis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**D. commun.** The *Dracæna draco.* [L, 41.]—**D. du Bresil.** The *Pterocarpus draco.* [L, 41.]—**D. pourpre.** The *Dracæna terminalis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DRAGON-PLANT, n. Dra^{2}g'u^{3}n-pla^{3}nt. Fr., *dragonnier.* The genus *Dracæna.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hardy d.-p.** The *Dracæna* (*Cordyline*) *indivisa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**New Zealand d.-p.** The *Dracæna* (*Cordyline*) *australis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Oval-leaved d.-p.** The *Dracæna borealis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRAGONS, n. Dra^{2}g'u^{3}nz. The *Polygonum bistorta*, the *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and the *Arum maculatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Female-d., Water-d.** The *Calla palustris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, n. Dra^{2}g'u^{3}nz-blu^{3}d. Lat., *sanguis* (seu *resina*) *draconis.* Fr., *sang-dragon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Drachenblut.* It., *sangue di drago.* Sp., *sangre de drago* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The resin, $C_{20}H_{20}O_4$, obtained from several species of *Calamus*, especially the *Calamus rotang* and *Calamus draco.* Its surface is of an intense blackish-brown, but when seen in thin splinters it is transparent and of a brilliant crimson. D's-b. is freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in oils, insoluble in water, and contains draconin, oil, benzoic and cinnamic acids, and calcium oxide and phosphate. It was formerly in repute as an astringent, but is now little used except to color plasters and as an ingredient of paints and varnishes. [B, 5. 18 (*a*, 24); "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1884 (*a*, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," 1884, p. 327 (*a*, 24).] 2. The resin of *Dracæna draco* and other species of *Dracæna*, a substance which occurs in fragments of various forms, of a cinnabar-red color, and on heating emits benzoic-acid fumes. [B, 180.] Cf. *Drop d.-b.* 3. The *Geranium robertianum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Canary d.-b.** See *D.-b.* (2d def.).—**D.-b.-plant.** The *Calamus draco* and the *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Drop d.-b.** D.-b. of Socotra, the κιννάβαρι of Dioscorides; the resin obtained from the *Dracæna schizantha* of Somali, Africa, and from the *Dracæna ombet* and *Dracæna cinnabari* of the island of Socotra. It comes in small parcels from Bombay and Zanzibar. It is in small tears or fragments, of a ruby color, and may be distinguished from Sumatra d.-b. by its not containing scales and by its not emitting benzoic-acid fumes when heated. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**East Indian d.-b.** See *D.-b.* (1st def.).—**D.-b. tree.** The *Dracæna draco.* [B, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lump d.-b.** Lat., *sanguis draconis in massis.* A variety occurring in irregular masses of a coarser fracture than reed d.-b. [*a*, 24.]—**Reed d.-b.** Lat., *sanguis draconis in baculis.* A variety imported in cylindrical masses. [*a*, 24.]—**Socotra d.-b.** The resin furnished by the *Dracæna ombet*, and sold in the Eastern markets under the name of *katir.* [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24); L, 65 (*a*, 14).]—**True d.-b.** See *Canary d.-b.*—**West Indian d.-b.** The resin of *Pterocarpus draco.*

DRAGON'S-HEAD, n. Dra^{2}g'u^{3}nz-he^{2}d. The genus *Dracocephalum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Betony-leaved d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum grandiflorum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**False d.-h.** The genus *Physostegia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hyssop-leaved d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum ruyschianum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tasmanian d.-h.** The *Diuris sulphurea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Twin-flowered d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum peregrinum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRAGUN (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}g'u^{4}n. See Dragon.—**D'beifuss.** The *Artemisia dracunculus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Wilder D.** The *Achillea ptarmica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRAGUNZELUS, n. An old name for a bubo. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]

DRAHT (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}t. Wire. [L, 80.]—**D'écraseur.** A wire écraseur. [L, 57.]—**D'förmig.** Filiform. [L, 80.]—**D'hose.** Of Bonnet, a wire splint used for the fixation of a joint. [F. Busch (A, 319).]—**D'matratze.** A wire mattress. [C. Böhm (A, 319).]—**D'naht.** A wire suture.—**D'rinne.** A guttered wire splint.—[D, 76.]—**D'schiene.** A wire splint.—**D'schlinge, D'schnur.** A wire snare. [Pauly (A, 319).]

DRAIN, n. Dran. Fr., *d.* 1. A waste conduit leading to a cesspool, a sewer, or the like. 2. An appliance for effecting drainage of a wound.

DRAINAGE, n. Dran'e^{2}j. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Drainirung.* It., *drenaggio.* Sp., *desague*, *drenaje.* 1. A gradual flowing off of a fluid. [E.] 2. The removal of superfluous water and refuse liquids from dwellings, stables, and lands, also a system of conduits arranged for that purpose. 3. In surgery, the employment of means (including posture, counter-openings, tubes, and tents) for securing the free escape of liquids from wounds and cavities. [E.]—**Antiseptic d.** D. for antiseptic purposes or in accordance with the antiseptic method. [F. P. Kuthe (D, 87).]—**Capillary d.** D. by means of capillary attraction, as with bundles of hairs, threads, or wires, or with wicking or strips of loosely woven cloth. [G. R. Fowler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 7, 1889, p. 257.]—**D.-tube.** See under

TUBE. — **Surgical d.** Fr., *d. chirurgical.* See *D.* (3d def.). — **Through-d.** Of T. M. Markoe. d. by means of counter-openings and the passage of a tube or tent completely through the affected part, irrigation being effected by injecting a cleansing liquid through one aperture and allowing it to escape through the counter-aperture. [B.]

DRAINIRROHR (Ger.), **DRAINIRRÖHRCHEN** (Ger.), **DRAINROHR** (Ger.), n's. Dran-er'ror, -ru^{5}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n, dran'ror. A drainage-tube.

DRAITSCH (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}'etsh. A place near Bonn, Germany, at the foot of the Godesberg, where there is a spring containing sodium, iron, calcium, and magnesium chlorides. [L, 105.]

DRAKE, n. Drak. 1. Various species of *Bromus*; especially *Bromus secalinus* and *Bromus sterilis.* 2. The *Avena fatua.* 3. The *Lolium perenne* and the *Lolium temulentum.* 4. The root of *Dorstenia contrayerva, Dorstenia Houstoni,* and *Dorstenia drakenia.* [A, 385, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRAKENA (Lat.), n. f. Drak-e(a)'na^{3}. The *Dorstenia contrayerva.* [B,180 (*a*, 24).]

DRÁKHSHA, n. In Bombay, the *Vitis vinifera.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DRÁKHTE BANGA (Hind.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DRÁKHTE-NÁRJILA (Pers.), n. The *Cocos nucifera.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DRAKHT-I-GULA EHAKANA (Pers.), n. The *Bassia latifolia.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DRAKOWA KREW (Bohemian), n. Dragon's-blood. [B, 88.]

DRALA DINA, n. In Fiji, the *Erythrina indica.* [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DRALAKAKA, n. In Fiji, the *Erythrina ovalifolia.* [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DRAM, n. Dra^{2}m. See DRACHM.

DRANG (Ger.), n. Dra^{3}n^{2}. A physical sensation of an impulse (*e. g.*, to go to stool). [L, 80.]—**D. zum mitpressen.** See *Wehend'.* —**Harnd'.** Vesical tenesmus.—**Stuhld'.** An excessive impulse to go to stool; rectal tenesmus.—**Wehend'.** The impulse to bear down during labor.

DRANGULI, n. In Java, the *Cassia fistula.* [B, 88.]

DRANK, n. Dra^{2}n^{2}k. The *Bromus sterilis* and other species of *Bromus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DRAP (Fr.), n. Dra^{3}. Cloth.—**D. d'hôpital.** Lit., hospital cloth; an impermeable cloth.—**D.-fanon.** A folded cloth used in operations. [A, 518.]—**D.-marin.** The wool-like tissue on the exterior of the shells of some molluscs. [L, 41, 180.]

DRAPA, n. In Venezuela, the aboriginal name for the *Iriartea præmorsa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DRAPÉ (Fr.), adj. Dra^{3}-pa. See TOMENTOSE.

DRAPEAU (Fr.), n. Dra^{3}-po. Lit., a flag; a certain bandage used for the nose. [E.] See BRUIT *de d.*

DRAPER'S SPRINGS, n. Drap'u^{5}rz. A hamlet and watering-place in Tennessee, Putnam County, 50 miles east of Lebanon, with a mineral spring. ["Lippinc. Gaz." (*a*, 4).]

DRAPER'S TEASEL, n. Drap'u^{5}rz tez'l'. The *Dipsacus fullonum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRAPETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Dra^{2}p(dra^{3}p)-e^{2}t-o(o^{3})-ma-(ma^{3})'in^{2}-a^{3}. From δραπέτης, a deserter, and μανία, mania. Fr., *drapétomaine.* Ger., *Fortlaufentollheit, Fluchtwahnsinn.* A form of insanity characterized by a propensity to become a vagabond. [Cartwright (A, 518).]

DRASSIDÆ (Lat.), **DRASSIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Dra^{2}s-(dra^{3}s)'si^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -ez(e^{2}s). A family of the *Araneidea.* The *Drassoidæ* of Thorell are a family of the *Tubitelariæ.* [L, 121, 196.]

DRASTIC, adj. Dra^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Gr., δραστικός, δραστήριος. Lat., *drasticus.* Fr., *drastique.* Ger., *drastisch, abführend.* It., *drastico.* Sp., *drástico.* Acting quickly and violently; as a n., a medicine that acts violently, especially one that causes hypercatharsis. [L, 49.]

DRAUGHT, n. Dra^{3}ft. From A.-S. *dragan,* to draw. Lat., *haustus* (3d def.), *potio* (3d def.). Fr., *potion* (3d def.). Ger., *Tränkchen* (3d def.). It., *pozione* (3d def.). Sp., *poción* (3d def.). 1. A drawing or a drawing sensation. 2. An application that draws the blood to a part, especially a mustard plaster. 3. A liquid medicinal preparation, especially one that is to be taken all at once, also the amount of liquid taken into the stomach by a single act of swallowing.—**Ague-d'.** A d. to ward off a paroxysm of intermittent fever; of the British Army in the Peninsular campaigns, one composed of 60 drops of laudanum and 1 drachm of ether, diluted with water. [D, 122.]—**Antemetic d., Anti-emetic d.** Lat., *haustus antemeticus* (seu *anti-emeticus*). Fr., *potion anti-émétique.* A d. to prevent or check vomiting; of several old pharmacopœias, a mixture of various proportions of potassium carbonate, tartaric acid or lemon-juice, sugar, and water.—**Antiscrofulous d.** Fr., *potion antiscrofuleuse.* 1. Of Ratier, a solution of 1 part of ammonium carbonate in 16 parts of tincture of gentian. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).] 2. Of Niemann, a solution of 1 part of calcium chloride in 8 parts of tincture of calamus. [B, 119.]—**Black d.** See *Infusum* SENNÆ *compositum.*—**Chopart's d.** See POTION *de Chopart.*—**Effervescing d.** Fr., *potion effervescente.* Ger., *aufbrausender Trank.* It., *pozione effervescente.* Sp., *poción efervescente.* A d. made with either sodium or potassium carbonate or bicarbonate and a vegetable acid (usually citric acid or lemon-juice). It is kept in tightly corked bottles, or is prepared at the moment of using, so as to form an extemporaneous solution of sodium or potassium citrate in water charged with gaseous carbon dioxide. Preparations called by this name are the *mistura potassii citratis* of the U. S. Ph., the *potion gazeuse* of the Fr. Cod., the *potio Riviri* of the Ger. Ph., and the *pozione gazosa* of the Italians. [B.]

DRAUICKE, DRAUK, DRAUKE, DRAVICK, n's. Dra^{3}'-u^{4}-i^{2}k, dra^{3}'u^{4}k, dra^{2}v'i^{2}k. See DRAKE.

DRAW, v. tr. and intr. Dra^{4}. Gr., δρύειν. Lat., *haurire.* Fr., *tirer.* Ger., *ziehen.* 1. To drag, to attract blood to the surface, to produce rubefaction of the skin or blistering (said of sinapisms, vesicants, etc.); in popular language, to hasten the process of suppuration (said of poultices and plasters). 2. To withdraw (*e. g.*, urine from the bladder with a catheter).—**D.-sheet.** A sheet folded one or more times in one direction, to be placed under a patient crosswise of the bed, so that a soiled portion of it may be drawn away from under the person without the whole being removed.—**D.-tube.** See under TUBE.

DRAWING, adj. Dra^{4}'i^{2}n^{2}. Having power to draw (1st def.).

DRAWK, n. Dra^{4}k. See DRAKE.

DRAWLING, n. Dra^{4}l'i^{2}n^{2}. 1. The *Eleocharis cæspitosa.* 2. A species of *Eriophorum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DRAX (Lat.), n. m. Dra^{2}x(dra^{3}x). Gen., *drac'os* (*-is*). Gr., δράξ. See DRAGMA.

DREA, n. A place in Algeria where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DREAM, n. Drem. Gr., ὄναρ, ὄνειρος, ἐνύπνιον. Lat., *somnium.* Fr., *songe, rêve.* Ger., *Traum.* It., *sogno.* Sp., *sueño.* A more or less orderly series of sensory perceptions or thoughts occurring during sleep, either wholly imaginary or occasioned by some actual impression from without, especially an auditory impression.—**Wet d.** A lascivious d. accompanied by an emission of semen.

DRÊCHE (Fr.), n. Dre^{2}sh. Ground malt, also the residue of malt after brewing. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

DRECK (Ger.), n. Dre^{2}k. Dirt, filth, excrement.—**D'essen, D'fressen.** See COPROPHAGY.—**D'ig.** Stercoraceous.—**D'lilienwurzel.** The *Asphodelus ramosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Teufelsd'.** Asafœtida. [B.]

DREGEA (Lat.), n. f. Drej(dre^{2}g)'e^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *dregée.* 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs, of the *Marsdenieæ,* indigenous to tropical Africa, India, and the Malayan Archipelago. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).] 2. See BUBON (Lat.).—**D. volubilis.** A species found in Bengal, Assam, the Deccan, Ceylon, and Java. The flowers are used as an application to boils and abscesses. [B, 172, 212 (*a*, 24).]

DREGS, n. pl. Dre^{2}gz. Gr., τρύξ. Lat., *fœx* (1st def.). *morbi reliquiæ* (2d def.). Fr., *lie, effondrilles.* Ger., *Auswurf, Bodensatz.* 1. The solid remnants forming a sediment in fermented liquors, infusions, etc. 2. The remote, lingering remains of a disease. [D, 1.]

DREHACHSE (Ger.), n. Dra'a^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}. See AXIS *of rotation.*

DREHÄHRE (Ger.), n. Dra'ar-e^{2}. The genus *Spiranthes.*—**Gemeine d.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DREHBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Dra'be^{2}-vag-un^{2}. See ROTATION.

DREHBLÜTHLER (Ger.), n. pl. Dra'blu^{6}t-le^{2}r. See CONTORTÆ.

DREHBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dra'bor-e^{2}r. See TREPHINE.

DREHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Dra'e^{2}n. To rotate; as a n., see DREHUNG.

DREHER (Ger.), n. Dra'e^{2}r. A rotator. [L.]—**Kurze und lange D. des Ohres.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *internus.*

DREHGELENK (Ger.), n. Dra'ge^{2}-le^{2}n^{2}k. A rotatory articulation. [L, 43.]

DREHKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Dra'kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. The gid in sheep, a disease caused by the *Cœnurus cerebralis* (the larva of *Tænia cœnurus.* [B, 49; L, 80.]—**Falsche D.** A disease of sheep caused by the *Œstrus ovis.* [B, 49.]

DREHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dra'hra^{3}-u^{4}t. 1. The *Tordylium officinale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DREHLADEN (Ger.), n. Dra'la^{3}d-e^{2}n. The revolving door of a foundling hospital; a sort of circular cabinet inserted in the outer wall, having an opening on one side into which a baby may be introduced and the cabinet then turned, so that the opening comes inside the building and nobody connected with the institution sees the person who brought the child. [Soyka (A, 319).]

DREHLEBER (Ger.), n. Dra'lab-e^{2}r. A twisting or rotation of the liver; of Landau, a proposed term for a displacement of the liver which does not consist in a simple sinking down. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DREHLING (Ger.), n. Dra'li^{2}n^{2}. See AGARICUS *ostreatus,* and DREHKRANKHEIT.

DREHMOOS (Ger.), n. Dra'mos. The genus *Funaria.*—**Gemeines D., Hygrometrisches D.** The *Funaria hygrometrica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DREHMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A rotator muscle.

DREHSTOCK (Ger.), n. Dra'sto^{2}k. A tourniquet. [E.]

DREHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Dra'zuch^{2}t. See DREHKRANKHEIT.

DREHUNG (Ger.), n. Dra'un^{2}. See ROTATION and TORSION.—**D'sachse.** See DREHACHSE.—**D'smoment.** The moment of rotation. [B.]—**Wachsthumsd'.** A process of torsion thought to be undergone physiologically by the embryo, generally to the left in man. [E. Fischer, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 3, 1887. p. 114.]

DREHWAGE (Ger.). n. Dra'va^{3}g-e^{2}. A torsion balance. [B.]

DREHWIRBEL (Ger.), n. pl. Dra'verb-e^{2}l. The first two cervical vertebræ. [L, 31.]

DREHWURM (Ger.), n. Dra'vurm. The *Cœnurus cerebralis.* [B, 49.]

DREI (Ger.), adj. Dri. Three.—**D'atomig.** Triatomic. [B.]—**D'basisch.** Tribasic. [B.]—**D'blatt.** See the major list.—**D'blättrig.** Trifoliate, trilaminar.—**D'blume.** See the major list.—**D'blumenblättrig.** Tripetalous. [a, 24.]—**D'eck.** See the major list.—**D'eckig.** Triangular. [L, 80.]—**D'fach.** Threefold, triple; in botany, three-celled. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**D'fachdreizählig, D'fachgedreiet.** Triternate. [L, 80.]—**D'fachheit.** Triplicity. [L, 80.]—**D'fächrig.** Trilocular. [L, 43.]—**D'faltig.** Triplicate.—**D'faltigkeit.** Triplicity.—**D'faltigkeitsblume, D'faltigkeitskraut.** The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 81, 124 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'farbig.** Three-colored. [L, 80.]—**D'fuss.** See TRIPOD.—**D'gestaltig.** Trimorphous. [B.]—**D'getheilt.** Tripartite. [L, 304.]—**D'gliedrig.** Triarticulate. [L, 31.]—**D'hausig.** Triœcious. [B.]—**D'hodiger.** An individual with three testicles. [L, 80.]—**D'hörnig.** Tricornate. [L, 115.]—**D'jährig.** Triennial. [a, 24.]—**D'kantig.** Triquetrous. [L, 80.]—**D'kern.** See the major list.—**D'kohlkraut.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'köpfig.** Three-headed, tricipital. [L, 31.]—**D'lappig.** Trilobate. [L, 43, 80.]—**D'malgepaart.** Trigeminate. [L, 80.]—**D'männig.** Triandrous. [a, 24.]—**D'paarig.** See TRIJUGUS.—**D'sannig.** Trispermous. [L, 43.]—**D'seitig.** Three-sided. [L, 31.]—**D'spaltig.** Trifid. [L, 43.]—**D'spitzig.** Triacuminate, tricuspid. [L, 43.]—**D'stein.** See the major list.—**D'stempelig.** Trigynous. [B.]—**D'tägig.** Tertian. [L, 43.]—**D'theilig.** Tripartite. [L, 80.]—**D'weibig.** Trigynous. [L, 43.]—**D'werthig.** Trivalent. [B.]—**D'werthigkeit.** Trivalence. [B.]—**D'zahl.** See TRIAD.—**D'zählig.** Ternate. [a, 24.]—**D'zähnig.** Tridentate. [L, 43.]—**D'zipfelig.** Tricuspid. [L, 43.]

DREIBLATT (Ger.), n. Dri'bla^{3}t. The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kleines D.** The *Oxalis acetosella.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wasserd'.** See *D.*

DREIBLUME (Ger.), n. Dri'blum-e^2. The genus *Trianthema.*—**Portulakblättrige D.** The *Trianthema monogynia.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREIECK (Ger.), n. Dri'e^{2}k. A triangle. [L, 30.]—**Gaumend'.** See *Palatal* TRIANGLE.—**Gesichtsd'.** See *Facial* TRIANGLE.—**Oberes Halsd'.** See *Upper cervical* TRIANGLE.—**Petit'sches D.** See TRIANGULUS *Petiti.*—**Vomerd'.** See *Vomerine* TRIANGLE.

DREIKERN (Ger.), n. Dri'ke^{2}rn. The genus *Triosteum.*—**Durchwachsenblättriger D.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schmalblättriger D.** The *Triosteum angustifolium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREISTEIN (Ger.), n. Dri'stin. The genus *Triosteum.*—**D'wurzel.** The root of *Triosteum perfoliatum.* [L, 65 (a, 14).]—**Durchwachsener D.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum.* [L, 80.]

DRELLBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dre^{2}l'bor-e^{2}r. See TREPHINE.

DRENCH, v. tr. Dre^{2}nch. A.-S., *drencan.* 1. To irrigate copiously. 2. In farriery, to purge thoroughly; as a n., a purgative draught.

DRENNON SPRINGS, n. Dre^{2}n'u^{3}n. A place in Henry County, Kentucky, where there is an aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DREPANOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Dre^{2}p-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δρεπάνη, a sickle, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *drépanocarpe.* A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the *Dalbergieæ,* indigenous to tropical America and Africa. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. senegalensis.** Fr., *pterocarpe du Senégal.* A species found in western Africa, from which African kino is obtained. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DREPANOID, adj. Dre^{2}p'a^{2}n-oid. From δρεπάνη, a sickle, and εἶδος, resemblance. Sickle-shaped, falciform. [A, 387.]

DREPANOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dre^{2}p-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δρεπάνη, a sickle, and φύλλον, a leaf. A tribe of mosses of the *Entophyllocarpi,* comprising *Fissidens, Drepanophyllum,* etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DREPANOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Dre^{2}p-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *drépanophylle.* 1. Of Richard, a genus of mosses indigenous to Madagascar. 2. Of Hoffman and Koch, the genus *Falcaria.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. agreste.** The *Falcaria Rivini.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. palustre.** The *Sium latifolium.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. sioides.** The *Falcaria Rivini.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRESCHFLACHS (Ger.), n. Dre^{2}sh'fla^{3}ch^{2}s. A variety of the *Linum usitatissimum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRESS, v. tr. Dre^{2}s. Lat., *obligare.* Fr., *panser.* Ger., *verbinden.* To cleanse a wound, an ulcer, or the like, and make the proper applications for its protection, etc.

DRESSÉ (Fr.), adj. Dre^{2}s-a. Erect. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DRESSER, n. Dre^{2}s'u^{5}r. In Great Britain, a junior medical officer of a hospital charged with applying dressings.

DRESSING, n. Dre^{2}s'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *obligatio.* Fr., *pansement.* Ger., *Verbindung* (1st def.), *Verband* (2d def.). It., *fasciatura.* Sp., *curación* (1st def.), *vendaje* (2d def.). 1. The act of dressing a wound, etc. 2. The material applied in such an act.—**Absorbent d.** A d. fitted to absorb the discharges from the surface to which it is applied.—**Alcoholic d.** Any d. impregnated with an alcoholic liquid. [a, 17.]—**Anhydrous d.** A d. from which water is excluded. [Napheys (a, 17).]—**Antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique.* A d. calculated to prevent or correct putrefaction.—**Chlor-alcohol d.** Of E. Hermant, a mixture of equal parts of calcium chloride and tincture of camphor; used as an antiseptic, detersive, and cicatrizant. [Napheys (a, 17).]—**Close antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique fermé.* An antiseptic d. covered with an impermeable fabric.—**Dry d.** Any dry, absorbent material, such as powdered starch, zinc oxide, lint, or cotton wool, that is applied directly to a wound in order to absorb its secretions and exclude infection from without. [Ashhurst (a, 17).]—**Earth d.** Of A. Hewson, a d. consisting of a layer of yellow subsoil clay, free from gritty or organic matter, which is spread upon a wound or open ulcer; said to act as a deodorizer. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Feb. 15, 1873, p. 179 (a, 17).]—**Evaporating d.** A d. moistened with a liquid which, by evaporating, reduces the temperature of the part.—**Fixed d., Immovable d.** See *Starch* BANDAGE and *Plaster-of-Paris* BANDAGE.—**Impermeable d.** An air-tight d.—**Isolating d.** Of Ollier, a method of protecting the surfaces of a wound and of removing their discharges by immersion in a continuous bath of carbolized oil. [Viennois, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Dec., 1871 (a, 17).]—**Lead d.** A mode of d. raw surfaces consisting in the application, at intervals of an hour or two, of a lotion composed of from 10 to 20 grains of lead acetate to the ounce of weak limewater, thus forming a coating of precipitated lead diacetate. [J. Lowrie, "Lancet," July 10, 1875, p. 81 (a, 17).]—**Listerian d., Lister's d.** Fr., *pansement listérien.* Ger., *Lister'scher Verband.* An antiseptic and impermeable d.; so called after Sir Joseph Lister, who introduced the antiseptic treatment of wounds.—**Open antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique ouvert.* An antiseptic but not impermeable d.—**Permanent d.** Fr., *pansement à demeure.* Ger., *bleibender Verband.* A d. intended to be left in place during the whole of the healing process.—**Scott's d.** A method of treating fungous arthritis, consisting in rubbing on compound mercury ointment and then applying pitch-plaster spread on leather. [Keetley (a, 17).]—**Water d.** The treatment of a wound by constant irrigation, by applying wet compresses, or by immersion in tepid water. [Cheyne (a, 17).]

DREUL, v. intr. Dru^{2}l. See DROOL.

DREW, n. Dru^2. The *Chorda filum.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRIAS (Ar.), n. The *Thapsia garganica.* [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

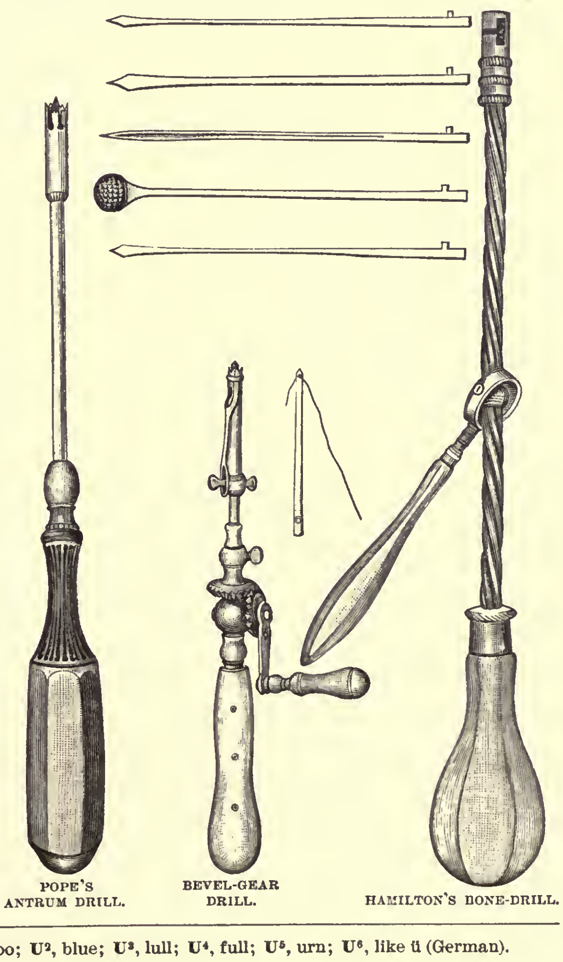
DRIBURG (Ger.), n. Dre'burg. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there are numerous gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

DRIED, adj. Drid. Lat., *exsiccatus.* Fr., *desséché.* Ger., *getrocknet, entwässert.* Rendered dry by the loss or expulsion of water; of salts, deprived of water of crystallization.

DRIFF, n. Of Van Helmont, a certain remedy to which wonderful virtues were ascribed, supposed to have contained ammoniated copper sulphate. [A, 518; L, 94 (a, 14).]

DRIFTWEED, n. Dri^{2}ft'wed. The *Laminaria digitata.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRILL, n. Dri^{2}l. Fr., *tarière.* Ger., *Bohrer.* It., *succhiello.* Sp., *taladro.* A tool for boring.—**D.-bone.** See *Exercise*-BONE.



POPE'S ANTRUM DRILL. BEVEL-GEAR DRILL. HAMILTON'S BONE-DRILL.

DRILLING, n. Dri^{2}l'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *percement*. Ger., *Durchbohrung*. The process of piercing with a drill. [F.]

DRILLING (Ger.), n. Dri^{2}l'li^{2}n^2. A triplet. [L, 135.]—**D'sfrucht.** See *D.*—**D'sgeburt.** The birth of triplets, labor with triplets.—**D'smissbildung.** Triple monstrosity. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**D'snerv.** The trigeminal nerve. [L, 332.]—**D'sschwangerschaft.** The state of being pregnant with triplets.

DRIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Dri^{2}m'i^2-a^3. Fr., *drimye*. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the *Scilleæ*, indigenous to southern and tropical Africa. The juice of the bulbs is said to be very acrid and vesicant. [B. 42 (α, 24).]—**D. ciliaris.** The *jenkbol* (itch-bulb) of the Cape of Good Hope; vesicant, emetic, expectorant, and diuretic. [B, 18 (α, 24); "Brit. and Colon. Drug.," June 11, 1887, p. 586.]

DRIMOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Dri^{2}m(drem)-o(o^3)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *drimopogon'os* (*-is*). The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

DRIMYPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Dri^{2}m(drem)-i^2(u^6)-fa(fa^3)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. Gen., *drimyphag'ias*. Gr., δριμυφαγία (from δριμύς, pungent, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *drimyphagie*. Ger., *Drimyphagie*. Addiction to highly seasoned food. [A, 387; L, 41, 50.]

DRIMYRRHIZEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri^{2}m(drem)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}z-(rez)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From δριμύς, pungent, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *drimyrrhizées*. The *Zingiberaceæ*. [α, 24.]

DRIMYS (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). Dri(dre)'mi^{2}s-(mu^{6}s). Gen., *dri'myos* (*-is*). Gr., δριμύς. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Gewürzrindenbaum*. A genus of the *Magnoliaceæ*, tribe *Wintereæ*, found in South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. à fleurs axillaires** (Fr.). See *D. granatensis*. [L, 41.]—**D. aromatica.** Fr., *d. aromatique*. See *D. Winteri*.—**D. axillaris.** A variety of *D. granatensis*. [B, 173 (α. 24).]—**D. chilensis.** Fr., *d. du Chili*. The *canelo* of the Chilians; a species regarded as identical with or a variety of *D. Winteri*. [B, 18, 121.]—**D. de la Nouvelle Grenade** (Fr.). See *D. granatensis*. [L, 41.]—**D. du Chili** (Fr.). See *D. chilensis*.—**D. du Mexique** (Fr.). See *D. mexicana*.—**D. granatensis.** Fr., *d. de la Nouvelie Grenade*, *d. à fleurs axillaires*. Ger., *mehrblüthiger Gewürzrindenbaum*. Sp., *árbol de Agi*, *canela del Páramo*. A species indigenous to Brazil and Colombia, the *casca d'anta* of Brazil. It furnishes a bark (*cortex malamba*) of spicy odor and acrid taste, which is official, and has the medicinal properties of Winter's bark. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**D. mexicana.** A species found in Mexico resembling *D. Winteri*. The bark is aromatic and stimulant. [B, 5, 93 (α, 24).]—**D. punctata.** Fr., *d. ponctuée*. A South American species with the same properties as *D. granatensis*. [B. 173 (α, 24).]—**D. Winteri.** Fr., *d. de Winter*, *bois-canelle*. Ger., *Winter's Gewürz-*



DRIMYS WINTERI. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

rindenbaum. A tree first found by Captain Winter, in 1578, at the Straits of Magellan, but since known to be distributed from Mexico to Cape Horn. Its bark (*cortex Winteri* [seu *winteranus*, seu *magellanicus*]) is still official in many pharmacopœias, and was included in the U. S. Ph. of 1850 as *wintera*. It has enjoyed high repute in scrofulous and similar diseases. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).] See CORTEX *Winteri*.

DRIMYTES (Lat.), n. f. Dri^{2}m(drem)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(as). Gen., *drimytet'os* (*-is*). Gr., δριμύτης. Ger., *Schärfe*. Acridity. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DRIN (Ar.), n. The *Aristida pungens*. [L, 49.]

DRINGEND (Ger.), adj. Dri^{2}n^2'e^{2}nd. Urgent. [L, 80.]

DRINGI, n. The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 88.]

DRINK, v. tr. Dri^{2}n^{2}k. A.-S., *drincan*. Gr., πίνειν. Lat., *potare*. Fr., *boire*. Ger., *trinken*. To swallow liquid.

DRINK, n. Dri^{2}n^{2}k. Gr., πόμα. Lat., *potus*. Fr., *boisson*. Ger., *Getränk*. It., *bevanda*. Sp., *bebida*. 1. A liquid to be drank. 2. The amount of liquid swallowed at one time. Cf. DRAUGHT.—**Black d.** A decoction of the leaves of the *Ilex vomitoria* of the southern United States. It is the *cassine* of the native Indians, who made it from the toasted leaves, and drank it at their councils, as a medicine, and as a d. of etiquette. It acts as an emetic. The *Ilex dahoon* is said to have entered into its composition also. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**Bread d.** Lat., *ptisana ex pane*. Of Niemann, a d. made by boiling for 1 hour 1 part of wheat bread in 4 parts of water, straining, and adding a quantity of water equal to that which has evaporated; used as a demulcent in gastro-intestinal irritations. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Cream-of-tartar d.** Of Niemann, a d. containing 1 part of potassium bitartrate, 2 parts of syrup of raspberries, and 12 parts of boiling water. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Diet-d.** Lat., *decoctum dieteticum*. Fr., *tisane*. Ger., *diätetisches Getränk*. It., *tisana*. Sp., *bebida medicinal*, *tisana*. 1. A decoction having the supposed power of purifying the blood. 2. A decoction of barley (barley-water). [K.]—**Imperial d.** Of Niemann, an infusion of 1 part of potassium bitartrate and 6 parts of orange-peel in 96 parts of boiling water. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Lisbon diet d.** See *Decoctum* SARSAPARILLÆ *compositum*.—**Milman's d.** A solution of ½ oz. (av.) of potassium bitartrate in 2 lbs. of barley-water, to which 1 or 2 fl. oz. of brandy are added; recommended as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 97 (α, 14).]—**Nitrous d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes.] A mixture of 1 drachm of nitric acid, 1½ oz. of syrup, and 32 oz. of distilled water. [B. 97 (α, 14).]—**Tartro-borated d.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804, Form. des hôp. franc., 1839]. A solution of 8 parts of potassium bitartrate and 3 of borax in 96 of boiling water [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or of 1 part of sodium subborate, 4 of potassium bitartrate, and 12 parts of honey in enough water to make 1½ lb. of liquor. [B, 97 (α, 21).]

DRINKER, n. Dri^{2}n^{2}k'u^{5}r. Lat., *potator*. Fr., *buveur*. A person addicted to alcoholic drink.

DRINKING, adj. Dri^{2}n^{2}k'i^{2}n^2. Fit to be drank (said of water); as a n., addiction to alcoholic drinks.

DRIPAX (Lat.), n. f. Dri(dre)'pa^{2}x(pa^{3}x). The genus *Rinorea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DRIP-CUP, n. Dri^{2}p'ku^{5}p. A receptacle for an element removed from a galvanic cell, serving to hold the liquid that drips from it.

DRISTAL, n. In Bohemia, the *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 88.]

DRITTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. Dri^{2}t'ge^2-bar-e^{2}nd-e^2. A tertiipara; a woman pregnant with or in labor with her third child.

DRIVELLING, n. Dri^{2}v'e^{2}l-i^{2}n^2. See DROOLING.

DRIZE (Fr.), n. Drez. A place near Geneva, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]

DROGUE (Fr.), n. Dro^{3}g. 1. A drug. [α, 14.] 2. The *Ulex compositus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. amère.** A bitter drink composed of 1,400 parts of alcohol, 50 of myrrh, 6 of saffron, 75 of aloes, 25 of incense, and 3 of mastic; used in the Indies as a stomachic and febrifuge. [L, 41, 77 (α, 14).]—**D. musquée.** A preparation composed of extract of *Cannabis indica* and various aromatics. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

DROGUERIE (Fr.), n. Dro^{3}g-e^{2}r-e. A drug-store. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

DROGUIER (Fr.), n. Dro^{3}g-e-a. A portable box for carrying drugs and medicines. [L, 109.]

DROGUISTE (Fr.), n. Dro^{3}g-est. A druggist. [L, 87 (α, 21).]

DROHOBYCZ, n. A place at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Gallicia, where there are highly saline springs (containing 25 per cent. of sodium chloride) and a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

DROIT (Fr.), adj. Drwa^3. 1. Straight; as a n., a straight muscle. 2. Vertical; as a n., in the m. pl., *d's* of Illiger, see ERECTI. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 180.]—**D. abdominal.** See RECTUS *abdominis*.—**D. antérieur de la cuisse.** See RECTUS *femoris*.—**D. antérieur de la tête.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus*.—**D. de l'abdomen.** See RECTUS *abdominis*.—**D. de la cuisse antérieur.** See RECTUS *femoris*.—**D. de la cuisse interne.** See GRACILIS.—**D. du basventre.** See RECTUS *abdominis*.—**D. externe de l'œil.** See ABDUCENS *oculi*.—**D. grand postérieur de la tête.** See RECTUS *capitis posticus major*.—**D. inférieur de l'œil.** See RECTUS *inferior oculi*.—**D. interne.** See RECTUS *internus oculi*.—**D. interne de la cuisse.** See GRACILIS.—**D. interne de l'œil.** See RECTUS *internus oculi*.—**D. latéral de la tête.** See RECTUS *capitis lateralis*.—**D. postérieur grand de la tête.** See RECTUS *capitis posticus major*.—**D. postérieur petit de la tête.** See RECTUS *capitis posticus minor*.—**D. supérieur de l'œil.** See RECTUS *superior oculi*.—**Grand d. antérieur du cou.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus major*.—**Petit d. antérieur du cou.** See RECTUS *capitis anticus minor*.—**Petit d. latéral de la tête.** See ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS.—**Petit d. postérieur de la tête.** See RECTUS *capitis posticus minor*.

DROITIER (Fr.), n. Drwa^{3}t-e-a. Lit., a right-handed person, of Broca, a term placed in contrast with "gaucher du cerveau" (*q. v.*). [Landois (K).]

DROITWICH, n. Droit'wi^{2}ch. A place in Worcestershire, England, where there are saline baths. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

DROKE, DROOAK, n's. Drok, dru'a^{2}k. 1. The *Bromus secalinus*. 2. The *Lolium temulentum*. [B, 505 (α, 21).] Cf. DRAKE.

DROMA, n. In ancient pharmacy, the name of a plaster. [L, 94 (α, 14).]

DROMÆOGNATHÆ (Lat.), **DROMÆOGNATHIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Dro^{2}m-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}g'na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-e(a^3-e^2), -o^{2}g-nat^{2}h-(na^{3}th)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A group of the *Carinatæ*. [L, 66, 121, 221.]

DROMÆOGNATHISM [Huxley], n. Dro^{2}m-e-o^{2}g'nath-i^{2}z'm. From δρομαῖος, fleet, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the palatine and pterygoid bones are imperfectly or not at all articulated with the rostrum of the basisphenoid bone (being usually supported by the hinder end of the vomer), and the body of the basispterygoid processes, which articulate with facets on the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. [L, 121, 221.] Cf. ÆGITHOG-

NATHISM (in Supplement), DESMOGNATHISM, SCHIZOGNATHISM, and SAUROGNATHISM.

DROMÆOGNATHUS, adj. Dro^{2}m-e-o^{2}g-nath'u^{3}s. Relating to or of the nature of dromæognathism. [L, 121, 221.]

DROMALECTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Dro^{2}m-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}k-to'-rez(re^{2}s). From δρόμος, the act of running, and ἀλέκτωρ, the cock. A family of birds comprising the gallinaceous runners. [L, 41.]

DROMIACEA (Lat.), n. Dro^{2}m-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. See CARCINOIDES. The *Dromiadæ* (Fr., *dromiens*) are a family of the *Apterurita*; the *Dromiina* of Macleay are the same. [L, 303.]

DRONTE, n. An extinct gigantic bird, probably the *Didus*, of the island of Mauritius, the fat of which was formerly considered emollient and resolvent. [L, 94 (*a*, 14).]

DROOK Ger.), n. Druk. The *Bromus secalinus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DROOL, v. intr. Drul. To allow saliva to flow from the mouth.

DROOLING, n. Drul'i^{2}n^2. The flowing of saliva from the mouth.

DROOPING, adj. Drup'i^{2}n^2. Bending downward or falling (as of the eyelids) from feebleness.—**D.-avens.** The *Geum rivale*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-gum.** In Australia, the *Eucalyptus Risdoni* and the *Eucalyptus viminalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-tulip.** The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DROP, n. Dro^{2}p. A.-S., *dropa*, *drypa*. Gr., στάλαγμα (1st def.), πτῶσις (2d def.). Lat., *gutta* (1st def.), *lapsus* (2d def.). Fr., *goutte* (1st def.), *chute* (2d def.). Ger., *Tropfen* (1st def.), *Abfallen* (2d def.). It., *goccia* (1st def.), *caduta* (2d def.). Sp., *gota* (1st def.), *caida* (2d def.). 1. The smallest quantity of a liquid that becomes detached and falls in a single globular mass when the liquid is forced slowly through a small tube or where the vessel holding the liquid is slowly tilted; also (in this sense, generally used in the pl.) a medicine the dose of which is a certain number of such globular masses. 2. The falling of a part, as from paralysis.—**Ague-d.** A watery solution of potassium arsenite, now replaced by the liquor potassii arsenitis. [D, 90.]—**Anthelminthic d's.** See *Mixtura nucum* JUGLANDIUM.—**Antihysteric d's** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *gouttes antihystériques*. A preparation composed of 4 parts of tincture of asafœtida, 3 parts of tincture of castoreum, and 1 part of tincture of opium. [L, 162 (*a*, 21).]—**Bateman's (pectoral) d's.** Lat., *guttæ pectorales*. A mixture of 320 minims of tincture of opium, 240 minims of compound tincture of catechu, 300 minims of spirit of camphor, 8 minims of oil of anise, 120 grains of caramel, and enough diluted alcohol to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (*a*, 14).]—**Battley's sedative d's.** A preparation composed of 3 parts of extract of opium dissolved in 30 of hot water, filtered, and mixed with 6 of alcohol. [L, 65 (*a*, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura* OPII *deodorata*.—**Bitter d's** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A mixture of 1 part of ox-gall and 4 parts each of peppermint-water and Whytt's stomachic elixir. [L, 162 (*a*, 21).]—**Bitter stomachic d's.** See TINCTURA *amara*.—**Black d.** See *Acetum* OPII.—**Diuretic d's.** See GUTTULÆ *diureticæ*.—**D. bottle.** See under BOTTLE.—**D's of life.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**D.-seed.** The *Muehlenbergia diffusa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D.-seed-grass.** The genera *Muehlenbergia* and *Sporobolus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. serene.** Lat., *gutta serena*. Fr., *goutte sérène*. Ger., *schwarzer Staar*. It., *gotta serena*. Sp., *gota serena*. An old term for amaurosis. [F.]—**D.-shoulder.** A deformity in which one shoulder is lower than the other.—**D'wort.** See the major list.—**Dutch d's.** See *Oleum* TEREBINTHI.—**English cephalic d's.** See GUTTÆ *anglicanæ cephalicæ*.—**Fowler's tasteless ague-d.** See *Ague d.*—**Haarlem d's.** Haarlem oil; a preparation formerly sold by Koning Tilly, of Haarlem; it was famous as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, spasms, and gravel; also used as a vulnerary. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**Hot d's.** Lat., *tinctura capsici et myrrhæ*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of capsicum and 4 parts of myrrh with 5 parts of clean, fine sand and exhausting with a menstruum composed of 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," (*a*, 14).]—**Jesuits' d's.** See *Tinctura* BENZONII *composita*.—**Lamotte's golden d's.** A preparation resembling the tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Phosphoric d's.** See GUTTULÆ *phosphoratæ*.—**Rosy d.** Lat., *gutta rosea*. See ROSACEA.—**Serene d.** See *D. serene*.—**Tasteless ague-d.** See *Ague-d.*—**Toothache d's.** 1. Of Gaudet, a preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of mastic in 14 of chloroform and adding 5 of balsam of Peru. 2. Of Gsell-Feltz, a mixture of 5 parts each of camphor and chloral hydrate and 1 part of cocaine. 3. Of Magitot, a preparation composed of 1 part each of chloroform, tincture of opium, and creasote, and 6 parts of tincture of benzoin. 4. A mixture of 1 part each of camphor, Peruvian balsam, and alcoholic extract of opium, 2 parts of mastic, and 29 parts of chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]—**Warburg's d's.** See *Warburg's* TINCTURE.—**Wrist-d.** A condition in which the hand hangs from the forearm when it is raised and pronated, due to paralysis of the extensor muscles from chronic lead poisoning.

DROPACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Dro^{2}p(drop)-a^3-si^{2}z(ki^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., δρωπακισμός (from δρωπακίζειν, to apply a depilatory). Fr., *dropacisme*. The application of a depilatory, especially the *calotte* (*q. v.*). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DROPAX (Lat.), n. m. Drop'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *drop'acos* (-*is*). Gr., δρῶπαξ. 1. See CALOTTE (1st def.). 2. A rubefacient application. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DROPPED, adj. Dro^{2}pd. 1. Hanging limp from paralysis; in a state of ptosis. 2. Born (said of the young of the domestic quadrupeds).

DROPPER, n. Dro^{2}p-u^{5}r. See *Drop*-BOTTLE, *Drop*-TUBE, and PIPETTE.

DROPPING, adj. Dro^{2}p'i^{2}n^2. Falling or exuding in drops; as a n., the process of thus falling or exuding; of the veterinarians, puerperal fever in the cow. [T. D. Hinebauch, "Am. Vet. Rev.," Apr., 1889, p. 28.]—**D.-bottle, D.-tube.** See *Drop*-BOTTLE, PIPETTE, and *Drop*-TUBE.

DROPSICAL, adj. Dro^{2}p-si^2-ka^{2}l. Gr., ὑδρωπικός. Lat., *hydropicus*. Fr., *hydropique*. Ger., *wassersüchtig*, *hydropisch*. It., *idropico*. Sp., *hidrópico*. Pertaining to or affected with dropsy. [D, 3.]

DROPSIED, adj. Dro^{2}p'si^{2}d. Affected with dropsy.

DROPSY, n. Dro^{2}p-si^2. A contraction for *hydropsy*. Gr., ὕδρωψ, ὑδρώπισις. Lat., *hydrops*, *hydropisis*. Fr., *hydropisie*. Ger., *Wassersucht*. It., *idrope*, *idropisia*. Sp., *hidropesia*. An accumulation of a watery fluid in one or more of the serous cavities, or a diffusion of such fluid through the areolar tissue of the body or its organs, or a combination of these conditions. [A, 2.]—**Abdominal d.** See ASCITES.—**Active d.** 1. Dropsy depending on effusion. 2. See *Acute d.*—**Acute anæmic d.** See BERIBERI.—**Acute d.** Fr., *hydropisie aigue*. Ger., *acute Wassersucht*. D. which follows sudden exposure to cold, being due to congestion or inflammation of the kidneys. [D, 52.]—**Acute inflammatory d., Acute renal d.** D. due to acute nephritis.—**Amniotic d.** See HYDRAMNIOS.—**Anæmic d.** D. due to anæmia. [Immermann (*a*, 17).]—**Arachnoid d., Arachnoidean d.** An accumulation of serous fluid in the sac of the arachnoid. [D, 35.]—**Articular d.** See ARTHRŒDEMA and HYDRARTHROSIS.—**Asthenic d.** See *Passive d.*—**Asthmatic d.** See BERIBERI.—**Atmospheric d.** Fr., *hydropisie atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Wassersucht*. A common form of d. in tropical countries, the pathogenesis of which is not known. It may be of congestive origin, a consequence of direct or reflex nervous influence, and is sometimes, probably, the consequence of arrested cutaneous function. [D, 3.]—**Cachectic d.** Fr., *hydropisie cachectique*. Ger., *cachectische Wassersucht*. A form of d. which arises in consequence of a cachexia, being due to a decrease of the albuminous and an increase of the watery constituents of the blood. [D, 3.]—**Cardiac d.** Fr., *hydropisie cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzwassersucht*. D. caused by disease of the heart; most constantly associated with derangement in the flow of the venous blood and with dilatation of the right cavities of the heart. [D, 25.]—**Cellular d.** Lat., *hydrops cellularis*. D. of the connective tissue of the body. [Copland (*a*, 17).]—**Cerebral d.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**Chronic d.** Fr., *hydropisie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Wassersucht*. The form of d. which lasts for months and years, and, if general, usually ends fatally. [D, 3.]—**Consecutive d.** See *Mechanical d.*—**D. ex vacuo.** See ŒDEMA *ex vacuo*.—**D. of a joint.** Fr., *hydropisie articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenkwassersucht*, *Gliedwassersucht*. See ARTHRŒDEMA and HYDRARTHROSIS.—**D. of corpulence.** A general d. (1st def.) often developed in very corpulent persons in the last months of life. [Immermann (*a*, 17).]—**D. of pregnancy.** Lat., *œdema gravidarum* (2d def.). 1. Œdema of the lower extremities of pregnant women due to pressure and debility. 2. Local or general d. secondary to the albuminuria of pregnancy. [W. T. Smith (*a*, 17).]—**D. of the abdomen.** See ASCITES.—**D. of the amnion.** See HYDRAMNIOS.—**D. of the anterior chamber.** See CERATECTASIA.—**D. of the antrum.** Lat., *hydrops antri*. An old and erroneous term for a dilatation of the antrum of Highmore by polypoid growths that are developed in its wall, from which a clear watery fluid may drain constantly into the nose. [Heath (*a*, 17).]—**D. of the areolar tissue.** See ŒDEMA.—**D. of the belly.** See ASCITES.—**D. of the bile-ducts.** Distention of obstructed bile-ducts with a fluid consisting at first of pure bile, but subsequently of a muco-serous effusion containing little or no bile and almost entirely colorless. [von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]—**D. of the brain.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**D. of the capsule of Tenon.** Of Carron du Villard, a variety of exudation cyst, of doubtful existence, involving the capsule of Tenon. ["Ann. d'oc.," Sept.-Oct., 1858 (F).]—**D. of the cellular tissue.** See ŒDEMA.—**D. of the chest.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**D. of the chorionic villi.** Fr., *hydropisie des villosités choriales*. Of Cayla, cystic degeneration of the chorion. [A, 15.]—**D. of the ear.** See HYDROTITIS.—**D. of the eye.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**D. of the Falloppian tube.** See HYDROSALPINX.—**D. of the flesh.** See ANASARCA.—**D. of the gall-bladder.** Lat., *hydrops cystidis felleæ*. A somewhat rare condition which may follow the obliteration of the cystic duct; due to distension of the gall-bladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium. [Morris (A, 63).]—**D. of the head.** See HYDROCEPHALUS.—**D. of the heart.** See HYDROPERICARDIUM.—**D. of the integument.** See ANASARCA.—**D. of the kidney.** See HYDRONEPHROSIS.—**D. of the lacrymal sac.** Distension of the lacrymal sac with mucus or muco-pus. [F.]—**D. of the larynx.** Œdema of the glottis.—**D. of the lungs.** See *Pulmonary* ŒDEMA.—**D. of the optic sheath.** An accumulation of serous fluid between the outer and inner sheaths of the optic nerve, usually between the eyeball and the optic foramen, though it may occur between the optic foramen and the chiasm. [F.]—**D. of the ovary.** See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.—**D. of the ovum.** See HYDRAMNIOS.—**D. of the pericardium.** See HYDROPERICARDIUM.—**D. of the peritonæum.** See ASCITES.—**D. of the pleura.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**D. of the skin.** See ANASARCA.—**D. of the spine.** See HYDRORRHACHIS.—**D. of the testicle.** See HYDROCELE.—**D. of the thoracic cavity, D. of the thorax.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**D. of the tunica vaginalis testis.** See HYDROCELE.—**D. of the tympanum.** See HYDROMYRINX.—**D. of the uterus.** See HYDROMETRA.—**D. of the ventricles.** See *Internal* HYDROCEPHALUS.—**D. of the vitreous.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**D. of the womb.** See HYDROMETRA.—**Encysted d.** D. circumscribed by a structure of new formation; of the peritonæum, an effusion due to chronic peritonitis with limiting adhesions; of the ovary, see *Ovarian* CYSTOMA. [D.]—**Essential d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**False d.** An accumulation of fluid in a hollow organ (*e. g.*, the gall-bladder, the pelvis of the kidney, the uterus, or the tunica vaginalis) due to inflammation or to obstruction of its outlet. [Roberts (*a*, 17).]—**Febrile d.** See *Acute d.*—**Fibrinous d.** A dropsical collection of fluid containing coagulated fibrin. [A, 2.]—**Free d.** Dropsy of a natural closed cavity.

[D, 3.]—**General d.** 1. A combination of d. of one or more of the large serous sacs with anasarca. [D, 1.] 2. "Superficial d. when it affects the trunk and arms as well as the legs." [Roberts (*a*, 17).]—**Glandular d.** D. arising from disease of the lymphatic glands. [Habershon (*a*, 17).]—**Hepatic d.** D. (usually ascites) due to disease of the liver. [D, 25.]—**Hydræmic d.** See *Cachectic d.*—**Idiopathic d.** A form of d. dependent on disease of the part in which it occurs, as distinguished from d. dependent on a constitutional disease or on disease of another part.—**Inflammatory d.** D. due to inflammation of the affected part. [D.]—**Irritative d.** Of Wilks and Moxon, a process of secretion such as is seen in cases of spina bifida, the fluid being sometimes blood-stained or turbid from effusion of lymph and cells. [E.]—**Lymphatic d.** Infiltration of the tissues with lymph, due to obstruction of the lymphatics. [Bristow (*a*, 17).]—**Malarial d.** A form of d. associated with the malarial cachexia, with or without an accompanying nephritis. [Hertz (*a*, 17).]—**Mechanical d.** D. due to mechanical obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation. [D, 3.]—**Omental d.** An encysted ascites limited in extent to the omentum, and due to malignant disease or to localized inflammation. [J. K. Thornton (*a*, 17).]—**Ovarian d.** See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.—**Passive d.** 1. D. due to defective absorption or to obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation (mechanical d.). 2. See *Cachectic d.*—**Pericardial d.** See HYDROPERICARDIUM.—**Plethoric d.** See *Acute d.*—**Pleural d.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**Primary d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pulmonary d., Pulmonic d.** See *Pulmonary* ŒDEMA.—**Renal d.** D. due to kidney disease.—**Scarlatinal d., Scarlatinous d.** See *Scarlatinal* ANASARCA.—**Secondary d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sleeping d.** Fr., *maladie du sommeil.* A peculiar disorder, apparently infectious, occurring among the Africans. The symptoms are malaise, headache, drowsiness after meals, ever-increasing stupor, congestion and prominence of the eyes, and enlargement of the cervical glands. Death takes place during coma or epileptic convulsions. [Guérin; "Ref. Handb. of the Med. Sci.," vi, p. 478 (*a*, 25).]—**Spinal d.** See HYDRORRHACHIS.—**Spurious d.** See *False d.*—**Sthenic d.** See *Active d.*—**Subchorioid d., Subsclerotic d.** An accumulation of fluid between the chorioid and the sclera. [F.]—**Symptomatic d.** That form of d. which is said by Becquerel and Rodier to be induced when the quantity of albumin in the blood equals six per cent., and increase of arterial pressure occurs simultaneously. [D.]—**True d.** See *D.*—**Tubal d.** See HYDROSALPINX.—**Urinal d.** See HYDRONEPHROSIS.—**Ventricular d.** See *Internal* HYDROCEPHALUS.—**Wind-d.** See TYMPANITES and EMPHYSEMA.

DROPWORT, n. Dro^{2}p'wu^{6}rt. 1. The *Spiræa filipendula.* 2. The genus *Œnanthe.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Common water-d.** See *Water-d.*—**Double-flowered d.** The *Spiræa filipendula plena.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**False water-d.** The *Tiedemannia teretifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Hemlock-d.** The *Œnanthe crocata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Parsley water-d.** The *Œnanthe opiifolia* and *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* [*a*, 24.]—**Water-d.** The *Œnanthe fistulosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Western d.** The *Gillenia trifoliata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DROSANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dro^{2}s-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *drosanthées.* Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Hypericeæ genuinæ*, comprising the genera of Spach's *Drosanthineæ*, which are a section of the *Hypericeæ*, comprising the genera *Eremosporus* and *Drosanthe.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DROSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Dro^{2}s-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., δρόσατον. 1. Syrup. 2. See ROSATUM. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DROSERA (Lat.), n. f. Dro^{2}s'e^{2}r-a^2. From δροσερός, covered with dew. Fr., *d.*, *rossolis.* Ger., *Sonnenthau.* It., *rugiada del sole.* Sp., *rocio del sol, rosoli.* The sundew, the typical genus of the *Droseraceæ*; of the pharmacists, the *D. rotundifolia.* The *Droseraceæ* (Fr., *droseracées*; Ger., *Droseraceen*) are an order of the *Thalamifloræ.* The *Drosereæ* are a suborder or tribe of the *Droseraceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**Alcoolature de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by bruising the entire plant of *D. rotundifolia*, macerating it for 10 days in a closed vessel, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**D. anglica.** Fr., *rossolis à longues feuilles.* Ger., *schaufelblättriger Sonnenthau.* A species having the same properties as *D. rotundifolia.* [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. brevifolia.** A species found in wet, springy places from the Carolinas to Florida and Alabama. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**D. communis.** A species growing in Brazil, said to be poisonous to sheep. [*a*, 24.]—**D. filiformis.** A large species growing in wet, sandy places along the coast from Massachusetts to Florida. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**D. intermedia.** Ger., *mittelständiger Sonnenthau.* 1. A European species often used as a substitute for, or mixed with, *D. rotundifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of Chapman, see *D. minor.*—**D. linearis.** A species found on the borders of lakes from Michigan to the Rocky Mountains. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**D. longifolia.** Of Linnæus, the *D. intermedia*; of Hayne, the *D. anglica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. minor.** A species growing in marshes from Florida to Texas. [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**D. rotundifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *herbe à la rosée, herbe de la goutte, rorelle, rosée du soleil.* Ger., *rundblättriger Sonnenthau Jungfernblüthe.* A species common, in Europe and North America, in bogs and on muddy shores. The entire plant (*herba rorellæ*, seu *rossolis*, seu *herba roris solis* [seu *sponsæ solis*]) has a bitter taste and is a mild astringent. The fresh leaves, when bruised, blister the skin, and are used externally, especially in dropsy, pectoral complaints, intermittent fevers, and different eye diseases. They were once used in the preparation of a liqueur known as *rosoli* or *rosogli.* This species has been extolled as a remedy in phthisis, but it is probably of no value in that disease. It has been recommended as a remedy for whooping-cough. [P. Vigier, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 16, 1882, p. 391; B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolique de d.** (Fr.). An alcoholic extract of equal parts of alcohol and fresh leaves of *D. rotundifolia*, recommended for whooping-cough; it is also employed for bronchitis. [P. Vigier. "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 16, 1882, p. 391 (*a*, 14).]—**Tinctura droseræ.** See *Alcoolature de d.*





DROSERA FILIFORMIS. [A, 327.]



DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

DROSOMELI (Lat.), n. n. Dro^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-i(e). Gen., *drosomel'litos (-is).* Gr., δροσόμελι (from δρόσος, dew, and μέλι, honey). Manna. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DROSSEL (Ger.), n. Dro^{2}s'se^{2}l. The exterior of the throat. [L, 31, 115.]—**Aüssere D'blutader.** See *External jugular* VEIN.—**D'adergrube.** See *Jugular* FOSSA.—**D'aderloch.** See *Jugular* FORAMEN.—**D'adern.** The jugular veins. [L, 43.]—**D'ausschnitt.** See *Jugular* NOTCH.—**D'beere.** The *Sorbus aucuparia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D'bein.** The clavicle. [A, 450.]—**D'blutadern.** The jugular veins. [L, 322.]—**D'fortsatz.** The jugular process of the occipital bone. [L, 31.]—**D'geflecht.** See PLEXUS *jugularis internus.*—**D'grube.** The hollow in the neck, just above the sternum. [L, 304.]—**D'höcker.** See *Jugular* PROCESS.—**D'loch.** See *Jugular* FORAMEN.—**D'venen.** The jugular veins. [L, 43.]—**Gemeinschaftliche D'blutader.** See *Internal jugular* VEIN.—**Innere D'blutader.** See *Internal jugular* VEIN.

DROUS (Fr.), n. Dru. The *Bromus secalinus* and some other species of *Bromus* and of *Festuca.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DROUGHT-WEED, n. Dru^5'u^{4}t-wed. Probably the *Chenopodium album.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DROUI, n. In Provence, the *Quercus pseudo-coccifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DROUILLIER (Fr.), n. Dru-el-yi^2-a. The *Pyrus aria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DROWNING, n. Dru^5'u^{4}n-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *submersio.* Fr., *noyement.* Ger., *Ertränkung.* It., *annegazione.* Sp., *ahogación, sumersión.* Death by asphyxia consequent on submersion in a liquid.

DROWSINESS, n. Dru^5'u^4-zi^2-ne^{2}s. Gr., νάρκη. Lat., *torpor, veternus.* Fr., *somnolence.* Ger., *Schläfrigkeit.* It., *sonnolenza.* Sp., *somnolencia, pereza, soñolencia.* An inclination to fall asleep.

DRU (Ar.), n. See EDRO.

DRUB-EL-MA (Ar.), n. In Tunis, the purest quality of olive-oil, obtained by being passed through water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 14).]

DRUCK (Ger.), n. Druk. Pressure.—**Aderd'.** See *Venous* PRESSURE.—**Arteriend'.** See *Arterial* PRESSURE.—**Donders'scher D.** The pressure shown by a manometer in the trachea when the thorax of a dead body is freely opened. It is about 6 mm. of mercury in an adult man, and represents the elasticity of the lungs after expiration, or when they contain only the residual air. During full inspiration the elastic pressure is about 30 mm. of mercury. [J, 55, 137.]—**D'atrophie.** See under ATROPHIE.—**D'beule.** A swelling or boil caused by a squeeze or pressure. [L, 94 (*a*, 14).]—**D'bild.** A projected image or phosphene due to some pressure, direct or indirect, on the retina, and appearing in that portion of the visual field corresponding to the point of the retina involved. [F.]—**D'brand.** Gangrene due to pressure. See BED-SORE.—**D'empfindlich.** Sensitive to pressure. [*a*, 14.]—**D'figur.** See *D'bild.*—**D'gefühle.** The feeling or sensation of pressure. [*a*, 14.]—**D. des Gehirns.** Compression of the brain. [L, 43.]—**D'instrument.** An instrument for making pressure. [L, 80.]—**D'mark.** A mark upon the presenting part of a new-born child, due to pressure against the pelvic wall.—**D'messer.** See MANOMETER.—**D'muskel.** A compressor muscle. [L, 80.]—**D'muskel der Samendrüse.** See COMPRESSOR *prostatæ.*—**D'phosphen.** See *D'bild.*—**D'sinn.** The pressure-sense. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**D'streichungen.** Fr., *massage à friction.* In massage, those movements forming a combination of friction or stroking and pressure or kneading. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]—**D'verband.** See *Compressive* BANDAGE.—**D'werkzeug.** A compressive apparatus.—**Nadeld'.** See ACUPRESSURE.—**Negativer D.** Suction.—**Venöser D.** See *Venous* PRESSURE.

DRÜCKER (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}k'e^{2}r. See CRUSHER and COMPRESSOR.

DRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}k'un^2. Pressure.—**Nadeld'.** See ACUPRESSURE.

DRUDENFUSSSAMEN (Ger.), n. Drud'e^{2}n-fus-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. The sporules of *Lycopodium clavatum* and related species. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRUDENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Drud e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Lycopodium clavatum.*

DRUDENMEHL (Ger.), n. Drud′e^{2}n-mal. Lycopodium powder.

DRUG, n. Dru^{3}g. Gr., *φάρμακον.* Lat., *medicamentum.* Fr., *drogue.* Ger., *Arzneistoff.* It., *droga, farmaco.* Sp., *droga.* Any medicinal substance ; as formerly employed, a crude product serving for the preparation of a medicament.

DRUGGING, n. Dru^{3}g′i^{2}n^2. The practice of using drugs, especially to excess ; in popular language, the surreptitious administration of a stupefying drug.

DRUGGIST, n. Dru^{3}g′i^{2}st. Lat., *stationarius.* Fr., *droguiste.* Ger., *Kräuterhändler. Drogist.* It., *droghiere.* Sp., *droguista.* One who deals in drugs. [L, 56.]

DRUIDENEICHE (Ger.), n. Dru-ed′e^{2}n-ich^2-e^2. The *Quercus pedunculata.* [L, 86.]

DRUIDENFINGER (Ger.), **DRUIDENSTEIN** (Ger.). Dru-ed′e^{2}n-fi^{2}n^2-e^{2}r, -stin. The lapis lyncis. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRULLIER (Fr.), n. Dru^{6}l-yi^2-a. See DROUILLIER.

DRUM, n. Dru^{3}m. Gr., *τύμπανον.* Lat., *tympanum.* Fr., *tympan* (1st def.), *tambour* (2d def.). Ger., *Trommel.* It., *timpano.* Sp., *tímpano.* 1. The tympanic cavity of the ear. 2. Any closed hollow structure having one or more tense membranous walls.—**D.-belly.** See TYMPANITES.

DRUMINE, n. Dru^{2}m′en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Drumin.* An alkaloid obtained from the milky juice of *Euphorbia Drummondii ;* introduced by J. Reid as a local anodyne and anæsthetic. [" N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 15 ; " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]

DRUMPELBEEREN (Ger.), n. Drum′pe^{2}l-bar-e^{2}n. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRUMSTICK, n. Dru^{3}m′sti^{2}k. The *Centaurea nigra* and the *Centaurea scabiosa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-tree.** The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRUNK, adj. Dru^{3}n^{2}k. Gr., *μεθύων.* Lat., *ebrius.* Fr., *ivre.* Ger., *trunken.* It., *ebbro.* Sp., *ebrio.* In a state of acute intoxication with alcohol (see *Acute* ALCOHOLISM) ; when used before a noun, written *drunken ;* as a n., the *Lolium temulentum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).] —**Dead d.** D. to the degree of unconsciousness.—**D′wort.** The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DRUNKARD, n. Dru^{3}n^{2}k′a^{3}rd. Gr., *πότης.* Lat., *potator.* Fr., *ivrogne.* Ger., *Trunkenbold, Säufer.* It., *ubbriacone.* Sp., *borrachón.* A person addicted to alcoholic drink.

DRUNKEN, adj. Dru^{3}nk′n. The same as *drunk*, but used only before a noun.—**D′wort.** The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRUNKENNESS, n. Dru^{3}nk′n′ne^{2}s. Lat., *ebrietas.* Fr., *ivresse* (1st def.), *ivrognerie* (2d def.). Ger., *Trunkenheit.* It., *ubbriachezza.* Sp., *embriaguez* (1st def.), *borrachera* (2d def.). 1. The state of being drunk. 2. A disposition to get drunk habitually.

DRUPA (Lat.), n. f. Drup′a^3. Gr., *δρύππα.* 1. An over-ripe olive. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).] 2. See DRUPE.

DRUPACEOUS, adj. Dru^{2}p-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *drupaceus.* Fr., *drupacé.* Ger., *steinfrüchtig.* It., *drupaceo.* Sp., *drupáceo.* Like or producing drupes. The *Drupaceæ* (Fr., *drupacées ;* Ger., *Drupaceen*) are : Of Linnæus, an order of plants comprising *Amygdalus, Prunus, Cerasus,* and *Padus ;* of De Candolle, an order of the *Rosaceæ ;* of Gray, a family of the *Calycifloræ ;* of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicunguliæ ;* of Wahlenberg, a division of the *Pomaceæ ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales.* The *Drupeæ* of Koch are the *Amygdaleæ* of Jussieu. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRUPANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Dru^{2}p(drup)-a(a^3)′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme ; one in which the lateral axes in successive generations are always on the upper side of the axis from which it springs. [*a*, 24.]

DRUPE, n. Dru^{2}p. Gr., *δρύππα.* Lat., *drupa.* Fr., *d.*, *drupaire.* Ger., *Steinfrucht.* It., *drupa.* Sp., *drupo.* A stone-fruit, like the cherry, peach, and plum. [*a*, 24.]—**D's sèches** (Fr.). D's of which the mesocarp does not reach a completely pulpy state, as is the case in dates, almonds, etc. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DRUPEL, DRUPLET, n's. Dru^{2}p′e^{2}l, -le^{2}t. Lat., *drupeola.* Fr., *drupéole.* Ger., *Steinfrüchtchen.* A little drupe, like those of the raspberry and bramble. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

DRUPEOLATE, adj. Dru^{2}p-e′ol-at. Lat., *drupeolatus.* Fr., *drupéolé.* Having the appearance of a little drupe. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DRUPETIUM (Lat.), n. n. Dru^{2}p(drup)-e(a)′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An aggregate fruit, like that of the *Rubus.* [B, 104 (*a*, 24).]

DRUPIFEROUS, adj. Dru^{2}p-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *drupiferus* (from *drupa*, a drupe, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *drupifère.* Ger., *Steinfruchttragend.* Bearing drupes. The *Drupiferæ* of Karsten (Fr., *drupiferées*) are a division of gymnosperms comprising the families *Taxineæ* and *Gnetaceæ ;* of others, a family corresponding to the *Amygdaleæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] See AMYGDALEÆ.

DRUPOSE (Fr.), n. Dru^{6}p-os. A substance, $C_{24}H_{20}O_8$, produced by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on the concretions found in pears. [A, 385 (*a*, 21) ; L, 49.]

DRÜSCHEN (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s′ch^{2}e^{2}n. A glandule.—**Kalkd′.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Schleimd′.** A muciparous gland.—**Solitärd′.** See *Solitary* GLANDS.

DRÜSCHLING (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}sh′li^{2}n^2. See AGARICUS *campestris.*

DRUSE, n. Dru^{6}s. A cavity in a mineral lined with crystals. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DRUSE (Ger.), n. Drus′e^2. See GLANDERS.

DRÜSE (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s′e^2. A gland. [L.]—**Accessorische Thränend'n.** See GLANDS *of Krause.*—**Achseld'n.** The axillary glands. [L.]—**Acinöse d.** See *Acinous* GLAND.—**Afterd'n.** In insects, glands which open close to the anus or the genital aperture. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, p. 45 (L).]—**Aggregirte D'n.** See GLANDS *of Peyer.*—**Albumind'.** See DOTTERSTOCK and *Albumin* GLAND.—**Anald'n.** See *Anal* GLANDS.—**Ansteckende Lidd'nentzündung.** See ADENITIS *palpebrarum contagiosa.*—**Balgd'n.** See GLANDULÆ *lenticulares linguæ.*—**Bartholin'sche D'n.** See GLANDS *of Bartholin.*—**Bauchspeicheld'.** See PANCREAS.—**Beckend'n.** The lymphatic glands of the pelvis. [L, 332.] —**Beerenartige D., Blasige D.** An acinous gland. [L, 175.]—**Blandin'sche D'n.** See GLANDULÆ *Blandini.*—**Blinddarmförmige D'n.** See *Lieberkühn's* GLANDS.—**Blutd'n, Blutgefässd'n.** See *Hœmatopoietic* GLANDS.—**Bowman'sche D'n.** See *Bowman's* GLANDS.—**Bronchiald'n.** The bronchial lymphatic glands. [L. 332.]—**Brunner'sche D'n.** See *Brunner's* GLANDS.—**Brustbeind'n.** See *Sternal* GLANDS.—**Brustd'.** The mammary gland. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 287 (L).]—**Brustd'nabscess.** See *Mammary* ABSCESS.—**Bürzeld'.** See *Uropygial* GLAND.—**Byssus-D., Byssys-D.** See *Byssy* GLAND.—**Carotisd'.** See *Carotid* GLAND.—**Circumanald'n.** See *Circumanal* GLANDS.—**Cowper'sche D'n.** See *Cowper's* GLANDS.—**Cubitald'nentzündung.** See ADENITIS *cubitalis.*—**D'nabscess.** See *Glandular* ABSCESS.—**D'nacinus.** See ACINUS (5th def.).—**D'nanlage.** The beginning or rudiment of a gland. [J, 75.]—**D'nanschwellung.** Enlargement of a lymphatic gland. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 255 (L).]—**D'nartig.** Adenoid, glandular.—**D'nausführungsgang.** A glandular excretory duct. [L, 332.]—**D'nausgang.** The mouth of a gland. [J.]—**D'nbalg.** A simple gland. [L, 175.]—**D'nbeschreibung.** See ADENOLOGY.—**D'nbeule.** See BUBO.—**D'nbildung.** See ADENOGENESIS.—**D'nbindehautentzündung.** See ADENOLOGADITIS.—**D'nbläschen.** See ACINUS.—**D'nblase.** See ACINUS (5th def.). —**D'nblatt.** The entoderm or hypoblast. [J, 35, 67.]—**D'nblume.** See the major list.—**D'ncarcinom.** See ADENOCARCINOMA.—**D'ndarre.** See TABES *mesenterica.*—**D'nendbläschen.** See ACINUS (5th def.).—**D'nentzündung.** See ADENITIS.—**D'nepithel.** Glandular epithelium. [J.]—**D'nerweichung.** See ADENOMALACIA.—**D'nfeld.** The area on the surface of the nipple on which the galactophorous ducts open. [L, 176.]—**D'nförmig.** See ADENOID.—**D'nfüssig.** See ADENOPODOUS.—**D'ngang.** A duct of a gland. [L.]—**D'ngeschwulst.** See ADENONCOSIS, ADENOMA, and ADENOPHYMA.—**D'ngewebe.** See *Glandular* TISSUE.—**D'nfleisch.** The parenchyma of a gland. [L, 43.]—**D'ngriffel.** See ADENOSTYLES.—**D'nhaar.** See PILUS *glanduliferus.*—**D'nhaarig.** See GLANDULOSO-PILOSUS.—**D'nhäkchen.** A follicular gland. [L, 80.] —**D'nhals.** Syn. : *äusseres Schaltstück* [Rollet]. The neck of a gland (as of the gastric glands where the proper gland-cells are replaced by cells like those lining the general cavity of the stomach). [" Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 256 (J).]—**D'nhöhle.** The cavity of an alveolus or lobule of a gland. [J, 140.]—**D'nhaufen.** A collection of glands. [L, 115.]—**D'nkanal.** The canal, or duct, of a gland.—**D'nkapsel.** The capsule of a gland. [L, 80.]—**D'nklee.** See the major list.—**D'nkorn.** See ACINUS (5th def.).—**D'nkörper.** The body of a gland as distinguished from the neck or outlet. [" Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 226 (J).]—**D'nknospe.** Bud-like projections of developing glands. [J, 75.]—**D'nkrankheit.** See ADENOSIS (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**D'nkrebs.** See ADENO-CARCINOMA.—**D'nkropf.** See STRUMA *follicularis.*—**D'nläppchen.** See ACINUS (5th def.).—**D'nlehre.** See ADENOLOGY.—**D'nleiden.** See ADENOSIS (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**D'nlos.** See EGLANDULOSUS.—**D'nmagen.** In birds, the *ventriculus glandulosum.* [L.]—**D'nmembran.** See GLANDILEMMA.—**D'nmündung, D'nöffnung.** The mouth of a gland. [J.]—**D'npaquete.** See *D'nhaufen.*—**D'nrüsselhaut.** The membrana propria of glands.—**D'nsaft.** The secretion of a gland. [L, 175.]—**D'nsarkom.** See ADENOSARCOMA.—**D'nschanker.** See ADENITIS *exulcerata.*—**D'nschicht.** The entoderm or hypoblast. [J.]—**D'nschlauch.** The tubule or envelope of a tubular gland. [J, 21.]—**D'nschmerz.** See ADENALGIA.—**D'nstaubfadig.** See ADENOSTEMONOUS.—**D'nstränge des Eierstocks.** Of Kölliker, cord-like structures in the embryonic ovary ; the rudiments of the Graafian follicles and the ova.—**D'strauch.** The genus *Adenoropium.*—**D'nsubstanz.** See *Glandular* TISSUE. —**D'nsystem.** The glandular system. [L, 175.]—**D'ntragend.** See ADENOPHOROUS.—**D'nträger.** See the major list.—**D'nübel.** See *Pseudo*LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**D'nverhärtung.** See ADENOSCLEROSIS.—**D'nverstopfung.** See ADENEMPHRAXIS.—**D'nzellen.** See ADENOBLASTS.—**D'nzellenkrebs.** Primary glandular carcinoma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**D'nzergliederung.** See ADENOTOMY. —**Dünndarmd'n.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**Duodenald'n.** See *Brunner's* GLANDS.—**Duverney'sche D'n.** See *Cowper's* GLANDS.—**Einfache D.** A simple gland. [L, 175.]—**Einzeld'.** A solitary gland. [L, 115.]—**Einzellige D.** See *Unicellular* GLAND and *Goblet* CELL.—**Eischalend'.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Excretionsd'.** An excretory gland. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, pp. 7, 41 (L).] —**Gallend'n.** In comparative anatomy, glandular tissue secreting bile. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 508 (L).]—**Gallengangd'n.** Gland-like appearances in the liver, supposed to be due to imperfect injections of the bile-ducts and acini. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 532 (L).]—**Gaumend'n.** See *Palatal* GLANDS.—**Gefässd'n.** See *Arterial* GLANDS.—**Gehäuftaggregirte D.** A compound aggregate gland.—[L, 175.]—**Gekrösd'n.** See *Mesenteric* GLANDS.—**Genitald'.** A gland or follicle secreting ova or spermatozooids. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 199 (L).]—**Giftd'n.** See *Poison* GLANDS.—**Haarbalgd'n.** See *Sebaceous* GLANDS.—**Halsd'n.** The cervical glands. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 195 (L).]—**Harder'sche D.** See *Harderian* GLAND.—**Harnd'n.** See *Segmental* ORGANS.—**Haufend'n.** See GLANDS *of Peyer.*—**Hautd'n.** See *Integumentary* GLANDS.—**Hüftd'n.** The lymphatic glands of the iliac region. [L, 332.]—**Kalkd'.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Kinnbackend'.** See *Submaxillary* GLAND.—**Kittd'n.** Glandular structures of unknown function connected with the vasa deferentia

of the *Echinorrhynci.* [L, 340.]—**Knäueld'n.** The sudoriparous glands. [L, 31.]—**Krause'sche D'n.** See GLANDS *of Krause.*—**Kreuzbeind'n.** The lymphatic glands of the sacral region. [L, 332.]—**Labd'n.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Lenticuläre D'n.** The conglobate glands of the stomach. [L, 31.]—**Leistend'n.** The inguinal glands. [L, 332.]—**Lieberkühn'sche D'n.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**Linsenförmige D.** A lenticular gland. [L, 43.]—**Lippend'n.** The labial glands. [L, 3.]—**Littre'sche D'n.** See GLANDS *of Littre.*—**Luftröhrend'n.** The lymphatic glands at the lower end of the trachea. [L, 332.]—**Luschka'sche Steissd'.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Lymphatische D., Lymphd'.** A lymphatic gland. [L, 332.]—**Magend'n.** The glands of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Magensaftd'n.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Maulbeerförmige D'n.** See *Acinous* GLANDS.—**Meibom'sche D'n.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Mery'sche D'n.** See *Cowper's* GLANDS.—**Mittelfelld'n.** The mediastinal lymphatic glands. [L, 332.]—**Montgomery'sche D'n.** See *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**Morgagni'sche D'n.** See GLANDS *of Morgagni.*—**Moschusd'.** See *Musk* GLAND.—**Nebenspeicheld'.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND.—**Nidamentald'.** See *Nidamental* GLAND.—**Oberflächliche Antlitzd'n.** The superficial glands of the face. [L, 332.]—**Oberflächliche Halsd'n.** The superficial lymphatic glands of the neck. [L, 332.]—**Ohrend'.** See *Parotid* GLAND.—**Ohrenschmalzd'n.** The ceruminous glands. [L, 31.]—**Ohrspeicheld'.** See *Parotid* GLAND.—**Pacchioni'sche D'n.** See *Pacchionian* BODIES.—**Pankreasd'n.** Glands secreting a fluid like that of the pancreas. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1847, p. 61 (L).]—**Pepsind'n.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Peyer'sche D'n.** See GLANDS *of Peyer.*—**Primitive D'nbläschen.** Of Kölliker, the primitive glandular terminal vesicles of the branches of the bronchial tubes of young embryos, before the formation of the permanent alveoli. [H.]—**Pylorische D'n.** See *Pyloric* GLANDS.—**Rittd'.** See *Spinning* GLAND.—**Rivin'sche D.** See *Sublingual* GLAND.—**Röhrenförmige D'n.** See *Tubular* GLANDS.—**Rosenmüller'sche D.** See *Rosenmüller's* GLAND.—**Samend'n.** Glands secreting semen. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 117 (L).]—**Saugaderd'.** A lymphatic gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 181 (L).]—**Schalend'.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Schildd'.** See *Thyreoid* GLAND.—**Schleimd'.** A mucous gland. [L, 31.]—**Schlundd'n.** See *Pharyngeal* GLANDS.—**Schmeerd'n.** See *Mucous* GLANDS.—**Schweissd'n.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**Solitärd'n.** See *Solitary* GLANDS.—**Speicheld'.** A salivary gland. [L, 332.]—**Spinnd'.** See *Spinning* GLAND.—**Steissd'.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Talgd'.** A sebaceous follicle. [L, 332.]—**Thränend'.** See *Lacrymal* GLAND.—**Tiedemann'sche D'n.** See *Cowper's* GLANDS.—**Traubenförmige D'n.** See *Acinous* GLANDS.—**Traubenförmige Darmd'n.** See *Brunner's* GLANDS.—**Tubulöse D'n.** See *Tubular* GLANDS.—**Tyson'sche D'n.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Unterkieferd'n.** The submaxillary lymphatic glands. [L, 332.]—**Unterkiefer-Speicheld'.** See *Submaxillary* GLAND.—**Unterzungen-Speicheld'.** See *Sublingual* GLAND.—**Viold'.** A cutaneous gland in the dorsal side of the tail of the wolf and fox, described by Retzius. Its position is indicated by a dark spot and very coarse and stiff hairs. The secretion is of a yellowish color and has no marked odor. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1849, p. 429; J, 29.]—**Vorhautd'n.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Vorsteherd'.** See PROSTATE.—**Wangend'n.** See *Buccal* GLANDS.—**Wolff'sche D.** See MESONEPHROS.—**Nun'sche D'n.** See GLANDULÆ *Blandini.*—**Zirbeld'.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Zungend'n.** See *Lingual* GLANDS.—**Zungenlymphd'n.** The lymphatic glands of the tongue. [L, 332.]—**Zusammengesetzte D.** A compound gland. [L, 175.]—**Zusammengehäufte D.** A compound acinous gland. [L, 135.]—**Zwischenrippend'n.** The lymphatic glands in the intercostal spaces. [L, 332.]—**Zwitterd'.** See *Hermaphrodite* GLAND.

DRÜSENBLUME (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s'e^{2}n-blum-e. The genus *Adenanthera.*—**Kahle D.** The *Adenanthera pavonina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRÜSENKLEE (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s'e^{2}n-kla. The genus *Psoralea.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Chilesischer D.** The *Psoralea glandulosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Harziger D.** The *Psoralea bituminosa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Haselblättriger D.** The *Psoralea corylifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRÜSENTRÄGER (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s'e^{2}n-trag-e^{2}r. The genus *Adenophora.*—**Lilienblättriger D.** See ADENOPHORA *liliifolia.*

DRÜSIG (Ger.), adj. Dru^{6}s'i^{2}g. See GLANDULAR.—**D.-zottig.** See GLANDULOSO-VILLOSUS. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DRÜSIGT (Ger.), adj. Dru^{6}s'i^{2}gt. See ADENODES.

DRUSKENIKI, n. A place in Russia, where there are waters resembling those of Kreuznach. [*a*, 14.]

DRÜSLEIN (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s'lin. A little gland. [L, 80.]

DRÜSWURZ (Ger.), n. Dru^{6}s'vurtz. 1. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* 2. The *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

DRY, adj. Dri. A.-S., *dryg.* Gr., ξηρός, ἀζαλέος. Lat., *siccus.* Fr., *sec.* Ger., *trocken.* It., *secco.* Sp., *seco.* 1. Free from moisture. 2. Unaccompanied by a flow of liquid or a pathological discharge (as in the expressions *d. asthma*, *d. bellyache*, *d. labor*, *d. tapping*, etc.). 3. Free from an excess of sugar (said of wines). 4. Thirsty.

DRYAD, n. Dri'a^{2}d. The genus *Dryas.*—**White-flowered d.** The *Dryas octopetala.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered d.** The *Dryas Drummondii.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DRYADEUS (Lat.), adj. Dri(dru^6)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *dryadé.* 1. Resembling the dryads. 2. Growing on the trunks of oaks. 3. As a n., in the f. pl., *Dryadeæ* (Fr., *dryadées*; Ger., *Dryadeen*), the *Fragariaceæ.* [B, 1, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]

DRYANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Dre-a^{3}n'dra^3. Fr., *dryandre.* 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Proteaceæ*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Banksieæ.* 2. Of Thunberg, a section of the genus *Aleurites.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cordata, D. oleifera, D. vernicia.** See ALEURITES *cordata.*

DRYAS (Lat.), n. f. Dri(dru^6)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *dry'ados (-is).* Fr., *dryade.* Ger., *Dryade, Silberkraut.* Sp., *driada.* A small Linnæan genus of rosaceous plants, of the *Potentilleæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**D. chamædrifolia, D. octopetala.** Fr., *dryade à huit pétales.* Ger., *achtblumenblättrige Dryade.* It., *chioma di Giove.* A small shrub found on the mountains of Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The whole plant, once known as *herba chamædryos alpinæ*, is astringent and tonic. [A, 518; B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRYDEN, n. Drid'n. A place in Tompkins County, New York, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

DRYIN, n. Dri'i^{2}n. From δρῦς, the oak. Lat., *dryinum.* Fr., *dryine.* Ger., *Dryin.* Of J. Scattergood, quercin. ["Jour. of the Phila. Coll. of Pharm.," ii, 1829 (*a*, 14).]

DRYING, adj. and n. Dri'i^{2}n^2. See DESICCATIVE and DESICCATION.

DRYINOSPHÆRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri(dru^6)-i^{2}n-o(o^3)-sfer'-(sfa^3-a')-re(ra^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Sphæriaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRYINUS (Lat.), adj. Dri(dru^6)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., δρύινος. See DRYADEUS.

DRYMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Dri(dru^6)-ma(ma^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *drymaire.* A genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the *Polycarpeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cordata** [Willdenow]. Fr., *drymaire en cœur.* Chickweed; a West Indian and South American species; used fresh and warmed as a poultice to hard or inflamed swellings, also eaten as a salad. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRYMISPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri^{2}m(dru^{6}m)-i^2-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *drymispermées.* Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Aquilarineæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRYMONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri^{2}m(dru^{6}m)-o^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *drymoniées.* A subtribe of the *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Besleriеæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DRYMOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Dri^{2}m(dru^{6}m)-o(o^3)-pog'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *drymopogon'os (-is).* The *Spiræa aruncus.* [B, 46, 88.]

DRYMYRRHIZÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri^{2}m(dru^{6}m)-u^{6}r(u^{6}r)-riz-(rez)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Ventenat, an order of plants comprising *Canna, Amomum, Costus*, and *Kämpferia.* The *Drymyrrhizeæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructifloria*, consisting of *Canna* and *Costus.* [B, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRYNARIA (Lat.), n. f. Dri^{2}n(dru^{6}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. 1. Of Bory, a genus of ferns. 2. Of Presl, the genus *Pleopeltis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. cordifolia.** See ASPIDIUM *trifoliatum.*

DRYOBALANOPS (Lat.), n. f. Dri(dru^6)-o(o^3)-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o^{2}ps. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Flügeleichel, Kampherölbaum.* A genus of the *Dipterocarpeæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. aromatica, D. camphora.** Fr., *camphrier.* Ger., *kampherhaltize Flügeleichel, Kampherbaum von Sumatra, sumatrischer Kampherölbaum.* A tree found chiefly in Borneo, Sumatra, and the island of Labuan. It yields Borneo camphor and camphor-oil. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRYOPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri(dru^6)-o^{2}f'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From δρῦς, the oak, and ὄφις, a serpent. A family of the *Colubriformia* and of the *Ophidii colubriformes.* [L, 353.]

DRYOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Dri(dru^6)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δρῦς, the oak, and φιλεῖν, to love. Living or growing in forests. [L, 180.]

DRYOPHONON (Lat.), n. n. Dri(dru^6)-o^{2}f'o^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., δρυόφονον. Of Pliny, the *Myrica gale*, also, according to some, the *Coriaria myrtifolia* and the *Osmunda regalis.* [A, 318; B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DRYOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Dri(dru^6)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *dryopter'idos (-is).* Gr., δρυοπτερίς (from δρῦς, the oak, and πτερόν, a wing). Of Dioscorides, a plant said to have the property of removing the hair; according to Sibthorp and Fraas, the *Asplenium adiantum nigrum.* The *Dryopterideæ* of Link are a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14); B, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**D. nigra.** See *D.*

DRYPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dri^{2}p(dru^{6}p)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Caryophylleæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DRYPEPES (Lat.), adj. Dri^{2}p(dru^{6}p)'e^{2}p-ez(as). Gr., δρυπεπής. Ripened on the tree. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DRYPETES (Lat.), adj. Dri^{2}p(dru^{6}p)'e^{2}t-ez(as). Gr., δρυπετής. Over-ripe; as a n. f., of Jussieu and Poiteau, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ.* [A, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**D. alba.** The *bois côtelette* of Hayti; the flesh of its fruit is said to be rubefacient. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**D. crocea.** The *Schœfferia lateriflora* of Swartz, having the same properties as *D. alba.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DRYPSELON (Lat.), n. n. Dri^{2}p(dru^{6}p)'se^{2}l-o^{2}n. Gr., δρύψελον. Scrapings, parings. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DRYPTODON (Lat.), n. m. Dri^{2}p(dru^{6}p)'to(to^3)-do^{2}n. From δρύπτειν, to scratch, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Ger., *Schlitzzahn.* Of Bridel, a genus of mosses of the *Bryaceæ*; according to C. Müller, a section of *Grimmia*; according to others, a section of *Racomitrium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. pulvinatus.** Ger., *polsterförmiger Schlitzzahn.* A species formerly used, boiled in vinegar, as a styptic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DRYS (Lat.), n. f. Dri^{2}s(dru^{6}s). Gen., *dry'os (-is).* Gr., δρῦς. A tree, especially an oak-tree. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DSJERENANG, n. In India, the *Calamus draco.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DSOJO (Jap.), n. The *Dioscorea japonica.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DSUDAM, n. Elephantiasis. [A, 301, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DSUDSUMA (Jap.), n. The *Coix lacrima.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DTHOKE, n. See FRAMBŒSIA.

DUAL, adj. Du2'a2l. Lat., *dualis* (from δύο, two). Double, twofold.

DUALIN, n. Du2'a2l-in. Of Dittmar, a mixture used as a dynamite. Its composition according to Trauzl is, sawdust, 30 parts, potassium nitrate, 20, and nitroglycerin, 50. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

DUALISM, n. Du2'a2l-i2z'm. Lat., *dualismus.* Fr., *dualisme.* Ger., *Dualismus, Dualitätslehre, Polaritätslehre* (1st def.). It., Sp., *dualismo.* 1. The science of duality according to which all the phenomena of nature are explained by means of two principles, the origin and cause of everything. 2. The science of polarity. 3. Of Lavoisier, and afterward of Berzelius, a chemical theory based on the assumption that salts are binary compounds formed by the combination of an acid and a base, and that every other compound has a like molecular arrangement. 4. Of Cooke and Berkley, the polymorphism of the reproductive apparatus of fungi in which there are two different forms of the same species, representing different stages of the development of the latter. 5. The doctrine that there are two forms of primary venereal sore, one (chancre) being the initial lesion of syphilis, and the other (chancroid) having nothing to do with syphilis. [A, 301, 322 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24); L, 41, 180.]

DUALIST, n. Du2'a2l-i2st. Lat., *dualista.* Fr., *dualiste.* A believer in dualism.

DUALISTIC, adj. Du2-a2l-i2st'i2k. Lat., *dualisticus.* Fr., *dualistique.* Ger., *dualistisch.* Pertaining to dualism. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 180.]

DUALITAS (Lat.), n. f. Du3(du4)-al(a3l)'i2t-a2s(a3s). Gen., *dualitat'is.* See DUALITY.

DUALITÄTSLEHRE (Ger.), n. Du-a3l-i2t-ats'la-re2. See DUALISM.

DUALITY, n. Du2-a2l'i2t-i2. Lat., *dualitas.* Fr., *dualité.* Ger., *Dualität, Zweiheit.* The state of being dual; of the brain, the state of having the two lateral halves capable of acting independently of each other.

DUB (Ar.), n. A species of lizard found in Africa, the flesh of which is eaten, according to Dapper and Marmol, by the Arabs, and is reputed to cure skin diseases. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

DUBBA (Ar.), n. The *Cucurbita lagenaria.* [B, 88, 121 (α, 24).]—**D. farakis.** In Aleppo, the *Cucumis citrullus.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

DUBEL COLEPH (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, a compound containing coral and amber. [Ruland (L, 94 [α, 14]).]

DUBLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Du2(du)-blet(blat)'u3s(u4s). Of Lusitanus, an encysted tumor or an abscess. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DUBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *dubius,* doubtful. Du2b(du4b)'-i2-a3. Fr., *douteux.* Of De Blainville, a subclass of the *Actinozoa,* made to include forms impossible to classify. [L, 180.]

DUBOGRADK (Russ.), n. A place in Poltawa, South Russia, where there are springs containing sodium and magnesium sulphates. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DUBOISIA (Lat.), n. f. Du6-bwa3s'i2-a3. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of solanaceous plants of the *Salpiglossidæ,* by some classed



DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

with the *Scrophulariaceæ,* found in eastern Australia and New Holland. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., see *D. myoporoides.* 3. See DUBOISINE. The *Duboisieæ* of Miers are a tribe of the *Atropaceæ,* comprising *D., Anthoceris,* etc. [A, 447 (α, 21); B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]—**D. Hopwoodii.** Of F. Müller, the *D. pituri* of Australia, a plant closely allied to *D. myoporoides,* but referred by some to *Anthoceris.* The leaves are chewed by the natives as a stimulant. They yield duboisine. [B, 5, 81, 121, 185 (α, 24).]—**D. Leichardtii.** An Australian plant allied to *D. myoporoides,* referred by some to *Anthoceris.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**D. myoporoides.** The cork-wood of New South Wales; of R. Brown, a tall shrub found in Australia, New Caledonia, New South Wales, and Queensland, bearing white flowers and a globular berry. It is the chief and, according to some authors, the only representative of the genus. The leaves contain duboisine. [B, 5, 121, 275 (α, 24).]—**D. pituri.** See *D. Hopwoodii.*

DUBOISINE, n. Du6-bwa3s'en. Lat., *duboisina, duboisinum, duboisia.* Fr., *d.* Ger., *Duboisin.* It., Sp., *duboisina* [Mex. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{23}Az_6O$, discovered by A. W. Gerrard and A. Petit, in 1878, in the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides,* subsequently found in *Atropa belladonna, Datura stramonium,* and *Hyoscyamus niger;* isomeric with atropine and hyoscyamine. It occurs as a yellow, viscous mass, reddened by sulphuric acid, and giving off an unpleasant odor, like that of butyric acid when warmed. It acts as a mydriatic more rapidly than atropine, but the effects pass off more quickly. Its toxic effects differ from those of atropine by the absence of delirium and respiratory disturbance. It is said to have been used in exophthalmic goitre with advantage, causing a marked diminution of the cardiac and vascular distress, without, however, lessening the tumor or permanently suspending the symptoms of the disease. [A, 385 (α, 21); "Bull. gén. de thérap.," xcix, p. 89 (α, 14); B, 5, 8 (α, 24); B, 81 (α, 14).]

DUCA, n. In Colombia, the *Clusia ducu.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DUCALI, n. A tree found in Surinam, resembling the *Galactodendron utile.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DUCHESNEA (Lat.), n. f. Du6-shan'e2-a3. Of Smith, a genus of rosaceous plants, closely allied to *Fragaria,* with which by some it is united. [B, 245.]—**D. fragiformis, D. indica.** An East Indian species. The root and leaves are astringent and diuretic. [B, 173, 245.]

DUCIA (Lat.), n. f. Du2s(duk)'i2-a3. A douche. [B, 48.]

DUCK, n. Du3k. Fr., *canard.* Ger., *Ente.* It., *anitra.* Sp., *pato.* A water-fowl of the genus *Anas.* [L.]—**D.-bill, D.-billed.** Shaped like a d's bill.—**D.-foot.** See *Flat*-FOOT.—**D.-havver.** The *Bromus mollis.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**D.-legged.** Having short legs. [L, 56.]—**D.-meat.** The genus *Lemna,* especially the *Lemna minor.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19 (α, 24).]—**D.-mud.** The *Confervæ* and other delicate green-spored *Algæ.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**D.-pond weed.** See *D.-meat.*—**D's-foot.** 1. The *Alchemilla vulgaris.* 2. The *Podophyllum peltatum.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**D's-meat.** See *D.-meat.*—**D'weed.** See the major list.—**D.-wheat.** Red wheat. [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**D.-willow.** The *Salix alba.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

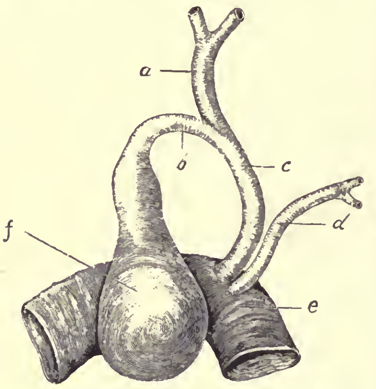
DUCKSTEIN (Ger.), n. Duk'stin. Calk-tuff, a sort of beer. [B, 180.]

DUCKWEED, n. Du3k'wed. 1. See DUCK-*meat.* 2. Possibly the genus *Chenopodium.* 3. The *Pilea microphyta.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]—**Common d.** The *Lemna minor.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Coral-berried d.** The *Nertera depressa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Greater d.** The *Lemna polyrrhiza.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Ivy-leaved d.** The *Lemna trisulca.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Lesser d.** The *Lemna minor.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Tropical d.** The *Pistia stratiotes.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

DUCLITAN (Fr.), n. Du6-kle-ta3n2. An ivy found in the Philippine Islands; used as a vulnerary and given in decoction to promote labor. [B, 46, 88 (α, 24).]

DUCT, n. Du3kt. Lat., *ductus* (from *ducere,* to lead, conduct). Fr., *conduit, canal.* Ger., *Gang.* It., *condotto.* Sp., *conducto.* A canal for conducting the secretion of a gland. In some instances the term is applied to canals that conduct material other than the secretion of a gland. Any tube for the conveyance of an animal or vegetable product. In botany, a tube formed by the confluence of 2 or more cells; a vessel. In the pl., vascular tissue. [B, 291 (α, 24); L, 343.] Cf. CANAL.—**Aberrant bile-d's.** Biliary d's not surrounded by lobules, occasionally found in the left lateral ligament of the liver and in the fibrous bands which bridge over the fossa of the vena cava and the umbilical fissure. They anastomose into a network, are accompanied by branches of the portal and hepatic veins and of the hepatic artery, and are the remains of hepatic substance present at an early stage in development. [L, 31, 142.]—**Accessory pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus accessorius* (seu *azygos,* seu *minor,* seu *recurrens,* seu *secundarius,* seu *superior*). Fr., *conduit pancréatique accessoire* (ou *supplémentaire*). Ger., *accessorische Bauchspeichelgang.* The excretory d. of the lesser pancreas, opening into the pancreatic d. or into the duodenum close to the orifice of the common bile-d. [L, 31, 142.]—**Adipose d's.** Lat., *ductus adiposi.* The sacs inclosing the fat. [A, 343.]—**Air-d.** In botany, one of the intercellular spaces filled with air in aquatic plants; also the vascular tissue generally. [B, 291 (α, 24).]—**Alimentary d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Alveolar d's.** The infundibula of the bronchioles. [L, 351.]—**Annular d's.** In botany, ring-shaped thickenings of the cells of vascular tissue. [B, 291 (α, 24).]—**Archinephric d.** See *Mesonephric d.*—**Bartholin's d.** See *D. of Bartholin.*—**Bellini's d's.** See TUBES *of Bellini.*—**Bile-d's, Biliary d's.** Lat., *ductus biliarii* (seu *biliferi*). Fr., *canalicules biliaires.* Ger., *Gallengänge.* It., *condotti coledochi.* See *Interlobular bile-d's* and *Intralobular biliary* CANALS.—**Canalicular d's of the breast.** The smaller galactophorous d's.—**Cement d's.** Of C. Darwin, channels which pass through the antennæ of the *Cirripedia* from glands secreting an adhesive, cement-like substance. [L, 147.]—**Cochlear d.** See *Cochlear* CANAL.—**Common bile-d.** Lat., *ductus communis choledochus.* Fr., *canal cholédoque commun.* Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Gallengang.* A d. about 3 inches long which carries the bile to the intestines. It is

formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic d's, passes downward and backward between the layers of the gastro-hepatic omentum in front of the portal vein and to the right of the hepatic artery, then obliquely through the wall of the duodenum, and empties in common with the pancreatic duct at a point 3 or 4 inches beyond the pylorus. [L, 31, 142.]—**Common seminal d.** See *Ejaculatory d.*—**Cuvier's d's.** See *D's of Cuvier.*—**Cysthepatic d's.** See *Hepatocystic d's.*—**Cystic d.** Lat., *ductus cysticus.* Fr., *canal cystique.* Ger., *Gallenblasengang.* It., *condotto cistico.* A d. about 1½ inch long situated on the lower surface of the liver, which forms a continuation of the gall-bladder, runs backward, downward, and to the left, and, uniting with the hepatic d., forms the common bile-d. [L, 31, 142.]—**Definitive d's.** The straight milk-d's in the nipple. [L, 13.]—**Dotted d's.** See *Pitted* CELLS.—**D. of Bartholin.** Lat., *ductus bartholinianus, ductus sublingualis major* (1st def.). Fr., *canal de Bartholin, conduit sublinguale* (1st def.). Ger., *Bartholin'scher Gang.* The larger and longer of the sublingual d's, opening into the mouth in common with Wharton's d. or close to the orifice of the latter. [L, 31, 142.]—**D's of Bellini.** See TUBES *of Bellini.*—**D's of Cuvier.** Lat., *ductus Cuvieri.* Fr., *canaux de Cuvier.* Syn.: *sinuses of Cuvier.* Two short transverse venous trunks of the fœtus, one on each side, opening into the auricle of the heart, each being formed by the union of a superior vein, the primitive jugular (see *Jugular* VEIN) and an inferior vein (see *Cardinal* VEIN). The right one becomes the superior vena cava; the left one disappears. [A, 5.]—**D. of Gartner.** See *Gartner's* CANAL.—**D. of Müller.** See *Müllerian D.*—**D's of Rivini.** Lat., *ductus riviniani.* The ducts of the sublingual gland.—**D. of Santorini.** See *Accessory pancreatic d.*—**D. of Steno, D. of Stenson.** See *Stenson's d.*—**D. of Wharton.** See *Wharton's d.*—**D. of Wirsung.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Egestive d.** See *Excretory d.*—**Ejaculatory d.** Lat., *ductus ejaculatorius.* Fr., *conduit éjaculateur.* Ger., *Ausstossungsgang.* A d., one on each side, through which the semen passes into the urethra in the male. It is formed by the union of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicle, and is a little more than an inch long. It passes through the prostate and opens by a slit on the side of the veru montanum. [L, 31, 142.]—**Excretory d.** Lat., *ductus excretorius.* Fr., *canal excrétoire.* Ger., *Ausführungsgang.* The tube or channel through which the secretion of a gland is discharged. [L, 232.]—**Galactophorous d's.** Lat., *ductus galactophori* (seu *lactiferi*). Fr., *canaux* (ou *conduits*) *galactophores.* Ger., *Milchgänge, Milchausführungsgänge.* It., *condotti galattofori.* Sp., *conductos galactóforos.* The milk-d's of the lobes of the mammary gland. They are from 15 to 20 in number, are composed of an areolar, a muscular, and an epithelial layer, and converge toward the areola, beneath which they are dilated into the ampullæ, then pass into the nipple, and terminate upon its surface in small depressions. [L, 31, 142.]—**Gall-d's.** See *Bile-d's, Hepatic d.,* and *Cystic d.*—**Gartner's d.** See *Gartner's* CANAL.—**Genital d.** See *Genital* CANAL.—**Guttural d.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**Hepatic d.** Lat., *ductus hepaticus.* Fr., *canal* (ou *conduit*) *hépatique.* Ger., *Lebergang.* A d. formed by the union of the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister at the margin of the transverse fissure of the liver. It is about 1½ in. long and passes downward and to the right to unite with the cystic d. [L, 31, 142.]—**Hepato-cystic d's.** Lat., *ductus hepatocystici.* Biliary d's which, in many of the lower animals and occasionally in man, empty directly into the gall-bladder. [L, 142.]—**Hepato-pancreatic d.** 1. A d. which conducts the secretion of the hepato-pancreas into the intestinal canal. [L, 322.] 2. See *Common bile-d.*—**Hermaphrodite d.** A d. which, in hermaphrodite animals, receives the male and female elements. [L, 121.]—**Intercellular d.** See *Intercellular* CANALS.—**Interlobular bile- (or gall-) d's.** Lat., *ductus interlobulares hepatici.* The d's situated between the lobules of the liver. They are of two varieties, the smaller being continuous with the intralobular canals, and consisting of a membrana propria lined with polyedral epithelium, and the larger, into which the first open. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and, as they approach the hilum, contain fibrous tissue and unstriped muscular cells. They unite to form larger d's lying in the portal canals, which, in turn, unite finally into the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister. [L, 142, 172, 351.]—**Intralobular bile-d's.** See *Intralobular* CANALS.—**Lacrymal d.** Lat., *ductus lacrimalis.* See *Nasal d.*—**Lactiferous d's.** See *Galactophorous d's.*—**Left lymphatic d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Leydig's d.** See *Mesonephric d.* and *Uro-genital d.*—**Lymphatic d., Lymph-d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Main pancreatic d.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Mammary d's.** See *Galactophorous d's.*—**Mesonephric d.** Ger., *Wolff'scher Gang, Urnierengang.* Syn.: *Wolffian d.* A d. of the embryo developed by the longitudinal fission of a portion of the segmental d. and belonging to the mesonephros. In the male it is converted into the vas deferens, while in the female it almost entirely disappears. [A, 5.]—**Metanephric d.** See URETER.—**Milk-d's.** See *Galactophorous d's.*—**Muco-d's, Mucous d's.** See *Mucous* CANALS.—**Müllerian d., Müller's d.** Fr., *conduit de Müller.* Ger., *Müller'scher Gang, Geschlechtsgang.* Sp., *conducto de Müller.* A tube (one on each side of the body) made up of the undivided portion of the segmental d. and one of the longitudinal tubes into which it divides. From them, in the female, are developed the oviducts, uterus, and vagina, while in the male they atrophy and disappear. [L, 142, 201.]—**Nasal d., Naso-lacrymal d.** Lat., *ductus ad nasum* (seu *nasalis,* seu *nasalis orbitæ,* seu *naso-lacrimalis*). Fr., *conduit lacrymale.* Ger., *Thränengang, Thränennasengang.* The d. that conveys the tears from the lacrymal sac into the nose. It is about ¾ in. long, is lodged in the lacrymal groove of the superior maxilla, and opens on the outer wall of the inferior meatus of the nose. [F; L, 142.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric d.** See *Vitelline d.*—**Pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus.* Fr., *canal pancréatique.* Ger., *Bauchspeicheldrüsengang.* It., *condotto pancreatico.* Sp., *conducto pancreático.* A d. which extends through the pancreas from the head toward the tail, giving off numerous lateral branches that begin in the lobules of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum along with the common bile-d. [L, 31, 142.] Cf. *Accessory pancreatic d.*—**Parotid d.** See *Stenson's d.* (1st def.).—**Pecquet's d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Pneumatic d.** Lat., *ductus pneumaticus.* In fishes, the tube which connects the swimming bladder with the œsophagus. [L, 147.]—**Primitive kidney (or segmental) d., Pronephric d.** See *Segmental d.*—**Reticulate d's.** In botany, parenchymatous tissue-cells in which the thickenings assume the form of a net-work. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Right lymphatic d.** Lat., *ductus lymphaticus dexter.* A vessel which receives the lymph from the absorbent vessels of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It enters the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins. [C.]—**Roriferous d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Salivary d's.** See *Stenson's d., Wharton's d., D. of Bartholin* and *D. of Rivini.*—**Santorini's d.** See *Accessory pancreatic d.*—**Scalariform d's.** See *Scalariform* CELLS.—**Secretory d's.** Lat., *ductus secretorii.* Ger., *Absonderungsgänge.* The smaller d's of a gland, tributaries of the excretory d. [L, 135.]—**Segmental d.** Fr., *canalicule segmentaire.* In embryology, a tube (one on each side of the body) situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, which opens anteriorly into the body cavity and posteriorly into the cloaca, and from which spring laterally the segmental tubes. By the longitudinal fission of its posterior larger portion are formed the Wolffian and Müllerian d's. [L, 142, 201.] Cf. *Segmental* ORGAN, MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS, and PRONEPHROS.—**Seminal d.** See *Ejaculatory d.*—**Spermathecal d.** In certain *Mollusca,* the d. which connects the spermatheca with the hermaphrodite d. [L, 121.]—**Spermatic d.** See VAS *deferens.*—**Spiral d's.** In botany, the prosenchymatous cell-tissue, the walls of which are marked by spiral thickenings. [B, 291 (a, 24).] See *Spiral* CELLS.—**Stenonine d., Stenon's d., Steno's d., Stenson's d.** Lat., *ductus parotideus.* Fr., *canal parotide* (1st def.). Ger., *Ohrspeichelgang* (1st def.). It., *condotto di Stenone* (1st def.). 1. A d. about 2½ in. long conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. It opens on the inner side of the cheek, nearly opposite the second upper molar tooth. [L, 31, 142.] 2. See *Incisive* CANAL (1st def.).—**Stomach-d's.** See *Stomach*-PITS.—**Sublingual d's.** Lat., *ductus sublinguales.* See *D's of Rivini* and *D. of Bartholin* (1st def.).—**Supplementary pancreatic d.** See *Accessory pancreatic d.*—**Tear-d.** See *Nasal d.*—**Testicular d.** See VAS *deferens.*—**Thoracic d.** Lat., *ductus thoracicus.* Fr., *canal thoracique.* Ger., *Brustmilchgang.* It., *condotto toracico.* A d. from 18 to 20 in. long which receives all the lymph and chyle of the body except that coming from the right arm, right side of the head, neck, and thorax, and from the convex surface of the liver. It begins at the upper end of the receptaculum chyli, passes up in front of the vertebræ as far as the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it turns toward the left and ascends to the seventh cervical vertebra, then curves down over the subclavian artery and empties near the junction of the left subclavian and left internal jugular veins. [L, 31, 142, 322.]—**Trabecular d's.** In botany, prosenchymatous tissue-cells in which thickenings cross the lumen of the cell. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Uro-genital d.** In comparative anatomy, a d. that receives the urine and the genital products. [L, 294.]—**Uropygial d.** In birds, a d. which extends between the uropygial gland and the dorsal surface of the posterior extremity of the trunk. [L, 200.]—**Uro-seminal d.** See *Uro-genital d.*—**Vitellarian d.** Fr., *canal albuminigène.* The canal or d. in which an ovum receives its investment of albuminoid bodies. [L, 321.]—**Vitelline d., Vitello-intestinal d.** Lat., *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (seu *omphalo-entericus*). Fr., *canal omphalo-mésentérique, conduit vitello-intestinal, pedicule de la vésicule ombilicale.* Ger., *Dottergang, Nabelblasengang.* The omphalo-mesenteric d., a temporary channel of communication between the alimentary canal of the embryo and the umbilical vesicle. Cf. OMBILIC *intestinal.*—**Wharton's d.** Lat., *ductus submaxillaris.* Fr., *canal de Wharton.* Ger., *Unterkieferspeichelgang.* The d. of the sublingual gland, about 2 in. long, which opens into the mouth at the side of the frænum linguæ. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Wirsung's d.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Wolffian d.** See *Mesonephric d.*—**Yellow d's.** See *Eschricht's yellow* CANALS.



BILIARY DUCTS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the hepatic duct; *b,* the cystic duct; *c,* the ductus communis choledochus; *d,* the pancreatic duct; *e,* the duodenum; *f,* the gall-bladder.

DUCTILE, adj. Du^{3}k'ti^{2}l. Lat., *ductilis, ductibilis* (from *ducere,* to lead). Fr., *d.* Ger., *dehnbar, geschmeidig.* It., *duttile.* Sp., *dúctil.* Capable of being drawn into a different shape, especially by elongation.

DUCTILIMETER, n. Du^{3}k-ti^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *ductilis,* ductile, and *μέτρον,* a measure. Of Regnier, the ectasiometer. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DUCTILITY, n. Du^{3}k-ti^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *ductilitas.* Fr., *ductil-*

ité. Ger., *Dehnbarkeit*, *Geschmeidigkeit*, *Streckbarkeit*, *Zähigkeit.* The property of being ductile.

DUCTLESS, adj. Du^{3}kt′le^{2}s. Having no duct. See *D.* GLANDS.

DUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Du^{3}k(du^{4}k)′to^{2}r. Gen., *ducto′ris.* Fr., *ducteur.* Ger., *Führer*, *Leiter.* 1. A surgical instrument for use as a guide or director or for making traction. 2. See DUCT.—**D. canaliculatus.** See GORGET.—**D. capitis.** An obstetrical instrument for pulling down the head. [L, 135.]—**Ductores urinæ** [Bartholin]. The ureters. [L, 349.]

DUCTULE, n. Du^{3}k′tu^{2}l. Lat., *ductulus.* A small duct. [L, 210.]

DUCTULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{3}k(du^{4}k)-tu^{2}l(tu^{4}l)-os′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ductulus*, a little duct. Uninervate ; as a n., in the f. pl., *Ductulosæ*, a division of the acotyledons, comprising the ferns. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUCTULUS (Lat.), n. m. Du^{3}k(du^{4}k)′tu^{2}l(tu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DUCTULE.—**Ductuli (seminiferi) recti.** See VASA *recta.*

DUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Du^{3}k(du^{4}k)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *duc′tus.* See DUCT.—**D. adiposi.** See *Adipose* DUCTS.—**D. ad nasum.** See *Nasal* DUCT.—**D. Arantii.** See *D. venosus.*—**D. arteriosus (Botalli).** Fr., *canal artériel.* Ger., *Botalli′scher Gang.* It., *condotto arterioso.* Sp., *conducto arterioso.* A channel of communication between the main pulmonary artery of the fœtus and the aorta. [A, 5.]—**D. auris palatinus.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**D. bartholinianus.** See DUCT *of Bartholin.*—**D. belliniani.** See TUBES *of Bellini.*—**D. biliarii.** See *Biliary* DUCTS.—**D. biliarius communis.** See *Common bile*-DUCT.—**D. biliferi.** See *Biliary* DUCTS.—**D. Botalli.** See *D. arteriosus.*—**D. choledochus, D. choledochus communis.** See *Common bile*-DUCT.—**D. chyliferus.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. cibarius.** See *Alimentary* CANAL.—**D. cochlearis.** See *Cochlear* CANAL.—**D. communis choledochus.** See *Common bile*-DUCT.—**D. Cuvieri, D. Cuvieri dexter, D. Cuvieri sinister.** See DUCTS *of Cuvier.*—**D. cysticus (hepatis), D. cystidis felleæ.** See *Cystic* DUCT.—**D. deferens seminis.** See VAS *deferens.*—**D. efferens.** See *Excretory* DUCT.—**D. ejaculatorius, D. ejaculatorius communis.** See *Ejaculatory* DUCT.—**D. endolymphaticus.** See AQUEDUCT *of the vestibule.*—**D. Eustachii.** See *Eustachian* TUBE.—**D. excretorius.** See *Excretory* DUCT and *Ejaculatory* DUCT.—**D. Ferreinii.** See CANAL *of Ferrein.*—**D. galactophori.** See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**D. glandulæ parotidis.** See *Stenson's* DUCT (1st def.).—**D. hemithoracicus.** An ascending branch of the thoracic duct given off high in the thorax and opening either into the right lymphatic duct or close to the angle of union of the right subclavian and right internal jugular veins. [L, 332.]—**D. hepatico-cystici.** See *Hepato-cystic* DUCTS.—**D. hepaticus.** See *Hepatic* DUCT.—**D. hepaticus dexter.** A duct which issues from the right lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus sinister to form the hepatic duct. [L, 332.]—**D. hepaticus medius.** An occasional branch of the hepatic duct which conveys the bile from the quadrate lobe. [L, 332.]—**D. hepaticus sinister.** A d. which issues from the left lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus dexter to form the hepatic duct.—**D. hepatocysticus.** See *Hepato-cystic* DUCT.—**D. incisivus, D. incisorius.** See *Incisive* CANAL.—**D. inferentes.** In certain *Edentata*, ducts leading from the submaxillary glands to a receptacle from which the secretions are discharged through another duct into the mouth. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1830, p. 157 (L).]—**D. intercellulares.** Of Link, the intervascular spaces in the tissue of plants. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**D. interlobulares (hepatici).** See *Interlobular bile*-DUCTS.—**D. intestinalis.** See *Intestinal* CANAL.—**D. jacobsonianus.** See *Tympanic* CANAL.—**D. lacrimales glandulares.** See CANALICULI *lacrimales.*—**D. lacrimalis.** See *Nasal* DUCT.—**D. lactei, D. lactiferi.** See *Galactophorous* DUCTS.—**D. lumbothoracicus, D. lymphaticus (communis) sinister.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. lymphaticus dexter.** See *Right lymphatic* DUCT.—**D. lymphaticus sinister.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. meseraicus.** See *Vitelline* DUCT.—**D. Mülleri.** See *Müllerian* DUCT.—**D. nasalis (orbitæ), D. nasolacrimalis.** See *Nasal* DUCT.—**D. nasopalatinus.** See *Incisive* CANAL (1st def.).—**D. nuckiani.** The excretory ducts of the orbital gland of the dog. [L, 13.]—**D. nutritii.** See *Haversian* CANALS.—**D. omphalo-entericus, D. omphalo-mesentericus.** See *Vitelline* DUCT.—**D. pancreaticus.** See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. pancreaticus accessorius (seu azygos).** See *Accessory pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. pancreaticus directus.** Of Bernard, see *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. pancreaticus minor (seu recurrens, seu secondarius, seu Santorini, seu superior).** See *Accessory pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. papillares.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**D. parotideus.** See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**D. Pecqueti, D. pecquetianus.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. perilymphaticus.** See AQUEDUCT *of the cochlea.*—**D. pneumaticus.** See *Pneumatic* DUCT.—**D. prostatici.** The ducts through which the secretion of the prostate passes into the urethra. [L, 232.]—**D. punctorum lacrimalium.** See *Lacrymal* CANALS.—**D. recessus vestibuli.** See AQUEDUCT *of the vestibule.*—**D. Rivini, D. riviniani.** See DUCTS *of Rivini.*—**D. roriferus.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. rosenthalianus.** See *Accessory pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. Rosenthali spiralis.** See *Spiral* CANAL *of the modiolus.*—**D. sacculo-utricularis.** A small tube which connects the saccule of the internal ear with the utricle. [L, 142, 201.]—**D. salivales.** See *Stenson's* DUCT, *Wharton's* DUCT, DUCT *of Bartholin*, and DUCTS *of Rivini.*—**D. salivalis blasianus.** See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**D. salivalis inferior.** See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**D. salivalis superior.** See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**D. Santorini.** See *Accessory pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. secretorii.** See *Secretory* DUCTS.—**D. semicirculares, D. semicirculares membranacei, D. semicirculares ossei.** See *Semicircular* CANALS.—**D. semicircularis anterior (seu frontalis).** See *Superior semicircular* CANAL.—**D. semicircularis horizontalis.** See *External semicircular* CANAL.—**D. semicircularis inferior (seu sagittalis).** See *Posterior semicircular* CANAL.—**D. seminales.** See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**D. seminalis communis.** See *Ejaculatory* DUCT.—**D. seminiferi.** See *Seminiferous* TUBULES.—**D. spermaticus.** See VAS *deferens.*—**D. spirales (cochleæ).** The spiral turns of the cochlea. [L, 7.]—**D. stenonianus, D. Stenonis, D. stensonianus.** See *Stenson's* DUCT.—**D. sublinguales.** See DUCT *of Bartholin* (1st def.) and DUCTS *of Rivini.*—**D. sublinguales minores.** See DUCTS *of Rivini.*—**D. sublingualis major.** See DUCT *of Bartholin.*—**D. submaxillaris.** See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**D. thoracicus.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. thoracicus dexter.** See *Right lymphatic* DUCT.—**D. thoracicus sinister.** See *Thoracic* DUCT.—**D. thyreoglossus.** In the embryo, a duct which terminates upon the tongue as the foramen cæcum, and leads to the rudiments of the thyreoid body. [L, 142.]—**D. thyreolingualis.** See *D. thyreoglossus.*—**D. urinæ, D. urinarii.** The urinary passages.—**D. urinarii contorti.** The tubules of Ferrein. [L, 7.]—**D. urinarii recti medullares.** See TUBES *of Bellini.*—**D. urinarii serpentarii.** See *D. urinarii contorti.*—**D. uriniferi.** See *Uriniferous* TUBULES.—**D. uriniferi Bellini.** See TUBES *of Bellini.*—**D. (uteri) varicosus.** See OVIDUCT.—**D. venosus (Arantii).** Fr., *canal veineux* (ou *d'Arantius*). The smaller, shorter, and more posterior of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen ; in a more restricted sense, that portion of the umbilical vein that intervenes between the venæ hepaticæ advehentes and the venæ hepaticæ revehentes. [A, 5.]—**D. vitellarius, D. vitellinus, D. vitello-intestinalis.** See *Vitelline* DUCT.—**D. whartonianus.** See *Wharton's* DUCT.—**D. wirsungianus, D. wirsungicus, D. Wirtsung.** See *Pancreatic* DUCT.—**D. Wolffii.** See *Mesonephric* DUCT.

DUCU, n. The resin of *Clusia d.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUDAIM (Heb.), n. The *Cucumis d.*, the *Mandragora officinalis*, the *Musa paradisiaca*, and the *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24) ; B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DUDDER-GRASS, n. Du^{3}d′u^{5}r-gra^{3}s. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUDE (Ar.), n. The cochineal insect. [L, 77.]

DUDELDU, n. At St. Croix, the *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUDGEON, n. Du^{3}j′u^{3}n. The root or wood of *Buxus sempervirens.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUDHAVELA (Sind.), n. The *Dæmia extensa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUDHI, n. 1. A Hindu name for the *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302.] 2. In Bombay, the *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUDHIÁ BIKHA (Hind., Beng.), **DUDHIO VACHANÁGA** (Guz.), n's. The *Aconitum napellus.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUDH-KULMI (Hind.), n. The *Convolvulus turpetum.* [B, 88.]

DUDHYÁ BHOPALÁ BIJA (Mah.), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUDUR, n. At Penang, the *Caryota sobolifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUELLA (Lat.), n. f. Du^2(du^4)-e^{2}l′la^3. An ancient Roman weight equal to the third of an ounce. [L, 84 (*a*, 21).]

DUELLUM (Lat.). n. n. Du^3(du^4)-e^{2}l′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Gr., *μονομαχία.* 1. A struggle between the mind and the body. 2. A struggle between a morbific cause and vital heat. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DUENEC (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, *mercurius philosophorum.* [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DUENECH, n. Of the alchemists, antimony. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DUENEZ (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, iron filings. [L, 84.]

DUFFEL-GRASS, n. Du^{3}f′e^{2}l-gra^{3}s. The *Holcus mollis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUFFLE, n. Du^{3}f′l. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DUFOIL, n. Du^2′foil. The *Listera ovata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUFOURIDÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Du^6-fur′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dufouridées.* A section of the *Calypteratæ.* [L, 41, 180.]

DUFT (Ger.), n. Duft. A perfume, fragrance. [L, 80.]—**D'mittel.** A remedy acting by means of its odor. [*a*, 14.]

DUG, n. Du^{3}g. A popular term for the mammary gland or the nipple.

DUGONG (Malay), n. See HALICORE.—**D. oil.** An oil obtained by boiling the superficial fat of *Halicore australis* and *Halecore d.* It is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, as it can be given in much larger doses. [B, 5 (*a*, 24) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 14).]

DUGU (Tamil.), n. The *Oryza sativa.* [B, 46, 88.]

DUHALDEA (Lat.), n. f. Du^2(du)-ha^{2}ld(ha^{3}ld)′e^2-a^3. Fr., *duhaldée.* See INULA.

DUH-KULMI (Hind.), n. The *Ipomœa turpethum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DUHN-ULA-HALA (Ar.), n. The *Sesamum indicum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUHN-ULA-KANDULA (Pers.), n. The *Myrica sapida.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUHN-UL-FÁGIYA (Ar.), n. A fragrant oil expressed from the flowers of *Lawsonia alba*, highly esteemed as a cosmetic by the Arabs. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

DUHN UL KHEROA (Ar.), n. See CASTOR-*oil*.

DUHU, n. In Java, the *Seaforthia reinwardtiana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUINEN-THEE (Dutch), n. The dried leaves of the *Helichrysum imbricatum*; used in Cape Colony in coughs and chest diseases. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (*a*, 14).]

DUINI, n. In Java, the bark of *Cinnamomum Kiamis*. [*a*, 24.]

DUIVELSBEET (Dutch), n. The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 88.]

DUIVELSDRECK (Dutch), n. Asafœtida. [B, 88.]

DUIVON (Fr.), n. Dwe-vo^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49, 87.]

DUIZENDBLAD (Dutch), n. The *Achillea millefolium*. [L, 77.]

DUIZENDGULDENKRUID (Dutch), n. The *Erythrœa centaurium*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DUK, n. The horse-hair-like fibres of *Saguerus saccharifer*. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUKAN (Ar.), n. The *Nicotiana rustica*, furnishing East Indian tobacco. [B, 18 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]

DUKE'S-MEAT, n. Du^{2}ks'met. The *Lemna minor*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DULB (Ar.), n. The *Platanus orientalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DULCACIDUM (Lat.), n. Du^{3}lk(du^{4}lk)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *dulcis*, sweet, and *acidus*, sour. A medicine that is at the same time sweet and sour. [L, 94.] Cf. OXYMEL.

DULCAMARA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Du^{3}lk(du^{4}lk)-a^3-ma(ma^3)'ra^3. From *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bittersüss*. It., Sp., *d.* [Mex. Ph.]. Bittersweet (the *Solanum d.*); of the pharmacopœias, its young branches, formerly used internally and externally in skin diseases, chronic muscular rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough, etc. It has been considered antaphrodisiac. [A, 447 (*a*, 21); B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); B, 81 (*a*, 27).]—**Caules dulcamaræ.** Fr., *tiges de douce-amère*. Ger., *Bittersüssstengel*. The young branches of *Solanum d.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Decoctum dulcamaræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph., Lond. Ph., 1824, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Netherl. Ph., 1805, Genev. Ph., 1780]. Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de douce-amère*. Sp., *cocimiento de d.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of d. for 15 minutes in the necessary quantity of water, then adding enough water to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by macerating for 1 hour 1 part of d. in enough water to make 20 parts, boiling for 15 minutes, straining with slight expression, and decanting [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling for ¼ hour [Russ. Ph.] or ½ hour [Sp. Ph.] and straining [Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in the older pharmacopœias of Europe. [B, 5, 95, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**D. flexuosa.** See SOLANUM *d.*—**Extractum dulcamaræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de d.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating the fluid extract of d. [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by infusing fresh [Gr. Ph.] or dried (according to the other pharmacopœias) d. with warm water from 12 to 24 hours, straining with expression, and evaporating on the water-bath to a soft [Fr. Cod., Mex. Ph.] or to a thick, nearly hard consistence (according to the other pharmacopœias). The product should be reddish-brown [Gr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], or dark-brown (according to the other pharmacopœias). [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum dulcamaræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de douce-amère*. Ger., *flüssiges Bittersüss-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. of d. stalks in No. 60 powder with 10⅔ fl. oz. of diluted alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·928, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding a quantity of diluted alcohol sufficient to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above, macerating for 48 hours with the upper and lower orifices of the percolator closed, then allowing the percolation to proceed, adding diluted alcohol until the d. is exhausted, reserving the first 19¼ fluid oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of extract. [B, 81, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**Infusum dulcamaræ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing in a covered vessel for 1 hour 1 oz. of bruised d. in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and then straining [Br. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of chopped d.-root for 2 hours in 50 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 113 (*a*, 14, 21).]—**Stipites dulcamaræ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Caules dulcamaræ*.

DULCAMARRHETIN, n. Du^{3}lk-a^{2}m-a^{3}r-re'ti^{2}n. From *dulcamara* (*q. v.*), and ῥητίνη, a resin. A dark-brown, tasteless resinous substance, $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$, obtained by Geissler by treating dulcamarin with dilute acid; soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in water. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24); B, 81 (*a*, 27); L, 57.]

DULCAMARIN, n. Du^{3}lk-a^{2}m'a^{3}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *dulcamarine*. Ger., *D.* A glucoside, $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$, obtained from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*; a yellowish powder, at first bitter and then sweet to the taste, soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]

DULCAMARUM (Lat.), n. n. Du^{3}lk(du^{4}lk)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). A substance that is at the same time sweet and bitter.

DULCARINE, n. Du^{3}lk'a^{2}r-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dulcarin*. Of Desfosses, an alkaloid found by him in *Solanum dulcamara*, combined with solanine; thought by Pelletier to be only uncrystallizable sugar retaining a little solanine. [B, 88 (*a*, 14); "Jour. de pharm.," vii (*a*, 14).]

DULCE, n. Du^{3}ls. See DULSE.

DULCEDO (Lat.), n. Du^{3}l(du^{4}l)-sed(kad)'o. Gen., *dulcēdinis*. From *dulcis*, sweet. 1. Sweetness. 2. Agreeableness, delightfulness. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]—**D. amoris.** See CLITORIS.—**D. Saturni.** See *Basic* LEAD *carbonate*.

DULCIAMARGO (Sp.), n. Dul-the-a^3-ma^{3}r'go. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 88.]

DULCICHINUM (Lat.), n. n. Du^{3}l(du^{4}l)-sik(kech^2)'i^{2}n-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). The *Cyperus esculentus* and the *Juncus odoratus*. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DULCIFIANT (Fr.), adj. Du^{6}l-se-fe a^{3}n^2. See CORRIGENT.

DULCIFICATION, n. Du^{3}l-si^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *dulcificatio* (from *dulcificare*, to sweeten). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Versüssung*, *Absüssen*. See EDULCORATION.

DULCIFIDA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{3}l(du^{4}l)-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'i^{2}d-a^3. The *Pæonia officinalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DULCIFY, v. tr. Du^{3}l'si^2-fi. Lat., *dulcificare*. Fr., *dulcifier*. Ger., *versüssen*. It., *dolcificare*. Sp., *dulcificar*. To sweeten, to free from acrimony. [L, 56.]

DULCIN, n. Du^{3}l'si^{2}n. Fr., *dulcine*. See DULCITE.

DULCINAN, n. Du^{3}l'si^{2}n-a^{2}n. See DULCITAN.

DULCINIUM (Lat.), n. Du^{3}l(du^{4}l)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DULCIS (Lat.), adj. Du^{3}l(du^{4}l)'si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Sweet. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**D. amara.** See DULCAMARA.

DULCIT (Ger.), n. Dul'tset. See DULCITE.

DULCITAMINE, n. Du^{3}l-si^{2}t'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *d.* An alkaloid, $C_6H_{15}NO_5$, obtained in the form of an uncrystallizable syrup by treating its hydrochloride (obtained by heating dulcitan monohydrochloride with 10 times its weight of alcoholic ammonia) with silver oxide. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DULCITAN, n. Du^{3}l'si^{2}t-a^{2}n. Fr., *dulcitane*. Ger., *D.* A neutral, uncrystallizable, syrupy, sweetish substance, volatilizing at 120° C., soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether, obtained by subjecting dulcite to a temperature of 200° C. for a long time, when it loses a molecule of water and is transformed into d. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DULCITE, DULCITOL, n's. Du^{3}l'sit, -si^{2}t-o^{2}l. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dulcit*. Melampyrite; a hexatomic alcohol, $C_6H_8(OH)_6 = C_6H_{14}O_6$, isomeric with mannite, occurring in colorless, clinorrhombic prisms, derived from the sap of *Melampyrum nemorosum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Euonymus europæus*, etc. It is but little soluble in alcohol or in water, melts at 182° C., and decomposes at 275° C. It neither affects polarized light nor ferments when in contact with beer yeast. If, however, it is left for several weeks in contact with chalk and cheese, it undergoes an incomplete fermentation, giving rise to alcohol and to lactic and butyric acids. [B, 4, 244 (*a*, 27).]

DULCORATION, n. Du^{3}l-ko^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. See EDULCORATION.

DULCOR SATURNI (Lat.), n. m. Du^{3}l(du^{4}l)'co^{2}r sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-u^{6}r(ur)'ni(ne). An old name for crystallized lead acetate. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DULECH (Ar.), n. Of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, a species of tartar or spongy stone in the human body causing great danger and pain. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DULESH, n. See DULLESH.

DULICHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^2(du^4)-li^{2}k(li^{2}ch^2)-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a suborder of the *Cyperinæ*, comprising *Dulichium*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DULL, adj. Du^{3}l. A.-S., *dol*. Gr., ἀμβλύς (1st def.). Lat., *hebes* (1st def.), *obscurus* (2d and 3d def's). Fr., *hébété* (1st def.), *stupide* (1st def.), *lourd*. Ger., *dumm*, *mattig*, *dampf* (3d def.). It., *scuro*, *ottuso*. Sp., *torpe*. 1. Stupid, sluggish, slow of perception. 2. Not bright in color. 3. Muffled, not resonant.

DULLAHA, n. Of Serapion, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DULLESH, n. Du^{3}l'e^{2}sh. See DULSE.

DULLNESS, DULNESS, n's. Du^{3}l'ne^{2}s. Fr., *stupidité*, *pesanteur*. Ger., *Dampfung*, *Dummheit*, *Mattigkeit*, *Dämpfung*. It., *lentezza*, *ottusità*. Sp., *torpeza*. The state of being dull.—**Wooden d.** A percussion note suggesting that given out by wood. [Delafield (*a*, 17).]

DULONGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^6-lo^{2}n(lo^{2}n^2)-ji(gi^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dulongiées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Celastraceæ* consisting of the genus *Dulongia*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DULSE, n. Du^{3}ls. A Scotch name for several rose-spored *Algæ*, especially the *Rhodymenia palmata* and the *Iridæa edulis*. [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Craw-d.** The *Rhodymenia ciliata*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Mountain-d.** Probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata*. [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Pepper-d.** The *Laurencia pinnatifida*. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red d.** The *Rhodymenia palmata*. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

DULWICH, n. Du^{3}l'i^{2}ch. A place in Surrey, England, where there is a purgative spring. [L, 105 (*a*, 21).]

DUM, n. A certain disease prevalent in the mountainous districts of India. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DUM (Ar.), n. The *Hyphœne thebaica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUMAJACA, n. In Java, the *Wallichia tremula*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUMAL, adj. Du^{2}m'a^{2}l. See DUMETOSE.

DUMAPARÁSATMA (Sanscr.), n. 1. The *Alpinia officinarum*. 2. The *Alpinia galanga*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUMASINE, n. Du⁶-ma³s'en. Fr., *d.* Of R. Kane, an empyreumatic oil, $C_{10}H_8O$, obtained by distilling calcium acetate. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DUMASO, n. In Bombay, the *Tagonia mysorensis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]

DUMB, adj. Du³m. A.-S., *d.* Gr., κωφός. Lat., *mutus.* Fr., *muet.* Ger., *stumm.* It., *muto.* Sp., *mudo.* 1. Unable or refusing to speak. 2. Latent, not expressed by the ordinary signs (as in the expression *d. ague*).

DUMB-BELL, n. Du³m'be²l. A weight to be lifted and swung in the hand, consisting of a shaft of suitable size to be grasped and having a ball-like expansion at each end; as an adj., shaped like a d.-b. (said of crystals).

DUMBLANE, n. Du³m-blan'. A place in Perth, Scotland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49.]

DUMB-CANE, n. Du³m'kan. In the West Indies, the *Caladium seguineum;* so called on account of the dumbness, due to swelling of the mouth, which results from biting it. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

DUMBNESS, n. Du³m'ne²s. Fr., *mutisme.* Ger., *Stummheit, Sprachlosigkeit.* It., *mutezza.* Sp., *mudez.* The state of being dumb.

DUMB-NETTLE, n. Du³m'ne²t'l. The *Lamium album.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUMBRASTICUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Alpinia galanga.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DUMERILIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶-ma-re'li²-a³. Fr., *dumérilie.* 1. The genus *Jungia.* 2. The genus *Perezia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. alami.** See PEREZIA *adnata.*

DUMETOSE, adj. Du³m'e²t-os. Lat., *dumetosus.* Fr., *buissonneux.* Ger., *gebüschig.* Belonging to a hedge or thicket or having a bush-like form. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

DUMICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Du²m(dum)-i²k'o²l-u³s(u⁴s). From *dumus,* a bush, and *colere,* to inhabit. Fr., *dumicole.* Living in bushes and thickets. [L, 41, 180.]

DUMKE MIRCHE, n. In the Deccan, the *Piper cubeba.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DUMM (Ger.), adj. Dum. See DULL.

DUMMÆJRI (Ar.), **DUMMEIRI** (Ar.), n's. The *Cucumis melo.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUMMERJAHNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dum'me²r-ya³n-kra³-u⁴t. The herb of *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DUMMHEIT (Ger.), n. Du⁴m'hit. See DULLNESS.

DUMMKOLLER (Ger.), n. Dum'kol-le²r. A frequent complaint of horses, produced by a chronic affection of the brain; the symptoms are a dullness of sensation, loss of appetite or slowness of mastication, drowsiness, and weakness in the legs. [L, 39 (*a*, 14).]

DUMMULACKWAYN (Teloogoo), n. Kino. [L, 77, 105.]

DUMONTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁶-mo²nt-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *dumontiacées.* An order of the *Nematospermeæ,* characterized by a continuous tubular frond. The *Dumontiæ* are a division or family of the *D.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DUMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Du²m(dum)-os'u³s(u⁴s). See *Dumetose;* as a n., in the f. pl., *Dumosæ;* of Linnæus, a natural order of plants, comprising *Viburnum, Opulus, Sambucus, Rhus, Ilex,* etc., and subsequently *Rhamnus, Achras, Euonymus,* etc.; of Grisebach, the same order, including *Grislea, Tococa, Leoncenia,* etc.; of Scopoli, a tribe of plants with few stamens or petals, including *Embothrium, Colletia,* etc., also of plants with many stamens and petals, including *Causea, Cuphea,* etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DUMPALME (Ger.), n. Dum'pa³l-me². The genus *Hyphœne.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Aegyptische D.** The *Hyphœne crinita.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DUNBITIJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

DUNBLANE, n. Du³n-blan'. See DUMBLANE.

DUNCE-DOWN, DUNCHE-DOWN, n's. Du³ns'du⁵-u⁴n, du³nsh'du⁵-u⁴n. The *Typha latifolia.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUND (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [L, 77, 105.]

DUNDAKIN (Ger.), n. Du⁴n-da³-ken'. Doundakin.

DUNDER, n. Du³n'du⁵r. In the West Indies, lees or dregs, especially those of cane-juice, which are used as a ferment in making rum. [L, 56 (*a*, 14).]

DUNDUL (Ar.), n. The *Croton variegatum.* [B, 88.]

DUNG, n. Du³n². Gr., κόπρος. Lat., *stercus.* Fr., *fiente, bouse, bouze.* Ger., *Mist, Dünger.* It., *sterco, escremento.* Sp., *estiércol.* The excrement of an animal. [L, 56.]—**Devil's-d.** See ASAFŒTIDA.—**D.-bath.** See *D.* BATH.

DUNGA (Sp.), n. Dun'ga³. A name applied to dengue when that disease first appeared in Cuba. [Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

DUNGAN, n. In the Philippines, the *Myristica spuria.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUNGARI (Sind.), n. The *Allium cepa.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUNGA-RUNGA-TREE, n. The *Notelœa ovata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DÜNGER (Ger.), n. Du⁶n²'e²r. See DUNG.

DUN-JOHN, n. Du³n'jo²n. A name for various species of *Agrostis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUNKEL (Ger.), adj. Du⁴n²'ke²l. Dark, misty, obscure.—**D'heit.** Dimness, obscurity.—**D'machen.** See SCOTASMUS.—**D'sehen.** Dimness of vision. [L, 80.]—**D'werden.** See SCOTASMUS.

DUNKERQUE (Fr.), n. Du⁶n²-ke²rk. Ger., *Dünkirchen.* A sea-side resort in the department of the Nord, France. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DUNKOLA (Cing.), n. The *Nicotiana tabacum.* [B, 88.]

DUNMORE, n. Du³n'mor. A sea-side resort on Waterford Harbor, Ireland. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÜNN (Ger.), adj. Du⁶n. Thin, slender. [L, 43.]—**D'blättrig.** See TENUIFOLIUS.—**D'darm.** See the major list.—**D'flüssig.** Diluted. [L, 80.]—**D'haarigkeit.** Thinness of the hair. [L, 80.]—**D'heit.** Thinness. [L, 80.]—**D'schenkelig.** Thin in the legs. [A, 322.]—**D'werden.** Emaciation. [L, 80.]—**D'ungen.** The iliac regions. [L, 80.]

DÜNNDARM (Ger.), n. Du⁶n'da³rm. The small intestine. [L, 135.]—**D'drüsen.** See CRYPTS *of Lieberkühn.*—**D'entzündung.** Inflammation of the small intestine.—**D'gekröse.** The mesentery of the ileum. [L, 303.]—**D'nierenband.** See *Duodeno-renal* LIGAMENT.—**D'pillen.** Of Unna, coated pills. [B.]—**D'saft.** See *Intestinal* JUICE.—**D'scheidenfistel.** A fistula leading from the vagina into the small intestine.—**D'schlagadern.** The duodenal arteries. [L.]

DUNNIES, n. Du³n'i²z. The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUNNINESS, n. Du³n'i²-ne²s. The state of being somewhat deaf. [L, 56.]

DUNNY-NETTLE, n. Du³n'i²-ne²t'l. 1. The *Lamium galeobdolon.* 2. The *Lamium album.* 3. The *Ballota nigra.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUNSE-DOWN, n. Du³ns'du⁵-u⁴n. See DUNCE-DOWN.

DUNST (Ger.), n. Dunst. Vapor. [L, 80.]—**D'ähnlich.** Vapor-like.—**D'bad.** See *Vapor* BATH.—**D'bildung.** Vaporization. [L, 80.]—**D'blatt.** A hazy layer.—**D'gift.** A vaporous poison. [L, 80.]—**D'ig.** Vaporous, hazy.—**D'kreis.** See ATMOSPHERE.—**D'messer.** See ATMIDOMETER.—**D'schweiss.** See *Insensible* PERSPIRATION.

DUNTEE (Beng.), n. The *Croton polyandrum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DUNTI BIJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DUNYA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

DUODECIMFID, adj. Du²-o-de'si²m-fi²d. From *duodecim,* twelve, and *findere,* to cleave. Fr., *duodécemfide.* Ger., *zwölfspaltig.* Cleft into twelve parts. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

DUODECIMLOBATE, adj. Du²-o-de²s-i²m'lob-at. Lat., *duodecimlobatus* (from *duodecim,* twelve, and λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *duodécemlobé.* Ger., *zwölflappig.* Having twelve lobes. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DUODECIMPARTITE, adj. Du²-o-de²s-i²m'pa³rt-it. Lat., *duodecimpartitus* (from *duodecim,* twelve, and *partire,* to divide). Fr., *duodécemparti.* Ger., *zwölftheilig.* Having twelve divisions. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DUODECIMPUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. Du³(du⁴)-o²-de²s-(de²k)-i²m-pu³n²k(pu⁴n²k)-ta(ta³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). Fr., *duodecemponctué.* Ger., *zwölfpunktig.* Marked with twelve points or spots. [L, 41, 180.]

DUODENAL, adj. Du²-o-den'a³l. Lat., *duodenalis.* Fr., *duodénal.* Ger., *d., duodenalisch.* Pertaining to the duodenum. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DUODENARIUS [Wachendorf] (Lat.), adj. Du²(du⁴)-o(o³)-de²n(dan)-a(a³)'ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *duodénaire.* Arranged in sets of twelve. [L, 41.]

DUODENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du⁴)-o(o²)-de²n(dan)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *duodenit'idos (-is).* Fr., *duodénite.* Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmentzündung.* It., *duodenite.* Sp., *d.* Inflammation of the duodenum, usually associated with inflammation of the stomach, and not infrequently leading to obstruction at the opening of the bile-duct. [D, 48; L, 41, 50.]. Cf. *Gastro-duodenitis.*

DUODENO-GASTRIC, adj. Du²-o-deu''o-ga²st'ri²k See GASTRO-DUODENAL.

DUODENO-JEJUNAL, adj. Du²-o-den''o-je-ju²n'a²l. Lat., *duodeno-jejunalis.* Pertaining to or connected with the duodenum and the jejunum. [L.]

DUODENO-RENAL, adj. Du²-o-den''o-re'na²l. Lat., *duodenorenalis.* Connected with or pertaining to the duodenum and the kidney. [L.]

DUODENOSTOMY, n. Du²-o²-de²n-o²s'tom-i². From *duodenum (q. v.),* and στόμα, a mouth. Fr., *duodénostomie.* The operation of making a permanent opening into the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

DUODENOTOMY, n. Du²-o-de²n-o²t'o-mi². From *duodenum (q. v.),* and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *duodénotomie.* The operation of cutting into the duodenum.

DUODENUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²(du⁴)-o(o²)-den(dan)'u³m(u⁴m). From *duodeni,* twelve by twelve. Gr., δωδεκαδάκτυλον. Fr., *duodénum.* Ger., *Zwölffingerdarm.* It., Sp., *duodeno.* Syn.: *accessory stomach.* The upper portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingerbreadths (10 in.) long, extending from the pylorus to the jejunum. It lies against the posterior wall of the abdomen, and is curved like a horse-shoe around the pancreas. The common bile-duct, together with the pancreatic duct, opens into its descending portion. [C; L, 31, 142, 332.]

DUO-STERNAL (Fr.), n. Du⁶-o-ste²rn-a³l. From *duo,* two, and *sternum (q. v.).* The second piece of the sternum. [L, 41.]

DUPADA-MARA (Teloogoo), n. The resin of *Vateria malabarica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

DUPION, n. Du²'pi²-o²n. Fr., *d.* A double cocoon formed by two or more silk-worms. [L, 56.]

DUPLEX (Lat.), adj. Du^2(du)'ple^{2}x. From *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold. Double, twofold.

DUPLICANA (Lat.), n. f. Du^2(du)-pli^{2}k-a(a^3)'na^3. See TERTIANA *duplex*.

DUPLICATE, adj. Du^2'pli^{2}k-at. Lat., *duplex*, *duplicatus*. Fr., *double*. Ger., *doppelt*, *zweifach*. It., *doppio*. Sp., *doble*. Growing in pairs (said of different plant-organs). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DUPLICATION, n. Du^2-pli^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Gr., διαπλασιασμός. Lat., *duplicatio* (from *duplicare*, to double). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verdoppelung*. A doubling or folding, also the state of being doubled or folded.

DUPLICATO-CRENATE, adj. Du^2-pli^{2}k-at''o-kren'at. See DUPLICO-CRENATE.

DUPLICO-DENTATE, adj. Du^2-pli^2-kat''o-de^{2}nt'at. See DUPLICO-DENTATE.

DUPLICATO-PINNATE, adj. Du^2-pli^{2}k-at''o-pi^{2}n'nat. Lat., *duplicato-pinnatus*. Fr., *duplicato-pinnaté*. Ger., *doppeltgefiedert*. Having pinnate leaves and leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DUPLICATOR (Lat.), n. m. Du^2(du)-pli^{2}k-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., du'pli^{2}k-at-o^{2}r. Fr., *duplicateur*. Ger., *Verdoppler*. 1. An apparatus for collecting very weak currents of electricity. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).] 2. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder after doubling them up, or, if this is impossible, stretching them out in a line with the instrument. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

DUPLICATO-SERRATE, adj. Du^2-pli^{2}k-at''o-se^{2}r'rat. Lat., *duplicato-serratus*. Fr., *duplicato-serré*. Ger., *doppeltgesägt*. Having serratures themselves serrated (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DUPLICATO-TERNATE. Du^2-pli^{2}k-at''o-tu^{5}rn'at. Lat., *duplicato-ternatus*. Fr., *double-terné*. See BITERNATE.

DUPLICATURE, n. Du^2'pli^{2}k-at-u^{2}r. Lat., *duplicatura* (from *duplicare*, to fold). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Duplicatur*. A doubling; a fold. [L, 56.]

DUPLICIDENTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du^2(du)-pli^{2}s(pli^{2}k)-i^2-de^{2}n(dan)-ta(ta^3)'ta^3. Fr., *duplicidentés*. A suborder or family of the *Rodentia*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 185 (L).]

DUPLICITY, n. Du^2-pli^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *duplicitas* (from *duplicare*, to fold). Fr., *duplicité*. Ger., *Duplicität*, *Doppeltsein*, *Verdoppelung*. The condition of being double. [A. Wiltshire, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 395; L, 41.]

DUPLICO-CRENATE, adj. Du^2''pli^{2}k-o-kren'at. Lat., *duplicato-crenatus*. Fr., *duplicato-crénelé*. Ger., *doppeltgekerbt*. Having crenels themselves crenulate. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUPLICO-DENTATE, adj. Du^2''pli^{2}k-o-dent'at. Lat., *duplico-dentatus*. Fr., *duplico-dentelé*. Ger., *doppeltgezähnt*. Having teeth themselves toothed (said of leaves and other organs). [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DUPLOCONUS (Lat.), adj. Du^2(du)-plo^2-kon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From διπλόος, double, and κῶνος, a cone. Fr., *duplocone*. Ger., *zweikegelig*, *doppelkegelig*. Having the appearance of two superimposed cones. [L, 180.]

DUPLO-CRENATUS (Lat.), adj. Du^2(du)-plo^2-kre^{2}n(kran)-at-(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DUPLICO-CRENATE.

DUPONDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Du^2(du)-po^{2}nd'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., διπόντιον. An ancient weight equal to four drachms. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DUPPER, n. A globular, short-necked vessel, made of buffalo's hide, in which castor-oil is imported from India. [L, 108.]

DUR (Fr.), adj. Du^{6}r. Hard. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DURA (Lat.), n. f. Du^2(du)'ra^3. Fr., *dure-mère*. Ger., *harte Hirnhaut*. It., Sp., *d. madre*. Syn.: *d. mater*. The white, shining, and strong fibrous tissue which forms the external covering of the cerebro-spinal axis. Its external surface is rough, but the inner one is covered with endothelium. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cerebral d.** Lat., *d. cerebri* (seu *encephali*). Fr., *dure-mère cérébrale*. The d. covering the brain. It is continuous below with the spinal d., forms the periosteum of the inner surface of the cranial cavity, and sends into the brain three folds or processes—the falx cerebelli, the falx cerebri, and the tentorium cerebelli. At various points it separates into two layers to form the sinuses. It passes out through the different foramina of the skull and is continuous with the sheaths of the nerves, to which they furnish exit, and with the pericranium, where the foramina are unoccupied by nerves. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spinal d.** Lat., *d. spinalis*. Fr., *duremère spinale*. Ger., *harte Rückenmarkshaut*. The d. of the spinal cord. It consists largely of longitudinal fibres, is continuous with that of the cerebrum, is attached to the periosteum of the atlas and of the margin of the foramen magnum, and is continued below into the sacral canal, to the periosteum of which it is attached. Within the vertebral canal it is free, being separated from the vertebræ by areolar tissue-fat and blood-vessels. It forms tubular prolongations over the roots of the spinal nerves, with the sheaths of which they blend. [L, 1, 31, 332.] Cf. LIGAMENTUM *denticulatum*.

DURÆMATOMA (Lat), n. n. Du^{2}r(dur)-e^{2}m(a^3-am)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *duræmatom'atos* (*-is*). For deriv., see DURA and HÆMATOMA. Ger., *Durhämatom*. A hæmatoma of the dura. [D, 36.]

DURAL, adj. Du^{2}r'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the dura.

DURALABHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Alhagi maurorum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DURA MATER (Lat.), n. f. Du^{2}r(dur)'a^3 mat(ma^{3}t)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). See DURA.—**D. m. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* DURA.—**D. m.** (**medullæ**) **spinalis.** See *Spinal* DURA.

DURAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Du^{2}r(dur)-a(a^3)'me^{2}n. Gen., *duram'inis*. From *durus*, hard. Fr., *d.*, *cœur du bois*. Ger., *Herzholz*, *Kernholz*. It., *cuore di albero*. Sp., *corazón*. The hard, dense, and often colored heart-wood of a tree or vine. [B, 1, 19, 77, 291, 299 (*a*, 24).]

DURANGO-PLANT, n. Du-ra^{3}n^2'go. The *Tricerastes glomerata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

DURANTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du^{2}r(dur)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham, a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*; of Schauer and Jussieu, a subtribe of the *Verbeneæ*, including *Duranta*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DURAS-I-TAPAKATI (Pers.), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DURATION, n. Du^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *duratio* (from *durare*, to continue existence). Fr., *durée*. Ger., *Dauer*. It., *durazione*. Sp., *duración*. Continuance as to time, also the length of time for which anything continues. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 1, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**Cathodal d.** Ger., *Kathodendauer*. Persistence at the cathode during the entire time of the closure of the circuit. Its symbol is KaD. [B.] See *Cathodal d.* CONTRACTION.

DURATUS (Lat.), adj. Du^{2}r(dur)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., σκληρανθείς. Hardened. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DURAVÁ (Mah.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DURAZNILLO (Sp.), n. Dur-a^{3}th^2-nel'yo. 1. A variety of peach-tree growing in Peru, considered to be aperient and diuretic. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).] 2. In the Argentine Republic, the *Azara salicifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. blanco.** In the Argentine Republic, the *Ruprechtia polystachya*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. colorado.** In the Argentine Republic, the *Ruprechtia triflora*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DURAZNO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Dur-a^{3}th^2'no. The *Persica vulgaris*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

DURCHBEIZUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'bitz-un^2. Corrosion. [*a*, 14.]

DURCHBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'blat-te^{2}rt. See PERFOLIATE.

DURCHBOHREN (Ger.), n. Durch^2'bor-e^{2}n. See DURCHBOHRUNG.

DURCHBOHREND (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'bor-e^{2}nd. Perforating. [L, 43.]

DURCHBOHRER (Ger.), n. Du^{2}rch^2'bor-e^{2}r. 1. A perforating muscle. [L, 80.] 2. A perforator.

DURCHBOHRT (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'bort. Perforated. [L, 80.]

DURCHBOHRUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'bor-u^{2}n. See TREPHINING, PUNCTURE, PERFORATION, and PARACENTESIS.

DURCHBROCHEN (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'broch^2-e^{2}n. Pierced, perforated, reticulated. [*a*, 14.]

DURCHBRUCH (Ger.), n. Durch^2'bruch^2. A breaking through (*e. g.*, the eruption of a tooth). [L.]

DURCHFALL (Ger.), n. Durch^2'fa^{3}l. Diarrhœa. [D, 67.]—**Blutiger D.** See DIARRHŒA *cruenta*.—**Einfacher D.** See *Simple* DIARRHŒA.—**Entzündlicher D., Entzündungsd'.** See *Inflammatory* DIARRHŒA.—**Gallichter D., Galliger D.** See *Bilious* DIARRHŒA.—**Habitueller D.** See *Chronic* DIARRHŒA.—**Kothiger D.** See *Simple* DIARRHŒA.—**Langwieriger D.** See *Chronic* DIARRHŒA.—**Urinärer D.** See DIABETES.—**Wurmartiger D.** See *Diarrhœa* VERMINOSA.

DURCHFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'farb-un^2. In microscopy, the staining of objects *en masse* before making sections. [J, 144, 156.]

DURCHFÄULE (Ger.), n. Durch^2'foil-e^2. A small suppurating swelling on the feet of horses and donkeys, which generally produces gangrene of the skin. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**Einfache D.** A D. above the hoofs.—**Horn-D.** A D. of the horny substance of the hoof. [*a*, 14.]

DURCHFEUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'foich^{2}t-un^2. Osmosis. [K, 16.]

DURCHFLECHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'fle^{2}ch^{2}t-un^2. An interlacing. [I, 11 (K).]—**D. des Kleinhirnstieles.** The decussation of the superior cerebellar peduncles in the pons Varolii. [I, 11.]

DURCHFLOCHTEN (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'floch^{2}t-en^2. Interlaced; as a n., in the m., *D'er* (*Muskel* understood), see COMPLEXUS. [I, 73 (K).]

DURCHFRESSEND (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'fre^{2}t-se^{2}nd. Corrosive.

DURCHFRESSUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'fre^{2}t-sun^2. Corrosion.

DURCHGANG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'ga^{3}n^2. A passage through. [L, 80.]—**D'sknötchen.** Transmission ganglia. [L, 14.]

DURCHGÄNGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Durch^2'gan^2-i^{2}g-kit. Porosity. [L, 80.]

DURCHKREUZUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'kroitz-un^2. See CHIASM and DECUSSATION.—**D. der Sehnerven, Sehnervend'.** See CHIASM. Also a method of breeding in cattle.

DURCHLASSIG (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'las-si^{2}g. Penetrable. [B.]

DURCHLAUF (Ger.), n. Durch^2'la^3-u^{4}f. Diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**D'bocksdorn.** See ASTRAGALUS *monspessulanus*.

DURCHLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Durch^2'la^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}nd. Excurrent. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DURCHLEUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch^2'loich^{2}t-un^2. Illumination by transmitted light, as of the cavity of the larynx through the tissues of the neck in laryngoscopy. [Voltolini, "Internat. klin. Rundsch.," Nov. 25, 1888, col. 1889.]

DURCHLIEGEN (Ger.), n. Durch^2'leg-e^{2}n. The production of bed-sores.

DURCHLÖCHERT (Ger.), adj. Durch²'lu⁶ch²-e²rt. Perforated. [L, 304.]

DURCHLÖCHERUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²'lu⁶ch²-e²r-un². Perforation.

DURCHMESSER (Ger.), n. Durch²'me²s-se²r. See DIAMETER. —**Auriculard'.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER (1st def.).—**Basilo-bregmatischer D.** See *Basilo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**Biauriculard'.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER.—**Bimastoidald'.** See *Bimastoid* DIAMETER.—**Biparietaler D.** See *Biparietal* DIAMETER. —**Bitemporald'.** See *Temporal* DIAMETER.—**Breitend'.** The diameter of a breadth. [L.]—**Deventer'sche D.** See DIAMETERS *of Deventer*.—**Durchtrittsd' des Schädels.** The distance from the middle of the anterior fontanelle to that of the posterior. [A, 61.]—**Gerader D. des Beckens.** See *Anatomical* CONJUGATE.—**Grösster Breitend'.** See *Maximum transverse* DIAMETER *of the skull*.—**Grösster Hinterhauptd'.** See *Maximum occipital* DIAMETER. — **Grösster Occipitald'.** See *Maximum occipital* DIAMETER. — **Grösster Stirnd'.** See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.—**Hauptd'.** A principal diameter. [L.]—**Hinterquerer D.** See *Biparietal d.*—**Höhend', Hohend' des Schädels.** 1. A vertical diameter. 2. See *Basilo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**Inialer Längsd'.** See *Inial* DIAMETER.—**Jugulard'.** See *Bijugal* DIAMETER.—**Kleiner Diagonald' des Kindesschadels.** See *Lesser diagonal* DIAMETER *of the fœtal head*.—**Kleinster Stirnd'.** See *Minimum frontal* DIAMETER.—**Kopfbreitend.** A transverse diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Längsd'.** A longitudinal diameter. [L.]—**Mastoidald', Mastoideald', Mastoidealer Querd'.** See *Bimastoid* DIAMETER.—**Obererer Frontald', Oberer Stirnd'.** See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.—**Ohrend'.** See *Biauricular* DIAMETER.—**Parietald'.** See *Biparietal* DIAMETER.—**Querd', Querer D.** A transverse diameter. [L, 80.]—**Schädeld'.** A diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Schädellängend', Schädellängsd'.** See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER *of the skull*.—**Scheiteld'.** See *Biparietal* DIAMETER.—**Schräger D.** An oblique diameter. [L, 80.]—**Senkrechter D. des Kindesschädels.** See *Vertical* DIAMETER *of the fœtal head*.—**Unterer Frontald', Unterer Stirnd'.** See *Minimum frontal* DIAMETER.

DURCHSCHEINEND (Ger.), n. Durch²'shin-e²nd. Diaphanous. [B, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 43.]

DURCHSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²'shnid-un². 1. Division by cutting. 2. Intersection. [L, 80.]

DURCHSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Durch²'shni²t. 1. See DURCHSCHNEIDUNG. 2. An average.

DURCHSCHWITZEN (Ger.), **DURCHSCHWITZUNG** (Ger.), n's. Durch²'shwi²tz-e²n, -un². See EXUDATION and DIAPEDESIS.

DURCHSEIHEN (Ger.), **DURCHSEIHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Durch²'zi-he²n, -hun². Filtration, percolation. [L, 135.]

DURCHSICHTIG (Ger.), adj. Durch²'zi²ch²t-i²g. Transparent. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

DURCHSICKERN (Ger.), **DURCHSICKERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Durch²'zi²k-e²rn, -e²r-un². Transudation.

DURCHSIEBEN (Ger.), n. Durch²'zeb-e²n. See CRIBRATION.

DURCHSINTERN (Ger.), n. Durch²'zi²nt-e²rn. See DURCHSICKERN.

DURCHSTECHUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²'ste²ch²-un². Transfixion. [L, 80.]—**D'sfractur.** A fracture in which a fragment of the bone perforates the soft parts. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]

DURCHSTOCHEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²'stoch²-e²n. Perforated. [*a*, 24.]

DURCHWACHS (Ger.), n. Durch²'va³ch²s(va³x). See BUPLEURUM.—**D'dost.** The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).] —**D'öl.** The oil of *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).] —**Sichelförmiger D.** The *Bupleurum falcatum*. [L, 80.]—**Strauchartiger D.** The *Bupleurum fruticosum*. [L, 80.]

DURCHWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²'va³x²s-e²n. Perfoliate.

DURCHWACHSUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²'va²x²s-un². Perfoliation.

DURCHWEHEN (Ger.), n. Durch²'va-e²n. Perflation. [L, 80.]

DURCHZUG (Ger.), n. Durch²'tzug. Transition. [L, 80.]—**D. vom Winde.** Perflation. [L, 80.]

DURCISSANT (Fr.), adj. Du⁶r-ses-a³n². Hardening. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DURCISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Du⁶r-ses-ma³n². Induration. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DÜRCKHEIM (Ger.), n. Du⁶rk'him. A place in Bavaria, where there are iodo-bromated saline springs containing cæsium chloride. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

DURELIN (Fr.), n. Du⁶-r'la²n². The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DURE-MÈRE (Fr.), n. Du⁶r-me²r. See DURA.—**D.-m. crânienne, D.-m. proprement dit.** See *Cerebral* DURA.—**D. rhachidienne, D. spinale.** See *Spinal* DURA.

DURENE, n. Du²r'en. Fr., *durène*. Ger., *Durol*. Tetramethylbenzene, $C_{10}H_{14} = C_6(CH_3,H,CH_3,CH_3,H,CH_3.)$. [B, 4.]

DURET (Fr.), n. Du⁶-ra. The *Acer monspessulanum*. [B, 88.]

DURETÉ (Fr.), n. Du⁶-r'ta. Hardness. [L, 49.]—**D. d'oreille.** Hardness of hearing. [L, 109.]

DUREYN (Malay), n. The genus *Durio*. [B, 38.]

DURHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du²r(dur)-he²m(ha³-am)-a²t-(a³t)-o'ma³. See DURÆMATOMA.

DURIÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²(du)-ri²-e'(a³'e²)-e²-e(a³-e²). A division of the *Ricciew*, consisting of *Duriœa*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DURIAN (Fr.), n. Du⁶-re-a³n². The genus *Durio*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DURIAON (Malay), n. The *Durio zibethinus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]

DURIE-CARBAN, n. See ARTABOTRYS *suaveolens*.

DURILLO (Sp.), n. Du-rel'yo. The *Viburnum tinus*. [B, 88 (*a*, 24).]

DURILLON (Fr.), n. Du⁶-rel-yo³n². An induration of the epidermis, a corn. [E.]—**D. sous-unguéal.** An epidermic tumor situated beneath a nail. ["Jour. de méd.," Nov. 18, 1888 (*a*, 18).]

DURIO (Lat.), n. m. Du'ri²-o. From Malay, *duriaon*. Fr., *durian*. A genus of the *Malvaceœ*, tribe *Bombaceœ*, indigenous to the Moluccas and the Indian Archipelago. The *Durioneœ* (Fr., *durionées*) are a subtribe of the *Bombaceœ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. zibethinus.** Fr., *durioan*, *durione*, *durion*. Ger., *indischer Libethbaum*. A large forest tree resembling the elm. The fruit is agreeable, but its odor is very offensive. The seeds are roasted and the unripe fruit is boiled as a vegetable. The pulp is given in fevers, diarrhœa, and eruptive diseases, and the seeds are used in asthma. [B, 88, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]

DURIOU (Fr.), n. Du⁶-re-o³u. The *Chondrilla juncea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. jaune.** The *Chondrilla crepoides*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DURI-ROTTANG, n. At Amboyna, the *Metroxylon micracanthum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DURITIA (Lat.), **DURITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Du²r(dur)-i²sh(i²t)'-i²-a³, -ez(as). Fr., *dureté*. Hardness, insensibility, severity. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DURIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)-ri²-ve²nt(we²nt)'ri²s. From *durus*, hard, and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *duriventre*. Having a hard belly. [L, 42.]

DÜRLITZE (Ger.), n. Du⁶r'li²tz-e². The *Cornus mascula*. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]

DURMAST, n. The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUROIA (Lat.), n. f. Du-ro'i²-a³. Fr., *duroie*. A genus of trees and shrubs of the *Rubiaceœ*, tribe *Gardenieœ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).] —**D. eriophila.** Fr., *genipayer de mérian*. A species found in Surinam where the fruit is eaten. [B, 88, 173 (*a*, 24).]

DUROL (Ger.), n. Du-rol'. See DURENE.

DUROU (Fr.), n. Du⁶-ru. The *Chondrilla juncea*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DURRA, n. See DHOURRA.

DURRAGRAS (Ger.), n. Dur'ra³-gra³s. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DURRAKORN (Ger.), n. Dur'ra³-ko²rn. The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

DÜRRE (Ger.), **DÜRRHEIT** (Ger.), n's. Du⁶r're², -hit. Aridity, sterility, leanness. [A, 450; L, 80.]

DÜRRLEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Du⁶r'lib-i²g. Lean. [A, 450.]

DÜRRMADEN (Ger.), n. pl. Du⁶r'ma³d-e²n. Comedones. [L, 43.]

DÜRRSEIN (Ger.), **DÜRRSUCHT** (Ger.), n's. Du⁶r'zin, -zuch²t. Emaciation, withering. [A, 450; L, 80.]

DÜRRWANGEN (Ger.), n. Du⁶r'va³n²-e²n. A town of the Bavarian district of Middle Franconia, with mineral springs. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

DÜRRWURZ (Ger.), n. Du⁶r'vurtz. 1. The *Inula dysenterica*. 2. The genus *Conyza*. [B, 88, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Blaue D., Blaues D'kraut.** The *Erigeron acris*. [B, 180 (*a*. 24).]—**D'kraut.** 1. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. 2. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine D., Sparrige D.** The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DURST (Ger.), n. Durst. Thirst. [L, 43, 80.]—**D'gefühl.** The sense of thirst.—**D'ig.** Thirsty. [L, 80.]—**D'igkeit.** Thirstiness. [L, 80.]—**D'los.** See ADIPSIC.—**D'löschend.** Having the property of allaying thirst.—**D'losigkeit, D'mangel.** See ADIPSIA.—**D'sucht.** Morbid thirst. [L, 43.]

DURTAL (Fr.), n. Du⁶r-ta³l. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 87.]

DURU (Cingalese), n. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 88.]

DURUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)'ru³s(ru⁴s). Hard, tough; as a n., in the f., see DURA.

DURVILLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶r-vel-le'(la³'e²)-a³. Fr., *durvillée*. A genus of *Algœ*, order *Fucaceœ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**D. utilis.** Fr., *laminaire utile*, *poireau de mer*. The *cachaguyo* of the Chilians, who use it as food. [B, 88, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DURYLIC ACID, n. Du²-ri²l'i²k. Ger., *Durylsäure*. A 3-molecule methyl substitution compound of benzoic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_2(CH_3)_3CO.OH$; obtained by the oxidation of durene. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

DUSCHE (Ger.), n. Dush'e². See DOUCHE.

DUSCLE, n. Du³s'l. The *Solanum nigrum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DUSKINESS, n. Du³sk'i²-ne²s. Lat., *obscuritas*. Fr., *obscurité*. Ger., *Dunkelheit*. It., *scurità*. Sp., *oscuridad*. The state of being dusky.

DUSKY, adj. Du³sk'i². Lat., *obscurus*. Fr., *obscure*. Ger., *dunkel*, *düster*. It., *bruno*, *fosco*, *scuro*. Sp., *fusco*, *oscuro*. Of any dark undefined color. [L, 343.]

DU-SPARSHÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Fagonia mysorensis*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

DUST, n. Du^{3}st. Gr., *κόνις*. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poussière*. Ger., *Staub*. Any material, especially refuse matter, in the state of a dry, fine powder.—**Cosmic d.** D. floating in the atmosphere and supposed to be derived from extra-terrestrial sources (meteors, etc.). [B.]—**D.-brand.** The genus *Ustilago*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Ear-d.** The otoliths. [L, 13.]

DÜSTERNBROOK (Ger.), n. Du^{6}st'e^{2}rn-brok. A sea-bathing resort near Kiel, province of Holstein, Germany. [L, 57.]

DUSTING, n. Du^{3}st'i^{2}n^2. The act of sprinkling with a fine powder, also that of removing dust; as an adj., for application by sprinkling (said of powders).

DUSTY, adj. Du^{3}st'i^2. In a condition of dust, strewn with or containing dust.—**D.-husband.** The *Cerastium tomentosum* and the *Arabis alpina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D.-miller.** The *Primula auricula* and the *Senecio cineraria*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DUTCH, adj. Du^{3}ch. Pertaining to Holland; as a n., the *Trifolium repens*. [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]—**D. agrimony.** The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. bulbs.** A commercial name for bulbous-rooted plants exported from Holland. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**D. mice.** The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**D. morgan.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (*a*. 21).] For other subheadings, see *D.* BEECH, *D.* CAMPHOR, *D.* CHEESE, *D.* CLOVER, *D.* DROPS, *D.* GOLD, *D.* LIQUID, *D.* MADDER, *D.* MEDLAR, *D.* MYRTLE, *D.* OIL, *D.* PINK-*plant*, *D.* RUSHES, and *D.* TOURNESOL.

DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES, n. Du^{3}ch''ma^{2}nz-bri^{2}ch'e^{2}z. The *Dicentra cucullaria*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DUTCHMAN'S-BUTTER, n. Du^{3}ch''ma^{2}nz-bu^{3}t'u^{6}r. The *Cassia glandulosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE, n. Du^{3}ch''ma^{2}nz-pip'. The *Aristolochia sipho*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DUTRA, DUTRAY, DUTROA, n's. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 38, 88, 92 (*a*, 14, 24); L, 105, 116.]

DUUMVIRATE, n. Du^2-u^{3}m'vi^{2}r-at. From *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man. Lit., a government by two persons; of Van Helmont, the conjoint action of a vital principle attributed to the stomach and of another attributed to the spleen. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DUVAGAGA, n. See DERRIS *uliginosa*.

DUVAUA [Kunth] (Lat.), n. f. Du^6-vo'a^3. Fr., *d.* A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Anacardieæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**D. dependens.** Fr., *balsamier polygame*. Syn.: *Amyris polygama*, *Schinus areira* (seu *hingaro*, seu *dependens*, seu *terebinthifera*). A species found in Chili, where the seeds are used in dyspepsia, kidney diseases, and hysteria. A decoction of the bark is employed as a febrifuge and in rheumatism. A purgative resin exudes from the stems, and an anodyne plaster is made from it. A wine, called *chicha*, is made from the fruit and, by distillation, a toilet perfume. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (*a*, 14); B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

DUVERNOIA (Lat.), n. f. Du^6-ve^{2}r-nwa^3'ya^3. See ADHATODA.

DUVET (Fr.), n. Du^6-va. See DOWN and LANUGO.

DUVETÉ (Fr.), adj. Du^6-v't-a. Downy. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 42, 109.]

DUVU (Fr.), n. Du^6-vu^6. The *Medusanthera vitiensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DUX (Lat.), n. m. Du^{3}x(du^{4}x). Gen., *duc'is*. See MERCURIUS *philosophorum*.

DUYONG, n. See DUGONG.

DWALE, n. Dwal. The *Atropa belladonna* and the *Solanum dulcamara*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Deadly d.** The *Atropa belladonna*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DWARF, n. Dwa^{4}rf. A.-S., *dveorg*. Gr., *νάνος*. Lat., *nanus*. Fr., *nain*. Ger., *Zwerg*. It., *nano*. Sp., *enano*. An animal or vegetable organism that at its maturity is decidedly smaller or shorter than ordinary individuals of the same species. [L, 56.]—**D.-Caroline.** The *Carlina acaulis*. [B, 88, 92; L, 77.] For other subheadings, see *D.* BAY-*tree*, *D. crimson-flowered* BRAMBLE, *D.*-CORNEL, *D.*-ELDER, *D.*-FLAG, *D.*-HONEYSUCKLE, *D.*-MALLOW, *D.*-NETTLE, *D.*-SAGEBRUSH, *D.*-SUMACH, etc.

DWARFED, adj. Dwa^{4}rfd. Stunted, in the condition of a dwarf.

DWARFING, n. Dwa^{4}rf'i^{2}n^2. The process of making or becoming, or the state of being a dwarf.

DWAY-BERRIES, n. Dwa'be^{2}r-i^{2}z. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

DWINDLE, v. intr. Dwi^{2}n'd'l. A.-S., *dvinan*. Fr., *dégénerer*, *se consommer*. Ger., *schwinden*, *entarten*, *abnehmen*. It., *decadere*, *degenerare*, *consumarsi*. Sp., *decaer*, *degenerar*, *aniquilarse*. To waste away. [L, 56.]

DYAD, n. Di'a^{2}d. From *δυάς*, consisting of two. 1. A secondary unit, one made up of an aggregate of primary units (monads) which are differentiated into parts, but yet constitute a whole (*e. g.*, a morula). [L, 121.] 2. In chemistry, a bivalent element. [B.] Cf. MONAD, TETRAD, and TRIAD.—**D.-deme.** An aggregation of d's which is intermediate between a d. and a triad, *i. e.*, when the units taken as a whole do not form an individual. [L, 121.] Cf. TRIAD.

DYADIC, adj. Di-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyad.

DYAMETTIN, n. Di-a^{2}m'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. A neutral crystallizable body, discovered by Flückiger in the root of *Cissampelos pareira*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (*a*, 14).]

DYASTER (Lat.), n. m. Di(du^6)-a^{2}st(a^{2}st)'u^{6}r(ar). Gen., *dyast'eros* (-*ast'ris*). From *δυάς*, formed of two, and *ἀστήρ*, a star. See AMPHIASTER.

DYCH-EL-GHORAB (Ar.). The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 88.]

DYCHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}k(du^{6}ch^2)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Beer, a division of the *Diaphoranthemeæ* consisting of *Dychia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

DYE, n. Di. Gr., *βαφή*. Lat., *tinctura*. Fr., *teinture*, *teinte*. Ger., *Farbe*. It., *tintura*, *tinta*. Sp., *tinte*. A coloring agent. [L, 56.]—**Black d.** Fr., *teinture noire*. Ger., *schwarze Farbe*. It., *tintura nera*. Sp., *tinte negro*. In microscopy, a d. made of a black insoluble stable sulphide into which the object to be dyed is dipped, or upon which it is precipitated. A mixture of charcoal and albumen or of ferric hydrate and madder may also be used, as well as aniline black. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**Coal-tar d's.** The colors obtained from aniline and its derivatives. [B.]—**Devil's d.** Indigo. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 21).]—**Indian d.** The *Hydrastis canadensis*. [B.]—**Kamila d.** A red d. obtained from the powder covering the capsules, leaves, and stalks of *Mallotus philippensis*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**D'weed.** The *Genista tinctoria*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

DYENHYLE (Fr.), n. De-an-el. Of Toewig, a group of chemical compounds, comprising formyl, acetyl, etc. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]

DYMYARIOUS, adj. Di-mi-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *dymyarius*. From *δυάς*, paired, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Provided with two adductor muscles (said of the *Mollusca*). [L, 147.]

DYN (Ger.), n. Du^{6}n. See DYNE.

DYNACTINOMETER, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *δύναμις*, power, *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays and computing the power of object glasses. [L, 108.]

DYNAM, n. Di'na^{2}m. In physics, a unit of dynamic force, being that which, applied to a unit of matter, communicates to it an acceleration of one centimetre in a second. [L, 87 (*a*, 27).]

DYNAMETER, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. See DYNAMOMETER.

DYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'mi^2-a^3. From *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *dynamie*. Ger., *Widerstandskraft* (1st def.). It., Sp., *dinamia*. 1. Resisting force; ability to hold out against disease or other unfavorable conditions. 2. Of Lobstein, exaggerated vital activity, supposed to lead to disease; also sthenic disease. [A, 301 (*a*. 21); Schuyler "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 596 (D); L, 49 (*a*, 21).]

DYNAMIC, DYNAMICAL, adj's. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *dynamisch*. It., *dinamico*. Sp., *dinámico*. 1. Pertaining to dynamics or to force exhibited under the form of motion; opposed to static. 2. Pertaining to inherent power. 3. Sthenic; pertaining to dynamia (2d def.) or dynamics. [L, 109.]

DYNAMICITY, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-i^{2}t'i^{2}t-i^2. The degree to which a substance or an organism possesses inherent power. [L, 27.]

DYNAMICS, n. sing. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}ks. Lat., *dynamica*, *dynamice*. Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *Dynamik*. Sp., *dinamologia*. That branch of physics which deals with the forces possessed by bodies in a state of motion. [A, 518.]—**Vital d.** The science of the forces of a living organism. [K.]

DYNAMIDE, n. Di^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See ATOM.

DYNAMIMETER, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. See DYNAMOMETER.

DYNAMIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-o(o^3)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. See DYNAMICS.

DYNAMIOMETER, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. See DYNAMOMETER.

DYNAMIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. De-na^3-mek. See DYNAMIC and DYNAMICS.

DYNAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dynam'eos* (*dynamis*). Gr., *δύναμις*. Power, vital activity.

DYNAMISM, n. Di^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *dynamismus*. Fr., *dynamisme*. 1. The theory that matter does not exist by itself, but is the resultant of two forces, the one contractile and the other expansive, and that when the equilibrium between these two is destroyed, the result is that matter is reduced to the state of a mathematical point. [L, 180.] 2. The theory that the vital forces of an organism are superior to its material parts. [A, 518.]

DYNAMIST, n. Di^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}st. Fr., *dynamiste*. A believer in dynamism. [L, 180.]

DYNAMITE, n. Di^{2}n'a^{2}m-it. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dynamit*. It., Sp., *dinamita*. An explosive mixture of nitroglycerin and some inert powder. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DYNAMIZATION, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *dynamisation*. Ger., *Potentisirung*. The process of endowing with force; of the homœopathists, the increase of medicinal power with which, as they profess, a substance may be endowed by comminution, agitation, etc. [A, 518.]

DYNAMŒBA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e'(o^2'e^2)-ba^3. From *δύναμις*, power, and *ἀμοιβή* (see AMŒBA). A fanciful genus of the *Protozoa*, made to include the ovule of the female and the spermatozooid of the male. [L, 221.]

DYNAMO-ELECTRIC, adj. Di^{2}n''a^{2}m-o-e-le^{2}k-tri^{2}k. Fr., *dynamo-électrique*. Ger., *dynamo-elektrisch*. It., *dinamo-electrico*. Sp., *dinamo-eléctrico*. Pertaining to the motor force of electricity. [*a*, 27.]

DYNAMOGENESIS, DYNAMOGENY, n's. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o-je^{2}n'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From *δύναμις*, power, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *dynamogénie*, *dynamogénésie*. 1. Of Brown-Séquard, the accidental development of nervous power (*e. g.*, the increased power of vision in one eye when the other is excited by a luminous impression). [C. E. Brown-Séquard, "Prog. méd.," July 31, 1886, p. 637; M. Duval, "Comptes rend. de la soc. de biol.," Dec., 1887;

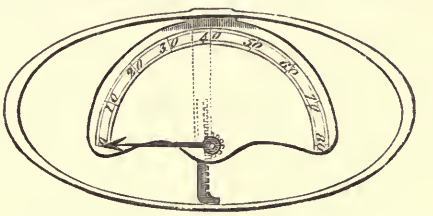
P. Loye, "Rev. des sci méd.," 1888, No. 6; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 55.] 2. The action of a tonic remedy. [L, 41.]

DYNAMOGRAPH, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m'o-gra^{3}f. From δύναμις, power, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *dynamographe*. Ger., *Kräfteregister*. An instrument for recording muscular contractions. [L. Landois (A, 319).]

DYNAMOGRAPHY, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *dynamographie*. Ger., *Dynamographie*. 1. See DYNAMICS. 2. The use of the dynamograph. [L. Landois (A, 319).]

DYNAMOLOGY, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *dynamologia* (from δύναμις, power, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dynamologie*. See DYNAMICS.

DYNAMOMETER, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *dynamometrum* (from δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *dynamomètre*. Ger., *D.*, *Kraftmesser*. It., *dinamometro*. Sp., *dinamómetro*. 1. An instrument for measuring the power exerted in muscular contractions, particularly for testing the muscular strength of an individual. Burq's d., modified by Matthieu, consists of a stiff steel ellipse. It is to be squeezed in the hand, and the degree to which its sides are made to approach each other is shown on a dial connected with one side or, as in G. M. Hammond's modification, projecting from one end. A. McL. Hamilton's d. con-



BURQ'S DYNAMOMETER. (AFTER HAMMOND.)

sists of a hand-bulb of rubber connected with a column of mercury in a graduated glass tube. Special modifications of the d. have been used for measuring the muscular power of the urinary bladder, the uterus, etc. 2. (In this sense, generally written *dynameter*) an apparatus for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes, etc. [B, 49.]—**Optical d.** See *D.* (2d def.).

DYNAMOMETRIC, adj. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *dynamométrique*. Ger., *dynamometrisch*. Pertaining to dynamometry, provided with a dynamometer (see *D.* FORCEPS).

DYNAMOMETRY, n. Di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *dynamometria*. Fr., *dynamométrie*. Ger., *Dynamometrie*. The measurement of force, the use of the dynamometer.—**Vital d.** Fr., *dynamométrie vitale* [Recamier]. The estimation of the inherent vitality of an individual. [J.]

DYNAMOPHORE (Fr.), adj. De-na^3-mo-for. From δύναμις, power, and φορεῖν, to bring. Strengthening; alimentary, affecting the organic forces without affecting the tissues. [A, 385 (α, 21); Gubler (A, 518); L, 88.]

DYNE, n. Din. From δύναμις, power. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dyn.* A unit of force (sometimes represented by the symbol δ); the force which would propel a mass of the weight of 1 gramme with the velocity of 1 centimetre in a second. ["Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 187 (B).]

DYSACOE (Lat.), **DYSACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)'o(o^2)-e(a), -a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysac'oes*, *-acus'eos* (*-is*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἀκοή or ἀκουσία, hearing. Difficulty of hearing. [F.]

DYSÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e'(a^3-a')-mi^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *dysémie*. A morbid condition of the blood. [L, 50.]

DYSÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}m(a^3-am)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^3)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and αἱμοῤῥοΐδες, hæmorrhoids. Fr., *dysaémorrhoïdes*. Ger., *unterdrückte Hämorrhoïden*. It., *disemorrea*. Sp., *dishemorroides*. Suppressed hæmorrhoids. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)'-i^2-a^3. Gr., δυσαισθησία (from δυς [see *Dys-**, and αἴσθησις, sensation). Fr., *dysesthésie*. Ger., *Dysästhesie*. 1. Impairment of sensibility, especially of the sense of touch. 2. See PARÆSTHESIA. 3. A morbid, unpleasant sensation. Of Charcot, a distressing vibratory sensation passing up a limb and then down toward its extremity, which may be occasioned by the application of a cold body and lasts for several minutes. [A, 325 (α, 21); D, 35; L, 50.]—**D. auditoria.** See COPHOSIS.—**D. contrectatoria.** See *D.* (1st def.).—**D. gustatoria.** A defective power of taste. [L, 290.]—**D. interna.** Impairment of the memory or of the intellect. [L, 290.]—**D. olfactoria.** Impairment of the sense of smell. [L, 290.]—**D. visualis.** Impairment or loss of the sense of sight. [F.]

DYSÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysæsthes'eos* (*-is*). See DYSÆSTHESIA.

DYSALBUMOSE, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}l'bu^{2}m-os. See *Dys-*ALBUMOSE.

DYSALTHES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'thez(thas). Gr., δυσαλθής. Difficult to cure. [L, 84.]

DYSAMYLIN, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Of Nägele, cellulose which is not colored violet by iodine till after it has been subjected to the action of nitric acid or a caustic alkali. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DYSANAGNOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-no'-si^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἀνάγνωσις, recognition. Ger., *Dysanagnosie*. See ALEXIA.

DYSANAGOGOS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n) a^3-go'go^{2}s. Gr., δυσανάγωγος (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ἀναγωγή, a bringing up). Fr., *dysanagogue*. Difficult to expectorate. [L, 84.]

DYSANARRHOPHESIS (Lat.), **DYSANARRHOPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}f-e(a)'si^{2}s, -rof(ro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἀναῤῥόφησις, absorption. Impairment of the power of absorption. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DYSANGIAIRONERVIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. De-za^{3}n^2-zhe-a^{2}r-o-ne^{2}r-ve. Neuroses of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

DYSAORTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-sa^3-o^{3}rt-o-pe. Displacement of the aorta. [L, 82.]

DYSAPHE (Lat.), **DYSAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'a^{2}f-(a^{3}f)-e(a), di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a(a^3)'fi^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἁφή, the sense of touch. Fr., *dysaphe*, *dysaphie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Gefühl*. It., Sp., *disafia*. Derangement of the tactile sense.

DYSAPOCATASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}t(ka^{5}t)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *dysapocatastas'eos* (*-ast'-asis*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἀποκατάστασις, restoration to health. A morbid dissatisfaction with one's self, combined with extreme disturbance of the mind. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DYSAPONOTOCY, n. Di^{2}s-a^{2}p-o^{2}n-o^{2}t'o-si^2. Lat., *dysaponotocia* (from δυς [see *Dys-**], ἄπονος, painless, and τόκος, parturition). Fr., *dysaponotocie*. Parturition that is difficult from some complication, but not painful. [A, 301, 385 (α, 21).]

DYSAPULOTOUS, **DYSAPULOUS**, adj's. Di^{2}s-a^{2}p-u^{2}l-ot'-u^{3}s, -u^{2}l'u^{3}s. Gr., δυσάπουλος, δυσαπούλωτος. Lat., *dysapulos*, *dysapulotos*. Difficult to heal. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSARESTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}st-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysareste'seos* (*-is*). Gr., δυσαρέστησις. Ger., *Missbehagen*. Morbid moroseness. [L, 50, 94.]

DYSARTHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{3}rth'ri^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἀρθροῦν, to articulate. Fr., *dysarthrie*. Ger., *Dysarthrie*. An impairment of speech due to some abnormal state of the muscles involved in articulation. [F. Müller, "Oesterr. ärztl. Vereinsztg," 1884, No. 8; "Irrenfreund," 1885, No. 7, p. 108.]—**Basal kinesodic d.** D. due to lesions of or changes in the fibres conducting speech impulses, where they pass through the medulla oblongata. [Von Ziemssen (α, 17).]—**Central d.** Lat., *d. centralis*. D. due to cerebral disease. [D, 18.]—**Cortical d.** D. due to a lesion or disorder in the cerebral cortex. [Von Ziemssen (α, 17).]—**D. literalis.** Stammering. [Von Ziemssen (α, 17).]—**D. syllabaris.** Stuttering. [Von Ziemssen (α, 17).]

DYSARTHRIC, adj. Di^{2}s-a^{3}rth'ri^{2}k. Ger., *dysarthrisch*. Pertaining to dysarthria. [D, 18.]

DYSARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{3}rth-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *dysarthrit'idos* (*-is*). For deriv., see *Dys-** and ARTHRITIS. Fr., *dysarthrite*. Ger., *unregelmässige Gicht*. It., *disartrite*. Sp., *disartritis*. Anomalous gout. [L, 41, 56, 135.]

DYSARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{3}rth-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysarthros'eos* (*-is*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἄρθρωσις, articulation. Fr., *dysarthrose*. Ger., *Dysarthrose*. 1. An abnormal conformation of a joint. 2. Dislocation of a joint. 3. A false joint. 4. See DYSARTHRIA. [A, 326 (α, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DYSBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ble^{2}n'ni^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *dysblennie*. Ger., *Dysblennie*, *krankhafte Schleimbildung*. A morbid formation or condition of the mucus. [L, 50.]

DYSBULIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-bu^2(bu)'li^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and βούλεσθαι, to will. Ger., *Dysbulie*, *Willenskrankheit* [Stark]. Any morbid impairment of the will. [L, 57 (α, 21).] Cf. ABULIA.

DYSCARDIOMORPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ka^{3}r-de-o-mo^{3}r-fe. From δυς (see *Dys-**), καρδία, the heart, and μορφή, shape. Any morbid change in the shape of the heart. [L, 82.]

DYSCARDIONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ka^{3}r-de-o-ne^{2}r-ve. See CARDIODYSNEURIA.

DYSCARDIOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ka^{3}r-de-o-to-pe. From δυς (see *Dys-**), καρδία, the heart, and τόπος, situation. Displacement of the heart. [L, 82.]

DYSCATABROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^2-bro'-si^{2}s. Gen., *dyscatabros'eos* (*-is*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κατάβρωσις, deglutition. Fr., *dyscatabrose*. See DYSPHAGIA.

DYSCATAPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'-o^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dyscatapos'eos* (*-ap'osis*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κατάποσις, a drinking down. Fr., *dyscatapose*. Ger., *erschwertes Trinken*. It., *discatapose*. Sp., *discataposis*. Difficulty in drinking. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ke(ch^{2}e^2)'zi^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and χέζειν, to go to stool. Fr., *dyschézie*. Ger., *schwerer Stuhlgang*. It., *dischezia*. Sp., *disquesia*. Painful or difficult defecation. [L, 44, 50, 95.]

DYSCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and χολή, bile. Fr., *dyscholie*. It., Sp., *discolia*. A morbid condition of the bile. [L, 41, 43, 50.]

DYSCHRŒA (Lat.), **DYSCHROIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kre'(ch^{2}ro^2'e^2)-a^3, -kroi(ch^{2}roi)'a^3. Gr., δύσχροια. Fr., *dyschrée*, *dyschroïe*. Ger., *Dyschröe*. It., *discroia*. Sp., *discroia*. Morbid discoloration of the skin. [L, 50.]—**Blepharo-d.** See the major list.

DYSCHROIC, adj. Di^{2}s-kro'i^{2}k. Lat., *dyschroicus*. Pertaining to or affected with dyschrœa. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSCHROMA (Lat.), **DYSCHROMASIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s-(du^{6}s)-krom(ch^{2}rom)'a^3, -krom(ch^{2}rom)-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See DYSCHRŒA.

DYSCHROMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Des-kro-ma^3-tu^5. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCHROMATODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-krom(chrom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), χρῶμα, color, and δέρμα, the skin. See DYSCHRŒA.

DYSCHROMATOPE, n. Di^{2}s-krom'a^{2}t-op. Fr., *d.* A person affected with dyschromatopsia. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

DYSCHROMATOPSIA, DYSCHROMATOPSIE, n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3, -e. From δυς (see *Dys-**), χρῶμα, and ὄψις, sight. See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

DYSCHROMATOSE, DYSCHROMATOUS, adj's. Di^{2}s-krom'a^{2}t-os, -u^{3}s. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCHROMODERMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-kro-mo-de^{2}r-me. See DYSCHRŒA.

DYSCHROOS (Lat.), **DYSCHROUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'-kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δύσχροος. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCHYLAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-a^3-go'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), χυλος, chyle, and ἀγωγή, a leading. A flow of chyle in an abnormal direction. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *dyschylie.* It., *dischilia.* Sp., *disquilia.* A morbid condition of the chyle. [L, 41, 43, 50, 116.]

DYSCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and χυμός, chyme. Fr., *dyschymie.* A bad condition of the chyme. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCHYMOMA (Lat.), **DYSCHYMOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-o'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *dyschymom'atos (-is), -os'eos (-is).* See CHYMOPLANIA.

DYSCHYMUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Containing morbid or injurious juices. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSCINESIA (Lat.), **DYSCINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gr., δυσκινησία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and κίνησις, movement). Fr., *dyscinésie.* Ger., *Dyskinesie, Schwerbeweglichkeit.* It., Sp., *discinesia.* Loss or impairment of the power of motion; also the state in which movements cause pain. [L, 41, 43, 50.]

DYSCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κοιλία, the belly. Fr., *dyscélie.* Habitual constipation. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCOPHOS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ko'fo^{2}s. Gr., δύσκωφος. Very deaf. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DYSCOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ko-fo'si^{2}s. Gen., *dyscophos'eos (-is).* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κώφωσις, deafness. Of Hippocrates, deafness. [F.]

DYSCOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ko^{2}p'ri^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κόπρος, excrement. Fr., *dyscoprie, dyscoprotie.* An abnormal condition of the fæces. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ko(ko^2)'ri^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κόρη, the pupil. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil. [F.]

DYSCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kra(kra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., δυσκρασία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and κρᾶσις, a mingling). Fr., *dyscrasie.* Ger., *Dyscrasie, Blutkrase, Blutmischungskrankheit.* It., Sp., *discrasia.* Lit., an abnormal mixture; a depraved state of the system, especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease. [A, 325, 385 (*a*, 21); D, 5; L, 50 (*a*, 14).] Cf. CACHEXIA and DIATHESIS.—**Basic aural d.** Fr., *dyscrasie auriculaire fondamentale.* A d. which R. T. Cooper considers as predisposing to aural disease; manifested by vascular bruits in the neck that are not anæmic. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," lxxix, pp. 273, 410, 504; lxxx, pp. 25, 120.]—**Bilious d.** Ger., *gallsüchtige Dyscrasie.* Of Horaczek, see CHOLÆMIA.—**Drunkards' d.** See *Drunkards'* CACHEXIA.—**D. hæmorrhagica.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**D. herpetica.** See *Dartrous* DIATHESIS.—**D. potatorum.** See *Drunkards'* CACHEXIA.—**D. saturnina.** See *Lead* CACHEXIA.—**D. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofulous* DIATHESIS.—**D. tuberculosa.** See *Tuberculous* CACHEXIA.—**Malarial d., Malarious d., Marsh d.** See *Malarious* CACHEXIA.—**Metastatic d.** Of Virchow, Billroth, and others, a class of diseases in which there is evidence of the occurrence of secondary or metastatic inflammation, as if matter were carried from one part of the body and deposited in another. [D, 1.]—**Metastatic suppurative d.** See PYÆMIA.—**Paludal d.** See *Malarious* CACHEXIA.—**Primary d.** A d. forerunning the development of an active disease-process, and supposed to be produced by the presence of some morbid matter in the blood. [Bristowe (*a*, 17).]—**Sanguineous d.** A diseased condition of the blood, once believed to be the cause of various affections, and to depend upon excess of or deficiency in a normal ingredient, or upon the presence of an abnormal one. [A, 364 (*a*, 17).]—**Secondary d.** General deterioration of health and functional disturbance caused by the depletion of nutrition. [Bristowe (*a*, 17).]—**Specific d.** A d. of limited distribution which consists in a tendency in certain tissues of the body to undergo a special kind of proliferation when irritated. [Bristowe (*a*, 17).]—**Uric-acid d.** See *Uric-acid* DIATHESIS. [D, 3.]

DYSCRASIC, adj. Di^{2}s-kraz'i^{2}k. Lat., *dyscrasicus.* Fr., *dyscrasique.* Ger., *dyscrasisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyscrasia. [D, 3.]

DYSCRASIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Des-kra^3-ze, du^{6}s-kra^{3}z-e'. See DYSCRASIA.—**D. exophthalmique** (Fr.). See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**D. leucomatique** (Fr.). Cachexia associated with an excess of albumin in the circulating fluids. [B, 46.]—**Melanotische D.** (Ger.). A d. assumed to exist in cases of melanotic cancer. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**D. urique** (Fr.). See *Uric-acid* DIATHESIS.

DYSCRASY, n. Di^{2}s'kra-zi^2. See DYSCRASIA.

DYSCRATICUS (Lat.), **DYSCRATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-kra^{2}t(kra^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DYSCRASIC.

DYSCRITOS (Lat.), **DYSCRITUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'-kri^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δύσκριτος. Difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect or unfavorable crisis. [L, 50, 94.]

DYSCROMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Des-kro-ma^3-tu^5. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCROMATOPE (Fr.), n. Des-kro-ma^3-top. See DYSCHROMATOPE.

DYSCROMATOPSIE (Fr.), n. Des-kro-ma^3-to^{2}p-se. See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

DYSCYSTUROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ses-tu^6-ro-to-pe. From δυς (see *Dys-**), κύστις, the bladder, οὖρον, urine, and τόπος, situation. Displacement of the urinary bladder. [L, 82.]

DYSDACRYA (Lat.), **DYSDACRYOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s-(du^{6}s)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ri^2(ru^6)-a^3, -da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ri^2(ru^6)-o'si^{2}s. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and δάκρυ, a tear. Any lacrymal affection. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSDIACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}r-(ch^{2}or)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysdiachores'eos (-is).* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and διαχωρεῖν, to go through. 1. A slow or difficult passage of the food through the intestinal tube. 2. Of T. A. von Hagen, a form of rheumatism which renders walking difficult. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSDIACHORETICUS (Lat.), **DYSDIACHORETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-di(di^2)-a^3-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}or)-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -et(at)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δυσδιαχώρητος. Pertaining to or affected with dysdiachoresis; constipated. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSDIPLEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-di(di^2)-plu^{2}r'a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), δίς, twice, and πλευρόν, a rib. Ger., *Dysdipleuren.* Syn.: *Dipleura heteropleura.* A suborder of the *Dipleura*, including those forms which are asymmetrical. [L, 178.]

DYSDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'mi^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and δύναμις, power. Fr., *dysdynamie.* Ger., *Dysdynamie, krankhafte Lebensthätigkeit.* It., Sp., *disdinamia.* Defective vital power. [Bartels (L, 50).]

DYSECBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}k-bol(bo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἐκβολή, expulsion. Impeded evacuation; of Young, urethral stricture. [L, 290.]

DYSECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}k'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dyseccris'eos (-ec'crisis).* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἔκκρισις, excretion. Fr., *dyseccrise* (1st def.). Ger., *erschwerte Stoffausscheidung* (1st def.), *schwerer Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Difficult or defective secretion or excretion of the so-called critical discharges. 2. Constipation. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSECŒA (Lat.), **DYSECOIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}s-(ak)-e'(o^2'e^2)-a^2, -oi'a^3. Gr., δυσηκοία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ἀκοή, hearing). Fr., *dysécée, dysécie.* Ger., *Schwerhörigkeit.* It., *disecoia.* Sp., *disecia.* Deafness. [L, 290.]—**D. atonica.** 1. Of Cullen, "simple difficulty of hearing." 2. Of Sauvages, deafness from paralysis of the auditory nerve. [L, 290.]—**D. hydropica.** See HYDROMYRINGA.

DYSECOUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}k(ak)'o(o^3)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δυσήκοος. Hard of hearing. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSECPNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}k-nu^2(pnu^2)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysecpneus'eos (-is).* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἔκπνευσις, expiration. Impeded expiration. [L, 50.]

DYSECPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}k-nu^{2}st(pnu^{2}st)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Affected with impeded expiration. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSECPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}k-ne'(pno^2'e^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἐκπνοή, expiration. See DYSECPNEUSIS.

DYSEGERTOS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}j(e^{2}g)-u^{6}rt(e^{2}rt)'o^{2}s. Gr., δυσέγερτος. Aroused with difficulty from sleep. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

DYSEKKRISIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-e^{2}k-kre-ze'. See DYSECCRISIS.

DYSELCEIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}l-si'(ke^2'i^2)-a^3. Gr., δυσελκεία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ἕλκος, an ulcer). 1. A condition of an ulcer in which it is difficult to heal. 2. Of Hippocrates, a state of the system unfavorable to the healing of ulcers. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSELCES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}l'sez(kas). Gr., δυσελκής. Proceeding from or dependent on ulcers which are difficult to heal. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSELCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}l'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., δυσελκία. See DYSELCEIA.

DYSEMBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}m-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δυσέμβολος. Causing or consisting in difficulty in injecting. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSEMBOLISIS (Lat.), **DYSEMBOLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}m-bo^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -bo^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἐμβάλλειν, to insert. Ger., *schwierige Einspritzung.* Difficulty in giving an enema. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}m'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dysemes'eos (-em'esis).* From δυσεμεῖν, to vomit with difficulty. Ger., *schweres Erbrechen.* Difficult vomiting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSÉMIE (Fr.), n. Dez-a-me. See DYSÆMIA.

DYSEMPHYSIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-e^{2}m-fez-e'. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἔμφυσις, implantation. Syn.: *Vererbungsstörung.* A derangement of the transmission of hereditary peculiarities. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. See DYSENTERY.—**D. acuta.** See *Acute* DYSENTERY.—**D. adynamica.** See *Adynamic* DYSENTERY.—**D. alba.** See *White* DYSENTERY.—**D. biliosa.** See *Bilious* DYSENTERY.—**D. carnosa.** See DIARRHŒA *carnosa.*—**D. castrensis.** See *Camp* DIARRHŒA.—**D. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal* DYSENTERY.—**D. chronica.** See *Chronic* DYSENTERY.—**D. cruenta.** See *Bloody* DYSENTERY.—**D. diphtherica,**

D. diphtheritica. See *Diphtheritic* DYSENTERY.—**D. epidemica.** See *Epidemic* DYSENTERY.—**D. gangrænosa.** See *Sloughing* DYSENTERY.—**D. hæmatera.** See *Bloody* DYSENTERY.—**D. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* DYSENTERY.—**D. inflammatoria.** See *Inflammatory* DYSENTERY.—**D. intermittens.** See *Intermittent* DYSENTERY.—**D. maligna.** See *Malignant* DYSENTERY.—**D. nephritica.** Diabetes mellitus. [D, 74.]—**D. nostras.** The ordinary dysentery of temperate climates. [Le Scour, Thèse de Montpellier, 1888, No. 42 (*a*, 18).]—**D. putrida.** See *Malignant* DYSENTERY.—**D. scorbutica.** See *Scorbutic* DYSENTERY.—**D. sicca.** See DYSENTERISCHESIS.—**D. sporadica.** See *Sporadic* DYSENTERY.—**D. typhodes.** See *Typhoid* DYSENTERY.—**D. verminosa.** D. due to intestinal worms. [Copland (*a*, 17).]

DYSENTERIC, adj. Di^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., δυσεντερικός. Lat., *dysentericus*. Fr., *dysentérique*. Ger., *dysenterisch, ruhrartig*. It., *dissenterico*. Sp., *disentérico*. Like, pertaining to, accompanied with, or proceeding from dysentery. [D.]

DYSENTÉRIE (Fr.), n. De-za^{3}n^2-ta-re. See DYSENTERY.—**D. aiguë.** See *Acute* DYSENTERY.—**D. blanche.** See *White* DYSENTERY.—**D. rouge.** See *Bloody* DYSENTERY.

DYSENTERIFORM, adj. Di^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From δυσεντερία, dysentery, and *forma*, form. Fr., *dysentériforme*. See DYSENTERIOID.

DYSENTERIOID, adj. Di^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^2-oid. Gr., δυσεντεριώδης (from δυσεντερία, dysentery, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling dysentery.

DYSENTERISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^{2}sk-(i^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dysenterisches'eos* (*-isch'esis*). From δυσεντερία, dysentery, and ἴσχειν, to check. Fr., *dysentérischèse*. Ger., *Verhaltung der Ruhrgänge*. The checking of dysentery, also the condition in which it has been checked. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSENTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., δυσεντέριον. See DYSENTERY.

DYSENTEROPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n"te^{2}r-o(o^3)-po^{2}r'''fi^{2}r(fu^{6}r)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From δυσεντερία, dysentery, πορφυρόεις, purple, and τῦφος, stupor. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus mit Durchfall*. Scarlet fever with typhoid and dysenteric symptoms. [A, 322.]

DYSENTERUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δυσεντέρος. See DYSENTERIC.

DYSENTERY, n. Di^{2}z'e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^2. Gr., δυσεντερία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ἔντερον, an intestine). Lat., *dysenteria*. Fr., *dysentérie*. Ger., *Dysenterie, Ruhr*. It., *dissenteria*. Sp., *disenteria*. An acute or chronic inflammatory disease, which involves the large intestine throughout the whole or a portion of its extent, and sometimes the small intestine. The parts affected in the large intestine are the lenticular and tubular glands of the mucous membrane and the intertubular connective tissue. The disease is often accompanied by fever, and is characterized by griping pains in the abdomen, with frequent desire to evacuate the bowels. The evacuations consist mostly of mucus and blood, are attended with straining, and are followed by painful tenesmus. The disease may be either epidemic or sporadic. [D, 1.]—**Acute d.** Lat., *dysenteria acuta*. Fr., *dysentérie aiguë*. A form of d. of rapid progress and accompanied with fever, abdominal pain, excessive intestinal secretion, frequent mucous or bloody passages, and tenesmus; the form usually meant when the term d. is used without qualification. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Adynamic d., Asthenic d.** Lat., *dysenteria adynamica*. Acute d. with marked prostration. [D, 1.]—**Ataxic d.** See *Malignant d.*—**Benign d.** Fr., *dysentérie bénigne*. Of Vignes, a purely inflammatory form of d., either mucous or bilious. [Copland (*a*, 17).]—**Bilious d.** Lat., *dysenteria biliosa*. Fr., *dysentérie bilieuse*. An asthenic form of d. in which certain phenomena are prominent which are characteristic of the so-called bilious condition. [D, 1.]—**Bloody d.** Lat., *dysenteria cruenta*. Fr., *dysentérierouge*. Acute d. in which the dejections are bloody. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic d.*—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *dysenteria catarrhalis*. Fr., *dysentérie catarrhale*. A form of d. in which the changes in the intestinal mucous membrane are superficial, and the dejections contain little or no blood.—**Choleriform d., Choleroid d.** Fr., *dysentérie cholériforme* (ou *cholérique*). A form of acute d. in which the dejections resemble those of cholera and are accompanied by suppression of urine, an algid state, cramps, etc. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Chronic d.** Lat., *dysenteria chronica*. Fr., *dysentérie chronique*. 1. A condition occurring as a sequel of acute d., characterized by purulent and sometimes bloody dejections, dryness of the skin, anæmia, and emaciation. It usually depends on ulceration of the large intestine. [A, 326, 385 (*a*, 21).] 2. A like condition occurring without a preceding acute attack. See *Camp* DIARRHŒA.—**Diphtheric d., Diphtheritic d.** Lat., *dysenteria diphtherica*. A form of acute d. characterized by a fibrinous exudation which is prone to become changed into a granular gangrenescent mass mingled with extravasated blood. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Epidemic d.** Lat., *dysenteria epidemica*. Fr., *dysentérie épidémique*. D., usually acute, occurring as an epidemic and thought by some to be contagious. [A, 326, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Gangrenous d.** See *Sloughing d.*—**Hæmorrhagic d.** A disease of India (not a true d., but rather a paludal pernicious fever) in connection with which there are enormous discharges of disintegrated blood from the bowels, which are followed by collapse. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 208 (D).]—**Hepatic d.** Lat., *dysenteria hepatica*. Fr., *dysentérie hépatique*. A form of d. accompanied by inflammation of the liver. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *dysenteria inflammatoria*. Fr., *dysentérie inflammatoire*. D. characterized by fever, with a frequent and hard pulse, heat, and sweating. The abdominal pain is severe; the stools may be infrequent or numerous. [D, 72.]—**Intermittent d.** Lat., *dysenteria intermittens*. Fr., *dysentérie intermittente*. An asthenic form of d. in which the attacks are intermittent in character. In some cases they are associated with intermittent fever. [D, 1.]—**Malarial d., Malarious d.** D. associated with or due to malarial poisoning. [D, 1.]—**Malignant d.** Lat., *dysenteria maligna*. Fr., *dysentérie maligne*. An asthenic form of d. of a severe type, especially prone to occur epidemically in armies and to lead to gangrene. [D, 1.]—**Mucous d.** A mild form of d. in which the stools consist of masses of mucus or of fæces inclosed in mucus. [Von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]—**Nervo- (or Neuro-) adynamic d.** See *Typhoid d.*—**Pituitous d.** Fr., *dysentérie pituiteuse*. See *Mucous d.*—**Purulent d.** Lat., *dysenteria purulenta*. Fr., *dysentérie purulente*. D. with purulent but not bloody dejections. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Putrid d.** Lat., *dysenteria putrida*. Fr., *dysentérie putride*. See *Malignant d.*—**Remittent d.** An asthenic form of d. in which the attacks are of a remittent character. In some cases they are associated with remittent fever. [D, 1.]—**Rheumatic d.** Fr., *dysentérie rhumatismale*. D. characterized by excessive pain and tenesmus, but especially by metastases to the joints. [D, 72.]—**Scorbutic d.** Lat., *dysenteria scorbutica*. A form of d. associated with or dependent on scurvy. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); D.]—**Simple d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sloughing d.** Lat., *dysenteria gangrænosa*. An aggravated form of d. in which a marked characteristic is the sloughing of portions of the intestinal mucous membrane. [D, 1.]—**Sporadic d.** Lat., *dysenteria sporadica*. Fr., *dysentérie sporadique*. Acute d. not occurring as an epidemic. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Sthenic d.** See *Inflammatory d.*—**Typhoid d.** Lat., *dysenteria typhodes*. An asthenic form of d. in which certain of the phenomena are of a typhoid character. [D, 1.]—**White d.** Lat., *dysenteria alba*. Fr., *dysentérie blanche*. An epidemic variety of d. in which the stools are muco-purulent throughout. [Von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]

DYSEPULOTIC, DYSEPULOTOUS, adj's. Di^{2}s-e^{2}p-u^{2}l-o^{2}t'-i^{2}k, -ot'u^{3}s. Lat., *dysepuloticus, dysepulotus* (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ἐπουλωτικός or ἐπούλωτος, healing). Fr., *dysépulotique*. Ger., *schwer vernarbend*. Cicatrizing with difficulty. [L, 50, 56, 135.]

DYSERETHISIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}r-e^2-thi(thi^2)'si^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἐρεθίζειν, to excite. Ger., *verminderte Reizbarkeit*. Diminished sensibility or irritability; in the pl., *dyserethisiæ*, diseases accompanied with diminished sensibility. [L, 50 (*a*, 14, 21).]

DYSERETUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-e^{2}r'e^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἐρέτης, a rower. Fr., *dysérète*. Swimming with the stumps of the arms; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dyseretæ*, a family of the *Halicolymbi*, so characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

DYSERGASIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-e^{2}rg-a^3-ze'. From δυσεργής, difficult of action. Functional disturbance; of Arndt, especially the functional anomalies of a neurasthenic person. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DYSESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Des-es-ta-ze. See DYSÆSTHESIA.

DYSGALACTIA (Lat.), **DYSGALIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and γάλα, milk. Fr., *dysgalie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Aussonderung der Milch*. A defective condition of the milk or of its secretion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSGASTRONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ga^{3}s-tro-ne^{2}r-ve. See GASTRODYSNEURIA.

DYSGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-es(e^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *dysgénésie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Zeugungsvermögung*. Any morbid condition of the generative powers or parts. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dysgenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). Fr., *dysgénésie*. 1. See DYSGENESIA. 2. That variety of hybridity among animals in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of procreation with individuals of one or the other of the original races. [A, 518.]

DYSGEUSIA (Lat.), **DYSGEUSTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ju^{2}s(gu^{2}s)'i^2-a^3, -ti^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and γεῦσις, taste. Fr., *dysgeusie*. Ger., *Dysgeusie, krankhafter Geschmack*. A partial loss of the sense of taste; morbid or depraved taste. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 43, 57.]

DYSGRAMMATISME (Fr.). n. Des-gra^{3}m-a^3-tez'm. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and γράμμα, a letter or writing. A morbid impairment of the faculty of making the correct use of words. [A, 518.]

DYSGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-gra(gra^3)'fi^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *dysgraphie*. A morbid difficulty in writing. [A, 385.]

DYSHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-hem'(ha^3-am')-i^2-a^3. See DYSÆMIA.

DYSHÆMORRHŒA (Lat.), **DYSHÆMORRHOIS** (Lat.), **DYSHÆMORRHOIDES** (Lat.). n's f. sing., f. sing., and f. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-he^{2}m(ha^3-am)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3, -o^{2}r'ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}r-ro-(ro^2)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See DYSÆMORRHOIDES.

DYSHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ha(ha^3)'fi^2-a^3. See DYSAPHE.

DYSHARMONIE (Fr.), n. Des-ha^{2}r-mo-ne. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἁρμονία, harmony. Lack of harmony. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**D. fonctionnelle.** Functional derangement consequent on disease in another part. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DYSHÉMIE (Fr.), n. Des-a-me. See DYSÆMIA.

DYSHÉMORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Des-a-mo^{2}r-ra. See DYSÆMORRHOIDES.

DYSHÉPATONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-a-pa^3-to-ne^{2}r-ve. From δυς (see *Dys-**), ἧπαρ, the liver, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Nervous derangement of the liver. [L, 82.]

DYSHIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-hid(hi^{2}d)'ri^2-a^3. See DYSIDRIA.

DYSHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-hi^{2}d-ros'i^{2}s. See DYSIDROSIS.

DYSHORASIS (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ho^{2}r-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. See DYSORASIS.

DYSIATOS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-i^2(e)-a(a^3)'to^{2}s. Gr., δυσίατος. Difficult to cure. [L, 84.]

DYSIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-id(i^{2}d)'ri^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἱδρώς, sweat. Fr., *dysidrie.* Ger., *krankhafter Schweiss.* Any morbid state of the perspiratory function. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-i^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysidros'eos* (*-os'is*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *dysidrose.* Of Tilbury Fox, an excessive secretion by the sweat glands, with retention, and the morbid state of the skin resulting therefrom; also the disease termed cheiro-pompholyx (*q. v.*), which he regarded as a perspiratory disease. [G, 69.]

DYSIDRUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-i^{2}d(ed)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., δύσιδρος. Perspiring with difficulty. [A, 387.]

DYSILOIÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-e-lo-e-a-me. Yellow fever. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

DYSKATAPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. See DYSCATAPOSIS.

DYSKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ki^{2}n(ken)-e(a)'si^2-a^3. See DYSCINESIS.

DYSKORIA (Lat.), n. f. See DISCORIA.

DYSKRASIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-kra^{3}z-e'. See DYSCRASIA.

DYSKYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ki(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dyskyes'eos* (*-es'is*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), and κύησις, pregnancy. Fr., *dyskyésie.* 1. Complicated or unusually troublesome gestation. [Nägele (A, 301 [α, 21]).] 2. Extra-uterine gestation. [A, 112.]

DYSLALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and λαλεῖν, to speak. Fr., *dyslalie.* Ger., *Dyslalie, erschwertes Sprechen.* It., Sp., *dislalia.* Loss or disturbance of the faculty of speech on account of lesions of extracerebral organs. [D, 18.]—**D. dentalis.** D. caused by absence or irregularity of the teeth. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**D. labialis.** D. due to some defect of the lips (*e. g.*, hare-lip). [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**D. laryngea.** D. from a defect or obstruction of the larynx. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**D. lingualis.** D. caused by congenital or acquired defects of the tongue. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**D. nasalis.** Syn.: *rhinolalia.* D. caused by a defect of the nose. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**D. palatina.** D. caused by a defect or cleft in the palate. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**Mechanical d.** D. depending on gross anatomical defects of the external organs of articulation. [L, 20 (α, 14).]

DYSLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-le^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and λέξις, reading. Fr., *dyslexie.* Ger., *Dyslexie.* It., *dislesia.* A morbid dread of or difficulty in reading. [R. Berlin, "Würtemb. Corr.-Bl.," 1883, No. 27; "Lyon méd.," Feb. 1, 1885, p. 169; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1887, p. 650; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 19, 1887, p. 586.]

DYSLISINE (Fr.), n. Des-le-sen. See DYSLYSIN.

DYSLOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'a. For deriv., see *Dys-** and LOCHIA. Fr., *dyslochie.* Ger., *fehlerhafte Kindbettreinigung.* It., *dislochia.* Sp., *disloquia.* Any abnormal state of the lochia. [A, 322.]

DYSLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and λόγος, a word. Fr., *dyslogie.* Ger., *Dyslogie.* Difficulty of speech depending on a cerebral lesion. [A, 326 (α, 21); D, 18.]

DYSLOGIC, DYSLOGICAL, adj's. Di^{2}s-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to dyslogia. [α, 18.]

DYSLYSIN, n. Di^{2}s'li^{2}s-i^{2}n. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and λύειν, to dissolve. Fr., *dyslisine.* Ger., *D.* It., Sp., *dislisina.* A resinous dehydration product, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$, of cholic acid; insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in ether and in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

DYSMASESIS (Lat.), **DYSMASSESIS** (Lat.), **DYSMASTESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -se(sa)'si^{2}s, -te(ta)'si^{2}s. See BRADYMASESIS.

DYSMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-me(ma)'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *dysménie.* See DYSMENORRHŒA.

DYSMENICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-me^{2}n(man)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DYSMENORRHŒAL.

DYSMÉNORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Des-ma-no^{2}r-ra. See DYSMENORRHŒA.—**D. hémorrhagique.** Of Gendrin, vicarious menstruation. [Rouvier, "Ann. de gyn.," Jan., 1885, p. 24.]

DYSMENORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-me^{2}n(man)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), μηνιαῖα, the menses, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dysménorrhée.* Ger., *Dysmenorrhöe.* It., Sp., *dismenorrea.* Painful or difficult menstruation.—**Apoplectic d.** See *Membranous d.*—**Congestive d.** Lat., *d. congestiva.* Fr., *dysménorrhée congestive.* Ger., *Congestionsdysmenorrhöe.* D. caused by congestion of any of the parts concerned in menstruation.—**D. dermatica.** Of Schönlein, a form of hæmatidrosis occurring in women during menstruation. Circumscribed erythematous spots first appear, and at those points the blood oozes out, forming drops on the surface of the skin. [G, 10.] See also STIGMA.—**D. membranacea.** See *Membranous d.*—**D. neuralgica, D. nervosa.** See *Neuralgic d.*—**D. obstructiva.** See *Obstructive d.*—**Endometritic d.** D. due to endometritis.—**Essential d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée essentielle.* See *Idiopathic d.*—**Hysteralgic d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée hystéralgique.* Uterine neuralgia occurring at the time of menstruation.—**Idiopathic d.** Lat., *d. idiopathica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée idiopathique.* Ger., *idiopathische Dysmenorrhöe.* D. not due to any discoverable general or local disease.—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *d. inflammatoria.* Fr., *dysménorrhée inflammatoire.* Ger., *entzündliche Dysmenorrhöe.* D. due to inflammation of the uterus, the ovary, the oviduct, or the neighboring peritonæum or connective tissue. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Intermediate d., Intermenstrual d.** See *Intermenstrual* PAIN.—**Mechanical d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée mécanique.* Ger., *mechanische Dysmenorrhöe.* See *Obstructive d.*—**Membranous d.** Lat., *d. membranacea.* Fr., *dysménorrhée membraneuse.* Ger., *häutige Dysmenorrhöe.* D. accompanied by the detachment of membranous masses from the interior of the body of the uterus, consisting either of exudation or of necrosed mucous membrane. The pain may be due to the same causes that lead to the formation of the membrane or to obstruction of the uterine or cervical canal by masses of the membrane.—**Nervous d., Neuralgic d.** Lat., *d. nervosa, d. neuralgica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée neuralgique* (ou *nerveuse*). Ger., *neuralgische* (oder *nervöse*) *Dysmenorrhöe.* D. in which the pain is of a neuralgic nature.—**Obstructive d.** Lat., *d. obstructiva.* Fr., *dysménorrhée obstructive.* Ger., *Obstructionsdysmenorrhöe.* D. from mechanical obstruction by stenosis, an acute flexure of the uterus, lodgment of a clot or other solid body in the uterine canal or the vagina, compression of the organs from without, or muscular spasm.—**Ovarian d.** Lat., *d. ovarica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée ovarienne.* Ger., *Ovarialdysmenorrhöe.* D. due to some affection of the ovary.—**Plethoric d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée pléthorique.* Congestive d. attributed to plethora.—**Rheumatic d.** Lat., *d. rheumatica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée rhumatismale.* Ger., *rheumatische Dysmenorrhöe.* D. attributed to uterine rheumatism.—**Spasmodic d.** Lat., *d. spasmodica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée spasmodique.* Ger., *spasmodische Dysmenorrhöe.* D. due to muscular spasm.—**Stenotic d.** Lat., *d. stenotica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée sténotique.* Ger., *Stenosendysmenorrhöe.* Obstructive d. due to stenosis of the uterine canal or the vagina.—**Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. sympathica.* Fr., *dysménorrhée sympathique.* Ger., *sympathische Dysmenorrhöe.* Nervous d. caused by disease of some other parts than those directly concerned in menstruation.—**Tubal d.** D. due to disease of the oviduct.—**Uterine d.** D. due to disease of the uterus.—**Vaginal d.** D. due to obstruction of the vagina.—**Vascular d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée vasculaire.* Pain appearing a week or more before menstruation, characterized by congestive symptoms in the genital apparatus with tenesmus of the bladder and anus. [L, 88 (α, 14).]

DYSMENORRHŒAL, DYSMENORRHŒIC, adj's. Di^{2}z-me^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'a^{2}l, -i^{2}k. Lat., *dysmenorrhoicus, dysmenicus.* Fr., *dysménorrhéique.* Ger., *dysmenorrhöisch.* Pertaining to dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMERISTIC, adj. Di^{2}s-me^{2}r-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or of the nature of dysmerogenesis. [L, 121.]

DYSMEROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-me^{2}r-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *dysmerogenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From δυς (see *Dys-**), μέρος, a part, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Of E. R. Lankester, a variety of budding or segmentation in which the different buds or segments of a complex organism are very unlike. ["Encycl. Brit.," xii (J).] Cf. EUMEROGENESIS.

DYSMEROMORPH, n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-me^{2}r'o-mo^{2}rf. From δυς (see *Dys-**), μέρος, a part, and μορφή, shape. A segment or organism developed in a dysmeristic manner. [L.]

DYSMIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-mi(me)'mi^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate. Fr., *dysmimie.* A morbid inefficiency in using signs as an aid to or substitute for speech. [A, 518.]

DYSMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-mnez(mnas)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and μνῆσις, memory. Fr., *dysmnésie.* Ger., *Gedächtnissschwäche.* Defect or impairment of the memory. [L, 43, 50.]

DYSMORPHE (Lat.), **DYSMORPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s-(du^{6}s)-mo^{2}rf'e(a), -i^2-a^3. Gr., δυσμορφία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and μορφή, shape). Fr., *dysmorphie.* Ger., *Missgestaltung.* Deformity. [L, 135.]

DYSMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-morf-o'ma^3. Gen., *dysmorphom'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *dysmorphome.* Ger., *Missgestalt.* A deformed part or organism. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-mo^{2}rf-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysmorphos'eos* (*-os'is*). Malformation. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases the *Dysmorphoses* are a genus of the *Teratoses*, including adermia, albinismus, atrichia, and anonychia. [G, 5.]

DYSMORPHOSTEOPALINKLASIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-mo^{2}rf-o^{2}st-e^2-o-pa^{3}l-en-klaz-e'. From δύσμορφος, deformed, ὀστέον, a bone, πάλιν, again, and κλᾶν, to break. The operation of refracturing a bone that has united faultily. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DYSMORPHOSTEOPALINKLAST (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-mo^{2}rf-o^{2}st-e^2-o-pa^{3}l'en-kla^{3}st. Of Bosch and Oesterlen, an apparatus for refracturing a bone that has united faultily after fracture. [E; L, 44 (α, 14).]

DYSMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δύσμορφος. Deformed. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSMYOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ton-(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), μῦς, a muscle, and τόνος, tone. Fr., *dysmyotonie.* Muscular atony.—**D. congenita, D. congenitalis.** Fr., *dysmyotonie congénitale.* The congenital muscular atony and obstinately rigid condition of the muscles observed in Thomsen's disease. [Schönfeld, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 11, 1884, p. 248 (D).]

DYSNEPHRONERVIA (Lat.), **DYSNEPHRONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ne^{2}f-ro(ro^3)-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3, -nu^2'ri^2-a^3. See NEPHRODYSNEURIA.

DYSNÉPHROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-na-fro-to-pe. From δυς (see *Dys-**), νεφρός, the kidney, and τόπος, situation. Displacement of the kidney. [A, 250.]

DYSNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *dysneurie, dysnervie* [Piorry]. Ger., *fehlerhafte Sinnesthätigkeit.* It., Sp., *disneuria.* Nervous derangement; of Greiner, impairment of the senses. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DYSNUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-nu^{2}s(nus)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and νοεῖν, to understand. Fr., *dysnusie.* Ger., *Dysnoesie.* A disturbance of the intelligence. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DYSODES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-od'ez(as). Gr., δυσώδης (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ὄζειν, to smell). Fœtid. [L, 87, 135, 180.] See BACILLUS *d.*

DYSODIA (Lat.). n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-od'i^2-a^3. Gr., δυσωδία. Fr. *dysodie, puanteur.* Ger., *Gestank.* It., *disodia, fetore.* Sp., *hedor, disodia.* 1. Fœtor, a stench, especially a fœtid odor from the body. 2. Of Sauvages, a generic term for all diseases characterized by fœtid emanations. [G, 17.] 3. False dog-fennel; of Cavanilles, a genus of composite herbs. [A, 385 (α, 21); B, 34 (α, 24).]—**D. chrysanthemoides.** A species of *D.* (3d def.) found on prairies and roadsides from Illinois and Missouri to Alabama; employed as a vermifuge. It yields a yellow dye. [B, 34, 173 (α, 24).]—**D. cutanea.** Fr., *dysodie cutanée.* See BROMIDROSIS.—**D. glandulosa.** See *D. chrysanthemoides.*

DYSODICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-od'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DYSODES.

DYSODMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}d'mi^2-a^3. Gr., δυσοδμία. See DYSODIA.

DYSODMUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}d'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., δύσοδμος. See DYSODES.

DYSODONTIACUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-od(o^{2}d)-o^{2}nt-i(i^2)'-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to difficult teething. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSODONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-od(o^{2}d)-o^{2}nt-i(i^2)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *dysodontias'eos (-i'asis).* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὀδοντίασις, dentition. Fr., *dysodontiase.* Ger., *schweres Zahnen.* Difficult dentition; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopiæ.* [L, 50, 135, 290.]—**D. adultorum.** D. of the wisdom teeth. [L, 290.]—**D. lactantium.** Difficult primary dentition. [L, 290.]—**D. puerilis.** Difficult second dentition. [L, 290.]

DYSODONTOSIE (Ger.), n. Des-o-do^{2}nt-o-ze'. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὀδούς, a tooth. Of Arndt, a degeneration of the dental structure. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DYSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}d-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'-i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *dysodynie.* Derangement or inefficiency of the pains of labor, [Nägele (A, 301).]

DYSOMPHALOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-tos(to^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), ὀμφαλός, the navel, and τόκος, parturition. Fr., *dysomphalotocie.* Dysaponatocy (*q. v.*) characterized by some abnormity of situation of the umbilical cord. [A, 518.]

DYSONEIROS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o(o^3)-ni'(ne^2'i^2)-ro^{2}s. Gr., δυσόνειρος (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and ὄνειρος, a dream). Causing or troubled with unpleasant dreams. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

DYSOOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o-o(o^2)-tos(to^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ᾠοτοκεῖν, to lay eggs. Painful ovulation; of Barnes. ovarian dysmenorrhœa. [K, 17.]

DYSOPE (Fr.), adj. Des-op. Suffering from dysopia. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DYSOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'la^3. Fr., *dysophylle.* Of Blume, a genus of labiate plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Satureineæ.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**D. auricularia.** An East Indian species. The herb has a strong but pleasant odor, and is used in deafness, and other ear troubles. [B, 180, (α, 24).]

DYSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-op'i^2-a^3. Gr., δυσωπία. Fr., *dysopie.* Ger., *erschwertes* (oder *fehlerhaftes*) *Sehen, Gesichtsfehler.* It., *disopia, disopsia.* Sp., *disopsia.* 1. Of the ancients a shame-faced disinclination to look up. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. Dimness of vision. [F.] 3. The state of having small or deformed eyes. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**D. dissitorum** [Cullen]. See MYOPIA.—**D. lateralis.** Skew-sight; vision to one side; an affection in which an object can be seen only when held obliquely before the eye; generally due to some opacity of the cornea or lens. [F.]—**D. luminis.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**D. proximorum** [Cullen]. See HYPERMETROPIA and PRESBYOPIA.—**D. tenebrarum.** See HEMERALOPIA.

DYSOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. See DYSOPIA.

DYSOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}p-si^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *dysopsidées.* Of Baillon, a series of one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DYSOPSY, n. Di^{2}s'o^{2}ps-i^2. See DYSOPIA.

DYSORASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysoras'eos (-is).* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὅρασις, vision. See DYSOPIA.

DYSOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}r-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. Gr., δυσορεξία. Fr., *dysorexie.* Ger., *verminderte Esslust, Appetitabnahme.* Diminution of the appetite. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21).]

DYSOREXY, n. Di^{2}s'o^{2}r-e^{2}x-i^2. See DYSOREXIA.

DYSOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s'os-mi^2-a^3. Gr., δυσοσμία (from δύσοσμος [from δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὀσμή, a smell]). Fr., *dysosmie.* Ger., *Dysosmie.* 1. Impairment of the sense of smell. 2. An unnatural odor exhaled from any part of the body; dysodia. 3. The genus *Saprosma* of Blume. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

DYSOSMON [Dioscorides]. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}s'mo^{2}n. Gr., δύσοσμον. The *Teucrium scorodonia.* [B. 121 (α, 24).]

DYSOSMUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., δύσοσμος. See DYSODES.

DYSOSPHRANSIS (Lat.), **DYSOSPHRASIA** (Lat.), **DYSOSPHRESIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}s-fra^{2}n(fra^{3}n)'si^{2}s. -fra(fra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -fre(fra)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and ὄσφρανσις or ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. Fr., *dysosphrésie.* Ger., *krankhaftes Riechvermögen.* An impaired condition of the sense of smell. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

DYSOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-o^{2}st-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *dysostos'eos (-os'is).* From δυς (see *Dys-**). and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *dysostose.* Ger., *erschwerte Knochenbildung.* Defective formation of the bones. [L, 41, 50, 135.]

DYSOVARINERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-o-va^3-re-ne^{2}r-ve. See OVARIODYSNEURIA.

DYSPAREUNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-u^{2}n'-i^2-a^3. From δυσπάρευνος, unhappily mated as bed-fellows. Ger., *Dyspareunie.* Of R. Barnes, the condition in which sexual intercourse is productive of physical pain in the woman.

DYSPATHES (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-ez(as). Gr., δυσπαθής. Affected with or characterized by dyspathia. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., δυσπάθεια. 1. Very severe suffering or illness. 2. Non-susceptibility to disease. 3. Great impatience and unruliness during sickness. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DYSPATHICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DYSPATHES.

DYSPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p'si^2-a^3. Gr., δυσπεψία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and πέπτειν, to digest). Fr., *dyspepsie.* Ger., *Dyspepsie, Verdauungsschwäche.* It., Sp., *dispepsia.* A condition in which the digestive power is weak or in which digestion is painful. Used without qualification, the term usually denotes a chronic difficulty or painfulness of digestion.—**Accidental d.** Fr., *dyspepsie accidentelle.* See *Acute d.*—**Acid d.** Lat., *d. acida.* Fr., *dyspepsie acide.* D. caused or accompanied by an excess of acid in the gastric juice. [A, 385 (α, 21); D, 72.]—**Acute d.** Lat., *d. acuta.* Fr., *embarras gastrique.* D. of short duration, usually attributable to dietetic errors.—**Alcoholic d.** D. due to the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. [D.]—**Alkaline d.** D. caused by the gastric juice having lost its normal acidity. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**Apyretic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d., Atonic d.** Lat., *d. asthenica, d. atonica.* Fr., *dyspepsie atonique.* D. attributed to a deficient secretion of the gastric juice or to general weakness. [D, 63.]—**Biliary d., Bilious d.** A form of intestinal d. caused by defective quantity or quality of the biliary secretion. [D.]—**Buccal d.** See *Salivary d.*—**Bulimic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie boulimique.* D. accompanied by bulimia.—**Cardiac d.** D. occurring in consequence of heart disease. [D. 57.]—**Catarrhal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie catarrhale.* D. due to gastric catarrh.—**Chemical d.** D. due to a perversion in the constitution of the saliva or other digestive secretion. [W. Fox (α, 17).]—**Chlorotic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie chlorotique.* D. coincident with chlorosis. [D.]—**Congestive d.** D. due to gastric congestion. [D, 57.]—**Climacteric d.** A form of d. associated with the menopause. [α, 17.]—**Convulsive d.** D. of a reflex nervous character, usually associated with some constitutional or visceral disturbance. [D, 57.]—**Diabetic d.** D. coincident with diabetes. [D.]—**Duodenal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie duodénale.* D. due to indigestion occurring in the duodenum. [D, 2.]—**Dyscrasic d.** D. secondary to any general dyscrasia. [W. Fox (α, 17).]—**D. ab ingestis.** D. due to improper food. [W. Fox (α, 17).]—**D. acida.** See *Acid d.*—**D. acuta.** See *Acute d.*—**D. adipsia** [Cullen]. See ADIPSIA.—**D. anorexia.** See ANOREXIA.—**D. atonica.** See *Atonic d.*—**D. bulimia.** See *Bulimic d.*—**D. dolorosa.** See GASTRALGIA.—**D. hypochondriasis** [Cullen]. See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—**D. per consensum.** See *Sympathetic d.*—**D. pica** [Cullen]. See PICA.—**D. polydipsia** [Cullen]. See POLYDIPSIA.—**D. pyrosis** [Cullen]. See PYROSIS.—**Essential d.** Fr., *dyspepsie essentielle.* See *Idiopathic d.*—**Feculent d.** D. produced by the too free use of starchy foods. [D, 57.]—**Flatulent d., Gaseous d.** Lat., *d. flatulenta.* Fr., *dyspepsie flatulente.* D. in which the prominent and most annoying feature is the constant or nearly constant generation of gas within the stomach. [D.]—**Gastralgic d.** See GASTRALGIA.—**Gastric d.** Fr., *dyspepsie gastrique.* D. in which the stomach alone is at fault. [D. 57.]—**Gastro-intestinal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie gastro-intestinale.* D. in which both the stomach and the intestine are at fault. [D, 57.]—**Gastrorrhœal d.** D. due to gastric catarrh with oversecretion. [D, 57.]—**Gouty d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of gout. [D, 57.]—**Hæmorrhoidal d.** D. coincident with hæmorrhoids, the latter bearing a causal relation to a greater or lesser degree. [D, 57.]—**Hepatic d.** D. due to disease of the liver. [D, 57.]—**Herpetic d.** D. attributed to the so-called herpetic diathesis or occurring in conjunction with herpes. [D, 57.]—**Hysterical d.** Fr., *dyspepsie des hystérique.* D. of hysterical persons. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**Idiopathic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie idiopathique.* Of Cullen, a d. not ascertained to depend upon any lesion or diathesis. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**Inflammatory d.** Fr., *dyspepsie inflammatoire.* D. due to gastric catarrh or any other form of gastritis. [D, 57.]—**Intestinal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie intestinale.* D. which arises from defective digestion while the food is passing through the intestinal tract. [D, 57.]—**Irritative d.** Fr., *dyspepsie irritative.* D. caused by irritation, and manifesting itself by a sensation of heat and tickling in the epigastric region. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**Lienteric d.** Fr., *dyspepsie lientérique.* D. caused by faulty or over-abundant feeding, especially in children, and manifesting itself by lienteric stools. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**Motor d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Muscular d.** Fr., *dyspepsie musculeuse.* D. caused by atony of the muscular coat of the stomach or intestine. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**Nervo-secretory d.** Neurotic d. in which the gastric secretions are excessive or perverted. [W. Fox (α, 17).]—**Nervous d.** Lat., *apepsia nervosa.* Fr., *dyspepsie nerveuse.* D. due to any disturbance of the nervous system. [D. 34.]—**Neuralgic d.** A disturbance of digestion chiefly characterized by gastrodynia and by complete intermissions: secondary to hysteria, chlorosis, general debility, gout, or spasm of the muscular coat of the stomach. [W. Fox (α. 17).]—**Neurotic d.** D. secondary to any nervous disorder or disturbance. [W. Fox (α, 17).]—**Nicotianic d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Ovarian d.** D. due to an irritable or diseased condition of the ovary. [Von Ziemssen, Pepper (α, 17).]—**Pancreatic d.** D. caused by disturbance of the pancreatic secretion. [D, 57.]—**Paralytic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Pituitary d., Pituitous d.** D. due to gastric catarrh. [D, 57.]—**Primary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie primitive.* See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pyretic d's.** Fr., *dyspepsies pyrétiques.* Of Gendrin, the forms of in-

flammatory d. formerly called bilious fever, gastric fever, etc. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**Reflex d.** Fr., *dyspepsie réflexe.* D. due to reflex nervous action.—**Relative d.** Fr., *dyspepsie relative.* D. as a secondary symptom of some other complaint.—**Renal d.** D. due to renal disease. [D, 57.]—**Rheumatic d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of rheumatism. [D, 57.]—**Salivary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie salivaire.* D. due to excess, insufficiency, or defective quality of the saliva, or to insufficient mastication of the food. [D, 57.]—**Scrofulous d.** See *Strumous d.*—**Secondary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie secondaire.* See *Symptomatic d.*—**Smokers' d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Strumous d.** Of T. Todd, a d. in scrofulous persons which he supposed led to the establishment of tuberculosis. [D, 1.]—**Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. per consensum.* Fr., *dyspepsie sympathique.* D. due to disease in some other part than the digestive tract.—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie symptomatique.* D. depending on a definite lesion or diathesis. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**Syncopal d.** D. attended with attacks of nausea and faintness. [D, 25.]—**Tabetic d.** D. due to tabes dorsalis. [D, 57.]—**Tobacco d.** D. due to the immoderate use of tobacco. [D.]—**Tubercular d., Tuberculous d.** D. coincident with tuberculosis. [D, 57.]—**Uræmic d.** D. due to uræmia. [D, 57.]—**Uterine d.** D. due to uterine disease. ["Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Aug., 1887, p. 824.]

DYSPEPSIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Des-pe^{2}p-se, du^{6}s-pe^{2}p-ze'. See DYSPEPSIA.—**D. accidentelle** (Fr.). See *Acute* DYSPEPSIA.—**D. chomélienne** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia characterized by flatulence, eructations, pain, and acidity ("*symptômes choméliens*"); so called because it was described by Chomel. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**D. des boissons.** Dyspepsia due to an accumulation of gas and liquids in the stomach and manifesting itself by a sensation of fluctuation in the epigastric region [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**D. essentielle** (Fr.). See *Idiopathic* DYSPEPSIA.—**D. mésogastrique** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia due to dilatation of the stomach; characterized by a sense of weight, fullness, constriction, etc. (*symptômes mésogastriques*). [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**D. stomacale** (Fr.). See *Gastric* DYSPEPSIA.—**D. vaporeuse** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia peculiar to women. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]

DYSPEPSIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p-si^2-o(o^2)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From δυσπεψία, dyspepsia, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *dyspepsiodynie.* Gastric pain due to dyspepsia. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSPEPSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Des-pe^{2}p-sek. See DYSPEPTIC.

DYSPEPSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p-so(so^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. See DYSPEPSIODYNIA.

DYSPEPSY, n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}p'si^2. See DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPTIC, adj. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Gr., δύσπεπτος (1st def.). Lat., *dyspepticus.* Fr., *dyspeptique, dispepsique.* Ger., *dyspeptisch.* It., *dispepsico, dispeptico.* Sp., *dispéptico.* 1. Difficult to digest. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] 2. Pertaining to, suffering from, or due to dyspepsia; as a n., one who is affected with dyspepsia. [D.]

DYSPEPTODYNIA (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p-to(to^3)-di^{2}n-(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. See DYSPEPSIODYNIA.

DYSPEPTONE, n. Di^{2}s-pe^{2}p'ton. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dyspepton.* Of Meissner, an obscure product of gastric digestion said to be the insoluble residue of the fibrin of the food. [A, 518 (*a*, 27); K.]

DYSPEPTUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}p'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See DYSPEPTIC (1st def.).

DYSPERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *dysperistal'seos (-is).* For deriv., see *Dys-**, and PERISTALSIS. Ger., *Dysperistaltik.* Violent contractions of the intestine induced by the direct application of stimuli to the plexus mesentericus. [K, 16.]

DYSPERITROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-trop(tro^{2}p)'-i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), περί, around, and τρέπειν, to turn. Ger., *Dysperitropik.* Difficult rotation (as of the fœtus in parturition). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSPERMASIA (Lat.), **DYSPERMATISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pu^{5}rm(pe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Faulty spellings of *dysspermasia* and *dysspermatismus.* See BRADYBOLISMUS.

DYSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pu^{5}rm(pe^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. See DYSSPERMIA.

DYSPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fa(fa^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *dysphagie.* Ger., *Dysphagie, erschwertes Schlucken, Schlingbeschwerde.* It., Sp., *disfagia.* Difficulty in swallowing. [D; L, 50.]—**Buccal d.** Fr., *dysphagie buccale.* D. due to any affection of the mouth. [A, 518.]—**Diphtheritic d.** Fr., *dysphagie diphthérique.* D. occurring in diphtheria, owing to paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles. [D, 35.]—**D. atonica.** See *D. paralytica.*—**D. callosa.** D. due to the constriction of dense callous cicatricial tissue formed after partial or total destruction of the muscular layers of the œsophagus. [Von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]—**D. constricta.** D. due to stricture of the pharynx or œsophagus. [E; L, 50.]—**D. globosa.** D. associated with globus hystericus. [Gowers (*a*, 17).]—**D. hyoidea.** D. caused by a congenital or mechanical defect of the hyoid bone. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]—**D. hysterica.** See *D. globosa.*—**D. inflammatoria.** D. dependent on inflammation in or about the pharynx or œsophagus.—**D. linguosa.** D. due to paralysis of the tongue, causing incapacity to direct the food into the pharynx and shut off the latter from the oral cavity. [Von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]—**D. lusoria.** A form of d. said to arise from the compression of the œsophagus by the right subclavian artery when this artery springs from the aorta behind the left subclavian artery and turns round either before or behind the œsophagus. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. nervosa.** D. due to a nervous disorder, especially hysteria. [Von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]—**D. paralytica.** Fr., *dysphagie paralytique.* D. due to paralysis. [D, 35.]—**D. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal d.*—**D. ranula.** See RANULA.—**D. scirrhosa.** D. due to œsophageal cancer. [Von Ziemssen (*a*, 17).]—**D. spasmodica, D. spastica.** Syn.: *œsophagismus.* D. due to spasm of the muscles of deglutition (as in hysteria, rabies, or disease of the brain and the upper part of the spinal cord, or without assignable causes). [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**D. strumosa.** D. caused by goitre. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**D. uvulosa.** D. due to some affection of the uvula. [E.]—**Laryngeal d.** Lat., *d. laryngea.* D. due to laryngeal disease.—**Œsophageal d.** Fr., *dysphagie œsophagienne.* D. due to some abnormity of the œsophagus. [L, 20.]—**Pharyngeal d.** Lat., *d. pharyngea.* Fr., *dysphagie pharyngienne.* D. due to any affection of the pharynx.

DYSPHAGIC, adj. Di^{2}s-fa^{2}j'i^{2}k. Lat., *dysphagicus.* Pertaining to or dependent on dysphagia. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fa(fa^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and φάνα, to speak. Fr., *dysphasie.* Ger., *Dysphasie, Sprechbeschwerde.* Difficulty of speech not dependent on any abnormity of the organs of articulation and phonation, but on brain trouble. [D.]—**Obstructive d.** An obstruction of thought rather than speech, or loss of power to put a stop to certain trains of thought when they have once been set in motion; an atony of the controlling power of the mind. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]

DYSPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fon'i^2-a^3. Gr., δυσφωνία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *dysphonie.* Ger., *Dysphonie, erschwertes Sprechen.* Difficulty of phonation. [D, 20.]—**D. clericorum.** See *Chronic glandular* LARYNGITIS.—**D. immodulata.** Permanent alteration in the sound of the voice, rendering it indistinct, inharmonious, or harsh. [*a*, 17.]—**D. puberum.** The dissonant, irregular, or harsh vocalization of puberty. [*a*, 17.]—**D. spastica.** Syn.: *aphonia spastica, aphthongia laryngea spastica* [Gottsheim]. Stammering of the vocal cords, spasm of the tensors, speakers' cramp; an affection characterized by sudden aphonia or a change in the voice to one that is high-pitched, jerky, and feeble; attributed to spasm of the muscles of phonation or respiration or both. [F. I. Knight, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889; p. 285.]—**D. sussurans.** Weak, whispering, and scarcely audible vocalization. [*a*, 17.]

DYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fo(fo^2)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., δυσφορία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *dysphorie.* Ger., *Unruhe in Krankheiten.* It., Sp., *aisforia.* The impatience or restlessness of the sick. [A, 301, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**D. anxietas.** See ANXIETY.

DYSPHOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fo'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and φώς, light. See MYOPIA.

DYSPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fra(fra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and φράζειν, to speak. Ger., *Dysphrasie.* Difficulty of speech caused by mental derangement. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); D, 18.] Cf. DYSPHASIA.—**D. imitatoria.** A form of d. seen in imbeciles in which there is merely a repetition of sounds heard in the speech of others, without any conception of the ideas implied. [D, 18.]

DYSPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-fre(fra)'ni^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and φρήν, the mind. Fr., *dysphrénie.* Ger., *Dysphrenie.* Mental derangement; of Kahlbaum, any form of mental derangement which is developed either sympathetically or symptomatically together with a special psychological or pathological condition. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**D. neuralgica.** Fr., *dysphrénie névralgique.* Of Schüle, a psychosis due to neuralgia. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DYSPIONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pi^2(pe)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and πίον, fat. Fr., *dyspionie.* Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Fettes.* A diseased state of the fat. [L, 50, 109.]

DYSPLASIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-pla^{3}z-e'. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and πλάσσειν, to form. A disturbance of formative activity. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

DYSPLASMATIC, adj. Di^{2}s-pla^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. See CACOPLASTIC.

DYSPLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'a^3. Ger., *Dysplasten.* Of P. H. Schultz, cacoplastic formations. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSPLASTIC, adj. Di^{2}s-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *dysplastus.* Fr., *dysplaste.* Ger., *dysplastisch.* See CACOPLASTIC.

DYSPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'plo(plo^2)-se(ka). Gen., *dys'ploces.* From δυς (see *Dys-**), and πλοκή, a texture. Fr., *d.* Ger., *üble Beschaffenheit des organischen Gewebes.* A structural defect. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

DYSPNÉE (Fr.), n. Des-pna. See DYSPNŒA.—**D. des chloro-anémiques.** See *Anæmic* DYSPNŒA.—**D. mécanique.** See DYSPNŒA *extrinsica.*

DYSPNÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Des-pna-ek. See DYSPNŒIC.

DYSPNEUMONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-nu^5-mo-ne^{2}r-ve. From δυς (see *Dys-**), πνεύμων, the lung, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Morbid nervous action of the lungs. [L, 82.]

DYSPNÖE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-pnu^5'e^2. See DYSPNŒA.—**Diabetische Terminal-D.** See *Diabetic* DYSPNŒA.—**D. bei Fettsucht.** See DYSPNŒA *pinguedinosa.*—**Wärmed'.** See *Heat* DYSPNŒA.

DYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-pne'(pno^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., δύσπνοια (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and πνεῖν, to breathe). Fr., *dyspnée.* Ger., *Dyspnöe, Schwerathmen, Engbrüstigkeit.* It., Sp., *dispnea.* 1. In physiology, a condition in which there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood supplying the respiratory centre. There may be at the same time an excess of carbon dioxide. This condition produces great activity of the respiratory centre, and consequent violent respiratory movements. [J.] 2. As commonly employed, difficult, laborious, or painful breathing. [D, 2.]—**Anæmic d.** Fr., *dyspnée des chloro-anémiques.* The shortness of breath that attacks anæmic persons on exertion.—**Anectasic d.** Fr., *dyspnée anectasique.* D. due to atelectasis. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**Asthmatic d.** Fr., *dyspnée asthmatique.* The d. of asthma, the breathing being long-drawn, dry, and without cough. [D, 1.]—**Bronchitic d.** Fr., *dyspnée bronchique.* The d. which accom-

panies bronchitis. The breathing is short and accompanied with cough. [D, 1.]—**Cardiac d.** Fr., *dyspnée cardiaque.* D. due to heart disease (*i. e.*, to lesion or defective action of the heart causing imperfect circulation in the lungs and consequently deficient hæmatosis). [α, 18.]—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *d. catarrhalis.* Fr., *dyspnée catarrhale.* Ger., *catarrhalische Dyspnöe.* See *Bronchitic d.*—**Diabetic d.** Fr., *dyspnée diabétique.* Ger., *diabetische Terminal-D.* A form of d. characterized by deep and frequent inspirations in the last stage of diabetes ; possibly resulting from acetonæmia and associated with a chemical disturbance in the organic economy, causing a direct excitation of the respiratory centres. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Dyspeptic d.** D. due to dyspepsia ; characterized by "a sense of weight or oppression across the chest, an almost constant desire to draw a long breath, and a feeling that the air does not enter the lungs to a sufficient depth." In some cases paroxysms like those of asthma occur at night. [W. H. Katzenbach, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 29, 1888, p. 709.]—**D. aquosa.** The d. of dropsy. [L, 290.]—**D. catarrhalis** [Cullen]. See *Bronchitic d.*—**D. chronica** [Good]. A condition in which the breath is uniformly short and heavy, usually accompanied by cough. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. exacerbans** [Good]. D. occurring in sudden and irregular exacerbations. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. expiratoria, D. exspiratoria.** See *Expiratory d.*—**D. extrinsica.** Fr., *dyspnée mécanique.* D. due to some accidental or mechanical affection. [L, 290.]—**D. humoralis.** Fr., *dyspnée humorale.* D. caused by some modification of the blood. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**D. inspiratoria.** See *Inspiratory d.*—**D. of the heart.** Of Bellingham, angina pectoris. [D, 1.]—**D. pinguedinosa.** Ger., *Dyspnöe bei Fettsucht.* Shortness of breath from obesity. [L, 290.]—**D. pneumatica.** See PNEUMOTHORAX.—**D. terrea.** D. with expectoration of earthy matter. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. thoracica.** D. from structural disease or deformity of the chest. [L, 290.]—**D. sicca** [Cullen]. D. without expectoration. [L, 290.]—**Emphysematous d.** Fr., *dyspnée emphysemateuse.* The d. of pulmonary emphysema ; like that of asthma, but continuous and unaccompanied by wheezing. [D, 1.]—**Expiratory d.** Lat., *d. exspiratoria.* Ger., *expiratorische Dyspnöe.* Difficulty of expiration, as in emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis. [A, 326 (α, 21) ; L, 20.]—**Gastric d.** D. due to gastric disorder. Cf. *Dyspeptic d.*—**Heat d.** Fr., *dyspnée de chaleur.* Ger., *Wärmedyspnöe.* D. produced by increasing the temperature of the blood going to the respiratory centre. The heated blood seems to accelerate the tissue-change in the respiratory centre so much that, although the blood contains the normal amount of oxygen, there is not enough to supply the demand made by the centre. [J. 19, 40.]—**Hysterical d.** Fr., *dyspnée hystérique.* Very rapid breathing, from 60 to 80 respirations a minute, occurring in attacks of hysteria. [Gowers (α, 17).]—**Inspiratory d.** Lat., *d. inspiratoria.* Ger., *inspiratorische Dyspnöe.* A form of d. in which inspiration is difficult as compared with expiration. [A, 326 (α, 21) ; L, 20.]—**Mixed d.** D. on both inspiration and expiration. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**Paralytic d.** Fr., *dyspnée paralytique.* D. caused by a primary lesion of the nervous system. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**Pulmonary d.** D. due to any condition in the lungs which interferes with the aeration of the blood. [α, 17.]—**Renal d.** A neurotic paroxysmal asthma occurring in uræmia. [Von Ziemssen (α, 17).]—**Spasmodic d.** Fr., *dyspnée spasmodique.* D. caused by spasm or occurring in paroxysms. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**Uræmic d.** Fr., *dyspnée urémique.* D. due to uræmia. [L, 88 (α, 14).]

DYSPNŒAL, DYSPNŒIC, DYSPNOIC, adj's. Di^{2}sp-ne'a^{2}l, -i^{2}k, -no'i^{2}k. Gr., **δυσπνοικός**. Lat., *dyspnoicus.* Fr., *dispnéique.* Ger., *dyspnoisch, dyspnöetisch.* It., *dispnoico, dispnetico.* Sp., *dispnético.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of dyspnœa. [D.]

DYSPNÖON (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2}sp(du^{6}sp)'no(no^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., **δύσπνοον**. See DYSPNŒA.

DYSPONOTOCIE (Fr.), n. Des-po-no-to-se. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), **πόνος**, pain, and **τόκος**, parturition. Dystocia from mechanical obstruction. [A. 518.]

DYSPOTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-po^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Ger., *erschwertes Trinken.* Difficulty in drinking. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DYSPOTOS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'po^{2}t-o^{2}s. Gr., **δύσποτος**. 1. Difficult to drink. 2. Having difficulty in drinking. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSPRAXIE (Ger.), n. Du^{6}s-pra^{3}x-e'. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **πρᾶξις**, action. A derangement of normal motion or action. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

DYSPSYCHISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-se-kez-me. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **ψυχή**, the mind. Mental derangement. [L. 82.]

DYSRACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gr., **δυσραχιτις**. Of Galen, a plaster used for callous sinuses, fistulæ, etc. [L, 94.]

DYSRHEXITOCIE (Fr.), n. Des-re^{2}x-e-to-se. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), **ῥῆξις**, rupture, and **τόκος**, parturition. Dystocia caused by rupture of the uterus. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

DYSSENTERIE (Fr.), n. Des-a^{3}n^2-ta-re. See DYSENTERY.

DYSSIALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-si(si^2)-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **σιαλον**, saliva. Fr., *dyssialie.* Ger., *erschwerte Absonderung des Speichels.* Defective secretion of saliva. [L, 50 (α, 21).]

DYSSITESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-si^{2}t-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *dyssites'eos (-is).* From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **σιτησις**, a furnishing with food. Fr., *dyssitèse.* Ger., *erschwertes Einnehmen der Nahrung.* Difficulty in ingesting food. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

DYSSPERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a-(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^2. See DYSSPERMATISMUS.

DYSSPERMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-spu^{6}rm-(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{1}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **σπέρμα**, semen. Fr., *dysspermasie.* See BRADYBOLISMUS.—**D. apractodes.** D. from disuse of the genitals. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. epilepticus.** D. due to an epileptic seizure in the act of coitus. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. hypertonicus.** D. due to excessive erection. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. mucosus.** D. from a stoppage of the urethra by mucus. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. nodosus.** D. from nodes in the corpora cavernosa. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. præputialis.** D. from phimosis. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. refluus.** Failure of emission in coitus from escape of the semen backward into the bladder. [L, 290 (α, 17).]

DYSSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *dysspermie.* Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Samens.* An abnormal condition of the semen or of its ejaculation. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**D. anticipans.** A premature ejaculation of semen in coitus. [α, 17.]

DYSSTICHIASIS (Lat.), **DYSSTŒCHIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-sti^{2}k(sti^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s, -ste^{2}k(sto^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. See DISTICHIASIS.

DYSSYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-me^{2}t'-ri^2-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **συμμετρία**, symmetry. Fr., *dyssymetrie.* See ASYMMETRY.

DYSSYNODICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-o^{2}d'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or dependent on dyssynodus. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSSYNODUS (Lat.), **DYSSYNUSIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-u^2(u)'si^2-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **σύνοδος**, or **συνουσία**, coitus. Fr., *dyssynode, dyssynusie.* Ger., *erschwerter Beischlaf.* Difficult coitus. [K.]

DYSTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **τάξις**, regulation. See ATAXIA (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**D. agitans.** Of Sanders, pseudo-paralysis agitans ; tremor resulting from an irritation of the spinal cord. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

DYSTELEOLOGY, n. Di^{2}s-te^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), **τέλεος**, complete, and **λόγος**, understanding. The study of the doctrine of purposelessness in the creation or development of organs now rudimentary and useless to the organism, as opposed to teleology, which regards them as having been created for a special purpose. [L, 146.] Cf. TELEOLOGY.

DYSTETRAPLEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-te^{2}t-ra^3-plu^{2}r'-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), **τέσσαρα**, four, and **πλευρόν**, a rib. Ger., *Dystetrapleuren.* The *Tetrapleura heteropleura.* [L.]

DYSTHANASIE (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a(a^3)'zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **θάνατος**, death. Fr., *dysthanasie.* A lingering and painful death. [L, 41.]

DYSTHANATOS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s. Gr., **δυσθάνατος**. Causing or involving a slow and painful death. [A. 325 (α, 21).]

DYSTHELASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-the^{2}l(thal)-a(a^3)'zi(si^2)-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **θηλάζειν**, to suck or suckle. Fr., *dysthélasie.* Ger., *erschwertes Säugen.* Difficulty in sucking or in giving suck. [L, 50.]

DYSTHERAPEUSIA (Lat.), n. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'si^2-a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **θεραπευσία**, medical treatment. See DYSTHERAPIA.

DYSTHERAPEUTOS (Lat.), **DYSTHERAPEUTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^{2}t'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *schwerheilend.* Slow or difficult to heal. [L, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

DYSTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-the^{2}r-a^3-pi(pe)'a^3. From **δυς** (see *Dys-**), and **θεραπεια**, medical treatment. Fr., *dysthérapie.* Ger., *erschwerte Heilung.* Difficulty in healing or curing. [L, 50 (α, 21).]

DYSTHERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-thu^{6}rm(the^{2}rm)-a-(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From **δυς** (see (*Dys-**), and **θέρμη**, heat. Fr., *dysthermasie.* Ger., *Dysthermasie.* Of Gubler, insufficient production of animal heat. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

DYSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-thez(the^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., **δυσθεσια**. Fr., *dysthésie.* Ger., *Dysthesie, Unbehaglichkeit eines Kranken.* The impatience of the sick. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

DYSTHETIC, adj. Di^{2}s-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., **δύσθετος**. Lat., *dysthetus.* See DYSCRASIC.

DYSTHETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-the^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. The dyscrasiæ. [L, 135.]

DYSTHETUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)'the^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **δύσθετος**. See DYSCRASIC.

DYSTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., **δυσθυμια**. Continuous mental depression. [A, 301, 326 (α, 21).]—**D. neuralgica.** Of Schuele, insanity, or melancholia of neuralgic origin. [D, 36.]

DYSTICIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), **DYSTICITES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ti^{2}s(ti^{2}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}t-ez(e^{2}s). From *Dysticus*, one of the genera. Fr., *dysticides.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 121.]

DYSTOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tok(to^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. See DYSTOCIA.

DYSTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tos(to^{2}k)'i^2-a^3. Gr., **δυστοκία**. Fr., *dystocie.* Ger., *Dystocie, Dystokie, Geburtsstörung.* It., *distocia.* Sp., *distoquia, distocia.* Labor which, left unaided by artificial interference, is impossible, or attended with great difficulty or with danger to the mother or the child. [A, 15.]—**Accidental d.** Fr., *dystocie accidentelle.* D. due, not to disproportion between the fœtal and the maternal structures, but to some accidental circumstance, such as convulsions. [A, 518.]—**D. abortiva.** Abortion. [L, 290.]—**D. amorphica.** D. from malformation or deformity. [L, 290.]—**D. cervicalis.** D. from rigidity of the cervix uteri. [H. L. Coopman, "Wien. klin. Woch.," Apr. 3, 1890, p. 265.]—**D. convulsiva.** See *Puerperal* ECLAMPSIA.—**D. dyscyesis.** See DYSCYESIS.—**D. emetica.** Vomiting during pregnancy. [L, 290 (α, 17).]—**D. febrilis.** See *Puerperal* FEVER.—**D. geminorum.** D. from a plurality of children. [L, 290.]—**D.**

hæmorrhagica. Menstruation during pregnancy, persisting after the third or fourth month. [L, 290 (*a*, 17).]—**D. hæmorrhoidalis.** Hæmorrhoids during pregnancy. [L, 290 (*a*, 17).]—**D. hydropica.** The dropsy of pregnancy. [L, 290 (*a*, 17).]—**D. inversoria.** Labor complicated with inversion of the uterus. [L, 290.]—**D. laceratoria.** Laceration during labor. [L, 290.]—**D. maniaca.** See *Puerperal* MANIA.—**D. perversa** [Gardner]. D. from a preternatural presentation. [L, 290.]—**D. protracta.** Labor protracted by local or general debility. [*a*, 17.]—**D. retentiva.** Labor complicated by retained placenta. [L, 290.]—**D. syncopalis.** Frequent fainting in pregnancy. [L, 290 (*a*, 17).]—**D. varicosa.** Varicosities of the veins of the lower extremities in pregnancy. [L, 290 (*a*, 17).]—**Essential d.** Fr., *dystocie essentielle.* D. due to atony or irregular action of the uterus, contraction or faulty formation of the pelvis, abnormal fœtal position or presentation, or some malformation of the fœtus. [A, 518.]—**Fœtal d.** Fr., *dystocie fœtale.* D. due to some abnormity of the fœtus or its appendages.—**Maternal d.** Fr., *dystocie maternelle.* D. dependent on some abnormal state in the mother.—**Shoulder d.** Difficulty in the expulsion of the shoulders. [Murray, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

DYSTOCIC, adj. Di^{2}s-to^{2}s′i^{2}k. Lat., *dystocicus.* Pertaining to or dependent on dystocia. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSTOCOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-to^{2}k-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. From δυστοκία, dystocia, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *dystocologie.* Ger., *Dystokologie, Lehre von Schwergeburten.* That branch of obstetrics which is concerned with dystocia.

DYSTOCUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)′to^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See DYSTOCIC.

DYSTŒCHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-te^{2}k(to^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a-(a^3)′si^{2}s. Fr., *dystœchiase.* See DISTICHIASIS.

DYSTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-ton(to^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and τόνος, tone. Fr., *dystonie.* Ger., *krankhafte Spannkraft.* Disordered tonicity. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-top(to^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and τόπος, situation. Fr., *dystopie.* Ger., *Dystopie.* Misplacement, displacement. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DYSTRAUMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tra^{4}m′(tra^3-um′)-i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and τραῦμα, a wound. Difficulty of healing (said of wounds). [E, 6.]

DYSTRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-trez(tras)′i^2-a^3. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and τρῆσις, perforation. Fr., *dystrésie.* Insufficiency of an opening. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSTRETICUS (Lat.), **DYSTRETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-tre^{2}t(trat)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or in a state of dystresia. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-trof(tro^{2}f)′i^2-a^3. See DYSTROPHY.—**D. muscularis progressiva.** See *Progressive muscular* DYSTROPHY. Of Erb, the myopathic forms of progressive muscular atrophy. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

DYSTROPHIC, adj. Di^{2}s-tro^{2}f′i^{2}k. Gr., δύστροφος. Lat., *dystrophicus, dystrophus.* Fr., *dystrophique.* Pertaining to or affected with dystrophy. [D.]

DYSTROPHY, n. Di^{2}s′tro-fi^2. Lat., *dystrophia* (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *dystrophie.* Ger., *Dystrophie, mangelhafte Ernährung.* Defective nutrition. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**Neurotic d.** Lat., *dystrophia neurotica.* Ger., *neurotische Dystrophie.* D. due to disturbance of the trophic nervous mechanism. [D, 35.]—**Progressive muscular d.** Lat., *dystrophia muscularis progressiva* [Erb]. Fr., *dystrophie musculaire progressive.* A general term for progressive muscular atrophy, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, and some allied affections. [B, Sachs, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 8, 15, 1888, pp. 620, 651.]

DYSTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-trop(tro^{2}p)′i^2-a. Gr., δυστροπίς. Fr., *dystropie.* A morbid version (as of the uterus). [A, 250.]

DYSTROPODEXTRINE (Fr.), n. Des-tro-po-de^{2}x-tren. A variety of dextrin but slightly soluble. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

DYSULOTUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-u^2(u)-lot′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δυσούλωτος. Ger., *schwervernarbend.* Difficult to heal. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

DYSURESIA (Lat.), **DYSURESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-u^2-(u)-re(ra)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. From δυς (see *Dys-**), and οὔρησις, urination. Fr., *dysurésie.* Ger., *erschwerte Harn.* Any urinary affection. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. Gr., δυσουρία (from δυς [see *Dys-**], and οὖρον, urine). Fr., *dysurie.* Ger., *Dysurie, Harnbeschwerde.* Difficult or painful urination.—**D. ardens** [Cullen]. D. with a sense of burning in the urethra. [L, 290.]—**D. calculosa.** D. from vesical calculus. [*a*. 17.]—**D. compressionis** [Cullen]. D. from compression. [L, 290.]—**D. irritata.** See *D. calculosa.*—**D. mucosa** [Cullen]. See CYSTIRRHŒA.—**D. phlogistica** [Cullen]. D. due to inflammation. [L, 290.]—**Senile d.** Fr., *dysurie sénile.* Of D. Mollière, a form of d. observed in old men, thought not to be due to enlargement of the prostate, but sometimes to a hæmorrhoidal condition of the veins of the vesico-prostatic plexus. ["Lyon méd.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 24, 1890, p. 574.]—**Spastic d.** Lat., *d. spastica.* D. caused by tonic spasm of the bladder. [D, 36.]

DYSURIC, adj. Di^{2}s-u^2′ri^{2}k. Lat., *dysuricus.* Fr., *dysurique.* Pertaining to or affected with dysuria.

DYSURY, n. Di^{2}z′u^2-ri^2. See DYSURIA.

DYTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di^{2}t(du^{6}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., δυτικός. Fr., *dytique.* Accustomed or adapted to diving. [L, 180.]

DZUDAYAKUSHU (Jap.), n. The *Tiarella polyphylla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

DZUDDAM (Ar.), **DZUDHAM** (Ar.), n's. Leprosy. [D, 18; G; L, 57.]

E

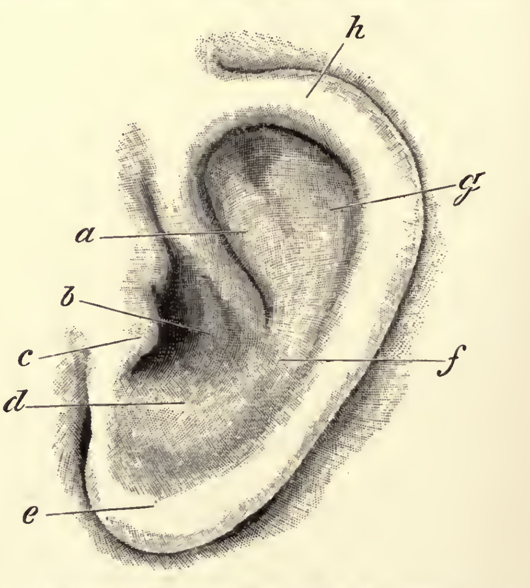
EA-EA, n. In Tahiti, the *Cucumis acidus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EAGLE, n. Eg′l. Gr., αετός. Lat., *aquila.* Fr., *aigle.* Ger., *Adler.* It., Sp., *aquila.* A bird of the genus *Aquila* (*q. v.*); one of the varieties of this bird, the golden eagle (Fr., *aigle royal*; Ger., *Goldadler*), furnishes several substances to the pharmacopœia of the ancients, notably its bile and excrement. The latter was used in French practice until this century. [D, 75.]—**Bird e's.** The fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha.*—**E.-stone.** See AETITE.—**E. veins.** See VENÆ *aquilæ.*—**E.-wood.** See ALOES-WOOD.

EAHEI, EAI, n's. The *Santalum insulare.*

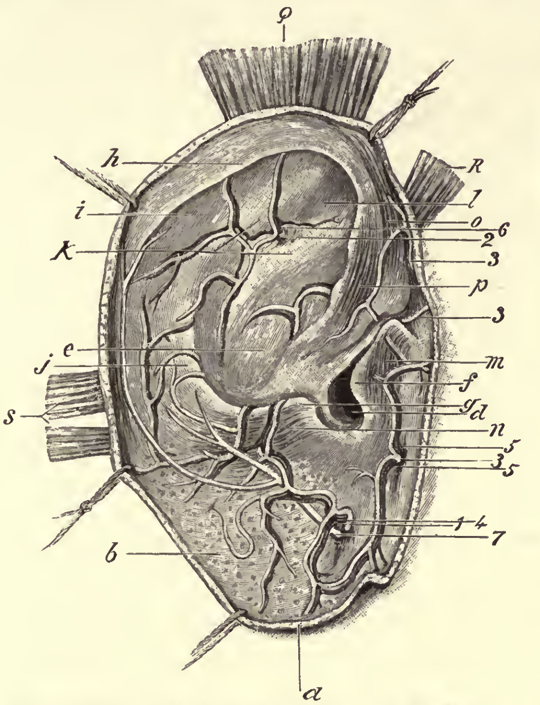
EAK, n. Ek. An oak. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EAR, n. Er. Gr., οὖς. Lat., *auris* (1st def.), *spica* (2d def.). Fr., *oreille* (1st def.), *épi* (2d def.). Ger., *Ohr* (1st def.), *Aehre* (2d def.). It., *orecchio* (1st def.), *spiga* (2d def.). Sp., *oreja* (1st def.), *espiga* (2d def.). 1. The organ of hearing, which is divided into three parts; the first, the *external e.*, comprises the auricle with the lobe and the external auditory canal; the second, or *middle e.*, consists of the tympanic membrane, the cavity of the tympanum, the Eustachian tube, and the mastoid antrum and cells; the third, the *internal e.*, consists of the cochlea, the semicircular canals, and the auditory nerve with its terminal expansion in the labyrinth. [F.] 2. An inflorescence in which the flowers are disposed on a common axis; also a collection of seeds so placed; a spike. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Asylum e.** See HÆMATOMA *auris.*—**Cat's-e.** Fr., *oreille de chat.* Ger., *Katzenohr.* It., *orecchio di gatto.* Sp., *oreja de gato.* A defective formation of the external e. consisting in a stunting or shriveling of the cartilage, which causes the auricle to resemble somewhat the e. of a cat. [F, 32.]—**E'ache.** See OTALGIA.—**E.-aches.** The *Papaver rhœas.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E. bones.** See OSSICULA *auditus.*—**E. cockle.** The purples; a disease in wheat caused by the presence of worms of the genus *Vibrio.* The grain becomes blackened, contracted, and mealy within. [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cough.** See under COUGH.—**E.-crystal.** Of Huschke, see OTOLITH.—**E.-drop.** See the major list.—**E.-drum.** See TYMPANUM.—**E. giddiness.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**E.-pick.** Lat., *auriscalpium.* Fr., *cure-oreille.* Ger., *Ohrlöffel.* A small scoop or spoon for extracting hardened cerumen from the external auditory canal. [F.]—**E. powder.** See OTOLITH.—**E. probe.** See under PROBE.—**E. sand.** Fr., *sable d'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrensand.* See OTOLITH.—**E. scoop.** See *E.-pick.*—**E. speculum.** See under SPECULUM.—**E. stone.** See OTOLITH.—**E. syringe.** See under SYRINGE.—**E.-trumpet.** Fr., *cornet acoustique.* Ger., *Hörrohr.* A tube to be held in the hand for condensing the waves of sound, so as to enable a deaf person to hear; having one end small for insertion into the external auditory meatus, and the other



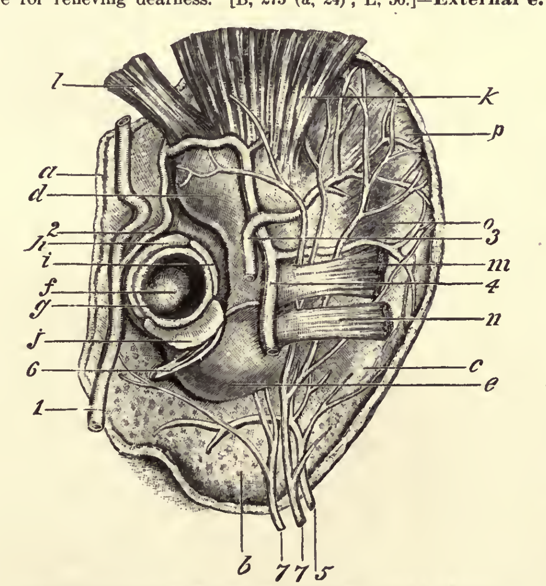
THE EXTERNAL EAR. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)
a, the fossa of the anthelix; *b*, the concha; *c*, the tragus; *d*, the antitragus, *e*, the lobule; *f*, the anthelix; *g*, the fossa of the helix; *h*, the helix.

end flaring for collecting the waves of sound. [F.]—**E. vertigo.** See *Ménière's* DISEASE.—**E.-wax.** See CERUMEN.—**E.-wig.** Fr., *perce-oreille.* Ger., *Ohrwurm.* It., *formica pinzajuola.* Sp., *tijereta del oido.* The *Forficula auricularia.* [L, 292.]—**E'wort.** The *Rhacicallis rupestris*, and some other plants supposed to be valuable for relieving deafness. [B, 275 (*a*, 24); L, 56.]—**External e.** Lat., *auris externa.* Fr., *oreille externe.* Ger., *äusseres Ohr.* See *E.* (1st def.).—**Flap-e.** A deformity of the auricle consisting in a more or less extensive development of the skin and subcutaneous fat, and sometimes of the cartilage, so that the auricle turns over and is more or less pendulous. [F.]—**Insane e.** See HÆMATOMA *auris.*—**Internal e.** Lat., *auris interna.* Ger., *inneres Ohr.* 1. See under *E.* 2. See LABYRINTH.—**Middle e.** Fr., *oreille moyenne, caisse du tympan.* Ger., *Mittelohr.* See TYMPANUM.



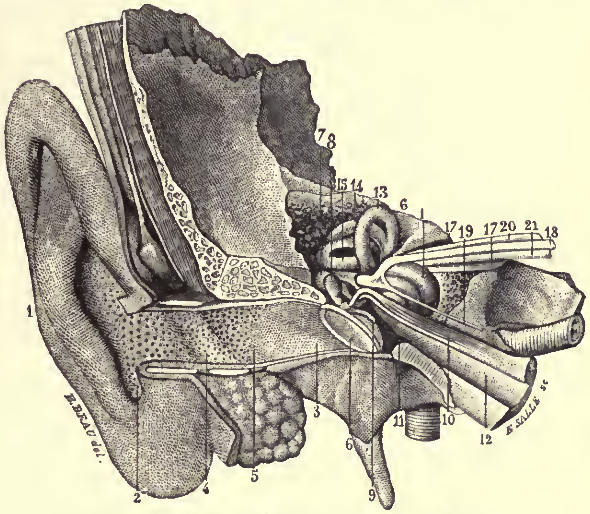
THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE AURICLE. (AFTER BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the skin; *b*, cellular fatty tissue of the lobule. *d*, external opening of the auditory canal; *e*, the concha; *f*, the tragus; *g*, the antitragus; *h*, the helix; *i*, the cavity of the helix; *j*, the anthelix; *k*, the two branches of the anthelix; *l*, the fossa of the anthelix; *m*, the tragicus muscle; *n*, the antitragicus muscle; *o*, the great muscle of the helix; *p*, the small muscle of the helix; *Q*, the attollens aurem muscle; *R*, the attrahens aurem muscle; *S*, the retrahens muscle; 1, the inferior auricular artery; 2, the auricular artery; 3, 3, the anterior auricular arteries; 4, the inferior auricular vein; 5, 5, the inferior auricular veins; 6, the superior auricular vein; 7, the auricular nerve.



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE AURICLE. (AFTER BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the skin; *b*, the lobule seen on its inner surface; *c*, convexity corresponding to the concavity of the fossa of the helix; *d*, *e*, convexity of the concha; *f*, orifice of the external auditory canal; *g*, section of the mucous membrane; *h*, *i*, *j*, section of the auricular cartilage; *k*, attollens aurem muscle; *l*, attrahens aurem muscle; *m*, *n*, retrahens aurem muscle; *o*, the transversus auriculæ muscle; 1, the temporal artery; 2, the posterior auricular artery; 3, 4, posterior auricular arteries; 5, branches of the auricular artery; 6, auricular nerve; 7, 7, posterior auricular nerves.



THE ORGAN OF HEARING SEEN IN SECTION. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the pinna; 2, 4, 5, the cavity of concha, the external auditory meatus with opening of ceruminous glands; 6, membrana tympani; 7, the anterior part of the incus; 8, the malleus; 9, the long handle of the malleus, attached to internal surface of the tympanic membrane—it is here represented as strongly indrawn; 10, tensor tympani muscle; 11, the tympanic cavity; 12, the Eustachian tube; 13, the superior semicircular canal; 14, the posterior semicircular canal; 15, external semicircular canal; 16, the cochlea; 17, the internal auditory meatus; 18, the facial nerve; 19, the large petrosal nerve; 20, the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve; 21, the cochlear branch of the same.

EARAIHAU, n. In Tahiti, the *Ascarina polystachya.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EAR-DROP, n. Er'dro^{2}p. The genus *Dicentra.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Lady's e.-d's.** The genus *Fuchsia.* [B, 34, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EARED, adj. Erd. Lat., *auriculatus.* Fr., *oreillé.* Ger., *geöhrt.* Auriculate (said of birds having lengthened or highly colored auricular or other feathers on the side of the head). [L, 343.]

EARNING-GRASS, n. U^{5}rn'i^{2}n^{2}-gra^{3}s. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EARLET, n. Er'le^{2}t. See AURICULA.

EAR-RING FLOWER, n. Er'ri^{2}n^{2} flu^{6}-u^{4}-u^{5}r. The garden *Fuchsia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EARTH, n. U^{5}rth. A.-S., *eordhe.* Gr., *γῆ.* Lat., *terra.* Fr., *terre.* Ger., *Erde.* It., *terra.* Sp., *tierra.* 1. The powdery portion of the crust of the globe. 2. Any native powdery substance.—**Absorbent e.** Fr., *terre absorbante.* Magnesia. [A, 518.]—**Alkaline e's.** Fr., *terres alcalines.* Lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia; so called on account of their earthy character and alkaline properties. [B, 3.]—**Alum e.** See ALUM *e.*—**Aluminous e.** Lat., *terra aluminosa.* E. containing alum. [L.]—**Animal e.** Fr., *terre animale.* Calcium phosphate of animal origin found in the soil. [A, 518.]—**Argillaceous e.** See CLAY.—**Armenian e.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**Barbadoes e.** An e. made up largely of the shells of the *Radiolaria.* [L, 121.]—**Barytic e.** An e. containing baryta, usually in the form of a sulphate or carbonate. [Pisani (*a*, 27).]—**Bitter e.** Magnesia calcinata. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**Blue e.** Fr., *terre bleue.* Native pulverulent iron phosphate. [A, 518.]—**Bog-e.** An e. consisting chiefly of sand and vegetable fibre. [L, 108.]—**Bolar e.** See BOLE.—**Bone e.** Fr., *phosphate de chaux.* A popular term for calcium phosphate.—**Calcareous e.** Fr., *terre calcaire.* Lime. [L, 130.]—**Chian e.** A dense, compact e. found in Chios; used anciently as an astringent and cosmetic. [L, 73.]—**Cimolian e.** See *Fullers' e.*—**Dhobbies' e.** An impure carbonate of sodium occurring as an efflorescence in almost every district of India, and called *sajji mutti.* It is used in the manufacture of soap and glass. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**E.-almond.** See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*—**E.-apple.** 1. The cucumber. 2. The potato. 3. The *Atropa mandragora.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14); L, 56.]—**E.-balls.** The *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-bath.** See *E.* BATH.—**E.-closet.** Fr., *cabinet à terre.* Ger., *Erdcabinet.* An apparatus used as a substitute for a water-closet. Instead of being washed away, the excreta are deodorized by being received into and covered with dry e., which absorbs their liquid portions.—**E.-chestnut.** The *Bunium flexuosum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E.-currents.** See *Terrestrial* CURRENTS.—**E. dressing.** See under DRESSING.—**E.-flax.** See ASBESTOS.—**E.-foam.** Native magnesium silicate.—**E.-gall.** See the major list.—**E.-jelly.** The *Tremella auricula.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-moss.** The genus *Phascum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-nut.** See the major list.—**E. of alum.** A preparation used in making paints;

procured by precipitating the alumina from a solution of alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potash. [L, 107.]—**E. of bones.** See *Bone e.*—**E. of Chios.** See *Chian e.*—**E. of glucina.** See BERYLLIUM.—**E. of jargon.** See ZIRCONIUM.—**E.-oil.** See PETROLEUM.—**E.-pea.** See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*—**E.-puff.** A species of *Lycoperdon.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E'quakes.** The *Briza media.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-smoke.** The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-star.** Various species of *Geaster.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E. tongue.** The genus *Geoglossum.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**E. treatment.** The treatment of wounds and ulcers with dry e.—**E.-wax.** See CERESIN.—**E'worm.** See the major list.—**Edible e.** Fr., *terre comestible.* Ger., *essbare Erde.* An argil or potter's clay mixed with oxide of iron and a yellowish-red color. It is used as an article of food by the so-called Geophagists, or dirt-eaters, who are to be found among the Ottomacs of South America (Humboldt), and some of the African tribes and their descendants in North America (Le Conte). [*a*, 27.]—**Foliaceous calcareous e.** Fr., *terre foliée calcaire.* Foliaceous calcium acetate. [A, 518.]—**Foliaceous mercurial e.** Fr., *terre foliée mercurielle.* Native mercury acetate. [A, 518.]—**Fullers' e.** Lat., *terra cimolia.* Fr., *terre à fouton, terre cimolée, argile smectique.* Ger., *Walkererde, Seifenerde.* It., *terra grassa da nettare gli abiti.* Sp., *tierra de batán.* An amorphous, greenish-white, yellow, or brown e. found in layers intercalated between the oolitic and cretaceous strata. It is only partially miscible with water, and easily absorbs fatty substances; hence its use in the cloth industries. It is employed as an absorbent application to irritated surfaces. [Pisani (*a*, 27).]—**Heavy e.** Baryta. [L, 84.]—**Japan e.** Catechu. [L, 107.]—**Lemnian e.** Lat., *terra lemnia.* Ger., *lemnische Erde.* See *Lemnian* BOLE.—**Magnesian e.** See *Absorbent e.*—**Mineral calcareous e's.** Calcareous e's that are not of animal origin. [L, 84.]—**Ponderous e.** See *Heavy e.*—**Samian e., Samos e.** Fullers' e. found in Samos and formerly used in collyriums as an astringent. [Dana; L, 87 (*a*, 27).]—**Sealed e.** Lat., *terra sigillata.* See BOLE.

EARTHEN, adj. U^{5}rth'e^{2}n. Lat., *terreus.* Fr., *terreux, argileux.* Ger., *irden, thönern.* It., *di terra.* Sp., *térreo, de barro.* Made of earth or of burnt clay. [L, 56.]

EARTH-GALL, n. U^{5}rth'ga^{4}l. Ger., *grosses Tausendgüldenkraut.* The *Erythræa centaurium* and other plants of the gentian tribe. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Chinese e.-g.** The *Picria fel terræ.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-g. of the Malays.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EARTH-NUT, n. U^{5}rth'nu^{8}t. Fr., *pistache de terre.* Ger., *Erdnuss.* 1. See ARACHIS *hypogæa.* 2. The *Bunium flexuosum.* 3. The *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* [A. 505 (*a*, 21).]—**American e.-n.** See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*—**E.-n. oil.** See *Oleum* ARACHIDIS (under ARACHIS).—**Large e.-n.** The *Bunium* (*Carum*) *bulbocastanum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EARTHWORM, n. U^{5}rth'wu^{5}rm. Fr., *lombris terrestre, ver de terre.* Ger., *Regenwurm.* It., *lombrico.* Sp., *lombriz de tierra.* The *Lumbricus terrestris.* [L, 56.]—**E. oil.** See *Oleum* LUMBRICORUM (under LUMBRICUS).

EARTHY, adj. U^{5}rth'i^2. Gr., γαιώδης. Lat., *terreus.* Fr., *terreux.* Ger., *erdig.* Containing or of the nature of earth. See *E.* ELEMENTS, *E.* PHOSPHATES, etc.

EASTBOURNE, n. Est'bu^{5}rn. A sea-side resort on the southern coast of England. [A. 319 (*a*, 21).]

EASTER-BELL, n. Est'u^{5}r-be^{2}l. The *Stellaria holostea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EASTER-FLOWER, n. Est'u^{5}r-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Poinsettia pulcherrima.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EASTER-GIANT, EASTER-LEDGES, EASTERN GIANT, EASTER-MAGIANTS, EASTER-MANGIANTS, n's. Est''u^{5}r-ji'a^{2}nt, -le^{2}j'e^{2}z, -u^{5}rn ji'a^{2}nt, -u^{5}r-ma^{2}j'i^2 a^{2}nts, -ma^{2}nj'i^2-a^{2}nts. The *Polygonum bistorta.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EATON RAPIDS WELLS, n. Et'n ra^{2}p'i^{2}dz we^{2}lz. Springs in Eaton County, Michigan, characterized by the properties of calcic and also of alkaline waters. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

EATING, adj. Et'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *edens, exedens.* Corroding; progressing by ulceration.

EAU (Fr.), n. O. 1. Water. 2. An aqueous solution of a medicinal substance. The term is restricted in the Fr. Cod. to the *e'x distillées,* aqueous solutions of gases, and certain preparations the names of which are fixed by long usage, like *e. de chaux.* [B, 113.] 3. In the pl., *eaux,* in obstetrics, the liquor amnii.—**Cérat à l'e.** See CERATUM *Galeni.*—**E. acidule bicarbonatée.** See AQUA *natro-effervescens.*—**E'x acidules gazeuses.** Natural aerated mineral-waters. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. acidule saline** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua acidulo-salsa.* A preparation made with an aqueous solution of 33 centigrammes (5 grains) of calcium magnesium chloride, 27 centigrammes (4 grains) of magnesium chloride, 10 centigrammes (17 grains) of sodium chloride, and an aqueous solution of 90 centigrammes (14 grains) of sodium carbonate, and 10 centigrammes (1½ grain) of sodium sulphate, using only a little water for each; then putting the two solutions into a bottle of the capacity 65 centilitres (22 fl. oz.), filling the bottle with carbonic-acid water, and tightly corking it. [B.]—**E. acouédine, E. acoustique.** See AQUA *acustica.*—**E. acoustique de Ludwig.** See AQUA *acustica Ludwigii.*—**E. à détacher.** Any solution for removing stains, especially a solution of potassium cyanide.—**E. aérée.** Aerated water. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 88.] See also *Aqua* ACIDI CARBONICI.—**E. africaine.** See *E. d'Égypte.*—**E. albumineuse** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua albuminosa* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *acqua albuminosa.* Sp., *agua albuminosa.* A preparation made by mixing the whites of 4 eggs with a little water, then adding 1,000 grammes (34 fl. oz.) of distilled water, straining, and adding 10 grammes of distilled water of orange-flowers. Used in the treatment of poisoning with salts of mercury and copper. [A, 314; B, 113.]—**E'x alcalines.** See AQUÆ *alcalinæ.*—**E. alcaline gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua alcalina effervescens.* A preparation made by dissolving in a little water a mixture of 312 centigrammes (48 grains) of sodium bicarbonate, 23 centigrammes (3½ grains) of potassium bicarbonate, 35 centigrammes (5½ grains) of magnesium sulphate, and 8 centigrammes (1¼ grain) of sodium chloride; then placing this solution in a bottle of the capacity of 65 centilitres (23 fl. oz.), and filling the bottle with water charged with carbon dioxide under a pressure of 7 atmospheres. [B, 88, 113.]—**E'x alcalines minéralisées.** Natural waters containing alkaline bicarbonates and sometimes silicates. [L, 4 (*a*, 14).]—**E. alexitère.** See AQUA *alexiteria.*—**E. alexitère simple.** See AQUA *alexiteria simplex.*—**E. alexitère spiritueuse.** See AQUA *alexiteria spirituosa.*—**E. aloetique mercurielle.** See AQUA *aloetica mercurialis.*—**E. alumineuse.** A solution of 1 part of alum in 100 parts of water. [B, 88.]—**E. alumineuse composée.** A solution of 3 parts each of alum and iron sulphate in 100 of boiling water. [L, 41, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**E. alumineuse de Falloppe.** See *Aluminous* SOLUTION *of Falloppius.*—**E'x amères.** See *Aqua sulphatis* MAGNESIÆ *carbonicæ.*—**E. ammoniacale camphrée.** See AQUA *sedativa.*—**E. angélique.** See AQUA *angelica.*—**E. anilinée.** 1. Of Bollez, a solution of aniline salts in water; employed to neutralize the effects of the inhalation of chlorine. 2. Of Turnbull, a solution of aniline sulphate; used as a remedy for chorea. [L, 41, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**E. anodyne.** See AQUA *anodyna.*—**E. anodyne de Langelot.** See *Tinctura* OPII.—**E. anodyne de Prague.** See ACQUA *anodina di Praga*—**E. anodyne de Vicat.** A preparation made by macerating for 3 days 15 parts of spiritus ammoniæ, 30 of brandy, 2½ of opium, and 1½ of camphor, and straining; employed in toothache. [L, 41, 77, 85 (*a*, 14).]—**E. antiapoplectique de Lange.** Lat., *aqua apoplectica Langii.* A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 540 parts each of primrose-flower water, limetree-flower water, and sage-water, 6 each of the seed of *Siler montanum,* fennel-seeds, long pepper, sagapenum, opopanax, myrrh, and juniper gum, 7 each of cinnamon and aloes-wood, 11 each of cubeb, nutmeg, and cloves, 30 of marjoram, rosemary, iva, and primrose-flowers, and 45 each of orris-root, calamus-root, and *Aristolachia rotunda,* and then distilling; formerly used to prevent apoplexy. [L, 85 (*a*, 14).] Cf. AQUA *apoplectica.*—**E. antiapoplectique des Jacobins de Rouen.** A preparation containing 120 parts each of cinnamon, yellow sandal-wood, and juniper-berries, 60 of red sandal-wood, 80 of green aniseed, 20 each of mace, galanga, masterwort, licorice-root, aloes-wood, and cloves, 50 each of angelica-seed and *Contrayerva brava,* 1 part of cochineal, and 5,680 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. antiasthmatique.** See AQUA *asthmatica.*—**E. antidartreuse du Cardinal de Luynes.** See ACQUA *del Cardinole di Luynes.*—**E. antiépileptique de Lange.** See AQUA *antiepileptica Langii.*—**E. antihystérique.** See AQUA *hysterica* and *Aqua* BRYONIÆ *composita* (in Supplement).—**E. antimélancolique.** See AQUA *antimelancholica.*—**E. antimiasmatique de Beisser.** See *Aqua* CUPRI *ammonio-muriatici.*—**E. antimiasmatique de Koechlin.** See AQUA *antimiasmatica Koechlini.*—**E. antinéphrétique.** See AQUA *nephretica.*—**E. antiophthalmique.** See AQUA *ophthalmica.*—**E. antiophthalmique d'Yvel.** A collyrium made by mixing 24 parts of zinc sulphate, 8 of copper sulphate, 5 of camphor, and 2 of saffron, and dissolving a thimbleful of this powder in a pint of water; used as a remedy for chronic inflammation of the eyelids. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. antipédiculaire.** See ACQUA *antipediculare di Cadet.*—**E. antipestilentielle.** See AQUA *pestilentialis.*—**E. antipsorique de Ranque.** See ACQUA *antipsorica di Ranque.*—**E. antiputride.** See AQUA *antiputrida.*—**E. antiputride de Beaufort.** See ACQUA *antiputrida di Beaufort.*—**E. antiputride de Belloste.** See LIQUOR *exfoliativus Bellostii.*—**E. antiscorbutique.** See AQUA *antiscorbutica.*—**E. ardente.** An old name for alcohol and brandy. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. aromatique.** See AQUA *aromatica.*—**E. aromatique de pin.** See *E. aromatique de* PIN.—**E. aromatique spiritueuse.** See AQUA *aromatica spirituosa.*—**E. arsénicale antipédiculaire de Clater.** See ACQUA *arsenicale antipediculare.*—**E. arsenicale de Biette.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *arsenici.*—**E. arthritique.** A preparation made by mixing 61 parts of hydrochloric acid and 1·9 of kerosene; used, diluted, in the form of baths, in rheumatism. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. athénienne.** See AQUA *atheniensis.*—**E'x aux jambes.** See GREASE and HORSE-POX.—**E. azotée.** See *Searle's patent oxygenous aerated* WATER.—**E. azurée.** See *Solutio* CUPRI *ammoniacalis.*—**E. balsamique de Jackson.** See AQUA *balsamica* (2d def.).—**E. bénite.** 1. See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *tartarisati* (1st def.). 2. Of Foy, a liquor made by macerating for 2 days 1 part each of sassafras and licorice-root in 100 parts of lime-water and straining. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**E. bénite de la Charité.** See ACQUA *benedetta della carità.*—**E. bénite de Goulard (ou de Ruland).** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.—**E'x bicarbonatées.** Natural waters containing calcium and sodium bicarbonates. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E'x bitumineuses.** Warm springs having a film of petroleum. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**E'x calcaires.** Waters containing calcareous matter. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. callidore.** An English patent medicine similar to the Goulard lotion; used in the treatment of pityriasis, acne, etc. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. camphrée.** See *Aqua* CAMPHORÆ.—**E. camphrée acidule.** See AQUA *camphorata acidula.*—**E. camphrée éthérée.** See AQUA *camphorata ætherea.*—**E. carbunculeuse.** See AQUA *carbunculi.*—**E. carminative.** See AQUA *carminativa.* Cf. CLARETUM *ex sex seminibus.*—**E'x carboniques.** Natural waters containing free carbonic acid. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. carminative simple.** See AQUA *carminativa simplex.*—**E. carminative spiritueuse.** See AQUA *carminativa spirituosa.*—**E. cathérétique de Kluge.** A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 2 parts of iron sulphate in 72 parts of alcohol; used as an application to condylomata. [L, 85 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cathérétique de Plenck.** See LIQUOR *ad condylomata.*—**E. céleste.** See AQUA *cœlestis* and AQUA *cærula.*—**E. céleste pour les yeux.** See *Solutio* CUPRI *ammoniacalis.*—**E. céphalique, E. céphalique de Charles Quint.** See AQUA *cephalica*

Caroli Quinti.—**E'x chalybées.** See Aquæ *chalybeatæ.*—**E. chlorée.** See *Aqua* chlori.—**E. chloroformée, E. chloroformisée.** See *Aqua* chloroformi.—**E. chromée gazeuse.** A solution of 0·03 part of potassium dichromate, 0·10 each of potassium nitrate and sodium nitrate, and 0·20 of sodium chloride in 600 parts of water, to be bottled and highly charged with carbonic acid; used in the treatment of syphilis. [Güntz, Vulpian, "Jour. des sci. méd. de Lilles," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 15, 1884, p. 316.]—**E. clémentine.** See *Spiritus* millefolii *acetatus.*—**E'x composées.** Distilled aromatic waters. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. confortante.** See Aqua *comfortativa.*—**E. commune.** See Water.—**E. contre le charbon.** See Aqua *carbunculi.*—**E. contre la gonorrhée.** See Aqua *ad gonorrhœam Quercitani.*—**E. contre la mauvaise haleine.** See Collutoire *désinfectant.*—**E. contre la migraine.** A preparation containing equal parts of camphorated alcohol, ammonia, and oil of lemon-thyme. [L, 41, 85 (a, 14).]—**E. cordiale froide.** See Aqua *cordialis frigida.*—**E. cordiale tempérée.** See Aqua *cordialis temperata.*—**E. cosmétique.** See Aqua *cosmetica.*—**E. cosmétique de Vienne.** An emulsion made by mixing 60 parts of almond-meal and 250 each of orange-flower water and rose-water and adding 4 of borax and 8 of tincture of benzoin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. crénatée.** A spring-water containing crenates. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**E. creosotée.** See *Aqua* creasoti.—**E. croupie.** Water found in marshes, ponds, and pools, which contains animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. crue.** See *Hard* water.—**E. d'Afrique.** See Acqua *d'Egitto.*—**E. d'Alibour.** See *Decoctum* rutæ *zincatum.*—**E. d'ange.** A cosmetic water prepared by distillation from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis* and its varieties. [B, 81 (a, 14); B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Anhalt.** See Aqua *anhaltina.*—**E. d'Armagnac, E. d'Armagnac de Bonferme.** See Acqua *di Bonferme.*—**E. d'arquebusade.** See Alcoolat *vulnéraire.*—**E. d'arquebusade de Théden.** See Aqua *vulneraria Thedenii.*—**E. d'arquebusade spiritueuse.** See Aqua *vulneraria spirituosa.*—**E. d'arquebuse.** See Aqua *vulneraria Thedenii,* Aqua *vulneraria spirituosa,* and *Alcohol* salviæ *vulnerarius.*—**E. de Balaruc.** A drink made by dissolving 70 grains of sodium chloride, 68 of calcium chloride, 33 of magnesium chloride, 20 of sodium sulphate, and 25 of sodium bicarbonate in a siphon of soda-water. [L, 85 (a, 14).]—**E. de Barbade.** A liquor made in Barbadoes from lemon-peel. [L, 107.]—**E. de Baréges artificielle.** See Balneum *baretginense.*—**E. de Bates.** See *Liquor* aluminis *compositus.*—**E. de Belloste.** See Acqua *di Belloste.*—**E. de Binelli.** See Aqua *Binelli.*—**E. de Bonferme.** See Acqua *di Bonferme.*—**E. de Botot.** See *E. dentifrice de Botot.*—**E. de Bouquet.** A preparation containing 64 grammes of spirits of honey, 32 grammes of spirits of cloves, 128 grammes each of the spirits of lavender, aromatic bark, *Cyperus longus,* and *e. sans pareille,* 36 grammes of tincture of gelsemium, 32 grammes of Florentine iris, and 20 drops of the alcoholic tincture of neroli. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. de Brettfeld.** A toilet-water made by digesting for 3 days 230 grammes of orris-root in 2,000 of brandy, adding, after 5 days, a tincture composed of 70 drops each of oil of lemon and oil of neroli bigarade, 60 drops of oil of musk, and 300 grammes of brandy, and then filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 14).]—**E. de Brocchieri.** A preparation made by distilling an infusion of pine shavings; used to stop hæmorrhages. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. de carrière.** Water found in the pores of rocks, especially in those occurring in strata. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Chine.** See Acqua *d'Egitto.*—**E. de citerne.** Cistern-water. [B.]—**E. de Clauder.** A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of digested tallow, 9 parts of potassium carbonate, 1 part of sal ammoniac, and 54 parts of distilled elder-water; used in the treatment of gout. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Cologne** [Fr. Cod.]. See Spiritus *odoratus.*—**E. de combinaison, E. de constitution.** See Water *of crystallization.*—**E. de Corne et Demeaux.** A solution of 1 part each of weight of "disinfectant powder" and alcohol in 30 parts of water; employed by Trousseau in injections into the pleura. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x de couleur.** Colored waters; used by apothecaries for flasks in show-windows. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de crâne humain.** Water distilled from human skulls; formerly used as a nostrum. [L, 109 (a, 14).]—**E. de Créole.** A stomachic preparation obtained by distilling the fruit of *Mammea americana.* [B, 19.]—**E. de cristallisation.** See Water *of crystallization.*—**E. de cuivre ammoniacal.** See *Liquor* cupri *ammoniati.*—**E. de Cythère.** A solution of 4 parts of lead chloride and 8 of sodium hyposulphite in 88 of distilled water; used for deepening the color of the hair. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. de Dardel.** An imitation of the *e. de mélisse des Carmes,* composed of 96 parts each of oil of peppermint and oil of rosemary, 72 of oil of sage, 64 of the oil of thyme, and 125 of *e. de mélisse,* according to Baume's formula. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. de Dippel.** A mixture of 30 parts of oil of hartshorn with 2,000 of water; employed as a remedy for convulsions in children and, in fomentations, for gout and rheumatism. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de fleuve.** River-water. [B, 88 (a, 21).]—**E. de fontaine.** See *Spring*-water.—**E. de Fuller.** A mixture of 23 parts of camphor, 125 each of acetic acid and potassium nitrate, 500 of alcohol, and 1,000 of infusion of parietaria. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Gondran.** See *E. arthritique.*—**E. de goudron.** See *Aqua* picis (under Pix).—**E. de Goulard.** An aqueous solution of lead subacetate with the addition of a little alcohol. [L, 87 (a, 14).] Cf. *Liquor* plumbi *subacetatis.*—**E. d'Égypte.** See Acqua *d'Egitto.*—**E. de Hartmann.** See Aqua *viridis Hartmanni.*—**E. de Hongrie.** See *Spiritus* rosmarini *compositus.*—**E. de Hepp.** A slight modification of Pagliari's aqua hæmostatica. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. de Javelle.** See *Javelle*-water.—**E. de Labarraque.** See *Liquor* sodæ *chloratæ.*—**E. de la Charité.** See Acqua *benedetta della carità.*—**E. de la duchesse d'Angoulême.** See Collyre *boraté* (5th def.).—**E. de la duchesse de Lamballe.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of lead acetate, 2 parts of alum, and 250 parts each of rose-water and plantain-water. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. de la Floride.** A preparation made by mixing 27 parts of neutral lead acetate, 26 of sulphur, and 100 of rose-water; used as a hair-dye. [L, 41, 57 (a, 14).]—**E'x de l'amnios.** The liquor amnii.—**E. de la reine de Hongrie.** See *Spiritus* rosmarini *compositus.*—**E. de la Vrillière.** See *E. de Madame de la Vrillière.*—**E. de Léchelle.** See Aqua *hæmostatica.*—**E. de l'épicier.** See Collyre *boraté* (5th def.).—**E. de looch sani et experti** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting for 3 days 2 parts each of orris-root, licorice-root, the herbs of hyssop, maidenhair, calaminth, and cinnamon, and 1 part each of aniseed and fennel in 120 of water, and distilling off 67 parts. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. de Luce.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *cum succino.*—**E. de Madame de Beaumont.** A preparation containing myrrh, aristolochia, camphor, opium, the seeds of parsley, wild poppy, and hypericum, and alcohol; used as a dentifrice and also as a stimulant. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Madame de la Vrillière.** A preparation made by macerating 32 parts each of cochlearia and nasturtium, 8 of cinnamon, 6 of lemon-peel, 4 of red roses, and 3 of cloves in 185 of alcohol, and distilling. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de magnanimité.** See Aqua *magnanimitatis simplex.*—**E. de magnanimité d'Hoffmann.** See Aqua *magnanimitatis.*—**E. de mantes.** A liquid obtained by distilling the *Croton balsamifera.* [B, 19.]—**E. de Mars.** An old collyrium made by pouring Hoffmann's liquor and an alcoholic extract of wormwood over red-hot flints. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Mettemberg.** A mixture of 1 part each of mercuric bichloride and alcoholized nitric acid, 30 parts of vulnerary tincture, and 160 parts of distilled water; used in scabies. [L, 41, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. de Morgagni.** See Aqua *Morgagni.*—**E. de Notre-Dame des Neiges.** Tincture of arnica-flowers. [L, 4 (a, 14).]—**E. dentifrice de Botot.** A dentifrice made by macerating crushed aniseed, cinnamon, and cloves for 8 days in 80-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. de Pagliari.** See Aqua *hæmostatica.*—**E. de péricarde.** See Aqua *pericardii.*—**E. de Perse.** See Aqua *græca.*—**E. de Portugal.** A toilet-water prepared by mixing 32 parts of oil of orange, 8 parts of oil of lemon, 4 parts of oil of bergamot, and 1 part of oil of roses, and filtering. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de Prague.** See Aqua *fœtida pragensis.*—**E. de primevère.** See Aqua *paralyseos.*—**E. de Princesse.** A toilet-water made of 4 parts of tincture of benzoin, 1 part each of tincture of camphor and potassium carbonate, 250 parts of cologne-water, and 0·25 part of tinctura ambræ composita. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. de Provence.** See Collyre *boraté* (5th def.).—**E. de puits.** Well-water. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. de Rabel.** A mixture resembling the acidum sulphuricum aromaticum of the U. S. Ph. [B, 88.]—**E. de Raspail.** See Aqua *sedativa Raspail.*—**E. de Ruland.** See *Vinum* antimonii.—**E. de Saint-Jean.** A preparation made by dissolving 3 grammes of zinc sulphate and 1 part of copper sulphate in 1,000 grammes of water, adding 0·25 gramme of saffron and 360 grammes of spirits of camphor, macerating for 48 hours, and filtering; used for luxations and fractures. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. de Saturne.** See *Liquor* plumbi *subacetatis dilutus.*—**E. des Carmes.** See *Spiritus* melissæ *compositus.*—**E. de Schultz.** A hæmostatic water composed of 250 grammes of distilled water, 8 grammes of empyreumatic oil of tobacco, and 12 drops of Dippel's oil. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. de Sedlitz.** See Aqua *sedlitzensis.*—**E'x de senteurs.** Perfumed waters. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. des fées.** A hair-dye containing 20 parts of sodium hyposulphite, 5 parts of lead acetate, 200 parts of rose-water, and 1 part of glycerin. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. des glaciers.** Water proceeding from glaciers. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. des hydropiques.** A dropsical effusion. [L, 109 (a, 14).]—**E. des montagnes.** The snow-water of mountain torrents. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. des sources.** Spring-water. [B, 88.]—**E. de Stettin.** See Aqua *stettinensis ad usus externos.*—**E. d'étangs.** The stagnant water of ponds or swamps. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. de Théden.** See Aqua *vulneraria Thedenii.*—**E. de Tisseraud.** A preparation made by macerating for 6 hours over hot ashes 1 part each of dragon's blood and of turpentine from *Abies pectinata* in 10 parts of water, and filtering; used as a hæmostatic. [L, 49, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. de Trevez.** See *E. fondante de Trevez.*—**E. de Van-Swieten.** A solution of 1 part of mercuric bichloride in 240 parts of distilled water. [L, 109.]—**E.-de-vie.** See the major list.—**E. distillée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua destillata, hydrolatum* (2d def.). 1. Distilled water. 2. A class of preparations obtained by distilling a volatile principle with water. [B.]—**E. dite de Sedlitz.** See Aqua *sedlitzensis extemporanea.*—**E. diurétique.** See Aqua *diuretica e nucleis.*—**E. diurétique camphrée de Fuller.** See *E. de Fuller.*—**E. diurétique de Quercitan.** A liquid obtained by distilling the juices of the onion, leek, horse-radish, parietaria, and citron. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. diurétique gazeuse.** A mixture of 1 part each of magnesium sulphate and vinegar of colchicum and 31 parts of water, with the addition of a bottle of aerated water; used in gout and rheumatism. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. divine.** 1. A preparation made by distilling 1 part each of oil of lemon and oil of bergamot with 60 parts of orange-flower water and 480 of alcohol, and adding to the product 240 parts of sugar and 960 of water. 2. A solution of 25 parts each of alum, nitre, and copper sulphate, and 1 part of camphor in 5,000 parts of water. [B, 38, 119 (a, 14).] 3. See *Collyre à la* pierre *divine.*—**E. divine de Fernel.** See Aqua *phagedænica.*—**E. d'or.** A liquid preparation obtained by distilling *Convallaria maialis.* [B, 19.]—**E. d'Orvol.** An aromatic tincture resembling the tinctura aromatica of the Ger. Ph. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—**E. douce.** See *Soft* water.—**E. dure.** See *Hard* water.—**E. d'Yvel pour les yeux.** See *Decoctum* rutæ *zincatum.*—**E. égyptienne.** See Acqua *d'Egitto.*—**E. émétique.** See *Liquor* antimonii *tartarisati.*—**E. épidémique.** See Aqua *epidemica londinensis.*—**E. épileptique de Lange.** See Aqua *epileptica Langii.*—**E. essentielle.** See *E. distillée* (2d def.).—**E. éthérée.** See Aqua *ætherea.*—**E. éthérée camphrée.** See Aqua *camphorata ætherea.*—**E. fébrifuge gazeuse de Meirieu.** A preparation made by triturating 0·6 gramme of quinine, 4 grammes of tartaric acid, and 30 grammes of sugar with 1,000 grammes of water in a siphon, adding 5 grammes of soda bicarbonate before corking. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. ferrée.** 1. Water in which red-hot iron has been immersed repeatedly. 2. A liquid ob-

tained by immersing rusty nails for about an hour in boiling water, and decanting. [B, 41, 85, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. ferrée gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua martia effervescens.* A preparation made by dissolving in a little water 56 centigrammes (9 grains) each of potassium bitartrate and sodium carbonate and 16 centigrammes (2½ grains) of sodium chloride, placing the solution in a bottle of the capacity of 650 c. c. (22 oz.), adding 18 centigrammes (nearly 3 grains) of ferrous sulphate, and filling the bottle with water charged with carbon dioxide. [B.]—**E. ferrugineuse.** See *E. ferrée* and *Chalybeate* WATERS.—**E'x ferrugineuses carbonatées.** Chalybeate waters containing free carbonic acid. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x ferrugineuses crénatées.** Chalybeate waters containing crenic acid. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. ferrugineuse gommée.** A solution of 3 parts of iron sulphate and 150 of gum arabic in 2,000 of boiling water. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E'x ferrugineuses sulfatées.** Chalybeate waters containing iron, magnesium, aluminium, and calcium sulphates. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. fétide antihystérique.** See AQUA *fœtida pragensis.*—**E. fondante.** 1. A solution of from 1,200 to 2,400 parts of crystallized sodium sulphate, 20 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of tartar emetic in 80,000 of water. 2. See *E. fondante de Trevez.*—**E. fondante de Swinton.** A solution of 3 parts of tartar emetic and 450 of magnesium sulphate in 20,000 of water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. fondante de Trevez.** A solution of 30 parts of magnesium sulphate and 0·03 part of tartar emetic in 1,000 parts of water; or of 0·013 part of tartar emetic, 96 parts of potassium nitrate, 1·27 part of potassium acetate, and 53 parts of sodium sulphate in 1,000 parts of water. [L, 32, 77, 85 (a, 14).]—**E.-forte.** See NITRIC *acid.*—**E. gazeuse.** Water into which a certain quantity of carbonic acid has been introduced. [L, 41, 105 (a, 14).]—**E'x gazeuses acidules.** Natural effervescent waters. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. gazeuse hydrosulfurée.** See AQUA *acidula hydrosulphurata.*—**E. gazeuse martiale.** See AQUA *acidula martialis.*—**E. gazeuse simple** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. Lat., *aqua acidula simplicior.* See *Aqua* ACIDI CARBONICI.—**E. gélatineuse.** A solution of gelatin in water. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. générale.** A preparation made from the root of white dittany. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. gingivale de Kopp.** Lat., *aqua ad gingivas.* Syn.: *collutoire tonique.* A preparation for hardening the gums; made by mixing 11 parts of extract of krameria, 7 each of tincture of kino and tincture of catechu, 15 of syrup of mulberries, and 180 of aqua salviæ. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. gingivale de Vogt.** Lat., *aqua ad gingivas.* Syn.: *collutoire tonique.* A preparation for hardening the gums; made by mixing 1 part of extract of krameria, 3 parts of tincture of cochlearia, and 12 parts of aqua salviæ. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. gommeuse.** See AQUA *gummosa.*—**E. grècque.** See AQUA *græca.*—**E. grise.** See AQUA *grisea.*—**E. hémostatique.** See AQUA *hæmostatica.*—**E. hémostatique de Brocchieri.** See *E. de Brocchieri.*—**E. hémostatique de Monterosi** (ou **de Naples**). See *E. stagnotique de Monterosi.*—**E. hémostatique de Neljubin.** A preparation made by distilling 125 parts of ergot, 30 each of ambergris and castoreum, 12 of Mecca balsam, 62 of Canada balsam, 750 of peppermint, and 1,000 of rosemary until all the essential oil has passed over, mixing this with 600 parts of a hydrolate distilled from 450 parts of powdered cinnamon, and adding 15 parts of oil of cajeput and enough alcohol to make a homogeneous mass, and afterward, with continuous shaking, enough water to make 6,300 parts. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. hémostatique de Schultz.** A mixture of 8 grammes of empyreumatic oil of tobacco, 12 drops of Dippel's animal oil, and 250 grammes of distilled water; proposed as a substitute for the *e. stagnotique de Monterosi.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. hémostatique de Tisserand.** See *E. de Tisserand.*—**E. hépatique.** See AQUA *hepatica.*—**E. hydrocyanique (végétale).** See AQUA *hydrocyanica vegetabilis.*—**E. hydrogénée.** A solution of hydrogen in water. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. hydrolat.** See AQUA (6th def.).—**E'x hydrosulfatées.** Natural waters containing hydrosulphides. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. hydrosulfurée.** Water containing hydrogen sulphide. [B, 46, 88, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. hydrosulfurée artificielle.** A mixture of 0·64 gramme of sodium carbonate, 1 litre of water saturated with hydrogen sulphide, and 3 litres of pure water; used in painters' colic. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E'x hydrosulfuriques.** A spring-water containing free hydrogen sulphide. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. hygiénique de Memphis.** See AQUA *hæmostatica.*—**E. hyperthermale.** A very hot mineral-spring. [B.]—**E. hystérique.** See *Aqua* BRYONIÆ *composita* (in Supplement).—**E. immortelle.** See CLARETUM *ex sex seminibus.*—**E. impériale.** See AQUA *imperialis.*—**E'x incrustantes.** Natural waters containing calcium carbonates in solution which, either by agitation or variation of pressure, lose their excess of carbonic acid, forming calcareous deposits. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. infernale.** See AQUA *infernalis.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. inodore désinfectante de Ledoyen.** A solution of 1 part of lead nitrate in 8 parts of water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. iodée, E. iodurée.** A solution of potassium iodide in water. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. iodurée de Lugol.** See *Lugol's* SOLUTION.—**E. laxative de Corvisart.** A solution of 25 milligrammes of tartar emetic, 30 grammes of soluble potassium bitartrate, and 60 grammes of sugar in 1,000 grammes of water; used in constipation. [L, 41, 85, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. laxative de Vienne.** See AQUA *laxativa viennensis.*—**E. magnanimité.** See AQUA *magnanimitatis simplex.*—**E. magnésienne** [Fr Cod.]. Lat., *aqua magnesio-effervescens* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation analogous to the *liquor magnesiæ carbonatis* of the Br. Ph., but containing more than four times the quantity of magnesium carbonate. [B.]—**E. magnésienne gazeuse.** A water differing from the e. magnésienne in that it contains less of the two salts but the same quantity of gas and water. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**E. marécageuse.** The water of marshes and ponds. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. marine.** Sea-water. [a, 14.]—**E. martiale.** See *Liquor* TARTARI *solubilis chalybeati.*—**E. martiale de Trousseau.** A solution of 1 gramme of ferro-potassic tartrate in 1 litre of aerated water. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. médicamenteuse, E. médicinale.** A water, artificial or natural, capable of exercising a therapeutic action. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. médicinale de Sedlitz.** A solution of from 1 to 7 parts of magnesium sulphate in 100 parts of water. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. médicinale d'Husson.** See AQUA *medicinalis Hussonii.*—**E. méphitique alcaline** (ou **gazeuse**). See AQUA *mephitico-alcalina.*—**E. mercurielle.** See *Aqua* MERCURII *cocta.*—**E. mercurielle balsamique de Plenck.** A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 2·55 parts of calomel, 15 of tincture of myrrh, and 30 each of Sydenham's laudanum and decoction of cinchona; used to dress venereal ulcers. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. mercurielle caustique** (ou **composée**). See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *perchloridi.*—**E. mercurielle de Rosenstein.** A preparation made by boiling 75 parts of triticum, 10 of orange-peel, 3 of cinnamon, and 15,000 of water until the whole is reduced to one fourth, and boiling again for some time with 3,000 parts of mercury. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. mercurielle simple.** See *Aqua* MERCURII *cocta.*—**E. mercurielle vitriolée.** See *Aqua* MERCURII *vitriolata.*—**E.-mère.** See *Mother*-LIQUOR.—**E'x minérales artificielles.** Artificial mineral-waters. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. minérale de Marc.** A preparation used for intermittent fevers; made by dissolving 2 parts of iron sulphate and 8 of elæosaccharum of orange in 1,000 of water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. minérale iodurée** [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by dissolving 0·06 gramme of iodine and 0·12 gramme of potassium iodide in 245 grammes of distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 14).] See *Lugol's* SOLUTION.—**E'x minérales.** 1. See *Mineral* WATERS. 2. In general, any spring-water; called mineral because it proceeds from geological strata of which it dissolves certain constituent salts. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. minérales naturelles.** Natural mineral-waters. [L, 41.]—**E'x minérales sulfureuses.** Sulphurous mineral-water. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. miraculeuse.** See AQUA *mirabilis.*—**E. odoriférante.** See AQUA *odorifera.*—**E. O'Meara.** A liquid dentifrice containing 4 grammes of *Andropogon muricatum*, 15 of pyrethrum, 30 centigrammes each of cloves, essence of bergamot, and essence of lemon, 60 centigrammes each of iris, coriander, orcanet, and essence of peppermint, 160 grammes of creasote, and 60 grammes of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**E. ophthalmique.** See AQUA *ophthalmica*, AQUA *ophthalmica aluminosa*, and *Decoctum* RUTÆ *zincatum.*—**E. ophthalmique bleue.** See *Solutio* CUPRII *ammoniacalis.*—**E. ophthalmique danoise.** A mixture of 5 parts of camphor, 8 of lead acetate, 16 of zinc sulphate, and 1,500 of rose-water; or of 5 parts of zinc sulphate, 8 of lead-water, 28 of spirit of camphor, and 1,200 of distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Benedict.** A mixture of from 20 to 28 parts of copper aluminate, 5 to 16 of Sydenham's laudanum, and 540 of distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Blasius.** A mixture of from 5 to 6 parts of copper aluminate, 15 of hydrolate of opium, and 46 of distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Bogle** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. A collyrium made by mixing 5 parts of aloes, 7 each of zinc sulphate and antimony oxide, 180 of distilled water, and 1 drop of oil of rosemary to the oz., allowing the mixture to stand for a month, and filtering. [L, 83.]—**E. ophthalmique de Conrad.** See *Collyrium ex* HYDRARGYRO *muriatico corrosivo.*—**E. ophthalmique de Crespy.** A preparation composed of 12 parts of zinc sulphate, 3 of powdered orris-root, and 700 of water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Graefe.** A collyrium containing 0·12 part of copper aluminate, 28 parts of rose-water, 4 parts of quince mucilage, and 2 parts of Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Jaeger.** A collyrium containing 1 part of copper aluminate, 2 parts of pyroligneous acid, and 480 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Loches.** A collyrium containing 3 parts of tincture of aloes, 5 each of aluminium sulphate and zinc sulphate, 20 of alcohol, and 450 each of distilled water and melilot-water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Rust.** A collyrium containing from 18 to 24 centigrammes of copper aluminate, 30 grammes of aqua sambuci, 12 drops of tincture of opium, and 5 drops of lead-water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Theden** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. A collyrium containing 1 part of ammonium chloride, 2 parts of copper aluminate, and 20 parts of rose-water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique fortifiante.** A collyrium containing 7·6 parts each of lead-water and spirit of camphor, 3·8 of zinc sulphate, and 245 of aqua chamomillæ. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique mercurielle.** See *Collyrium ex* HYDRARGYRO *muriatico corrosivo* and *Collyrium ex muriate* HYDRARGYRI *oxygenato.*—**E. ophthalmique resolutive.** See AQUA *ophthalmica resolvens.*—**E. orientale de Delabarre.** A dentifrice made by macerating for 48 hours 1 gramme each of cochineal and potassium tartrate, 40 drops of oil of peppermint, and 12 drops of oil of roses in 250 grammes of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. oxygénatée, E. oxygénée.** See AQUA *oxygenata.*—**E. oxygénée d'Alyon.** A mixture of 2 parts of nitric acid and 1,000 of water; used in syphilis. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. ozonisante.** A preparation devised by Boussier for absorbing oxygen and giving it off again in the form of ozone. It consists of a substance—erroneously designated a hydrate of terpilene (terpene)—made by mixing the distilled product of pine-resin with pure water. [Labbé, cited in "Rev. de med. y cirurg. práct.," Aug. 22, 1884, p. 174 (B).]—**E. ozonisée.** "Liquid ozone"; a solution of 1 part of potassium permanganate in 500 parts of water; used as a preventive of cholera, in diphtheria, and to deodorize the hands after dissection. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. panée.** A liquid prepared by soaking toasted crusts of bread in water. [L, 41, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique** [Fr. Cod.]. See AQUA *phagedœnica* and *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *flava* [Br. Ph.].—**E. phagédénique blanche.** A solution of 5 parts of mercuric bichloride in 1,680 of lime-water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique composée.** A mixture of 180 parts of *e. phagédénique blanche* with 4 of extract of myrrh and 15 of tincture of myrrh. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique de Grindel.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *camphorata.*—**E. phagédénique de Piderit.** A mixture of 180 parts of *e. phagédénique blanche*, 30 of lead carbonate, 15 of essence of saffron, and 4 of solution of myrrh. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique jaune.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *lutea.*—**E. phagédénique noire.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**E. phagédénique noire allemande.** A mixture of 4 parts of calomel, 2 of opium powder, and 375 of lime-water. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. phéniquée.** See *Soluté d'acide* PHÉNIQUE.—**E. phéniquée**

composée désinfectante. A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid, 30 parts of zinc or iron sulphate, and 100 parts of water. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**E. phéniquée dentifrice.** A solution of 1 part each of carbolic acid and spiritus menthæ in 1,000 parts of water. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**E. phéniquée saturée.** A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid in 100 parts of water. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**E. physagogue.** See AQUA *physagoga.*—**E'x plates.** An unusually copious flow of liquor amnii at the time of the rupture of the fœtal envelopes. [A, 120.]—**E. pontificale.** See AQUA *pontificalis.*—**E. potable.** Water fit for drinking. [α, 14.]—**E. pour la bouche.** See COLLUTORY.—**E. pour la teinture des cheveux.** A hair-dye. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. prophylactique.** See AQUA *prophylactica.*—**E'x puantes.** See GREASE and HORSE-POX.—**E. pulvérisée.** Atomized water; spray. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. purgative émetisée** [Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.]. A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 30 grammes of sodium sulphate in 1,000 grammes of water. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**E. régale** [Fr. Cod.]. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**E. rouge.** 1. Colored liquid for bottles in apothecaries' show-windows. 2. See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.* [B, 38, 88, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. rouge d'Alibert.** A solution of 1 part of mercuric bichloride in 125 parts of water, colored red with false alkanet (radix anchusæ), or in 500 parts of water, colored red with poppy-flowers. [B, 92, 119, 125 (α, 14).] Cf. LOTION *mercurielle d'Alibert.*—**E. rougie.** A mixture of red wine and water. [L, 41.]—**E'x salines.** Natural water rich in neutral alkaline salts. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E'x salines bromo-iodurées.** Waters containing, besides the chlorides, small quantities of the iodides and bromides. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E'x salines chlorurées.** Waters containing chlorides, sodium, magnesium, and calcium. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. saline fondante de Lassone** [Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.]. A mild laxative prepared by dissolving 3 parts of sodium borate and 8 of potassium bitartrate in 96 of boiling water. [B, 97 (α, 14).] Cf. POTIO *tartro-boraxata.*—**E. saline purgative** [Fr. Cod.]. See AQUA *sedlitzensis extemporanea.*—**E. sans pareille.** Lat., *aqua sine pari.* Syn.: *alcoolat sans pareille.* A preparation made by mixing (or mixing and reducing by distillation to 270 parts) 8 parts of oil of lemon, 5 of oil of bergamot, 4 of oil of citron, 125 of spirit of rosemary, and 1,500 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. saphirine.** See AQUA *cœlestis.*—**E. saphirine cinnamomée** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A solution of 19 parts of copper acetate in 7 of ammonia-water, to which 22 parts of cinnamon-water are added. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. saturnine.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**E. seconde.** In chemistry, a dilution of nitric acid; of painters, a solution of potash. [L, 41, 105 (α, 14).]—**E. sédative** [Fr. Cod.], **E. sédative de Raspail.** See AQUA *sedativa Raspail.*—**E. sédative naphtalinée.** A preparation like the aqua sedativa Raspail, except that the *alcool camphré* is replaced by *alcool naphtaliné;* or made by dissolving 2 parts of sodium chloride in 20 of water, and adding 3 each of ammonia-water and *alcool naphthaliné.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**E. séléniteuse.** See *Hard* WATER.—**E'x senteurs.** Perfumed waters. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E'x spiritueuses.** See ALCOOLATS.—**E. spiritueuse d'Anhalt.** See AQUA *anhatina.*—**E. splénétique.** See AQUA *splenetica.*—**E. stagnotique de Monterosi (ou de Naples).** A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 250 parts each of peppermint, *Momordica balsamina, Origanum dictamnus,* marum, and calamus, 1,000 each of white agaric, athanasia, bistorta, logwood, cataria, centaury, consolida, cypress, oak-bark, eupatorium, millefolium, urtica, plantain, pulegium, black pitch, rosemary, sanicula, sage, sumac, and tormentilla with enough water, and distilling two thirds of the liquid. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**E. stomachique.** See AQUA *stomachica* and *Infusum* QUASSIÆ *cum natro.*—**E. styptique.** See AQUA *styptica, Solutio sulphatis* CUPRI *composita,* and *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus.*—**E. styptique de Loff.** See FERRUM *muriaticum liquidum.*—**E. styptique de Mattela-faveur.** A watery solution of iron sulphate. [B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]—**E. styptique de Weber.** Syn.: *liquor stypticus Weber, solutio ferri aluminosa* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by dissolving over a slow fire 6 parts each of iron sulphate and alum in 48 of plantain-water, adding 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. sucrée.** Lat., *aqua saccharata.* Water sweetened with sugar.—**E'x sulfatées sodiques.** Natural waters containing sodium sulphate. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. sulfo-carbonée.** Water holding sulphide of carbon in solution. Dujardin-Beaumetz gives the following formula: Sulphide of carbon, 375 grains; essence of mint, 50 drops; water, 7,500 grains. ["Progr. méd.," Aug. 1, 1885, p. 76.]—**E. sulfurée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua sulfurata.* A solution of 1 part each of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride or sodium carbonate [Fr. Cod., 1832] in 5,000 parts of distilled water previously deprived of air by boiling. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. sulfureuse.** A solution of 1 part each of sodium sulphide, sodium chloride, and sodium carbonate in 3,840 parts of distilled water deprived of air; sold generally under the names of artificial water of Barèges, Cauterets, Bagnères de Luchons, Saint-Sauveur, etc. [L, 32, 105 (α, 14).] Cf. BALNEUM *baretginense.*—**E. sulfureuses calciques.** Sulphurous waters containing more or less calcium. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. sulfureuses sodiques.** Sulphurous waters containing more or less sodium. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. térébenthinée.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of Venice turpentine in 6 parts of water, allowing the mixture to stand, and decanting. [L, 49, 77 (α, 14).]—**E. terpinée.** Water saturated with terpene. [R. Lépine, "Rev. de méd.," Aug., 1885, p. 638.]—**E. thériacale.** Lat., *aqua theriacalis simplex* [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. A preparation made by distilling 48 parts of a mixture of 1 part of theriacum and 64 parts of juice of sour grapes. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. thériacale chaude.** A preparation made by distilling to dryness on a water-bath 14 parts each of angelica-root, contrayerva, Virginia snake-root, and zedoary, 83 of theriacum, and 664 each of aqua scordii and alcohol. [L, 85.]—**E. thériacale froide (ou romaine).** See *Aqua* SCORDII *composita.*—**E. thermale.** A warm mineral spring. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. végéto-mercurielle.** See AQUA *vegeto-mercurialis Pressavini.*—**E. végéto-minérale.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**E. végéto-minérale camphrée.** A mixture of 3 parts each of lead-water and spirit of camphor, and 1,000 of spring-water. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. végéto-minérale de Bell** [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes)]. A mixture of 1 part of lead acetate, 8 parts of pure vinegar, and 48 parts of distilled water. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. verte de Hartmann.** See AQUA *viridis Hartmanni.*—**E. vineuse.** Water mixed with wine. [α, 14.]—**E. viscérale.** See AQUA *visceralis.*—**E. vitale.** Lemonade made with sulphuric acid. [L, 105, 109 (α, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire.** See AQUA *vulneraria Thedenii,* AQUA *vulneraria spirituosa,* and *Alcohol* SALVIÆ *vulnerarius.*—**E. vulnéraire acéteuse.** Syn.: *vinaigre vulnéraire.* A preparation containing the same proportions of vegetable ingredients as the *alcoolat vulnéraire,* but, instead of being distilled with alcohol, they are macerated for 8 days in 6,000 parts of pure vinegar, and filtered with expression. [B, 119 (α, 14).] See LIQUOR *discutiens.*—**E. vulnéraire acide.** See LIQUOR *discutiens.*—**E. vulnéraire blanche de Dippel.** A preparation formerly official, consisting of a mixture of vinegar and the juices of aristolochia, chærophyllum, pimpinella, and *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire camphrée** [Würzb. Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts of lead acetate, 11 of camphor triturated with 30 of alcohol, and 1,440 of pure water. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire de Plenck.** A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of white lead, 6 of soot, and 100 of lime-water together for 30 minutes, and adding by degrees 3 of oil of myrrh. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire rouge.** See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**E. vulnéraire spiritueuse.** See ALCOOLAT *vulnéraire* and AQUA *vulneraria spirituosa.*—**E. zincée camphrée.** See *Aqua* ZINCI *cum camphora.*—**Eléocérolé à l'e., Oléocérat à l'e.** See CERATUM *Galeni.*

EAU-DE-VIE (Fr.), n. O-d've. Brandy.—**E.-d.-v. allemande.** See *Teinture de* JALAP *composée.*—**E.-d.-v. camphrée.** A solution of camphor in brandy. [B, 119.] See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ. [L, 88.]—**E.-d.-v. caraïbe.** An alcoholic solution of guaiacene. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E.-d.-v. de Dantzig.** An infusion of citron-peel and mace in brandy, with the addition of particles of gold-leaf. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E.-d.-v. des femmes de Boecler.** A preparation made by digesting for 8 days 15 parts each of the seeds of anise, fennel, cumin, and white poppy, 30 each of cloves, cinnamon, and grains of paradise, and 11 each of zedoary, sweet-flag, and orris-root, in 4,000 of brandy, distilling, and adding 120 of sugar. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**E.-d.-v. double.** Brandy of double strength, marking 28 degrees on Beaume's scale (= sp. gr., ·8866, corresponding to an alcoholic strength of 64 per cent. by weight, 72 per cent. by volume). [B.]—**E.-d.-v. genièvre.** See GIN.

EAUBURON (Fr.), n. O-bu^{6}-ro^{3}n^{2}. The *Lactarius piperatus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EAUX (Fr.), n. pl. O. The liquor amnii.—**Fausses e.** Liquor amnii which in some cases is discharged some days or even some months before delivery. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**Premières e.** Liquor amnii discharged at the moment of the rupture of the membranes. [L, 49 (α, 14).]

EAUX-BONNES (Fr.), n. O-bo^{2}n. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are several springs of a temperature of from 12° to 31° C., containing sodium and calcium salts, also a highly sulphurous spring of a temperature of 28° C., which also contains lithium, arsenic, antimony, cobalt, nickel, glucinium, rubidium, and cæsium. The water of the latter spring is said to be almost specific in the bronchorrhœa of fibroid phthisis. ["Lancet," Sept. 28, 1889, p. 660.]

EAUX-CAROLINES (Fr.), n. O-ka^{3}r-o-len. See CARLSBAD.

EAUX-CHAUDES (Fr.), n. O-shod. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous and saline springs of a temperature of 10° to 36° C. [L, 41, 87 (α, 14).]

ÉBANO (Sp.), n. A'ba^{3}n-o. See EBONY.

EBARBEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ba^{3}r-b'ma^{3}n^{2}. The shaving off of a superficial growth. [E.]

EBARBULATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ba^{3}rb-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *e* (see *Ex-**), and *barbula,* a little beard. Fr., *ébarbulé.* Without barbules or barbs (said of feathers). [L, 41.]

ÉBAUPIN (Fr.), n. A-bo-pa^{2}n^{2}. 1. The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [B, 173 (α, 24).] 2. A place in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 105 (α, 14).]

EBBIO (It.), n. E^{2}b'be-o. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]

EBBLE, n. E^{2}b'l. The *Populus tremula.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

EBEHER (Ger.), n. Ab'e^{2}-he^{2}r. In Saxony, the *Ardea ciconia.* [L, 105 (α, 14).]

EBEL, n. E^{2}b'e^{2}l. The seeds of sage or of juniper. [L, 84, 87.]

EBEN (Ger.), adj. Ab'e^{2}n. Plane; in botany, see LÆVIS. [B, 123 (α, 24); L, 80.]—**E'baum.** The *Cytisus laburnum,* the *Pterocarpus ebenus,* and the *Diospyros ebenum.* [B, 48, 131 (α, 14).]—**E'geboren.** See NEONATUS.—**E'heit.** 1. Evenness. 2. See APHELIA.—**E'holz.** Ebony-wood. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'mass.** Symmetry, proportion. [L, 43.]—**E'mässig.** Symmetrical. [L, 43.]

EBENACEOUS, adj. E^{2}b-e^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ebenaceus.* Fr., *ébenacé.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Ebenum,* belonging to the *Ebenaceæ* (Fr., *ébénacées;* Ger., *Ebenaceen*), the ebenads or ebonads, which are: Of Ventenat, Jussieu, De Candolle, and others, an order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicitubiœ* (or *Jasminarieæ*); of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifoliæ;* of Link, an order of the *Hypanthæ;* of Bartling, an order of the *Styracinæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Ebenales.* They are trees or shrubs chiefly indigenous to the Indies and the tropics without a milky juice and with a heavy wood. The *Ebenales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of the series *Inferæ* of the *Gamopetalæ,* including the orders *Sapotaceæ, Ebenaceæ,* and *Styraceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

EBENASTER (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}b-e^{2}n-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *ebenaster'os (-is).* Fr., *ébénastre.* The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 88.]

EBENE (Ger.), n. Ab'e^{2}n-e^2. A plane. [*a*, 14.]—**Auriculo-orbitale'.** See *Van Ihering's* PLANE.—**Coronarnahte'.** See *Alveolo-condylar* PLANE.—**Geneigte E., Inklinirte E., Schiefe E.** An inclined plane. [B; L, 80.]—**Wasserrechte E.** A horizontal plane. [L, 80.]

ÉBÈNE (Fr.), n. A-be^{2}n. See EBONY.—**Bois d'é.** See EBONY.—**É. blanche.** The wood of *Diospyros melanidea.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Crète.** The *Anthyllis cretica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Portugal.** The wood of the *Melanoxylon brauna.* [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. du Sénégal.** The wood of *Dalbergia melanoxylon.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. jaune.** The wood of *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. noire.** The wood of *Pterocarpus ebenus.* [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**E. noire du Brésil** (ou de Portugal). The wood of *Melanoxylon brauna.* [L, 87.]—**E. rouge du Brésil.** The wood of an unclassified species of *Diospyros.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. verte.** The wood of *Cytisus laburnum* and of *Bignonia leucoxylon.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. verte-brune de Cayenne.** The wood of *Excœcaria glandulosa.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. verte-grise de Cayenne.** Of Guibourt, probably the *guirapariba.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14)]—**E. verte-soufrée de Cayenne.** The wood of *Bignonia leucoxylon.* [L, 87.]

EBENGHIUMEGI (Turk.), n. The *Malva silvestris.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ÉBÉNIER (Fr.), n. A-ba-ne-a. 1. The *Diospyros ebenum.* 2. The genus *Ebenus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Crète.** The *Ebenus creticus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de montagne.** In the Antilles, the *Bauhinia acuminata.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. des Alpes.** The *Genista* (*Cytisus*) *laburnum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. d'Orient.** The *Mimosa* (*Acacia*) *lebbek.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. épineux.** A South American palm. [L, 41.]—**E. faux, E. sauvage.** The *Genista* (*Cytisus*) *laburnum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

EBENOXYLON [Sprengel], **EBENOXYLUM** [Loureiro] (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}b-e^{2}n-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔβενος, ebony, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *ébénoxylon.* The genus *Maba.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. verum** [Loureiro]. The *Maba ebenus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EBENUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}b'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔβενος. Fr., *ébénier* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Hedysareæ.* 2. Of Commerson, a section of *Diospyros.* 3. Of Rumphius, the genus *Maba.* [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Ebeni lignum.** Ebony-wood; the wood of *Maba ebenus, Diospyros ebenum,* and other species of *Diospyros.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. creticus.** Fr., *ébénier de Crète.* A species of *E.* (1st def.) a decoction of which is considered laxative. [B, 173 (*a*, 24)]—**Lignum ebeni.** See *Ebeni lignum.*

EBERESCHE (Ger.), n. Ab'e^{2}r-e^{2}sh-e^2. The genus *Sorbus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Bastarde'.** The *Sorbus hybrida.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'nsäure.** Sorbic acid. [A, 324.]—**Filzige E.** The *Sorbus aria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Sorbus aucuparia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Spitzlappige E.** The *Sorbus torminalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Zahme E.** The *Sorbus domestica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EBERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ab'e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Epilobium.* [L, 43.]

EBERMAIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ab-e^{2}r-ma^3'e-ra^3. Fr., *éber meyère.* A genus of acanthaceous plants established by Nees, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Nelsonieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. subpaniculata.** A Java species the young leaves of which are edible. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EBERRAUTE (Ger.), **EBERRAUTENKRAUT** (Ger.), **EBERREIS** (Ger.), n's. Ab'e^{2}r-ra^3-u^{4}t-e^2, -e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t, -ris. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

EBERWURZ (Ger.), n. Ab'e^{2}r-vurtz. The genus *Carlina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Stengellose E.** See CARLINA *acaulis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EBERWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ab'e^{2}r-vurtz-el. The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EBESMECH (Ar.), **EBESMETH** (Ar.), n's. Quicksilver. [L, 84.]

EBET (Ar.), n. Fr., *ébet.* Sensitiveness of the teeth. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EBIL (Ar.), n. The tree furnishing cardamom. [B, 46, 88, 92 (*a*, 14).]

EBISCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}b-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HIBISCUS and ALTHÆA.

EBLANIN, n. E^{2}b'la^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *éblanine.* See PYROXANTHIN.

ÉBLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}b'l. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).)

ÉBLOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-blu-es-ma^{3}n^2. A momentary disturbance of vision produced either by the too sudden impression of light or by some subjective cause, such as a cerebral congestion. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EBOE-NUT, n. E^{2}b'o-e-nu^{3}t. According to W. Hooker, the fruit of *Dipteryx oleifera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EBOE-TREE, n. E^{2}b'o-e-tre. The *Dipteryx eboensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EBOLO (It.), n. E^{2}b'o-lo. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

EBONITE, n. E^{2}b'o^{2}n-it. From ἔβενος, ebony. Ger., *Ebonit.* Hard rubber. [B, 80 (*a*, 14).]

EBONY, n. E^{2}b'o^{2}n-i^2. Gr., ἔβενος. Lat., *ebenus.* Fr., *ébène.* Ger., *Ebenholz.* The wood of various species of *Diospyros, Brya,* and *Melhania.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**African e.** The wood of a certain tree of eastern Africa. [B, 19.]—**American e.** The *Brya.*—**Black e., Ceylon e.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenum.* [B, 172, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Cochin-China e.** The wood of a species of *Maba.* [B, 19.]—**Coromandel e.-tree.** The *Diospyros melanoxylon* and the *Maba ebenus.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**East Indian e.-tree.** The *Dalbergia latifolia, Diospyros ebenaster,* and *Diospyros melanoxylon.* B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. family.** The *Ebenaceæ.* [B, 75.]—**False e.-tree.** The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Green e.** Fr., *ébène verte.* The wood of *Excœcaria glandulosa, Tecoma leucoxylon,* and *Jacaranda ovalifolia.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Indian e.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenaster* and *Diospyros melanoxylon.* [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Jamaica e.** The wood of *Brya ebenus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mauritius e.** The wood of *Diospyros reticulata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Mountain e.** The wood of *Bauhinia variegata.* [B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**St. Helena e.-tree.** The *Melhania melanoxylon.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Senegal e.-tree.** The *Dalbergia melanoxylon.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian e.** See *Jamaica e.*

EBORILINGUES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}b-o^{2}r-i^2-li^{2}n^2-gwez(gwas). From *ebur,* ivory, and *lingua,* tongue. Of Reichenbach, a section of orchids of the *Vandeæ,* comprising the *Cycnochideæ* and *Cataseteæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EBRACTEATE, EBRACTEATED, adj's. E-bra^{2}kt'e-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *ebracteatus.* Fr., *ébractéte.* Ger., *deckblattlos.* Without bracts. [B, 19, 34 (*a*, 24).]

EBRACTEOLATE, adj. E-bra^{2}kt'e-o-lat. Lat., *ebractolatus.* Fr., *ébractéolé.* Without bracteoles. [L, 41, 56 (*a*, 14).]

EBRANCHIATE, adj. E-bra^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-at. See ABRANCHIATE.

ÉBRANLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-bra^{3}n^{2}l-ma^{3}n^2. A state of commotion. [A, 301.]—**E. desdents.** Looseness of the teeth in their sockets. [L, 88.]—**E. des tissus.** The state of contusion observed in tissues which is less and less pronounced in proportion to its distance from the injured part. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. nerveux.** Nervous commotion due to acute or prolonged emotion. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EBRIECATUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a mental state resembling drunkenness. [L, 84.]—**E. cæleste.** Of Paracelsus, religious e. [L, 84.]

EBRIETY, n. E-bri'e^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *ebrietas.* Fr., *ébriété.* Ger., *Trunkenheit.* See DRUNKENNESS.

ÉBRIEUX (Fr.), adj. A-bre-u^5. Drunk or pertaining to drunkenness. [L, 42.]

EBRIOSITY, n. E-bri^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *ebriositas.* Fr., *ébriosité.* Ger., *Trunksucht.* Habitual drunkenness. [L, 109.]

EBRITTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. E^{2}b-ri^{2}t'te^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia abrotanum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ÉBROUEMENT (Fr.), n. A-bru-ma^{3}n^2. Sneezing. [A, 518.]

EBRUN (Fr.), n. E^{2}b-ru^{3}n^2. Ergot of rye. [B, 46, 88 (*a*. 14).]

EBSCHBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. E^{2}bsh'bar-e^{2}n. The berries of *Sorbus aucuparia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EBSEMECH, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 518.]

ÉBULLIOSCOPE (Fr.), n. A-bu^{6}l-e-o-skop. From *ebullire,* to boil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. An instrument devised by Brossard Vidal, and improved by Conaty, for estimating the strength of hydrated alcohol by its boiling point. [Ure (B, 92 [*a*, 14]).]

EBULLITIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}b(ab)-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-li^{2}sh(li^{2}t)-i^2-o. Gen., *ebullition'is.* See EBULLITION.—**E. sanguinis.** See EBULLITION *of the blood.*—**E. stomachi.** See PYROSIS.

EBULLITION, n. E^{2}b-u^{3}l-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., ἐκβρασμός. Lat., *ebullitio* (from *ebullire,* to bubble up). Fr., *ébullition.* Ger., *Ebulliren, Aufwallung.* It., *ebollizione.* Sp., *ebullición.* 1. The act of boiling. 2. A bursting forth, as of a cutaneous eruption. [G.] See STROPHULUS.—**E. of the blood.** Lat., *ebullitio sanguinis.* 1. An orgasm. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] 2. See *E.* (2d def.). 3. An old term for fever. [B, 117.]

EBULUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}b'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Sambucus e.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EBUR (Lat.), n. n. Eb(e^{2}b)'u^{5}r(u^{4}r). Gen., *eb'oris.* 1. Ivory. 2. See DENTIN.—**E. dentis.** See DENTIN.—**E. ustum album.** Ger., *weissgebranntes Elfenbein.* Calcium phosphate prepared by calcining ivory. [B, 270.]—**E. ustum nigrum.** Ivory black. [B, 270.] See *Animal* CHARCOAL.—**Spiritus eboris.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.

EBURIN, n. E^{2}b'u^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *éburine.* An imitation of ivory, made of a mixture of cellulose, "worm-eaten wood powder," and white of egg. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

EBURNATION, n. E^{2}b-u^{5}rn-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *éburnation, éburnification.* Ger., *E., Verknöcherung.* It., *eburnazione, eburnizzazione.* Sp., *eburnificación.* 1. Incrustation of a tumor with phosphates or carbonates of lime. 2. Ossification of articular cartilages. 3. An ivory-like increase in density of a portion of bone, particularly the articular surfaces or the parts near a fracture. [E.]

ÉBURNÉ (Fr.), adj. A-bu^{6}r-na. See EBURNEOUS; as a n., see DENTIN.

EBURNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}b-u^{5}rn(u^{4}rn)-e^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *eburneation'is.* See EBURNATION.

EBURNEOUS, adj. E^{2}b-u^{5}rn'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *eburneus.* Fr., *éburné, éburnéen.* Ger., *elfenbeinartig.* Ivory-like. [L, 41.]

EBURNIFICATION, n. E^{2}b-u^{6}rn-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *eburnificatio.* Fr., *éburnification.* See EBURNATION.

ÉCACHEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}sh-ma^{3}n^2. A bruising. [L, 41.]

ÉCAILLAIRE (Fr.), n. A-ka^3-el-yar. The genus *Squammaria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCAILLE (Fr.), n. A-ka^3-el-y'. A scale. [*a*, 24.] See SQUAMA. **E's de huîtres.** See OYSTER *shells.*—**E's de huîtres preparée.** See *Prepared* OYSTER *shells.*—**E. de l'occipital.** That portion of the occipital bone that is situated behind the foramen magnum. [A, 518.]—**E. de temporal.** See *Squamosal* BONE.

ÉCAILLETTE (Fr.), n. A-ka^3-el-ye^{2}t. A small scale. [L, 41.]

ÉCAILLEUX (Fr.), adj. A-ka^3-el-yu^5. Scaly, squamous, squamate. [*a*, 24.]

ÉCAILLURE (Fr.), n. A-ka^3-el-yu^{6}r. A scaly covering. [L, 41.]

ECALCARATE, adj. E-ka^{2}l'ka^{2}r-at. Lat., *ecalcaratus* (from *e* [see *Ex-**], and *calcar*, a spur). Fr., *privé d'éperon.* Ger., *ungespornt, spornlos.* Without a calcar. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCALE (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}l. The coriaceous husk of a fruit. [B, 38.]

ÉCALÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka^3-la. Deprived of the bark. [B, 38.]

ÉCALURE (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}l-u^{6}r. The hard shell of certain fruits and seeds. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

ECALYPTRATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(ak)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-trat(tra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *e* (see *Ex-**), and *calyptra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *écalyptré.* Having an uncovered fructification; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ecalyptrata*, an order of the *Cryptogamia*, so characterized. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECALYPTROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(ak)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-tro(tro^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *e* (see *Ex-**), καλύπτρα (see CALYPTRA), and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *écalyptrocarpe.* See ECALYPTRATUS.

ÉCANÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka^3-na. Hip-shot, walking like a duck. [L, 41.]

ECAPANI, n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

ECAPATLI, n. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Cassia occidentalis.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21); B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ÉCARISSOIR (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}r-es-swa^{3}r. An instrument for filling teeth. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ÉCARLATE (Fr.), adj. A-ka^{3}r-la^{3}t. Scarlet; as a n., the *Anethum* (*Peucedanum*) *graveolens.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de graine, Graines d'é.** True kermes, the grains formed by the *Coccus ilicis.* [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ÉCARLATINE (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}r-la^3-ten. The old term for scarlatina. [L, 109.]

ÉCART (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}r. Separation, divergence.

ÉCARTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka^{3}r-ta. See DIVERGENT.

ÉCARTEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}rt-ma^{3}n^2. Separation, divergence, abduction.

ÉCARTEUR (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}r-tu^{5}r. 1. An instrument or apparatus for holding structures apart (*e. g.*, a retractor). 2. An abductor muscle.

ECASTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^3-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *écastaphylle.* Ger., *Rundhülse.* A genus of the *Dalbergieæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Brownei, E. frutescens.** A species found in South America and the West Indies, where the flowers and fruits are used in decoction for rabies, and fumigations with the decoction to reduce swellings of the limbs. The flowering branches are emetic and the young shoots laxative. A syrup is prepared from the flowers combined with the leaves of *Lantara cammara*, which is employed in constipation and as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. monetaria.** A species indigenous to Surinam, which furnishes a resin like dragon's-blood. The root emits a purple juice when cut. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ECASTAPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^3-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἕκαστος, single, and φύλλος, a leaf. Fr., *écastaphylle.* Having simple leaves. [B, 38.]

ECAUDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(ak)-a^{4}d(a^3-u^{4}d)-at(a^{3}t)'a^3. See ANURA.

ECAUDATE, adj. E^{2}k-a^{4}d'at. Lat., *ecaudatus* (from *e*. [see *Ex-**], and *cauda*, the tail). Fr., *écaudé.* Ger., *unbeschwanzt, schwanzlos.* Without a tail. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

ECBALIN, n. E^{2}k'ba^{2}l-i^{2}n. See ELATERIC ACID.

ECBALIUM [Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ECBALLIUM.—**Ecbalii fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *poma elaterii.* Fr., *fruits de concombre sauvage* (ou *purgatif*). Ger., *Springgurke.* See ELATERIUM.

ECBALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of the *Cucumerineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. agreste.** See *E. elaterium.*—**E. buchu.** Syn.: *Momordica bucha.* A Brazilian species; according to Duprat, a local irritant, emetic, and powerful cathartic. ["Brit. and Colon. Drug.," June 11, 1887, p. 588.]—**E. elaterium** [Richard], **E. officinarum.** Fr., *concombre sauvage* (ou *purgatif*, ou *aux anes*), *giolet.* Ger., *Eselsbalsamapfel, Springgurke.* The wild or squirting cucumber, a plant common to the Mediterranean region and cultivated in England. It is the σίκυς of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The juice of the fruit, which is ovoid and about 1½ in. long, furnishes the official elaterium. Both it and the root are drastic purgatives. In the Caucasus it has a great reputation as a remedy against malarial fevers, and is known under the Georgian name of *kitrana*; it is also used as a narcotic, and believed to be especially serviceable in rabies. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 14).]

ECBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. From ἐκ, out of, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Of K. J. Beck, an artificial eye made of fine steel plate painted. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECBLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-blo'ma^3. Gen., *ecblo'matos* (*-is*). From ἐκβάλλειν, to cast out. 1. Anything expelled. 2. The fœtus expelled by abortion. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ECBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'bo^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *ec'boles.* Gr., ἐκβολή. 1. A throwing out. 2. Abortion. 3. A complete dislocation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECBOLIC, adj. E^{2}k-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐκβόλιος. Lat., *ecbolicus.* Fr., *ecbolique.* Ger., *fruchtabtreibend.* It., *ecbolico.* Sp., *ecbólico.* 1. See ABORTIFACIENT. 2. See OXYTOCIC.

ECBOLINE, n. E^{2}k'bo^{2}l-en. Lat., *ecbolina.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ecbolin.* A supposed amorphous alkaloid found by Wenzell in ergot of rye, in combination with ergotic acid; said to owe any physiological activity it may possess to its containing more or less cornutine. [A, 286; Vogel (A, 319).]

ECBOLIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-bol(bo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ECBOLIC.

ECBRASMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *ecbras'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκβρασμα. Lit., scum cast up by boiling; scurf, a cutaneous eruption; in the pl., *ecbrasmata*, of Hippocrates, "certain burning eruptions"; according to others, ecthyma. [G, 16.] Cf. ECCHYMA.

ECBRASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐκβρασμός. See EBULLITION.

ECBYRSOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-bu^{5}rs(bu^{6}rs)-o'ma^3. Gen., *ecbyrsom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκβύρσωμα. Fr., *ecbyrsome.* An abnormal prominence of the articular extremity of a bone beneath the skin. [L, 41, 50.]

ECBYRSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-bu^{5}rs(bu^{6}rs)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecbyros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκβύρσωσις. The formation of an ecbyrsoma. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCALYPTROCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-li^{2}p(lu^{6}p)-tro(tro^3)-ka^{3}rp'a^3. From ἐκ, out of, καλύπτρα (see CALYPTRA), and καρπός, a fruit. Of Lühnem, a class of cryptogams corresponding to the *Ecalyptrata* of Hoffmann. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ka^{2}nth(ka^{3}nth)'i^{2}s. From ἐκ, out of, and κανθός (see CANTHUS). Fr., *e.* A fleshy growth at the angle of the eyelids. [L, 41, 50.]

ECCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs'i^{2}s. Gen., *eccathars'eos* (*-is*). See CATHARSIS.

ECCATHARTIC, adj. E^{2}k-ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐκκαθαρτικός. Lat., *eccatharticus.* Fr., *eccathartique.* Promoting excretion, especially by the skin. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); A, 518.]

ECCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ka^{4}m'(ka^3'u^{4}m)-a^3. Gen., *eccaum'atos* (*-ars'is*). Gr., ἔκκαυμα. 1. A sore or growth which has been burnt with a caustic. 2. The hearth or furnace for assaying. 3. Of Aetius, gangrenous blepharitis. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCAUSIS (Lat.), n. E^{2}k-ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *eccaus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκκαυσις. 1. See ECCAUMA. 2. A sudden excitement. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCELLULAIRE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}k-se^{2}l-u^{6}l-a^{2}r. 1. A term used by some French writers, especially Robin, to designate the parts of the organism which, although the product of cells, are not themselves cellular (*e. g.*, the intercellular or ground substances generally, egg membranes, the chitinous covering of insects, etc.). [A, 385 (*a*, 21); J, 174.] See EXTRA-CELLULAR.

ECCENTRIC, adj. E^{2}k-se^{2}nt'ri^{2}k. Gr., ἔκκεντρος (from ἐκ, away from, and κέντρον, a centre). Lat., *eccentricus.* Fr., *excentrique.* Ger., *ekcentrisch.* It., *eccentrico.* Sp., *excéntrico.* 1. Situated away from the centre, peripheral; in pathology, due to peripheral rather than centric causes (said of nervous phenomena). 2. See CENTRIFUGAL. 3. Odd in behavior, but not insane.

ECCENTRICITY, n. E^{2}k-se^{2}nt-ri^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., ἐκκεντρότης. Fr., *excentricité.* Ger., *Ekcentricität.* It., *eccentricità.* Sp., *excentricidad.* The state of being eccentric; also a particular manifestation of that state.

ECCENTROPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-ro(ro^3)-pi(pi^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *eccentropies'eos* (*-pi'esis*). From ἔκκεντρος, eccentric, and πίεσις, a pressing. Ger., *ekcentrischer Druck.* Pressure from within outward, proposed by B. Bermond for the treatment of fistula in ano. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCENTROTAS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)'ro^{2}t-ez(as). Gr., ἐκκεντρότης. See ECCENTRICITY.

ECCEPHALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *eccephalos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐκ, out of, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *Enthirnung.* See EXCEREBRATION.

ECCHELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecchelys'eos* (*-el'ysis*). From ἐκ, out of, and χελύσσεσθαι, to cough severely. Fr., *ecchélyse.* Ger., *Aushusten.* Expectoration. [L, 50.]

ECCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro'ma^3. Gen., *ecchondrom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐκ, out of, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *ecchondrome.* Ger., *Ecchondrom.* A cartilaginous tumor on the exterior of a bone. [E, 24.] Cf. ENCHONDROMA.

ECCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dros'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecchondros'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *ecchondrose.* Ger., *Ecchondrose.* 1. A cartilaginous growth. 2. Of Virchow, a simple hyperplastic form of cartilaginous tumor. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).] Cf. CHONDROMA.

ECCHONDROTOME, n. E^{2}k-ko^{2}n'dro-tom. From ἐκ, out of, χόνδρος, cartilage, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ekchondrotom.* An instrument for cutting away ecchondromata, especially of the nasal septum, devised by M. Brown; it somewhat resembles the tonsil-guillotine. ["Med. Record," Oct. 5, 1889.]

ECCHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}or)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecchores'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκχώρησις. Fr., *ecchorèse.* Ger., *Abweichung* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Aberration. 2. Defecation. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-om'a^3. Gen., *ecchylom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐκχυλίζειν, to press out juice. Ger., *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft, Extrakt.* An expressed juice, an extract. [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECCHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecchylos'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Ausziehen, Auspressen.* Expression of the juice of a plant. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'a^3. Gen., *ecchym'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκχυμα (from ἐκχεῖν, to pour out). See ECBRASMA.

ECCHYMOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-o'ma^3. Gen., *ecchymom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκχύμωμα. Fr., *ecchymome.* Ger., *Ekchymom.* It., *ecchimoma.* Sp., *equimoma.* 1. An effusion of

blood into the subcutaneous tissue in sufficient quantity to cause tumefaction. 2. An ecchymosis. [G.]—**E. a decubitu.** An ecchymosis due to decubitus. [G, 11.]—**E. arteriosum.** See *False* ANEURYSM.—**E. a venæsectione.** The ecchymosis or e. sometimes observed at or near the point where venesection has been performed. [G, 11.]—**E. capitis.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**E. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *ecchymome de la conjonctive.* Ger., *Bluterguss unter der Bindehaut.* It., *ecchimoma della congiuntiva.* Sp., *equimoma de la conjuntiva.* Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva. [F.]—**E. lymphaticum.** See PHLEGMASIA (*alba*) *dolens.*—**E. melasma.** See MELASMA *maculosum.*—**E. scorbuticum.** An e. due to scurvy. [G, 17.]—**E. spontaneum.** A spontaneous effusion of blood in women, following suppression of the catamenia. [G, 17.]—**E. sugillatio.** A sugillation. [G, 33.]—**E. violentum.** An e. or ecchymosis due to contusion. [G, 17.]

ECCHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecchymos'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐκχύμωσις. Fr., *ecchymose.* Ger., *Ekchymose.* It., *ecchimosi.* Sp., *equimosis.* Properly, the formation of an ecchymoma; as commonly used, a livid discoloration of the skin or mucous membrane due to blood extravasted beneath the surface. [G.]—**Cadaveric e.** E. occurring after death. [L, 20 (*a*, 17).]—**Capillary e.** E. from the capillaries, as in petechial forms of purpuric eruption. [L, 20 (*a*, 17).]—**E. of the breast** [Cooper]. A painful affection of the breast characterized by an e., occurring at the time of menstruation. [A, 42.]—**Post-mortem e.** See *Cadaveric e.*—**Tabetic e.** Fr., *ecchymose tabétique.* An e. which occurs in tabes dorsalis, appearing suddenly at the end of paroxysms of lancinating pain and gastric crises. It is irregularly circular, varies in size from that of a lentil to a half-dollar, and is scattered over the lower extremities and the lower part of the body. [D, 35.]

ECCHYMOTIC, adj. E^{2}k-i^{2}m-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *ecchymotique.* Of the nature of ecchymosis. [E.]

ECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecchys'eos (ec'chysis).* Gr., ἔκχυσις. Fr., *ecchyse.* Ger., *Ergiessung.* Effusion. [L, 50.]—**Cutaneous ecchyses.** Cutaneous diseases characterized by effusions into the tissue of the skin from the capillary bloodvessels, including hæmorrhages and œdemas, and also effusions of adventitious matters, whether of such as pertain to the organism, as in the case of jaundice, or of those foreign to it, as in argyria. [E. B. Bronson, "Jour. of Cutan. and Ven. Dis.," July, 1884.]

ECCHYTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-ki^{2}t(ch^{2}u^{6}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to ecchysis. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'kla^{2}s(kla^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecclas'eos (ec'clasis).* From ἐκκλᾶν, to break away from. A breaking away, especially of a small piece of bone from a larger piece. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCLE-GRASS, n. E^{2}k'l'gra^{3}s. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ECCLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'kli^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecclis'eos (ec'clisis).* Gr., ἔκκλισις. Fr., *ecclise.* Ger., *Auseinanderweichen.* 1. See DISLOCATION. 2. Displacement of the fragments of a broken bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'kli^{2}s(klu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecclys'eos (ec'clysis).* From ἐκ, out of, and κλύσις, a washing. Fr., *ecclyse.* Ger., *Auswaschen, Reinigen durch Klystiere.* A washing out by injections. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCOPE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ko^{2}p-e(a). Gen., *ec'copes.* Gr., ἐκκοπή. Fr., *eccopé.* Ger., *Ausschneiden, Aushieb.* 1. See EXCISION. 2. An oblique wound of the skull caused by a cutting weapon. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); D, 135; L, 49.]

ECCOPPES (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k'ko^{2}p-ez(as). See ECCOPEUS.

ECCOPEUR (Fr.), n. E^{2}k-o-pu^{6}r. A sort of lithotrite. [L, 41.]

ECCOPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-ko^{2}p'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Meissel.* An instrument for cutting, used by the ancients in the dissection of bones, especially of those of the head. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); D.]

ECCOPROSIÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ko^{2}p-ro^{2}s(ros)-i^2-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thes(thas)'i^{2}s. Gen., *eccoprosiæsthes'eos (-is).* From ἐκκόπρωσις, defecation, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Fr., *eccoprosiæsthèse.* Ger., *Drang zum Stuhlgange.* The sensation of the need of defecation. [L, 50.]

ECCOPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ko^{2}p-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *eccopros'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐκκόπρωσις. Fr., *eccoprose.* Ger., *Kothausleerung.* Defecation. [L, 50.]

ECCOPROTIC, adj. E^{2}k-o-pro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐκκοπρωτικός. Lat., *eccoproticus.* Fr., *eccoprotique.* Ger., *abführend* (adj.), *Abführungsmittel* (n.). It., *eccoprotico.* Sp., *eccoprótico.* Gently cathartic; as a n., a mild purgative. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCOPROTICÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ko^{2}p-ro^{2}t(rot)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thes(thas)'i^{2}s. See ECCOPROSIÆSTHESIS.

ECCORTHATIC, adj. E^{2}k-o^{2}r-tha^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἐκ, out of, and κόρθυς, a heap. Fr., *eccorthatique.* Causing copious discharges of fæces. [L, 41.]

ECCREMOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-kre^{2}m-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *eccrémocarpées.* Of Endlicher and others, a suborder or section of the *Bignoniaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECCRINOLOGY, n. E^{2}k-ri^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *eccrinologica* (from ἐκκρίνειν, to excrete, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *eccrinologie.* Ger., *Lehre von den Ausscheidungen.* The physiology, pathology, etc., of excretion. [L, 94.]

ECCRISIOLOGY, ECCRISIONOMY, n's. E^{2}k-ri^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2, -o^{2}n'o-mi^2. Lat., *eccrisiologia, eccrisionomia* (from ἔκκρισις, excretion, and λόγος, understanding, or νόμος, a law). See ECCRINOLOGY.

ECCRISIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-kri^{2}z(kri^{2}s)-i^2-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔκκρισις, excretion, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Absonderungskrankheit.* Any disease of excretion. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCRISIOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-kri^{2}z(kri^{2}s)-i^2-o^{2}sk-(o^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *eccrisiosches'eos (-osch'esis).* From ἔκκρισις, excretion, and σχέσις, a state of health. The retention of a critical secretion. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *eccris'eos (ec'crisis).* Gr., ἔκκρισις. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E., Ausscheidung, Ausleerung.* Sp., *e.* The discharge of excrementitious or morbific matter. [L, 50, 56, 149.]

ECCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐκκριτικός. Fr., *eccritique.* Ger., *ekkritisch.* Pertaining to eccrisis. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCRITOCRITICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k-kri^{2}t-o(o^3)-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἔκκρισις, excretion, and κριτικός, critical. Fr., *eccritocritiques.* Ger., *kritische Zeichen der Ausleerung.* Critical signs pertaining to excretion. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECCRITUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k'kri^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔκκριτος. Excreted. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *eccyes'eos (-is).* From ἐκ, away from, and κύησις, pregnancy. Extra-uterine gestation. [L, 50, 107.]—**E. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal* GESTATION.—**E. ovaria.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.—**E. tubalis.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.

ECCYLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-i^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *eccylios'eos (-is).* From ἐκκυλίειν, to roll out. Fr., *eccyliose.* Ger., *Entwickelung* (1st def.), *Entwickelungskrankheit.* 1. Evolution. 2. A disease of development. [L, 107.]

ECCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. From ἐκ, out from, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *eccyste.* Ger., *Blasenvorfall, Aussenliegen der Blase.* Prolapse or extroversion of the urinary bladder. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECDARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-da^{3}rs'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecdars'eos (-is).* From ἐκ (see *Ex-**), and δάρσις, a flaying. Fr., *ecdarse.* Ger., *Abziehen* (oder *Wundwerden*) *der Haut.* Extensive excoriation. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ECDEMIC, adj. E^{2}k-de^{2}m'i^{2}k. From ἔκδημος, foreign. Fr., *ecdémique.* Arising from a cause foreign to the locality, and not attacking the masses of the people (said of diseases). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ECDEMIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-de^{2}m(dam)-i^2-o(o^3)-ma-(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ἐκδημεῖν, to travel abroad, and μανία, madness. Fr., *ecdémiomanie.* Ger., *Reisesucht.* A morbid impulse to travel. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECDEMIONOSUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-de^{2}m(dam)-i^2-o(o^3)'no^2-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See ECDEMIOMANIA.

ECDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}k-de^{2}rm-ek. From ἐκ, away from, and δέρμα, the skin. Outside of the skin. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ECDERMOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-du^{6}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecdermoptos'eos (-is).* Of Huguier, see ACNE *varioliformis.*

ECDERON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k'de^{2}r-o^{2}n. From ἐκ, out from, and δέρος, the skin. Of Busk and Huxley (1854), the intermediate one of the three layers of which they consider the skin and mucous membrane to be composed; described as being a layer of indifferent tissue which by growth toward the surface gives rise to the epithelium or to its representative in an appendage of the skin or mucous membrane, and by a growth away from the surface gives rise to the enderon. [J, 24.]

ECDEXIS (Lat.), n. E^{2}k(ak)-de^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gr., ἔκδεξις, διαδοχή. A succession. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ECDORA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'do^{2}r-a^3. Gen., *ec'doras.* Gr., ἐκδορά. Fr., *ecdore.* Ger., *Abziehung der Haut.* Sp., *e.* Excoriation, particularly of the urethral canal. [L, 109.]

ECDORIOS (Lat.), **ECDORIUS** (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-dor(do^{2}r)'i^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐκδόριος. Vesicant or caustic. [A, 32 (*a*, 21).]

ECDYSANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ecdysanthérées.* Of Baillon, a subtribe of the *Echiteæ,* family *Apocynaceæ,* distinguished by having small flowers, rarely solitary and axillary or united in clusters of cymes, an urceolate, nearly globose corolla without appendages at the mouth, and the ovary entirely superior. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ECDYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'di^{2}s(du^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecdys'eos (ec'dysis).* Gr., ἔκδυσις. Lit., a putting off (as of armor); the casting off of the skin, shell, feathers, etc. [L, 221.]

ECGONINE, n. E^{2}k'go^{2}n-en. Lat., *ecgonnia.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ecgonin.* It., *ecgonina.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_9H_{15}NO_3 + H_2O$, produced, along with benzoic acid and methyl alcohol, by the decomposition of cocaine by hydrochloric acid affected in closed tubes at a temperature of 100° C. It forms colorless, monoclinic prisms of a slightly bitter and sweetish taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether. [Wöhler, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," 1862, p. 479, quoted in "Ann. di chim. med. farm. e di. farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 130 (B).]

ÉCHAILLON (Fr.), n. A-sha^3-el-yo^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

ÉCHALOTE (Fr.), n. A-sha^3-lot. The *Allium ascalonicum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. d'Espagne.** The *Allium arenarium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Fausse e.** The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCHANCRURE (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}n^2-kru^{6}r. See NOTCH, INCISURA, and EMARGINATURA.—**E. coracoïdienne.** See *Suprascapular* NOTCH.—**E. ethmoïdale.** See *Ethmoidal* NOTCH.—**E. ilio-sciatique.** See *Great sciatic* NOTCH.—**E. inter-épineuse antérieure.** See INCISURA *iliaca minor.*—**E. inter-épineuse postérieure.** See *Semilunar* NOTCH.—**E. ischio-pubienne.** See *Cotyloid* NOTCH.—**E. marsupiale, E. médiane du cervelet.** The fissure which separates the cerebellar hemispheres. [I, 35, 42

(K).]—**E. nasale.** See *Nasal* NOTCH.—**E. parotidienne.** See *Parotid* NOTCH.—**E. perpendiculaire moyenne.** See NOTCH *of the cerebellum.*—**E. postérieure.** The posterior notch between the lobes of the cerebellum. [I, 22 (K).]—**E. ptérygo-palatine.** See *Pterygo-palatine* NOTCH.—**E. sciatique.** See *Sciatic* NOTCH.—**E. semilunaire.** See *Semilunar* NOTCH.—**Grande é. sciatique.** See *Great sciatic* NOTCH.—**Petite é. sciatique.** See *Lesser sciatic* NOTCH.

ECHAR, n. An Egyptian name for a large red root, mucilaginous and slightly aromatic; used as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ÉCHARBON (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}r-bo^{3}n^2. The fruit of *Tribulus terrestris.* [B, 38 (α, 14).]

ÉCHARBOT (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}r-bo. The *Trapa natans.* [B, 88; B, 173 (α, 24).]

ÉCHARDE (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}rd. Ger., *Splitter.* It., *severza.* Sp., *astilla.* A splinter. [E.]

ÉCHARDON (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}r-do^{3}n^2. The *Trapa natans.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

ÉCHARPE (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}rp. A sling for the arm. [E.]

ÉCHASSE (Fr.), n. A-sha^{3}s. The *Himantopus melanopterus.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ÉCHASSIER (Fr.), adj. A-sha^{3}s-se-a. Having long legs (said of birds); in the pl., *e's,* see GRALLATORES. [L, 180.]

ÉCHATOU (Fr.), n. A-sha^3-tu. The *Lentiscus vulgaris.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ÉCHAUBOULURES (Fr.), n. pl. A-sho-bu-lu^{6}r. A word of uncertain meaning, commonly signifying little vesicles that develop on the skin during the summer heat; prickly heat. Sometimes it signifies simply a transient skin eruption. [G.]

ÉCHAUDURE (Fr.), n. A-sho-du^{6}r. A scald. [L, 109.]

ÉCHAUFFAISON (Fr.), n. A-sho-fe^2-zo^{3}n^2. A cutaneous eruption. [L, 41.]

ÉCHAUFFANT (Fr.), adj. A-sho-fa^{3}n^2. Heating. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (Fr.), **ECHAUFFURE** (Fr.), n's. A-shof-ma^{3}n^2, -u^{6}r. Popular terms for constipation, also for a slight, non-specific urethral discharge. [A, 518; G.]

ECHEBANNA, n. The *Besleria mellitifolia.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ECHECOLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-e^2-ko^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἐχέκολλος. Glutinous, resinous. As a n., in the n., *echecollum,* a glutinous substance. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ÉCHELLE (Fr.), n. A-she^{2}l. A ladder-like structure; the union in the median line of the white fibres springing from the acoustic nerve at the level of the rhomboidal sinus. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. de Jacob.** The *Polemonium cœruleum.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

ECHENEIDÆ (Lat.), **ECHENEIDINI** (Lat.), **ECHENEISDÆ** (Lat.), n's f., f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}n-e(a)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2), -e(a)-i^{2}d-i(e)'ni(ne), -e(a)-i^{2}s'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Echeneis,* one of the genera. A family of the *Acanthopterygia.* [L, 303.]

ECHEONIMOS, n. The *Mentha arvensis.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ECHETROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-e^2-tro'si^{2}s. Gen., *echetros'eos (-os'is).* Gr., ἐχέτρωσις. Fr., *echétrosie.* Ger., *weisse Zaunrübe.* See BRYONIA *dioica.*

ECHEVERIA (Lat.), n. f. A-cha-ver-re'a^2. Named from *Echeveria,* a botanist. Fr., *échéverria.* Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Crassulaceæ,* referred by most authors to the genus *Cotyledon.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. coccinea** [De Candolle]. Sp., *oreja de burro* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the fresh leaves of which are emollient. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**E. pulverulenta.** A species having the same properties as *E. coccinea.* [J. M. Maisch, *l. c.*]

ECHIAL ALLIANCE, n. E^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *Echiales.* Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of the *Dicarpæ,* comprising the orders *Boragineæ, Ehretiaceæ, Cordiaceæ,* and *Hydrophylleæ,* and subsequently (1847) an alliance of perigynous *Exogenæ,* consisting of the orders *Jasminaceæ, Salvadoraceæ, Ehretiaceæ, Nolanaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Brunoniaceæ, Lamiaceæ, Verbenaceæ, Myoporaceæ,* and *Selaginaceæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHICAOUTCHIN, n. E^{2}k-i^2-ka^3-ut'chi^{2}n. Fr., *échicaoutchine.* Ger., *Echikautschin.* An elastic resin, $C_{25}H_{40}O_2$, obtained by precipitation from an alcoholic solution of the petroleum extract of the bark of *Alstonia scholaris.* [B, 244 (α, 27).]

ECHICERIC ACID, n. E^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide échicérique.* An amorphous product, $C_{30}H_{46}O_4$, of the simultaneous action of air and sodium on the petroleum solution of echicerin. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

ECHICERIN, n. E^{2}k-i^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *échicérine.* Ger., *E.* A substance, $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$, obtained from the hot alcoholic washings of the petroleum ether residue of the dita-bark. It crystallizes from the alcoholic solution in loose stellate groups of small colorless needles or in warty masses composed of needle-shaped crystals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (α, 14).]

ECHIDNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}d'ni^{2}d-a^3. From ἔχιδνα, the viper. Ger., *Landschnabelthiere.* A family or order of the *Ornithostoma.* The *Echidnidæ* are a family of the *Ornithodelphia.* [L, 121, 228.]

ECHIDNIN, n. E^{2}k-i^{2}d'ni^{2}n. From ἔχιδνα, a viper. Fr., *échidnine.* Ger., *E.* See VIPERINE.

ÉCHIDNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ked-nek. Pertaining to serpents or to the effects of their poison. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ECHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἔχιον, the *Echium rubrum.* Fr., *echiées.* Of Sprengel and others, an order of the *Asperifolia;* of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Boragineæ;* of Reichenbach (1828), a division of the *Asperifoliaceæ,* and subsequently a subdivision of the *Schizocarpicæ;* of De Candolle (1840), a tribe of the *Borragineæ,* and subsequently (1846) a subtribe of the *Borageæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHIES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)'i^2-ez(e^{2}s). From ἔχις, a viper. Of Ritgen, a group of the *Ophidia.* [L, 180.]

ECHIINE, n. E^{2}k'i^2-en. Lat., *echiina.* An alkaloid obtained from *Echium vulgare,* which resembles cynoglossine in its chemical and physical character, but differs from it in not producing paralysis, but tetanic convulsions and a rigidity of the muscles which continues for several days. ["Jahrb. d. Pharm.," xxiv, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (α, 14).]

ECHINACEA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-a^2. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog. Fr., *échinacée.* Purple cone-flower; of Mönch, a genus of composite plants, by many authors referred to *Rudbeckia.* [B, 34, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. angustifolia.** Of De Candolle, a species of more slender habit than the *E. purpurea,* growing on prairies and in marshes throughout the United States. [B, 34 (α, 24).]—**E. heterophylla.** Sp., *raiz del manso* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the valley of Mexico. The root contains 12·11 per cent. of resin, 15·62 per cent. of gum, 46·87 per cent. of extractive matter, and 23·06 per cent. of woody substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**E. purpurea.** A rough species growing in thickets and barrens in the western and southern United States. The root is aromatic. [B, 34 (α, 24); L, 107.]

ECHINARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-a(a^3)-ri^2-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog. Fr., *echinariacées.* Of Link, a family of grasses characterized by having the inflorescence in simple, globose spikelets, each two- to four-flowered, the superior flower stalked; two keeled membranaceous glumes, the superior glume having but one awn at the apex; and by two pales or inner glumes, the lower five-nerved and cleft at the tip. [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHINATE, ECHINATED, adj's. Ek-in'at, -at-e^{2}d. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog. Lat., *echinatus.* Fr., *echiné.* Ger., *stachelig.* Bristled; spiny; set with rigid hairs on prickles. [B, 19, 291 (α, 24).]

ÉCHINE (Fr.), n. A-shen. The projecting line formed by the spinous processes of the vertebræ. [A, 518.]

ECHINELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-e^{2}l-las-(la^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog. Fr., *echinellacées.* Of Fries, a tribe of the *Diatomeæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Confervaceæ;* of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Desmidieæ.* It comprises *Echinella,* etc. [B, 170 (α, 24).] For the *Echinelleæ,* see DIATOMACEÆ.

ECHINEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-in(en)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog. Fr., *echinéen.* Ger., *igelförmig.* Like a hedgehog. [α, 21.]

ECHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-in(en)'i(e). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog. Ger., *Seeigel.* A class of the *Thecestrellæ.* The *Echinida* of Pomel are a suborder of the *Echinoidea.* The *Echinidæ* of Pomel are a family of the *Globiformes.* The *Echinidea* are the sea-urchins, an order of the *Echinodermata.* [L, 121, 147, 228.]

ECHINIPES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)'i^{2}p-ez(as). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *echinipède.* Ger., *igelfüssig.* Having the feet covered with stiff, bristly hairs. [L, 41.]

ECHINOCACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'te-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, and κάκτος, a prickly plant. Fr., *echinocactées.* Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Opuntieæ,* or, of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Cacteæ,* distinguished by having the calyx-tube prolonged beyond the ovary, and by the stem being covered with tubercular ribs or protuberances ending in spines; the stem sometimes, but very rarely, carries leaves in the form of scales. It includes *Echinocactus,* etc. The *Echinocactidæ* of Lindley (Fr., *echinocactidées*) are a tribe of the *Cacteæ,* consisting of *Echinocactus* and *Pelecyphora.* The *Echinocactoideæ* of Salm-Dyck and Endlicher are a tribe of the *Cactaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHINOCARPOUS, adj. E^{2}k-i^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *echinocarpus* (from ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and καρπός, a fruit). Having the fruit covered with small prickles or rigid hairs. [α, 24.]

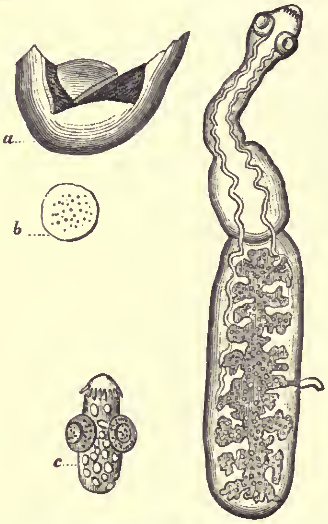
ECHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, and κεφαλή, the head. Having a spiny head. [L, 16.]

ECHINOCOCCIFER (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)-u^{5}r(a^{2}r). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, κόκκος, a berry, and *ferre,* to bear. Of Weinland, a division of the genus *Tænia,* including those forms in which "the heads arise in special brood-capsules." [L, 121.] See TÆNIA *echinococcus.*

ECHINOCOCCOUS, adj. E^{2}k-i^{2}n-o-ko^{2}k'u^{3}s. Pertaining to an *Echinococcus.*

ECHINOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *echinocoque.* Ger., *Echinokokkus, Hülsenwurm, Blasenwurm, Blasenstachelwurm.* It., *echinococco.* Sp., *equinócoco.* 1. A genus of the *Cystica,* or of the *Tæniadæ.* 2. The larval stage of the *Tænia e.* after it has penetrated into some tissue of its host. The embryo, after having reached its permanent situation, loses its hooks and becomes a somewhat spherical mass, which increases slowly in size, and contains a clear liquid rich in albuminoids. Its walls consist of two layers—the outer (ectocyst), cuticular in nature, the inner (endocyst, germinal membrane [Ger., *Keimhaut*]), granular and regarded as an expansion of the parenchyma of the scolex, and, according to some authorities, provided with an epithelium. The outer layer is tightly stretched, and, when cut, rolls up. Ex-

ternal to the e. proper is an investment formed of the tissue in which it is imbedded. From the inner layer brood-capsules are developed which give rise to e. heads. The heads are developed from the outer layer of the brood-capsule, in the shape of hollow, bud-like processes, which, by invagination, reach its interior, remaining attached by a pedicle. Exceptionally the head is developed from the inner surface of the brood-capsule. Secondary cysts (daughter-cysts) may arise from the ectocyst or from the heads and brood-capsules, which undergo a species of metamorphosis and project into the cavity of the e. or externally. From these brood-capsules and head are developed a third set of cysts (granddaughter-cysts). The heads, when set free and ingested by the proper host (the dog, jackal, or wolf), develop into the *Tænia e.* Occasionally the e. consists simply of a cyst without any brood-capsules, and is then termed an acephalocyst. Formerly a number of varieties (see below) were made, but they are now known to be only modified forms. [L, 11, 121, 147, 182, 321, 340.] See ACEPHALOCYST and HYDATID, and Cf. ACEPHALOCYSTIS.—**Acephalocystic e.** Fr., *échinocoque acéphalocystique.* Ger., *acephalocystischer Hülsenwurm.* It., *echinococco acefalo-cisti* (o *senza teste*). Sp., *equinócoco acéfalo-cístico.* An acephalocyst; a sterile variety in which brood-capsules and scoleces either have not been formed or, having once been present, have degenerated and disappeared. [J. D. Thomas, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxxviii, 238, p. 449.]—**E. altricipariens.** Of Küchenmeister, the variety in which daughter-cysts are produced from the brood-capsules or head, and are within the mother-cyst. [L, 121, 182.]—**E. endogenus.** Fr., *échinocoque endogène.* Ger., *endogenischer Hülsenwurm.* Of Kuhn, see *E. altricipariens.*—**E. exogenus.** Fr., *échinocoque exogène.* Ger., *skolexerzeugender Hülsenwurm.* Of Kuhn, see *E. scolecipariens.*—**E. granularis, E. granulosus.** See *E. scolecipariens.*—**E. hominis.** Fr., *échinocoque de l'homme.* The *E. altricipariens;* so called on account of its being found most commonly in man. [L, 182.]—**E. infusorium.** See *E. hominis.*—**E. multilocularis.** Fr., *échinocoque multiloculaire.* A collection of small echinococci situated close to each other and imbedded in a common stroma. [L, 182.]—**E. polymorphus.** See *E. hominis.*—**E. racemosus.** A number of echinococci arranged in a racemose shape. [L, 182.]—**E. scolecipariens.** Ger., *skolexerzeugender Hülsenwurm.* The variety in which the daughter-cysts are produced from the ectocyst and are situated outside of the mother-cyst. [L, 121, 182.]—**E. simiæ.** See *E. hominis.*—**E. simplex.** See *E. scolecipariens.*—**E. veterinorum.** The *E. scolecipariens;* so called on account of its being found most commonly in the lower animals. [L, 182.]—**Exogener E.** (Ger.). See *E. scolecipariens.*—**Multiloculärer E.** (Ger.). See *E. multilocularis.*—**Tænia e.** See under TÆNIA.



ECHINOCOCCUS HOMINIS. [A, 327.]

a, cyst, opened; *b*, collection of vesicles or scolices; *c*, single scolex greatly magnified.

ECHINOCONIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-kon'-i^{2}d-a^3. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and κῶνος, a cone. Of Pomel, a family of the *Lampades.* The *Echinoconidæ* of Pomel are a family of the *Lampadiformes.*

ECHINODERA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}d'e^{2}r-a^3. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and δέρη, the neck. Fr., *échinodère.* Of Clap, a genus of the *Annelati.* The *Echinoderidæ* are a group of animals allied to the *Rotifera,* regarded by Dujardin and Greef as intermediate between the *Arthropoda* and the *Vermes.* [L, 353.]

ECHINODERM, n. Ek-in'o^{2}d-u^{5}rm. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and δέρμα, the skin. Lat., *echinoderma.* Ger., *Stachelschweinmensch.* An individual of the *Echinodermata* (Fr., *échinodermes;* Ger., *Stachelhaüter*), which are: of the older authors, a class of the *Radiata* or *Zoophyta;* of contemporary writers, a class of the *Annuloida* or a phylum of the *Cœlomata,* including animals such as the star-fishes, sea-cucumbers, and sea-urchins. [L, 121, 147, 231.]

ECHINODERMATOUS, adj. E^{2}k-i^{2}n-o-du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. From ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *échinoderme, échinodermaire.* 1. Having the surface of the body covered with spines. 2. Pertaining to the *Echinodermata.* [L, 41, 121.]

ECHINODERMOUS, adj. E^{2}k-i^{2}n-o-du^{5}rm'u^{3}s. See ECHINODERMATOUS (1st def.).

ECHINODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-od'ez(as). Gr., ἐχινώδης (from ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and εἶδος, resemblance). See ECHINATE.

ECHINOGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'sa^3. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A grade of the *Eucephala;* so called on account of their spiny tongue. [L, 176.]

ECHINOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-a^3. Fr., *echinoïdiens.* Of von Siebold and Stannius, an order of the *Echinodermata.* [L, 147, 231.]

ECHINOKOKKUS (Ger.), n. E^{2}ch^2-en-o-ko^{2}k'ku^{4}s. Pl., *Echinokokken.* See ECHINOCOCCUS.

ECHINOMELOCACTOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n-(en)-o(o^3)-me^{2}l(mal)-o(a^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'to^{2}s. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, μῆλον, an apple, and κάκτος, a prickly plant. 1. The *Melocactus Indiæ occidentalis.* 2. The *Melocactos americana minor.* 3. The *Melocactus communis.* [A, 322 (*a*, 21); B, 200 (*a*, 14).]

ECHINONEIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ne-(ne^2)'i^{2}d-a^3. Of Pomel, a family of the *Lampadiformes.* [L, 147, 231.]

ECHINOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *échinoïdien.* Resembling the hedgehog. The *Echinoidea* are: 1. Of von Siebold and Stannius, the sea-urchins, an order of the *Echinodermata.* 2. The *Echinidia.* [L, 231.]

ECHINOLAMPASIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o-(o^3)-la^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, λαμπάς, a lamp, and εἶδος, resemblance. A family of the *Echinida.* [L, 242.]

ECHINOMETRADÆ (Lat.), **ECHINOMETRIDÆ** (Lat.), n's. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2), -ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and μήτρα, the uterus. A family of the *Echinoidea.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 410 (L).]

ECHINOPÆDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-ped'-(pa^3'e^{2}d)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and παιδίον, a little child. The larva of an echinoderm when it is bilaterally symmetrical and provided with ciliated bands. [L, 11.] Cf. BIPINNARIA.

ECHINOPEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-op'i^2-a^3. Of Fresen, an order of the *Synanthereæ,* corresponding to the *Echinopsideæ* of Richard. The *Echinopeæ* (Fr., *echinopées*) of De Candolle are a division of composite plants, the first division of the *Cinarocephalæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Homoianthæ,* consisting of the *Gymnostyleæ, Lagascineæ,* and *Rolandreæ,* and the true *E.* (the genus *Echinops*), and subsequently a subdivision of the *Segregatæ;* of Link, a division of the *Anthodiatæ;* of Bartling, a division of the *Synanthereæ.* [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECHINOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, anything rough or prickly, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *échinophile.* Ger., *igelliebend.* Growing on the husks of chestnuts (said of *Fungi*). [B, 38.]

ECHINOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From ἐχῖνος, anything rough or prickly, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *échinophore.* Ger., *Stacheldolde.* Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Echinophoræ,* indigenous to Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. semine magno, E. tertia.** The *Caucalis latifolia.* [B, 200.]—**E. tenuifolia.** A species found in some parts of the Mediterranean shore; said to act mildly on the kidneys. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ECHINOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *échinophore.* Ger., *stacheltragend.* Provided with thorns or bristles. The *Echinophoræ,* or *Echinophoreæ,* are a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ;* of Tausch, a subtribe of the *Angeiospermæ;* of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Smyrneæ;* of Spach, a section of the *Umbilliferæ anomalæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the series *Haplozygiæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

ECHINOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and ὀφθαλμία (see OPHTHALMIA). Fr., *échinophthalmie.* Ger., *Rauhigkeit der Augenlider.* An old name for an inflammation of the edges of the eyelids with bristly projection of the lashes. [F.]

ECHINOPODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-pod-(po^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *échinopodées.* Of Cassini, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ,* consisting of *Echinops.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECHINOPS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-in(en)'o^{2}ps(ops). Gen., *echino'pos (-pis).* From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and ὤψ, appearance. Fr., *échinope.* Ger., *Kugeldistel.* A genus of the *Cynaroideæ,* mostly indigenous to Africa and southern Europe; of the pharmacists, the *E. sphærocephalus.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. banaticus.** A species cultivated in European gardens, said to have medicinal virtues like those of *E. persicus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. echinatus.** A species the leaves of which, in decoction, are used as a bitter tonic, alterative, and diuretic. Their expressed juice is employed in coughs. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**E. maximus, E. multiflorus.** See *E. sphærocephalus.*—**E. pauciflorus.** Fr., *echinope azuré, petite boulette, petit oursin.* A species having the same properties as the *E. multiflorus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. persica.** A species said to yield Turkish manna; but this is probably an error. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ritro.** See *E. pauciflorus.*—**E. ruthenicus.** A species cultivated in European gardens, having properties like those of *E. sphærocephalus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sphærocephalus.** Fr., *échinopée à grosses têtes, grande boulette, oursin.* Ger., *gemeine Kugeldistel.* The globe-thistle; a species growing in dry, stony places in southern and central Europe. The leaves (*herba echinopis*) were formerly used as a laxative and diuretic, and the seeds as a diuretic. According to Dioscorides, an infusion of the root excited copious epistaxis, and was of value in splenic disorders. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); B, 200 (*a*, 14).]—**E. strigosus.** A species the down of which is used in Spain as amadou. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ECHINOPSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}ps'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *échinopsées.* Of Cassini, the *Echinopodeæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECHINOPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)'o^{2}p-u^{3}s-(us). Gen., *echinop'odos (-is).* Gr., ἐχινόπους (from ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and πούς, the foot). See ECHINOPS.

ECHINORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}k(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and ῥύγχος, the snout. Fr., *échinorrhynque*. A genus of the *Acanthocephala*, family *Echinorrhynchidæ*. [L, 340.]—**E. capræ** [Braun]. See PENTASTOMA *tænioides*.—**E. gigas.** Fr., *échinorrhynque du cochon*. Of Goeze, a species, sometimes about 50 cm. long, marked with transverse striæ, having a globular proboscis with from 6 to 8 hooks and a pointed extremity. It is found in the intestines of swine and occasionally in man. [L, 24, 340.]—**E. hominis.** Of Lambl, a species about 6 mm. long, with a globular proboscis having 12 hooks. It has been found in the small intestines of man and is considered by some to be a sexually immature specimen of *E. gigas* or some other species. [L, 24, 340.]

ÉCHINORRHYNQUE (Fr.), n. A-ke-no^{2}r-ra^{2}n^{2}k. See ECHINORRHYNCHUS.—**E. du cochon.** See ECHINORRHYNCHUS *gigas*.

ECHINOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e(a^3-e^2). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *échinospermées*. Of Dumortier, a series of the *Umbellatæ* (*Umbelliferæ*), consisting of the *Caucalideæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHINOSTOMATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-stom(sto^{2}m)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *échinostome*. Ger., *igelmundig*. Provided with bristly hairs or spines near the mouth. [L, 41.]

ECHINOTHURIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-thu^2(thu)'ri^{2}d-a^3. A family of the *Desmosticha*. The *Echinothuridæ* are a family of the *Exocyclica*. [L, 121, 176.]

ECHINOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and ζῷον, an animal. Of Allman, the *Annuloida*. [L, 147.]

ECHINULATE, adj. E^{2}k-in'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *echinulatus*. Fr., *échinulé*. Set with minute prickles. [B, 291 (α, 24).]

ECHINURUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n(en)-u^2(u)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *échinure*. Ger., *igelschwänzig*. Having a bristly tail. [L, 41.]

ECHINUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., ἐχῖνος. Fr., *échinus*, *hérisson* (2d def.). Ger., *Igel* (2d def.). 1. A prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp. 2. The sea-hedgehog; used anciently, according to Dioscorides, as a stomachic and diuretic, its roasted shell as an application in psora, and the ashes to cleanse ulcers and repress exuberant granulations. 3. An old name for the stone found in the head of *Mugil cephalus*. 4. Of Haller, the genus *Hydnum*. 5. Of Loureiro, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, referred by Müller and others to *Mallotus*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24); L, 41, 56, 105 (α, 14).]—**E. philippinensis.** See MALLOTUS *philippinensis*.

ECHIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'-su^{3}m(su^{4}m). From ἔχις, the viper, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *échinoglosse*. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.—**Herba echioglossi.** The herb of *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [B, 97 (α, 14); B, 180 (α, 24).]

ÉCHIQUAGE (Fr.), n. A-she-ka^{3}zh. The operation of extracting the *Pulex penetrans* from the skin. [G.]

ECHIRRHETIN, n. E^{2}k-i^{2}r-ret'i^{2}n. Fr., *échirrhétine*. A transparent, brittle, tasteless, neutral, resinous mass, $C_{35}H_{56}O_2$, obtained from the mother-liquor from which echitein has crystallized. It forms a white powder when triturated, is easily soluble in ether, in benzene, in chloroform, in boiling acetone, and in hot alcohol; does not combine with potassium hydrate, and is decomposed by concentrated acids. [B, 81, 93 (α, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (α, 14).]

ECHITAMINE, n. E^{2}k-i^{2}t'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *échitamine*. Ger., *Echitamin*. Of Hesse, an alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$, first isolated by Harnack, in 1877, from dita-bark, and called by him *ditaine*. It forms glossy, prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in benzene and in benzine, readily soluble in water, in alcohol, and, if freshly precipitated, in ether and in chloroform. [B, 81 (α, 14).]

ECHITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}t(et)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *échitées*. Of Reichenbach and others, a subdivision or tribe of the *Apocyneæ* (of De Candolle, of the *Apocynaceæ*); of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Euapocyneæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Echitideæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHITEIN, n. E^{2}k-i^{2}t'e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *échitéine*. A substance, $C_{42}H_{70}O_2$, remaining in an alcoholic solution of dita-bark from which echicerin and echitin have separated. It crystallizes readily in quadrilateral, sometimes hexagonal prisms, is readily soluble in either and in chloroform, is less easily soluble in benzene and in acetone, and fuses at 190° C. [B, 81, 93; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxx (α, 14).]

ECHITENINE, n. E^{2}k-i^{2}t'e^{2}n-en. An amorphous, brown alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_4$, obtained by Hesse from dita-bark; easily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water, colored reddish-violet by sulphuric acid, and purple, afterward green and yellow, by nitric acid. [B, 81 (α, 14).]

ECHITES (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-it(et)'ez(as). Gr., ἐχίτης. Gen., *echi'tæ* (*-tes*). Fr., *échitès*. Ger., *Klammerstrauch*. Of Linnæus, a genus of apocynaceous plants. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**Cortex echitæ.** The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**E. acuminatus.** A species yielding the thin, pale-gray bark called in Peru *cundurango de plátano*. [B, 81 (α, 14).]—**E. alexicaca.** A species growing in Brazil. The root is purgative and is recommended in icterus, hypochondriasis, and abdominal obstructions. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**E. antidysenterica.** See HOLARRHENA *antidysenterica*.—**E. biflora.** Fr., *échitès biflore*, *liane à lait*. A species having a milky juice. The leaves and stalks are purgative. ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 237.]—**E. caryophyllata.** An East Indian species. The leaves are used in gout. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. chilensis.** A species the root of which, called *quilmai* in Chili, is used in powder as an emetic and sternutatory. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (α, 14).]—**E. circinalis.** See HOLARRHENA *antidysenterica*. [B, 42 (α, 24).]—**E. cururu.** Of Martius, a species found in Brazil and Guiana; used by the Indians on the Rio Negro in gastric and intestinal diseases. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. edulis.** Probably the *Brachystelma macrorrhizum*. [B, 214.]—**E. frutescens.** The *Ichnocarpus frutescens*. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**E. hirsutus.** A species found in Ecuador, yielding the *cundurango de paloma*. [B, 81 (α, 14).]—**E. insignis.** A species found in Brazil and Guiana; used like *E. cururu*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. Kona.** A species found on the western coast of Africa, yielding a poisonous extract used by the natives as an arrow-poison. [B, 173 (α, 24).] Cf. BRACHYSTELMA *macrorrhizum*.—**E. longiflora.** A species found in Brazil, where the whole plant, and especially the root (which exudes a sharp, milky sap), is used in poultices and in injections for hæmorrhoidal tumors; also in murrain and in the putrid fevers of cattle. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. malabarica.** A species indigenous to Malabar, where the root is employed in fevers and the leaves in carbuncles. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. micrantha.** A species, classed by Hooker with the genus *Ecdysanthera*, found in Malabar. The leaves are employed in amenorrhœa. A lotion made from the root is used in gout. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**E. pubescens.** Ger., *weichhaariger Klammerstrauch*. An East Indian species. The reddish-brown, bitter bark of the stem, *cortex antidysentericus* (seu *profluvii*, seu *conessi*, seu *codago pala*), is used in the East Indies for diarrhœa and dysentery and externally in gout. The seed is vermifuge. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. salicifolia.** A species referred by Duchesne (probably erroneously) to *Allamanda cathartica*. An infusion of the leaves is said to be used in Ceylon as a purgative. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. scholaris.** See ALSTONIA *scholaris*.—**E. spinosa.** The *Carissa carandas*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. suberecta.** Ger., *Savannenblume*, *Aurorablume*. The savanna-flower; a South American and West Indian species, exuding a very poisonous, milky sap, said to be an ingredient of curare. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. syphiliticus.** Fr., *échitès syphilitique*. A tree found in Surinam. The leaves and bark are used, especially in decoction, in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. torosa, E. torulosa.** Fr., *échitès contourné*, *liane mangle*. A poisonous species found in the Antilles, where the seed and sap are used by the negroes as a purgative. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

ECHITIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}t-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *échitiées*. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Apocyneæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

ECHITIN, n. E^{2}k'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *échitine*. A substance, $C_{32}H_{51}O_2$, accompanying echicerin, and forming soft, white leaflets, which are generally isolated, but are occasionally grouped concentrically. It is readily soluble in hot alcohol and in chloroform, but much less soluble than echicerin in ether, in acetone, or in benzene. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (α, 14).]

ECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἔχιον. Fr., *échium*, *vipérine*. Ger., *Natterkopf*. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Boraginaceæ*, tribe *Borageæ*; of the pharmacists, the *E. vulgare*. [B, 34, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. ægyptiacum.** A species found near Aleppo, in Asiatic Turkey. The root was used anciently, according to Dioscorides, mixed with oil, in the form of a cataplasm, as a remedy for wounds; with *polenta*, for erysipelas; triturated with oil, in the form of an unction, as a diuretic. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**E. altissimum.** See *E. italicum* (1st def.).—**E. anglicum.** See *E. vulgare*.—**E. asperrimum.** See *E. italicum* (1st def.).—**E. bonariense.** Fr., *vipérine à feuilles de plantain*. A Brazilian species, used like *Borago officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. creticum.** 1. Of Lamarck, see *E. violaceum* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnæus, see *E. bonariense*. 3. Of Pallas, see *E. rubrum*.—**E. fuchsii.** The *Buglossum silvestre*. [B, 200.]—**E. italicum.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species found in southern Europe and England; considered to be the λύκοψις of Dioscorides, the root of which was used as a remedy for wounds and cutaneous eruptions. 2. Of Gmelin, see *E. rubrum*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. lævigatum.** The *E. italicum* (1st def.). [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. plantagineum.** See *E. bonariense*.—**E. pyramidale, E. pyrenaicum.** The *E. italicum* (1st def.). [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. rossicum, E. rubrum.** A species found in southern Europe; perhaps the ἔχιον of Dioscorides, the root of which was used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. violaceum.** 1. Of Linnæus, a European species the leaves and tops of which are emollient and stomachic. The root was formerly used for snake-bites. 2. Of Withering, a variety of *E. vulgare*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. vulgare.** Fr., *vipérine commune*, *herbe aux vipères*, *langue d'oie*. Ger., *gemeiner Natterkopf*, *Otternkopf*, *Steinzungenkraut*, *wilde blaue Ochsenzunge*, *stolzer Heinrich*, *falscher Waid*, *Frauenkrieg*, *Schlangenhaupt*. 1. Of Linnæus, blue-weed; a species found in fields and waste places through Europe and the northern United States. Formerly the root, the herb, and sometimes the fruit, were employed as expectorant, cooling, and emollient remedies. 2. Of Miller, the *E. violaceum* (2d def.). [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

ECHIURIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-u^{2}r(ur)'i^{2}d-a^3. From ἔχις, the viper, and οὐρά, the tail. An order of the *Gephyrea*. The *Echiuridæ* (Fr., *échiurides*), or *Echiuroidea*, are a family of the *Gephyrea*. [L, 121, 173, 176, 353.]

ECHIURUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-u^{2}r(ur)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *échiure*. Ger., *igelschwänzig*. Having the tail provided with bristly thorns. [L, 41.]

ECHMASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)'ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *echmas'eos* (*ech'masis*). From ἐχμάζειν, to hinder. Obstruction, retention. [A, 387.]

ECHO (Lat.), n. f. Ek(ach^2)'o; in Eng., e^{2}k'o. Gen., *ech'oos* (*ech'us*). Gr., ἠχώ. Fr., *écho*. Ger., *Wiederhall*. It., Sp., *eco*. A sound repeated by reflection from some obstructing surface; of Hippocrates, tinnitus aurium. [L, 94 (α, 14).]—**Amphoric e.** See *Amphoric* RESONANCE.—**E.-speech, E'sprache** (Ger.). See ECHOLALIA.

ECHOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(ach)-o-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From ἠχώ (see ECHO), and λαλιά, prattle. Fr., *écholalie*. Ger., *Echolalie*.

Syn.: *dysphrasia imitatoria.* 1. Of Romberg, the repetition by imbeciles of questions put to them. [K.] 2. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the verbal mimicry of myriachit (*q. v.*). ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

ECHOMETER, n. Ek-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἠχώ, a sound, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *échomètre.* Ger., *Schallmesser.* 1. An instrument for measuring the duration, etc., of sounds. [L, 56.] 2. A stethoscope. [A, 322.]

ECHOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(ach^2)-o(o^2)-fraz(fra^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From ἠχώ (see ECHO), and φράσις, speech. Fr., *échophrasie.* Ger., *Echophrasie.* See ECHOLALIA.

ECHOS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k(ach^2)'o^{2}s. Gen., *ech'eos* (*-eis*). Gr., ἦχος. See ECHO.

ECHOSCOPE (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}k(ach^2)-o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-e^2(a), -ko^{2}p'i^2-a^3. From ἠχώ (see ECHO), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *échoscopie.* Ger., *Schallprüfung.* Auscultation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECHOSCOPEMPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k(ach^2)-o^{2}s-kop(ko^{2}p)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *echoscopemphrag'matos* (*-is*). From ἠχώ, a sound, σκοπεῖν, to examine, and ἔμφραγμα, a barrier. The obturator of a stethoscope. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECHOSCOPIUM (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPON** (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. E^{2}k(ach^2) o^{2}s-kop(ko^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m), -o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-o^{2}n, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἠχώ, a sound, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See ECHOMETER.

ECHTHYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-thi^{2}st(thu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. See ECTYSTEROCYESIS.

ECHTHYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-thi^{2}st(thu^{6}st)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ECTYSTERUS.

ECHUGIN, n. E^{2}k'u^2-ji^{2}n. Ger., *E.* 1. A blackish-brown, intensely bitter poisonous mass prepared from the *Adenium bœnmianum* of southwestern Africa. 2. A crystalline glucoside obtained from e. (1st def.), of which it constitutes about 10 per cent. It arrests the heart in systole. [R. Böhm, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1889, p. 892; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1890, p. 176.]

ECHUGONE, n. E^{2}k'u^2-gon. A resinous body found in echugin (1st def.). [R. Böhm, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1889, p. 892; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1890, p. 176.]

ECHZELLE (Ger.), n. E^{2}ch^2'tse^{2}l-le^2. A township in the grand duchy of Hessen, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30 (*a*, 14).]

ÉCIDIE (Fr.), n. A-se-de. See ÆCIDIUM.

ECIDIOLE, n. E^{2}s-i^{2}d'i^2-ol. From αἰκία, a blow with a whip. The spermogonium of an æcidium, developing usually upon the face of the leaf opposite to that attacked by the fungus and giving rise to spermatia. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).] See ÆCIDIOLUN.

ECIDIOLISPORE, n. E^{2}s-i^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}l'i^2-spor. A small spore developed in the *ecidiole* of an æcidium. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCIDIOMYCÈTES (Fr.), n. pl. A-se-de-o-me-se^{2}t. See ÆCIDIOMYCETES.

ECIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(ak)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ÆCIDIUM.

ECKBERRY, n. E^{2}k'be^{2}r-i^2. The *Prunus padus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ECKE (Ger.), n. E^{2}k-e^2. See ANGLE.—**E. des Ohrs, E'nmuskel.** See TRAGUS.—**Vordere E. des Bodens.** The anterior projection of the gray matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle, which lies between the auditory nucleus and the eminentia teres. It contains portions of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nuclei. [I, 11 (K).]

ECKERBERG (Ger.), n. E^{2}k'e^{2}r-be^{2}rg. A water-cure establishment near Stettin, Germany. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

ECKERDOPPEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}k'e^{2}r-do^{2}p-pe^{2}n. See ACKERDOPPEN.

ECKIG (Ger.), adj. E^{2}k'i^{2}g. See ANGULAR.

ECKSTREBEWINKEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}k'strab-e^2-vi^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l. See ANGLE *of inflexion.*

ECKZAHN (Ger.), n. E^{2}k'tza^{3}n. A canine tooth. [L, 332.]

ECLACTISMA (Lat.), **ECLACTISMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E^{2}k-la^{2}k(la^{2}k)'ti^{2}s-ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *eclactis'matos* (*-is*), *-mi.* See LACTISMA and ECLAMPSIA. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ÉCLAIR (Fr.), n. A-kla^{2}r. A flash of light. [L, 41.]

ÉCLAIRAGE (Fr.), n. A-kla^{2}r-a^{2}zh. Illumination. [L.]

ÉCLAIRE (Fr.), n. A-kla^{2}r. The *Chelidonium majus.* [B. 19 (*a*. 24)]—**Grande é.** See *E.*—**Petite é.** The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCLAIRETTS (Fr.), n. A-kla^{2}r-e^{2}t. The *Ranunculus ficaria.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*. 24).]

ECLAMPSIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-la^{2}mp(la^{3}mp)'si^2-a^3. From ἔκλαμψις, a shining forth. Fr., *eclampsie.* Ger., *Eclampsie, Eklampsie, Gichter.* It., Sp., *e.* Syn.: *convulsions.* An acute affection occurring without structural lesion of the nervous system, characterized by general or partial convulsions, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. [D, 35.]—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *éclampsie albuminurique.* E. due to or associated with albuminuria. [D, 72.]—**Cerebral e.** Fr., *éclampsie cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirngichter.* That variety of puerperal e. in which, according to Cohen, of Hamburg, the irritation starts in the brain, as distinguished from *uterine e.* [A, 15.]—**Cholæmic e.** Fr., *éclampsie cholémique.* Ger., *cholämische Gichter.* That form of puerperal e. which depends on cholæmia produced by acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [A, 15.]—**E. at term.** Fr, *éclampsie utérine à terme des parturientes.* That variety of *uterine e.* which (as distinguished from *premature e.* according to Cohen) proceeds from the events connected with labor at full term. [A, 15.]—**E. gravidarum.** See *Puerperal e.*—**E. hæmatigenes.** E. due to vascular disturbance in infants. [Soltmann (A, 319).]—**E. idiopathica.** E. occurring independently of any recognizable disease. [Soltmann (A, 319).]—**E. infantum.** Fr., *éclampsie des enfants.* Ger., *Fraisen, Kopfkrämpfe, Gichter.* It., *e. dei bambini.* Sp., *e. infantil.* Convulsions in infants characterized by general or partial clonic contractions of the muscles, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. They resemble epileptic and choreic attacks, and are usually symptomatic of some other affection. [D, 39.]—**E. nutans.** See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**E. parturientium, E. puerperalis, E. puerperarum.** See *Puerperal* CONVULSIONS.—**E. saturnina.** A rare form of e., due to lead-poisoning. [D, 70.]—**E. with suffocation.** Spasm of the glottis. [D, 40.]—**Nodding e.** See *Salaam* CONVULSIONS.—**Premature e.** Fr., *éclampsie prématurе* (ou *avant terme*). Cohen's term for that variety of uterine e. (*q. v.*) which, according to him, comes on between the sixth month of gestation and its close, depends on the distension and modification of form undergone by the lower segment of the uterus, and causes labor to take place. [A, 15.] Cf. *E. at term.*—**Puerperal e.** See *Puerperal* CONVULSIONS. —**Uterine e.** Fr., *éclampsie utérine.* Ger., *Gebärmuttereklampsie.* That one of the two varieties (the other being *cerebral e.*) into which Cohen divides puerperal e. in which the uterus is supposed to be the primary seat of the irritation. [A, 15.]

ECLAMPSIC, adj. E^{2}k-la^{2}mp'si^{2}k. See ECLAMPTIC.

ÉCLAMPSIE (Fr.), n. A-kla^{2}mp-se. See ECLAMPSIA.—**E. avant terme.** See *Premature* ECLAMPSIA.—**E. des enfants.** See ECLAMPSIA *infantum.*—**E. puerpérale.** See *Puerperal* CONVULSIONS.

ECLAMPSIE (Ger.), n. Ak-la^{3}mp-ze'. See ECLAMPSIA.—**Dentitionse'.** Infantile eclampsia due to dentition. [Soltmann (A, 319).]

ECLAMPSY, n. E^{2}k-la^{2}mp'si^2. See ECLAMPSIA.

ECLAMPTIC, adj. E^{2}k-la^{2}mp'ti^{2}k. Fr., *éclamptique.* Ger., *eclamptisch.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with eclampsia. [D.]

ECLECTIC, adj. E^{2}k-le^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἐκλεκτικός (from ἐκλέγειν, to select). Lat., *eclecticus.* Fr., *éclectique.* Ger., *eklektisch.* It., *eclettico.* Sp., *ecléctico.* In therapeutics, professing not to be governed by any general theory or system of practice, but to select from all systems that which most conforms to reason and experience; as a n., a medical practitioner who so professes.

ECLECTICISM, n. E^{2}k-le^{2}k'ti^2-si^{2}z'm. Lat., *eclectismus.* Fr., *éclectisme.* Ger., *Eklektik.* The eclectic system of medical practice.

ECLECTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-le^{2}k(lak)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ECLEIGMA.

ÉCLECTISME (Fr.), n. A-kle^{2}k-tez'm. See ECLECTICISM.

ECLECTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-le^{2}k-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ECLECTICISM.

ECLECTOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-le^{2}k(lak)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἐκλεικτικός. Made in the form of an electuary. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ECLEGM, n. E^{2}k'le^{2}m. See ECLEIGMA.

ECLEGMA (Lat.), **ECLEIGMA** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}k-le^{2}g(lag)'-ma^3. -lig'(le^2'i^{2}g)-ma^3. Gen., *ecleg'matos* (*-is*), *-e'igmatos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκλειγμα (from ἐκλείχειν, to lick up). Fr., *éclegme.* Ger., *Lecksaft.* Old names for a sort of electuary. [A, 387.]—**E. album.** See POTION *émulsive gommée.*—**E. fortius incrassans.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 oz. each of confection of red roses, syrup of violets, and syrup of opium, and 3 drachms of the seeds of white poppy, straining, and adding 3 drops of nutmeg-oil. [B, 90 (*a*, 14).]—**E. gummoso-oleosum.** See POTION *émulsive huileuse.*—**E. incrassans in tussi.** Of Sydenham, a mixture of 1 part each of syrup of poppies, portulaca, jujube-berries, and dohoc sani with 2 parts of sweet-almond oil, stirred until it thickens; used for coughs. [B, 90 (*a*, 14).]

ECLEPISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-le^{2}p'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *eclepis'eos* (*-lep'-isis*). Gr., ἐκλέπισις. Ger., *Abschälen.* See DECORTICATION, DESQUAMATION, and EXFOLIATION.

ECLEPISITREPANON (Lat.), **ECLEPISITREPANUM** (Lat.), **ECLEPISITRYPANON** (Lat.), **ECLEPISITRYPANUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}k-le^{2}p"i^{2}s-i^2-tre^{2}p'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -tri^{2}p(tru^{6}p)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐκλέπισις, a peeling, and τρύπανον, a trephine. Ger., *Schiefertrepan, Entblätterungstrepan.* Old names for a trephine used in removing exfoliating bone. [A, 316; E; L, 135.]

ECLIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-li^{2}g(leg)'ma^3. See ECLEIGMA.

ECLIMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-li^{2}m(lem)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *eclim'ias.* Gr., ἐκλιμία. See BULIMIA.

ECLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-li^{2}p(lep)'si^{2}s. Gen., *eclips'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκλειψις (from ἐκλείπειν, to die out). A failure or giving out; of Choulant, fainting, trance, apparent death. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); A, 387.]

ECLIPTA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-li^{2}p(lep)'ta^3. Fr., *éclipte.* Ger., *Mehlblume.* A Linnæan genus of the *Compositæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Helianthoideæ.* The *Ecliptæ* of Lessing (Fr., *écliptées*) are a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ.*—**E. adpressa** [Mönch], **E. erecta** [Linnæus]. A species found in the East Indies and the United States. The plant, mixed with gingely-oil, is applied in elephantiasis. The root is purgative and emetic, and is used in diseases of the liver and spleen and dropsy. Its juice affords a black dye used for the hair and for wool. It is also used in asthma in the Moluccas. [B, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. integrifolia** [Sprengel]. See BELLIS *integrifolia.*—**E. prostrata.** Fr., *éclipte couchée.* 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing in India, where it is called *maka*, and in tropical America. In Bombay it is used as a tonic in connection with aromatics; the bruised leaves are applied to wounds and sores, and the Ind. Ph. recommends it as a substitute for taraxacum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXV (*a*, 14); B, 88 (*a*, 14).] 2. Of Roxburgh, the *E. erecta.* [B, 172

(α, 21).]—**E. punctata.** A variety, according to Roxburgh, of *E erecta*, and having the same properties. [B, 172 (α, 24).]

ECLIPTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-li^{2}p(lep)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐκλειπτικός. Ger., *ausbleibend, unterbrochen, fehlend.* Failing, intermittent (said of the pulse); syncopal, trance-like, pertaining to eclipsis. [Choulant (L, 50 [α, 14]).]

ÉCLISSE (Fr.), n. A-kles. 1. A small splint. 2. An enema syringe. [L, 41.]

ECLITHOTOMY, n. E^{2}k-li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *eclithotomia.* See LITHECTOMY.

ÉCLOSION (Fr.), n. A-klo-ze-o^{3}n^2. Of Raciborski, the dehiscence of a Graafian vesicle. [A, 18.]

ÉCLUSEAU (Fr.), n. A-klu^6-zo. The *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ECLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *eclys'eos (ec'lysis).* Gr., ἔκλυσις. Fr., *éclyse.* Ger., *Schwäche, Ohnmacht.* 1. A loosening, especially of the bowels. 2. Enervation, relaxation, faintness. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 84.]

ECMAGEION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ma^3-ji'(ge^2-e')-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐκμαγεῖον (from ἐκμάσσειν, to wipe). 1. A napkin. [A, 387.] 2. Of Galen, the spleen. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECMAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ma^{2}g(ma^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *ecmag'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔκμαγμα. See CROCOMAGNA.

ECMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-me^{2}t-rop(ro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ἔκμετρος, beyond the (normal) limit, and ὄψις, sight. Of Dixon, ametropia. [F.]

ECMYZETHMUS (Lat.), **ECMYZESIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. E^{2}k-mi^{2}z(mu^{6}z)-e^{2}th(ath)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecmyzethmi, -zes'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐκμυζηθμός, ἐκμύζησις. Extraction by suction. [A, 387.]

ECNEPHIAS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-ne^{2}f'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ἐκνεφίας. Lit., a hurricane. Of Galen, a fulminant fever. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECNŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἔκνοια. Lat., *amentia, dementia.* Ger., *Verstandeslosigkeit, Wahnsinn.* Delirium, idiocy, insanity. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECNOICUS (Lat.), **ECNOUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}k-no(no^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), e^{2}k'no(no^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔκνοος. Pertaining to ecnœa; as a n., a madman. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ÉCOBULE (Fr.), n. A-ko-bu^{6}l. The *Aira cœspitosa.* [B, 38.]

ECONOMY, n. E^{2}k-o^{2}n'o-mi^2. Gr., οἰκονομία (from οἶκος, a household, and νέμειν, to govern). Lat., *œconomia.* Fr., *économie.* Ger., *Oekonomie.* It., *economia.* Sp., *economía.* The harmonious working of the component parts of a living organism; as commonly used, the organism itself.—**Animal e.** Fr., *économie animale.* The e. of an animal organism.—**Medical e.** Fr., *économie médicale.* The collection of rules observed in the practice of medicine and surgery. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ÉCORCE (Fr.), n. A-ko^{3}rs. See BARK, CORTEX, CRUST, RIND, and SHELL.—**E. amère de Madagascar.** Of Guibourt, a certain Madagascar bark used as an antidysenteric. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**E. astringente.** See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis.*—**E. Buranhem.** See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. caryocortine.** The bark of *Drimys Winteri.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. cérébrale.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**E. copalchi.** See *Copalche*-BARK.—**E. culilavan.** See *Culilawan*-BARK.—**E. d'Alcornoque.** See *Alcornoque*-BARK.—**E. de Bebeeru.** See NECTANDRÆ *cortex.*—**E. de Brésil.** See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis* and *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. de Buranhem.** See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. de caryocostin.** The bark of *Drimys Winteri.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. de Canto.** See LICANIA.—**E. de chachaca.** The bark of *Drimys mexicana.* [α, 24.]—**E. de dite.** See *Cortex* ALSTONIÆ.—**E. de Guaranhem.** See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. de Hoang-Nan.** The bark of *Strychnos gaultheriana.* [L. 87 (α, 14).]—**E. de jeunesse, E. de virginité.** The bark of *Inga adstringens.* [L, 77, 87 (α, 14).]—**E. de Josse, E. de Koss.** The bark of a *Cephalanthus*, employed in Senegal as a febrifuge. [L, 87 (α, 14).]—**E. de la couche optique.** The upper surface of the optic thalamus, formed by laminæ of white substance. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. de l'insula.** See OPERCULUM.—**E. de Magellan.** See *Winter's* BARK.—**E. de Malabar.** The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica.* [B, 88, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. de mancone.** The bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. de Panama.** Quillaia-bark. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. de Pérou.** See *Peruvian* BARK and CINCHONA.—**E. de Sainte-Lucie.** See *Santa Lucia* BARK.—**E. des hémispheres.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**E. des Jesuites.** See *Jesuit's* BARK.—**E. de Surinam.** The bark of *Andira retusa.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**E. de Timbo.** The root-bark of *Paullinia pinnata.* [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**E. de Winter.** See *Winter's* BARK.—**E. du Brésil.** The *Cortex adstringens brasiliensis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. du cerveau.** See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**E. du cervelet.** The cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. du Kin, E. du Pérou.** Peruvian bark. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. éluthérienne.** The bark of *Croton eleuteria.* [B. 173.]—**E. grise.** See *Gray* CORTEX.—**E. grise du cervelet.** The gray cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. Guaranhem.** See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. noire.** The bark of *Scorzonera edulis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. poivrée.** Of Brande, an acrid, slightly aromatic bark having a peppery taste, probably identical with Paratodo-bark and obtained from the *Cinnamodendron axillare.* [B, 46, 105 (α, 14).]—**E. précieuse.** The bark of *Mespilodaphne pretiosa.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**E. sacrée.** See CASCARA *sagrada.*—**E. sans pareille.** Winter's bark. [α, 24.]—**Fausse é. de Winter.** See CORTEX *winteranus spurius.*

ÉCORCHÉ (Fr.), n. A-ko^{3}r-sha. A picture of the human body or that of an animal with the integument dissected away so as to show the muscles. [L, 56.]

ÉCORCHEUR (Fr.), n. A-ko^{3}r-shu^{6}r. The *Lanius collurio.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ÉCORCHURE (Fr.), n. E-ko^{3}r-shu^{6}r. An excoriation. [A, 518.]

ECORTICATE, adj. E-ko^{2}rt'i^2-kat. Lat., *ecorticatus, decorticatus.* See DECORTICATED.

ECOSTATE, adj. E-ko^{2}st'at. Lat., *ecostatus.* Ger., *ungerippt, rippenlos.* Not costate. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

ÉCOUBETTE (Fr.), n. A-ku-be^{2}t. The *Cichorium intybus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. jaune.** The *Chondrilla crepoides (juncea).* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

ÉCOULEMENT (Fr.), n. A-kul-ma^{3}n^2. 1. A flow, especially a pathological discharge. [A, 518.] 2. An abortion within the first few days after the beginning of gestation. [A, 44.]

ÉCOUVILLON (Fr.), n. A-ku-vel-yo^{3}n^2. A swab. [E, 24.]

ÉCOUVILLONAGE (Fr.), **ÉCOUVILLONEMENT** (Fr.), n's. A-ku-vel-yo^{3}n-a^{3}zh, -ma^{3}n^2. The operation of swabbing. [A, 385 (α, 21); Doléris, "Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gynéc.," May, 1886, p. 284.]

ECPEPIESMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-pe^{2}p-i^2-e^{2}s'me^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐκπεπιεσμένος. Everted, protuberant (said of ulcers with protruding lips). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECPEPLEGMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-pe^{2}p-leg(lag)'me^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐκπεπληγμένος. Remaining quiet with the eyes open, neither saying nor doing anything (said of sick people). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECPEPTAMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-pe^{2}p-ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐκπεπταμένος. Expanded, gaping, open (said of wounds). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐκφλόγια. Fr., *ecphlogie.* Ger., *Pocken, Menschenblattern.* Small-pox. [L, 50.]

ECPHLOGIODES (Lat.), **ECPHLOGIOIS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)-i^2-od'ez(as), -floj(flo^{2}g)'i^2-o^2-i^{2}s. See VARIOLOID.

ECPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-floj(flo^{2}g)-i^{2}sk'o^{2}n. Chicken-pox. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-flo(flo^2)-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecphlogos'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐκφλόγωσις. Inflammation. [L. 50, 135.]

ECPHLYDIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-fli^{2}d(flu^{6}d)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecphlydias'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐκφλυδίασις. Fr., *ecphlydiase.* Small-pox. [L, 50.]

ECPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'fli^{2}s(flu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecphlys'eos (ec'phlysis).* From ἐκφλύειν, to burst forth. Any vesicular disease; of Good, "orbicular elevations of the cuticle containing a watery fluid." Prefixed to the names of various skin diseases, the word adds nothing to the meaning. [G, 52.]

ECPHORERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-fo^{2}r-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p'-e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ecphorerysipel'atos (-is).* From ἐκφορά, a springing forward, and ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas. Erysipelas with elevation of the affected skin. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPHRACTIC, adj. E^{2}k-fra^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἐκφρακτικός (from ἐκφράσσειν, to free from obstruction). Lat., *ecphracticus.* Fr., *ecphractique.* Ger., *auflösend, eröffnend.* Aperient, deobstruent. [A, 387; L, 50.]

ECPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecphrax'eos (-is).* The setting free of pent-up matter. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECPHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-fron(fro^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἐκφρονεῖν, to be out of one's mind. Insanity. [L, 107.]

ECPHROSYNE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-fro^{2}z(fro^{2}s)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *ecphros'ynes.* Gr., ἐκφροσύνη. See ECPHRONIA.

ECPHYAS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'fi^2(fu^6)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ecphy'ados (-is).* Gr., ἐκφυάς. An offshoot; of Galen, the appendix vermiformis. [L, 50, 84.]

ECPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *ecphym'atos (-is).* Gr., ἔκφυμα. Ger., *Auswuchs.* It., Sp., *ecfima.* A blister, pimple or other cutaneous elevation; of Good, an order of cutaneous diseases characterized by "superficial, permanent, indolent exuberance, mostly circumscribed." It includes *Caruncula, Verruca, Clavus,* and *Callus.* [G, 52.]—**E. glanduliforme.** "An unequal fleshy swelling, not circumscribed." [L, 290.]—**E. medullare.** Of Abernethy, medullary sarcoma. [L, 290.]—**E. mixtum.** "A tumor consisting of a combination of heterogeneous substances." [L, 290.]—**E. œdematicum.** See PHLEGMASIA (*alba*) *dolens.*—**E. superficiale.** An excrescence springing from a free surface. [L, 290.]

ECPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *ecphysem'atos (-is).* Gr., ἐκφύσημα. Fr., *ecphysème.* Ger., *aufgeblasene Stelle.* A pustule. [L, 50.]

ECPHYSESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecphyses'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐκφύσησις. Fr., *ecphysèse.* Ger., *Ausblasen, kräftiges Ausathmen.* 1. The rapid breathing of a person out of breath. 2. Forcible expiration. [A, 387; L, 50, 56.]

ECPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecphys'eos (ec'physis).* Gr., ἔκφυσις. Fr., *ecphyse.* Ger., *Auswuchs.* 1. Germination, sprouting. 2. Of Herophilus, an appendix or outgrowth. [A, 325 (α, 21).]—**E. ventriculi.** Of Galen, the duodenum. [A, 322 (α, 29).]

ECPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-pi(pi^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecpies'eos (-pi'esis).* Gr., ἐκπίεσις. Expression, a squeezing out. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-pi^2-e^{2}s'ma^3. Gen., *ecpies'matos (-is).* Gr., ἐκπίεσμα. Fr., *ecpiesme.* Ger., *eingedrückter Schädelbruch* (1st def.), *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft* (2d def.). 1. A comminuted fracture of the cranium in which a fragment is driven down upon the dura. 2. See APOTHLIMMA. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 32, 43.]

ECPIESMOS (Lat.), **ECPIESMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}k-pi^2-e^{2}s'-mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐκπιεσμός. 1. See ECPIESIS. 2. Exophthalmia. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECPIESTERION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-pi^2-e^{2}s-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐκπιεστήριον. A press for squeezing out juice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECPLECTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-ple^{2}k(plak)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐκπληκτικός. Pertaining to ecplexis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPLECTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-ple^{2}k(plak)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἔκπληκτος. Stunned. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ple^{2}r(plar)-o'ma^3. Gen., *eclerom'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκπλήρωμα. Fr., *ecplérome*. Ger., *kleines Kissen, Polster*. A pledget of lint or any like material used to fill a cavity, or to be placed in the axilla for reducing dislocations. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPLETOPSEUDOMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k''ple^{2}t-o(o^3)-su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf-o'ma^3. Gen., *ecpletopseudomorphom'atos (-is)*. From ἔκπλεος, overflowing, ψευδής, false, and μορφή, shape. Ger., *Ausfüllungsafterkrystall*. The crystalline mass formed by ecpletopseudomorphosis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECPLETOPSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k''ple^{2}t-o(o^3)-su^{2}d(psu^{2}d)-o(o^3)-mo^{2}rf-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecpletopseudomorphos'eos (-is)*. Ger., *Ausfüllungsafterbildung*. The formation of secondary crystals filling a cavity formerly occupied by other crystals. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECPLEXIA (Lat.), **ECPLEXIS** (Lat.), n's. E^{2}k-ple^{2}x(plax)'-i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gr., ἐκπληξία, ἔκπληξις. Fr., *ecplexie*. Ger., *das Erstarren vor Schrecken*. Sp., *ecplexis*. Stupor from consternation or a blow. [L, 4, 50.]

ECPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), **ECPNEUSIS** (Lat.), **ECPNOE** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}k-nu^{2}m(pnu^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'si^{2}s, -nu^{2}s-i^{2}s, e^{2}k'no-(pno^2)-e(a). Gr., ἐκπνευμάτωσις, ἐκπνευσις, ἐκπνοή. Expiration. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPNOICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-no(pno^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐκπνοικός. Expiratory. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-to(pto)'ma^3. Gen., *ecptom'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἔκπτωμα. Fr., *ecptome*. A dislocation or sprain. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to(pto)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecptos'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἔκπτωσις. A dislocating or spraining. [A, 387.]

ECPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *ecpyem'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκπύημα. Of Hippocrates, an abscess or suppurating surface. [A, 325 (α, 21); E.]

ECPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecpyes'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκπύησις. Fr., *ecpyèse*. Ger., *Vereiterung, Bildung eines Geschwürs*. Suppuration; of Good, an eruption of small pustules, either discrete or confluent, that harden into crusts. [G, 52.]

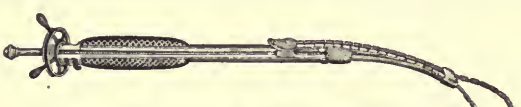
ECPYETIC, adj. E^{2}k-pi-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐκπυητικός. Lat., *ecpyeticus*. Fr., *ecpyétique*. Ger., *eitererzeugend*. Suppurative, promoting suppuration. [L, 43.]

ECQUEVILLET (Fr.), n. E^{2}k'vel-a. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ÉCRASÉ (Fr.), adj. A-kra^3-za. In botany, depressed. [L, 42.]

ÉCRASEMENT (Fr.), n. A-kra^{3}z-ma^{3}n^2. Ger., *Zerquetschung*. It., *schiacciamento*. Sp., *magulladura*. The operation of crushing. [E.]—**E. linéaire.** The operation of cutting through tissues in a line by means of an écraseur. [E.]

ÉCRASEUR (Fr.), n. A-kra^3-zu^{5}r. Ger., *Zerquetscher*. It., *schiacciatore, sarcotritore, istotritore*. Sp., *magullador*. An instrument devised by Chassaignac for effecting the gradual and bloodless division of tissues by crushing them by means of a loop of chain, wire, or cord which, having been made to encircle them,



MAISSONEUVE'S ÉCRASEUR.

is slowly tightened by a screw or rack-and-pinion mechanism in the handle. [E.]—**Galvanic é.** Of Middeldorpf, an instrument consisting of a loop of platinum wire which, by its attachment to a rod and screw, can be shortened as it burns its way through the tissues. [E.]

ECREGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-re^{2}g(rag)'ma^3. Gen., *ecreg'matos (-is)*. See Ecrhegma. [A, 387.]

ÉCREVISSE (Fr.), n. A-k'r-ves. See Astacus and Cancer.—**Pattes d'é. de mer.** See *Chelæ* cancrorum (under Cancer).—**Pierres d'é's, Yeux d'é's.** See Astacolith.

ECREXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecrex'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἔκρηξις. See Ecrhexis.

ECRHEGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-re^{2}g(rag)'ma^3. Gen., *ecrheg'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἔκρηγμα. A rupture, bursting forth, eruption. [A, 325 (α, 21); A, 387.]

ECRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecrhex'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἔκρηξις. Sp., *ecresis*. A rupture in general, but particularly of the uterus. [L, 41 (α, 15).]

ECRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *ecrhys'eos (ec'rhysis)*. Gr., ἔκρυσις. Ger., *Ausfliessen, Ausrieseln*. A discharge. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECRHYTHMOS (Lat.), **ECRYTHMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}k-ri^{2}th-mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἔκρυθμος. Fr., *écrhythmique*. Ger., *unordentlich. unregelmässig*. Irregular (said of the pulse). [L, 50, 84.]

ECRHOE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ro(ro^2)-e(a). Gen., *ec'rhoes*. Gr., ἐκροή. A discharge. [L, 94 (α, 14).]

ÉCRIVAIN (Fr.), n. A-kre-va^{2}n^2. The genus Adoxa. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ECROË (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ro(ro^2)-e(a). See Ecrhoe.

ÉCROUELLES (Fr.), n. pl. A-kru-e^{2}l. Scrofula. [L, 32 (α, 14).]

ÉCROUELLET (Fr.), n. A-kru-e^{2}l-a. An enlargement of the bursa altantoidea by pus or serum in cattle. [L, 349.]

ÉCROUELLEUX (Fr.), adj. A-kru-e^{2}l-u^6. Scrofulous. [L, 41.]

ÉCROUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-kru-es-ma^{3}n^2. An increase of density and hardness given to some ductile metals by beating them. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ECRUSTACEOUS, adj. E-kru^{3}st-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ecrustaceus* (from *e* priv., and *crusta*, a crust). Fr., *écrustacé*. Destitute of crust (said of the thallus in certain lichens). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

ECRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)-i^{2}s. See Ecrhysis.

ECSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-sa^{3}r-ko'ma^3. Gen., *ecsarcom'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκσάρκωμα. Fr., *ecsarcome*. Ger., *Fleischwucherung*. A fleshy excrescence. [L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

ECSARCOSIOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-sa^{3}r-ko-si^2-o(o^3)-tra^4'(tra^3-um')-a^3. Gen., *ecsarcosiotraum'atos (-is)*. From ἐκσαρκοῦν, to produce flesh, and τραῦμα, an injury. Fr., *ecsarcosiotraume*. A wound with exuberant granulations. [L, 50.]

ECSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-sa^{3}r-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecsarcos'eos (-is)*. Ger., *Herauswachsen des Fleisches*. The formation of a fleshy excrescence. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ECSTASY, n. E^{2}k'sta^{2}s-i^2. Gr., ἔκστασις (from ἐξιστάναι, to put out of place). Lat., *ecstasis*. Fr., *extase*. Ger., *Ekstase, Ekstasis*. It., *estasi*. Sp., *éxtasis*. A state in which the mind is rapt or carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions. The term is often used for the exalted condition of mind which sometimes immediately precedes death. [D.]

ECSTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-sto^{2}m-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecstomos'eos (-is)*. From ἐκ, out of, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *ecstomose*. Ger., *Ausmündung, Oeffnung*. The state of opening on the surface of the body. [L, 50.]

ECSTROPHIOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-strof(stro^{2}f)'i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐκστρόφιος. Drawing out, extractive (said of remedies for extracting blind hæmorrhoids). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ECSTROPHY, n. E^{2}k'stro^{2}f-i^2. Gr., ἐκστροφή (from ἐκ, out of, and στρέφειν, to turn). Lat., *ecstrope*. Fr., *ecstrophie*. Ger., *Ekstrophie*. Eversion. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECTAD, adj. E^{2}k'ta^{2}d. From ἐκτός, out of. Ger., *ectalwärts*. Toward or upon the surface or exterior of the body or some of its parts; away from a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100.]

ECTAL, adj. E^{2}k'ta^{2}l. From ἐκτίς, out of. Pertaining to the exterior, especially of a cell. [L.]

ECTANGIOTORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}k-ta^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-to^{3}r-ra. From ἐκτός, out of, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖς, the ear, and ῥεῖν, to flow. A discharge from the external ear. [L, 82.]

ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. See Ectasis.—**E. sacci lacrimalis.** Fr., *ectasie du sac lacrymal*. Ger., *Ekstasie des Thränensacks, Thränensackektasie*. It., *ectasia del sacco lacrimale*. Sp., *ectasis del saco lagrimal*. Distension of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**E. venarum.** See Varix.

ECTASIOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}t'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἔκτασις, extension, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ectasiomètre*. Ger., *Metallductilitätsmesser, Ausdehnbarkeitsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals. [L, 50.]

ECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{3}s. Gen., *ectas'eos (ec'tasis)*. Gr., ἔκτασις. Fr., *ectase*. Ger., *Ektasie, Ausdehnung*. It., *ectasia*. Sp., *e*. Extension, distension, dilatation, prominence, bulging.—**Capillary e. of the lungs.** Of Buhl, a passive hyperæmia of the pulmonary capillaries, producing dilatation and elongation. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**E. æquatorialis corporis ciliaris.** Equatorial staphyloma of the ciliary body. [F.]—**E. annularis.** Annular staphyloma, usually confined to the ciliary region. [F.]—**E. corneæ.** See Staphyloma *corneæ*.—**E. intercalaris.** Staphyloma of the cornea at the limbus or sclero-corneal margin. [F.]—**E. iridis.** Fr., *ectasie de l'iris*. Ger., *Irisausbreitung, Regenbogenhautausbreitung*. An expansion of the iris caused by a relaxation of the dilator fibres and a contraction of the sphincter, causing a contracted pupil. [F.]—**E. postica.** See *Posterior* staphyloma.—**E. scleræ.** See Staphyloma *scleræ*.

ECTATERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-the-(tha)-ma^3. Gen., *ectaterythem'atos (-is)*. From ἐκτατός, extended, and ἐρύθημα, redness. Ger., *ausgebreitetes Erythem*. Diffuse erythema. [L, 116.]

ECTATIC, adj. E^{2}k-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐκτατός. Lat., *ectaticus*. Fr., *ectatique*. Ger., *ektatisch*. Pertaining to or in a state of ectasis. [A, 322, 385 (α, 21).]

ECTATOCACOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), **ECTATOPNEUMONOSAPROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}k-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^3)-nu^2(pnu)-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -mo^{2}n-o(o^3)-sa^{2}p(sa^{3}p)-ro'si^{2}s. From ἐκτατός, diffuse, κακός, evil, and πνευμονία, a lung disease, or πνεύμων, the lung, and σαπρός, putrid. Diffuse gangrene of the lungs. [L, 50.]

ECTATOPROTHYLE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pro^{2}th-(proth)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). From ἐκτατός, expansive, πρῶτος, first, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *e*. Ger., *expansive Grundmaterie, ausdehnbarer Grundstoff*. An old name for hydrogen, on the theory that it was the primary expansive substance. [L, 50.]

ECTENTAL, adj. E^{2}kt-e^{2}nt'a^{2}l. From ἐκτός, outward, and ἐντός, inward. Pertaining to the line of union between the ectoderm and the entoderm. [Minot (J, 55).]

ECTETHMOID, adj. E^{2}kt-e^{2}th'moid. From ἐκτός, out from, and ἠθμοειδής, sieve-like. Situated externally to the ethmoid bone. [L.] See *E.* BONE.

ECTEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-te^{2}x(tax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ectex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκτήξις. Ger., *Zerschmelzung.* Emaciation, consumption. [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECTHELYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-the^{2}l(thal)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ecthelyns'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκθήλυνσις. Fr., *ecthélynsie.* Ger., *Nachlassen.* Relaxation, flaccidity. [L, 41, 50, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECTHETOBREPHOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-the^{2}t-o-(o^3)-bre^{2}f-o(o^3)-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔκθετος, abandoned, βρέφος, a child, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *hôpital des enfants trouvés.* Ger., *Findelhaus.* A foundling hospital. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECTHLIMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-thli^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *ecthlim'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκθλιμμα. Fr., *ecthlimme.* Ger., *Druck, Wolf.* Of Hippocrates, a galling, erosion, or superficial ulceration of the skin produced by violent pressure. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ECTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-thli^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecthlips'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκθλιψις. Ger., *Auspressen.* Of Hippocrates, a pressing or squeezing out. [L, 50.]

ECTHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-thi(thu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *ecthym'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκθυμα (from ἐκθύειν, to break out). Fr., *e., furoncles atoniques.* Ger., *Eiterpusteln.* It., *ectima, rogna grossa.* Sp., *ectimo.* Syn.: *furunculi atonici, phlyzacia agria.* A cutaneous eruption of deep-seated pustules, with hard, elevated, reddened bases, attended with the formation of thick, greenish or dark-colored crusts, and followed either by cicatrices or by dark pigmented spots. As used by ancient writers, the term signified no single disease, but was applied to various inflammatory affections of the skin, the characters of which were not strictly defined. For this reason, and because such pustules as are described above may be associated with a number of different cutaneous diseases, some writers of the present day discard the term as signifying an independent form of disease. [G, 9.]—**Contagious e.** A disease said to resemble acute pemphigus. Bullæ with clear contents first appear, which soon become purulent, afterward burst, and are succeeded by red, slightly exuding spots that leave pigment stains. Ten cases are described by Ranking, who refers to Castel as having previously described the disease. Several of these ten cases, it is stated, were due to exposure to ammoniacal emanations in indigo factories, while the remaining cases were the result of contagion. ["Practitioner," 1882, p. 279 (G).]—**E. acutum.** Syn.: *phlyzacion acutum.* Acute e.; a rare form, ushered in with fever and running a comparatively short course. [G, 15.]—**E. antimoniale.** Syn.: *exanthema Autenriethi.* The pustular eruption excited by the application of antimony to the skin. [G, 5.]—**E. arthriticum.** Fr., *e. arthritique.* E. due to arthritism. [G, 26.]—**E. bullosum.** See RUPIA.—**E. cachecticum.** Fr., *e. rupiforme, e. cachectique.* The e. that occurs in cachectic subjects; said to differ from ordinary e. chiefly in the large size and the sanious character of the pustules, and in its tendency to relapse. [G, 9.]—**E. chancreux** (Fr.). Simple chancre. [G.]—**E. chronicum.** Fr., *e. chronique.* Syn.: *phlyzacion chronicum.* Chronic e.; a generic term for nearly all the commoner varieties of e. [G, 15.]—**E. criticum febrile.** See *E. febrile.*—**E. des cavaliers** (Fr.). Of Dauve, a pustular eruption limited generally to the externo-anterior part of the tibia, due to the chafing of riding-boots. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. des fesses** (Fr.). E. caused by horseback-riding; limited to the breech. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. febrile.** E. occurring in connection with a febrile disease, formerly regarded as a manifestation of the crisis. [G, 5.]—**E. gangrænosum** [Bidenkap]. Fr., *e. gangréneux, térébrant de l'enfance* [Fournier and Lailler]. Ger., *multiple cachectische Hautgangrän* [O. Simon]. Syn.: *multiple gangrene of the skin in infants* [Crocker]. E. attended with gangrene or ulceration, occurring more especially in cachectic infants. The lesions are usually multiple, and occur on various parts of the body. They begin as pustules or blebs surrounded by inflammatory areolæ. Dark-colored crusts form, beneath which more or less deep ulceration takes place, often involving the whole thickness of the skin. It sometimes follows varicella or vaccinia. [O. Simon, "Viertelj. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1879, p. 394 (G); Bidenkap, *id.*, 1888, p. 425 (G); C. Boeck, "Norsk Mag. f. Lægevidensk.," 1881, 10 (G); Crocker, "Trans. of the Roy. Med.-chir. Soc. of London," xvii, 1887, p. 397 (G).]—**E. herpeticum.** Fr., *e. herpétique.* E. due to herpetism. [G, 26.]—**E. infantile.** A form observed in cachectic or ill-nourished children. [G, 9.]—**E. luridum.** E. in which the pustules are seated on bases of a dusky color. [G, 9.]—**E. morientium.** E. due to cerebral anæmia, etc., at the time of or just before death. [*a*, 17.]—**E. neuriticum.** Neuritic e.; according to Auspitz, a variety of erythanthema neuriticum. [G, 4.]—**E. parasitaire** (Fr.). Parasitic e.; e. produced by scabies. [G, 26.]—**E. pseudopsora.** A form characterized by pustules resembling those of scabies. [G, 5.]—**E. rupiforme.** See *E. cachecticum.*—**E. scabieux** (Fr.). A pustular eruption produced by scabies. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. scrofulosum.** Fr., *e. scrofuleux.* Scrofulous e.; the form observed in scrofulous subjects. [G, 26.]—**E. sénile** (Fr.). The e. of aged persons. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. simple** (Fr.). E. in its primary stage. [L, 88 (*a*, 17).]—**E. syphiliticum.** Fr., *e. syphilitique.* A pustular eruption consequent upon syphilis, characterized by an elevation of the epidermis filled with a cloudy fluid which soon becomes purulent, and not infrequently tinged with blood. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**E. terebrans.** See *E. gangrænosum.*—**E. toxicum.** E. occurring as a toxic effect of the constitutional action of a drug. [G, 4.]—**E. vulgare.** The most common form of e., as distinguished from its special varieties. [G, 28.]—**Idiopathic e.** E. due to local irritation; not symptomatic. [G.]—**Perforating e.** See *E. gangrænosum.*—**Symptomatic e.** Fr., *e. symptomatique.* E. occurring as a symptom of some general disease. [G.]

ECTHYMATICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EXANTHEMATIC.

ECTHYMATIFORM, adj. E^{2}k-thi^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From ἔκ (see ECTHYMA), and *forma*, form. See ECTHYMATODES.

ECTHYMATODES, adj. E^{2}k-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-od'ez(as). From ἔκθυμα (see ECTHYMA), and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *pustelartig, blatterartig.* Resembling or pertaining to ecthyma. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECTHYMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}k-te-mo-zhe^{2}n. From ἔκθυμα (see ECTHYMA), and γεννᾶν, to engender. Giving rise to or resembling ecthyma. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ECTHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ecthymos'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *ecthymose.* See EBULLITION.

ECTHYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-thi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. See ECTYSTEROCYESIS.

ECTHYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-thi^{2}st(hu^{6}st)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ECTYSTERUS.

ECTILLOTIC, adj. E^{2}k-ti^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *ectilloticus* (from ἐκτίλλειν, to pluck out). Fr., *ectillotique.* Ger., *haaraustreibend.* It., *ectillotico.* Sp., *ectillótico.* Capable of eradicating (hairs, corns, etc.). [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 44, 95 (*a*, 14).]

ECTMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}kt-me(ma)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ectmes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκτμησις (from ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Excision. [A, 387.]

ECTOANGEIOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-e)-o(o^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐκτός, outward, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σπόρα, a seed. Of Zanardini, a section of the *Angeiosporeæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOBASIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d-ez-(e^{2}s). Fr., *e.* Of Léveillé, a division of the *Basidiosporei* characterized by having the basidia external. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOBATICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐκτός, outward, and βαίνειν, to go. Efferent (said of nerves). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECTOBLAST, n. E^{2}k'to-bla^{2}st. From ἐκτός, external, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *ectoblaste.* 1. See ECTODERM. 2. Of Agassiz, the wall of a cell. [K.]

ECTOBLASTIC, adj. E^{2}k-to-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Pertaining to the ectoderm. [L, 358.]

ECTOBRONCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐκτός, outward, and βρόγχιον, a bronchus. A bronchus which is given off from the dorsal surface of the main bronchus (mesobronchus) in birds, posterior to the entobronchia. [L, 294.]

ECTOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From ἐκτός, outward, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *ectocardie.* Ger., *Ectocardie.* A malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position. [L, 107.]—**E. abdominalis.** E. in which, from a deficiency of a portion of the diaphragm, the heart lies wholly within the abdomen or in a sac in the præcordia [Peacock (*a*, 17).]—**E. cephalica, E. cervicalis.** E. in which the heart lies free at the root of the neck. [William Osler, Peacock (*a*, 17).]—**E. extrathoracica.** E. in which the heart lies externally to the thoracic cavity. [Peacock (*a*, 17).]—**E. intrathoracica.** E. within the thorax. [Osler (*a*, 17).]—**E. pectoralis.** E. extrathoracica in which the heart lies in front of the chest. [Peacock (*a*, 17).]

ECTOCARP, adj. E^{2}k-to-ka^{3}rp. From ἐκτός, external, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *ectocarpé.* Belonging to the *Ectocarpeæ.* [L, 358.]

ECTOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rp-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Harvey, an order of *Melanospermeæ*, with the sporangeia, usually external, fixed at the intersection of the articulations. It comprises the suborders *Sphacelarieæ* and *Ectocarpeæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).] 2. A group of the *Cnidariæ.* [L, 358.]

ECTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ectocarpées.* Ger., *Ectokarpeen.* A natural order of dark-spored algals, by Agardh made a division of the *Confervoideæ* and afterward a tribe of the *Fucoideæ*; by Harvey, a tribe of the *Melanospermeæ*; by Decaisne, a tribe of the *Aplosporeæ*; by Zanardini, a tribe of the *Antheridiosporeæ*; by Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucherieæ*; by Kützing, a family of the *Dermatosipheæ* and afterward of the *Confervinæ*; by Fries, a division of the *Hemicarpideæ*; by Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Conferveæ.* [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOCARPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ka^{3}rp'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Vaucherieæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOCENTRAL, adj. E^{2}k-to-se^{2}nt'ra^{2}l. From ἐκτός, outward, and κέντρον, a centre. Situated near the centre and the external surface. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ECTOCHONE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-ko(ch^{2}o)'ne(na). Gen., *ectochon'es.* From ἐκτός, outward, and χώνη (see CHONE). The outermost of the two parts into which a chone (2d def.) is often divided by a transverse sphincter. [L, 121.]

ECTOCLINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-kli(kle)'ni(ne). Fr., *ectoclines.* Of Léveillé, a subdivision of the *Clinosporei*, comprising the tribes *Sarcopsidei* and *Coniopsidei.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOCNEMIAL, adj. E^{2}k-to^{2}k-ne'mi^2-a^{2}l. From ἐκτός, outward, and κνήμη, the leg. Situated on the outer surface of the fibula. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 474 (L).]

ECTOCONDYLAR, adj. E^{2}k-to-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r. Relating to an external condyle (*e. g.*, the ridge of the os brachii). [L.]

ECTOCONDYLE, n. E^{2}k-to-ko^{2}n'dil. From ἐκτός, outward, and κόνδυλος, a condyle. An external condyle. [L.]

ECTOCONDYLOID, adj. E^{2}k-to-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-oid. See ECTOCONDYLAR.

ECTOCUNEIFORM, adj. E^{2}k-to-ku^{2}n'e^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *ectocuneiformis.* Externally cuneiform. [L.]

ECTOCYST, n. E^{2}k'to-si^{2}st. From ἐκτός, outward, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *ectocyste.* 1. The chitinous or calcareous outer covering of the cell (cystid) which contains a polypide of the *Polyzoa.* 2. The cuticular structureless layer which lies immediately beneath the outer cyst, derived from the surrounding tissues, of an *Echinococcus.* [L, 11, 313.]

ECTODERM, n. E^{2}k'to-du^{5}rm. Lat., *ectoderma* (from ἐκτός, external, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *ectoderme.* Ger., *E.* 1. Of Van Beneden, the epiblast. 2. The outermost of the layers of a two-layered animal. [L, 193.]—**E'sinneszellen** (Ger.). Cells belonging to the e. which form the terminal organs of the sensory nerves (olfactory, auditory, and gustatory cells). [H.]

ECTODERMAL, adj. E^{2}k-to-du^{5}rm'a^{2}l. Relating to the ectoderm. [L, 11.]

ECTODERMAWULST (Ger.), n. E^{2}k-to-de^{2}rm'a^3-vulst. Of Kölliker, a thickening of the ectoderm at the place which subsequently becomes the allantoic part of the false amnion, or outer layer of the amniotic fold. It corresponds to the outer part of the mesoderm. [H.]

ECTODERMIC, adj. E^{2}k-to-du^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Fr., *ectodermique.* Ger., *ectodermisch.* See ECTODERMAL.

ECTODYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-e^{2}s-(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)'i^2-a^3. From ἐκτός, external, and δυσαισθησία, disordered sensibility. Fr., *ectodysæsthésie.* Dullness of the external senses. [L, 50.]

ECTO-ETHMOID, adj. E^{2}k''to-e^{2}th'moid. See ECTETHMOID.

ECTO-GASTROCNEMIUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k''to-(to^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ro^{2}k-ne(na)'mi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐκτός, external, and γαστροκνήμιον, the calf of the leg. The gastrocnemius externus muscle. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

ECTOGENOUS, adj. E^{2}k-to^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *ectogenus* (from ἐκτός, outward, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Syn.: *facultative.* Capable of development independently of a host (said of organisms, especially micro-organisms, that are usually parasitic). [Ziegler (J, 109, 137).]

ECTOGLUTÆUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-glu^2-(glu)-te'(ta^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐκτός, external, and γλουτός, the buttock. The glutæus maximus muscle. [L.]

ECTOLECITHAL, adj. E^{2}k-to-le^{2}s'i^{2}th-a^{2}l. From ἐκτός. outward, and λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg. Having the yolk distributed over the surface (said of ova). [L, 353.] Cf. CENTROLECITHAL and PELOLECITHAL.

ECTOMARGINAL, adj. E^{2}k-to-ma^{3}r'ji^{2}n-a^{2}l. From ἐκτός, outward, and *margo,* a margin. External and near the margin. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ECTOME (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'to^{2}m-e(a). Gen., *ec'tomes.* Gr., ἐκτομή. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMERE, n. E^{2}k'to-mer. From ἐκτός, external, and μέρος, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the ectoderm.

ECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐκτομή. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMIAS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ectomiæ.* Gr., ἐκτομίας. A castrated person. [L, 50.]

ECTOMON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k'to^{2}m-o^{2}n. Gr., ἔκτομον. Of Galen, the *Helleborus niger.* [L, 84, 94 (α, 14).]

ECTOMOS (Lat.), **ECTOMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}k'to^{2}m-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔκτομος. Castrated. [E.]

ECTO-ŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-e(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f'-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ECTROPŒSOPHAGUS.

ECTO-ORBITAL, adj. E^{2}k-to-o^{2}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. See ECTORBITAL.

ECTOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-paj(pa^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἐκτός, outward, and πάγιος, fixed. Fr., *ectopagie.* Ger., *Ektopagie.* A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are fused laterally by the thorax and have but one umbilical cord. [L, 42, 44, 57.]

ECTOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to^{2}p'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ectopage.* A monster of the variety described under ECTOPAGIA. [L, 42, 44, 57.]

ECTOPARASITE, n. E^{2}k-to-pa^{2}r'a^3-sit. From ἐκτός, external, and παράσιτος, a parasite. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ektoparasit.* An external parasite, one that lives on the surface of its host. [B, 104 (α, 24); L, 11, 121.] See ECTOPHYTE and ECTOZOON.

ECTOPARASITIC, adj. E^{2}k-to-pa^{2}r-a-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *ectoparasitique.* Ger., *ectoparasitisch.* Pertaining to an ectoparasite, or parasitic upon the exterior of an organism. [L, 121.]

ECTOPHLŒODOUS, adj. E^{2}k-to-fle'od-u^{3}s. From ἐκτός, outward, and φλοιός, bark. Fr., *ectophléode.* Growing on the outer surface of plants (said of lichens). [B, 38 (α, 14).]

ECTOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-to^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From ἐκτός, outward, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Having eyes outside of the head; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ectophthalma,* a section of the *Phaneropneumona.* [L, 338.]

ECTOPHYTE, n. E^{2}k'to-fit. From ἐκτός, outward, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ektophyt.* A vegetable ectoparasite. [L, 49.]

ECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ἔκτοπος, out of place. Fr., *ectopie.* Ger., *Ektopie.* Dislocation, displacement; a morbid or developmental anomaly of situation of an organ. [E; L, 43, 50, 290.]—**E. ani.** 1. Prolapse of the anus. 2. An unnatural situation of the anus. [L.]—**E. bulbi.** See *E. oculi.*—**E. cerebri.** Protrusion of a great portion of the brain from the skull. [Obermeir (A, 319).]—**E. cordis.** Displacement of the heart. [D, 1.]—**E. herniosa.** See HERNIA.—**E. intestinorum.** See ENTEROCELE.—**E. lentis.** Fr., *ectopie* (ou *luxation*) *du crystallin.* Ger., *Linsenverrückung, Linsenverrenkung.* Dislocation of the crystalline lens from the lenticular fossa, from rupture or lack of development of the suspensory ligament. It may be congenital or acquired. [F.]—**E. oculi.** A condition of arrested development in which there is no brain, and in which the vault of the skull is almost entirely wanting, the frontal bone and orbits are stunted, and the greater part of the eyeball projects uncovered. [F.]—**E. pupillæ.** The condition in which the pupil occupies a decidedly eccentric position in the iris. [Fuchs (B).]—**E. tarsi.** A peculiar form of congenital defect of the lid, described by Blasius and Fleischmann, in which the ectropion is caused by a separation of the tarsus from the rest of the lid, and a second lid is developed between the latter and the eyeball. [F, 21.]—**E. testis.** Fr., *ectopie du testicule.* Ger., *Ektopie der Hoden.* A condition in which the testicle occupies any abnormal situation. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. testis abdominalis.** Fr., *ectopie abdominale.* The condition in which the testicle either remains in the abdominal cavity or has descended more or less into the inguinal canal and been arrested there. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. testis cruralis.** Fr., *ectopie crurale.* The condition in which the testicle has descended through the femoral canal. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. testis inguinalis.** Fr., *ectopie inguinale.* Arrest of the testicle in the inguinal canal. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. testis perinæalis.** Fr., *ectopie périnéale.* Displacement of the testicle beneath the skin of the perinæum. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. vesicæ.** Displacement or ecstrophy of the urinary bladder. [L, 20 (α, 14).]

ECTOPIC, adj. E^{2}k-to^{2}p'i^{2}k. Gr., ἔκτοπος. Lat., *ectopus, ectopicus.* Fr., *ectopique.* Ger., *ektopisch.* Anomalous in situation, out of place. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ECTOPIE (Fr.), n. E^{2}k-to-pe. See ECTOPIA.—**E. abdominale.** See ECTOPIA *testis abdominalis.*—**E. crurale.** See ECTOPIA *testis cruralis.*—**E. cruro-scrotale.** A displacement of the testicle in which it remains fixed in the cruro-scrotal fold. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. inguinale.** See ECTOPIA *testis inguinalis.*—**E. périnéale.** See ECTOPIA *testis perinæalis.*

ECTOPION (Lat.), **ECTOPISIS** (Lat.), **ECTOPISMUS** (Lat.), **ECTOPIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., m., and n. E^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-o^{2}n, -i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -top(to^{2}p)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -top(to^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ECTOPIA.

ECTOPIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-top(to^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐκτόπιος. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPLASM, n. E^{2}k-to-pla^{2}z'm. Lat., *ectoplasma* (from ἐκτός, external, and πλάσμα [see PLASMA]), *periplasma, epiplasma.* Fr., *ectoplasme.* Ger., *Hautschicht.* Syn.: *ectosarc.* 1. The outer layer of the primordial utricle of a vegetable cell. 2. The peripheral, condensed layer of protoplasm which forms the cuticular investment of the *Infusoria* and of some ova. [B, 291 (α, 24); J, 3, 15; L, 353.]—**Intercellular e.** Protoplasm outside or between cells. It may appear as intercellular cement. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1885 (J).]

ECTOPLASTIC, adj. E^{2}k-to-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or constituting ectoplasm. [J.]

ECTOPOCYSTIC, adj. E^{2}k-to^2-po-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *ectopocysticus.* Fr., *ectopocystique.* Pertaining to displacement of the urinary bladder. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

ECTOPOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to^{2}p-o(o^3)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ectopocyst'eos* (*-is*). From ἔκτοπος, out of place, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *ectopocyste.* Displacement of the urinary bladder. [L, 41.]

ECTOPŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to^{2}p-e(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f'a^{2}g-(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ECTROPŒSOPHAGUS.

ECTOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-po-gon'i(e). From ἐκτός. outward, and πώγων, a beard. Fr., *ectopogonées.* Of Palisot, a section of the *Muscineæ,* comprising *Fissidens,* etc.; characterized by an internal peristome and an urn garnished by 8 teeth at its orifice. [B, 1, 170 (α, 24).]

ECTOPOTOMY, n. E^{2}k-to^{2}p-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ἔκτοπος, out of place, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Ektopotomie.* Of Stratz, a cutting operation (laparotomy) for the removal of th contents of an extra-uterine gestation sac. ["N. Y. Med. Jour," Jan. 18, 1890, p. 72.]

ECTOPOUS, adj. E^{2}k'top-u^{3}s. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-pro^{2}k(prok)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From ἐκτός, outward, and πρωκτός, the anus. Having the anus outside the lophophore; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ectoprocta,* of Nitsche, a subdivision of the *Eupolyzoa* so characterized. [L, 121, 201.]

ECTOPTERYGOID, adj. E^{2}k-to-te^{2}r'i^2-goid. Lat., *ectopterygodes, ectopterygoideus* (from ἐκτός, outward, and πτερυγοειδής, pterygoid). Fr., *ectoptérygoïde.* Externally pterygoid (see *E.* BONE). [L.]

ECTOPTERYGOIDEUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-te^{2}r(pte^{2}r)-i^2(u^6)-go(go^2)-i(e)'de^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See PTERYGOIDEUS *externus.*

ECTOPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k'to^{2}p-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔκτοπος. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPY, n. E^{2}k'top-i^2. See ECTOPIA.

ECTORBITAL, adj. E^{2}k-to^{2}r'bi^{2}t-a^{2}l. From ἐκτός, outward, and *orbita* (see ORBIT). Situated upon or connected with the external (temporal) portion of the orbits. [L, 14.]

ECTORGANISM, n. E^{2}k-to^{2}r-ga^{2}n-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *ectorganismus.* See ECTOPARASITE.

ECTOSAC, n. E^{2}k'to-sa^{2}k. From ἐκτός, outward, and σάκκος, a sac. The limiting membrane of an ovum. [L, 14.]

ECTOSACCAL, adj. E^{2}k-to sa^{2}k'a^{2}l. Relating to or connected with an ectosac. [L, 14.]

ECTOSARC, n. E^{2}k'to-sa^{3}rk. From ἐκτός, outward, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *ectosarque*. The outer, transparent layer of an *Amœba*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ECTOSKELETAL, adj. E^{2}k-to-ske^{2}l'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. See EXOSKELETAL.

ECTOSKELETON, n. E^{2}k-to-ske^{2}l'e^{2}t-o^{2}n. See EXOSKELETON.

ECTOSOME, n. E^{2}k'to-som. From ἐκτός, external, and σῶμα, a body. The cortical layer of a sponge. In its simpler form it consists of a limiting membrane; but in some of its higher forms (*e. g.*, the cortex) it is more complicated and contains the chones. [L, 121.] Cf. CHONE, ECTOCHONE, and ENDOCHONE.

ECTOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐκτός, outward, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *ectospermes*. Of Vaucher, a section of fresh-water *Algæ*, comprising those having unjointed filaments. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).] The *Ectospermeæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vaucherieæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] Cf. CONFERVÆ.

ECTOSPORE, n. E^{2}k'to-spor. From ἐκτός, outward, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *e*. An external spore. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ECTOSPOREUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ectosporé*. Having ectospores; as a n., in the f. pl., *Ectosporeæ*, of Trevisan, a subdivision of the *Trichothallæ* so characterized. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}k-to-ske^{2}l-e^{2}t. See EXOSKELETON.

ECTOSTEAL, adj. E^{2}k-to^{2}st'e^2-a^{2}l. From ἐκτός, outside of, and ὀστέον, a bone. Pertaining to the surface of a bone, especially to ossification taking place on the surface. [J, 85.]

ECTOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to^{2}st-te^2-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez-(kas). From ἐκτός, outward, ὀστέον, a bone, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *äusserer Knochenschwamm*. A superficial fungous outgrowth from a bone. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ECTOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to^{2}st-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *ectostos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐκτός, outward, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification immediately entad of or within the perichondrium and extending into the cartilage. [J, 30.]

ECTOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-to^{2}st'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐκτός, outward, and ὄστρακον, a shell. The middle one of the three layers forming the cuticular integument (*i. e.*, the *exoskeleton*) of the *Crustacea*. It is thinner and somewhat more transparent than the two others, and is usually without striæ. [L, 168.] Cf. ENDOSTRACUM and EPIOSTRACUM.

ECTOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-stro'ma^3. Gen., *ectostrom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐκτός, outward, and στρῶμα (see STROMA). Of Fries, a spot on a leaf produced by the attacks of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ECTOTHALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'a^3-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἐκτός, outward, and θάλαμος, a chamber. The outer, medullary lamina of the optic thalamus. ["Science," Apr. 9, 1881, p. 165 (K).]

ECTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From ἐκτός, outward, and θήκη, a sheath. The most external of the three layers of the perigonium of the *Hydroida*. [L, 193.]

ECTOTROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *ectotrochanter'os* (*-is*). From ἐκτός, outward, and τροχαντήρ (see TROCHANTER). The greater trochanter of the femur. [L.]

ECTOTROCHANTERIC, adj. E^{2}k-to-tro-ka^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Relating to or connected with the outer trochanter. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 387 (L).]

ECTOZÆNA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-toz(to^{2}z)-e'(a^{3}e^2)-na^3. From ἐκτός, outward, and ὄζαινα (see OZÆNA). Fr., *ectozène*. Ozæna of the anterior part of the nasal passages. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-to(to^3)-zo'o^{2}n. From ἐκτός, outward, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *ectozoaire*. Ger., *Ectozoe*. It., Sp., *ectozoario*. A parasitic animal that infests the outer integument of the body. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] Cf. ENTOZOON.

ECTRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-tri^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *ectrim'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκτριμμα (from ἐκτρίβειν, to abrade). Fr., *ectrimme*. Ger., *wundgeriebene Stelle*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an excoriation. 2. Ulceration of the skin produced by pressure; a bed-sore. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); G, 22; L, 50, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECTRODACTYLISM, n. E^{2}k-tro-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *ectrodactylia* (from ἔκτρωμα, an abortion, and δάκτυλος, a finger or toe). Fr., *ectrodactylie*, *pince de homard*. It., Sp., *ectrodactilia*. Of St.-Hilaire, a congenital malformation consisting in the absence of one or more fingers or toes. [A. C. Post, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 14, 1884, p. 656.]

ECTROGENY, n. E^{2}k-tro^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From ἔκτρωμα, an abortion, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *ectrogénie*. Of Serres, a malformation consisting in a lack or defective development of a part. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 49.]

ECTROMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-tro'ma^3. Gen., *ectrom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκτρωμα. See ABORTION (2d def.).

ECTROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-tro-mel(me^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἔκτρωμα, an abortion, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *ectromélie*. Monstrosity by absence or defective development of one or more limbs. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ECTROMELIAN, n. E^{2}k-tro-mel'i^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *ectromelus*. Fr., *ectromèle*, *ectromélien*. A monster of the variety described under ECTROMELIA. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ECTROPE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k'tro^{2}p-e(a). Gen., *ec'tropes*. Gr., ἐκτροπή. 1. An old name for a channel by which morbid humors were said to be got rid of. 2. See ECTROPION. [L, 50, 84, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-trop(tro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐκτροπή. Eversion, especially of the bladder. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECTROPION (Lat.), **ECTROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}k-trop-(tro^{2}p)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐκτρόπιον (from ἐκτρέπειν, to turn out). Fr., *ectropion*, *éraillement*, *renversment*. Ger., *Ectropium*, *Umkehrung*, *Umlegung*, *Umstülpung*. It., *ectropio*. Sp., *ectropión*, *ectropio*. Partial or complete eversion of a part (*e. g.*, an eyelid). [F.]—**E. acutum.** See *E. musculare spasmodicum*.—**E. anguli externi.** Eversion of the external angle of either the upper or lower eyelid. [F.]—**E. cicatriceum, E. cicatriciale.** Fr., *ectropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbiges Ectropium*. E. consequent on cicatricial contraction. [F.]—**E. des Pigmentblattes** (Ger.). A condition existing in some cases of glaucoma, in which, by atrophy of the anterior layers of the iris, the retinal pigment layer projects over the pupillary margin. [Fuchs (B).]—**E. luxurians.** See *E. sarcomatosum*.—**E. mechanicum.** E. of the eyelids due to the pressure of orbital tumors. [Reuss (A, 319 [*a*, 14]).]—**E. musculare.** Fr., *ectropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres Ectropium*. E. of the eyelids due to some disturbance of nutrition in the tissue of the orbicular muscle, either atrophy or fatty degeneration. [F.]—**E. musculare paralyticum.** Fr., *ectropion (musculaire) paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisches Ectropium*. E. of the lower lid from paralysis of those fibres of the facial nerve which supply the orbicular muscle or of the entire facial nerve. [F.]—**E. musculare senile.** Fr., *ectropion musculaire sénile*. Ger., *seniles musculäres Ectropium*. E. musculare occurring in persons of advanced years. [F.]—**E. musculare spasmodicum.** Fr., *ectropion musculaire spasmodique*. Ger., *spastisches Ectropium*. Spasmodic or spastic e. of the eyelids, usually occurring in purulent and violent phlyctænular conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharospasm. This may occur spontaneously with the lids themselves or come on after the lids have been everted for treatment. [F.]—**E. of the cervix (or os) uteri.** Syn.: *inversion of the canal of the cervix uteri* [T. Smith]. Eversion of the lips of the cervix uteri such as may occur after laceration. [A, 21; L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**E. palpebrarum.** E. of the eyelids. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**E. paralyticum.** Fr., *ectropion paralytique* (ou *paratonie*). See *E. musculare paralyticum*.—**E. sarcomatosum.** Fr., *ectropion sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarcomatoses Ectropium*. A form of e. of the eyelids in which the conjunctiva is decidedly hypertrophied, papillomatous, in places covered by thick scabs, and of great vascularity, and has an appearance in places as if the epithelium had become epidermis. This occurs when the inner surface of the lid has been exposed for a long time to the air. [F.]—**E. senile.** See *E. musculare senile*.—**E. spasticum.** See *E. musculare spasmodicum*.—**E. symptomaticum.** See *E. mechanicum*.

ECTROPODISM, n. E^{2}k-tro^{2}p'o^{2}d-i^{2}z'm. From ἔκτρωμα, an abortion, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *ectropodie*. Ectrodactylism of the foot. [F. Guermonprez, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 81.]

ECTROPŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}k-tro^{2}p-e(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f'-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔκτροπος, turning aside, and οἰσοφάγος (see ŒSOPHAGUS). Fr., *ectropœsophage*. Ger., *Ectropösophag*. Of Vacca Berlinghieri, an instrument consisting of an œsophageal tube, slightly curved and open on the concave side near the distal end to allow of the divergence of the blades of a bifurcated shaft that is passed into it after its introduction; used to render the œsophagus prominent in the operation of external œsophagotomy.

ECTROSIS (Lat.), **ECTROSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^{2}k-tros'i^{2}s, -tro^{2}s(tros)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *ectros'eos* (*-is*), *-mi*. Gr., ἔκτρωσις, ἐκτρωσμός. Fr., *ectrose*. Ger., *Fehlgeburt* (1st def.). 1. See ABORTION. 2. Abortive treatment. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 50, 84, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECTROTIC, adj. E^{2}k-tro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *ectroticus*. Fr., *ectrotique*. See ABORTIFACIENT and ABORTIVE (2d def.).

ECTYLOTIC, adj. E^{2}k-ti^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *ectyloticus* (from ἐκ, out from, and τυλοῦν, to become callous). Fr., *ectylotique*. Having a tendency to remove warts, callosities, and indurations of the skin; as a n. (Ger., *Schwielenmittel*), an e. remedy. [L, 50, 56, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ECTYMPANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ti^{2}m(tu^{6}m)-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *ectympanos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐκτυμπάνωσις. See TYMPANITES.

ECTYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}kt-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)''e^{2}r-o(o^3)-si-(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *ectysterocyes'eos* (*-is*). From ἐκτός, outside of, ὑστέρα, the uterus, and κύησις, pregnancy. Extra-uterine pregnancy. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ECTYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}kt-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐκτός, outside of, and ὑστέρα, the uterus. Fr., *ectystère*. Extra-uterine. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ÉCU (Fr.), n. A-ku^6. See PRÆSCUTUM.

ÉCUELLE (Fr.), n. A-ku^6-e^{2}l. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. d'eau.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCUILLÉ (Fr.), n. A-kwel-ya. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring containing a little arsenic. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ÉCUME (Fr.), n. A-ku^{6}m. Foam-froth, scum. [L, 42.]—**E. bronchique.** Frothy mucus from the bronchi. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de mer.** 1. Meerschaum (hydrated magnesium silicate). [L, 49 (*a*, 14).] 2. An old name for the genus *Alcyonium*. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de verre.** See SEL *de verre*.—**E. empoisonnée des deux dragons.** See *Solutio* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**E. printanière.** The *Nostoc commune*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉCUMEUX (Fr.), adj. A-ku^6-mu^5. Frothy. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ÉCUSSON (Fr.), n. A-ku^6-so^{3}n^2. Lat., *scutellum*. 1. A shield-shaped expansion of the hypcotyl in grasses. 2. The conceptacles of lichens. 3. A grafted bud. 4. A plaster or ointment to be used upon the epigastrium. [B, 1, 121, 291 (*a*, 24); L, 41.] See SCUTE and SCUTELLUM.—**E. stomachique.** See SCUTUM *stomachicum*.

ÉCUSSONÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ku^{6}s-o^{2}n-na. See SCUTATE.

ECZEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k'ze^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *eczem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔκζεμα, ἔκζεσμα, (from ἐκζεῖν, to boil out, to boil over). Fr., *eczéma*, *dartre vive* (ou *humide*), *gale épidémique*. Ger., *E.*, *Eczem*, *Ekzem*, *Hitzblätterchen*, *Flechte*, *nässende Flechte*, *Salzfluss*. It., *Sp.*, *e.* Salt rheum, tetter, humid tetter, scall, scald, heat eruption; a non-contagious inflammatory disease of the skin, sometimes acute, more often chronic, attended with itching, with desquamation or loss of the cuticle, and usually with the exudation of a serous or sero-purulent fluid, either beneath the cuticle or upon the denuded surface. The lesions vary with the stage and character of the case, and include erythema, papules, vesicles, pustules, erosions, fissures, scales, crusts, and thickening of the skin due to hyperplastic changes. [G.]—**Acute e.** Lat., *e. acutum* (seu *typicum*). Fr., *eczéma aigu*. E. in which the course and grade of the inflammation are acute. It is commonly either of the erythematous, the vesicular, or the papular variety. [G.]—**Amorphous e.** Fr., *eczéma amorphe*. The ordinary form of e. without lesions of determinate form. [G, 50.] Cf. *E. polymorphicum* and *E. vulgare*.—**Artificial e.** An eczematous state of the skin due to the action of an external irritant.—**Catamenial e.** Fr., *eczéma cataménial*. E. occurring in connection with a menstrual period or the menopause. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Chronic e.** Lat., *e chronicum* (seu *paratypicum*). E. that pursues a protracted or chronic course. [G.] Cf. *E. paratypicum*.—**Climacteric e.** A form of e., usually squamous and oozing, not purulent, almost invariably confined to the scalp and ears, occasionally beginning on the fingers and hands, observed in women at the time of the menopause. According to H. G. Brooke, it occurs oftener on the neck and limbs than on the scalp. [Bohn, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxxix, 1886; "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 171.]—**Diabetic e.** E. due to diabetes mellitus. [G.]—**E. acutum.** See *Acute e.*—**E. arsenicale.** E. due to the toxic action of arsenic. [G.]—**E. arthriticum.** Fr., *eczéma arthritique*. E. due to and symptomatic of the arthritic diathesis; gouty e. Bazin describes three forms: *eczéma circonscrit*, *eczéma nummulaire*, and *eczéma suintant généralisé*. [G, 26.]—**E. artificiale.** See *Artificial e.*—**E. barbæ.** Fr., *impetigo de la barbe* (ou *acnéiforme*, ou *sycosiforme*). An e. usually pustular, affecting the region occupied by the beard. [G.]—**E. caloricum.** A form of e. caused by exposure to heat of fire; generally characterized by large vesicles. [Kaposi (L, 57 [a, 14]).]—**E. chronicum.** See *Chronic e.*—**E. chronicum universale.** The severest form of e., where the skin from the crown of the head to the toes becomes red, thickened, scaly, and cracked, and sometimes covered with crusts and moistened. The hair falls out, the nails degenerate, and the eyelids are everted. [Kaposi (L, 57 [a, 14]).]—**E. coriaceum.** See *E. sclerosum*.—**E. crustaceum, E. crustosum.** See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. epizooticum.** See APHTHÆ *epizooticæ*.—**E. erythematosum.** Fr., *eczéma érythémateux* (ou *erosif aigu*). A form of e. having some of the appearances of an erythema, characterized by diffuse redness and swelling. [G.]—**E. (erythematosum) exfoliativum.** Syn.: *e. exfoliativum*. Of Wilson, pityriasis rubra. [G, 1.]—**E. figuratum.** E. in which the lesions are arranged in definite shapes or figures. [G.]—**E. fissum.** Fr., *eczéma fendillé*. E. attended with the formation of fissures in the affected skin. [G.]—**E. foliaceum.** See DERMATITIS *exfoliativa*.—**E. folliculare.** A form of e. described by Kaposi as occurring in chlorotic women or in young people in whom the sebaceous secretion is disordered, and in which eczematous papules are formed corresponding to the sebaceous follicles. [G, 47.]—**E. fugax.** E. of a transient character or marked by attacks that disappear and recur suddenly. [G.]—**E. genitale.** E. of the genitals. [G.]—**E. herpeticum.** Fr., *eczéma herpétique*. E. due to and symptomatic of the herpetic diathesis. Bazin describes two forms: *eczéma rubrum généralisé* and *eczéma symétrique*. [G, 26.]—**E. herpetiforme.** A form of e. in children, resembling varicella, ascribed to the lodgment of a *Fungus*. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**E. humidum.** Moist e.; a term used by the older writers, who divided e. into dry and moist forms. [G.]—**E. hypertrophicum.** Fr., *eczéma hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophisches Eczem*. E. attended with hypertrophy of various cutaneous structures. [G.] See *E. hypertrophicum epidermidis*, *E. hypertrophicum papillomatosum*, and *E. hypertrophicum tuberosum*. For e. with diffuse œdematous infiltration, see *E. spargosiforme*.—**E. hypertrophicum epidermidis.** See ECZEMA *des fileurs et varouleurs de lin*.—**E. hypertrophicum papillomatosum.** E. with hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin. [G, 61.]—**E. hypertrophicum tuberosum.** A form of e. hypertrophicum, described by Wilson, in which tubera are produced by circumscribed œdematous infiltration. [G, 61.]—**E. ichorosum.** E. attended with an ichorous discharge. [G.] See *E. rubrum*.—**E. impetiginodes, E. impetiginosum.** Fr., *eczéma pustuleux*, *melitagre*, *croûte laiteuse*, *dartre crustacée*. Ger., *Krustenflechte*, *feuchter Grind*, *nässender Grind*, *Ansprung*. Sugar-bakers' itch, bricklayers' itch, grocers' itch, milk crust; e. attended with suppuration, giving rise to pustules and crusts, and hence having some resemblance to impetigo. The chief clinical difference between impetigo and e. impetiginosum is that in the former the lesions are discrete, while in the latter they are confluent, so that the whole region affected may be covered with a thick yellowish scab. Some writers regard the two affections as identical. [G.]—**E. infantile.** E. of infants; e. to which certain infants are especially predisposed. It affects most commonly the face and scalp, often the nates, the flexor aspect of the joints, and sometimes other regions of the body. It may be papular, squamous, impetiginous, or erythematous, depending upon the character of the subject affected, the duration and intensity of the inflammation, or other modifying circumstances. [G.]—**E. intertrigo.** E. due to intertrigo. [G.]—**E. inveteratum.** See *E. perstans*.—**E. irritativum.** E. due to local irritation of the skin, including artificial e. [G, 33.]—**E. labiale.** E. of the lips. [G.]—**E. larvale infantum.** See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. lichenoides.** Fr., *eczéma lichénoïde*. Ger., *lichenartiges Eczem*. A papular e. with lesions like those of lichen. [G.] See LICHEN *agrius*.—**E. lichenoideum corneum.** See ECZÉMA *des fileurs et varouleurs de lin*.—**E. lotricum.** Syn.: *washer-woman's itch*. A form of e. of the hands and arms to which washer-women are subject. [G.]—**E. madidans.** Moist e.; e. attended with copious exudation; e. rubrum. [E.]—**E. marginatum.** Fr., *eczéma marginé*. Syn.: *tinea circinata* (seu *trichophytina*) *cruris*, *erythrasma*, *dermatomycosis marginata*. Ringworm of the thigh and genital region; a disease of the skin characterized by brownish-red or dirty-yellow patches, with sharply defined, slightly elevated, red, scaly margins; occurring most frequently on the perinæum, the inner surface of the thigh, the scrotum, the fold of the nates, the axillæ, and the parts beneath the female breasts; attended with the development of a vegetable parasite (*Trichophyton tonsurans*), which by many is regarded as the cause of the disease, and the latter is by them therefore held to be a form of trichophytosis. Others consider it essentially an e., but complicated with ringworm. [G, 3.]—**E. mercuriale.** Syn.: *erythema mercuriale*, *psydracia* (seu *impetigo*, seu *lepra*, seu *miliaria*) *mercurialis*, *erysipelas mercuriale*. A form of e. produced by the application of mercury to the skin, or, according to some writers, by its internal use. It includes several varieties, which, according to most recent observers, do not differ from varieties due to other causes, although Fournier and Hallopeau maintain the contrary. [G.]—**E. mite.** E. of a mild type; e. simplex. [G.]—**E. mucosum.** 1. E. in which the surface affected is smooth, moist, and red, resembling a mucous membrane. 2. As described by E. Wilson, an e. affecting such portions of the mucous membrane as are exposed to the air (*e. g.*, that of the lips), in which a muco-purulent exudation takes place without abrasion of the surface. [G, 1.]—**E. multiforme.** See *E. polymorphicum*.—**E. nervosum.** See *E. neurosum*.—**E. neuriticum.** Strictly, e. associated with neuritis; e. due to disorders affecting the sensitive nerves of the skin. [G, 4.]—**E. neurosum.** Fr., *eczéma nerveux*. 1. E. occurring as the expression of a neurosis. 2. As used by Wilson, e. attended with neuralgic pain and extreme sensitiveness of the part affected. [G, 61.]—**E. neuro-traumaticum.** E. due to injury of a nerve. [G.]—**E. nummulare.** Fr., *eczéma nummulaire*. A form of e., first described by Devergie, characterized by its occurrence in small, circumscribed, sharply defined, roundish patches, the limits of which vary but little during the whole course of the disease, and, from their shape and size, may be compared to coins (hence the name). It is also marked by the slowness with which it yields to treatment. [G, 50.]—**E. œdematosum.** Fr., *eczéma œdémateux*. E. associated with œdematous infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. [G.]—**E. onychicum.** Of Wilson, *e. unguium*. [G, 61.]—**E. papulosum.** Fr., *eczéma papuleux*. E. in which the predominating lesions are papules. [G.]—**E. paratypicum.** A chronic e. modified in its course by accidental influences; of Auspitz, chronic e. in general. [G, 4.]—**E. partiale.** Eczema affecting a limited portion of the body. [G.]—**E. perstans.** Fr., *eczéma persistant*. Rebellious chronic e. [G.]—**E. pilare.** Fr., *eczéma pilaire*. E. affecting the hairy parts, especially the scalp. [G.]—**E. pilare faciei.** See *E. barbæ*.—**E. polymorphicum.** E. presenting a variety of lesions, such as papules, vesicles, and exuding abrasions. [G, 61.]—**E. psoriasiforme.** Fr., *eczéma psoriasiforme*. E. with abundant scaling, resembling psoriasis. [G.]—**E. pustulosum.** See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. rhagadiforme, E. rimosum.** See *E. fissum*.—**E. rubrum.** Fr., *eczéma rouge*. Literally, red e.; e. presenting a red, eroded, and usually moist surface, from denudation of the stratum mucosum, from which in most cases a clear, sticky fluid exudes. [G.]—**E. rubrum madidans.** See *E. madidans*.—**E. scabidum.** See *E. crustosum*.—**E. sclerosum.** Fr., *eczéma scléreux*. E. attended with hardening or condensation of the skin. [G.]—**E. seborrhoicum.** See *E. folliculare*.—**E. siccum.** Fr., *eczéma sec*. Dry e.; e. in which no fluid exudation is apparent. [G.]—**E. simplex.** Fr., *eczéma simple*. A term sometimes applied to the simpler forms of e., especially those of a superficial character, not attended with marked congestion, infiltration, or the like. [G.]—**E. solare.** Of Bateman, a form of e., either papular or vesicular, that chiefly affects the back of the hands in persons much exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays. [G, 12.]—**E. spargosiforme.** Fr., *eczéma spargosiforme*. E. attended with a condition resembling spargosis or elephantiasis; e. in which the skin undergoes great hypertrophy. [G, 61.]—**E. sparsum.** E. in which the efflorescence is scattered. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. squamosum.** Fr., *eczéma squameux*. Squamous e.; the psoriasis of some writers; a form or phase of e. characterized by the accumulation of epidermic scales on the affected surface. [G.]—**E. strumosum.** E. due to or accompanied by a strumous habit. [G.]—**E. successivum.** Recurrent e.; e. prone to relapse. [G, 61.]—**E. sudamen, E. sudorale.** A papular or vesicular e. due to profuse sweating. [G.] See also SUDAMINA, HYDROA *sudamen*, MILIARIA *papulosa*, MILIARIA *rubra*, MILIARIA *alba*, LICHEN *tropicus*, and *Prickly* HEAT.—**E. sycomatosum, E. sycosiforme.** E. resembling sycosis; a pustular or impetiginous e. occurring on hairy parts and affecting the hair follicles. [G.] See *E. barbæ*.—**E. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic e.*—**E. toxicum.** Toxic e.; e. due to the toxic action of a substance acting upon the general system, as distinguished from *e. artificiale*, the latter being caused by the topical use of such a substance. [G.]—**E. traumaticum.** Fr., *eczéma traumatique*. Traumatic e.; e. due to mechanical injury. [G.]—**E. tuberculosum.** Of Wilson, a variety of e. hypertrophicum attended with the formation of tuberculous elevations on the surface, due to œdematous infiltration. [G, 61.]—**E. tuberosum.** See *E. hypertrophicum tuberosum*.—**E. tyloticum.** A form of e. seen on the palmar surface of the hand and fingers, accompanied with callosities. [Kaposi (L, 57 [a, 14]).]—**E. typicum.** Typical e.; e. that runs a typical course uninfluenced by modifying circumstances. According to Auspitz, such an e. is always acute and usually due to local causes—*i. e.*, an e. artificiale. Other forms of e. are regarded by him as atypical, and are classed under the generic name of e.

paratypicum. [G, 4.]—**E. unguium, E. unisquamosum.** Fr., *eczéma de la racine du nez.* A localized form of e., of small extent, situated between the eyebrows. The affected part is covered by a single scale or crust (hence the name *unisquamosum*), which in time drops off, to be succeeded by others of like character. [G, 50.]—**E. universale.** E. affecting the whole or the great part of the general surface. [G.]—**E. uterinum.** E. due to uterine disease, pregnancy, or lactation. [H. G. Brooke, "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 171.]—**E. varicosum.** E. due to the presence of varicose veins. [G.]—**E. verrucosum.** Fr., *eczéma verruqueux.* E. attended with hypertrophy and elongation of the papillæ, producing wart-like elevations. [G, 61.]—**E. vesiculosum.** Fr., *eczéma vésiculeux.* E. in which the predominating lesions are vesicles. [G.]—**E. vesiculosum madidans.** See *E. madidans.*—**E. vulgare.** Common e.; e. presenting the ordinary features of the disease. [G, 61.]—**Moist e.** See *E. humidum* and *E. madidans.*—**Nummular e.** See *E. nummulare.*—**Nutritive e.** E. due to impairment of nutrition. [G.]—**Reflectorisches E.** (Ger.). E. due to reflex irritation. [G.]—**Seborrhœal e.** See *E. folliculare.*—**Strumous e.** See *E. strumosum.*—**Substitutive e.** E. supposed to occur as a vicarious or substitutive irritation in connection with some internal disorder. [G.]—**Symmetrical e.** See Eczéma *symétrique.*—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphiliticum.* Fr., *eczéma syphilitique.* 1. A vesicular syphiloderm. Cf. Syphilide *à forme d'eczéma.* 2. E. associated with syphilis. [G.]—**Weeping e.** See *E. madidans.*

ECZÉMA (Fr.), n. E^{2}k-za-ma^3. See Eczema.—**E. centrifuge.** See under *E. circonscrit arthritique.*—**E. circonscrit arthritique.** Circumscribed arthritic eczema; a form described by Bazin as belonging to the common or secondary arthritides. He gives three varieties: 1. *E. circonscrit*, a circumscribed squamous eczema. 2. *E. orbiculaire*, a dry, circumscribed eczema that appears about mucous orifices. 3. *E. centrifuge*, in which annular or semicircular patches of eczema tend to recede from the centre, leaving the latter free and healthy. [G, 26.] See also varieties under Herpes *squamosus.*—**E. conjonctival.** Eczema of the conjonctiva, occurring generally as a complication of impetiginous eczema of the face. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. constitutionnel.** Eczema having a constitutional cause. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. craquelé.** See Eczema *fissum.*—**E. crouteux.** See Eczema *impetiginosum.*—**E. des fileurs et varouleurs de lin.** An eczema of the hands affecting principally the inner surface of the thumbs, the outer and palmar surface of the forefinger, the palmar surface of the little finger, and the corresponding border of the palm; said to be due to handling wet flax. The epidermis becomes thickened and shiny, showing erosions here and there. [Leloir, "Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.," Mar., 1885; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Oct. 31, 1885, p. 747 (G).]—**E. érosif aigu, E. érythémateux.** See Eczema *erythematisum.*—**E. fendillé.** See Eczema *fissum.*—**E. orbiculaire.** See under *E. circonscrit arthritique.*—**E. pubère.** One of the forms of catamenial or menstrual eczema occurring at the age of puberty. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. rouge.** See Eczema *rubrum.*—**E. sec.** See Eczema *siccum.*—**E. suintant généralise.** A generalized weeping eczema; eczema madidans; of Bazin, a form of arthritic eczema classed by him under the *arthritides tardives et graves.* [G.]—**E. symétrique.** Symmetrical eczema; a form of herpetic eczema described by Bazin as one of the *herpétides vulgaires* (ou *secondaires*); two varieties are described: 1. A *forme inflammatoire*, corresponding nearly to eczema rubrum. 2. A *forme sécrétante*, the chief characteristics of which are an abundant secretion, a tendency to invade large tracts of integument, intense pruritus, and a disposition to a symmetrical arrangement. [G, 26.]

ECZÉMATEUX (Fr.), adj. E^{2}k-za-ma^3-tu^5. See Eczematous.

ECZEMATOID, adj. E^{2}k-ze^{2}m'a^{2}t-oid. Lat., *eczematodes* (from ἔκζεμα, eczema, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *eczématoïde.* Resembling eczema.

ECZEMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ze^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *eczematos'eos (-is).* Fr., *eczématose.* Ger., *Ekzematose.* The coming out of an eruption on the skin; in the pl., *Eczematoses* (Ger., *Ekzematosen*), of Fuchs, the fifth family of the first class of the order *Hæmatonosi.* The family included *Epidroses, Acarpœ, Polycarpœ, Monocarpœ*, and *Seborrhœæ*, all of which were regarded as simple anomalies of secretion, corresponding to blennorrhœa of mucous membranes. The term eczema is not used by Fuchs, but the disease is described under *Psydracia* in the subdivision of *Monocarpœ.* [A, 322 (*a*, 21); G.]

ECZEMATOUS, adj. E^{2}k-ze^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *eczematosus.* Fr., *eczémateux.* Ger., *ekzematös.* Relating to or of the nature of eczema. [G.]

ECZÉMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}k-za-mo-zhe^{2}n. Producing or productive of eczema. [G.]

ECZESIS (Lat.), **ECZESMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^{2}k-ze^{2}s-i^{2}s, e^{2}k-ze^{2}s'ma^3. Gen., *eczes'eos (ec'zesis), eczes'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔκζεσις, ἔκζεσμα. See Eczema.

ECZESMOPYGAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-ze^{2}s-mo(mo^3)-pi^{2}g-(pu^{6}g)'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From ἐκζεσμός, eczema, πυγή, the buttocks, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *eczesmopygagre.* Ger., *Steissleiden mit Hautslippen.* Eczema of the anus. [G.]

EDACITAS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *edacitat'is.* Voracity. [A, 318.]

EDAX (Lat.), adj. E(e^2)'da^{2}x(da^{3}x). Gen., *ed'acis.* Gr., βορός. Devouring, greedy, gluttonous. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EDDA, n. See Eddoes.

EDDA-PADELLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}d-da^3-pa^3-de^{2}l. The endemic ophthalmia of Malabar. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EDDER (Ar.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EDDERS, n. E^{2}d'u^{5}rz. An old name for the *Arum maculatum.* [*a*, 24.]

EDDER'S-TONGUE, n. E^{2}d'du^{5}rz-tu^{3}n^2. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EDDER-WOOD, n. E^{2}d'du^{5}r-wu^{4}d. The wood of *Condalia ferrea.* [B, 116, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EDDERWORT, n. E^{2}d'du^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. The *Arisæma dracontium* and the *Dracunculus vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EDDICK, n. E^{2}d'i^{2}k. The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EDDOES, n. In the West Indies, the different varieties of the *Arum* family. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]

EDEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(ad)-e^2(a)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See Ædœitis.

EDEL (Ger.), adj. Ad'e^{2}l. Noble.—**E'delfuss.** The *Absinthium ponticum.* [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]—**E'distel.** The *Eryngium alpinum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**E'fichte.** The *Abies pectinata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'fink.** The *Fringilla cœlebs.* [B, 180.]—**E'hirsch.** See Cervus *elaphus.*—**E'koralle.** The *Corallium rubrum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'krebs.** See Astacus.—**E'kraut.** See Anemone *hepatica.*—**E'marder.** The *Mustela martes.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'münze.** The *Mentha gentilis.* [L, 80.]—**E'pilz.** The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E'quelle.** See the major list.—**E'salbei.** The *Salvia officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'soole.** See the major list.—**E'stein.** Any precious stone, especially the onyx. [L, 80 (*a*, 14).]—**E'tanne.** See the major list. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'weiss.** The *Gnaphalium (Leontopodium) alpinum*; of New Zealand, the *Gnaphalium Colensoi* and *Gnaphalium grandiceps.* [B, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E'wermuth.** The *Artemisia pontica.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

EDELQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ad'e^{2}l-kwe^{2}l-le^2. 1. The richest of the saline springs of Reichenhall. [A, 319.] 2. Any strong saline spring. [*a*, 14.]

EDELSOOLE (Ger.), n. Ad'e^{2}l-zol-e^2. A mixture of the waters of the Edelquelle and the Carl-Theodorquelle of Reichenhall. [A, 319.]

EDELTANNE (Ger.), n. Ad'e^{2}l-ta^{3}n-ne^2. The *Abies pectinata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Europäische E.** See Abies *excelsa.* [*a*, 24.]

EDENKOBEN (Ger.), n. Ad'e^{2}n-kob-e^{2}n. A place in the Palatinate, Germany, where there are cold-water-cure and grape-cure establishments. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

EDENTAL, EDENTALOUS, adj's. E-de^{2}nt'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. See Edentate.

EDENTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-de^{2}n-ta(ta^3)'ta^3. From *e* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *édentés.* Ger., *zahnlose Thiere.* 1. An order of the *Mammalia*, either without teeth or having the teeth of a low order of development. 2. Of Owen, a family of the *Bruta.* [L, 147.] See Myrmecophagidæ.

EDENTATE, EDENTATED, adj's. E-de^{2}n'tat, -tat-e^{2}d. From *e* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Lat., *edentatus.* Fr., *edenté.* Ger., *zahnlos.* Destitute of teeth. [L.]

EDENTATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a)-de^{2}n(dan)-ta(ta^3)'ti(te). See Edentata.

EDENTATION, n. E-de^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. 1. The removal of teeth. 2. The state of being toothless.

ÉDENTÉS (Fr.), n. pl. A-da^{3}n^2-ta. See Edentata.

EDENTULATE, adj. E-den'tu^2-lat. See Edentate.

EDENTULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a)-de^{2}nt'u^2(u^4)-li(le). See Edentata.

EDENTULOUS, adj. E-de^{2}nt'u^{2}l-at. Lat., *edentulus.* See Edentate.

EDERA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d'e^{2}r-a^3. See Hedera.

EDESSENUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}d-e^{2}s-sen(san)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From Ἔδεσσα, a city of Macedonia. Of Aetius, a collyrium made by mixing with a sufficient quantity of water 1 part each of gum tragacanth, gum arabic, starch, and sarcocolla, 2 parts of opium, 4 parts of white lead, and 8 parts of cadmium sulphate. [L, 94 (*a*, 14).]

EDGED, adj. E^{2}j'd. Lat., *marginatus.* Fr., *bordé, marginé.* Ger., *berandet, gerändert.* Having one color surrounded by a very narrow rim of another, as in *Euphorbia marginata.* [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EDGEWEED, n. E^{2}j'wed. The *Œnanthe phellandrium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EDIBILITY, n. E^{2}d-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. The quality of being edible.

EDIBLE, adj. E^{2}d'i^2-b'l. Gr., βρώσιμος. Lat., *edulis* (from *edere*, to eat). Fr., *comestible.* Ger., *essbar.* Suitable for eating.

EDIBLENESS, n. E^{2}d'i^2-b'l-ne^{2}s. See Edibility.

EDIC, EDICH, n's. Of the alchemists, iron. [L, 94 (*a*, 14).]

EDIOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}d(ad)-i^2(e)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. More properly written *Ædœophyton.* From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Eklund, a genus of microphytes found infesting the uro-genital passages in cases of gonorrhœa.—**E. dictyades.** Eklund's term for two forms (α and β) of spores discovered by him, the presence of which he considers necessary to prove the existence of true gonorrhœa. [A. F. Currier, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 24, 1885, p. 88.]

EDIR, n. See Edic.

EDITUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}d(ad)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *edere*, to emit. 1. A discharge of excrement. 2. Excrement. [A, 318.]

ÉDOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. f. A-do-sa-fa^{3}l. From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and κεφαλή, the head. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having the two ears near together or united under the head, atrophied jaws, no mouth, a single median eye, and above the eye a nasal tube resembling a penis. [A, 319, 385, 518 (*a*, 21).]

EDRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d'ra^3. See Hedra.

ÉDREDON (Fr.), n. A-dr'do^{2}n^2. Eider-down. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ÉDRIOPHTHALME (Fr.), adj. A-dre-o^{2}p-ta^{3}lm'. See HEDRIOPHTHALMOUS.

EDRO, n. In Morocco, the bark of *Lentiscus vulgaris.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EDUCT, n. E'du^{3}kt. Lat., *eductum* (from *educere*, to lead out). Fr., *éducte.* Ger., *Edukt.* A substance existing in a vegetable or animal tissue and extracted therefrom unchanged. [B, 5.]

EDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a) du^{3}k(du^{4}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *eduction'is.* See ANAGOGE.

EDUCTUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See EDUCT.

EDULCORANT, adj. E-du^{3}l'ko^{2}r-a^{2}nt. From *edulcare*, to sweeten. Fr., *édulcorant.* Ger., *aussüssend.* Sweetening, ameliorating, corrective of acrimony. [L, 50.]

EDULCORATION, n. E-du^{3}l-ko^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *edulcoratio* (from *edulcare*, to sweeten). Fr., *édulcoration.* Ger., *Aussüssung.* The process of freeing from acids or any soluble impurities by repeated affusions of water, also of sweetening. [L, 50.]

EDULCORATIVE, adj. E-du^{3}l'ko^{2}r-at-i^{2}v. Fr., *edulcoratif.* Ger., *aussüssend.* See EDULCORANT.

EDULCORATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-du^{3}lk(du^{4}lk)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., e-du^{3}lk'o-rat-o^{2}r. Ger., *Aussüssrohr* (2d def.). 1. An edulcorating agent. 2. An apparatus for washing a precipitate by forcing water through it from below by means of a siphon. [B, 270 (*a*, 14).]

EDULIOUS, adj. E-du^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *edulis.* Fr., *édule.* See EDIBLE.

EEL, n. El. Fr., *anguille.* Ger., *Aal.* See ANGUILLA *fluviatilis.*—**E.-beds.** The *Ranunculus fluitans.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E.-fat.** See *Adeps* ANGUILLÆ.—**E.-grass.** See under GRASS.—**E.-ware.** The *Ranunculus fluitans* and various pond weeds. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Electrical e.** Fr., *anguille électrique, anguille-torpille.* Ger., *Zitteraal.* It., *anguilla elettrica.* Sp., *anguila eléctrica, temblador.* The *Gymnotus electricus.* [I, 56.]—**Paste-e.** See RHABDITIS *glutinis.*—**Vinegar-e.** See RHABDITIS *aceti.*

EELOOPEI (Tam.), n. The *Bassia longifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EENI, n. A shrub, probably the *Lawsonia inermis*, found in Sumatra and used to dye the finger-nails red. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EENTHA (Malay), n. The *Phœnix farinifera.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EESARA (Teloogoo), n. The *Aristolochia indica.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EESHA-NUNGULA (Beng.), n. The *Gloriosa superba.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EESTRIGE, n. The *Salsola kali.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EETHIE (Tam.), n. The *Phœnix farinifera.* [B. 172 (*a*, 24).]

EETHUM-PANNY (Tam.), n. The *Phœnix silvestris.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EETTIE (Tam.), n. The *Dalbergia sissoides.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EEVER, n. Ev'u^{5}r. The *Lolium perenne.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EEVY, n. Ev'i^2. The *Hedera helix.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EFARVATTE (Fr.), n. E^2-fa^{3}r-va^{3}t. The *Silvia arundinacea.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EFER, n. In Egypt, the *Carlina vulgaris.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EFFACEMENT (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fa^{3}s-ma^{3}n^2. An effacing, disappearance.—**E. du col de l'utérus.** The shortening which the cervix uteri undergoes during the few days preceding the completion of the full term of gestation.

EFFANAGE (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fa^{3}n-a^{3}zh. The methodical removal of leaves. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EFFARVATTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fa^{3}r-va^{3}t. The *Silvia arundinacea.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EFFERENT, adj. E^{2}f'fe^{2}r-ent. Lat., *efferens* (from *efferre*, to bring out of). Fr., *efférent.* Ger., *abführend.* It., *efferente.* Sp., *eferente.* Carrying or leading out of; said of nerves, vessels, or ducts which extend from an organ. [L, 343.]

EFFERSUE, n. In Morocco, the *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EFFERVESCENCE, n. E^{2}f-u^{5}r-ve^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Gr., ἔκζεσις. Lat., *effervescentia* (from *effervescere*, to boil over). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Aufbrausen.* 1. The frothing of a liquid from the rising of little bubbles of gas. 2. Formerly a certain morbid state of the humors considered as a cause of disease (see EBULLITION). [A, 518.]

EFFERVESCENT, adj. E^{2}f-u^{5}r-ve^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *effervescens.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *aufbrausend.* In a state of effervescence.

EFFERVESCIBLE, adj. E^{2}f-u^{5}r-ve^{2}s'i^2-b'l. Capable of effervescence.

EFFERVESCING, adj. E^{2}f-u^{5}r-ve^{2}s'i^{2}n^2. See EFFERVESCENT.

EFFETE, adj. E^{2}f-fet'. Lat., *effœtus.* Fr., *stérile, usé.* Ger., *abgenutzt, unfruchtbar.* It., *sterile, frusto, logoro.* Sp., *estéril, gastado.* Exhausted, no longer capable of serving a useful purpose; barren (said of anthers destitute of pollen, ovaries destitute of ovules, etc.). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EFFEUILLAISON (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fu^5-el-ye^2-zo^{3}n^2. Defoliation; the natural fall of leaves. [L, 41.]

EFFEUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fu^5-el-y'ma^{3}n^2. 1. The falling of leaves. 2. The state of trees from which the leaves have fallen. [L, 41.]

EFFICIENT, adj. E^{2}f-i^{2}sh'e^{2}nt. Gr., δραστικός, ποιητικός. Lat., *efficiens* (from *efficere*, to work out). Producing results; of causes, the only cause or the most potent one. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EFFIDES (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, cerussa. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EFFILA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f'fi^{2}l-a^3. See EPHELIS.

EFFILÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}f-fe-la. Having long, slender stems (said of plants). [L, 41.]

EFFILEMENT (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fel-ma^{3}n^2. The reduction of bands of animal or vegetable tissue into filaments. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EFFLAGELLIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-fla^{2}j(fla^{3}g)-e^{2}l'li^{2}s. For deriv., see *Ex-** and FLAGELLUM. Fr., *efflagellé.* Having no sarmenta. [L, 180.]

EFFLANQUÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}f-fla^{3}n^2-ka. Thin-flanked (said of a horse). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EFFLATION, n. E^{2}f-fla'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐκφύσησις. Lat., *efflatio, efflatus* (from *efflare*, to blow out). The act of belching. [L, 56.]

EFFLEURAGE (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-flu^{5}r-a^{3}zh. That variety of massage which consists in stroking the affected part from the periphery toward the centre. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

EFFLORATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-flor-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *efflorationis.* Gr., ἐκφύσησις. An emission of the breath. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]—**E. mellita.** See MELITAGEA.

EFFLORESCENCE, n. E^{2}f-flor-e^{2}s'ens. Gr., ἐξάνθησις. Lat., *efflorescentia* (from *efflorescere*, to bloom). Fr., *e.*, *élément eruptif* (2d def.). Ger., *Efflorescenz, Aufblühen.* 1. An exanthem. [G.] 2. One of the circumscribed marks of disease or lesions upon the skin which collectively constitute an exanthem; such as a papule of lichen, a vesicle of herpes, a pustule of variola, etc. [G.] 3. In botany, the act of flowering. [*a*, 24.] 4. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which they give off their water of crystallization spontaneously at ordinary temperatures and are converted into an amorphous mass. [B, 1, 6.]

EFFLORESCENTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}f-flor-e^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-shi^2(ti^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *élévures.* An order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases, embracing affections characterized by lesions elevated above the surface and including *Pustulæ, Papulæ, Phlyctænæ*, and *Vari.* [G.]

EFFLUENCE, n. E^{2}f'flu^2-e^{2}ns. From *effluere*, to flow. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausfluss.* An outflow.

EFFLUENT, adj. E^{2}f'flu^2-e^{2}nt. From *effluere*, to flow out of. Fr., *e.* Ger., *ausfliessend.* Flowing out. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

EFFLUESCENCE (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-flu^6-e^{2}s-sa^{3}n^{2}s. From *effluere*, to flow from. The formation, nutrition, etc., of the embryo with regard to that which is derived from the mother and father by fecundation. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EFFLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}f-flu(flu^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀπορροή, ἀπόρροια. Fr., *effluve.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausdünstung.* 1. A flowing out, falling out (as of the hair). 2. A subtile, invisible exhalation or emanation, especially one perceived by the sense of smell. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]—**E. capillorum.** See ALOPECIA.—**E. latrinarium.** In sanitation, the air given off from cess-pools and privy-vaults. ["Parke's Manual of Practical Hygiene," vol. i, p. 131 (*a*, 17).]—**E. palustre.** The air exhaled from marshes. [*l. c.*]—**E. pilorum.** See ALOPECIA.

EFFLUX, n. E^{2}f'flu^{3}x. Lat., *effluxus.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausfluss.* A flowing out. [L, 50.]

EFFLUXION, n. E^{2}f-flu^{3}x'yu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκροια, ἔκρυσις. Lat., *effluxio.* Fr., *effluxion.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausfliessen.* Sp., *efluzión.* An old term for abortion during the first few days of gestation. [A, 120.]

EFFŒTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-fet'(fo^2'e^{2}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EFFETE.

EFFOLIATION, n. E^{2}f-fo-li^2-a'shu^{3}n. From *ex*, out of, and *folium*, a leaf. Lat., *effoliatio.* Fr., *effeuillaison.* Ger., *Ausfallen der Blätter.* The removal or shedding of leaves. [L, 107.]

EFFORT, n. E^{2}f'fort. Fr., *e.* 1. An attempt to perform a definite act or achieve a particular purpose. 2. A sharp pain in a muscle, due to its too violent contraction. [A, 518.]—**Bearing-down e.** An e. to expel something by the anus, the vagina, or the urethra.—**E. d'épaule** (Fr.). Lameness resulting from luxation of the shoulder. [A. 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. du boulet** (Fr.). A sprain of the metacarpal or metatarso-phalangeal joint. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. général** (Fr.), **E. thoraco-abdominal** (Fr.). Of Verneuil, the general muscular strain undergone when the breath is held and the mouth, the anus, and the neck of the bladder are kept closed.

EFFOSSIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-fo^{2}s'si^2-o. Gen., *effossio'nis.* From *effodere*, to dig out. Ger., *Ausgrabung.* Exhumation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**E. forensis.** Judicial exhumation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EFFRACTURA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. Fr., *effracture.* Ger., *Effractur, Herausbrechen.* A fracture of the skull with depression. [L, 43, 50.]—**E. cranii.** See *E.*

EFFRENITATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-fren(fran)-i^2-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *effrenitatio'nis.* Excessive purging. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EFFRONDEMENT (Fr.), n. E^{2}f-fro^{2}nd-ma^{3}n^2. Of Colin, the collapse of the mucous membrane above and about follicles that are destroyed in dysentery. [Pepper (*a*, 17).]

EFFUMABILITY, n. E^{2}f-fu^{2}m-a^{2}b-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. The capability of being volatilized. [Boyle (*a*, 27).]

EFFUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}f'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s)-e(a^3-e^2). From *effundere*, to pour out. Of Wallroth, those *Sphæriacei* having a stroma diffuse and containing immersed perithecia. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EFFUSE, adj. E^{2}f-fu^{2}z'. From *effundere*, to pour out. Fr., *effuse.* Ger., *ergossen.* 1. Spreading loosely, especially on one side (said of an inflorescence). 2. Having the lips separated by a groove (said of shells). [L, 56.]

EFFUSION, n. E^{2}f-fu^{2}z'yu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκχυσις. Lat., *effusio* (from *effundere*, to pour out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausguss, Ausgiessung.* It., *effusione, versamento.* Sp., *efusión.* 1. The act of pouring out, or the discharging of a fluid from the vessel or gland in which it is contained, into the neighboring tissues or cavity. 2. The material

which is so poured out. The e. may be composed of substances which are normal to the discharging vessels, such as blood, serum, etc., or it may be an abnormal product, such as pus. [D.]

EFULCRATE, adj. E-fu3l'krat. Deprived of a supporting leaf (said of buds). [B, 19 (α, 24).]

EGA, n. In Samoa, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ÉGAGROPILE (Fr.), n. A-ga3-gro-pel. See ÆGAGROPILUS.

ÉGAGROPILIFORME (Fr.), adj. A-ga3gro-pe-le-form. Having the form of an ægagropilus. [L, 42.]

ÉGALADE (Fr.), n. A-ga3-la3d. The *Castanea vesca*. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ÉGARÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ga3r-a. Expressing a state of moral suffering consequent upon an external cause (said of the countenance and the eyes of the sick). [L, 43.]

ÉGARROTTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ga3r-ro3t-ta. Wounded in the withers; wither-wrung. [L, 41.]

EGARTBAD (Ger.), n. A'ga3rt-ba3d. A village in the district of Meran, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

EGBELL, n. A town in the province (or district) of Neutra County, Hungary, where there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

EGEGH, n. A village in the district of Honth County, Hungary, where there is a strong saline spring. [Beschérelle, "Dict. de géogr. univ." (α, 14).]

EGEL (Ger.), n. Ag'e2l. A leech.—**Blute'.** See *E.*—**Blute'-schnitt.** See BDELLOTOMY.—**Blute'stich.** A leech bite. [L.]—**E'baum.** The *Cratægus torminalis.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**E'kraut.** The *Lysimachia nummularia* and the *Ranunculus flammula.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'säuche.** See *Verminous* CACHEXIA.—**E'schnecke.** See DISTOMA *lanceolatum.*—**E'sucht.** See CACHEXIA *aquosa.*—**E'wurm.** The genus *Distoma.* [L, 80.]—**Künstliche Blute'.** See *Artificial* LEECH.

ÉGÈLE (Fr.), n. A-zhe2l. The *Sorbus aucuparia.* [α, 24.]

EGELIDUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-je2l(ge2l)'i2d-u3s(u4s). Lukewarm, tepid. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EGELN (Ger.), n. Ag'e2l'n. See ROT.

EGERIES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-je(ge2)'ri2-ez(as). Gen., *egerie'i.* From *egerere,* to cast out. Excrement. [A, 318.]

EGERMINATION, n. E-ju3r-mi-na'shu3n. See GERMINATION.

EGERSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(e2)-gu5r(ge2r)'si2s. Gen., *egers'eos* (*-gers'is*). Gr., ἔγερσις (from ἐγείρειν, to awaken). Excitement, wakefulness. [A, 387.]

EGERSUNDKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Ag'e2r-zund-kra3n2k-hit. See RADESYGE.

EGERTICUS (Lat.), adj. E(e2)-ju5r(ge2r)'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐγερτικός (from ἐγείρειν, to awaken). Stimulating, causing wakefulness. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

EGESTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *egestus* (*q. v.*). E(a)-je2s(ge2s)'ta3.

EGESTION, n. E-je2st'yu3n. Lat., *egestio* (from *egerere,* to carry out), *eccrisis.* Fr., *égestion.* Ger., *Ausleerung, Stuhlgang.* It., *egestione.* Sp., *egestión.* The expulsion of material, especially from the bowels.

EGESTIVE, adj. E-je2st'i2v. Fr., *egestif.* Ger., *ausleerend.* It., Sp., *egestivo.* Excretory.

EGESTUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-je2st(ge2st)'u3s(u4s). From *egerere,* to carry out. Cast out; as a n., in the n. pl., *egesta,* the natural excretions or evacuations of the body, such as urine, fæces, etc. [L, 107 (α, 21).]

EGETLING, n. The *Agaricus edulis.* [B, 88.]

EGG, n. E2g. Gr., ᾠόν. Lat., *ovum.* Fr., *œuf.* Ger., *Ei.* It., *uovo.* Sp., *huevo.* See OVUM.—**Egg-albumin.** See ALBUMEN (1st def.).—**E. apparatus.** In botany, the oosphere (ovum) and the two synergidæ at the top of the embryo-sac of the ovule. [B, 279, 291 (α, 24).]—**E.-bag.** See *E.*-SAC.—**E.-ball, E.-berry.** The *Prunus padus.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. brandy.** See *Mistura* SPIRITUS *vini gallici.*—**E.-cell.** See OOSPHERE and OVUM.—**E.-chains.** See *Ovarian* TUBES.—**E. epithelium.** Ger., *Eiepithel.* A layer of cylindrical cells directly inclosing the ovum in the Graafian follicle. It is usually covered by one or more layers of the ordinary rounded cells forming the follicular epithelium. [J, 35.]—**E.-flip.** A hot mixture of wine or spirit, sugar and beaten eggs, spiced with nutmeg and ginger. [L, 77 (α. 14).] Cf. MIXTURE *alcoolique.*—**E.-membranes.** Ger., *Eihüllen, Eihäute.* The investing membranes of the e. or ovum. They may be derived (*a*) from the protoplasm of the ovum (vitelline membrane); (*b*) from the follicular epithelium (chorion); or (*c*) from the oviduct (oviduct-membranes), such as the shell in the e's of birds. [J, 1, 35.]—**E.-nests.** Ger., *Eiballen.* Groups of germinal epithelium imbedded in the ovarian stroma. [J, 1, 35, 83, 140.]—**E.-nog.** A hot or cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and brandy, beaten together and flavored with nutmeg. [B, 81; α, 14.]—**E.-nucleus.** Fr., *noyau de l'œuf.* Ger., *Eikern.* Of Hertwig, the germinal vesicle of a mature ovum after the expulsion of the extrusion-globule. [J, 23, 62.] See also *Female* PRONUCLEUS.—**E.-peg bushes.** The *Prunus spinosa.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**E.-plant.** 1. The *Solanum melongena.* 2. The *Symphoricarpus racemosus.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 215 (α, 24).]—**E's-and-bacon.** 1. The *Linaria vulgaris.* 2. The *Lotus corniculatus.* 3. The *Narcissus incomparabilis bicolorata.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]—**E's-and-butter.** 1. The *Linaria vulgaris.* 2. The *Ranunculus acris.* 3. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* 4. The *Narcissus aurantius.* [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 19, 275 (α, 24).]—**E's-and-collops.** The *Linaria vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**E.-shaped.** See OVATE.—**E.-shell.** Lat., *testa ovorum.* Fr., *coquille d'œuf.* Ger., *Eierschale.* It., *guscio dell' uovo.* Sp., *cáscara de huevo.* The shell of a bird's e. (usually of the hen, but, of some of the older formularies, also that of the ostrich and peacock); used as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**E.-sphere.** See OOSPHERE.—**E.-tubes.** See OVIDUCTS.—**Oil of e's.** Lat., *oleum e vitellis ovorum.* Fr., *huile d'œufs.* Ger., *Eieröl.* Oil extracted from hard boiled yolks of eggs by rectified ether or by pressure between heated metal plates; employed as a remedy for hæmorrhoids, fissures in the breasts, and chilblains. [B, 91, 92, 119 (α, 14).]—**Summer e's.** 1. In the *Rotifera,* thin-shelled ova produced in the summer, from which females alone are hatched. 2. In the *Crustacea,* e's produced and hatched in the summer. [L, 147, 353.]—**White of e.** See ALBUMEN (1st def.), and OVI *albumen.*—**Winter e's.** Ger., *Ephillialeier* (2d def.). 1. In the *Rotifera,* fertilized ova produced in the autumn. 2. In the *Crustacea,* e's which are contained in the ephippium and float during the winter until spring, when they are hatched by the increased temperature of the water. [L, 147, 353.]—**Yolk of e.** Lat., *vitellus ovi.* Fr., *jaune d'œuf.* Ger., *Dotter, Eidotter.* It., *tuorlo.* Sp., *yema de huevo.* See YOLK.

EGGENBERG (Ger.), n. Ag'gen-be2rg. A place in Styria, Austria, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

EGGLESTON'S SPRINGS, n. E2g'l'stu3nz. A place in Giles County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

EGHELO, n. In the district of Trient, Austria, the *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EGHOZ (Hebr.), n. The *Juglans regia.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ÉGILOPS (Fr.), n. A-jel-ops. See ÆGILOPS.

ÉGLANDER (Fr.), v. tr. A-gla3n2-da. To remove a gland. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

EGLANDULOSE, EGLANDULOUS. E-glan'du2-los, -lu3s. From *e.,* out, and *glandulosus,* full of kernels. Fr., *églanduleux.* Ger., *drüsenlos.* Destitute of glands. [L, 56.]

EGLANTERROSE (Ger.), n. n. Ag'la3n-te2r-roz-e2. See EGLANTINE.

ÉGLANTIER (Fr.), n. A-gla3n2-ti2-a. 1. The *Rosa canina.* [A, 385 (α, 21).] 2. The *Rosa eglanteria.* [B, 19, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. jaune.** The *Rosa lutea.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**E. odorant.** The *Rosa rubiginosa.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**E. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Rosa canina.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]

EGLANTINE, n. E2g'la2n-ti2n. Fr., *églantine.* Ger., *Eglanterrose, wohlriechende wilde Rose.* It., *rosa canina.* Sp., *eglantina, flor de escara mujo.* The *Rosa eglanteria, Rosa rubiginosa,* and *Rubus eglanteria.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

ÉGLÉ (Fr.), n. A'gle2. See ÆGLE.

EGLENTÈRE (Fr.), n. E2g'le2n2-te2r. The *Rosa rubiginosa.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

EGLET, n. E2g'le2t. The fruit of *Cratægus oxycantha.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ÉGOBRONCHOPHONIE (Fr.), n. A-go2-bro2n2-ko2-fo-ne. A condition presenting the combined elements of bronchophony and ægophony. [D, 72.]

ÉGOPHONIE (Fr.), n. A-go-fo-ne. See ÆGOPHONY.

ÉGOPODE (Fr.), n. A-go-pod. The genus *Ægopodium.* [α, 24.]—**E. podagraire.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria.*

EGOTISTICAL, adj. E-go-ti2s'ti2k-a2l. From ἐγώ, I. Manifesting egotism (said of the changes which occur in the nutrition of tissues, *e. g.,* the change in a gland which takes place in the interest of its own proper nutrition). [L, 350.]

ÉGOU (Fr.), n. A-gu. In central France, the *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 38.]

ÉGOUT (Fr.), n. A-gu. 1. The drain or issue of an ulcer. 2. A sewer. [L, 41, 87 (α, 14).]—**E. nasal.** The nasal orifice of the lacrymal duct. [L, 13.]

EGRA, n. A place in Bohemia, where there is a cold saline spring. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ÉGRATIGNURE (Fr.), n. A-gra3-ten-yu6r. A scratch, such as that made by the nails. [G.]

EGREGORSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2-greg(grag)-or(o2r)'si2s. Gr., ἐγρήγορσις. Gen., *egregor'seos* (*-is*). Wakefulness. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EGREMOINE, EGREMOUNDE, n's. E-gre2-moin', -mun'-de2. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

EGRET, n. E2g're2t. See PAPPUS.

ÉGREVILLE (Fr.), n. Agr'vel. The *Lactuca perennis.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

EGRIE, n. The *Isatis tinctoria.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EGRIMONY, n. E2g'ri2-mo-ni2. See AGRIMONIA and AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*

EGRITUDE, n. E'gri2tu2d. See ÆGRITUDO.

ÉGROTANT (Fr.), adj. A-gro2-ta3n2. Sickly. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

EGUSE OIL, n. Oil of colocynth-seeds, imported from the gold coast of Africa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

EHE (Ger.), n. A'he2. Marriage. [L, 80.]—**Doppelte E.** See DIGAMIA.—**E'bündniss.** See *E.*—**E'fähig.** Nubile.—**E'fähigkeit.** Marriageability.—**E'feind.** Misogamous. [L, 80.]—**E'hinderniss.** An impediment to marriage.—**E'lich.** Conjugal.—**E'los.** Unmarried. [L, 80.]—**E'losbleiben, E'loser Stand, E'losigkeit, E'losleben.** Celibacy. [L, 80.]—**E'mündig.** Of a suitable age to marry.—**E'mündigkeit.** Marriageability as concerns age.—**E'probe.** Conjugal intercourse.—**Heimliche E. der Pflanzen.** See CRYPTOGAMIA.—**Mehrfache E. der Pflanzen.** See POLYGAMIA.—**Offenbare E. der Pflanzen.** See PHANEROGAMIA.—**Verborgene E. der Pflanzen.** See CRYPTOGAMIA.

EHEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A′he^2-brun-ne^{2}n. One of the springs at Schwalbach (*q. v.*).

EHMERWEIZEN (Ger.), n. A′me^{2}r-vitz-e^{2}n. The *Triticum amyleum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EHRENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A′re^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. See EHRENPREIS.

EHRENPREIS (Ger.), n. A′ren-pris. The genus *Veronica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Aechter E.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Aehriger E.** The *Veronica spicata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Dreiblättriger E.** The *Veronica triphyllos*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E′, Gemeiner E′.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Schildförmiger E′.** The *Veronica scutellata*. [L, 80.]—**Virginischer E.** The *Veronica virginica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EHRETIA (Lat.), n. f. A-re^{2}t′i^2-a^3. Fr., *ehrétie*. Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical trees or shrubs, of the *Boragineæ*, tribe *Ehretieæ*. The *Ehretiaceæ* of Schrader (Fr., *ehrétiacées*) are: of Lindley, the *Ehretiads*, a tribe of boragewort, made a distinct order of the echial alliance; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Asperifoliæ*; of Meissner, an order of the *Tubifloræ*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Boragineæ*, comprising the tribes *Tournefortieæ* and *Heliotropieæ*. As defined by Lindley, they comprise trees, shrubs, or herbs, chiefly tropical, covered with rough hairs; leaves alternate, simple, without stipules; inflorescence scorpioid; æstivation imbricate; calyx inferior, with five divisions; corolla gamopetalous and tubular; ovary on a circular disc, with a terminal style or two-lobed stigma; fruit fleshy, with a single seed in each cell. A few of them have medicinal value. The *Ehretieæ* (Fr., *ehértiées*) of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Cordiaceæ*, of Jussieu, a tribe of the *Asperifolieæ*, comprising the *Tournefortieæ* and *Heliotropieæ*, and, of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Boragineæ*, distinguished chiefly by having a terminal instead of a gynobasic style. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**E. beurreria.** See BOURRERIA *succulenta* and BOURRERIA *havanensis*.—**E. buxifolia.** Fr., *ehrétie à feuilles de buis*. Teloogoo, *bapanaboori*. Hindoo, *poluh*. Tamil, *cooruvingie*. An East Indian species. The root is employed in decoction in cachexiæ and venereal affections. The Mohammedan physicians consider it an antidote to vegetable poisons. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. havanensis.** See BOURRERIA *havanensis*.—**E. tinifolia.** Fr., *ehrétie à feuilles de laurier-tin, cabrillet*. The bastard-cherry; a species found in Jamaica. The berries are edible. [B, 173, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EHRHARTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ar-ha^{3}rt-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). Of Link, a family of the *Gramineæ*, distinguished by having the inflorescence in compressed spikelets, three-flowered, the two lower flowers neutral, one-paled, the terminal flower hermaphrodite, two-paled, six stamens, and two styles with feathery stigmas. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EHTZEMO [Mex. Ph.] (Tarasco), n. See CEBADILLA.

EI (Ger.), n. I. See EGG, OVUM, and OVULE.—**Befruchtetes E.** A fecundated ovum.—**Bereitete E′erschalen, Calcinirte E′erschalen.** See *Testæ* OVORUM *præparatæ*.—**E. apparat.** See EGG *apparatus*.—**E′achse, E′axe.** The axis of the ovum. [J.]—**E′austritt.** The discharge of an ovum from the ovary. [J, 57, 131.]—**E′ballen.** See EGG-*nest*.—**E′bildung.** The formation of an egg or ovum.—**E′blatt.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [L, 80.]—**E′blättrig.** Oval-leaved. [*a*, 24.]—**E′chen.** See OVULE.—**E′decke.** The outer investment of an ovule. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**E′dotter.** See YOLK and VITELLUS.—**E′entwicklung.** The development of an egg or ovum.—**E′eralbumin.** See *Egg* ALBUMIN.—**E′erblume.** The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′erbovist.** The *Bovista nigrescens*.—**E′erbruch.** Ovarian hernia. [L, 80.]—**E′erfrucht.** The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 48, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E′ergang.** See OVIDUCT.—**E′erkraut.** The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′erkunde.** See OOLOGY.—**E′erlegend.** See OVIPAROUS.—**E′erlehre.** See OOLOGY.—**E′eröl.** See *Oil of* EGGS.—**E′erpflanze.** The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′erschwamm.** See *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′erstock.** See the major list.—**E′ertrank.** A drink made with eggs.—**E′erwein.** See *Mulled* WINE.—**E′erweiss.** See *Egg* ALBUMIN.—**E′follikel.** See *Graafian* FOLLICLE.—**E′förmig.** Egg-shaped. [B.]—**E′furchung.** The segmentation of the vitellus. [L, 228.]—**E′gelb.** See VITELLUS.—**E′haut.** See the major list.—**E′höhle.** The amniotic cavity.—**E′hügel.** See DISCUS *proligerus*.—**E′hülle.** See the major list.—**E′kapsel.** See *Graafian* FOLLICLE.—**E′keim.** A young or primordial ovum. [J.]—**E′erkeimstock.** The blind end of the ovary in nematode worms, where the primordial ova are developed. [Meissner (J).]—**E′kern.** See *Egg*-NUCLEUS and *Female* PRONUCLEUS.—**E′ketten.** See *Ovarian* TUBES.—**E′leiter.** See the major list.—**E′nest.** See EGG-*nest*.—**E′pol.** The pole of an egg. See under POLE.—**E′protoplasma.** See VITELLUS.—**E′reifung.** The maturation of the ovum. [J, 1, 69.]—**E′röhre.** See *Ovarian* TUBES.—**E′rund.** Oval.—**E′sack.** See *Graafian* FOLLICLE.—**E′schale.** See EGG-*shell*.—**E′schimmel.** Certain *Fungi* of the genus *Oidium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E′schläuche.** See *Ovarian* TUBES.—**E′sporige.** The *Oosporeæ*. [B.]—**E′stränge.** See *Ovarian* TUBES.—**E′theilung.** Segmentation of the ovum. [J.]—**E′thier.** An oozoon. [L, 43.]—**E′tödtung.** See FŒTICIDE.—**E′wasser.** See *Liquor* AMNII.—**E′weiss.** See the major list.—**E′zelle.** See *Egg*-CELL, OOSPHERE, OVUM, and *Germinal* CELL (1st def.).—**Einfaches E′.** See *Simple* OVUM.—**Ephippiale′er.** See *Winter* EGGS (2d def.).—**Graafische E′er.** See *Graafian* FOLLICLES.—**Nabothische E′er.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.—**Präparirte E′erschalen.** See TESTA *præparata*.—**Primordiale′.** See *Mother*-CELL.—**Uteruse′.** The ovum after it has reached the uterus. [J.]—**Zusammengesetzte E′er.** Of Kölliker, ova in which, as in some insects, the formative yolk consists of a single cell, while the nutritive yolk is formed by the transformation of several cells (the nutritive or yolk-cells). [J, 23.]

EIBE (Ger.), n. I′be^2. The genus *Taxus*; in the pl., *E′n*, the *Taxinæ*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′nbaum.** See *E*.—**E′nbaumblätter.** The leaves of *Taxus baccata*.—**E′cypresse.** The genus *Taxodium*. [B, 49.]—**E′gewächse.** The *Taxineæ*. [B, 49.]—**Gemeine E′.** The *Taxus baccata*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EIBISCH (Ger.), n. I′bi^{2}sh. The genus *Althæa*, especially the *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Bastarde′.** The *Abutilon Avicennæ*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′blumen.** The flowers of *Althæa officinalis*. [B.]—**E′rose.** See ALTHÆA *rosea*.—**E′saft.** See *Syrupus* ALTHÆÆ.—**E′salbe.** See *Unguentum* ALTHÆÆ.—**E′syrup** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Syrupus* ALTHÆÆ.—**E′teig.** See *Pasta* D'ALTEA.—**E′wurzel.** The root of *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E′.** See ALTHÆA *officinalis*.

EICHÄPFEL (Ger.), n. pl. Ich^2′ap-fe^{2}l. Oak galls. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EICHE (Ger.), n. Ich′e^2. The oak. See QUERCUS.—**Burgundische E.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′blattfackeldistel.** The *Cactus phyllatus*. [L, 80.]—**E′nblätterschwamm.** See *Oak* AGARIC.—**E′blatt-Gallwespe.** The *Cynips quercus folii*. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**E′farrn.** The *Polypodium vulgare*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′flechte.** The *Parmelia plicata*. [L, 80.]—**E′gerbsäure.** Tannic acid derived from oak-bark. [*a*, 24.]—**E′holzblätterschwamm.** The *Agaricus dryinus*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′honig.** See MANNA *quercina*.—**E′knester.** The *Viscum album*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′leder.** The *Pilostroma corium*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**E′lungemoos.** The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′manna.** See MANNA *quercina*.—**E′mistel.** The *Loranthus europæus* and the *Viscum album*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′moos.** See *Tree* MOSS and MUSCUS *arboreus*.—**E′rinde.** See the major list.—**Essbare E.** See QUERCUS *esculus*.—**Flaumhaarige E.** See QUERCUS *pubescens*.—**Gemeine E.** The *Quercus robur*. [L, 80.]—**Immergrüne E.** The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Österreichische E.** The *Quercus austriaca*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Rothe E.** The *Quercus rubra*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Starke E.** The *Quercus robur*. [L, 80.]—**Süssfrüchtige E.** The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Weisse E.** The *Quercus alba*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Weisse′.** The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 49.]—**Wintere′.** The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 49.]—**Zerre′, Zirne′.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 49.]—**Zwerge′.** The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 49.]

EICHEL (Ger.), n. Ich^2′e^{2}l. 1. An acorn. 2. The glans penis. [G.]—**E′band, E′bändchen.** The frænum of the penis. [L.]—**E′cacao.** A preparation made of cacao deprived of its fatty matter and mixed with an infusion of roasted acorns and a little sugar and meal; recommended as a remedy for diarrhœa. [Michaelis, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1885, No. 40; "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Ther.," Feb., 1886, p. 95.]—**E′chen.** See GLANDULA.—**E. des Kitzlers.** The glans clitoridis.—**E′entzündung.** See BALANITIS.—**E′förmig.** Acorn-shaped.—**E′frucht.** See *E.* (1st def.).—**E′kaffee.** See ACORN *coffee*.—**E′katarrh.** See BALANITIS.—**E′kegel.** The glans penis. [L, 115.]—**E′kronenfurche.** The furrow surrounding the glans penis. [*a*, 29.]—**E′ntragend.** See BALANIFEROUS.—**E′rand.** See CORONA *glandis*.—**E′schleimausfluss.** See *Gonorrhœal* BALANITIS.—**E′schleimfluss.** See BALANITIS.—**E′schwamm.** A *Fungus* of the genus *Phallus* or *Verpa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E′stein.** See *Preputial* CALCULUS.—**E′tripper.** See *Gonorrhœal* BALANITIS.—**E. und Vorhautkatarrh.** See BALANOPOSTHITIS.—**E′zucker.** See QUERCITE.—**Entblösste E.** See ACROPSILON.

EICHEN (Ger.), n. I′ch^{2}e^{2}n. An ovule. [L.]—**E′ des Eierstockes.** See *Ovarian* OVUM.—**Nabot′sche E.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.

EICHENRINDE (Ger.), n. Ich^2′e^{2}n-ri^{2}nd-e^2. Oak-bark; of the Ger. Ph. and Austr. Ph., the bark of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Quercus sessiliflora*. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**E′nabkochung, E′nabsud.** See *Decoctum* QUERCUS.

EICHHASE (Ger.), n. Ich^2′ha^{3}z-e^2. 1. The *Polyporus frondosus*. 2. The *Clavaria botrytis*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EICHPILZ (Ger.), n. Ich^2′pi^{2}ltz. See POLYPORUS *bellatus*.

EICHWALD (Ger.), n. Ich^2′va^{3}ld. A place in Leitmeritz, Bohemia, where there is a water-cure establishment with mud, brine, and pine-needle baths. [A, 319 (*a*, 14).]

EIDECHSEN (Ger.), n. pl. I′de^{2}ch^2-se^{2}n. See LACERTILIA.

EIDER (Fr.), n. A de^{2}r. The *Fuligula* (*Anas*) *mollissima*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EIDOPTOMETRY, n. I-do^{2}p-to^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *eidoptométrie*. Ger., *Eidoptometrie*. The determination of the acuity of vision. The process consists in determining the smallest angle under which the eye is still able to recognize the form of objects. [F.]

EIER (Ger.), n., pl. of *Ei* (*q. v.*). I′e^{2}r.

EIERSTOCK (Ger.), n. I′e^{2}r-sto^{2}k. See OVARY.—**E′anschwellung, E′auftreibung.** Swelling of the ovary. [L, 43.]—**E′ausrottung.** See OOPHORECTOMY and OVARIOTOMY.—**E′bruch.** Ovarian hernia. [L, 135.]—**E′eiterung.** Abscess of the ovary. [L, 43.]—**E′entzündung.** See OOPHORITIS.—**E′follikel.** See *Graafian* FOLLICLE.—**E′gekröse.** See MESOVARIUM.—**E′geschwulst.** An ovarian tumor. [L, 80.]—**E′schwangerschaft.** Ovarian pregnancy. [L, 43.]—**E′schwindsucht.** Ovarian phthisis. [L, 43.]—**E′sband.** See *Ovarian* LIGAMENT.—**E′sbruch.** Hernia of the ovary.—**E′schlagader.** See *Ovarian* ARTERY.—**E′scyste.** See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.—**E′sgeschwulst.** An ovarian tumor.—**E′sgewebe.** Ovarian tissue. See OVARY.—**E′sschwangerschaft.** See *Ovarian* GESTATION.—**E′sei.** An ovarian ovum.—**E′svorfall.** Prolapse of the ovary.—**E′swassersucht.** Ovarian dropsy.—**Männlicher E′.** See ANDROARION.—**Nebene′.** See PAROOPHORON.—**Zwittere′.** See ANDROGYNOARION.

EIFER (Ger.), n. If′e^{2}r. Impetuosity. [L, 80.]—**E′sucht.** Insane jealousy. [L, 80.]

EIGELBRÄNDCHEN (Ger.), n. I′ge^{2}l-bre^{2}nd-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CHALAZA (1st def.).

EIGELBEERE (Ger.), n. I′ge^{2}l-bar-e^2. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [L, 43.]

EIGEN (Ger.), adj. Ig'e^{2}n. Personal, peculiar. [L, 80.]—**E'bewegung.** "Spontaneous movement, active or individual movement." [J, 173.]—**E'gewicht.** See *Specific* GRAVITY.—**E'heit.** Individuality. [L, 80.]—**E'leidig.** Idiopathic. [L, 80.]—**E'liebe.** Egotism. [L, 80.]—**E'schwere.** See *Specific* GRAVITY.

EIHAUT (Ger.), n. I'ha^3-u^{4}t. Any one of the membranous investments of an egg, especially the vitelline membrane; in the pl., *Eihäute*, see *Fœtal* ENVELOPES.—**Aeussere E.** The true chorion. See CHORION *secundarium*.—**Bleibende äussere E.** The true (persistent) chorion. [L, 228.]—**Dünne E.** The amnion. [L, 80.]—**E'reste.** Remnants of the fœtal membranes left in the uterus after delivery.—**E'stich.** Puncture of the fœtal membranes.—**Geaderte E.** The chorion. [L, 80.]—**Glatte E.** See *False* CHORION.

EIHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. I'hoit-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See *Pellicula* OVI.

EIHÖHLE (Ger.), n. I'hu^{5}l-e^2. The amniotic cavity.—**E'nwassersucht.** Dropsy of the amnion.

EIHÜLLE (Ger.), n. I'hu^{6}l-le^2. An investing membrane of the ovum, especially the vitelline membrane; in botany, the envelope of the embryo in the ovule; in the pl., *E'n*, the enveloping membranes of the fecundated ovum, the fœtal envelopes, including the decidua, the chorion, and the amnion. [B; L.]—**Fötale E'n.** The fœtal envelopes.—**Mütterliche E'n.** The maternal investments of the ovum. See DECIDUA.

EIKE-TREE, n. Ik'tre. The *Quercus robur*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

EILAMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. I(e^2-i^2)-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., εἰλαμίδες. The meninges of the brain. [L, 50.]

EILEBER, n. I'le^2-bu^{5}r. The *Alliaria officinalis*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

EILEITER (Ger.), n. I'lit-e^{2}r. See OVIDUCT.—**E'ei.** The ovum during its passage through the oviduct.—**E'hülle.** See *Oviduct*-MEMBRANE.—**E'mündung.** The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**E'schwangerschaft.** See *Tubal* GESTATION.

EILEMA (Lat.), n. n. I(e^2-i^2)-le(la)'ma^3. Gen., *eilem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., εἴλημα (from εἰλεῖν, to roll). Fr., *eilème*. 1. A hull or husk. 2. Of Hippocrates, see VOLVULUS.

EILEON (Lat.), n. n. I'(e^2'i^2)-le^2-o^{2}n. See ILEUM.

EILEOS (Lat.), n. m. I'(e^2'i^2)-le^2-o^{2}s. Gr., εἰλεός. See ILEUS.

EILFBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. Ilf'blat-ri^{2}g. See ENDECAPHYLLOUS.

EILFMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj. Ilf'man-i^{2}g. See ENDECANDROUS.

EILFWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Ilf'vib-i^{2}g. See ENDECAGYNOUS.

EILHARDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Il-ha^{3}rd'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Eilhardia*, one of the genera. A family of the *Leuconaria*. [L, 121.]

EILICRINES (Lat.), adj. I(e^2-i^2)-li^{2}k'ri^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., εἰλικρινής. Unmixed, pure (said of the sediment of urine). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EILOID, adj. Il'oid. From εἰλεῖν, to coil, and εἶδος, resemblance. Having a coil-like structure (said of certain tumors). [E.]

EILSEN (Ger.), n. Il'ze^{2}n. A place in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, where there are seven gaseous and sulphurous springs, also four chalybeate springs, and mud-baths. [L, 105 (α, 14).]

EILYMENOS (Lat.), adj. Il(e^2-i^{2}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., εἰλύμενος. Contorted, convoluted. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EIMBECK (Ger.), n. Im'be^{2}k. A place in the province of Hanover, Germany, where there is a spring containing calcium bicarbonate and sodium chloride. [L, 49.]

EIN, n. In Burmah, the *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EINÄSCHERUNG (Ger.), n. In'ash-e^{2}r-un^2. Incineration. [L, 80.]

EINATHMEN (Ger.), **EINATHMUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'a^{3}th-me^{2}n, -mun^2. Inhalation; inspiration. [J.]—**E'sdruck.** Inspiratory pressure. [J.]—**E'sluft.** Inspired air. [J.]

EINATOMIG (Ger.), adj. In'a^{3}t-om-i^{2}g. Monatomic. [B.]

EINÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. In'oig-i^{2}g. See MONOPHTHALMUS.—**E'keit.** See MONOPHTHALMIA.

EINBALGUNG (Ger.), n. In'ba^{3}lg-un^2. Encystment. [α, 14.]

EINBALSAMIREN (Ger.), **EINBALSAMIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. In-ba^{3}l-za^{3}m-er'e^{2}n, -un^2. The process of embalming. [L, 80 (α, 14).]

EINBASISCH (Ger.), adj. In'ba^{3}s-i^{2}sh. Monobasic. [B.]

EINBEERE (Ger.), n. In'bar-e^2. The genus *Paris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EINBETTEN (Ger), **EINBETTUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'be^{2}t-te^{2}n, -tun^2. The process of imbedding a microscopic object. [B.]

EINBILDUNG (Ger.), n. In'bi^{2}ld-un^2. Imagination. [L, 43.]

EINBLASUNG (Ger.), n. In'bla^{3}z-un^2. Insufflation.

EINBLATT (Ger.), n. In'bla^{3}t. The genus *Parnassia* and the *Majanthemum bifolium*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EINBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'blat-ri^{2}g. 1. Of the calyx, monosepalous. 2. Of the corolla, monopetalous. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

EINBLUMENBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'blum-e^{2}n-blat-ri^{2}g. Monopetalous. [L, 43.]

EINBLUMIG (Ger.), **EINBLÜTHIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'blum-i^{2}g, -blu^{6}t-i^{2}g. Uniflorous. [L, 43.]

EINBRINGEN (Ger.), n. In'bri^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. An introduction (as of a catheter). [L, 80.]

EINBRÜDERIG (Ger.), adj. In'bru^{6}d-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. Monadelphous; as a n., in the f. pl., *E'e*, see MONADELPHIA. [B.]

EINBRÜDERSCHAFT (Ger.), n. In'bru^{6}d-e^{2}r-sha^{2}ft. Monadelphia. [L, 80.]

EINDÄMPFUNG (Ger.), **EINDICKUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'dampf-un^2, -di^{2}k-un^2. Inspissation. [L, 80, 135.]

EINDRÄNGEN (Ger.), n. In'dran^2-e^{2}n. See PAREMPTOSIS.

EINDRINGEN (Ger.), n. In'dri^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. See PENETRATION.

EINDRUCK (Ger.), n. In'druk. A physical impression or depression. [L, 31.]—**Gehirneindrücke.** Depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones corresponding to the cerebral convolutions. [α, 24.]—**Sinnese'.** A sensory impression. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1877 (Phys.), p. 469 (L).]—**Tast-E.** A tactile impression. [K.]

EINDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. In'dru^{6}k-un^2. Depression. [L, 80.]

EINEHELICH (Ger.), adj. In'a-he^2-li^{2}ch^2. Monogamous. [L, 80.]

EINEHIGE (Ger.), n. f. In'a-hi^{2}g-e^2. See MONOGAMIA.

EINEIIG (Ger.), adj. In'i-i^{2}g. See UNIOVULAR.

EINFACH (Ger.), adj. In'fa^{3}ch^2. Simple, single. [L, 80.]—**E'chloreisen.** Ferrous chloride. [B, 49.]—**E'füsser.** See CHEILOPODA.—**E'heit.** Simplicity. [L, 80.]—**E'sehen.** That state of the faculty of sight in which only one image is perceived of an object looked at with both eyes. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1842, p. 17 (J).]

EINFÄCHERIG (Ger.), adj. In'fach^2-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See UNILOCULAR.

EINFÄDELN (Ger.), adj. In'fad-e^{2}l'n. Having or consisting of one filament. [L, 80.]

EINFALL (Ger.), n. In'fa^{3}l. Incidence. [L, 80.]—**E'sebene.** The plane of incidence. [B.]—**E'sloth.** The perpendicular to a reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. [B, 49.]—**E'spunkt.** The point at which an incident ray strikes a reflecting or refracting surface. [B, 49.]—**E'swinkel.** See ANGLE *of incidence*.

EINFETTUNG (Ger.), n. In'fe^{2}t-un^2. See INUNCTION.

EINFINGERIG (Ger.), adj. In'fi^{2}n^2-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See MONODACTYLOUS.

EINFLEISCHUNG (Ger.), n. In'flish-un^2. See INCARNATION and CARNIFICATION.

EINFLOSSIG (Ger.), **EINFLÜGELIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'flo^{2}s-i^{2}g, -flu^{6}g-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. Monopterous. [L, 80.]

EINFLUSS (Ger.), n. In'flus. A flowing in, influence. [L, 80.]—**E'krankheit.** See INFLUENZA.

EINFRÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. In'fru^{6}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. See MONOCARPOUS.

EINFÜGUNG (Ger.), **EINFÜHRUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'fu^{6}g-un^2, -fu^{6}r-un^2. Insertion, introduction. [L, 43.]

EINFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. In'fu^{6}s-i^{2}g. Monopodious. [L, 80.]

EINGANG (Ger.), n. In'ga^{3}n^2. An entrance. See ADITUS, INTROITUS, etc.—**E'sconjugata.** The conjugate diameter of the inlet of the pelvis.—**E'söffnung.** An aperture of entrance. [L, 31.]—**E'söffnung der Sylvius'schen Wasserleitung.** See ADITUS *ad aquæductum Sylvii*.—**E'spforte.** See *E'söffnung*.—**Munde'.** An oral aperture. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1857, p. 139 (L).]—**Trichtere'.** See ADITUS *ad infundibulum*.

EINGEBEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'gab-e^{2}n. To administer (food or medicine). [L, 80.]

EINGEBETTET (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-be^{2}t-e^{2}t. 1. See NIDULANT (2d def.). 2. Of a microscopical object, imbedded. [B.]

EINGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-bog-e^{2}n. Bent inward; inverted. [α, 14.]

EINGEFALLEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-fa^{3}l-le^{2}n. Sunken, hollow (said of the cheek or eyes). [α, 14.]

EINGEFASST (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-fa^{3}st. See MARGINATE.

EINGEGRABEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-gra^{3}b-e^{2}n. Hollowed out. [L, 80.]

EINGEHÜLLT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-hu^{6}lt. Surrounded with an involucre. [L, 43.]

EINGEKAPSELT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-ka^{3}p-ze^{2}lt. See INCAPSULED.

EINGEKEILT (Ger.), adj. In'ge-kilt. Impacted. [L, 43.]

EINGEKLEMMT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-kle^{2}mt. Incarcerated. [L, 80.]

EINGELENKIG (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}g. 1. Having one joint. 2. Pertaining to one joint (said of muscles). [L, 31.]

EINGELENKUNG (Ger.), n. In'ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k-un^2. See DIARTHROSIS.

EINGEMACHT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-ma^{3}ch^{2}t. Pickled or preserved. [L. 81.]

EINGEMACHTE (Ger.), n. In'ge^2-ma^{3}ch^{2}t-e^2. See CONDIMENT.

EINGENOMMEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-no^{2}m-me^{2}n. Dizzy, giddy. [L, 80.]—**E'heit.** See VERTIGO.

EINGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-rolt. Induplicate. [B.]

EINGESCHLAFENSEIN (Ger.), n. In'ge^2-shla^{3}f-e^{2}n-zin. The state of being numb or "asleep" (said of a limb). [Gruenhagen (K).]

EINGESCHLECHTIG (Ger.), **EINGESCHLECHTLICH** (Ger.), adj's. In'ge^2-schle^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g, -li^{2}ch^2. Unisexual. [L, 43.]

EINGESCHLOSSEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-shlo^{2}s-se^{2}n. Shut up, incarcerated, encysted. [L, 43.]

EINGESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-shni^{2}t-te^{2}n. Incised. —**E. gekerbt.** Inciso-crenate. [α, 24.]

EINGESCHNÜRT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-shnu^{6}rt. Strangulated. [L, 80.]

EINGESENKT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-ze^{2}n^{2}kt. Immersed. [L, 43.]

EINGESPRITZT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-spri^{2}tzt. Injected. [L, 80.]

EINGESTÜLPT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-stu^{6}lpt. Invaginated. [L.]

EINGEWEBT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-ve^{2}bt. Interwoven; interlaced. [L, 31.]

EINGEWEIDE (Ger.), n. pl. In'ge^2-vid-e^2. The viscera. [C.] —**Abdominale', Bauche'.** The abdominal viscera. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, pp. 292, 293 (L).]—**Beckene'.** The pelvic viscera. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1862, p. 595 (L).]—**Bereitende E.** The secretory organs. [L, 80.]—**Bruste'.** The thoracic viscera. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, pp. 292, 293 (L).]—**E'arterie.** The cœliac artery. [L, 80.]—**E'bruch.** See Enterocele.—**E'geflecht.** The solar plexus. [L, 115.]—**E'geschwulst.** An intestinal swelling. [L, 80.]—**E'höhle.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal* space.—**E'knoten.** Visceral tubercles. [L, 80.]—**E'lehre.** See Splanchnology.—**E'leiden.** See Enteropathy.—**E'nerv.** A splanchnic nerve. [Krause (α, 29).]—**E'nervensystem.** The sympathetic nervous system. [Krause (α, 29).]—**E'pulsader, E. schlagader.** See *E'arterie*.—**E'schmerz.** See Enteralgia.—**E'übel.** A visceral disease. [L, 80.]—**E'verstopfung.** See Enterocleisis. —**E'würmer.** Intestinal worms. [A, 322.]—**Secernirende E.** The secretory organs. [L, 80.]—**Unterleibse'.** The abdominal viscera. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 373 (L).]

EINGEWURZELT (Ger.), adj. In'ge^2-vurtz-e^{2}lt. Radicate, deep-rooted, inveterate. [α, 14.]

EINGREIFEND (Ger.), adj. In'grif-e^{2}nd. Grasping, embracing. [L, 31.]

EINGRIFF (Ger.), n. In'gri^{2}f. Any surgical procedure.

EINGUSS (Ger.), n. In'gus. An infusion; in veterinary practice, a potion, a drench. [α, 14.]

EINHAUCHEN (Ger.), n. In'ha^3-u^{4}ch^2-e^{2}n. Inspiration, inhalation. [L, 80.]

EINHAUCHRÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'ha^3-u^{4}ch^2-ru^{5}r-e^2. A laryngeal tube for artificial respiration. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINHÄUSIG (Ger.), adj. In'hois-i^{2}g. Monœcious; as a n., in the f. sing., *E'e*, see Monœcia. [B.]

EINHEIMISCH (Ger.), adj. In'him-i^{2}sh. See Endemic.

EINHEIT (Ger.), n. In'hit. Unity; also a unit. [L, 80.]

EINHODIG (Ger.), adj. In'hod-i^{2}g. Having only one testicle. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINHORNIG (Ger.), adj. In'ho^{2}rn-i^{2}g. One-horned. [L, 80.]

EINHUFIG (Ger.), adj. In'huf-i^{2}g. See Solidungulate.

EINHÜLLEND (Ger.), adj. In'hu^{6}l-le^{2}nd. Emollient. [B, 49.]

EINHÜLSUNG (Ger.), n. In'hu^{6}ls-un^2. See Incarceration.

EINIMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'i^{2}mpf-e^{2}n. To inoculate. [L, 43.]

EINIMPFER (Ger.), n. In'i^{2}mpf-e^{2}r. An inoculator. [E.]

EINIMPFUNG (Ger.), n. In'i^{2}mpf-un^2. Inoculation. [L, 43.]

EINJÄHRIG (Ger.), adj. In'yar-i^{2}g. See Annual (1st def.).

EINKAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. In'ka^{3}m-me^{2}r-i^{2}g. Having only one chamber or ventricle. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINKEILUNG (Ger.), n. In'kil-un^2. A wedging in, impaction. [L, 80.]

EINKEIMBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'kim-blat-ri^{2}g. Monocotyledonous. As a n., in the f. pl., *E'e*, the *Monocotyledoneæ*. [α, 24.]

EINKERBUNG [Lautermann] (Ger.), n. In'ke^{2}rb-un^2. See *Medullary* segment.

EINKLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'kla^{3}p-i^{2}g. Univalvular. [L, 43.]

EINKLEMMEN (Ger.), n. In'kle^{2}m-e^{2}n. The process of inclosing a microscopic specimen for purposes of section between two pieces of some tissue which can be cut readily, such as cork, elder-pith, etc. [B.]

EINKLEMMUNG (Ger.), n. In'kle^{2}m-un^2. Strangulation, incarceration. [E.]—**E. der Eichel.** Paraphimosis. [L, 80.]

EINKNOLLIG (Ger.), adj. In'kno^{2}l-i^{2}g. In botany, monorchidous. [L, 43.]

EINKOCHEN (Ger.), n. In'ko^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. A boiling down. [L, 80.]

EINKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. In'ku^{5}pf-i^{2}g. Monocephalous. [L, 43.]

EINKORN (Ger.), n. In'ko^{2}rn. The *Triticum monococcum*. [L, 80.]

EINKÖRNIG (Ger.), adj. In'ku^{5}rn-i^{2}g. Monospermous. [L, 43.]

EINKRÜMMUNG (Ger.), n. In'kru^{6}m-mun^2. Incurvation. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. In'la^{3}g-e^{2}r-un^2. 1. Intussusception. 2. In microscopy, imbedding. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINLEGEN (Ger.), **EINLEITUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'lag-e^{2}n, -lit-un^2. See Introduction.

EINLENKUNG (Ger.), n. In'le^{2}n^{2}k-un^2. See Arthrosis.

EINLIPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'li^{2}p-i^{2}g. Unilabiate. [L, 43.]

EINLOCH (Ger.), n. In'lo^{2}ch^2. See Amphistoma.

EINLUNGER (Ger.), n. pl. In'lun^2-e^{2}r. The *Monopneumones*. [L.]

EINMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj. In'man-i^{2}g. Monandrous; as a n., in the f., *E'e*, see Monandria. [B.]

EINMÄULIG (Ger.), adj. In'moil-i^{2}g. See Monostomatous.

EINMÜNDER (Ger.), n. pl. In'mu^{6}nd-e^{2}r. The *Monostomata*. [L.]

EINMÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. In'mund-un^2. See Inosculation and Abouchement.—**E'sstelle.** The place at which a tube empties (*e. g.*, the oviduct into the uterus).

EINNAGELUNG (Ger.), n. In'na^{3}g-e^{2}l-un^2. See Gomphosis.

EINNEHMEN (Ger.), n. In'nam-e^{2}n. To ingest (food or medicine). [L, 80.]

EINOÏD (Ger.), n. I'no-ed. A village in the province of Styria, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [α, 14.]

EINPAARIG (Ger.), adj. In'pa^{3}r-i^{2}g. United in single pairs. [α, 42.]

EINPACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'pa^{3}k'un^2. Packing. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

EINPASSUNG (Ger.), n. In'pa^{3}s-un^2. See Gomphosis.

EINPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. In'pfla^{3}ntz-un^2. An implantation, a setting in, as in plastic operations.

EINPFROPFUNG (Ger.), n. In'pro^{2}pf-un^2. Ingrafting, inoculation. [L, 50, 80 (α, 14).]

EINPINSELUNG (Ger.), n. In'pi^{2}ns-e^{2}l-un^2. The application of a medicament with a brush. [α, 14.]

EINPOLIG (Ger.), adj. In'pol-i^{2}g. See Unipolar.

EINRÄUCHERUNG (Ger.), n. In'roich^2-e^{2}r-un^2. Fumigation. [L, 46 (α, 4).]

EINREIBUNG (Ger.), n. In'rib-un^2. 1. Inunction. 2. An embrocation. [B.]—**E'skur.** A course of treatment by inunction. [L, 57.]

EINRENKUNG (Ger.), n. In're^{2}n^{2}k-un^2. Reduction (of a dislocation or fracture). [α, 21.]—**E'smaschine.** An apparatus used in the reduction of dislocations or fractures. [E.] Cf. Arthrembola.—**Hippokratische E'sbank.** The *Scammum Hippocratis*. [L, 80.]

EINRICHTEBANK (Ger.), n. In'ri^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2-ba^{3}n^{2}k. A bed or couch used in reducing dislocations or fractures. [L, 135.]

EINRICHTER (Ger.), n. In'ri^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}r. A bone-setter. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. In'ri^{2}ch^{2}t-un^2. 1. An arrangement. [L, 135.] 2. The reduction of a dislocation or fracture.—**E'sbank.** See Einrichtebank.

EINRISS (Ger.), n. In'ri^{2}s. A slit-like laceration.

EINROLLUNG (Ger.), n. In'rol-lun^2. Involution. [α, 14.]

EINSACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'za^{3}k-un^2. Incarceration. [α, 21.]

EINSALBUNG (Ger.), n. In'za^{3}lb-un^2. See Inunction.

EINSAMBLUMIG (Ger.), adj. In'za^{3}m-blum-i^{2}g. See Disjunctiflorate.

EINSAMENLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'za^{3}m-e^{2}n-la^{3}p-i^{2}g. See Monocotyledonous.

EINSAMIG (Ger.), adj. In'za^{3}m-i^{2}g. See Monospermatous.

EINSAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'za^3-u^{4}g-e^{2}n. To absorb; as a n., absorption. [B.]

EINSAUGER (Ger.), n. In'za^3-u^{4}g-e^{2}r. An absorber; any body which absorbs light and heat. [B.]

EINSAUGERÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'za^3-u^{4}g-e^2-ru^{5}r-e^2. 1. An absorbent vessel. 2. A feeding-tube. [α, 14.]

EINSAUGUNG (Ger.), n. In'za^3-u^{4}g-un^2. See Absorption.—**E'skraft.** See Absorptivity.

EINSCHACHTELUNG (Ger.), n. In'sha^{3}ch^{2}t-e^{2}l-un^2. Preformation. [L, 80.]—**E'slehre, E'stheorie.** The doctrine of evolution from pre-existing germs. [L, 80.]

EINSCHICHTIG (Ger.), adj. In'shi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. Having but one layer or stratum. [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. In'sheb-un^2. See Intussusception.

EINSCHLAFEN (Ger.), n. In'shla^{3}f-e^{2}n. Drowsiness; of a limb, numbness. [L, 43.]

EINSCHLÄFERN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shlaf-e^{2}rn. To lull to sleep; as a n., see Hypnotism. [L, 80.]

EINSCHLÄFERND (Ger.), adj. In'shlaf-e^{2}rnd. See Hypnotic.

EINSCHLÄFERUNG (Ger.), n. In'shlaf-e^{2}r-u^{2}n. See Hypnosis and Hypnotism.—**E'smittel.** A hypnotic.

EINSCHLAG (Ger.), n. In'shla^{3}g. See Trauma.

EINSCHLAGEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. To dress, envelope, bandage; to strike (said of lightning). [L, 46 (α, 14).]

EINSCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. In'shles-un^2. Impaction, incarceration. [L, 80.]

EINSCHLUMMERN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shlum-me^{2}rn. To fall asleep lightly and placidly. [L, 30.]

EINSCHLÜRFEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shlu^{6}rf-e^{2}n. To swallow; as a n., see Rhophesis. [L, 80.]

EINSCHMIERKUR (Ger.), n. In'shmer-kur. A course of treatment by inunction.

EINSCHMIERUNG (Ger.), n. In'shmer-un^2. Inunction. [L, 50.]

EINSCHNAUBEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shna^3-u^{4}b-e^{2}n. To inspire audibly, to snore. [*a*, 14.]

EINSCHNAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shna^3-u^{4}f-e^{2}n. Of an animal, to inspire. [*a*, 14.]

EINSCHNEIDEBEIN (Ger.), n. In'shnid-e^2-bin. See *Intermaxillary* BONE.

EINSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shnid-e^{2}n. To incise; as a n., an incision; also the separation of the labia pudendi caused by the advance of the fœtal head during a uterine contraction. [A, 20.]

EINSCHNEIDEND (Ger.), adj. In'shnid-e^{2}nd. See INCISOR.

EINSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. In'shnid-un^2. 1. The act of cutting. 2. A cut. [*a*, 14.]

EINSCHNITT (Ger.), n. In'shni^{2}t. See INCISION.—**E'messer.** See SCALPEL and BISTOURY.—**E'skeimer.** The *Plexeoblastæ.* [L, 80.]—**Mantele'.** See INCISURA *pallii.*

EINSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. In'shnu^{6}r-un^2. Constriction, strangulation. [L, 80.]—**Ranvier'sche E'en.** See NODES *of Ranvier.*

EINSCHRÄNKUNG (Ger.), n. In'shran^{2}k-un^2. In tempering, modification. [L, 80.]

EINSCHRUMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. In'shrumpf-e^{2}n. 1. To wrinkle. 2. To become wrinkled. [L, 80.]

EINSEITIG (Ger.), **EINSEITSWENDIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'-zit-i^{2}g, -zits-ve^{2}nd-i^{2}g. Unilateral. [L, 46, 80 (*a*, 21).]

EINSETZEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'ze^{2}tz-e^{2}n. To implant; as a n., implantation. [L, 80 (*a*, 14); (*a*, 21).]

EINSICHT (Ger.), n. In'zi^{2}ch^{2}t. The intellect. [L, 80.]—**E'slosigkeit.** See ASYNESIA.

EINSIEDLERWURM (Ger.), n. In'zed-le^{2}r-vurm. See TÆNIA *solium.*

EINSOMMERIG (Ger.), adj. In'zom-me^{2}r-i^{2}g. See ANNUAL (1st def.).

EINSPEICHELUNG (Ger.), n. In'spich^2-e^{2}l-un^2. See INSALIVATION.

EINSPERRUNG (Ger.), n. In'spe^{2}r-run^2. Incarceration. [L, 80.]

EINSPRITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'spri^{2}tz-e^{2}n. To inject, to syringe. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

EINSPRITZER (Ger.), n. In'spri^{2}tz-e^{2}r. See SYRINGE.

EINSPRITZRÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'spri^{2}tz-ru^{5}r-e^2. An injection pipe. [E.]

EINSPRITZUNG (Ger.), n. In'spri^{2}tz-un^2. See INJECTION.—**Trockene E.** Fr., *injection sèche.* The insertion of a dry medicinal substance into a diseased part. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

EINSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. In'ste^{2}l-lun^2. See PRESENTATION.—**Extramediane E. des Kopfes.** That variation from the normal mechanism of labor in which, on account of a contraction of the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim, the fœtal head enters one lateral half of the pelvic canal. [A, 61.]

EINSTEMPELIGE (Ger.), n. f. sing. In'ste^{2}mp-e^{2}l-i^{2}g-e^2. See MONOGYNIA.

EINSTICH (Ger.), n. In'sti^{2}ch^2. Puncture. [L, 80.]—**E'messer.** A knife for puncturing. [L, 80 (*a*, 14).]

EINSTRÖMEN, EINSTROMUNG (Ger.), n. In'stru^{5}m-e^{2}n, -un^2. A flowing in (*e. g.*, of the blood into the ventricles during the cardiac diastole). [K.]

EINSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. In'stu^{6}lp-un^2. Intussusception, invagination, inversion. [L, 135.]

EINTÄGIG (Ger.), adj. In'tag-i^{2}g. Quotidian, ephemeral. [L, 43, 80.]

EINTAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. In'ta^3-u^{4}ch^2-un^2. Immersion. [L, 80.]

EINTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. In'til-un^2. Division, segmentation. [L, 80.]—**E'ssucht.** See POLYSCHIDIA.

EINTONIG (Ger.), adj. In'ton-i^{2}g. Sounding in unison. [L, 80.]

EINTRÄUFELUNG (Ger.), n. In'troif-e^{2}l-un^2. Instillation, infusion by drops. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

EINTRITT (Ger.), n. In'tri^{2}t. The onset (of a disease, a course of symptoms, etc.). [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]

EINTRÖPFELUNG (Ger.), n. In'tru^{5}pf-e^{2}l-un^2. Instillation. [L, 43.]

EINVERLEIBUNG (Ger.), n. In'fe^{2}r-lib-un^2. Incorporation, insertion. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).]

EINWACHSEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}n. To grow into; as a n., a growing in. [L, 46 (*a*, 21).] Cf. EINFLEISCHUNG.

EINWÄRTS (Ger.), adv. In'vartz. Inward; in botany, introrsely; as an adj., see INTRORSE.—**E'biegung.** See INCURVATION.—**E'drehen.** To pronate; as a n., pronation. [L, 80.]—**E'dreher.** See the major list.—**E'drehung.** See PRONATION and INVERSION.—**E'gebogen.** Inflexed; introflexed. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**E'gedreht.** Inverted, incurved, pronated.—**E'gekrümmt.** Bent inward; in botany, see INCURVATUS. [L, 43.]—**E'geneigt.** Inclined inward. [*a*, 24.]—**E'geschlagen.** In botany, induplicate. [B, 35.]—**E'kehrung.** See INVERSION and INTROVERSION.—**E'roller.** A muscle that rotates a part inward. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'schielen.** Convergent strabismus. [*a*, 14.]—**E'wender.** See the major list.—**E'zieher.** See the major list.

EINWÄRTSDREHER (Ger.), n. In'varts-dra-he^{2}r. A pronator muscle. [L.]—**Runder E.** See PRONATOR *radii teres.*—**Viereckiger E.** See PRONATOR *quadratus.*

EINWÄRTSWENDER (Ger.), n. In'varts-ve^{2}nd-e^{2}r. A pronator muscle. [L.]—**Länglicher E., Runder E.** See PRONATOR *radii teres.*

EINWÄRTSZIEHER (Ger.), n. In'varts-tze-he^{2}r. An adductor muscle. [L.]—**Breiter E. des Hinterschenkels.** See *Short* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*—**Dicker E. des Oberschenkels.** See *Great* ADDUCTOR *of the thigh.*—**Dünner E. des Hinterschenkels.** See *Long* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*—**E. des Armbeins** (oder **Oberarmbeins**). See ADDUCTOR *of the arm.*—**E. des Auges.** See RECTUS *oculi internus.*—**E. des Oberarmbeins.** See ADDUCTOR *of the arm.*—**E. des Ohres.** See ADDUCTOR *auris.*—**Langer E. des Oberschenkels.** See *Small* ADDUCTOR *of the thigh.*—**Schmaler E. des Hinterschenkels.** See *Long* ADDUCTOR *of the leg.*

EINWÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. In'vas-se^{2}r-un^2. Maceration in water. [*a*, 21.]

EINWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. In'vib-i^{2}g. See MONOGYNOUS; as a n., *E'e*, the *Monogynia.*

EINWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. In'vich^2-un^2. Maceration. [L, 80.]

EINWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. In've^{2}rt-i^{2}g. Univalent. [B.]—**E'keit.** Univalence. [B.]

EINWICKELUNG (Ger.), n. In'vi^{2}k-e^{2}l-un^2. 1. Involution. 2. A swathing or packing. [*a*, 14.]—**E'sbinde.** A swaddling band. [L.]

EINWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. In'verk-un^2. Action, influence. [*a*, 14.]

EINZACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'tza^{3}k-un^2. An indentation; a notched joint. [L, 80 (*a*, 14).]

EINZELBLUMENBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'tze^{2}l-blum-e^{2}n-blat-ri^{2}g. See UNIPETALOUS.

EINZELDRÜSE (Ger.), n. In'tze^{2}l-dru^{6}s-e^2. A solitary gland. [L, 115.]

EINZELLIG (Ger.), adj. In'tze^{2}l-li^{2}g Unicellular. [L, 228.]

EINZELSEHEN (Ger.). In'tze^{2}l-zu-he^{2}n. Simple vision. [B.]

EINZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. In'tze-hun^2. A drawing in, inspiration, inhalation, or imbibition. [*a*, 14.]—**E'smittel.** A medicine to be inhaled. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]

EIPOL (Ger.), n. I'pol. The central point in the dorsal (animal) and the ventral (vegetative) region of an ovum. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxiv, xxix (J).]—**Dunkler E.** The central point in the dorsal (animal or pigmented) region of an amphibian ovum. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxiv, p. 476 (J).]—**Heller E.** The central point in the ventral (vegetative or non-pigmented) region of an amphibian ovum. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxiv, p. 476 (J).]

EIRIN (Celtic), n. The prune. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EIRION (Lat.), n. I'(e$^{2\prime}$i^2)-ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., εἴριον. Wool. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EIRUND (Ger.), adj. I'rund. Oval.

EIS (Ger.), n. Is. Ice. [L, 43.]—**E'bein.** An old name for the os innominatum. [*a*, 29.]—**E'beutel.** An ice-bag. [*a*, 14.]—**E'blume.** The *Mesembryanthemum.* [B, 49.]—**E'essig, E'essigsäure.** Glacial acetic acid. [A, 324.]—**E'kalt.** Ice-cold.—**E'kraut.** See *E'pflanze.*—**E'öl.** Anhydrous sulphuric acid. [L, 46 (*a*. 14).]—**E'pflanze.** The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'pomade.** Syn.: *Krystallpomade.* A preparation made by mixing 500 grammes of castor-oil, 300 of colorless olive-oil, 120 of spermaceti, 20 of jessamine-oil, 0·5 of a gramme each of rose and bergamot oil, 5 drops of neroli-oil, 2 drops of French geranium, 1 drop of iris-oil, 0·02 gramme of coumarin, and 0·3 gramme of heliotropine. [A, 522 (*a*, 14).]—**E'punkt.** The freezing point. [B.]—**E'umschlag.** A compress wet with ice-water, also a bag containing pounded ice, to be applied to the body. [*a*, 14.]—**E'wasser.** Ice-water. [*a*, 14.]—**E'wasserkappe.** A cap or bladder filled with ice-water for applications to the head. [*a*, 14.]

EISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Is(e^2-i^{2}s)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *eisago'ges.* Gr., εἰσαγωγή (from εἰς, into, and ἀγειν, to conduct). An introduction or intromission. [A. 325 (*a*, 21).]

EISANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Is(e^2-i^{2}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *eisanthem'atos* (*-is*). From εἰς, into, and ἄνθημα, efflorescence. See ENANTHEMA.

EISBOLE (Lat.), n. f. Is'(e$^{2\prime}$i^{2}s)-bo^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *eis'boles.* Gr., εἰσβολή (from εἰσβάλλειν, to throw into). 1. An injecting, a forcible insertion. 2. The onset of a disease or of a paroxysm. [A, 387; L, 94 (*a*, 14).]

EISCH-KEYS, n. Esh'kez. The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EISEN (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n. See IRON.—**Aderlasse'.** A phlebotomy lancet. [A, 305.]—**Aetherische E'acetattinctur.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis.*—**Aetherische E'chloridtinctur.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**Alaunhaltiges blausaures E.** Prussian blue in which aluminium replaces iron. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**Ammoniak-E.-Alaun.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Apfelsaures E'extract.** See *Extractum* FERRI *pomatum.*—**Arsensaures E.** See IRON *arsenate.*—**Auflösliches E.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**Bastarde'.** Nickel. [B, 270.]—**Bernsteinsaures E.** Iron succinate. [B.]—**Blausaures E.** See IRON *cyanide.*—**Brome'.** Iron bromide. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Citronsaures E'strychnin.** Iron and strychnine citrate. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Dialysirtes E., Dialysirtes E'hydroxyd in Lösung.** See *Dialyzed* IRON.—**E'alaun.** See the major list.—**E'albuminat.** See IRON *albuminate.*—**E'artig.** Ferruginous, chalybeate. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'bad.** See the major list.—**E'bahn.** See the major list.—**E'baum.** See SIDEROXYLON.—**E'blausäure.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [A, 324.]—**E'blech.** Sheet iron. [B.]—**E'blumen.** Ferric chloride formed by sublimation. [B, 49.]—

E'bromid. Ferric bromide. [B.]—**E'bromür.** Ferrous bromide. [B.]—**E'bromürsyrup.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *bromidi.*—**E'chamäleon.** A disinfectant preparation consisting of sodium permanganate and ferric sulphate. [B. 49.]—**E'chinin.** See the major list. —**E'chlorid.** See the major list.—**E'chlorür.** See the major list. —**E'chrom.** The mineral chromite. [B.]—**E'citrat.** Iron citrate. [B.]—**E'cyanid.** See the major list.—**E'cyankalium.** See POTASSIUM *ferrocyanide.*—**E'cyanür.** See the major list.—**E'draht.** Iron wire. [B.]—**E'erz.** Iron ore. [B, 49.]—**E'extract.** See the major list.—**E'farbe.** Iron-gray; the color of iron. [L, 80 (α, 14).] —**E'feile.** Iron-filings [L, 46 (α, 14).]—**E'gehalt.** The proportion of iron contained in a compound.—**E'glanz.** Specular ironstone; common iron-glance. [B. 131 (α, 14).]—**E'glanzerz.** Yellow ochre. [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**E'graphit.** See *E'schaum.*—**E'haltig.** Containing iron.—**E'haltigkeit.** See *E'gehalt.*—**E'hart.** As hard as iron; as a n., see the major list.—**E'holzbaum.** The genus *Sideroxylon.* [B, 131.]—**E'hut.** See the major list.—**E'hydroxyd.** Ferric hydroxide [B, 49.]—**E'hydroxydul.** Ferrous hydroxide. [B, 49.]—**E'hydroxyduloxyd.** Ferroso-ferric hydroxide. [B, 49.]—**E'jodid.** Ferric iodide. [B, 131 (α, 14).]—**E'jodür.** See the major list.—**E'kali, E'kalium.** See the major list. —**E'kies.** Iron pyrites. [α, 27.]—**E'kiesel.** Quartz containing yellow, brown, or red ochre. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**E'kraut.** See the major list.—**E'kugeln.** See *Martial* BALLS.—**E'laktat.** Ferrous lactate. [B, 81 (α, 14).]—**E'mangel.** A deficiency of iron.—**E'mennige.** See *Berlin* RED.—**E'mittel.** A remedy containing iron. [L, 57 (α, 21).]—**E'mohr.** See ÆTHIOPS *martialis.*—**E'molken.** See *Serum* LACTIS *martiatum* (under LAC).—**E'moor.** The boggy earth about a chalybeate spring; used in the form of a peat-bath.—**E'nitrat.** Ferrous nitrate. [B, 81 (α, 14).]—**E'öl.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**E'oxychlorid.** See the major list.—**E'oxyd.** See the major list.—**E'oxydammonium.** See the major list.—**E'oxydul.** See the major list.—**E'pastillen.** See *Trochisci* FERRI *redacti.*—**E'peptonat.** Iron peptonate. [L, 57 (α, 27).]—**E'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**E'phosphatysyrup.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *phosphatis.*—**E'pillen.** See *Pilulæ* FERRI *carbonatis.*—**E'pöhldenwurzel.** The rhizome of *Carex arenaria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'präparate.** Preparations containing iron. [α, 21.]—**E'pulver.** See FERRUM *pulveratum.*—**E'reichkraut.** The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'rost.** Iron rust. [B, 49.]—**E'rostbraun.** Ferric oxide or brown iron rust. [L, 43 (α, 27).]—**E'safran.** See the major list.—**E'salmiak.** See AMMONIUM *chloratum ferratum.*—**E'salz.** A salt of iron. [B, 131 (α, 27).]—**E'säuerlinge.** Chalybeate mineral waters. [B, 49.] —**E'säure.** Ferric acid. [A, 324.]—**E'schaum.** The frothy scum that appears on the surface of dilute acid solutions of iron carbonates. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**E'schlacke.** Dross of iron employed to make drinking-water slightly ferruginous. [L, 46 (α, 14).]—**E'schokolade.** Lat., *pasta cacao ferrata.* A preparation made by triturating together 475 parts of cacao, 500 of white sugar, 20 of ferrum carbonatum saccharatum, 5 of cinnamon, and 2 of elæosaccharum of vanilla. [A, 522 (α, 14).]—**E'schüssig.** See FERRUGINOUS.—**E'schwamm.** Pure malleable iron in the form of a spongy mass; sometimes used in filters. [L, 57 (α, 27).]—**E'schwarz.** 1. Graphite. 2. A pigment consisting of finely divided antimony. [B, 49, 270.]—**E'schwärze.** 1. An impure mixture of ferrous and ferric acetates; used as a mordant. 2. A mixture of gall-nuts, iron sulphate, and logwood in varying proportions; used as a black dye. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**E'seife.** See *Emplastrum* FERRI. —**E'sesquichlorid.** See IRON *sesquichloride.*—**E'sesquioxyd.** Ferric oxide. [B, 49.]—**E'steinmark.** See FERRA *miraculosa Saxoniæ.*—**E'sublimat.** Ferric chloride obtained by sublimation. [B, 49.]—**E'sulfuret.** A sulphide of iron. [B, 49.]—**E'syrup.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *oxydati solubilis.*—**E'tannat.** Ferric tannate. [α, 27.]—**E'thermen.** Chalybeate springs. [L, 57 (α, 27).]—**E'tinctur.** See the major list.—**E'vitriol.** Impure iron sulphate; green vitriol. [L, 46 (α, 14).]—**E'wasser.** A ferruginous water.—**E'watte.** Hæmostatic cotton. [L, 57 (α, 27).]—**E'wein.** See *Vinum* FERRI.—**E'weinstein.** Tartarized iron; tartrate of iron and potassium. [B.]—**E'weinsteinkugeln.** See *Globuli* MARTIS.—**E'widrig.** See ANTISIDERIC.—**E'wurzel.** The *Centaurea scabiosa.* [B, 131.]—**E'zette.** The genus *Siderodendron.* [B, 131.]—**E'zucker.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**Essigsaures E.** Iron acetate. [B.]—**Galvanisirtes E'blech.** Galvanized iron; sheet-iron coated with zinc. [B.]—**Gekohltes E.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**Gepulvertes E.** See FERRUM *pulveratum.*—**Gepulvertes metallisches E.** Iron filings. [L, 43.]—**Gerbsaures E.** Iron tannate. [α, 27.]—**Glühendes E.** Incandescent iron. [L, 43.]—**Kohlensaures E.** See IRON *carbonate.*—**Milchsaures E.** Iron lactate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]—**Oelsaures E.** Iron oleate. [A, 319.]—**Phosphorsaures E.** See IRON *phosphate.*—**Pyrophosphorsaures E. mit Ammoncitrat.** See FERRUM *pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico.*—**Pyrophosphorsaures E. mit Natriumcitrat.** See FERRUM *pyrophosphoricum cum natrio citrico.*—**Reduzirtes E.** Reduced iron. [B.]—**Rothes salzsaures E.** See IRON *hydrochloride.*—**Salpetersaures E.** Iron nitrate. [B.]—**Salzsaures E.** Iron chloride. [α, 27.]—**Schwarzes oxydulirtes E.** Black iron oxide. [L, 43.]—**Schwefelsaures E.** Iron sulphate. [α, 27.]—**Thiocyansaures E.** Iron thiocyanate. [B.]—**Weiches E.** Wrought iron. [B.]—**Weinsaures E., Weinsteinsaures E.** Iron tartrate. [α, 14.]—**Zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures E.** See FERRI *carbonas saccharatus.*

EISENALAUN (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-a^{3}l-a^3-u^{4}n. See *Iron* ALUM and IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**Ammoniake', Ammonikalischer E.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*

EISENBACH (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2. A village in Presburg, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

EISENBAD (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. See *Ferruginous* BATH.—**Moussirendes E.** See *Effervescent ferruginous* BATH.

EISENBAHN (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ba^{3}n. A railway.—**E'apparat.** See *Railway* APPARATUS.—**E'erschütterung.** See *Railway* SPINE. —**E'furcht, E'krankheit.** A morbid dread of railroad accidents. [L, 57 (α, 27).]

EISENBRECH (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-bre^{2}ch^2. The genus *Lunaria.* [B, 131 (α, 14).]

EISENCHININ (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ch^{2}en-en''. A chemical compound containing iron and quinine.—**Citronensaures E., E'citrat.** See IRON *and quinine citrate.*

EISENCHLORID (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ch^{2}lor-ed''. Ferric chloride. [B.]—**Aetherische E'lösung** (oder **E'tinctur**). See *Tinctura* FERRI *chlorati ætherea.*—**E'flüssigkeit.** A solution of 1 part of ferric chloride in from 2 to 25 parts of water. [α, 14.] See also *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*—**E'watte.** Cotton impregnated with iron perchloride. [α, 27.]—**Geistige E'lösung.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Wässerige E'lösung.** See *Liquor* FERRI *chloridi.*

EISENCHLORÜR (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ch^{2}lor-u^{6}r''. Ferrous chloride. [B.]—**E'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *chloridi.*—**Flüssiges E.** A solution of 1 part of ferrous chloride in 5 to 6 parts of water. [B, 81 (α, 14).] See *Liquor* FERRI *chlorati.*

EISENCITRAT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-tzet-ra^{3}t''. Iron citrate.—**Flüssiges E.** See *Liquor* FERRI *citratis.*

EISENCYANID (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-tsu^6-a^{3}n-ed''. A ferricyanide. [B.]—**E'kalium.** Potassium ferricyanide. [B, 131 (α, 27).]—**E'wasserstoff.** Hydroferricyanic acid. [α, 27.]

EISENCYANÜR (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-tzu^6-a^{3}n-u^{6}r''. A ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Aethyle'.** See ETHYL *ferrocyanide.*—**E'ammonium.** Ammonium ferrocyanide. [α, 27.]—**E'cyanid.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [α, 27.]—**E'kupfer.** See COPPER *ferricyanide.*—**E'wasserstoff.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [B, 131 (α, 14).]

EISENEXTRACT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-e^{2}x-tra^{3}kt''. See *Extractum* FERRI.—**Apfelsaures E.** See *Extractum* FERRI *cydoniatum.*

EISENFEILE (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-fil-e^2. Iron filings.—**Präparirte E.** Prepared iron filings. [L, 43 (α, 21).]

EISENFLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-flu^{6}s-si^{2}g-kit. See LIQUOR *anodynus martiatus.*—**Essigsaure E.** See *Liquor* FERRI *acetatis.*

EISENHART (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-ha^{3}rt. The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Dreiblättriger E.** The *Verbena triphylla.* [L, 80.]—**Officineller E'.** See *E.*

EISENHUT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-hut. See ACONITUM.—**Aechter E.** The *Aconitum napellus.* [L, 80.]—**E'blätter.** See ACONITE *leaves.*—**E'extrakt.** See *Extractum* ACONITI.—**E'knollen.** See ACONITE-*root.*—**E'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* ACONITI.—**Feinblättriger E.** The *Aconitum anthora.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Fuchswurze'.** The *Aconitum vulparia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gelber E.** See ACONITUM *luteum.*—**Langhelmiger E.** The *Aconitum cammarum.* [L, 80.]—**Neuberger E'.** The *Aconitum neomontanum.* [L, 80.]—**Störk's E.** The *Aconitum stoerkianum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EISENJODÜR (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-yod-u^{6}r''. Ferrous iodide. [L, 77.]—**E'syrup.** See *Syrupus* FERRI *iodidi.*—**E'zucker.** See FERRI *iodidum saccharatum.*

EISENKALI, EISENKALIUM (Ger.), n's. Iz'e^{2}n-ka^{3}l-e, -i^2-um. A compound of iron and potassium. [B.]—**Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 49.]—**Weinsaures E'kalium.** See IRON *and potassium tartrate.*

EISENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The genus *Verbena.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gebräuchliches E.** See *Gemeines E.*—**Gelbes E.** The *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeines E.** The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EISENKUGELN (Ger.), n. pl. Iz'e^{2}n-kug-e^{2}l'n. See *Martial* BALLS.—**Weinsteinsaure E.** See *Martial* BALLS.

EISENNATRIUM (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-na^{3}t-ri^2-um. A chemical compound having iron and sodium as the bases.—**Pyrophosphorsaures E'natrium.** Iron and sodium pyrophosphate. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

EISENNITRAT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-net-ra^{3}t''. See FERRI *nitras.* —**E'lösung.** See *Liquor* FERRI *nitratis.*

EISENOXYCHLORID (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^6-ch^{2}lor-ed''. See IRON *oxychloride.*—**Flüssiges E.** See *Liquor* FERRI *oxychlorati.*

EISENOXYD (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d''. Iron oxide; a term much used in compound expressions to denote a ferric combination. [B.] Cf. EISENOXYDUL.—**Aepfelsaures E.** Ferric malate. [B.]—**Arsenigsaures E'.** Ferric arsenite. [B.]—**Arsensaures E'.** Ferric arsenate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures E.** Ferric valerianate. [B, 81 (α, 14).]—**Chromsaures E.** Ferric chromate. [B.]—**Citronensaures E.** See IRON *citrate.*—**Citronensaure E'ammonium.** Iron and ammonium citrate. [B.]—**E'ammonium.** See the major list.—**Eisenblausaures E.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [α, 27.]—**E'flüssigkeit.** See FERRUM *oxidum hydratum.*—**E'haltig.** Containing ferric oxide. [L. 43.]—**E'hydrat.** Ferric hydroxide. [α, 27.]—**E'natron.** Fr., *ferrite de sodium.* A compound of sesquioxide of iron, Fe_2O_3, and oxide of sodium, Na_2O, obtained by open-air calcination of ferrico-sodic oxalate. [B, 244 (α, 27).]—**E'saccharat.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**E'salz.** A ferric salt. [B.]—**Essigsaures E.** Ferric acetate. [B, 131 (α, 27).]—**Feuchtes E.** See FERRI *oxidum hydratum.*—**Flüssiges schwefelsaures E.** See *Liquor* FERRI *tersulphatis.* —**Galläpfelsaures E.** Ferric gallate. [α, 27.]—**Gerbsaures E.** Ferric tannate. [α, 27.]—**Holzessigsaures E.** Ferric acetate. [α, 27.]—**Humussaures E.** Ferric humate. [α, 27.]—**Jodsaures E.** Ferric iodate. [B.]—**Kieselsaures E.** Ferric silicate. [B.] —**Kohlensaures E.** Ferric carbonate. [B, 131 (α, 27).]—**Lösliches E.** See FERRUM *oxydatum saccharatum solubile.*—**Phosphorsaures E.** Ferric phosphate. [B.]—**Pikrinsaures E.** Ferric picrate. [B.]—**Pyrophosphorsaures E.** Ferric pyrophosphate. [B, 81 (α, 14).]—**Pyrophosphorsaures E. mit citronensauren Ammonium.** Syn.: *Natriumferricitrophosphat.* A so-

lution of 5 parts of iron citrate and 6 of sodium phosphate in 10 of distilled water, evaporated to the consistence of thick syrup, and spread on plates of glass to dry. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Pyrophosphorsaures E. mit citronensauren Natron.** A solution of 9 parts of iron citrate and 10 of sodium pyrophosphate in 18 of distilled water, evaporated to the consistence of a thick syrup, and spread on plates of glass to dry. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Rothes E.** See Crocus *martis adstringens.*—**Salpetersaures E.** Ferric nitrate. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures E.** Ferric sulphate. [B.]—**Unterphosphorigsaures E.** Ferric hypophosphite. [B.]

EISENOXYDAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d'''a^{3}m-mon''i^2-um. That portion of a chemical compound which consists of ferric oxide and ammonium.—**Citronensaures E.** Citrate of iron and ammonium. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures E'.** Iron and ammonium sulphate. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Weinsaures E'.** Iron and ammonium tartrate. [B, 81.]

EISENOXYDFLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d''flu^{6}s-si^{2}g-kit. See Ferrum *oxydatum hydratum.*—**Essigsaure E.** See *Liquor* ferri *acetatis.*—**Schwefelsaure E.** See *Liquor* ferri *tersulphatis.*

EISENOXYDKALI (Ger.), **EISENOXYDKALIUM** (Ger.), n's. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ka^{3}l-e, -e-um. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferric oxide and potassium.—**Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide.—**Kohlensaures E'.** Iron and potassium carbonate. [*a*, 27.]—**Salzsaures E.** Iron and potassium perchloride. [L, 80.]—**Schwarzes E.** Magnetic iron oxide. [L, 65, 80.]—**Weinsaures E'.** Iron and potassium tartrate. [B.]

EISENOXYDUL (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ul. Ferrous oxide; iron monoxide. The term is used in combination with an adjective designative of an acid, to denote the ferrous salt of that acid. [B.] **Aepfelsaures E.** Ferrous malate. [B.]—**Arsenigsaures E.** Ferrous arsenite. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]—**Arsensaures E.** Ferrous arsenate. [B.]—**Blausaures E.** Ferrous cyanide. [*a*, 27.]—**Eisenblausaures E.** Ferrous ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]—**E'hydrat.** Ferrous hydroxide. [B (*a*, 27).]—**E'salz.** A ferrous salt. [B.]—**Entwässertes schwefelsaures E.** See Ferri *sulphas exsiccatus.*—**Essigsaures E.** Ferrous acetate. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]—**Galläpfelsaures E.** Ferrous gallate. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]—**Gerbsaures E.** Ferrous tannate. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]—**Kieselsaures E.** Ferrous silicate. [B.]—**Kleesaures E.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.]—**Kohlensaures E'.** Ferrous carbonate. [B.]—**Milchsaures E.** Ferrous lactate. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Oxalsaures E.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.]—**Phosphorsaures E.** Ferrous phosphate. [B, 131.]—**Salpetersaures E.** Ferrous nitrate. [B, 131.]—**Salzsaures E.** Ferrous chloride. [B, 131.]—**Schwefelsaures E.** Ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**Schwefligsaures E.** Ferrous sulphite. [B.]—**Thonsaures E.** Ferrous aluminate. [*a*, 27.]—**Unterschwefligsaures E.** Ferrous hyposulphite. [B.]—**Weinsteinsaures E.** Ferrous tartrate. [B, 131.]—**Wolframsaures E.** Ferrous tungstate. [B.]

EISENOXYDULAMMONIAK (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ul-a^{3}m-mon-e-a^{3}k''. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and ammonium.—**Blausaures E.** Ammonium ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]

EISENOXYDULKALI (Ger.), **EISENOXYDULKALIUM** (Ger.), n's. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ul-ka^{3}l-e, -e-um. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and potassium.—**Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]

EISENOXYDULKUPFEROXYD (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ul-kup''fe^{2}r-o^{2}x-u^{6}d. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and cupric oxide.—**Blausaures E.** Cupric ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (*a*, 27).]

EISENOXYDULOXYD (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-o^{2}x-u^{6}d-ul-o^{2}x-u^{6}d''. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous and ferric oxides; ferroso-ferric oxide. [B, 48.]—**Blausaures E.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [*a*, 27.]

EISENPOHDENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-pod-e^{2}n-vurtz-e^{2}l. The rhizome of the *Carex arenaria.* [B, 180.]

EISENSAFRAN (Ger.), n. Iz'e^{2}n-za^{3}f-ra^{3}n. See Crocus *martis.*—**Zusammenziehender E.** See Crocus *martis adstringens.*

EISENTINCTUR, n. Iz'e^{2}n-ti^{2}n^{2}k-tur''. A tincture containing iron.—**Aepfelsaure E.** See *Tinctura* ferri *pomata.* [L, 80.]—**Aetherische essigsaures E.** See *Tinctura* ferri *acetici œtherea* and *Klaproth'sche E.*—**Gemeine E'.** See *Tinctura* martis *adstringens.*—**Klaproth'sch E.** A solution of ferric hydrate in vinegar with the addition of alcohol and ether. [L, 30, 80 (*a*, 14).]—**Ludwig's E.** See *Tinctura* martis *tartarisata.*—**Salzsaure E.** See *Tinctura* ferri *chloridi.*—**Stahl's alkalisirte E.** See *Tinctura* martis *alcalisata Stahlii.*—**Weinsteinsaure E.** See *Tinctura* ferri *tartarisata.*

EISERICH (Ger.), n. Is'e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. The *Verbena officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EISODIC, adj. Is-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. From **εἰς**, into, and **ὁδός**, a path. Fr., *eisodique.* Centripetal (said of the nerve fibres of a reflex arc). [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EISPNOË (Lat.), n. f. Isp'(e^2'i^{2}sp)-no(no^2)-e(a). Gen., *eisp'noes.* Gr., *εἰσπνοή*. See Inspiration.

EISSBEIN (Ger.), n. Is'bin. See Coccyx.

EITCHIE (Tam.), n. The *Ficus tsiela.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EITER (Ger.), n. It'e^{2}r. Pus. [*a*, 14.]—**Bösartiger E., Böser E.** Unhealthy pus. [L, 80.]—**E'abfluss, E'abgang.** A discharge of pus. [E.]—**E'absetzen.** A deposit of pus. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'ansammlung.** A collection of pus.—**E'ansetzen.** To suppurate. [E.]—**E'artig.** Purulent, pus-like. [E.]—**E'aufnahme.** Absorption of pus. [*a*, 14.]—**E'auge.** Hypopyon. [L, 80.]—**E'ausfluss.** A discharge of pus. [L. 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'auslerrung.** The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80.]—**E'auswurf.** Purulent expectoration. [L, 43.]—**E'bacterium.** See Staphylococcus *pyogenes.*—**E'balg.** A cyst containing pus. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'band.** A seton. [L, 43.]—**E'bauch, E'bauchwassersucht.** Purulent ascites.—**E'becken.** A pus-basin.—**E'befördernd.** Promoting suppuration. [L, 80.]—**E'beule.** See Abscess, Boil, and Pustule.—**E'beulenartig.** Resembling an abscess. [D, 75.]—**E'bildend.** Pus-forming, pus-producing. [E.]—**E'bildung.** See Suppuration.—**E'bläschen, E'blase, E'blatter.** A pustule. [G.]—**E'bräune.** Purulent angina. [L, 80.]—**E'brechen.** Vomiting of pus. [L, 80.]—**E'bruch.** See Empyocele.—**E'brust.** See Pyothorax.—**E'butzen.** The purulent core of a tumor. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'diathese.** See Pyæmia.—**E'durchbruch.** An eruption of pus; the bursting of a collection of pus. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'durchfall.** Purulent diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**E'dyskrasie.** See Pyæmia.—**E'entleerung.** The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80.]—**E'erbrechen.** Purulent vomiting. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'ergiessung, E'erguss.** A purulent effusion. [L, 80.]—**E'erzeugend.** See Pyogenic.—**E'fieber.** Fever attending the formation of pus. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'finnen.** A pustular eruption. [L, 80.]—**E'flechte.** Ecthymatous herpes. [L, 80.]—**E'fluss.** A flow of pus. [E.]—**E'flüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* puris (under Pus).—**E'förmig.** Pus-like. [L, 43.]—**E'frass.** A corroding ulcer. [E.]—**E'friesel.** Purulent miliaria. [L, 80.]—**E'gang.** The canal by which pus is discharged from an abscess. [*a*, 14].—**E'gelenk.** See Pyarthrosis.—**E'geschwulst.** See *E'beule.*—**E'geschwür.** 1. A suppurating ulcer. [L, 40.] 2. A collection of pus. [L, 80.]—**E'gift.** The infectious matter of pus. [*a*, 14.]—**E'harnen.** See Pyuria.—**E'herd.** A focus of suppuration. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'höhle.** A cavity containing pus. [E.]—**E'husten.** Purulent expectoration. [L, 80.]—**E'icht, E'ig.** Purulent. [E.]—**E'jauche.** See Ichor.—**E'kettencoccus.** The *Streptococcus pyogenes.* [Rosenbach (A, 396).]—**E'klumpchen.** See *Pus*-corpuscles.—**E'knoten.** A hard nodule sometimes remaining in a tumor when the rest of it has softened and discharged. [*a*, 14.]—**E'körperchen, E'kügelchen.** A pus-corpuscle.—**E'krase.** See Pyæmia.—**E'machend.** Pus-forming, pyogenic. [L, 80.]—**E'nabel.** See Empyomphalus.—**E'nd.** Suppurating.—**E'nessel.** The *Lamium album.* [B, 131, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'pfropf.** The core of a boil. [L, 80.]—**E'pustel.** An ecthymatous pustule; in the pl., *E'pusteln*, ecthyma. [G.]—**E'sack.** The sac of an abscess. [E.]—**E'sammlung.** A collection of pus. [L, 80.]—**E'schale.** A pus-basin.—**E'schicht.** A layer of pus. [*a*, 14.]—**E'schnupfen.** Purulent coryza. [L, 80.]—**E'schnur.** A seton.—**E'senkung.** A secondary abscess, also a burrowing of pus. [E.]—**E'serum.** See *Liquor* puris (under Pus).—**E'speien.** Purulent expectoration. [L, 80.]—**E'staar.** A collection of pus in the field of the pupil; formerly supposed to be an abscess in the crystalline lens. [F.]—**E'stock.** The core of a boil. [E.]—**E'stuhl.** Purulent diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**E'traubencoccus.** The *Staphylococcus pyogenes.* [*a*, 24.]—**E'ung.** See the major list.—**E'verbreitung.** Metastatic suppuration. [L, 80.]—**E'vergiftung.** See Pyæmia.—**E'verhaltung.** The retention or suppression of a purulent discharge. [L, 80.]—**E'versenkung.** A burrowing of pus.—**E'wasser.** See Ichor and *Liquor* puris (under Pus).—**E'zelle.** A pus-corpuscle.—**E'zersetzung.** Decomposition of pus. [*a*, 14.]—**E'ziehend.** See Drawing.—**Fressender E.** See Ichor.—**Gutartiger E., Guter E.** Laudable pus. [L, 80.]—**Reifer E.** Mature pus. [L, 80.]—**Schlechter E.** See Ichor.

EITERUNG (Ger.), n. It'e^{2}r-un^2. Suppuration. [E.]—**E'befördernd.** Promoting suppuration. [L, 80.]—**E'sfieber.** The fever of suppuration (as in small-pox).—**E'sgift.** See *Eitergift.*—**E'smittel.** A remedy that promotes suppuration.—**E'sschwindsucht.** The purulent stage of pulmonary phthisis. [L, 80.]

EIWEISS (Ger.), n. I'vis. See Albumen. Albumin, and Candidum *ovi.*—**Circulirendes E.** See *Circulating* albumin.—**E'ähnlich.** See Albuminiform and Albuminoid.—**E'artig.** See Albuminoid.—**E'drüsen.** See *Albuminous* glands.—**E'entziehung.** The withdrawing of albuminous matter (as from the diet). [Kisch (A, 319).]—**E'förmig, E'haltig.** See Albuminous.—**E'harnen.** See Albuminuria.—**E'häutchen.** See Amnion.—**E'hülle.** The white mass surrounding the yolk in the egg of the chicken and, on a smaller scale, that of the ovum of the rabbit. [H.]—**E'körper.** See *Derived* albumin and Albuminoid.—**E'leim.** See Gluten.—**E'los.** Destitute of albumen or albumin; in botany, exalbuminous. [*a*, 24.]—**E'probe.** A test for albumin. [*a*, 18.]—**E'rest.** The fixed residue occurring in the analysis of albuminous substances. [*a*, 27.]—**E'schicht.** An albuminous layer. [*a*, 21.]—**E'schwamm.** An albuminous fungoid excrescence. [*a*, 14.]—**E'spaltung.** A splitting up or decomposition of an albuminous substance. [*a*, 27.]—**E'stoff.** See Albumin.—**E'verlust.** A loss of albumin from the organism. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'zerfall, E'zersetzung.** The degeneration or decomposition of albumin. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Gelöstes E.** See *Circulating* albumin.—**Lösliches E.** See *Soluble* albumin.—**Molkene'.** See *Whey* albumin.—**Nicht-retractiles E.** See *Non-retractile* albumin.—**Organe'.** Of Voit, see *Organ* albumin.—**Pflanzliches E.** See *Vegetable* albumin.—**Retractiles E.** See *Retractile* albumin.—**Samene'.** See Albumen (2d def.).—**Tatae'.** See under *Egg* albumin.—**Thierisches E.** See *Animal* albumin.—**Unlösliches E.** See *Insoluble* albumin.—**Vorrathse'.** See *Vorraths*albumin.—**Zirkulirendes E.** See *Circulating* albumin.

EJACULANT, adj. E-ja^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{2}nt. See Ejaculatory.

ÉJACULATEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. A-zha^{3}k-u^6-la^3-tu^{6}r. See Ejaculatory and Ejaculator.

EJACULATION, n. E-ja^{2}k-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. From *ejaculari*, to throw out. Fr., *éjaculation.* Ger., *E.. Ausspritzung.* It., *ejaculazione.* Sp., *eyaculación.* The act of casting or throwing out forcibly, especially the emission of semen. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ÉJACULATOIRE (Fr.), adj. A-zha^{3}k-u^6-la^3-twa^{3}r. See Ejaculatory.

EJACULATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ja^{2}k(ya^{3}k)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., e-ja^{2}k'u^{2}l-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *ejaculator'is*. Fr., *éjaculateur*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausspritzer*. It., *ejaculatore*. Sp., *eyaculador*. A muscle that ejaculates. [C.]—**E. seminis, E. urinæ.** See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

EJACULATORY, adj. E-ja^{2}k'u^{2}l-a-to^{2}r-i^2. Lat., *ejaculatorius*. Fr., *éjaculateur, éjaculatoire*. Ger., *ausspritzend, ejaculatorisch*. It., *ėjaculatore*. Sp., *eyaculatorio*. Serving for or pertaining to ejaculation, especially that of semen. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]

ÉJARD (Fr.), n. A-zha^{3}r. In central France, a variety of the maple. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

EJECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-je^{2}k(ye^{2}k)'ta^3. Matters cast out from the organism.

EJECTION, n. E-je^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *ejectio* (from *ejicere*, to cast out). Fr., *éjection*. Ger., *Ausleerung, Auswurf*. It., *expulsione, egestione*. Sp., *eyección, expulsión*. The act of ejecting or casting out, especially of excrementitious matter. [L, 56 (*a*, 21).]

EKABORON, n. E^{2}k-a^2-bor'o^{2}n. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *boron*. Ger., *Ekabor*. A hypothetical element predicted by the Russian chemist Mendelejeff, having an atomic weight of 44 and exactly corresponding to scandium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

EKALUMINIUM, n. E^{2}k''a^{2}l-u^2-min'i^2-u^{3}m. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *aluminium*. Of Mendelejeff, a hypothetical element whose existence he predicted, since discovered and known under the name of gallium. [B, 3.]

EKASILICIUM, EKASILICON, n's. E^{2}k-a^3-si^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^2-u^{3}m, -sl^{2}l'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *silicon*. An element the existence of which was foretold by Mendelejeff as filling the gap between titanium and zirconium; since discovered to be germanium. [B, 3; "Am. Jour. of Sci.," Jan., 1887 (B).]

EKEGRŒS (Swed.), n. The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 88, 92 (*a*, 14).]

EKEL (Ger.), n. A'ke^{2}l. See NAUSEA.—**E'erregend.** See NAUSEANT.—**E. für das Essen.** Disgust for food. [L, 43.]—**E'gefühl.** The sensation of nausea. [*a*, 14.]—**E'habend, E'haft.** Nauseating. [L, 43, 80.]—**E'kur.** A course of treatment with emetics. [L, 46, (*a*, 14).]—**E'mittel.** A nauseant. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. von Übersättigung.** See COROS.—**E. vor Speisen.** A distaste for food. [L, 80.]

EKELIG (Ger.), adj. A'ke^{2}l-i^{2}g. Nauseous, nauseating. [L, 80.]

EKER, n. Ek'u^{3}r. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EKHARO (Guz.), n. The *Hygrophila spinosa*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

EKO, n. Of Jobert, a Brazilian climbing plant, perhaps the *Cocculus toxiferus* of Weddell, having the characteristics of the *Menispermaceæ*, called in Brazil *paris do maranhão*, and forming one of the ingredients of curare as prepared by the natives. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

EKTROPIONIRT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}k-trop-i^2-on-ert'. Everted. [A, 32.]

EKTROPIONIRUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}k-trop-i^2-on-er'un^2. See EVERSION.

ELÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

ELABORATION, n. E-la^{2}b-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐξεργασία. Lat., *elaboratio* (from *elaborare*, to work out). Fr., *élaboration*. Ger., *Ausarbeitung*. It., *elaborazione*. Sp., *elaboración*. In physiology, the preparation of a product from crude material (as of a secretion, of chyme, etc.).

ELABRATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-rat(ra^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *e*, priv., and *labrum*, a lip. Fr., *élabré*. Ger., *ohne Lippen*. Having no labrum. [L, 41.]

ELACALLI (Malay), n. The *Euphorbia nereifolia*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

ELACHI (Bomb.), n. The *Eletturia cardamomum*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

ELACHISTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-ak(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}st'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Elachista*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 303.]

ELADÁ CHURANA (Guz.), n. A preparation made by pulverizing and mixing 5 parts of elachi, 2 parts each of rála, ratánjali, and lavanga, and 1 part of nága kesara; used to check vomiting. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

ELÆA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἐλαία. The olive-tree. [A, 387.]

ELÆAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-aj(a^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *élœagie*. Of Weddell, a genus of rubiaceous trees, indigenous to the Andes of Peru and New Granada; referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Rondeletieæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Mariæ.** A Peruvian species yielding *aceite María* (St. Mary's oil), an aromatic resin said to be tonic and stimulant; used by the Indians as a varnish. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. utilis.** Sp., *árbol del cera*. The wax-tree of New Granada, which yields a resin similar to that of *E. Mariæ*, known as New Granada varnish. [B, 19, 121, 185 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆAGNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-nas(na^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *élœagnacées*. Ger., *Eläagnaceen, Silberbräume*. The oleasters; an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, of Lindley's amental alliance, consisting of *Shepherdia, Hippophae, Conuleum*, and *Elœagnus*, to which Schlechtendahl added as doubtful genera *Octarillum* and *Ærtoxicon*. Baillon rejects *Octarillum*, and divides the order into two series, the *Elœagneæ* and *Æxtoxiceæ*, subsequently including only the genus *Æxtoxicon*, referred to the *Euphorbiaceæ* by Bentham and Hooker, who include under the *E.*, *Elœagnus, Hippophae*, and *Shepherdia*, and refer the genus *Conuleum* to the *Monimiaceæ*. The *E.* are trees or shrubs, indigenous chiefly to the northern hemisphere, usually with the leaves covered with a silvery scurf, entire, flowers mostly diœcious, the calyx free, entire, persistent; the ovary free with a single cell containing one ovule, and the fruit a crustaceous achene inclosed within the succulent perianth. The *Elœagneæ* (Fr., *élœagnées*; Ger., *Eläagneen*) are: Of Batsch, a family of the *Nuciferæ*; of De Candolle, a family of the *Dicotyledones*, or an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*; of R. Brown, an order of the *Peristamineæ*, or of the *Fructitegmia* [Dumortier], or of the *Epichlamydeæ* [Agardh], or of the *Santaleæ* [Reichenbach], corresponding to the *Elœagnaceæ* of Lindley; of Baillon, a series of the *Elœagnaceæ*. The *Elœagni* of Adanson, Jussieu, and others are partly the *Elœagnaceæ* and partly the *Santalaceæ*. The *Elœagnideæ* of Dumortier are the *Elœagnaceæ* of Lindley, and the *Elœagnoidæ* of Link (the *Elœagnoideæ* of Ventenat) are the same. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., ἐλαίαγνος. Fr., *éléagnus, chalef*. Ger., *Oleaster, Oelweide*. Of Theophrastus, the *Vitex agnus castus*, or, according to Sprengel, the *Salix babylonica*; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Elœagnaceæ*, indigenous to southern Europe, temperate and tropical Asia, Australia, and North America. [B, 42 (*a*, 24); B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. angustifolia.** Fr., *chalef à feuilles étroites, arbre d'argent, olinet, olivier de Bohême* (ou *sauvage*). Ger., *schmalblättriger Oleaster, böhmischer* (oder *falscher*) *Oelbaum, Paradiesbaum, Oelweide*. A species widely cultivated for the sake of its beautiful foliage and pleasant, date-like fruit, and used for hedges. From the flowers is made a table liquor which is also used medicinally in malignant fevers. [B, 34, 173. 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. arborea.** The *sheashong* of Nepal. The fruit is edible. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. argentea.** A North American species, bearing small cartilaginous drupes which are edible. [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. conferta.** The *guara* of the Bengalese, a species with edible fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ferruginea.** A species with edible fruit, cultivated in France. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. macrophylla.** Of Kæmpfer, the *fou gommi*, a species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. orientalis.** A species, regarded by Bierstein as a thornless variety, of *E. angustifolia* having edible fruit. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. philippensis.** Fr., *chalef des Philippines*. A species found in the Philippine Islands, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. pungens.** Of Kæmpfer, the *axin gommi*, a cultivated species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. salicifolia.** A species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. spinosa.** Of Linnæus, a variety of *E. angustifolia* found in the East and in Egypt; thought by many to be the ἀγριελαία of Dioscorides. It is one of the sources of African or Ethiopian *Elemi* resin. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆENCEPHOLUM (Lat.), n. n. . E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔλαιον, olive-oil, and ἐγκέφαλος, within the head. Fr., *élœencéphole, éléencéphole*. Ger., *Eläenkephöl, Eläencephöl, Hirnöl*. Of Courbe, a reddish, oily substance, extracted from the brain. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ÉLÆÈNE (Fr.), n. A-la-e^{2}n. See OLEIN.

ELÆERIN, n. E^{2}l-e'e^{2}r-i^{2}n. From ἔλαιον, oil, and ἔριον, wool. Fr., *élœérine* [Chevreul]. Ger., *Elaein, ölsaures Glycerin, Oelfett*. A fatty principle allied to oleine, found in the grease on sheep's wool. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); B, 38, 46, 48 (*a*, 14).] Cf. LANOLIN.

ÉLÆIDE (Fr.), n. A-la-ed. See ELÆIS.

ELÆIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of palms, of the tribe *Cocoineæ*. [B. 42 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)'i^{2}s. Gen., *elœ'idos* (-*is*). Fr., *élœis, élœide, éléis*. Ger., *Oelpalme*. Of Jacquin, a genus of tropical palms of the *Cocoineæ*, divided by Bentham and Hooker into *Euelais* and *Barcella*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. butyracea.** Sp., *quito, corozo*. The *Cocos butyracea*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. guineensis.** Fr., *élœis* (ou *aouara de Guinée*), *palmiste épineux, aovora, avoira*. Ger., *wahre Oelpalme, afrikanische Oelpalme*. The African oil-palm, found in western Africa, whence it was introduced into the West Indies. The fruit is of about the size of a date, with an orange-red rind enveloping a pulpy matter surrounding a hard nut, from both of which palm-oil is obtained. The oil is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and candles. In Africa, it is eaten as butter and a kind of soap is made by boiling the fruit. The sap of the stem contains much sugar and, when fermented, is employed by the natives as an intoxicating liquor. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24); (*a*, 14).]—**E. melanococca, E. oleifera.** Ger., *südamerikanische Oelpalme*. See ALFONSIA *oleifera*.



ELÆIS GUINEENSIS. [A, 327.]

ÉLAÈNE (Fr.), n. A-la^3-e^{2}n. See NONYLENE.

ELÆOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)o(o^3)ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-pas(pa^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἔλαιον, olive-oil, and καρπός, fruit. Of Lindley, see *Elæocarpeæ*. The *Elæocarpeæ* (Fr., *élaeocarpées*) are; of Jussieu, a division of tiliaceous plants; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamisertia* or *Malvarieæ*; of Agardh and Spach, a division or tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Malvales*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Tiliaceæ*, comprising the *E. veræ*, and *Tricuspidarieæ*; of Jussieu, a subfamily of the *Tiliaceæ* comprising the *E. veræ* and *Cuspidarieæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ* characterized by having linear anthers dehiscing at the apex, and petals inserted around the base of a glandulous elevated torus bearing the stamens at the top. It includes *Aristotelia*, *Elæocarpus*, *Dubouzetia*, and *Tricuspidaria*. The *Elæocarpinæ* of Link are the *Elæocarpeæ* of Jussieu. [B, 1, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From ἔλαιον, oil, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *élæocarpe*, *éléocarpe*, *ganitre*. Ger., *Ganiterbaum*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Tiliaceæ*, tribe *Elæocarpeæ*, found in tropical Asia, the islands of the Pacific, and Australia. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. copalliferus.** The *Vateria acuminata*. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cyaneus.** Of Sims, a species found in Australia; the leaves are astringent, the fruit is edible, and the bark is used as a tonic and aromatic. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E. integrifolia.** Fr., *ganitre à feuilles entières*. A species the fruit of which is eaten at Macassar and the wood employed in building. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. lanceolatus.** Fr., *ganitre lancéolé*. Of Blume, a Java species the fruit of which is diuretic and anthelminthic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. redjosso.** Fr., *ganitre redjosso*. A tree found in Java the fruit of which is used as a diuretic and the bark as an anthelminthic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. serrata.** Fr., *ganitre denté en scie*. An East Indian species the fruit of which is pickled in Ceylon. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆOCÉRÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. El-a-o-sa-ra-o-la. See CERATE (1st def.).

ELÆOCOCCA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-ko^{2}k'ka^3. From ἔλαιον, oil, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *éléocoque*. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Aleurites*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cordata, E. montana.** See ALEURITES *cordata*.—**E. vernicia.** The oil-tree of China and Cochin-China. The seeds yield a colorless, inodorous oil, which is one of the most drying of all oils, solidifying in a few hours, when spread in thin layers and exposed to the air, without losing its transparency. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**E. verrucosa.** The *Aleurites cordata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆODENDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-de^{2}n'dre^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἔλαιον, oil, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *élæodendrées*. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Celastrieæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Celastreæ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Celastraceæ*; of Baillon, a subseries of the *Euonymeæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Celastreæ*. It includes *Elæodendron* and other genera, characterized by having the leaves usually alternate and the fruit indehiscent. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELÆODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From ἔλαιον, oil, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *élæodendron*, *éléodendron*. Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastreæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. argania.** See ARGANIA *sideroxylon*.—**E. croceum.** Of De Candolle, a species found at the Cape of Good Hope. The bark is used as a remedy for snake-bites. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E. indicum, E. orientale.** Fr., *bois d'olive*, *olivetier*. A species used in the Isle of France in pectoral complaints. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Roxburghii.** A species found in the East Indies. The root is recommended as a remedy for snake-bites. It is highly astringent and the fresh root-bark, rubbed with water, is applied externally to reduce swellings. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sphærophyllum.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope which has edible berries. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ELÆODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o'dez(das). Gr., ἐλαιώδης. See ELÆOIDES.

ELÆODIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-e-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide élæodique*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELÆODOCHON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}d'o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}n. From ἐλαιοδόχος, containing oil. See *Uropygial* GLAND.

ELÆOIDES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). Gr., ἐλαιοειδής (from ἔλαιον, oil, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *éléoide*. Ger., *ölähnlich*. Oily, resembling oil. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ELÆOLATE, n. E^{2}l-e'ol-at. See ÉLÉOLAT.

ELÆOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ÉLÉOLÉ.

ELÆOLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^3. Of Béral, a general term for fatty pharmaceutical preparations. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ELÆOLIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-e-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. A liquid formed from elæomargaric and elæostearic acids by heating them to 175° to 180° C. in an atmosphere of hydrogen. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

ELÆOLOTIVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-lot-i(e)'va^3-(wa^3). From ἔλαιον, oil, and *lavare*, to wash. Of Béral, fatty preparations for frictions, baths, etc. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ELÆOMARGARIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-e-o-ma^{3}r-ga^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ἔλαιον, oil, and μάργαρον (see MARGARIC ACID). A crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, isomeric with elæolic acid, found in the form of a glyceride in the oil of the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

ELÆOMELI (Lat.), n. n. El-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-i^2. Gen., *elæomel'itos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐλαιόμελι (from ἔλαιον, oil, and μέλι, honey). Fr., *éléomeli*. 1. An acrid and purgative oil of the consistence of honey. 2. Of Dioscorides, a sweet gum which oozes from the olive-tree. [B, 115 (*a* 24); L, 43.]

ELÆOMETER, n. E^{2}l-e-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *elæometrum* (from ἔλαιον, oil, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *élæomètre*, *éléomètre*, *elaiomètre*. Ger., *Eläometer*, *Oelmesser*. An instrument for determining the quality and specific gravity of oils. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 56.]

ELÆON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἔλαιον. See OLEUM.

ELÆOPHANES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}f'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(as). From ἔλαιον, oil, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear. Fr., *éléophane*. See ELÆOIDES.

ELÆOPINES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}p'i^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ἐλαιοπινής. Of Hippocrates, stained with or soaked in oil. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ELÆOPTENE, n. E^{2}l-e-op'ten. Lat., *elæoptenum* (from ἔλαιον, oil, and πτηνός, volatile). Fr., *elæoptène*, *éléoptène*. Ger., *Eläopten*. The component part of oxygenated volatile oils which has the lower boiling point and generally forms a hydrocarbon of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$ or $C_{10}H_{14}$. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]

ELÆOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2)-o^2-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'-ka^2(ka^3)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἐλαιοσάκχαρον. Fr., *oléosaccharure*. Ger., *Oelzucker*. A preparation made by adding a drop of a volatile oil to 2 grammes of powdered sugar [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Swiss Ph.]. When citron, orange-peel and flowers, mace, or roses are employed, the Russ. Ph. prescribes 1 drop of oil to 4 grammes of powdered sugar. The Fr. Cod. and the Gr. Ph. prescribe 1 gramme of oil to 20 grammes of sugar; the Sp. Ph., 1 to 24; the Dan. Ph. and Belg. Ph., 1 to 49; the Dutch Ph., 1 to 50. For the preparation of elæosacchara of lemon, orange, citron, and bergamot, the Fr. Cod. directs the rind of the fresh fruit. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]

ELÆOSTEARIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-e-o-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. From ἔλαιον, oil, and στέαρ, tallow. An acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, deposited from an alcoholic solution of elæomargaric acid. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

ÉLAÉRINE (Fr.), n. A-la^3-a-ren. See ELÆERIN.

ELAGUIR, n. Of the alchemists, green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ELAH (Heb.), n. A tree of Palestine, probably the *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ELAIAGNON (Lat.), n. n. E^2(a)-li(la^3-i^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'no^{2}n. Gr., ἐλαίαγνος. See ELÆAGNUS.

ELAIC ACID, n. E-la'i^{2}k. See ELAIDIC ACID.

ELAICH (Hind.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

ELAIDATE, n. E^{2}l-a'i^{2}d-at. Fr., *élaïdate*. A salt of elaidic acid. [L, 41.]

ELAIDIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-a-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide élaïdique*. Ger., *Elaïdinsäure*. An isomeric form of oleic acid, derived from the latter by treatment with nitrous acid, and occurring as foliate crystals melting at 45° C. [B, 4.]

ELAIDIN, n. E^{2}l-a'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *élaïdine*. Ger., *Elaïdin*. Of Pontet and Boudet, a substance, $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, isomeric with olein, obtained by treating olive-oil or castor-oil with nitric acid; soluble in ether, nearly insoluble in alcohol, and fusing at from 25° to 28° C. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E'säure.** Elaidic acid. [B.]

ÉLAIÉRINE (Fr.), n. A-la^3-e-a-ren. See ELÆERIN.

ÉLAÏLE (Fr.), n. A-la^3-el. See ETHYLENE.

ELAIN, n. E^{2}l'a^3-i^{2}n. From ἐλάϊνος, of the olive-tree. Lat., *elainum*. Fr., *élaïne*. Ger., *Oelfett*, *Oelstoff*. See OLEIN.—**E'säure** (Ger.). See OLEIC ACID.

ELAIODATE, n. E^{2}l-a'i^2-od-at. Fr., *élaïodate*. A salt of elaiodic acid. [L, 41.]

ÉLAÏODE (Fr.), n. A-la^3-e-od. See ELAIODON.

ELAIODIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-a-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. From ἔλαιον, olive-oil, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *acide élaïodique*. Ger., *Elaïodinsäure*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELAIODON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i'(a^3'i^2)-o^{2}d-o^{2}n. From ἔλαιον, olive-oil. The fluid part of a volatile oil. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ELAIOMETER, n. E^{2}l-a-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ELÆOMETER.

ÉLAÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A-la^3-ek. See OLEIC.

ELAIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i(a^3-i^2)'i^{2}s. See ELÆIS.

ELAIZON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i'(a^3'i^2)-zo^{2}n. Gen., *elai'zontos*. Gr., ἐλαΐζον. Fr., *élaïzon*. The color of an olive. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ELAKULLIE (Tamil), n. The *Euphorbia mivulia*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

ELALDEHYDE, n. E^{2}l-a^{2}l'de-hid. Fr., *élaldéhyde*. Ger., *Elaldehyd*. See PARALDEHYDE.

ELAMBICATIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)-bi^2-ka^2(ka^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *elambication'is*. Fr., *élambication*. An old method of analyzing mineral waters. [L, 41, 84, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ÉLAN (Fr.), n. A-la^{3}n^2. The genus *Cervus*. [L.]

ÉLANCEMENT (Fr.), n. A-la^{3}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. A severe lancinating pain, such as occurs in facial neuralgia. [L, 43, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ELAND'S BEAN, n. E'la^{2}ndz ben. A species of *Eucalyptus*, found in central Africa, from which an inferior variety of kino is obtained. The beans yield about 22·5 per cent. of a light-colored, inodorous oil, which the natives use as food; and the root, containing 13 per cent. of tannin, is employed by them in tanning. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (*a*, 14).]

ELANDEI-VAYR (Tamil), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ELANULA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a^3. An old name for a very hard form of alum, resembling iron. [A, 325 (*a* 21).]

ELÄOPTEN (Ger.), n. A-la-op-tan'. See ELÆOPTENE.

ELAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. E[2]l-af(a[3]f)'i[2]-a[3]. From ἔλαφος, the stag. Ger., *Hirschkrankheit.* A complaint observed chiefly in stags, but also seen in horses; characterized by general rigidity, cardiac excitement, and rolling of the eyes. In the pl., a section of the *Ruminantia*, including the deers and giraffes. [L, 50 (α, 14); L, 173.]

ELAPHICON (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[3]f)'i[2]k-o[2]n. From ἔλαφος, a stag. Of Dioscorides, the *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ELAPHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[2]f)'i[2]-i(e). See ELAPHIA (pl.).

ELAPHION (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[3]f)'i[2]-o[2]n. From ἔλαφος, the stag. Of Dioscorides, the *Antirrhinum majus.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]

ELAPHOBOSCUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l a[2]f(a[3]f)-o[2]-bo[2]s'ku[3]m-(ku[4]m). From ἔλαφος, the stag, and βοσκός, a herdsman. The *Sisarum Germanorum.* [B, 38, 88, 200 (α, 14).]

ELAPHOMYCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[3]f)-om(o[3]m)-is(u[6]k)'-e[2]-i(e). From ἔλαφος, the stag, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *élaphomycées.* Of Zobel, a suborder of the *Tuberacei*, or of Baillon and Tulasne, a family of the *Gasteromycetes*, consisting of the genus *Elaphomyces.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ELAPHOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l-a[3]-fo[2]m'i[2]s(u[6]k)-ez(as). Gen., *elaphomyce'tos (-is).* Fr., *élaphomyce.* Ger., *Hirschstreuling, Hirschschwamm.* Of Nees, a genus of the *Gasteromycetes*, allied to the *Tuberaceæ.* [B, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cervinus, E. granulatus, E. officinalis.** Fr., *truffe de cerf.* Ger., *gemeiner Hirschschwamm, Hirschbrunst, Hirschtrüffel, gebräuchlicher Hirschspilz.* A species formerly used in Europe (under the names *boletus, fungus cervinus*, and *tubera cervina*) as a parturifacient and galactagogue, but now employed only in domestic and veterinary practice. It is said to be aphrodisiac, and to be eaten by harts when rutting. [B, 105; B, 180 (α, 24).]

ELAPHOPILA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[3]f)-o[2]p'i[2]l-a[3]. From ἔλαφος, a stag, and *pila*, a ball. A ball of hair formed in the stomach of the stag. [B, 87 (α, 21).] Cf. BEZOAR.

ELAPHORNITHIS (Lat.), adj. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[2]f)-or'ni[2]th-i[2]s. From ἔλαφος, the stag, and ὄρνις, a bird. Fr., *élaphornithe.* Partaking of the nature of a stag and of a bird. [L, 41.]

ELAPHOS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l'a[2]f(a[3]f)-o[2]s. Gr., ἔλαφος. See CERVUS.—**Cornu elaphi.** See CORNU CERVI.

ELAPHOSCORODON (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[3]f)-o(o[3])-sko[2]r'o[2]-do[2]n. From ἔλαφος, the stag, and σκόροv, garlic. The *Allium ophioscorodon.* [α, 24.]

ELAPHRIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[2]f)'ri[2]d-ez(e[2]s). A subfamily of the *Carabides.* [L, 267.]

ELAPHRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]f(a[3]f)'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἐλαφρός, light. Fr., *élaphrie, élaphrion.* Ger., *Leichtholz.* Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Burseraceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subgenus of *Bursera.* [B, 42, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. aloexylon.** A species growing on the western slope of the Sierra Madre; the wood is used as a perfume. [B, 224 (α, 14).]—**E. copalliferum.** A Mexican tree yielding penca copal, a white, transparent resin like copal. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. elemiferum.** Of Royle, a species which yields Mexican elemi. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**E. excelsum.** A species similar to *Bursera tomentosa*, the bark of which yields a resin known as Mexican tacamahac. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. glabrum, E. jacquinianum, E. tomentosum.** See BURSERA *tomentosa.*

ELAPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l'a[2]f(a[3]f)-u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., ἔλαφος. See CERVUS.

ELAPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]l-a[2]p(a[3]p)'i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). From ἔλαψ, a serpent. A family of the *Pteroglypha.* [L, 353.]

ELAPS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l'a[2]ps(a[3]ps). See ELOPS.

ELAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-la[3]p(la[3]p)'su[3]s(su[4]s). Gen., *elaps'us.* Gr., ἔκπτωσις. See DISLOCATION.

ELAQUIR (Ar.), n. Fr., *élaquir.* Of Rulandus, red vitriol. [L, 41, 94 (α, 14).]

ELARATHMETHUL (Cing.), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ÉLARGI (Fr.), adj. A-lar-zhe. See EXTENSUS.

ELASIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l'a[2]s(a[3]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *elas'eos (el'asis).* Gr., ἔλασις. See ELASTICITY.

ELASMA (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s)'ma[3]. Gen., *elas'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔλασμα. 1. A lamina or plate. 2. A clyster-pipe. [L, 84, 94 (α, 14).]

ELASMIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-la[2]s(la[3]s)'mi[2]-a[3]. From ἔλασμα, a metal plate. Fr., *élasmie.* Each of the horny plates attached to the palate of the whale, which serve as teeth. [L 41.]

ELASMOBRANCH, ELASMOBRANCHIATE, adj's. E-la[2]s'mo-bra[2]n[2]k, -la[2]s-mo-bra[2]n[2]k'i[2]-at. Lat., *elasmobranchius* (from ἔλασμα, a plate, and βράγχια, gills). Fr., *élasmobranche.* Belonging to the *Elasmobranchii*, which are an order or suborder of fishes having plate-like gills and a cartilaginous skeleton. [L, 121, 147, 294.]

ELASMOGNATHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s)-mo[2]g-na[2]th-(na[3]th)-i(e)'ne(na[3]-e[2]). From ἔλασμα, a plate, and γνάθος, the jaw. A tribe of the *Tapiridæ.* ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1867, p. 885 (L).]

ELASMORCHIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s) mo[2]r'ki[2]d-(ch[2]i[2]d)-a[3]. From ἔλασμα, a plate, and ὄρχις, the testicle. An order of the *Trachymedusæ.* [L, 173.]

ELASTEMBRYULCUS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l-a[2]st(a[3]st)-e[2]m-bri[2]-(bru[6])-u[3]lk(u[4]lk)'u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἐλαστός, elastic, ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and ἕλκειν, to drag. Fr., *élastembryulce.* An old name for an elastic or flexible appliance for making traction on the fœtus in parturition. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ELASTES (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s)'tez(tas). Gen., *elast'u (-æ).* Gr., ἐλαστής. See ELATER.

ELASTHISTOS (Lat.), **ELASTHYPHE** (Lat.), n's m. and f. E[2]l-a[2]st(a[3]st)-hi[2]st'o[2]s, -a[2]st(a[3]st)'hi[2]f(hu[6]f)-e(a). From ἐλαστός, elastic, and ἱστός, or ὑφή, a web. Fr., *élasthiste, élasthyphe.* Elastic tissue. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ELASTIC, adj. E-la[2]s'ti[2]k. Gr., ἐλαστός. Lat., *elasticus.* Fr., *élastique.* Ger., *elastisch.* 1. Having elasticity. [L, 43.] 2. As a n., see CAOUTCHOUC.

ELASTICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E[2]l-a[2]st(a[3]st)'i[2]-si(ke). Of Fries, a division of the *Cortinarii*, comprising species with an elastic stipe. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ELASTICIN, n. E-la[2]s'ti[2]-si[2]n. Fr., *élasticine.* See ELASTIN.

ELASTICITY, n. E-la[2]st-i[2]s'i[2]t-i[2]. Lat., *elasticitas.* Fr., *élasticité.* Ger., *Elasticität.* It., *elasticità.* Sp., *elasticidad.* 1. The property by which certain bodies resume their original form or volume immediately on the cessation of any force that has disturbed them. The word is sometimes used improperly to denote flexibility. 2. Figuratively, the ability to regain one's equanimity promptly after it has been disturbed.—**Coefficient of e.** See *Modulus of e.* —**Modulus of e.** The measure of the elastic force of any substance as shown in traction, compression, flexion, and torsion; expressed by the ratio of the force used to the work accomplished on a unit of material. [L, 87 (α, 27).]

ÉLASTICO-MUSCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A-la[3]s-te-ko-mu[6]s-ku[6]-la[2]r. Elastic and at the same time muscular. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ELASTIN, n. E-la[2]s'ti[2]n. Fr., *élastine.* Ger., *E.* An amorphous, pale-yellow, transparent, tasteless substance forming the proteid constituent of yellow elastic tissue. It is insoluble in water, in ammonia, and in dilute acetic acid, which, however, cause it to swell. According to Horbaczewski, it contains 54·32 per cent. of carbon, 6·99 of hydrogen, and 16·75 of nitrogen. On artificial digestion, it is converted into hemielastin and elastin-peptone. [L, 41, 49 (α, 14); "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 330 (B).]—**E'peptone.** One of the two chief products obtained in the digestion of e. by pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and also by superheating e. with water. It is a yellowish, amorphous, tasteless powder, soluble in both hot and cold water, deflects the polarized ray to the left about 88°, and in most of its reactions resembles albumin-peptone. [Horbaczewski, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 330 (B).]

ELASTOBREPHULCUS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s)-to(to[3])-bre[2]f-u[3]lk(u[4]lk)'u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἐλαστός, elastic, βρέφος, the embryo, and ἕλκειν, to drag. See ELASTEMBRYULCUS.

ELASTOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l-a[2]s(a[3]s)-to(to[3])-klin(klen)'e(a). Gen., *elastoclin'es.* From ἐλαστός, elastic, and κλίνη, a couch. Fr., *e.* Ger., *elastisches Bett.* An elastic bed. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ÉLASTOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A-la[3]s-to-me[2]t'r. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of tissues. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ELASTOSE, n. E[2]l-a[2]st'os. Fr., *élastose.* The product of peptic digestion of elastin; classified as *protoelastose* and *deuteroelastose* according to the degree of digestion. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April 15, 1889, p. 446 (α, 18).] Cf. ELASTIN-*peptone.*

ELATE (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l'a[2]t(a[3]t)-e(a). Gen., *el'ates.* Gr., ἐλάτη. Fr., *élaté, indel asiatique.* Ger., *Tannenpalme.* The genus *Phœnix.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. silvestris.** The *Phœnix silvestris.* [B, 42, 180 (α, 24).]

ELATER (Lat.), n. m. E[2]l'a[2]t(a[3]t)-u[6]r(ar). Gen., *elate'ros (-is).* From ἐλατήρ, a driver. Fr., *élatère.* Ger., *Springfaden* (1st def.), *Sporenschleuder* (1st def.). 1. An elastic spiral filament in the sporangeia of certain plants, serving to scatter the spores. [B, 19, 121, 291 (α, 24).] 2. A genus of the *Elateridæ.* [A, 518; L, 41.] 3. An old name for a purgative juice. [A, 322 (α, 21).]—**E. cateniformis, E. nudus.** See CATENULA.

ELATERIC ACID, n. E[2]l-a[2]t-e[2]r'i[2]k. Fr., *acide élatérique.* Syn.: *ecbalin.* A resin-like, bitter, acrid substance extracted from the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*; soluble in alkalies, in alcohol, in ether, and in 20 parts of water. [B, 5 (α, 27).]

ELATERID, n. E[2]l-a[2]t'e[2]r-i[2]d. A very bitter substance found in the *Ecballium elaterium*; insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in alcohol, in alkalies, and in concentrated acids. [B, 5.]

ELATERIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]l-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]r(ar)'i[2]d-e-(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *élatérides, élatériens.* Ger., *Springkäfer, Schnellkäfer.* A family of the *Coleoptera* having the prothorax and mesothorax united by a loose articulation. [L, 41, 49, 292.]

ÉLATÉRIE (Fr.), n. A-la[3]-ta-re. A sort of fruit marked with longitudinal ribs and dehiscing with elastic force. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

ELATERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]l-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]r(ar)-i(i[2])'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *élatériées.* A tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, including *Elaterium*, etc. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]

ELATERIN, n. E[2]l-a[2]t'e[2]r-i[2]n. Lat., *elaterinum* [U. S. Ph.], *elaterina.* Fr., *élatérine.* Ger., *E.* The crystalline, very bitter, active purgative principle of elaterium, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, probably a glucoside, identical, according to Buckheim, with the anhydride of elateric acid; obtained by boiling elaterium with a little alcohol and treating the filtrate with potash. [B, 8 (α, 27).]—**Trituration of e.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Trituratio* ELATERINI.

ELATERINUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e[2]r(ar)-i(e)'-nu[3]m(nu[4]m). See ELATERIN.—**Trituratio elaterini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *trituration d'élatérine.* Ger., *Elaterintrituration.* A preparation made by triturating thoroughly together 10 parts of elaterin and 90 parts of sugar of milk. [B, 81 (α, 14).]

ELATERIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-la[3]-ta're-o. See ELATERIUM.—**E. francés.** See ELATERIUM (3d def.).—**E. inglés.** See *Clutterbuck's* ELATERIUM.

ELATERION (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-a[2]t(a[3]t)-e(a)'ri[2]-o[2]n. Gr., ἐλατήριον. 1. A purgative. [B, 88; L, 94.] 2. See ELATERIUM.

ELATERITE, n. E^{2}l-a^{2}t'e^{2}r-it. Fr., *élatérite.* Ger., *Elaterit.* Mineral caoutchouc ; a bituminous, blackish-brown, slightly elastic substance ("mineral resin") containing about 85 per cent. of carbon and 15 per cent. of hydrogen. It is found only near Castleton, England, in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, at Woodbury, Connecticut, and in South Australia. [L, 41 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (*a*, 14).]

ELATERIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐλατήριον. Fr., *e.*, *élatérion, concombre sauvage.* Ger., *E., Spritzgurke, Eselskürbis.* 1. Of Hippocrates, any aperient or purgative. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, tribe *Elaterieæ*, indigenous to tropical America, especially Mexico and Venezuela. 3. Of the Br., Finn., and Swed. Ph's, the sediment from the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* It is, when dried, of a yellowish-white color, tinged with green. The French e. is prepared by expressing the fruit, and clarifying and evaporating. It occurs in commerce in thin, flat or slightly curled, pulverulent cakes, which will float on water. Its active principle, elaterin, is extracted by alcohol. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Clutterbuck's e.** E. obtained from the free juice flowing from the fruit of *Ecballium e.* when sliced. It is more powerful than the commercial e. and constitutes a violent purgative. [B, 5 (*a*, 14).]—**Compound powder of e.** See *Pulvis elaterii compositus.* —**Elaterii cortex.** Cascarilla-bark (the bark of *Croton eluterium*). [B, 200.]—**E. album.** The sediment of the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* bleached by exposure to air and sunlight. [B, 18, 95, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cordifolium.** The *Ecballium e.*—**E. nigrum.** The juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. officinale, E. officinarum.** See *E.* (3d def.).—**English e.** See *Clutterbuck's e.*—**Maltese e.** The commercial name for the e. exported from the south of Europe. It contains 27·6 per cent. of e. [B, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Poma Elaterii.** The fruit of *Ecballium e.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Pulvis elaterii compositus** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating together 10 parts of e. and 90 of sugar of milk. [B, 5 (*a*, 14).]—**Schwarzes E.** (Ger.). See *E. nigrum.*—**Weisses E.** (Ger.). See *E. album.*

ELATERIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐλατήριος (from ἐλαύνειν, to drive). Purgative. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ELATEROMETER, n. El-a^{2}t-e^{2}r-om'et-u^{5}r. Lat., *elaterometrum, elaterometricum, aerelaterometrum* (from ἐλατήρ, elasticity, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *élatéromètre, aérélatéromètre.* Ger., *E., Gaselaterometer, Elasticitätsmesser, Luftelasticitätsmesser.* An instrument for measuring the elasticity of gases. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ELATES (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ez(as). Gen., *el'atœ.* Gr., ἐλάτης. See ELATER.

ELATIN, n. El'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *élatine.* Ger., *E.* Of Pareira, a soft, green resin, probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll, found in the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

ELATINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}n-as(a^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *élatinacées.* The water-peppers ; of Lindley, an order of the *Rutales*, of Gray, an order of the *Dicotyledones.* [B, 34, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELATINE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *elat'ines.* Gr., ἐλατίν. Fr., *élatiné.* Ger., *Tännel.* Of Linnæus, a genus of small herbs, of the *Elatineæ*, found in the temperate or subtropical regions of both hemispheres. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cymbalaria.** The *Linaria cymbalaria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. folio subrotundo.** The *Linaria spuria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. hastata.** The *Linaria e.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ovata.** The *Linaria spuria.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Herba e's.** The herb of *Linaria elatine.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ÉLATINE (Fr.), n. A-la^3-ten. 1. Of Zeise, a light, brownish-yellow, oily liquid extracted from tar oils. It has a very disagreeable odor, distils at 150° C., and is lighter than, and insoluble in, water. [A, 301, 385 (*a*, 21).] 2. See ELATIN.

ELATINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐλατινη, a kind of toad-flax. Fr., *élatinées.* The water-peppers ; of Cambess, a division of dicotyledons ; of Lindley, an order of the *Thalamifloræ* ; of Bartling and others, a division or tribe of the *Lythrarieæ* ; of Endlicher, an order of the *Guttiferæ* ; of Brongniart, a family of the *Crassulineæ.* They comprise *Elatine*, etc. The *Elatinideæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Stellarieæ*, and are the same as the *E.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELATOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-bra^{2}n^{2}k-(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From ἐλάτη, an oar, and βράγχια, gills. See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

ELATORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐλατήρ (see ELATER), and ὄρχις (see ORCHIS). Of Dumortier, a division of orchids consisting of the *Ophrydeæ* and the *Gastrodieæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELATOSTEMA, ELATOSTEMMA (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ste(sta)'ma^3, -ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *elatostem'matos (-is).* Fr., *élatostemme.* Of Forster, a genus of the *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Urticeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. lineolatum, E. platyphylleum.** An East Indian species, eaten, like some of the other species, like pulse in place of spinach. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ELATOSTEMMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m'-me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gaudichaud and of Reichenbach, a division of the *Urticeæ*, consisting of *Elatostemma*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELAVUM (Tamil), n. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**E. pisin.** The *Eriodendron occidentale.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ELAYL, n. E^{2}l'a-i^{2}l. Lat., *elaylum* (from ἔλαιον, oil [see also *-yl**]). Fr., *élayle.* Ger., *E.* Ethylene. [B, 49.]—**E'chlorid** (Ger.), **E'chlorür** (Ger.). Ethylene chloride. [*a*, 27.]—**E'gas** (Ger.). See *E.*

EL BETHINA (Ar.), n. See BETHINA.

ELBOGEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'bog-e^{2}n. See ELBOW.—**E'arterie.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**E'bein.** See ULNA.—**E'beinkopf.** The capitulum ulnæ.—**E'beuger.** See BRACHIALIS *anticus.*—**E'beuger der Hand.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**E'blutader.** See *Ulnar* VEIN.—**E'bubo.** See ADENITIS *cubitalis.*—**E'fortsatz.** See OLECRANON.—**E'gegend.** The region of the elbow. [L.]—**E'gelenk.** The elbow joint. [L, 80, 135.]—**E'gelenkentzündung.** See OLECRANTHRITIS.—**E'gelenkkapsel.** The capsular ligament of the elbow joint. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1869, p. 31 ; 1867, p. 56 (L).]—**E'gelenkverderbniss, E'gelenkwinddorn.** See OLECRANARTHROCACE.—**E'gicht.** Gout in the elbow. [L.]—**E'grube.** See FOSSA *cubiti.*—**E'höcker.** See OLECRANON.—**E'hohlhand pulsader des Daumens.** See ARTERIA *pollicis ulnaris volaris.*—**E'kapsel.** See *E'gelenkkapsel.*—**E'knochen.** See ULNA.—**E'knorren.** See OLECRANON.—**E'krone.** The coronoid process of the ulna. [L, 80.]—**E'muskel.** See the major list.—**E'nerv.** See *Ulnar* NERVE.—**E'pfeife.** See ULNA.—**E'pulsader, E'schlagader.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**E'strecker.** An extensor muscle of the forearm. [L.]—**E'strecker der Hand.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**Hintere zurücklaufende E'pulsader.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**Kleine E'pfeile.** See RADIUS.—**Langer E'strecker.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS.—**Oberflächliche E'schlagader.** See ARTERIA *plicæ cubiti superficialis.*—**Vordere zurücklaufende E'pulsader.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**Zurücklaufende E'arterie.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.

ELBOGENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'bog-e^{2}n-musk'e^{2}l. A muscle having its origin near the elbow. [L.]—**Aeusserer E.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*—**Innerer E.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*

ELBOW, n. E^{2}l'bo. A. S., *elboga.* Gr., κύβιτον, ἀγκών. Lat., *cubitus.* Fr., *coude.* Ger., *Elbogen, Ellenbogen.* It., *gomito.* Sp., *codo.* The outer angle made by the bend of the arm ; the joint connecting the arm and the forearm. [C, 1.]—**Bend of the e.** The inner angle formed at the e.

ELBOWIT-GRASS, n. E^{2}l'bo-i^{2}t-gra^{3}s. The *Alopecurus geniculatus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELCAJA (Ar.), n. The *Trichila emetica.* [*a*. 24.]

ELCHE (Sp.), n. E^{2}l'cha. A winter resort in the province of Murcia, Spain. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ELCICORN, adj. E^{2}l-si^2-ko^{2}rn. See ALCICORNIS.

ELCIDRION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'ri^2-o^{2}n. See HELCYDRION.

ELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-ko'ma^3. Gen., *elcom'atos (-is).* Gr., ἔλκωμα. See ULCER.

ELCOPLASTY, n. E^{2}l'ko-pla^{2}st-i^2. See HELCOPLASTY.

ELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-kos'i^{2}s. See HELCOSIS.

ELCYSTER (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'u^{5}r(ar). See HELCYSTER.

ELDEN, n. E^{2}l'de^{2}n. See ELDIN.

ELDER, n. E^{2}l'du^{5}r. 1. The *Sambucus nigra* and the *Sambucus canadensis.* [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).] 2. See SAMBUCUS (2d def.).—**American e.** The *Sambucus canadensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Autumn-flowering e.** The *Sambucus canadensis.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Bishop's e.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria.*—**Box e.** See NEGUNDO.—**Californian e.** See SAMBUCUS *glauca.*—**Common e.** In Europe, the *Sambucus nigra* ; in America, the *Sambucus canadensis.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Decoction of e.-bark.** See *Decoctum corticis* SAMBUCI.—**Dwarf e.** 1. The *Ægopodium podagraria.* 2. The *Sambucus ebulus.* 3. The *Sambucus humilis.* 4. The *Pilea grandis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21) ; B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-bark.** Fr., *écorce de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. The bitter bark of *Sambucus nigra* [Fr. Cod.], or *Sambucus canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 5 (*a*, 24) ; B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**E.-berries.** Fr., *fruits de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hollunderbeeren.* It., *bacche di sambuco.* Sp., *bayas de saúco.* The fruits of *Sambucus nigra* or of *Sambucus canadensis.* A wine is made from the juice (the *suc de sureau* of the Fr. Cod.), which is also used to color wines. [B, 81, 113 (*a*, 14) ; B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-berry-wine.** Wine made from e.-berries.—**E.-flowers.** Lat., *sambucus* [U. S. Ph.], *sambuci flores* [Br. Ph.], *flores sambuci* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fleurs de sureau.* Ger., *Hollunderblüthen, Fliederblumen.* It., *fiori di sambuco.* Sp., *flores de saúco.* The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis* [U. S. Ph.] or *Sambucus nigra* [Br. Ph.]. They have a faint, sweet smell and bitterish taste when dry. In domestic practice they are given as a sudorific. In Holland they enter into the composition of a vinegar. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-flower-oil.** An essential oil obtained in France from the flowers of *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-flower-water.** See *Aqua* SAMBUCI.—**Ground-e.** 1. The *Sambucus ebulus.* 2. The *Angelica silvestris.* 3. The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E. ointment.** See *Unguentum* SAMBUCI.—**E. rob.** See *Succus* SAMBUCI *inspissatus.*—**Harts-e.** The *Sambucus racemosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Herbaceous e.** See SAMBUCUS *ebulus.*—**Horse-e.** The *Inula helenium.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Marsh e., Marish e.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**North American e.** The genus *Iva.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Parsley-leaved e.** The *Sambucus nigra*, var. *laciniata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Poison e.** The *Rhus venenatum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red-berried e.** The *Sambucus pubens*, and the *Sambucus racemosa.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Rose e.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Spanish e.** The *Artanthe adunca.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Water-e.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**White e.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Wild e.** The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**Wild e. of North America.** The *Aralia hispida.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

ELDERN, n. E^{2}l'du^{5}rn. The *Sambucus nigra.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELDIN, n. E^{2}l'di^{2}n. The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]—**E.-dockin.** 1. The *Petasites vulgaris.* 2. The *Rumex aquaticus.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELDROOT, n. E^{2}ld'ru^{4}t. See ELTROT.

ELECAMPANE, n. E^{2}l-e^2-ka^{2}m-pan'. Probably a corruption of *Inula campana*, so called from Campana, Italy, where it grows. Fr., *aillaune, aunée, inule, aromate germanique, enula campana, œil de cheval, panacée de Chiron.* Ger., *Alant, Brustalant, Helenenkraut, Glockenwurz.* It., Sp., *enula campana.* The *Inula helenium* and its rhizome. [α, 24.]—**Conserve of e.** See *Conserva* HELENII.—**Decoction of e.** See *Decoctum* HELENII.—**Extract of e.** See *Extractum* HELENII *aquosum* and *Extrait d'aunée.*—**E.-rhizome.** Fr., *rhizome d'aunée officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of *Inula helenium.* [B.]—**E.-root.** Lat., *inula* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'aillaune* (ou *d'aunée*), *aunée officinale.* Ger., *Alantwurzel.* It., *radice di enula campana.* Sp., *raíz de enula campana.* The rhizome of *Inula helenium.* It contains inulin and helenin (*q. v.*). It is an aromatic tonic, and was formerly considered emmenagogue, but is now chiefly used in domestic and veterinary practice. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**Ointment of e.** See *Unguentum* INULÆ.

ELECAMPIN, n. E^{2}l-e^2-ka^{2}mp'i^{2}n. See INULIN.

ELECTARY, n. E-le^{2}kt'a-ri^2. See ELECTUARY.

ÉLECTIFS (Fr.), n. pl. A-le^{2}k'tef. In ancient medicine, specific remedies. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ELECTION, n. E-le^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., *ἐκλογή, αἵρεσις.* Lat., *electio.* Fr., *élection.* Ger., *Auserwählung.* It., *elezione.* Sp., *elección.* A choice or selection, as of remedies or of the point at which a limb is to be amputated, called the *point of e.* [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ELECTIVE, adj. E-le^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *electivus.* Fr., *électif.* Ger., *wählend.* It., *elettivo.* Sp., *electivo.* Optional, brought about by or subject to a choice; in chemistry, showing a preference (see *E.* AFFINITY).

ELECTIVITY, n. E-le^{2}k-ti^{2}v'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *électivité.* Ger., *Electivität.* The capability of exerting an elective action. [A, 301.]

ELECTREPETER, n. E-le^{2}k-tre^{2}p'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (see ELECTRICITY), and *τρέπειν*, to turn. See RHEOTROPE.

ELECTRIC, ELECTRICAL, adj's. E-le^{2}k'tri^{2}k, -tri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *electricus.* Fr., *électrique.* Ger., *electrisch. elektrisch.* It., *elettrico.* Sp., *eléctrico.* Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling electricity; as a n., a body capable of being electrified, a non-conductor of electricity, a substance which exhibits electrical properties on friction. [B, 26.]

ELECTRICIAN, n. E-le^{2}k-tri^{2}sh'a^{2}n. Fr., *électricien* (1st def.), *électriseur* (2d def.). Ger., *Elektriker* (1st def.), *Elektriseur* (2d def.), *elektrischer Arzt* (2d def.). It., *elettrizzatore* (2d def.). Sp., *electricista* (1st def.), *electrizador* (2d def.). 1. One who is skilled in electrical science, or who manipulates electrical apparatus. 2. One who employs electricity in the treatment of disease. [L, 41; α, 27.]

ELECTRICITAS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k-tri^{2}s(tri^{2}k)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{2}s). Gen., *electricitat'is.* See ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITÄT (Ger.), n. A-le^{2}k-tretz-i^2-tat'. See ELECTRICITY.—**E'sbetreffend.** See ELECTRIC.—**E'serregung.** Electric excitation. [L, 135.]—**E'smesser.** See ELECTROMETER.—**Glase'.** See *Vitreous* ELECTRICITY.—**Harze'.** See *Resinous* ELECTRICITY.—**Thierische E.** See *Animal* ELECTRICITY.—**Reibungse'.** See *Frictional* ELECTRICITY.

ÉLECTRICITÉ (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tre-se-ta. See ELECTRICITY.—**Bain d'é.** See *Electric* BATH.—**E. de l'air atmosphérique.** See *Atmospheric* ELECTRICITY.—**E. d'induction.** See *Induced* ELECTRICITY.—**E. dissimulée.** Latent electricity. [α, 27.]

ELECTRICITY, n. E-le^{2}k-tri^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *electricitas* (from *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, because of its manifestation on rubbing amber). Fr., *électricité.* Ger., *Electricität.* It., *elettricità.* Sp., *electricidad.* One of the forces of nature (sometimes termed a "fluid," also a form of molecular movement) manifested in thunder and lightning, in the rapid induction of incandescence or combustion, attraction or repulsion, chemical decomposition, or muscular contraction, and in its conversion into mechanical force. It may be brought into action (generated) by friction or by the exposure of certain substances to the operation of certain chemical agents. One of its chief characteristics is its almost instantaneous transmissibility to any distance through the medium of a conductor. [α, 27.]—**Acid e.** See *Positive e.*—**Active e.** See *Free e.*—**Animal e.** Lat., *electricitas animalis.* Fr., *électricité animale.* Ger., *thierische Electricität.* E. manifested in the physiological action of an animal organism.—**Atmospheric e.** Fr., *électricité de l'air atmosphérique.* E. resident in the atmosphere. [B, 21 (α, 27).]—**Bound e.** See *Passive e.*—**Chemical e.** See GALVANISM.—**Condensed e.** The hypothetical state of the e. contained in a body when its capacity for e. has been apparently increased by connecting it with the earth. [L, 87 (α, 27).]—**Contact e., Contactual e., Continuous e., Current e.** See GALVANISM.—**Disguised e.** See *Latent e.*—**Dynamic e.** See GALVANISM.—**E. of tension.** See *Static e.*—**Faradaic e., Faradic e.** See *Induced e.*—**Franklinic e.** See *Static e.*—**Free e.** E. made manifest by some disturbance of the electrical equilibrium between two bodies or the different parts of the same body. [B.]—**Frictional e.** Ger., *Reibungselectricität.* Static e. generated by friction (as of glass or some resinous body with flannel, fur, or the like); also static e. in general.—**Galvanic e.** See GALVANISM.—**High tension e.** See *Static e.*—**Induced e.** Fr., *électricité d'induction.* The e. generated in the primary or secondary coil of an induction machine. The apparatus consists of a core of soft iron or a bundle of soft-iron wire surrounded by some insulating material, around which, outside the insulating material, are wound several layers of insulated wire in the shape of a helix. This wire is termed the primary coil. Outside of this there is a sliding insulating tube around which is wound a very great length of fine insulated wire, constituting the secondary coil. The ends of the primary coil are connected with the poles of a battery, and those of the secondary coil with discharging points. The battery current passing through the primary coil converts the core for the instant into an electro-magnet, which excites an induced current (running in an opposite direction to the battery-current) in the secondary coil. When the core is demagnetized by the breaking of the current, an induced current (now running in the same direction as the battery-current) is also developed in the secondary coil. Except in very large coils, the induced current is slight when the connection with the battery is broken. The making and breaking of the primary current is performed by a vibrator or some form of mechanical interrupter. Between the battery and the primary current there is usually a condenser, which aids in the rapid demagnetization of the core. The strength of the induced current may be varied by sliding the secondary coil on the core. The induced current is of high tension, and is given off in rhythmical discharges, each one corresponding to an opening or closure of the battery circuit. With the electrodes applied to the body, muscular contractions are produced in the region included between them, either directly or through the medium of their nerves. The muscles are thus strengthened and many of the good effects of active exercise are produced. Induced e., especially with very rapid interruptions, has also an anodyne action, particularly in cases of muscular pain; applied by means of a wire-brush electrode, the skin being dry, it exerts a painful action that is sometimes of service in hysterical cases. [L.]—**Influential e.** The e. induced in a body whose neutral state has been disturbed by the action of either the positive or negative form existing in another body. [B, 21 (α, 27).—**Latent e.** See *Passive e.*—**Magnetic e., Magneto-e.** The induced e. generated by means of a magneto-electric apparatus (see under APPARATUS).—**Medical e.** Lat., *electricitas medica.* Fr., *électricité médicale.* Ger., *medicinische Electricität.* E. generated by an apparatus provided with accessories for regulating its application for medical purposes.—**Metallic e.** Lat., *electricitas metallica.* Fr., *électricité métallique.* Ger., *metallische Electricität.* See GALVANISM.—**Natural e.** See *Neutral e.*—**Negative e.** Fr., *électricité negative.* Ger., *negative Electricität.* 1. Of Franklin, see *Resinous e.* 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the decomposable element of a battery (*e. g.*, the zinc of a zinc-carbon battery). [α, 27.]—**Neutral e.** Of Symmer, the e. existing in a body in which the two electric fluids (positive and negative) are in a state of combination (equilibrium). [B, 21 (α, 27).]—**Organic e.** E. generated by living tissues. [L, 87 (α, 27).]—**Paralyzed e.** E. rendered latent or immobile by the equilibrium of the potentials of two electricities of opposite nature, as in Epinus's condenser, when it is isolated after being fully charged. [L, 87 (α, 27).]—**Passive e.** E. in a state of equilibrium, *i. e.*, so uniformly distributed through the various parts of a substance that no evidence of electrical action is exhibited. [B.]—**Positive e.** Fr., *électricité positive.* Ger., *positive Electricität.* 1. Of Franklin, see *Vitreous e.* 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the non-decomposable element of a battery (*e. g.*, the carbon of a zinc-carbon battery). [α, 27.]—**Resinous e.** Fr., *électricité résineuse.* Ger., *Harzelectricität.* The form of static e. generated by friction of a resinous body. [α, 27.]—**Statical e., Static e.** Fr., *électricité statique.* Ger., *statische Electricität.* Syn.: *franklinism.* E. in a state of high tension, produced by friction, pressure, or cleavage, and accumulated on the surface of an insulated conductor, manifesting its presence by attractive force and the display of sparks, but not by the production of currents. Two kinds of static e. are distinguished: *vitreous* (or *positive*) e., and *resinous* (or *negative*) e., both being supposed to reside in equal amounts in non-electrified bodies, and to neutralize each other. When two dissimilar bodies are rubbed together, one of them becomes charged with resinous, the other with vitreous e., and this disturbance of electrical equilibrium gives rise to the phenomena of static e. Bodies charged with the same kind of static e. repel each other, those charged with opposite kinds attract each other, and any body charged with a single kind tends to regain its electrical equilibrium by withdrawing from surrounding bodies an equal quantity of the opposite kind of e. Static e. has recently been considerably used in medicine. [B, 21 26.]—**Thermo-e.** See the major list.—**Unbound e.** See *Free e.*—**Vitreous e.** Fr., *électricité vitrée.* Ger., *Glaselectricität.* The form of e. generated by friction of glass. [α, 27.]—**Voltaic e.** Fr., *électricité voltaïque.* Ger., *Volta'sche Electricität.* See GALVANISM.

ELECTRIFIABLE, adj. E-le^{2}k'tri^2-fi-a^{2}b'l. Capable of being electrified.

ELECTRIFICATION, n. E-le^{2}k-tri^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Fr., *électrisation.* Ger., *Electrisirung.* The act or process of electrifying.

ELECTRIFY, v. tr. E-le^{2}k'tri^2-fi. Fr., *électriser.* Ger., *elektrisiren.* It., *elettrizzare.* Sp., *electrizar.* To charge with electricity, especially with static electricity; or, more properly, to disturb the neutral state of the electricity with which a body is already charged, so that the positive and negative forms of electricity become separately manifest. [α, 27.]

ÉLECTRISABLE (Fr.), adj. A-le^{2}k-tre-za^{3}b'l. See ELECTRIFIABLE.

ÉLECTRISANT (Fr.), adj. A-le^{2}k-tre-za^{3}n^2. Electrifying.

ÉLECTRISATION (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tre-za^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See ELECTRIZATION.

ÉLECTRISEUR (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tre-zu^{5}r. See ELECTRICIAN (2d def.).

ÉLECTRITION (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tre-se-o^{3}n^2. The perception of electricity by an organism. [A, 518.]

ELECTRIZATION, n. E-le^{2}k-tri^2-za'shu^{3}n. Fr., *électrisation.* Ger., *Electrisirung.* It., *elettrizazione.* Sp., *electrización.* 1. See ELECTRIFICATION. 2. The application of electricity to a body; in medicine, the transmission of an electrical current through the body or any portion of it. [A, 518.]—**Continuous e.** E. by means of appliances (such as electric belts) which are worn for long periods without intermission. [B, 26.]—**Direct e.** E. of a muscle by applying the electrode directly over the muscle itself. [B, 26.]—**General e.** E. of the entire organism.—**Indirect e.** E. of a

muscle by applying the electrode to the nerve supplying the muscle. [B, 26.]—**Local e.** The application of electricity to a particular organ or part of the body. [B, 26.]—**Localized e.** Fr., *électrisation localisée* [Duchenne]. Ger., *lokalisirte Electrisation.* Local e. in which the electricity affects only the part to which the application is made. [B, 26.]—**Peripheral e.** E. of the periphery of the body or of a part. [B, 26.]

ELECTRIZE, v. tr. E-le^{2}k'triz. Fr., *électriser.* Ger., *electrisiren.* 1. See ELECTRIFY. 2. To apply electricity.

ELECTRIZER, n. E-le^{2}k'triz-u^{5}r. A disc made of two different metals, for attachment to the surface of the body. They constitute a feeble galvanic battery. [B.]

ÉLECTRO-AIMANT (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tro-a-ma^{3}n^{n}. See ELECTRO-MAGNET.

ELECTRO-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k″tro(tro^{3})-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^{3}-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)'i^{2}-a^{3}. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and ANÆSTHESIA. Anæsthesia produced by electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-bi-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and BIOLOGY. Fr., *électro-biologie.* Ger., *Electrobiologie.* It., *elettro-biologia.* Sp., *electro-biología.* The science which treats of animal electricity. [B.]

ELECTRO-BIOSCOPY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-bi-o^{2}s'kop-i^{2}. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and BIOSCOPE. Fr., *électro-bioscopie.* Ger., *Electrobioskopie.* It., *elettrobioscopia.* Sp., *electro-bioscopia.* An examination with electricity to ascertain whether life is extinct. [B.]

ELECTRO-CAPILLARITY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ka^{2}p-i^{2}l-a^{2}r'i^{2}t-i^{2}. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and CAPILLARITY. Fr., *électro-capillarité.* Ger., *Electrocapillarität.* See *Electro-capillary* ACTION.

ELECTRO-CAPILLARY, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ka^{2}p'i^{2}l-a-ri^{2}. Fr., *électro-capillaire.* Ger., *electrocapillär.* Capillary and produced by electricity. [B.] See *E.-c.* ACTION.

ÉLECTRO-CAPILLO-CHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-le^{2}k-tro-ka^{3}-pe-lo-sh-mek. Electro-capillary and chemical. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ELECTRO-CAUSTIC, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ka^{4}st'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and CAUSTIC. Fr., *électro-caustique.* Ger., *electrokaustisch.* See GALVANO-CAUSTIC.

ELECTRO-CAUTERY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ka^{4}t'e^{2}r-i^{2}. See *Galvanic* CAUTERY.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ke^{2}m'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *électro-chimique.* Ger., *electrochemisch.* Pertaining to electro-chemistry; also of or pertaining to the chemical decomposition produced by electricity. Cf. *E.-c.* BATH. [L, 56.]

ELECTROCHEMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le^{2}k″tro(tro^{3})-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *électro-chimisme.* Ger., *E.* The doctrine that all chemical action is due to electricity. [L, 43.]

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ke^{2}m'i^{2}st-ri^{2}. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and CHEMISTRY. Lat., *electrochemia.* Fr., *électro-chimie.* Ger., *Electrochemie.* It., *elettrochimica.* Sp., *electro-química.* Electrology in its relations to chemistry. That branch of science which relates to the chemical effects of electricity. [B.]

ELECTRO-CINETICUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-le^{2}k″tro(tro^{3})-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and KINETIC. See ELECTRO-MOTOR.

ELECTRO-CONDUCTIVITY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ko^{2}n-du^{3}k-ti^{2}v'-i^{2}t-i^{2}. Capacity for conducting electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTROCUTAN (Ger.), adj. A-le^{2}k-tro-ku-ta^{3}n'. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and CUTIS. Pertaining to the electrical sensibility of the skin. [E. Remak (A, 319).]

ELECTROCUTION, n. E-le^{2}k-tro-ku^{2}'shu^{3}n. A contraction of *electrical execution.* Judicial execution by means of electricity. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," May 8, 1890, p. 458.]

ELECTRODE, n. E-le^{2}k'trod. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and ὁδός, a path. Fr., *électrode.* Ger., *Electrod.* 1. Either pole of a galvanic battery. [*a*, 27.] 2. In medicine, that portion of any electrical apparatus which is designed to be applied to the patient's body.—**Active e.** In electro-diagnosis, that e. which is applied to the immediate neighborhood of the part to be affected by the electricity. [B, 24.]—**Brush-e.** An e. consisting of a wire brush; commonly used with the faradaic current.—**Cataphoric e., Diffusion-e.** Fr., *électrode cataphorique.* Ger., *Diffusions-electrod.* An e. specially devised for the use of cataphoresis (anodal diffusion); so constructed as to secure the passage of the electrical current from the positive pole through a medicinal solution as it enters the body. [F. Peterson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 27. 1889, p. 449.]—**Franklinic e.** A metallic conductor attached to a static electrical machine, and designed for the application of sparks and of other forms of static discharge. [B.]—**Hair-brush e.** An e. in the form of a hair-brush; designed especially for application to the scalp. [B.]—**Hand e.** An e. designed to be held in the hand of the person applying electricity. [B.]—**Indifferent e.** In electro-diagnosis, that e. which is applied at some point (indifferent point) remote from the part designed to be affected by the electric current. [B, 24.]—**Labile e.** An e. which is passed to and fro over the surface of the body that is to be electrized. [*a*, 27.] Cf.



STRAWBRIDGE'S EUSTACHIAN-TUBE ELECTRODE.



WHEEL ELECTRODE.



HAIR-BRUSH ELECTRODE.



RECTAL ELECTRODE.



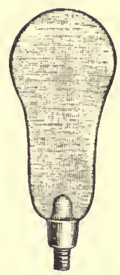
VAGINAL ELECTRODE.



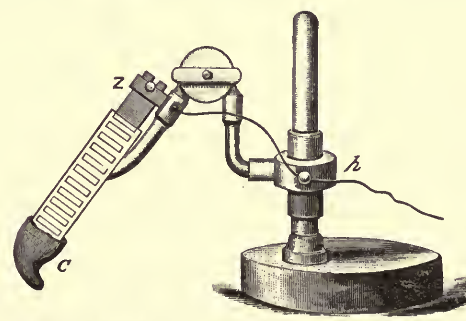
EYE ELECTRODE.



EAR ELECTRODE.



TONGUE ELECTRODE.



NON-POLARIZABLE ELECTRODE OF DU BOIS-REYMOND. (FROM LANDOIS AND STIRLING.)

z, zinc; *h*, movable support; *c*, clay point. The whole on a universal joint.



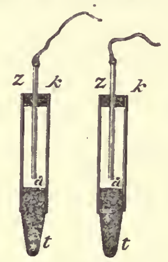
PETERSON'S DIFFUSION ELECTRODE.

A, glass holder for fluid; B, membrane bottom of cavity; C, carbon conductor in a cork.



SPONGE ELECTRODE.

Stabile e.—**Non-polarizable e.** A zinc e. having a porous stopper containing a solution of zinc sulphate. [a, 27.]—**Normal e.** Ger., *Normalelektrod.* Of Erb, an e. having a constant cross-section of 10 square centimetres; proposed as a suitable standard in comparing electrical measurements with each other. ["Neurol. Ctrlbl.," 1886, i; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," June 12, 1886, p. 4 (B).]—**Roller e.** An e. consisting of a roller, designed to be passed over a surface to be electrized. [B.]—**Stabile e.** An e. that is applied to a patient's body and kept fixed in one situation. [a, 27.] Cf. *Labile e.*—**Unpolarizable e.** See *Non-polarizable e.*



NON-POLARIZABLE ELECTRODES. DU BOIS-REYMOND. (FROM LANDOIS AND STIRLING.)

z, zinc-wire; *k*, cork; *a*, *a*, zinc-sulphate solution; *t*, clay points.

ELECTRO-DENTISTRY, n. E-le^{2}k″-tro-de^{2}nt′i^{2}st-ri^2. The use of electricity in dentistry (*e. g.*, the practice, prevalent at one time, of sending a strong galvanic current through a tooth at the moment of its extraction; supposed to act as an anæsthetic, but probably efficient only by distracting the patient's attention).

ELECTRO-DEPOSITION, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-de^{2}p-o-zi^{2}sh′u^{3}n. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and *deponere*, to deposit. Deposition (as of a metal) by electrolysis. [B, 2.]

ELECTRODES (Lat.), adj. E(a)-le^{2}k-trod′ez(as). Gr., ἠλεκτρώδης (from ἤλεκτρον, amber, and εἶδος, resemblance). Like amber (said by Hippocrates of the excretions). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k″tro(tro^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}g(a^{2}g)-no′si^{2}s. Gen., *electro-diagnos′eos* (*-is*). For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and DIAGNOSIS. Fr., *électro-diagnostique.* Ger., *Electrodiagnostik.* The making of a diagnosis by the study of the nervous, muscular, or secretory electrical reactions. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSTIC, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-di-a^{2}g-no^{2}st′i^{2}k. Fr., *électro-diagnostique.* Ger., *electrodiagnostisch.* Of or pertaining to electro-diagnosis. [B.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC, ELECTRO-DYNAMICAL, adj's. E-le^{2}k″tro-di^{2}n-a^{2}m′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and DYNAMIC. Fr., *électro-dynamique.* Ger., *electrodynamisch.* Pertaining to electric force or to electro-dynamics. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, ELECTRO-DYNAMISM, n's. E-le^{2}k tro″di^{2}n-a^{2}m′i^{2}ks, -di^{2}n′a^{2}m-i^{2}z′m. Fr., *électro-dynamie, électro-dynamique, électro-dynamisme.* Ger., *Electrodynamik, Electrodynamismus.* Of Oersted and Ampère, the science of the reciprocal action of electrical currents, magnets, etc. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-DYNAMOMETER, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-di^{2}n-a^{2}m-o^{2}m′-e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἤλεκτρον, amber (see ELECTRICITY), δύναμις, force, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for the electro-magnetic measurement of an electric current. It consists of a strong and uniform magnetic fiel l in which is suspended a coil of wire through which the current to be measured is passed. The current will deflect the coil in proportion to its strength and the strength of the surrounding magnetic field. [Daniell (J).]

ELECTRO-ENDOSCOPY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-e^{2}n-do^{2}s′kop-i^2. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and ENDOSCOPE. Ger., *Electro-endoskopie.* Endoscopy with electrical illumination. [Schnitzler (A, 319).]

ELECTRO-GALVANIC, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ga^{2}l-va^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *électro-galvanique.* Ger., *electrogalvanisch.* See GALVANIC.

ELECTRO-GALVANISM, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ga^{2}l′va^{2}n-i^{2}z′m. Fr., *électro-galvanisme.* Ger., *Electrogalvanismus.* See GALVANISM.

ELECTRO-GALVANOMETER, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ga^{2}l-va^{2}n-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and GALVANOMETER. Fr., *électro-galvanomètre.* A galvanometer for measuring the amount or intensity of electricity. [L, 49.]

ELECTROGEN, n. E-le^{2}k′tro-je^{2}n. Lat., *electrogenium* (from ἤλεκτρον [see ELECTRICITY], and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *électrogène.* Ger., *E.* An old term for the cause of electrical phenomena. [L, 50.]

ELECTRO-GENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k″tro(tro^3)-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)′i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *electro-genes′eos* (*-gen′esis*). Fr., *électrogénesèse, électrogénie.* Ger., *Electrogenese.* The production of electricity. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELECTROGENIC, adj. E-le^{2}k-tro-je^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *électrogénique.* Ger., *electrogenisch.* Productive of electricity (said of animal tissues in general, and particularly of the electrical apparatus of certain fishes). [a, 27.]

ELECTROGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-le^{2}k-tro(tro^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ELECTROGEN.

ELECTROGENIUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le^{2}k-tro(tro^3)-jen(ge^{2}n)′-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of A. S. Franco, a little box of bone, 9 mm. high and 15 mm. in diameter, inclosing a voltaic pile composed of six alternate layers of zinc and copper separated by paper discs moistened with a solution of salt, the box being open at the ends; used in the treatment of dental neuralgia. so inserted between the tooth and the cheek that the zinc is in contact with the tooth and the copper with the cheek. [F. N. Schivardi, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," v, 1884, p. 807 (a, 27).]

ELECTROGENOUS, adj. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ELECTROGENIC.

ELECTROGENY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. See ELECTROGENESIS.

ELECTROGRAPHY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *électrographie.* See ELECTROLOGY.

ELECTRO-KINETIC, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ki^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. See ELECTRO-MOTOR.

ELECTRO-KINETICS, n. sing. E-le^{2}k″tro-ki^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}ks. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and KINETIC. 1. The science or study of current electricity (galvanism). [B.] 2. The science or study of electricity as a source of mechanical motion.

ÉLECTROLEPSIE (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tro-le^{2}p-se. Of Tordens, electric chorea. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELECTROLITHOTRITY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-li^{2}th-o^{2}t′ri^{2}t-i^2. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and LITHOTRITY. The destruction of calculi by means of electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTROLOGIST, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. See ELECTRICIAN.

ELECTROLOGY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}l′o-ji^2. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *électrologie.* Ger., *Electrologie.* That department of physics which deals with the phenomena and laws of electricity. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ELECTROLYSABILITY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro-liz-a^{2}b-i^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Capability of electrolysis. [Armstrong, "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 469 (B).]

ÉLECTROLYSATION (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tro-le-za^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYSE, v. tr. E-le^{2}k′tro-liz. See ELECTROLYZE.

ELECTROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k-tro^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *electrolys′eos* (*-trol′ysis*). From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λύειν, to resolve. Fr., *électrolyse.* Ger., *Electrolyse.* It., *elettrolisi.* Sp., *electrolisis.* Of Faraday, chemical decomposition accomplished by means of electricity; in medicine, the resolution of tumors, exudates, etc., by means of electricity, but without its caustic action. [E; L, 41, 44, 95 (a, 14).]—**Reversed e.** Of H. E. Armstrong, all chemical action, regarded as a decomposition of compounded electrolytes. ["Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 467 (B).]—**Secondary e.** Chemical decomposition caused by the action of chemical principles which are themselves the immediate product of an e. [B.]

ELECTROLYTE, n. E-le^{2}k′tro-lit. Lat., *electrolyton.* Fr., *électrolyte.* Ger., *Elektrolyt.* It., *elettrolito.* Sp., *electrólito.* A body capable of undergoing electrolysis. [B.]

ELECTROLYTIC, adj. E-le^{2}k-tro-li^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *électrolytique.* Ger., *electrolytisch.* It., *elettrolitico.* Sp., *electrolitico.* Pertaining to electrolysis. [B.]

ELECTROLYZATION, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}l-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYZE, v. tr. E-le^{2}k′tro-liz. Fr., *électrolyser.* Ger., *electrolysiren.* To decompose by electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-MAGNET, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ma^{2}g′ne^{2}t. Fr., *électro-aimant.* Ger., *Electromagnet.* It., *elettrocalamita.* Sp., *electroimán.* A piece of soft iron rendered magnetic so long as an electrical current is passed through a coil of wire surrounding it. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *electro-magneticus.* Fr., *électro-magnétique.* Ger., *elektro-magnetisch.* 1. Pertaining to electro-magnetism. 2. Rendered magnetic by electricity.

ELECTRO-MAGNETICS, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, n's. E-le^{2}k″tro-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t′i^{2}ks, -ma^{2}g′ne^{2}t-i^{2}z′m. Lat., *electromagnetismus.* Fr., *électro-magnétisme.* Ger., *Electromagnetismus.* 1. The science of the mutual relations of electricity and magnetism. [L, 50.] 2. The magnetism developed in a piece of iron by electricity. [L.]

ELECTRO-MASSAGE, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-ma^{3}s-sa^{3}zh′. See *E.*-MASSAGE.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-me^{2}d′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the use of electricity in medicine.

ELECTRO-MEDICATION, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-me^{2}d-i^2-ka′shu^{3}n. 1. Medical treatment with electricity. [a, 27.] 2. Of Beard and Rockwell, the introduction of medicines into the organism by means of electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-MEDICINE, n. E le^{2}k″tro-me^{2}d′i^2-s′n. Electricity as applied to medicine. [B, 26.]

ELECTROMETER, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *électromètre.* Ger., *Elektrometer, Blitzstoffmesser.* It., *elettrometro.* Sp., *electrómetro.* Any instrument for detecting the presence or measuring the quantity, intensity, etc., of an electrical current. [A, 518; L, 50.]—**Absolute e.** A standard galvanometer or ammeter. [a, 27.] See AMPÈREMETER and MILLIAMPÈREMETER.—**Attracted disc e.** See *Quadrant e.*—**Capillary e.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current, or more exactly the difference in the potential of its two electrodes. Lippmann's model is almost exclusively employed. It consists of a vertical tube drawn out to a point at its lower extremity and containing a column of mercury which descends into the narrow tubular part until it is arrested by capillary resistance. The point is plunged into a test-tube containing a layer of a dilute solution of sulphuric acid. By uniting the two bodies of mercury by a platinum wire, the capillary column becomes fixed in position, its lower meniscus representing the zero of the apparatus. The intensity of an electro-motor force interposed in the closed circuit can be measured by a micrometric reading of the extent of the upward or downward displacement of the inferior mercury meniscus. The displacement is due to the fact that the capillary constant of mercury when in contact with sulphuric acid varies with the electrical condition. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Quadrant e.** An instrument invented by W. Thomson to measure the potential of electricity of a body or the difference in the potentials of two bodies. It consists of a box composed of four equal horizontal and isolated metallic sectors, the diagonal members being coupled and of the same potential. A metallic plate is

suspended by a wire in the centre of the box in such a manner that its axis is superposed upon one of the division lines of the sectors, to whose contours its own outlines are parallel. This plate is fully charged by means of a Leyden jar, but remains in repose so long as the sectors themselves are not charged. In order to determine the electrical condition of a given body, it is connected with one pair of quadrants, while the second pair communicates with the earth, and so is freed from tension. The current passing into the apparatus revolves the plate either to the right or to the left, according to whether the electricity is of the same or of a different kind from that with which the plate is charged. The amplitude and duration of the oscillation are limited by the resistance of the suspending wire, the time being proportional to the amplitude. By connecting a body with each quadrant couple in succession, the varying vibration of the plate will indicate the difference in their potentials. The plate is provided with a mirror that reflects the image of a scale to be read by means of a telescope. [B, 21, 270 (*a*, 27).]

ELECTRO-METRIC, ELECTRO-METRICAL, adj's. E-le^{2}k″tro-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}k-a^{3}l. Fr., *électrométrique.* Ger., *electrometrisch.* Pertaining to electrometry.

ELECTROMETRY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *electrometria.* Fr., *électrométrie.* Ger., *Electrometrie, elektrische Messkunst.* The measurement of, or the art of measuring, electricity. [A, 301.]

ELECTRO-MOTION, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-mo′shu^{3}n. Fr., *électromotion.* Ger., *E.* Mechanical action produced by electricity. [L, 56.]

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-mo′ti^{2}v. Lat., *electromotorius.* Fr., *électro-moteur.* Ger., *electromotorisch* (1st def.), *Electricität erregend* (2d def.). It., *elettromotrice.* Sp., *electromotriz.* 1. Pertaining to, or productive of, electro-motion. See *E.-m.* FORCE. 2. See ELECTROGENIC.

ELECTRO-MOTOR, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-mo′to^{2}r. See ELECTROMOTIVE; as a n., a machine whose motive power is electricity. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ELECTRO-MUSCULAR, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-mu^{3}sk′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *électro-musculaire.* Ger., *electromuskulär.* Pertaining to the reaction of the muscles on the application of electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRON (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-le^{2}k′tro^{2}n. Gr., ἤλεκτρον. Amber. [B.] See AMBRA *flava.*

ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-ne^{2}g′a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Fr., *électro-négatif.* Ger., *electronegativ.* Possessed of negative electricity and therefore attracted to the positive pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole). The term is a relative one, for it is possible to arrange the elements and compound radicles into a series each member of which shall be e.-n. as compared with the one which precedes it and electro-positive to the one which follows. Oxygen and the non-metallic elements in general are e.-n., and so also are acid radicles. [Cooke (B); *a*, 27.]

ELECTRO-OPTICS, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-o^{2}p′ti^{2}ks. Fr., *électro-optique.* Ger., *Electro-Optik.* The science of the optical phenomena of electric light. [B, 21 (*a*, 27).]

ELECTRO-OTIATRICS, n. sing. E-le^{2}k″tro-o-ti^2-a^{2}t′ri^{2}ks. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), οὖς, the ear, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Lat., *electro-otiatria.* Fr., *électro-otiatrique.* Ger., *Electroötiatrik.* The use of electricity in the treatment of diseases of the ear. [E. Remak (A, 319).]

ELECTRO-PATHOLOGY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. The investigation of pathological conditions by ascertaining the electrical reaction of muscles, nerves, etc.

ELECTROPHONE, n. E-le^{2}k′tro-fon. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and φωνή, sound. See TELEPHONE.

ELECTROPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le^{2}k-tro^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and φορεῖν, to carry. An apparatus for collecting static electricity by induction. It consists of a plate made of a mixture of shellac and turpentine, which is negatively electrified by friction with cat-skin, and a metallic cover which, being placed upon the plate, becomes electrified by induction, and, upon being removed, imparts positive electricity to anything with which it is brought into contact. [B, 3.]—**E. machine.** See *Holtz e.* MACHINE.

ELECTROPHTHALMCYCLOP, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}f-tha^{2}l′m-sik′-lo^{2}p. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and κύκλωψ (see CYCLOPS). An instrument invented by Noisebewski for enabling the blind to perceive light by the senses of temperature and position. It consists of a small camera obscura with its posterior wall composed of three layers—one of fine metallic gauze, then a plate of selenium, and finally a brush-like arrangement of gold wires in immediate contact with the skin when the instrument is fixed to the middle of the forehead. Rays of light falling into it excite a thermo-electric current, which is at once perceived through the glabellar nerve-filaments as an impression of heat. The degree of heat is increased by the approach and diminished by the recession of a luminous object, and the sensation moves on the forehead according to the motion of the object from right to left, etc. [*a*, 31.]

ELECTRO-PHYSICS, n. sing. E-le^{2}k″tro-fi^{2}z′i^{2}ks. See ELECTROLOGY.

ELECTRO-PHYSIOGNOMY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}g′no-mi^2. Fr., *électro-physionomie.* Of Duchenne, the study of facial expression and of character by the localized faradization of the muscles of the face. [*a*, 27.]

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Fr., *électro-physiologie.* Ger., *Electrophysiologie.* 1. The study of animal electricity, the physiology of electrical organs. 2. Physiology studied by means of electrical applications. [A, 518.]

ELECTROPOION, n. E-le^{2}k-tro-poi′o^{2}n. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and ποιεῖν, to make. The exciting fluid of a galvanic battery, especially the solution used in a bichromate battery (see under BATTERY).

ELECTRO-POLAR, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-pol′a^{2}r. Fr., *électro-polaire.* Ger., *electropolar.* Charged with electricity of different polarities at the opposite ends or surfaces. [A, 301, 385.]

ELECTRO-POSITIVE, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-po^{2}z′i^{2}t-i^{2}v. Fr., *électro-positif.* Ger., *electropositiv.* It., *elettropositivo.* Sp., *electropositivo.* Possessed of positive electricity and therefore attracted to the negative pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the negative pole). The term is relative only (see ELECTRO-NEGATIVE). Most of the metallic elements, including hydrogen, are e.-p., and so are the alkali radicles. [Cooke (B); *a*, 27.]

ELECTRO-POTENTIAL, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-po-te^{2}n′sha^{2}l. See POTENTIAL (n.).

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION, ELECTRO-PUNCTURE, n's. E-le^{2}k″tro-pu^{3}n^{2}k-tu^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n, -pu^{3}n^{2}k′tu^{2}r. Fr., *électro-puncture.* Ger., *Electropunktur.* Electrolysis of a portion of the body by means of a needle-electrode passed into the tissues. [A, 518.]

ELECTRO-PYROMETER, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-pi-ro^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), πῦρ, five, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of a galvanometer. [B, 21.]

ELECTROSCOPE, n. E-le^{2}k′tros-kop. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and σκοπεῖν, to view. An apparatus for detecting the presence of static electricity. [B, 26.]—**Gold-leaf e.** An e. consisting essentially of two strips of gold-leaf suspended from a metallic rod which is inclosed in a glass case. On touching the metallic rod with an electrified body, the strips of gold-leaf become electrified and diverge. [B, 21.]

ELECTROSCOPY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro^{2}s′kop-i^2. Lat., *electroscopia* (from ἤλεκτρον [see ELECTRICITY], and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *électroscopie.* Ger., *Electroskopie.* The use of the electroscope.

ELECTRO-SENSIBILITY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-se^{2}ns-i^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. The degree of sensitiveness of the body to the application of electricity. [Beard and Rockwell (B, 26).]

ELECTROSTATIC, adj. E-le^{2}k-tro-sta^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *électrostatique.* Ger., *electrostatisch.* Pertaining to electrostatics or to static electricity.

ELECTROSTATICS, n. sing. E-le^{2}k-tro-sta^{2}t′i^{2}ks. Fr., *électro-statique.* Ger., *Electrostatik.* The science of static electricity.

ELECTROSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k-tro(tro^2)-sti^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *electrostix′eos (-is).* From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and στίξις, puncture. See ELECTRO-PUNCTURE.

ELECTRO-SURGERY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro-su^{5}r′je^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *électro-thérapie chirurgicale.* The use of electricity in surgery. [*a*, 27.]

ELECTRO-SUSCEPTIBILITY, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-su^{6}s-se^{2}p-ti^2-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. Of Beard and Rockwell, susceptibility to electricity. [B.]

ELECTROSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k″tro(tro^3)-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)′the^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *electrosynthes′eos (-syn′thesis).* Fr., *électro-synthèse.* Ger., *Electrosynthese.* Chemical synthesis produced by electricity. [Drechsel, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," n. F., xix, p. 229 (B).]

ELECTROTHANASIA [F. Peterson] (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le^{2}k″-tro(tro^3)-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-az(a^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and θάνατος, death. Death by electricity. [*a*, 31.]

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS, ELECTROTHERAPY, n's. E-le^{2}k″tro-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^{2}t′i^{2}ks, -the^{2}r′a^2-pi^2. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and θεραπευτική, therapeutics. Fr., *électro-thérapeutique.* Ger., *Electrotherapeutik, Electrotherapie.* It., *elettroterapia.* Sp., *electroterapéutica, electroterapia.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity. [*a*, 27.]

ELECTROTHERMANCY, n. E-le^{2}k-tro-thu^{5}rm′a^{2}n-si^2. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and θέρμανσις, a heating. Fr., *électrothermie.* Ger., *Electrothermie.* The science of the production of heat by means of electricity. [A, 518.]

ELECTROTHERMIC, adj. E-le^{2}k-tro-thu^{5}rm′i^{2}k. Pertaining to electrothermancy.

ELECTRO-THERMOGRAPH, n. E-le^{2}k″tro-thu^{5}rm′o-gra^{3}f. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), θέρμη, heat, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *électro-thermographe.* An instrument invented by Dujardin to indicate the thermal variations in the different organs of the body. It consists of a couple composed of iron and an amalgam of copper, zinc, and nickel one end of which is placed on the organ, and the other connected with an apparatus for keeping it at a constant temperature. The deviations of the needle of a galvanometer placed in the circuit are registered by means of photography. [L, 88 (*a*, 27).]

ELECTROTHERMY, n. E-le^{2}k′tro-thu^{5}rm-i^2. See ELECTROTHERMANCY.

ELECTROTONE, n. E-le^{2}k′tro-ton. See ELECTROTONUS.

ELECTROTONIC, adj. E-le^{2}k-tro-to^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *électrotonique.* Ger., *elektrotonisch.* Pertaining to electrotonus. [A, 385.]

ELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le^{2}k-tro^{2}t′o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and τόνος, tension. Fr., *électrotone.* Ger., *Electroton.* The condition of electric tension in a nerve or muscle during the passage of a constant galvanic current through a portion of its extent. [K.] See ANELECTROTONUS and CATELECTROTONUS.

ELECTRO-VITAL, adj. E-le^{2}k″tro-vit′a^{2}l. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and *vita,* life. Electric and produced by vital processes (said of animal electricity, etc.). [B, 26.]

ELECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-le^{2}k'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., ἤλεκτρον. 1. A native alloy of silver and gold containing more than 36 per cent. of the former metal. [B, 3.] See under ARGENTAN. 2. See AMBRA *flava*.—**E. aureum cordiale.** See CHRYSOBEZOAR.—**E. majus, E. minerale.** See *Regulus* METALLORUM.—**E. minus.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *jovialis*.

ÉLECTUAIRE (Fr.), n. A-le^{2}k-tu^6-a^{2}r. See ELECTUARY.—**É. absorbant et aromatique.** See *É. de* SAFRAN *composé*.—**E. adoucissant** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *electuarium dulcificans.* A veterinary preparation made by mixing equal parts of powdered licorice and marsh-mallow, and adding sufficient honey to give it a proper consistence. [B, 113 (a, 14).]—**E. aloétique asariné.** See *Electuarium* ALOES *compositum*.—**E. altérant.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of guaiac and black sulphide of mercury, 2 parts of pulp of prunes, and a sufficiency of white syrup or 7 parts of cacao-butter, 15 parts of almond-oil triturated with 1 part of potassium sulphate and 11 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 24).]—**E. altérant de Schubarth.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of potassium sulphate with 5 parts of skimmed honey; used in the treatment of croup and lead-poisoning. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E's anodins.** Anodyne veterinary preparations having as their chief ingredient camphor, asafœtida, valerian, belladonna, or opium. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. anthelmintique.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of santonicum, polypodium, and potassium sulphate, 4 parts of distilled water, and 8 parts of honey [Belg. Ph., 1854]; or 2 parts each of jalap, valerian, and potassium sulphate and 45 parts of oxymel of squill [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. anthelmintique de Heister.** See ELECTUARIUM *anthelminthicum*.—**E. antiacide.** See ELECTUARIUM *antacidum*.—**E. antiarthritique.** A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of guaiac, 3 of antimony tersulphide (or red sulphide of mercury), and 4 of confection of roses with sufficient ginger-syrup to form a soft mass. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antiblennorrhagique.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 20 parts of oil of mint, and 1,000 parts of copaiba with a quantity of sweet-almond pulp sufficient to form an electuary. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. anticachectique de Ward.** See *Ward's* PASTE.—**E. anticardialgique de Dehaen.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of camphor and myrrh and 16 parts of powdered Peruvian bark, with 20 parts each of syrup of mint and of poppy-capsules. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antidartreux.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part of metallic mercury, 3 parts of camphor, 6 parts each of extract of dulcamara, extract of pulsatilla, and powdered pansies, and 12 parts of regulus of antimony with a sufficiency of syrup of fumaria. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antidartreux de Fouquet.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part of corrosive sublimate, 100 parts each of guaiac and antimony sulphide, and 200 parts of extract of fumaria with a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antidysentérique.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part of rhubarb, 2 parts of balsamum Locatelli, and 4 parts of Japanese confection with a sufficiency of syrup of marsh-mallows. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antidysentérique de Wilkinson.** A mixture of 1 part of cinnamon and 8 parts of powdered angustura-bark with a sufficiency of white honey. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. anti-épileptique.** A mixture of one part of powdered white dittany and 4 parts of peppermint confection with a sufficiency of white syrup. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antihémoptysique** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of powdered seeds of hyoscyamus and poppy with 24 parts each of confection of roses and syrup of wild poppy. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antihémorrhoïdal.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of flowers of sulphur, senna, and cream of tartar, 6 parts of manna, 8 of pulp of tamarinds, and a sufficiency of syrup of senna; or 1 part of senna, 2 parts each of washed sulphur and potassium nitrate, 24 of pulp of tamarinds, and a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antihémorrhoïdal de Reuss.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of precipitated sulphur, potassium nitrate, and potassium sulphate with 8 parts of manna and a sufficiency of honey. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antiherpétique.** Lat., *electuarium resolvens antiherpeticum.* A preparation made by mixing 1 part of rhubarb, 4 parts of graphitic æthiops, 8 parts of extract of chicory, and a sufficiency of purified honey. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antihystérique de Vogt.** A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of castoreum, 3 parts each of chenopodium and marum, and 30 parts of purified honey. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antilyssique de Kemme.** A preparation made by triturating 10 oil-beetles (*Meloe proscarabœus*) without heads and 15 grammes each of powdered agrimony, mistletoe, valerian, and saxifrage-root, with a sufficiency of evaporated elderberry-juice. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antilyssique de Strachwitz.** A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1811, made by mixing 30 ripe walnuts and a handful of rue with 8 oz. of honey. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antinéphrétique.** A preparation made by beating 1 part of oil of turpentine with 12 parts of sweet-almond oil, adding 3 parts of porphyrized crabs' eyes and 24 parts of evaporated juice of juniper-berries without sugar; used for chronic nephritis. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antiphlogistique de Wendt.** A mixture of 1 part of cream of tartar and 3 parts of tamarind-pulp with a sufficiency of strawberry-syrup. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antirhumatismal** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. An electuary made by mixing one grated nutmeg, 8 grammes each of rhubarb and guaiac, 30 grammes of cream of tartar, and 60 grammes of powdered sulphur with 360 grammes of honey. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).] See CHELSEA PENSIONER.—**E. antiscorbutique.** A mixture of 1 part of calamus-root and 12 parts of confection of cochlearia with a sufficiency of orange-peel syrup and Haller's acid elixir. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antiscrofuleux.** A mixture of 3 parts of potassium acetate, 8 of confection of cochlearia, and 4 each of extract of dandelion and of triticum with a sufficiency of compound syrup of chicory. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antiscrofuleux de Baumes.** A mixture of 8 grammes each of potassium acetate and burnt sponge, 0·6 gramme of calomel, 6 grammes of antimony sulphide, 0·8 gramme of jalap, and 4 grammes of flowers of sulphur, thoroughly incorporated with syrup. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antistrumeux.** A mixture of 1 part of burnt sponge with 3 parts of syrup of orange-peel; or of 1 part of prepared oyster-shells, 2 parts each of burnt sponge and flowers of sulphur, with 20 parts of confection of roses. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antisyphilitique de Stoll.** A preparation made by mixing 1 grain of corrosive sublimate thoroughly with 1 oz. each of extract of hedge-hyssop and boiled juice of elderberries. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. apéritif.** Lat., *electuarium deobstruens.* A mixture of 2 parts each of squill and Jamaica pimenta, 3 each of potassium nitrate, 7 of ammonium and potassium tartrate, and 1 part of ammonium chloride with a sufficiency of syrup of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. aphrodisiaque.** 1. A preparation made by mixing 6 grammes of confection of alkermes, 7·6 grammes each of borax and troches of *Echium vulgare*, 11·5 grammes of confection of saffron, 23 grammes of theriacum, and 30 drops of oil of ambergris with a sufficiency of syrup of ginger. [B, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See ELECTUARIUM *diasatyrion*.—**E. aromatique.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**E. astringent de Fuller.** See ELECTUARIUM *adstringens Fulleri*.—**E. astringent de Kaempf.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of cascarilla-extract, 2 parts each of licorice-juice and extract of Campeachy wood, and 3 parts of extract of Peruvian bark with a sufficiency of mucilage of quinces. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. astringent de Saunders.** A mixture of 7 parts each of alum, catechu, and cinnamon, and 22 each of diascordion and white syrup. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. astringent de Sundelin.** A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether, 6 parts of extract of Peruvian bark, 18 parts of citron-oil, and 48 parts of tamarind-pulp. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. balsamique de Barthez.** A mixture of 1 part of syrup of diacodeon, 4 parts of syrup of tolu, and 16 parts of confection of roses. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. calmant de Kaempf.** A mixture of 1 part of cream of tartar and 2 parts each of gum arabic and sugar with a sufficiency of syrup of roses. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. calmant de Lebas.** A veterinary preparation of the Fr. Cod., made by dissolving 6 parts each of theriaca and poppy-extract in 128 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and macerating for several days in this solution 4 parts each of aloes, rhubarb, bitter orange-peel, and gentian-root, and 1 part of saffron, filtering with expression, and adding 12 parts of commercial ether. [B, 113 (a, 14).]—**E. calmant de Vogt.** A mixture of 1·25 gramme of musk, 15 grammes of valerian, 16 drops of cajeput-oil, and 45 grammes of syrup of poppies. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. carminatif de Tronchin.** A mixture of 7 grammes each of yellow amber and catechu, powdered, 120 grammes of rosemary, and a sufficiency of French lavender. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. caryocostin.** See ELECTUARIUM *caryocostinum*.—**E. catholicon double.** See ELECTUARIUM *catholicum duplicatum*.—**E. catholicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. de* RHUBARBE *composé*.—**E. chalybé** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A mixture of 15 parts of rhubarb, 22 each of aromatic herbs, nutmeg, and cinnamon, 210 of iron filings, and 360 each of white syrup and skimmed honey. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. contre la stomacace.** A mixture of 7 parts each of alum and myrrh, 4 each of mastic and Florentine iris, 11 of dragon's-blood, and 150 of balsamic syrup. [L, 85.]—**E. cordial.** See ELECTUARIUM *cordiale*.—**E. de Fuller.** A mixture of 2 parts of yellow wax, 6 of spermaceti, 16 of sweet-almond oil, 3 of red roses, and 16 of honey, [Dutch Ph., 1811; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 3 of yellow wax, 2 of spermaceti, 6 of almond-oil, and 12 of confection of roses with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies [Ph. Herbipol., 1796]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. dentifrice** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of white honey and 1 part of glycerin and, when cold, gradually adding 4 of *poudre dentifrice acide* until a homogeneous paste is obtained. [B, 113 (a, 14).]—**E. dépuratif de Werlhof.** See ELECTUARIUM *mundificans Werlhofii*.—**E. de Winkler.** See ELECTUARIUM *antiphthisicum*.—**E. diaphœnix.** See ELECTUARIUM *diaphœnicon*.—**E's diaphorétiques.** Veterinary preparations used to produce perspiration, containing principally sulphur, ammonia, or antimony, and sometimes guaiac, sassafras, or sarsaparilla. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E's diascordion.** See DIASCORDION.—**E's diurétiques.** Veterinary diuretic preparations the chief ingredients of which are turpentine, pine cones, needles, and pine barks, alkaline carbonates, potassium nitrate, etc. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E's excitants.** Stimulating veterinary preparations, used for indigestion and colic, the chief ingredients of which are powdered spices, volatile salts of ammonia, volatile oils, etc. [L, 14 (a, 14).]—**E. expectorant et calmant** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary preparation made by triturating 4 parts of antimony oxysulphide with 1 part of extract of belladonna and mixing with a sufficiency of powdered licorice-root and honey. [B, 113 (a, 14).]—**E. fébrifuge d'Hoffmann** [Dutch Ph., 1811.]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of cloves and extract of lesser centaury, 4 parts of chamomile-flowers, 8 parts of elderberry-juice, 12 parts of Peruvian-bark, and 24 parts of lemon-syrup. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. gingival.** See *Electuarium* MYRRHÆ *compositum*.—**E. graphitique.** See ELECTUARIUM *graphiticum*.—**E. hiera picra.** See *Electuarium* ALOES *compositum*.—**E. lenitif.** See *E. de* SÉNÉ *composé*.—**E. mondificative.** See ELECTUARIUM *mundificans*.—**E. opiacé.** See *Confectio* OPII.—**E. opiacé astringent.** See DIASCORDION.—**E. polypharmaque.** See *E. thériaque*.—**E's purgatifs.** Veterinary cathartic preparations containing as their chief ingredient Glauber's salt, aloes, cream of tartar, manna, calomel, or croton-oil. [L, 41 (a, 14).] See also *Purgative* ELECTUARY.—**E. résomptif.** See ELECTUARIUM *resumptivum*.—**E. safrané de Desportes.** See *E. de* SAFRAN *composé*.—**E. simple.** See CONSERVE.—**E. stomachique** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. 1. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and calcined hartshorn, 2 parts each of seeds and roots of peony, red roses, red saunders, and animal charcoal, 24 parts of water, and 48 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *Electuarium de* ACORO.—**E. tempérant.** A mixture of 1 part potassium nitrate with 8 parts confection of roses [Gen. Ph., 1780]; or 1 part potassium nitrate and 8 parts each of confection of roses and oxymel. [Hamb. Ph., 1804.] [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. térébenthiné.** See *Confectio* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**E. thériacal** [Fr. Cod.]. **E. thériaque.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part each of the root of *Aristolochia clematitis*, wild ginger, aloes-wood, lesser centaury, wild-carrot seeds, opoponax, castoreum and Judea bitumen; 2 parts each of gentian,

wild-fennel root, herbs of chamædrys, chamæpitys, and hypericum, seeds of fennel, bonewort, and *Seseli tortuosum*, gum arabic, benzoin, terra sigillata, and dried iron sulphate; 3 parts each of calamus, *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Origanum dictamnus*, *Potentilla reptans*, herbs of calamintha, white horehound, and *Mentha pulegium*, dried laurel-leaves, stœchas-flowers, parsley-seeds, frankincense, and galbanum; 4 parts of aniseed, 6 each of ginger, orris-root, squill, red-rose petals, dried leaves of germander, lemon-peel, black pepper, grape-seed, white agaric, licorice-juice, and dried bread-crumbs, 8 parts each of valerian, and cardamom, 10 parts of Ceylon cinnamon, 12 parts each of long pepper and official opium, and 20 parts of tare (*Ervum ervilia*)-seeds, mixing all the powders thoroughly and passing through a No. 100 silk sieve. Of the fine powders thus obtained 100 parts are mixed with 5 parts of melted Chian turpentine, 350 of white honey, and 25 of Spanish white wine. [B, 113 (*a*, 14).] Cf. *Confectio* OPII.—**E. traumatique.** 1. A mixture of 1 part of compound tincture of benzoin, 2 parts of conserve of red roses, and a sufficiency of balsamic syrup. [L, 85, 179.] 2. See ELECTUARIUM *traumaticum Burggravii*.—**E's vermifuges.** Veterinary preparations having as their chief ingredients tar, oil of turpentine, animal oil, soot, wormwood, aspidium, or calomel. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. vermifuge** [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by mixing one part of tin filings with 4 parts of skimmed honey. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. vermifuge de Spielmann.** See ELECTUARIUM *joviale ad tœniam*.—**E. vermifuge de Storck.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of jalap, 2 parts of valerian, and 4 parts of santonica with a sufficiency of oxymel of squill [Lipp. Ph., 1794]; or 1 part each of jalap and valerian, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, 4 parts of santonica, and 44 parts of oxymel of squill [Hamb. Ph., 1804; Han. Ph., 1819; Würzb. Ph., 1815]. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).] See ELECTUARIUM *ad vermes*.

ELECTUARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-le^{2}k-tu^2(tu^4)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See ELECTUARY.—**E. adstringens Fulleri** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *électuaire astringent de Fuller*. Syn.: *conserva rosarum adstringens*. An electuary made by mixing 1 gramme of wild pomegranate, 3 grammes of dragon's-blood, 4 grammes of Armenian bole, 8 grammes of diascordium, 32 grammes of confection of roses, 1 drop each of oil of nutmeg and of cinnamon, and 16 grammes of syrup of roses. [B, 92, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. ad vermes** [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. Syn.: *conditum ad vermes*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of jalap, valerian, and potassium sulphate with 24 parts of oxymel of squill. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**E. amarum.** An electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and saffron, 3 of cinnamon, 4 each of gentian, zedoary, and acorus, 6 of angelica-root, 8 of epithymum, 96 of aloes, and a sufficiency of syrup of citron, orange-peel, and sugar. [L, 94 (*a*, 14).]—**E. anodynum.** See *E. aromaticum cum* OPIO.—**E. anodynum pro infantibus, E. antacidum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Lipp. Ph., 1794]. Fr., *électuaire antacide* (ou *de magnésie*). Syn.: *e. mithridaticum*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of aniseed, 2 parts of magnesia, and 6 parts of chicory-syrup [Brunsw. Ph.]; or 11 parts each of charcoal and fennel-seed, 22 of magnesia, 4 of saffron, and 240 of white syrup; or 33 parts of magnesia, 15 of aniseed, 4 of saffron, and a sufficiency of chicory-syrup [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 92, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. anthelminthicum** [Belg. Ph., 1885; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Russ. Ph., 1803]. 1. An electuary made by mixing 7 parts each of powdered aspidium, santonica, valerian, and potassium sulphate with enough of purified honey to make 100 parts. 2. An electuary made by triturating 15 parts of mercury with 30 parts of gum arabic and a sufficiency of water to make a homogeneous mucilage, adding 30 parts of powdered Peruvian-bark and enough syrup of mint to give a proper consistence. 3. An electuary made by pulverizing and mixing 7 parts each of aspidium, santonica, valerian, and potassium sulphate with purified honey sufficient to make 100 parts. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. anti-epilepticum** [Disp. Fuld., 1791; Sp. Ph., 1798]. Syn.: *confectio chinœ anti-epileptica*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of powdered valerian, and 2 parts of powdered cinchona with a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel [Disp. Fuld.]; or 1 part of powdered serpentaria and 3 parts of powdered cinchona with 12 parts of syrup of peony [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**E. antiphthisicum.** Fr., *électuaire de Winkler*. An electuary made by boiling for one hour 4 oz. each of the roots of comfrey, colt's-foot, and elecampane, straining, boiling in the colature, for an hour, 6 oz. each of raisins and currants, straining, pounding together the boiled roots and raisins, passing through a coarse sieve, meanwhile boiling the liquid for another hour with a handful each of sage, speedwell, wood-betony, lungwort, ground-ivy, and hyssop, adding to the colature 1 lb. of sugar, evaporating the whole to the consistence of syrup, and adding the pulp of the roots and raisins together with 1 scruple of saffron, 2 drachms of cinnamon, and 3 oz. each of paste of sweet almonds and Barbadoes-nuts. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. anti-spasmodicum.** See *E. anti-epilepticum*.—**E. aperiens.** See *Confectio* CASSIÆ.—**E. aromaticum.** 1, Of the Austr. Ph., an electuary made by mixing 1 part each of powdered cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, 2 parts each of angelica-root and ginger, and 10 (20 [Hung. Ph.]) of peppermint and salvia with a sufficiency (60 parts [Hung. Ph.]) of skimmed honey. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).] 2. See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**E. balsamicum** [Lond. Ph.]. Ger., *balsamische Latwerge*. An electuary made by mixing 2 parts of confection of roses with 1 part of balsamum Locatelli dissolved in yolk of egg. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cardiacum.** See CONFECTIO *aromatica*.—**E. caryocostinum** [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Syn.: *caryocostinus*. A mixture of 1 part each of Arabian costus, cumin, ginger, and cloves, and 2 parts each of colchicum and scammony-root with 24 parts of purified honey. [B, 92, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. catholicum duplicatum** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Russ. Ph., 1803; Würt. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *électuaire catholicon double* (ou *de séné et de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod., 1832]). An electuary made by mixing 1 part of anseed, 2 parts of rhubarb, 4 parts of senna, and 16 parts each of tamarind-pulp and evaporated elderberry-juice [Russ. Ph., 1803]; or 3 parts of aniseed, 4 parts each of rhubarb and potassium bitartrate, 16 of senna, 12 of tamarind-pulp, and 96 of honey [Würzb. Ph.]. The preparations of the Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798, and Fr. Cod., 1832, are similar to the *é. de* RHUBARBE *composé*. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. ceratum.** See *E. demulcens*.—**E. cordiale** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Syn.: *confectio santalorum cordialis*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of powdered red and yellow saunders, saffron, cinnamon, cloves, and lemon-peel with a sufficiency of syrup of lemon. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de acoro** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by boiling 48 parts of grated fresh calamus with 96 parts of red wine till reduced to 80 parts, adding 240 parts of white sugar, 32 each of preserved ginger and calamus in small pieces, 12 each of preserved lemon and orange peel, 3 each of cardamoms, nutmeg, and long pepper, 5 of cloves, 8 of cinnamon, and 96 of confection of roses. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. demulcens** [Würzb. Ph., 1796; Würt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by melting together 2 parts of yellow wax, 6 of spermaceti, and 16 of almond-oil, triturating the mass till cold with 3 of red roses and 16 of honey; or 6 parts of yellow wax, 4 of spermaceti, 12 of almond-oil, and 3 of confection of red roses with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies [Wurzb. Ph.]. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**E. dentifricium.** 1. A preparation made by mixing 4 grammes each of red coral, cuttle-fish bone, and dragon's-blood, 2 grammes of cinnamon. 0·5 gramme of lac, and 12 drops of clove-oil, with a sufficiency of honey [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or 111 parts of red coral, 28 each of cuttle-fish bone and pumice-stone, 21 of cinnamon, 7 of myrrh, 14 of cochineal, 2·3 of alum, and 332 of honey [Tur. Ph., 1833]; or 48 parts each of potassium bitartrate and pumice-stone, 16 each of myrrh, crab's eyes, and orris-root, 6 of cochineal, 1 part of oil of cloves, and 384 parts of honey of roses [Hann. Ph., 1819]; or 1·5 drachm of potassium bitartrate, 1 drachm of cochineal, 3 oz. of saturated tincture of myrrh. distilling to one half, adding 4 oz. of honey of roses. 1 oz. of tincture of lac, digesting for 24 hours, and adding 7 drops of oil of cinnamon [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]; or 125 parts of calcium phosphate, 30 of cinnamon, 15 of cochineal, 2 of alum, and 328 of skimmed honey [Belg. Ph., 1885]. [B, 95, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).] 2. See ÉLECTUAIRE *dentifrice*.—**E. dentifricium alcalinum** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. An electuary made by mixing 100 parts each of sodium bicarbonate, Armenian bole, and lac, 1 part of peppermint-oil, and 699 parts of honey. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. deobstruens.** See ÉLECTUAIRE *apéritif*.—**E. diacatholicum.** See *E. catholicum duplicatum*.—**E. diaphœnicum** [Sard. Ph., 1773; Tur. Ph., 1833]. More properly written *é. diaphœnicon*. An electuary made by boiling 24 parts of pulp of dates with 60 of honey to the proper consistence, and incorporating the powders of 3 parts of scammony, 4 of licorice-root, and 8 of turbith. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. diasatyrion** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *électuaire aphrodisiaque*. An aphrodisiac electuary, made by reducing 8 parts of salep with 24 of white syrup to a pulp, adding 2 parts each of cocoa-nut and ginger confections, purging and pistachio-nuts, bruising thoroughly, and adding 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, and skink, and a sufficiency of syrup of ginger [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by mixing 75 parts each of radix eryngii, radix pastinacæ, salep, purging and pistachio-nuts and confection of walnuts, 95 parts each of aniseed, semen urticæ romanæ, semen erucæ, semen fraxini, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, 45 parts of skink (*Scincus officinalis*), 2 parts of musk, and 5,400 of honey [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. diascordion, E. diascordium.** See DIASCORDIUM.—**E. diatartareum** [Dutch Ph., 1811; Bav. Ph., 1822; Dan. Ph., 1805; Gr. Ph., 1833; Palat. Disp., 1764; Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823; Sax. Ph., 1820; Tur. Ph., 1833; Würt. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1815]. More properly written *é. diatartaru*. Fr., *électuaire de séné et crème de tartre*. An electuary made by mixing 3 parts of senna, 1 part (3 parts [Bav. Ph., 1821; Gr. Ph., 1837; Sax. Ph., 1820]) of potassium bitartrate, 24 parts of pulp of prunes, and 12 parts of honey [Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823; Würzb. Ph., 1815]; or 1 part of potassium bitartrate, 2 parts of senna, 4 of tamarind-pulp, and 8 of syrup of manna [Dan. Ph., 1805]; or 1 part each of fennel and cinnamon, 3 parts of potassium bitartrate, 6 each of senna and raisin and prune-pulp, and 16 of tamarind-pulp, and adding a few drops of nutmeg- or anise-oil [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 1 part (2 parts [Tur. Ph.]) each of ginger, aniseed, and galanga (cinnamon [Tur. Ph.]), 8 parts (16 parts [Tur. Ph.]) each of manna and sugar, 12 parts each (4 parts each [Tur. Ph.]) of senna and potassium bitartrate, and 40 of syrup of roses (honey of rose [Tur. Ph.]) [Dutch Ph., 1811]. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. dulcificans.** See ÉLECTUAIRE *adoucissant*.—**E. eccoproticum.** See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**E. Fracastoris.** See DIASCORDION.—**E. gingivale.** Fr., *électuaire gingival*. See *E.* MYRRHÆ *compositum* and *E. dentifricium*.—**E. graphiticum** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *électuaire graphitique*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of plumbago with 12 parts of honey, and triturating thoroughly. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. joviale ad tæniam** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Ph. Herbipol., 1796; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *électuaire vermifuge de Spielmann*. An electuary made by amalgamating 1 part each of mercury and pure tin, pulverizing it with 1 part of prepared oyster-shells, and adding gradually 2 parts of conserve of wormwood and a sufficiency of syrup of mint. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. laxativum, E. lenitivum.** See *Confectio* CASSIÆ and *E.* TAMARINDORUM.—**E. mithridaticum** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798; Tur. Ph., 1817]. 1. An electuary said to have been invented by Mithridates, King of Pontus, and considered a panacea. The formula is very complicated, and varies in the different pharmacopœias, Galen giving a prescription containing 48 ingredients. Of the Sard. Ph. and the Tur. Ph., a mixture of 3 parts of opium, 4 each of sweet-flag, Arabian costus, round birthwort, valerian, and zedoary, 5 each of leaves of Cretan dittany, white horehound, rue, wild thyme, pennyroyal, flowers of sweet-rush, chamomile, French lavender, and tansy, fruit of *Sium ammi* and of carrots, lesser cardamoms, and cubebs, 6 parts each of castoreum, saffron, oil of nutmeg, amber, Chian turpentine, galbanum, myrrh, and gum arabic, 120 parts of honey, and a sufficiency of Madeira wine. 2. See *E. antacidum*. [L, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. mundificans** [Lipp. Disp., 1794]. Fr., *électuaire mondificatif*. An alterative electuary made by mixing 2 parts of pulverized rhubarb, 3 of senna, 4 each of guaiac and washed sulphur, 8 of sassafras, 12 of patience-root, and 96 of despumated honey. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. mundificans Werlhofii.** Fr., *électuaire dépuratif* (ou *mondificatif*)

de Werlhof. Syn.: *e. sarsaparillæ compositum.* An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of rhubarb and senna, 4 parts each of guaiac and sassafras, and 8 of honey [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]; or 1 part each of sassafras and anise, 2 parts of rhubarb, 8 of guaiac, 12 of senna, 24 of sarsaparilla, and 96 of despumated honey [Dutch Ph., 1811; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Dan. Ph., 1805; Hamb. Ph., 1804; Hannov. Ph., 1819; Slesv. Ph.].—**E. opiatum.** See *Confectio* OPII.—**E. opiatum astringens.** See *Électuaire* DIASCORDIU.—**E. pectorale.** An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of elecampane and seeds of cresses, 3 parts each of orris-root, round birthwort, nettle-seeds, hyssop, and maidenhair, 16 of pine needles, 8 each of sweet almonds and licorice-juice, and 224 of honey. [L, 94 (*a*, 14).]—**E. pro pauperibus.** See DIATESSARON.—**E. purgans.** 1. An electuary made by mixing 4 parts of ginger, 9 of potassium sulphate, 12 of jalap, 48 of rob of elderberries, and 72 of oxymel of colchicum [Disp. Fuld., 1791]; or 1 part each of cinnamon and fennel, 4 parts of scammony, 6 of jalap, 16 each of juniper-rob and tamarind-pulp, and 40 of oxymel of squill [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).] 2. See *E.* SCAMMONII.—**E. resolvens antiherpeticum.** See ÉLECTUAIRE *antiherpétique.*—**E. resumptivum** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by macerating 1 part each of licorice-root and herb of ground-ivy and of veronica in 60 parts of boiling water for 12 hours, and boiling in the colature 32 parts each of fresh root of colt's-foot and Corinth raisins, passing through a silk sieve, and emulsionizing the decoction with 14 of blanched sweet almonds, mixing the pulp with the emulsion, and, after boiling with 64 parts of white sugar, adding 1 part of powdered cinnamon, ¼ part of cloves, and the peel of a few lemons. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 24).]—**E. solidum.** An old name for a troche or lozenge. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**E. stomachicum.** See *E. aromaticum.*—**E. terebinthinatum.** See *Confectio* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**E. thebaicum, E. theriaca, E. theriacale magnum.** See *Confectio* OPII and ÉLECTUAIRE *thériacal.*—**E. traumaticum Burggravii** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *électuaire traumatique.* A preparation made by mixing 1 part of balsamic syrup, 2 parts of balsamum Locatelli, and 4 of confection of roses. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. Tronchin** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. An electuary made by mixing 29 parts each of manna, syrup of violets, and sweet-almond oil, 8 of extract of cassia, and 5 of orange-flower water. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. Winkleri.** See *E. antiphthisicum.*

ELECTUARY, n. E-le^{2}k'tu^{2}-a-ri^{2}. Gr., ἔκλειγμα. Lat., *electuarium* (from *eligere*, to choose). Fr., *électuaire.* Ger., *Latwerge.* It., *elettuario.* Sp., *electuario.* A preparation of pasty consistence, made of powders or other medicinal substances intimately mixed with a saccharine material (syrup, honey, or the like). [B.]—**Alterative e.** See ELECTUARIUM *mundificans.*—**Alterative e. for the poor** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791]. An e. made by mixing 1 part each of powdered anise and fennel, 3 parts each of jalap and sassafras-bark, 4 parts each of hermodactyl and the roots of marsh-mallow and licorice, 8 parts of senna, 12 parts each of the roots of burdock and the *Smilax china*, and guaiac-wood, and 160 parts of despumated honey, and adding 4 parts of concentrated alcohol. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Anthelminthic e.** See ELECTUARIUM *ad vermes.*—**Antiarthritic e.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. An e. made by mixing 1 part of powdered sabine, 2 parts of powdered sweet flag, and 16 parts of honey. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Anti-epileptic e.** See ELECTUARIUM *antiepilepticum.*—**Aphrodisiac e.** See DIASATYRION.—**Chalybeate e.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. See ÉLECTUAIRE *chalybé.*—**Chelsea pensioner's e.** See CHELSEA PENSIONER.—**Colmeiro's e.** An e. containing 45 parts of powdered caroba-leaves, 15 parts each of powdered sarsaparilla-root and senna-leaves, 1 part of calomel, and a sufficiency of syrup; used in Brazil in the treatment of cutaneous and syphilitic affections. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163.]—**Cordial e.** See ELECTUARIUM *cordiale.*—**Diuretic e.** See *Electuarium de* JUNIPERO.—**Ferrand's laxative e.** A mixture of 30 parts each of flake manna and clarified honey and 4 of calcined magnesia; used at the Laennec Hospital for phthisical patients, a tablespoonful being given before breakfast. ["Abeille méd.," 1882, p. 24; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 308.]—**Incrassant e.** [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. An e. made by mixing 3 parts of powdered comfrey-root, 6 of conserve of roses, 8 of gum tragacanth, and 16 of Iceland-moss jelly with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Lenitive e.** See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**Mesenteric e.** See *Électuaire* D'ALOÈS *ammonio-ferré.*—**Purgative e.** [Port. Ph., 1711, 1836]. Fr., *électuaire purgatif.* A mixture of the pulp of *Cassia fistula* and of tamarinds with cinnamon, sugar, and water, or with syrup of orange-peel. Other similar preparations were formerly employed. [B, 119.]—**Refrigerant e.** See *Confectio* SENNÆ.—**Traumatic e.** [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. An e. made by mixing 1 part of compound tincture of benzoin and 2 parts of conserve of red roses with a sufficiency of syrup of Tolu. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).] Cf. ÉLECTUAIRE *traumatique.*—**Vogler's anthelminthic e.** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. An e. made by mixing 5 parts of cinnamon, 10 of jalap, 20 of syrup of artemisia, and from 1 to 2 parts of calomel with a sufficiency of peach-syrup. [B, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Ward's e.** See *Ward's* PASTE.

ELEDONA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e^{2}-do'na^{3}. Gr., ἐλεδώνη. Fr., *élédoné.* A genus of cephalopodous molluscs of the *Dibranchiata.* [A, 518.]—**E. moschata.** A species having a strong odor of musk and said to cause the formation of ambergris. [A, 518.]

ELEENCEPHOL, n. E^{2}l-e^{2}-e^{2}n'se^{2}f-o^{2}l. From ἔλαιον, oil, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *éleéncéphole.* Ger., *E.* It., *eleencefole.* Sp., *eleencéfola.* See CEREBRO-OLEIN.

ELEGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e^{2}-ji(gi^{2})'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Desvaux, a family of monocotyledons comprising *Hypolæna*, *Elegia*, etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELEIDIN, n. E^{2}l-e'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *éléidine.* Ger., *Eleïdin.* Syn.: *keratohyalin* [Waldeyer]. Of Ranvier, a substance, intermediate in nature between protoplasm and keratin, which constitutes the elliptical granules found around the nuclei of the cells forming the superficial layers of the rete mucosum. ["Fortschr. d. Med.," June 15, 1889, p. 448; G; L, 351.]

ÉLÉIS (Fr.), n. A-la-es. See ELÆIS.

ELEKTRICITÄT (Ger.), **ELEKTRIZITÄT** (Ger.), n's. A-le^{2}k-tretz-i^{2}-tat'. See ELECTRICITY and ELECTRICITÄT.

ELEKULLI (Tam.), n. The *Euphorbia neriifolia.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ELELISPHACOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-e^{2}l-i^{2}s'fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐλελίσφακος. Of Theophrastus, a variety of sage. [B, 115 (*a*, 24).]

ELEM, n. E^{2}l'e^{2}m. The *Ulmus campestris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELEMENT, n. E^{2}l'e^{2}-me^{2}nt. Gr., στοιχεῖον, στοιχείωμα. Lat., *elementum.* Fr., *élément.* Ger., *E.*, *Grundstoff*, *Urstoff.* It., Sp., *elemento.* 1. In general, a simple ultimate constituent of a compound substance, structure, or organ; also any individual part or group of parts of a structure, process, or series of phenomena. 2. In chemistry, a substance that can not be resolved into dissimilar constituents (see the list given below). 3. Of a galvanic battery, either of the substances that are immersed in the exciting liquid or liquids, or both of them together, considered as a couple, along with the vessel containing them. 4. In the pl., the *e's*, a general term for the meteorological agencies at work upon the earth; of the ancients, fire, water, earth, and air. 5. In the pl., the rudiments of a science. The following is a list of the chemical e's which are at present known to exist, together with others whose place as e's is uncertain. The symbols and the forms in which they occur at ordinary temperatures are also given. Those which are used in medicine or the allied sciences are in small capitals, and their Latin equivalents are given. There are also appended the dates of discovery, and a number indicating to which of the groups described below the e. belongs.

1. ALUMINIUM—Lat., aluminium, Al, a metallic solid. 1827. XIV.
2. ANTIMONY—Lat., antimonium (stibium), Sb, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) V.
3. ARSENIC—Lat., arsenicum (arsenium, U. S. P.), As, solid. IV.
4. BARIUM—Lat., barium, Ba, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
5. Beryllium, or Glucinum, Be, or Gl, metallic solid. 1828. XIV.
6. BISMUTH—Lat., bismuthum, Bi, metallic (?) solid. (Known to the alchemists.) V.
7. BORON—Lat., boron, B, non-metallic solid. 1807. VI.
8. BROMINE—Lat., brominum (bromum, U. S. P.), Br, liquid. 1826. II.
9. CADMIUM—Lat., cadmium, Cd, metallic solid. 1817. X.
10. Cæsium, Cs, metallic solid. 1860. II.
11. CALCIUM—Lat., calcium, Ca, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
12. CARBON—Lat., carboneum, C, non-metallic solid. VII.
13. CERIUM—Lat., cerium, Ce, metallic solid. XIV.
14. CHLORINE—Lat., chlorinum (chlorum, U. S. P.), Cl, gas. 1774. II.
15. CHROMIUM—Lat., chromium, Cr, metallic solid. 1797. XIII.
16. Cobalt, Co, metallic solid. 1735. XIII.
17. COPPER—Lat., cuprum, Cu, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
18. Didymium, D or Di, metallic solid. 1841. XIV. (Recently proved not to be an element. See DIDYMIUM.)
19. Erbium, E or Er, metallic solid. 1843. XIV.
20. FLUORINE—Lat., fluorinum, fluorum, F, gas. 1812. II.
21. Gallium, Ga, metallic solid. 1876. XIV.
22. GOLD—Lat., aurum, Au, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XVII.
23. HYDROGEN—Lat., hydrogenium, H, gas, resembling a metal in properties. 1766. I.
24. Indium, In, metallic solid. 1863. XIV.
25. IODINE—Lat., iodinium (iodum, U. S. P.), I, non-metallic solid. 1811. II.
26. Iridium, Ir, metallic solid. 1804. XVII.
27. IRON—Lat., ferrum, Fe, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XIII.
28. Lanthanum, La, metallic solid. 1839. XIV.
29. LEAD—Lat., plumbum, Pb, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XI.
30. LITHIUM—Lat., lithium, L, metallic solid. 1817. VIII.
31. MAGNESIUM—Lat., magnesium, Mg, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
32. MANGANESE—Lat., manganum, Mn, metallic solid. 1774. XIII.
33. MERCURY—Lat., hydrargyrum, Hg, metallic liquid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
34. MOLYBDENUM, Mo, non-metallic (?) solid. 1782. XV.
35. NICKEL—Lat., niccolum, Ni, metallic solid. 1754. XIII.
36. Niobium, Nb, Cb (Columbium), non-metallic (?) solid. V.
37. NITROGEN (Azote)—Lat., nitrogenium, N, Az, gas. 1669. IV.
38. OSMIUM—Lat., osmium, Os, metallic solid. 1804. XVII.
39. OXYGEN—Lat., oxygenium, O, gas. 1774. III.
40. Palladium, Pd, metallic solid. 1803. XVII.
41. PHOSPHORUS—Lat., phosphorus, P, non-metallic solid. 1669. IV.
42. PLATINUM—Lat., platinum, Pt, metallic solid. 1750. XVIII.
43. POTASSIUM—Lat., potassium (kalium), K, metallic solid. 1807. VIII.
44. Rhodium, Rh, metallic solid. 1803. XVII.
45. Rubidium, Rb, metallic solid. 1861. VIII.
46. Ruthenium, Ru, metallic solid. 1828. XVII.
47. Scandium, Sc, metallic solid. 1879. XIV.
48. Selenium (Selenion), Se, non-metallic solid. 1817. III.
49. SILICON (Silicium), Si, non-metallic solid. 1807. VII.
50. SILVER—Lat., argentum, Ag, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
51. SODIUM—Lat., sodium (natrium), Na, metallic solid. 1807. VIII.
52. Strontium—Sr, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
53. SULPHUR—Lat., sulphur or sulfur, S, non-metallic solid (known to the ancients). III.
54. Tantalum—Ta, metallic (?) solid. 1802. V.
55. Tellurium—Te, non-metallic solid. 1782. III.
56. Thallium—Tl, metallic solid. 1861. XI.
57. Thorium—(thorinum) Th, metallic solid. XVI.
58. TIN—Lat., stannum, Sn, metallic (?) solid (known to the ancients). XVI.

59 Titanium—Ti, metallic solid. 1795. XVI.
60. Tungsten—(wolfram) W, non-metallic (?) solid. 1783. XV.
61. Uranium—U, metallic solid. 1789. XV.
62. Vanadium—V, non-metallic solid. (1801. Rediscovered 1830.) V.
63. Yttrium—Y, metallic solid. XIV.
64. ZINC—Lat., zincum, Zn, metallic solid (known to the alchemists). X.
65. Zirconium—Zr, metallic solid. XVI.

The following-named bodies are not certainly known to be elements:

Davyum, Da; Decipium, Di; Holmium, Ho; Ilmenium, Il; Lavoisium, Lv; Mosandrum, Neptunium, Np; Norwegium Philipium, Pp; Terbium, Tb; Thulium, Tm; Uralium; Ytterbium, Yb (by some held to be only a mixture of yttrium and erbium).

Various classifications of the chemical e's have been proposed. The following exhibits their relations as given by various writers. Those marked with an asterisk are placed by some authors in a group by themselves.

Group I. Hydrogen.
II. The *Halogens:* fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.
III. The *Oxygen Group:* oxygen,* sulphur, selenium, and tellurium.
IV. The *Nitrogen Group:* nitrogen, phosphorus, and arsenic (the last sometimes placed in the next group).
V. The *Antimony Group:* subdivision A, antimony, bismuth,* and vanadium; subdivision B, tantalum and niobium.
VI. Boron (sometimes included in group VII).
VII. The *Carbon Group:* carbon, silicon.
VIII. The *Alkaline Metals:* sodium, potassium, lithium, rubidium, and cæsium.
IX. The *Metals of the Alkaline Earths:* calcium, barium, and strontium.
X. The *Magnesium Group:* magnesium, zinc, and cadmium.
XI. The *Lead Group:* lead and thallium.*
XII. The *Copper Group:* silver (sometimes included in group VIII), mercury, and copper (sometimes included in the next group).
XIII. The *Iron Group:* subdivision A, iron and manganese; subdivision B, cobalt and nickel; subdivision C, chromium (sometimes included in group XV).
XIV. The *Aluminium* Group: subdivision A, aluminium (sometimes included in group XIII), indium (sometimes included in group XI), beryllium (sometimes included in group X), scandium, and gallium; subdivision B, yttrium, ytterbium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and erbium.
XV. The *Tungsten Group:* molybdenum, tungsten, and uranium.*
XVI. The *Tin Group:* tin, zirconium, titanium, and thorium.*
XVII. The *Gold Group* (noble metals): subdivision A, gold; subdivision B, palladium and platinum; subdivision C, rhodium, iridium, and ruthenium; subdivision D, osmium (sometimes included in group XV). [B, 3, 6, 8, 9.]

—**Acidulous e.** Fr., *élément aciduleux.* Ger., *säuerliches E.* See *Non-metallic e.*—**Aggregation e's.** The granules, globules, or filaments into which the protoplasm of cells may become aggregated. [Geddes, "Zool. Anz.," 1883, p. 400 (J).]—**Anatomical e's.** Fr., *éléments anatomiques* (ou *figurés*). Ger., *Elementargebilde, Formbestandtheile, Gewebe-* (oder *Structur-*) *E'e.* It., *elementi anatomici* (o *istologici*). Sp., *elementos anatómicos.* The ultimate structural e's into which the tissues may be resolved by the aid of the microscope, *i. e.*, epithelial cells, connective-tissue fibres and corpuscles (including bone-cells and cartilage-cells), muscular fibres, nerve-fibres, nerve-cells, and blood-corpuscles and lymph-corpuscles. [J, 27, 33.] See CELL.—**Aplastic e.** Lat., *elementum aplasticum.* An anatomical e. incapable of becoming organized. [K, 4.] Cf. *Plastic e.*—**Artiad e's.** See ARTIAD.—**Basigenic e's, Basylous e's.** Ger., *basigenische E'e.* The metallic e's; so called on account of the readiness with which the oxides of most of them form basic derivatives. [B, 6, 9.]—**Bindesubstanze'e** (Ger.). See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Bunsen's e.** Fr., *élément de Bunsen.* Ger., *Bunsen'sches E.* The e. of a Bunsen's battery (see under BATTERY). [α, 27.]—**Cellular e.** See CELL.—**Chemical e.** Fr., *élément chimique.* Ger., *chemisches E.* See *E.* (2d def.).—**Chromatic e.** See CHROMATIN.—**Constant e.** A galvanic e. which gives rise to a current of constant strength, owing to the prevention of polarization of the e's and the formation of secondary currents. [B, 21, 270 (α, 27).]—**Connective-tissue e's.** See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLES.—**Contractile e's.** Fr., *éléments contractiles.* The fibre-cells of muscle. [J.]—**Corpuscular e.** See CORPUSCLE.—**Daniell's e.** Ger., *Daniell'sches E.* The e. of a Daniell's battery (see under BATTERY). [α, 27.]—**Diad e.** A chemical e. with an atomicity equal to two. [α, 27.]—**Earthy e.** An e. entering into the composition of an earth (2d def.).—**Electro-negative e.** 1. That e. of a galvanic couple which is decomposed by the exciting fluid and constitutes the negative pole. [α, 27.] 2. A chemical e. having electro-negative properties. See ELECTRO-NEGATIVE.—**Electro-positive e.** 1. That e. of a galvanic couple which is the less affected by the exciting fluid and constitutes the positive pole. [α, 27.] 2. A chemical e. having electro-positive properties. See ELECTRO-POSITIVE.—**E'enlehre** (Ger.). See ELEMENTOLOGY.—**E'enmessung** (Ger.). See STOICHIOMETRY.—**E'enzähler.** The current-selector of a galvanic battery. [α, 27.]—**Endothelial e's.** See *Endothelial* CELLS.—**Epithelial e's.** See *Epithelial* CELLS.—**Eruptive e.** Fr., *élément éruptif.* A cutaneous efflorescence or lesion. [G.]—**Figured e's, Form e's.** See *Anatomical e's.*—**Formative e.** See *Formative* CELL.—**Ganglionic e's.** See *Nerve-*CELLS.—**Grove's e.** See *Grove's* BATTERY.—**Hæmoglobinous e.** See HÆMA.—**Haloid e.** See HALOGEN.—**Hexad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of six. [α, 27.]—**Histogenetic e.** See *Plastic e.*—**Histological e's.** See *Anatomical e's.*—**Inconstant e.** A galvanic e. or couple that generates a variable current owing to the effect produced by electrolytic decomposition upon the liquid and the substances composing the poles. [B, 270 (α, 27).]—**Leclanché e.** Ger., *E. von Leclanché.* The e. of a Leclanché battery.—**Lymph e's.** See *Lymph-*CORPUSCLES.—**Meidinger's e.** Ger., *Meidinger'sches E.* A slightly modified form of the Daniell e. [α, 27.]—**Metallic e.** See METAL.—**Monad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of one. [α, 27.]—**Morphological e's.** Ger., *Formbestandtheile.* See *Anatomical e's.*—**Motor e's.** Fr., *éléments moteurs.* Of Meynert, the large multipolar ganglion cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex. [I, 28 (K).]—**Negative e.** See *Electro-negative e.*—**Nervous e's.** Fr., *éléments nerveuses.* Ger., *nervöse E'e.* The anatomical e's composing the nervous system (essentially the nerve-cells and the nerve-fibres). [J.]—**Non-metallic e.** Syn.: *metalloid.* An elementary body which differs from the metals in both physical and chemical properties. According to most chemists, the non-metallic e's are: *hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxygen, sulphur,* selenium, tellurium, *nitrogen, phosphorus,* antimony, *arsenic, carbon, silicon, boron,* vanadium, tantalum, niobium, tungsten, and molybdenum. Others include also bismuth, tin, zirconium, titanium, and uranium, while tantalum and osmium are regarded as doubtful members of this class. By some, however, especially among recent writers, the term is restricted to those e's the names of which are printed in italics in the list given above, while Miers added selenium and tellurium to this list, and many chemists now regard hydrogen as a metal. [B, 3.]—**Nuclein e.** See CHROMATIN.—**Organic e.** Fr., *élément organique.* See *Proximate* PRINCIPLE.—**Organoleptic e.** See *Plastic e.*—**Oxygenic e.** Ger., *oxygenisches E.* A non-metallic e. so called because characterized by the readiness with which its oxides combine with water and form acids. E's of this class are oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, boron, and selenium. [B, 6.]—**Parachordal e's.** See *Parachordal* CARTILAGES.—**Paraneural e's.** Of Huxley, the sense-capsules. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 198 (L).]—**Pentad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of five. [α, 27.]—**Perissad e.** An e. whose quantivalence is expressed by an odd number. [Cook (α, 27).]—**Tuberkele'en** (Ger.). Before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, the pathological elements found in tuberculosis, and supposed to be constant and diagnostic. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, pp. 288, 289, 291, 292 (J).]—**Vegetative e's.** The cells at the vegetative pole of the ovum (J).]—**Plastic e. (of nutrition).** Fr., *élément plastique* (*de nutrition*). Ger., *plastisches Ernährungselement.* Any e. in the food which serves to form tissue. [K, 3.]—**Positive e.** See *Electro-positive e.*—**Proximate e.** See *Proximate* PRINCIPLE.—**Red corpuscular e's of the blood.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Sarcouse's.** Fr., *éléments sarceux.* Ger., *Fleischprismen, Fleischtheilchen.* Syn.: *muscle prisms, primitive particles.* Of Bowman, the minute, anisitropic, quadrangular particles, which, joined side by side, form the dark bands or discs of a striated muscular fibre; they are supposed to be the proper contractile substance. ["Phil. Trans.," 1840 (J): J, 24, 30, 31, 32, 35.]—**Seminal e.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Smee's e.** See *Smee's* BATTERY.—**Structural e's.** See *Anatomical e's.*—**Tetrad e.** An e. having an atomicity of four. [α, 27.]—**Thermo-electric e.** Ger., *thermo-electrisches E.* See *Thermo-electric* COUPLE.—**Third corpuscular e. of the blood.** See HÆMATOBLAST.—**Tissue e's.** See *Anatomical e's* and *Tissue* CELLS.—**Triad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of three. [α, 27.]—**Ultimate e.** See *E.* (1st def.).—**Volta's e.** See *Voltaic* COUPLE.—**Wandering e's.** See *Wandering* CELLS.—**Zelliges E.** (Ger.). See CELL.

ÉLÉMENT (Fr.), n. A-la-ma³n². See ELEMENT.—**E's figurés.** See *Anatomical* ELEMENTS.

ELEMENTARY, adj. E²l-e²-me²nt'a²r-i². Gr., στοιχειώδης. Lat., *elementarius.* Fr., *élémentaire.* Ger., *elementarisch* (in comp., *elementar-*). It., *elementare.* Sp., *elemental, elementar.* 1. Fundamental. 2. In chemistry, pertaining to the elements or of the nature of an element; in analysis, ultimate. [B; C.]

ÉLÉMENTISTE (Fr.), n. A-la-ma³n²-test. A person who explains all phenomena, even pathological, as the effect of the four elements—air, fire, earth, and water. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ELEMENTOLOGY, n. E²l-e²-me²nt-o²l'o-ji². From *elementum,* an element, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *élémentologie.* Ger., *Elementenlehre.* 1. The study of elements. 2. Histology. [L, 41.]

ELEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e²-me²nt'u³m(u⁴m). See ELEMENT.—**Elementum acidificum.** See ACIDIFIER.—**E. aplasticum.** See *Aplastic* ELEMENT.

ELEMI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. E²l'e²m-i(e). Fr., *élémi.* Ger., *Elemiharz, Oelbaumharz.* It., *resina e.* Sp., *goma* (ó *resina*) *e.* A soft, yellowish-white, aromatic, stimulating resin used as an ingredient of plasters and ointments; thought to be the product of the pitch-tree (*Canarium commune*) of Manila. [B, 5, 18, 172 (α, 24).]—**African e.** Lat., *e. africanum, e. verum.* Ger., *afrikanisches E'harz.* A variety occurring in tears of a pale-yellow color and agreeable odor; the product of *Elæagnus angustifolia,* var. *spinosa,* or of *Boswellia frereana.* [B, 18, 180 (α, 24).]—**American e.** The product of *Amyris elemifera.* [L, 80.]—**Bengal e.** Lat., *resina e. bengalensis.* Ger., *bengalisches E'harz.* The product of *Amyris agallocha;* a variety of Indian bdellium. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Brazilian e.** Fr., *encens de Cayenne, résine tacamaque.* Ger., *amerikanischer Weihrauch.* The product of several trees described as species of *Icica;* a translucent, greenish-yellow, fragrant resin partly soluble in alcohol, the residue being a mass of colorless acicular crystals. [B, 18, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**East Indian e.** Fr., *élémi d'Orient.* Ger., *ostindisches* (oder *indisches*) *E'harz.* A product, according to some authorities, of *Balsamodendron zeylanicum.* [B, 172, 180 (α, 24).] See also *Manila e.*—**E. æthiopicum.** See *African e.*—**E'baum** (Ger.). The *Icica icicariba.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. commune.** See *West Indian e.*—**E'gummi** (Ger.), **E'harz** (Ger.). See *E.*—**E'harzsalbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum e.*—**E. indicum.** See *East Indian e.*—**E. occidentale.** See *West*

Indian e.—**E. orientale.** See *East Indian e.*—**E'salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum e.*—**E'strauch** (Ger.). The *Amyris elemifera.* [a 24.]—**E. verum.** Fr., *élémi vraie.* See *African e.*—**Ethiopian e.** See *African e.*—**Gemeines E.** (Ger.). See *West Indian e.*—**Gum-e. tree.** See AMYRIS *hexandra.*—**Manila e.** See *E.*—**Mauritius e.** The product of *Colophonia mauritiana*, resembling Manila e. [B, 18, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mexican e.** The product of *Amyris elemifera*, of a light-yellow color, occurring in cylindrical or irregular fragments. It softens in the mouth and has an agreeable, terebinthinate odor. [B, 18, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ointment of e.** See *Unguentum e.*—**Oriental e.** See *East Indian e.*—**Resina e.** See *E.*—**Unguentum e.** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 1 part of e. and 4 parts of simple ointment, straining through flannel, and stirring constantly while the mixture is cooling. [B, 5, 81 (a, 14).]—**Unguentum e. compositum** (seu **et terebinthinæ**, seu **resinæ e.**). Fr., *baume* (ou *onguent*) *d'Arcæus, onguent d'élémi et de térébenthine* (ou *d'élémi et de térébenthine et de graisse*), *stéarolé mou d'élémi, rétinolé de suif et d'élémi.* Ger., *E'salbe.* Syn.: *unguentum* (seu *balsamum*) *Arcæi.* Of the Fr. Cod., 1832, an ointment made with 3 parts each of e. and turpentine, 4 of mutton-tallow, and 2 of lard. Similar preparations were formerly official in many formularies, some of which contain white wax, stag's tallow, or oil of hypericum. [B, 119, 270 (a, 14).]—**Vera Cruz e.** See *Mexican e.*—**West Indian e.** Lat., *e. occidentale, e. commune.* Fr., *élémi d'Amérique.* Ger., *westindisches* (oder *gemeines*) *E'harz.* The product chiefly of *Amyris Plumieri*, also of different species of *Icica.* [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉLÉMI (Fr.), n. A-la-me. See ELEMI.—**E. d'amérique.** See *West Indian* ELEMI.—**E. d'Orient.** See *East Indian* ELEMI.—**E. fausse.** See *West Indian* ELEMI.—**E. vraie.** See *African* ELEMI.—**Resine é. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. An official preparation obtained by melting elemi in a copper vessel over a slow fire and straining it through a cloth with expression. [B, 113 (a, 14).]

ELEMIC ACID, n. E[2]l-e[2]m'i[2]k. Ger., *Elemisäure.* Of Buré, a substance, $C_{35}H_{56}O_4 = (C_5H_8)_7O_4$, obtained in the form of small, shining crystals on treating elemi with alcohol. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melts at 215° C. [B, 81, 270 (a, 27).]

ELEMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. E[2]l-e[2]m-i[2]f'e[2]r-u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr., *élémifère.* Sp., *elemifero.* From *elemi* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing elemi; as a n., in the f., *Elemifera*, of Plumier, the genus *Amyris.* [B, 170.]

ELEMIN, n. E[2]l'e[2]m-i[2]n. Lat., *eleminum.* Fr., *élémine.* Ger., *E.* A crystallizable resin, $C_{40}H_{68}O$, found in elemi. [B, 5, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ELEND (Ger.), n. Al'e[2]nd. 1. Distress. [L, 80.] 2. The *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'distel, E'kraut.** See *E.* (2d def.).—**E'skragen.** Lat., *collare misericordiæ.* An old name for a bandage carried over the shoulder and attached to the sling for holding the lithotomy posture. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ELENGI (Malay), n. The *Mimusops elengi.* [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

ELENI (Malay), n. The *Cocos nucifera.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELENIUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-en(e[2]n)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). The *Inula helenium.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELENN (Ger.), n. Al'e[2]n. See ALCES.—**E'shorn.** See ALCIS *cornu philosophice præparatum* (under ALCES).—**E'sklauen.** See ALCIS *ungulæ* (under ALCES).—**E'thier.** See ALCES.

ÉLÉOCÉRAT (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa-ra[3]. See CERATE (1st def.).

ÉLÉOCÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa-ro-la. See CERATE (1st def.).—**E. mercuriel.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*—**E. mercuriel saturné.** See CERATUM *mercuriale Falkii.*—**E. saturné, E. saturné camphré.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*

ELEOCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l-e[2]-o[2]k(o[2]ch[2])'a[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s. See HELEOCHARIS.

ELEODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]l-e[2]-od'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *éléodées.* The *Characeæ* of Richard. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉLÉOLAT (Fr.), n. A-la-o-la[3]. A liquid preparation having a volatile oil as its chief ingredient. [A, 385 (a, 21); A, 518.]

ÉLÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-la. An infusion of one or more drugs in a fixed oil. [B, 38, 81 (a, 14).]—**E. ammoniacal.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**E. ammoniacal camphré.** See LINIMENTUM *volatile camphoratum.*—**E. calcaire.** See *Linimentum* CALCIS.—**E. calcaire opiacé.** See *Linimentum calcicum cum* OPIO.—**E. camphré.** See OLEUM *camphoratum.*—**E. savonneux opiacé.** Syn.: *liniment savonneux opiacé.* A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of *liniment savonneux* and 1 part of tincture of opium. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

ÉLÉOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-la-o-lek. Having oil as an excipient. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ÉLÉOMÉLI (Fr.), n. A-la-o-ma-le. An oily balsam produced by an unknown tree of Syria. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ELEOPTENE, n. E[2]l e-o[2]p'ten. See ELÆOPTENE.

ÉLÉO-RÉTINOLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-ra-te-no-la. From ἔλαιον, oil, and ῥητίνη, resin. An ointment containing resin and olive-oil. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

ÉLÉO-SACCHARUM (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa[2]k-ka[3]r-u[6]m. See OLEOSACCHARUM.

ELEOSELINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]l-e[2]-o(o[2])-se[2]l-i[2]n'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). A tribe of umbelliferous plants; of Koch and others, a tribe of the *Campylospermæ;* of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Caucalineæ;* characterized chiefly by having the inner face of the seed furrowed. The *Eleoselinidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Apiaceæ* corresponding to *E.* [B, 19, 170 (a, 24).]

ELEOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]l-e[2]-o(o[2])-se[2]l-i(e)'nu[3]m(nu[4]m). Gr., ἐλεοσέλινον. The *Apium graveolens.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELEPHANT, n. E[2]l'e[2]f-a[2]nt. Gr., ἐλέφας. Lat., *elephas.* Fr., *éléphant.* Ger., *E.* An animal of the genus *Elephas;* the source of ivory. [L.]—**African e.** See ELEPHAS *africanus.*—**Asiatic e.** See ELEPHAS *indicus.*—**E.-apple.** See under APPLE.—**E.-creeper.** The *Argyreia speciosa.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E'enapfel** (Ger.). See *E.*-APPLE.—**E'enauge** (Ger.). See BUPHTHALMIA.—**E'enaussatz** (Ger.), **E'enbein** (Ger.). See ELEPHANTIASIS. [L, 80.]—**E'endrachen** (Ger.). The *Titanosauria.* [L.]—**E'enfuss** (Ger.). The genus *Elephantopus.* [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'enkäfer** (Ger.). The genus *Curculis.* [L, 43.]—**E'enlaus.** 1. The kernel of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale.* 2. The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium.* These fruits are generally called *ostindische Elephantenläuse* or Malacca-nuts. [B, 48, 49 (a, 14).]—**E'enlausbaum** (Ger.). The genus *Anacardium.* [a, 24.]—**E'enmeerzahn** (Ger.). The genus *Dentalium.* [a. 24.]—**E'enstein** (Ger.). Lat., *bezoar elephantinum.* A variety of bezoar found in the e. [L, 43.]—**E.-grass.** The *Typha elephantina.* [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. leg.** See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**E's-ear.** The genus *Begonia* and the *Siphonanthus hastatus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E's-foot.** The *Testudinaria elephantipes* and the genus *Elephantopus.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E's-trunk-plant.** The *Martynia proboscidea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E's-vine.** The *Cissus latifolia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ELEPHANTIA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l-e[2]-fa[2]n(fa[3]n)'shi[2](ti[2])-a[3]. See ELEPHANTIASIS.—**E. alba** [Pliny]. Leprosy. [G. 73.]

ELEPHANTIAC, ELEPHANTIASIC, adj's. E[2]l-e[2]-fa[2]nt'-i[2]-a[2]k, -fa[2]nt-i[2]-a'zi[2]k. Lat., *elephantiacus.* Fr., *éléphantiaque, éléphantiasique.* Affected with or pertaining to elephantiasis. [L, 88.]

ELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]l-e[2]-fa[2]nt(fa[3]nt)-i[2]-a(a[3])'-si[2]s, -i(i[2])'a[2]s(a[3]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *elephantias'eos* (*-ias'is, -i'asis*). Gr., ἐλεφαντίασις (from ἐλέφας, the elephant). Fr., *éléphantiasis, maladie glandulaire de Barbadoes.* Ger., *E., Elephantenaussatz, Knollbein von Barbadoes.* It., *elefantiasi.* Sp., *elefancia, elefantiasis.* Barbadoes leg, Cochin-China leg, glandular disease of Barbadoes, sarcocele of the Egyptians, tropical big leg; a chronic disease, affecting most commonly the region of the lower extremities and the genitals, characterized by circumscribed hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, and due to inflammation attended with obstructed circulation and engorgement of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. In certain tropical regions, where the disease is endemic, it is attributed by many to the presence of a parasite, the *Filaria sanguinis.* Its course is marked by recurrent attacks of inflammation in the form of erythema, erysipelas, lymphangeitis, or phlebitis, attended usually with fever, each attack being followed by an augmentation of the hypertrophy, together with enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It is often associated with ulceration in the affected part, and occasionally with rupture of lymphatics and lymphorrhœa. [G.]—**E. alopeciata.** Leprosy attended with alopecia.—**E. anæsthetica.** See *Anæsthetic* LEPROSY.—**E. arabica, E. Arabum.** Fr., *éléphantiasis des Arabes, hydrocèle endémique de Malabar.* E. of the Arabs, a designation used to distinguish e. as the disease described by the Arabian writers from the e. of the Greeks, *i. e.*, leprosy. The tropical form of the disease (*e. tropica*) is supposed to be due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis.* [G.]—**E. Arabum cruris.** E. Arabum of the leg. [A, 319.]—**E. asturiensis.** A form of leprosy occurring in the Asturias. [G.]—**E. cruris.** E. Arabum of the leg.—**E. dura.** E. Arabum in which the subcutaneous connective tissue becomes dense and hard. [Kaposi (G).]—**E. eczematosa.** E. due to lymphangeitis associated with chronic eczema (usually of the leg). [G.]—**E. frambœsioides.** See *E. papillaris.*—**E. fusca.** E. Arabum associated with discoloration of the skin due either to pigmentation or accumulation of discolored sebaceous and epidermic scales. [Kaposi (G).]—**E. gelatinosa.** See *E. mollis.*—**E. genitalium.** E. of the genitals, especially of the scrotum. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**E. glabra.** 1. Anæsthetic leprosy. 2. E. in which the hypertrophy produces a uniform smooth surface. [G.] Cf. *E. verrucosa* and *E. tuberculosa.*—**E. Græcorum** (Lat.). Fr., *éléphantiasis des Grecs.* See LEPROSY.—**E. indica.** The white leprosy of Bateman. [L, 290.]—**E. italica.** Fr., *éléphantiasis d'Italie.* See PELLAGRA.—**E. javanensis.** Of Sauvages, a variety observed in Java. [L. 290.]—**E. lævis.** Elephantiasis in which the affected surface is smooth. [G.] Cf. E. *tuberculosa* and E. *verrucosa.*—**E. legitima.** Leprosy of Provence. [L, 290.]—**E. lymphangeiectatica, E. lymphangelectodes.** A diffuse form of lymphangeiectasis affecting usually tissues having a loose structure, such as that of the subcutaneous tissue of the scrotum, the prepuce, clitoris, or labia majora. Diffuse tumid or flabby formations are produced, attended with discoloration of the skin and sometimes with erosions and lymphorrhagia. The affected tissue contains dilated lymph vessels in the form of lacunæ or ampullæ, with œdema of the surrounding parts. [Von Ziemssen (G).]—**E. mollis.** E. Arabum in which the subcutaneous tissue is soft. [G.]—**E. mutilans.** See LEPRA *mutilans.*—**E. neuromatosa.** A form of e. Arabum in which neuromata (often painful) occur, imbedded in a spongy tissue. [Kaposi, P. Bruns (G).]—**E. nigra, E. nigricans.** E. Arabum attended with blackish discolorations of the skin. [G.]—**E. nodosa.** See *E. tuberosa.*—**E. oculi.** An obsolete term for extreme exophthalmia. [F.]—**E. of the Arabs.** See *E. Arabum.*—**E. of the Greeks.** See LEPROSY.—**E. orientalis.** See *E. Arabum.*—**E. pachydermia.** See *E. Arabum.*—**E. papillaris.** E. Arabum in which wart-like papillary outgrowths occur in the skin. [G.]—**E. pudendorum skerljevitica.** Of Suttina, a hyperplastic condition (elephantiasis) of the labia majora attended with ulceration which was observed in a patient affected with skerljevo. [Suttina, "Wien. med. Presse," 1884, 1, 5, 13; "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Oct. 10, 1885, p. 652.]—**E. scirrhosa.** See *E. dura.*—**E. sclerosa** [Rasmussen]. See SCLERODERMIA.—**E. scrofulosa.** Scrofuloderma tuberculosum in which the skin becomes hypertrophied. [G.]—**E. scrotalis.** Fr., *éléphantiasis scrotal.* E. of the scrotum. [G.]—**E. simplex.** E. due to causes other than the pressure of *Filaria sanguinis.* [G.]—**E. syphilitica.** E. due to lymphangeitis the result of syphilitic

disease. [G.]—**E. teleangeiectodes.** E. with great enlargement of the blood-vessels usually developing from the nævi. [L ; G.]—**E. tropica.** See *E. Arabum.*—**E. tuberculosa, E. tuberosa.** Fr., *éléphantiasis tubéreux.* E. in which the surface presents a nodular or tuberous appearance. [G, 7.]—**E. ulcerosa.** E. attended with ulceration. [G.]—**E. verrucosa.** E. in which the surface of the affected part has a warty appearance. [G.]—**E. vulgaris.** Fr., *éléphantiasis vulgaire.* Tubercular leprosy. [G, 7.]—**E. vulvæ.** A form of e. of the labia majora and sometimes the labia minora and the clitoris, caused by excess of venery, mechanical lesions, climatic conditions, and especially syphilitic infection. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Nævoid e.** See *E. teleangeiectodes.*—**Non-tuberculated e.** See *E. glabra.*—**Sporadic e.** See *E. simplex.*—**Tuberculated e.** See *E. tuberculosa.*

ELEPHANTIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)-i^2-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ELEPHANTIASIS.

ELEPHANTIC, adj. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt'i^{2}k. See ELEPHANTIAC.

ELEPHANTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). An order of the *Mammalia* or a family of the *Ungulata* or of the *Proboscidea,* containing the genus *Elephas.* [L, 147, 270, 321.]

ELEPHANTINE, adj. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Gr., ἐλεφάντινος. Lat., *elephantinus.* 1. Enormously hypertrophied. 2. See ELEPHANTIAC.

ÉLÉPHANTINE (Fr.), n. A-la-fa^{3}n^2-ten. See under ELEPHANTINUS.

ELEPHANTINUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐλεφάντινος. See ELEPHANTIAC. As a n. (Fr., *éléphantine, ratafia de benzoin*), a preparation used in ancient pharmacy under the name of *elephant's urine,* made by digesting 1 part of benzoin in 12 parts of water, decanting, and adding 12 of sugar and 16 of alcohol of a strength of 64°. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ELEPHANTIPES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)'i^2-pez(pas). From ἐλέφας, the elephant, and *pes,* the foot. Resembling an elephant's foot.

ELEPHANTOMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)-o^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *elephantom'matos (-is).* From ἐλέφας, the elephant, and ὄμμα, the eye. See BUPHTHALMIA.

ELEPHANTOPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)-op(o^{2}p)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *éléphantopées.* Of Cassini, Lindley, and Endlicher, a division of the *Vernonieæ,* comprising *Dialesta, Distreptus,* and *Elephantopus ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Segregatæ,* and subsequently of the *Rolandreæ,* comprising the single genus *Elephantopus.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ÉLÉPHANTOPODIE (Fr.), n. A-la-fa^{3}n^{2}t-o-po-de. Elephantiasis of the leg. [L, 41.]

ELEPHANTOPUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}nt(fa^{3}nt)'op(o^{2}p)-u^{3}s(us). From ἐλέφας, the elephant, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *éléphantope.* Ger., *Knollfuss* (1st def.), *Elephantenfuss* (2d def.). 1. Elephantiasis of the leg. [G.] 2. A genus of the *Compositæ,* tribe *Vernoniaceæ ;* so called from the shape of the leaf. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. carolinianus.** A species found in dry soils in the United States from Pennsylvania to Florida ; also in the West Indies, where the leaves are used like those of *Centurea benedicta,* and in Brazil, where the root is employed as a febrifuge. [B, 34, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Martii.** The *yerva grossa, fumo bravo,* or *erva do collegio* of Brazil, where a decoction of the root is employed against intermittent fevers, and an infusion of the leaves as a sudorific. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. scaber.** Fr., *pied d'éléphant.* Malay and Tamil, *anashovadi.* Hind., *samdulun.* An East Indian species. The leaves, boiled with rice, are used internally for swellings and for gastric pains. The root and leaves, according to Rheede, are employed in decoction in dysuria. [B, 172, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ELEPHAS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l'e^2-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s). Gen., *elephant'os (-is).* Gr., ἐλέφας. 1. The elephant ; a genus of the *Elephantidæ.* [L, 14.] 2. Of the alchemists, nitric acid. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. africanus.** A variety inhabiting Africa. It has an apparently convex forehead, large flapping ears, a dark-brown color, and four nails on the fore feet and three on the hind feet. [*a*, 14.]—**E. asiaticus, E. indicus.** A variety inhabiting Asia. It differs from the African variety in having a concave forehead, small ears, and five nails on the fore feet and four on the hind feet, and is usually of a pale-brown color. [*a*, 14.]—**Dens elephantis.** Ivory. [B, 180.]

ELERSNA, n. Of the alchemists, molybdæna. [L, 84.]

ELESMATIS, n. . Of the alchemists, burnt lead. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ELETTARI, n. In Malabar, the fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ELETTARIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-e^{2}t-ta(ta^3)'ri^2-a^3. Ger., *Elettarie.* A genus of the *Scitamineæ.* [B, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cardamomum** [Maton] Ger., *Cardamom-Elettarie.* A perennial plant, 6 to 12 feet high, found wild in the forests of Malabar, and largely cultivated by the natives for its fruit (*fructus Cardamomii, Semina cardamomie minoris, cardamoms*). [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cardamomum medium, E. major, E. media.** Ger., *mittlere Cardamom-Elettarie.* An East Indian plant, now regarded as a variety of *E. cardamomum,* differing chiefly in the elongated form and large size of its fruits. [B, 18, 42, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ELEUSINE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-u^2-si(se)'ne(na). Fr., *éleusine.* A genus of the *Gramineæ,* tribe *Chlorideæ.* [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ægyptia.** See DACTYLOCTENIUM *ægyptiacum.*—**E. coracana.** One of the most prolific cultivated grasses of southeastern Asia. A fermented liquor is made from the seeds. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. indica.** A species common in the Middle and Western States. In the Moluccas the root is used in diarrhœa. [B, 34, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. stricta.** A species cultivated in eastern Asia, used like *E. coracana.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**E. tocusso.** An Abyssinian species used like *E. coracana* and also in the preparation of a beer. [B, 49.]

ELEUSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-u^2-si^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Poaceæ,* comprising *Sclerochloa, Eleusine, Dactylotenium,* and *Leptochloa ;* of Miquel, a cohort of the *Chlorideæ,* comprising *Dactyloctenium, Eleusine, Chloris, Leptochloa,* and *Tripogon.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELEUTHERANTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐλεύθερος, free, and ἀνθηρός (see ANTHER). Fr., *éleuthéranthéré.* Having the anthers free. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

ELEUTHERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-a(a^3)'ta^3. Fr., *éleuthérates.* See COLEOPTERA.

ELEUTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-u^2-the(the^2)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *éleuthérie.* 1. See CROTON *e.* 2. A genus of the *Cœlenterata.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Cortex eleutheriæ.** See CASCARILLA-*bark.*—**Tinctura crotonis eleutheriæ.** See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.

ELEUTHEROBLASTIC, adj. E^{2}l-u^2-the^2-ro-bla^{2}s'tik. From ἐλεύθερος, free, and βλαστός, a bud. Of the *Hydroidea,* capable of developing generative buds on their walls, as opposed to the simply nutritive polyp. [B, 206 ; L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

ELEUTHERODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-o(o^3)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e). From ἐλεύθερος, free, and δάκτυλος, a digit. A section of the *Passeres,* having the digits free. [L, 121.]

ELEUTHEROGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-o(o^3)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'-i^2 a^3. Of A. Richard, a class of plants having the ovary free. [A, 322 (*a*, 21) ; B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

ELEUTHEROPETALOUS, adj. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-o-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *eleutheropetalus* (from ἐλεύθερος, free, and πέταλον [see PETAL]). Fr., *éleuthéropétalé.* Ger., *freiblumenblättrig.* Having free and distinct petals. The *Eleutheropetalæ* are the *Choripetalæ.* [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

ELEUTHEROPODUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐλεύθερος, free, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *éleuthéropode.* Ger., *freifüssig.* Having free pectoral fins : as a n., in the m. pl., *Eleutheropodi,* a family of fishes so characterized. [L, 41.]

ELEUTHEROSEPALOUS, adj. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-o-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *eleutherosepalus.* Fr., *éleuthérosépalé.* Ger., *freikelchblätterig.* Having distinct sepals. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

ELEUTHEROSTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}l-u^2-the^{2}r-o(o^3)-ste^{2}m(stam)'o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). From ἐλεύθερος, free, and στήμων, a filament. Of Klotsch, a tribe of the *Ericeæ,* comprising *Erica, Eleutherostemon,* etc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ÉLÉVATEUR (Fr.), n. A-la-va^3-tu^{6}r. See ELEVATOR and LEVATOR.—**E. commun profonde.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius.*—**E. commun superficiel.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris alæque nasi.*—**E. court de la queue.** See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *superior.*—**E. court de l'oreille.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *externus.*—**E. de l'aile du nez.** See LEVATOR *alæ nasi.*—**E. de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris alæque nasi.*—**E. de l'aile du nez propre.** See LEVATOR *alæ nasi proprius.*—**E. de la lèvre inférieure.** See LEVATOR *labii inferioris.*—**E. de la lèvre supérieure propre.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius.*—**E. de l'angle des lèvres.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*—**E. de la pupille.** See RECTUS *superior.*—**E. de l'humérus.** See DELTOID *muscle.*—**E. de l'œil.** See RECTUS *oculi superior.*—**E. de l'oreille.** See ATTOLLENS *aurem.*—**E. de la paupière supérieure.** See LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris.*—**E. du coin de la bouche.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*—**E. du menton.** See LAVATOR *labii inferioris.*—**E. du pharynx interne.** See LEVATOR *pharyngis internus.*—**E. du testicule.** See CREMASTER.—**E. du voile du palais.** See LEVATOR *palati.*—**E. épicondylo-radial.** See SUPINATOR *radii brevis.*—**E. épicondylo-sus-métacarpien.** See EXTENSOR *radialis brevis.*—**E. épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt.** See EXTENSOR *minimi digiti.*—**E. épicondylo-sus-phalangien des doigts.** See EXTENSOR *communis digitorum.*—**E. épineux de la nuque.** See SPINALIS *colli.*—**E. épineux du dos.** See SPINALIS *dorsi.*—**E. épitrochlo-métacarpien.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis.*—**E. épitrochlo-palmaire.** See PALMARIS *longus.*—**E. épitrochlo-phalangien commun.** See FLEXOR *digitorum sublimis.*—**E. épitrochlo-radial.** See PRONATOR *radii teres.*—**E. interne.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris.*—**E. long de la queue.** See SACRO-COCCYGEUS *lateralis.*—**E. moyen de l'oreille.** See TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *internus.*—**E. propre de la lèvre inférieure.** See LEVATOR *labii inferioris.*—**E. propre de la lèvre supérieure.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius.*

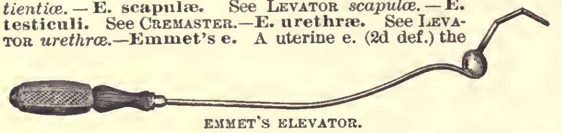
ELEVATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l(al)-e^2-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *elevation'is.* From *elevare,* to elevate. See ELEVATION. [A, 325.]—**E. uteri.** See ASCENT (3d def.).

ELEVATION, n. E^{2}l-e^2-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *elevatio.* Fr., *élévation.* Ger., *E., Erhöhung, Höhe, Hoheit.* It., *elevazione.* Sp., *elevación.* 1. An increase of altitude ; the state of being raised or lifted up. 2. A rise, as of temperature. 3. Anything that projects above the surrounding surface.—**Rückstosse'** (Ger.). The secondary elevation of the pulse wave on a sphygmogram. [R. Geigel, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xlii, 4 ; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 613.]

ÉLÉVATOIRE (Fr.), n. A-la-va^3-twa^{3}r. See ELEVATOR (1st def.).

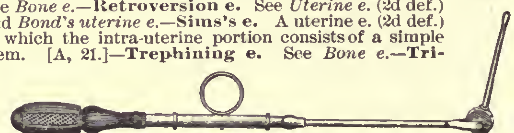
ELEVATOR (Lat.), n. m. El(al)-e^2-va(wa^3)'to^{2}r ; in Eng., e^{2}l'-e^2-va-to^{2}r. Gen., *elevator'is.* Fr., *élévatoire* (1st def.), *élévateur* (2d def.). Ger., *Hebeeisen* (1st def.), *Hebemuskel* (2d def.). It., *elevatorio* (1st def.), *elevatore* (2d def.). Sp., *elevador.* 1. An instrument for raising a part, especially depressed pieces of bone in fracture of the skull. [E.] 2. See LEVATOR. 3. A contrivance for artificially increasing the length of a shortened lower extremity by upright bars passing from a lower sole to that of the shoe, or by increasing the thickness of the sole of the shoe by layers of cork. [*a*, 17.]—**Bond's uterine e.** An instrument devised by

Bond, of Philadelphia, for reducing backward displacements of the gravid uterus, consisting of two curved rods, each terminating in a ball, attached to a common handle, but movable on each other, one of which is introduced into the rectum and the other into the vagina, so that pressure may be made with them upon a large portion of the posterior surface of the uterus.—**Bone-e.** Ger., *Beinhebel, Beinheber.* A lever for raising the pieces of bone in a depressed fracture of the cranium. [E.]—**E. alæ nasi.** See LEVATOR *alæ nasi.*—**E. humeri.** See DELTOID.—**E. labii inferioris proprius.** See LEVATOR *labii inferioris.*—**E. labii superioris proprius.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius.*—**E. labiorum communis.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*—**E. oculi.** See RECTUS *oculi superior.*—**E. patientiæ.** See MUSCULUS *patientiæ.*—**E. scapulæ.** See LEVATOR *scapulæ.*—**E. testiculi.** See CREMASTER.—**E. urethræ.** See LEVATOR *urethræ.*—**Emmet's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) the



EMMET'S ELEVATOR.

intra-uterine portion of which consists of three jointed sections. [A, 21.]—**Lid e.** An instrument employed to retract the upper lid and hold it away from the eyeball during an operation. [α, 29.]—**Periosteal e., Periosteum e.** See PERIOSTEOTOME.—**Petit's e.** See *Bone e.*—**Retroversion e.** See *Uterine e.* (2d def.) and *Bond's uterine e.*—**Sims's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) in which the intra-uterine portion consists of a simple stem. [A, 21.]—**Trephining e.** See *Bone e.*—**Tri-**



SIMS'S ELEVATOR.

ploid e. A bone e. with three converging branches for seizing a depressed fragment. [E.]—**Uterine e.** Fr., *fléchisseur intra-utérin.* Ger., *Intrauterinbeuger.* 1. Any instrument for raising the uterus. See PESSARY. 2. An instrument for correcting retroversion of the uterus, consisting of an intra-uterine stem attached by a hinge to a shaft like a uterine sound. After its insertion, pressure backward causes the uterus to turn forward. [A, 21.] See *Emmet's e.* and *Sims's e.* 3. See *Bond's uterine e.*

ELEVATORIUM. See ELEVATOR. Cf. PESSARIUM, RASPARIUM.

ELEVATORY. Fr., *élévatoire.* It., *elevatorio.* See ELEVATOR.

ELEVATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l(al)-e^2-va(wa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *élevé.* Ger., *erhaben.* Elevated; in botany, having a salient or raised surface (said of the border of grains, etc.). [B, 1, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

ELEVEN-O'CLOCK-LADY, n. E-le^{2}v-e^{2}n-o-klo^{2}k'lad-i^2. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

ÉLEVURE (Fr.), n. A-le^2-vu^{6}r. Any lesion of the skin that is elevated above the surface. The *e's* are the first class of the second order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases. [G.]—**E's folliculeuses.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum.*

ELF-DOCK, n. E^{2}lf'do^{2}k. See under DOCK.

ELFENBEIN (Ger.), n. E^{2}lf'e^{2}n-bin. See DENTIN and IVORY. —**Biegsames E.** See CAMPTELEPHAS.—**E'artig.** See EBURNEOUS. —**E'exostose, E'geschwulst.** See *Ivory* EXOSTOSIS.—**E'haut.** See CUTICULA *dentis.*—**E'schwamm.** See HYGROPHORUS *eburneus.*—**E'substanz.** See DENTIN.—**E'zelle.** See *Dentinal* CELL. —**Secundäres E.** See *Secondary* DENTIN.—**Weissgebranntes E.** See EBUR *ustum album.*

ELFWORT, n. E^{2}lf'wu^{6}rt. The *Inula helenium.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELGINS, n. E^{2}l'ji^{2}nz. The *Rumex aquaticus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELGIN SPRING, n. E^{2}l''ji^{2}n-spri^{2}n'. A place in Addison County, Vermont, where there is a purgative spring. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

ELHANNA (Ar.), n. The *Lawsonia inermis.* [B. 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ELHEDDAD (Ar.), n. The root of *Atractylis gummifera.* [L, 49.]

ELHET LAKODE, n. See ASPHODELUS *tenuifolius.*

ELHORN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ho^{2}rn. The *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 180 (α. 24).]

ELIBANUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i^{2}b'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m) See OLIBANUM.

ELICHRYSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-i^2 kriz(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'e(a^3-e^2). See HELICHRYSEÆ.

ELICHRYSON (Lat.), **ELICHRYSUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}l i^2-kris(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HELICHRYSUM.

ELICOIDES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-i^2-ko(ko^2)-id(ed)'ez(as). See HELICOID.

ELIENE, n. E^{2}l'i^2-en. From ἔλαιον, oil. Fr., *éliène.* Of Chevreul, liquid fat. [B, 3.]

ELIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i^{2}g'ma^3. See HELIGMA.

ÉLIGNITE (Fr.), n. A-len-yet. 1. A ligneous growth on the stems of certain plants near the roots or on the roots. 2. Of Desveaux, an exostosis. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

ELIGULATE, adj. E-li^{2}g'u^2-lat. From *e.* priv., and *ligula* (*q. v.*). Destitute of a ligula (said of flowers). [α, 24.]

ELIM, n. E^{2}l'i^{2}m. See ELEMI.

ELIMINANT, adj. E-li^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{2}nt. Effecting or promoting elimination.

ELIMINATION, n. E-li^{2}m-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *eliminatio* (from *eliminare,* to expel). Fr., *élimination.* Ger., *Ausstossung, Absonderung.* It., *eliminazione.* Sp., *eliminación.* The separation or excretion of noxious or waste matters from the system. [D.]

ELIMINATIVE, adj. E-li^{2}m'i^{2}n-at-i^{2}v. See ELIMINANT.

ELIMITCHUM PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Citrus medica.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ELINGUID, adj. E-li^{2}n^2'gwi^{2}d. Lat., *elinguis* (from *e* priv., and *lingua,* the tongue). Fr., *élingué.* Tongue-tied, incapable of speech. [L, 56.]

ELIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i^2(e)-o(o^3)-se^{2}l-i(e)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). See ELEOSELINUM.

ELIOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. El(al)-i^2-o(o^3)-trop(tro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. See HELIOTROPIA.

ELIQUATION, n. E^{2}l-i^2-kwa'shu^{3}n. Lat., *eliquatio* (from *eliquare,* to liquefy). Fr., *éliquation.* Ger., *Abschmelzung.* The process of separating a fusible substance from one that is less fusible. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

ELISABETHBAD (Ger.), n. A-lez'a^3-be^{2}t-ba^{3}d. A ferruginous and saline spring in the town of Prenzlau, Prussia. [L, 30, 49 (α, 14).]

ELISENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l-ez'e^{2}n-brun-ne^{2}n. One of the principal mineral springs of Homburg, and the richest in sodium chloride and calcium carbonate. [L, 57 (α, 14).]

ELIVE, n. In Egypt, the fruit of *Coffea arabica.* [L, 88 (α, 14).]

ELIXATION, n. E^{2}l-i^{2}x-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *elixatio* (from *elixare,* to boil). Fr., *élixation.* Ger., *Aussieden, Auskochung.* It., *elissazione.* See DECOCTION and CONCOCTION.

ELIXIR, n. E-li^{2}x'u^{6}r. Ar., *e., alexir.* Lat., *elixirium, e.* Fr., *élixir.* Ger., *E.* It., *elisire.* Sp., *e.* A compound tincture, spirit, or wine; in modern American pharmacy, a sweetened and aromatized alcoholic preparation or cordial often containing minute quantities of the medicinally active ingredients, which are added in the form of tincture or of fluid extract or as a solution in the case of the saline ingredients. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**Acid e. of Dippel** (or **of Haller**). See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**Aloëe'** (Ger.), **Aloëtisches E.** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**Alterative e.** See *E.* POTASSII *iodidi compositum.*—**Antacid e.** Fr., *élixir anti-acide.* A mixture of 64 parts of lime-water and 1 part of extract of quassia. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Anthelminthic e.** Fr., *élixir anthelminthique.* An e. containing 125 parts of jalap, 15 of scammony, 8 of gamboge, and 1,000 of alcohol. [A, 518.]—**Antiscorbutic e.** See *E. scorbuticum amarum.*—**Antiscrofulous e. of Peyrilhe.** See *Teinture de* GENTIANE *alcaline.*—**Balsamic pectoral e.** Fr., *élixir balsamique pectoral* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An e. made by digesting 3 parts each of balsam of Tolu, storax, benzoin, and myrrh, and 2 of *Crocus sativus* in 160 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**Bitter e.** Ger., *bitteres E.* See *E. amarum.*—**Boerhaave's acid e. proprietatis.** See *E. proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavi.*—**Brown-Séquard's e.** A term applied contemptuously to "testicular juice" (a liquid obtained by crushing the testicles of freshly killed rabbits, etc., and filtering), recommended by C. E. Brown-Séquard as a rejuvenator when used subcutaneously. —**Carminative e. of Sylvius.** Fr., *esprit carminatif de Sylvius.* A preparation made by macerating for 4 days 3 parts each of orange-peel, cloves, ginger, and galanga, 6 each of angelica-root, cinnamon, nutmeg, and laurel-leaves, 8 each of aniseed and the seeds of angelica and *Levisticum officinale,* and 24 each of rue, rosemary, marjoram, and basil in 760 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol, and distilling. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**Cathartic e.** A preparation made by mixing 240 grains of calcined magnesia, a sufficient quantity of acetic acid, 4 drachms each of fluid extract of Culver's root and of butternut-bark, 2 oz. of fluid extract of Alexandrian senna, 4 oz. each of alcohol and syrup, from 40 to 60 grains of citric acid, and sufficient water to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (α, 14).]—**Clauder's aperient e.** See *E. aperitivum Clauderi.*—**Compound cathartic e.** (N. Y. and Brookl. Formul.). A preparation made by dissolving 8 grains of podophyllum resin and 16 grains of leptandra resin in ½ fl. oz. of alcohol, adding the solution to a mixture of 2 fl. oz. each of fluid extract of senna and syrup and 4 fl. oz. of compound e. of taraxacum in which 2 oz. of tartrate of potassium and sodium and 120 grains of sodium bicarbonate have been dissolved, adding afterward enough e. of glycyrrhiza to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**Compound laxative e.** A preparation adopted by the commission for a national formulary; made by exhausting 560 grains of senna in coarse powder with sufficient boiling water to make 5 fl. oz. of infusion, adding 1 fl. oz. of alcohol, straining, and dissolving 7 oz. of sugar in the mixture, adding 2 fl. oz. of aromatic spirit, ½ fl. oz. each of compound tincture of cardamom and fluid extract of licorice, 1 fl. oz. of extract of juglans, and 2 fl. oz. of fluid extract of *Rhamnus purshianus,* and finally water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).]—**Dalby's e.** An e. patented in England, composed of 18 parts of tincture of opium, 10 of tincture of asafœtida, 4 each of essence of caraway, oil of peppermint, and calcined magnesia, 26 of tincture of castoreum, 30 of dilute alcohol, and 125 of syrup. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**Drawitz's antiscorbutic e.** See SPIRITUS *antiscorbuticus Drawitzii.*—**Einfaches E.** (Ger.). See *Elixir* AURANTII.—**E. acidum Dippelii** (**seu Halleri**). See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**E. adjuvans** [Nat. Form.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 oz. of sweet-orange peel, 1 oz. each of coriander and caraway, 4 oz. of wild-cherry bark, and 10 oz. of peeled Russian licorice, with a sufficient quantity each of alcohol and water, adding enough syrup to make 1 gallon. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (α, 14).] —**E. ad longam vitam.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**E. alexipharmacum Huxhami.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**E. aloeticum.** Ger., *aloëtisches E.* See *Tinctura* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**E. amarum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *élixir amer.* Ger., *bit-*

teres E. Bitter e.; made by dissolving 2 parts of absinth and 1 part of oleosaccharum of peppermint in 5 parts of water, and adding 1 part each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**E. ammoniato-opiatum.** An expectorant e. containing liquor ammoniæ anisatus, tincture of opium, fennel-water, and licorice. [B, 48.]—**E. antarthriticum.** See *Liquor* MENYANTHIS *acidus.*—**E. anthelminthicum suecorum.** See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ *composita.*—**E. anticolicum crocatum.** See ÉLIXIR *de Garus.*—**E. antifebrile** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of *Artemisia pontica*, menyanthes, lesser centaury, *Carduus benedictus*, and Virginia snake-root, 4 each of cascarilla and Winter's bark, 6 of ammoniochloride of iron, 8 of gentian, and 12 of cinchona-bark in 192 of brandy, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).—**E. antihypochondriacum.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**E. antinephreticum, E. antipodagricum.** See MIXTURA *sulfurico-acida.*—**E. antiscorbuticum amarum.** See *E. scorbuticum amarum.*—**E. aperitivum.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**E. aperitivum Clauderi.** Ger., *Clauder's eröffnendes E.* Syn.: *e. proprietatis aquosum.* A stimulating e. made by digesting for 3 days 2 parts of potassium carbonate, 10 parts each of elder-flower-water, scurvy-grass-water, and cress-water, filtering the solution and pouring it upon 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh and 1 part of saffron, and filtering [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 2 oz. of potassium carbonate in enough of the three waters to cover it to the height of five fingers [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or digesting for a sufficient time 2 parts of *Crocus sativus* and 8 of potassium carbonate in 96 of chamomile-water, straining with expression, and adding 4 parts each of aqueous extract of aloes and aqueous extract of myrrh, and filtering [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]; or 8 parts each of potassium carbonate and chloride, 96 of chamomile-water, 8 each of the two extracts, and 2 of *Crocus sativus* [Frankf. Disp., 1791]. It was used for abdominal and menstrual obstructions. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. aromaticum.** An e. proposed by the commission for a national formulary; made by mixing 1 part of calcium phosphate and 16 parts of aromatic spirit with 24 parts each of syrup and water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 14).]—**E. balsamicum (Hoffmanni), E. balsamicum stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni.** An old preparation variously made, but corresponding in some of its modifications to the e. aurantiorum compositum. [B, 97, 119.]—**E. fœtidum.** Fr., *élixir fétide.* An e. made by macerating from 6 to 8 days 2 parts of castoreum and 1 part of asafœtida in 24 parts of ammoniacal alcohol, and filtering [Edinb. Ph., 1826; Würzb. Ph., 1796]; or by digesting sufficiently 2 parts of castoreum and 1 part of asafœtida in 6 parts of ammonia-water and 18 parts of alcohol, and straining [Port. Ph., 1711]; or 3 parts each of asafœtida, myrrh, *Crocus sativus*, and castoreum, 2 of camphor, 4 of ammoniacum, and 1 part of oil of amber in 128 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sp. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21.)]—**E. Helmontii.** See *E. proprietatis album Helmontii.*—**E. longæ vitæ.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**E. of Garus.** See ÉLIXIR *de Garus.*—**E. of life, E. of long life.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita* and *Brown-Séquard's e.*—**E. paregoricum.** See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata.*—**E. paregoricum scoticum.** An e. containing opium alkaloids in a free state dissolved by the aid of alcohol and of an excess of ammonia, 90 minims representing very nearly 1 grain of opium. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**E. pectorale (dulce).** See *E. e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**E. pectorale regis Daniæ (seu Danorum), E. pectorale Ringelmanni.** See *E. e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**E. proprietatis.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**E. proprietatis album Helmontii.** An e. made by reducing to powder and digesting together on a water-bath 1 part each of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus*, gradually increasing the heat so as to make the water of the bath boil; when the powders have run into a mass, removing the mass from the bath, allowing it to cool, and pouring upon it 12 parts of vinous cinnamon-water, digesting for a sufficient time, distilling to dryness over a water-bath, and preserving the product [Würt. Ph., 1798]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. proprietatis aquosum.** See *E. aperitivum Clauderi.*—**E. proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavii.** Boerhaave's acid e. proprietatis; made by boiling for several hours over a gentle fire 1 part each of myrrh, aloes, and *Crocus sativus* in 48 parts of distilled vinegar; when cold, setting aside, decanting the clear part and pouring upon the residue 24 parts of distilled vinegar, boiling again as before, pouring off the clear liquor, mixing it with the preceding, and boiling again over a gentle fire until only 10 parts remain, adding to this 10 parts of concentrated alcohol, digesting and filtering [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling down to one half 1 part each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh in 12 parts of distilled vinegar, straining the liquor until there remains but five sixths, adding an equal weight of essence of saffron, digesting for a short time, and filtering [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. proprietatis dulce.** See *E. proprietatis sine acido.*—**E. proprietatis Helvetii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *élixir de propriété d'Helvétius.* An e. made by digesting 24 parts each of aloes and myrrh in 96 parts of tinctura alcalina and adding a tincture composed of 24 parts of *Crocus sativus* and 96 of tinctura alcalina, mixing well, and adding 2 parts of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E. proprietatis Paracelei.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *et myrrhæ.*—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi cum acido.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *ætherea.*—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido.** Fr., *élixir de propriété alcalin.* Syn.: *tinctura aloetica alcalina.* An e. made by macerating together for 24 hours 3 parts each of aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus* and 4 parts of deliquescent potassium carbonate, then adding 24 parts of alcohol, and digesting for 4 days on the water-bath, stirring continuously [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by saturating 1 part of myrrh with liquid potassium carbonate, allowing it to dry, then digesting it for 8 days with 1 part each of aloes and myrrh in 18 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by placing 3 parts of aloes, 4 of myrrh, and 8 of potassium carbonate in a warm place and, when they have become liquid, pouring upon them 24 of warm water, digesting for 3 days at a moderate heat, and straining [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E. proprietatis rhabarbarinum.** See *E. proprietatis cum* RHEO.—**E. proprietatis sine acido** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Hannov. Ph., 1819; Palat. Disp., 1764; Sax. Ph., 1820; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Syn.: *e. proprietatis dulce, tinctura aloetica alcalina.* An e. made by bruising 1 part each of Socotrine aloes, *Crocus sativus*, and myrrh, pouring upon them 3 parts of potassium tartrate and 6 of spring-water, digesting for 3 days on a water-bath, then adding 24 parts of concentrated alcohol, digesting again, allowing the water in the bath to boil, and, when cold, decanting the liquid and pouring upon the residuum 12 parts of alcohol, digesting again, and pouring off the clear part, continuing this process until almost the whole is dissolved, then mixing the liquors together, filtering, and distilling off 20 parts [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by saturating 1 part each of powdered Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus* with a solution of potassium carbonate and drying, then digesting the whole for 8 days in 18 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Similar preparations occur in some of the other old pharmacopœias. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. proprietatis Stahlii.** See *E.* ALOES *saponaceum.*—**E. proprietatis without acid.** See *E. proprietatis sine acido.*—**E. purgans.** Fr., *élixir purgatif.* A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of resin of jalap, 60 of molasses, and 180 of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 10 drops of oil of citron. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**E. regis Daniæ (seu Danorum), E. Ringelmanni.** See *E. e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**E. roborans Whyttii.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**E. sacrum.** See *Tinctura* RHEI *et aloes.*—**E. salutis.** See *Tinctura* SENNÆ.—**E. scorbuticum amarum** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. Fr., *élixir antiscorbutique.* Syn.: *e. antiscorbuticum amarum.* Antiscorbutic e.; made by digesting for a sufficient time 3 parts each of absinthium, *Veronica beccabunga*, *Borago*, *Anchusa officinalis*, *Cochlearia*, *Fumaria*, and *Nasturtium officinale*, 2 parts of radix inulæ, 4 of *Aspidium filix mas*, 2 of orange-peel, and 6 of the bark of the tamarix-tree in enough spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis* to cover the whole to a depth of at least three fingers, expressing, and filtering. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. simplex.** See *E.* AURANTII.—**E. stomachicum.** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée.* Cf. *Tinctura* RHEI.—**E. stomachicum spirituosum.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**E. stomachium.** See *E.* AURANTIORUM *compositum.*—**E. sulcicum.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**E. sulfurico-acidum.** See MISTURA *sulfurico-acida.*—**E. traumaticum.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**E. uterinum.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *thebaica.*—**E. uterinum Crollii.** Fr., *élixir utérin de Crollius, alcoolé de castoréum safrané.* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1779]. A preparation made by macerating ¼ oz. of saffron and 1¼ oz. of castoreum in a tincture made with 3 oz. of wormwood and 15 of alcohol, filtering, and adding 40 drops each of the oils of anise, angelica, and amber [Brunsw. Ph., Sard. Ph., Würt. Ph.], or by infusing 8 parts of saffron and 24 of castoreum with enough alcohol to make a strong tincture, distilling, and adding 16 parts of wormwood extract, and 4 of pearl-shell salt, adding a sufficiency of alcohol with 2 parts each of the oils of anise, angelica, and saffron, and filtering after 8 days [Palat. Disp.]. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. viscerale (Hoffmanni).** See *E.* AURANTIORUM *compositum.*—**E. vitæ.** See *E. of life.*—**E. vitæ Matthioli** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *élixir de vie de Matthiole.* An e. made by macerating for 3 days 8 parts each of the roots of galanga, ginger, and zedoary, 4 of the root of *Arundo phragmites*, 4 each of the leaves of *Origanum majorana*, mint, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Salvia officinalis*, and *Rosa alba*, 2 each of *Pimpinella anisum* and *Anethum fœniculum*, 24 each of cinnamon, cloves, and musk, 8 each of mace, cubebs, aloes-wood, and yellow saunders-wood, 4 of lesser cardamoms, and 24 of fresh orange-peel in 144 of alcohol, adding 384 of water, and distilling off 1,248 on the water-bath. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E. vitæ mulierum.** An aromatic preparation formerly official as a preventive of abortion; made by macerating for 3 days 1 part each of ginger and cloves, 2 parts of zedoary, and 4 of cinnamon in 192 each of alcohol and water, reducing by distillation to 192 parts. [Hamb. Ph., 1804 (*a*, 14).]—**E. vitriolicum.** Ger., *vitriolisches E.* See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**E. Whyttii.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Haller's acid e.** See MIXTURA *sulphurica acida.*—**Helmont's e. proprietatis.** See *E. proprietatis album Helmontii.*—**Laxative e.** An e. made by mixing 120 grains of calcined magnesia, a sufficiency of acetic acid, 2 oz. of fluid extract of Alexandrian senna, 2 drachms of fluid extract of coriander, 1 oz. of alcohol, 4 oz. of syrup, 30 to 60 grains of citric acid, and enough water to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (*a*, 14).]—**Lebense'** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**Mynsicht's E.** See ACIDUM *sulphuricum aromaticum.*—**Paregoric e.** See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata.*—**Pectoral e.** [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *élixir pectoral.* An e. made by digesting 12 parts of balsam of Peru, 2 each of flowers of benzoin, purified opium, camphor, *Crocus sativus*, *Scilla maritima*, and oil of *Pimpinella anisum*, and 2 parts of asafœtida in 720 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Peptogenous e.** Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, a mixture of 5 parts of dextrin, 10 of rum, 4 of syrup, and 8 of water; used to promote digestion. ["Nouv. rem.," July 15, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 252.]—**Pomeranzene'** (Ger.) [Ger. Ph.]. See *E.* AURANTIORUM *compositum.*—**Radcliffe's e.** Fr., *élixir de Radcliffe.* An e. made with 12 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of rhubarb, 1 part each of cinnamon, zedoary, and cochineal, 32 parts of syrup of hartshorn, 384 of proof spirit, and 80 of water. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Red e.** A mixture of 31 parts of simple e. with 1 part of tincture of cochineal. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Ringelmann's e.** See *E. e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**Simple e.** See *E.* AURANTII.—**Saponaceous aloetic e.** See E. ALOES *saponaceum.*—**Strengthening acid e.** [Hamb. Ph.]. Fr., *élixir acide fortifiant.* A mixture of 1 part each of acid e. of Haller and extract of cascarilla with 16 parts of mint-water. [B, 119.]—**Traumatic e.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**Werlhof's balsamic e.** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. Fr., *élixir balsamique de Werlhof.* An e. made by digesting 4 parts each of cinchona and fresh orange-peel, 2 each of myrrh and Arabian costus, 1 part of *Crocus*

sativus, and 4 parts of potassium subcarbonate in 96 of Madeira wine, straining, and adding 2 each of extract of *Centaurea benedictus* and of *Erythræa centaurium*, mixing, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

ÉLIXIR (Fr)., n. A-lex-er. See ELIXIR.—**E. acide de Dippel** (ou de Haller). See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.—**E. acide de Vogler.** An antispasmodic mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and nitric ether. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. acide fortifiant.** See *Strengthening acid* ELIXIR.—**E. amer.** See ELIXIR *amarum*.—**E. amer de Boerhaave.** A preparation made by distilling 3 parts each of water-cress, hops, mustard, eruca, and erysimum, and 10 each of cochlearia and horseradish and a sufficiency of alcohol. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. amer de Dubois.** An antiscrofulous tincture composed of 10 parts of gentian, 3 of potassium carbonate, and 390 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. amer de Peyrilhe** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de* GENTIANE *alcaline*.—**E. amer de Whytt.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. américain de Courcelles.** See *Alcoolat d'*AUNÉE *composé*.—**E. anthelminthique.** See *Anthelminthic* ELIXIR.—**E. anti-acide.** See *Antacid* ELIXIR.—**E. anti-apoplectique des Jacobins de Rouen.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of cochineal, 2 parts each of mace, cloves, aloes-wood, licorice, masterwort, and galanga, 5 each of angelica and contrayerva, 6 of red saunders, 8 of green anise, and 12 each of juniper-berries, yellow saunders, and cinnamon with 768 of 85-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 32, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. antiarthritique.** An elixir made by macerating 1 part of the root of lignum vitæ in 45 parts of tafia; used as a remedy for gout. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. anti-asthmatique d'Aubrée.** An elixir made by boiling 2 parts of the root of polygala in 125 of water down to 60, straining, adding 15 of potassium iodide, 120 of syrup of opium, and 60 of brandy, and coloring with tincture of cochineal. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. anti-asthmatique de Boerhaave.** An elixir containing alcohol, anise, camphor, orris-root, calamus rhizome, licorice-root, and the root of *Asarum europæum*. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. anticholérique russe.** See *E. de Woronejé*.—**E. antifébrile.** See ELIXIR *antifebrile*.—**E. antiglaireux.** A preparation made by mixing 5 parts each of rhubarb, juniper-berries, and *Calamus aromaticus*, 10 of potassium nitrate, 20 each of scammony and jalap, 250 of sugar, and 1,000 of 18-per-cent. alcohol. [a, 14.]—**E. antilaiteux.** See *Alcoolat d'*AUNÉE *composé*.—**E. antipestilentiel de Spina.** An elixir containing Socotrine aloes (24 grains to the oz.), rhubarb (6 grains to the oz.), theriacum, gentian, myrrh, saffron, etc. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiscorbutique.** See ELIXIR *scorbuticum amarum*.—**E. antiscorbutique de Drawitz.** See SPIRITUS *antiscorbuticus Drawitzii*.—**E. antiscrofuleux.** An elixir made by digesting for 8 days 4 parts of powdered gentian in 64 parts of 54-per-cent. alcohol, straining, adding 1 part of ammonium carbonate, and filtering. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiscrofuleux de Peyrilhe.** The *é. antiscrofuleux* with the ammonium carbonate replaced by 1½ part of sodium carbonate. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiseptique de Chaussier.** A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 1 part of saffron, 6 parts of cinnamon, 8 of cascarilla, 32 of cinchona-bark, and 80 of white sugar, in 192 each of muscatel wine and alcohol, decanting, and adding 3 parts of sulphuric ether. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiseptique d'Huxham.** An elixir made by digesting for 2 weeks 2 parts of cochineal, 3 of saffron, 9 of snake-root, 36 of bitter-orange peel, and 48 of cascarilla-bark, in 576 of alcohol. [L, 32 (a, 14).] Cf. *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. antivénérien.** An elixir patented in England, composed of 44 parts of guaiac resin, 31 of sassafras, 3 of balsam of Peru, and 250 of alcohol; used in gout and syphilis. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. apéritif de Clauder.** See ELIXIR *aperitivum Clauderi*.—**E. aromatique.** See CLARETUM *aromaticum*.—**E. balsamique de Werlhof.** See *Werlhof's balsamic* ELIXIR.—**E. balsamique pectoral.** See *Balsamic pectoral* ELIXIR.—**E. balsamique temperé de Hoffmann.** See ELIXIR *balsamicum stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni*.—**E. calmant de Lebas.** A veterinary medicine made by macerating for several days 2 parts each of aloes, gentian, French rhubarb, and orange-peel, 1 part of *Crocus sativus*, 3 parts each of treacle and extract of opium, 6 of ether, and 64 of brandy, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. camphré d'Hartmann.** Spirit of camphor colored with a little saffron. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. carminative de Dalby.** See *Dalby's* ELIXIR.—**E. chloroformique de Bouchut.** A mixture of 8 parts of chloroform, 64 of alcohol, and 225 of syrup. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. cholagogue** [Hannov. Ph., 1819]. An elixir made by digesting 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 4 of gentian, and 2 of myrrh in 120 of alcohol, straining with expression, and adding to the colature 2 parts of extract of absinth and 8 of dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. de drogues amères des Indiens.** See DROGUE *amère*.—**E. de Garus** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *elixirium Gari*. An elixir made by first macerating for 2 days 1 part of *Crocus sativus* and 2 parts of *Vanilla planifolia* in 2,000 of *alcoolat de Garus* and filtering, next by infusing 40 parts of *Adiantum pedatum* in 1,000 of boiling distilled water, straining with expression, and adding 400 of orange-flower water and 2,000 of white sugar to form a syrup; then mixing this with the maceration of saffron and vanilla, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**E. de Haller.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.—**E. de hussard.** A popular term for brandy of very poor quality. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Huxham.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. de longue vie.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*.—**E. dentifrice** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *elixirium dentifricium*. A dentifrice made by mixing 1 part of oil of Ceylon cinnamon, 2 parts each of oils of *Illicium anisatum* and cloves, 8 each of oil of mint, tincture of benzoin, tincture of guaiacum, and tincture of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, 20 of tincture of cochineal, and 1,000 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and, after some hours, filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**E. de propriété.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *et myrrhæ* and *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*.—**E. de propriété acide de Paracelse.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *ætherea*.—**E. de propriété alcalin.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido*.—**E. de propriété aqueux.** See ELIXIR *aperitivum Clauderi*.—**E. de propriété antiscorbutique** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. An elixir made by digesting for several days 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh and 1 part of *Crocus sativus* in 18 parts of alcohol previously digested for 3 days with 3 of sulphuric acid, decanting, and pouring upon the residue 6 of alcohol of the same quality, digesting again, uniting the two liquors, filtering, and adding 54 of spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. de propriété blanc.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis album Helmontii*.—**E. de propriété de Boerhaave.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavii*.—**E. de propriété de Helvétius.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis Helvetii*.—**E. de propriété de Stahl.** See *Elixir* ALOES *saponaceum*.—**E. de propriété de Van Helmont.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis album Helmontii*.—**E. de propriété salin.** See ELIXIR *proprietatis sine acido*.—**E. de Prudhomme.** A dentrifice containing kino, ratanhia, angelica, nutmeg, and the oils of several spices. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de Radcliffe.** See *Radcliffe's* ELIXIR.—**E. de salut.** See *Tinctura* SENNÆ.—**E. de Stoughton.** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée*.—**E. de Whytt.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. de Woronejé.** An elixir made by digesting for 4 hours 19 parts each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and black pepper, and 8 each of naphtha and *aqua regia* in 1,000 of tincture of peppermint, 3,000 of vinegar, and 14,000 of alcohol; used in Russia for Asiatic cholera. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. du Dr. Thermes.** See *E. au citrolactate de* FER.—**E. fébrifuge de Whytt** (ou d'Huxham). See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. fétide.** See ELIXIR *fœtidum*.—**E. parégorique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata*.—**E. pectoral.** See *Pectoral* ELIXIR.—**E. pectoral de Danemarck.** See *Elixir e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**E. purgatif de Leroy.** Syn.: *medecine* (ou *remède*) *Leroy*. An elixir made by digesting for 12 hours at a moderate heat 32 grammes of turpeth, 64 of scammony, and 250 of jalap in 6 kilogrammes of brandy, straining, and adding a syrup made by infusing 250 grammes of senna in 1 litre of water and adding 1,250 grammes of moist sugar. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. roborant de Whytt.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. simple.** See *Elixir* AURANTII.—**E. stomachique (de Stoughton).** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée*.—**E. stomachique de Whytt.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita*.—**E. stomachique spiritueuse de Hoffmann.** See *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée*.—**E. suédois.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*.—**E. tonique antiglaireux de Guillié.** A preparation the composition of which was long kept secret by the proprietors, who declared afterward in court that it consisted merely of *eau de vie allemande*, or compound tincture of jalap, sweetened with a certain quantity of syrup. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. tonique de Gendrin.** A preparation made by macerating for several days 5 parts each of extract of cascarilla, extract of gentian, extract of myrrh, and extract of wormwood, 6 of chamomile-flowers, 10 of bitter-orange peel, and 15 of potassium subcarbonate in 250 of distilled water of mint, expressing, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. traumatique.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**E. utérin.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI *thebaïca*.—**E. uterin de Crollius.** See ELIXIR *uterinum Crollii*.—**E. végétal de la Grande-Chartreuse.** A preparation, very popular in the southeast of France, made by macerating for 8 days 4 parts each of mace and saffron, 16 of cinnamon, 32 of fresh angelica-root, and 64 each of fresh hyssop and melissa in 1,000 of alcohol, expressing, sweetening, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. viscéral d'Hoffmann.** See *Elixir* AURANTIORUM.—**E. vitriolique (de Mynsicht).** See ACIDUM *compositum aromaticum*.

ELIXIRIUM (Lat.). n. n. E^{2}l-i^{2}x-i(e)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ELIXIR.—**E. acidum Halleri.** See ELIXIR *acidum Halleri*.—**E. antiasthmaticum.** See ÉLIXIR *anti-asthmatique d'Aubrée*.—**E. dentifricium** [Fr. Cod.]. See ÉLIXIR *dentifrice*.—**E. Gari** [Fr. Cod.]. See ÉLIXIR *de Garus*.—**E. paregoricum.** See *Tinctura* OPII *camphorata*.—**E. pepsineum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Élixir de* PEPSINE.

ELIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *elix'eos* (*-ix*). See LINCTUS.

ELIXOID, n. E^{2}l-i^{2}x'oid. From *elixir* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. A preparation resembling an elixir (applied to certain English proprietary preparations).

ELIZ, n. See *Flos* ÆRIS (under Æs).

ELK, n. E^{2}lk. Ger., *Elkhirsch*. The *Cervus alces*. [B, 180.] See ALCES.—**E.-bark.** The *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-nut.** The *Hamiltonia oleifera*. [L, 56.]—**E'wood.** The *Magnolia umbrella*. [L, 56.]

ELKAJA (Ar.), n. The *Trichilia emetica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EL KELLAH (Ar.), n. See AMMI *visnaga*.

ELKIAGEBER (Ar.), n. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ELKOPLASTY, n. E^{2}l'ko-pla^{2}st-I^2. See HELCOPLASTY.

ELLAGATE, n. E^{2}l'a^{2}g-at. Fr., *e*. A salt of ellagic acid. [L, 116.]

ELLAGIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-a^{2}j'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ellagique*. Ger., *Ellagsäure*. It., *acido ellagalico* (o *ellagico*). 1. Of J. Löwe, an acid formed by keeping an aqueous solution of 2 parts of gallic acid and 1 part of arsenic acid near the boiling point for several hours. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 14).] 2. See BEZOARDIC *acid*.

ELLAGITANNIC ACID, n. E^{2}l-a^{2}j-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Of Löwe, a tannin, $C_{14}H_{10}O_{10}$, extracted from the pod of *Cœsalpinia coriaria*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ELLAGSÄURE (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'la^{3}g-zoir-e^2. See ELLAGIC ACID.

ELLAH (Heb.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88 (a. 14).]

ELLAKOORA (Teloogoo), n. The *Salsola indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELLAR, n. E^{2}l'a^{3}r. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLAR (Heb.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ELLARNE, n. E^{2}l'a^{3}rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a. 21).]

ELLAUBWURZEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'la^3-u^{4}b-vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

ELLBEIN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'bin. The ulna. [L, 115 (α, 29).]

ELLBOGEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'bog-e^{2}n. See ELBOGEN.

ELL-DOCKEN, n. E^{2}l'do^{2}k-e^{2}n. The *Petasites vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELLE (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'le^2. The ulna. [L, 31.]

ELLÉBORE (Fr.), n. E^{2}l-a-bor. See HELLEBORE.—**Décoction d'e blanc.** See *Decoctum* VERATRI.—**Décoction d'e. fétide** [Dutch Ph.; Niemann's Notes, 1811]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *Helleborus fœtidus* in 32 parts of water; used as a purgative. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. blanc.** The *Veratrum album.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. d'Orient.** The *Helleborus orientalis.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. fétide.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. noir.** The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. puant.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [α. 24.]—**Faux e. noir.** The *Actæa spicata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**Hydrolé d'e. blanc.** See *Decoctum* VERATRI. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

ELLÉBORÉINE (Fr.), n. E^{2}l-la-bo-ra-en. See HELLEBOREIN.

ELLÉBORINE (Fr.), n. E^{2}l-la-bo-ren. See HELLEBORIN.

ELLÉBORISÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}l-a-bo-re-za. Containing hellebore. [L, 41.]

ELLEBORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-le^2-bor(bo^{2}r)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See HELLEBORISM.

ELLEBORUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-le^{2}b'or(o^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See HELLEBORUS.—**E. albus.** The *Veratrum album.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. niger.** The *Helleborus niger.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

ELLEM, n. E^{2}l'e^{2}m. The *Ulmus campestris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELLENBEIN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'le^{2}n-bin. The ulna. [L, 115.]—**E'kamm.** The crest of the ulna. [L, 115.]

ELLENBEUGER (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'le^{2}n-boig-e^{3}r. A flexor muscle of the ulnar group.—**E. der Hand.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*

ELLENBOGEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'le^{2}n-bog-e^{2}n. See ELBOGEN.

ELLEN-TREE, n. E^{2}l'e^{2}n-tre. The *Sambucus nigra.* [A, 505.]

ELLER, n. E^{2}l'u^{5}r. Ger., *E.* The *Alnus glutinosa* and the *Sambucus nigra.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Dog-e.** The *Viburnum opulus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**E.-tree.** See *E.*—**Schwarze'** (Ger.). The *Alnus glutinosa.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

ELLEM, ELLET, n's. E^{2}l'e^{2}m, -e^{2}t. The *Sambucus nigra.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELLIPANTHOUS, adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}p-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *ellipanthus* (from ἐλλιπής, inadequate, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *ellipanthe.* Ger., *unvollkommenblumig.* Having incomplete flowers. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

ELLIPSE, n. E^{2}l-li^{2}ps'. The figure resulting from an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides. [F. Hoeffer (α, 27).]

ELLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-li^{2}ps(leps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ellips'eos (-is).* Gr., ἔλλειψις (from ἐλλείπειν, to fail, to be deficient). Ger., *Ellipse* (1st def.), *Ausbleiben* (2d def.). It., *ellisse.* Sp., *elipse.* 1. An ellipse. 2. Failure of the pulse. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ELLIPSOID, adj. E^{2}l-li^{2}ps'oid. Lat., *ellipsoides.* Fr., *ellipsoïde.* Ger, *ellipsähnlich.* Like an ellipse; as a n., a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. [F. Hoefer (α, 27).]—**E'gelenk** (Ger.). See CONDYLARTHROSIS.—**Oblate e.** An e. formed when the ellipse is revolved around its minor axis.—**Prolate e.** An e. formed when the ellipse is revolved around its major axis. [F. Hoefer (α, 27).]

ELLIPSOSPERMOUS, adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}ps''o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *ellipsospermus* (from ἔλλειψις, an ellipse, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *ellipsosperme.* Ger., *ellipssamig.* Having elliptical seeds. [L, 41.]

ELLIPSOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-li^{2}ps(leps)-o^{2}st'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔλλειψις, an ellipse, and στόμα, an opening. Fr., *ellipsostome.* Ger., *ellipsmundig.* Having an elliptical mouth or opening (said of molluscs). [L, 41.]

ELLIPTIC, ELLIPTICAL, adj's. E^{2}l-i^{2}pt'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *ellipticus.* Fr., *elliptique.* Ger., *elliptisch.* It., *ellittico.* Sp., *elíptico.* Shaped like an ellipse.

ELLIPTIC-LANCEOLATE, adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}p''ti^{2}k-la^{2}ns'e-o-lat. Lat., *elliptico-lanceolatus.* Fr., *elliptique-lanceolé.* Ger., *elliptisch-lanzenförmig.* Having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate. [α, 24.]

ELLISELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-is-e^{2}l'la^{2}d(la^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a family of the *Lithophyta.* [L, 245.]

ELLISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-i^{2}s-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Capsulares,* consisting of the single genus *Ellisia.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

ELLIS SPRING, n. E^{2}l'i^{2}s spri^{2}n^2. A place near Saratoga, New York, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 363 (α, 21).]

ELLIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-li^{2}x(lex)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ellix'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐλλειξις. 1. Of Hippocrates, deglutition. 2. An electuary. [A, 322 (α, 14, 21).]

ELLOBOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l'lo^{2}b-o^{2}s. Gr., ἔλλοβος. See LEGUMINOUS.

ELLOOPEI-TUTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Bassia longifolia.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ELLOT, n. E^{2}l'o^{2}t. The *Sambucus nigra.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELLOU (Tamil), n. The *Sesamum orientale.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ELLYCHNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)'ni^2-a^2. See VENÆ *stellatæ.*

ELLYCHNION (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTOS** (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTUS** (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIUM** (Lat.), n's n., m., m., and n. E^{2}l-li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)'ni^2-o^{2}n, -li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)-ni^2-o'to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐλλύχνιον, ἐλλυχνιωτός. Old names for a sort of lint made from lamp-wicking, also for a certain liniment. [L, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

ELM, n. E^{2}lm. The genus *Ulmus;* of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Ulmus fulva.* [B, 5, 275 (α, 24).]—**American e.** The *Ulmus americana.*—**American cork-e.** The *Ulmus racemosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American false-e.** The *Celtis occidentalis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American rock-e.** The *Ulmus racemosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**American small-leaved e.** The *Ulmus alata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Black e.** The *Ulmus effusa.* [B, 81 (α, 24).]—**Black Irish e.** The *Ulmus montana,* var. *nigra.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Broad-leaved e.** The *Ulmus campestris,* var. *latifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**California slippery e.** The *Fremontia californica.* [B, 5, 275 (α, 24).]—**Camperdown weeping e.** The *Ulmus montana,* var. *pendula.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Canterbury seeding e.** The *Ulmus glabra,* var. *major.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cevenness e.** The *Ulmus montana,* var. *cebennensis.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Chichester e.** The *Ulmus glabra,* var. *vegeta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Common e.** The *Ulmus campestris.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Corky white e.** The *Ulmus racemosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Decoction of e.-bark.** See *Decoctum* ULMI.—**Downton e.** The *Ulmus glabra,* var. *pendula.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dutch e.** The *Ulmus suberosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dwarf e.** The *Ulmus campestris,* var. *nana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Dwarf Siberian e.** The *Ulmus pumila.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**East Indian e.** The *Ulmus (Holoptelea) integrifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**E.-bark.** Lat., *ulmi cortex* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce d'orme champêtre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ulmenrinde, Rüsterrinde.* It., *corteccia di olmo.* Sp., *corteza de olmo.* The liber, or inner bark, of *Ulmus campestris* (seu *fulva* [U. S. Ph.], seu *rubra*). It occurs in long, flat pieces from 1 to 2 lines thick, of fibrous texture and sweetish taste. When chewed or infused in water, it is highly mucilaginous, and is used as demulcent in diseases of the bowels and of the urinary passages, and in the form of an emollient poultice. [α, 24.]—**E.-tree.** See *E.* (1st def.).—**English e.** The *Ulmus campestris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Exeter e.** The *Ulmus montana,* var. *fastigiata.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Feathered e.** The *Ulmus glabra.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Floetbeck e.** The *Ulmus glabra,* var. *ramulosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Golden e.** The *Ulmus Dampieri aurea.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Hertfordshire e.** The *Ulmus suberosa,* var's *latifolia* and *angustifolia.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Himalayan e.** The *Ulmus wallichiana.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Huntingdon e.** The *Ulmus glabra,* var. *vegeta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Indian e.** The *Ulmus (Holoptelea) integrifolia.* [B, 172, 275 (α, 24).]—**Japanese e.** The *Ulmus kaki.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Jersey e.** The *Ulmus campestris,* var. *sarniensis.* [B, 275 (α, 25).]—**Kidbrook e.** The *Ulmus campestris,* var. *virens.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Moose-e.** The *Ulmus fulva.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Mucilage of e.** (or of **slippery-e. bark**). See *Mucilago* ULMI.—**Red e.** The *Ulmus fulva.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Red English e.** The *Ulmus campestris,* var. *stricta.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Sand-e.** The *Ulmus suberosa.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Scampston e.** A variety of *Ulmus glabra.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Scotch e.** The *Ulmus montana.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Slippery e.** Lat., *ulmus* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *orme fauve* [Fr. Cod.]. See ULMUS *fulva.* [B, 5, 148.]—**Slippery-e. bark.** See *E.-bark.*—**Slippery e. of California.** The *Fremontia californica.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**Spanish e.** The *Cordia gerascanthus (Gerascanthus vulgaris).* [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**White e.** The *Ulmus americana.* [B, 5, 275 (α, 24).]—**Witch e., Wych e.** The *Ulmus montana.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Yoke-e.** The *Carpinus betulus.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELMANN, n. A sugary, manna-like exudation, obtained on Mount Sinai from a variety of *Tamarix gallica.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ELMEN, ELMEN-TREE, n's. E^{2}l'me^{2}n, -tre. The *Ulmus campestris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELMEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'me^{2}n. A place near Magdeburg, in the Prussian province of Saxony, where there are cold saline springs containing calcium sulphate. [L, 87, 105 (α, 14).]

ELMINS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l'mi^{2}nz(mi^{2}ns). See HELMINS.

ELMOCI, n. In Tahiti, a kind of fern the rhizome of which is edible. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

EL MOLAR (Sp.), n. E^{2}l-mo-la^{3}r'. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a cold saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (α, 14).]

EL-NEFIB (Ar.), n. The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 46 (α, 14).]

ELNORNE, n. E^{2}l'no^{2}rn. The *Sambucus nigra.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ELOANX, n. An alchemical name for arsenic trisulphide. [L, 84.]

ELOCULAR, adj. E-lo^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *elocularis* (from *e* priv., and *loculus,* a compartment). Fr., *éloculaire.* Ger., *einfachzellig.* Not divided into compartments. [α, 24.]

ELODÆA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-od-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. See ELODEA.

ÉLODE (Fr.), adj. A-lod. From ἕλος, a marsh. Prevailing in marshy districts. [L, 41.] See PALUDAL.

ELODEA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-od'e^2-a^2. Fr., *élode.* 1. Of Michaux, a genus of aquatic plants of the *Hydrocharideæ,* tribe *Hydrilleæ.* 2. Of Spach and others, a genus of the *Hypericineæ,* referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Hypericum.* The *Elodeaceæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Hydrochariæ,* comprising *E., Anacharis,* and *Hydrilla.* The *Elodeæ* of Endlicher, Lindley, and others, are a tribe of the *Hypericineæ,* comprising *E.,* etc. The *Elodeinæ* of Reichenbach (the *Elodeineæ* of Spach) are a section of the *Vismieæ* [Reichenbach] (or of the *Desmostemoneæ* [Spach] consisting of *E.,* etc. [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**E. campanulata, E. virginica.** The *Hypericum virginicum.* [B, 42, 180 (α, 24).]

ELOD ELHMAR. In Morocco, the root of a species of *Armeria,* probably the *Armeria mauritanica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

ELODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-od'ez(as). See HELODES.

ELODITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-o^{2}d-i(e)'ta^3. From ἕλος, a swamp, on account of their habitat. Fr., *éloditées*. Ger., *Sumpfschildkröten*. A family of the *Chelonia*. [L, 173, 228.]

ÉLOIGNÉ (Fr.), adj. Al-wa^{3}n-ya. See REMOTE.

ELONGANTHOUS, adj. E-lo^{2}n^2-ga^{2}nth'u^{3}s. Lat., *elonganthus* (from *elongatus*, elongated, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *éloganthe*. Ger., *langähreublüthig*. Having the flowers disposed in elongated spikes. [B, 38.]

ELONGATION, n. E-lo^{2}n^2-ga'shu^{3}n. Lat., *elongatio* (from *elongare*, to lengthen). Fr., *élongation*. Ger., *Verlangerung*. It., *elongazione*. Sp., *elongación*. The process of lengthening or the state of being lengthened.

ÉLONGATION (Fr.), n. A-lo^{3}n^2-ga^3-se-o^{2}n^2. See ELONGATION. —**E. de la moelle épinière.** The operation of stretching the spinal cord. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. des nerfs.** See NERVE-*stretching*.

ELÖPATAK, n. A place in Transylvania, where there is a cold gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 57 (*a*, 14).]

ELOPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}l-o^{2}p-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Clupeidæ*. [L, 280.]

ELOPS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l'o^{2}ps. Gen., *el'opos (-is)*. Gr., ἔλοψ. 1. Of Ætius, a serpent, the flesh, heart, liver, and fat of which were anciently considered powerful sudorifics and antidotes to poisons. 2. A modern name for the coral snake. [L, 49, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ELORRIO (Sp.), n. E^{2}l-or're-o. A place in the province of Biscaye, Spain, where there are cold sulphurous springs containing sodium and calcium sulphates and iron, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

EL PASO (Sp.), n. E^{2}l pa^{3}s'o. A place in El Paso County, Texas, near the hot springs of Las Vegas; recommended as a winter climatic resort. [E. W. Schauffler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 89.]

EL PERAL (Sp.), n. E^{2}l pa-ra^{3}l'. A place in the province of Cuenca, Spain, where there is a cold gaseous ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ELPHAMY, n. E^{2}l'fa^{2}m-i^2. The genus *Bryonia* or the genus *Tamus*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELREN, n. E^{2}l're^{2}n. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELRITZEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ri^{2}tz-e^{2}n. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ELSE (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ze^2. The *Alnus glutinosa*. [*a*, 24.]

ELSEBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ze^2-bar-ba^3-u^{4}m. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [*a*, 14.]

ELSEBEERE (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ze^2-bar-e^2. The fruit of *Sorbus torminalis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ELSE-DOCK, n. E^{2}ls'do^{2}k. The *Inula helenium*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELSENICH (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ze^{2}n-i^{2}ch^2. 1. The *Peucedanum silvestre*. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).] 2. The *Selinum palustre*. [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ELSHINS, n. E^{2}l'shi^{2}nz. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELSTER (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ste^{2}r. A place in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, where there are cold gaseous and saline springs. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ELSTER-NEGER (Ger.), n. E^{2}l'ste^{2}r-nag''e^{2}r. A piebald negro. [G.]

ELTLUFT (Ger.), n. E^{2}lt'luft. Oxygen. [L, 80.]

ELTROT, n. E^{2}lt'ro^{2}t. 1. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. 3. The stalk of the wild barley. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELUTRIATION, n. E-lu^{2}t-ri^2-a'shu^{3}n. From *elutriare*, to cleanse. Fr., *élutriation*. Ger., *Abwaschung*, *Ausspülung*. It., *elutriazione*. The process of separating a mixture of two solid substances into its constituents by suspending it in water and allowing the heavier constituent to sink to the bottom while the lighter one floats on the top. [B.]

ELUVIES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-lu^2(lu^4)'vi^2(wi^2)-ez(as). Gen., *eluvie'i*. From *eluere*, to wash away. 1. A washing away, a discharge; an old term for leucorrhœa. [K.] 2. A pestilence. [A, 318.]

ELUXATION, n. E-lu^{3}x-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *eluxatio*. See LUXATION.

ELVASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-va^{2}s(wa^{3}s)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Ochneæ*, comprising the genus *Elvasia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELVEN, n. E^{2}l've^{2}n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ELWA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Aloe perfoliata*. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

ELYMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Hordeeæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

ELYTRARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ra^3-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *élytrariées*. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Acanthideæ* (of Reichenbach, a section of the *Acanthariæ*), consisting of *Nelsonia*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ELYTRATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rez(ras)'i^2-a^3. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, α priv., and τρῆσις, perforation. Fr., *élytratrésie*. An imperforate state of the vagina. [L, 50, 135.]

ÉLYTREMPHRAXIE (Fr.), n. A-le-tra^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Obstruction of the vagina. [L, 41.]

ELYTREURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ru^{2}r-i^{2}nt(u^{6}nt)'-u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *elytreurynter'os (-is)*. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *élytreuryntère*. Ger., *Scheidendehner*. See COLPEURYNTER.

ELYTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ri^{2}k'u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *élytricule*. Ger., *Deckschildchen*. Of Necker, one of the florets which cover the receptacle in the *Compositæ*. [*a*, 24.]

ELYTRIFORM, adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}t'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and *forma*, form. See ELYTROID.

ELYTRIN, n. E^{2}l'i^{2}t-ri^{2}n. The chief constituent of the elytra of insects. [L, 56.]

ELYTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *elytrit'idos (-is)*. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath. Fr., *élytrite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. It., *elitrite*, *elitroite*. Sp., *elitroitis*. Inflammation of the vagina. [L, 20, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**Granular e.** Fr., *vaginite granuleuse* [Deville]. A form of e. of pregnant women, accompanied by the formation of granular masses and a very copious yellowish or greenish, irritating discharge. [A, 15.]

ELYTROBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l''i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *élytroblennorrhée*. Ger., *Elytroblennorrhöe*. Vaginal blennorrhœa. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

ELYTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e^{2}l'i^{2}t-ro-sel. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *élytrocèle*. Ger., *Scheidenbruch*. Vaginal hernia. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

ÉLYTROCLASIE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-kla^3-ze. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and κλᾶν, to break. Rupture of the vagina. [L, 41.]

ELYTROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-klis'(kle^2-es')-i^{2}s. See COLPOCLEISIS.

ELYTROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *elytrocyes'eos (-is)*. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and κύησις, pregnancy. Fr., *élytrocyèse*. Ger., *Scheidenschwangerschaft*. So-called vaginal pregnancy (probably an impossible condition). [A, 123; L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ELYTRODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-rod'ez(as). See ELYTROID.

ELYTRŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-re^{2}d(ro^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'-ma^3. Gen., *elytrœdem'atos (-is)*. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and οἴδημα, œdema. Œdema of the vagina. [L, 50.]

ELYTROID, adj. E^{2}l'i^{2}t-roid. Lat., *elytrodes*, *elytroides* (from ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *élytroïde*. Ger., *scheidenähnlich*, *scheidenartig*. It., Sp., *elitroide*. Sheath-like.

ELYTROIDES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-i(e)'dez(das). See ELYTROID; as a n., the tunica vaginalis testis, also a pessary. [L, 116.]

ÉLYTROÏTE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-et. See ELYTRITIS.

ELYTROMOCHLION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-mok-(mo^{2}ch^2)'li^2-o^{2}n. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and μοχλίον, a little lever. Of Kilian, a certain spring pessary for supporting the uterus by distending the vagina. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ELYTRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}n. Gr., ἔλυτρον. Fr., *élytre* (1st def.). Ger., *Flügeldecke* (1st def.). It., *elitra* (1st def.). 1. In the *Coleoptera*, the anterior wing. It is chitinous and not adapted for flying, and overlies the posterior wing, for which it forms a protective covering. 2. In the *Polychæta*, a thin, oval plate with its long axis directed obliquely outward and backward, and attached to the notopodium by a thick peduncle. [L, 11, 147.] 3. See VAGINA. 4. The conceptacle of an *Alga*. [B, 7 (*a*, 24).]

ELYTRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}n^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and ὄγκος, a swelling. Fr., *élytroncus*. Ger., *Scheidengeschwulst*. A tumor of the vagina. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ELYTROPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-pa^{2}p(pa^{3}p)'-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and πάππος, down. Fr., *élytropappe*. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helichryseæ*. [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14).]

ELYTROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-fl(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *elytrophym'atos (-is)*. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *élytrophyme*. See ELYTRONCUS.

ELYTROPLASTIC, adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}t-ro-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *elytroplasticus*. Fr., *élytroplastique*. Ger., *elytroplastisch*. Pertaining to elytroplasty.

ELYTROPLASTY, n. E^{2}l'i^{2}t-ro-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *elytroplastica*, *elytroplastice* (from ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and πλαστική, plastic). Fr., *élytroplastie*, *élytroplastique*. Ger., *Elytroplastik*. It., *elitroplastica*. Sp., *elitroplastia*. The plastic surgery of the vagina.

ELYTROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro(ro^3)-po^{3}l'i^{2}p-(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(us). From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and πολύπους, a polypus. Fr., *élytropolype*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp*. A vaginal polypus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ELYTROPTEROUS, adj. E^{2}l-i^{2}t-ro^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *elytropterus* (from ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and πτέρον, a wing). Fr., *élytroptère*. Ger., *deckschildflügelig*. See COLEOPTEROUS.

ÉLYTRO-PTÉRYGOÏDE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-ta-re-go-ed. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, πτέρυξ, a wing, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Chassagny, a sort of colpeurynter devised by him, having wing-like attachments, which diverge when the bag is expanded and retain the latter within the vagina. [A, 15.]

ELYTROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *elytroptos'eos (-is)*. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *élytroptose*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenvorfall*. It., *elitroptosi*. Sp., *elitroptosis*. Prolapse of the vagina. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ELYTRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and ῥηγνύσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *élytrorrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutung*. It., Sp., *elitrorragia*. Vaginal hæmorrhage. [L, 50, 135.]

ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}l-i^{2}t-ro^{2}r'a^{2}f-i^2. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and ῥαφή, stitching. Fr., *élytrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Elytrorrhaphie*. It., Sp., *elitrorrafia*. See COLPORRHAPHY.

ELYTRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. From ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *élytrorrhée.* Ger. *Mutterscheidenfluss.* Sp., *elitrorrea.* A vaginal discharge.

ÉLYTROSTÉNIE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-sta-ne. See COLPOSTENOSIS.

ELYTROTOMY, n. E^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ro^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *elytrotomia* (from ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and τέμνειν, to cut). Ger., *Scheidenschnitt, Elytrotomie.* It., *elitrotomia.* An incision through the wall of the vagina.—**Gastro-e., Laparo-e.** See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

ELYTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}l′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See ELYTRON.

ELZ, n. See *Flos* ÆRIS (under ÆS).

EMACERIREN (Ger.), n. E^{2}m-a^{3}tz-e^{2}r-er′e^{2}n. See MACERATION.

EMACIATION, n. E-ma-si^2-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *emaciatio.* Fr. *é., amaigrissement.* Ger., *Abmagerung.* It., *emaciazione.* Sp., *emaciación.* Deficiency in or loss of adipose and muscular tissue. [D.]

EMACULATION, n. E-ma^{2}k-u^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. From *emaculare*, to remove spots. The removal of spots (such as freckles) from the skin.

ÉMAIL (Fr.), n. A-ma^3-el. See ENAMEL.—**É. dentaire, É des dents.** See *Dental* ENAMEL.

ÉMANATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ma^3-na^3-tu^{6}r. A vaporizer, a vapor-diffusing apparatus. [L, 41, 88 (α, 14).]

EMANATION, n. E^{2}m-a^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *emanatio* (from *emanare*, to issue). Fr., *émanation.* Ger., *Ausfluss.* It., *emanazione.* Sp., *emanación.* The process of issuing forth, also anything (particularly gas, vapor, or invisible particles) that issues forth; in botany, transpiration. [A, 518; B, 1 (α, 24).]

EMANDIBULATE, adj. E-ma^{2}n-di^{2}b′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *emandibulatus* (from *e.* priv., and *mandibula*, the jaw). Fr., *émandibulé.* Ger., *ohne Kinnladen.* Without mandibles. [L, 41.]

EMANSIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)′shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *emansion′is.* A failing or deficiency. [B; α, 14.]—**E. mensium.** That variety of amenorrhœa in which menstruation has never taken place.

EMARCID, adj. E^{2}m-a^{3}rs′i^{2}d. Lat., *emarcidus* (from *emarcescere*, to wither). Fr., *emarcescent.* Ger., *verwelkt.* Flaccid; wilted without falling off (said of leaves and corollas). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

EMARGINATE, adj. E-ma^{3}r′ji^{2}n-at. Lat., *emarginatus* (from *emarginare*, to deprive of an edge). Fr., *émarginé.* Ger., *ausgerändet, ausgezwickt.* Of a bird's tail, or of leaves, petals, etc., notched at the end, moderately forked. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24); L, 221.]



AN EMARGINATE LEAF. [A, 442.]

EMARGINATION, n. E-ma^{3}r-ji^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *emarginatio* (1st def.), *emarginatura* (2d def.). Fr., *émarginature* (2d def.). Ger., *Ausrandung.* 1. The state of being emarginate. 2. A superficial slit or fissure in the termination of an organ, as in that of the foliole of *Colutea arborescens.* [B, 123 (α, 24); B, 198.]

EMARGINATURE, n. E-ma^{3}r′ji^{2}n-a^{2}t-u^{2}r. See EMARGINATION (2d def.).

EMASCULATION, n. E-ma^{2}s-ku^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *emasculatio* (from *emasculare*, to castrate). Fr., *émasculation.* Ger., *Entmannung.* Sp., *emasculación.* See CASTRATION.

EMATTATION, n. E-ma^{2}t-ta′shu^{3}n. Perhaps from Ger. *matt*, faint, exhausted. Faintness, exhaustion. [D, 1.]

EMBABEN, n. In Egypt, the meal from *Lupinus termis.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EMBALMING, n. E^{2}m-ba^{3}m′i^{2}n^2. Lat., *cadaverum conditura.* Fr., *embaumement.* Ger., *Einbalsamirung.* The process of treating a dead body with preservatives against putrefaction.

EMBAMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)′ma^3. Gen., *embam′matos (-is).* Gr., ἔμβαμμα (from ἐν, in, and βάπτειν, to dip). Ger., *Tunke* (1st def.). 1. A sauce or liquid condiment into which food is dipped. [L, 94.] 2. The genus *Pterisanthes.* [B, 42 (α, 24).]

EMBANDÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-ba^{3}n^2-da. The swathing of an infant. [L, 42.]

EMBAPHION (Lat.), **EMBAPHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}m-ba^{2}f(ba^{3}f)′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐμβάφιον. Of Hippocrates, a small vessel or dish, also a measure of ¼ cotyle (about 3 oz.). [L, 50, 94 (α, 14).]

EMBARRAS (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-ba^{3}r-ra^3. A disorder, a difficulty (in the performance of a function). [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. de parole.** Difficulty of speech. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**E. gastrique.** Acute indigestion. [D, 5.]—**E. gastrique fébrile.** Acute indigestion with fever. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**E. gastro-intestinal.** Acute indigestion with diarrhœa. [L, 43.]—**E. intestinal.** Any derangement of the intestinal functions. [B, 51.]

EMBARRURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-ba^{3}r-ru^{6}r. The lodgment of a splinter of bone beneath the surrounding uninjured bone in fracture of the skull. [L, 41 (α. 14).]

EMBAUMEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bom-ma^{3}n^2. See EMBALMING.

EMBEDDING, n. E^{2}m-be^{2}d′i^{2}n^2. See IMBEDDING.

EMBELIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-be(be^2)′li^2-a^3. Named after *Embel*, a German traveler. Fr., *embelie.* 1. Of Jussieu, the genus *Samara.* 2. Of Burmann, a genus of the *Myrsineæ*, tribe *Eumyrsineæ.* The *Embelieæ* (Fr., *embeliées*) are: Of Bartling, a division of the *Ardiseaceæ* comprising *E.*, etc.; of A. De Candolle (1841), a tribe of the *Myrsineaceæ* (in 1844 a tribe of the *Eumyrsineæ*); of Endlicher, a section of the *Ardisieæ*, comprising *E.* and *Chorapetalum*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Myrsinaceæ*; of Miquel, a tribe of the *Eumyrsineæ.* [B, 42, 170 (α, 24).]—**E. basaal, E. basal.** A species found in Malabar. The seed is used as a vermifuge, the bark of the root in toothache, and a decoction of the leaves as a gargle in sore throat and in making a soothing ointment. [B, 19, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. indica, E. ribes, E. ribesoides.** Fr., *groseiller de Ceylan.* A large climbing species found in the East Indies. The succulent black berries are made into jellies. The dried fruit (called *embeti*) is used to adulterate black pepper and as a remedy for tapeworm and for piles. [B, 46 (α, 14): B, 172 (α, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 33; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (α, 14); Cheton Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 238.]—**E. tsjeriam-cottam.** A species found in Malabar. The bark is used in aphthæ and in indolent ulcers of the mouth and gums. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EMBELICA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-be^{2}l′i^{2}k-a^3. 1. Of Retzius, the genus *Salvadora.* [B, 42, 121, 173 (α, 24).] 2. See EMBLICA.—**E. Burmanni, E. grossularia, E. indica.** The *Salvadora persica.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

EMBIRA (Port.), n. E^{2}m-be′ra^3. 1. In Brazil, the genus *Xylopia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).] 2. Any tree the bark of which is used in making cordage. [α, 14.]

EMBLIC (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-blek. See EMBLICA.—**E. myrobalans.** The fruit of *Emblica officinalis.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

EMBLICA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m′bli^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *emblic, emblique.* Ger., *Amlabaum.* Of Gärtner, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, differing from *Phyllanthus* chiefly in the nature of the fruit. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. officinalis, E. officinarum.** Fr., *emblic officinal, phyllanthe emblic.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher Amlabaum, Myrobalanenbaum.* Malay, *nellee.* Beng., *amla.* Hind., *amlica.* The only species, an East Indian tree. An infusion of the seeds is used as a febrifuge and as a collyrium, and is also given in diabetes. The root-bark, mixed with honey, is used in aphthous stomatitis. The fruit (*myrobalani* seu *fructus emblicæ*) was formerly employed in diarrhœa and dysentery, and is still so used in Turkey. In Turkestan it is used in inflammation of the eyes and of the lungs, and in Persia as a vermifuge. It contains 45 per cent. of tannic acid, and in the East is employed as a dye and for making ink. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv (α, 14).] See MYROBALANUS.—**Emblicæ fructus, Fructus emblicæ.** The fruit of *E. officinalis.*

EMBOÎTEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bwa^{3}t-ma^{3}n^2. Inclusion, encasement. [L, 14.]—**E. des germes.** The theory of the "encasing of germs," according to which each germ is contained within another, so that as the enveloping germ disappears another takes its place; in other words, every germ contains the germs of all the individual's descendants. [K, 4; α, 24.]—**E. réciproque.** The articulation (encasement) of two bones having each a convex surface at one portion of the extremity and a concave surface at the other, and so arranged that the convexity of each is received within the concavity of the other. [L, 88 (α, 14).]

EMBOLÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l-em′(a^3-am′)-i^2-a^3. From ἔμβολος, a plug, and αἷμα, blood. Of O. Weber, the condition in which emboli are found in the blood. [E.]

EMBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m′bo^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *em′boles.* Gr., ἐμβολή. See EMBOLISM.

EMBOLHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l-hem′(ha^3-am′)-i^2-a^3. See EMBOLÆMIA.

EMBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bol(bo^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. Of Virchow, embolism. [D, 25.]

EMBOLIC, adj. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *embolicus.* Fr., *embolique.* Ger., *embolisch.* It., *embolico.* Sp., *embólico.* Pertaining to or caused by embolism. [D.]

EMBOLIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bo-le, e^{2}m-bol-e′. See EMBOLISM.—**Aderhaute'** (Ger.). See EMBOLISM *of the chorioid.*—**Capillare'** (Ger.). See *Capillary* EMBOLISM.—**E. aérienne** (Fr.). See *Air*-EMBOLISM.—**E. graisseuse** (Fr.), **Fette'** (Ger.). See *Fat*-EMBOLISM.—**Gehirnse'** (Ger.). See *Cerebral* EMBOLISM.—**Lufte'** (Ger.). See *Air*-EMBOLISM.—**Lungene'** (Ger.). See *Pulmonary* EMBOLISM.—**Netzhaute'** (Ger.). See *Central retinal* EMBOLISM.—**Paradoxe E.** (Ger.). See *Paradoxical* EMBOLISM.—**Pigmente'** (Ger.). See *Pigmentary* EMBOLISM.—**Pulmonale'** (Ger.). See *Pulmonic* EMBOLISM.—**Schlagadere'** (Ger.). See *Arterial* EMBOLISM.

EMBOLIFORM, adj. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l′i^2-fo^{2}rm. From ἔμβολος (see EMBOLOS), and *forma*, form. See EMBOLOID.

EMBOLIMÆUS (Lat.), **EMBOLIMOS** (Lat.). **EMBOLIMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l-i^2-me′(ma^3-a′)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -bo^{2}l′i^2-mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐμβολιμαῖος, ἐμβόλιμος. See INTERCALARY.

EMBOLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l′i^{2}s-i^{2}s. See EMBOLISM.

EMBOLISM, n. E^{2}m′bo^{2}l-i^{2}z′m. Gr., ἐμβολισμός (from ἐμβάλλειν, to throw in). Lat., *embolismus, embolia.* Fr., *embolisme, embolie.* Ger., *Embolismus, Embolie.* It., *embolismo, embolia.* Sp., *embolia.* 1. Anciently, a forcing in, an inserting, as of a dislocated bone into its socket. [L, 94.] 2. Intercalation. [A, 387.] 3. As now used, the condition in which a blood-vessel is wholly or partially occluded by a plug (embolus), including the consequences of such occlusion. [D, 3, 25.]—**Air-e.** Fr., *embolie aérienne.* Ger., *Luftembolie.* The obstruction to the circulation, often resulting in sudden death, caused by the entrance of bubbles of air into a blood-vessel. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**Apoplectoid cerebral e.** E. of the brain followed by a zone of inflammation about the embolus and by symptoms resembling those of apoplexy. [Von Ziemssen (α, 17).]—**Arterial e.** Fr., *embolie artérielle.* Ger., *Schlagaderembolie.* E. of an artery. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**Capillary e.** Fr., *embolie capillaire.* Ger., *Capillarembolie.* E. of the capillaries only or of the capillaries and the smallest arteries. [D, 3.]—**Cardiac e.** Fr., *embolie cardiaque.* Ger., *Herzembolie.* 1. E. due to an embolus (generally a fibrinous concretion) carried from the heart into an artery. [D,

72.] 2. Cardiac thrombosis.—**Central retinal e.** Fr., *embolie de l'artère centrale de la rétine.* E. of the central artery of the retina or one of its branches. [L, 88.]—**Cerebral e.** Fr., *embolie cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirnsembolie.* It., *embolia cerebrale.* Sp., *embola cerebral.* E. of a cerebral artery, often giving rise to apoplectoid symptoms and subsequently to those of cerebral degeneration. [D, 34.]—**E. of the chorioid.** Fr., *embolie de la choroïde.* Ger., *Aderhautembolie.* A purulent chorioiditis due to e. of one or more of the nutrient vessels. It occurs most frequently in the puerperal condition. [F.]—**Fat-e., Fatty e.** Fr., *embolie graisseuse.* Ger., *Fettembolie.* A condition sometimes observed as a sequence of fractures, consisting essentially in the passage into the veins of liquefied fat, which is carried into the lungs, brain, etc., blocking up the capillaries of those organs. [E, 4; R. Park, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 1, 1884, p. 177.]—**Fibrinous e.** Fr., *embolie fibrineuse.* E. by a fibrinous clot or concretion. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Gangrenous e.** Fr., *embolie gangréneuse.* E. by gangrenous material detached from a thrombotic area. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Infective e.** E. by infective material capable of giving rise to septic or specific disease in its new situation. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Lymphatic e.** Fr., *embolie lymphatique* (ou *des lymphatiques*). Ger., *Embolie der Lymphgefässe.* E. of a lymphatic vessel. [D, 3.]—**Metastatic e.** See *Infective e.* and *Pyæmic e.*—**Microscopic e.** See *Capillary e.*—**Multiple e.** E. by a number of emboli situated in different vessels.—**Oil-e.** See *Fat-e.*—**Paradoxical e.** Ger., *paradoxe Embolie.* Arterial e. by a venous thrombus that has gained access to the systemic arteries without going through the lungs, as may happen when the foramen ovale is persistent. [Zahn, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 71; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 289.]—**Pigment-e., Pigmental e., Pigmentary e.** Fr., *embolie pigmentaire.* Ger., *Pigmentembolie.* E. by particles of pigment, thought to be generally formed in the spleen; usually observed in that organ, the liver, the brain, and the kidney, less frequently in the skin and the lungs. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Pulmonary e., Pulmonic e.** Fr., *embolie pulmonaire.* Ger., *Pulmonalembolie, Lungenembolie, Obturation der Pulmonalarterie.* E. of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches. When the embolus is large enough to obstruct a branch of great size, it gives rise to cyanosis, distressing dyspnœa, and often sudden death; smaller emboli cause limited gangrene, abscesses, infarctions, etc.—**Pyæmic e.** E. by purulent material.—**Retinal e.** See *Central retinal e.*—**Secondary e.** Fr., *embolie secondaire.* E. by fragments detached from an embolus that has previously caused e. in another situation. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Venous e.** E. of a vein. Venous emboli have been supposed to occur in the hepatic veins as the result of regurgitation from the inferior vena cava. [Thierfelder (a, 17).] See *Refluent* EMBOLUS.

EMBOLOID, adj. E^{2}m'bo^{2}l-oid. Gr., ἐμβολοειδής (from ἔμβολος, an embolus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or pertaining to an embolus.

EMBOLOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l-o(o^3)-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From ἔμβολον, something thrown in, and λαλεῖν, to talk. Ger., *Embololalie.* Of Merkel, the morbid intercalation of meaningless words or phrases in speaking. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

EMBOLON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m'bo^{2}l-o^{2}n. Gr., ἔμβολον. See EMBOLUS.

EMBOLOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bo^{2}l-o(o^3)-fraz(fra^{3}s)'-i^2-a^3. From ἔμβολον, something inserted, and φράσις, speech. Ger., *Embolophrasie.* See EMBOLOLALIA.

EMBOLUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m'bo^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἔμβολον. See EMBOLUS.

EMBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}m'bo^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔμβολος (from ἐμβάλλειν, to throw in). Fr., *embolie.* Ger., *E., Keil, Pfropfen, Stämpel.* It., *embolo.* Sp., *émbolo.* 1. Anything inserted, intercalated, or forced in; in botany, a plug projecting from the cavity of the ovary and closing the foramen of the ovule. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A plug arrested in a blood-vessel or a lymphatic and causing obstruction. 3. The genus *Stemonites*, the genus *Cephalotrichum*, or a genus of the *Discomycetes.* [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In cerebral anatomy, the nucleus emboliformis. [L.]—**Refluent e.** An e. supposed to have been regurgitated into an hepatic vein from the inferior vena cava. [Thierfelder (a, 17).]

EMBOLY, n. E^{2}m'bo^{2}l-i^2. In embryology, the formation of a two-layered gastrula by the pushing in of one half of the wall of a blastosphere upon the other, as the finger of a glove may be pushed in to form a two-layered sac. [L, 121.]

EMBONPOINT (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bo^{2}n^2-pwa^{3}n^2. Plumpness. [L, 343.]

EMBOOREL (Tamil), **EMBOOVEL** (Tamil), n's. The *Oldenlandia umbellata.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBORISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-bo^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *emboris'matos (-is).* See ANEURYSM.

EMBOSSED, adj. E^{2}m-bo^{2}sd. Fr., *bosselé, relevé, embosse.* Ger., *hervorragend, erhaben.* It., *intagliato.* Sp., *realzado.* See BOSSED.

EMBOTHRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}m-bo^{2}th-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἔμβοθρος, a pit. Fr., *embothriées.* Of Sprengel, an order (of Agardh and others, a tribe; of Reichenbach, a division) of the *Proteaceæ* (of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Grevilleæ*), distinguished by 4 or oftener an indefinite number of ovules, inserted in 2 collateral series, flowers umbellated or capitate, often involucred. It comprises *Embothrium, Knightia*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

EMBOTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m'bo^{2}t-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A funnel for conveying fumes into any orifice of the body. [L, 94.]

EMBOUCHURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bu-shu^{6}r. The point where one vessel empties into another. [L, 41.]

EMBOUT (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bu. 1. The plug of a tubular or valvular speculum. [A, 518.] 2. The expanded objective end of a stethoscope. [L, 41.]

EMBRACING, adj. E^{2}m-bras'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *amplexens, amplectens.* Fr., *embrassant.* Ger., *umfassend.* It., *abbracciante.* Sp., *abrazante, cenido.* Folding together or clasping (said of the appendages of leaves and other organs). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EMBRANCHEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bra^{3}n^{2}sh-ma^{3}n^2. A fundamental division of plants or animals. [A, 518.]

EMBRASSÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-bra^3-sa. Lat., *amplexus.* Embraced, folded on each other (said of leaves in the bud). [B, 1 (a, 24).] See PREFOLIATION.

EMBREGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-bre^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *embreg'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔμβρεγμα. See EMBROCATION.

EMBRESAILLES (Fr.), n. A^{3}mb'r-sa^3-el-y'. The *Ribes uva crispa.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EMBRIAIGO, n. In Languedoc, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBROCATION, n. E^{2}m-bro-ka'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔμβρεγμα (2d def.). Lat., *embrocatio.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *Einreibung* (1st def.), *Einreibungsmittel* (2d def.). It., *embrocazione.* Sp., *embrocación.* 1. The process of applying a liquid medicament to the surface, especially by rubbing. [A, 518.] 2. Any liquid medicament applied by rubbing, especially a liniment. [E.]—**Roche's e.** Fr., *e. de Roche.* An English patent medicine, prepared by mixing 8 parts of tincture of ambergris, 30 of oil of cloves, and 500 of olive-oil; or, according to Müller, by digesting 2 parts of asafœtida in 30 of oil of poppies, adding 2 parts each of the oils of bergamot, caraway, and turpentine; used as a remedy for whooping-cough. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

EMBROCHA (Lat.), **EMBROCHE** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}m'bro^{2}k-(bro^{2}ch^2)-a^3, -e(a). Gr., ἐμβροχή. 1. The process of steeping. [A, 387.] 2. See EMBROCATION.

EMBRONTETOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-bro^{2}n-te(ta)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἐμβρόντητος (from ἐμβροντᾶν, to astound). Stunned, stupefied, struck with apoplexy. [A, 325, 387.]

EMBRYECTOMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bre-e^{2}k-to-me. From ἔμβρυον (see EMBRYO), and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out. Extraction of the fœtus and its appendages by laparotomy in cases of extra-uterine gestation. [A, 518.]

EMBRYO, n. E^{2}m'bri^2-o. Gr., ἔμβρυον (n. of adj., ἔμβρυος, growing within). Fr., *embryon.* Ger., *E., Fruchtkeim.* It., *embrione.* Sp., *embrión.* 1. That portion of a fecundated ovum which is destined to constitute an independent individual. Most writers apply this term to the product of the first two or three months of gestation in the human subject, applying the word fœtus after that time. In ornithology, a young bird up to the time when it is hatched. 2. In botany, the rudimentary plant within the seed. [A, 5; B, 1, 291 (a, 24).]—**Abaxial e.** Fr., *embryon abaxile.* Ger., *ungleichlaufender Keim.* An e. not lying in the direction of the axis of the seed. [B, 77 (a, 24).] Cf. *Axial e.*—**Adventitious e.** Of Strassburger, an e. developed as an outgrowth from the cells of the nucleus which bound the embryo-sac. [B, 167 (a, 24).]—**Amphitropal e.** Lat., *embryon amphitropum.* Fr., *embryon amphitrope.* Ger., *doppelläufiger Keim.* Sp., *embrión anfitropo.* A half-inverted vegetable e.; an e. so folded that its radicular and cotyledonary extremities are approximated, as in curved or campylotropal seeds. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Axial e.** Fr., *embryon axile.* Ger., *axialer Keim.* In botany, an e. which lies in the axis of the seed, and has the same direction. [Mirbel (B, 1).]—**Dicotyledonous e.** Fr., *embryon dicotylédoné.* Ger., *dikotyledonischer Keim.* An e. with a pair of cotyledons. [a, 24.]—**E'bläschen** (Ger.). See *E.*-SACS.—**E.-bud.** See under BUD.—**E.-cell.** See under CELL.—**E.-nodule.** See *E.*-BUD.—**E.-plant.** See *E.* (2d def.).—**E.-sac.** See under SAC.—**E'träger** (Ger.). See CHORDA *embryonalis* (in the Supplement).—**Erect e.** Fr., *embryon homotrope.* Ger., *aufrechter Keim.* Syn.: *homotropal e.* An e. in which, as in an anatropal seed, the radicle is directed toward the base of the seed. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Fixed e.** Fr., *embryon fixé.* Ger., *Keimknöspchen.* A leaf-bud. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]—**Homotropal e.** Ger., *gleichläufiger Keim.* See *Erect e.*—**Monocotyledonous e.** Fr., *embryon monocotylédoné.* Ger., *monokotyledonischer Keim.* An e. with a single cotyledon, or, if there are two, with one so highly developed as to hide the other. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Naked e.** Lat., *embryon nudum.* Of Ehrenberg, the spore of a fungus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Oblique e.** See *Abaxial e.*—**Primitive e.** The collection of blastomeres which constitutes the blastoderm in the higher animals. [A, 5.]—**Pseudo-e.** See the major list.


ERECT EMBRYO. [A, 442.]

EMBRYOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd'-i^2-a^3. For deriv., see EMBRYO and CARDIA. Fr., *embryocardie.* Fœtal rhythm of the heart-beats; of Huchard, a condition of the heart in which the pulsations resemble those of a fœtal heart. It comprises three elements: (1) tachycardia, (2) equalization of the length of the two periods of silence in the cardiac cycle, (3) similarity of the tone and of intensity in the two sounds. It indicates a certain degree of degeneration in the myocardium and an extreme enfeeblement of the arterial tension. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 16, 1889, p. 299; "Sem. méd.," April 17, 1889, p. 126 (a, 18).]

EMBRYOCTONIC, EMBRYOCTONOUS, adj's. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}k-to^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}k'to^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *embryoctonus* (from ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and κτόνος, murder). Fr., *embryoctonique.* Ger., *leibesfruchttödtend.* Abortifacient. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMBRYOCTONY, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}k'to-ni^2. Lat., *embryoctonia.* Fr., *embryoctonie.* Ger., *Embryoktonie, Tödtung der Leibesfrucht.* The destruction of the embryo (*i. e.*, the production of abortion). [A, 322.]

EMBRYOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o-je^{2}n'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *embryogene'seos (-gen'esis).* From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *embryogénie.* It., Sp., *embriogenia.* The formation of the embryo.

EMBRYOGENIC, adj. E^{2}m-bri^2-o-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *embryogénique, embryogène.* Serving for the formation of the embryo (said of the blastoderm).

EMBRYOGENY, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Fr., *embryogénie.* Ger., *Embryogenie* (1st def.), *Embryolehre* (2d def.). 1. See EMBRYOGENESIS. 2. See EMBRYOLOGY.

EMBRYOGONY, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}g'o-ni^2. See EMBRYOGENESIS.

EMBRYOGRAPH, n. E^{2}m'bri^2-o-gra^{3}f. From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and γράφειν, to describe. Ger., *E.* A modified compound microscope originally designed by His for drawing large objects like entire embryos with a camera lucida under an amplification varying from 4 to 70 diameters. It consists of a plano-convex lens from 2 to 3 ctm. in diameter, a small photographic or a low microscopic objective, a mirror, a stage to support the objects, and an ocular combined with a camera lucida, usually of the Oberhausen form. The varying powers are obtained by changing the relative position of the parts, and, as the ocular remains constant, the size of the final image, as with single lenses, depends on the law that the size of the object and that of the image are directly as their distance from the centre of the objective. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1882 ; J, 177.]

EMBRYOGRAPHY, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *embryographia* (from ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and γράφειν, to describe). Fr., *embryographie.* Ger., *Beschreibung eines Embryos* (1st def.). 1. See EMBRYOLOGY. 2. The use of the embryograph.

EMBRYOLOGICAL, adj. E^{2}m-bri^2-o-lo^{2}j'i^2-ka^{2}l. Lat., *embryologicus, embryologus.* Fr., *embryogénique, embryologique.* Ger., *embryologisch.* Pertaining to embryology. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

EMBRYOLOGIST, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}st. Lat., *embryologus.* Fr., *embryologiste.* Ger., *Embryolog.* It., *embriologo.* Sp., *embriologista.* One who devotes himself to the study of embryology.

EMBRYOLOGY, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *embryologus* (from ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *embryologie, embryogénie.* Ger., *Embryologie, Entwickelungsgeschichte, Entwicklungsgeschichte, Bildungsgeschichte.* It., Sp., *embriologia.* The science of the origin and development of organisms and of their component parts. See also DEVELOPMENT, ONTOGENY, PHYLOGONY, PHYTOGONY, and ZOOGONY.—**Comparative e.** Fr., *embryologie comparée.* Ger., *vergleichende Embryologie.* The study of e. in various species of animals.

EMBRYOMETROTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o-(o^3)-me^{2}t''ro(ro^3)-tro(tro^2)'fi^2-a^3. From ἔμβρυον, the embryo, μήτρα, the womb, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Fr., *embryométrotrophie.* Ger., *Ernährung im Fruchthalter.* The nourishment of the embryo in the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EMBRYOMORPHOUS, adj. E^{2}m-bri^2-o-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. From ἔμβρυον, embryo, and μορφή, shape. Fr., *embryomorphe.* Embryo-like or of embryonic origin (said of certain morbid productions encysted in the testicle, ovary, etc.). [A, 301 (α, 21).]

EMBRYON (Lat., Fr.), n. n. E^{2}m'bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}n, a^{3}n^2-bre-o^{3}n^2. See EMBRYO.—**E. nudum** (Lat.). See *Naked* EMBRYO.—**E. sulfureux** (Fr.). An old name for a metallic sulphide, especially yellow antimony sulphide. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EMBRYONAL, adj. E^{2}m-bri'o^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *embryonalis.* Fr., *embryonnaire.* Ger., *e., keimgehörig.* See EMBRYONIC.—**E'anlage** (Ger.). See ANLAGE (1st def.).—**E. area.** See under AREA.—**E. cell.** See *Embryo*-CELL and *Embryonic* CELL.—**E'fleck** (Ger.). See *Germinal* SPOT.

EMBRYONARY, adj. E^{2}m-bri'o^{2}n-a-ri^2. See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYONAT (Ger.), n. E^{2}m-bru^6-on-a^{3}t'. The embryonic period of life. [A, 43.]

EMBRYONATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}n-a(a^3)'te-(ta^3-e^2). Of Richard, the *Phanerogamæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

EMBRYONATE, adj. E^{2}m'bri^2-o-nat. Lat., *embryonatus.* Fr., *embryonné.* Ger., *keimhaltig.* Sp., *embrionado.* Provided with an embryo, fecundated.

EMBRYONELLUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o-ne^{2}l'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *embryon.* Fr., *embryonelle.* Ger., *kleiner Embryo.* Sp., *embrionela.* A spore. [L, 41.]

EMBRYONIC, adj. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *embryonalis, embryonnaris.* Fr., *embryonnaire.* Ger., *keimgehörig, embryonal.* It., *embrionale.* Sp., *embrionario.* In the condition of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an embryo ; in ornithology, not yet hatched. [L, 343.]—**E. area.** See under AREA.

EMBRYONIFERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o(o^3)-ni^{2}f'u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *embryonifère.* Ger., *embryotragend.* See EMBRYONATE.

EMBRYONIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o(o^3)-ni^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From ἔμβρυον, embryo, and *forma*, form. Fr., *embryoniforme.* Ger., *embryoförmig.* Formed like an embryo. [L, 41.]

EMBRYONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-bre-o^{2}n-ne^{2}r. See EMBRYONAL and EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-bre-o^{2}n-na. See EMBRYONATE.

EMBRYOPARUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}p'a^{3}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and *parere*, to produce. Fr., *embryopare.* Ger., *embryohervorbringend.* Sp., *embrióparo.* Bringing forth an embryo. [L, 180.]

EMBRYOPÉRITONIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-bre-o-pa-ri^2-to-ne. For deriv., see EMBRYO and PERITONÆUM. Intraperitoneal gestation. [A, 250 (α, 21).]

EMBRYOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}f'tho(tho^2)-ra^3. From ἔμβρυον, embryo, and φθορά, destruction. Fr., *embryophthore.* Ger., *Vernichtung eines Embryos.* The destruction or death of the embryo. [L, 50.]

EMBRYOPHYTA (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Engler, a name applied to two grand divisions of plants, comprising all vegetable organisms above the *Mycetozoa* and the *Thallophyta* (*Fungi, Algæ,* and *Schizomycetes*) ; so called because in their sexual development a true embryo is formed which for a time remains in connection with the body of the female organism. [B, 245.]—**E. siphonogama.** A grand division of the vegetable kingdom corresponding to the *Phanerogamia* of the older systems ; so called because in the process of fertilization the male germ-cell (pollen-cell) sends out a tubular process through which fertilization is accomplished. The division comprises the subdivision *Gymnospermæ* (including the classes *Cycadinæ, Cordaitinæ, Coniferinæ,* and *Gnetales*) and the *Angeiospermæ* (including the classes *Monocotyledoneæ* and *Dicotyledoneæ*). [B, 245.]—**E. zoidiogama.** Syn.: *Archegoniatæ.* A grand division of plants, comprising those in which fertilization takes place by spermatozooids. It includes the subdivisions *Bryophyta* (comprising the classes *Hepaticæ* and *Muscifoliosi*) and *Pteridophyta* (comprising the classes *Filicinæ, Equisetinæ, Sphenophyllinæ,* and *Lycopodinæ*). [B, 245.]

EMBRYOPLASTIC, adj. E^{2}m-bri^2-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and πλαστικός, plastic. Fr., *embryoplastique.* Ger., *embryoplastisch.* Taking part in the formation of the embryo (said of the cells of the mesoderm and of connective-tissue corpuscles). See *E.* CELLS.

EMBRYOSCOPE, n. E^{2}m'bri^2-o-skop. From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and σκοπεῖν, to view. Ger., *Embryoskop.* A device for enabling one to observe the course of development in eggs with shells, like the hen's egg. In its simplest form it consists of a thin piece of glass cemented by paraffin or in some other way over an opening through the shell and shell membranes. The e. of Gerlach consists of a perforated saddle-shaped metallic piece or holder, which is firmly cemented to the egg-shell. The egg-shell and its membranes are then cut away inside the perforation with a trephine, and a nut containing a glass window is screwed into the perforated holder. On suitably turning the egg, the blastoderm comes up under the window and may be studied. With this appliance the development of eggs has been followed until the 13th day of incubation. ["Anat. Anz.," ii, p. 583 ; "Am. Naturalist," xxii, 1888 (J).]

EMBRYOSPHACT, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o-sfa^{2}kt. Gr., ἐμβρυοσφάκτης (from ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and σφάζειν, to slaughter). Lat., *embryosphactes, embryosphacta.* Fr., *embryosphacte.* Ger., *Embryotödter.* An ancient copper instrument, in the form of a needle or spike, mentioned by Tertullian as having been used for destroying the life of the fœtus in the operation of embryulcia. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]

EMBRYOTEGIA (Lat.), **EMBRYOTEGIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o(o^3)-tej(te^{2}g)'i^2-a^3, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and τέγος, a covering. Fr., *embryotège.* Ger., *Embryokappe.* A small process of integument at the micropyle of certain seeds (*e. g.*, the bean) which is pushed up when the young plant sprouts. [B, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

EMBRYOTHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}th'la^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *embryothlas'eos* (*-oth'lasis*). From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and θλάσις, a crushing. Fr., *embryothlasie.* Ger., *Embryothlasis, Zerstückelung der Leibesfrucht.* Of Hüter, cephalotripsy. [A, 85.]

EMBRYOTHLASTA (Lat.), **EMBRYOTHLASTES** (Lat.), n's. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}th-la^{2}s(la^{3}s)'ta^3, -tez(tas). Fr., *embryothlaste.* Ger., *Fruchtpresser, Zerstückeler.* Of Galen, an instrument for crushing the fœtal head. [A, 88 ; L, 5 (α, 14).]

EMBRYOTIC, adj. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o(o^3)-tos(to^{2}k)'i-a^3. From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and τόκος, parturition. Fr., *embryotocie.* Ger., *Embryotokie, Abortion* (1st def.), *Vorhandensein eines Embryos in einem weiblichen Fœtus* (2d def.). 1. Abortion of the embryo. 2. Of Schurig, the birth of a female fœtus which carries in the uterus another embryo. [L, 44, 50, 95 (α, 14).]

EMBRYOTOME, n. E^{2}m'bri^2-o-tom. From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Embryotom.* It., *embriotomo.* Sp., *embriótomo.* An instrument for performing embryotomy, especially decapitation. P. Thomas's e. is a contrivance for passing a chain-saw around the neck and protecting the maternal parts from injury by the working of the saw. [A, 46.]—**E. à lame cachée** (Fr.). An e. devised by Jacquemier ; being a grooved crotchet traversed by a shaft having a number of articulated blades at the end, and capable also of guiding a chain-saw so as to encircle a portion of the fœtus. [A, 54.]—**E.-couteau** (Fr.). Syn.: *couteau-e.* A decapitator with a knife-like blade : a general term for such decapitators as Steinen's and Busch's bistouries, Albucasis's, Paré's, and Rizzoli's knives, Mauriceau's and Ramsbotham's cutting hooks, Jacquemier's *couteau-e.*, Simpson's hook, Davis's *e. caché*, Baudelocque's somatome, Concato's and Scanzoni's decapitators, etc.—**Rhachidian e.** Of Tarnier, an instrument for dividing the trunk of the fœtus in cases of transverse presentation with impaction, consisting essentially of a cutting crotchet with a protector. [Le Page, "Concours méd.," Aug. 4, 1888 ; A. F. Currier, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 30, 1889, p. 360.]

EMBRYOTOMY, n. E^{2}m-bri^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Gr., ἐμβρυοτομία (from ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *embryotomia.* Fr., *embryotomie, morcellement du fœtus.* Ger., *Embryotomie, Zerstückelung des Kindes.* 1. Anciently, the operation of cutting the umbilical cord of a new-born child. [A, 387.] 2. Any operation, especially rhachiotomy, for reducing the bulk of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.—**Affleck's method of e.** Syn. : *Macdonald's method.* Rhachiotomy followed by forced podalic version. [A, 15.]—**Boens's method of e.** The removal of all the prolapsed parts of the fœtus, followed by thoracic and abdominal evisceration, crushing of the walls of the thorax with the fingers, and finally the complete division of the fœtus into two parts and the separate extraction of the two. [A, 15.]—**Celsus's method of e., Cervical e.** See

DECAPITATION.—**Championnière's method of e.** Evisceration (sometimes preceded by brachiotomy) followed by rhachiotomy in two or three places by means of a terebellum, and the extraction of the fœtus in two parts. [A, 15.]—**Lee's method of e.** Brachiotomy followed by perforation of the thorax and extraction by means of a crotchet hooked into the pelvis or the lower part of the vertebral column. [A, 15.]—**Macdonald's method of e.** See *Affleck's method of e.*—**Michaelis's method of e.** Evisceration followed by rhachiotomy and forced evolution. [A, 15.]—**Porta's method of e.** Perforation of the thorax in the axillary region (the arm having been drawn down forcibly with a fillet), followed by evisceration and podalic version. [A, 15.]—**Rhachidian e.** Rhachiotomy.—**Thoraco-abdominal e.** Rhachiotomy at the junction of the dorsal and lumbar portions of the vertebral column. —**Veit's method of e.** Evisceration followed by simultaneous traction on an arm and the breech, so that the fœtus is folded upon itself and made to emerge doubled. [A, 15.]

EMBRYOTOXON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o(o^3)-to^{2}x′o^{2}n. From ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and τόξον, a bow. Ger., *Fötalring.* Congenital marginal opacity of the cornea. [Reuss (A, 319).]

EMBRYOTROPHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-bre-o-trof. From ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Ger., *Fruchtstoff.* Of Velpeau, the nutritive vitellus. [A, 45.]—**E. secondaire.** Syn.; *membrane de la coque.* Of Velpeau, the covering which forms around the ovum in its passage through the oviduct. [A, 45.]

EMBRYOULCIA (Lat.), **EMBRYOUSIA** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-ul′si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -u′si^2-a^3. See EMBRYULCIA.

EMBRYULCIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-u^{3}l(ul)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., ἐμβρυουλκία (from ἔμβρυον, the embryo, and ἕλκειν, to drag forth). Fr., *embryulcie.* Ger., *Embryulcie.* 1. Anciently, obstetrics in general. 2. Properly, the forcible extraction of the fœtus. 3. As now used, see EMBRYOTOMY (2d def.). [A, 43, 88, 387.]

EMBRYULCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-u^{3}lk(ulk)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐμβρυουλκός. Fr., *embryulce.* Any instrument for extracting the fœtus, such as a blunt hook or a forceps. [L, 50.]

EMBRYULE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-bre-u^{6}l. Dim. of *embryon.* The embryo at a very early stage of development. [L, 41.]

EMBRYUSTERULCIA [Rolfink] (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r)-u^{3}ls(ulk)′i^2-a^3. More properly written *embryysterulcia.* From ἔμβρυον, an embryo, ὑστέρα, the womb, and ἕλκειν, to draw out. See EMBRYULCIA. [L, 50.]

EMBURANA, n. E^{2}m-bu-ra^3′na^3. In Brazil, the *Bursera leptophlœos.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EMBURON (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-bu^6-ro^{2}n^2. The *Lactarius piperatus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EMBUSCU, n. In Provence, a species of the genus *Vallisneria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EMBUYA-EMBO (Port.), **EMBYAYEMBO** (Port.), n's. E^{2}m-bu-ya^3-e^{2}m′bo, e^{2}m-be-a^3-ye^{2}m′bo. In Brazil, the *Petiveria tetrandra.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]

EMEMORPHINE, n. E^{2}m-e^2-mo^{3}rf′en. For deriv., see EMETIC and MORPHINE. See APOMORPHINE.

EMENDANT, adj. E-me^{2}nd′a^{2}nt. Lat., *emendans* (from *emendare*, to improve). See CORRIGENT.

EMERALD GREEN, n. E^{2}m″e^{2}r-a^{2}ld-gren′. See under GREEN.

EMERALDINE, n. E^{2}m′e^{2}r-a^{2}ld-en. Fr., *éméraldine.* Ger., *Emeraldin.* A commercial name for a green pigment (a variety of aniline green) produced by the action of potassium chlorate on aniline hydrochloride. [B, 2, 49.]

ÉMERAUDE (Fr.), n. A-m′-rod. 1. The emerald. 2. See HÆMORRHOID.—**Eau d'é.** A vulnerary prepared by macerating certain fresh aromatic plants (not specified) in alcohol. [L, 109 (*a*, 14).]

ÉMERAUDINÉ (Fr.), adj. A-m′-ro-de-na. Of an emerald-green color. [L, 41.]

ÉMÈRE (Fr.), n. A-me^{2}r. See EMERUS.

ÉMERGÉ (Fr.), adj. A-me^{2}r-zha. See EMERSED.

EMERGENCE, n. E-mu^{6}rj′e^{2}ns. From *emergere*, to emerge. Fr., *émergence.* Ger., *Hervorkommen.* The act or state of emerging or coming forth, as from concealment; of a luminous ray, the point where it passes from one medium into another; of a nerve, the point at which it separates either from a nervous centre or from a principal system of which it represents a branch; of a vessel, the point where it branches off from a larger one; of a spring, the place where it comes up from the earth. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); B, 77 (*a*, 14).]

EMERGENCIES, n. pl. E-mu^{6}rj′e^{2}n-si^{2}z. The prickles that arise from a collection of cells, and not from one epidermal cell, as in the rose and bramble. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

EMERGENT, adj. E-mu^{6}rj′e^{2}nt. Lat., *emergens.* Fr., *émergent.* Ger., *hervorragend.* Emerging, coming forth. [*a*, 30.]

ÉMERI (Fr.), **ÉMERIL** (Fr.), n's. A-m′re, -rel. See EMERY. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EMEROD, EMEROID, n's. E^{2}m′e^{2}r-od, -oid. See HÆMORRHOID.

EMERSED, adj. E-mu^{6}rsd′. Lat., *emersus* (from *emergere*, to emerge). Fr., *émergé.* Ger., *aufgetaucht, hervorragend.* Growing out of the water (said of the superior part of aquatic plants). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉMERSION (Fr.), n. A-me^{2}r-ze-o^{2}n^2. See EMERGENCE.

EMERUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}m′e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *émerus, émere.* A section of the genus *Coronilla.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Cæsalpini, E. major.** The *Coronilla e.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

EMERY, n. E^{2}m′u^{5}r-i^2. Gr., σμῆρις, σμύρις. Fr., *émeri, émerie.* Ger., *Smirgel, Schmergel.* It., *smeriglio.* Sp., *esmeril.* A native compound of alumina and iron oxide, of a dark-gray color; used in the form of powder to polish stones, metals, and crystals. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EMESIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-e(e^2)′si^2-a^3. 1. Nausea. 2. Vomiting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMESIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-es(e^{2}s)-i^2-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)′i^2-a^3. From ἔμεσις, vomiting, and λόγος, understanding. See EMETOLOGY.

EMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m′e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *emes′eos* (*em′esis*). Gr., ἔμεσις (from ἐμεῖν, to vomit). Fr., *vomissement.* Ger., *Erbrechen.* Vomiting. [L, 50.]

EMESIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-es(e^{2}s)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EMETINE.

EMESMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-e^{2}s′ma^3. Gr., ἔμεσμα. Gen., *emes′matos* (*-is*). Ger., *das Erbrochene.* Vomited matter. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMETATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)′fi^2-a^3. For deriv., see EMESIS and ATROPHY. Emaciation resulting from persistent vomiting. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EMETIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-esh(e^{2}t)′i^2-a^3. See EMETINE.

EMETIC, adj. E^{2}m-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., ἐμετικός, ἐμετοποιός. Lat., *emeticus.* Fr., *émétique, vomitif.* Ger., *emetisch.* It., *emetico.* Sp., *emético.* Productive of vomiting; as a n. (Ger., *Brechmittel*), a substance that produces vomiting.—**Direct e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by its action upon the gastric nerves. [S. Mickles (*a*, 17).]—**E. of Hufeland.** A mixture of ½ to 1 grain of tartar e., 23 grains of ipecac, 2½ fl. drachms of oxymel of squill, and 10 fl. drachms of water. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**E. nut.** The *Randia dumetorum.* [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]—**E. weed.** The *Lobelia inflata.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. root.** See IPECACUANHA.—**Indirect e., Systemic e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by acting upon the e. centre in the brain. [S. Mickles (*a*, 17).]—**Tartar e.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*

ÉMÉTICITÉ (Fr.), n. A-ma-te-ce-ta. The property of exciting vomiting. [L, 41.]

EMÉTICO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-ma′te-ko. 1. See EMETIC. 2. See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**E. vegetal.** At Caracas, the *Jatropha multifida.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EMETICO-LAXANS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x)′-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From ἐμετικός, emetic, and *laxare*, to loosen. See EMETO-CATHARTIC.

EMETICOLOGY, n. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-i^2-ko^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *emeticologia* (from ἐμετικός, emetic, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *éméticologie.* Ger., *Brechmittellehre.* The pharmacology, etc., of emetics. [L, 50.]

ÉMÉTICO-PURGATIF (Fr.), adj. A-ma-te-ko-pu^{6}r-ga^3-tef. For deriv., see EMETIC and PURGATIVE. See EMETO-CATHARTIC.

EMETICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-e^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An emetic.—**E. commune.** Of Sydenham, a mixture of 1 part of syrup of cloves, 2 parts of infusion of *crocus metallorum*, and 4 parts of distilled water of *Centaurea benedicta.* [B, 90 (*a*, 14).]

EMETICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-e^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EMETIC.—**E. mitior** [Boerhaave]. Van Helmont's salt flowers of antimony. [B, 59.] See *Flores* ANTIMONII *Helmontii.*

EMETINE, n. E^{2}m′e^{2}t-en. Lat., *emetina, emetinum, emetia.* Fr., *emétine.* Ger., *Emetin, Brechstoff.* It., Sp., *emetina.* An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_2NO_2$, constituting the active principle of ipecacuanha. It occurs as a whitish, inodorous, slightly bitter powder, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in a solution of potash or of soda, and forming very bitter salts with the acids; used as an emetic and as an irritant to the skin. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Impure e.** Lat., *emetina medicinalis.* Fr., *émétine brune, émétine médicinale.* Sp., *emetina medicinal* (*ó morena*) [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of extract of ipecacuanha in cold distilled water, filtering, and evaporating on a water-bath to the consistence of a thick syrup, spreading it in thin layers on plates, and evaporating in an oven at a moderate heat. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ÉMÉTINE (Fr.), n. A-ma-ten. See EMETINE.—**E. brune.** See *Impure* EMETINE.—**E. indigène.** The emetic principle of *Viola odorata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. médicinale.** See *Impure* EMETINE.

EMETINUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See EMETINE.—**E. coloratum.** See *Impure* EMETINE.

ÉMÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ma-tek. Emetic; as a n., see ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**Bain avec l'é.** A bath prepared by dissolving 60 grammes of tartar emetic in a sufficiency of water; employed in lumbago and skin diseases. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**E. allemand, E. des Allemands.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 92.] —**Emplâtre d'é.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**Liparolé d'é.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII.

EMETIZED, adj. E^{2}m′e^{2}t-izd. Fr., *émétisé.* 1. Containing or prepared with tartar emetic. [B, 119.] 2. Nauseated with an emetic. [A, 316.]

ÉMÉTO-ANODIN (Fr.), adj. A-ma-to-a^3-no-da^{2}n^2. Emetic and acting as an anodyne. [B, 119.]

EMETO-CATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-o(o^3)-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rs′i^{2}s. Gen., *emeto-cathars′eos* (*-is*). For deriv., see EMETIC and CATHARSIS. Fr., *éméto-catharse.* Ger., *Brechpurgiren.* Simultaneous vomiting and diarrhœa. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMETO-CATHARTIC, adj. E^{2}m″e^2-to-ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k. Lat., *emeto-catharticus, emetico-laxans.* Fr., *éméto-cathartique, émético-purgatif.* Ger., *zugleich erbrechen und purgiren machend.* It., *emeto-catartico.* Sp., *emetocatártico.* Producing both vomiting and catharsis. The *éméto-cathartique* of the French is a solution of 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of sodium sulphate in 150 grammes of water, of which one third is given every 15 minutes. [A, 518; B, 119.]

EMETOLOGY, n. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *emetologia* (from ἐμεῖν, to vomit, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *émétologie*. Ger., *Emetologie*. The study of the physiology of vomiting, of the action of emetics, or of the nature of vomited matter.

EMETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἐμεῖν, to vomit, and μανία, madness. Fr., *émétomanie*. Ger., *Emetomanie, Brechwuth*. A morbid propensity to use emetics. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMETOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-o(o^3)-fob(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From ἐμεῖν, to vomit, and φόβος, dread. Fr., *émétophobie*. Ger., *Brechscheu*. A morbid dread of vomiting. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMETOS (Lat.), **EMETUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}m'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐμετός. See Emesis and Emesma.

EMICATION, n. E^{2}m-i^2-ka'shu^{2}n. Lat., *emicatio* (from *emicare*, to leap forth). A flying off in small particles. [L, 56.]

EMICTION, n. E-mi^{2}k'shu^{2}n. From *e*, out, and *mingere*, to make water. See Micturition and Urine.

EMICTORY, adj. E-mi^{2}k'to-ri^2. Pertaining to or promoting micturition. [A, 316.]

EMIGRATION, n. E^{2}m-i^2-gra'shu^{2}n. Lat., *emigratio* (from *emigrare*, to wander forth). Fr., *émigration*. Ger., *E., Auswanderung*. It., *emigrazione*. Sp., *emigración*. The process by which wandering cells, or leucocytes, pass through the wall of a blood-vessel. [D, 4.]—**E'stheorie** (Ger.). The theory of the origin of inflammatory exudates in a migration of the colorless blood-corpuscles.

EMILIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Fr., *émile*. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Senecionideæ*, chiefly indigenous to the East Indies. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. purpurea.** See *E. sonchifolia*.—**E. rigidula.** Of De Candolle, a species indigenous to Guiana, where it is used by the natives as a tonic and antichlorotic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (*a*, 14).]—**E. sonchifolia.** Malay, *nuel-schevi*. Beng., *sadi-modi*. A species common in the East. In China the leaves are eaten raw in salads. In the East Indies the cooling juice is prescribed in inflammation of the eyes. It is used in decoction on the Malabar coast as a febrifuge, and the juice, mixed with sugar, is employed in bowel complaints. The pure juice of the leaves is used in Travancore for night-blindness. [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EMINENCE, n. E^{2}m'i^2-ne^{2}ns. Gr., ἐξοχή. Lat., *eminentia* (from *eminare*, to stand out). Fr., *éminence*. Ger., *Eminenz, Höcker*. It., *eminenza*. Sp., *eminencia*. A prominence. [C.]—**Arcuate e.** See Eminentia *arcuata*.—**Articular e. of the temporal bone.** A rounded e. which forms the front boundary of the glenoid fossa. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Auditory e.** Lat., *eminentia auditoria*. Fr., *éminence auditive*. A collection of gray matter on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain at its lower part, forming the deep origin of the auditory nerve. [I, 29 (K).]—**Bicipital e.** Fr., *éminence bicipitale*. A tuberosity on the radius for the insertion of the biceps muscle. [L, 53 (*a*, 29).]—**Blastodermic e.** The somewhat elevated mass of cells at the animal pole of a developing ovum forming the blastoderm. It is especially prominent in meroblastic ova like those of birds, bony fishes, etc. [J, 89.]—**Canine e.** A vertical ridge on the external surface of the superior maxilla, corresponding to the socket of the canine tooth. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Digital e.** Lat., *eminentia digitalis* (seu *minor*). Fr., *éminence digitale*. Ger., *kleine Wulst*. It., *eminenza digitale*. See Hippocampus *minor*.—**Doyère's e., Doyèrian e.** See *Motorial* end-plate.—**E. of the aquæductus Falloppii.** A ridge which traverses the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis, and behind that opening curves nearly vertically downward along the posterior wall. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Frontal e.** A rounded prominence on either side of the median line, a little below the centre of the frontal bone. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Germinal e.** The *discus proligerus*. [L, 13.]—**Hypothenar e.** Fr., *éminence hypothénar*. Ger., *Kleinfingerballen*. A prominence on the ulnar side of the palm of the hand, formed by the muscles of the little finger. [*a*, 29.]—**Ilio-pectineal e., Ilio-pubic e.** Lat., *tuberculum ilio-pectineum*. Fr., *éminence iléo-pectinée*. Sp., *eminencia ileo-pectinea*. An e. on the upper aspect of the pubic bone above the acetabulum, marking the junction of the bone with the ilium. [C, 3.]—**Mamillary e's.** Fr., *éminences mamillaires*. See Corpora *albicantia*.—**Median e.** See *Anterior* pyramids.—**Nasal e.** A prominence on the external surface of the vertical portion of the frontal bone above the nasal notch and between the two superciliary ridges. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**Nerve e., Neural e.** See *Motorial* end-plate.—**Occipital e.** Fr., *éminence occipitale*. See *External occipital* protuberance.—**Olivary e.** Fr., *éminence olivaire*. See *Olivary* body.—**Parietal e.** Lat., *eminentia parietalis*. Fr., *protubérance pariétale*. The marked convexity on the outer surface of the parietal bone. [C.]—**Portal e's.** Fr., *éminences portes*. The small median lobes on the lower surface of the liver. [A, 518.]—**Pyramidal e.** Lat., *eminentia pyramidalis* (seu *papillaris*). Fr., *éminence pyramidale*. The pyramid of the tympanum. [I, 6 (K).]—**Thenar e.** Fr., *éminence thénar*. Ger., *Daumenballen*. The ball of the thumb, formed by the four muscles, abductor pollicis, opponens pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, and adductor pollicis. [L, 55 (*a*, 29).]

ÉMINENCE (Fr.), n. A-me-na^{3}n^{2}s. See Eminence and Eminentia.—**E. collatérale.** See Eminentia *collateralis*.—**E's cunéiformes grises.** See Ala *cinerea*.—**E. de l'étrier.** See Eminentia *stapedii*.—**E. du vermis supérieure.** See *Superior vermiform* process.—**E. lobée.** Of Baudelot, the optic lobe in fishes. [I, 43 (K).]—**E. médiane du bulbe rhachidien.** See Eminentia *mediana bulbi rhachidici*.—**E. nates, E. natiforme.** See Nates (2d def.).—**E. nerveuse.** See *Motorial* end-plate.—**E. olivaire, E. olive du bulbe rhachidien.** See *Olivary* body.—**E's pisiformes.** See Corpora *albicantia*.—**E's portes.** See *Portal* eminences.—**E. pyramidale.** See *Pyramidal* eminence.—**E. terminale.** See *Motorial* end-plate.—**E. testes.** See Testis (2d def.).—**E. unciforme.** See Hippocampus *minor*.—**E. vermiculaire inférieure.** See *Inferior vermiform* process.—**E. vermiforme.** See *Superior vermiform* process.—**E. vermiforme du cervelet.** See *Vermiform* process.

EMINENTIA (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-i^2-ne^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See Eminence.—**E. annularis.** See Pons *Varolii*.—**Eminentiæ anteriores.** The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**E. arcuata.** Syn.: *jugum petrosum*. A rounded eminence on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which indicates the situation of the superior semicircular canal. [L, 332.]—**E. articularis.** See *Articular* eminence *of the temporal bone*.—**E. auditoria.** See *Auditory* eminence.—**E. bicipitalis.** See *Bicipital* eminence.—**Eminentiæ bigeminæ.** See Corpora *quadrigemina*.—**E. canalis semicircularis superioris.** See *E. arcuata*.—**Eminentiæ candicantes.** See Corpora *albicantia*.—**E. capitata.** The head of a bone. [L.]—**E. capitata humeri.** The lesser or radial head of the humerus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1866, p. 464 (*a*, 29).]—**E. carpi externa.** See *E. carpi radialis*.—**E. carpi interna.** See *E. carpi ulnaris*.—**E. carpi lateralis superior.** The tuberosity of the os naviculare. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1866, p. 569 (*a*, 29).]—**E. carpi radialis.** An elevation on the radial side of the palmar surface of the carpus, formed by the tuberosities of the trapezium and trapezoid. [L, 332.]—**E. carpi ulnaris.** An elevation on the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the carpus formed by the pisiform bone and the processus hamatus of the unciform bone. [L, 332.]—**E. caudata.** A narrow portion of the liver which connects the lobulus Spigelii with the right lobe. [L, 115 (*a*, 29).]—**E. cerebelli.** See *Vermiform* process.—**E. cinerea.** See Lamina *cinerea*.—**E. collateralis (Meckelii).** Fr., *éminence collaterale*. A projection at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain, between the hippocampi, corresponding with the collateral fissure on the exterior of the brain. [I, 6 (K).]—**E. conchæ.** An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the concha. [L, 31, 332.]—**E. costaria** [Luschka]. That portion of the transverse processes of the second to the seventh cervical vertebræ situated anteriorly to the vertebrarterial foramen. [L, 332.]—**E. cruciata.** The cross-like figure formed by the internal occipital protuberance, the internal occipital crest, and the transverse ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone. [L, 31.]—**Eminentiæ cuneiformes cinereæ.** Two gray elevations in the medullary portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**E. cuneiformis.** The ridge which separates the two articular facets of the head of a rib. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**E. cymbæ.** A prominence on the dorsum of the ear corresponding to the upper portion of the concha, which is separated from the lower portion by the termination of the helix. [L, 7 (*a*, 29).]—**E. digitalis, E. digitata.** See *Digital* eminence.—**E. fossæ conchæ.** See *E. conchæ*.—**E. fossæ triangularis** (seu **triquetræ**). An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear corresponding to the fossa triangularis. [L, 31, 332.]—**E. frontalis.** See *Frontal* eminence.—**Eminentiæ glandulosæ.** See Corpora *albicantia*.—**E. hepatis caudata.** The lobus caudatus. [L, 172 (*a*, 29).]—**E. hepatis longitudinalis, E. hepatis radiata.** See *E. hepatis caudata*.—**E. iliopectinea** (seu **ilio-pubica**). See *Ilio-pectineal* eminence.—**Eminentiæ inferiores.** The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. intercondylea, E. intercondylica, E. intercondyloidea, E. intermedia.** The spine of the tibia. [L, 115.]—**E. jugularis.** See *Jugular* process.—**Eminentiæ laterales cartilaginis cricoidei.** The surfaces on the cricoid cartilage which articulate with the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**E. lateralis (Meckelii), E. lateralis bulbi rhachidici.** See *Olivary* body. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. lenticularis.** See Corpus *striatum*.—**Emientiæ longitudinales.** See Fasciculi *teretes*.—**E. longitudinalis.** See *E. caudata*.—**E. magna cerebri.** See *Optic* thalamus.—**Eminentiæ mamillares.** Fr., *éminences mamillaires*. Ger., *Markhügel*. See Corpora *albicantia* (under Corpus).—**E. mamillaris vermis inferior.** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the velum medullare posterius. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. marginalis.** An elevation or ridge (on each side) on the lower margin of the arcus cartilaginis cricoideæ where it joins the lamina. [L, 332.]—**E. Meckelii.** See *E. collateralis*.—**E. mediana bulbi rhachidici.** Of Chaussier, one of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eminentiæ medianæ internæ.** The anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [L, 10 (*a*, 29).]—**E. media tibiæ.** The spine of the tibia. [L, 175.]—**E. medullæ spinalis ovata.** Of Sömmering, one of the olivary bodies. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eminentiæ medullares, E. medullaris.** Of Meckel, see Corpora *albicantia*.—**E. musculi stapedis.** See *E. stapedii*.—**E. nasalis.** See *Nasal* eminence.—**Eminentiæ nates.** See Nates (2d def.).—**E. obliqua.** The tuberosity on the plantar surface of the cuboid bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**Eminentiæ oblongæ.** Of Gordon, the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. occipitalis.** A ridge in the lateral ventricle of the brain, dorsad of the calcar and corresponding with the occipital fissure; one of the colliculi; distinct in the fœtus, often nearly or quite obliterated in the adult; the bulbus post cornu of Henle. [I, 98.]—**E. olivaris [Vieussenii].** See *Olivary* body.—**Eminentiæ osseæ.** Bony prominences. [*a*, 29.]—**E. ossis cuboidei.** Syn.: *tuberculum cuboidei*. A prominence on the lower surface of the cuboid bone to which the long plantar calcaneo-cuboid ligament is attached. [L, 175 (*a*, 29).]—**E. ovalis, E. ovalis lateralis.** See *Olivary* body.—**E. papillaris (tympani).** The pyramid of the tympanum. [I, 6 (K).]—**E. parietalis.** See *Parietal* eminence.—**Eminentiæ perpendiculares.** Fr., *éminences perpendiculaires*. Of Prochaska, the posterior lateral columns of the spinal cord. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eminentiæ pisiformes.** See Corpora *albicantia*.—**Eminentiæ posteriores.** The posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 62 (K).]—**E. præcuneata.** In cerebral anatomy, the unguis. [L, 332.]—**E. pyramidalis, E. pyriformis.** See *E. papillaris*.—**Eminentiæ quadrigeminæ.** See Corpora *quadrigemina*.—**E. radiata.** See *E. caudata*.—**E. scaphæ.** An elevation

on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the scapha. [L, 31, 332.]—**Eminentiæ semiteretes.** See FASCICULI *teretes*.—**E. stapedii.** Fr., *éminence de l'étrier* (ou *pyramidale*). See PYRAMID *of the tympanum*.—**E. striata.** The corpus striatum. [I, 6 (K).]—**E. superior.** Of Bartholin, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. supracondyloidea externa.** The prominence produced by the external condyle. [α, 29.]—**E. supracondyloidea interna.** The prominence produced by the internal condyle. [α, 29.]—**Eminentiæ teretes.** See FASCICULI *teretes*.—**Eminentiæ testes (seu testiformes).** See TESTIS (2d def.).—**E. tympani.** See *E. papillaris*.—**E. unciformis.** See *E. præcuneata*.

ÉMISSAIRE (Fr.), adj. A-mes-sa^{2}r. See EMISSARY.

EMISSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m(am)-i^{2}s-sa(sa^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *emittere*, to send forth. Gr., διῶρυξ. Fr., *émissaire*. Ger., *Ausführungsgang*. An outlet. [L, 31, 50 (α, 14).]—**E. aquæ.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius*.—**E. condyloideum anterius.** A vein which accompanies the hypoglossal nerve through the anterior condyloid foramen and forms a communication between the confluens condyloideus anterior and the occipital sinus, the circular sinus of the foramen magnum, and the jugular vein or the end of the inferior petrosal sinus. [L, 50 (α, 29).]—**E. condyloideum posterius.** See *E. occipitale inferius*.—**Emissaria duræ matris.** Fr., *émissaires de la dure mère*. Ger., *Fortsätze der harten Hirnhaut*. Prolongations of the dura accompanying the nerves at their emergence from the skull. [L, 50 (α, 14).]—**E. foraminis laceri antici.** A vein which forms a communication between the cavernous sinus and the pharyngeal veins. [L, 50 (α, 29).]—**E. foraminis ovalis.** A vein which passes through the foramen ovale and connects the cavernous sinus with the internal maxillary plexus. [L, 50 (α, 29).]—**E. mastoideum.** A vein which passes through the mastoid foramen to the lateral sinus. [L, 50 (α, 29).]—**E. occipitale.** A small vein which passes through the foramen condyloideum posterius and unites the transverse sinus with the plexus vertebralis cervicalis. [Krause (α, 29).]—**E. occipitale inferius.** A vein which passes through the foramen condyloideum posterius connecting the transverse sinus with the plexus vertebralis cervicalis. [L, 50 (α, 29).]—**E. occipitale superius.** A vein of the diploe of the occipital bone which opens into the torcular Herophili by a foramen in the internal occipital protuberance, or into the transverse sinus, or externally into an occipital vein through the external occipital protuberance. [Krause (α, 29).]—**E. parietale.** A small vein which passes through the parietal foramen. [Krause (α, 29).]—**Emissaria Santorini.** Communications between the sinuses or veins of the meninges and the veins of the outer surface of the skull. [Krause (α, 29).]

EMISSARY, adj. E^{2}m'i^2-sa-ri^2. Gr., προσαγωγεύς. Lat., *emissarius* (from *emittere*, to send forth). Fr., *émissaire*, *émissif*. Ger., *ausführend*. Serving as an outlet (see *E.* VEINS); as a n., see EMISSARIUM.

EMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-mi^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *emission'is*. See EMISSION.—**E. sanguinis.** Fr., *émission sanguine*. Bloodletting. [E.]—**E. seminis.** The emission of semen.

EMISSION, n. E-mi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *emissio* (from *emittere*, to send forth). Fr., *émission*. Ger., *Ausleerung*. A discharging, giving out (as of an odor, a secretion, etc.).—**Involuntary e's., Nocturnal e's.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.—**Seminal e.** The ejaculation of semen.

EMISSIVE, adj. E-mi^{2}s'si^{2}v. Fr., *emissif*. In physics, capable of radiating heat and light. [B, 52 (α, 27).]

EMISSORY, adj. E^{2}m'i^{2}s-o-ri^2. Lat., *emissorium*. See EMISSARY.

EMMAILLOTTAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-a^3-el-yo-ta^{3}zh. From *maillot*, swaddling-clothes. That part of the care of a new-born infant that devolves upon the physician, including the dressing of the stump of the umbilical cord. [A, 76.]

EMMELIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}m-me^{2}l'i^{2}d-i(e). From *Emmelia*, one of the genera. A subfamily of the *Bombycidæ*. [L, 302.]

EMMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}m-me(ma)'na^3. Gr., ἔμμηνα (from ἐν, in, and μήν, a month). See EMMENIA.

EMMENAGOGUE, adj. and n. E^{2}m-me^{2}n'a^{2}g-o^{2}g. From ἔμμηνα, the menses, and ἄγειν, to draw. Fr., *emménagogue*. Ger., *monatsreinigungbefördernd*, *menstruationsbefördernd*. Exciting or increasing the menses; as a n., an e. remedy. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

EMMENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}m-men(man)'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see EMMENA. Fr., *menstrues*. Ger., *Monatsblutfluss*. The menses. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EMMENIAGOGUE, n. E^{2}m-me^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}g-o^{2}g. See EMMENAGOGUE.

EMMENIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-me(ma)-ni^2-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)-i^2(e)'a^3. From ἐν, in, μήν, a month, and πάθος, pain or disease. Fr., *emméniopathie*. Ger., *Störung der Monatsreinigung*. Disordered menstruation. [L, 50.]

EMMENOLOGY, n. E^{2}m-e-no^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἐν, in, μήν, a month, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *emménologie*. Ger., *Emmenologie*, *Menstruationslehre*. The study of the function of menstruation and its derangements.

EMMERKORN (Ger.), n. E^{2}m'me^{2}r-ko^{2}rn. The *Triticum amyleum*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EMMESOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-me(me^2)-so^{2}s'to^{2}m-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἐν, in, μέσος, the middle, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *emmésostome*. Ger., *mittelmundig*. Having a central mouth. [L, 41.]

EMMETROPE, n. E^{2}m'e^{2}t-rop. A person endowed with emmetropia.

EMMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-me^{2}t-rop'i^2-a^3. From ἔμμετρος, in due measure, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *emmétropie*. Ger., *Emmetropie*. The normal state of the eye as regards refraction, so that, without any effort at accommodation, parallel rays are brought to a focus on the retina, the far point of distinct vision lying at an infinite distance. [F.]

EMMETROPIC, adj. E^{2}m-e^{2}t-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *emmétrope*. Ger., *emmetropisch*. Pertaining to or endowed with emmetropia.

EMMENES (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m'me^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *em'menis*. Gr., ἐμμανές. Hyoscyamus. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

EMMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-mo^{2}rf-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *emmorpho'seos* (*-is*). From ἐν, in, and μορφοῦν, to shape. Fr., *emmorphose*. See METAMORPHOSIS.

EMMOTON (Lat.), **EMMOTUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}m'mo^2-to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., ἔμμοτος. An old name for a salve to be applied on lint. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EMMOTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m'mo^2-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἔμμοτος. Spread on or requiring to be dressed with lint. [A, 387.]

EMMYXIUM (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐν, in, and μύξα, mucus. A tumor containing mucilaginous fluid. [L, 290.]—**E. articulare.** Of Cullen, hydrarthrosis. [L, 290.]—**E. cellulare.** Of Abernethy, a cystic sarcoma. [L, 290.]—**E. ganglion.** See GANGLION.—**E. subcutaneum.** A soft encysted tumor beneath the skin. [L, 290.]

EMODIN, n. E^{2}m'od-i^{2}n. Fr., *émodine*. Ger., *E.* A principle, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, found in *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum officinale*, *Rhamnus frangula*, and *Rhamnus purshiana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxxvii (α, 14).]

EMOLLESCENCE, n. E-mo^{2}l-le^{2}s'se^{2}ns. From *emollescere*, to become soft. Softening.

EMOLLIENT, adj. E-mo^{2}l'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *emolliens* (from *emollire*, to soften). Fr., *émollient*. Ger., *erweichend*, *emollirend*. Having a softening, relaxing, soothing action (said of topical applications). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EMOLLITAS (Lat.), **EMOLLITIES** (Lat.), **EMOLLITIO** (Lat.), n's f. E(a)-mo^{2}l'li^{2}t-a^{3}s(a^{3}s). -mo^{2}l-li^{2}sh(li^{2}t)'i^2-ez(as), -o. Gen., *emollitat'is*, *-litie'i*, *-on'is*. Softening. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 135.] See MOLLITIES.

ÉMONCTOIRE (Fr.), n. A-mo^{2}n^{2}k-twa^{3}r. See EMUNCTORY.

ÉMONDATION (Fr.), n. A-mo^{2}n^2-da^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See EMUNDATION.

EMONY, n. E^{2}m'o^{2}n-i^2. A corruption of *Anemone*. The *Anemone coronaria*. [A, 505 (α, 21); B, 275 (α, 24).]

EMOTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-mo'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *emotion'is*. From *emovere*, to agitate. 1. Emotion. 2. An old term for a luxation. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

EMOTION, n. E-mo'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀποκίνησις. Fr., *émotion*. Ger., *E.* The agitated state produced by a moral or sentimental impression.

EMOTIONAL, adj. E-mo'shu^{3}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or caused by emotion.

EMOTIVITY, n. E-mo-ti^{2}v'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *émotivité*. Of Cerise, the degree in which a person is susceptible of emotion. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

ÉMOUSSÉ (Fr.), adj. A-mus-sa. Lat., *ebetatus*. Ger., *stumpfspitzig*, *stumpfzahnig*. Deprived of points (said especially of leaves obtuse at their top). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EMPALEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pa^{3}l-ma^{3}n^2. See IMPALEMENT.

EMPAN (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pa^{3}n^2. Lat., *spithama*. Of the old botanists, the distance between the end of the little finger and that of the thumb when the hand is expanded. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EMPANSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pa^{3}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. Of the veterinarians, a disease of sheep characterized by swelling of the abdomen. [L, 41.]

EMPASM, n. E^{2}m'pa^{2}zm. From ἐν, upon, and πάσσειν, to sprinkle. Lat., *empasma*, *pulvis aspersoris*. Fr., *empasme*. Ger., *Streupulver*. Sp., *empasma*. A perfumed dusting powder. [L, 50.]

EMPÂTÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-pa^3-ta. Swollen, œdematous. [L, 41.]

EMPÂTEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pa^{3}t'ma^{3}n^2. 1. Œdematous infiltration. [A, 518.] 2. The base of the *Hydrophyta*, which serves to fix them upon rocks or other bodies to which they are attached. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EMPATHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-e(a)'ma^3. From ἐν, in, and πάθος, suffering. A predominating passion that perverts or subverts the judgment and alters the facies. [L, 83 (α, 17).]—**E. atonicum.** E. characterized by depression; hypochondria. [L, 83 (α, 17).]—**E. entonicum.** E. characterized by general excitement and activity. [L, 83 (α, 17).]

EMPAUMURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-po-mu^{6}r. See CORNU CERVI.

EMPEGANTO, n. In Provence, the *Silene italica*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EMPEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pi'(pe^2'i^2)-ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἐμπειρία (from ἐμπειρεῖν, to know by experience). See EMPIRICISM.

EMPENNATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-pe^{2}n-nat(na^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *pinna*, a wing. Fr., *empenné*. Ger., *gefiedert*. Pinnate. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EMPEPHLASMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-pe^{2}f-la^{2}z(la^{3}s)'me^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐμπεφλασμένος (from ἐν, in, and φλᾶν, to crush). Depressed (said of a bone). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EMPEROS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-pe(pa)'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἔμπηρος. Mutilated. [L, 94.]

EMPETRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}m-pe^2-tras(tra^{3}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *empétracées*. The crowberries; a small order of dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's euphorbial alliance of diclinous exogens,

consisting of *Empetrum*, etc.; low heath-like shrubs with crowded leaves and small flowers with a calyx of 4 to 6 hypogynous, persistent, imbricated scales, and 2 or 3 stamens. The ovary is free in a fleshy disc, and the seed is ascending and albuminous. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EMPETRÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-pe^{2}t-ra. Embarrassed, entangled (said of the legs of amphibious animals). [Bocquillon (*a*, 27).]

EMPETREÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. E^{2}m-pe^{2}t're^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *empétrées*. 1. Of Nuttall, Don, Reichenbach, and others, the *Empetraceæ*. 2. Of Baillon, a series of the *Ericaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EMPETRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}m-pe^{2}t-ri^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a family of the *Monochlamydeæ*, consisting of *Empetrum*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).] See EMPETRACEÆ.

EMPETRIDIA (Lat.), **EMPETRINEÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. E^{2}m-pe^{2}t-ri^{2}d'i^2-a^3, -ri^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See EMPETRACEÆ.

EMPETRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m'pe^{2}t-ro^{2}n. See EMPETRUM.

EMPETRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m'pe^{2}t-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἐμπετρον (from ἐν, against, and πέτρα, a rock, because the plant was considered lithontriptic). Fr., *empétrum*, *camarine*. Ger., *Steinbrech*. 1. The crowberry or crakeberry; a Linnæan genus of the *Empetraceæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined purgative. 3. Formerly the *Crithmum maritimum*, the *Globularia alypum*, and the *Herniaria glabra*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. acetosum** [Rumphius]. The *Begonia tuberosa*. [B, 214.]—**E. aciculare** [Bertol.]. The *Ceratiola ericoides*. [B, 121.]—**E. nigrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *camarine à fruit noir*, *camarigne*. Ger., *schwarze Rauschbeere*, *Krähenbeere*. A species found in cold regions. The acid berries are eaten by Scottish and Russian peasants, and furnish a purple dye. The Greenlanders prepare an unpleasant alcoholic beverage from them. They are antiscorbutic and diuretic. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. pinnatum.** The *Margyricarpus setosus*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. procumbens.** See *E. nigrum*.

EMPFANGEN (Ger.), v. intr. E^{2}mp-fa^{3}n^2'e^{2}n. To conceive; as a n., conception. [L, 80.]

EMPFÄNGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. E^{2}mp-fe^{2}n^2'li^{2}ch^2-kit. Receptivity. [L, 80.]

EMPFÄNGNISS (Ger.), n. E^{2}mp-fe^{2}n^2'ni^{2}s. See CONCEPTION.—**E'hügel.** A minute, conical mass of protoplasm rising on the surface of an ovum at the point of contact of a zoosperm. [J, 69.]—**E'periode.** The period of conception. [J.]—**E'vermögen.** Capability of conception.—**Falsche E.** See *False* CONCEPTION.

EMPFINDEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd'e^{2}nd. See EMPFINDLICH.

EMPFINDLICH (Ger.), adj. E^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd'li^{2}ch^2. Sensitive. [K.]—**E'keit.** Sensibility. [K.]

EMPFINDSAM (Ger.), adj. E^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd'za^{3}m. See EMPFINDLICH.—**E'keit.** Nervous irritability. [L, 80.]

EMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}mp-fi^{2}nd'un^2. Sensation, sensibility. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Aeusserliche E.** External sensation. [K.]—**E'sfaser.** A sensory nerve-fibre. [J, 67.]—**E'skreis.** The area within which two or more sensory impressions cause only one sensation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**E'slähmend.** Causing paralysis of sensibility.—**E'slähmung.** Paralysis of sensibility. [A, 521.]—**E'sleiter.** A sensory nervous conductor. [J.]—**E'slos.** Void of sensation; apathetic, callous. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'slosigkeit.** Insensibility. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E'smaximum.** The maximum of sensibility in a nerve. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**E'sminimum.** The minimum of sensibility in a nerve. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**E'snerv.** A sensory nerve or fibre. [J, 67.]—**E'sneurose.** See ÆSTHESIONEUROSIS.—**E'ssitz.** The sensory centre. [J, 137.]—**E'sstörung.** A disturbance of sensibility. [A, 319.]—**E'svermögen.** The power of sensation. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**E'szelle.** A sensory nerve-cell or ganglion-cell. [J, 173.]—**Fühlbare E.** See *Tactile* SENSATION.—**Geräusche'.** Auditory sensation produced by noise. [J, 19, 40.]—**Geruchse'.** The sensation of smell. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Geschmackse'.** Gustatory sensation. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, pp. 334, 335 (J).]—**Gesichtse'.** Visual sensation. [J.]—**Innerliche E.** See *Internal* SENSATION.—**Klange'.** Auditory sensation produced by periodical or musical sound waves, in contradistinction to those produced by noise. [J.]—**Mite'.** An irradiated sensation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Objective E.** See *Objective* SENSATION.—**Reflexe'.** 1. A sensation arising from the transfer of the stimulus in a motor to a sensory nerve. 2. The sensation in some part of the skin due to the stimulation of the skin at some other point. [J, 176.]—**Schmerze'.** A sensation of or sensitiveness to pain. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 136 (L).]—**Subjective E.** See *Subjective* SENSATION.—**Taste'.** See *Tactile* SENSATIONS.

EMPFING (Ger.), n. E^{2}mp'fi^{2}n^2. A place in Upper Bavaria, where there are various bathing establishments. [A, 319.]

EMPHEROMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-fe^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. From ἐμφέρειν, to bring into. Added; as a n., in the n., *empheromenon*, of Hippocrates, a urinary sediment or cloudiness of the urine. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m'fli^{2}s(flu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *emphlys'eos* (*em'phtysis*). From ἐν, in, and φλύσις, an eruption. Of Good, a genus of exanthematous diseases including miliaria, aphthæ, vaccinia, varicella, pemphigus, and erysipelas. [G.]

EMPHRACTIC, adj. E^{2}m-fra^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἐμφρακτικός. Lat., *emphracticus*. Fr., *emphractique*. Ger., *verstopfend*, *ausfüllend*. Anciently, obstructive of the pores of the skin. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *emphrag'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐμφραγμα. Fr., *emphragme*. An obstruction, impediment. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]—**E. lacrimale.** Lacrimal fistula. [L, 290.]—**E. maxillare.** Distension of the maxillary antrum. [L, 290.]—**E. salivare.** A ranula. [L, 290.]—**E. spermaticum.** See SPERMATOCELE.

EMPHRAGMUS (Lat.), **EMPHRASIS** (Lat.), **EMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n's m., f., and f. E^{2}m-fra^{2}g(fra^{3}g)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), e^{2}m'-fra^{2}s(fra^{3}s)-i^{2}s, e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *emphrag'mi*, *-phras'eos* (*em'phrasis*), *-phrar'eos* (*-phraxis*). Gr., ἐμφραγμός, ἐμφραξις (from ἐμφράσσειν, to obstruct). Fr., *emphraxis*. Ger., *Verstopfung*. Obstruction. [L, 50, 135.]

EMPHRUE, n. A plant found in Guinea, a decoction of which is used by the natives as a tonic. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EMPHYLLOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-lo(lo^3)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ENTOPHYLLOCARPUS.

EMPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *emphym'atos* (*-is*). From ἐν, on, and φύειν, to grow. A tumor. [E.]

EMPHYSEM (Ger.), n. E^{2}m-fu^{6}s-am'. See EMPHYSEMA.—**Bindegewebse'.** See *Subcutaneous* EMPHYSEMA.—**Bindehaute'.** See EMPHYSEMA *conjunctivæ*.—**Brandiges E.** Emphysema due to gangrene. [D, 4.]—**Haute'.** See *Subcutaneous* EMPHYSEMA.—**Lungene'.** See *Pulmonary* EMPHYSEMA.—**Vicariirendes E.** See *Compensatory* EMPHYSEMA.—**Zellgewebse'.** See *Subcutaneous* EMPHYSEMA.

EMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *emphysem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐμφύσημα (from ἐμφυσᾶν, to inflate). Fr., *emphysème*. Ger., *Emphysem*. It., Sp., *enfisema*. Distension with air or gas.—**Alveolar e.**, **Atrophic e.** See *Vesicular e.*—**Cellular e.** See *Subcutaneous e.*—**Compensatory e.** Fr., *emphysème compensatoire*. Ger., *vicariirendes Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. due to defective expansibility of some other portion of the lung, the portion in which the e. develops giving way under the influence of atmospheric pressure through the air-passages. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**E. abdominale**, **E. abdominis.** See TYMPANITES.—**E. cellulare.** See *Subcutaneous e.*—**E. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *emphysème de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautemphysem*. It., *enfisema della congiuntiva*. Sp., *enfisema de la conjuntiva*. A collection of air beneath the conjunctiva. [F.]—**E. orbitæ.** Fr., *emphysème de l'orbite*. Ger., *Emphysem der Augenhöhle*. A collection of air in the meshes of the orbital tissue, almost always accompanied by e. of the lids. [F.]—**E. pulmonum.** See *Pulmonary e.*—**E. tympaniticum.** See TYMPANITES.—**E. universale.** General subcutaneous e. [L, 128.]—**E. uterinum.** See PHYSOMETRA.—**E. vagans.** A form of subcutaneous e. in which the collection of air shifts from one part to another. [L, 128.]—**E. vaginæ.** See COLPO-HYPERPLASIA *cystica*.—**Extra-alveolar e.**, **Extra-vesicular e.** See *Interlobular e.*—**False e.** See *Spontaneous e.*—**Interlobular e.** Fr., *emphysème interlobulaire*. Ger., *Interlobularemphysem*. That form of pulmonary e. in which, from the rupture of one or more air-vesicles, air is forced into the connective tissue between the lobules, generally near the apex of the lung, and forms pouches of various sizes. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Mediastinal e.** Distension of the mediastinum with air; usually from rupture of the sacs formed in interlobular pulmonary e. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Pulmonary e.** Lat., *e. pulmonum*. Fr., *emphysème pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenemphysem*. E. of the lung. See *Interlobular e.* and *Vesicular e.*—**Senile e.** Fr., *emphysème sénile*. Ger., *seniles Emphysem*. The pulmonary e. of the aged; usually preceded by diminished mobility of the ribs. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Spontaneous e.** Subcutaneous e. dependent on gangrene. [A, 319.]—**Subcutaneous e.** Fr., *emphysème sous-cutané*. Ger., *Hautemphysem*. Distension of the subcutaneous connective tissue with air.—**Subpleural e.** Interlobular pulmonary e. occurring immediately beneath the pleura. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Substantive e.** Fr., *emphysème substantif*. Ger., *substantielles Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. in which the atropic changes in the alveolar walls are a prominent feature. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Surgical e.**, **Traumatic e.** Subcutaneous e. due to traumatism.—**Vesicular e.** Fr., *emphysème vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesicularemphysem*. Of Laennec, that form of pulmonary e. which consists in abnormal dilatation of the air-vesicles and consequent over-accumulation of air. It may come on gradually or suddenly (as from playing upon a wind instrument). As the air-vesicles coalesce, the interstitial tissue and its blood-vessels are effaced and the nutrition of the lung is consequently impoverished. Dyspnœa is a marked symptom of the disease, and there is a tendency to ultimate dilatation of the right side of the heart and dropsical effusions. [D, 1.]—**Vicarious e.** See *Compensatory e.*

EMPHYSEMATOSE, adj. E^{2}m-fi^{2}s-e^{2}m'a^{2}t-os. 1. See EMPHYSEMATOUS. 2. In botany, filled with air; resembling a bladder. [B, 1, 19, (*a*, 24).]

EMPHYSEMATOUS, adj. E^{2}m-fi^{2}s-e^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *emphysematosus*. Fr., *emphysémateux*. Ger., *emphysematös*. Pertaining to, or affected with emphysema. [D.]

EMPHYSEMODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-em-(am)''o(o^3)-di^{2}sp(du^{6}sp)-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see EMPHYSEMA and DYSPNŒA. Fr., *emphysémo-dyspnée*. Dyspnœa from pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPHYTIATREUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ru^{2}s'i^{2}s. Gen., *emphytiatreus'eos* (*-is*). From ἐμφυτος, innate, and ἰάτρευσις, medical treatment. Fr., *médication instinctive*. Ger., *instinktive Heilmethode*. Of Teste, medical treatment under the direction of a person professing to have some extraordinary natural gift that serves instead of a scientific knowledge of medicine. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPHYTIC, adj. E^{2}m-fi^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐμφυτος. Lat., *emphytus*. Fr., *emphytique*. Ger., *eingeboren*. Inborn. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPHYTIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fe-te. A disease peculiar to a country. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EMPHYTOTHERMON (Lat.), **EMPHYTOTHERMUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}m-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o(o^3)-thu^{6}rm(the^{2}rm)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐμφυτος, innate, and θέρμη, heat. Fr., *emphytothermon*. Ger., *eingeborne Wärme*, *Lebenswärme*. Natural animal heat. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. E[2]m-pi[2]-e[2]z(e[2]s)'ma[3]. Gen., *empies'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐμπίεσμα. Fr., *empiesme*. Ger., *Niederdrückung, Eindruck*. 1. Pressure or depression. 2. The expressed juice of plants. 3. Pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull with depression. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EMPIGO (Port.), n. E[2]m-pe'go. A variety of elephantiasis observed in Brazil. [G.]

EMPIMELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]m-pi[2]-mel(me[2]l)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἐμπίμελος, fatty. A fatty tumor. [L, 290.]—**E. polysarcia** [Cullen]. See POLYSARCIA.

EMPIRE SPRING, n. E[2]m'pir. One of the springs at Saratoga (*q. v.*). [A. 363 (α, 21).]

EMPIRIA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]m-pi(pe)'ri[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἐμπειρία. See EMPIRICISM.

EMPIRIC, n. E[2]m'pi[2]r-i[2]k. Ger., *Empiriker*. One who practises according to experience only, disregarding learning (usually applied to quacks). [D. 20.]

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, adj's. E[2]m-pi[2]r'i[2]k, -i[2]k-a[2]l. Gr., ἐμπειρικός (from ἐν, according to, and πεῖρα, a trial). Fr., *empirique*. Ger., *empirisch* It., *empirico*. Sp., *empírico*. Pertaining to or founded on experience or experiment, without regard to science or theory. [D, 20.] In chemistry, see *Empirical* FORMULA.

EMPIRICISM, n. E[2]m-pi[2]r'i[2]-si[2]z'm. Lat., *empirice, empirismus*. Fr., *empirisme*. Ger., *Empirie, Erfahrungskunde*. It., Sp., *empirismo*. Medical practice founded on experience; in a bad sense, charlatanism. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

EMPIRICIST, n. E[2]m-pi[2]r'i[2]-si[2]st. Lat., *empiricus*. Fr., *empiriste*. Ger., *Empiriker*. It., *empirista*. Sp., *empiricista, empírico*. In pathology and therapeutics, one who concerns himself as little as possible about the explanations of separate symptoms or the mode of action of medicaments, but relies upon experience. [D, 3.]

EMPISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-p s-ma[3]n[2]. Of the veterinarians, engorgement of the mammary gland with milk (said especially of the cow). [L, 41 (α, 14).]

EMPLASTIC, adj. E[2]m-pla[2]st'i[2]k. Gr., ἐμπλαστικός. Lat., *emplasticus*. Fr., *emplastique*. Ger., *pflasterähnlich, schmierbar*. It., *emplastico*. Sp., *empláslico*. Fit to be applied as a plaster or to be used as a constituent of a plaster. [A, 518; L, 50 (α, 14).]

EMPLASTO (Sp.), n. E[2]m-pla[2]st'o. See PLASTER.—**E. aglutinante** [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**E. antipodágrico de Tarquenio** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**E. aromático de Piña** [Mex. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting 500 grammes each of tacamahac, white copal, and turpentine and 250 of white wax, straining, allowing to cool, and to 60 grammes of this mass adding and thoroughly incorporating 12 drops each of oil of thyme and of amber. [A, 447 (α, 14).]—**E. catagmático** [Mex. Ph.]. See EMPLÂTRE *mercuriel*.—**E. común** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**E. contra rotura, E. confortivo de Vigo.** See *Emplastrum de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. de Gratia Dei** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* BETONICÆ.—**E. de Andrés de la Cruz** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**E. de Alberto, E. de la madre Tecla.** See EMPLÂTRE *brun*.—**E. de la Vireina, E. de la Virgen.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**E. de los cuatros fundentes** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI—**E. de Vigo.** See *Emplastrum de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. diapalma** [Sp. Ph.]. See *Emplâtre* DIAPALME.—**E. diaquilon.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**E. divino** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum oxidi* PLUMBI *cum acetate cuprico*.—**E. epispástico** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. fusco** [Mex. Ph.]. See EMPLÂTRE *brun*.—**E. mercurial simple** [Sp. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI.—**E. para las hernias** [Mex. Ph.], **E. regio** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. resolutivo** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**E. simple** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**E. vejigatorio** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. vejigatorio de Gutierrez** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *iodidi*.

EMPLASTRATION, n. E[2]m-pla[2]s-tra'shu[3]n. Lat., *emplastratio*. Fr., *c*. The application of a plaster or salve. [L, 30, 41 (α, 14).]

EMPLASTROPOIÈSE (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-pla[2]s-tro-pwa[2]-e[2]s. From ἔμπλαστρον, a plaster, and ποιεῖν, to make. The art of making plaster. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

EMPLASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]m-pla[2]s(pla[3]s)'tru[3]m(tru[4]m). Gr., ἔμπλαστρον (from ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster). Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. It., *empiastro*. Sp., *emplasto*. See PLASTER, and for *emplastra* the titles of which contain the names of drugs, see under the names of those drugs.—**Bithynici tonsoris e.** A plaster for splenetic people used by Bithynian barbers. [L. 104.]—**Coracum e.** Of Paulus Ægineta, a plaster for the pudenda and for spreading ulcers. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**Defensatium e.** A protective plaster. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**E. abbatis de Grace.** A plaster made by boiling together 16 parts of oil of roses, 9 parts each of the depurated juice of pale roses and prepared golden litharge, 2 parts of prepared Venetian white lead, and 4 of yellow wax; used for drying wounds and ulcers and for applying potential cauteries. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**E. ad botium** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *emplâtre contre le goître*. A plaster applied to goitres; composed of 1 part of tartar emetic, 6 parts of calomel, and 24 of lead plaster. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. ad clavos pedum** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Palat. Dispensat., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796.]. See *E. ad verrucas*.—**E. ad dolores dentium.** See *E. mastichinum*.—**E. ad fonticulos** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Fontanellpflaster*. A plaster made by melting together over a slow fire 36 parts of emplastrum lithargyri simplex, 3 of pine-resin, and 1 part of tallow, spreading the mass in a very thin layer on one side of linen, and cutting with a punch of 3 centimetres diameter small round plasters. [B, 95 (α, 14).] Cf. CHARTA *ad fonticulos*.—**E. adhærens, E. adhæsivum** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *E.* RESINÆ.—**E. adhæsivum anglicum** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]. See *E.* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**E. adhæsivum borussicum** [Hung. Ph.]. See *E.* RESINÆ.—**E. adhæsivum edinburgense** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. Syn.: *e. picis nigræ (edinburgense)* [Gr. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together over a water-bath 10 parts of finely powdered litharge and 18 of crude oleic acid to the consistence of a plaster, and melting with the mass 3 of black pitch; the product must be brownish-black, and strongly adhesive [Ger. Ph.]; or by boiling 8 parts of finely powdered litharge with 12 of lard to the consistence of a plaster and adding over a slow fire 6 parts of pine-resin and 3 of black pitch; the mass must be brown, hard, and brittle [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 14).] Cf. *E.* RESINÆ.—**E. adhæsivum fuscum** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together 336 parts of minium, 410 of olive-oil, and 52 of suet to the consistence of an elastic plaster of a brown color, removing the mass from the fire, adding 38 parts of yellow wax, 52 of purified pine-resin, and 112 of larch-tree turpentine, and stirring until entirely cool. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**E. adhæsivum linteo extensum** [Hung. Ph.]. Syn.: *sparadrap simplex* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Ordinary adhesive plaster spread on linen. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**E. adhæsivum tunica bracteata extensum** [Fr. Cod.]. See BAUDRUCHE *gommée*.—**E. adhæsivum Woodstockii.** See *E.* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**E. ad herniam.** A plaster made by powdering ½ oz. each of galls, cypress-nuts, pomegranate-peel, balaustines, acacia, the seeds of plantain, fleawort, and cresses, acorn-cups, roasted beans, long and round birthwort, and myrtles, macerating them for four days in vinegar of roses and afterward drying and adding 1 oz. each of the greater and lesser comfrey, horse-tail, wood-ceterach, the roots of the *Osmunda regalis* and fern, 2 oz. each of frankincense, myrrh, and mastic, and 3 oz. each of Armenian bole washed in vinegar, prepared calamine, litharge of gold, and dragon's-blood, and enough turpentine to make a plaster. [L, 94 (α, 21).]—**E. ad mamillas.** See *E. mamillare* (1st def.).—**E. ad rupturas** [Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre contre les ruptures*. Sp., *emplasto regio de pez negra* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 57 parts of yellow wax, 36 of common turpentine, and 144 of pine-resin [Hung. Ph.]; or 64 of yellow wax, 144 of black pitch, 64 of common turpentine, and 16 of purified labdanum [Sp. Ph.]; straining and adding a solution of 6 parts each of powdered mastic, olibanum, and dragon's-blood in 36 of common turpentine [Hung. Ph.]; or 8 parts of a mixture of succus hypocysti inspissati and decoctum fructus cupressi, evaporated to the consistence of honey [Sp. Ph.]. When the mass is half cold, a finely powdered mixture of 18 parts each of Armenian bole, lapis hæmatitis, and radix symphyti majoris [Hung. Ph.] is added, or of 8 parts each of Armenian bole and lapis hæmatitis, 5 each of mastic and radix symphyti majoris, and 16 of fructus cupressi [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**E. adstringens** [Lond. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *emplâtre astringent*. A plaster made by melting 8 parts of e. simplex, adding 2 of frankincense and 1 part of powdered dragon's-blood, and mixing thoroughly. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. ad verrucas** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *cire verte composée*. A plaster made by melting together 16 parts each of yellow wax and gum ammoniac and rubbing in 6 of verdigris [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by dissolving 24 parts of galbanum in vinegar, evaporating to the consistence of thick honey, and adding successively 12 parts of tar, 6 of litharge plaster, and 1 part each of verdigris and ammonium chloride. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. agglutinans** [Belg. Ph.] Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif*. A plaster made by melting together over a water-bath 176 parts of litharge plaster, 800 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, and 24 of larch or Venetian turpentine. [B, 94 (α, 14).]—**E. album coctum.** See *E.* CERUSSÆ.—**E. alexandrinum viride.** Ger., *alexandrinisches Pflaster*. See *E. viride alexandrinum*.—**E. ammoniaco-galbanicum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *E.* GALBANI.—**E. ammoniaco-scilliticum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *E.* AMMONIACI.—**E. Amythaonis.** A plaster composed of 8 parts each of ammoniacum, yellow wax, and bdellium, and 20 each of turpentine, iris-root, and galbanum. [L, 104.]—**E. Andreæ a Cruce.** See *E.* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**E. anglicanum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph], **E. anglicum.** See *E.* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**E. a nostratibus flos unguentorum dictum.** Lit., the flower of ointments; a plaster made by boiling together 1 part of camphor, 4 parts each of myrrh and mastic, 10 parts of turpentine, 16 of olibanum, and 24 parts each of white wine, mutton-tallow, yellow wax, and resin of the pine-tree. [L, 94 (α, 14).]—**E. anticolicum** [Netherl. Ph., 1811]. Fr., *emplâtre contre la colique*. A plaster made by melting 24 parts of *e. de galbano crocatum*, 6 of asafœtida, and 1 part of peppermint-oil, and mixing thoroughly. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. antihystericum.** See *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ *matricale* and *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. antimoniale.** See *E.* ANTIMONII.—**E. aromaticum** [Ger. Ph., 1872]. Fr., *emplâtre aromatique*. Ger., *aromatisches Pflaster, Magenpflaster*. Aromatic or stomach-plaster; a grayish-brown, aromatic plaster made by melting together 32 parts of yellow wax, 24 of suet, and 8 of turpentine, and when nearly cool adding 6 parts of the expressed oil of nutmeg, 16 of powdered olibanum, 8 of powdered benzoin, and 1 part each of oil of cloves and oil of peppermint, mixing thoroughly, forming rolls, and keeping in wax paper. [B, 81 (α, 21).] Cf. *E.* CAPSICI.—**E. attractivum, E. attrahens.** See *E.* PICIS *nigræ* (under PIX).—**E. balsamicum** [Dutch Ph., 1895, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *emplâtre balsamique*. A plaster made by melting together 32 parts of simple plaster and 8 of white soap, and, when cool, adding 2 of camphor and 1 part of castoreum. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. Bechholzii** [Würzb. Ph., 1796, Batav. Ph.]. A plaster made by digesting for 1 month 2 parts of ammonium chloride, 16 of oil of turpentine, and 24 of potassium subcarbonate, adding 4 of sublimed sulphur, and digesting for another month, adding afterward 5 parts each of gum ammoniac, galbanum, bdellium, and sagapenum, 4 each of myrrh and turpentine, and 24 of resin, and boiling to the consistence of a plaster. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. benedictum Musitani.** See *E.* PLUMBI *carbonatis ustum*.—**E. Cæsaris.** See *Cæsar's* PLASTER.—**E. calefaciens**

[Br. Ph.]. See *E.* PICIS *cum cantharide.*—**E. cantharidatum.** See *E.* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. carbolisatum.** See *E. phenylatum.*—**E. catagmaticum ex Vigo** [Mex. Ph.]. See *E. de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. cephalicum.** See *E.* OPII.—**E. cereum.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**E. ceroneum** [Fr. Cod.]. See EMPLÂTRE *céroène.*—**E. citrinum** [Dan. Ph.], **E. commune, E. commune cum resina.** See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**E. confortativum Vigonis.** See *E. oxydi* FERRI *rubri.*—**E. consolidans.** Fr., *emplâtre gris, emplâtre de calamine.* A plaster made by mixing 12 parts each of carbonate and oxide of lead and commercial zinc oxide, 2 parts of mastic, and 1 part of frankincense with a sufficiency of olive-oil to form a plaster. [A, 522 ; B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. corrosivum** [Genev. Ph., 1780]. A plaster made by boiling 1 part of bichloride of mercury with 4 parts of white wax and 8 of lard to the consistence of a plaster. [B, 97. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. cum gummatibus.** See *E.* GALBANI.—**E. defensivum.** See *E. oxydi* FERRI *rubri.*—**E. de Vigo.** See *E. de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. diabotanon.** See DIABOTANON.—**E. diachylon.** See DIACHYLON and *E.* PLUMBI.—**E. diachylon compositum** (seu **gummatum** [Fr. Cod.]). See *E.* GALBANI.—**E. diachylon linteo extensum** [Austr. Ph.]. A mixture of 25 parts of e. plumbi and 10 of turpentine, spread on linen. [L. Lewin (A, 319).]—**E. diachylon simplex.** See *E.* PLUMBI.—**E. diapalma** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplâtre* DIAPALME.—**E. diaphoreticum Mynsichti** [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster prepared by melting together over a slow fire 12 parts of yellow wax and 4 each of resin and litharge plaster, adding a solution of 1 part of galbanum and 2 parts of ammoniacum in 6 of common turpentine, and finally a mixture of 1 part each of powdered olibanum. mastic, and amber, and 4 parts of myrrh. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. diapompholygos.** See *E. zincico-plumbicum.*—**E. diasulphuris Rulandi.** See *E.* SULPHURIS.—**E. dionysianum.** Of Paulus Ægineta, a plaster made by boiling together a pint each of oil and water, adding 6 oz. of aphronitre and 1 oz. or 2 oz. of misy, boiling until it will not stick to the fingers, and adding 6 oz. each of grained frankincense, wax, and turpentine ; used for abscesses. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**E. divinum.** See *E. oxidi* PLUMBI *cum acetate cuprico.*—**E. e gummatibus resinosis.** See *E.* GALBANI.—**E. emolliens.** A plaster made by melting together 48 parts of yellow wax, 24 of resin, 16 of beef suet, and 12 of turpentine, straining, and adding 4 each of powdered turmeric, linseed, and fenugreek, 2 of marsh-mallow-root, and 3 of wheat-flour [Swed. Ph., 1817] ; or 12 parts each of yellow wax and resin, 6 each of turpentine, powdered marshmallow-root, and fenugreek, 4 of linseed-oil, and 3 of powdered turmeric [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**E. epispasticum.** See *E.* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. epispasticum primum.** See *First blistering* PLASTER.—**E. epispasticum secundum.** See *Second blistering* PLASTER.—**Emplastra extraensa** [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *sparadraps* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *espadrapos* [Sp. Ph.]. Plasters spread in a thin layer on cotton, linen, silk, leather, or paper, cut in long narrow strips [Fr. Cod.], in squares, or in circular and oval forms [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Norw. Ph. orders linen, if not otherwise prescribed by the physician, and employs for 100 sq. centimetres 2 grammes of e. adhæsivum, 10 grammes of e. cantharidis colatum. or 12 grammes of any other plaster. They should show an evenly spread mass, sufficiently adhesive, and still hard enough not to stick when rolled up, but soft enough to prevent cracking when folded, and should be kept in a dry place at a temperature not above 20° C. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. ferratum.** See *E.* FERRI.—**E. filii.** See *E.* CETACEI.—**E. flavum.** See *E. emolliens.*—**E. fœtidum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. frigidum** [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 10 parts of beef-tallow, 20 of yellow wax, and 40 of pine-resin, straining, and adding to the hot mass 50 parts of litharge plaster and, when half cold, a finely powdered mixture of 2 parts each of turmeric and fenugreek seeds. and 1 part each of olibanum, myrrh, melilot, chamomile-flowers, fennel-seed, and marsh-mallow-root. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. fuscum** [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *cerato de plomo pardo* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A plaster made by boiling together 4 parts of olive-oil and 2 of finely powdered litharge until a blackish-brown color is obtained, and adding 1 part of yellow wax [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] ; or 1 part each of lard, suet, and beef-tallow, and 2 parts of olive-oil, adding through a sieve 1 part of finely powdered litharge, boiling to a dark-brown color, and adding 1 part of yellow wax [Sp. Ph.] ; or 50 parts of lead plaster, 20 of olive-oil, 10 of yellow wax, and 3 of black pitch [Russ. Ph.] ; or 414 of lead plaster, 138 each of suet, beef-tallow, unsalted butter, and yellow wax, and 34 of black pitch [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 14).] 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *E. fuscum camphoratum.* Cf. *E.* SAPONIS and EMPLÂTRE *brun.*—**E. fuscum camphoratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. fuscum* [Swiss Ph.], *e. lithargyri fuscum* [Gr. Ph.], *e. minii adustum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *e. minii camphoratum* [Dan. Ph.]. [B, 95.] The camphorated brown plaster of the Nat. Form. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.; made by boiling 30 parts of finely powdered litharge in 60 of olive-oil till a dark-brown color is obtained, and adding 15 parts (5 parts [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of yellow wax, and 1 part (2·5 parts [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of camphor triturated with a little (2 parts [Swiss Ph.]) olive-oil [Ger. Ph., Nat. Form.] (the Dan. Ph. omits the wax, and orders 4 parts of camphor triturated with 1 part of petroleum) ; or by melting together 96 parts of lead plaster and 16 of yellow wax, and adding 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive-oil [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 14) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]—**E. fuscum Theclæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See EMPLÂTRE *brun.*—**E. glutinans, E. glutinosum.** See *E.* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**E. griseum.** See *E. consolidans.*—**E. gummatum, E. gummi-resinosum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **E. gummosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *E.* GALBANI.—**E. Hjærneri** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A plaster made by dissolving at a gentle heat 20 parts [Finn. Ph.] (21 parts [Swed. Ph.]) of white castile soap in 90 of olive-oil, boiling with a finely powdered mixture of 18 parts of lead carbonate and 36 of litharge till a chestnut-brown color is obtained, and adding 3 parts of Venetian turpentine. [B, 95, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. hystericum.** A plaster made by mixing 2 parts of tacamahac with 3 of galbanum dissolved in tincture of castoreum. [B, 90 (a, 14).]—**E. incognitum.** See *E.* SANTALI.—**E. irritans.** See *E.* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. ischiadicum** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *emplâtre ischiadique.* 1. A plaster made by mixing 4 parts each of sulphur and amber, 16 of galbanum, and 32 of black pitch, and adding, when partly cooled, 3 parts each of cumin-seed and chamomile-flowers, and 8 of petroleum [Würt. Ph., 1798] ; or 32 parts of black pitch, 16 of galbanum, 4 of sulphur, and 2 of amber, and adding 1 part each of cumin-seed, chamomile-flowers, and orris-root, with a sufficiency of petroleum [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B, 97 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. de* EUPHORBIO.—**E. Janini.** See *E.* CANTHARIDIS *perpetuum.*—**E. magneticum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777], **E. magneticum arsenicale** [Würtemb. Ph., 1763], **E. magneticum in peste** [A. Sala]. Fr., *emplâtre magnétique d'Ange Sala.* A plaster made by melting together 3 parts each of galbanum and gum ammoniac and 5 each of wax and turpentine, adding 3 each of sagapenum and magnes arsenicalis, and 1 part each of colcothar and oil of amber. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. malacticum.** Fr., *emplâtre malactique.* A plaster composed of 240 parts of yellow wax, 90 each of turpentine and colophony, 60 of olibanum, 9 of white tartar, 30 each of myrrh, fenugreek, and linseed, 60 each of marsh-mallow-root, bean-flour, and turmeric, and 45 of linseed-oil. [L.]—**E. mamillare** [Sard. Ph., 1773 ; Würt. Ph., 1798 ; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *emplâtre pour les seins.* 1. A plaster made by melting together 8 parts of white wax, 4 of spermaceti, and 2 each [Würt. Ph., Würzb. Ph.] or 1 part each [Sard. Ph.] of galbanum and turpentine. [B, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *E.* SAPONIS.—**E. manus Dei** [Dan. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together 4 parts of finely powdered verdigris and 150 of e. plumbi until a brown-red color is obtained, adding 32 of yellow wax and, after cooling, a finely powdered mixture of 4 parts each of galbanum, olibanum, and ammoniacum, and 1 part each of mastic and myrrh. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. martiale.** See *E.* FERRI.—**E. mastichinum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777 ; Palat. Disp., 1764]. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts each of turpentine and storax and 6 each of mastic, elemi, caranna, and tacamahac, adding 2 parts of expressed oil of nutmeg, and boiling to the proper consistence [Palat. Disp., 1764] ; or 2 parts each of the gum of *Hymenæa courbaril*, elemi, tacamahac, and oil of mastic, 6 of mastic, 12 of yellow wax, and 1 part of turpentine [Brunsw. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. matris** [Russ. Ph.]. See *E. fuscum.*—**E. matris album** [Ger. Ph., 1872]. See *E.* LITHARGYRI *molle.*—**E. matris fuscum.** See *E. fuscum.*—**E. mercuriale.** See *E.* HYDRARGYRI.—**E. miniaceo-camphoratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplâtre de* MINIUM *camphré.*—**E. miraculosum Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster prepared by boiling 50 parts of finely powdered litharge with 100 of olive-oil, and continuously stirring till a black-brown color is obtained, and, after partly cooling, adding 3 parts of powdered amber, 2 of triturated camphor, and 1 part of dried alum. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**E. mucilaginosum.** See *E. emolliens.*—**E. nigrum.** See *E. fuscum.*—**E. nigrum Aristi.** See TETRAPHARMACUM.—**E. nigrum Bechholzii.** See *E. Bechholzii.*—**E. norbergense, E. noricum, E. norimburgense.** See *E.* MINII *rubrum.*—**E. odontalgicum, E. opiatum** [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *E.* OPII.—**E. oxycroceum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 12 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and Burgundy pitch, and adding 4 each of powdered ammoniacum, galbanum, mastic, myrrh, and olibanum, dissolved in 6 parts of common turpentine and 2 of powdered saffron [Ger. Ph.]. The formula of the Hung. Ph. is similar, omitting the colophony and myrrh, augmenting the Burgundy pitch to 18 parts, the mastic and olibanum each to 6, and the saffron to 3 parts. The other Ph's omit the Burgundy pitch and (except the Austrian) replace the common turpentine by Venetian turpentine, but the proportion of the other ingredients is little changed except in the Swiss. Ph., which reduces the quantity of saffron to about ½ part, adding ⅜ part of annotta moistened in alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. phenylatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 5 parts each of yellow wax and purified Burgundy pitch, and adding to the mass, when half cooled, 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid and 5 parts of e. plumbi. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. phœniceum.** See *Emplâtre* DIAPALME.—**E. picatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *E.* PICIS *burgundicæ.*—**E. piceum nigrum.** See *E.* PICIS *nigræ.*—**E. plumbicum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *E.* PLUMBI.—**E. polychrestum.** See *E.* RESINÆ *cum lithargyro.*—**E. resinosum** [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *E.* RESINÆ.—**E. resinosum rubrum** [Netherl. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 8 parts of e. plumbi, 2 of common frankincense. and 1 part of finely powdered dragon's-blood. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. resolutivum.** See DIABOTANON.—**E. resolvens** [Fr. Cod.]. See *E.* AMMONIACI.—**E. roborans** [Br. Ph.]. See *E.* FERRI and *E. adstringens.*—**E. rubefians.** See *E.* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. santalinum.** See *E.* SANTALI.—**E. saponaceum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *E.* SAPONIS.—**E. saponatum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emplasto de jabon alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. lithargyri saponatum* [Gr. Ph.], *e. saponis camphoratum* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. 1. A plaster made by melting together 100 parts of common soap plaster and 1 part of powdered camphor [Fr. Cod.] ; or 975 parts of soap plaster, 17 of camphor, and 8 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.] ; or 144 of soap plaster, 18 of white wax, 3 of olive-oil, and 1 part of camphor [Sp. Ph.]; or 70 parts of e. plumbi, 10 of yellow wax, 5 of medicated soap powder. and 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive-oil [Ger. Ph.]. The other Ph's agree nearly with the Ger. Ph. [B, 95 (a, 14).] 2. See *E.* SAPONIS.—**E. Schiffhauseni** [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling 24 parts each of powdered litharge and lead carbonate with 72 of olive-oil and a little hot water till the proper consistence is obtained, and adding 6 parts of colophony and, after partly cooling, 5 of powdered camphor and 24 of powdered hard Castile soap. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See *E.* PLUMBI.—**E. stibiatum.** See *E.* ANTIMONII.—**E. sticticum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *E.* PICIS (2d def.), under PIX.—**E. stomachale, E. stomachicum.** See *E. aromaticum.*—**E. stomachicum magistrale.** See *Magisterial stomach* PLASTER.—**E. tonsoris.** A plaster composed of 24 parts of hard pitch, 12 of wax. 6 of pine resin, 4 each of fenugreek-flowers, the powder of black chamæleon, and

bryony-root, and 2 of finely powdered cumin-seeds. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]—**E. tripharmacum.** See *E.* MINII *rubrum*.—**E. universale.** See *E. fuscum*.—**E. vesicans** [Fr. Cod.]. See *E.* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. vesicans Drouoti.** See *E.* MEZEREI *cantharidatum*.—**E. vesicans mediolanense** [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. vesicatorium resinosum*.—**E. vesicatorium (ordinarium).** See *E.* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. vesicatorium perpetuum.** See *E.* CANTHARIDUM *perpetuum*.—**E. vesicatorium resinosum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *mouches de Milan* [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster made by digesting for 2 hours over a water-bath 50 parts of powdered cantharides with 50 each of Burgundypitch and yellow wax, and 10 of Venetian turpentine, and adding 1 part each of oil of lavender and oil of thyme [Fr. Cod.]. The Gr. Ph. replaces the Burgundy pitch by black pitch, adding 50 parts of lard, and replaces the oil of thyme by oleum serpylli. The mass is evenly spread in a thin layer on taffeta. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. Vigonis cum mercurio.** See under MERCURIUS.—**E. Vigonis sine mercurio.** See *E.* RANARUM *simplex* (under RANA).—**E. viride** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Ceratum* ÆRUGINIS.—**E. viride alexandrinum.** Of Celsus, a plaster containing alum, sal ammoniac, copper scale (copper oxide), myrrh, frankincense, wax, colophony, oil, and vinegar. [B, 45.]—**E. viride compositum** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. See *E. de* SCROPHULARIA.—**E. Woodstockii.** See *E.* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.—**E. zincico-plumbicum** [Swed. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting 20 parts of yellow wax with 10 of olive-oil, and adding, when partly cooled, a finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of olibanum, 5 of commercial zinc oxide, 6 of lead carbonate, and 10 of plumbago. It was also official, with slight variations. in the Netherl. Ph., 1792, 1805, Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Finn. Ph., 1819, Hannov. Ph., 1819. Sard. Ph., 1773, and Würt. Ph., 1798. [B, 95, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**Ephesium e.** Of Celsus, a certain plaster used for the cure of bites. [B, 45; L, 94.]

EMPLÂTRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pla^{3}tr'. See PLASTER.—**E. adhésif.** See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ.—**E. agglutinatif.** See EMPLASTRUM *agglutinans*.—**E. agglutinatif d'André de la Croix.** See *Emplastrum* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**E. ammoniacal camphré.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIÆ *cum camphora*.—**E. ammoniaco-mercuriel.** A plaster made by extinguishing 12 parts of mercuric bichloride with 1 part of turpentine, adding 48 of melted gum ammoniac, and mixing well [Dubl. Ph., 1807]; or by triturating 24 parts of mercuric bichloride in 1 part of turpentine, and mixing with 96 parts of melted gum ammoniac [Lond. Ph., 1815]. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E. anodin.** See *Emplastrum* SEBI *anodynum*.—**E. anodin de Boerhaave.** A plaster composed of 250 parts of white wax and 30 each of oil of roses, and of the extracts of the juice of hyoscyamus, of papaver, and of cicuta. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**E. antihystérique.** See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. antimonial.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**E. antiodontalgique.** See *Emplastrum* OPII.—**E. aromatique.** See EMPLASTRUM *aromaticum*.—**E. astringent.** See EMPLASTRUM *adstringens*.—**E. balsamique.** See EMPLASTRUM *balsamicum*.—**E. bénit.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *carbonatis ustum*.—**E. blanc cuit.** A plaster containing 500 parts of white lead, 1,000 each of olive-oil and water, and 20 of white wax. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**E. brûlé** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster which has been prepared at a temperature much above 100° C., and has consequently acquired a brown color from alteration of the fatty substances present in it. [B, 113.]—**E. brun** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum fuscum Theclœ*. Syn.: *onguent de la mère Thècle*. A preparation made by heating together 5 parts each of lard, suet, butter, and yellow wax and 10 of olive-oil until decomposition occurs, then adding 5 parts of lead oxide, and heating again until the mixture assumes a brown color, when 1 part of purified black pitch is added, and the whole allowed to cool. [B, 113.]—**E. calaminaire.** A plaster composed of 60 parts of calamine, 100 of vegetable wax, and 500 of resin plaster. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**E. calmant, E. céphalique.** See *Emplastrum* OPII.—**E. céroène** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum ceroneum*. A plaster made by melting 400 parts of Burgundy pitch and 100 parts of black pitch, then 100 parts of yellow wax and 50 parts of mutton suet, straining with expression through a cloth, and, when the mass has cooled sufficiently to attain the consistence of a cerate, incorporating 100 parts of pulverized Armenian bole, 20 parts each of pulverized myrrh and olibanum, and 20 parts each of porphyrized minium, and straining through a sieve. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**E. citrin.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS.—**E. contre la colique.** See EMPLASTRUM *anticolicum*.—**E. contre le goître.** See EMPLASTRUM *ad botium*.—**E. contre les cors aux pieds.** See EMPLASTRUM *ad verrucas*.—**E. contre les fractures.** See EMPLASTRUM *catagmaticum*.—**E. contre les ruptures.** See EMPLASTRUM *ad rupturas*.—**E. corrosif.** See EMPLASTRUM *corrosivum*.—**E. d'André de la Croix.** See *Emplastrum* RESINARUM *glutinans*.—**E. de Bust.** A plaster composed of 1,500 parts of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 85 parts each of powdered opium and triturated camphor. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. de Canet** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* FERRI.—**E. de Doyen.** A plaster composed of 500 parts each of olive-oil and lead red oxide, 120 of Burgundy pitch, 60 of olibanum, and 15 of soap. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. défensif.** See *Emplostrum oxydi* FERRI *rubri*.—**E. de Fouquet.** A resolvent and desiccative plaster composed of equal parts of e. diapalme, white wax, and pulverized lead deutoxide. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. de fraie de grenouille.** See *Emplastrum de spermate* RANARUM.—**E. de Kennedy.** A plaster containing 250 parts of yellow wax, 60 of turpentine, and 15 of copper subacetate. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. d'émétique.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**E. de Nuremberg** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* MINII *rubrum* —**E. de Pissier.** A plaster composed of 1,000 parts of turpentine and linseed-oil, 250 each of minium, white lead, and yellow wax, and 30 of opium. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. de Ranque.** A plaster consisting of 50 parts each of hemlock plaster and galbanum plaster, 40 of powdered theriaca, 10 of camphor, and 2 of flowers of sulphur. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. de Ricord.** A plaster composed of 11 parts each of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 10 of mucilaginous extract of opium. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. de Rustaing.** A plaster composed of 1,000 parts of litharge plaster, 1,250 of olive-oil, 5,000 of yellow wax, 125 each of Chian turpentine and oil of *Laurus nobilis*, 80 of opopanax, 64 each of bdellium, gum ammoniac, sarcocolla, olibanum, mastic, myrrh, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, 32 of aloes, and 96 of camphor. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. des Capucins** [Würtb. Ph., 1798]. A resolvent and rubefacient preparation made by melting together 3 parts each of pitch and yellow wax and 1 part of turpentine, and adding 1 part each of gum ammoniac, olibanum, mastic, and tutty, and 2 parts each of *Euphorbia*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, and common salt. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E. des quatres fondants.** See *E. résolutif*.—**E. de Vigo cum mercurio.** See *Emplastrum de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. diachylon gommé.** See *Emplastrum* GALBANI.—**E. diapalme** [Fr. Cod.]. See under DIAPALME.—**E. divin.** See *Emplastrum oxidi* PLUMBI *cum acetate cuprico*.—**E. du pauvre homme** [Fr. Cod.]. See PAPIER *gondronné*.—**E. du Prieur Cabryan.** A plaster similar to the emplastrum ad rupturas. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]—**E. émétisé.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**E. épispastique.** See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. fétide.** See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. fondant.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**E. fondant de Ricord.** A plaster composed of 25 parts of hemlock plaster and 3 parts of lead iodide; employed as a remedy for chronic swelling of the testicles. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. fondant gommé.** See *E. ammoniaco-mercuriel*.—**E. fondant sédatif de Dupuytren.** A plaster consisting of 4 parts of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 1 part of extract of belladonna; employed as an anodyne in cases of cancer. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. gris.** See EMPLASTRUM *consolidans*.—**E. ischiadique.** See EMPLASTRUM *ischiadicum*.—**E. magnétique d'Ange Sala.** See EMPLASTRUM *magneticum*.—**E. malactique.** See EMPLASTRUM *malacticum*.—**E. mercuriel** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* HYDRARGYRI.—**E. mercuriel de Vigo.** See *Emplastrum de Vigo cum* MERCURIO.—**E. mercuriel gommé.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *cum hydrargyro*.—**E. odontalgique.** See *Emplastrum* OPII.—**E. pour les seins.** See EMPLASTRUM *mamillare* and *Emplastrum* SAPONIS.—**E. résineux.** See *Emplastrum* RESINÆ.—**E. résolutif** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of the e. de savon, e. diachylon gommé, e. mercuriel, and e. de ciguë of the Fr. Cod., melted together. [B.]—**E. révulsif de Ravignot.** A plaster containing 20 parts each of Burgundy pitch and yellow wax, 10 parts of turpentine, 5 parts of powdered euphorbium, and 3 parts each of powdered cantharides and powdered *Croton tiglium*. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. rouge de Vidal.** A mixture of 52 parts of diachylon, 5 of minium, and 3 of cinnabar. [A, 518.]—**E. rubéfiant.** See *Emplastrum* PICIS *cum cantharide*.—**E. salicylé.** See *Salicylized* PLASTER.—**E. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI.—**E. soufré.** See *Emplastrum* SULPHURIS.—**E. splénétique** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A plaster made by boiling 12 parts of vinegar, 2 each of dwarf elder and water hemlock, 1 each of tobacco and flowers, and adding 12 of gum ammoniac, reducing to the consistence of honey, and adding 6 parts of yellow wax and 2 each of rosin, turpentine, and oil of capers. [L, 85 (*a*, 21).]—**E. stibié.** See *Emplastrum* ANTIMONII.—**E. stibié de Ricord.** A plaster composed of hemlock plaster and 1 or 2 grains of tartar emetic. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. styptique.** See *Emplastrum oxydi* FERRI *rubri*.—**E. suppuratif** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. A plaster made by heating together (to expel moisture) 4 parts of pulp of bryonia, 12 of emplastrum galbani, and 13 of rancid olive-oil, and subsequently adding 1 part of camphor. [L, 85.]—**E. temporal.** See *Emplastrum* OPII.—**E. vert.** See *Ceratum* ÆRUGINIS.—**E. vésicant camphré.** See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *camphoratum*.—**E. vésicant de Janin.** See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *perpetuum*.—**E. vésicatoire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDIS.—**E. vésicatoire anglais.** A plaster containing equal parts of cantharides, lard, and wax plaster. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. vésicatoire camphré** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *camphoratum*.

EMPLATTOMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}m-pla^{2}t(pla^{3}t)-to^{2}m'-e^{2}n-a^3. Gr., ἐμπλαττόμενα (from ἐμπλάττειν, to plaster up). An old term for plasters, ointments, and emphractic remedies. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPLEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-ple^2(pla)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). More properly, *implementum* (from *implere*, to fill in). A filling material (as for a dental cavity).—**E. ad dentes** [Gr. Ph.]. See MASTIX *odontalgica*.

EMPLEURUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-plu^2'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *emplèvre*. A genus of rutaceous trees of the *Diosmeæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

EMPLOCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}m-plo^{2}s(plo^{2}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Emplocia*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

EMPLUMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-plu^6-ma. Of birds, having the legs covered with feathers. [L, 41.]

EMPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}mp-nu^2-ma^2(ma^3)-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *empneumato'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἐμπνευμάτωσις. Fr., *empneumatose*. 1. Of Galen, flatulent distension. 2. See INSPIRATION. 3. See EMPHYSEMA. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPODISTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-po^{2}d-i^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐμποδιστικός (from ἐμποδίζειν, to hinder). Thwarting, hindering; as a n., in the n., *empodisticum* (Ger., *Hinderungsmittel*), a preventive remedy. [A, 322 (*a*, 14, 21).]

EMPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-pod(po^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐμπόδιον, an impediment. A cushion-like disc found on the coxa of certain *Diptera*. [L, 196.]

EMPOIS (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pwa^3. A paste made with starch. [A, 518.]

EMPOISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pwa^3-zon-ma^{3}n^2. Poisoning. [L, 32.]—**E. oxycarboné.** Poisoning by respiration of carbon monoxide. [*a*, 18.]—**E. saturnin.** Poisoning with lead.—**E. traumatique.** Blood-poisoning from a wound. [Chassaignac (E).]

EMPORE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-por. See EMPORIUM.

EMPORETICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-po^{2}r-e^{2}t(at)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐμπορεία, ἐμπορευτικός (from ἐμπορεία, trade). Fr., *emporétique*. 1. Commercial, pertaining to trade (applied particularly by Pliny to the coarse wrapping paper used by tradesmen, and afterward, in

pharmacy, to bibulous paper). [A, 518.] 2. Pertaining to filtration, used in filtering (as in the expression *charta emporetica*); of Lieutaud, performing a filter-like function (said of the kidneys, the skin, etc.). [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-por(po^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -po^{2}r-i(e)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐμπόριον, ἐμπορεῖον. Fr., *empore*. Ger., *Handelsort, Niederlage*. Lit., a place of storage; an old term for a supposed reservoir in the brain "in which the animal spirits were stored." [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPORTE-PEIGNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-port-pe^{2}n-y'. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

EMPORTE-PIÈCE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-port-pe-e^{2}s. An instrument for removing portions of muscular or other tissue from the living subject for purposes of examination.

EMPREINTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pra^{2}n^{2}t. An impression (in anatomy, a bony rugosity corresponding to the insertion of a muscle; in dentistry, a cast of the dental arch). [A, 518.]

EMPRESIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-prez(pras)-i^2-o(o^3)-ma-(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. See EMPRESMOMANIA.

EMPRESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pre(pra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *empres'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἔμπρησις (from ἐμπρήθειν, to burn). Inflammation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EMPRESMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-pre^{2}s(pras)'ma^3. Gen., *empres'matos (-is)*. See EMPRESIS.—**E. bronchitis, E. bronchlemmitis.** See BRONCHITIS and TRACHEITIS.—**E. cephalitis.** See ENCEPHALITIS.—**E. orchitis.** See ORCHITIS.—**E. paristhmitis.** See CROUP.—**E. parotitis.** See PAROTIDITIS.

EMPRESMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pre^{2}s(pras)-mo(mo^3)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ἐμπρησμός, a setting on fire, and μανία, madness. Fr., *empresmomanie*. Ger., *Empresmomanie, Feuerwuth, Zündewuth*. Insanity manifested in a propensity for incendiarism. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EMPRESMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}m-pre^{2}s(pras)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐμπρησμός. See EMPRESIS.

EMPRION (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-pri(pre)'o^{2}n(on). Gr., ἐμπρίων (from ἐμπρίειν, to bite into, or from ἐν, in, and πρίων, a saw). Tooth-like, saw-like; of Galen, unequal (said of the pulse). [A, 325 (*a*, 21); K.]

EMPROOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}m-pro(pro^3)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ἐμπυροῦν, to set on fire, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *emproöphytes, emprophytes*. Ger., *Feuerpflanzen*. Of Necker, a group of plants having an acrid juice, now referred to the *Aroideæ, Piperaceæ*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EMPROSTHOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pro^{2}s tho(tho^3)-kli-(kle)'ne(na). Gen., *emprosthoclin'es*. From ἔμπροσθεν, forward, and κλίνη, a couch. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Bauchbett*. A bed or couch specially adapted to the prone posture. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPROSTHOCYPHOSIS (Lat.), **EMPROSTHOCYRTOMA** (Lat.), **EMPROSTHOCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. E^{2}m-pro^{2}s-tho(tho^3)-si(ku^6)-fo'si^{2}s, -su^{6}r(ku^{6}r)-to'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *emprosthocyphos'eos (-is), -cyrtom'atos (-is), -os'eos (-is)*. From ἔμπροσθεν, forward, and κύφωσις, crookedness, or κύρτωμα or κύρτωσις, a bending. Fr., *emprosthocyphose, emprosthocyrtome, emprosthocyrtose*. See LORDOSIS.

EMPROSTHOMELOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}m-pro^{2}s-tho-(tho^3)-me^{2}l-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔμπροσθεν, forward, μέλος, a limb, and φορεῖν, to carry. Fr., *emprosthomélophore*. A monster having one or more supernumerary limbs springing from the front of the neck or chest. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

EMPROSTHOTONOS (Lat.), **EMPROSTHOTONUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}m-pro^{2}s-tho^{2}t'o^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐμπροσθότονος. Fr., *e*. Bent forward (commonly used as a n. instead of emprosthotonia [*q. v.*]). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EMPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}mp-si^{2}k(su^{6}ch^2)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *empsychos'eos (-is)*. From ἐμψυχοῦν, to animate (1st def.), or ἐμψύχειν, to cool (2d def.). Fr., *empsychose*. Ger., *Besselung* (1st def.). 1. Animation, the state of having an animating spirit, the union of the soul with the body. 2. Refrigeration. [A, 387.]

EMPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}mp-si^{2}x(su^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *empsyx'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἔμψυξις. See EMPSYCHOSIS (2d def.).

EMPTOE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}mp'to(to^2)-e(a). Gen., *emp'toes*. From ἐμπτύειν, to spit. An old term for expectoration or, according to some, hæmoptysis. [L, 41.]

EMPTOICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}mp-to(to^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *emptoïque*. Pertaining to or affected with emptoe. [L, 41.]

EMPTY, adj. E^{2}mp'ti^2. A.-S., *emptig*. Gr., κενός. Lat., *vacuus*. Fr., *vide*. Ger., *leer*. Containing nothing (in botany, said of bracts in the axils of which no flower-buds are produced). [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

EMPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}mp'ti^{2}s(tu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *emptys'eos (emp'tysis)*. From ἐμπτύειν, to spit. Expectoration; of Aretæus, expectoration of blood. [L, 50.]

EMPTYSMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}mp-ti^{2}z(tu^{6}s)'ma^2. Gen., *emptys'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἔμπτυσμα. See SALIVA and SPUTUM.

EMPUSA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pu^2(pu)'sa^3. From Ἔμπουσα, a certain spectre invoked by Hecate. Fr., *empuse*. 1. Of Cohn, a genus of mucorinous *Fungi*. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. muscæ.** The *Sporendonema muscæ*. [B, 61.]

EMPYE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pi(pu^6)'e(a). Gen., *empy'es*. See EMPYEMA and EMPYESIS.

EMPYEM (Ger.), n. E^{2}m-pu^6-e^{2}m'. See EMPYEMA.—**Stirnhöhlene'**. Fr., *empyème du sinus frontal*. A collection of pus in the frontal sinus. [*a*, 18.]

EMPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-pi^2(pu^6)-em(am)'a^3. Gen., *empyem'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐμπύημα (from ἐμπυεῖν, to suppurate). Fr., *empyème*. Ger., *Empyem, Eitergeschwür, Eiterbrust*. It., Sp., *empiema*. 1. A collection of pus in a natural closed cavity, especially in that of the pleura. 2. Of Hippocrates, suppuration; of Galen, an internal abscess. [D, 1.]—**Diaphragmatic e.** A circumscribed collection of pus between the lower surface of the lung and the diaphragm. [V. D. Harris, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 972.]—**E. articuli.** A collection of pus in a joint. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**E. necessitatis.** Fr., *empyème de nécessité*. An e. in which the pus makes its way through the intercostal spaces, and appears gradually as a subcutaneous swelling. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**E. pulsans.** See *Pulsating e.*—**E. vesicæ felleæ.** A collection of pus in the gall-bladder. [C. A. Ewald (A, 319).]—**Encysted e.** E. in which the whole or a portion of the purulent exudation is separated from the rest of the pleural cavity by means of the adhesions which are developed in the course of the inflammatory process. [D.]—**False e.** E. in which an abscess of the lung bursts into the pleural cavity. [D, 1.]—**Pulsating e.** Lat., *e. pulsans*. Fr., *empyème pulsatile*. Ger., *pulsirendes Empyem*. A form of thoracic e. in which the collection of pus forms a projection between the ribs that pulsates, either with the respiratory movements (generally indicating gangrene of the costal pleura) or with the cardiac pulsations. [Rosenbach (A, 319); B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 281.]—**True e.** A pleural e. in which the exudation is from the pleura itself. [D, 1.]

EMPYÈME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pe-e^{2}m. See EMPYEMA.—**E. de nécessité.** See EMPYEMA *necessitatis*.

EMPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pi^2(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *empie'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἐμπύησις (from ἐμπυεῖν, to suppurate). Fr., *empyèse*. Ger., *Eitergeschwürbildung*. It., Sp., *empiesi*. 1. An eruption of pustules. 2. A deep-seated formation of pus. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); L, 50, 56.]—**E. oculi.** Ger., *Eiterauge*. See HYPOPYON.

EMPYISIS (Lat.), **EMPYISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^{2}m-pi^2(pu^6)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *empyis'eos (-y'isis)*. From ἐμπυεῖν, to cause purulent expectoration. Fr., *empyisis, empyisme*. The production or existence of purulent disease of the lungs. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EMPYOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}m-pi^2(pu^6)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e^{2}m-pi'o-sel. Gen., *empyocel'es*. From ἐμπυεῖν, to suppurate, and κήλη, a swelling. Fr., *empyocèle*. Ger., *Eiterbruch*. It., Sp., *empiocele*. 1. Purulent hernia. 2. A swelling formed by pus in the scrotum, testicle, or tunica vaginalis. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); E.]

EMPYOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}m-pi^2(pu^6)-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐμπυεῖν, to suppurate, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *empyomphale*. Ger., *Eiternabel*. Suppuration of the navel or an abscess in its vicinity. [E; L, 135.]

EMPYOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}m-pi(pu^6)'o^{2}s. Gr., ἔμπυος. Suppurating or affected with suppuration. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EMPYOSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pe-oz. The production of empyema. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EMPYREAL, adj. E^{2}m-pi^{2}r'e^2-a^{2}l. From ἐμπυρεύειν, to prepare with fire. Fr., *empyré*. Pertaining to or consisting of refined air. See *E.* AIR.

EMPYREUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}m-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)-u^2'ma^3. Gen., *empyreum'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐμπύρευμα. Fr., *empyreume*. Ger., *E.* The process of burning or roasting, also the odor produced by heating an animal or vegetable substance. [A, 387; L, 50.]

EMPYREUMATIC, adj. E^{2}m-pi^2-ru^2-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *empyreumaticus*. Fr., *empyreumatique*. Ger., *empyreumatisch, brenzlich*. Formed by the destructive distillation of an animal or vegetable substance. [L, 50.]

EMPYROS (Lat.), **EMPYRUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}m'pi^2(pu^6)-ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἔμπυρος. Feverish; as n's, one who has fever. [L, 84.]

EMS (Ger.), n. E^{2}ms. A place in the duchy of Nassau, Germany, near where the Lahr empties into the Rhine, where there are hot springs (chiefly the *Fürstenbrunnen*, the *Krähnchen*, the *Kesselbrunnen*, the *Victoria-Felsenquelle*, and the *Augusta-Felsenquelle*) containing sodium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, iron, and manganese bicarbonates, sodium and potassium sulphates, sodium chloride, bromide, and iodide, sodium and aluminium phosphates, silicic acid, and free carbonic acid; much used in catarrhal affections, gout, and rheumatism. [A, 319.]

EMSLEH ANDER (Ar.), n. In Morocco, the root of *Verbascum sinuatum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (*a*, 14).]

EMULGENT, adj. E-mu^{3}l'je^{2}nt. Lat., *emulgens* (from *emulgere*, to milk off, drain). Fr., *émulgent*. Ger., *ausmelkend, harnabsondernd*. It., Sp., *emulgente*. Lit., filtering off; pertaining to the secretion of urine or to the kidney (said of the renal arteries and veins). [L, 50, 94 (*a*, 24).]

EMULSIC, adj. E-mu^{3}l'si^{2}k. Pertaining to, or produced from, emulsin. [L, 56.]—**E. acid.** Ger., *Emulsinsäure*. An acid, $C_{23}H_{42}N_6O_{10}$, obtained by boiling emulsin with baryta-water. [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

ÉMULSIF (Fr.), adj. A-mu^{6}l-sef. See EMULSIVE.

EMULSIFICATION, n. E-mu^{3}l-si^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Fr., *émulsification*. Ger., *E.* The formation of an emulsion. [K.]

EMULSIFY, v. tr. E-mu^{3}l'si^2-fi. Fr., *émulsionner*. To form into an emulsion. [B.]

EMULSIN, n. E-mu^{3}l-si^{2}n. Fr., *émulsine*. Ger., *E.* It., Sp., *emulsina*. Syn.: *amandin, synaptase*. An albuminous or caseous ferment contained in almonds. According to Robiquet, when freed from albumin, sugar, and gum, it forms an easily soluble,

yellowish. horny substance dyed rose-color by tincture of iodine. According to Bull, the formula is $10(C_9H_{18}N_2O_6) + S$. [B, 46, 48 (*a*, 14).]—**E'säure** (Ger.). See Emulsic *acid.*

EMULSIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-mu^{3}l(mul)'si^2-o. Gen., *emulsio'nis.* See Emulsion.—**E. amygdalina** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**E. anodyna.** Sp., *emulsión anodina* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by rubbing 1 part of peeled sweet almonds in 24 parts of water, straining, and adding two parts of syrup of white poppies. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. antiasthmatica Brunnerii** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *émulsion de Brunner.* An emulsion made by triturating 3 [Sp. Ph.] or 4 [Brunsw. Ph.] parts of gum ammoniac, 32 of white wine, and 64 of distilled water of hyssop. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. antihysterica** [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1811, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Genev. Ph., 1780, Lond. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *lait* (ou *mixture*) *d'asafœtida, émulsion antihysterique.* See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. arabica** [Dubl. Ph., 1830, Sp. Ph., 1798, Edinb. Ph., 1813]. Fr., *lait d'amandes et gomme.* Sp., *emulsión arábiga* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emulsio gummi arabicæ.* An emulsion made by rubbing to a fine paste 1 part of blanched sweet almonds with 2 parts of white sugar, adding 24 parts of water, straining, and dissolving 1 part of powdered gum arabic in the product; or by triturating 1 part of blanched sweet almonds and 2 parts each of gum arabic and white sugar with 96 parts of barley-water, and straining [Dubl. Ph.]; or 1 part each of blanched sweet almonds and mallow-seeds, 2 parts of gum arabic, and 48 parts of barley-water [Sp. Ph.]; or 1 part of sugar, 2 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 4 parts of mucilage of gum arabic. and 60 of water [Edinb. Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 21). 119 (*a*, 14).] Cf. *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**E. arabica Fulleri.** Sp., *emulsión arábiga de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by triturating 1 part each of blanched sweet almonds, seeds of malva, and white poppy with 64 parts of barley-water, dissolving 2 of powdered gum arabic in the mixture, and adding 6 of syrup of althæa. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. balsamica** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion balsamique.* An emulsion made by mixing 2 parts of balsam of Tolu, 3 of gum arabic, 8 of syrup of opium, and 64 of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. bechica.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**E. benzinata** [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. An emulsion for external use; made by rubbing 5 parts of black soap with enough water to form a thick mucilage, and adding in small quantities 10 parts of benzene and enough water to make 100 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. camphorata** [Finn. Ph.]. See *E.* CAMPHORÆ.—**E. cannabina** [Swed. Ph.]. See *E.* CANNABIS.—**E. cerata** [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *emulsio ceræ* [Swed. Ph.]. See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**E. cerea.** Fr., *émulsion de cire, mixture antidiarrhéique.* Syn.: *mixtura cerea.* An emulsion made by mixing 1 part of Castile soap, 6 parts of white wax, and 16 of boiling water. adding gradually in a mortar 16 of poppy-syrup [Disp. fuld., 1791]; or 2 parts of Castile soap, 9 of rasped yellow wax, and 6 of hot water, adding gradually 48 of distilled water of nutmeg, 384 of water, and a sufficiency of sugar [Dutch Ph., 1811]; or 1 part each of gum arabic and melted yellow wax and 2 parts of boiling water, adding gradually in a warm mortar 8 each of syrup and water [Lippiac. Disp., 1794]. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. chinata** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *émulsion de quinquina.* An emulsion made by mixing 18 parts of infusion of cinchona and 2 of syrup of orgeat. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E. communis** [Austr. Ph.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**E. cretacea** [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. See *Mistura* CRETÆ.—**E. guaiacina.** See *Mistura* GUAIACI.—**E. gummosa** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 3 parts of powdered gum arabic with 97 of water [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of powdered gum arabic in enough distilled water, and adding 96 of emulsion of almonds. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. hordeata amygdalina.** See *E. arabica.*—**E. hydrocyanata** [Swed. Ph.], **E. hydrocyanica** [Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 1 part of amygdalin with 80 of e. amygdalarum and macerating for 1 hour. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. jodata.** Sp., *emulsión iodada* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 2 parts of oleum jodatum with 1 part of pulverized gum arabic and 8 parts of syrup, and adding, little by little, 40 of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. leniens.** See *E. olei* AMYGDALARUM.—**E. nitrata.** Sp., *emulsión nitrada* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by dissolving 1 part of potassium nitrate in 288 parts of e. amygdalarum. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. oleosa** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion émulsive huileuse.* See *E. olei* AMYGDALARUM.—**E. oleoso-volatilis** [Geneva Ph., 1780]. Fr., *émulsion ammoniacale.* Syn.: *mixtura ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosa camphorata.* An emulsion consisting of 4 parts of ammonium sesquicarbonate, 15 of gum arabic, 45 of sweet-almond oil, and 210 of water made into an emulsion. Other preparations contained camphor and other ingredients. [L, 85.]—**E. phosphatica** [Natl. Form. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1888]. Syn.: *mistura phosphatica.* Phosphatic emulsion; made by gradually mixing 2½ oz. (troy) of glycerite of yolk of egg [U. S. Ph.] and 4 fl. oz. of cod-liver oil until they are emulsified, and adding 10 minims of bitter-almond oil, 360 minims of dilute phosphoric acid, 4 fl. oz. of Jamaica rum, and enough orange-flower water to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (*a*, 14).]—**E. phosphorata** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion phosphorée.* An emulsion made by dissolving from 2 to 4 grains of phosphorus in 1 oz. of sweet-almond oil, and triturating with 3 blanched almonds, ½ oz. each of syrup of marsh-mallow and gum arabic, and from 3 to 4 oz. of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. picea.** See *Émulsion de* GOUDRON.—**E. resinosa** [Swiss Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 10 parts of finely powdered rosin with 5 of powdered gum arabic, and adding, little by little, 85 of hot water. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. salina** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An emulsion made with 8 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 12 of honey, 3 of potassium tartrate, and enough distilled water to make 96 parts [Finn. Ph.] (100 [Swed. Ph.]) of colature. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. sedativa** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion narcotique.* An emulsion made with 20 grains of hyoscyamus-seed, 2 drachms of sweet almonds, and enough water to make 6 oz. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. seminalis** [Ger. Ph.]. An emulsion containing 1 part of seeds and enough water to make 10 parts of colature. [B.]—**E. simplex.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**E. spuria.** See *Spurious* EMULSION.—**E. vera.** See *Simple* EMULSION.—**E. violata** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *émulsion de violette.* An emulsion made by triturating 1 part of poppy-seeds, 4 parts of violet-seeds, and 16 of sweet almonds in 48 each of distilled waters of lettuce and water-lily, and 96 of distilled water of violets, and adding 16 of syrup of violets. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]

EMULSION, n. E-mu^{3}l'shu^{3}n. Lat., *emulsio* (from *emulgere,* to milk). Fr., *émulsion.* Ger., *E., Saamenmilch.* It., *emulsione.* Sp., *emulsión.* 1. A milky fluid of any kind, more particularly a liquid containing fatty matter in suspension in a state of very fine subdivision, so as to communicate to the liquid a uniform opaque milky whiteness. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation containing fatty matter so subdivided and suspended. 3. The act or process by which an e. is produced. 4. The state or condition of being an e. [B; L, 50.]—**Aechte E.** (Ger.). See *Simple e.*—**Camphorated antimonial e.** [Disp. fuld.. 1791]. An e. composed of 5 grains of tartar emetic and 10 oz. of camphorated e. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**Camphorated e.** See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—**Diuretic e.** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *émulsion diurétique, lait d'amandes cantharidé.* A mixture of equal parts of infusum cantharidis and milk of almonds. [B, 119.]—**Genuine e.** See *Simple e.* (1st def.).—**Mandele'** (Ger.). See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**Phosphatic e.** See Emulsio *phosphatica.*—**Simple e.** Lat., *emulsio simplex.* Fr., *émulsion simple.* Ger., *ächte E.* It., *emulsione semplice.* Syn.: *true e.. genuine e.* 1. An e. made from any seed containing much fatty matter. 2. E. of almonds. [B, 5, 10.]—**Spurious e.** Lat., *emulsio spuria.* Fr., *émulsion fausse* (ou *artificielle*). Ger., *unächte E.* It., *emulsione spuria.* An e. formed with oils, resins, oleo-resins, gum-resins, or balsams. [B, 10.]—**True e.** See *Simple e.* (1st def.).—**Unächte E.** (Ger.). See *Spurious e.*—**Zusammengesetzte Mandele'** (Ger.). See *Emulsio* AMYGDALARUM *composita.*

ÉMULSION (Fr.), n. A-mu^{6}l-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See Emulsion.—**E. alexipharmaque.** See Alexipharmac.—**E. ammoniacale.** See Emulsio *oleoso-volatilis.*—**E. antihystérique.** See Emulsio *antihysterica.*—**E. antimoniale camphrée.** See *Camphorated antimonial* EMULSION.—**E. artificielle.** See *Spurious* EMULSION.—**E. balsamique.** See Emulsio *balsamica.*—**E. calmante.** See *Emulsio externa e* NUCLEIS.—**E. camphrée.** See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—**E. de Brunner.** See Emulsio *antiasthmatica Brunnerii.*—**E. de Van Swieten.** A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of extract of opium, 40 of barley-meal, 80 of calcium phosphate, 320 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 1,800 of water. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**E. diurétique.** See *Diuretic* EMULSION.—**E. fausse.** See *Spurious* EMULSION.—**E. fébrifuge** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by emulsionizing 1 part of bitter almonds with 8 parts of distilled water of chamomile and adding 1 part of extract of lesser centaury. [B, 119 (*a*. 14).]—**E. huileuse** [Würzb. Ph., 1815]. 1. An emulsion made by mixing the yolk of 1 egg with 1 oz. of olive-oil, adding gradually 7 oz. of water. [L, 41, 85 (*a*. 14).] 2. See *Emulsio olei* AMYGDALARUM.—**E. mercurielle de Duncan.** A cosmetic preparation made by mixing 1·3 part of bichloride of mercury, 50 parts of bitter almonds, and 500 of distilled water. [L, 77, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. narcotique.** See Emulsio *sedativa.*—**E. phosphorée.** See Emulsio *phosphorica.*—**E's purgatives** [Fr. Cod., 1832, Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839]. Emulsions containing either extract of jalap, castor-oil, or scammony. [L, 41, 85 (*a*, 14).]—**E. purgative magnésienne.** An emulsion composed of 20 parts of oil of almonds, 0·4 part of scammony, 15 parts of milk of magnesia, 30 parts of water, 10 parts of orange-flower water, 15 parts of sugar, and 5 parts of powdered gum arabic. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**E. résineuse.** An emulsion made from a resin. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]—**E. saline** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. An emulsion made by dissolving 1 part of potassium tartrate and 4 parts of purified honey in 32 parts of water, triturating the solution with 4 parts of blanched sweet almonds, and straining. [B, 119 (*a*. 14).]—**E. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**E. ténifuge.** An emulsion composed of 40 parts of peeled pumpkin-seeds, 30 of sugar, 150 of water, and from 4 to 8 of the root of male fern. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**E. térébenthinée** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. An emulsion made by thoroughly mixing in a mortar 1½ oz. of turpentine, the yolks of 2 eggs, and 2 oz. of marsh-mallow, adding gradually 8 oz. of water or white wine. [L, 49. 85 (*a*, 14).]—**E. vermifuge.** An emulsion composed of 22 parts of oil of turpentine, 7 of gum arabic, 180 of chamomile-water, and 7 of ether. [L, 49 (*a*, 21).]—**E. vraie.** See *Simple* EMULSION (1st def.).

EMULSIÓN (Sp.), n. A-mul-se-on'. See Emulsion.—**E. anodina** [Sp. Ph.]. See Emulsio *anodyna.*—**E. alcanfarada** [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—**E. arábiga** [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See Emulsio *arabica.*—**E. común** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**E. iodada** [Sp. Ph.]. See Emulsio *jodata.*—**E. nitrada** [Sp. Ph.]. See Emulsio *nitrata.*—**E. simple** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.

EMULSIONE (It.), n. A-mul-se-o'na. See Emulsion.—**E. arabica.** An Italian preparation containing 1 part of gum arabic dissolved in 50 parts of emulsion of sweet almonds. [B, 10.]

EMULSIONIZE, v. tr. E-mu^{3}l'shu^{3}n-iz. Fr., *émulsionner.* Ger., *emulsioniren.* It., *emulsionare.* Sp., *emulsionar.* To form into an emulsion. [B.]

ÉMULSIONNANT (Fr.), adj. A-mu^{6}l-si^2-o^{2}n-na^{3}n^2. Emulsionizing. [A, 385 (*a*. 21).]

ÉMULSIONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A-mu^{6}l-si^2-o^{2}n-ma^{3}n^2. See Emulsification.

EMULSIVE, adj. E-mu^{3}ls'i^{2}v. 1. Milk-like. 2. Capable of forming or being formed into an emulsion. 3. Yielding oil on expression (said of seeds). [A, 301 (*a*. 21).]

EMULSUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-mu^{3}l(mul)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See Emulsion.

EMUNCTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-mu^{3}nk(munk)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Emunctory.—**Cordis emunctoria.** The cleansers of the heart; of the ancients, the sweat-glands of the axilla, on account

of the characters of their secretion. [C, 3.]—**E. cerebri.** An old term for the parotid gland. [L.]

EMUNCTORY, n. E-mu^{3}nk'to-ri^2. Lat., *emunctorium* (from *emungere*, to blow the nose). Fr., *émonctoire*. Ger., *Ausscheidungsorgan*. An excretory organ or channel. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EMUNDANT, adj. E-mu^{3}nd'a^{2}nt. Lat., *emundans* (from *emundare*, to clean out). Fr., *émondant*. Ger., *reinigend*. Cleansing, detergent. [L, 50, 94.]

EMUNDATION, n. E-mu^{3}nd-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *émondation*. In pharmacy, an operation by which useless substances are eliminated. [L, 41.]

EMYDIANS, n. pl. E^{2}m-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}nz. Lat., *Emydæ, Emydes, Emydida, Emydidæ* (from ἐμύς, a tortoise). Fr., *émydiens*. The fresh-water tortoise, a family of the *Chelonia*. [L, 14, 353.]

EMYDIN, n. E^{2}m'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. From ἐμύς, the tortoise. Fr., *émydine*. Ger., *E.* The albuminoid of turtles' eggs. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EMYDOSAURI (Lat.), **EMYDOSAURIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. E^{2}m-i^2(u^6)-do(do^3)-sa^4(sa^3-u^4')-ri(re), -ri^2-a^3. From ἐμύς, a tortoise, and σαῦρος, a lizard. Fr., *emydo-sauriens, caïmans*. The emydosaurians, an order of the *Reptilia*. [L, 270; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1837, p. 131 (L).]

EMYDO-SAURIUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-mi^2(mu^6)-do(do^3)-sa^4'(sa^3-u')-ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *émydo-saurien*. Partaking of the nature of turtles and lizards. [L.]

EMYINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}m-i^2(u^6)-i(e)'na^3. From ἐμύς, a tortoise. A tribe of the *Cistudinidæ*. [L, 256.]

ENABEDDIH, n. In Egypt, the *Solanum nigrum*. [Forskål (B, 88 [*a*, 14]).]

ENADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'i^2-a^3. From ἐν, in, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *énadelphie*. See *Fœtal* INCLUSION.

ENÆMON (Lat.), **ENÆMOS** (Lat.), **ENÆMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}n-e'(a^2'e^2)-mo^{2}n(mon), -mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐναίμων, ἔναιμος. 1. Bloody, conveying blood, 2. Hæmostatic. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENÆOREMA (Lat.), n. E^{2}m-e(a^3-e^2)-o-re(ra)'ma^3. Gen., *enæorematos (-is)*. Gr., ἐναιώρημα (from ἐναιωρεῖσθαι, to float in). Fr., *énéorème*. Ger., *Aufgehängte, Schwebende, Wölkchen*. It., Sp., *eneorema*. A cloudy deposit floating in the middle of a mass of urine; distinguished from *nubecula*, which floats at the top, and *hypostasis*, which falls to the bottom. [B, 117.]

ENAIMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-a'(a^3'e)-ma^3. From ἔναιμος (see ENÆMUS). Of Aristotle, the *Vertebrata*. [L, 121.]

ENALIOSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-al(a^{3}l)-i^2-o(o^3)-sa^4'(sa^3-u')-ri^2-a^3. From ἐνάλιος, of the sea, and σαῦρος, a lizard. Fr., *énalosauriens*. The enaliosaurs, an order of the *Hydrosauria* having amphicœlious vertebræ and swimming fins. [L, 353.]

ÉNALLOCHROME (Fr.), n. A-na^{3}l-lo-krom. From ἔναλλος, changed, and χρῶμα, color. See BICOLORIN.

ENALLOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo^{2}st'e^{2}g-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔναλλος, changed, and στέγη, a chamber. Fr., *énallostègue*. In conchology, having the chambers arranged on two or three alternating axes; as a n., in the n. pl., *Enallostega*, of D'Orbigny, an order of the *Foraminifera* so characterized. [L, 147, 180.]

ENALOSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-sa^4'(sa^3-u')-ri^2-a^3. From ἔναλος, marine, and σαύρα, a lizard. Fr., *énalosauriens*. A family of the *Hydrosauria*. [L, 216, 321.]

ENAMEL, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}m'e^{2}l. Lat., *adamas, adamantina, encaustum, indumentum vitreum, nitor, odonthyalus, substantia adamantina* (seu *filamentosa*, seu *striata*, seu *vitrea*). Fr., *émail, substance vitrée* (ou *striée*, ou *émaillée*). Ger., *Schmelz*. It., *smalto*. Sp., *esmalte*. Syn.: *adamantine* or *vitreous substance*. The hard, dense substance, composed of closely set columns or prisms (e. prisms), forming a protective covering for the crown of the teeth. It is the hardest substance found in vertebrates. In man, the *Carnivora*, and many other animals with simple teeth, it forms a cap-like cover for the crown or exposed part. In animals with folded teeth, such as the rodents and solipeds, it dips into the sides and ends of the teeth, and is usually covered by a thick layer of cement. Teeth of the latter form, after they become somewhat worn, show the e. in the form of ridges on the grinding surface. [J, 24, 29, 30, 35.]—**Central e.** A ring of e. which surrounds the external dental cavity of the incisor teeth in the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Encircling e., External e.** The e. which covers the surface of a tooth. [L, 13.]—**Internal e.** In horses' teeth, the bands of e. which form projecting ridges upon the grinding surface. [L, 13.]

ENANTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-te(ta)'si^{2}s. Gen., *enante'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἐνάντησις (from ἐναντίος, opposite). Fr., *énantèse*. Ger., *E.* Of Galen, the anastomosis of ascending and descending blood-vessels. [A, 322, 325.]

ENANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *enanthem'atos (-is)*. From ἐν, inward, and ἄνθημα, efflorescence. Fr., *énanthème*. Ger., *Enanthem*. An eruption on an internal mucous membrane. [D, 72; G.]

ENANTIOBLASTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-o(o^3)-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)'te(ta^3-e^2). From ἐναντίος, opposite, and βλάστη, a germ. Fr., *énantioblastées*. Of Martius, an order (class) including the *Restiaceæ, Eriocculeæ, Xyrideæ*, and *Commelyneæ*; of Endlicher, a class of the *Amphibrya*, including the *Centrolepidæ, Restiaceæ, Eriocauloneæ, Xyrideæ*, and *Commelynaceæ*; or of Jussieu, a suborder of the *Perispermeæ*, including the *Centrolepideæ, Restiaceæ, Eriocauleæ, Xyrideæ*, and *Commelineæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENANTIOPATHIC, adj. E^{2}n-a^{2}n-ti^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Gr., ἐναντιοπαθής (from ἐναντίος, opposite, and πάθος, a disease). Lat., *enantiopathes, enantiopathicus*. Fr., *énantiopathique*. Ger., *enantiopathisch*. Pertaining to enentiopathy. [A, 322.]

ENANTIOPATHY, n. E^{2}n-a^{2}n-ti^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ἐναντίος, opposite, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *énanthiopathie*. Ger., *Enanthiopathie*. 1. A disease antagonistic to another disease. 2. Of Puchelt, see ALLOPATHY (3d def.).

ENANTIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enantio'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἐναντίωσις. Fr., *énantiose*. See ALLOPATHY (3d def.).

ENANTIOTRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-o(o^3)-tre-(tra)'ta^3. From ἐναντίος, opposite, and τρητός, perforated. Fr., *énantiotrètes*. Ger., *Gegenmündige*. A family of the *Polygastrica* having the mouth and anus opposite. [L, 30, 41, 180.]

ENARGEA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{3}r'je^2(ge^2)-a^3. Fr., *énargée*. A South American genus of the *Luzuriageæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]

ENARTHROCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-a^{3}r-thro(thro^3)-ca^{3}r'pe^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *énarthrocarpées*. Of Meyer, a tribe of the *Orthoploceæ* (*Cruciferæ*); of Webb, a subtribe of the *Brassiceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENARTHROCARPUS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-a^{3}r-thro(thro^3)-ca^{3}r'-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From ἔναρθρος, articulated, and καρπός, a fruit. A genus of *Cakilineæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. arcuatus.** Fr., *raifort en lyre, cresson du désert*. A species growing in Arabia, where it is eaten. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ENARTHRODIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth-rod'i^2-a^3. See ENARTHROSIS.

ENARTHRODIAL, adj. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth-ro'di^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *enarthrodialis*. Fr., *énarthrodial*. Pertaining to enarthrosis. [C.]

ENARTHROMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth-ro'ma^3. Gen., *enarthrom'atos (-is)*. See ENARTHROSIS.

ENARTHRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth'ro^{2}n. See ENARTHRUM.

ENARTHROS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἔναρθρος. Jointed. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *enarthro'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἐνάρθρωσις (from ἐν, in, and ἄρθρωσις, a jointing). Lat., *inarticulatio*. Fr., *énarthrose*. Ger., *Enarthrose, Nussgelenk*. It., *enartrosi*. Sp., *enartrosis*. That variety of diarthrosis which includes joints, like that of the hip, that are freely movable in all directions, and are formed by the play of a rounded or globular bony eminence within a corresponding cup-like cavity; a ball-and-socket joint. [L, 172.]

ENARTHRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-a^{3}rth'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἐν, in, and ἄρθρον, a joint. A foreign body in a joint. [E; L, 50.]

ENATE, adj. E-nat'. Having outgrowths from the surface (said of certain irregular flowers). [*a*, 24.]

ENAULIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-a^{4}l'(a^3'u^{4}l)-i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐναυλία. An internal channel or duct; of Hippocrates, the cavity of the vulva. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ENAUSMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-a^{4}s'(a^3'u^{4}s)-ma^3. Gen., *enaus'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἔναυσμα. See FOMITES.

ENBRICKLERBAD (Ger.), n. E^{2}n-bri^{2}k'le^{2}r-ba^{3}d. A bathing establishment at Ampas, near Innsbruck, Austria, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 37, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ENCACIA (Port.), n. E^{2}n-ka^3'si^2-a^3. The bark of an unknown tree, growing in Brazil, where it is used by the natives as a purgative and emetic and is considered an antidote against snake-bites and vegetable poisons. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ENCALYPTACEÆ (Lat.), **ENCALYPTEÆ** (Lat.), **ENCALYPTOIDEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. E^{2}n-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-ta(ta^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2), -to(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *encalyptées*. A family (order) of mosses consisting of the genus *Encalypta*; distinguished by the large, funnel-shaped, persistent veil which covers the capsule. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'thi^{2}s. Gen., *encanth'idos (-is)*. Gr., ἐγκανθίς (from ἐν, in, and κανθός [see CANTHUS]). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Augenwinkelübel, Thränendrüsengeschwulst*. It., *encanti, encantide*. Sp., *encantis*. A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye. [L, 50.]—**E. benigna.** Fr., *e. bénigne*. Ger., *gutartige Thränendrüsengeschwulst*. A simple inflammatory swelling of the caruncle, which usually starts from the plica semilunaris. It is common in all acute cases of catarrhal conjunctivitis. [F.]—**E. calculosa.** Fr., *e. calculeuse*. Ger., *kalkulöse Thränendrüsengeschwulst*. The formation of masses of concretion in the little glands of the caruncle, causing irritation and swelling of the caruncle. [F.]—**E. carcinomatosa, E. fungosa.** Fr., *e. carcinomateuse, e. maligne, e. squirreuse*. Ger., *carcinomatöse* (oder *bösartige*, oder *skirrhöse*) *Thränendrüsengeschwulst* (oder *Verbildung der Thränencarunkel*). Cancerous degeneration or disease of the lacrymal caruncle and the surrounding tissues at the internal canthus of the eye. [F.]—**E. inflammatoria.** Fr., *e. inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Thränendrüsengeschwulst*. See *E. benigna*.—**E. maligna, E. scirrhosa.** See *E. carcinomatosa*.

ENCAR (Lat.), n. E^{2}n^2'ka^{3}r. Gr., ἔγκαρος. The brain. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENCARDION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-ka^{3}rd'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐγκάρδιον (from ἐν, in, and καρδία, the heart). The heart or pith of a plant. [L, 56.]

ENCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See ENDOCARDITIS.

ENCARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-ka^{3}rp'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐν, in, and καρπός, a fruit. The receptacle of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENCARPOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-ka^{3}rp'o^{2}s. Gr., ἔγκαρπος. Fruitful, pregnant. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 94.]

ENCASTELÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ka^{3}s-te^2-la. Affected with encastelure. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ENCASTELURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ka^{3}s-te^2-lu^{6}r. A contraction of the frog and narrowing of the heel in the solipeds and ruminants. [A, 518 ; L, 41.]

ENCATALEPSIS (Lat.), n. E^{2}n-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^3-le^{2}ps(laps)'i^{2}s. Gr., *εγκατάληψις*. Fr., *encatalepsie*. Apoplexy. [L, 41.]

ENCATANTLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-les-(las)'i^{2}s. Gen., *encatantle'seos* (-*sis*). Gr., *ἐγκατάντλησις*. A washing over with water. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ENCATHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-i^{2}s'ma^3. Gen., *encathi'smatos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἐγκάθισμα* (from *ἐγκαθίζειν*, to seat in). Ger., *Einsitzen* (1st def.), *Sitzbad* (2d def.). Sp., *baño de asiento* (2d def.). 1. A sitting down, or into. 2. A sitz-bath. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-ka^4'(a^3'u^4)-ma^3. Gen., *encau'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἔγκαυμα* (from *ἐν*, in, and *καίειν*, to burn). Fr., *encaume*. Ger., *Brandwund* (1st def.), *Hornhautgeschwür* (2d def.). It., *e*. 1. A mark, sore, or excoriation caused by a burn. 2. A deep corneal ulcer. [A, 387, 518.]

ENÇAURIA, n. In Biscay, the walnut. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *encaus'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *ἔγκαυσις*. Burning, cauterization. [L, 50.]

ENCAUSSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kos. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there are warm springs containing sulphur, and sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides. [L, 41, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ENCAUSSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kos-ma^{3}n^2. Of the veterinarians, a disease of sheep characterized by dropsy. [L, 41.]

ENCAVURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ka^3-vu^{6}r. A deep corneal ulcer. [L, 41.]

ENCEINTE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-sa^{2}n^{2}t. Pregnant.

ENCÉLIALGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-sa-le-a^{3}l-zkek. Pertaining to encœlialgia. [L, 41.]

ENCÉLITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa-let. See ENCŒLIITIS.

ENCENS (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa^{3}n^2. 1. Incense ; of the Fr. Cod., olibanum and other gum-resins. 2. In Provence, the genus *Artemisia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Confectio de l'e.** See *Confectio de* THURE (under THUS).—**E. américain.** The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. d'Afrique.** The resin of *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. d'eau.** The resin of *Selinum palustre*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Cayenne.** The resin of *Icica heptaphylla*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Java.** A translation of the original Ar. name for benzoin, *luban jawi*, which has been corrupted into *banjawi*, *benjui*, etc. [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de l'Inde.** The exudation of *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Mas.** In Provence, the *Artemisia gallica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Moka.** The resin of *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Thuringe** (ou **de village**). The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. du Brésil.** The resin of *Bursera* (*Hedwigia*) *balsamifera*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. en larme.** The better sort of resin derived from *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. en sorte.** An inferior discolored variety of resin derived from the *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173.]—**E. femelle.** See *E. en sorte*.—**E. madré.** The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. mâle.** See *E. in larme*.—**E. terrestre.** The *Valeriana phu*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Faux e.**—The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ENCENSIÉ (Provenç.), **ENCENSIER** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-sa^{3}n^2-se-a. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENCEPHALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Larvæ of the *Nemocera*, a suborder of the *Diptera*, having a perfectly differentiated head. [L, 353 (*a*, 27).]

ENCEPHALÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-em'(a^3-am')-i^2-a^3. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *encéphalémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zum Gehirn*. Congestion of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *encephalalgie*. Ger., *Hirnleiden, tiefer Kopfschmerz*. Deep-seated pain in the head. [L, 41.]

ENCEPHALANALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-lo'si^{2}s. Gen., *encephalanalo'seos* (-*sis*). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ἀνάλωσις*, a wasting away. Fr., *encéphalanalose*. Ger., *Hirnschwinden, Hirnzehrung*. Atrophy of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALARTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-a^{3}rt'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *encéphalartées*. A tribe of the *Cycadaceæ*, comprising the *Euencephalarteæ*, *Stangerieæ*, and *Zamieæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENCEPHALARTOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{3}rt'o^{2}s. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ἄρτος*, bread. A genus of the *Cycadaceæ* indigenous to tropical and southern Africa. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. caffer.** Caffre-bread ; a species found in southern Africa (the *broodboom* of the Dutch settlers). The pith contains much starch, which is used as food. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Miquelii** [F. Müller]. The *banga* of North Queensland. From the seeds the natives make a sort of bread. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENCEPHALATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'a^3. See VERTEBRATA.

ENCEPHALATROPHIC, adj. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-a^{2}t-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ENCEPHALON and ATROPHY. Pertaining to defective nutrition of the encephalon. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885.]

ENCEPHALAUXE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{4}x'(a^3'u^{4}x)-e(a). Gen., *encephalaux'es*. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *αὔξη*, increase. Fr., *encéphalauxe*. Ger., *Überwucherung der Hirnmasse*. Hypertrophy of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa-fa^{3}l. See ENCEPHALON.

ENCEPHALELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}l-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalelcos'eos* (-*is*). For deriv., see ENCEPHALON and HELCOSIS. Fr., *encéphalhelcose*. Ger., *Hirngeschwür*. Sp., *encefalálcosis*. Ulceration of the brain. [L, 41, 50.]

ENCEPHALIC, adj. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Gr., *ἐγκέφαλος*. Lat., *encephalicus*. Fr., *encéphalique*. Ger., *encephalisch*. It., *encefalico*. Sp., *encefalico*. Belonging to the head or the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCÉPHALIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa-fa^3-le. Sp., *encefalia*. A generic term for diseases of the brain. [L, 41.]

ENCEPHALIN, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *encéphaline*. Ger., *Enkephalin*. It., Sp., *encefalina*. A substance obtained, along with cerebrin and homocerebrin, from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and boiling again with absolute alcohol. Centesimal composition : carbon, 68·40 ; hydrogen, 11·60 ; nitrogen, 3·09 ; oxygen, 16·91. [Parkus, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," xxiv, p. 310 (B).]

ENCEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-o^{2}n. Dim. of *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *encéphalion*. See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-it(et)'i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalit'idos* (-*is*) From *ἐγκέφαλος*. the brain (see also -*itis* *). Fr., *encéphalite*, *phrénésie*, *cérébrite*, *inflammation du cerveau et du cervelet*. Ger., *E.*, *Gehirnentzündung*. It., *encefalite*, *encefalitide*. Sp., *encefalitis*. Brain-fever ; inflammation of the brain and its membranes, especially of the substance of the brain. [D, 1 ; E.]—**Acute purulent e.** E. with the formation of abscesses. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**E. ab insolatione.** See INSOLATION.—**E. acuta infantum.** See HEMIPLEGIA *spastica infantilis*.—**E. exsudatoria, E. infantum.** Fr., *encéphalite exsudatoire* (ou *des enfants*). Acute hydrocephalus. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. insolationis.** See INSOLATION.—**E. membranosa, E. peripherica.** See MENINGITIS.—**E. potatorum.** Diffuse e. resulting in general atrophy, due to chronic alcoholic poisoning. [Fagge (*a*, 17).]—**Hyperplastic e.** Fr., *encéphalite hyperplastique*. E. with proliferation of connective tissue without suppuration, producing symptoms resembling those of chronic meningitis. [L, 49 (*a*, 17).]—**Meningo-e.** Inflammation of the substance of the brain complicated with meningitis. [D, 35.]—**Partial e.** Inflammation of a circumscribed portion of the brain. [D, 40.]—**Pyæmic e.** The formation of multiple acute abscesses in the brain, secondary to acute pyæmia. [Huguenin (*a*, 17).]—**Sclerotic e.** Fr., *encéphalite sclérosique*. Chronic meningitis with the formation of patches of sclerosis ; observed in old persons, lunatics, epileptics, etc. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Traumatic e.** Fr., *encéphalite traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Gehirnentzündung*. E. due to mechanical injury. [D, 1.]

ENCEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{2}m(u^{4}m). See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a) ; in Eng., e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-sel. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *encéphalocèle*. Ger., *Gehirnbruch*, *Enkephalokele*. It., Sp., *encefalocele*. 1. A condition, usually congenital, in which a portion of the brain protrudes from the skull in the form of an external tumor. [D, 29.] See MENINGOCELE and HYDRENCEPHALOCELE.—**Orbital e.** A congenital orbital hernia, the cyst-wall being formed by the dura mater, and the contents consisting of cerebro-spinal fluid and a varying quantity of brain substance. It usually enters the orbit through a fissure in the suture between the ethmoid and the frontal bones. [F.]

ENCEPHALOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *encephalochy'seos* (-*ochysis*). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *χύσις*, a pouring forth. Fr., *encéphalochyse*. Ger., *Wassererglessung in das Hirn*. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

ENCEPHALODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-od'-ez(as). See ENCEPHALOID.

ENCEPHALODIALYSIS (Lat.), E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-di(di^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalodialys'eos* (-*al'ysis*). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *διάλυσις*, dissolution. Fr., *encéphalodialyse*. Dissolution or softening of the brain. [A, 322 (*a*, 21) ; L, 41.]

ENCEPHALODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ὀδύνη*, pain. See ENCEPHALALGIA.

ENCEPHALŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *encephalœm'atos* (-*is*). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *οἴδημα* (see ŒDEMA). Ger., *Gehirnödem*. Œdema of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-hem'(ha^3-am')-i^2-a^3. Fr., *encéphalohémie*. See ENCEPHALÆMIA.

ENCEPHALOID, adj. E^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-oid. Lat., *encephaloides*, *encephalodes* (from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *encéphaloïde*. Ger., *hirnähnlich*. It., *encefaloide*. Sp., *encefaloideo*. Resembling the cerebral substance ; as a n. (Ger., *Markschwamm* ; It., *cancro midollare* ; Sp., *encefaloideo*), an e. cancroid growth. [L, 30, 44, 50, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOLITH, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-o-li^{2}th. Lat., *encephalolithus* (from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *encéphalolithe*. Ger., *Hirnconcrement*. A cerebral concretion or calculus. [L, 41.]

ENCEPHALOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-li^{2}th-i(i^2)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalolithias'eos* (-*i'asis*). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *λιθίασις*, the formation of calculi. Fr., *encéphalolithiase*. Ger., *Bildung von Gehirnsteinen* (1st def.), *Verhärtung des Gehirns* (2d def.). It., *encefalolitiasi*. Sp., *encefalolitiasis*. 1. The formation of calculi in the brain. 2. Induration of the brain. [L, 41, 44, 50.]

ENCEPHALOLOGY, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *encephalologia* (from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr.,

encéphalologie. Ger., *Hirnlehre.* The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the brain. [L, 41, 50.]

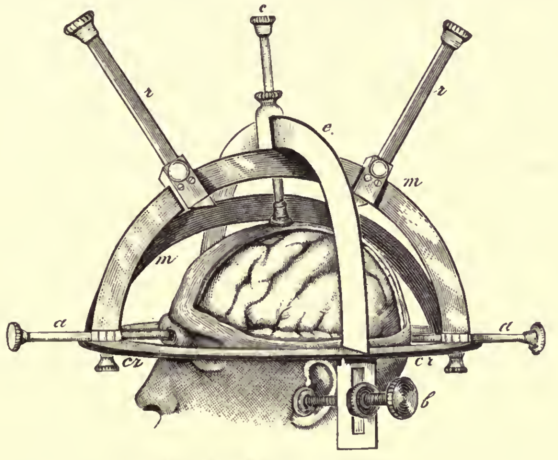
ENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-om′-a^3. Gen., *encephalom′atos* (*-is*). Ger., *Hirnmarkschwamm.* An encephaloid tumor. [A, 322.]—**E. melanodes.** See *Melanotic* CANCER.—**E. vulgare.** See *Medullary* SARCOMA and *Medullary* CARCINOMA.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-as(a^{3}k)′i^2-a^3, -a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-os′i^{2}s, -ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalomalac′ias*, *-cos′eos* (*-is*), *-lax′eos* (*-is*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and μαλακία or μάλαξις, softening, or μαλάσσειν, to soften. Fr., *encéphalomalacose.* Ger., *Encephalomalacie*, *Hirnerweichung.* Softening of the brain. [D, 35.]

ENCEPHALOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *encephalomeningit′idos* (*-is*). For deriv., see ENCEPHALON and MENINGITIS. Fr., *encéphaloméningite.* Ger., *Hirnhautentzündung.* See *Cerebral* MENINGITIS.

ENCÉPHALO-MÉNINGOCÈLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa-fa^{3}l-o-mana^{2}n^2-go-se^{2}l. Hernia of the encephalon and of the meninges. [*a*, 18.]

ENCEPHALOMETER, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *encéphalometre.* An instrument for ascertaining that point in the cranium which



ZERNOFF'S ENCEPHALOMETER.

a, *a*, screws for the median anterior and posterior points; *b*, screw for the external auditory meatus; *c*, a vertical screw; *cr*, a circle to be applied horizontally around the head; *e*, a transverse arc; *m*, *m*, antero-posterior arcs; *r*, *r*, radiating slides.

corresponds to a particular organ of the brain by measurement from the known or assumed situation of another cerebral organ. [Zernoff, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap.," May 7, 1890, p. 302.]

ENCÉPHALO-MYÉLOPATHIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa-fa^3-lo-me-a-lo-pa^3-te. A diseased condition of both the brain and the spinal cord.—**E. alcoolique aigu.** See ALCOOLISME *cérébro-spinal aigu.*

ENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος. Fr., *encéphale.* Ger., *Gehirn*, *Hirn.* It., *encefalo.* Sp., *encéfalo.* Those portions of the central nervous system which are contained within the cavity of the cranium. [I, 6 (K).] See BRAIN.—**E. trilobulare.** A form of monstrosity in which the cerebrum is divided into three portions separated by longitudinal sulci. [L. Heydenreich, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," c, 2, p. 241 (*a*, 29).]

ENCEPHALONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-na^{3}rk-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *encephalonarco′seos* (*-sis*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and νάρκωσις, a benumbing. Fr., *encéphalonarcose.* Ger., *Unempfindlichkeit des Gehirns.* Stupor. [L, 50.]

ENCÉPHALO-OCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-sa-fa^3-lo-o^{2}k-u^6-la^{2}r. Pertaining to the brain and to the eye. [L.]

ENCÉPHALO-PALATIN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-sa-fa^3-lo-pa^3-la^3-ta^{2}n^2. Pertaining to the brain and to the palate. [L.]

ENCEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)′i^2-a^3. See ENCEPHALOPATHY.—**E. puerperalis.** See *Puerperal* INSANITY.—**E. saturnina.** See *Saturnine* ENCEPHALOPATHY.

ENCEPHALOPATHY, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}p′a^{2}thi^2. Lat., *encephalopathia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *encéphalopathie.* Ger., *Gehirnkrankheit.* It., *encefalopatia.* Sp., *encefalopatía.* Any affection of the brain, especially disordered cerebral action due to a constitutional disease or to disease in some other part of the organism.—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie albuminurique.* Eclampsia associated with albuminuria. [Bertrand, "Normandie méd.," Nov. 1, 1885, p. 13.]—**Crapulous e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie crapuleuse.* See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**Gouty e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie goutteuse.* See *Cerebral* GOUT.—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Pleuritic e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie pleurétique.* E. associated with pleurisy; either epileptoid or hemiplegic in character. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct., 1888, p. 511 (*a*, 18).]—**Rheumatic e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie rhumatismale.* See *Cerebral* RHEUMATISM.—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *encephalopathia saturnina.* Fr., *encéphalopathie saturnine.* E. due to lead poisoning. According to Ross, idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy are frequently observed among the children of those who work in lead. [H. Schulz, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 22, 1884, p. 595; D, 35.]—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie syphilitique.* See *Cerebral* SYPHILIS.—**Uræmic e.** Fr., *encéphalopathie urémique* [Parrot]. See *Albuminuric e.*

ENCEPHALOPHTHARSIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}f-tha^{3}r′si^2-a^3. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and φθείρειν, to destroy. Fr., *encéphalophtharsie.* Ger., *Verderbniss des Gehirns*, *organischer Hirnfehler.* Sp., *encefalotarsia.* Any organic lesion of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)′ma^3. Gen., *cephalophym′atos* (*-is*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and φῦμα, a growth. Fr., *encéphalo phyme.* Ger., *Hirngeschwulst.* A tumor of the brain; in the pl., *encephalophymata*, tubercles of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-pi(pu^6)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalopyo′seos* (*-is*). Fr., *encéphalopyose.* Ger., *Gehirneiterung.* Abscess of the brain. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALO-RHACHIDIAN, ENCEPHALORRHACHIDIAN, adj's. E^{2}n-se^{2}f″a^{2}l-o-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n, -o^{2}r-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and ῥαχίς, the vertebral column. Fr., *encéphalo-rhachidien.* See CEREBRO-SPINAL.

ENCEPHALORRHACHIOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^3)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *encephalorrhachiomeningit′idos* (*-sis*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, ῥαχίς, the vertebral column, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane of the brain (see also *-itis**). Fr., *encephalorhachioméningite.* Ger., *Gehirn-und-Rückenmarkhautentzündung.* See *Cerebro-spinal* MENINGITIS.

ENCEPHALORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *encéphalorrhagie.* Ger., *Hirnblutfluss.* It., Sp., *encefalorragia.* Cerebral hæmorrhage. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r′ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *encephalorrho′idos* (*-is*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and αἱμορροΐς, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *encéphalorrhoïde.* Ger., *Hämorrhoidalkrankheit des Hirns.* An old term usually defined as "a hæmorrhoidal disease of the brain"; probably cerebral disturbance attributed to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux. [L, 50, 116 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος (from ἐν, within, and κεφαλή, the head). Encephalic; as a n. (μυελός understood), see ENCEPHALON.—**Deuteros e.** See THALAMENCEPHALON.

ENCEPHALOSCOPY, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}s′kop-i^2. Lat., *encephaloscopia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *encéphaloscopie.* Ger., *Encephaloskopie.* 1. The art or process of examining the brain (as by examining the fundus oculi, by applying a differential calorimeter, etc.). [A, 518.] 2. Of some writers, see CRANIOSCOPY.

ENCEPHALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o′-si^{2}s. Gen., *encephalo′seos* (*-sis*). Ger., *Gehirnschwammbildung.* The formation of an encephaloma. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOSISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-si^{2}s(ses)′mu^{3}s(mu^{3}s). From ἐγκεφαλος, the brain, and σεισμός, a shaking. Fr., *encéphalosisme.* Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung.* Concussion of the brain. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOSPHONGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-sfo^{2}n(sfo^{2}n^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and σφογγία, a fungus. Fr., *encéphalosphongion.* Ger., *Hirnschwamm.* Fungous disease of the brain. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALO-SPINAL, adj. E^{2}n-se^{2}f″a^{2}l-o-spin′a^{3}l. See CEREBRO-SPINAL.

ENCEPHALOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-thli^{2}p(thlep)′si^{2}s. Gen., *encephalothlip′seos* (*-sis*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and θλῖψις, pressure. Fr., *encéphalothlipse.* Ger., *Hirnzerquetschung.* Compression of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTHLIPTICUS (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOTHLIPTUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^2)-thli^{2}p(thlep)′-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s u^{4}s), -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *encéphalothliptique.* Pertaining to or suffering from compression of the brain; as a n., a monster with a brain either absent or deformed as a result of injury or pressure during gestation. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTOME, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-o-tom. Fr., *encéphalotome.* 1. A knife or other instrument for cutting microscopical sections of the brain. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).] 2. An instrument for performing encephalotomy (2d def.).

ENCEPHALOTOMY, n. E^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *encephalotomia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *encephalotomie.* Ger., *Hirnschnitt* (1st def.), *Enthirnung* (2d def.). 1. The art or process of dissecting or incising the brain. 2. The destruction of the brain of a fœtus to facilitate delivery. [L, 41, 50, 56 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-tra^{4}m′(tra^3′u^{4}m)-a^3. Gen., *encephalotraum′atos* (*-is*). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τραῦμα, a wound. Fr., *encéphalotraume.* Ger., *Hirnwunde.* A mechanical injury of the brain. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTRAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-tra^4′(tra^3′u^4)-si^{2}s. Gen., *encephalotrau′seos* (*-is*). Fr., *encéphalotrausis.* Ger., *Verwundung des Gehirns.* The act of wounding or injuring the brain. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTUBERCULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-tu^2(tu)-bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)'ku^2(ku^4)-la^3. Fr., *encéphalo-tubercules.* Ger., *Hirntuberkeln.* Tubercles of the brain. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ot'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEPHALOT.

ENCEPHALOTYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)-lo'ma^3. Gen., *encephalotylom'atos (-is).* From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τύλωμα, a callosity. Fr., *encéphalotylome.* Ger., *Hirntuberkeln.* See ENCEPHALOPHYMA.

ENCEPHALOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τῦφος, stupor. Fr., *encéphalotyphus.* Ger., *Hirntyphus.* Cerebral typhus. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALOUS, adj. E^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Provided with a distinct head. [L, 227.]

ENCEPHALOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o(o^3)-zo'a^3. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and ζῷον, a living creature. Fr., *encéphalozoaires.* Ger., *Gehirnthiere.* 1. Animals provided with a brain. 2. Parasites living in the brain. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

ENCEPHALUM (Lat.), **ENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ENCEPHALON.—**Encephalus opisthius.** See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(u^6)-pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, ὑπέρ, above, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *encéphalyperpathie.* A severe affection of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCERIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2) se(ka)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *encer'idos (-is).* Gr., ἐγκηρίς (from ἐν, in, and κηρός, wax). Of Galen, a lump of wax found in a badly made plaster. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

ENCEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se(ka)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *encero'seos (-is).* Gr., ἐγκήρωσις. The process of incorporating wax in a mixture. [A. 325.]

ENCHANTER'S BINDWEED (or **MANDRAKE,** or **NIGHTSHADE**), n. E^{2}n-cha^{3}nt'u^{5}rz bind'wed, ma^{2}n'drak, nit'-shad. See CIRCÆA *lutetiana.*

ENCHARAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *encharax'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐγχάραξις (from ἐν, in, and χαράσσειν, to scarify). Fr., *encharaxie.* See SCARIFICATION.

ENCHARUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ar., *encharas.* An old name for the pancreas. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

ENCHATONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-sha^3-to^{2}n-na. See CHATONNÉ.

ENCHATONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sha^3-to^{2}n-ma^{3}n^2. See CHATONNEMENT.—**E. multiloculaire.** Of Guillemot and Velpeau, that form of incarceration of the placenta in which the irregular contraction of the uterus forms separate chambers of its cavity, so that the several parts of the placenta are imprisoned in corresponding sacs. [A, 15.]—**E. par encadrement.** A lesser degree of incarceration of the placenta, in which it is not completely shut off from the general uterine cavity. [A, 15, 96.]—**E. par enkystement.** That form of incarceration of the placenta in which it is entirely shut off by hour-glass contraction of the uterus from that part of the uterine cavity which lies below the constriction. [A, 15.]

ENCHEIRESIS (Lat.), **ENCHEIRIA** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}n^2-kir-(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -kir(ch^{2}e^2'i^{2}r)-i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐγχείρησις (from ἐγχειρεῖν, to handle). Fr., *encheirèse.* Ger., *Handgriff.* Manipulation, a manual procedure. [L, 41. 50, 84, 135 (α, 14).]

ENCHELYSOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n^2-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-i^2(u^6)-som'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἔγχελυς, an eel, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *enchélysome.* Ger., *aalkörperig, aalähnlich.* Having a long and cylindrical body. [L, 41.]

ENCHENREUTH (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'ch^{2}e^{2}n-roit. A place in the district of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

ENCHEVÊTRURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}sh-va-tru^{6}r. A wound in a horse's foot, caused by entanglement with the halter. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ENCHEVILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^{2}sh'-vel-ya. Held with a pin at every stitch. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ENCHIFRÈNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-she-fre^{2}n-ma^{3}n^2. Obstruction of the nose from coryza. [A, 474.]

ENCHILADORA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}n-chel-a^3-do'ra^3. The *Croton adenaster.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]

ENCHONDRAL, adj. E^{2}n-ko^{2}n'dra^{2}l. See ENDOCHONDRAL.

ENCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)-ro'ma^3. Gen., *enchondrom'atos (-is).* From ἐν, in, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *enchondrome.* Ger., *Enchondrom, nach innen ausgebildetes Knorpelgewächs.* It., Sp., *encondroma.* A cartilaginous growth that does not form a projection.—**Albuminous e.** An e. whose ground substance contains no chondrin, but is albuminoid. [α, 33.]—**Central e.** An e. that grows from the bone itself, usually developing in the interior of the bone. [α, 33.]—**Cystic e.** An e. in which some or all of the lobules undergo softening (usually mucoid) and liquefaction, so that cysts are formed which sometimes have cartilaginous walls. [α, 33.]—**E. hæmatodes.** An e. containing much blood or blood-cysts produced by hæmorrhage from thin-walled vessels. [α, 33.]—**E. molle.** Syn.: *soft e., gelatinous e.* An e. having a gelatinous consistence. It usually contains many large star-shaped cells. [α, 33.]—**E. mucosum, E. myxomatodes.** Syn.: *chondromyxoma.* An e. containing mucoid tissue, but in which the cartilage predominates. [α, 33.]—**E. teleangeiectodes.** An e. that contains numerous vessels, which are usually dilated, varicose, and thin-walled. [α, 33.]—**Fibrous e.** An e. composed of fibro-cartilage. [α, 33.]—**Gelatinous e.** See *E. molle.*—**Hard e.** An e. composed of hyaline cartilage or fibro-cartilage, and having a peculiar dense and elastic consistence. [α, 33.]—**Heterotopic e.** An e. that arises from some tissue other than cartilage. [α, 33.]—**Homotopic e.** An e. that grows from pre-existing cartilage. [α, 33.]—**Hyaline e.** An e. that is composed of one or more lobules of hyaline cartilage. [α, 33.]—**Mucoid e.** See *E. mucosum.*—**Ossifying e., Osteoid e.** A bone tumor in which the proportions of bone and cartilage are nearly equal. [K.]—**Peripheric e.** An e. that arises from the periosteum. [α, 33.]—**Soft e.** See *E. molle.*

ENCHONDROMATOUS, adj. E^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n-dro^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or of the nature of an enchondroma.

ENCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dro'si^{2}s. Gen., *enchondros'eos (-is).* Lit., the formation of an enchondroma; as commonly used, an enchondroma.—**E. spheno-occipitalis.** An enchondroma of the clivus Blumenbachii that often perforates the dura. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

ENCHONDROSTOTISCH [Vrolik] (Ger.), adj. E^{2}n-ch^{2}o^{2}nd-ro-stot'i^{2}sh. See ENCHONDRAL.

ENCHONDRUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n^2-ko^{2}nd(ch^{2}o^{2}nd)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). 1. Cartilaginous. 2. Granular. [L, 107.]

ENCHORIAL, ENCHORIC, adj's. E^{2}n^2-ko'ri^2-a^{2}l, -ko^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐγχώριος. See INDIGENOUS and ENDEMIC.

ENCHORIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-kor(ch^{2}or)-i^2-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐγχώριος, endemic, and νόσος, a disease. Ger., *einheimische Krankheit.* An endemic disease. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENCHORIOUS, adj. E^{2}n^2-ko'ri^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἐγχώριος (from ἐν, in, and χώρα, a country). Lat., *enchorios, enchorius.* See INDIGENOUS and ENDEMIC.

ENCHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-kri^{2}z(ch^{2}ri^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *enchris'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔγχρισμα. An ointment. [A, 387.]

ENCHRISTON (Lat.), **ENCHRISTUM** (Lat.), n's. n. E^{2}n^2-kri^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἔγχριστον (from ἐγχρίειν, to anoint). Of Celsus, an ointment or liniment. [A, 325 (α, 21); B, 45.]

ENCHUSA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-ku^2(ch^{2}u)'sa^3. See ANCHUSA.

ENCHYLEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *enchyle'matos (-is).* Fr., *enchylème, masse interfilaire.* The hyaline, granular, semi-fluid substance filling the spaces between the intra-cellular fibrils of cell nuclei. It exists in vegetable protoplasm to the amount of 66·7 per cent., and has a sp. gr. of 1·209. [B, 229 (α, 24); Hanstein, Carnoy, 1884 (J, 30).]

ENCHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^{2}s'ma^3. Gen., *enchylis'matos (-is).* Fr., *enchylisme.* Ger., *ausgepresster Saft.* An expressed juice. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENCHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o'ma^3. Gen., *enchylom'atos (-is).* An inspissated juice, also an elixir. [L, 116.]

ENCHYLOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'o^{2}s. See ENCHYLUS.

ENCHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enchylo'seos (-sis).* 1. The expression of juice. [L, 50 (α, 14).] 2. See SUGGILLATION.

ENCHYLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔγχυλος. 1. Moist. 2. Juicy. 3. Fat. 4. Stupid. [A, 322, 325 (α, 21).]

ENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2'ki^2(chu^6)-ma^3. Gen., *enchym'atos (-is).* Gr., ἔγχυμα (from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). Fr., *enchyme.* Ger., *Aufguss* (2d def.), *Bildungssaft* (2d def.). 1. Plethora. 2. An infusion. 3. Of Hayne, an organic juice elaborated from the chyme and forming the different tissues. 4. A liquid to be instilled. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

ENCHYMAPOZEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-ki(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^{2}p(ma^{3}p)-o^{2}z'e^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *enchymapozem'atos (-tis).* From ἔγχυμα, an infusion, and ἀπόζεμα, a decoction. Fr., *enchymapozème.* Ger., *Aufgussabsud.* An infuso-decoction. [L, 50.]

ENCHYMATISM, n. E^{2}n^2-ki^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Gr., ἐγχυματισμός. Lat., *enchymatismus.* Ger., *Aufgiessen, Auftröpfeln.* Instillation, infusion. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENCHYMOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-mo'ma^3. Gen., *enchymo'matos (-is).* Gr., ἐγχύμωμα (from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). Fr., *enchymome.* Ger., *Ergiessung der Säfte.* 1. Of Hippocrates, the natural distribution and circulation of the blood in the veins. 2. Blushing. [L, 41, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

ENCHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enchymos'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐγχύμωσις (from ἐγχεῖν, to pour in). Fr., *enchymose.* Ger., *Bildung des Enchymoms.* The establishment of enchymoma. [L, 41, 50.]

ENCHYSA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-ki(ch^{2}u^6)'sa^3. See ANCHUSA.

ENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2'ki^{2}s(ch^{3}u^{6}s)-i^{3}s. Gen., *enchys'eos (en'chysis).* Gr., ἔγχυσις. An infusing. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ta^3. Fr., *enchyte.* Ger., *Spritze* (1st def.), *Einspritzmittel, Eintropfmittel* (2d def.). 1. A syringe. 2. A medicament to be injected or instilled. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENCHYTOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n^2'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-to^{2}s. See ENCHYTUS.

ENCHYTRÆUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n^2-ki^2(ku^6)-tre'(tra^3'e^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *enchytrée.* Ger., *Topfwurm.* A genus of the *Chætopoda.* [A, 518.]—**E. albidus.** See under DACTYLIUS (3d def.).

ENCHYTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n^2'ki^2(ku^6)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἔγχυτος. Fr., *enchyte.* Ger., *eingetropft.* Dropped in, instilled. [L, 50.]

ENCINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}n-the'na^3. The *Quercus ilex.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]—**E. de mar** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Fucus vesiculosus.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]

ENCKEA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^{2}k'e^2-a^3. A genus of the *Piperaceæ*, tribe *Pipereæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. glaucescens, E. unguiculata.** See *Piper unguiculata.*

ENCLAVEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kla^{3}v-ma^{3}n^2. Impaction (as of the fœtus in the superior strait of the pelvis); retention by constriction (as of the prolapsed iris in an opening in the cornea). [A, 518; L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENCLAVES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-kla^{3}v. Of Carnoy, bodies contained within a cell and produced by the activity of its protoplasm (*e. g.*, fat globules). [J, 15.]

ENCLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2'kli^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *encli'seos* (*en'clisis*). Gr., ἔγκλισις (from ἐγκλίνειν, to bend in). A flexion or inclination. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCLITIC, adj. E^{2}n-kli^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐγκλιτικός. Bending, inclining. [A, 387.]

ENCLOUURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-klu-u^{6}r. A wound (*e. g.*, of the foot or hoof) made by a nail. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENCLUME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-klu^{6}m. The incus. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENCLYDASTICOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n^2-kli^2(klu^6)-da^{2}s(da^{3}s)'ti^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐγκλυδαστικός. Floating. [A, 387.]

ENCLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n^2-kli^{2}s(klu^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *enclys'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔγκλυσμα. Fr., *enclysme.* Ger., *Klystier.* See ENEMA.

ENCOCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kosh. A slight depression or notch (as in the border of the lip after the operation for hare-lip). [E.]—**E. d'ossification.** Ger., *Ossificationsgrube.* Of Ranvier, the groove in the epiphyseal cartilage of a long bone in which is found the wedge or ring of bone that extends beyond the general line of ossification. [J, 31.]

ENCŒLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐγκοίλια. Ger., *Baucheingeweide.* The abdominal contents. [L, 50, 84.]

ENCŒLIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐγκοίλια, the intestines, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *encœlialgie.* Ger., *Bauchschmerz.* Pain in the bowels. [L, 43, 50.]

ENCŒLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Kützing, a family of the *Pycnospermeæ*, composed of plants having a tubular frond formed of two layers of cells. The *Encœlii* of Bory are an order of the *Hydrophytes*, comprising the *Dumontiæ* and *Bryopsideæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENCŒLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-i^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *encœliit'idos* (*-is*). For deriv., see ENCŒLIA and *-itis**. Fr., *encœlite.* Ger., *Baucheingeweideentzündung.* Inflammation of the intestines. [L, 50.]

ENCŒLIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐγκοίλιος. Contained within the belly. [A. 387.]

ENCOLEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-ko^{2}l-e^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *encoleos'eos* (*is*). From ἐν, within, and κολεός, a sheath. See INVAGINATION.

ENCOLPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ko^{2}l-pi^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐγκολπισμός (from ἐν, within, and κόλπος, the vagina). Fr., *encolpisme.* Ger., *Einbringen in die Mutterscheide* (1st def.), *Mutterscheidenmittel* (2d def.). 1. The insertion of a medicament into the vagina. 2. The medicament so employed. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-ko^{2}lp-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *encolpit'idos* (*-is*). From ἐν, within, and κόλπος, the vagina. Fr., *encolpite.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina. [A, 518.]

ENCOLURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kol-u^{6}r. Of a horse or other mammal, the neck, measured from the point of the shoulder to the head. [L, 32, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENCOMBREMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ko^{2}n^2-br'ma^{3}n^2. An overcrowded state of a dwelling. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. charbonneux des poumons** [Riembault]. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).

ENCOPE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2'ko-pe(pa). Gen., *en'copes.* Gr., ἐγκοπή (from ἐγκόπτειν, to cut into). Fr., *encopé.* Ger., *Einschnitt* (2d and 3d def's). 1. An incision. 2. A notch. 3. An impediment. [A, 387; L, 41, 50, 354.]

ENCORNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-kor-na. Having horns. [L, 41.]

ENCORNET (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kor-na. The *Loligo vulgaris.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ENCRAINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-kre^2-na. See ÉGARROTÉ.

ENCRANIAL, adj. E^{2}n-kran'i^2-a^{2}l. From ἐν, within, and κρανίον, the skull. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENCRANION (Lat.), **ENCRANIS** (Lat.), **ENCRANIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E^{2}n^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n, -i^{2}s, -i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CEREBELLUM.

ENCRASICHOLUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n^2-kra(kra^3)-si^{2}k(si^{2}ch^2)'-o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐγκρασίχολος (from ἐν, within, κρανίον, the skull, and χολή, bile. Fr., *encrasichole.* Ger., *Sardelle, Anchovis.* The anchovy (*Clupea encrasichola*), anciently supposed to have the gall in the head. [L, 50.]

ENCRASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2'kra(kra^3)-si^{2}s. Gen., *encra'seos* (*en'crasis*). Gr., ἔγκρασις. A mixing in. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENCRIERS (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-kre-a. Of Paulet, various *Coprini.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENCRINES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-kren. See CRINOIDEA.

ENCROÛTANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-kru-ta^{3}n^2. Incrusting. [L, 41.]

ENCROÛTEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-krut-ma^{3}n^2. See INCRUSTATION.

ENCYCLIC, adj. E^{2}n-si^{2}k'li^{2}k. From ἐγκύκλιος, circular. Fr., *encyclique.* Ger., *encyklisch, kreislaufend.* It., *enciclico.* Sp., *encíclico.* Having whorls which have an equal number of parts and are alternate (said of flowers). [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

ENCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *encyes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐγκύησις. Pregnancy. [A, 387.]

ENCYMATOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)''a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o(o^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *encymatoplas'matos* (*-is*). Of Kühn, see ENCYMOPLASMA.

ENCYMON (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si(ku^6)'mo^{2}n(mon). Gr., ἐγκύμων. See PREGNANT.

ENCYMOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si(ku^6)''mo(mo^3)-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *encymoplas'matos* (*-is*). From ἐγκύμων, pregnant, and πλάσμα, formed material. Fr., *encymoplasme.* Ger., *Schwangerschaftfrucht* (1st def.), *Darstellung des schwangeren Uterus* (2d def.). 1. The product of the gravid uterus. 2. Of E. W. Tuson, a representation on a folding map of the gravid uterus and its circulation. [L, 50, 116 (*a*, 14).]

ENCYMOSIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-oz(os)'i^2-a^3. From ἐγκυμονεῖν, to be pregnant. See ENCYSIS (1st def.).

ENCYOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si^2(ku^6)-o(o^3)-kol'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἔγκυος, pregnant, and κωλική, colic. Fr., *encyocolique.* Ger., *Schwangerschaftskolik.* The colic of pregnancy. [L, 50.]

ENCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si^2(ku^6)'si^{2}s. Gen., *encys'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔγκυσις. Fr., *gravidité* (1st def.), *accouchement* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwangerschaft* (1st def.), *Geburt* (2d def.). 1. Pregnancy. 2. Parturition. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENCYSTATION, n. E^{2}n-si^{2}s-ta'shu^{3}n. See ENCYSTMENT.

ENCYSTED, adj. E^{2}n-si^{2}st'e^{2}d. From ἐν, within, and κύστις, a sac. Lat., *sacculatus, saccatus.* Fr., *enkysté, enchatonné.* Ger., *eingebalgt.* Inclosed in a sac or cyst. [E.]

ENCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *encyst'ios* (*-is*). Fr., *loupe.* Ger., *Balggeschwulst.* An encysted tumor or wen. [L, 50.]

ENCYSTMENT, n. E^{2}n-si^{2}st'me^{2}nt. Fr., *enkystement, chatonnement, enchatonnement.* Sp., *enquistamiento.* The state of being or becoming encysted. [E.]

END, n. E^{2}nd. A.-S., *ende.* Gr., ὅρος. Lat., *finis, extremum.* Fr., *fin, extrémité.* Ger., *Ende* (in comp., *End-*). It., *fine, termine.* Sp., *fin, extremo.* The point at which anything ceases; an extremity.—**E'anastomose** (Ger.). A terminal anastomosis. [*a*, 29.]—**E'apparat** (Ger.). See the major list.—**E'arterien** (Ger.). Of Cohnheim, arterioles that terminate directly in capillaries without anastomosing with other arterioles. [K.]—**E'ast** (Ger.). A terminal branch. [L, 80.]—**E'-bläschen** (Ger.), **E'blase** (Ger.). See ALVEOLUS (2d def.).—**E.-bud, E.-bulb.** See END-BULB.—**E'-büschel** (Ger.). The brush-like expansion of the divided axis-cylinder in the motorial e.-plate, especially of *Amphibia.* [J, 35; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1883, p. 355 (J).]—**E.-capsule.** See END-BULB.—**E'darm** (Ger.). See PROCTODÆUM.—**E'dolden** (Ger.). Of Bremer, small e.-plates found in striated muscle-fibres, supposed to be the terminations of sensory nerves. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 178 (J).]—**E'epithel** (Ger.). See *Entodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**E'faden** (Ger.). A terminal thread (said of the terminal part of the tail of a zoosperm). [J, 57, 65, 140, 158.]—**E'faser** (Ger.). The terminal part of a myelinic nerve-fibre in which the myeline has disappeared, but the neurilemma remains, inclosing the axis-cylinder. [J, 67.]—**E'fibrillen** (Ger.). The fibrillæ of a sensory nerve at its termination, especially in an organ of sense. [J.]—**E'fingerknochen** (Ger.) The terminal bone of a finger. [*a*, 14.]—**E'fläche** (Ger.). The surface of the extremity of a long bone. [L, 31 (*a*, 29).]—**E'gebilde** (Ger.). A nerve-ending. [J.]—**E'geflecht** (Ger.). See *Terminal* PLEXUS.—**E'geweih** (Ger). The antler-like termination of a naked axis-cylinder in a motorial end-plate. [Kühne, "Zeit. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 111 (J).]—**E-glied** (Ger.). A distal joint. [*a*, 29.]—**E.-gut.** See PROCTODÆUM.—**E'kapsel** (Ger.). See END-BULB.—**E'knochen** (Ger.). See the major list.—**E'knöpfchen** (Ger.), **E'knospe** (Ger.), **E'kölbchen** (Ger.), **E'kolben** (Ger.). See END BULB.—**E'loch** (Ger.). See AMPHISTOMA.—**E'netz** (Ger.). A terminal network of a nerve or vessel. [J, 67.]—**E.-organ.** See END-ORGAN.—**E'phalange** (Ger.). A terminal phalanx. [*a*, 29.]—**E.-plate.** See under PLATE.—**E'plexus.** See *Terminal* PLEXUS.—**E'säckchen** (Ger.). See ALVEOLUS (2d def.).—**E'scheibe** (Ger.). See *Accessory* DISC.—**E'schlinge** (Ger.). See *Terminal* PLEXUS.—**E'sehne** (Ger.). A tendon of insertion. [*a*, 29.]—**E'stuck** (Ger.). Any terminal part, such as the part of the vas deferens next the vesicula seminalis. [J, 67.]—**E'tasche** (Ger.). See ALVEOLUS (2d def.).—**E'umsprosser** (Ger.). See ACRAMPHIBRYON.—**E'verästelung** (Ger.). The arborization or complicated branching of a nerve or vessel at its peripheral termination. [J, 31, 67.]—**E'ndzapfen** (Ger.). See CONUS *terminalis*.—**E'zehenknochen** (Ger.). The terminal bone of a toe. [*a*, 14.]—**Intramuscular e.** The end of a striated muscular fibre which does not reach a tendon but tapers gradually to a point and terminates within the body of a muscle. A fibre may have one or both of its endings of this character; and the ends may also be branched. [J, 175.]—**Nerve e.** The termination of a nerve-fibre. [J.]—**Tendinous e.** The end of a striated muscular fibre reaching the tendon. It is usually single and bluntly pointed, but may be branched. [S. P. Gage, "Microscope," 1888.]

ENDADELPHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-da^3-de^{2}lf. From ἔνδον, within, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Of Gurlt, a double monster characterized by one of the individuals being so completely merged in the other as to form only a tumor. [L, 32, 41, 44, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ENDADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nd-a^3-de^{2}l'fi^2-a^3. See ENADELPHIA.

ENDAHOLLA, n. In Abyssinia, the *Kalanchoe glandulosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENDANGEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nd-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-ti^{2}s. Gen., *endangeit'idos* (*-is*). Inflammation of the endangeium (2d def.). [A, 84.]

ENDANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. E2nd-a2n(a3n2)-ji'(ge2-e')-u3m(u4m). From ἔνδον, within, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Fr., *endangion*. 1. The interior layer of cells in the conceptacle of *Algæ*. [L, 41.] 2. The internal coat of the arteries and veins. [A, 84.]

ENDANGIAL, adj. E2nd-a2n2'ji2-a2l. Pertaining to the endangeium. [A, 84.]

ENDANGION (Fr.), n. A3n2-da3n2-zhe-o2n2. See ENDANGEIUM.

ENDANGITIS (Lat.), **ENDANGIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E2nd-a2n(a3n2)-ji(ge)'ti2s, -u3m(u4m). See ENDANGEITIS and ENDANGEIUM.

ENDAORTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-da(da3)-o2rt-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *endaortit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ἀορτή, the aorta (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the inner tunic of the aorta. [D, 45.]

ENDAPPARAT (Ger.), n. E2nd'a3p-pa3-ra3t''. A terminal organ.—**Motorischer E.** The special ending of a motor nerve at the periphery. [J, 67.]—**Sensibler E.** The special ending of a sensory nerve at the periphery. [J, 67.]

ENDARTÉRASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A3n2-da3r-ta-ra3-ze. Aneurysm of the internal membrane of the aorta. [L, 41, 82.]

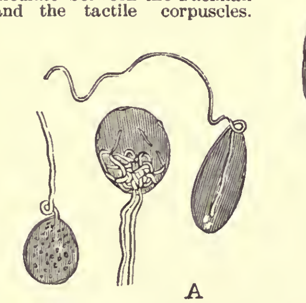
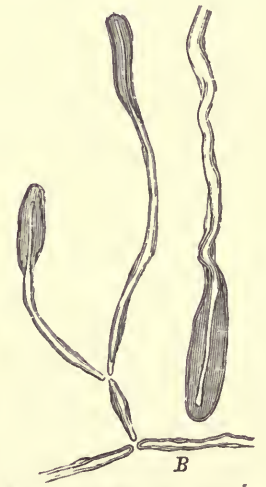
ENDARTÈRE (Fr.), n. A3n2-da3r-te2r. The internal tunic of the arteries. [L, 49.]

ENDARTERIITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2nd-a3r-te(ta)-ri2-i(e)'ti2s. A more correct form of *endarteritis* (*q. v.*).

ENDARTERITIS (Lat.). n. f. E2nd-a3rt-e2r(ar)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *endarterit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ἀρτηρία, an artery (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endartérite*. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. [E.]—**Aortic e.** See ENDAORTITIS.—**Chronic e., E. (chronica) deformans** (seu **nodosa**). Fr., *endarterite chronique*. E. following a slow course and resulting in simple thickening of the intima, or in its replacement in patches by atheromatous or calcareous material, or in implication of the media and the adventitia, in extreme cases converting the vessel into a cord of bony stiffness. [Marchand, Samuel (A, 319).] Cf. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.—**E. obliterans, E. obliterativa.** Fr., *endartérite oblitérative*. Ger., *obliterirende E.* A form of chronic e. characterized by progressive thickening of the intima by the formation of connective tissue, leading to stenosis and even complete closure of the lumen. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**E. syphilitica.** Fr., *endartérite syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische E.* E. obliterans due to syphilis. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**E. tuberculosa.** A specific inflammation of the internal coat of an artery caused by tubercle bacilli. [*a*, 33.]

ENDARTHRE (Fr.), adj. A3n2-da3rtr'. From ἔνδον, within, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Situated on or near the internal border or angle of the appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

END-BUD, END-BULB, n's. E2nd'bu3d, -bu3lb. Fr., *corpuscule claviforme* (ou *de Krause*). Ger., *Endkapsel*, *Endkolben*, *Endknospen*, *Endknöpfchen*. Syn.: *Krause's bulb* (or *corpuscle*). The expanded termination of a sensory nerve; an ovoid or mulberry-shaped body with a central core (composed mostly of nucleated corpuscles and a connective-tissue sheath) in which a medullated nerve-fibre has a knob-shaped termination. The e.-b's are considered intermediate between the Pacinian and the tactile corpuscles.

END-BULBS (CORPUSCLES) OF KRAUSE. [AFTER LUDDEN.]

A, from conjunctiva of man; B, from conjunctiva of calf. It may be noticed that in all these cases the nerve loses its non-essential parts before entering the corpuscle.

They have been found in various parts of the body, and have been named from their form (*e. g.*, spherical or cylindrical e.-b's) or from their situation (*e. g.*, articular, genital, or tendon e.-b's). ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J); J, 30, 31, 32.]

ENDEBIETO, n. In Languedoc, the *Polyporus frondosus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENDEBIO, n. In Languedoc, the *Cichorium endivia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENDECAGYNOUS, adj. E2n-de2k-a2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *endecagynus* (from ἔνδεκα, eleven, and γυνή, a female). Fr., *endécagyne*. Ger., *elfweibig*. Having eleven pistils. [*a*, 24.]

ENDECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. E2n-de2k-a2n(a3n)'dri2-a3. Fr., *endécandrie*. Ger., *Elfmännige*. Of Linnæus, a class of plants with flowers having eleven stamens. [L, 41.]

ENDECANDROUS, adj. E2n-de2k-a2n'dru3s. Lat., *endecandrus*, *endecandrius* (from ἔνδεκα, eleven, and ἀνήρ, a man). Fr., *endécandre*. Ger., *elfmännig*. Having eleven stamens or male organs. [L, 41.]

ENDECAPHYLLOUS, adj. E2n-de2k-a3-fil'lu3s. Lat., *endecaphyllus* (from ἔνδεκα, eleven, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *endécaphylle*. Ger., *elfblätterig*. Of a leaf, composed of eleven leaflets. [L, 41, 56.]

ENDECTOPLASTIC, adj. E2n-de2k-to-pla2st'i2k. From ἔνδον, within, ἐκτός, outward, and πλάσμα (see PLASMA). Of a cell, forming tissue by a metamorphosis of the protoplasm at both centre and periphery. [J.]

ENDEICTIC, adj. E2n-de-i2k'ti2k. Gr., ἐνδεικτικός. Serving as or governed by an indication.

ENDEIXIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. E2n-dix(de2-i2x)-i-o2l-oj(o2g)'-i2-a3. From ἔνδειξις, an indication, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Lehre von den Heilanzeigen*. The science or doctrine of indications of treatment. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENDEIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-dix'(de2'i2x)-i2s. Gen., *endeix'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔνδειξις (from ἐνδεικνύναι, to indicate). Fr., *indication*. Ger., *Anzeige*. See INDICATION.

ENDEMIA (Lat.), n. f. E2n-dem(dam)'i2-a3. Gr., ἐνδημία. Fr., *endémie*. Ger., *Landeskrankheit*. It., Sp., *e*. An endemic disease. [L, 50, 107.]

ENDEMIC, adj. E2n-dem'i2k. Lat., *endemicus*, *endemius* (from ἐνδήμιος, or ἔνδημος, pertaining to the people). Fr., *endémique*. Ger., *endemisch*, *einheimisch* (2d def.). It., *endemico*. Sp., *endémico*. 1. Prevailing in a certain locality or among a certain class of persons (said of diseases); as a n., a disease so prevailing, also an instance of its prevalence. 2. See INDIGENOUS.

ENDEMICITY, n. E2n-de2m-i2s'i2t-i2. Fr., *endémicité*. The quality of prevailing as an endemic or of being indigenous. [L, 41.]

ENDEMIOCHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. E2n-dem(dam)''i2-o(o3)-klo(ch2lo2)-a2z(a3s)'ma3. Gen., *endemiochloas'matos* (*-tis*). From ἐνδήμιος, endemic, and χλόασμα (see CHLOASMA). Fr., *endémiochloasme*. Ger., *endemische Leberfleckenkrankheit*. Endemic chloasma. [L, 50.]

ENDEMIOLOGY, ENDEMIONOSOLOGY, n's. E2n-de2m-i2-o2l'o-ji2, -o-noz-o2l'o-ji2. Lat., *endemiologia* (from ἐνδήμιος, endemic, and λόγος, understanding), *endemionosologia* (from ἐνδήμιος, endemic, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *endémiologie*. The science or study of endemic diseases. [L, 50.]

ENDÉMISME (Fr.), n. A3n2-da-mez'm. See ENDEMICITY.

ENDEPIDERMIS (Lat.), n. f. E2nd-e2p-i2-du5r(de2r)'mi2s. Gen., *endepiderm'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis. Fr., *endépiderme*. Ger., *innere Epidermis*. See EPITHELIUM.

ENDÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. A3n2-da-re-a3n2. From ἔνδον, within, and δέρος, the skin. In the depths of the body, under the skin. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ENDERMATIC, ENDERMIC, adj's. E2n-du5r-ma2t'i2k, -du5rm'i2k. Lat., *endermaticus*, *endermicus* (from ἐν, within, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *endermatique*, *endermique*. Ger., *endermatish*, *endermisch*. 1. Passing through the skin. 2. Pertaining to or consisting in the application of drugs directly to the skin, the epidermis having first been removed by blistering. [L, 50, 56.]

ENDERMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E2n-du5r(de2r)-mi2s'mu3s(mu4s). Fr., *endermisme*, *endermie*. Ger., *Endermose*, *Endermik*. Endermic indication. [L, 50.]

ENDERMOSE (Fr.), n. A3n2-de2r-moz. 1. See ENDERMISMUS. 2. An "internal herpetic affection"; a group of symptoms pointing to an internal disease, but thought to depend upon "herpetism." [Guéneau de Mussy, "France méd.," March 29, 1884; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Feb., 1885, p. 157.]

ENDERMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-du5rm(de2rm)-o'si2s. Gen., *endermo'seos* (*-sis*). See ENDERMISMUS.

ENDERON, n. E2n'de2r-o2n. From ἐν, within, and δέρος, the skin. Of Huxley, the inner of the two layers into which the ectoderm of many of the lower *Metazoa* divides, corresponding to the derma in man. [L, 11, 147.]

ENDESIS (Lat.), n. E2n'de2s-i2s. Gen., *endes'eos* (*end'esis*). Gr., ἔνδεσις (from ἐνδεῖν, to bind on). A binding on, ligation. [A, 387.]

ENDESMA (Lat.), n. n. E2n-de2s'ma3. Gen., *endes'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔνδεσμα. A cord, a ligature. [A, 387.]

ENDHYMÉNINE (Fr.), n. A3n2-de-ma-nen. From ἔνδον, within, and ὑμήν, a membrane. See INTINE.

ENDIGUNG (Ger.), n. E2nd'i2-gun2. A termination, ending.—**Browne-E.** See *Browne* BODY.

ENDINION (Lat.), n. n. E2n-di2n'i2-o2n. From ἔνδον, within, and ἰνίον, the inion. A point on the inner surface of the skull corresponding to the inion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 520 (L).]

ENDIPLEURAL, adj. E2nd-i2-plu2'ra2l. From ἔνδον, within, and πλευρά (see PLEURA). Pertaining to the inner tegmen of the seed of a plant. [B (*a*, 24).]

ENDIVE, n. E2n'di2v. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Endivie*. See CICHORIUM *endivia*.—**Eau d'e.** (Fr.), **Hydrolat d'e.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* ENDIVIÆ.—**Wild e.** The *Cichorium intybus*. [*a*, 22.]

ENDIVIA, n. E2n-di2v'i2-a3. The *Cichorium e.*; of Bauhin, the genus *Intybus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Aqua endiviæ** [Turin Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *d'endive*. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of fresh leaves of *Cichorium e.* and 9 parts of water. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. alba, E. latifolia, E. major, E. sativa.** The *Cichorium e.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ENDIVIE (Ger.), n. E2n-de-fe'. See CICHORIUM *endivia*.—**E'n-Cichorie.** See *E.*

ENDIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-dix(dex)'i2s. See ENDEIXIS. [D, 129.

ENDKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. E²nd'knoch²-e²n. A terminal bone. —**Unbeweglicher E. des Rückgrats.** See SACRUM.

ENDO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. E²n-do(do³)-a²b(a³b)-do²m-i²-nal(na³l)'i²s. See INTRA-ABDOMINAL.

ENDO-AORTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-a(a³)-o²rt-i(e)'ti²s. See ENDAORTITIS.

ENDO-ARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nd-o(o³)-a³rt-e²r(ar)-i(e)'-ti²s. See ENDARTERITIS.

ENDOBLAST, n. E²nd'o-bla²st. Fr., *endoblaste.* See ENTOBLAST.

ENDOBLASTIC, adj. E²n-do-bla²st'i²k. Pertaining to the endoderm. [L, 358.]

ENDOBLASTOMERE, n. E²n-do-bla²st'o-mer. From ἔνδον, within, βλαστός, a germ, and μέρος, a part. A segment formed by the equatorial division of an ovum. In some nematodes the first division of the ovum is equatorial and the larger segment represents the e. or beginning of the entoderm, while the smaller segment or ectoblastomere (*q. v.*) represents the beginning of the ectoderm. [" Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1889 (J).]

ENDOBRANCHIATE, adj. E²nd-o-bra²n²k'i²-at. Lat., *endobranchiatus* (from ἔνδον, within, and βράγχια, gills). Fr., *endobranche.* Having the gills situated within the body ; for the *Endobranchiata*, see ABRANCHIATA. [L, 43.]

ENDOCARDE (Fr.), n. A³n²-do-ka³rd. See ENDOCARDIUM.

ENDOCARDIAC, ENDOCARDIAL, adj's. E²n-do-ka³rd'-i²-a²k, -a²l. From ἔνδον, within, and καρδία, the heart. Lat., *endocardialis.* Fr., *endocardiaque, endocardique.* Within the heart or pertaiuing to the endocardium. [L, 107.]

ENDOCARDITIC, adj. E²n-do-ka³rd-i²t'i²k. Fr., *endocarditique.* Ger., *endocarditisch.* Pertaining to endocarditis. [D.]

ENDOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-ka³rd-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocardit'idos (-is).* Fr., *endocardite.* Ger., *E., innere Herz hautentzündung.* It., *endocarditide, endocardite.* Sp., *e.* Inflammation of the endocardium. [D, 1.]—**Acute e.** E., either ulcerative or plastic, which begins suddenly and runs its course in a short time. It is usually secondary. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Atheromatouse.** Fr., *endocardite athéromateuse.* E. which is associated with atheromatous disease of the arterial system, and in which the endocardium participates to a greater or lesser extent in the atheromatous process. [D.]—**Blennorrhagic e.** Lat., *e. blennorrhoica.* E. due to gonorrhœa. [R. G. Derignac and Moussous-Freirsan, " Gazz. degli Ospit.," v, 1884, p. 276.]—**Choreic e.** E. developed in connection with chorea ; believed by Bramwell to be secondary to rheumatism. [D, 68.]—**Chronic e.** A plastic e. in which the pathological changes are developed slowly and extend over a considerable period of time. It may be either idiopathic or secondary. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Contracting e.** E. complicated by contraction of the borders of the valves. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**Diphtheritic e.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**Dyscrasic e.** Fr., *endocardite dyscrasique.* An e. caused by alteration of the blood, generally following eruptive fevers. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. bacteritica.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. blennorrhoica.** See *Blennorrhagic e.*—**E. diphtherica, E. diphtheritica.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. fibrosa.** See *Fibrinous e.*—**E. fungosa.** See *E. verrucosa.*—**E. maligna.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. mitralis.**—E. affecting the mitral valve. [B.]—**E. pneumonica.** See *Pneumonic e.*—**E. septica.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. ulcerosa.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**E. syphilitica.** Of Virchow, an e. resulting from syphilis. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**E. valvularis.** See *Valvular e.*—**E. verrucosa.** E. characterized by condyloma-like excrescences on the valves and the chordæ tendineæ. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Fibrinous e.** Lat., *e. fibrosa.* A subacute or chronic e. in which more or less of the cardiac connective tissue is transformed into fibrous tissue. [D.]—**Gonorrhœal e.** See *Blennorrhagic e.*—**Idiopathic e.** An e. developed as a primary affection from exposure to cold or similar causes. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Infectious e., Infective e.** Fr., *endocardite infectieuse.* See *Ulcerative e.*—**Latent e.** E. which runs its course in connection with some other primary disease, without manifesting any distinctive cardiac symptoms. The condition is only realized when a valvular lesion is subsequently developed. [D, 68.]—**Malignant e.** See *Ulcerative e.*—**Parietal e.** Fr., *endocardite pariétale.* E. limited to the lining membrane of the walls of the cardiac chambers, without involving the valves. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Plastic e.** Fr., *endocardite plastique.* E. accompanied by the effusion of plastic material producing roughening of the endocardium, especially of the valves, with the formation of vegetations and adhesions, often distorting the valvular segments so as to prevent their exact approximation, or narrowing the lumen of the valvular orifices, and thus giving rise to valvular murmurs which are the characteristic sign of the disease. The symptoms are chiefly those of embarrassed heart action and those of secondary affections produced by the disturbances of circulation and the detachment of the valvular vegetations (embolism). [Niemeyer (B).] [D, 45.]—**Pneumonic e.** Lat., *e. pneumonica.* Fr., *endocardite pneumonique.* E. developed in the course of a pneumonia and due to the same cause as the latter. [B.]—**Productive e.** See *Plastic e.*—**Puerperal e.** Fr., *endocardite puerpérale.* Ulcerative e. occurring during the puerperal state.—**Recurrent e.** Ger., *recurrirende E.* Of Virchow, a variety of e. which recurs one or more times at the site of a former endocarditic lesion. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Rheumatic e.** Fr., *endocardite rhumatismale.* E. due to rheumatism. [D, 68.]—**Rheumatoid e.** Ger., *rheumatoide E.* Of Litten, a severe and often fatal, but not septic, form of e. ; most frequently secondary to an attack of articular rheumatism. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Scarlatinal e.** Fr., *endocardite scarlatineuse.* E. occurring in the course of scarlet fever ; usually rheumatic. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Sclerotic e.** E. with induration and hyperplasia of the connective tissue of the valves. [D, 45 ; L, 20 (*a*, 14).]—**Septic e., Septicæmic e.** Fr., *endocardite septique* (ou *septicémique*). Ulcerative e. of septic origin. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Ulcerative e.** Fr., *endocardite ulcéreuse.* Ger., *ulceröse E.* A form of e. attended with the development of bacteria and with ulceration which perforates the valves and may extend to the muscular structure of the heart. It usually occurs in connection with blood-poisoning, the symptoms being those of the latter. Some writers consider the disease as of a diphtheritic nature. The fatal issue results from exhaustion or by the tearing away of the valves. [D, 25.]—**Valvular e.** Fr., *endocardite valvulaire.* E. affecting the valves. [D, 70.]—**Variolous e.** Fr., *endocardite varioleuse.* E. caused by or complicating small-pox. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Verrucose e.** See *E. verrucosa.*

ENDOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. E²n-do(do³)-ka³rd'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From ἔνδον, within, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *endocarde.* Ger., *innere Herzhaut, E.* It., *endocardo.* Sp., *endocardio.* The serous lining membrane of the heart. [L, 343.]

ENDOCARP, n. E²n'do-ka³rp. Lat., *endocarpium* (from ἔνδον, within, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *endocarpe.* Ger., *Innenhaut, Fächerhaut.* The inner layer of the pericarp, equivalent to the upper epidermis of the capillary leaf or the epithelium of the ovary ; the hard outer shell of the kernel in any stone-fruit. [B, 1, 77, 291 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-ka⁴s'(ka³-u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *endocaus'eos (-is).* From ἔνδον, within, and καῦσις, a burning. Fr., *e.* Ger., *innere Hitze, inneres Brennen.* Internal heat. [L, 50.]

ENDOCEPHALUS, adj. E²n-do(do³)-se²f(ke²f)'a²l(a³l)-u³s-(u⁴s). From ἔνδον, within, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *endocéphale.* Ger., *innenköpfig.* Having the head hidden inside. The *Endocephala* are a class of molluscs so characterized. [L, 41.]

ENDOCERVICITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-su⁵r(ke²r)-vi²-(we)-si(ke)'tis. Gen., *endocervicit'idos (-is).* From ἔνδον, within, and *cervix* (*q. v.*). Fr., *endocervicite.* See *Cervical* ENDOMETRITIS.

ENDOCHONDRAL, adj. E²n-do-ko²nd'ra²l. From ἔνδον, within, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Formed in a cartilaginous matrix. [J, 32, 42.] See *E.* BONES.

ENDOCHONE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-kon(ch²on)'e(a). Gen., *endochon'es.* From ἔνδον, within, and χώνη (see CHONE). The innermost of the two parts into which a chone is often divided by a transverse sphincter. [L, 121.] Cf. CHONE and ECTOCHONE.

ENDOCHORION (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-kor(ch²o²r)'i²-o²n. From ἔνδον, within (see also CHORION). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* It., *endocorion.* Sp., *endocórion.* The vascular lamina of Wagner ; of Dutrochet, the decidua reflexa ; of Müller, the same as the *tunica media* of Bischoff ; of Velpeau, the inner layer of the chorion at an early stage of development reflected on to the umbilical cord. [A, 43, 45.]

ENDOCHROA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²k(do²ch²)'ro(ro²)-a³. From ἔνδον, within, and χρόα, the skin. The supposed inner layer of the cuticle in plants. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOCHROME, n. E²n-do-krom. Lat., *endochroma* (from ἔνδον, within, and χρῶμα, color). Fr., *e.* The coloring matter of the cell-contents in plants, particularly in the *Diatomaceæ* and other lower organisms ; also a similar substance in phanerogams. [B, 291 (*a*, 24) ; L, 121.]

ENDOCŒLAR, adj. E²n-do-sel'a³r. Pertaining to the endocœlarium. [L, 146.]

ENDOCŒLARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-sel(ko²-e²l)-a-(a³)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From ἔνδον, within, and κοιλία, the belly. The visceral cœlom-epithelium, the cell-layer which covers the outer surface of the intestines. [L, 146.]

ENDOCŒLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-sel'(ko²'e²l)-e(a). Gen., *endocœl'es.* From ἔνδον, within, and κοιλία, the belly. The space within a mesentery in the *Actinozoa.* [L, 355.]

ENDOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-kol-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocolit'idos (-is).* From ἔνδον, within, and κῶλον, the colon. See COLITIS.

ENDOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. E²n-do(do³)-ko²lp-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocolpit'idos (-is).* From ἔνδον, within, and κόλπος, the vagina. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

ENDOCRÂNE (Fr.), n. A³n-do-kra³n. See ENDOCRANIUM.

ENDOCRANIAL, adj. E²n-do-kran'i²-a²l. 1. Pertaining to the endocranium. 2. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENDOCRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-kran(kra³n)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocranit'idos (-is).* From ἔνδον, within, and κράνιον, the cranium. External pachymeningitis. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

ENDOCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-kran(kra³n)'i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From ἔνδον, within, and κρανίον, the cranium. Fr., *endocrâne.* 1. The inner surface of the skull. 2. The cerebral dura. [L, 150.]

ENDOCULAR, adj. E²nd-o²k'u²-la³r. From ἔνδον, within, and *oculus,* the eye. Fr., *endoculaire.* Ger., *endoculär.* See INTRAOCULAR.

ENDOCYCLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-do(do³)-si²k(ku⁶k)'li²k-a³. From ἔνδον, within, and κυκλικός, circular. Syn. : *Regularia.* A group of typical *Echinidea* (the *Typica*). [L, 121.]

ENDOCYME, n. A³n²-do-sem. From ἔνδον, within, and κῦμα, a fœtus. Fr., *e., endocymien.* Ger., *Endocym.* Of St.-Hilaire, a double monster in which one fœtus is contained in the other. [L, 1, 44 (*a*, 14).]

ENDOCYMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nd-o(o³)-si²m(ku⁶m)'i²-a³. Fr., *endocymie.* The form of monstrosity defined under *endocyme.* [L, 41.]

ENDOCYST, n. E²n'do-si²st. From ἔνδον, within and κύστις, a bag. Ger., *Endocyste.* 1. The thin, soft, granulated membrane lining the interior of a hydatid, from which the echinococcus head

springs. 2. The lining of the ectocyst in the *Polyzoa*, invaginated inward at the opening in the ectocyst and forming the extrusible portion of the polypid. [L, 11, 313, 353.]

ENDOCYTIC, adj. E^{2}n'do-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἔνδον, within, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *endocytique*. Ger., *endocytisch*. Pertaining to that which is within a cell or syncytium. [J.]

ENDOD, n. In Abyssinia, the *Saponaria abyssinica*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENDODECA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nd-o-de(da)'ka^3. See ARISTOLOCHIA. —**E. serpentaria.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria*.

ENDODERM, n. E^{2}nd'o-du^{5}rm. Lat., *endodermis* (from ἔνδον, within, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *endoderme*. Ger., *E.* 1. Of Van Beneden, the hypoblast. 2. The innermost cuticular layer of the integument in insects. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1885 (J).] 3. The more internal of the two organized layers of which the body of a hydroid is composed. [L, 193.] 4. In botany, a sheath consisting of one or more layers of parenchymatous cells, which incloses certain kinds of fibro-vascular bundles. [B, 291 (α, 24).]

ENDODERMAL, ENDODERMIC, adj's. E^{2}n-do-du^{5}rm'a^{2}l, -i^{2}k. Pertaining to the endoderm. [L, 11.]

ENDODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-do^{2}n-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endodontit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ὀδούς, a tooth (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endodontite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Zahnkeims*. Inflammation of the membrane lining the pulp-cavity of a tooth. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 30, 50, 95 (α, 14).]

ENDO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See ENTERITIS.

ENDOGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔνδον, within, and γαστήρ, the belly. See INTRA-ABDOMINAL.

ENDOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-trit-(tret)'i^{2}s. Gen., *endogastrit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *endogastrite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 41, 44, 95 (α, 14).]

ENDOGASTRIUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ENGASTRIUS.

ENDOGEN, n. E^{2}n'do-je^{2}n. From ἔνδον, within, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *E.* An endogenous plant; one in which the fibro-vascular bundles are definite and are formed from the centre, so that the diameter of the stem increases by the new matter pushing out that previously formed. De Candolle supposed this mode of growing peculiar to *Monocotyledons*, and named all such e's; but this opinion has been found erroneous, and the term has lost its first application in a measure. [B, 77, 291 (α, 24).]

ENDOGENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-do^{2}j(do^{2}g)'e^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *endogènes*. Ger., *Endogenen*. The endogens; of De Candolle (1813), a class of the *Cotyledoneæ*; of Lindley (1830), a subclass of the *Vasculares*, consisting of the *Petaloideæ* and *Glumaceæ*; in 1833 his 3d class of plants, comprising the *Epigynæ*, *Gynandræ*, *Hypogynæ*, *Imperfectæ*, and *Glumaceæ*; and in 1847 his 4th class of plants, consisting of the alliances (*nixi*) *Glumales*, *Arales*, *Palmales*, *Hydrales*, *Narcissales*, *Amomales*, *Orchidales*, *Xyridales*, *Juncales*, *Liliales*, and *Alismales*. They are the monocotyledons of other systems. [B, 170 (α, 24).]—**E. cryptogamæ.** Of De Candolle, a division of endogens, consisting of the *Naiades*, *Equisetaceæ*, *Marsilœaceæ*, *Lycopodineæ*, and *Filices*. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

ENDOGENEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n^2-do(do^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Link, a class of plants comprising the *Gramineæ*, *Cyperoideæ*, *Junceæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, *Commelineæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Amaryllideæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, *Irideæ*, *Scitamineæ*, *Musaceæ*, *Orchideæ*, *Palmæ*, *Cycadeæ*, *Pandaneæ*, *Aroideæ*, *Alismaceæ*, *Stratioteæ*, *Vallisneriaceæ*, *Hydrocharideæ*, *Hydrogetones*, *Hippurideæ*, and *Lemnaceæ*. [B, 170 (α, 24).] Cf. ENDOGENÆ.

ENDOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *endogenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From ἔνδον, within, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *endogenèse*. Ger., *Endogenese*. Endogenous formation. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENDOGENOUS, adj. E^{2}n-do^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., ἐνδογενής (from ἔνδον, within, and γονεύειν, to engender). Lat., *endogenus*, *endogenes*. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *endogen*, *inwendig gewachsen*. It., *endogeno*. Sp., *endógeno*. Generated or growing within (said of cell-multiplication in which the daughter cells are formed within the mother cell; of stems and cell-tissue [in plants] springing from the interior tissue; of new tissue [in animals] that is deposited interstitially; and of diseases that are due to causes originating within the organism). [A, 322 (α, 21); B, 77, 291 (α, 24); L, 353.] See *Internal* CELL-*formation*.

ENDOGENY, n. E^{2}n-do^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. See ENDOGENESIS.

ENDOGLOBULAR, adj. E^{2}n-do-glo^{2}b'u^2-la^{3}r. From ἔνδον, within, and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *endoglobulaire*. Situated within the blood-corpuscles (said of malarial germs). ["Sem. méd.," Oct. 30, 1889 (α, 18).]

ENDOGNATH, n. E^{2}n'do^{2}g-na^{2}th. From ἔνδον, within, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *endognathe*. Of Milne-Edwards, the principal branch of a gnathite. [L, 158.]

ENDOGNATHAL, adj. E^{2}n-do^{2}g'nath-a^{2}l. Fr., *endognathaire*. Pertaining to the internal aspect of the jaws; of Milne-Edwards, pertaining to the endognath. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 158.] See *E.* PALP.

ENDOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do^{2}g-nath(na^{3}th)'i^2-o^{2}n. The median portion of the superior maxilla when it remains ununited after birth, and supports a middle incisor tooth. [L, 332.] Cf. EXOGNATHION and MESOGNATHION.

ENDOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-go^{2}n-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within (see also GONIDIUM). A gonidium formed within a receptacle (gonidangeium). [B, 279.]

ENDOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within, and γονεύειν, to engender. Fr., *endogone*. 1. Of mosses, the sporangeium. [A, 518.] 2. Of *Characeæ*, the contents of the nucule. [B, 19.] 3. Of sponges, the internal wall or cellular layer. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENDOGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. s. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἔνδον, within, and γυνή, a woman. Of Rafinesque, a class of plants comprising the *Synantheria* and *Conrantheria*. [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ENDOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *endolem'matos* (*-is*). The neurilemma. [Kühne, "Zeit. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 72 (J).]—**E'kerne** (Ger.). The nuclei of the neurilemma, especially those in a motorial end-plate. [Kühne, *l. c.* (J).]

ENDOLYMPH, n. E^{2}n'do-li^{2}mf. Lat., *endolympha* (from ἔνδον, within, and *lympha*, water). Fr., *endolymphe*. Ger., *E.* It., Sp., *endolinfa*. A pale, limpid fluid which entirely fills the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [F, 33.]

ENDOLYMPHANGIAL, adj. E^{2}n-do-li^{2}mf-a^{2}n'ji^2-a^{2}l. From ἔνδον, within, *lympha*, water, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Contained within a lymphatic vessel. [J.] As a n., see *Lymphatic* NODULE.

ENDOMESOGNATHICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-me^{2}s-o^{2}g-nath(na^{3}th)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔνδον, within, μέσος, middle, and γνάθος, the jaw. Relating to or connected with the endognathion and the mesognathion (said of a fissure). [L, 332.]

ENDOMETRITIC, adj. E^{2}n-do-me^{2}t-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Ger., *endometritisch*. Pertaining to endometritis.

ENDOMÉTRITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-do-ma-tret. See ENDOMETRITIS. —**E. de la caduque.** See ENDOMETRITIS *decidualis*.—**E. de la caduque avec protubérances.** See ENDOMETRITIS *decidua tuberosa et polyposa*.—**E. muqueuse catarrhale.** See ENDOMETRITIS *decidualis catarrhalis*.—**E. muqueuse mamelonnée** (ou **polypeuse**). See ENDOMETRITIS *decidua tuberosa et polyposa*. —**E. nécrobiotique.** See *Gangrenous* ENDOMETRITIS.—**E. polypeuse.** See ENDOMETRITIS *decidualis polyposa*.—**E. putrescente.** See *Gangrenous* ENDOMETRITIS.

ENDOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endometrit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and μήτρα, the uterus (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endométrite*, *métrite interne* (ou *de la muqueuse*). Ger., *Entzündung der Gebärmutterinnenfläche*. It., *endometrite*. Sp., *e.* Inflammation of the internal portion or lining membrane of the uterus. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**Adhesive e.** Fr., *endométrite adhésive*. Of Braun, *chronic diffuse decidual e.*, his idea being that the cell-changes are not confined to the decidua proper, but spread to the underlying tissue and give rise to adhesion of the placenta. [A, 15.]—**Catarrhal e.** Fr., *endométrite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische E.* E. affecting only the superficial portion of the endometrium and causing a mucous discharge. —**Cervical e.** Lat., *e. cervicis*. E. limited to the neck of the uterus.—**Chronic diffuse decidual e.** See *E. decidualis chronica diffusa*.—**Corporeal e.** E. affecting the body of the uterus.—**Croupous e.** Lat., *e. crouposa*. Ger., *croupöse E.* See *Membranous e.* and *Diphtheritic e.*—**Cystic e.** A form of glandular e. in which retention cysts form. [Greulich (A, 319).]—**Decidual e.** See *E. decidualis*.—**Diphtheritic e.** Lat., *e. diphtheritica*. Fr., *endométrite diphthéritique* (ou *pseudo-membraneuse*, ou *gangreneuse*), *métro-lymphangite*. Ger., *diphtheritische E.*, *Gebärmutterdiphtheritis*. Syn.: *metrolymphangeitis*, *parametritis cum thrombosi vasorum lymphaticorum*, *phlegmone abdominalis diffusa*, *putrescentia uteri* [Boër]. A puerperal inflammation which may affect not only the endometrium, but also, as it generally does, the vagina, the muscular and peritoneal structures of the uterus, the ovaries, and the lymphatics and connective tissue of the pelvis; originating almost always by diphtheritic infection of some solution of continuity in the parturient canal. [A, 57.]—**Dissecting e.** Lat., *e. dissecans*. Fr., *endométrite disséquante*. A form in which the lining membrane of the uterus is expelled, together with traces of the muscular tissue; to be distinguished from membranous dysmenorrhœa and from the expulsion of the decidua. [Kubassow, "Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.," ix, 2, p. 310; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 223.]—**E. cervicalis.** See *Cervical e.*—**E. cervicalis granulosa.** A granular inflammation of the lining membrane of the neck of the uterus. [α, 29.]—**E. cervicis, E. colli.** See *Cervical e.*—**E. crouposa.** See *Membranous e.* and *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. crouposa puerperalis.** Ger., *crupöse puerperale E.* The diphtheritic e. of lying-in women.—**E. decidua.** See *E. decidualis*.—**E. decidua catarrhalis.** See *E. decidualis catarrhalis*.—**E. decidua chronica diffusa.** See *E. decidualis chronica diffusa*.—**E. decidualis.** Fr., *endométrite de la caduque*. An inflammation of the decidual membrane of pregnancy, affecting either the decidua uterina, the decidua reflexa, or both.—**E. decidualis catarrhalis.** Fr., *endométrite muqueuse catarrhale*, *hydrorrhée des femmes enceintes*. Syn.: *hydrorrhœa gravidarum*. A form of chronic decidual e. characterized not so much by thickening of the decidua as by a watery exudation from the decidua vera, or both that and the decidua reflexa, which may escape in gushes from time to time. [A, 61.]—**E. decidualis chronica.** Syn.: *hyperplasia of the decidua*. A generic term for e. decidualis chronica diffusa, e. decidualis polyposa, and e. decidualis catarrhalis. [A, 61.]—**E. decidualis chronica diffusa.** Fr., *endométrite de la caduque chronique diffuse*. A chronic proliferation of the cells of the entire decidua vera, sometimes extending to the decidua reflexa. [A, 61.]—**E. decidualis hæmorrhagica.** A form of e. met with in cholera, characterized by extravasations of blood into the endometrium. [Slavjansky, "Arch. f. Gyn.," iv, 1872, p. 293 (α, 29).]—**E. decidualis polyposa.** Fr., *endométrite polypeuse* (ou *mamelonnée*, ou *muqueuse*). A chronic decidual e. accompanied with great thickening and the formation of vascular polypoid outgrowths. [A, 15, 61.]—**E. decidua tuberosa et polyposa.** Fr., *endométrite muqueuse mamelonnée* (ou *polypeuse*, ou *de la caduque avec pro-*

tubérances). A form of e. decidualis usually limited to the decidua uterina, especially of the anterior and posterior uterine surfaces, with roughening of the surface and the formation of protuberances and polypus-like excrescences. [A, 22, 24.]—**E. diphtherica.** See *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. dissecans.** See *Dissecting e.*—**E. exfoliativa.** See *Membranous* DYSMENORRHŒA.—**E. fungosa.** 1. See *E. decidualis polyposa.* 2. Of Olshausen, interstitial e. [Greulich (A, 319).]—**E. hæmorrhagica.** See *Hæmorrhagic e.*—**E. hypertrophica.** A form of e. characterized by thickening of the lining membrane of the uterus. [*a*, 29.]—**E. placentaris.** E. associated with disease of the placenta. [*a*, 29.]—**E. placentaris gummosa.** A form of e. characterized by the formation of gummata. [Fränkel, "Arch. of Gyn.," v, 1873, p. 44 (*a*, 29).]—**E. placentaris hypertrophica.** An inflammation of the placenta which occurs in connection with e. [A, 326 (*a*, 29).]—**E. puerperalis.** See *Puerperal e.*—**E. septica.** See *Septic e.*—**E. serosa.** See *E. decidualis catarrhalis.*—**E. tuberosa.** See *E. decidua tuberosa et polyposa.*—**E. villosa** [Slavjansky]. A form of glandular e. characterized by papillary excrescences destitute of epithelium and springing from the deep layer of the endometrium. [Greulich (A, 319).]—**Exudative e.** See *Membranous e.* and *Membranous* DYSMENORRHŒA.—**Fundal e.** E. affecting the fundus uteri.—**Fungous e.** Lat., *e. fungosa.* E. characterized by outgrowths from the endometrium; of Olshausen, interstitial e.—**Gangrenous e.** Fr., *endométrite gangréneuse* (ou *nécrobiotique*, ou *putrescente*), *métrite gangréneuse*, *ramollissement putride* (ou *gangrène*, ou *putrescence*) *de l'utérus.* E., usually septic, with gangrene.—**Glandular e.** Ger., *glanduläre E.* Of Ruge, a form of e. in which the glands of the endometrium become elongated, dilated, and branched, sometimes giving rise to a cystic condition. [Greulich (A, 319).]—**Hæmorrhagic e.** Lat., *e. hæmorrhagica.* A form of e. characterized by metrorrhagia, usually due to the presence of fungosities.—**Hyperplastic e.** Ger., *hyperplasirende E.* Of Olshausen, a form of chronic e. characterized by uniform or irregular thickening of the endometrium from proliferation of its connective-tissue cells. [A, 229.]—**Interstitial e.** Ger., *interstitielle E.* Of Ruge, a form of e. in which the glands of the endometrium are not affected, but its substance is infiltrated with nucleated cells and not uncommonly with oil globules. [Greulich (A, 319).]—**Membranous e.** E. accompanied by the formation of a false membrane.—**Puerperal e.** Lat., *e. puerperalis.* Fr., *endométrite* (ou *métrite interne*) *puerpérale.* Ger., *puerperale Entzündung der Innenfläche der Gebärmutter.* E. occurring during the puerperal period. See *Septic e.* and *Diphtheritic e.*—**Purulent e.** E. characterized by a purulent discharge.—**Putrescent e.** See *Gangrenous e.*—**Septic e., Septicæmic e.** Lat., *e. septica, putrescentia uteri.* Fr., *endométrite septique.* Ger., *septische E.* E. due to the retention or absorption of putrid material or to infection with the germs of putrefaction. See *Diphtheritic e.*—**Syphilitic e.** A form of chronic e. occurring as a manifestation of syphilis, usually characterized by a proliferating granular surface from which severe and frequent hæmorrhages take place. [P. F. Mundé and B. H. Wells, "Ann. of the Univ. Med. Sci.," 1889, ii.]—**Villous e.** See *E. villosa.*

ENDOMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-me^{2}t(mat)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). The mucous membrane lining the uterus.

ENDOMETRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-me^{2}t-(mat)-ro^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἔνδον, within, μήτρα, the womb, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Fr., *endométrorrhagie.* Ger., *innerer Gebärmutterblutfluss.* See METRORRHAGIA.

ENDOMETRY, n. E^{2}n-do^{2}m'e^2-tri^2. A system by means of which the surface of the brain inclosed within the cranial cavity can be measured. [L, 149 (*a*, 29).]

ENDOMYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endomyocardit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, μῦς, a muscle, and καρδία, the heart (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endomyocardite.* Endocarditis complicated with myocarditis. The prominent symptoms are palpitation, irregular and violent action of the heart, a weak pulse, dyspnœa, and dropsy. [D, 68.]

ENDOMYSIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-mi^{2}s(mu^{6}s)'i-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within, and μῦς, a muscle. The connective tissue which binds the muscular fibres together. [L, 351.]

ENDONARTERIITIS (Lat.), **ENDONARTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}n-do^{2}n-a^{3}r-te^{2}r(tar)-i^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s, -te^{2}r(tar)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See ENDARTERITIS.

ENDONENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do^{2}n-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'-ti^{2}s. See ENTERITIS.

ENDONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-ne^{2}f-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endonephrit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and νεφρός, the kidney (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endonéphrite.* See NEPHRITIS and PYELITIS.

ENDONÉPHRITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-do-na-fret. See NEPHRITIS and PYELITIS.—**E. exsudative** [Bouillaud]. See NÉPHRITE *albumineuse primitive.*

ENDONEURAL, adj. E^{2}n-do-nu^2'ra^{2}l. Fr., Ger., *e.* Pertaining to the endoneurium or anything within a nerve. [J.]

ENDONEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-nu^2'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *tissu conjonctif intrafasciculaire.* Ger., *E., Endoneuralscheide.* Of Key and Retzius ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 344), the delicate connective-tissue support surrounding nerve-fibres and the capillaries in a nerve funiculus. It is connected with the sheath of the funiculus (perineurium), and most of its fibres extend in a longitudinal direction. [J, 30.]

ENDO-ŒSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-e(o^2-e^2)-so^{2}f-a^3-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endo-œsophagit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and οἰσοφάγος, the œsophagus (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endo-œsophagite.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the œsophagus. [L, 116.]

ENDOPARASITE, n. E^{2}n-do-pa^{2}r'a^3-sit. From ἔνδον, within, and παράσιτος, a parasite. An internal parasite. [L, 11.]

ENDOPARASITIC, adj. E^{2}n-do-pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to endoparasites or parasitic in the interior of an organism. [L, 121.]

ENDOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endo-pericardit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within (see also PERICARDITIS). Fr., *endopéricardite.* Endocarditis complicated with pericarditis. The prominent symptoms are pain and tenderness in the epigastrium and tenderness on pressure in the region of the heart. [D, 68.]

ENDOPERIMYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-mi(mu^6)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endoperimyocardit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and περί, around (see also MYOCARDITIS). Myocarditis complicated with endocarditis and pericarditis. [D, 68.]

ENDOPHACINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-do-fa^3-sen. From ἔνδον, within, and φακή, a lens. One of two albuminous substances found by Frémy and Valenciennes in the crystalline lens; a colorless liquid coagulating at 65° C. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ENDOPHÉRIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-do-fa-red. See SYCONUS.

ENDOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-fle^{2}b-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endophlebit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and φλέψ, a vein (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endophlébite.* Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein. [E.]—**E. portalis.** See PYLEPHLEBITIS.

ENDOPHLŒUM [Link] (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-fle'(flo^2'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within, and φλοιός, bark. Fr., *endophléon.* See LIBER.

ENDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From ἔνδον, within, and φορά, that which is borne or carried. Fr., *endophore.* See ENDOPLEURA.

ENDOPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-frag(fra^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *endophrag'matos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and φράγμα, a fence. Fr., *endophragme.* A transverse diaphragm like those observed in some of the *Thalassiophytes.* [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOPHYLLOUS, adj. E^{2}n-do-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Lat., *endophyllus* (from ἔνδον, within, and φύλλον, a leaf). Formed within a leaf which acts as a sheath (*e. g.*, the young leaves of endogens). The *Endophyllæ* of Fries are a subdivision of the *Sphæriæ.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOPHYTE, n. E^{2}n'do-fit. Lat., *endophyton* (from ἔνδον, within, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Endophyt.* A vegetable endoparasite. [B, 121, 279 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOPHYTIC, adj. E^{2}n-do-fi^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *endophytique.* Ger., *endophytisch.* Of the nature of an endophyte. [*a*, 24.]

ENDOPLASM, n. E^{2}n'do-pla^{2}z'm. Lat., *endoplasma* (from ἔνδον, within, and πλάσμα, formed matter). Ger., *Körnerplasma.* The granular, somewhat fluid protoplasm in the interior of rhizopods and some ova, and constituting the more internal layers of the protoplasm of vegetable cells. [B, 75; J, 15.] See ECTOPLASMA and POLIOPLASMA.

ENDOPLAST, n. E^{2}n'do-pla^{2}st. From ἔνδον, within, and πλάσσειν, to form. 1. One of the rounded or oval bodies found in the protoplasm of the *Protozoa* and in the ectoderm and endoderm of the *Cœlenterata*; very similar in structure to nuclei but not identical with them. 2. Of Huxley, the cell-body and nucleus (*i. e.*, whatever is contained in the cell-wall). ["Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.," 1853, p. 230 (J); L, 11, 147.] 3. See NUCLEUS.

ENDOPLASTIC, adj. E^{2}n-do-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. 1. Pertaining to endoplasm or endoplasts, or containing an endoplast. [L, 11.] 2. Relating to the ental part of a cell or to what is within it. [J; L, 11.] Cf. ECTOPLASTIC.

ENDOPLASTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'-i^{2}k-a^3. The higher group of the *Protozoa*, in which a nucleus is distinguishable and often one or more contractile vacuoles are present. [L, 11.]

ENDOPLASTULE, n. E^{2}n-do-pla^{2}st'u^{2}l. See NUCLEOLUS.

ENDOPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-plu^2'ra^3. From ἔνδον, within, and πλευρά, the side. Fr., *endopleure, endoplèvre.* Ger., *Kernhaut, Lederhaut, innere Samenhaut.* Of De Candolle, the analogue in plants of the blastoderm; the inner tegmen of the seed. [A, 45; B, 229, 291 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOPLEURITES, n. pl. E^{2}n-do-plu^{2}r'its. Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemata between adjacent somites which are farthest from the middle line. [L, 168.]

ENDOPLÈVRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-do-ple^{2}vr'. See ENDOPLEURA.

ENDOPODITE, n. E^{2}n-do^{2}p'o-dit. From ἔνδον, within, and πούς, the foot. The inner one of the two branches into which the protopodite of crustaceans divides. [L, 121.]

ENDOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-pog-o'ni(ne). Of Dumortier, the first series of mosses, consisting of the *Dawsoniaceæ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOPTILUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-do^{2}p'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔνδον, within, and πτίλον, a feather cushion. Fr., *endoptile.* Of Lestiboudois, the embryo of a monocotyledon; so called because its plumule is contained entirely in the cotyledon. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

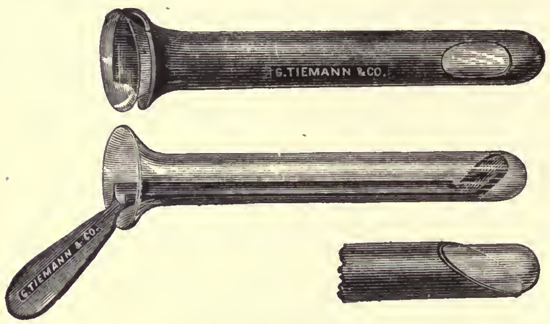
END-ORGAN, n. E^{2}nd'o^{2}rg-a^{2}n. Ger., *Endorgan.* The special structure in which nerve-fibres terminate at the periphery. [J.] Cf. NERVE-ENDING.—**Tactile e.-o.** See END-BULB.

ENDORMIE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}n^2-do^{3}r-me. The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ENDORRHIZAL, ENDORRHIZOUS, adj's. E^{2}n-do^{2}r-ri'-za^{2}l, -zu^{3}s. Lat., *endorrhizus* (from ἔνδον, within, and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *endorrhize.* Ger., *scheidenwurzelig.* Having a sheathed radicle, or a root which springs from within the primitive root or radicle, or belonging to the *Endorrhizæ* or *Endorrhizeæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Embryonatæ* so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENDOSARC, n. E^{2}n'do-sa^{3}rk. From ἔνδον, within, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *endosarque.* Ger., *Endosark.* See ENDOPLASM.

ENDOSCOPE, n. E^{2}n'do-skop. From ἔνδον, within, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Endoskop.* It., *endoscopio.* Sp., *endóscopo.* An instrument invented by Desormeaux in 1852 for the illumination and visual examination of an internal cavity of the body, especially the urethra and the bladder. [L, 41.] See



SKENE'S ENDOSCOPE.

SPECULUM, CYSTOSCOPE, and URETHROSCOPE.—**Recto-colonic e.** Of W. Badenhamer, an e. for examining the rectum and the colon ; a long tube with a flexible lower portion made of spiral wire, a plug to facilitate its introduction, and a small mirror on a long handle. [E.]—**Uterine e.** A modification of the vesical e. employed to obtain a view of the uterine mucosa after the internal os has been dilated. [P. F. Mundé (α, 29).]

ENDOSCOPIC, adj. E^{2}n-do-sko^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *endoscopique.* Ger., *endoskopisch.* Pertaining to the endoscope or to endoscopy.

ENDOSCOPY, n. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Lat., *endoscopia.* Fr., *endoscopie.* Ger., *Endoskopie.* The art or process of using an endoscope.—**E. by inflation.** A method of urethral e. devised by von Antal, in which the urethra is inflated with air, so that the use of a long tube is not required. ["Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," May 14, 1887 ; W. K. Otis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 418, and Mar. 8, 1890, p. 270 ; F. Heuel, Jr., id., Feb. 22, 1890, p. 204.]

ENDOSIPHIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-do-se-fe-a. From ἔνδον, within, and σίφων, a tube. Contained in a tube ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Endosiphiés,* a group of the *Annelida.* [L, 41.]

ENDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n'do^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *endo'seos* (*en'dosis*). Gr., ἔνδοσις (from ἐνδιδόναι, to give up). Fr., *endose.* Ger., *Verminderung, Nachlassen.* Of Galen, a remission or intermission, as of a fever. [L, 43, 50, 116, 119 (α, 14).]

ENDOSKELETAL, adj. E^{2}n-do-ske^{2}l'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. Relating to or connected with the endoskeleton. [L, 14.]

ENDOSKELETON, n. E^{2}n-do-ske^{2}l'e^{2}t-u^{5}n. From ἔνδον, within (see also SKELETON). That form of skeleton consisting of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, which forms an internal support to the body. [L, 121.] Cf. EXOSKELETON and DERMOSKELETON.—**Appendicular e.** The e. of the limbs. [L, 121.]—**Axial e.** The e. of the head and trunk. [L, 121.]—**Fibrous e.** 1. The fibrous supporting substance within the body of many invertebrates. 2. The membranous matrix of the skeleton in developing vertebrates. [J. 1, 30, 89, 96, 121.]—**Spicular e.** The hard supporting substance in the form of spicules found within the substance of many invertebrates. [J, 90, 96, 121.]

ENDOSKOP (Ger.), **ENDOSKOPIE** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}n'do-skop, e^{2}n-do-skop-e'. See ENDOSCOPE and ENDOSCOPY.

ENDOSMIC, adj. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'mi^{2}k. Fr., *endosmique.* See ENDOSMOTIC.

ENDOSMO-EXOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do^{2}s''(dos)mo(mo^2)-e^{2}x-o^{2}s(os)-mo'si^{2}s. See OSMOSIS.

ENDOSMOMETER, n. E^{2}n-do^{2}s-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἔνδον, within, ὠσμός, a thrusting, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity with which adjacent liquids of different densities pass into each other. [B, 7.]

ENDOSMOSE, n. E^{2}n'do^{2}s-mos. Lat., *endosmosis* (from ἔνδον, within, and ὠσμός, a thrusting). Fr., *endosmose.* Ger., *Endosmose.* It., *endosmosi.* Sp., *endósmosis.* That form of osmosis in which a viscid fluid in a cavity attracts to itself a more watery fluid through an organic membrane. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

ENDOSMOSMIC, ENDOSMOTIC, adj's. E^{2}n-do^{2}s-mo^{2}s'-mi^{2}k, -mo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *endosmotique.* Ger., *endosmotisch.* Pertaining to endosmose. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENDOSPERM, n. E^{2}n'do-spu^{5}rm. From ἔνδον, within, and σπέρμα, a seed. Lat., *endosperma* (1st def.), *endospermium* (3d def.). Fr., *endosperme* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernmasse, mit Eiweisskörper umgebenes Samenkorn.* Sp., *endosperma.* 1. See ALBUMEN (2d def.). 2. A seed or embryo surrounded by albumen. [B, 77, 121, 291 (α, 24) ; L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENDOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *endospermées.* Of Kützing, a division of filamentous *Algæ,* in which the spores are included in the frond. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENDOSPERMIC, adj. E^{2}n-do-spu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Lat., *endospermicus.* Fr., *endospermique.* Ger., *kernmassig, kernmassehaltig.* Pertaining to (of an embryo, accompanied by) an endosperm ; albuminous. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

ENDOSPERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ENDOSPERM (3d def.).

ENDOSPORE, n. E^{2}n'do-spor. Lat., *endosporium* (from ἔνδον, within, and σπορά, a seed). Fr., *e.* 1. The more internal of the two envelopes of a spore, as in ferns. 2. A spore produced within the thecæ of cryptogams. [B, 4, 77, 121 (α, 24).]

ENDOSPOREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-a^3. Of Zopf, an order of the *Mycetozoa* living on rotten wood and vegetable refuse. They always pass through the flagellula stage, and form fusion plasmodia. The spore-fruit is in the form of a large cyst inclosing plasmodium which breaks up into chlamydospores. They comprise the *Peritrichea* and the *Endotrichea.* The almost identical *Endosporeæ* of Rostafinski are a family of the *Myxomycetes,* containing genera whose spores are in the interior of the conceptacle, corresponding in part to the *Endomyxeæ* of Van Tieghem and to the 2d class of *Myxogasteres* of Schröter. [B, 121 (α, 24) ; B, 236 ; L, 121.]

ENDOSPOROUS, adj. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'por-u^{3}s. Lat., *endosporus.* Fr., *endosporé.* Having the spore in the interior of the conceptacle. [α, 24.] Cf. ARTHROSPOROUS.

ENDOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-do-sk'le^{2}t. See ENDOSKELETON.

ENDOSTEAL, adj. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'te-a^{2}l. From ἔνδον, within, and ὀστέον, a bone. Of ossification, beginning within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. [L, 153.]

ENDOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do^{2}st-e^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *endosteit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *endostéite.* See OSTEOMYELITIS.

ENDOSTERNITES, n. pl. E^{2}n-do-stu^{5}rn'its. From ἔνδον, within, and στέρνον (see STERNUM). Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemata between adjacent somites which are situated nearest the middle line of the body. [L, 168.] Cf. ENDOPLEURITES, MESOPHRAGM, and PARAPHRAGM.

ENDOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'te^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ger., *Endost.* The medullary membrane ; a delicate membrane which, according to some, lines the medullary canal and the cells of the cancellous tissue of a bone. Its existence has been denied. [B.]

ENDOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do^{2}st-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See OSTEOMYELITIS.

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'to^2-ma^3. Gen., *endosto'matos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *endostome.* Ger., *Endostom.* Sp., *endóstomo.* 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants ; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea,* stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B, 77, 293 (α, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do^{2}st-o'ma^3. Gen., *endostom'atos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ὀστέον, a bone (see also *-oma**). Fr., *endostome.* Ger., *Endostom.* An endogenous, osseous neoplasm. [L, 49, 50 (α, 14).]

ENDOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do^{2}s-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *endostos'eos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ὀστέον, a bone. 1. Ossification within the substance of cartilage. 2. An osseous deposit scattered through the hyaline cartilage. [L, 153, 294.]

ENDOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do^{2}s'tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔνδον, within, and ὄστρακον, a shell. The innermost of the layers which form the cuticular layer of the integument of the *Crustacea.* [L, 168.] Cf. ECTOSTRACUM and EPIOSTRACUM.

ENDOT, n. In Abyssinia, an undetermined saponaceous tree. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENDOTHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). From ἔνδον, within, and θαλλός, a branch. The cellular tissue which fills the endospore of the macrospore of a lycopod. [B, 77 (α, 24).]

ENDOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-the(tha)'ka^3. From ἔνδον, within, and θήκη, a sheath. Fr., *endothèque.* Sp., *endoteca.* Of Purkinje, the inner layer of an anther cell ; also the layer of cellular tissue around the archegonium in cryptogams, especially mosses. [B, 105, 121 (α, 24).]

ENDOTHECI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-the(tha)'si(ke). Of Léveillé, a subdivision of the *Thecasporeæ.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ENDOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-the(tha)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ENDOTHECA.

ENDOTHEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}n-do-te^{2}l'. See ENDOTHELIUM.—**Eierstockse'.** Of Flemming, an endothelium on the surface of the ovarian follicles in some molluscs. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 818 (J).]—**E'häutchen.** See ENDOTHELIUM and *Cellular* COAT.—**E'krebs.** See ENDOTHELIOMA.—**E'platte.** See *Endothelial* CELL.—**E'rohr.** See under ROHR.—**E'scheide.** An endothelial sheath. [J.] See also *Cellular* COAT.—**Flimmere'.** See *Ciliated* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Gefässe'.** See *Vascular* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Lungene'.** See *Pulmonary* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Venene'.** The e. lining the veins. [J, 67.]

ENDOTHELIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *endothelium* (*q. v.*). E^{2}n-do-thel(thal)'i^2-a^3.

ENDOTHELIAL, adj. E^{2}n-do-the'li^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *endothélial.* Ger., *e.* Pertaining to an endothelium or its cells. [J.]—**E. carcinoma.** See ENDOTHELIOMA.

ENDOTHELIOID, adj. E^{2}n-do-thel'i^2-oid. For deriv., see ENDOTHELIUM and *-oid**. Resembling or of the nature of endothelium or endothelial cells. [J.]

ENDOTHELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-do(do^3)-the(tha)-li(le)'o^2-ma^3. Gen., *endotheliom'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *endothéliome.* Ger., *Endotheliom.* A cancerous growth of endothelial origin. [E.]

ENDOTHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-do(do[3])-the(tha)'li[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From ἔνδον, within, and θηλή, a nipple. Fr., *endothélium*. Ger., *Binnenepithel, Endothel, Endothelhäutchen*. It., Sp., *endotelio*. 1. Of His (1866), a single layer of flattened cells joined edge to edge to form a covering for the free surface of serous membranes, for the cavities of the heart and blood-vessels, and, in general, for any free surface excluded from contact with air. 2. Of Ranvier, a single layer of flattened cells covering any free internal surface, whether excluded from the air or not (*e. g.*, the e. of the pulmonary alveoli). 3. In the pl., *endothelia*, endothelial cells. [J, 26, 21, 35, 42.]—**Ciliated e.** An e. the cells of which bear cilia on their free ends (*e. g.*, the peritoneal e. of female *Amphibia* or the columnar e. of the cavities [*cœliæ*] of the central nervous system). [J, 6, 26, 31.]—**Germinating e.** See *Germinating endothelial* CELL.—**Peritoneal e.** Fr., *endothélium péritonéal*. Ger., *Peritonealendothel*. The e. (or epithelium) covering the free surface of the peritonæum. [J.]—**Pulmonary e.** Fr., *endothélium pulmonaire*. Of Ranvier, the pavement epithelium lining the infundibula and alveoli of the lungs. [J, 31.]—**Subepithélial e.** Fr., *endothélium sous-epithélial*. Of Debove, an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue corpuscles on the surface of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine, between the membrane and its proper epithelium. ["Arch. de phys.," 1874, p. 19 (J, 31).]—**Vascular e.** Fr., *endothélium vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässendothel*. The e. lining the cavities of the heart and the blood- and lymph-vessels. [J.]

ENDOTHELOID, adj. E[2]n-do-the'loid. See ENDOTHELIOID.

ENDOTHÈQUE (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-do-te[2]k. See ENDOTHECA.

ENDOTHERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A[3]n[2]-do-te[2]r-mek. From ἔνδον, within, and θέρμη, heat. Having an internal thermic action, like that of light in the decomposition of carbon dioxide in the respiration of plants. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENDOTHORACICUS (Lat.), adj. E[2]n-do(do[3])-thor-a[2]s(a[3]k)'-i[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἔνδον, within, and θώραξ (see THORAX). Situated within the thorax. [L, 332.]

ENDOTOME, n. E[2]n'do-tom. From ἔνδον, within, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *e.* Of Mattei, a strong pair of shears used by him in the operation of decapitation of the fœtus. [A, 15.]

ENDOTOSCOPE, n. E[2]n-do[2]t'o-skop. From ἔνδον, within, οὖς, the ear, and σκοπεῖν, to see. Of Gellé, an instrument for examining the ear, designed to make visible the movements of the tympanum and the effects of insufflation of air. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENDOTRACHELITIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-do(do[3])-tra[2]k(tra[3]ch[2])-e[2]l(al)-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *endotrachelit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and τράχηλος, the neck. See *Cervical* ENDOMETRITIS.

ENDOTRICHEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E[2]n-do(do[3])-tri[2]k(tri[2]ch[2])'-e[2]-a[3]. Ger., *Endotricheen*. Of Zopf, a suborder of the *Endosporea*. [B, 236 ; L, 121.]

ENDOURMIANO, ENDOURMIDO, n's. In Provence, the *Datura stramonium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENDO-UTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-do(do[3])-u[2](u)-te[2]r-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *endo-uterit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and *uterus*, the womb. See ENDOMETRITIS.

ENDOVASCULAR, adj. E[2]n-do-va[2]s'ku[6]-la[3]r. From ἔνδον, within, and *vas*, a vessel. See INTRAVASCULAR.

END-PLATE, n. E[2]nd'plat. Ger., *Endplatte*. The termination of a motor nerve-fibre in a striated muscular fibre. [J.]—**Electrical e.-p.** Ger., *electrische Endplatte*. The plexus-like termination of a nerve-fibre on the plates of the electrical organ of fishes. [J, 67, 124.]—**Grand e.-p.** See TERMA.—**Motorial Nerve e.-p.** Syn.: *Doyère's nerve eminence*. The special expansion of a motor nerve-fibre at its termination in a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a medullated nerve, the primitive sheath of which becomes continuous with the sarcolemma of the muscle, while the axis-cylinder penetrates the sarcolemma, divides into numerous, often anastomosing branches, which spread out over the muscular substance. At the point of entrance of the axis-cylinder into the muscle-fibre there is usually an eminence formed by a granular nucleated mass, the appearance being as if many muscle corpuscles had become aggregated at this point. There are also many granular, nucleus-like masses situated along the twigs of the divided axis-cylinder. According to some investigators, the axis-cylinder is entirely outside the sarcolemma. According to Kühne, the motorial e.-p. is not the entire termination, but a clear space or substance between the granular mass and the axis-cylinder at the point where it penetrates the sarcolemma. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 481 ; (J) ; J, 30, 31, 35.]—**Reticulated e.-p.** A form of ending in which a nerve-fibre terminates on a tendon or other structure by a fine network of primitive fibrillæ. [J, 83.]—**Secretory e.-p.** Ger., *secretorische Endplatte*. The terminal part of a nerve ending in a gland. [J, 67.]—**Sensory e.-p's.** Ger., *sensible Endplatten*. Somewhat peculiar plate-like terminations of nerves in muscle, the nerves being supposed by some to be sensory. They are thought to be motor nerve endings by most authors. [J, 67.]

ENDRACENDRACH, ENDRANGNENDRA, n's. Lat., *Endrachium madagascariense*. Fr., *endrach*. In Madagascar, the *Humbertia madagascariensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENDROGUEZ, n. The *Agaricus cæsarius*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ENDUIT (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-dwe. A coating or glazing of adventitious material. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cérumineux.** A waxy coating (as of the skin and certain cases of seborrhœa). [G, 15.]—**E. fœtal.** See VERNIX *caseosa*.—**E. fuligineux.** A soot-colored coating of the tongue, teeth, lips, etc., in typhoid affections. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]—**E. gras.** A greasy coating (as of the skin in seborrhœa). [G, 15.]—**E. muqueux.** A white or yellow coating of the tongue, in mucous and bilious fevers. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]—**E. sébacé.** See VERNIX *caseosa*.

ENDURCISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-du[6]r-ses-ma[3]n[2]. See INDURATION.—**E. du tissu cellulaire.** Induration of the cellular tissue ; sclerema cutis. [G.]

ENDUSIUM (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-du[2](du)'si[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See INDUSIUM.

ENDWULST (Ger.), n. E[2]nd'vulst. A terminal enlargement ; a mass of non-differentiated cells found at the posterior end of the notochord at its point of fusion with the medullary plate. [A, 8 (H).]

ENDYMA (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n'di[2]m(du[6]m)-a[3]. Gen., *endym'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔνδυμα (from ἐνδύειν, to put on). The epithelial lining of the encephalic cavities. [J.]—**Paracœlian e.** Of B. G. Wilder, the lining of a lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]

ENDYPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-di[2](du[6])-po(po[3])-ka[4]s'(ka[3]'-u[4]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *endypocaus'eos* (*-is*). From ἔνδον, within, and ὑπόκαυσις, a burning underneath. Ger., *Selbstverbrennung von Trunkenbolden*. An internal combustion ; the alleged spontaneous combustion of drunkards. [A, 322 (*a*, 14, 21).]

ENDYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n'di[2]s(du[6]s)-i[2]s. Gen., *endys'eos* (*en'dysis*). Gr., ἔνδυσις (from ἐνδύειν, to put on). The acquisition of feathers. [L, 221.]

ENEA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)'ne[2]-a[3]. See ÆNEA.

ENEANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-e[2]-a[2]n(a[3]n)-the(tha)'ma[3]. Gen., *eneanthem'atos* (*-is*). See ENANTHEMA.

ENEB (Ar.), n. A vine. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E.-al-dyb.** The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ENEBRINA (Sp.), n. A-na-bre'na[3]. See ENEBRO.

ENEBRO (Sp.), n. A-na'bro. The *Juniperus vulgaris*. [B, 92, 127 (*a*, 14).]—**Aceite de e.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.—**Bayas de e.** Juniper-berries. [B.]—**Cocimiento de bayas de e. compuesto** [Sp. Ph.]. See *Decoctum* JUNIPERI *compositum*.—**E. comun, E. real** [Mex. Ph.]. See JUNIPERUS *communis*.—**Esencia de e.** See *Oil of* JUNIPER.

ENECHEMA (Lat.), **ENECHESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E[2]n-e[2](a)-kem(ch[2]am)'a[3], -kes(ch[2]as)'i[2]s. Gen., *enechem'atos* (*-is*), *eneches'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐνήχημα (from ἐνηχεῖν, to sound in). Ger., *Ohrenklingen*. See TINNITUS *aurium*.

ENECIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-ne(ne[2])'si[2](ki[2])-a[3]. From ἠνεκής, long-continued. See *Continued* FEVER.—**E. cauma.** See *Inflammatory* FEVER.—**E. synochus.** A form of continued fever which includes many fevers now separated. [L, 29 (*a*, 29).]—**E. synochus flavus.** A continued fever characterized by jaundice. [L, 29 (*a*, 29).] **E. synochus puerperarum.** See *Puerperal* FEVER.—**E. synochus soporosus.** A form of continued fever characterized by drowsiness or coma. [L, 29 (*a*, 29).]—**E. synochus sudatorius.** A form of continued fever characterized by a violent attack followed by diaphoresis. [L, 29 (*a*, 29).]—**E. typhus.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.

ENEILEMA (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-i(e[2]-i[2])-le(la)'ma[3]. Gen., *eneilem'atos* (*-is*). From ἐν, in, and εἴλημα, a husk. Fr., *énéilème*. In botany, the inner envelope of the ovule. [L, 41.]

ENELDO (Sp.), n. A-ne[2]l'do. See ANETHUM *graveolens*.—**Aceite de e., Esencia de e.** See *Oleum* ANETHI.

ÉNÉLÉUM (Fr.), n. A-na-la-u[6]m. See ŒNELÆON.

ENELLAGMENOS (Lat.), adj. E[2]n-e[2]l(al)-la[2]g(la[3]g)'me[2]n-o[2]s. Gr., ἐνηλλαγμένος (from ἐναλλάσσειν, to exchange). Alternate, mutually recipient (said of the vertebral joints). [A, 325 (*a*, 21) ; L, 84 (*a*, 14).]

ENEMA (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n'e[2]-ma[3]. Gen., *enem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔνεμα (from ἐνιέναι, to throw in). Fr., *lavement*. Ger., *Klystier*. It., *clistere, enteroclisme*. Sp., *e., lavativa*. A liquid preparation to be injected into the rectum. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).] For enemeta the titles of which contain the name of a drug, see under the name of that drug.—**Anodyne e.** See *E. anodynum*.—**E. ad icteritiam Herculis Saxoniæ.** An old e. consisting of a decoction of various purgatives and aromatics ; used in jaundice. [B, 89 (*a*, 21).]—**E. adstringens.** Sp., *clister* (*ó e.*) *astringente* [Sp. Ph.]. An e. made by boiling for 15 minutes 1 part of pomegranate-root bark with enough water to make 24 parts. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. alimentarium.** See *Nutrient e.*—**E. amylaceum.** See *Lavement à l'*AMIDON.—**E. anodynum.** 1. See *E.* OPII. 2. An e. containing 200 parts of decoction of althæa and 0·01 to 0·05 part of extract of opium, either with or without the addition of camphor. 3. An e. made of 80 parts of carminative decoction, 8 each of honey of roses and honey of rosemary-flowers, 10 of lenitive electuary, and 12 each of oil of sweet almonds and of rue. [B, 81, 108 (*a*, 21).]—**E. anticolicum.** See *E. commune*.—**E. antihystericum.** See *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. antispasmodicum.** Ger., *Baldrianklystier*. An e. containing 200 grammes of infusion of valerian, 10 grammes of tincture of camphor, 10 to 20 drops of tinctura opii crocata, and 20 grammes of mucilage of gum arabic. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**E. antystericum.** See *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. camphoratum.** See *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. catharticum** [Edin. Ph., 1813, Dub. Ph., 1807, Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *lavement aloétique*. 1. An old e. consisting of aloes, yolk of egg, and milk [Sp. Ph., 1798]. 2. See *E.* MAGNESIÆ *sulphatis*.—**E. commune** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An e. made by boiling 2 parts of coarse oatmeal in enough water to make 12 parts [Finn. Ph.] (16 parts [Swed. Ph.]) of colature, and adding 2 parts each of sodium chloride and olive-oil, with continuous agitation. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. emolliens** [Würzb. Ph., 1815 ; Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *lavement émollient*. A mixture of 1 part of linseed-oil and 5 parts of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. evacuans.** See *Purgative e.*—**E. fœtidum.** See *E.* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**E. irritans.** Sp., *clister irritante de vino antimonial* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of wine of antimony and 2 parts of water. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. laxans** [Fr. Cod.]. See LAVEMENT *laxatif*.—**E. medicatum.** Ger., *medicamentöses Klystier*. A medicated e. [A, 319 (*a*, 14).]—**E. morphinatum.** Ger., *Morphinklystier*. An e. composed of

200 parts of e. amylaceum and 0·01 part of morphine acetate. [A, 319 (a, 14).]—**E. nutriens.** See *Nutrient e.*—**E. oleosum.** A warm mixture of oil and water. [B, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. purgans** [Fr. Cod.]. See Lavement *purgatif.*—**E. sedativum.** See *E.* opii.—**Fetid e., Fœtid e.** See *E.* asafœtidæ.—**Nutrient e., Nutritious e., Nutritive e.** Lat., *e. nutriens, e. alimentarium.* Fr., *lavement nutritif.* Ger., *nährendes Klystier.* An e. composed of alimentary material, such as eggs, milk, blood, beef-juice, etc.—**Purgative e.** Lat., *e. evacuans.* Fr., *lavement purgatif.* Ger., *ausleerendes Klystier.* An e. designed to cause evacuation of the rectum or the colon. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Recto-colonic e.** An e. thrown into the colon by a tube passed up from the anus.—**Stimulating e.** An e. containing a stimulating substance, such as oil of turpentine. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

ENEMION (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ne^{2}m'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἠνέμιον. Fr., *énémion.* Of Dioscorides, the *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉNÉMITIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-na-me-tek. Styptic. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENEMY, n. E^{2}n'e^2-mi^2. The *Anemone nemorosa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ENEOCIANINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-na-o-the-a^2-ne'na^3. The coloring matter contained in the skins of grapes. [A, 447 (a, 14).]

ENEOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n'e^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐνεός. Dumb. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

EN-EPAE, n. In Malabar, the *Rotala verticillaris.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENEPIDERMIC, adj. E^{2}n-e^{2}p-i^2-du^{6}rm'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *In-** and Epidermic. From ἐν, and ἐπιδερμίς, the epidermis. Of remedies, brought into contact with the skin without friction. [B.]

ENERGETICS, n. sing. E^{2}n-u^{6}r-je^{2}t'i^{2}ks. See Physics.

ENERGIE (Ger.), n. A-ne^{2}r-ge'. See Energy.—**E. der Bewegung.** See *Kinetic* energy.—**E. der Lage.** See *Potential* energy.—**Erhaltung der E.** See Conservation *of energy.*—**Ruhende E.** Potential energy.—**Thätige E.** See *Kinetic* energy.

ENERGIZE, v. intr. and tr. E^{2}n'u^{6}r-jiz. To acquire or promote energy; to strengthen. ["Pop. Sci. Month.," July, 1872, p. 276 (B).]

ENERGY, n. E^{2}n'u^{6}r-ji^2. Gr., ἐνέργεια (from ἐνεργεῖν, to execute). Fr., *énergie.* Ger., *Energie, Thatkraft.* It., *energia.* Sp., *energia.* The capacity for performing work; vigor. [L, 50.]—**Actual e.** See *Kinetic e.*—**Conservation of e.** Ger., *Erhaltung der Energie.* The preservation of e. by the transmutation of one form into another, as from friction to heat, to light, or to electricity, by means of which the total sum of e. is maintained invariable. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**Dynamic e., E. of movement.** See *Kinetic e.*—**E. of position.** Ger., *Energie der Lage.* See *Potential e.*—**Kinetic e.** Fr., *énergie kinétique.* Ger., *thätige Energie, Energie der Bewegung.* E. manifested in the performance of work and the production of motion. [B.]—**Latent e., Potential e., Static e.** Fr., *énergie potentielle.* Ger., *ruhende Energie, Energie der Lage.* E. that is not actually employed in generating motion or in the accomplishment of other work; *e. g.,* the e. of a body raised above the surface of the earth or the e. of a coiled spring. [B.]

ENERVATE, adj. E-nu^{6}rv'at. See Enervius.

ENERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *enervation'is.* 1. See Enervation. 2. See Aponeurosis.

ENERVATION, n. E^{2}n-u^{6}r-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *enervatio* (from *ex,* out, and *nervus,* a nerve). Fr., *énervation.* Ger., *E.* 1. The production of weakness or languor, especially of nervous action. 2. The state of being weakened in nervous activity. 3. The operation of cutting or destroying a portion of the nervous system (as in "pithing" an animal) or of cutting a tendon or muscle (*e. g.,* the levator muscles of the upper lip in the horse, to give the muzzle a finer shape). [K, 29; L, 41 (a, 14).]

ÉNERVEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ne^{2}rv-ma^{3}n^2. See Enervation.

ENERVIS (Lat.), **ENERVIUS** (Lat.), **ENERVUS** (Lat.), adj's. E(a)-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s), -vi^2(wi^2)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s), -vu^{2}s(wu^{4}s). From *e.* priv., and *nervus,* a nerve. Fr., *énervé.* Ger., *entkräftet* (1st def.), *rippenlos* (2d def.). 1. In a state of enervation. 2. In botany, having no nervure. The *Enerviæ* are an order of the *Synchlamydeæ,* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n'e^2-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐνεός. Dumb. [L, 119 (a, 14).]

ENFANCE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fa^{3}n^{2}s. See Infancy.

ENFANT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fa^{3}n^2. An infant or child.—**E. arriéré.** A child that is backward, especially in mental development. [D, 39.]—**E. assisté.** A child reared at the public expense. [A, 518.]—**E. du diable.** The *Phallus impudicus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. due.** A new-born child affected with sclerema. [G.]

ENFANTEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fa^{3}n^{2}t-ma^{3}n^2. See Delivery (1st def.).—**E. césarien.** The Cæsarean operation.

ENFANTER (Fr.), v. intr. A^{3}n^2-fa^{3}n^2-ta. To be delivered.

ENFERMÉS [Cuvier] (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-fe^{2}r-ma. See Tubicola.

ENFILÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-fe-la. See Perfoliate.

ENFLAMMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-fla^{3}m-ma. Inflamed.

ENFLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-fla. Inflated, swollen.

ENFLEBŒUF (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}f'l-bu^{6}f. An insect of the *Bupresti* or the *Carabidæ.* [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENFLER (Fr.), v. intr. A^{3}n^2-fla. To swell up; to bloat.

ENFLEURAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-flu^{6}r-a^{3}zh. The process of extracting the perfume of flowers by immersing them in fat. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

ENFLURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-flu^{6}r. Inflation, tumefaction. [L, 43.]—**E. œdémateuse des lèvres de la partie honteuse.** An old term for œdema of the labia pudendi. [A, 44.]—**E. variqueuse.** A varicose state of the veins. [A, 44.]

ENFOLDING, n. E^{2}n-fold'i^{2}n^2. See Infolding.

ENFONCÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-fo^{2}n^2-sa. Sunken, depressed. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ENFONCEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fo^{2}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. Depression (as of a fragment of bone in fracture of the skull). [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ENFONÇURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fo^{2}n^2-su^{6}r. 1. See Arthrodia. 2. See Enfoncement.

ENFOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fu-es-ma^{3}n^2. 1. The burial of the carcass of an animal that has died of an infectious disease. [L, 41.] 2. Infanticide by burying alive. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

ENGADINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ga^3-den. A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, having an elevation of 5,753 feet above the sea, frequented as a climatic sanitarium and winter resort.

ENGAGEMENT, n. E^{2}n-gaj'me^{2}nt. Fr., *e.* The entrance of the presenting part of the fœtus into the brim of the pelvis.

ENGAÎNANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ga-e-na^{3}n^2. Lat., *vaginans.* Ger., *scheidenartig, scheidig.* Ensheathing (said of leaves, petioles, etc., which form a sheath around a stem or other organ). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ENGAÎNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ga^3-e-na. Ensheathed.

ENGALACTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From ἐν, containing, and γάλα, milk. An old name for a plant supposed to have been the *Salsola kali.* [L, 116, 119.]

ENGANO, n. In Provence, the genus *Salicornia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENGARROTTÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ga^{3}r-rot-ta. See Égarrotté.

ENGASTRIMYTHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri^2-mi^2(mu^6)-thu^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἐν (see *In-**), γαστήρ, the belly, and μῦθος, speech. Fr., *engastrimysme, engastrimythisme.* Ventriloquism. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENGASTRIMYTHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri^2-mi^{2}th(mu^{6}th)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐγγαστρίμυθος (from ἐν, in, γαστήρ, the belly, and μῦθος, speech). Fr., *engastrimythe.* Ger., *Bauchredner.* See Ventriloquist.

ENGASTRIUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐν, in, and γαστήρ, the belly. A double monster of the order *Thoracopagi* in which one fœtus is stunted and remains as a parasitic growth, surrounded by a separate pouch, within the abdominal cavity of the other fœtus. [A, 326 (a, 14).]

ENGBEN, n. In Burmah, the *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENGBÄUCHIG (Ger.), adj. E^{2}n^2'boich^2-i^{2}g. Narrow-bellied. [A, 450.]

ENGBRÜSTIG (Ger.), adj. E^{2}n^2'bru^{6}st-i^{2}g. See Asthmatic.

ENGBRÜSTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'bru^{6}st-i^{2}g-kit. See Asthma.

ENGE (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^2. Stenosis; also a contracted part.—**E. der Vorhaut.** Phimosis. [L, 43.]—**E. zwischen Mund und Schlund.** The isthmus of the fauces. [L, 43.]

ENGEISOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-so'ma^3. Gen., *engeisom'atos (-is).* Gr., ἐγγείσωμα. Fr., *engisome, embarrure.* Ger., *Engeisom.* A cranial fracture in which a splinter of bone is depressed so as to lie upon the dura with sound bone above it. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENGELBERG (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-be^{2}rg. A health resort in the Swiss canton of Unterwalden, where there are whey-cure and bathing establishments. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ENGELBLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-blu^{6}m-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ENGELBLUME (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-blum-e^2. The *Trollius europæus.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ENGELHARDTIA [Leichen] (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n^2-e^{2}l-ha^{3}rt'i^2-a^3. A genus of the *Juglandeæ* indigenous to the East Indies, the Malayan Archipelago, and southern China. [B, 42. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. roxburghiana.** A species growing in Silhet. The bark contains much tannin. [B, 180.]—**E. spicata.** A species growing on the Sunda and Molucca Islands; erroneously believed to be one of the sources of Indian dammar. [B, 180 (a. 24).]

ENGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Ranunculus flammula* and the *Arnica montana.* [B. 38 (a, 14); B, 88, 180 (a, 24).]

ENGELMACHEREI (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2-e^{2}l-ma^{3}ch^2-e^2-ri'. Lit., an angel-factory; a contemptuous term for a baby-farming establishment. [Soyka (A, 319).]

ENGELSÜSS (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-zu^{6}s. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ENGELTRANK (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-tra^{3}n^{2}k. The *Arnica montana.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ENGELURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zh'lu^{6}r. See Chilblain.—**E. chronique.** Of Legouest, a chronic insensitiveness of the soles of the feet to contact with the ground, accompanied by thickening of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and a reddish-brown coloration, sometimes lasting for five or six months; attributed to the prolonged influence of cold and moisture. [L, 88 (a. 14).]

ENGELWURZ (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-vurts. See Archangelica.—**Grosse E.** See Archangelica *officinalis.*—**Uferständige E.** See Archangelica *litoralis.*

ENGELWURZEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}n^2'e^{2}l-vurtz-e^{2}l. See *Radix* angelicæ.—**Dunkelrothe E.** See Archangelica *atropurpurea.*—**Glänzende E.** The *Ligusticum actæifolium.* [L, 80.]—**Wilde E.** See Angelica *silvestris.*

ENGENES (Lat.), adj. E2n(e2n2)'je2n(ge2n)-ez(e2s). See CONGENITAL and INDIGENOUS.

ENGERLING (Ger.), n. E2n2'e2r-li2n2. See BOT.

ENGFLOSSFEDERIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'flos-fad-e2r-i2g. See ANGUSTIREMATUS.

ENGFLÜGELICHT. See ANGUSTI-PENNATE.

ENGGISTEIN (Ger.), n. E2n2'gi2-stin. A place near Berne, Switzerland, where there are tepid gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 105.]

ENGHALSIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'ha3ls-i2g. See ANGUSTICOLLIS.

ENGHÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'he2nd-i2g. See ANGUSTIMANOUS.

ENGHIEN (Fr.), **ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS** (Fr.), n's. A3n2-ge-a3n2-la-ba2n2. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 57, 87, 88.]

ENGHISTEIN (Ger.), n. See ENGGISTEIN.

ENGHÜLSIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'hu6ls-i2g. See ANGUSTISILIQUUS.

ENGINE, n. E2n'ji2n. Fr., *engin.* Ger., *Werkzeug.* A machine for the transmission of mechanical power.—**Dental e., Surgical e.** A system of wheels connected by belts and worked by a treadle, so arranged as to impart a rapid movement of rotation to a dental or surgical instrument fastened at the end of a movable arm. [E.]

ENGISOMA (Lat.), n. n. E2n(e2n2)-ji2(ge)-so'ma3. See ENGEISOMA.

ENGISTEIN (Ger.), n. E2n2'i2s-tin. See ENGGISTEIN.

ENGISTICUS (Lat.), adj. E2n(e2n2)-ji2st(gi2st)'i2k-u3s(u4s). From ἔγγιστος, nearest. Of Ploucquet, arising from too great proximity. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENGLISCH (Ger.), adj. E2n2'li2sh. See ENGLISH.—**E'e Krankheit.** See RICKETS.—**E'gewürz.** The unripe fruit of *Pimenta aromatica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'roth.** See COLCOTHAR.

ENGLISH, adj. I2n2'gli2sh. Lat., *anglicus.* Fr., *anglais.* Ger., *englisch.* Pertaining to, found in, or obtained from England. See *E.* DISEASE, *E.* MERCURY, *E.* PLASTER, etc.

ENGLOTTOGASTOR (Lat.), n. m. E2n(e2n2)-glo2t(glot)-to(to3)-ga2st(ga3st)'or. Gr., ἐγγλωττογάστωρ (from ἐν, within, γλῶσσα, the tongue, and γαστήρ, the belly). A ventriloquist. [A, 387.]

ENGMÜNDIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'mu6nd-i2g. Narrow-mouthed. [L.]

ENGOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n(e2n2)-go2m-fos'i2s. Gen., *engomphos'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐγγόμφωσις (from ἐγγομφοῦν, to nail in). See GOMPHOSIS.

ENGONIOCATHETER (Lat.), n. m. E2n(e2n2)-go-ni2-o(o3)-ka2th(ka3th)'e2t-u5r(ar). Gen., *engoniocatheter'os (-is).* From ἐγγώνιος, forming an angle, and καθετήρ, a catheter. An angular catheter. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENGONIOMELE (Lat.), n. f. E2n(e2n2)-gon-i2-o(o3)-me(ma)'-le(la). Gen., *engoniomel'es.* From ἐγγώνιος, forming an angle, and μήλη, a probe. A bent probe. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENGONIOS (Lat.), **ENGONIUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2n(e2n2)-gon'-i2-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐγγώνιος. Bent at an angle. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

ENGONUS (Lat.), adj. E2n(e2n2)'go2n-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἔγγονος (from ἐν, in, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Native, endemic; as a n., a fœtus or offspring. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENGORGEMENT, n. E2n-go2rj'me2nt. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Anhäufung.* Over-distension (as with blood). [A, 518.]—**E. farcineux** (Fr.). See FARCY. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ENGOS (Port.), n. E2n'gos. See SAMBUCUS *ebulus.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ENGOUÉ (Fr.), adj. A3n2-gu-a. Obstructed. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ENGOUEMENT (Fr.), n. A3n2-gu-ma3n2. Obstruction from accumulation of material. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. herniaire.** Intestinal obstruction due to hernia. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. pulmonaire.** The condition of the lung observed in the first stage of pneumonia or in hypostatic congestion of the lungs. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E. stercoral.** See COPROSTASIS.

ENGOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3n2-gur-des-ma3n2. 1. Numbness. [L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).] 2. See HIBERNATION.

ENGRAFTING, n. E2n-gra3ft'i2n2. See GRAFTING.

ENGRAIN (Fr.), n. A3n2-gra2n2. The *Triticum spelta* and *Triticum monococcum.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENGRAISSO GALINO. In Provence, the *Crassula magnolii.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENGRAISSO MOUTOUN. In Provence, the *Psoralea bituminosa.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENGRAISSO PORC. In Provence, the genus *Sonchus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENGRAULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E2n(e2n2)-gra4l(gra3-u4l)-in-(en)'a3. From *Engraulis,* one of the genera. A group of the *Clupeidæ.* [L, 280.]

ENGRAULIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n(e2n2)-gra4l(gra3'u4l)-i2s. Gen., *engraul'idos (-is).* Gr., ἐγγραυλίς. A genus of the *Clupeidæ.* [L, 354.]—**E. encrasicholus.** See ANCHOVY.

ENGRAVÉE (Fr.), **ENGRAVURE** (Fr.), n's. A3n2-gra3-va, -vu6r. A disease of the foot in cattle, goats, etc., due to the entrance of gravel into the cleft of the hoof. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENGRENAGE (Fr.), **ENGRENURE** (Fr.), n's. A3n2-gr'na3zh, -gr'nu6r. Synarthrosis. [A, 7, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ENGSCHNABELIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'shna3b-e2l-i2g. See ANGUSTIROSTRATE.

ENGSTLEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E2n2st'le2-brun-ne2n. An intermittent spring in the Hashthal, Canton of Berne, Switzerland. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

ENGTRICHTERFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. E2n2'tri2ch2t-e2r-fu5rm-i2g. Contracted and funnel-shaped (said of the pelvis).

ENGUAMBA, n. In Mexico, a species of *Solanum* (probably the *Solanum igneum*) the fruit of which yields an oil used as a resolvent and vulnerary. [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ENHYDROUS, adj. E2n-hid'ru3s. From ἐν, in, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *enhydre.* Containing water in cavities, as in the vitreous varieties of quartz. [Brewster, Dana (*a*, 27).]

ENIAUTOS (Lat.), adj. E2n-i2-a4t'(a3'u4t)-o2s. Gr., ἐνιαυτός. Annual (said of diseases). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ÉNILÈME (Fr.), n. A-ne-le2m. See ENEILEMA.

ÉNIVRANT (Fr.), adj. E2n-e-vra3n2. Intoxicating. [D, 72.]

ENIXA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-ni2x(nex)'a3. From *eniti,* to strive. Ger., *Kindbetterin.* A puerperal woman. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

ENIXUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ni2x(nex)'u3m(u4m). An old name for a neutral salt. [L, 116, 119 (*a*, 14).]

ENIXUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ni2x(nex)'u3s(u4s). Gen., *enix'us.* See DELIVERY (1st def.).

ENIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-i2-ze(za)'sis. Gen., *enizes'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐνίζησις (from ἐνίζειν, to set in). Ger., *Einsitzen, Hineinsetzen.* Of Aretæus, the use of a sitz-bath of warm oil to expel urinary calculi. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENKATARRHAPHIE (Ger.), n. E2n-ka3-ta3r-ra3-fe'. From ἐγκαταῤῥάπτειν, to sew in. Syn.: *Vergrabung.* Of E. Kaufmann, the inclusion (burying) of an epithelial structure by sewing the two sides of a furrow together. [Kaufmann, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. kl. Med.," xcvii, 2, p. 236.]

ENKEL (Ger.), n. E2n2k'e2l. See ANKLE.

ENKELBLASE (Ger.), n. E2n2k'e2l-bla3z-e2. A granddaughter-sac. [L, 321.]

ENKYSTÉ (Fr.), adj. A3n2-ki2s-ta. Encysted. [L, 41.]

ENKYSTEMENT (Fr.), n. A3n2-ki2st-ma3n2. See ENCYSTMENT.

ENLARGEMENT, n. E2n-la3rj'me2nt. Lat., *intumescentia.* Fr., *agrandissement* (1st def.), *renflement* (2d def.). Ger., *Anschwellung.* 1. The process of becoming or the state of being larger. 2. A portion of a structure that is larger than the rest.—**Brachial e., Brachio-rhachidian e., Cervical e.** Lat., *intumescentia cervicalis.* Fr., *renflement cervical.* Ger., *Halsanschwellung.* It., *ampliazione cervicale.* Sp., *ampliación cervical.* An e. of the spinal cord extending from the third cervical to the first dorsal vertebra, its greatest diameter being transverse. From this region of the cord arise the cervical and brachial nerves. [I, 15.] See *Brachial* BULB.—**Crural e., Lumbar e.** Lat., *intumescentia lumbalis.* Fr., *renflement lombaire.* Ger., *Lendenanschwellung.* An e. of the spinal cord which begins opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra, reaches its greatest extent at the twelfth, and then gradually diminishes. From it arise the nerves which supply the lower limbs. [J, 25, 38.] See *Crural* BULB.—**Gangliform e.** The intumescentia gangliformis. [B.]

ENLEVURE (Fr.), n. A3n2-le2-vu6r. A cutaneous vesicle. [L, 41.]

ENMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-me2t(mat)-ri(re)'ti2s. Gen., *enmetrit'idos (-is).* See ENDOMETRITIS.

ENN (Fr.), n. E2n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a warm spring containing sulphates and chlorides. [A, 518.]

ENNEAACETYLENE, n. E2n-ne2-a3-a2s-e2t'i2l-en. See under ACETYLENE.

ENNEACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. E2n-ne2-a3-ka2n(ka3n)'thu3s-(thu4s). From ἐννέα, nine, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *ennéacanthe.* Ger., *neundornig.* Having nine spines. [L, 41.]

ENNÉADACTYLE (Fr.), adj. E2n-ne2-a3-da3k-tel. From ἐννέα, nine, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Ger., *neunfingerig.* Having nine digits or dactyloid appendages. [L, 41.]

ENNÉAGYNE (Fr.), adj. E2n-na-a3-zhen. An enneagynous plant. [A, 518.]

ENNEAGYNOUS, adj. E2n-ne-a2j'i2n-u3s. Lat., *enneagynus.* Fr., *ennéandre, ennéagyne, ennéagynique.* Ger., *neungriffelig.* Sp., *eneágino.* Having, or producing, nine pistils or styles; belonging to the *Enneagynia* (an order of plants so characterized). [B, 34 (*a*, 24).]

ENNEAMENUS (Lat.), adj. E2n-ne2-a3-men(man)'u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐννεάμηνος (from ἐννέα, nine, and μήν, a month). Of nine months. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENNEANDER, n. E2n-ne2-a2nd'u5r. Fr., *ennéandre.* An enneandrous plant. [A, 518.]

ENNEANDRIAN, ENNEANDROUS, adj's. E2n-ne-a2n'-dri2-a2n, -dru3s. Lat., *enneandrus, enneandricus.* Fr., *ennéandre, ennéandrique.* Ger., *neunmännig, enneandrisch.* Sp., *eneandro.* Having nine stamens; belonging to the *Enneandria* (a class of plants so characterized). [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENNEANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. E2n-ne2-a2n(a3n)-the(tha)'-ru3s(ru4s). From ἐννέα, nine, and ἀνθηρός (see ANTHER). Fr., *ennéanthère.* Ger., *neunstaubfädig.* Having nine anthers. [L, 41.]

ENNEAPETALOUS, adj. E2n-ne-a-pe2t'a2l-u3s. From ἐννέα, nine, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *ennéapétalé.* Ger., *neunblumenblättrig.* Having nine petals. [L, 56.]

ENNEAPHARMACUS (Lat.), adj. E2n-ne2-a3-fa3rm'a3-ku3s-(ku4s). Gr., ἐννεαφάρμακος (from ἐννέα, nine, and φάρμακον, a drug). Fr., *ennéapharmaque.* Containing nine medicinal ingredients; as

a n., of Celsus, a medicine or plaster (of Galen, a pessary) so composed. [L, 41, 119 (α, 14).]

ENNEAPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-ne^2-a^3-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἐννέα, nine, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *ennéaphylle*. Ger., *neunblättrig*. Having nine leaves; as a n., in the n., *enneaphyllum*, of Pliny, the *Helleborus fœtidus*; of other authors, the *Dentaria bulbifera*. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ENNEAPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-ne^2-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j-(u^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *enneaptérygien*. Ger., *neunflossig*. Having nine fins. [L, 41, 303.]

ENNEASEPALOUS, adj. E^{2}n-ne-a^3-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *enneasepalus* (from ἐννέα, nine, and *sepalum*, a sepal). Fr., *ennéasépale*. Ger., *neunkelchblättrig*. Having nine sepals. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

ENNEASPERMOUS, adj. E^{2}n-ne-a^3-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. From ἐννέα, nine, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *ennéasperme*. Ger., *neunsamig*. Having nine seeds. [L, 56.]

ENNEATIC, ENNEATICAL, adj's. E^{2}n-ne-a^{2}t'i^{2}k, -a^{2}l. From ἐννέα, nine. In botany, occurring once in nine times, days, or years. [L, 56.]

ENNEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-nu^2-ros'i^{2}s. Gen., *enneuros'eos* (*-is*). From ἐν, in, and νεῦρον, a nerve. See INNERVATION.

ENODE, adj. E-nod'. Lat., *enodis* (from *e* priv., and *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *énode*. Ger., *knotenlos*. Destitute of knots; without nodes (said of the stem of a plant). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

ÉNŒSOPHAGITE (Fr.), n. A-na-so-fa^3-zhet. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ENOLADO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-no-la^3'do. A medicated wine. [A, 447 (α, 14).]

ÉNONÉ, n. In the Gaboon country, a kind of ginger. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ἐν, in, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Retraction of the globe of the eye. [F.]

ENOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Affected with enophthalmia.

ENORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-o^{2}r-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἐν (see *In-**), and ὄρχις, the testicle. See CRYPTORCHIDISM.

ENORMIS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-no^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *e*, without, beyond, and *norma*, a rule. 1. Irregular, abnormal. 2. Enormous. [A, 318.]

ENORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-no^{2}rm'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *enormitat'is*. The state of being very large. [A, 318.]

ENORMON (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-o^{2}r'mo^{2}n(mon). From ἐνορμᾶν, to incite. Fr., *énormon*. Ger., *E., Lebensthätigkeit*. Of Hippocrates, the vital principle. [K, 4.]

ENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἕνωσις. Union.

ENOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-o^{2}s(os)-mos'i^{2}s. Gen., *enosmos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐν (see *In-**), and ὠσμός, a thrusting. Fr., *enosmose*. See ENDOSMOSE.

ÉNOSTÉAL (Fr.), n. A-nos-ta-a^{3}l. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the tympanic bone of the crocodile. [L, 14.]

ENOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-o^{2}s-tos'i^{2}s. Gen., *enostos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐν, in, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *énostose*. Ger., *Enostose, Knochenwucherung nach innen*. An osseous tumor developed in the medullary canal, or projecting from the interior of the skull. [E; L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENRAGÉ (Fr.). A^{3}n^2-ra^3-zha. Affected with rabies.

ENREGISTREUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-re^2-zhi^{2}s-tru^{5}r. That which registers a movement; as an adj., registering. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENRHUMIRT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}n-ru-mert'. Affected with a cold. [A, 521.]

ENRHYTHMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-ri^{2}th(ru^{6}th)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἔνρυθμος (from ῥυθμός, rhythm). Fr., *enrhythmique*. Ger., *rhythmisch, regelmässig*. Of the pulse, rhythmical. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENROBAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ro-ba^{3}zh. The process of imbedding and impregnating tissues with fluid substances which, upon hardening, allow the tissues to be cut into thin sections without destroying the relation of the various parts. [G. C. Freeborn (α, 27).]

ENROBER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}n^2-ro-ba. To coat (pills, etc.). [B.]

ENROUÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ru-a. Hoarse. [α, 29.]

ENROUEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ru-ma^{3}n^2. Hoarseness.

ENROULÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ru-la. See CONVOLUTE.

ENROULEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-rul-ma^{3}n^2. 1. A winding or twining (see *E. du cordon*). [A, 385 (α, 21).] 2. See VOLVULUS.—**E. du cordon.** The looping or coiling of the umbilical cord around any part of the fœtus. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENS (participle of *esse*, to be), n. n. E^{2}nz(ans). Gen., *ent'is*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Wesen*. It., *e*. Sp., *ser, esencia*. A thing, an entity, being, existence in the abstract; inherent quality or power. [B.]—**E. astrale, E. astrorum.** Of Paracelsus, the power of the stars to cause disease. [H.]—**E. deale, E. Dei.** Of Paracelsus, a disease sent from God as a punishment. [H.]—**E. Martis.** Syn.: *flores martiales*. Flowers of iron; ammonio-ferric chloride obtained by sublimation. [B.]—**E. naturale.** Of Paracelsus, an inherent bodily defect or tendency to originate disease (as by self-infection). [H.]—**E. parvum sapientium.** A soap made by mixing a fixed alkaline salt with a distilled vegetable oil. [L, 84.]—**E. primum.** A tincture to which the alchemists attributed the power to change a base metal into a precious one. [L, 44, 94 (α, 14).]—**E. primum salium.** See CIRCULATUM *minus*.—**E. primum solare.** Antimony. [L, 84.]—**E. spirituale.** 1. Of Paracelsus, the morbific power of the mind. 2. Obsession of the mind by witchcraft. [H; L, 49 (α, 14).]—**E. venenale, E. veneni.** Of Paracelsus, a poisonous property. [H.]—**E. Veneris.** An old name for a preparation of copper, either copper chloride or reduced copper. [A, 518; L, 107.]

ENSADE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa^{3}d. See FICUS *indicus*.

ENSAL, adj. E^{2}n'sa^{2}l. From *ensis*, a sword. Fr., *e*. Sword-shaped; as a n., a sword-shaped cautery-iron used in ancient surgery; in Ceylon, the cardamom. [L, 41, 44 (α, 14).]

ENSALADA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}n-sa^3-la^3'da^3. The *Plumiera tricolor*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

ENSATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-sa(sa^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). Ger., *Schwertlilien*. 1. Of Linnæus, an order of plants (of Batsch, a family of the *Gladiales*) comprising genera now distributed among the *Iridaceæ, Xyrideæ, Aphyllantheæ*, etc. 2. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Liliforæ*, comprising the *Irideæ, Bromeliaceæ, Agaveæ*, and *Amaryllideæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ENSATE, adj. E^{2}n'sat. Lat., *ensatus* (from *ensis*, a sword). Fr., *ensal*. Ensiform (said of leaves when quite straight, with the point acute). [B, 1, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

ENSELLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-se^{2}l-la. Saddle-backed, affected with lordosis. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

ENSELLURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-se^{2}l-y'u^{6}r. From *sella*, a saddle. See LORDOSIS.

ENSEMENCEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-se^2-ma^{3}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. See INSEMINATION.

ENSEVELISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-se^2-ve^2-les-ma^{3}n^2. Preparation for, or the act of, burial. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 88 (α, 14).]

ENSETE, n. In Abyssinia, the *Musa e*. [B, 121, 185 (α, 24).]

ENSICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-si^2-ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{4}d)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *ensis*, a sword, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *ensicaudé*. Ger., *schwertschwanzig*. Having a sword-like tail. [L, 41.]

ENSIFORM, adj. E^{2}n'si^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *ensiformis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form). Fr., *ensiforme*. Ger., *schwertförmig*. It., Sp., *ensal, ensiforme*. Sword-shaped.

ENSISTERNAL, adj. E^{2}n-si^2-stu^{5}rn'a^{2}l. Lat., *ensisternalis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *sternum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *e*. Ensate and belonging to the sternum. [L, 41.]

ENSOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-som-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ensomatos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐνσωμάτωσις (from ἐνσωματοῦν, to incorporate). See INCORPORATION.

ENSTACTON (Lat.), **ENSTACTUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}n-sta^{2}k-(sta^{3}k)'to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., ἔνστακτον. Of Galen, a collyrium. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ENSTALAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *enstalax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐνστάλαξις. Instillation. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ENSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n'sta^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *enstas'eos* (*en'stasis*). Gr., ἔνστασις (from ἐνιστάναι, to oppose). Obstruction (as of the pores). [L, 119 (α, 14).]

ENSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n'stro(stro^2)-fe(fa). Gen., *en'strophes*. Gr., ἐνστροφή (from ἐνστρέφειν, to turn in). Ger., *Einwärtsdrehen*. A turning inward, especially of the eyelids. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENTAD, adv. E^{2}n'ta^{2}d. From ἐντός, within. Toward the interior; toward a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100.]

ENTADA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-ta^3'da^3. Fr., *e., entade*. Ger., *Riesenhülse*. The sword-bean; of Adanson, a genus of the *Adenanthereæ*, found chiefly in Africa and tropical America. [B, 42, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. gingalobium.** Fr., *liane à bœufs*. The sea-side chestnut-plant; a species found in the West Indies. The legumes yield a gummy, transparent juice which is used for sores and wounds. The seeds are emetic and are employed as an antidote to poisons, and also in syphilis. [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. monostachya, E. pusætha, E. scandens.** The match-box bean of Queensland, the cacoon or cocoon of the West Indies, the scimitar-pod-plant or West Indian filbert-tree; a tropical species used like *Acacia scandens* (*q. v.*). The raw fruit is poisonous, but in India is eaten roasted, after repeated and prolonged soaking. The seeds also are eaten roasted. [B, 19, 121, 172, 180, 275 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14).]

ENTAILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta^3-el-y'. A deep incision. [L, 41.]

ENTAL, adj. E^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Lat., *entalis* (from ἐντός, within). Fr., Ger., *e*. Internal; situated at or directed toward a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100; B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

ENTALE, n. 1. A vessel. 2. In pharmacy, the *Dentalium entalis*. [B, 88 (α, 14); L, 84.] 3. See ENTALI.

ENTALI, n. Of Paracelsus, a salt formed by the transformation of *sal gemmæ*; fossil alum. [H; L, 119.] See ALUMEN *scissum*.

ENTALIA [Würt. Ph., 1798] (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-tal(ta^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *entales*. Ger., *Zahnschnecken*. Certain shells (especially those of the *Dentalium entalis*) used in the preparation of calcium carbonate. [B, 97, 119; B, 180 (α, 24).]

ENTALIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-tal(ta^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See ENTALIA. 2. See ENTALI.

ENTALKOHOLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-a^{3}l-ko-hol-ez-er'un^2. The process of depriving a mixture of the whole or a part of the alcohol contained in it. [A, 521.]

ENTALLANTOIC, adj. E^{2}nt-a^{2}l-a^{2}n-to'i^{2}k. From ἐντός, within, and ἀλλαντοειδής (see ALLANTOID). Situated within the sac of the allantois. [L, 14.]

ENTAMNIOTIC, adj. E^{2}nt-a^{2}m-ni^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἐντός, within, and ἀμνίον (see AMNION). Situated within the cavity formed by the folds of the amnion. [L, 14.]

ENTAMURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta^3-mu^{6}r. 1. A lesion of a bone involving the loss of a superficial portion. 2. An abrasion of the pastern. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENTANGLED, adj. E^{2}n-ta^{2}n^2'g'ld. Fr., *embrouillé*. Ger., *verwickelt*. It., *intralciato*. Sp., *enredado*. Densely intertwined (said of the roots, hairs, and branches of plants). [E.]

ENTANKYLOBLEPHARITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nt-a^{3}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}f'a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *entankyloblepharit'idos (-is)*. From ἐντός, within, ἀγκύλη, a loop, and βλέφαρον, an eyelid (see also *-itis**). Fr., *entancyloblépharite*. Ger., *Entzündung einwärts gewandter Augenlider*. Entankyloblepharon with blepharitis. [L, 50.]

ENTANKYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}nt-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ble^{2}f'a^{3}r-o^{2}n. Fr., *entancyloblépharon*. Adhesion of the eyelids to the surface of the eyeball. [L, 50.]

ENTANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}nt-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *entanthem'atos (-is)*. See ENANTHEMA.

ENTARTHROCHONDRUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}nt-a^{3}rth-ro(ro^3)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)'dru^{3}s(dru^{4}s). From ἐντός, within, ἄρθρον, a joint, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *entarthrochondre*. Ger., *Zwischengelenkknorpel, Gelenkmaus*. An interarticular cartilage. [L, 50.]

ENTARTHROTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}nt-a^{3}rth-rot(ro^{2}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἐντός, within, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Ger., *zwischengelenkig*. Interarticular. [L, 50.]

ENTARTUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-a^{3}rt'un^2. See DEGENERATION.—**E'sreaction.** See REACTION *of degeneration*.—**Fette'.** See *Fatty* DEGENERATION.—**Hydropische E.** Dropsical degeneration; cellular degeneration caused by the absorption of dropsical fluid. [D, 4.]—**Kohlenhydrat-E.** See *Hydrocarbonaceous* DEGENERATION.—**Specke'.** See *Amyloid* DEGENERATION.—**Wachse'.** See *Waxy* DEGENERATION.

ENTASIA (Lat.), **ENTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}n-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, e^{2}nt'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *entas'iæ, entas'eos (en'tasis)*. Gr., ἔντασις (from ἐντείνειν, to stretch tight). Ger., *Spannung, Anstrengung*. 1. Contracture. 2. Tension, exertion. [L, 50.]—**E. articularis.** See *E.* (1st def.).—**E. acrotismus.** Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium, the consciousness and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. articulorum.** See ARTHRENTASIS.—**E. loxia.** See TORTICOLLIS.—**E. lyssa.** See RABIES.—**E. orcheos.** Epididymitis. [L, 57.]—**E. priapismus.** See PRIAPISM.—**E. rhachybia.** Lateral curvature of the spine without paralysis of the lower limbs. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. systremma.** See CRAMP.—**E. tetanus.** See TETANUS.—**E. tetanus anticus.** See EMPROSTHOTONUS.—**E. trismus.** See TRISMUS.

ENTASSÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta^{3}s-sa. See CONGESTED (2d def.).

ENTATIC, adj. E^{2}n-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐντατικός (from ἐντείνειν, to stretch tight). Lat., *entaticus*. 1. Bracing, invigorating. 2. Aphrodisiac. [A, 387; L, 119 (a, 14).]

ENTBINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. E^{2}nt-bi^{2}nd'e^{2}n. To deliver (in the obstetrical sense).

ENTBINDER (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-bi^{2}nd'e^{2}r. An obstetrician. [L, 80.]

ENTBINDUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-bi^{2}nd'un^2. 1. Childbirth; labor; parturition, especially when artificial assistance is rendered. See GEBURT and ACCOUCHEMENT *forcé*. 2. In chemistry, liberation.—**E. des Magens.** See PYLORUS.—**E'sakt.** The act of delivery. [A, 521.]—**E'sanstalt.** A lying-in hospital. [L, 135.]—**E'sarzt.** An obstetrician. [L, 80.]—**E'sflasche.** In chemistry, a flask for containing the substances from which gas is evolved. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**E'shaus.** See *E'sanstalt*.—**E'sinstrument.** An obstetrical instrument. [A, 521.]—**E'sklinik.** An obstetrical clinic.—**E'skunst.** Obstetrics. [L, 135.]—**E'slähmung.** Paralysis in a new-born child due to injury during parturition. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**E'slehranstalt.** An institution for teaching obstetrics. [L, 135.]—**E'stuhl.** See *Obstetrical* CHAIR.—**E'sverfahren.** An obstetrical procedure. [A, 521.]—**E'swerkzeug.** An obstetrical instrument. [L, 43.]—**E'szange.** An obstetrical forceps. [A, 521.]—**Gewaltsame E.** See ACCOUCHEMENT *forcé*.—**Künstliche E.** Artificial delivery. [L, 135.]

ENTBLÄTTERN (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-ble^{2}t-te^{2}rn. See DEFOLIATION.

ENTBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-ble^{2}t'te^{2}rt. See DEFOLIATE.

ENTBLÄTTERUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-ble^{2}t'te^{2}r-un^2. See DEFOLIATION.

ENTBLEIEN (Ger.), v. tr. E^{2}nt-bli'e^{2}n. To deprive of lead. [B.]

ENTBLINDEN (Ger.), v. intr. E^{2}nt-bli^{2}nd'e^{2}n. To regain the power of sight. [A, 521.]

ENTBLÖSSEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-blu^{6}s'se^{2}n. See ENTBLÖSSUNG.

ENTBLÖSST (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-blu^{6}st'. Denuded. [L, 43.]

ENTBLÖSSUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-blu^{6}s'sun^2. Denudation. [L, 43.]

ENTBUNDEN (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-bund'e^{2}n. Delivered; as a n., in the f., *e'e*, see PUERPERA. [L, 80.]

ENTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}nt. 1. A graft. 2. Grafting. [A, 385.]

ENTE (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt'e^2. See ANAS.—**E'nfett.** See AXUNGIA *anatis*.—**E'nflott.** See LEMNA.—**E'nfuss.** The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'nfüssig.** See ANATIPES.—**E'ngang.** A waddling gait. [L, 80.]—**E'ngras.** The *Glyceria fluitans*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'ngrün, E'ngrütze.** See LEMNA.—**E'nschnabel.** A duck-bill (speculum, forceps, or the like); of J. Rueff, a certain instrument for extracting the fœtus by the breech. [A, 20, 521.]—**Gemeine E.** See ANAS *boschas*.

ENTELECHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nt-e^{2}l-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἐντελέχεια. Activity, action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTELODON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}l'o^2-do^{2}n. From ἐντελής, complete, and ὀδούς, a tooth. A mammal having a complete set of teeth. [L, 87.]

ENTELTEL, n. In Abyssinia, the *Gomphocarpus pedunculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTENDEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta^{3}nd'ma^{3}n^2. The intellect; intelligence. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTEPICONDYLAR, adj. E^{2}nt-e^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r. From ἐντός, within, ἐπί, upon, and κόνδυλος (see CONDYLE). Situated at the inner side of the epicondyle. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 497 (L).]

ENTEPICONDYLE, n. E^{2}nt-e^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n'dil. Of Owen, the internal condyle of the humerus. [L, 153.]

ENTERA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *enteron* (*q. v.*).

ENTERADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. E^{2}nt-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'de^{2}n(dan). Gen., *enterad'enos (-is)*. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *enteradène*. Ger., *Darmdrüse*. It., *e*. An intestinal gland. [L, 41, 50, 119 (a, 14).]

ENTERADENOGRAPHY, ENTERADENOLOGY, n's. E^{2}nt-e^{2}r-a^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *enteradenographia, enteradenologia* (from ἔντερον, an intestine, ἀδήν, a gland, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *entéradénographie, entéradénologie*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the intestinal glands. [L, 41, 50, 56.]

ENTERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-em'(a^3-am')-i^2-a^3. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *enterémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zu den Gedärmen*. Intestinal congestion. [L, 50, 116.]

ENTERÆMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o-(o^3)-tif(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντερον, an intestine, αἷμα, blood, and τῦφος, stupor. Fr., *enterémotyphus*. Ger., *Bluttyphus mit Darmentzündung*. See HÆMOTYPHENTERITIS.

ENTERÆRECTASIA (Lat.), **ENTERÆRECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-er(a^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -re^{2}k'ta^2(ta^3)-si^{2}s. From ἔντερον, the intestine, ἀήρ, air, and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *enteraërectasie*. Ger., *Luft in den Darmen*. Intestinal flatulence. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *entéragre*. Ger., *Darmgicht*. Intestinal gout. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *entéralgie*. Ger., *Enteralgie, Darmschmerz*. Intestinal pain. [A. Jacobi, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 9, 1889, p. 521.]

ENTERANGEIEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-e)-e^{2}n-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *enterangeiemphrax'eos (-is)*. From ἔντερον, the intestine, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Fr., *entérangiemphraxie*. Ger., *E. Verstopfung der Darmgefässe*. Obstruction of the intestinal blood-vessels. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTÉRARCTIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-ra^{3}rk-te. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and *arctare* (= *artare*), to constrict. Intestinal stricture. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

ENTERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-a(a^3)'ta^3. Animals in which the digestive tract is separated from the body cavity. [a, 27.]

ENTÈRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-te^{2}r. Mucous membrane. [L, 41.]

ENTERECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e(a)-kem(ch^{2}am)'a^3. Gen., *enterechem'atos (-is)*. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ἤχημα, a sounding. Fr., *entérechème*. Ger., *Darmlaut*. Intestinal rumbling. [L, 41, 50, 95 (a, 14).]

ENTERECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nt-e^{2}r-e^{2}k'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *enterectas'eos (-ec'tasis)*. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Fr., *entérectasie*. Ger., *Darmausdehnung*. Dilatation of the intestines. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a. 14).]

ENTERECTOMY, n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}k'to-mi^2. Lat., *enterectome* (from ἔντερον, the intestine, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Fr., *entérectomie*. Ger., *Darmausschneidung*. It., *enterectomia*. Sp., *enterectomía*. The resection of a portion of intestine. [L, 50, 87.]

ENTERELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}l-kos'i^{2}s. Gen., *enterelcos'eos (-is)*. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *entérelcosie, entérelcie*. Ger., *Darmverschwärung*. Intestinal ulceration. [L, 135.]

ENTERELCUS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}lk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *entérelcus*. Ger., *Darmgeschwür*. An intestinal ulcer. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTERELESIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^2-le(la)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and εἴλησις, a whirling. Fr., *entérélésie* [Alibert]. See VOLVULUS.

ENTEREMBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}m'bo(bo^2)-le(la). Gen., *enterem'boles*. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἐμβολή, insertion. Fr., *entérembole*. Ger., *Darmeinschiebung*. Intestinal intussusception. [L, 50.]

ENTEREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *enteremphrax'eos (-is)*. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Fr., *entéremphraxie*. Ger., *Darmverstopfung*. Intestinal obstruction. [L, 50.]

ENTERENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}n^2(e^{2}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ta^3. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἐγχεῖν, to pour in. Fr., *entérenchyte*. Ger., *Klystirpritze*. Sp., *enterenguita*. An instrument for administering an enema. [L, 50, 119.]

ENTEREPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}p-i^2-plo(plo^2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}p-i^{2}p'lo-sel. Gen., *enterepiplocel'es*. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἐπιπλοκήλη (see EPIPLOCELE). Fr., *entérépiplocèle*. Ger., *Netzdarmbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and omentum. [A, 322.]

ENTEREPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}p-i^{2}p-lo^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., -lo^{2}m'fa^{2}l-o-sel. From **ἔντερον**, an intestine, **ἐπίπλοον**, the omentum, **ὀμφαλός**, the navel, and **κήλη**, a tumor. An umbilical enterepiplocele. [α, 29.]

ENTÉRÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta-ra-tek. Pertaining to enteritis. [L, 41.]

ENTEREUPEPTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-u^2-pe^{2}pt'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἔντερον**, an intestine, **εὖ**, well, and **πεπτικός**, assisting digestion. Fr., *entérenpepticum*. A medicine that promotes intestinal digestion. [L, 50.]

ENTERHELCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}nt-e^{2}r-he^{2}lk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ETERELCUS.

ENTERHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}nt-e^{2}r-he^{2}lk-o'si^{2}s. See ENTERELCOSIS.

ENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. See *Catarrhal* DIARRHŒA.

ENTERIC, adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Gr., **ἐντερικός**. Lat., *entericus*. Fr., *entérique*, *entérien*. Ger., *enterisch*. It., *enterico*. Sp., *entérico*. Intestinal. [L, 50, 343.]

ENTERICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k-a^3. An order in Good's nosology, comprising diseases of the alimentary canal. [L, 107.]

ENTÉRIE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}n^2-ta-re. See ENTERITIS.

ENTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta-re-a^{3}n^2. See ENTERIC.

ENTERISCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^{2}sk'i^2-o-sel. Gen., *enterischiocel'es*. From **ἔντερον**, an intestine, **ἰσχίον**, the hip joint, and **κήλη**, a tumor. Fr., *entérischiocèle*. Ger., *Hüftausschnittbruch*. It., *e.* Sp., *enteroisquiocele*. An intestinal hernia through the greater sciatic notch. [E.]

ENTÉRITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-ret. See ENTERITIS.—**E. aiguë de la volaille.** See *Chicken* CHOLERA.—**E. aiguë des porcs.** See *Hog* CHOLERA.—**E. cholériforme.** See CHOLERA *infantum*.—**E. couenneuse.** See *Membranous* ENTERITIS.—**E. dothiénentérie.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**E. glaireuse.** A condition which simulates dysentery, and is sometimes an accompaniment of chronic uterine disease. The alvine discharges are transparent, thick, and almost colorless, and the rectum is inflamed. [Jousset (D).]—**E. glaireuse dysentériforme** [Nonat]. A condition in which there are glairy intestinal discharges, with tenesmus ("false dysentery"), that sometimes precedes the rupture of an abscess into the intestine. [A, 62.]—**E. iléodiclydite.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**E. muqueuse.** See *Catarrhal* ENTERITIS.—**E. subaiguë.** See *Catarrhal* ENTERITIS.—**E. suraigue.** See CHOLERA *infantum*.—**E. syphilitica.** See *Syphilitic* ENTERITIS.

ENTERITIC, adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *enteriticus*. Fr., *entéritique*. Pertaining to enteritis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'tis. Gen., *enterit'idos* (-*is*). From **ἔντερον**, the intestine (see also -*itis* *). Fr., *entérite*. Ger., *E.*, *Darmentzündung*, *Darmkatarrh*. It., *enterite*. Sp., *e.* Inflammation of the intestine, especially of its mucous coat. [D, 1.]—**Catarrhal e.** Lat., *e. catarrhalis*. Fr., *entérite muqueuse*. Intestinal catarrh; ordinary e. affecting only the superficial portion of the intestinal mucous membrane, giving rise to mucous diarrhœa.—**Choleriform e.** See CHOLERA *infantum*.—**Croupous e.** See *Membranous e.*—**Diphtheritic e.** Lat., *e. diphtherica*. A form of e. occurring in infectious and chronic diseases, in which the mucous membrane is covered with an adherent, filmy or flaky, whitish-gray deposit. [A, 326 (α, 21); L, 20 (α, 14).]—**Diphtheritic-ulcerative e.** A severe and fatal form of e. generally secondary to scurvy, marked by frequent bloody stools. [L, 20 (α, 14).]—**Dothiene'.** See the major list.—**E. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal e.*—**E. colica.** See COLITIS.—**E. cystica polyposa.** E. characterized by papillary swellings and retention of the mucus in Lieberkühn's papillary canals. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**E. diphtherica.** See *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. enterocelica.** E. associated with an intestinal hernia. [L, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. erythematica** [Cullen], **E. erythematoidea.** See *Catarrhal e.*—**E. follicularis.** See *Follicular e.*—**E. iliaca.** E. limited to the small intestine. [L, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. mesenterica.** Of Pinel, typhoid fever. [α, 29.]—**E. phlegmonoidea** [Cullen], **E. phlegmonosa.** See *Phlegmonous e.*—**E. polyposa.** Chronic intestinal catarrh in which the mucous membrane becomes hypertrophied and polypoid formations are developed from it. [D, 70.]—**E. pustulosa.** See *Pustular e.*—**E. submucosa purulenta.** See *Phlegmonous e.*—**Erythematous e.** [Cullen]. See *Catarrhal e.* [D, 25.]—**Follicular e.** Lat., *e. follicularis*. 1. Typhoid fever. 2. Of Billard, cholera infantum. [D, 1, 40.]—**Membranous e.** Fr., *entérite membraneuse* (ou *couenneuse*). Syn.: *pellicular intestinal inflammation* [Simpson]. A form in which membrane-like deposits or exudates form on the mucous surface.—**Muco-e., Mucous e.** See *Catarrhal e.*—**Partial e.** Inflammation of the glands of the small intestine. [D. 63.]—**Pellicular e.** See *Membranous e.*—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosa*. Fr., *entérite phlegmoneuse*. A rare form, affecting chiefly the duodenum, characterized by a tendency to suppuration in the submucous, occasionally the subserous, connective tissue; usually of metastatic origin. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319); L, 20, 41 (α, 14).]—**Pseudo-membranous e.** See *Membranous e.*—**Pustular e.** Lat., *e. pustulosa*. Fr., *entérite pustuleuse*. A form described as characterized by the formation of pustules. [D. 44.]—**Syphilitic e.** E. in which there are numerous Peyer's scales or indurations corresponding to individual glands. [L, 57 (α, 21).]

ENTERO-ANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-to(to^2)-mo'si^{2}s. Gen., *anastomo'seos* (-*is*). From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **ἀναστόμωσις** (see ANASTOMOSIS). See ANASTOMOSE *intestinale*.

ENTERO-ARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-a^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See ENTÉRARCTIE. [L, 50.]

ENTEROBIUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-ob(o^{3}b)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **βιοῦν**, to live. See OXYURIS *vermicularis*.

ENTEROBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-bra^{3}n^{2}k-(bra^{2}nch)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **βράγχια**, gills. Fr., *entérobranche*. Ger., *darmkiemig*. Having the branchiæ opening into the intestine. [L, 41.]

ENTEROBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-bro'si^{2}s. Gen., *enterobros'eos* (-*is*). From **ἔντερον**, an intestine, and **βιβρώσκειν**, to eat. Perforation of the intestine. [α, 29.]

ENTEROCACE (Lat.), n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}k'a^3-se(ka). Gen., *enteroc'aces*. From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **κακός**, evil. Ger., *Darmfäule*. See CACENTERIA.

ENTÉRO-CARCINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-ro-ka^{3}r-sen. Intestinal cancer. [L, 41.]

ENTEROCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). For deriv., see ENTERON and CATARRH. Fr., *entérocatarrhe*. Ger., *Darmkatarrh*. Intestinal catarrh. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e^{2}n'te^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *enterocel'es*. Gr., **ἐντεροκήλη** (from **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **κήλη**, a tumor). Fr., *entérocèle*. Ger., *Darmbruch*. A hernia containing intestine. [L, 43, 50, 56.]—**Crural e.** See *Femoral e.*—**E. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal e.*—**Femoral e.** Fr., *entérocèle fémorale* (ou *crurale*). Ger., *Darmschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia containing intestine. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**Inguinal e.** Fr., *entérocèle inguinale*. Ger., *Darmweichbruch*. An inguinal hernia containing intestine. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**Partial e.** Fr., *entérocèle partielle*. Ger., *theilweiser Darmbruch*. A hernia in which a part only of the circumference of the bowel is engaged and strangulated in the hernial orifice. The involved segment may become gangrenous, yet the lumen of the gut remain free. The portion constricted projects from the surface of the intestine as a small rounded bud-like diverticulum. ["Med.-chir. Trans.," lxx, p. 149 (α, 29).]—**Perineal e.** A perineal hernia containing intestine.—**Pudendal e.** A pudendal hernia containing intestine. [T. G. Thomas, "N. Y. Med Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 705.]—**Rectal e.** See PROCTOCELE.—**Scrotal e.** Fr., *entérocèle scrotale*. Ger., *Darmhodensackbruch*. An inguinal e. that has descended into the scrotum.—**Vaginal e.** Lat., *e. vaginalis* Fr., *entérocèle vaginale*. Ger., *Darmscheidenbruch*. A vaginal hernia containing intestine. [T. G. Thomas, *l. c.*]—**Vulvar e.** Fr., *entérocèle vulvaire*. Ger., *Darmschaamspaltenbruch*. 1. A vaginal e. protruding from the vulva. 2. See *Pudendal e.*

ENTEROCELETES (Lat.), **ENTEROCELICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o(o^3)-sel(kal)-et(at)'ez(as), -sel(kal)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **ἐντεροκηλήτης**, **ἐντεροκηλικός**. Fr., *entérocélique*. Affected with or pertaining to enterocele. [E.]

ENTEROCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)-es(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *enterocentes'eos* (-*is*). From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **κέντησις**, puncture. Fr., *entérocentèse*. The operation of puncturing the intestine (as in tympanites). [A, 326 (α, 21); L, 88 (α, 14).]

ENTEROCEPHALOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From **ἔντερον**, an intestine, **κεφαλή**, the head, and **πῦρ**, a fire. Of Eisenmann, acute internal hydrocephalus. [D, 29.]

ENTEROCESTRION (Lat.), **ENTEROCESTRIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ce^{2}st(ke^{2}st)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -ri^{2}s. From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **κέστρα**, an awl. Fr., *entérocestrion*. Ger., *Darmbohrer*. An instrument for performing enterocentesis. [L, 50.]

ENTERO-CHLOROPHYLL, n. E^{2}n"te^{2}r-o-klo'ro-fi^{2}l. From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, **χλωρός**, green, and **φύλλον**, a leaf. Of MacMunn, the green coloring matter, with a spectrum like that of plant-chlorophyll, which is found in many animals, more especially in the liver and other intestinal appendages. ["Phil. Trans.," 1886, p. 235 (J).]

ENTERO-CHOLECYSTOSTOMY, n. E^{2}nt"e^{2}r-o-kol-e^2-si^{2}st-o^{2}st'o-mi^2. See CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY.

ENTEROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-klis'(kle^2-es')-i^{2}s. Gen., *enterocleis'eos* (-*is*). From **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **κλεῖσις**, a closing. Fr., *entérocleisie*. Ger., *Darmverschliessung*. Occlusion of the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTEROCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}k'li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *enteroclys'eos* (-*oc'lysis*). For deriv., see ENTERON and CLYSIS. Ger., *Enteroklysie*, *Darmwaschung*. The administration of an enema. [B.]

ENTEROCLYSM, n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}k'li^{2}z'm. Lat., *enteroclysma* (from **ἔντερον**, the intestine, and **κλύσμα**, a clyster). Fr., *entéroclysme*. Ger., *Enteroklysma*, *Darminfusion* (1st def.). It., *enteroclisma* (1st def.), *enteroclismo* (2d def.). An enema, especially one thrown up past the ileo-cæcal valve. 2. An apparatus for administering such an enema. [A. Cantani, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 769 (B); "Union méd.," Jan. 5, 1882.]

ENTEROCŒLE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sel'(ko^2-al')-e(a); in Eng., e^{2}nt'e^{2}r-o-sel. Gen., *enterocœl'es*. From **ἔντερον**, an intestine, and **κοιλία**, a cavity. Fr., *entérocœle*. Ger., *Bauchhöhle*, *Leibeshöhle*. 1. The abdominal cavity. 2. See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE. 3. A body cavity formed by a diverticulum of the archenteron in the embryo. [J, 1, 69, 89.] Cf. *Pleuroperitoneal* SPACE.

ENTEROCŒLIAC, adj. E^{2}nt"e^{2}r-o-sel'i^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *enterocœlicus*. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENTÉROCŒLOME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-ro-sa-lom. The cavity which contains the intestine. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENTERO-COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-kol-i(e)'ti^{3}s. Gen., *entero-colit'idos* (-*is*). For deriv., see ENTERON and COLITIS.

Fr., *entéro-colite.* It., *entero-colite.* Sp., *e.-c.* See *Inflammatory* DIARRHŒA.

ENTEROCYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-si²st'o-sel. For deriv., see ENTERON and CYSTOCELE. Fr., *entéro-cystocèle.* Ger., *Darmblasenbruch.* A hernia of the urinary bladder and intestine. [E.]

ENTEROCYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o'-ma³. Gen., *enterocystom'atos (-is).* For deriv., see ENTERON and CYSTOMA. A cystic tumor formed by the persistence of a portion of the omphalo-mesenteric duct, having no opening either externally or into the intestinal canal. ["Prag. med. Woch.," June 26, 1889, p. 307 (*a*, 29).]

ENTEROCYSTOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-si²st-o²s'ke-o-sel. From ἔντερον, an intestine, κύστις, a bladder, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a swelling. Fr., *enterocystoschéocèle.* Ger., *Darmblasenhodensackbruch.* A scrotal hernia containing both intestine and bladder. [L, 41.]

ENTERODARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-da³r'si²s. Gen., *enterodar'seos (-is).* For deriv., see ENTERON and DARSIS. Fr., *entérodarsis.* Ger., *Excoriation in den Därmen.* Excoriation of the intestines. [L, 50, 135.]

ENTERODELUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-del(dal)'u³s(u⁴s). From ἔντερον, an intestine, and δῆλος, evident. Fr., *entérodèle.* Having a well-marked intestinal tube; as a n., in the n. pl., *Enterodela,* of Ehrenberg, a class of the *Polygastrica* so characterized. [L, 30, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ENTERODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-di(di²)-a²l(a³l)'-i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *enterodialys'eos (-al'ysis).* For deriv., see ENTERON and DIALYSIS. Fr., *entérodialyse.* Complete traumatic division of an intestine. [L, 41, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ENTERODOMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-do²-mi²(mu⁶)-ko(ko³)-do²r-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *enterodomycodorit'idos (-is).* Of Ritgen, see ENTEROMYCODERMITIS.

ENTERODOTHIENIA (Lat.), **ENTERODOTHIENOSIS** (Lat.), **ENTERODOTHIONIA** (Lat.), **ENTERODOTHIONOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-do²th-i²-en(an)'i²-a³, -en(an)-o'si²s, -on'i²-a³, -o-no'si²s. Gen., *enterodothienos'eos (-is), -onos'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, an intestine, and δοθιήν, a boil. Fr., *entérodothiénie.* Ger., *pustulöser Darmausschlag.* More correct terms for *dothienenteria (q. v.).*

ENTERODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-di²n(du⁶n)'i²-a³. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *entérodynie.* Ger., *Darmschmerz, Enterodynie.* It., Sp., *enterodinia.* Intestinal pain. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]

ENTERO-ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-e²k-ta(ta³)'zi²-(si²)-a³. For deriv., see ENTERON and ECTASIA. Of Piorry, see ENTERECTASIS.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-e²p-i²-plo(plo³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-e²p-i²p'lo-sel. Gen., *entero-epiplocel'es.* For deriv., see ENTERON and EPIPLOCELE. See ENTEREPIPLOCELE.

ENTEROEPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o-(o³)-e²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-e²p-i²p-lo²m-fa²l'o-sel. See ENTEREPIPLOMPHALOCELE.

ENTERO-GASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ga²st-(ga³st)-ro(ro³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²nt-e²r-o-ga²st'ro-sel. For deriv., see ENTERON and GASTROCELE. Fr., *entérogastrocèle.* Ger., *Bauchbruch, Darmbauchbruch.* It., Sp., *e.* 1. An abdominal enterocele. 2. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L, 41, 43, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENTÉROGASTROSE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-ga³s-tros. Gastroenteritis. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ENTÉROGRAPHE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-gra³f. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and γράφειν, to write. A myograph arranged for measuring the movements of the intestines. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ENTEROGRAPHY, n. E²n-te²r-o²g'ra²f-i². From ἔντερον, an intestine, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *entérographie.* It., Sp., *enterografia.* See ENTEROLOGY.

ENTEROHELCOS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-he²l'ko²s. Gen., *enterohel'ceos (-is).* See ENTERELCOS.

ENTEROHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-he²l-kos'i²s. Gen., *enterohelcos'eos (-is).* See ENTERELCOSIS.

ENTÉROHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-a-me. See ENTERÆMIA.

ENTÉRO-HÉMORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-a-mo³r-ra³-zhe. See ENTERORRHAGIA.

ENTÉRO-HÉPATITE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-a-pa³-tet. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἧπαρ, the liver (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the liver and intestines. [L, 41.]

ENTEROHYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-hi(hu⁶)-dro-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-hi'dro-sel. See ENTERYDROCELE.

ENTEROHYDROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-hi-(hu⁶)-dro²m'fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). Of Bégin, see ENTERYDROMPHALUS.

ENTÉROIDE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ta-rwa³d, or a³n²-ta-ro-ed. Resembling an intestine. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ENTEROLITE, ENTEROLITH, n's. E²n'te²r-o-lit, -li²th. Lat., *enterolithus* (from ἔντερον, an intestine, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *entérolithe.* Ger., *E., Darmstein.* It., *enterolito.* Sp., *enterólito.* A stony concretion in the intestine. [L, 50.] See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.

ENTEROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r-o(o³)-li²th-i²-a(a³)'-si²s. Gen., *enterolithias'eos (-is).* For deriv., see ENTERON and LITHIASIS. Fr., *entérolithiase.* Ger., *Steinbildung im Darmkanal.* It., *enterolitiasi.* Sp., *enterolitiasis.* The formation or existence of intestinal concretions. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTEROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o²l'i²th-u³s(u⁴s). See ENTEROLITH.—**E. bezoardus.** See BEZOAR.—**E. calculus.** See *Intestinal* CALCULUS.—**E. scybalum.** See SCYBALUM.

ENTEROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-lob(lo²b)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). A genus of the *Leguminosæ,* tribe *Ingeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. timbouva.** The *courotu* of South America. The bark and pericarp have marked astringent and saponaceous properties, and are extensively used in southern Brazil and Uruguay. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (*a*, 14).]

ENTEROLOGY, n. E²n-te²r-o²l'o-ji². From ἔντερον, an intestine, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *entérologie.* Ger., *Eingeweidelehre.* It., Sp., *enterologia.* The anatomy, etc., of the intestines. [L, 107.]

ENTEROMALACIA (Lat.), **ENTEROMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **ENTEROMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ma²l(ma³l)-as(a³k)'i²-a³, -a²(a³)-ko'sis, -a²x(a³x)'i²s. Gen., *enteromalac'iæ, -cos'eos (-is), -ax'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, an intestine, and μαλακία, softness, or μάλαξις, a softening. Fr., *entéromalacie.* Ger., *Darmerweichung.* Morbid softening of the intestines. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTEROMELANORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-me²l-a²n(a³u)-o²r-re'(ro²'e²)-a³. From ἔντερον, the intestine, μέλας, black, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *entéromélanorrhée.* See MELÆNA.

ENTEROMENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-men(man)'i²-a³. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and μήν, a month. Fr., *entéroménie.* Vicarious menstruation by the bowels. [L, 50.]

ENTEROMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-me(ma)-ro-(ro³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-me'ro-sel. Gen., *enteromerocel'es.* From ἔντερον, an intestine, μηρός, a thigh, and κήλη, a rupture. Fr., *entéromérocèle.* Ger., *Schenkeldarmbruch.* See *Femoral* ENTEROCELE.

ENTEROMESENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-me²s-e²n-te²r'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From ἔντερον, an intestine, and μεσεντέριον, the mesentery. Fr., *entéro-mesentérique.* Ger., *Darmgekröse betreffend.* Pertaining to the intestinal mesentery; as a n., in the f., *enteromesenterica* (*febris* understood), of Petit and Serres, typhoid fever, from its being associated with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the small intestine and swelling of the mesenteric glands. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14, 21).]

ENTÉRO-MÉSENTÉRITE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-ma-za³n²-ta-ret. See TABES *mesenterica.*

ENTEROMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-mo²rf'a³. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and μορφή, shape. Fr., *entéromorphe.* A genus of *Algæ;* the *Ulva* of most authors. The *Enteromorpheæ* (Fr., *entéromorphées*) of Kützing are a family of algals of the *Dermatoblasteæ,* made by Rabenhorst a subsection of the *Ulveæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ENTEROMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **ENTEROMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²n-te²r-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a) (in Eng., e²n-te²r-o²m'fa²l-o-sel), e²n-te²r-o²m'fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἐντερόμφαλος (from ἔντερον, the intestine, and ὀμφαλός, the navel). Fr., *entéromphale.* Ger., *Nabeldarmbruch.* An umbilical hernia of the intestine. [A, 301. 325 (*a*, 21); E.]

ENTEROMYCODERMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-ko(ko³)-du⁶rm(de²rm)'a³. Gen., *enteromycoderm'atos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine. μύκης, a fungus, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *entéromycoderme.* Ger., *Darmschleimhaut.* The intestinal mucous membrane. [L, 50.]

ENTEROMYCODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-mi²-(mu⁶)-ko(ko³)-du⁶rm(de²rm)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *enteromycodermit'idos (-is).* Fr., *entéro-mycodermite.* Ger., *Darmschleimhautentzündung.* Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

ENTEROMYCODORA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-ko²d'o²r-a³. From ἔντερον, the intestine, μύκης, a fungus, and δέρμα, the skin. See ENTEROMYCODERMA.

ENTEROMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-mi²-(mu⁶)-ko²d-o²r-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *enteromycodorit'idos (-is).* See ENTEROMYCODERMITIS.

ENTEROMYIASIS (Lat.). n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-mi(mu⁶)-i²-as-(a³s)'i²s. Gen., *enteromyias'eos (-myi'asis).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and μυῖα, a fly. Fr., *entéromyiase.* A disease of the intestines due to the presence of the larvæ of flies. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENTERON (Lat.), n. n. E²n'te²r-o²n. Gr., ἔντερον. Fr., *intestin* (1st def.). Ger., *Darm* (1st def.). It., Sp., *intestino* (1st def.). 1. An intestine. 2. In the pl., *entera,* the abdominal organs in general. 3. The uterus. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENTERONCOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²n²-ko(ko³)-kol'-i²k-a³. From ἔντερον, the intestine, ὄγκος, a mass, and κωλική, colic. Fr., *entéroncocolique.* Colic due to an abdominal tumor or to coprostasis. [A, 322.]

ENTERONCOS (Lat.), **ENTERONCUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²n-te²r-o²n²'ko²s, -ku³s(ku⁴s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ὄγκος, a mass. Fr., *entéroncus.* Ger., *Darmgeschwulst.* An intestinal tumor. [L, 50.]

ENTERONERVIA (Lat.), **ENTERONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-nu⁶r(ne²r)'vi²(wi²)-a³, -nu²'ri²-a³. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and *nervus* or νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *entéroneurie* [Piorry]. Intestinal disorder due to deranged nervous action. [L, 50 (*a*, 21).]

ENTERO-OSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-o²s-ke²-(ch²e²)-o-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-o²s'ke-o-sel. See ENTEROSCHEOCELE.

ENTEROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-pa²r(pa³r)-a²l(a³l)'i²(u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *enteroparalys'eos (-al'ysis).* For deriv., see ENTERON and PARALYSIS. Intestinal paralysis. [L, 107.]

ENTEROPARISACTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-pa²r-(pa³r)-i²(e)-sa²k(sa³k)'ti²-ku³s(ku⁴s). From ἔντερον, an intestine, and

παρεισάγειν, to insert. Fr., *entéroparisactique.* Pertaining to enteroparisagoge. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTEROPARISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-i^{2}s(es)-a^3-go'je(ga). Gen., *enteroparisagog'es.* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and παρεισαγωγή, an inserting. Fr., *entéroparisagoge.* Ger., *Ineinanderschiebung der Därme.* Intestinal intussusception. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ENTEROPATHY, n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *enteropathia* (from ἔντερον, the intestine, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *entéropathie.* Ger., *Darmleiden.* Any intestinal disease. [L, 50.]

ENTEROPERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s'to^2-le(la). Gen., *enteroperist'oles.* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and περιστέλλειν, to compress. Fr., *entéropéristole.* 1. Intestinal peristalsis. [L, 41, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).] 2. See ENTEROSPHIGMA.

ENTEROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-pe^{2}r-i^2-to^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *enteroperitonit'idos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum (see also *-itis**). Fr., *entéro-péritonite.* Ger., *Darmbauchfellentzündung.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestine.

ENTEROPHLŒODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-fle(flo^2-e^2)-o'dez(das). From ἔντερον, an intestine, and φλοιώδης, like bark. Fr., *entérophléode.* Ger., *darmrindig.* Of lichens, growing on the interior of the woody stems of other plants. [L, 41.]

ENTEROPHLOGIA (Lat.), **ENTEROPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-flo^{2}j(flo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3, -flo^{2}g-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enterophlog'iæ, -phlogos'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and φλογία or φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *entérophlogie, entérophlogose.* See ENTERITIS.

ENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}f'thi^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *enterophthis'eos (-oph'thisis).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *entérophthisie.* Ger., *Darmschwindsucht.* Intestinal phthisis. [L, 50.]

ENTEROPHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-fi^{2}m(fu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and φύειν, to grow. Fr., *entérophymie.* Intestinal tuberculosis. [L, 41.]

ENTEROPLASTIC, adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *enteroplasticus.* Fr., *entéroplastique.* Plastic and pertaining to the intestine (said of operations).

ENTEROPLASTY, n. E^{2}n'te^{2}r-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *enteroplastice* (from ἔντερον, an intestine, and πλαστικός, plastic). Fr., *entéroplastie.* The plastic surgery of the intestines. [E.]

ENTEROPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ple(pla)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and πληγή, a stroke. See ENTEROPARALYSIS.

ENTEROPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}p-nu^2-ma^3-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *enteropneumatos'eos (-is).* For deriv., see ENTERON and PNEUMATOSIS. Fr., *entéropneumatose.* Ger., *Luftentwickelung im Darmkanal.* Excessive formation of gas in the intestine. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ENTEROPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}p-nu^{2}st'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *entéropneuste.* Having the function of respiration performed by the intestine; as a n., in the n. pl., *Enteropneusta*, an order of the *Rhyncocœla*; as a n., in the m. pl., *Enteropneusti*, of Gegenbaur, a class of worms. [L, 49, 228, 354.]

ENTEROPONUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}p'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and πόνος, pain. Fr., *entéropone.* Ger., *Darmgrimmen.* See COLIC.

ENTEROPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-pro^{2}k(prok)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *entéroproctie.* The formation or existence of an artificial anus. L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.] Cf. COLOPROCTIA.

ENTÉROPTOSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta-ro^{2}p-to-zek. Pertaining to or affected with enteroptosis. [*a*, 18.]

ENTEROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-op-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *enteroptos'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *entéroptose.* 1. A prolapse of intestine. 2. The descent of the intestines *en masse* as the result of relaxation of the abdominal wall, as in cases of pendulous abdomen. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885, p. 492.]

ENTEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and πῦρ, a fire. Fr., *entéropyre, entéropyrie.* Ger., *Darmfieber, Darmentzündungsfieber.* Intestinal fever (*enteritis*); of Alibert, typhoid fever. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]—**E. asiatica.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**E. biliosa.** See *Bilious* FEVER.

ENTERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}r-raj(ra^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ῥηγνύναι, to burst forth. Fr., *entérorrhagie.* Ger., *Enterorrhagie, Darmblutung, Darmblutfluss.* Intestinal hæmorrhage. [D.]

ENTERORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *enterorrhaphe, enterorrhaphia* (from ἔντερον, an intestine, and ῥαφή, a suture). Fr., *entérorrhaphie.* Ger., *Enterorrhaphie, Darmnaht, Kürschnernaht.* It., *enterorrafia.* Sp., *enterorrafía.* The operation of stitching together the lips of an intestinal wound or of stitching an intestine to some other structure (*e. g.*, the abdominal wall).

ENTERORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}r-ru^2'ma^3. Gen., *enterorrheum'atos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ῥεῦμα, a flowing. Fr., *entérorrhume.* Ger., *Darmrheumatismus.* Intestinal rheumatism. [L, 50.]

ENTERORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}r-rex(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *enterorrhex'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ῥῆξις, rupture. Rupture or laceration of an intestine. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]

ENTERORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *entérorrhée.* Ger., *schwarze Ruhr* (1st def.), *Darmschleimfluss* (2d def.). It., Sp., *enterorrea.* 1. See DIARRHŒA. 2. See MELÆNA.

ENTERORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}r'ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *enterorrho'idos (-is).* From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ῥόος, a stream. Fr., *entérorrhoïde.* Ger., *Darmblutsickerung.* An oozing of blood from the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTEROSARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sa^{3}rk-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o-sa^{3}rk'o-sel. Gen., *enterosarcocel'es.* For deriv., see ENTERON and SARCOCELE. Fr., *entérosarcocèle.* Ger., *Darmfleischbruch.* It., Sp., *e.* Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele. [E.]

ENTEROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sa^{3}r-ko'ma^3. Gen., *enterosarcom'atos (-is).* For deriv., see ENTERON and SARCOMA. Sarcoma of the intestine. [*a*, 29.]

ENTEROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}s-ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-o-(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}s'ke^2-o-sel. Gen., *enteroscheocel'es.* From ἔντερον, the intestine, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *entéroscheocèle.* Ger., *Darmhodensacksbruch.* A scrotal enterocele. [E.]

ENTEROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ski^{2}r'ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and σκίῤῥος, scirrhus. Fr., *entérosquirrhe.* Ger., *Darmkrebs.* Intestinal scirrhus. [L, 50.]

ENTEROSCOPE, n. E^{2}n'te^{2}r-o-skop. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and σκοπεῖν, to view. Ger., *Enteroskop.* Of Leiter, an instrument for illuminating the intestinal cavity by means of an electric light, for purposes of examination. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

ENTEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enteros'eos (-is).* Fr., *entérose.* Ger., *Darmübel.* Any intestinal disease. [L, 41, 43.]

ENTEROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *entérospasme.* Ger., *Darmkrampf, Krampfkolik.* Spasmodic colic. [L, 50.]

ENTEROSPHIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sfi^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *enterosphig'matos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and σφίγμα, that which is bound tight. Fr., *entérosphigme.* Ger., *Darmeinklemmung.* 1. An intestinal constriction or occlusion. 2. A strangulated or incarcerated intestinal hernia. [L, 41, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ENTEROSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sfi^{2}nx'i^{2}s. Gen., *enterosphinx'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and σφίγξις, a binding tight. Fr., *entérosphinxis.* Ger., *Entstehung einer Darmeinklemmung.* The formation or existence of an enterosphigma. [L, 50.]

ENTEROSPHONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-sfo^{2}n-(sfo^{2}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o'ma^3. Gen., *enterosphongiom'atos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and σφόγγος, a sponge. Fr., *entérosphongiome.* Ger., *Darmschwamm, Darmtuberkeln.* An intestinal fungous or tubercular growth. [L, 50.]

ENTEROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *enterostenos'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *entéro-sténose.* Ger., *Darmverengerung.* Intestinal stricture. [L, 42, 50.]

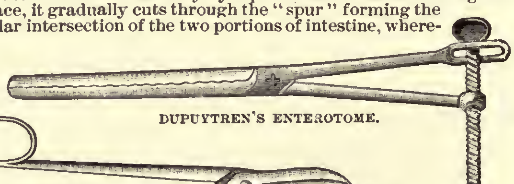
ENTEROSTEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}st'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *entérosté.* Ger., *darmbeinig.* Having a bony formation in the interior of the body (said of certain *Cephalopoda*). [L, 41, 42.]

ENTEROSTOMY, n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}s'to-mi^2. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *entérostomie.* Ger., *Enterostomie.* The operation of making a permanent opening into the small intestine for the purpose of inserting food. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

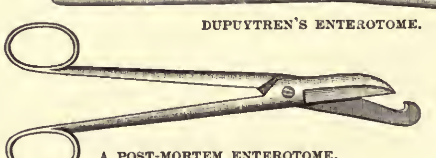
ENTEROSYMPHOREMA (Lat., **ENTEROSYMPHORESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fo^{2}r-e(a)'ma^3, -sis. Gen., *enterosymphorem'atos (-is), -es'eos (-is).* From ἔντερον, the intestine, and συμφόρημα, that which is brought together, or συμφόρησις, a bringing together. Fr., *entérosymphorème.* Ger., *Anhäufung in den Därmen.* Intestinal congestion. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENTÉROSYPHILIDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-ro-se-fe-le-de. For deriv., see ENTERON and SYPHILIS. Any syphilitic affection of the intestine. [A, 250 (*a*, 21).]

ENTEROTOME, n. E^{2}n'te^{2}r-o-tom. Lat., *enterotomus* (from ἔντερον, the intestine, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *entérotome.* Ger., *Enterotom, Darmschneider, Darmscheere* (2d def.). 1. A compressing forceps, one blade of which is inserted into the upper and the other into the lower portion of an intestine, that communicates with the exterior of the body by a preternatural anus. Being left in place, it gradually cuts through the "spur" forming the angular intersection of the two portions of intestine, where-



DUPUYTREN'S ENTEROTOME.



A POST-MORTEM ENTEROTOME.

by the continuity of the intestinal canal is restored as a preliminary step to the closure of the unnatural opening. 2. A pair of scissors with one blade blunt-pointed and longer than the other, used for slitting open the intestines in post-mortem examinations. [E.]

ENTEROTOMY, n. E^{2}n-te^{2}r-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *enterotomia* (from ἔντερον, the intestine, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *entérotomie.*

Ger., *Darmschnitt*. It., *enterotomia*. Sp., *enterotomía*. The operation of making an opening into the intestine. The term is restricted by some writers to a temporary opening, as opposed to *enterostomy* (*q. v.*). [E; L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," April 10, 1886, p. 577.]

ENTEROTUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-tu²(tu)-bu⁵r(be²r)'ku²(ku⁴)-lu³m(lu⁴m). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ENTEROSPHONGIOMA.

ENTEROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ti(tu⁶)'fu³s(fu⁴s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, and τῦφος, stupor. Fr., *entérotyphus*. Ger., *Darmtyphus*. Typhoid fever. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

ENTERO-VAGINAL, adj. E²n"te²r-o-va²j'i²n-a²l. For deriv., see ENTERON and VAGINA. See INTESTINO-VAGINAL.

ENTEROZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-zo'o²n. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *entérozoaire*. Ger., *Darmthier*. An intestinal entozoon. [L, 41, 88 (α, 14).]

ENTERUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n'te²r-u³m(u⁴m). See ENTERON.

ENTERURIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-u²(u)'ri²-a³. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *entérurie*. Ger., *Harnversetzung nach dem Darmkanal*. The vicarious excretion of urinary constituents by the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTERYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i(u⁶)-dro(dro³)-sel-(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-i'dro-sel. Gen., *enterydrocel'es*. For deriv., see ENTERON and HYDROCELE. Fr., *entéro-hydrocèle*. Ger., *Darmwasserbruch*. Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele. [E.] 1. An enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. 2. A scrotal enterocele complicated with hydrocele. [E.]

ENTERYDROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-i(u⁶)-dro²m'-fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἔντερον, the intestine, ὕδωρ, water, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *entéro-hydromphale*. Ger., *Nabeldarmwasserbruch*. An umbilical enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. [E.]

ENTERYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i(u⁶)-pu⁵r(pe²r)-pa²th(pa³th)-i(e)'a³. From ἔντερον, the intestine, and ὑπερπαθεῖν, to suffer excessively. Fr., *entéryperpathie* [Piorry]. Ger., *übermässiges Darmleiden*. Any severe intestinal affection. [L, 50.]

ENTERYPOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i(u⁶)-po(po²)-pa²th-(pa³th)-i(e)'a³. From ἔντερον, an intestine, and ὑποπάσχειν, to suffer slightly. Fr., *entérypopathie*. Ger., *mässiges Darmleiden*. A slight intestinal affection. [L, 50.]

ENTERERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²-ri²(ru⁶)-thro'-si²s. Gen., *entererythros'eos* (*-is*). For deriv., see ENTERON and ERYTHROSIS. Intestinal erythrosis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENTÊTÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-te²-ta. Affected with vertigo. [L, 41.]

ENTFÄRBT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-farbt'. Decolorized. [L, 43.]

ENTFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-farb'un². See DECOLORATION. —**E'sflüssigkeit.** A bleaching fluid. [α, 14.]

ENTFETTEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-fe²t'te²n. 1. See DEGREASE. 2. To reduce corpulency. [A, 521.]

ENTFETTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-fe²t'tun². 1. The removal of fatty matter. 2. The reduction of corpulency. [A, 521.]—**E'skur, E'smethode.** A course of treatment for reducing corpulency. [A, 521.]—**E'smittel.** A remedy for corpulency. [A, 521.]

ENTFIEBERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-feb'e²r-un². See DEFERVESCENCE.

ENTFIBRINIRT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-fe-bri²-nert'. See DEFIBRINATED.

ENTFLEISCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-flish'e²n. To deprive of flesh (said of bones). [A, 521.]

ENTFREMDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-fre²md'un². See ALIENATION.

ENTFUSELN (Ger.), **ENTFUSELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-fuz'-e²l'n, -e²l-un². The purification of alcohol, especially by getting rid of fusel oil. [J, 173.]

ENTGASUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ga³z'un². The process of depriving of gas. [K, 13.]

ENTGEGEN (Ger.), n. E²nt-gag'e²n. See CONTRARY.—**E'gesetzt.** See CONTRARY.—**E'reizend.** See COUNTER-IRRITANT.—**E'setzer, E'steller.** See OPPONENS.—**E'wirkend.** Antagonistic. [L, 80.]

ENTGLASUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-gla³z'un². See DEVITRIFICATION.

ENTHAAREND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-ha³r'e²nd. See DEPILATORY.

ENTHAARUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ha³r'un². See DEPILATION.—**E'smittel.** A depilatory. [L, 57.]

ENTHALTEN (Ger.), n. E²nt-ha³lt'e²n. Continence. [L, 80.]

ENTHALTEND (Ger.), **ENTHALTSAM** (Ger.), adj's. E²nt-ha³lt'e²nd, -za³m. 1. Abstemious. 2. Continent. [L. 81.]

ENTHAUPTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ha³'u⁴pt-un². Decapitation. [L, 135.]—**E'shaken.** A decapitating hook.

ENTHÄUTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-hoit'un². Excoriation. [A, 521.]

ENTHEASTICOS (Lat.), adj. E²n-the²-a²st(a³st)'i²k-o²s. Gr., ἐνθεαστικός (from ἐνθεάζειν, to be inspired). Inspired; as a n., of Paulus Ægineta, a victim of melancholia who believes himself inspired. [L, 94 (α, 14).]

ENTHELMINTHA (Lat.), **ENTHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. E²n-the²l-mi²n'tha³, -thez(the²s). From ἐντός, within, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Fr., *enthelminthes*. Ger., *Eingeweidewürmer*, *Enthelminthen*. Intestinal worms. [L, 50.]

ENTHEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-the²m'a³-ta³. Gr., ἐνθέματα (from ἐντιθέναι, to put in). Medicines anciently supposed to prevent inflammation and stop hæmorrhage when applied immediately to recent wounds. [L, 84.]

ENTHEOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-the²-o(o³)-man(ma³n)'i²-a³. From ἔνθεος, inspired, and μανία, madness. Fr., *enthéomanie*. Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn*. Religious mania. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTHETIC, adj. E²n-the²t'i²k. From ἐν, in, and τιθέναι, to place. Introduced into the system from without (said of infectious diseases). [D, 20.]

ENTHETOS (Lat.), adj. E²n'the²t-o²s. Gr., ἔνθετος (from ἐντιθέναι, to put in). Placed upon (in particular, said of medicines placed upon the nostrils to stop hæmorrhage). [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ENTHIRNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-hern'un². Removal of the brain. [A, 521.]

ENTHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n'thla²s(thla³s)-i²s. Gen., *enthlas'eos* (*en'thlasis*). Gr., ἔνθλασις (from ἐνθλᾶν, to indent by pressure). Fr., *enthlase enthlasie* (2d def.). Ger., *Enthlase*, *Schädeleindruck* (2d def.). 1. Originally, any depression. 2. A comminuted, depressed fracture of the skull. [E; L, 50.]

ENTHYSTEROPHYMA (Lat.), n. E²n-thi²st(thu⁶st)-e²r-o(o³)-fi(fu⁶)'ma³. Gen., *enthysterophym'atos* (*-is*). From ἐντός, within, ὑστέρη, a womb, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *enthystérophyme*. A tumor protruding into the cavity of the uterus. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENTIRE, adj. E²n-tir'. Lat., *integer*. Fr., *entier*. Ger., *ganz*, *ungetheilt*. It., *intero*. Sp., *entero*. In botany, consisting of a single piece, not divided at the edge. [B, 19, 121 (α, 24).]

ENTJUNGFERN (Ger.), **ENTJUNGFERUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-yun²'fe²rn, -fe²r-un². See DEFLORATION (1st def.).

ENTKALKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ka³lk'un². Decalcification. [G.]

ENTKRÄFTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-kre²ft'un². Enervation; debility. [L, 80.]

ENTKRUSTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-krust'un². See DECRUSTATION.

ENTLADER (Ger.), n. E²nt-la³d'e²r. See DISCHARGER.

ENTLADUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-la³d'un². See DISCHARGE.—**Elektrische E.** See *Electric* DISCHARGE.—**E'shypothese.** See *Discharge* HYPOTHESIS.—**E'sschlag** (Ger.). See *Discharging* SHOCK.

ENTLAUBT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-la³'u⁴bt. See DEFOLIATE.

ENTLAUBUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-la³'u⁴b-un². See DEFOLIATION.

ENTLEEREND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-lar'e²nd. See EVACUANT.

ENTLEERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-lar'un². See EVACUATION.

ENTMANNEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-ma³n'ne²n. To castrate. [E.]

ENTMANNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ma³n'nun². See CASTRATION.

ENTMARKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ma³rk'un². Enervation. [A, 521.]

ENTMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-mi²sh'un². The separation of the component parts of a mixture. [α, 14.]

ENTMÜNDIGUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-mu⁶nd'i²g-un². The act of subjecting a person to legal restraint or disability (*e. g.*, on account of insanity, etc.). [L. Blumenstok (A, 319).]

ENTNERVEN (Ger.), **ENTNERVUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-ne²rf'-e²n, -un². See ENERVATION.

ENTOBAINONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to(to³)-ban(ba³-e²n)-o²n'tez(te²s). Gr., ἐντοβαίνοντες (from ἐντός, within, and βαίνειν, to go). Fr., *nerfs entobans*. Of Fodéré, the sensory nerves. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENTOBLAST, n. E²n'to-bla²st. From ἐντός, within, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *entoblaste*. Ger., *E.* 1. The rudimentary hypoblast. [J.] 2. Of Agassiz, a nucleolus. [K.]—**Chordaë'** (Ger.). Fr., *entoblaste chordal*. A short, groove-shaped portion of the e. (1st def.) at the anterior extremity of the embryo, continuous, without the line of demarkation, with the cephalic process or appendix and formed by eversion from the intestinal e. [Bannet, "Arch. f. Anat. u Phys." (Anat.), 1889, p. 81 (α, 18).]—**Darme'** (Ger.). See *Digestive* HYPOBLAST and *Intestinal* HYPOBLAST.

ENTOBRONCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to(to³)-bro²n²'ki²-(ch²i²)-a³. The lateral bronchi given off from the ventral surface of the main bronchus in birds (see ECTOBRONCHUS). [L, 294 (α, 27).]

ENTOCAROTID, n. E²n-to-ka²r-o²t'i²d. From ἐντός, within, and καρωτίς, a carotid artery. See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.

ENTOCCIPITAL, adj. E²nt-o²k-si²p'i²t-a²l. From ἐντός, within, and *occiput* (*q. v.*). Situated internally to the occipital fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

ENTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n'-to-sel. Gen., *entoceles*. From ἐντός, within, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *entocèle*. Ger., *innerer Bruch*. See *Internal* HERNIA.—**E. lentis.** See ECTOPIA *lentis*.

ENTOCENTRAL, adj. E²n-to-se²nt'ra²l. From ἐντός, within, and κέντρον, a centre. Situated near the centre and on the internal surface. [L.] ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ENTOCÉPHALIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-to-sa-fa³-lek. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENTOCINEREA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to³)-si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)'re²-a³. From ἐντός, within, and *cinereus*, ash-colored. Of B. G. Wilder, the central gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. [I.]

ENTOCŒLE, n. E²nt'o-sel. From ἐντός, within, and κοιλία, a cavity. In certain corals, a chamber or division of the cœlenteron situated between a pair of mesenteries. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).] Cf EXCCŒLE.

ENTOCŒLIAN, adj. E²n-to-sel'i²-a²n. Of B. G. Wilder, within the cavities of the brain or spinal cord; intraventricular. [I, 80, 98.]

ENTOCŒLIC, adj. E^{2}n-to-sel'i^{2}k. Within the intestines. [L, 182.]

ENTOCONDYLAR, adj. E^{2}n-to-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r. From ἐντός, within, and κόνδυλος (see CONDYLE). Relating to, connected with, or on the same side as the internal condyle of the humerus. [L, 14.]

ENTOCONID, n. E^{2}n-to-kon'i^{2}d. The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar tooth. [" Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (L).]

ENTOCRANIAL, adj. E^{2}nt-o-kran'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *entocranius* [Broussais]. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENTOCUNEIFORM, adj. E^{2}n-to-ku^2'ne^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *entocuneiformis* (from ἐντός, within [see also CUNEIFORM]). Cuneiform and situated internally. [L.] Cf. *E.* BONE.

ENTOCYTE, n. E^{2}n'to-sit. From ἐντός, within, and κύτος, a cell. The more fluid portion of the protoplasm of the *Protozoa.* [L, 321.]

ENTODERM, n. E^{2}n'to-du^{5}rm. Lat., *entoderma* (from ἐντός, within, and δέρμα, a skin). Fr., *entoderme.* Ger., *Darmdrüsenblatt.* Of Kölliker and Allman, the hypoblast. [A, 8.]

ENTODISCALIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-to(to^3)-di^{2}s-kal(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From ἐντός, within, and δίσκος, a disc. Having the stamens inserted within the disc. [L, 41.]

ENTOGASTRIC, adj. E^{2}n-to-ga^{2}st'ri^{2}k. From ἐντός, within, and γαστήρ, the belly. Relating to or springing from the interior of a digestive cavity. [L, 11.]

ENTOGASTROCNEMIUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-to(to^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro^{2}k-nem(nam)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐντός, within, γαστήρ, the belly, and κνήμη, the leg. Of E. Coues, the gastrocnemius internus muscle. [L.]

ENTOGENOUS, adj. E^{2}n-to^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ENDOGENOUS.

ENTOGLOSSAL, adj. E^{2}n'to-glo^{2}s'a^{2}l. From ἐντός, within, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *entoglosse.* Situated within the tissues of the tongue. [L.] Cf. *E.* BONE.

ENTO-GLUTÆUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-to(to^3)-glu^3(glu)-te'(ta^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐντός, within, and γλουτοί, the buttocks. See GLUTÆUS *minimus.*

ENTOGONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-to(to^3)-go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}n^2-(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}n(kon). Gen., *entogonyanco'nos* (-*is*). From ἐντός, within, γόνυ, the knee, and ἀγκών, a bend. Fr., *e.* See GENU *varum.*

ENTOHYAL, adj. E^{2}n-to-hi'a^{2}l. From ἐντός, within, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. Hyoid and situated internally. [L, 41, 43.] See *E.* BONE.

ENTOHYALOID, adj. E^{2}n-to-hi'a^{2}l-oid. From ἐντός, within, and ὑαλοειδής, glass-like. Situated within the vitreous body. [α, 29.]

ENTOLAMBDOIDAL, adj. E^{2}n-to-la^{2}m-doid'a^{2}l. From ἐντός, within, and λαμβδοειδής, lambdoidal. Situated internally to the lambdoidal suture (said of a cerebral fissure). [L, 14.]

ENTOLOMA (Lat.), n. f. (treated by botanists as m.). E^{2}n-to-(to^3)-lo'ma^3. Of Fries, a subdivision of the genus *Agaricus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. pluteus** [Batsch]. A very poisonous species. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENTOMA [Aristotle] (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n'to(to^2)-ma^3. Gr., ἔντομα (from ἐντέμνειν, to cut in). Fr., *entomes.* The *Arthropoda,* exclusive of the *Crustacea.* [L, 121.]

ENTOMADERM (Ger.), n. E^{2}n'to-ma^3-de^{2}rm. From ἔντομον, an insect, and δέρμα, the skin. The chitinous investment of an insect. [L, 30 (α, 14).]

ENTOMARGINAL, adj. E^{2}n-to-ma^{3}rj'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. From ἐντός, within, and *margo,* a margin. Internal and near the margin. [" Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ENTOMATOGRAPHY, n. E^{2}n-to-ma^3-to^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἔντομον, an insect, and γράφειν, to describe. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tom. 1. One of the *Entoma.* [L.] 2. Of Leroy d'Étiolles, an instrument for dividing a urethral stricture. [L, 41, 87 (α, 14).]

ENTOMERE, n. E^{2}n'to-mer. From ἐντός, within, and μέρος, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the hypoblast. [J.]

ENTOMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-to(to^3)-mi^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *entomias'eos* (-*is*). From ἔντομον, an insect. Fr., *entomiase.* Any morbid condition caused by infestment with insects. [A, 322.]

ENTOMIC, ENTOMICAL, adj's. E^{2}n-to^{2}m'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *entomicus* (from ἔντομον, an insect). Fr., *entomique.* Ger., *Insecten betreffend.* Pertaining to insects. [L, 50, 56.]

ENTOMOBIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-to-mo(mo^3)'bi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντομον, an insect, and βιοῦν, to live. Fr., *entomobe.* Parasitic on or in other insects (said of the larvæ of various species of *Diptera*). [L, 41.]

ENTOMOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-to-mo-se^{2}r. From ἔντομος, incised, and κέρας, a horn. Having the antennæ divided into segments; as a n., in the m. pl., *e's,* a group of the *Diptera* so characterized. [L, 41.]

ENTOMOCRANIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-to(to^2)-mo(mo^3)-kran-(kra^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἔντομος, cut into, and κρανίον, the skull. Of Huxley, a division of fishes which retain through life the original segmentation of the cranium; made to include the genus *Amphioxus.* [L, 121; " Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 58 (L).]

ENTOMOGENUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-to(to^2)-mo^{2}j(mo^{2}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἔντομον, an insect, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Growing and living on the bodies of insects; as a n., in the f. pl., *Entomogenæ,* a section of the *Sphæriacei.* [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 42.]

ENTOMOGRAPHY, n. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *entomographia* (from ἔντομον, an insect, and γράφειν, to describe). Fr., *entomographie.* Ger., *Entomographie.* See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOMOID, adj. E^{2}n'to-moid. From ἔντομον, an insect, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *entomoïde.* Ger., *insektenähnlich.* Resembling an insect. [L, 56.]

ENTOMOLINE, n. E^{2}n-to^{2}m'o-len. From ἔντομον, an insect. Fr., *entomoléine.* See CHITINE.

ENTOMOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}n-to(to^2)-mo^{2}l'i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντομον, an insect, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *entomolithe.* Ger., *Insektenversteinerung.* The fossil remains of an insect; found in amber, limestone, etc. [L, 30, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

ENTOMOLOGY, n. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἔντομον, an insect, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *entomologie.* Ger., *Insektenkunde, Insektenlehre.* The natural history of insects. [L, 43, 56.]

ENTOMOMÉILINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-to-mo-ma-e-len. See CHITINE.

ENTOMOMETER, n. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *entomometrum* (from ἔντομον, an insect, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *entomomètre.* Ger., *E.* Of Zenneck, an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. [L, 50.]

ENTOMOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(e^{2}s). From ἔντομον, an insect, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *entomomycetes.* See ENTOMOPHYTA.

ENTOMON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n'to^{2}m-o^{2}n. Gr., ἔντομον (from ἐντέμνειν, to cut into). Fr., *entome.* See INSECT.

ENTOMOPHAGOUS, adj. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *entomophagus* (from ἔντομον, an insect, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *entomophage.* See INSECTIVOROUS.

ENTOMOPHILÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-to(to^2)-mo^{2}f'i^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *entomophiles.* Diamesogamous plants that are fertilized by the aid of insects. [Müller (α, 24).]

ENTOMOPHILOUS, adj. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *entomophilus* (from ἔντομον, an insect, and φιλεῖν, to love). Fr., *entomophile.* Ger., *durch Insekten befruchtet.* Fertilized (pollinated) by the agency of insects (said of plants). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENTOMOPHTHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o^{2}f-thor-(tho^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἔντομον, an insect, and φθείρειν, to destroy. Ger., *Entomophthoreen.* A family of insectivorous *Fungi,* allied to the *Mucorinæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENTOMOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-ta^3. From ἔντομον, an insect, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *entomophytes.* Of Wallroth, a division of *Fungi,* parasitic on insects, comprising the *Hyphontomycetes, Entomomycetes pileati,* and *Entomo-pyrenomycetes.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ENTOMO-PYRENOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o-(o^3)-pi^2(pu^6)-ren(ran)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-set(kat)'ez(a^{2}s). From ἔντομον, an insect, πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, and μύκης, a fungus. Of Wallroth, a section of the *Entomophyta,* consisting of the single genus *Kentrosporium.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ENTOMOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o^{2}s'te^{2}g-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔντομος, divided, and στέγη, a chamber. Fr., *entomostègue.* Ger., *insektenfacherig.* Having divided cells; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entomostega,* an order of the *Foraminifera.* [L, 41, 147.]

ENTOMOSTRACOUS, adj. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}s'tra^{2}k-u^{3}s. Lat., *entomostracus* (from ἔντομος, divided, and ὄστρακον, a shell). Fr., *entomostracé.* Having a shell consisting of several pieces, belonging to or resembling the *Entomostraca* (a subclass of the *Crustacea*). [L, 42, 121.]

ENTOMOTILLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o(o^3)-ti^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἔντομον, an insect, and τίλλειν, to torment. Fr., *entomotille.* Preying upon insects; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entomotilla,* a family of the *Hymenoptera.* [L, 41, 180.]

ENTOMOTOMY, n. E^{2}n-to-mo^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From ἔντομον, an insect, and τέμνειν, to cut. The dissection of insects. [L, 56, 107.]

ENTOMOZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}n-to^{2}m-o(o^3)-zo-a(a^3)'-ri^2-a^3. From ἔντομον, an insect, and ζῷον, a living being. Fr., *entomozoaires.* Of De Blainville, a type of bilateral animals nearly equivalent to the *Arthropoda;* of Milne-Edwards, a division including the *Arthropoda* and *Vermes.* [L, 121.]

ENTOMOZOOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-to-mo-zo-o^{2}l-o-zhe. From ἔντομον, an insect, ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}n'to^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔντομος (from ἐντέμνειν, to cut in). Cut into pieces, segmented, incised. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-ton(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐντονία (from ἐντείνειν, to strain tight). Rigidity of the voluntary muscles; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi.* [L, 290.]

ENTONIC, adj. E^{2}n-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., ἔντονος (from ἐντείνειν, to strain tight). Lat., *entonicus.* Ger., *entonisch.* Strained, tense, exaggerated in action, exalted. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 56.]

ENTONNOIR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-to^{2}n-nwa^{3}r. See FUNNEL and INFUNDIBULUM.—**E. brun.** A species of *Coprinus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. membraneux.** Of Scarpa, an abnormal anus which forms a sort of funnel, wide toward the intestine and narrow at the outer aperture. [L, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. vénéneux.** The *Agaricus geotropus.* [B, 105.]

ENTONOUS, adj. E^{2}n'ton-u^{3}s. See ENTONIC.

ENTOPARASITE, n. E^{2}n-to-pa^{2}r'a-sit. From ἐντός, within, and παράσιτος, a parasite. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Entoparasit.* A parasite living in the interior of its host. [J, 137.]

ENTOPARASITIC, adj. E^{2}n-to-pa^{2}r-a-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. Living as an entoparasite; pertaining to entoparasites. [B, 146.]

ENTOPARASITISM, n. E^{2}n-to-pa^{2}r'a-sit-i^{2}z'm. Parasitism within the interior of an organism. [L, 182.]

ENTOPERIPHERAL, adj. E[2]n-to-pe[2]r-i[3]f'e[2]r-a[2]l. From ἐντός, within, and περιφέρεια, a periphery. Pertaining to the interior and the periphery. [J.]

ENTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to[2]f-tha[3]l(tha[3]l)'mi[2]-a[3]. From ἐντός, within, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *entophthalmie.* Ger., *innere Augenentzündung.* Inflammation of the interior coats of the eyeball. [F.]

ENTOPHYLLINUS (Lat.), adj. E[2]n-to(to[3])-fi[2]l(fu[6]l)-lin(len)'u[3]s-(u[4]s). From ἐντός, within and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *entophylline.* Ger., *eingeschlossenblüthig.* Having the buds imbedded in the substance of the plant; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entophyllina*, a division of the *Jungermanniei.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24); L, 41.]

ENTOPHYLLOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E[2]n-to(to[3])-fi[2]l(fu[6]l)-lo-(lo[3])-ka[3]rp'u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἐντός, within, φύλλον, a leaf, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *entophyllocarpe.* Having the seeds or fruit growing in the leaves. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTOPHYTE, n. E[2]n'to-fit. See Entophyton.

ENTOPHYTEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to(to[3])-fi[2]t(fu[6]t)-u[2]s'i[2]s. Gen., *entophyteu'seos (-is).* See Entophytogenesis.

ENTOPHYTIC, adj. E[2]n-to-fi[2]t'i[2]k. Lat., *entophytus.* Fr., *entophyte.* Ger., *entophytisch.* Living as an entophyton; pertaining to entophyta.

ENTOPHYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to(to[3])-fi[2](fu[6])-to-(to[3])-je[2]n(ge[2]n)'e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *entophytogenes'eos (-gen'esis).* From ἐντός, within, φυτόν, a plant, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *entophytogénèse.* Ger., *Eingeweidepflanzenerzeugung.* Of Ritgen, the production of entophyta. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-to[2]f'i[2]t(u[6]t)-o[2]n. From ἐντός, within, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *entophyte.* Ger., *Eingeweidepflanze.* An internal vegetable parasite. The entophyta include all the vegetable parasites that infest the interior of an organism, whether in the substance of the tissues, within the circulating fluids, or on free surfaces.

ENTOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to(to[3])-fi[2](fu[6])-to'si[2]s. Gen., *entophytos'eos (-is).* See Entophytogenesis.

ENTOPHYTOUS, adj. E[2]n-to[2]f'i[2]t-u[3]s. See Entophytic.

ENTOPLASTIC, adj. E[2]n-to-pla[2]st'i[2]k. 1. Forming tissue by metamorphosis of their protoplasm within themselves (said of cells). 2. Resulting from such a process. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]

ENTOPLASTRON (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-to(to[2])-pla[2]s(pla[3]s)'tro[2]n. The median and anterior membrane-bone of the thoracic-abdominal structure of the *Chelonia.* [L, 11 (α, 27).]

ENTOPLASTS, n. pl. E[2]n'to-pla[2]sts. From ἐντός, within, and πλαστός, formed. Ger., *Entoplasten, Protoplasmaflecke.* Of Whitman, the nucleated masses of protoplasm, without cell-boundaries, in the entoblasts from which the entoderm is developed in the leeches. The e's finally develop into cells and form the lining of the mesenteron. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 135 (J).]

ENTOPOGONEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E[2]n-to(to[3])-po-gon'e[2]-i(e). From ἐντός, within, and πώγων, a beard. A section of mosses in which the urn has the cilia within only. [B, 1, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ENTOPROCTOUS, adj. E[2]n-to-pro[2]k'tu[3]s. Lat., *entoproctus.* From ἐντός, within, and πρωκτός, the anus. Having the anus situated within the lophophore; belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a subclass of the *Eupolyzoa.* [L, 121.]

ENTOPTERYGOID, adj. E[2]n-to[3]p-te[2]r'i[3]-goid. Lat., *entopterygoideus* (from ἐντός, within, πτέρυξ, a wing, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *entoptérigoïde.* Wing-like and situated internally; as a n., of Owen, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; of E. Coues, the internal pterygoid muscle. [L, 107.] Cf. *E.* bone.

ENTOPTIC, ENTOPTICAL, adj's. E[2]nt-o[3]p'ti[2]k, -a[2]l. Lat., *entopticus* (from ἐντός, within, and ὀπτικός, optic). Fr., *entoptique.* Ger., *entoptisch.* It., *entottico.* Sp., *entóptico.* 1. Pertaining to the interior of the eye or to entoptoscopy. [α, 17.] 2. Pertaining to the phenomena of chromatic polarization observed in quickly cooled glass. [B, 49.]

ENTOPTICS, n. sing. E[2]nt-o[3]p'ti[3]ks. Fr., *entoptique.* Ger., *Entoptik.* The science of entoptoscopy. [F.]

ENTOPTOSCOPY, n. E[2]nt-o[2]p-to[2]s'ko-pi[2]. From ἐντός, within, ὤψ, the eye, and σκοπεῖν, to view. Fr. and Ger., *Entoptoscopie.* Sp., *entoptoscopia.* It., *entottoscopia.* 1. The observation of intraocular shadows and objects. 2. The perception of circumscribed shadows of opaque particles in the dioptric media of one's own eye or of the blood-vessels of one's own retina. [F.]

ENTOPYRENES (Lat.), **ENTOPYRENIÆ** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and f. pl. E[2]n-to(to[3])-pi(pu[6])-ren(ran)'ez(as), -i[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). From ἐντός, within, and πυρήν, a fruit-stone. Of Wallroth, a group of the *Sphœriacei*, having the perithecia (*pyrenium*) included in a common stroma. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENTORBITAL, adj. E[2]nt-o[3]rb'i[2]t-a[2]l. Situated on the inner portion of the orbital lobe of the brain or internally to its orbital fissure. [L, 14.]

ENTORGANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]nt-o[2]r-ga[3]n(ga[3]n)-i[2]s'mu[3]s-(mu[4]s). From ἐντός, within, and ὄργανον, an organ. Fr., *entorganisme.* Ger., *innerer Schmarotzerorganismus.* Of Grossi, an internal parasitic organism. [L, 50.]

ENTORRHINAL, adj. E[2]n-to[2]r-rin'a[2]l. From ἐντός, within, and ῥίς, the nose. Situated internally to the nose (see *E.* fissure and *E.* fold). [L, 14 (α, 29).]

ENTORSE (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-tors. A sprain. [L, 41, 87.]—**E. juxta-épiphysaire.** Of Ollier, an assemblage of lesions produced, in that portion of the diaphysis of a long bone bordering on the epiphysis, by forced movements of adjacent joints or by certain forms of injury to the bones themselves. ["Rev. méd.," May, 1882, p. 249.]

ENTORTILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A[3]n[3]-tor-tel-ya. See Circinal and Involute.

ENTOSCOPE, n. E[2]n'to[2]s-kop. See Endoscope.

ENTOSEPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E[2]n-to(to[3])-se[2]p(sap)'ta[3]. From ἐντός, within, and *septum*, a hedge. In certain corals, the septa situated within entocœles. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 585 (L).]

ENTOSPHENOID, adj. E[2]n-to-sfen'oid. From ἐντός, within, σφήν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *entosphénal.* Sphenoid and situated internally. [L.] Cf. *E.* bone.

ENTOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E[2]n-to[2]s'po[2]r-i(e). From ἐντός, within, and σπόρος, a seed. Of Wallroth, a group of *Fungi*, comprising those *Sporomycetes* and *Hyphomycetes* whose spores are confined in the sporangeia. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENTOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E[2]nt-o[3]s-te[2]-o[2]m'i[2](u[6])-sez-(kas). Gen., *entosteomycet'os (-is).* From ἐντός, within, ὀστέον, a bone, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *entostéomyce.* Ger., *innere Knochenschwamm.* A fungous growth in the interior of a bone. [L, 50.]

ENTOSTETHIDIA (Lat.), **ENTOSTHIA** (Lat.), **ENTOSTHIDIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. E[2]n-to[2]s-te[2]th(tath)-i[2]d'i[2]-a, -to[3]s'thi[2]-a[3], -to[2]s-thi[2]d'i[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἐντοστηθίδια, ἐντόσθια, ἐντοσθίδια. The intestines. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENTOSTHOBLAST, n. E[2]n-to[3]s'tho-bla[2]st. From ἔντοσθε, within, and βλαστός, a germ. Of Agassiz, any small granule visible within the nucleolus of a cell or ovum. [K.]

ENTOSYLVIAN, adj. E[2]n-to-si[2]l'vi[2]-a[2]n. From ἐντός, within, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Situated within the Sylvian fissure (said of a fold included in the island of Reil). [L, 14 (α, 29).]

ENTOTENTORIAL, adj. E[2]n-to-te[2]n-to'ri[2]-a[2]l. Situated internally to the tentorial fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

ENTOTHALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. E[2]n-to(to[2])-tha[2]l(tha[3]l)'a[2]m-(a[3]m)-u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἐντός, within, and θάλαμος (see Thalamus). Of E. C. Spitzka, the inner gray thalamic zone. ["Science," April 9, 1881, p. 166 (I).]

ENTOTIC, adj. E[2]n-tot'i[2]k. From ἐντός, within, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *entotique.* Ger., *entotisch.* Pertaining to the interior of the ear or to the perception of sound due to some condition of the auditory apparatus, and not to any cause external to the ear. [A, 521; L, 56.]

ENTOTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]nt-ot-o[2]r-re'(ro[2]'e[3])-a[3]. From ἐντός, within, οὖς, the ear, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *entotorrhée.* Ger., *inneres Ohrenlaufen.* Internal otorrhœa. [L, 50 (α, 21).]

ENTOTROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. E[2]n-to(to[3])-tro(tro[2])-ka[2]n-(ch[2]a[3]n)'tu[5]r(tar). Gen., *entotrochanter'os (-is).* From ἐντός, within, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. The lesser trochanter of the femur. [L.]

ENTOTYMPANIC, adj. E[2]n-to-ti[2]m-pa[2]n'i[2]k. From ἐντός, within, and τύμπανον (see Tympanum). Situated within the tympanum. [α, 29.]

ENTOURANT (Fr.), adj. A[3]n[2]-tu-ra[3]n[3]. See Circumdans.

ENTOXICATIO (Lat.), **ENTOXICISMUS** (Lat.), **ENTOXISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E[2]n-to[2]x-i[2]-ka(ka[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-o, -i[2]-si[2]z-(ki[2]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s), -i[2]z(i[2]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From ἐν, in, and τοξικόν, poison. See Intoxication and Poisoning.

ENTOZÆNA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to(to[2])-ze'(za[3]'e[2])-na[3]. From ἐντός, within, and ὄζαινα, a fœtid smell. Fr., *entozène.* See Ozæna.

ENTOZOA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *entozoon* (*q. v.*). E[2]n-to(to[3])-zo'a[3]. See also Metazoa.

ENTOZOAL, ENTOZOIC, adj's. E[2]n-to-zo'a[2]l, -i[3]k. Pertaining to the *Entozoa*, of the nature of an entozoon. [L, 56.]

ENTOZOOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to(to[3])-zo-o(o[3])-je[2]n-(ge[2]n)'e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *entozoogenes'eos (-gen'esis).* From ἐντός, within, ζῷον, an animal, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *entozoögénésie, entozoögénèse.* Ger., *Eingeweidethiererzeugung.* Of Ritgen, the generation of entozoa. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

ENTOZOOLOGY, n. E[2]n-to-zo-o[2]l'o-ji[2]. From ἐντός, within, ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *entozoölogie.* Ger., *Eingeweidewürmerlehre.* The natural history of entozoa.

ENTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. E[2]n-to-zo'o[2]n. From ἐντός, within, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *e., entozoaire.* Ger., *E., Eingeweidewurm.* It., *entozoo.* Sp., *entozoario.* An internal animal parasite. The entozoa comprise all the animal parasites that infest the interior of the body, whether within the tissues, in the circulating fluids, or upon a free surface (see also Metazoa).—**E. folliculaire, E. folliculorum.** Of E. Wilson, the *Demodex folliculorum.*

ENTOZOOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]n-to(to[2])-zo-o'si[2]s. Gen., *entozoos'eos (-is).* From ἐντός, within, and ζώωσις, a making alive. See Entozoogenesis.

ENTPOLARISIRUNG (Ger.), n. E[2]nt-po-la[3]r-e-zer'un[2]. See Depolarization.

ENTRAILS, n. pl. E[3]n'tralz. Fr., *entrailles.* Ger., *Eingeweide.* It., *viscere.* Sp., *entrañas.* The internal organs of an animal, especially the stomach and intestines. [C.]

ENTRAÎNEMENT (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-tre[2]n-ma[3]n[3]. Gymnastic exercise. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ENTRANCEMENT, n. E[3]n-tra[3]ns'me[3]nt. An old term for apoplexy. [L. 290.]

ENTRAVES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-tra^{3}v. Cords, straps, etc., for binding an animal in a certain posture for purposes of examination or operation. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ENTRECÔTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'kot. The muscles, etc., which occupy the intercostal spaces. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ENTRECOUPÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^{2}tr'ku-pa'. Interrupted. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ENTRECOUPER (Fr.), v. intr. A^{3}n^{2}tr'ku-pa. To interfere (said of horses). [L, 41.]

ENTRE-CROISEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'-krwa^{3}z-ma^{3}n^2. See DECUSSATION.

ENTRE-DEUX (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'-du^5. See ENTRE-FESSES.

ENTRÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tra. An entrance.—**E. de l'aquéduc de Sylvius, E. de l'entonnoir.** The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct. [I, 39.]—**E. extérieure de la matrice.** An old term for the vulva. [A, 44.]

ENTREFEGOS, n. In Languedoc, the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ENTREFEL, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Trifolium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENTRE-FESSES (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'-fe^{2}s. In the cow, a mass of fat situated immediately behind the udder. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ENTREFESSON (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'fe^{2}s-so^{2}n^2. From *entre*, between, and *fesse*, the buttock. 1. Intertrigo of the cleft of the buttocks. [G.] 2. The perinæum. [A, 518.]

ENTREFEUILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'fu^6-el-y'. A secondary leaf growing at the axis of a primary leaf. [L, 41.]

ENTREGREFFÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^{2}tr'gre^{2}f-fa. See COALESCENT.

ENTRE-NŒUD (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr'nu^5. See INTERNODE.

ENTREVADIS, ENTREVIGES, ENTREVIGNES, ENTREVŒDISSO, n's. In Provence, the *Clematis flammula*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ENTRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-tri^2-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-as(a^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *entrichias'eos* (*-is*). From ἐν (see *In-**), and τριχίασις, a disease of the eyelids. See TRICHIASIS.

ENTRICHOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}n-tri^2-ko(ch^{2}o)'ma^3. Gen., *entrichom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐν, in, and τρίχωμα, a growth of hair. Ger., *Haarrand der Augenlider* (1st def.). 1. An old name for the tarsus and the ciliary edge of the eyelid with the cilia. [F.] 2. See TRICHIASIS.

ENTRINDET (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-ri^{2}nd'e^{2}t. See DECORTICATED (1st def.).

ENTR'OPERCULE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tro-pe^{2}r-ku^{6}l. The bony part of the head of a fish situated behind the inferior maxillary bone. [L, 42.]

ENTROPION (Lat.), **ENTROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}n-trop(tro^{2}p)'i^{2}o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐντρέπειν, to turn inward. Fr., *entropion*. Ger., *Entropium, Einwärtskehrung*. An inversion or turning in (usually applied to the ciliary margin of the eyelid). [A, 326 (*a*, 21); F.]—**Entropion aigu** (Fr.). E. of the eyelid produced by an acute spasm of the orbicular muscle. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. bulbale.** E. of the eyelid in which the contracting process involves the tarsal and ocular conjunctiva and also the retrotarsal fold. In this case the entire lid may be inverted. [F.]—**E. cicatriciale.** Fr., *entropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbiges E.* E. resulting from cicatricial contraction. [F.]—**E. der Greise** (Ger.). See *E. senile*.—**E. musculare.** Fr., *entropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres E.* E. of the eyelid occurring in consequence of some irritation which affects the conjunctiva or cornea, or of some disease of the eyeball causing pain and reflex contraction of the orbicular muscle. It usually occurs in the lower lid and in advanced years. [F.]—**E. organicum.** E. of the eyelid caused by contraction of the lid following diphtheritic or gonorrhœal conjunctivitis or a cicatricial formation. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**E. palpebræ.** E. of the eyelid.—**E. senile.** Fr., *entropion sénile*. Ger., *E. der Greise*. 1. E. of the eyelid due to shrinking of the globe of the eye in old age. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 14).] 2. See *E. musculare*.—**E. spasmodicum, E. spasticum.** See *E. musculare*.—**E. tarsale.** Fr., *entropion tarsale*. Ger., *tarsales E.* E. of the lid, in which the contracting or cicatricial process is mainly confined to the tarsus which is curved in upon itself; usually the result of long-continued granular conjunctivitis. [F.]—**Introsusceptic e.** See *E.*

ENTROPY, n. E^{2}n'tro^{2}p-i^2. Fr., *entropie*. Ger., *Entropie*. Of Clusius, that portion of the energy of a body or of a system which can no longer be converted into mechanical work. [B, 49.]

ENTR'OUVERT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-tru-ve^{2}r. 1. Partly open. 2. Of the veterinarians, sprained in the shoulder joint. [A, 474.]

ENTR'OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tru-ve^{2}r-tu^{6}r. See ÉCART.

ENTSÄUERUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-zoi'e^{2}r-un^2. Deoxidation. [L, 80.]

ENTSCHEIDEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-shid'e^{2}nd. See CRITICAL.

ENTSCHEIDUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-shid'un^2. See CRISIS.—**E'slinien.** See LINEÆ *discriminales*.—**Langsame E.** See LYSIS.

ENTSCHLÜPFUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-shlu^{6}pf'un^2. An involuntary discharge (*e. g.*, of semen). [L, 80.]

ENTSCHWEFELN (Ger.), v. E^{2}nt-shwaf'e^{2}l'n. To desulphurize. [B.]

ENTSCHWEFELUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-shwaf'e^{2}l-un^2. Desulphuration. [B.]

ENTSCHWELLUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-shwe^{2}l'un^2. See DETUMESCENCE.

ENTSPANNER (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-spa^{3}n'ne^{2}r. A laxator muscle. [A, 521.]

ENTSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-spa^{3}n'nun^2. Relaxation, atony. [A, 521.]—**E'snaht.** See *Relief* SUTURE.—**E'sschnitt.** See *Relief* INCISION.

ENTSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-sta'he^{2}nd. 1. Springing from. 2. Nascent.

ENTSTEHUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-sta'hun^2. Nascency, genesis. [L, 80.]—**E'szustand.** Nascency, the nascent state. [A, 521.]

ENTSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-ste^{2}l'un^2. See DEFORMITY.

ENTWÄSSERT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-vas'se^{2}rt. Deprived of water, rendered anhydrous. [A, 521.]

ENTWÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-vas'se^{2}r-un^2. 1. Dehydration. [A, 521.] 2. See DRAINAGE (2d def.).

ENTWICKELUNG (Ger.), **ENTWICKLUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}nt-vi^{2}k'e^{2}l-un^2, -lun^2. See DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION, and DELIVERY (1st def.).—**E'sbedingung.** A condition of development. [A, 521.]—**E'senergie.** The "specific energy" of development. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**E'sfähig.** Capable of development.—**E'sfehler.** A defect of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sfieber.** See ANAPHYTOPYRA.—**E'sgang.** The process of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sgeschichte.** See EMBRYOLOGY.—**E'sgesetz.** A law of development. [A, 521.]—**E'shemmend.** Hindering development. [A, 521.]—**E'shemmung.** A restriction of development (as after castration). [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'skraft.** See *E'senergie*.—**E'skrankheiten.** Diseases due to defective development. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'slehre.** The doctrine of evolution. [L, 80.]—**E'smodus.** A mode of development. [A, 521.]—**E'speriode.** A period of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sprocess.** A process of development. [D, 4.]—**E'sreihe.** A series of developmental processes. [A, 521.]—**E'sstadium.** A stage of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sstörung.** Derangement of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sstufe.** A step in development. [A, 521.]—**E'szeit.** See *E'speriode*.—**Fälschung der E.** See CENOGENESIS.

ENTWÖHNEN (Ger.), v. tr. E^{2}nt-vu^{6}n'e^{2}n. 1. To give up a habit or the exercise of a function. 2. To wean. [A, 521.]

ENTWÖHNUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-vu^{6}n'un^2. 1. See APETHESIS. 2. Weaning. [A, 521.]

ENTWURZELN (Ger.), **ENTWURZELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}nt-vurtz'e^{2}ln, -e^{2}l-un^2. Eradication. [A, 521.]

ENTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}n-ti^2(tu^6)-po'si^{2}s. Gr., ἐντύπωσις (from ἐντυποῦν, to carve upon). Fr., *entypose*. An old name for the glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-tse'hun^2. A withdrawal, withholding, deprivation, abstraction. [A, 450.]—**Blute'.** Bloodletting.—**E. der Wärme.** Abstraction of heat. [L, 80.]—**E'sdiät.** A restricted diet. [Kisch (A, 319).]—**E'skur.** A course of treatment by restriction of the diet. [A, 521.]

ENTZÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-tsu^{6}k'un^2. See ECSTASY.

ENTZÜNDBAR (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd'ba^{3}r. Inflammable. [L, 43.]

ENTZÜNDEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. E^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd'e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to burn, to irritate. [A, 521.] 2. (Intr.) to be inflamed. [L, 80.]

ENTZÜNDET (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd'e^{2}t. Inflamed. [L, 46, 80.]

ENTZÜNDLICH (Ger.), adj. E^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd'li^{2}ch^2. See INFLAMMATORY.

ENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd'un^2. See INFLAMMATION.—**Adere'.** See PHLEBITIS.—**Aftere'.** See PROCTITIS.—**Allgemeine E.** Inflammation of all the structures of a part. [L, 80.]—**Aortene'.** See AORTITIS.—**Augene'.** See OPHTHALMIA.—**Bauchfelle'.** See PERITONITIS.—**Blasene'.** See CYSTITIS.—**Blasenhalse'.** See CYSTAUCHENITIS.—**Blatternaugene'.** See CONJUNCTIVITIS *variolosa*.—**Blutgefässe'.** See ANGEITIS.—**Brustdrüsene'.** See MASTITIS.—**Brustfelle'.** See PLEURISY.—**Cubitaldrüsene'.** See ADENITIS *cubitalis*.—**Drüsenbindehaute'.** See ADENOLOGADITIS.—**Drüsene'.** See ADENITIS.—**Dünndarme'.** Inflammation of the small intestine. [B.]—**Eierstocke'.** See OOPHORITIS.—**E'sartig.** Inflammatory.—**E'sbeule.** See ABSCESS.—**E'serreger.** An exciting cause of inflammation. [A, 521.]—**E'sfell.** See BUFFY COAT.—**E'shaut.** See BUFFY COAT.—**E'sheerd.** An inflammatory focus.—**E'skrust.** See BUFFY COAT.—**E'slymphe.** See *Inflammatory* LYMPH.—**E'sreiz.** Inflammatory irritation. [D.]—**E'sresiduum.** The relics of a former inflammation. [A, 521.] See *Residual* ABSCESS.—**E'srinde.** See BUFFY COAT.—**E'svorgang.** An inflammatory process. [A, 521.]—**E'swall.** The inflammatory wall-like exudation surrounding the cavity of an abscess.—**E'swidrig.** Antiphlogistic. [L, 80.]—**E'szeitraum.** A stage of inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Gichtische E.** Gouty inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Undeutliche E.** Latent inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Zerstreute E.** Diffuse inflammation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ENUCLEATION, n. E-nu^2-kle-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *enucleatio* (from *enucleare*, to shell out). Fr., *énucléation*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausschälung*. It., *enucleazione*. Sp., *enucleación*. The process by which a tumor or the like is removed or becomes detached by mere separation from the surrounding parts, without any cutting or with only very little; so called from its resemblance to the escape of a kernel from a nut when the shell is broken.—**E. of the eye.** Lat., *enucleatio bulbi*. Fr., *énucléation de l'œil*. Ger., *E.* (oder *Ausschälung*, oder *Auslösung*) *des Auges* (oder *des Augapfels*). The removal of the eyeball, leaving all the rest of the orbital tissues in place. [F.]—**Spontaneous e.** The process by which a fibrous tumor of the uterus is detached and expelled by the contraction of the surrounding muscular tissue. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]

ENUCLEATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-nu2(nu4)-kle2-a(a3)'to2r; in Eng., e-nu2'kle-a-to2r. Gen., *enucleator'is.* An instrument for effecting enucleation. [E.] Cf. *Serrated* SCOOP.

ENUCLEOLAR, adj. E-nu2-kle'o-la3r. From *e* priv., and *nucleolus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *énucléolaire.* Lacking a nucleolus, non-nucleolated (said of cells). [J.]

ENULA (Lat.), n. f. E2n'u2(u4)-la3. 1. Of Necker, the genus *Inula.* 2. See INULA *helenium.* [α, 24.]—**E. campana.** The *Inula helenium.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**Extractum enulæ** [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum* HELENII.—**Syrupus enulæ.** Fr., *sirop d'aunée.* Ger., *Alantsyrup.* A syrup made of a strained mixture of 3 parts of juice of the root of *Inula helenium* and 5 of white sugar. [B, 119.]—**Unguentum enulæ.** See *Unguentum* INULÆ.—**Vinum enulæ.** Fr., *vin d'aunée* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vinum enulatum.* A preparation made by macerating the rhizome of *Inula helenium* in 2 parts of white wine [Sard. Ph., 1773], or by mixing 2 parts of tincture of *Inula helenium* with 25 of red wine [Ph. French Hosp., 1839]. [B, 119.] See also *Vin d'*AUNÉE.

ENULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E2n-u2(u)'la3. Gr., ἔνουλα. The inner surfaces of the gums. [A, 387.]

ENULATUS (Lat.), adj. E2n-u2(u4)-lat(la3t)'u3s(u4s). Containing or made with elecampane. [B.] See VINUM *enulatum.*

ENULIS (Lat.), **ENULISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E2n-u2(u)'li2s, -u2(u)-li2z(li2s)'mu3s(mu4s). From ἔνουλος, curly. Ger., *Kräuseln.* The curling of anything, especially the hair. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ENULON (Lat.), n. n. E2n-u2(u)'lo2n. Gr., ἔνουλον. The inner surface of the gums. [L, 84.]

ENURESIS (Lat.), n. E2n-u2(u)-re(ra)'si2s. Gen., *enures'eos (-is).* From ἐνουρεῖν, to make water in. Fr., *enurésie.* Ger., *Unvermögen den Harn zu halten, Einpissen.* It., *enuresi.* Sp., *e.* Involuntary micturition. [D.]—**E. atonica** [Cullen]. E. from debility. [L, 290.]—**E. continua.** Incontinence of urine persisting both night and day. [α, 29.]—**E. diurna.** Incontinence of urine occurring during the day. [α, 29.]—**E. irritata** [Cullen]. E. from irritability. [L, 290.]—**E. mechanica.** E. from mechanical causes. [L, 80.]—**E. nocturna.** Fr., *enurésie nocturne.* Nocturnal incontinence of urine. [D, 29.]—**E. paralytica, E. paralyticorum.** Ger., *paralytische E.* E. associated with paralysis of the bladder. [D, 70.]—**E. spastica.** E. due to spasm of the bladder. [A, 326 (α, 14).]

ENVAHISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3n2-va3-es-ma3n2. See INVASION.

ENVAL (Fr.), n. A3n2-va3l. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, slightly alkaline spring. [L, 87 (α, 14).]

ENVELOPE, n. A3n've2l-op. Lat., *integumentum.* Fr., *enveloppe.* Ger., *Decke.* It., *invoglio, inviluppo.* Sp., *envolvedero, cubierta.* An investing membrane, sheet, or layer.—**Floral e's.** Lat., *integumenta floralia.* Fr., *enveloppes florales.* Ger., *Blüthendecke.* The protective coverings of a flower, consisting of the calyx and corolla; called collectively the perianth or perigone. [B, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]—**Fœtal e's.** Lat., *velamenta ovi, velamina infantis.* Fr., *enveloppes de l'œuf* (ou *du fœtus*). Ger., *Eihüllen des Fötus.* It., *inviluppi fetali.* Sp., *membranas cobertoras del feto.* Syn.: *fœtal membranes.* The membranes that envelop the fœtus; the chorion and the amnion. [A, 11.]—**Medullary e.** Fr., *enveloppe médullaire.* The medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre. [J, 83.]—**Nuclear e.** See *Nuclear* MEMBRANE.—**Serous e. of the ovum.** Of von Baer, the subzonal membrane.

ENVELOPING, adj. E2n-ve2l'op-i2n2. Lat., *involutans.* Fr., *enveloppant.* Ger., *bedeckend, überkleidend.* Surrounding (said of leaves around a stem or in æstivation). [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

ENVELOPPE (Fr.), n. A3n2-ve2-lop. See ENVELOPE and INVOLUCRUM.—**E. cellulaire.** Of Mirbel, the cellular tissue immediately under the cortical layer of dicotyledons. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**E's florales.** See *Floral* ENVELOPES.—**E. herbacée.** See *E. cellulaire.*—**E. séminale.** The envelope of a seed-kernel. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**E. subéreuse.** A vegetable layer or parenchyma that assumes the character of cork (cortical tissue). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

ENVENIMATION (Fr.), n. A3n2-ve2-ne-ma3-se-o3n2. The introduction and action of the poison of serpents. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENVENIMÉ (Fr.), adj. A3n2-ve2-ne-ma. Poisoned with venom. [A, 301.]

ENVERGURE (Fr.), n. A3n2-ve2r-gu6r. The width of the extension of a bird's wings when they are spread to fly. [L, 41.]—**Grande e.** The distance from the middle finger of one hand to that of the other, the arms being extended as far as possible. [L, 49.]

ENVIE (Fr.), n. A3n2-ve. 1. A hang-nail. 2. An urgent desire. 3. A birth-mark. [L, 41, 105 (α, 14).]—**E. des femmes enceintes.** The longing for certain fruits or foods experienced by pregnant women. [L, 41.]—**E. d'uriner.** An urgent desire to urinate.

ENVINASSA, n. In Provence, the *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ENVOILURE (Fr.), n. A3n2-vwa3-lu6r. A slight curve in the plane of the blade of a pair of scissors. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ENXOFRE (Port.), n. E2n-sho'fra. The commercial term for sulphur. [L, 77 (α, 14).]

ENYDROS (Lat.), adj. E2n'i2(u6)-dro2s. Gr., ἔνυδρος (from ἐν, in, and ὕδωρ, water). Living in water, containing much water; as a n., an ætite, or eagle-stone, containing water. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

ÉNYPNALISME (Fr.), n. A-nep-na3-li2z'm. From ἐνύπνιον, a dream. Animal magnetism. [L, 41.]

ENYPNION, n. n. E2n-i2p(u6p)'ni2-o2n. Gr., ἐνύπνιον (from ἐν, in, and ὕπνος, sleep). Lat., *insomnium.* Fr., *rêve.* Ger., *Traum.* It., *sogno.* Sp., *sueño.* A dream. [L, 50, 94.]

ÉNYPNIOTISME (Fr.), n. A-nep-ne-o-ti2z'm. Magnetic sleep. [L, 41.]

ENYSTRON (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ni2s(nu6s)'tro2n. Gr., ἤνυστρον. Fr., *caillette.* Ger., *Labmagen.* It., *caglio.* Sp., *cuajar.* See ABOMASUM.

ENZIAN (Ger.), n. E2n-tse-a3n'. The genus *Gentiana.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Bärtiger E.** The *Gentiana barbata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Bitterer E.** The *Gentiana amarella.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Deutscher E.** The *Gentiana germanica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Edler E.** The *Gentiana lutea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'extrakt.** See *Extractum* GENTIANÆ.—**E'gewächse.** The *Gentianaceæ.* [B.]—**E'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* GENTIANÆ.—**E'wurzel.** Gentian-root; the root of *Gentiana lutea,* and other species used instead of it. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Felde'.** The *Gentiana campestris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E.** The *Gentiana lutea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gelber E.** Yellow or red gentian-root; the root of *Gentiana lutea, Gentiana punctata, Gentiana pannonica,* or *Gentiana purpurea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner E.** The *Gentiana lutea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Geöhrter E.** The *Gentiana auriculata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Grosser E.** The *Gentiana lutea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Herbste'.** The *Gentiana amorella.* [B, 180.]—**Kreuz-E.** The *Gentiana cruciata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Lungene'.** The *Gentiana pneumonanthe.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Niedriger E.** The *Gentiana humilis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Punktirter E.** The *Gentiana punctata.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Purpurrother E.** The *Gentiana purpurea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Rother E.** See *Gelber E.*—**Schwalbenwurzartiger E.** The *Gentiana asclepiadea.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Seifenkrautblättriger E.** The *Gentiana saponaria.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Spitziger E.** The root of *Gentiana purpurea.* [B, 180.]—**Stengelloser E.** The *Gentiana acaulis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Stumpfblättriger E.** The *Gentiana obtusifolia.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Ungarischer E.** The *Gentiana pannonica.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Weisse E'wurzel.** The root of *Laserpitium latifolium.* [B, 180.]—**Weisser E.** 1. Dog's excrement. See ALBUM *græcum.* 2. The *Laserpitium latifolium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

ENZOON (Lat.), n. n. E2n-zo'o2n. From ἐν, in, and ζῷον, an animal. See ENTOZOON.

ENZOONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E2n-zo-o(o3)-nom(no2m)'i2-a3. From ἐν, in, ζῷον, an animal, and νόμος, a law. See ENTOZOOLOGY.

ENZOOTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E2n-zo-ot'i2-a3. From ἐν, among, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *enzooties.* Ger., *Enzootien, Landesviehseuchen.* Enzootic diseases. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

ENZOOTIC, adj. E2n-zo-o2t'i2k. Lat., *enzooticus.* Fr., *enzoötique.* Ger., *enzootisch.* Prevailing among the lower animals of a certain district (said of diseases). [L, 43, 50 (α, 14).]

ENZYMÄMIE (Ger.), n. E2n-tsu6-ma-me'. From ἐν, in, ζύμη, a ferment, and αἷμα, blood. Infection of the blood with a ferment. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1879 (Phys.), p. 30 (L).]

ENZYME, n. E2n'zim. From ἐν, within, and ζύμη, leaven. A ferment formed within the animal body. [B, 11.]

ENZYMIC, adj. E2n-zi2m'i2k. Pertaining to an enzyme. [B, 11.]

ENZYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2n-zi(zu6)-mo'si2s. Gen., *enzymos'eos (-is).* From ἐν, in, and ζύμωσις, fermentation. Fermentation produced by an enzyme. [B, 11.]

EOLIPYLE, n. E-o2l'i2-pil. See ÆOLIPYLE.

EON (Lat.), n. m. and f. E(a)'o2n(on). See ÆON.

ÉONÉ (Fr.), n. A-o-na. A plant found in Brazil (the *mucura-e-ha* of the Tecuna Indians), resembling the *Amaranthaceæ* (perhaps *Petiveria tetrandra*). The bark enters into the composition of curare. [A, 385 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24); Joubert, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (α, 14).]

EOROO, n. In Tahiti, the fruit of *Artocarpus incisa.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EOSIN, n. E'o-si2n. From ἠώς, the dawn. Fr., *éosine.* Ger., *E.* It., Sp., *eosina.* Tetrabromfluorescein, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$, a 4-atom bromine substitution product of fluorescein; a brownish-red powder which crystallizes from its solution in acetic acid in yellow prisms; used as a staining agent in microscopy. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

EOSINOPHILOUS, adj. E-o-si2n-o2f'i2l-u3s. From ἠώς (see EOSIN), and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *éosinophile.* Ger., *eosinophil.* Of Ehrlich, easily colored by eosin (said of cells and granules). [K, 6.]

EOUI, n. In Tahiti, the *Dioscorea alata.* [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

EOUNO, EOURRÉ, n's. In Provence, the *Hedera helix.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EOUSE, n. In Languedoc, the *Quercus ilex.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EOUSINE, n. In Languedoc, the acorns of *Quercus ilex.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EOUSSES, n. In Languedoc, the *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ÉOUVÉ (Fr.), n. A-u-va. The *Pinus cembra.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

EPACIHUITL [Mex. Ph.], n. The *Croton dioicus.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]

EPACMASTICOS (Lat.), **EPACMASTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2p-a2k(a3k)-ma2s(ma3s)'ti2-ko2s, -ku3s(ku4s). Gr., ἐπακμαστικός (from ἐπί, upon, and ἀκμάζειν, to be in full bloom). Fr., *épacmastique.* Ger., *epakmastisch.* See ANABATIC.

EPACME (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2k(a3k)'me(ma). Gr., ἐπακμή (from ἐπί, upon, and ἀκμή, a summit). Fr., *épacme.* Ger., *Zunahme.* 1. Vigor; over-activity. 2. An exacerbation in an acute disease. 3. The approach of an acute disease to its crisis. [A, 322 (α, 30); A, 385 (α, 21); L, 41, 135 (α, 14).]

EPACREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E2p-a2k(a3k)'re2-e(a3 e2). Fr., *épacréées.* Of Reichenbach, a subdivision (of Dumortier and

others, a tribe; of Spach, a section) of the *Epacrideæ* (*Epacridaceæ* [Lindley]), comprising the *Richeaceæ*, *Sprengeliaceæ*, and *Lysinemaceæ* (or the *Richeeæ*, *Sprengelieæ*, *Lysinemeæ*, *Epacris*, etc.), and having a capsular, many-seeded fruit. The *Epacridaceæ* of Lindley (Fr., *épacridacées*) are an order of the *Ericales*, comprising the *Stypheliеæ* and *E.*; of R. Brown, an order of monopetalous dicotyledons comprising *Styphelia*, *Richea*, etc.; of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifoliæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Primuleæ* (in 1828, a division of the *Lysimachiaceæ*), comprising the *Stypheliaceæ* and *E.*; of Link, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*, consisting of *Epacris*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Ericarieæ*, including the *E.* and *Stenanthereæ*. The *Epacrideæ* of Lindley (Fr., *épacridées*) are an order of the *Monopetaleæ* (or of the *Ericineæ* [Bartling, Meissner], or *Ericaceæ* [Don], or *Ericales* [Bentham and Hooker]). The *Epacrieæ* of Don are a tribe of the *Epacridaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

EPACROS (Lat.), adj. E2p-a2k(a3k)'ro2s. Gr., ἔπακρος (from ἐπί, upon, and ἄκρα, the highest point). Of Hippocrates, pointed at the end. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EPACTAL, adj. E2p-a2k'ta2l. From ἔπακτος, brought on. Lat., *epactalis*. Fr., *épactal*. Ger., *e.* Adventitious (see *E.* CARTILAGES); as a n., a Wormian bone that sometimes takes the place of the superior corner of the parietal bone. [A, 387, 518.]

EPAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a3-go'je(ga). Gen., *epagog'es*. Gr., ἐπαγωγή (from ἐπάγειν, to bring in). 1. An introduction, a falling into. 2. A pressure, congestion. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPAGOGIITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a3-go-ji2(gi2)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *epagogiit'idos* (*-is*). From ἐπαγώγιον, the prepuce (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Vorhautentzündung*. See POSTHITIS.

EPAGOGIOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-a3-go-ji2(gi2)-o-(o3)-ka3r-si2n(ki2n)-o'ma3. Gen., *epagogiocarcinom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπαγώγιον, the prepuce, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Fr., *épagogiocarcinome*. Ger., *Vorhautkrebs*. Preputial carcinoma. [L, 50.]

EPAGOGIOLITH, n. E2p-a3-go'ji2-o-li2th. Lat., *epagogiolithus* (from ἐπαγώγιον, the prepuce, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *épagogiolithe*. Ger., *Vorhautstein*. See *Preputial* CALCULUS.

EPAGOGION (Lat.), **EPAGOGIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E2p-a3-go'ji2(gi2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ἐπαγώγιον (from ἐπί, upon, and ἄγειν, to draw). 1. The prepuce. [L, 50.] 2. Of Gorræus, see PHIMOSIS.

ÉPAIS (Fr.), adj. A-pe2. Thick, fleshy (said of leaves, cotyledons, etc.). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

ÉPAISSI (Fr.), adj. A-pe2s-se. Thickened (said of the peduncle of plants when it is swollen at the extremity). [A, 301 (α, 21).]

ÉPAISSISSANT (Fr.), adj. A-pe2s-ses-sa3n2. Growing thick. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ÉPAISSISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pe2s-ses-ma3n2. A thickening. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

EPALPATE, adj. E-pa2l'pat. Lat., *epalpatus* (from *e*, without, and *palpare*, to touch lightly). Fr., *épalpé*. Ger., *ohne Fühlhörner*. Not furnished with antennæ. [L, 41, 56.]

EPALPEBRATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-pa2l(pa3l)-pe(pa)-brat-(bra3t)'u3s(u4s). From *ex*, without, and *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *épalpébré*. Ger., *ohne Augenlider*. Without eyelids. [L, 41, 180.]

EPANACLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2n(a3n)-a3-kles(klas)'i2s. Gen., *epanacles'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπανάκλησις (from ἐπί, upon, and ἀνακαλεῖν, to recall). A return of fever. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EPANADIDON (Lat.), adj. E2p-a2n(a3n)-a3-di(de)'do2n(don). Gen., *epanadidont'os* (*-is*). From ἐπαναδιδόναι, to increase more and more. Increasing more and more (said of fevers).

EPANADIPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2n(a3n)-a3-di2-plo'si2s. Gen., *epanadiplos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπαναδίπλωσις (from ἐπαναδιπλοῦν, to repeat yet again). Fr., *épanadiplose*. See ANADIPLOSIS.

EPANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2n(a3n)-a3-le2p(lap)'si2s. Gen., *epanalep'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπανάληψις (from ἐπαναλαμβάνειν, to take up again). 1. See ANALEPSIS. 2. See ANADIPLOSIS.

EPANASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2n(a3n)-a3s(a3s)'ta3-si2s. Gen., *epanastas'eos* (*-as'tasis*). Gr., ἐπανάστασις (from ἐπανιστάναι, to cause to rise up). Fr., *épanastasie*. Ger., *Ausbruch*. An elevated efflorescence of the skin; a pustule (in the older sense, see PUSTULE [1st def.]). [G.]

EPANASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-a2n(a3n)-a3s-ste(sta)'ma3. Gen., *epanastem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπανάστημα (from ἐπανιστάναι, to cause to rise up). Ger., *Hervorragung*, *Fleischwärzchen*. An old term for a caruncle, especially of the ocular conjunctiva. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

ÉPANCHEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pa3n2sh-ma3n2. An effusion, or extravasation of liquid into a natural or pathological cavity or into the substance of a part. [A, 518.]

EPANCYLOTOS (Lat.), **EPANCYLOTUS** (Lat.), n's m. E2p-a2n(a3n2)-si2l(ku6l)-o'to2s, -tu3s(tu4s). From ἐπί, upon, and ἀγκυλωτός, looped. Fr., *épancylote*. Of Oribasius, a kind of serpentine bandage. [L, 84.]

EPANESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2n(a3n)'e2s-i2s. Gen., *epanes'eos* (*-an'esis*). Gr., ἐπάνεσις (from ἐπανιέναι, to relax). Ger., *Nachlassen*. A remission or abatement (of a disease). [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPANETUS (Lat.), n. m. E2p-a2n(a3n)'e2t-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐπάνετος (from ἐπανιέναι, to relax). Ger., *nachlassendes Fieber*. Of Good, a remittent fever. [L, 50, 107 (α, 14).]—**E. hecticus.** Hectic fever. [L, 29 (α, 29).]—**E. malignus.** Severe remittent fever, including yellow fever, with others dependent apparently on malarial origin. [L, 29 (α, 29).]—**E. malignus flavus.** Yellow fever. [L, 29 (α, 29).]—**E. nutis.** A mild form of remittent fever. [L, 29 (α, 29).]

ÉPANILLE (Fr.), n. A-pa3-nel-y'. In the Antilles, the *Erythalis fruticosa*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EPANODY, n. E-pa2n'o-di2. From ἐπάνοδος, a return. The return of an irregular form or development of a flower to a regular form. [α, 22.]

EPANORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2n(a3n)-o2r-tho'si2s. Gen., *epanorthos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπανόρθωσις (from ἐπανορθοῦν, to set up again). Ger., *Wiederherstellung*, *Zurechtsetzung*. The restoration or replacement of a part or member to its proper condition or position. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPANORTHOTICUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-a2n(a3n)-o2rth-o2t(ot)'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐπανορθωτικός. See CORRIGENT.

ÉPANOUI (Fr.), adj. A-pa3-nu-e. Expanded, fully developed. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

ÉPANOUISSEMENT (Fr.), adj. A-pa3-nu-es-ma3n2. Ramification (as of vessels or nerves); expansion, development (as of a flower). [A, 518; B, 1 (α, 24).]

EPANTHEMA (Lat.), **EPANTHESIS** (Lat.), **EPANTHISMA** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E2p-a2n(a3n)-the(tha)'ma3, -si2s, -thi2z-(thi2s)'ma3. Gen., *epanthem'atos* (*-is*), *-thes'eos* (*-is*), *-this'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπάνθημα (from ἐπανθεῖν, to bloom). See EFFLORESCENCE and EXANTHEMA.

EPANTHOUS, adj. E2p-a2n'thu3s. From ἐπί, upon, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *épanthe*. Ger., *auf Blumen wachsend*. Growing on flowers (said of *Fungi*). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EPANTLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2nt(a3nt)-les(las)'i2s. Gen., *epantles'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπάντλησις (from ἐπαντλεῖν, to pour over). Of Hippocrates, affusion with water. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 94.]

EPAPHÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a2f(a3f)-e2r'(a3'e2r)-e2s-i2s. Gen., *epaphære'seos* (*-ær'esis*). Gr., ἐπαφαίρεσις (from ἐπαφαιρεῖν, to take away again). Fr., *épaphérèse*. Ger., *wiederholtes Blutlassen* (oder *Aderlassen*). A frequent repetition of bloodletting. [L, 41, 50, 84, 135 (α, 14).]

EPAPHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E2p-a2f(a3f)-ri2z(ri2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From ἐπαφρίζειν, to froth up. Frothing. [A, 316.]

EPAPHROS (Lat.), adj. E2p-a2f(a3f)'ro2s. Gr., ἔπαφρος (from ἐπί, upon, and ἀφρός, foam). Frothy. [L, 94.]

EPAPPOUS, adj. E-pa2p'u3s. From *e* priv., and πάππος, down. Destitute of a pappus (said of a seed). [α, 24.]

EPAR (Lat.), n. n. E(a)'pa3r. See HEPAR.

EPARAPETALOUS, adj. E-pa3r-a3-pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *eparapetalus* (from *ex*, without, παρά, near, and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *éparapétale*. Ger., *ohne Afterkronenblatt*. Destitute of nectaries (said of flowers). [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EPARMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-a3r'ma3. Gen., *eparm'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔπαρμα (from ἐπαίρειν, to raise up). An old term for a swelling, especially of the parotid gland. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

ÉPARPILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pa3r-pel-ya. See ÉPARS.

ÉPARPILLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pa3r-pel-ma3n2. The separation of the anthers of flowers. [L, 180.]

ÉPARS (Fr.), adj. A-pa3rs. Sparse, irregularly scattered (said of leaves on a stem, etc.). [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EPARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-a3r'si2s. Gen., *epars'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔπαρσις (from ἐπαίρειν, to raise up). See EPARMA.

EPARTERIAL, adj. E2p-a3r-te'ri2-a2l. From ἐπί, upon, and ἀρτηρία, an artery. Situated above the pulmonary artery (said of a branch of the right bronchus). [L, 210.]

ÉPARVIN (Fr.), n. A-pa3r-va2n2. See SPAVIN.

EPATICA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pa2t(pa3t)'i2k-a3. See HEPATICA.

EPATORION (Lat.), n. n. E2p-a3-to(to2)'ri2-o2n. Of Dioscorides, the *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

ÉPAULE (Fr.), n. A-pol. 1. The shoulder; in the *Vertebrata*, that part of the thoracic limb that is nearest to the trunk. 2. In the *Hexapoda*, the second article of the anterior feet. [L, 41, 43.]

ÉPAULETTE (Fr.), n. A-po-le2t. In the *Hymenoptera*, the piece which covers the base of the anterior wing. [L, 41.]

ÉPEAUTRE (Fr.), n. A-potr'. The *Hordeum vulgare* (*Triticum spelta*). [B, 38 (α, 14), 173 (α, 24).]—**E. amidonnier.** The *Triticum amyleum*. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. locular.** The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]—**Grand é.** See *E.*—**Petit é.** See *E. locular*.

EPAXIAL, adj. E2p-a2x'i2-a2l. From ἐπί, upon, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Situated above or dorsad of the axis; of Huxley, episkeletal. ["Med. Rec.," July 23, 1887 (L).]

EPAZOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **EPAZOTL** [Mex. Ph.], n's. A-pa3-tho'ta, -thot'l'. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [A, 447 (α, 21).]

EPECHONTOCIC, adj. E2p-e2k-o2n-tos'i2k. From ἐπέχειν, to check, and τόκος, parturition. Having the property of moderating uterine contraction. ["Therap. Gaz.," June, 1882, p. 220.]

EPENCEPHALIC, adj. E2p-e2n-se2f-a2l'i2k. From ἐπί, upon, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Pertaining to the epencephalon. [L.]

EPENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-e2n(e2n2)-se2f(ke2f)-a2l-(a3l)-o2n. From ἐπί, upon, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Ger., *Hinterhirn*. Syn.: *hinderbrain*, *hind-brain*. A division of the brain of the *Mammalia*, embracing the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the pons Varolii; of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which, being formed from the posterior encephalic vesicle, gives rise to the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. [A, 5; L, 14.]

EPENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-e2n2'ki2m(ch2u6m)-a3. Gen., *epenchym'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. Fr., *épenchyme*, *épène*. Fibro-vascular vegetable tissue. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EPENCRANIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-e2n2-kran(kra3n)'i2s. Gen., *epencran'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπεγκρανίς (from ἐπί, upon, ἐν, in, and κρανίον, the skull). An old name for the cerebellum. [L, 84.]

EPENDYM (Ger.). n. E^{2}p-e^{2}n-du^{6}m′. See Ependyma.—**Centrale E′faden.** See Substantia *gelatinosa centralis.*—**E′faden, E′fasern.** The delicate fibres forming the basis of the ependyma. [I, 6 (K).]—**E′zellenausläufer.** The processes (neuroglia cells) of the ependyma. [J.]

EPENDYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-e^{2}n′di^{2}m(du^{6}m)-a. Gen., *ependym′atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπένδυμα (from ἐπενδύειν, to put on over). Fr., *épendyme.* Ger., *Ependym, Gehirnhöhlenhaut.* A thin layer of neuroglia (without nerve-cells) which lines the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord, lying just beneath the epithelial layer. [I, 15 (K).]—**E. medullæ spinalis.** The spinal portion of the e. [L, 115.]—**E. ventriculorum cerebri.** The ventricular portion of the e. [L, 7.]

EPENDYMAL, adj. E^{2}p-e^{2}n′di^{2}m-a^{2}l. Fr., *épendymaire.* Pertaining to the ependyma. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

EPENDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-e^{2}n′di^{2}m(du^{6}m)-i^{2}s. See Ependyma.

EPENDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-e^{2}n-di^{2}m(du^{2}m)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *ependymit′idos* (*-is*). Fr., *épendymite.* Ger., *Gehirnhöhlenhautentzündung.* Inflammation of the ependyma. [A, 320 (α, 21).]

ÉPÈNE (Fr.), n. A-pe^{2}n. See Epenchyma.

EPENOTRICHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-e^{2}n-o^{2}t′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). The *Adriantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

ÉPENTE (Fr.), n. A-pa^{3}n^{2}t. See Épeautre.

EPERIÉS (Magyar), n. E^{2}p′e^{2}r-i^2-as. A place in the county of Sarós, Hungary, where there are two gaseous and chalybeate springs (*Borluth* and *Czemethe*), also brine-baths. [L, 30, 37 (α, 14).]

EPERLANUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-pe^{2}r-lan(la^{3}n)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *éperlan.* Ger., *Eperlan, Stint.* The smelt (*Osmenus e.*). [L, 94 (α, 14).]

ÉPERON (Fr.), n. A-pe^2-ro^{2}n^2. See Calcar (2d def.), Calcar avis and Spur.—**E. de chevalier.** See Delphinium *Ajacis.*—**E. de la Vierge.** See Delphinium *consolida.*

ÉPERONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe^2-ron-na. See Calcaratus (1st def.).

ÉPERONNELLE (Fr.), n. A-pe^2-ron-ne^{2}l. 1. The *Rubia cruciata* (*Galium cruciatum*). 2. The *Lappa major.* [B, 38 (α, 14), 121 (α, 24).]

ÉPERONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe^2-ron-ne-e^{2}r. The genus *Linaria.* [α, 24.]

EPERUA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pe^{2}r′u^2(u)-a^3. Fr., *épéru, épérue.* A genus of leguminous plants, of the *Cæsalpineæ,* indigenous to tropical America, having emetic qualities. [A, 385 (α, 21); B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. falcata** [Aublet]. Fr., *épéru en forme de faux.* The *wallaba* of British Guiana; a species said to furnish the *balsamum antarthriticum indicum* of commerce. A decoction of its bitter bark is employed by the Indians as an emetic, and the resin as an application to cuts. [B, 5, 19, 173 (α, 24).]

ÉPERVIER (Fr.), n. A-pe^{2}r-ve-a. See Accipiter.

ÉPERVIÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe^{2}r-ve-e^{2}r. 1. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there are mineral springs. 2. The genus *Hieracium.* [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 49, 87, 105 (α, 14).] See Accipitrina.—**E. à larges feuilles.** The *Hieracium latifolium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. bulbeuse.** The *Hieracium bulbosum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. cotonneuse.** The *Hieracium pilosella,* var. *tomentosum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. couleur de feu.** The *Hieracium aurantiacum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. déchirée.** The *Hieracium murorum,* var. *laciniatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. de Savoie.** The *Hieracium sabaudum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. des bois.** The *Hieracium murorum,* var. *nemorosum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. douteuse.** The *Hieracium auricula.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. ombellifère.** The *Hieracium umbellatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. piloselle.** The *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. tachetée.** The *Hieracium murorum,* var. *maculatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. très velue.** The *Hieracium murorum,* var. *pilosissimum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

ÉPETIT (Fr.), n. A-pe^2-te. An aphrodisiac plant indigenous to Cayenne, not yet classified. [B, 38, 47, 88 (α, 14).]

EPHEBA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e(a)′ba^3. Gr., ἐφήβη (from ἐπί, upon, and ἥβη, puberty). Ger., *mannbar werdende Jungfrau.* A young woman verging on puberty. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPHEBÆON (Lat.), **EPHEBÆUM** (Lat.), n′s n. E^{2}f-e^2(a)-be′(ba^3′e^2)-on, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐφήβαιον. Fr., *éphèbe.* Ger., *behaarte Schaamgegend* (1st def.). 1. The pubes. 2. The attainment of puberty. [L, 43, 50, 84 (α, 14).]

EPHEBEIA (Lat.), **EPHEBIA** (Lat.), n′s f. E^{2}f-e^2(a)-bi′(be^2′-i^2)-a^3, -bi(be)′a^3. Gr., ἐφηβεία. Ger., *Mannbarkeitsperiode.* The period of puberty. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPHEBOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}f-e(a)′bo^{2}s. Gr., ἔφηβος. A male who has arrived at puberty. [A, 311 (α, 14).]

EPHEBOTES (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e(a)′bo^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *ephebotet′os* (*-is*). Gr., ἐφηβότης. See Ephebeia.

EPHEBUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}f-e(a)′bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). See Ephebos.

EPHEDRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f′e^{2}d-ra^3. Gr., ἐφέδρα (from ἐπί, upon, and ἕδρα, a seat). Fr., *éphédra.* 1. An ancient apparatus for the reduction of dislocations. [L, 84.] 2. The sea-grape; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Genetaceæ.* [B, 42, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. antisyphilitica.** Canutillo, tepopote, whore-house tea, teamster's tea; a species growing in Arizona and New Mexico, much used in the form of decoction as a remedy for gonorrhœa. It contains a glucoside which splits up on decomposition into sugar and an amorphous substance called *ephedrin.* [B, 66; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**E. distachya.** Fr., *e. à deux épis, raisin de mer.* Ger., *zweiähriges Meerträubchen.* 1. A species the astringent fruit and aments (Lat., *amenta uvæ marinæ*) of which are used in diarrhœa and leucorrhœa. In Russia the berries are eaten. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).] 2. Of Pallas, see *E. monostachya.*—**E. equisetina.** Of Bunge, a species growing in Asia; used by the Kirghiz as an antisyphilitic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (α, 14).]—**E. flava.** An Asiatic species, employed as an astringent and diaphoretic. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxxiv (α, 14).]—**E. fragilis.** Ger., *brüchiges Meerträubchen.* A species found in the Levant, Crete, and northern Africa, where it is employed as a remedy for hæmorrhage and diarrhœa. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31; B; B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. maritima.** See *E. distachya.*—**E. monostachya, E. polygonoides.** Fr., *e. à un seul épi.* Ger., *einähriges Meerträubchen.* A species found in eastern Europe and Siberia; the leaves were once official as *folia ephedræ* (seu *ephedræ monostachyæ*). In Siberia the whole plant is used in decoction as a sudorific in rheumatism. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. trifurcata.** A shrub, probably identical with the *canutillo* of southern Texas, which is used as a remedy in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and renal diseases, and as a vulnerary and styptic. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B).]—**E. vulgaris.** See *E. distachya.*—**Folia ephedræ.** The leaves of *E. monostachya.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EPHEDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}f-e^{2}d-ra(ra^3)′se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *éphédracées.* Of Dumortier, a family of the *Ephedrarieæ* (of Link, an order of the *Amentaceæ*), comprising the genus *Ephedra* or the *Ephedra* and *Batis* of Dumortier. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

EPHEDRÆUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-e^{2}d-re′(ra^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *éphédré.* Composed of superimposed joints. [L, 180.]

EPHEDRANA (Lat.), n. pl. E^{2}f-e^{2}d′ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-a^3. Gr., ἐφέδρανα. Fr., *éphédranes.* The buttocks. [L, 84.]

EPHEDRARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}f-e^{2}d-ra(ra^3)-ri(ri^2)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Julosepalœ,* consisting of the families *Ephedraceæ* and *Casuarineæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

EPHEDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}f-e^{2}d′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Taxeæ,* comprising *Ephedra* and *Batis;* in 1831, a division of the *Taxineæ,* consisting of the genus *Ephedra;* of Spach, a tribe of the *Taxineæ,* consisting of *Gnetum* and *Ephedra.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

EPHEDRIN, n. E^{2}f′e^{2}d-ri^{2}n. An amorphous substance obtained, along with glucose, by the decomposition of the glucoside contained in *ephedra antisyphilitica;* believed to be the active principle of that plant. [B, 66.]

EPHEDRINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}f-e^{2}d-rin(ren)′e(a^3-e^2). Of Nees, a tribe of the *Coniferæ,* consisting of the genus *Ephedra.* [B, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

EPHEDRINE, n. E^{2}f′e^{2}d-ren. Fr., *éphédrine.* Ger., *Ephedrin.* An alkaloid obtained from *Ephedra distachya.* ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1888, p. 675.]—**E. hydrochloride.** A salt crystallizing in colorless needles, soluble in 4 parts of water, easily soluble in alcohol; used as a mydriatic. ["Am. Drugg.," May, 1888, quoted in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (α, 14).]

EPHEDROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}f-e^{2}d-ro(ro^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐφέδρα, a sitting upon, and κεφαλή, the head. A genus of the *Tœniadœ* in the larval state. [L, 16.]

EPHELCIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e^{2}l′si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *ephel′cidos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐφελκίς. Fr., *éphelce.* Ger., *Geschwürkruste* (1st def.), *Blut-* (oder *Eiter-*) *Klumpchen.* 1. A crust covering an ulcer. 2. A clot of blood expectorated in coughing. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

ÉPHÉLIDE (Fr.), n. A-fa-led. See Ephelis.—**E's blanches.** See Vitiligo.—**E's lentiformes.** Freckles. [L, 41.]—**E. noire, E. panachée.** Varieties of ephelis scorbutica. [L, 43.]—**E. persistante.** A variety of ephelis hepatica. [L, 43.]—**E. scorbutique.** See Ephelis *scorbutica.*—**E. lentiforme solaire.** See Ephelis *lenticularis solaris.*

EPHELIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *ephelis* (*q. v.*). E^{2}f-e^{2}l(al)′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s).

EPHELIDOPHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e^{2}l-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-fa^2(fa^3)-kos′i^{2}s. Gen., *ephelidophacos′eos* (*-is*). From ἐφηλίδες, freckles, and φακός, the lentil. Fr., *éphélidophacose.* Ger., *linsenfarbige Sonnenflecken.* The condition of having freckles of a lentil-color. [L, 50.]

EPHELIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e(a)′li^{2}s. Gen., *ephel′idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐφηλις, ἐπηλις (from ἐπί, upon, and ἥλιος, the sun). Fr., *éphélide.* Ger., *Sommersprosse, Sonnenfleck.* It., *efelide.* Sp., *efélide.* 1. Originally, a cutaneous disease due to exposure to the sun. 2. Lentigo. 3. Chloasma caloricum. 4. Any cutaneous affection characterized by discoloration of the surface. [G.] See Epichrosis and Decoloratio. 5. Of Fries, a genus of the *Discomycetes,* tribe *Phacidiaceæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. ab igne.** Fr., *tache de brûlure, éphélide (lentiforme) ignéale.* Syn.: *e.* (*lenticularis*) *ignealis, maculæ ab igne.* A form of chloasma of the legs and thighs observed in peasant women accustomed to sit over charcoal braziers. [G, 17.] Cf. Trouts.—**E. alba.** See Vitiligo.—**E. a sole.** See Chloasma *caloricum.*—**E. gravidarum.** See Chloasma *gravidarum.*—**E. hepatica.** Fr., *éphélides hépatiques.* See Chloasma *hepaticum.*—**E. ignealis.** Fr., *éphélides igneales.* See *E. ab igne.*—**E. lenticularis.** See Lentigo.—**E. lenticularis solaris.** Fr., *éphélide lentiforme solaire.* Lentigo due to exposure to the sun. [G, 17.]—**E. lentigo** [Frank]. Circular yellow spots of chloasma resembling lentigo. [G.]—**E. lutea.** Icterus neonatorum. [G, 17.]—**E. scorbutica.** Fr., *éphélide scorbutique.* See Purpura *scorbutica.*—**E. solaris.** See Erythema *caloricum* and Chloasma *caloricum.*—**E. syphilitica.** Pigmentary stains left by a syphilitic eruption. [G.]—**E. umbrosa.** See Chloasma.

EPHELODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-e^{2}l(al)-od′ez(as). Gr., ἐφηλώδης (from ἐφηλίς [see Ephelis], and εἶδος, resemblance). Like freckles. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

EPHELOTES (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e^{2}l(al)′o^{2}t-ez(as). Gen., *ephelote′tos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐφηλότης. See Leucoma.

EPHEMERA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-a^3. From ἐφήμερος, ephemeral. Fr., *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisches* (oder *eintägiges*) *Fieber*. 1. See *Ephemeral* FEVER. 2. A fly that exists but one day. 3. Of Batsch, a family of the *Diales*. [A, 66, 326 (α, 14); B, 121 (α, 24); D, 3; L, 56.]—**Bösartige E.** (Ger.), **E. anglica, E. britannica.** See SUDOR *anglicus*.—**E. maligna.** See SUDOR *anglicus*.—**E. protracta.** That form of ephemeral fever which is protracted through two days or longer. [D, 3.]—**E. puerperalis.** Fr., *poil.* The ephemeral fever of lying-in women. [A, 42.]—**E. sudatoria.** See SUDOR *anglicus*.

EPHEMERAL, adj. E^{2}f-e^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^{3}l. Gr., ἐφήμερος. Lat., *ephemerus*. Fr., *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisch, eintägig*. It., *effimero*. Sp., *efímero*. Of brief duration; enduring for only a day. [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).]

EPHEMERIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *ephemeris* (*q. v.*). E^{2}f-em(am)-e^{2}r'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s).

EPHEMERINUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-em(am)-e^{2}r'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐφημερινός. See EPHEMERAL.

EPHEMERIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *ephemer'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐφημερίς. 1. A book for recording the events of each day; a diary. [A, 387.] 2. Of Van Helmont, a disease the accessions of which occur at certain phases of the moon. [L, 94.]

EPHEMEROCNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)-e^{2}r-o^{2}k-ni^{2}d-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *ephemerocnidos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐφήμερος, ephemeral, and κνίδωσις, an itching. Fr., *ephémérocnidose*. Ger., *eintägiges Nesselfieber*. Ephemeral urticaria. [L, 50.]

EPHEMERON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐφήμερον. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 46, 88 (α, 14).]

EPHEMEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-em(am)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-a^3. From ἐφήμερος, ephemeral, and πῦρ, feverish heat. Fr., *éphéméropyre*. Ger., *tägliches hitziges Fieber*. See *Ephemeral* FEVER.

EPHEMEROUS, adj. E^{2}f-e^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. See EPHEMERAL.

EPHEMERUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. The genus *Tricapsularis*. 2. The *Tradescantia virginica*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. congestum.** The *Tradescantia virginica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

EPHEMERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPHEMERAL.

EPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *ephes'eos* (*eph'esis*). Gr., ἔφεσις (from ἐφίεσθαι, to long for). A desire, longing; especially the lascivious desire of women for the embrace of men. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EPHEU (Ger.), n. A'foi. The *Hedera helix*. [L, 43, 135.]—**Amerikanischer E.** See AMPELOPSIS *quinque folia*.—**Ambolnescher E.** The *Hedera umbellifera*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Baumartiger E.** The *Hedera arborea*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'artig.** Hederaceous. [L, 43.]—**E'beeren.** The fruit of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'blätter.** The leaves of the *Hedera ilex*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E'gummi, E'harz.** The resin of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Gemeiner E., Gewöhnlicher E.** The *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Handblättriger E.** The *Hedera scandens*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Kletternder E.** The *Hedera helix*. [L, 80.]

EPHIALTES (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}f-i^2-a^{2}lt(a^{2}lt)'ez(as). Gen., *ephialt'u* (*-œ*). Gr., ἐφιάλτης (from ἐπί, upon, and ἅλλεσθαι, to leap). Fr., *éphialte*. Ger., *Alpdrücken*. Nightmare. [A, 311 (α, 17).]—**E. hypochondriacus.** Hypochondriacal hallucinations. [α, 29.]—**E. nocturnus.** Nightmare. [L, 29 (α, 29).]—**E. vigilantium.** An oppression resembling nightmare but coming on during wakefulness. [L, 29 (α, 29).]

EPHIALTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{2}l)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., ἐφιαλτία (from ἐφιάλτης, nightmare). Fr., *pivoine*. Ger., *Päonie*. An old name for the pæony, because it was supposed to prevent nightmare. [Pliny (A, 387).]

ÉPHIDROSE (Fr.), n. A-fe-droz. See EPHIDROSIS.—**E. bleue.** See EPHIDROSIS *cærulea*.—**E. des exanthèmes.** See EPHIDROSIS *exanthematum*.—**E. fébrile intermittente.** See FEBRIS *sudatoria*.—**E. jaune.** See EPHIDROSIS *flava*.—**E. lactée, E. laiteuse.** See GALACTIDROSIS.—**E. mielleuse.** See EPHIDROSIS *mellea*.—**E. noire.** See EPHIDROSIS *nigra*.—**E. sablonneuse, E. saline.** See EPHIDROSIS *arenosa*.—**E. sanglante, E. sanguinolente.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.

EPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}f-i^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *ephidros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐφίδρωσις (from ἐφιδροῦν, to sweat). Fr., *éphidrose*. Ger., *Ephidrose, Schwitzen*. 1. Sweating (gentle, copious, or critical). 2. Of Schönlein, a chronic, non-febrile disease attended with increased perspiration. 3. Of Fuchs, any perspiratory disease, the lowest form of his *Eczematoses*. [G, 5, 8, 10.]—**E. acida.** Fr., *éphidrose acide*. A condition in which the perspiration is sour. [G, 17.]—**E. arenosa.** Fr., *éphidrose sablonneuse* (ou *saline*). Literally, sandy or gritty e.; perspiration attended with a deposit of the saline constituents of the sweat upon the skin. [G, 17.] Cf. URIDROSIS *crystallina*.—**E. cærulea.** Fr., *éphidrose bleue*. Chromidrosis characterized by blue sweat. [G, 17, 52.]—**E. cruenta.** Fr., *éphidrose sanglante* (ou *sanguinolente*). See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**E. diaphoretica.** See *E. syncoptica*.—**E. discolor.** See CHROMIDROSIS.—**E. exanthematum.** Fr., *éphidrose des exanthèmes*. The sweating attendant on the exanthematous fevers. [G, 17.]—**E. febrilis.** Fr., *éphidrose fébrile*. Sweating at the crisis of certain fevers: critical sweating. [G, 17.]—**E. febrilis intermittens.** Fr., *éphidrose fébrile intermittente*. See FEBRIS *sudatoria*.—**E. flava.** Fr., *éphidrose jaune*. Chromidrosis characterized by yellow sweat. [G, 17.]—**E. hectica.** Fr., *éphidrose hectique*. Sweating attending hectic fever. [G, 17.]—**E. idiopathica.** See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. lactea.** Fr., *éphidrose laiteuse* (ou *lactée*). See GALACTIDROSIS.—**E. lateralis.** Fr., *éphidrose latérale* (ou *d'un des cotés du corps*). Hyperidrosis affecting one lateral half of the body. [G, 17.]—**E. mellea.** Fr., *éphidrose mielleuse*. According to Sauvages, perspiration having the color and consistence of honey; perhaps seborrhœa oleosa. [G, 17.]—**E. nigra.** Fr., *éphidrose noire*. Black sweat (said to have been produced after taking a scruple of fulminating gold). [G, 17.]—**E. oleaginosa.** See *E. mellea*.—**E. olens.** See OSMIDROSIS.—**E. partialis.** See HYPERIDROSIS *localis*.—**E. profusa.** See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. saburralis.** Fr., *éphidrose provenant de la saburre*. E. due to a saburral condition of the system. [B, 17.]—**E. scorbutica.** Fr., *éphidrose scorbutique*. Hyperidrosis due to scurvy. [G, 17.]—**E. saccharata.** A form of paridrosis said to occur in diabetes mellitus, and in which sugar is present in the sweat. [G.]—**E. spontanea.** Fr., *éphidrose spontanee*. See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. syncoptica.** Fr., *éphidrose syncopale*. The cold sweating of faintness. [G, 17.]—**E. tincta.** See CHROMIDROSIS.—**E. unilateralis.** See *E. lateralis*.—**E. urinosa.** Fr., *éphidrose urineuse*. See URIDROSIS.—**E. vinosa.** Fr., *éphidrose vineuse*. According to Sauvages, sweat having the color of red wine. [G, 17.]—**E. viridis.** Fr., *éphidrose verte*. Green sweat (observed in the axillæ). [G, 17.]—**Partial e.** See HYPERIDROSIS *localis*.

EPHIPPIAL, adj. E^{2}f-i^{2}p'i^2-a^{2}l. Gr., ἐφίππιος. Relating to the ephippium. [L, 11.]

EPHIPPION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}f-i^{2}p'pi^2-o^{2}n. See EPHIPPIUM.

EPHIPPIORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-i^{2}p-pi^2-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}k-(ru^{6}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐφίππιον, a saddle-cloth, and ῥύγχος, a beak. Fr., *éphippiorrhynque*. Having a saddle-shaped prominence on the beak. [L, 180.]

EPHIPPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}f-i^{2}p'pi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐφίππιον (from ἐπί, upon, and ἵππος, a horse). Fr., *éphippion*. Ger., *Türkensattel* (1st def.). 1. See SELLA *turcica*. 2. A receptacle upon the back of the carapace of certain *Crustacea* which contains the winter eggs. During the fall it is cast off, and floats around until spring, when the eggs are hatched. [L, 11, 14, 50, 115.]

EPHODIST, n. E^{2}f'o^{2}d-i^{2}st. From ἔφοδος, social or commercial intercourse. Of von Pettenkofer, one who believes in the doctrine that certain epidemic diseases are spread by fomites adhering to persons coming from localities where those diseases prevail. ["Lancet," July 3, 1886; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Aug., 1886, p. 151.]

EPHODOS (Lat.). **EPHODUS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}f'o^{2}d-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔφοδος (from ἐπί, upon, and ὁδός, a way). 1. Of Hippocrates, an approach or access of a disease. 2. An excrementory opening. [L, 84.]

EPHYPOGÆOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}f-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-o(o^3)-je-(ga^3-e^2)-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, ὑπό, below, γαῖα, the earth, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *éphypogéocarpe*. Ger., *über und unterirdisch fruchtbringend*. Having fruit growing both above and under the surface of the earth. [L, 50.]

EPHYPOGÆUS (Lat.). **EPHYPOGEUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}f-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-o(o^3)-je'(ga^{3}e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -je(ga)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, ὑπό, below, and γαῖα, the earth. See EPHYPOGÆOCARPUS.

ÉPI (Fr.), n. A-pe. 1. See *Spica* BANDAGE. 2. See SPIKE.—**En é.** Having the secreting sacs ranged about a common excretory duct (said of glands); in botany, spicate. [A, 518.]—**E. celtique.** The *Valeriana celtica*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. composé.** See *Compound* SPIKE.—**E. d'eau.** The *Potamogeton natans*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. de lait.** The *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. de la vierge.** The *Ornithogalum pyramidale*. [B, 46 (α, 14).]—**E. de nard.** The root of *Valeriana jatamansi*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. des céréales.** See *Compound* SPIKE.—**E. des marais.** The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. du vent.** See AGROSTIS *spica venti*.—**E. fleuri.** The *Stachys germanica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. sauvage.** The *Asarum europæum*. [B, 38, 46, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. simple.** See *Simple* SPIKE.

ÉPIAIRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a^{2}r. The genus *Stachys*, especially the *Stachys palustris*. [A, 385 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. d'Allemagne.** The *Stachys germanica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. des bois.** The *Stachys silvatica*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. des champs.** The *Stachys arvensis*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. des marais.** The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

EPIALA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pi(pi^2)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^3. 1. See EPIALOS. 2. See EPHIALTES.

EPIALES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pi(pi^2)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ez(as). Gen., *epialet'os* (*-is*). Gr., ἠπιάλης. See EPHIALTES.

EPIALOS (Lat.), **EPIALUS** (Lat.), n's m. E(a)-pi(pi^2)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-os, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἠπίαλος. Fr., *épiale, épial*. A fever with a heavy chill; a kind of tertian fever. Of Galen, a fever with violent shivering; of Hippocrates, the chill of ague. [A, 311 (α, 17); L, 50, 84, 135 (α, 14).]

EPIAMA (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-pi(pi^2)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3. Gen., *epiam'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἠπίαμα (from ἠπιᾶν, to assuage). A palliative remedy. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPIAN, n. E-pi^2'a^{2}n. Fr., *épian*. See FRAMBŒSIA.

EPIANDROUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-a^{2}n'dru^{2}s. From ἐπί, upon, and ἀνήρ, a male. Situated upon the stamens (said of parts inverted on the andrœcium). [α, 24.]

ÉPIARTHRE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-a^{3}rtr'. From ἐπί, upon, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Situated on the upper surface of an appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

EPIÄTHYLIN (Ger.), n. A-pe-at-u^{6}l-en'. Epiethylin. [B.]

EPIBASAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ba'sa^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and βάσις, a base. Situated in front of the basal wall (said of the anterior half of a proembryo). [B, 279.]

ÉPIBATÉRIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ba^3-ta-re. The genus *Cocculus*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EPIBLAST, n. E^{2}p'i^2-bla^{2}st. Lat., *epiblastus* (from ἐπί, upon, and βλαστός, a germ). Fr., *épiblaste*. Ger., *seröses Keimblatt*

[Pander], *animales Blatt* [von Baer], *Hornblatt*, *sensorielles Blatt* [Remak]. It., Sp., *epiblasto*. 1. The outer, neuro-epidermal, or corneous layer of the blastoderm ; of Balfour, the outermost of the three layers into which the blastoderm divides at the area germinativa. 2. A projection on the anterior side of the embryo in some grasses (*e. g.*, oats and rice), which is not (as formerly supposed) a rudimentary secondary cotyledon, but merely an outgrowth of the radicular end of the scutellum. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**Neural e.** That part of the e. that gives rise to the nervous system. [J, 89.]

EPIBLASTANUS (Lat.), n. E^{2}p-i^2-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-an(a^{3}n)′-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See Epiblast (2d def.).

EPIBLASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *epiblastes′eos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and βλάστησις, a sprouting. Fr., *épiblastèse*. In botany, an enlargement of the centre which contains reproductive corpuscles, due to the development of the corpuscles themselves. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

EPIBLASTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-bla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Lat., *epiblasticus*, *epiblasteticus*. Fr., *épiblastique*, *épiblastétique*. Ger., *epiblastisch*. Pertaining to the epiblast. [L.]

EPIBLASTUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Epiblast (2d def.).

EPIBLEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ble(bla)′ma^3. Gen., *epiblem′atos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and βλῆμα, a wound. Fr., *épiblème*. 1. See Catablema. 2. In botany, the external, cellular covering of roots. 3. Of R. Brown, a genus of orchids, tribe *Neotteæ*, indigenous to Australia. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EPIBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ble^{2}f′a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. See Epicanthis.

EPIBOLE (Lat.). n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}b′o^{2}l-e(a). Gen., *epib′oles*. Gr., ἐπιβολή (from ἐπιβάλλειν, to cast upon). Fr., *épibolie*. 1. See Ephialtes. 2. See Epiboly.

EPIBOLIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-bo^{2}l′i^{2}k. Pertaining to epibole. [L, 353.]

EPIBOLY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}b′o^{2}l-i^2. In embryology, the inclosure of the hypoblast by the multiplication and extension of the cells of the epiblast ; opposed to emboly, in which the hypoblast is invaginated into the segmentation cavity. [J, 1.]

EPIBOSCIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-bo^{2}s′si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gen., *epibo′scidos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιβοσκίς (from ἐπί, upon, and βόσκειν, to feed). Ger., *Saugrüssel*. The proboscis of an insect. [L. 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIBRANCHIAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-bra^{2}n^{2}k′i^2-a^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and βράγχια, the gills. Lying upon or over the branchiæ. [L, 11.]

EPIBROCHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}b′ro^2-ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *epib′roches*. Gr., ἐπιβροχή (from ἐπιβρέχειν, to water). See Epantlesis. [L, 94.]

EPIBROMHYDRIN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-brom-hi′dri^{2}n. Ger., *E.* Glyceryl oxybromide ; a liquid, C_3H_5.OBr, boiling at 130° C. [B, 4.]

EPIBULBAR, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-bu^{3}lb′a^{3}r. From ἐπί, upon, and *bulbus*, the globe of the eye. Resting on or overlying the eyeball. [F.]

EPICÆROS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-se′(ka^3′e^2)-ro^{2}s. Gr., ἐπίκαιρος (from ἐπί, upon, and καιρός, the proper time). Of symptoms, important ; of certain parts of the body, vital ; of wounds, dangerous ; of diseases, malignant. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).]

EPICALYCIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)′i^2-a^3. From ἐπί, upon, and κάλυξ, a calyx. Fr., *épicalicie*. Of Desvaux, a class of plants with stamens inserted on the calyx. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EPICALYX (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}k′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *epical′ycos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and κάλυξ, a calyx. Fr., *épicalice*. Ger., *Aussenkelch*. 1. The involucre of a flower. 2. The whorl of bracts below the calyx and so resembling it as to make the flower appear double, as in the mallows. [B. 77, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EPICANTHIS (Lat.), **EPICANTHUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′thi^{2}s, -thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and κανθός, the canthus. Fr., *épicanthis*. Ger., *Epicanthis*. It., *epicantite*. Sp., *epicantis*. 1. An old term for the canthus of the eye. 2. A rare deformity, usually congenital and bilateral, in which a fold of loose skin stretches across from the inner end of the brow to the bridge or side of the nose, and hides the inner canthus. [F.]

ÉPICARDIATOPIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ka^{3}r-de-a^3-to-pe. From ἐπί, upon, καρδία, the heart, and ἄτοπος, out of place. Upward displacement of the heart. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

EPICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rd′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *épicarde*. Ger., *Epicardie*. The visceral layer of the pericardium. [L. 332.]

EPICARIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}r′i^{2}d-a^3. From ἐπί, upon, and κάρ, the head. The *Isopoda*. [L, 240.]

EPICARP, n. E^{2}p′i^2-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *epicarpium* (from ἐπί. upon, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *épicarpe*. Ger., *äussere Fruchthaut*. The outer layer of the pericarp. [B, 1, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EPICARPANTHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon. καρπός, a fruit, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *épicarpanthe*. Of plants, having the flowers supported by the ovary. [L, 41, 180.]

EPICARPIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp′i^{2}k. Lat., *epicarpicus*, *epicarpius*. Fr., *épicarpique*, *épicarpié*. Having the flowers and stamens supported by the fruit. [L, 180.] Cf. Epicarpanthus.

EPICARPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp-i^{2}d′i-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Epicarp.

EPICARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and καρπός, a fruit (1st def.) or the wrist (2d def.). 1. See Epicarp. 2. A febrifuge remedy containing hellebore, pepper, camphor, garlic, onions, etc., anciently applied to the wrist in the form of a bracelet. [L, 44, 50 (*a*. 14).]

EPICARPIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπικάρπιος. On or around the carpus or a fruit ; as a n., in the f. pl., *Epicarpiæ*, of Scopoli, a tribe of plants comprising the *Polypremea*, *Aparines*, *Opulinæ*, and *Caprifolia*. [A, 322 (*a*, 21) ; B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPICARPURUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp-u^2(u)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Of Blume, a genus of the *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Moreæ*. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. orientalis.** The *Streblus asper*. [B, 245.]

EPICARPUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Epicarp and Epicarpium.

EPICAULIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{4}l(ka^3′u^{4}l)-i^{2}s. From ἐπί, upon, and καυλός, a stem. Fr., *épicaule*. Growing or living on the stems of plants. [L, 41, 180.]

EPICAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{4}m(ka^3′u^{4}m)-a^3. Gen., *epicaum′atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίκαυμα (from ἐπικᾶν, to burn on the surface). Fr., *épicaume* (3d def.). Ger., *Brandblase* (2d def.), *brandige Augenlidentzündung* (4th def.). 1. A caustic. 2. A superficial burn. 3. A phlyctæna of the cornea. 4. A gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids. [A, 322 (*a*, 21) ; L, 41, 44, 50, 135.]

EPICAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{4}s′(ka^3′us)-i^{2}s. Gen., *epicaus′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίκαυσις. See Epicauma (2d def.).

EPICAUTA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ka^{4}t′(ka^3′u^{4}t)-a^3. The genus *Lytta*. [L, 354.]—**E. cinerea.** See Lytta *marginata*.—**E. pennsylvanica.** See Lytta *atrata*.

ÉPICE (Fr.), n. A-pes. See Spice.

EPICENTRAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-se^{2}nt′ra^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and κέντρος, a centre. Situated upon or connected with the centrum of a vertebra. [L, 14.]

ÉPICÉA (Fr.), n. A-pe-sa-a^3. See Abies *excelsa*.

EPICEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and κεφαλή, the head. See Epicomus.

EPICERAS (Lat.), n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s′i^{2}k)′e^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *epicer′atos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and κέρας, a horn. The *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. [B, 115 (*a*, 24).]

EPICERASTICOS (Lat.), **EPICERASTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}p-i-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ti^2-ko^{2}s, -ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἐπικεραστικός (from ἐπί, upon, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *épicérastique*. Ger., *mildernd*, *verdünnend*. See Cataceraticus.

EPICERATOHYAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-se^{2}r″a^{2}t-o-hi′a^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, κέρας, a horn, and υ, the letter u. Situated upon or above the ceratohyal bone. [L.]

EPICERCUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-su^{6}r(ke^{2}r)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and κέρκος, the tail. Fr., *épicerque*. Having rattles in the tail ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Epicerci*, a group of *Ophidians* (the rattlesnakes). [L, 41, 116, 180.]

EPICEREBRAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ce^{2}r′e^2-bra^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Overlying the brain. [*a*, 18.] See *E.* space.

ÉPICESTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-se^{2}st. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EPICHARIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)′a^3-ri^{2}s. Gen., *epichar′eos* (*-ich′aris*). Gr., ἐπίχαρις (from ἐπί, upon, and χάρις, grace). Of Blume, a genus of the *Meliaceæ*, tribe *Trichilieæ*, indigenous to the Moluccas. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Bailloni, E. Loureiri.** Fr.. *bois de santal rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Red sandal-wood ; two species found in the Moluccas the first of which is one of the sources of the sandal-wood of Cochin-China. [Pierre (B, 121 [*a*, 14]).]

EPICHEILIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-kil′(ch^{2}e^2-el′)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *épichile*. In orchids, the superior (posterior) segment of the lip when it is divided into three parts. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EPICHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-kem(ch^{2}am)′i^{2}s. Gen., *epichem′idos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and χημή, a shell. Fr., *épichème*. In the *Arachnida*, an accessory articulation situated at the base of the tibia. [L, 180.]

EPICHILIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-kil(ch^{2}el)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Epicheilium.

EPICHLAMYDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-kla^{2}m(ch^{2}la^{3}m)-i^{2}d-(u^{6}d)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐπί, upon, and χλαμύς, a mantle. Fr., *épichlamydées*. Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneæ incompletæ*, comprising the *Ulmaceæ*, *Laurinæ*, *Santalaceæ*, *Elæagneæ*, *Thymeleæ*, and *Proteaceæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPICHLORBROMHYDRIN, n. E^{2}p-i-klor-brom-hi′dri^{2}n. Fr., *épichlorobromhydrine*. A substance, C_3H_4ClBr, obtained by the action of potash on chlordibromhydrin. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]

EPICHLORHYDRIN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-klor-hi′dri^{2}n. Fr., *épichlorhydrine*. Ger.. *E.* Glyceryl oxychloride ; a clear liquid, C_3H_5.OCl, resembling chloroform, boiling at about 119° C. [B.]

EPICHNUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)′nu^{3}s(nus). Gr., ἐπίχνους (from ἐπί, upon, and χνόος, down). Of Hippocrates, a wool-like accumulation on the eye. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EPICHOLOS (Lat.), **EPICHOLUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}p-i^{2}k-(i^{2}ch^2)′o^{2}l-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπίχολος (from ἐπί, upon, and χόλος, bile). Fr., *épichole*. 1. Bilious. 2. Passionate, choleric. 3. Forming bile. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPICHORDAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}rd′a^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and χορδή, a cord. Relating to structures, especially parts of the brain, situated above or dorsad of the notochord. [Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1885 (J).]

EPICHORDIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)′i^{2}s. Gen., *epichord′idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιχορδίς (from ἐπί, upon, and χορδή, the guts). Fr., *épichorde*. Ger., *Gekröse*. The mesentery. [L, 43, 50.]

EPICHORIAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko′ri^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *épichorial*. On or against the chorion or the derma ; pertaining to the epichorion [A, 385 (*a* 21).]

EPICHORION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐπιχόριον (from ἐπί, upon, and χόριον [see CHORION]). Fr., *épichorion.* 1. See EPIDERMIS. 2. Of Chaussier, the decidua reflexa. [A, 43, 45.]

EPICHORIOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-kor(ch^{2}or)'i^2-os. Gr., ἐπιχώριος (from ἐπί, upon, and χωρίον, a place). Fr., *épichorique.* See ENDEMIC.

EPICHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-kor(ch^{2}o^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EPICHORION.

EPICHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-kros(ch^{2}ros)'i^{2}s. Gen., *epichros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίχρωσις, a spot or stain (from ἐπιχρώζειν or ἐπιχρωννύναι, to smear over with a color, to stain). Ger., *Farbenanflug, leichte Färbung.* Simple discoloration of the surface of the skin. [G, 52.] See DECOLORATIO and SPILOSIS.—**E. alphosis.** See ALBINISM.—**E. aurigo.** Yellowness of the skin. [G, 52.] See ICTERUS and ICTERUS *neonatorum.*—**E. ephelis.** See CHLOASMA *caloricum.*—**E. lenticula.** See LENTIGO.—**E. leucasmus.** See VITILIGO.—**E. partialis.** See SPILOSIS.—**E. pœcilia.** Variegated e. ; vitiligo or albinismus partialis (*q. v.*). [G, 52.]—**E. spilus.** Permanent brown circular patches on the skin, sometimes slightly elevated and crested with tufts of hair ; nævus pilosus. [G, 52.]

EPICHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *epichys'eos* (*-ich'ysis*). Gr., ἐπίχυσις (from ἐπιχεῖν, to pour upon). See AFFUSION.

EPICLEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-klem(klam)'a^3. Gen., *epiclem'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and κλῆμα, a twig. The epidermis of the organs of amphibious plants. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EPICLINAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-klin'a^{2}l. Lat., *epiclinus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κλινη, a bed). Fr., *épicline.* Inserted upon the receptacle (said of plant-organs). [B, 19, 38.]

EPICLINOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-klin'u^{3}s. See EPICLINAL.

EPICŒLE, n. E^{2}p'i^2-sel. Lat., *epicœla* (from ἐπί, upon, and κοιλίς, a cavity). 1. A body cavity formed, as in the *Deuterostomata*, by an invagination of the epiblast. ["Am. Naturalist," ix, p. 68 (*a*, 32).] 2. Of B. G. Wilder, the fourth ventricle of the brain. [K.]

EPICŒLIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-se^{2}l'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From ἐπί, upon, and κοιλία, a hollow. An old term for the upper eyelid and afterward the eyelashes.

EPICŒLOME, n. E^{2}p-i^2-sel-om'. From ἐπί, upon, and κοίλωμα, a cavity. Ger., *Epicölom.* The extension of the cœloma into a myotome. [Van Whye, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 465 (J).]

EPICŒMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-sem(ko^2'e^{2}m)-a^3. Gen., *epicœm'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπικοιμᾶσθαι, to rest upon. A resting upon, a lying down. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPICŒMASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-sem'(ko^2'em)-a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *epicœmas'eos* (*-cœm'asis*). Gr., ἐπικοίμησις (from ἐπικοιμᾶσθαι, to fall asleep after). Fr., *épicœmasie.* A lying down ; sleep. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EPICOLIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *epicolicus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κῶλον, the colon. Fr., *épicolique.* Ger., *am Grimmdarm befindlich.* Overlying the colon. [A, 325 (*a*, 21) ; L, 41, 50, 56, 94 (*a*, 14).]

EPICOLLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}l-le(la)'si^{2}s. Gen., *epicolles'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and κόλλησις, a glueing. See AGGLUTINATION.

EPICOMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}k'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and κόμη, the hair of the head. Fr., *épicome.* Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monster having two heads, one of which is incompletely developed and inserted at the top of the other head. [L, 41, 44, 87 (*a*, 14).]

EPICONDYLAR, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *épicondylien.* Pertaining to the epicondyle. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EPICONDYLE, n. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l. Lat., *epicondylus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κόνδυλος, a condyle). Fr., *épicondyle.* Ger., *Epicondyl.* Of Chaussier, the external condyle of the humerus. [C.]—**Inner e.** The internal condyle of the humerus. [*a*, 29.]

EPICONDYLOCUBITALIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ku^2(ku^4)-bi^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From ἐπί, upon, κόνδυλος, a condyle, and *cubitalis*, cubital. Fr., *épicondylo-cubital.* The anconeus muscle. [A, 299 (L).]

ÉPICONDYLO-CUBITO-MÉTACARPAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko^{2}n^2-de-lo-ku^6-be-to-ma-ta^3-ka^{3}r-pa^{3}l. See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris.*

ÉPICONDYLO-PHALANGÉAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko^{2}n^2-de-lo-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zha-a^{3}l. See EXTENSOR *digitorum communis manus.*

EPICONDYLO-PRÆMETACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *épicondylo-prémétacarpien.* See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus.*

EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-pre(pra^3-e^2)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'je(ge^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *épicondylo-pré-phalangien, extenseur antérieur des phalanges.* Ger., *Armbeinmuskel* (oder *Strecker*) *des Fesselkron und Hufbeins, Hufbeinstrecker, langer Hufbeinstrecker* (oder *Zehenstrecker*). The analogue in the solipeds of the extensor communis digitorum. [L.]

EPICONDYLO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n-di^{2}l-(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)-i^2-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Fr., *épicondylo-radial.* See SUPINATOR *radii brevis.*

EPI-CONDYLO-SUPERUNGUINALIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-su-pe^{2}r-u^{2}n^2(un^2)'gwi^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See EXTENSOR *communis digitorum.*

EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-su^2(su)-pra^3-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cubital postérieur, épicondylo-sus-carpien.* Ger., *äusserer Kniebeuger* (oder *Beuger der Vorderfusswurzel*). It., *flessore externo del metacarpo, cubitale posteriore, epitroclo-* (o *epicondilo-*) *sopra-carpeo.* The analogue of the extensor carpi ulnaris of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

EPICONDYLO-SUPRAMETACARPIANUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-su^2(su^4)-pra^3-me^{2}t-a^3-ka^{3}rp-i-an(a^{3}n)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *épicondylo-sus-métacarpien.* The extensor carpi radialis brevior.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRAPHALANGETTIANUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n''di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-o(o^3)-su^2(su^4)-pra^3-fal(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}t-(ge^{2}t)-ti^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien.* The extensor digitorum communis. [L, 116.]—**E.-s.-p. minimi digiti.** Fr., *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt.* The extensor proprius minimi digiti. [L, 116.]

EPICONDYLUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n'di^{2}l(du^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPICONDYLE.—**E. extensorius.** The external condyle of the humerus. [*a*, 29.]—**E. flexorius.** The internal condyle of the humerus. [*a*, 29.]—**E. humeri externus.** The external condyle of the humerus. [*a*, 29.]—**E. femoris lateralis.** The outer tuberosity of the femur. [L, 332.]—**E. femoris medialis.** The inner tuberosity of the femur. [L, 332.]

EPICONIOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}n-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-i(e). Of Nylander, a series of *Lichens*, comprising the *Caliciei, Tylophorei*, and *Sphærophorei.* [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]

EPICOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ko-fo'si^{2}s. Gen., *epicophos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and κώφωσις, deafness. Fr., *épicophose.* Ger., *Folgetaubheit.* Deafness supervening upon or secondary to some disease. [F.]

EPICORACO-HUMERAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}r''a^{2}k-o-hu^2'me^{2}r-a^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, κόραξ, a crow, and *humerus*, the shoulder. Relating to or connected with the humerus and the epicoracoid bone. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 76 (L).]

EPICORACOID, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. From ἐπί, upon, κόραξ, the crow, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épicoracoïde.* Situated upon or above the coracoid bone or process. [L.] Cf. *E.* BONE.

EPICOROLLATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}r-o^{2}l-lat(la^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon (see also COROLLA). Fr., *épicorollé.* Having an epigynous corolla. [L, 180.]

EPICOROLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}r-o^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *épicorollées.* Of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledons, including the *Synantheræ* and *Corisantheræ.* [B, 1, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ÉPICOSTAL (Fr.), adj. A-pe-kos-ta^{3}l. From ἐπί, upon, and *costa*, a rib. On the ribs. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EPICOTYL, n. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and κοτύλη, a socket. In botany, that part of the embryo-stem which is above the cotyledon or cotyledons. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

ÉPICOTYLÉAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko-te-la-a^{3}l Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, the metapterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

EPICOTYLEDONARY, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-co^{2}t-i^2-led'o^{2}n-a-ri^2. Situated above the cotyledons (said of the epicotyl). [B, 279, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EPICOTYLEDONES (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e^{2}d(ad)'-o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Of Van Beneden, see ARTHROPODA.

EPICRANIAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-kran'i^2-a^{2}l. Gr., ἐπικράνιος. Lat., *epicranius.* Fr., *épicranien.* Pertaining to the epicranium or the upper part of the skull. [L.]

ÉPICRANIEN (Fr.), adj. A-pe-kra^3-ne-a^{2}n^2. See EPICRANIAL ; as a n., see OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.

EPICRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *épicrâne.* Ger., *Schädelhaut, Schädelhaube.* It., *epicranio.* Sp., *epicráneo.* 1. The soft parts covering the cranium. 2. The dorsal wall of the head of an insect. [B, 100 ; L, 41, 43, 50.]

EPICRANIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPICRANIAL ; as a n., see OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**E. frontalis.** Ger., *Stirnmuskel.* The frontal portion of the occipito-frontalis. [L, 332.]—**E. occipitalis.** Ger., *Hinterhauptmuskel.* The occipital portion of the occipito-frontalis. [L, 332.]—**E. temporalis.** The attrahens aurem muscle. [A, 262 (L).]

EPICRASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-kras(kra^{3}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *epicras'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίκρασις (from ἐπί, upon, and κρᾶσις, a mixing). Fr., *épicrase.* Ger., *Epicrase.* An old term for alterative treatment. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EPICRASTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-kra^{2}s(kra^{3}s)'ti^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἐπίκρασις, a tempering. Fr., *épicrastique.* Ger., *epikrastisch.* It., *epicratico.* Sp., *epicrático.* Tempering, softening. [L, 41, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EPICRATIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-krat(kra^{3}t)'i^{2}s. Gen., *epicrat'idos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and κράς, the head. Of Hippocrates, a fine napkin or head-covering. [L, 94.]

EPICRISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}k'ri^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *epicri'seos* (*-ic'risis*). Gr., ἐπίκρισις (from ἐπικρίνειν, to decide [1st or 3d def's], or ἐπί, in addition, and κρίσις, a crisis [2d def.]). Fr., *épicrise.* Ger., *Epikrise, Beurtheilung* (1st def.). It., *epicrisi.* Sp., *e.* 1. A conclusion as to the nature, probable termination, etc., of a disease. 2. A secondary critical occurrence. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).] 3. Concluding critical remarks in a clinical history or an essay. [A, 518.]

EPICRUSIS (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}p-i-krus'i^{2}s. Gen., *epicrus'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίκρουσις (from ἐπικρούειν, to hammer). Ger., *Klopfcur* (1st def.), *Peitschung* (2d def.). 1. A percussion with light sticks, formerly applied to the limbs of boys to make them plump ; also massage by percussion. 2. See FLAGELLATION. [L, 50, 94, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EPICTENION (Lat.), **EPICTENIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-i^{2}k-te^{2}n'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπικτένιον (from ἐπί, upon, and κτείς, the pubes). Of Hippocrates, the pubic hair. [L, 50, 84 (*a*, 14).]

EPICTETUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}k-te(ta)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἐπίκτητος (from ἐπικτᾶσθαι, to gain besides). Ger., *erworben.* Of a disease, acquired. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPICYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si(ku^6)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *epicyem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπικύημα (from ἐπικυεῖν, to become pregnant during pregnancy). Fr., *épicyème.* Ger., *Nebenleibesfrucht.* Of Hippocrates, a fœtus engendered by the impregnation of a woman who is already pregnant; also a mole. [L, 41, 50, 84, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EPICYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si(ku^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *epicyes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπικύησις. Fr., *épicièse.* Ger., *Ueberfruchtung.* See SUPERFŒTATION.

EPICYLIS (Lat.), **EPICYLIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-(i^{2}k)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-is, -i^2-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *epicyl'idos* (*-is*), *-ii.* Gr., ἐπίκυλις, ἐπικύλιον. Fr., *épicyle, épicylion.* Ger., *oberes Augenlid.* An upper eyelid. [L, 50.]

EPICYSTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-si^{2}st'i^{2}k. From ἐπί, upon, and κύστις, the bladder. Situated above the urinary bladder; suprapubic and connected with the bladder (said of a fistula). [J. D. S. Davis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 416.]

EPICYSTOTOMY, n. E^{2}p-i^2-si^{2}st-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *epicystotomia* (from ἐπί, upon, κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *épicystotomie, taille sus-pubienne.* Ger., *Epicystotomie, höher Steinschnitt.* It., *epicistotomia.* Sp., *epicistotomia.* See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.

EPICYTE, n. E^{2}p'i^2-sit. From ἐπί, upon, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., *épicyte.* The cuticular investment of a cell. [L, 321.]

EPIDELOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-del(dal)'o^{2}s. Gr., ἐπίδηλος (from ἐπί, upon, and δῆλος, evident). Of Hippocrates, indicative (of a crisis to come); as a n., see PUBERTY. [A, 311 (*a*, 30); L, 94.]

EPIDEMESIS (Lat.), **EPIDEMIA** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}m-(dam)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -dem(dam)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐπιδήμησις, ἐπιδημία (from ἐπιδημεῖν, to prevail epidemically). The prevalence of an epidemic disease; also the disease itself. [A, 387.]

EPIDEMIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}m'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐπιδημητικός. Lat., *epidemicus.* Fr., *épidémique.* Ger., *epidemisch.* It., *epidemico.* Sp., *epidémico.* Affecting a great many individuals in rapid succession, but due to some agency that has been brought from afar and not generated in the locality, thus differing from *endemic* (said of diseases); as a n. (Lat., *epidemia;* Fr., *épidémie;* Ger., *Epidemie*), a particular instance of the prevalence of such a disease; also the disease itself.—**Milk e.** An e. disseminated by means of infected milk. ["Lancet," Feb. 7, 1885, p. 265.]

EPIDEMICITY, n. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}m-i^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. From ἐπίδημος, among the people. Fr., *épidémicité.* The character of being epidemic. [D, 41.]

ÉPIDÉMIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-da-me. See EPIDEMIC.—**E. d'Azannon.** See PARALYSIE *douloureuse aigue.*

EPIDEMIOGRAPHY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, n's. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}m-i^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *epidemiographia, epidemiologia* (from ἐπιδημία, an epidemic, and γράφειν, to record, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., *épidémiographie, épidémiologie.* Ger., *Epidemiographie, Epidemiologie, Seuchenlehre.* The scientific study of epidemic diseases. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPIDEMY, n. E^{2}p'i^2-de^{2}m-i^2. Gr., ἐπιδημία. See EPIDEMIC.

ÉPIDENDRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-da^{3}n^{2}dr'. See EPIDENDRUM.—**E. à fenilles obtuses** (Fr.). See EPIDENDRUM *obtusifolium.*—**E. à fenilles ténues** (Fr.). See EPIDENDRUM *tenuifolium.*—**E. à fleurs en queue.** See EPIDENDRUM *candatum.*—**E. en coquille.** See EPIDENDRUM *cochleatum.*—**E. irisée.** The *Cattleya bicolor.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. jaune.** See EPIDENDRUM *luteum.*—**E. peint.** See EPIDENDRUM *scriptum.*

EPIDENDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}n'dre^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *épidendrées.* 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section (of Lindley, a suborder; of Bartling, a division; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe) of the *Orchideæ*, comprising the *Vandeæ, Epidendreæ*, and *Malaxideæ*, or the *Pleurothalleæ, Malaxeæ, Liparieæ, Dendrobieæ, Erieæ, Bletieæ, Cœlogyneæ, Stenoglosseæ*, and *Lœlieæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ceriorchideæ*, comprising the *Vandeæ* and *E. genuinæ.* 3. Of Lindley (1826), a tribe of the *E.* (see 1st def.), subsequently a tribe (of Reichenbach [1828] a division) of the *Orchideæ;* of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Epidendrineæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIDENDRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}n-dri^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Cerorchideæ*, comprising the *Epidendreæ* and *Vandeæ.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIDENDRIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}n'dri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *épidendre.* Growing upon trees. [L, 41.]

EPIDENDRON (Lat.). **EPIDENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n, -dru^{3}m(dru^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *épidendre.* A genus of epiphytic orchids found in the southern and tropical regions of North America. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. auriculatum.** Fr., *épidendre auriculé.* A species employed in Chili as a galactagogue and vermifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]—**E. bifidum.** A species used in the Antilles as a purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge. [L, 49.]—**E. caudatum.** Fr., *épidendre à fleurs en queue.* A species indigenous to the West Indies; used as an antispasmodic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cochleatum.** Fr., *épidendre en coquille.* A species indigenous to Santo Domingo, the leaves of which are used in infusion as an antispasmodic and expectorant. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. luteum.** Fr., *épidendre jaune.* A species indigenous to Chilli, an infusion of which is used as a galactagogue. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. obtusifolium.** Fr., *épidendre à feuilles obtuses.* A species indigenous to the Antilles; used as an external stimulant and internally as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ovatum.** See ANANTALI.—**E. scriptum.** Fr., *épidendre peint.* A species indigenous to India, called *bala pola.* The root, mixed with rice, is applied to abscesses. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); L, 105.]—**E. spathulatum.** A species indigenous to the East Indies. The leaves, boiled in oil, are used as an emollient, and the powder is employed in the treatment of diarrhœa and pectoral diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. tenuifolium.** Fr., *épidendre à feuilles ténues.* A variety having a musky, astringent root; used as an anodyne in the form of a poultice, and internally (powdered and macerated in vinegar) for hæmorrhoids, leucorrhœa, etc. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. vanilla.** See VANILLA *aromatica.*

EPIDENDRUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}n'dru^{3}s(dru^{4}s). See EPIDENDRIUS.

EPIDERIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}d'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *epide'ridos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίδερις. See EPIDERRHIS.

EPIDERM, n. E^{2}p'i^2-du^{5}rm. See EPIDERMIS and EPIBLAST.

EPIDERMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *epiderm'atos* (*-is*). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'a^{2}l. See EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'a^3-ta^3. Abnormal growths of the epidermis. [G.]

EPIDERMATIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. A more correct form of *epidermic* (*q. v.*).

EPIDERMATIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'a(a^3)-ti^{2}s. Gen., *epidermat'idos* (*-is*). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMATOID, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'a-toid. From ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis. [L, 56.]

EPIDERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *épidermées.* Of Bonnemaison, a family of the *Hydrophytæ*, comprising *Grammita, Torularia, Sphacelaria*, and others. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIDERMEOUS, EPIDERMIC, adj's. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'e-u^{3}s, -i^{2}k. Lat., *epidermicus.* Fr., *épidermique.* Ger., *epidermisch.* Pertaining to the epidermis or consisting of the cells of the epidermis. [J.]

EPIDERMICULA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. The continuous layer of flattened cells forming a cuticula or ectal covering for the hairs of men and animals and for the hoofs of ruminants. It is absent from the human nails. [J, 31.]

EPIDERMIDAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'i^{2}d-a^{2}l. See EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERMIDOID, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'i^2-doid. Fr., *épidermoïde.* Pertaining to or like the epidermis. [L, 107.]

EPIDERMIDOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i^2-do^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *epidermidolys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From ἐπίδερμις, the epidermis, and, λύσις, a loosening. Fr., *épidermidolyse.* Ger., *Ablösung des Oberhäutchens.* Loosening or separation of the epidermis. [L, 50.]

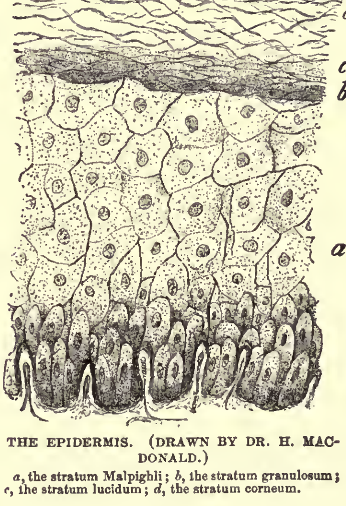
EPIDERMIDOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)''-i^{2}d-o(o^3)-mi^{2}k(mu^{6}k)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *epidermidomycos'eos* (*-is*). For deriv., see EPIDERMIS and MYCOSIS. Any disease produced by the growth of a vegetable parasite in the epidermis. [G.]

EPIDERMIDONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i^{2}d-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπίδερμις, the epidermis, and νόσος, a disease. See EPIDERMIDOSIS.

EPIDERMIDOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm) i^{2}d-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From ἐπίδερμις, the epidermis, and φυτόν, a plant. A fungus found in the scales of patches of psoriasis. [Lang, Volkmann's "Samml. klin. Vortr.," No. 208, quoted in "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 21, p. 1116, and x, 4, p. 183.]

EPIDERMIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i^2-do'-si^{2}s. Gen., *epidermidos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπίδερμις, the epidermis. A disease of the epidermis. In the pl., *epidermidoses* (Ger., *Epidermidosen, Wachsthumsanomalien der Oberhaut und ihrer Anfangsgebilde*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the eighth class, embracing diseases of the epidermis and its appendages, and including the orders *Keratonosi, Chromatoses*, and *Akanthoses.* [G, 4.]

EPIDERMIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm-(de^{2}rm)'i^{2}s. Gen., *epiderm'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίδερμις (from ἐπί, upon, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *épiderme, couche cuticulaire* (ou *épidermique*), *surpeau.* Ger., *E., Oberhaut.* It., *epidermide.* Sp., *e.* 1. The epiderm, cuticle, or scarf-skin; the epithelial or cellular covering of the corium. Its deep or ental surface is accurately molded upon the corium, while the ectal surface forms the outside of the body. It is composed of several layers of cells differing



THE EPIDERMIS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the stratum Malpighii; *b*, the stratum granulosum; *c*, the stratum lucidum; *d*, the stratum corneum.

in character in different layers (see STRATUM *corneum*, STRATUM *lucidum*, and RETE *mucosum*). 2. The horny layer (*stratum corneum*) of the skin. 3. A layer of animal matter found upon the exterior of the shells of many living molluscs. [J, 82.] 4. In botany, the primary covering of plants, consisting usually of one, but sometimes of two or three, layers of cells, which lie in close juxtaposition without open spaces, except for stomata and water-pores. The outer face of the epidermic cell-wall is thickened and cutinized. [B, 291 (*a*, 24); J, 26, 31, 35; L, 147.]—**E'abschilferung** (Ger.). Exfoliation of the e. [Auspitz (G).]—**E'borke.** A crust formed of e. scales. [G.]—**Eigentliche E.** (Ger.). See STRATUM *corneum*.—**E'fortsatz** (Ger.). A continuation of or sprout from the epidermis. [H.]—**E'gebilde** (Ger.). An e. or epithelium. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1842 (J).]—**E'schichten.** The layers or strata of the e. [G.]—**E'schuppen, E'schüppchen.** Epidermic scales. [A, 521.]—**E'überzug.** See *E.*—**Proper e.** The inner layers of e. (4th def.) apart from the cuticle. [B, 77 (*a*, 24).]—**True e.** See STRATUM *corneum*.

ÉPIDERMISATION (Fr.), n. A-pe-de^{2}r-me-za^3-se-o^{3}n^2. The formation of epidermis. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EPIDERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMOID, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'oid. Lat., *epidermoides* (from ἐπιδερμίς, the epidermis, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *épidermoïde.* Ger., *oberhautähnlich.* Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis; epidermic. [G.]

EPIDERMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}l'i^2-(u^6)-si^{2}s. See EPIDERMIDOLYSIS.—**E. bullosa hereditaria.** Fr., *épidermolyse bulleuse héréditaire, disposition héréditaire aux éruptions bulleuses.* Ger., *hereditäre Anlage zur Blasenbildung.* An inherited predisposition to the formation of bullæ. [Köbner, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1886, No. 2; "Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.," Mar., 1886, p. 155.]

EPIDERMO-MUSCULAR, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm''o-mu^{3}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. See NEURO-MUSCULAR.

ÉPIDERMOPHORE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-de^{2}r-mo-for. From ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, and φορεῖν, to carry. Bearing or covered with epidermis. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EPIDERMOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}f'-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. See EPIDERMIDOPHYTON.

EPIDERMOSE, n. E^{2}p-i^2-du^{5}rm'os. Fr., *épidermose.* Ger., *E.* A substance obtained by treating fresh fibrin with diluted hydrochloric acid; according to Mulder, identical with protein binoxide. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDERRHIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}r'ri^{2}s. Gen., *epider'rhidos (-is).* Gr., ἐπιδεῤῥίς. The clitoris. [A, 387.]

EPIDESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}d'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *epides'eos (-id'esis).* Gr., ἐπίδεσις (from ἐπιδεῖν, to bind). Fr., *épidèse.* Ger., *Verbinden einer Wunde, Unterbindung.* The process of binding up a wound or compressing a blood-vessel by means of a bandage. [L, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDESMA (Lat.), **EPIDESMIS** (Lat.), **EPIDESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'ma^3, -mi^{2}s, -mi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gen., *epides'matos (-is), -midos (-is), -mii.* See EPIDESMUS.

EPIDESMOCHARTA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)''mo-(mo^3)-ka^{3}rt(ch^{2}a^{3}rt)'a^3. From ἐπίδεσμος, a bandage, and χάρτης, paper. Ger., *Verbandpapier.* Of Ducommun, paper impregnated with powdered charcoal; used for surgical dressings. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDESMOS (Lat.), **EPIDESMUM** (Lat.), **EPIDESMUS** (Lat.), n's m., n., and m. E^{2}p-i^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐπίδεσμος (from ἐπιδεῖν, to bind on). Fr., *épidesme.* Of Hippocrates and Aristotle, a surgical bandage. [L, 50, 349.]

ÉPIDIAPHRAGMOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **ÉPIDIAPHRATOPIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A-pe-de-a^3-fra^{3}g-mo-to-pe, -fra^3-to-pe. From ἐπί, augm., διάφραγμα, the diaphragm, and ἄτοπος, out of place. Displacement of the diaphragm upward. [L, 50, 82 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDIBROMHYDRIN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-di-brom-hi'dri^{2}n. Fr., *épidibromhydrine.* A body, $C_3H_4Br_2$, resulting from the action of potassium on tribromhydrin. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDICHLORHYDRIN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-di-klor-hi'dri^{2}n. Fr., *épidichlorhydrine.* A body, $C_3H_4Cl_2$, analogous to epidibromhydrin, resulting from the action of potassium on glyceric trichlorhydrin. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDIDYMICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-di(di^2)-di^{2}m(du^{6}m)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or connected with the epididymis. [L, 332.]

ÉPIDIDYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pe-de-de-me. See EPIDIDYMITIS.

EPIDIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-di^{2}d'i^2(u^6)-mi^{2}s. Gen., *epididym'idos (-is).* Gr., ἐπιδιδυμίς (from ἐπί, upon, and δίδυμος, the testicle). Fr., *épididyme.* Ger., *Nebenhode.* 1. A long, narrow body attached to the posterior border of the testicle. Its upper and larger extremity is termed the globus major, its lower the globus minor, and the intervening portion the body. It consists principally of the canal of the e., into which the coni vasculosi empty at the upper end, and which, after being greatly convoluted, is continuous below with the vas deferens. Cf. VAS *deferens.* 2. In birds, an organ associated with the testicle, apparently the remnant of the primordial kidney. [L, 343.]

EPIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-di^{2}d-i^2(u^6)-mit(met)'i^{2}s. Gen., *epididymit'idos (-is).* From ἐπιδιδυμίς (see also *-itis**). Fr., *épididymite.* Ger., *Nebenhodenentzündung).* Inflammation of the epididymis. The acute form, which commonly occurs as a complication of gonorrhœa, is usually attended with much swelling and intense pain, together with fever. The chronic form generally accompanies chronic urethral inflammation, and often leads to the formation of abscesses. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); G.]—**E. blennorrhagica.** Gonorrhœal e.—**E. caseosa.** See *Tuberculous e.*—**E. gonorrhoica.** Gonorrhœal e.—**E. pyorrhoica.** E. ending in suppuration. [Z. Ssysran, "Russk. Med.," 29, 1886; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Nov. 11, 1886, p. 1014.]—**E. tuberculosa.** See *Tuberculous e.*—**E. urethralis.** E., usually acute, due to inflammation or irritation within the urethra. [G.]—**Gonorrhœal e.** Lat., *e. gonorrhoica.* Fr., *épididymite blennorrhagique, chaude-pisse tombée dans les bourses.* Acute e. complicating gonorrhœa. [G.]—**Pseudo-tuberculous e.** Fr., *épididymite-pseudo-tuberculeuse.* A variety of e., really an indolent tumefaction, occurring almost exclusively in the course of gleet; often mistaken for tuberculous e. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphilitica.* Fr., *épididymite syphilitique.* E. due to syphilis; usually affecting the head of the epididymis and forming a round, hard tumor. The testicle is rarely involved. [G.]—**Tuberculous e.** Lat., *e. tuberculosa, e. caseosa.* Fr., *épididymite tuberculeuse.* E. due to tubercular deposit, causing a swelling that leads to suppuration and often results in persistent fistulæ. [A, 326 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDISCAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-di^{2}sk'a^{2}l. Fr., *epidiscalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and δίσκος, a disc). Fr., *épidiscal.* Of stamens, inserted on the upper surface of the disc. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}d'o(o^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *epidos'eos (-id'osis).* Gr., ἐπίδοσις (from ἐπιδιδόναι, to increase). Fr., *épidose.* Ger., *Zunahme.* 1. Growth, enlargement, swelling. 2. Exacerbation (of a disease). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPIDROME (Lat.), **EPIDROMIA** (Lat.), **EPIDROMIS** (Lat.), n's. E^{2}p-i^{2}d'ro^{2}m-e(a), -i^{2}d-rom(ro^{2}m)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}d'ro^{2}m-i^{2}s. Gr., ἐπιδρομή (from ἐπιδραμεῖν, to run over). Fr., *épidrome.* Ger., *Blutanlauf.* Congestion resulting from constriction. [L, 43, 50, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EPIDURAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-du^2'ra^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and *durus* (see DURA). Situated upon or outside the dura. [J.]

ÉPIÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe-a. See SPICATE.

ÉPIENCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a^{3}n^2-sa-fa^{3}l. See EPENCEPHALON.

ÉPIENTÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}r. The gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane. [L, 41.]

EPIETHYLIN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Ger., *Epiäthylin.* Glyceryl oxyethyl ether; a liquid, $C_3H_5O(OC_2H_5) = C_5H_{10}O_2$, of agreeable odor. [B, 4.]

EPIFAGUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-fag(fa^{3}g)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPIPHEGUS.

EPIFOLLICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-fo^{2}l-li^2-ku^2(ku^4)-li(le)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *epifolliculit'idos (-is).* From ἐπί, upon, and *folliculus*, a follicle (see also *-itis**). Of E. Besnier, an inflammation of the epidermis of the scalp localized about the hair-follicles. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," ix, 10, Nov. 15, 1889, p. 474.] Cf. FOLLICULITIS *epilatoria.*

EPIFRONTALIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-fro^{2}n-tal(ta^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From ἐπί, upon, and *frons*, the forehead. See EPIPROSOPIUS.

EPIGÆA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-je'(ga^3-a')-a^3. From ἐπί, upon, and γαῖα, the earth. Fr., *épigée.* Ger., *Grundstrauch.* It., *corbezzolo.* Sp., *fresal.* Of Linnæus, a genus of ericaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Andromedeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. repens.** Trailing arbutus, American ground laurel, may-flower; a species the leaves and stems of which are used like uva ursi and buchu in diseases of the urinary organs and pelvic viscera. According to Darlington, it has been thought to injure cattle if eaten. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24).]—**Extractum epigææ fluidum.** A preparation made by moistening 16 troy ounces of *E. repens* in moderately fine powder with 6 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol, packing in a conical percolator and pouring diluted alcohol over it until 3 pints of fluid are obtained; reserving the 6 fl. oz., evaporating the remainder to 6 fl. oz., adding 8 troy ounces of sugar while hot, mixing with the reserved portion and straining. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (*a*, 14).]



EPIGÆA REPENS. [A, 327.]

EPIGÆAL, EPIGÆAN, EPIGÆOUS, adj's. E^{2}p-i^2-je'a^{2}l, -a^{2}n, -u^{3}s. Gr., ἐπίγαιος (from ἐπί, upon, and γαῖα, the earth). Lat., *epigæus.* Fr., *épigé.* Ger., *oberirdisch.* Of plants, growing upon and close to the surface of the earth. [B, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EPIGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'-ji(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐπιγάστριον, the epigastrium, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *épigastralgie.* Ger., *Schmerz im Epigastrium.* Pain in the epigastrium. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

ÉPIGASTRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ga^{3}str'. See EPIGASTRIUM.

EPIGASTRIAL, EPIGASTRIC, adj's. E^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}st'ri^2-a^{2}l, -ri^{2}k. Lat., *epigastricus, epigastrius* (from ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *épigastrique.* Ger., *epigastrisch.* It., *epigastrico.* Sp., *epigástrico.* Pertaining to the epigastrium. [*a*, 17.]

EPIGASTRIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri^2-o(o^3)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}st'ri^2-o-sel. From ἐπιγάστριον, the

epigastrium, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épigastrocèle*. Ger., *Oberbauchbruch*. A hernia in the epigastrium. [E.]

EPIGASTRION (Lat.), **EPIGASTRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπιγάστριον (from ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *épigastre*. Ger., *E.*, *Oberbauchgegend*. 1. Lit., that which lies upon or over the stomach; the superior central region of the abdomen, containing the middle and pyloric end of the stomach, the left lobe of the liver and the lobus Spigelii, the hepatic vessels, the cœliac axis, the semilunar ganglia, the pancreas, and parts of the aorta, vena cava, vena azygos, and thoracic duct. [A, 478 (α, 17).] 2. The first ventral segment in the *Hexapoda*. [L, 343.]

EPIGASTRIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπιγάστριος. Epigastric; as a n., a double monster in which one embryo is undeveloped, and is connected as a free or subcutaneous parasitic mass with the epigastric region of the other. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

EPIGASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-tro-se(ka)'-le(la); in Eng., e^{2}p-i^2-ga^{2}s'tro-sel. See EPIGASTRIOCELE.

ÉPIGÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe-zha. See EPIGÆOUS.

EPIGENE, adj. E^{2}p'i^2-jen. See EPIGENOUS.

EPIGENEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e(a)'ma^3. See EPIGENNEMA.

EPIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *epigenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). Gr., ἐπιγένεσις (from ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, to be born after). Fr., *épigénèse*. Ger., *E.* 1. Of Robin (1867), the formation of anatomical elements by growth upon other elements (*e. g.*, in the case of the connective-tissue corpuscles, which arise by a cone-like prolongation of transparent matter from the embryoplastic nuclei produced by genesis or free cell-formation). [J, 27.] 2. Of Wolff, the doctrine that organs are progressively formed and differentiated from a homogeneous germ. [A, 8; A, 301 (α, 21); L, 121.]

EPIGENESIST, n. E^{2}p-i^2-je^{2}n'e^{2}s-i^{2}st. Fr., *épigénésiste*. One who believes in the theory of epigenesis. [L, 32, 56.]

ÉPIGÉNIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-zha-ne. See EPIGENY.

EPIGENNEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ne(na)'ma^3. Gen., *epigennem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιγέννημα (from ἐπιγεννᾶν, to produce after). Fr., *épigénème*. Ger., *Nacherzeugte*. Of Galen, an after-symptom; one that shows itself late in the course of a disease or occurs as the result of a disease that is past. [A, 211 (α, 17); A, 387; L, 50.]

EPIGENOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *epigenus* (from ἐπί, upon, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born). Fr., *épigène*. Ger., *epigenisch*. 1. Of Link, growing upon the upper surface of a leaf or other part (said of *Fungi*). [B, 1, 19 (α, 24).] 2. Presenting the phenomenon of epigeny. [L, 180.]

EPIGENY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *epigenia* (from ἐπί, upon, and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *épigénie*. A phenomenon which takes place when a crystallized mineral undergoes, without change of form, chemical changes consisting in the loss of one of its elements and the admission of another, or in the admission of another only. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

EPIGEOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-je'u^{3}s. See EPIGÆOUS.

EPIGIGNOMENON (Lat.), **EPIGINEMA** (Lat.), **EPIGINESIS** (Lat.), **EPIGINOMENON** (Lat.), n's n., n., f., and n. E^{2}p-i^2-gi^{2}g-no^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}n, -gi^2-ne(na)'ma^3, -gi^{2}n'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -gi^2-no^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gen., *epiginem'atos* (*-is*), *epigines'eos* (*epigin'esis*). See EPIGENNEMA.

EPIGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3. From ἐπί, upon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *épiglosse*. Of Savigny, a peculiar organ of the mouth of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 180.]

EPIGLOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^{2}s. Gen., *epiglos'sidos* (*-is*). See EPIGLOTTIS.

EPIGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [L, 116.]

EPIGLOTTIARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t-(glot)-ti^2-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ten(ta^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS.

EPIGLOTTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *epiglotticus*, *epiglottideus* (from ἐπί, upon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *épiglottique*. Ger., *Epiglottis betreffend*. Pertaining to the epiglottis. [C.]

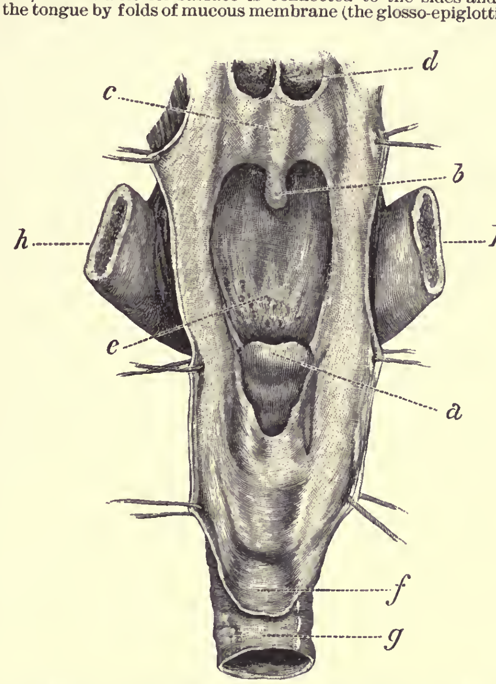
EPIGLOTTICOPALATINUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)''-ti^2-ko(ko^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^3-tin(ten)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the soft palate. [L, 332.]

EPIGLOTTIDEAN, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t-ti^{2}d'e-a^{2}n. Lat., *epiglottideus*. See EPIGLOTTIC.

EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}d''e^2-o(o^3)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-te^{2}n(ta^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the arytænoid cartilages; as a n., see ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS. [L, 332.]

EPIGLOTTIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^2-di(de)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epiglottidit'idos* (*-is*). From ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis (see also *-itis**). Fr., *épiglottite*. Ger., *Kehldeckelentzündung*. Inflammation of the epiglottis. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPIGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epiglot'tidos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιγλωττίς, ἐπιγλωσσίς (from ἐπί, upon, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *épiglotte*. Ger., *Kehldeckel*. It., *epiglottide*. Sp., *epiglotis*. 1. A thin leaf-shaped lamella of yellow fibro-cartilage, placed behind the tongue and in front of the superior opening of the larynx, which it closes during deglutition. Its free extremity is broad and rounded; its attached end is narrow and is connected to the receding angle between the two alæ of the thyreoid cartilage by the thyreo-epiglottic ligament, and to the posterior surface of the body of the hyoid bone by the hyo-epiglottic ligament; and its anterior surface is connected to the sides and base of the tongue by folds of mucous membrane (the glosso-epiglottidean ligaments). [L, 115.] 2. Of Straus, the diaphragm of the horned ring which forms the lips of the stigmata in insects. [L, 180.]—E'muskeln (Ger.). See THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS and ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS *superior* and *inferior*.—E'wulst (Ger.). See TUBERCULUM *epiglottidis*.



THE EPIGLOTTIS AS SEEN FROM BEHIND. (AFTER WEISSE.)

a, the epiglottis; *b*, the uvula; *c*, the soft palate; *d*, the posterior nares; *e*, the tongue; *f*, the œsophagus; *g*, the trachea; *h*, the inferior maxillary bone.

EPIGLOTTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epiglottit'idos* (*-is*). See EPIGLOTTIDITIS.

EPIGLOTTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-glo^{2}t(glot)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Of Paracelsus, a silver instrument for elevating the eyelids. [L, 84.]

EPIGLUTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-glu^2(glu)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epiglut'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιγλουτίς (from ἐπί, upon, and γλουτός, the rump). Fr., *épigloute*. The upper part of the buttocks. [L, 84.]

EPIGNATH, n. E^{2}p'i^{2}g-na^{2}th. Lat., *epignathus* (from ἐπί, upon, and γνάθος the jaw). Fr., *épignathe*. 1. The supplementary or complementary portion of a gnathite, usually cirriform. [L, 49, 87, 158.] 2. See EPIGNATHUS (3d def.).

EPIGNATHOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}g'nath-u^{3}s. Lat., *epignathus*. Fr., *épignathe*. Hook-billed (*i. e.*, having the upper mandible longer than the lower one, and the tip bent over). [L, 221, 343.]

EPIGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}g'na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *épignathe*. 1. (Adj.) see EPIGNATHOUS. 2. See EPIGNATH (1st def.). 3. A double monster in which one individual is arrested in development and remains attached to the jaw of the other. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

EPIGONATIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-go^{2}n'a^3-ti^{2}s. Gen., *epigonat'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιγονατίς (from ἐπί, upon, and γόνυ, the knee). Fr., *épigonate*. Ger., *Kniescheibe*. Of Hippocrates, the patella. [L, 32, 84.]

EPIGONE, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}g'o^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *epig'ones*. Gr., ἐπιγονή (from ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, to be born after). Lat., *e.*, *epigonium* (2d def.). Fr., *épigone*. Ger., *Fruchtknopfdecke* (2d def.). 1. See SUPERFŒTATION. 2. The membranous cap or flask inclosing the spore-case of the *Hepaticæ* and mosses; the basal portion of the archegone which surrounds the oosphere. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123 (α, 24).]

EPIGONIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^{2}s. Gen., *epigon'idos* (*-is*). See EPIGONATIS.

EPIGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EPIGONE (2d def.).

EPIGONON (Lat.), **EPIGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-i^{2}g'o^{2}n-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπίγονον (from ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, to be born after). Fr., *épigone*. See EPICYEMA.

EPIGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}f-i^2-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'ma^3. Gen., *epigram'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίγραμμα (from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon). Fr., *épigramme*. Ger., *Oberstrich*. A gelatinous operculum with which certain molluscs close their shells temporarily. [L, 41, 180.]

EPIGUNIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-gu^2(gu)'ni^{2}s. Gen., *epigun'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιγουνίς (from ἐπί, upon, and γόνυ, the knee). Ger., *Kniemuskel*. 1. The muscular mass in the thigh above the knee; in the pl., *epigunides*, of Rufus of Ephesus, those muscles which

have their attachment at the knee. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50, 84.] 2. See Epigonatis.

EPIGYNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'i^2(u^6)-ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *épigynées.* Ger., *Oberweibige.* 1. Of Lindley, cohorts with an epigynous insertion: (*a*) A cohort of the *Polypetalæ*, consisting of the *Onagrales, Myrtales, Carnales, Cucurbitales*, and *Begoniales*; (*b*) a cohort of the *Monopetalæ*, consisting of the *Campanales, Goodenales, Cinchonales, Capriales*, and *Stellales*; and (*c*) a cohort of the *Endogenæ*, comprising the *Amomales, Narcissales, Ixiales, Bromeliales*, and *Hydrales.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones*, comprising the *Scitamineæ, Bromeliaceæ, Hæmodoraceæ, Irideæ, Amaryllideæ, Taccaceæ*, and *Dioscoreaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉPIGYNE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-zhen. See Epigynous.

EPIGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. See Epigyny.

EPIGYNICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Epigynous.

EPIGYNIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Klotzsch, a genus of East Indian shrubs, of the *Vacciniaceæ*, now referred to *Vaccinium.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. leucobotrys.** The *Vaccinium leucobotrys.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNOPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o(o^3)-fo^{2}r'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, γυνή, a female, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *épigynophorique.* Of Mirbel, said of the nectary when it is placed under the ovary at the top of the gynophore. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}j'i^2-nu^{3}s. Lat., *epigynus* (from ἐπί, upon, and γυνή, a female). Fr., *épigyne.* Ger., *epigynisch, oberweibig.* Upon the pistil (said of floral organs when they appear to be inserted on the summit of the ovary). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).] Cf. Hypogynous and Perigynous.

EPIGYNY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}j'i^2-ni^2. Lat., *epigynia.* Fr., *épigynie.* Ger., *Oberweibigkeit.* The state of being epigynous. [a, 24.]

EPIHYAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-hi'a^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and ὑοειδής, hyoid. Fr., *épi-hyal.* Lying above, upon, or against the hyoid bone; as a n., in the pl., *e's*, in comparative anatomy, the stylohyoid ligaments. [A, 385 (a, 21); L.]

EPIHYMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-him(hu^{6}m)'a^3-ta^3. From ἐπί, upon, and ὑμήν, the skin. In Young's classification of diseases, an order of the *Paramorphiæ* characterized by frequently recurring eruptions. [L, 290.]

ÉPIHYSSOPE (Fr.), n. A-pe-es-sop. The genus *Cuscuta.* [L, 41.]

EPILAMPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)'pri^2-de-(da^3-e^2). See Blattariæ.

ÉPILANCE (Fr.), n. A-pe-la^{3}n^{2}s. A form of epilepsy peculiar to birds. [L, 42.]

EPILARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-la^3-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and λάρυγξ, the larynx. Fr., *épilaryngien, surlaryngien.* Ger., *über dem Kehlkopf gelegen.* Situated above the larynx; as a n., in the m. sing., *e.* (Fr., *voix épilaryngienne* [ou *surlaryngienne*], Ger., *Uberkehlkopfstimme, Fistelstimme*), of Bennati, the falsetto voice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ÉPILATEUR (Fr.), adj. A-pe-la^3-tu^{5}r. See Depilatory.

EPILATHERA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-la^{2}th(la^{3}th)'e^{2}r-a^3. Of Johnson, microscopic anatomy. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPILATION, n. E^{2}p-i^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *epilatio* (from *e* priv., and *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *épilation.* Ger., *E., Epiliren, Enthaarung.* It., *epilazione.* Sp., *epilación.* The act of plucking out hairs by the roots. [G.] Cf. Depilation.

EPILATORY, adj. E^{2}p'i-la-to-ri^2. Lat., *epilatorius.* Fr., *épilatoire.* Ger., *enthaarend.* It., Sp., *epilatorio.* See Depilatory.

EPILEMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *epilem'matos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and λέμμα, a husk. Ger., *Epilemm, Perineuralscheide.* The perineurium of very small nerve funiculi. [Kühne, "Zeit. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 72 (J).]

EPILEMPSIS [Hippocrates] (Lat.), **EPILENTIA** [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}mp(lamp)'si^{2}s, -le^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gen., *epilemp'seos* (*-is*), *-lent'iæ.* Gr., ἐπίληψις. See Epilepsy.

EPILEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-lep(lap)'si^2-a^3. See Epilepsy. —**E. ab inanitione.** Epilepsy from insufficiency of food. [L, 84.] —**E. acetonica.** Epilepsy accompanied with acetonuria. [Von Jaksch, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," x, p. 362; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," May 29, 1886, p. 389.]—**E. a cruditate ventriculi.** Epilepsy from indigestion. [L, 84.]—**E. acuta infantilis.** See *Infantile* eclampsia. [L, 57.]—**E. a dolore.** Epilepsy occasioned by pain. [L, 84.] —**E. a veneno.** Epilepsy from poisoning. [L, 84.]—**E. corticalis.** See *Cortical* epilepsy.—**E. dromica et trochaica.** Of Semmola, a form of procursive epilepsy resembling chorea major. [Berger (A, 319).]—**E. ex onanismo.** Epilepsy caused by onanism. [L, 84.]—**E. gravior.** Fr., *grand mal.* The severe form of epilepsy as opposed to *e. mitior*, or the mild form. The paroxysm consists of four stages. In the first there are loss of consciousness, sudden falling, pallor of the face, and sometimes a sharp cry. These all occur simultaneously and with or without warning. In the second stage, which occurs in from two to forty seconds after the first, there are clonic spasms which gradually involve most of the voluntary muscles, but are usually more pronounced on one side than on the other. The third stage comes on in from two to three minutes, and in it there is a gradual return to consciousness and power over the muscles. In the fourth or after-stage there are lassitude and stupor, which last for about an hour. [J. Oliver, "Brain," Oct., 1888, p. 343; D, 35.]—**E. hydrargyrica.** Sp., *e. hidrargirica.* Epilepsy induced by mercurial poisoning. [D, 70.]—**E. larvata.** See *Larvated* epilepsy and *Masked* epilepsy.—**E. mitior.** Fr., *petit mal.* A mild form of epilepsy in which there is more or less impairment of consciousness, but usually no apparent spasm. There may be only momentary confusion of thought, vertigo, or pallor of the countenance, the attack being limited to an aura. [D, 35.]—**E. procursiva.** See *Procursive* epilepsy.—**E. puerilis.** The convulsions of childhood. [D.]—**E. retinæ.** See *Epileptoid* amaurosis.—**E. saltatoria.** A species of chorea associated with and resulting from repeated attacks of epilepsy, affecting the voluntary muscles of the lower extremities particularly, and causing the person to assume, when walking, the attitude of one dancing in a ring. [a, 23.]—**E. saturnina.** See *Saturnine* epilepsy.—**E. spinalis.** See *Spinal* epilepsy.—**E. traumatica.** See *Traumatic* epilepsy.—**E. trochaica.** See *E. dromica et trochaica.*—**E. uterina.** See *Uterine* epilepsy.—**E. vasomotoria.** Epilepsy in which the attacks are preceded by extreme contraction of the arteries, as seen in the face and extremities. [A, 326 (a, 14).]—**E. verminosa.** Epilepsy due to intestinal worms. [L, 84.]—**E. vertiginosa.** See *Epileptic* vertigo.

EPILEPSIE (Ger.), n. Ap-e-le^{2}p-ze'. See Epilepsy.—**Bleie'.** See *Saturnine* epilepsy.—**Netzhaute'.** See *Epileptoid* amaurosis.—**Rindene'.** See *Cortical* epilepsy.—**Säufere'.** See *Alcoholic* epilepsy.—**Ursprüngliche E.** See *Idiopathic* epilepsy.

ÉPILEPSIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-le^{2}p-se. See Epilepsy.—**E. aigue.** See Eclampsia.—**E. cocaïnique.** Convulsive attacks resembling those of true epilepsy, produced by large doses of cocaine. ["Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, 1889, p. 384 (a, 18).]—**E. de la rétine.** See *Epileptoid* amaurosis.—**E. éclamptique.** See Eclampsia.—**E. hémiplégique.** See *Cortical* epilepsy.—**E. larvée.** See *Larvated* epilepsy and *Masked* epilepsy.—**E. partielle.** See *Cortical* epilepsy.—**E. pleurétique.** Attacks of syncope with general or partial convulsions produced by irrigation of the pleural cavity. [Escherich, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Jan. 12, 1884 (B).]—**E. simulée.** See *Feigned* epilepsy.—**E. sympathique.** See *Reflex* epilepsy.

ÉPILEPSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le^{2}p-zek. See Epileptic.

EPILEPSY, n. E^{2}p'i^2-le^{2}p-si^2. Gr., ἐπιληψία (from ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize). Lat., *epilepsia.* Fr., *épilepsie.* Ger., *Epilepsie, Fallsucht.* It., *epilessia.* Sp., *epilepsia.* The falling sickness; a morbid condition characterized by paroxysms of general clonic convulsions (Fr., *grand mal*) and the phenomena described under Epilepsia *gravior*, or by attacks (Fr., *petit mal*) such as are described under Epilepsia *mitior*, or by seizures varying more or less from those types. When the disease is severe and long-continued it is apt to give rise to mental deterioration.—**Abdominal e.** Reflex e. due to some disturbance in the abdominal organs. [D, 70.]—**Abortive e.** See Epilepsia *mitior.*—**Acute e.** Fr., *épilepsie éclamptique.* See Eclampsia.—**Alcoholic e.** Fr., *épilepsie alcoolique.* Ger., *Säuferepilepsie.* E. due to alcoholism. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Auditory e., Aural e., Auricular e.** E. due to some morbid condition of the ear, especially excessive labyrinthine pressure. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. de laryng. et d'otol.," July, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 188.]—**Cardiac e.** Fr., *épilepsie cardiaque.* A form of e. attributed to disorder of the cerebral circulation brought about by heart disease. As described by Lemoine, the paroxysm is preceded by an aura originating in the cardiac region, palpitation, præcordial anxiety, and a sensation as of a rush of blood to the head. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 438.]—**Central e.** E. due to disease of the brain or the spinal cord. [D, 25.]—**Cerebral e.** [M. Hall]. Fr., *épilepsie cérébrale.* See Epilepsia *mitior.*—**Congestive e.** Fr., *épilepsie congestive.* E. dependent on hyperæmia. [Truc, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885 (a, 29).]—**Cortical e.** Lat., *epilepsia corticalis.* Fr., *épilepsie corticale.* Ger., *Rindenepilepsie, corticale Epilepsie.* Syn.: *hemiplegic e., partial e., focal e., Jacksonian e., hemispasm.* A condition, due to some lesion of the cerebral cortex (generally a central convolution), in which the convulsive movements affect at first only a portion of the muscles (usually those of an upper limb), but may eventually become general. Often consciousness is not lost during the attack. The affected limb has a tendency to manifest paresis, then paralysis and contracture. [M. Rosenthal (A, 319).]—**Diurnal e.** E. in which the seizures occur mostly by day.—**Eccentric e.** See *Reflex e.*—**E. of syphilis.** See *Syphilitic e.*—**Experimental e.** E. artificially induced for experimental purposes. [B.]—**Feigned e.** Fr., *épilepsie simulée.* The performance by which an impostor seeks to give the impression that he is a sufferer from e.; usually an imitation of the paroxysm of epilepsia gravior. It may be detected by exposing the eye to a strong light, when the pupil will contract, whereas in genuine e. it remains dilated. [D, 25.]—**Focal e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Gastric e.** E. due to gastric irritation. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888, p. 384.]—**Gastro-intestinal e.** Epileptoid convulsions of gastro-intestinal origin. ["Union méd.," 1883, xxxv, p. 51 (a, 29).]—**Hemiplegic e.** Fr., *épilepsie hémiplégique.* See *Cortical e.*—**Hysterical e.** See Hystero-epilepsy.—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *épilepsie idiopathique.* Ger., *ursprüngliche Epilepsie.* E. occurring without a definitely known cause; thought by many to be chiefly due to morbid excitation, and disease of the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii in consequence of anæmia. [D, 47.]—**Infantile e.** See Eclampsia *infantum.*—**Intestinal e.** See *Gastro-intestinal e.*—**Jacksonian e.** Fr., *épilepsie Jacksonienne.* Cortical e. (*q. v.*); so called because its pathology was established by Hughlings Jackson. [D, 35.]—**Larvated e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata.* Fr., *épilepsie larvée.* Of Axenfeld, a delirious condition following the period of collapse after an epileptoid attack occurring in an alcoholic patient. [D, 43.]—**Laryngeal e.** See *Laryngeal* vertigo.—**Latent e.** A form of e. dependent upon an irritation in the stomach or elsewhere, the attacks ceasing on removal of the irritation, but being likely to return upon any indulgence, alcoholic, sexual, or dietetic. ["Med. Record," Mar. 1, 1890, p. 250 (a, 29).]—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Maniacal e., Masked e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata.* Fr., *épilepsie larvée.* An abortive or irregular form of e. in which there may be no convulsions, but intellectual derangement or some other irregular phenomenon. [Thorne, "St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Rep.," vi (D).]—

Matutinal e. E. in which the seizures occur mostly in the morning.—**Menstrual e.** E. in which the seizures are associated with menstruation. [H. A. Kelly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 390.]—**Motorial e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Nocturnal e.** 1. E. in which the seizures occur mostly by night. 2. Of the Arabs, nightmare. [B, 117.]—**Partial e.** Fr., *é. partielle.* See *Cortical e.*—**Peripheral e.** See *Reflex e.*—**Procursive e.** Lat., *epilepsia procursiva.* Fr., *épilepsie procursive.* A form of irregular e. in which the patient runs forward at the onset of an attack. ["Arch. de Neurol.," Sept., 1888, p. 234; "Lancet," May 11, 1889, p. 949.] Cf. EPILEPSIA *dromica el trochaica.*—**Provoked spinal e.** See *Ankle* CLONUS.—**Psychic e.** See *Masked e.*—**Reflex e.** Lat., *epilepsia reflexa.* E. in which the convulsions are due to reflex irritation. [A, 326 (α, 14).]—**Renal e.** Fr., *épilepsie rénale.* See *Albuminuric* ECLAMPSIA.—**Retinal e.** See *Epileptoid* AMAUROSIS.—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *epilepsia saturnina.* Fr., *épilepsie saturnine.* Ger., *Bleiepilepsie.* A condition in which, as the result of chronic lead poisoning, epileptoid convulsions occur very suddenly, without an aura, and are followed by coma. [L. Lewin (A, 319).]—**Senile e.** Fr., *épilepsie sénile.* Ger., *Greisenepilepsie.* E. occurring in advanced life; usually due to cerebral endarteritis, and the ensuing localized nutritive derangements in the cortex or the basal ganglia. [Lewis (α, 18).]—**Sensory e.** Fr., *épilepsie sensorielle.* A form of e. originating in the sensory areas of the brain and associated with amaurosis, hemianæsthesia, and certain vague movements of the tongue, face, or limbs, but not always with convulsions. An aura is often present, loss of consciousness is the rule, and the patient may gradually become demented, as in ordinary e. [Lewis (α, 18).]—**Sexual e.** E. occurring where sexual causes are ætiological factors. [α, 29.]—**Simulated e.** Fr., *épilepsie simulée.*. See *Feigned e.*—**Spinal e.** Lat., *epilepsia spinalis.* Fr., *épilepsie spinale.* 1. Of Brown-Séquard, the paroxysms of violent tremulous movements in the lower extremities which coexist with certain affections of the spinal cord; so called from their resemblance to the convulsions of e. [D, 35.] 2. Of M. Hall, see EPILEPSIA *gravior.*—**Sympathetic e.** Fr., *épilepsie sympathique.* See *Reflex e.*—**Symptomatic e.** Fr., *épilepsie symptomatique.* See *Central e.*—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *épilepsie syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitische Epilepsie.* E. due to syphilis. The irritative lesion is most frequently a meningo-encephalitis, and the convulsions are monospasmodic. [D, 47.]—**Thalamic e.** Of W. A. Hammond, a form of e. characterized by hallucinations, depending on a lesion of the optic thalamus. ["Arch. of Sci. Med.," Aug., 1880 (D, 34).]—**Traumatic e.** Lat., *epilepsia traumatica.* Fr., *épilepsie traumatique.* Ger., *traumatische Epilepsie.* E. resulting from traumatism, especially of the vertex of the skull. [Hamilton (D, 43).]—**Uterine e.** Lat., *epilepsia uterina.* 1. An old term for hystero-epilepsy. [A, 66.] 2. Reflex e. due to uterine disease. [D, 70.]—**Vaso-motor e.** See EPILEPSIA *vasomotoria.*

EPILEPTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἐπιληπτικός, ἐπίληπτος. Lat., *epilepticus, epileptus.* Fr., *épileptique, épilepsique.* Ger., *epileptisch, fallsüchtig.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy; as a n. (Ger., *Epileptiker*), a person affected with, or a remedy used in, epilepsy. [D; L, 56 (α, 17).]

EPILEPTICISM [Althaus], n. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p′ti^3-si^{2}z′m. See STATUS *epilepticus.*

EPILEPTIFORM, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p′ti^3-fo^{3}rm. From ἐπίληπτος, epileptic. and *forma*, form. Fr., *épileptiforme.* Ger., *e.* See EPILEPTOID.

EPILEPTIGENOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p-ti^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See EPILEPTOGENOUS.

ÉPILEPTISANT (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le^{2}p-te-za^{3}n^2. Producing epileptoid convulsions (said of drugs, such as absinthe). ["Sem. méd.," Nov. 13, 1889, p. 424 (α, 18).]

EPILEPTOGENIC, EPILEPTOGENOUS, adj's. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}pt-o-je^{2}n′i^{2}k, -o^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἐπίληπτος, epileptic, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *épileptogène.* Ger., *epileptogen.* Giving rise to epileptoid convulsions when irritated (see *E.* ZONE). ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," March 18, 1882, p. 187 (B).]

EPILEPTOID, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p′toid. Erom ἐπίληπτος, ep′leptic, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épileptoïde.* Ger., *e.* Resembling epilepsy or an epileptic convulsion. As a n., of Griesinger, a person of a class who suffer from megrim, vertigo, dyspepsia, syncope, hallucinations, and all kinds of abnormal sensations. These symptoms come on periodically and paroxysmally, and occur in persons who have an hereditary neuropathic disposition. [Althaus (α, 29).]

ÉPILEPTOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le^{2}p-to-ek. See EPILEPTIC and EPILEPTOID.

EPILESTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}p-e-le^{2}st. In Provence, the *Arum maculatum.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

EPILETIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-le(la)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. An incorrect form of *epilepsia* (*q. v.*).

EPILEPTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p(lap)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See EPILEPTIC.

ÉPILEUR (Fr.), **ÉPILEUSE** (Fr.), n's. A-pe-lu^{5}r, -lu^{5}z. An attendant in a bathing establishment who extracts superfluous hairs. [F. J. Leviseur, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 43.]

EPILIREN (Ger.), n. E^{2}p-i^2-le′re^{2}n. See EPILATION.

EPILITHEÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-li^{2}th′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Nyctagineæ*, consisting of the genus *Epilithes.* [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

ÉPILLET (Fr.), n. A-pel-ya. See SPICULE.

ÉPILOBE (Fr.), n. A-pe-lob. See EPILOBIUM.—**E. à épi, E. à feuilles étroites.** See EPILOBIUM *angustifolium.*—**E. à feuilles larges.** See EPILOBIUM *latifolium.*—**E. en épi.** See EPILOBIUM *angustifolium.*—**E. pubescent, E. velu.** See EPILOBIUM *hirsutum.*

EPILOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-lob′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Onagraceæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Epilobieæ* of Endlicher. The *Epilobiaceæ* (Fr., *épilobiacées*) are: of Meissner, a tribe of the *Onagrariæ*, comprising the *Jussieæ, Onagreæ, Gaureæ,* and *Fuchsieæ*; of Ventenat (also called *Epilobianæ*), an order comprising *Trapa, Circœa, Epilobium,* etc. The *Epilobieæ* (Fr., *épilobiées*) are: of Spach, a section of the *Onagreæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Œnothereæ*, consisting of the *Camissonieæ* (or afterward the *Sphærostigmeæ*), *Onagreæ*, and *Zauschnerieæ*; of Endlicher and others, a tribe of the *Œnothereæ*, consisting of *Epilobium*, etc. The *Epilobineæ* (Fr., *épilobinées*) of Spach are a section (of Torrey and Gray a subtribe) of the *Onagreæ.* [B, 34, 121, 170 (α, 24).]

EPILOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-lob(lo^{2}b)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *épilobe.* Ger., *Weiderich, Weidenröschen.* It., *epilobio.* Sp., *epilobo.* The willow herb; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Onagrarieæ.* [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. angustifolium, E. antonianum.** Fr., *épilobe à feuilles étroites, osier fleuri, laurier* (ou *osier*) *de Saint-Antoine, laurier faux.* Ger., *schmalblättriger Weiderich, Feuerkraut, Unholdenkraut.* The rose-willow or bay, the οἰνοθήρα of Dioscorides. The leaves and roots are said to be demulcent, tonic, and astringent, were formerly in use as *radix et herba lysimachiæ chamœnerion*, and are now employed by the eclectics, in decoction, infusion, or cataplasm, as astringent remedies. In the north of Europe the plant is eaten like the *E. rosmarinifolium*, its leaves are used in France in making beer, and in Kamtchatka as a tea. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24); L, 41.]—**E. Gesneri.** See *E. angustifolium.*—**E. hirsutum.** Fr., *épilobe pubescent* (ou *velu*). Blooming-Sally, cherry-pie, custard-cups, codlings-and-cream; a tall species with a peculiar acidulous odor, said to be used like *E. angustifolium.* [B, 19 (α, 24); L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. latifolium.** Fr., *épilobe à feuilles larges.* A broad-leaved variety of *E. angustifolium.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. rosmarinifolium.** A species having properties analogous to those of *E. angustifolium.* An infusion of its root was anciently supposed to subdue wild beasts. In Siberia and Kamtchatka it is employed in infusion to sweeten an alcoholic beverage made from the petioles of *Acanthus mollis*, and in Sweden the buds and young shoots are eaten as greens. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. spicatum.** Fr., *épilobe à épi.* See *E. angustifolium.*—**E. tetragonum.** A species having similar properties to those of *E. rosmarinifolium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EPIMANES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}m′a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(as). Gr., ἐπιμανής. Affected with an insane longing. [A, 387.]

EPIMEDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-me^{2}d(mad)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Syn., *Epimedineæ* [Spach]. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Berberideæ*, comprising *Leontice* and *Epimedium.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Berbereæ*, comprising *Epimedium*, etc. [B, 170 (α, 24).]

EPIMEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p′i^2-med(mad)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπιμήδιον. Fr., *épimède.* Ger., *Sockenblume, Bischofsmütze.* 1. A genus of the *Berbereæ.* 2. Of Dioscorides, the *E. alpinum.* [A, 311 (α, 17); B, 19, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. alpinum.** Fr., *épimède des Alpes, chapeau d'évêque.* Ger., *Alpensockenblume.* A species having sudorific and alexipharmac properties, and used in pectoral disorders. [B, 121 (α, 24); L, 41 (α, 14).]

EPIMELIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-mel(mal)′i^{2}s. Gen., *epimel′idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιμηλίς (from ἐπί, upon, and μῆλον, an apple). Parasitic on an apple-tree or a fruit-tree; as a n., of Galen, the *Arbutus unedo* (of Dioscorides, the *Mespilus germanica* or the *Cotoneaster vulgaris*). [L, 50, 87, 105 (α, 14).]

EPIMELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i(e)-mel(me^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From πιμελή, fat. A fatty tumor. [L, 290.]

EPIMENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-men(man)′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐπιμήνια (from ἐπί, upon, and μήν, a month). See CATAMENIA.

EPIMENOCNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-men(man)′o^{2}k-ni^{2}d-(ned)-os′i^{2}s. Gen., *epimenocnidos′eos* (*-is*). From ἐπιμήνιος, monthly, and κνίδωσις, itching. Fr., *épiménocnidose.* Ger., *andauernde Nesselausschlag.* A persistent form of urticaria. [L, 50.]

EPIMENOPHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-men(man)-o(o^3)-fa^3-kos′i^{2}s. Gen., *epimenophacos′eos* (*-is*). From ἐπιμήνιος, monthly, and φάκωσις, a being freckled. Ger., *bleibende Leberfleckenkrankheit.* Chronic lentigo. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPIMERAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-me′ra^{2}l. Fr., *épiméral.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an epimere.

EPIMERE, EPIMERITE, n's. E^{2}p′i^2-mer, e^{2}p-i^2-mer′it. Lat., *epimerus, epimeron, epimerum* (from ἐπί, upon, and μηρός, a limb). Fr., *épimère.* Ger., *Epimer.* 1. In the *Crustaceæ*, that portion of a somite that lies between the sternum and the articulation of the appendage. [L, 11.] 2. See PLEURON. 3. In the *Hexapoda*, one of the lateral pieces of each segment of the thorax. [Audouin (L, 180).] 4. In the *Septata*, a proboscis-like appendage often found on the protomerite. [L, 121.] 5. In embryology, the dorsal part of a metamere giving rise to a myotome. [J.] Cf. MYOMERE.

EPIMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-me^{2}t(mat)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *épimètre.* From ἐπί, upon, and μήτρα, womb. Of Bernhardi, in botany, a membranous part, also the hair which envelops the ovary upon one side. [L, 41, 180.]

EPIMORIOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-mo^{2}r′i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐπιμόριος (from ἐπί, upon, and μόριον, a portion). Superpartial, containing or consisting of a whole, plus a fractional part; as a n., in the n., *epimorion*, an irregular pulse. [Galen (L, 84).]

EPIMYLIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-li^{2}s. Gen., *epimyl′idos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and μύλη, the knee-pan. See PATELLA.

ÉPINARD (Fr.), n. A-pe-nar. The genus *Spinacia.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. cornu.** The *Spinacia spinosa.* [L, 41.]—**E. d'Amérique.** See BASELLA *rubra.*—**E. de Cayenne.** The *Phytolacca octandra* (*mexicana*). [B, 46, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. de Chine.** See BASELLA *alba.*—**E. de Flandres.** A variety of *Spinacia* having milky leaves. [L, 41.]—**E. de Hollande.** The *Spinacia inermis.*

[B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de la Chine.** See Basella *alba.* [B, 88.]—**E. de la Guiane.** The *Phytolacca octandra.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de la Nouvelle Zélande.** The *Tetragonia expansa.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de muraille.** The *Parietaria officinalis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. des Indes.** See Basella *rubra.*—**E. d'hiver.** The *Spinacia spinosa.* [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**E. doux.** The *Phytolacca decandra.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. du Malabar.** See Basella *rubra.*—**E. épineux.** See Amarantus *spinosus.*—**E. fraise.** See Blitum *capitatum.*—**E. immortel.** The *Rumex patientia.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. inerme.** The *Spinacia inermis.* [L, 41.]—**E. malabare.** See Amarantus *spinosus.*—**E. marron.** See Amarantus *oleraceus.*—**E. sauvage.** See Chenopodium *bonus Henricus.*

EPINASTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-na^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Of De Vries, having the quality of epinasty. [B, 229 (*a*, 24).] Cf. Hyponastic.

EPINASTY, n. E^{2}p'i^2-na^{2}s-ti^2. From **ἐπί**, above, and **ναστός**, close-pressed. Fr., *épinastie.* Ger., *Epinastie.* A curvature produced by disproportionate growth on the upper side of an extended plant-organ. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

ÉPINAY (Fr.), n. A-pe-na. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a cold ferruginous and slightly laxative spring. [L, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ÉPINE (Fr.), n. A-pen. 1. A thorn. 2. In anatomy, a spine. 3. The genus *Mespilus.* [L.]—**E. à cerise.** The *Zizyphus vulgaris.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. aigrette.** The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. aigue.** The *Cotoneaster pyracantha.* [B, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**E. amère.** The *Paliurus aculeatus.* [L, 41.]—**E. arabique.** A species of *Acacia.* [L, 41.]—**E. ardente.** The *Cotoneaster pyracantha.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).—**E. basilaire.** See *Pharyngeal* spine.—**E. blanche.** The *Silybum murianum* and *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. blanche des champs** (ou sauvage). The *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 38, 46, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. croisée.** The *Gleditschia meliloba.* [L, 41.]—**E. d'Afrique.** The *Lycium afrum.* [*a*, 24.]—**E. de bœuf.** The *Ononis repens*, the *Ononis natrix*, and the *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24); B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de bouc.** The *Spiræa aruncus* and the *Astragalus massiliensis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de cerf.** The *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Christ.** The *Ilex aquifolium* and the *Paliurus aculeatus* (*australis*). [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. d'Égypte.** The *Mimosa farnesiana* and the *Mimosa nilotica.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de Jérusalem.** The *Parkinsonia aculeata.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de l'omoplate.** The spine of the scapula. [L, 7.]—**E. de renard.** See Astragalus *massiliensis.*—**E's des os iliaques.** The spinous processes of the ilium. [A, 301.]—**E. d'Espagne.** The *Mespilus azarolus.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Spix.** See Process *of Spix.*—**E. dorsale.** The vertebral column. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. du coronal.** See Crista *galli.*—**E. du dos.** The vertebral column. [L, 41, 43.]—**E. du Levant.** The *Mespilus tanacetifolia.* [L, 41.]—**E. du nez.** See *Nasal* spine.—**E. du pubis.** See Spine *of the pubes.*—**E. du radius.** The styloid process of the radius. [L, 32.]—**E. du sphénoïde.** The spinous process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 43.]—**E. du tibia.** The spinous process of the tibia. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. étoilée.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* [B, 38, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. Fleurie.** The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. iliaque.** A spine of the ilium.—**E. iliaque antéro-supérieure.** See *Anterior superior* spine *of the ilium.*—**E. iliaque antéro-inférieure.** See *Anterior inferior* spine *of the ilium.*—**E. iliaque postéro-inférieure.** See *Posterior inferior* spine *of the ilium.*—**E. ischiatique.** The spine of the ischium. [L, 43.]—**E. jaune.** The *Scolymus hispanicus.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. marante.** The *Hippophæ rhamnoides.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. noire.** The *Prunus spinosa.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. puante.** The *Rhamnus infectoria.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sanguine.** The *Cratægus sanguinea* and the *Onopordon acanthium.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sciatique.** See Spine *of the ischium.*—**E. sphénoïdale.** The spine of the sphenoid bone. [L, 7.]—**E. tourjours verte.** The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-vinette.** See the major list.—**Noble é.** The *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

EPINEMA (Lat.). n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-nem(nam)'a^3. Gen., *epinem'atos* (*-is*). From **ἐπί**, upon, and **νῆμα**, a thread. Fr., *épinème.* The superior part of the thread of the stamens in the *Compositæ.* [L, 41, 180.]

EPINEMESIS (Lat.). n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ne^{2}m-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *epinemes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., **ἐπινέμησις** (from **ἐπινέμειν**, to distribute). Distribution, dissemination. [A, 387.]

EPINEPHELOS (Lat.), **EPINEPHELUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}p-i^2-ne^{2}f'e^{2}l-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **ἐπινέφελος** (from **ἐπί**, upon, and **νεφέλη**, a cloud). Fr., *épinéphèle.* Cloudy (said of urine). [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 84.]

EPINEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ne^{2}f-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epinephrit'idos* (*-is*). From **ἐπί**, upon, and **νεφρός**, the kidney (see also *-itis**). Fr., *épinéphrite.* Inflammation of the suprarenal capsule. [L, 41.]

ÉPINETTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ne^{2}t. A species of *Abies.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. à la bière.** The *Abies nigra.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. blanche.** See Abies *alba.*—**E. noire.** See Abies *nigra.*—**E. rouge.** The *Larix americana.* [B, 19, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

EPINEURAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-nu^2'ra^{2}l. From **ἐπί**, upon, and **νεῦρον**, a nerve. Situated or connected with the neural arch or spine of a vertebra. [L, 14.]—**E'häutchen** (Ger.). The lamellæ of the epineurium. [J.]

EPINEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-nu^2'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἐπί**, upon, and **νεῦρον**, a nerve. Fr., *tissu périfasciculaire.* Ger., *E., Epineuralscheide, äusseres Neurilemm.* Syn.: *cellular sheath.* Of Key and Retzius, the general connective tissue of a nerve, exclusive of the perineurium and endoneurium. [J, 67, 74, 181.] See Perineurium and Endoneurium.

ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. A-pe-nu^5. Spinous; as a n. in the pl., of Latreille and Illiger, a family of the *Mammifera.* [B, 121; L, 180.]—**E. du cou.** See Dorso-spinalis.—**E. jaune.** The *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ÉPINE-VINETTE (Fr.), n. A-pen-ve-ne^{2}t. The genus *Berberis*, especially the *Berberis vulgaris.* [A, 518.]—**Pastilles d'é.-v.** See *Rotulæ* berberum (under Berberis).—**Rob d'é.-v.** See *Rob* berberum (under Berberis).—**Sirop d'é.-v.** See *Sirop de* berberis.

ÉPINGLE (Fr.), n. A-pa^{2}n^{2}g'l. A pin. [L, 43.]—**E. à suture.** A suture pin. [L, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ÉPINIER (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ne-a. Spinal; as a n., the *Fringilla spinus*, and, in the f., *épinière*, the *Mespilus oxyacantha.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

EPINOEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-no(no^2)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *epinoem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., **ἐπινόημα** (from **ἐπινοεῖν**, to contrive). Of Hippocrates, a sort of ladder formerly used for reducing distortions. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EPINOTION (Lat.), **EPINOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-i^2-not'-i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἐπί**, upon, and **νῶτον**, the back. Fr., *épinotion.* See Scapula.

EPINOSIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-nos'i^{2}k. Gr., **ἐπίνοσος** (from **ἐπί**, upon, and **νόσος**, a disease). Sickly; of a locality, unwholesome. [A, 387.]

EPINYCTIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *epinyctis* (*q. v.*). E^{2}p-i^2-ni^{2}k-(nu^{6}k)'ti^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s).

EPINYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ni^{2}k(nu^{6}k)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epinyct'idos* (*-is*). Gr., **ἐπινυκτίς** (from **ἐπί**, upon, and **νύξ**, night). Fr., *épinyctide.* Ger., *Nachtblatter.* Of the old Greek and Latin writers, an affection of the skin the precise character of which is uncertain, described as consisting of pustules surrounded by red areolæ, occurring only at night, disappearing in the daytime, and accompanied with severe pain. According to Galen, the term owes its employment to the fact that the affection begins at night. Later writers have applied the name to a cutaneous disease of which intense itching at night is the characteristic feature, the only lesion, according to Bazin, being a transient erythema. [Celsus (G, 13).] Cf. Pompholyx e.—**E. pruriginosa.** Of Sauvages, an itching eruption, affecting chiefly the arms and legs, which occurs in the morning on getting out of bed, and disappears on returning to bed at night; probably urticaria. [G, 17.]—**E. vulgaris.** A variety of e. described as characterized by the development of painful phlyctænæ at night, usually on the legs. [G, 17.]

EPINYCTOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-ni^{2}k(nu^{6}k)-to-(to^3)-po^{2}m'fo^{2}l-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). From **ἐπινύκτιος**, nightly, and **πομφόλυξ**, a bleb. Ger., *nächtliche Brennblasen.* See Pompholyx *epinyctis.*

EPIŒCIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-es'(o^2-ek')-i^2-a^2. From **ἐπί**, upon, and **οἶκος**, a house. Fr., *épiœcie.* Ger., *Epioecie.* Of Ozanam, an epidemic limited to a very circumscribed locality, such as a house or a ship. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EPIOLA (Lat.), **EPIOLES** (Lat.), **EPIOLOS** (Lat.), **EPIOLUS** (Lat.), n's f., f., m., and m. E(a)-pi(pi^2)'o^{2}l-a^3, -ez(as), -o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., **ἠπιόλης, ἠπίολος.** Nightmare. [A, 387.]

EPIOMIDE, n. E^{2}p-i^2-om'i^{2}d. From **ἐπί**, upon, and **ὦμος**, the shoulder. Fr., *épiomide.* The upper part of the shoulder. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EPIONE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p(ap)-i(i^2)'o^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *epi'ones.* From **ἤπιος**, tender. Fr., *épione.* 1. Of Osiander, a mucous membrane. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).] 2. Of Dutrochet, the decidua. [A, 43, 45.]

EPIOS (Lat.), adj. E(a)'pi^2-o^{2}s. Gr., **ἤπιος.** Mild, gentle; as a n., of Hippocrates, a mild epidemic. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-o^{2}s'tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἐπί**, upon, and **ὄστρακον**, a shell. The external layer of the cuticular integument of the *Crustacea.* [L, 168.] Cf. Ectostracum and Endostracum.

EPIOTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-o'ti^{2}k. From **ἐπί**, upon, and **οὖς**, the ear. Fr., *épiotique.* Situated upon the capsule of the ear. [L.] Cf. *E.* bone.

EPIPACTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-pa^{2}k(pa^{3}k)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *epipac'tidos* (*-is*). Gr., **ἐπιπακτίς.** Fr., *épipactis.* Ger., *Sumpfwurz.* A genus of orchids of the *Neottieæ.* The *Epipacteæ* (Fr., *épipactées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Orchideæ genuinæ.* [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**E. latifolia.** Fr., *épipactis à larges feuilles, helléborine.* Ger., *breitblättrige Sumpfwurz, Cymbelblume.* A species found in Europe. It was once used as a detersive and vulnerary, and the root, *radix helleborines latifoliæ*, in the treatment of gout. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. nidus avis.** Fr., *épipactis nid d'oiseau.* The *Neottia nidus avis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ovata.** Fr., *épipactis à doubles feuilles.* The *Listera ovata.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. unilateralis.** Fr., *épipactis unilatérale.* A species found in Chili, where the Indians use it in dysuria. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. viridiflora.** A species formerly used like *E. latifolia*, and closely resembling it. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPAROXYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-o^{2}x-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From **ἐπί**, upon, and **παροξυσμός**, a paroxysm. Fr., *épiparoxysme.* Ger., *verfrühter Paroxysmus.* A paroxysm which recurs with abnormal frequency. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135.]

EPIPASTIC (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-pa^{2}st'i^{2}k. From **ἐπιπάσσειν**, to sprinkle upon. Fr., *épipastique.* Ger., *aufgestreut.* Of the nature of or to be used as an epipastos. [L, 41, 50, 116.]

EPIPASTOS (Lat.), **EPIPASTUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}p-i^2-pa^{2}s-(pa^{3}s)'tos. -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., **ἐπιπαστός.** Ger., *Streupulver.* A dusting powder. [L, 15.]

EPIPECHY (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-pek(pach^2)'i^2(u^6). Gen., *epipech'eos* (*-is*). Gr., **ἐπίπηχυ** (from **ἐπί**, above, and **πῆχος**, the forearm). The arm above the elbow. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIPEDOMETER, n. E^{2}p-i^2-pe-do^{2}m'e-tu^{5}r. From **ἐπίπεδον**, a plane, and **μέτρον**, a measure. An instrument devised by M. J.

Roberts for measuring complex distortions of the body in which torsion is associated with angular deviation. ["Med. Record," Feb. 21, 1885, p. 197.]

EPIPEPHYCOS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-pe2f'i(u6)-ko2s. Gr., ἐπιπεφυκός (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). See ADVENTITIOUS (4th def.).

EPIPERIPHERAL, adj. E2p-i2-pe2r-i2f'e2-ra2l. From ἐπί, upon, and περιφέρεια, a periphery. At the periphery, exterior; said of anything, especially a sensation, caused by a stimulus acting on the periphery or exterior of the body. [H. Spencer (J).]

EPIPETALEOUS, EPIPETALOUS, adj's. E2p-i2-pe2t-a'le-u3s, -pe2t'a2l-u3s. Lat., *epipetalatus, epipetaleus, epipetalus* (from ἐπί, upon, and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *épipétale, épipétalique.* Having the stamens inserted on or adnate to the petals. The *Epipetaleæ, Epipetalæ*, or *Epipetalia* (Fr., *épipétalie*) of Jussieu are a class of the *Dicotyledones* so characterized. [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPETIOLANEUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-pe2t-i2-o-lan(la3n)'e2-u3s(u4s). From ἐπί, upon, and *petiolus*, a petiole. Fr., *épipétioléen.* Of stipules, adhering to the upper part of the petiole. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPETRON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-pe2t'ro2n. From ἐπί, upon, and πέτρα, a rock. Of Hippocrates, an edible plant, a species of *Sedum*; of Pliny, the *Clinopodium vulgare.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPHÆNOMENON (Lat.), n. E2p-i2-fe(fa3-e2)-no2m'e2n-o2n. Gr., ἐπιφαινόμενον (from ἐπιφαίνειν, to show forth). Fr., *épiphénomène.* An exceptional and superadded phenomenon; one that is not a necessary part of a train of phenomena. [L, 41, 84.]

EPIPHANEIA (Lat.), **EPIPHANIA** (Lat.), n'sf. E2p-i2-fa2n-(fa3n)-i'(e2'i2)-a3, -i(e)'a3. Gr., ἐπιφάνεια (from ἐπιφαίνειν, to show forth). Fr., *épiphanie* (3d def.). 1. The cutaneous surface. 2. The surface or outside as opposed to the substance of a thing. 3. An apparition, manifestation. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 41.]

EPIPHARYNGEAL, adj. E2p-i2-fa2r-i2n'je-a2l. From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Situated upon or above the pharynx. [L.] Cf. *E.* BONE.

EPIPHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2f'a2r(a3r)-i2n2x(u6n2x). Gen., *epipharyn'gos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *épipharynx.* A median, fleshy lobe which overhangs the oral aperture of certain insects, acting as a valve to close the pharynx. [L, 11, 41, 180.]

EPIPHEGUS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-feg(fag)'u3s(u4s). From ἐπί, upon, and φηγός, the beech-tree. Fr., *épiphégus.* Ger., *Krebswurz.* Of Nuttall, a genus of herbs, of the *Orobanchaceæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. americana, E. virginiana.** Beech-drops, the only species; found in all parts of North America. It is a brownish, fleshy herb, parasitic on the roots of *Fagus ferruginea* and *Taxus canadensis.* It has been used in diarrhœa, and the powdered root, known as *cancer-root*, is applied to obstinate cancroid ulcers, and is said to have been an ingredient in a once famous secret remedy known as *Martin's cancer powder.* [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHENOMENON, n. E2p-i2-fe2n-o2m'e2n-o2n. See EPIPHÆNOMENON.

EPIPHLEBOS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2f'le2b-o2s. Gr., ἐπίφλεβος (from ἐπί, upon, and φλέψ, a vein). Having large veins. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIPHLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-flej(fle2g)'i2-a3. From ἐπιφλέγειν, to set on fire. See INFLAMMATION.

EPIPHLŒODES (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-fle(flo2-e2)-od'ez(as). From ἐπί, upon, φλοιός, bark, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épiphléode.* Of lichens, growing on the surface of the bark of a tree. [L, 41, 180.]

EPIPHLŒUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-fle'(flo2'e2)-u3m(u4m). From ἐπί, upon, and φλοιός, bark. Fr., *épiphléon.* The outer or corky layer of the cellular portion of bark. [B, 19, 77, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHLOGISMA (Lat.), **EPIPHLOGISMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E2p-i2-flo(flo2)-ji2z(gi2s)'ma3, -mu3s(mu4s). Gen., *epiphlogis'matos* (*-is*), *-mi.* Gr., ἐπιφλόγισμα. Fr., *épiphlogisme, chaleur brûlante.* 1. Of Hippocrates, an inflamed part, a pustule, herpes. [G.] 2. Of other Greek writers, erysipelas. 3. A slight inflammation of the skin. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPHLOGODES (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-flo(flo2)-go'dez(das). Gr., ἐπιφλογώδης. Ger., *geröthet, leichtentzündet.* Reddened, slightly inflamed. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-flo(flo2)-gos'i2s. Gen., *epiphlogos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, intens., and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *épiphlogose.* Ger., *Epiphlogose.* Of Lobstein, the second degree of an inflammatory process. [L, 41, 50.]

EPIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2f'o2r-a3. Gr., ἐπιφορά (from ἐπιφέρειν, to bring upon). Fr., *épiphora, larmoiement* (2d def.). Ger., *Thränenfluss* (2d def.). It., *epifora.* Sp., *epífora.* 1. Any morbid flux. 2. The watery eye; a more or less constant overflow of tears upon the cheeks, due to eversion, tumefaction or narrowing of the puncta lacrimalia, or to stoppage of the nasal duct. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Apocenoses.* 3. A genus of orchids. [D, 20; F; L, 290.]—**E. alvi.** See DIARRHŒA.—**E. arthritica.** E. dependent upon a narrowing of the punctum lacrimale caused by rheumatism. [*a*, 29.]—**E. catarrhalis.** E. dependent upon a narrowing of the punctum lacrimale due to a catarrhal inflammation of the conjunctiva. [*a*, 29.]—**E. dacryadenitide.** E. due to dacryocystitis. [L.]—**E. erethica.** E. due to the presence of an irritating substance. [A, 29.]—**E. exanthematica.** E. occurring during an eruptive disease and dependent on the conjunctivitis caused by that disease. [*a*, 29.]—**E. impetiginosa.** E. accompanying impetigo. [*a*, 29.]—**E. intermittens.** E. appearing periodically. [*a*, 29.]—**E. lacrimalis** [Cullen]. See *E.* (2d def.).—**E. lactea.** Galactorrhœa. [L, 290.]—**E. ptyalismus** [Cullen]. See PTYALISMUS.—**E. sanguinea, E. scorbutica.** An increased secretion of tears mixed with blood which occurs in scurvy. [De Wecker (*a*, 29).]—**E. venerea.** A form of e. which occurs in a stage of syphilis. The tissues about the punctum are thickened and swollen without an abnormal quantity of secretion. [A, 29.]

EPIPHOROS (Lat.), **EPIPHORUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2p-i2f'o2r-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐπίφορος (from ἐπιφέρειν, to bring upon). 1. Of Hippocrates, (*a*) salacious; (*b*) easily conceiving; (*c*) pregnant, approaching confinement. 2. Of Theophrastus, near the time of bearing (said of plants). 3. Disposed to bear or to be fructified. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPHRAGM, n. E2p'i2-fra2m. Gr., ἐπίφραγμα (from ἐπιφράσσειν, to block up). Lat., *epiphragma.* Fr., *épiphragme, épistome* (2d def.). Ger., *Querfell, Querhaut.* 1. A thin cellular membrane stretching across the mouth of the capsule in urn-mosses. [B, 1, 19, 97 (*a*, 24).] 2. A membranous or calcareous operculum with which certain molluscs close their shells during the period of hibernation. [L, 41, 43, 180, 354.]

ÉPIPHYLLANTHE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-fel-la3n2t. From ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and ἄνθος, a flower. Having flowers growing upon the leaves. [B, 38; L, 42.]

ÉPIPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-fel. See EPIPHYLLOUS; as a n., an epiphyllous organ. [A, 518.]

EPIPHYLLOCARPOUS, adj. E2p-i2-fi2l-o-ka3rp'u3s. Lat., *epiphyllocarpus* (from ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and καρπός, a fruit). Bearing fruit on the leaves (said of ferns). [*a*, 24.]

EPIPHYLLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E2p-i2-fi2l(fu6l)-o(o3)-spu6rm(spe2rm)'e(a3-e2). From ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *épiphyllospermées.* 1. Of Rupp and others, a group of ferns having their fructification upon the backs of the fronds. 2. Of Sprengel, a division of the *Ateliæ* (cryptogams). [B, 1, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHYLLOSPERMATOUS, EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, adj's. E2p-i2-fi2l-o-spu6rm'a2t-u3s, -spu6rm'u3s. Lat., *epiphyllospermus.* Fr., *épiphyllosperme.* Ger., *blattsamig.* Having seeds or other fructification upon the backs of the leaves. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHYLLOUS, adj. E2p-i2-fi2l'u3s. Lat., *epiphyllus* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *épiphylle.* Ger., *auf dem Blatte.* 1. Situated upon a leaf (said of flowers or other organs). 2. Living upon leaves (said of certain lichens). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHYSAL, EPIPHYSARY, adj's. E2p-i2f'i2s-a2l, -a-ri2. See EPIPHYSEAL.

EPIPHYSE (Ger.), n. E2p-i2-fu6z'e2. See EPIPHYSIS.—**E'nablosung.** See *E'nlösung.*—**E'nausstülpung.** The rudimentary epiphysis cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**E'nkern.** The centre of ossification of an epiphysis. ["Ztschr. f. Biol.," xvi, p. 76 (D).]—**E'nknorpel.** See *Intermediary* CARTILAGE (2d def.).—**E'nlösung.** Separation of an epiphysis.—**E'nplatte.** See *Epiphyseal* PLATE.—**E'ntrennung.** See *E'nlösung.*

ÉPIPHYSE (Fr.), n. A-pe-fez. See EPIPHYSIS.—**E. de la piemère.** See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.

EPIPHYSEAL, EPIPHYSIAL, adj's. E2p-i2-fi2s'e2-a2l, -i2-a2l. Fr., *épiphysaire.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epiphysis. [L.] 2. Pertaining to the epiphysis cerebri. [I.]

EPIPHYSEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-fi2s(fu6s)-e2-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *epiphyseit'idos* (*-is*). Inflammation of an epiphysis. [*a*, 29.]

EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2f'i2(u6)-si2s. Gen., *epiphys'eos* (*-iph'isis*). Gr., ἐπίφυσις (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphyse.* Ger., *Epiphyse, Knochenansatz* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A portion of a long bone formed at either extremity from a secondary or tertiary centre of ossification and united to the shaft during early life by an intervening layer of cartilage which in time ossifies. [C.] 2. A bony eminence or process. [C.] 3. A small swelling upon the edge of the eyelid. [L, 349.]—**E. acetabuli.** See *Cotyloid* BONE.—**E. cerebri.** A small reddish body situated at the posterior part of the third ventricle between the corpora quadrigemina. Microscopically it consists of follicles separated by connective tissue. These are lined by epithelial cells and contain corpora amylacea, calcium salts, and fat. Its function is unknown. [I, 15.]—**E. cruris longioris incudis.** See *Orbicular* BONE.—**E. ilii anterior.** See *Cotyloid* BONE.—**E. incudis.** See *Orbicular* BONE.—**E. medullaris.** Of Willis, an obscure term for a tract of nerve-fibres which extend from the corpora striata to the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. piæ matris** [Paré]. See *Chorioid* PLEXUS.

EPIPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E2p-i2f'i2t(u6t)-e(a3-e2). Of Link, an order of his *Anandræ.* [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHYTAL, adj. E2p-i2f'i2t-a2l. Lat., *epiphytus* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphytaire, épiphytique, épiphyte.* Ger., *epiphytisch.* Pertaining to or having the characters of an epiphyte. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHYTE, n. E2p'i2-fit. Lat., *epiphyton* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphyte.* Ger., *Epiphyt.* 1. A vegetable ectoparasite. 2. A plant having aerial roots and growing on another plant as a mechanical support. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPHYTIC, EPIPHYTICAL, adj's. E2p-i2-fi2t'i2k-a2l. See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPHYTISM, n. E2p-i2f'i2t-i2z'm. Fr., *épiphytisme.* The production of epiphytes; also the state of being an epiphyte. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EPIPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2f'i2(u6)-to2n. See EPIPHYTE.

EPIPHYTUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2f'i2(u6)-tu3s(tu4s). See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPHYTY, n. E2p-i2f'i2t-i2. Fr., *épiphytie.* A wide-spread prevalence of any disease of plants; also the disease so prevailing. [L, 41.]

EPIPIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-pi2g'ma3. Gen., *epipig'matos* (*-is*). Fr., *épipigme*. An old apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [L, 41, 50.]

EPIPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-pla2z(pla3s)'ma3. Gen., *epiplas'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίπλασμα (from ἐπί, upon, and πλάσμα, formed matter). See ECTOPLASMA and CATAPLASM.

EPIPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-ple(pla)'ji2(gi2)-a3. From ἐπί, upon, and πληγή, a stroke. See HEMIPLEGIA.

EPIPLEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-ple2m-fra2x(fra3x)'-i2s. Gen., *epiplemphrax'eos* (*-is*). See EPIPLOEMPHRAXIS.

EPIPLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-ple(pla)-ro'si2s. Gen., *epipleros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιπλήρωσις (from ἐπιπληροῦν, to fill up again). Fr., *épiplérose*. Ger., *Überfüllung*. Fullness, repletion, engorgement. [L, 50.]

EPIPLEUR, n. E2p'i2-plu2r. Fr., *épipleure*. See EPIPLEURON.—**Pre-oral e.** See *Pre-oral* HOOD.

EPIPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plu2'ra3. From ἐπί, upon, and πλευρά, a rib. In birds, a process projecting obliquely backward from a vertebral rib. [L, 343.]

EPIPLEURAL, adj. E2p-i2-plu'ra2l. From ἐπί, upon, and πλευρά, a rib or the side. 1. Situated on the side of the thorax. 2. Relating to the epipleuron. 3. Situated on or connected with the pleurapophysis of a vertebra. [L, 14.]

EPIPLEURON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-plu2'ro2n. A lateral outgrowth on each side of the body-wall of *Amphioxus*, extending from the head to the anus. These outgrowths join anteriorly to form the pre-oral hood, and posteriorly, near the anus, to form a median ventral fin. [L, 121.]

EPIPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p'lo(lo2)-se(ka). Gen., *epip'loces*. Gr., ἐπιπλοκή (from ἐπιπλέκειν, to interweave). 1. An involution, entwining. 2. Sexual congress. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture. [L, 94.] —**E. intestinalis, E. intestinorum.** Ger., *Darmverwickelung*. See VOLVULUS.

EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p-i2p'lo-sel. Gen., *epiploceles*. Gr., ἐπιπλοκήλη (from ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, and κήλη, a tumor). Fr., *épiplocèle*. Ger., *Netzbruch*. A hernia containing omentum. [E.]

EPIPLOCOMISTES (Lat.), n. m. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-ko2m-i2st'-ez(as). Gen., *epiplocomis'tæ*. Gr., ἐπιπλοκομιστής (from ἐπίπλοον, omentum, and κομιστή, nourishment). Ger., *Schmeerbauch*. Of Galen, a person who is corpulent in the belly. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPLOCYSTOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p'''lo(lo3)-si2st(ku6st)-o2sk(o2sch2)''e2-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e; in Eng., e2p-i2p''lo-si2st-o2sk'e2-o-sel. Gen., *epiplocystoscheocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, κύστις, the bladder, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Netzblasenhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and the urinary bladder. [E.]

EPIPLOEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-e2m-fra2x'-(fra3x)'i2s. Gen., *epiploemphrax'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *épiploëmphraxie*. Ger., *Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung des Netzes*. An old term for engorgement of the omentum. [L, 50.]

EPIPLO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-e2n-te2r-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p i2p''lo-e2n'te2r-o-sel. Gen., *epiploenterocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery, ἔντερον, the intestine, and κήλη, a tumor. See ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE.

EPIPLO-ENTEROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p''lo-(lo3)-e2nt-e2r-o2sk(o2sch2)-e2-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p-i2p''lo-e2nt-e2r-o2sk'e2-o-sel. Gen., *epiplo enteroscheocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, ἔντερον, an intestine, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiplo-entéroschéocèle*. Ger., *Darmnetzhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and intestine. [E.]

EPIPLOIC, adj. E2p-i2-plo'i2k. Lat., *epiploicus* (from ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery). Fr., *épiploïque*. Ger., *zum Netze gehörig*. Of or pertaining to the omentum. [C.]

EPIPLO-ISCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-i2s-ki2-(ch2i2)-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p-i2p''lo-i2sk'e2-o-sel. Gen., *epiploischiocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery, ἰσχίον, the ischium, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiplo-ischiocèle*. Ger., *Netzgesässbruch*. An omental hernia through the sciatic notch. [E.]

EPIPLOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plo2-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *epiploit'idos* (*-is*). From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum (see also *-itis* *). Fr., *épiploïte*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 41, 50, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPLOMEROCELE (Lat.), n f. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-me(ma)-ro-(ro3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p-i2p-lo-me2r'o-sel. Gen., *epiplomerocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, μηρός, the thigh, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiplo-mérocèle*. Ger., *Netzschenkelbruch*. Omental femoral hernia. [E.]

EPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **EPIPLOMPHALON** (Lat.), **EPIPLOMPHALUS** (Lat.), **EPIPLOOMPHALON** (Lat.), n's f., n., m., and n. E2p-i2-plo2m-fa2l(fa3l)-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e-(a), -plo2m'fa2l(fa3l)-o2n, -u3s(u4s), -o2n; in Eng., e2p-i2p-lo2m'fa2l-o-sel. Gen., *epiplomphalocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, ὄμφαλος, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiplomphale*. Ger., *Netznabelbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum. [E.]

EPIPLOOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p-lo2-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p-i2-plo'o-sel. See EPIPLOCELE.

EPIPLOON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2'plo(plo2)-o2n. Gr., ἐπίπλοον (from ἐπί, upon, and πλεῖν, to float). Fr., *épiploon*. See OMENTUM. —**Colic e.** Fr., *épiploon colique*. See *Colic* OMENTUM.—**Cystocolic e.** Fr., *épiploon cystico-colique*. An omental prominence sometimes found connecting the gall-bladder with the duodenum, forming the anterior border of the foramen of Winslow. [Bricon, "Progr. méd.," Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.]—**E. majus.** See *Great* OMENTUM.—**E. minus.** See *Lesser* OMENTUM.—**Gastro-colic e.** Fr., *épiploon gastro-colique*. See *Great* OMENTUM.—**Gastro-hepatic e.** Fr., *épiploon gastro-hépatique*. See *Lesser* OMENTUM.—**Gastro-splenic e.** Fr., *épiploon gastro-splénique*. See *Gastro-splenic* OMENTUM.

EPIPLOSARCOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **EPIPLOSARCOMPHALON** (Lat.), **EPIPLOSARCOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. E2p-i2-plo(plo3)-sa3rk-o2m-fa2l(fa3l)-o(o3)-sel(kal)'e(a), -o2m'fa2l(fa3l)-o2n, -u3s(u4s); in Eng., e2p-i2p''lo-sa3rk-o2m'fa2l-o-sel. Gen., *epiplosarcomphalocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, σάρξ, flesh, ὄμφαλος, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiplo-sarcomphale*. Ger., *Netznabelfleischbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum which has become indurated. [E.]

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-plo2s-ke2(ch2e2)-o-(o3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e2p-i2p-lo2sk'e2-o-sel. Gen., *epiploscheocel'es*. From ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiploschéocèle*. Ger., *Netzhodensackbruch*. Scrotal hernia of the omentum. [E.]

EPIPLOUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2p'lo2-u3m(u4m). Gr., ἐπίπλοον. See OMENTUM.

EPIPODICUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-pod(po2d)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Fr., *épipodique*. Ger., *epipodisch*. Of plant-organs, inserted or situated on the epipodium (2d def.). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-pod(po2d)'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *épipode*. 1. A wing-like appendage (one on each side) developed from the side of the anterior extremity of a pteropod. [L, 147.] 2. In botany, of Richard, a form of disc (seen in the *Cruciferæ*) consisting of glands on the stipe of the ovary; also the stalk of the disc. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPOGEUS (Lat.), **EPIPOGIUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2p-i2-po'je2-(ge2)-u3s(u4s), -po'ji2(gi2)-u3s(u4s). From ἐπί, upon, and πώγων, the beard. Fr., *épipoge*. Having a bearded root (*i. e.*, one with finely divided fibres). The *Epipogieæ* of Blume are a tribe of orchids of the *Arethuseæ*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPOLÆOS (Lat.), **EPIPOLÆUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2p-i-po-(po2)-le'(la3'e2)-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., ἐπιπόλαιος (from ἐπιπολή, a surface). Of Hippocrates, superficial; of a disease, not dangerous. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); L, 84.]

EPIPOLASIS (Lat.), **EPIPOLASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E2p-i2-po2l'a3-si2s, -po(po2)-la2z(la3s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ἐπιπόλασις (from ἐπιπολή, a surface). Fr., *épipolase*, *épipolie*. Ger., *Epipolase*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a being on or coming to the surface; fluctuation and excess of the humors. 2. Plethora. 3. Sublimation. 4. See FLUORESCENCE. [A, 311 (*a*, 17), 325 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 84, 116.]

EPIPOLIC, adj. E2p-i2-po2l'i2k. Fr., *épipolique*. Relating to fluorescence. [L, 56.]

EPIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2po'ma3. Gen., *epipom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίπωμα. 1. A cover. 2. Of the ancients, an apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPIPOROMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-po-ro'ma3. Gen., *epiporom'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιπώρωμα (from ἐπιπωρᾶσθαι, to become callous on the surface). Ger., *Schwiele*. Sp., *e*. See CALLUS.

EPIPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-po-ro'si2s. Gen., *epiporos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιπώρωσις. Ger., *Bildung des Epiporoma*. The formation of callus. [L, 50.]

EPIPREMNUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-pre2m'nu3m(nu4m). Of Schott and Brown, a genus of the *Aroideæ*, one of the chief sources of tonga. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14); B, 245.]

EPIPROSOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-pro2s-op'i2-u3m(u4m). From ἐπί, upon, and πρόσωπον, the face. Fr., *épiprosopie*. Ger., *Stirnpflaster*, *Stirnmittel*. A plaster or other local application for the face. [L, 50.]

EPIPSILOUS, adj. E2p-i-psi'lu3s. From ἐπί, upon, and ψιλός, bald. Destitute of hairs above (said of the upper surface of leaves, etc.). [*a*, 24.]

EPIPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p-si2(su6)'ke(ch2a). Gen., *epipsych'es*. From ἐπί, upon, and ψυχή, a soul. See EPENCEPHALON.

EPIPTERIC, adj. E2p-i2p-te2r'i2k. From ἐπί, upon, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *épiptère*. Situated on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. [L.] See *E.* BONE.

EPIPTERON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2p'te2r o2n. Of Dioscorides, the *Lemna minor*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPTEROUS, adj. E-pi2p'te2r-u3s. Lat., *epipterus*, *epipteratus* (from ἐπί, upon, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *épiptère*. Of Mirbel, furnished with a wing at the top (like the fruit of the maple). [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

EPIPTERYGOID, adj. E-pi2p-te2r'i2-goid. From ἐπί, upon, πτέρυξ, a wing, and εἶδος, resemblance. Situated on or above the pterygoid bone. [L.] Cf. *E.* BONE.

EPIPTYCHE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p'ti2(tu6)-ke(ch2a). Gen., *epip'tyches*. Gr., ἐπιπτυχή. 1. A cover (see OPERCULUM). 2. A fold. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPTYXIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2p-ti2x(tu6x)'i2s. Gen., *epiptyx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίπτυξις. 1. The placing of a cover. 2. The closing of an opening. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPIPUBIC, adj. E2p-i2-pu2'bi2k. From ἐπί, upon, and *pubes* (*q. v.*). Situated upon or over the pubes (see *E.* BONE). [B.]

EPIRRHÆNICUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2r-ren'(ra3'e2n)-i2k-u3s-(u4s). From ἐπιῤῥαίνειν, to sprinkle upon. Pertaining to sprinkling. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPIRRHANSIS (Lat.), n. E2p-i2r-ran(ra3n)'si2s. Gen., *epirrhan'seos* (*-is*). From ἐπιῤῥαίνειν, to sprinkle. Ger., *Aufsprengen*. Irrigation, sprinkling. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPIRRHOE (Lat.), **EPIRRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}p-i^{2}r'ro-(ro^2)-e(a), -i^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gen., *epir'rhoes.* Gr., ἐπιῤῥοή, ἐπίῤῥοια (from ἐπιῤῥεῖν, to flow upon). Fr., *épirrhée.* Ger., *Zufluss.* An afflux of humors. [L, 32, 41.]

EPIRRHIZOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}r-riz'u^{3}s. Lat., *epirrhizus* (from ἐπί, upon, and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *épirrhize.* Ger., *wurzelwuchernd.* Of Mirbel, parasitic on the roots of a plant. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

EPISARCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-sa^{3}rk-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and σάρξ, flesh. See ANASARCA.

EPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s Gen., *epische'seos* (*-isch'esis*). Gr., ἐπίσχεσις. Fr., *épischèse.* Ger., *Zurückhaltung.* Of Galen, suppression or retention of the secretions; in the pl., *Epischeses*, of Young, diseases characterized by suppression or retention. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); L, 290.]

EPISCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-ke^{2}t(ch^{2}e^{2}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπισχετικός (from ἐπέχειν, to check). Pertaining to, arising from, or suffering from, epischesis. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPISCHION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, and ἰσχίον, the ischium. Fr., *épischion.* The pubic bone. [L, 41, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPISCHOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}sk(i^{2}sch^2)-o(o^3)-me(ma)'-ni^2-a^3. From ἐπίσχειν, to suppress, and μηναῖα, the menses. Fr., *épischoménie.* Ger., *Menstruationssuppression.* Suppression of the menses. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EPISCHYONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-o^{2}n(on)'ta^3. Gr., ἐπισχύοντα (from ἐπισχύειν, to make strong). Lat., *roborantia.* Ger., *stärkende Mittel.* Invigorating medicines, restoratives. [A, 322 (*a*, 14); *a*, 21.]

EPISCLERAL, adj. E^{2}p i^2-skler'a^{2}l. Lat., *episcleralis* (from ἐπί, upon, and σκληρός, hard). Fr., *épiscléral.* Situated on the sclera. [L, 332.]

EPISCLERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-skle^2(skla)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *episclerit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *épisclérite.* Inflammation of the subconjunctival connective tissue and of the superficial layers of the sclera. [F.]

EPISCLEROTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-skle^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. See EPISCLERAL.

EPISCOPALIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-ko(ko^3)-pal(pa^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop. Lit., pertaining to a bishop (see MITRAL). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPISCOPE, n. E^{2}p'i^2-skop. From ἐπί, upon, and σκοπεῖν, to view. Ger., *Episkop.* An instrument for the visual examination of a surface.—**Electric e.** Ger., *elektrisches Episkop.* A form of magic lantern or stereopticon, devised by Rennie, in which the electric light is used for illuminating opaque objects or physiological experiments on a table. The image of these highly illuminated objects is projected upon a gypsum plate, and thus made visible to a large audience. ["Med. Record," May 24, 1890, p. 592 (J).]

EPISCOTISTER (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-sko^{2}t-i^{2}st'u^{5}r(ar). Gen., *episcotister'os* (*-is*). From ἐπισκοτίζειν, to throw a shadow over. An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the eye, invented by Talbot and improved by Aubert, consisting of two black, metallic discs, in each of which four octants are cut out. The discs are placed one on the other, and can be so rotated round their centres that the non-excised octants of the upper disc cover any arbitrary parts of the excised lower disc. By means of a screw arrangement the two discs may be fastened in their opposed position, and the degrees of the free sectors may be read off on a scale. The glass to be examined is then brought close to the disc, which is rapidly rotated like Masson's discs, so that a gray circle is produced. If we now look alternately through the disc and through the glass toward a white surface, we can, by displacement of the sectors of the first, equalize the diminution of the light produced by it with that produced by the glass. [F.]

ÉPISCUTE (Fr.), **ÉPISCUTUM** (Fr.), n's. A-pes-ku^{6}t, a-pes-ku^6-tu^{6}m. From ἐπί, upon, and *scutum* (*q. v.*). A part above the scutum of insects. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPISEIÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-e^{2}m(a^3 am)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. Gen., *episeiœmatom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπίσειον. the pubes, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Episiohämatom.* Hæmatoma of the vulva.

EPISEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *episeiit'idos* (*-is*). Inflammation of the vulva or of the pubic region. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPISEIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e^{2}p-i^2-zi'o-sel. Gen., *episeiocel'es.* From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épisiocèle.* Ger., *Schaamlefzenbruch.* A pudendal hernia; also any swelling of the vulva. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EPISEIOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i(e^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-klis'(kle^2-es')-i^{2}s. Gen., *episeiocleis'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and κλεῖσις, a shutting up. Fr., *épisioclisie.* Ger., *Episiokleisis.* The operation of closing the vulva by causing adhesion of the labia, so that the urine and the menses are voided by the rectum, a recto-vaginal fistula having been formed. [Kaltenbach, "Ctrlbl. f. Gyn.," 1883, No. 48; Heilbrun, *ibid.*, June 27, 1885, p. 404.]

EPISEIŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i(e^2-i^2)-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *episiœdem'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, and οἴδημα, a tumor. Fr., *épisiœdeme.* Ger., *Schaamlefzenœdem.* Œdema of the vulva. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPISEIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}z-i-o-e^{2}l-i^2-tror'-ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, ἔλυτρον, the vagina, and ῥαφή, a suture. The operation of closing a ruptured perinæum and narrowing the vagina by suture, for the support of a prolapsed uterus. [L, 20 (*a*, 14).]

EPISEIOHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-he^{2}m(ha^3-am)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. See EPISEIÆMATOMA.

EPISEIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See EPISEIITIS.

EPISEION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si'(se^2'i^2)-on. Gr., ἐπίσειον. Ger., *äussere Schaam.* Of Hippocrates, the pubes. [L, 50, 84.]

EPISEIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-si'(sa'i^2)-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and ὄγκος, a mass. Ger., *Schaamlefzengeschwulst.* Pubic swelling, especially of the labia pudendi. [L, 50, 107.]

EPISEIO-PERINÆORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}p-i^2-si''o-pe^{2}r-i^2-ne-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἐπίσειον, the pubes. περίναιον, the perinæum, and ῥαφή, a seam. See EPISEIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *episeiophym'atos* (*-is*). From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *épisiophyme.* Ger., *Schaamlefzenbeule.* A tumor of the pubic region or of the vulva. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

EPISEIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se^2-i^2)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and ῥηγνύναι, to break forth. Fr., *épisiorrhagie.* Ger., *Schaamblutung.* Hæmorrhage from the vulva. [L, 41, 50.]

EPISEIORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *episeiorrhaphia* (from ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and ῥαφή, a seam). Fr., *épisiorrhaphie.* Ger., *Episiorrhaphie, Schaamlefzenvernähung, Schaamnaht.* The operation of repairing a lacerated perinæum by suture.

EPISEIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i(e^2-i^2)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *episiostenos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and στένωσις, a narrowing. Fr., *épisiosténose.* Contraction or closure of the vulva. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

EPISEIOTOMY, n. E^{2}p-i^2-si-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *episeiotomia* (from ἐπίσειον, the pubes, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *épisiotomie.* Ger., *Episiotomie, blutige Erweiterung der Schaamspalte.* The operation of incising the perinæum in cases of rigidity, to prevent its laceration during delivery.

EPISEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-sem(sam)-as(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐπισημασία (from ἐπισημαίνειν, to set a mark upon). Fr., *épisémasie.* A diagnostic or prognostic sign. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EPISEPALOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-se^{2}p'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *episepalus.* Fr., *épisépale.* Situated on or adherent to the sepals (said of stamens and glands). [B, 1, 77 (*a*, 24).]

EPISIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i^2(e)-o(o^3)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e^{2}p-i^{2}z'i^2-o-sel. See EPISEIOCELE.

ÉPISIOCLISIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ze-o-kle-ze. See EPISEIOCLEISIS.

EPISIŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s(es)-i^2-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. See EPISEIŒDEMA.

EPISIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s''i^2-o-e^{2}l-i^{2}t-ro^{2}r'-ra^{2}f-i^2. See EPISEIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY.

EPISIOHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si^2(se)-o-he^{2}m(ha^3-am)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ma^3. See EPISEIÆMATOMA.

EPISIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i^2(e)-o(o^3)-i(e)'tis. See EPISEIITIS.

EPISION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-si(se)'o^{2}n. See EPISEION.

EPISIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-si^2(se)-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See EPISEIONCUS.

EPISIO-PERINÆORRHAPHY, n. See EPISEIO-PERINÆORRHAPHY.

EPISIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i^2(e)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. See EPISEIOPHYMA.

EPISIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i^2(e)-or-ra^3'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See EPISEIORRHAGIA.

EPISIORRHAPHY, n. E^{2}p-i^2-si^2-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. See EPISEIORRHAPHY.

EPISIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si^2(se)-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. See EPISEIOSTENOSIS.

EPISIOTOMY, n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-i^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. See EPISEIOTOMY.

EPISKELETAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ske^{2}l'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and σκελετόν, a mummy. Of Huxley, situated above the endoskeleton and taking their origin in the protovertebræ (said of muscular fibres). [L, 12 (*a*, 27).]

EPISKOTISTER (Lat.), n. m. See EPISCOTISTER.

EPISPADIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-pad(pa^{3}d)'i^2-a^3. See ANASPADIAS.

EPISPADIAN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-spad'i^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *epispadiœus.* See ANASPADIAC.

EPISPADIAS (Lat.), **EPISPADIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}p-i^2-spad(spa^{3}d)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -spad(spa^{3}d)-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *epispadi'ados* (*-is*), *ias'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, above, and σπᾶν, to dislocate. Fr., *épispadias.* Ger., *Epispadie.* A deformity in which the urethra of the male terminates at some point above the normal situation of the meatus. [Englisch (A, 319).]—**E. glandis** [Bergh]. Fr., *épispadia balanique* (ou *glandaire*). Syn.: *fissura incomplete* [Dolbeau]. A variety in which the urethra terminates on the dorsum of the glans penis. [Englisch (A, 319); L, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. penis.** Fr., *épispadias complet.* Syn.: *fissura completa* [Dolbeau]. A form in which the fissure on the dorsum of the penis extends back of the glans.

EPISPADIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-spad'i^{2}k. Pertaining to epispadias; as a n., a person affected with epispadias.

EPISPASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'pa^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *epispa'seos* (*-ispa'sis*). Gr., ἐπίσπασις (from ἐπισπᾶν, to draw after). Fr., *épispase.* Ger., *kunftlicher Auschlag.* A cutaneous eruption produced by medical treatment. [L, 41, 44.]

EPISPASMOS (Lat.), **EPISPASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}p-i^2-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐπισπασμός. Fr., *épispasme.* Ger., *Einathmen.* Hurried respiration. [A, 518; L, 41, 44, 50.]

EPISPASTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-spa^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐπισπαστικός (from ἐπισπᾶν, to draw after). Lat., *epispasticus*. Fr., *épispastique*. Ger., *epispastisch*. It., *epispastico*. Sp., *epispástico*. See DRAWING; as a n. (Ger., *Zugmittel*), a preparation which, when applied to the skin, acts as a rubefacient or vesicant. [L, 41, 44, 50.]

EPISPASTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-spa^{2}st(spa^{3}st)'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *épispastiques*. 1. Epispastic remedies. 2. Of Dumeril, a family of the *Coleoptera* having vesicating properties. [L, 180.]—**E. pruriginantia.** Of E. Richter, e. (1st def.) that cause burning, pricking, and itching of the skin. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. pustulantia.** Ger., *pustelbildende Mittel*. E. (1st def.) that give rise to the formation of pustules. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. rubefacientia.** Rubefacient applications. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. suppurantia.** Ger., *eiterziehende (geschwürbildende) Mittel*. E. (1st def.) that cause prolonged suppuration. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. vesicantia.** Ger., *blasenziehende Mittel*. Vesicating applications. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

EPISPERM, n. E^{2}p'i^2-spu^{5}rm. Lat., *epispermum* (from ἐπί, upon, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *épisperme*. Ger., *Samenhülle*. 1. The skin of a seed (see TESTA). 2. The membranous sac containing the spores of certain algæ (see PERISPORE). [B, 1, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EPISPERMATIC, EPISPERMIC, adj's. E^{2}p-i^2-spu^{5}rm-a^{2}t'i^{2}k, -spu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Lat., *epispermaticus*. Fr., *épispermatique*. Of Richard, like or pertaining to the episperm (said of an embryo, which may be recognized by its tegument). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPISPHÆRION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-sfe'(sfa^3'e^2)-ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐπισφαίριον (from ἐπί, upon, and σφαῖρα, a ball). Fr., *épisphérie*. See CONVOLUTION.

EPISPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-sple^{2}n(splan)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *episplenit'idos (-is)*. From ἐπί, upon, and σπλήν, the spleen (see also *-itis**). Fr., *épisplénite*. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen. [A, 518.]

EPISPORANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-spor(spo^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{2}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, σπόρος, a seed, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Fr., *épisporange*. Ger., *Schleierchen*. Of Bernhardi, the indusium of ferns. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPISPORE, n. E^{2}p'i^2-spor. Fr., *épispore*. The hard, cellular membrane of a spore. [A, 396 (a, 21).]

EPISPOREUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *épisporé*. Provided with epispores; as a n., in the f. pl., *Episporeæ*, an order of the *Fucaceæ*, comprising the *Laminarieæ*, *Sporochneæ*, *Dictyoteæ*, and *Chordarieæ*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-spor(spo^{2}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EPISPORE.

EPISTACTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-sta^{2}k(sta^{3}k)'ti^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Pertaining to, proceeding from, or suffering with, epistaxis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISTACTISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-sta^{2}k(sta^{3}k)-ti^{2}s'ke^2-(che^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *epistactisches'eos (-isches'is)*. From ἐπίσταξις, epistaxis, and ἰσχεῖν, to restrain. Fr., *épistactischèse*. Ger., *Stillungdes Nasenblutens*. The suppression of epistaxis. [L, 50, 135.]

EPISTAGMOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-sta^{2}g(sta^{3}g)'mo^{2}s. Gr., ἐπισταγμός (from ἐπιστάζειν, to instill). 1. Instillation. 2. Of Dioscorides, catarrh. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPISTAMINAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-sta^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *epistaminalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and στήμων, a stamen). Fr., *épistaminale*. Ger., *auf den Griffeln verwachsen*. Adherent to the stamens (said of glands). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPISTAMINEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-sta^{2}m(sta^{3}m)-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *épistaminé*. Having the stamens epigynous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Epistamineæ* (Fr., *épistaminées*; syn.: *epistaminia* [Jussieu]), a class of apetalous dicotyledons so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-ta^{2}f(ta^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i-(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *épistaphylin*. See AZYGOS *uvulæ*.

EPISTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *epistas'eos (-is'tasis)*. Gr., ἐπίστασις (from ἐφιστάναι, to place upon). Fr., *épistase*. Ger., *Harnschaum* (2d def.). 1. A stoppage, as of hæmorrhage. 2. Scum on the surface of urine. [A, 311 (a, 17); 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 50, 135.]

EPISTATION, n. E-pi^{2}s-ta'shu^{3}n. From *e* intens., and *pistare*, to pound repeatedly. Fr., *épistation*. Reduction to a paste by pounding. [L, 32, 41.]

EPISTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-sta^{2}x(sta^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *epistax'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐπίσταξις (from ἐπιστάζειν, to instill). Fr., *épistaxis, saignement du nez, hémorrhinée*. Ger., *Nasenbluten*. It., *epistassi*. Sp., *e*. Hæmorrhage from the nasal passages. [D, 1.]—**Nidal e.** E. occurring when nidation has reached its climax. [Aveling, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 980 (a, 17).]—**Primary e.** E. from some morbid condition in the nose. [Lefferts (A, 63).]—**Secondary e.** E. due to some abnormal constitutional condition. [Lefferts (A, 63).]—**Uterine e.** Fr., *épistaxis uterine* [Gubler]. See METROSTAXIS.

EPISTEMONICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ste^{2}m(stam)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *épistémonique*. Resting upon the stamen. [L, 50.]

EPISTERNAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-stu^{5}rn'a^{2}l. Lat., *episternalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and στέρνον, the sternum). Fr., *episternal*. Situated above the sternum; connected with the sternal pieces on both sides. [L, 180.]

EPISTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *épisternum*. 1. See EPIMERON (1st def.). 2. The interclavicle, a small bone found in some lower animals, connecting the præsternum and the clavicle, to which it is often fused. [L, 153.]

EPISTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-tho^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EMPROSTHOTONUS.

EPISTOME, n. E^{2}p'i^{2}s-tom. Lat., *epistoma*, *epistomium* (from ἐπί, upon, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *épistome*. Ger., *Epistom*. 1. In the *Polyzoa*, a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth. 2. In the *Crustacea*, a broad plate in front of the mouth somewhat pentagonal in shape, continuous behind with the labrum, prolonged anteriorly in the middle line into a point, and having on each side a cavity for articulation with the antennæ. [L, 11, 147, 168; "Amer. Nat.," i, p. 64; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 131 (L).]

EPISTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'to(to^2)-mi(me). Fr., *épistomées*. Of Bridel, a class of *Musci frondosi*, consisting of the *Gymnostomi* (*Calymperes*) and *Peristomi* (*Polytrichum* and *Catharinœa*). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISTOMIAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-to^{2}m'i^2-a^{2}l. Relating to or connected with the epistome. [L, 121.]

EPISTOMION (Lat.), **EPISTOMIS** (Lat.), **EPISTOMIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-o^{2}n, -i^{2}s'to^{2}m-i^{2}s, -i^{2}s-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{3}m). Gr., ἐπιστόμιον (from ἐπί, upon, and στόμα, the mouth). 1. See EPISTOME. 2. In pharmacy, a glass stopper. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EPISTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'to^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *épistome*. Ger., *verschlossen-* (oder *verdeckt-*) *mundig*. Having the mouth covered (said of mosses having the orifice of the urn closed by a horizontal membrane). [L, 180.] Cf. EPIPHRAGM.

EPISTROPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-tro^{2}f'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPISTROPHEUS.

EPISTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'tro(tro^2)-fe(fa). Gen., *epis'trophes*. Gr., ἐπιστροφή (from ἐπιστρέφειν, to turn about). 1. A return, relapse. [A, 387.] 2. In botany, the arrangement of chlorophyll granules upon the upper and lower faces of cells at night or when not under the influence of a strong light. [B, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. APOSTROPHE.

EPISTROPHEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-trof(tro^{2}f)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *épistrophée*. Ger., *zweiter Halswirbel*. See AXIS (8th def.).

EPISTROPHIA (Lat.), n. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-trof(tro^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. See EPISTROPHEUS.

EPISTROPHICO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}s-tro^{2}f''-i^{2}k-o(o^3)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}nt(la^{3}nt)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ATLANTO-AXIAL.

EPISTROPHICO-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), adj. A-pe-stro-fe-ko-o^{2}k-se-pe-ta^{3}l. Pertaining to the axis (8th def.) and to the occiput (said of the muscles of the neck). [L, 41.]

EPISTROPHIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}s'tro^{2}f-i^{2}s. Gen., *epistroph'idos (-is)*. See AXIS (8th def.).

EPISYLVIAN [B. G. Wilder], adj. E^{2}p-i^2-si^{2}l'vi^2-a^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Above the Sylvian fissure (said of a branch of the fissure). [I.]

EPISYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke-(ch^{2}a). Gen., *episynanch'es*. Gr., ἐπισυνάγχη. Fr., *épisynanche*. 1. Parasynanche. 2. Of C. Hoffmann, paralysis of the velum palati. [A, 322 (a, 21); A, 518.]

EPISYNANGINE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ze-na^{3}n^2-zhen. Spasm of the pharynx. [L, 32, 41.]

EPISYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)'the^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *episynthe'seos (-sy'nthesis)*. Gr., ἐπισύνθεσις from ἐπί, upon, and σύνθεσις, synthesis). Fr., *épisynthèse*. Ger., *wiederholtes Zusammensetzen*. An additional compounding. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISYNTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-the^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπισυνθετικός. Fr., *épisynthétique*. Ger., *episynthetisch*. It., *episintetico*. Sp., *episintético*. Pertaining to episynthesis; as a n., in the m. pl., *episynthetici* (Fr., *épisynthétiques*, Ger., *Episynthetiker*), an ancient class of physicians professing eclecticism. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 94.]

EPITASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}t'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *epitas'eos (-it'asis)*. Gr., ἐπίτασις (from ἐπιτείνειν, to stretch over). Fr., *épitase*. Ger., *Verstärkung*. It., *epitasi*. Sp., *epitasis*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an access of disease; a paroxysm which precedes a fever or other illness. 2. Extension. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 41, 50 (a, 14), 94.]

EPITECNOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-te^{2}k'no^{2}s. Gr., ἐπίτεκνος (from ἐπιτίκτειν, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, capable of bearing children, fruitful; as a n., in the f. sing., *epitecne*, according to Marchi and Aquilino, a very fruitful woman. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPITEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}p-e-te^{2}l'. See EPITHEL and EPITHELIUM.

EPITELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-tel(tal)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EPITHELIUM.

ÉPITESTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-te^{2}st. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPITEX (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p'i^2-te^{2}x. Gr., ἐπίτεξ (from ἐπιτίκτειν, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, about to bring forth. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPITHALAMIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-tha^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}k. From ἐπί, upon, and θάλαμος, a thalamus. Of B. G. Wilder, situated on the optic thalamus. [L.]

EPITHALLINE, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-tha^{2}l'i^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, and θαλλός, a thallus. Fr., *épithallin*. In botany, situated on the thallus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPITHEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}p-e-te^{2}l'. See EPITHELIUM.—**Blasene'.** An e. containing a great many goblet cells. [J.]—**Chrotale'.** See *Ectodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**Cloakene'.** The epithelium lining the cloaca, especially in the embryo. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 487 (J).]—**Coelome'.** See *Mesodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**Decke'.** See *Protective* EPITHELIUM.—**Drüsene'.** See *Glandular* EPITHELIUM.—**Eie'.** See *Egg*-EPITHELIUM.—**Eierstockse'.** See *Germinal* EPITHELIUM (2d def.).—**Einfaches Plattene'.** See *Pavement*

EPITHELIUM.—**Einschichtiges E.** See *Simple* EPITHELIUM.—**Eiröhrene'.** The epithelium of the egg-tubes of insects. ["Arch. f. Anat. u Phys.," 1856, p. 87 (J).]—**Ende', Endoblastisches E.** See *Entodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**E'ähnlich.** See EPITHELIOID.—**E'auskleidung.** See EPITHELIUM.—**E'belag, E'bekleidung.** An epithelial investment. [A, 521.]—**E'brei.** A pap-like mass of epithelium. [A, 521.]—**E'cylinder.** See *Epithelial* CAST.—**E'decke.** See *E'bekleidung.*—**E'haufen.** A mass of epithelium. [A, 521.]—**E.-Gewebe.** See *Epithelial* TISSUE.—**E'hügel.** Taste-bud-like organs found in the oral mucosa of reptiles. [Leydig, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1872, p. 317 (J).]—**E'körper.** The epithelial part of a composite organ. [J.]—**E'krebs.** See *Epithelial* CANCER.—**E'lage.** A layer of epithelial cells. [J.]—**E'knospen.** Nerve end-organs having the general structure of taste-buds. They are found in all vertebrates except birds, and are mostly confined to the oral mucosa. [J, 157.]—**E'mosaik.** The mosaic appearance of the cells of a pavement epithelium in full view, or of a columnar epithelium when the ends of the cells are seen. [J.]—**E'perle.** See *Epithelial* PEARLS.—**E'saum.** A layer of epithelium appearing like a border or seam upon an organ when it is cut into sections. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxviii, p. 267 (J).]—**E'scheide.** A sheath of epithelium (applied especially to the part of the enamel organ not giving rise to enamel, but surrounding the roots of the teeth and projected into the pulp cavity to give rise to the dentin). ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xi, p. 77, xxix, p. 376 (J).]—**E'schicht.** See *E'lage.*—**E'schlauch.** Epithelium in the form of a sac or tube. [J.]—**E'sprossen.** Epithelial formations on the chorionic villi, consisting of protoplasm and nuclei, but without a defined cell-outline. [A, 8; H.]—**E'theil.** The epithelial part of composite organs like the hypophysis cerebri. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxviii, p. 278 (J).]—**E'verlust.** Loss of epithelium. [A, 521.]—**E'wucherung.** Proliferation of epithelium. [A, 521.]—**E'zelle.** See *Epithelial* CELL.—**Exe', Exoblastisches E.** See *Ectodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**Flimmere'.** See *Ciliated* EPITHELIUM.—**Follikele.** See *Follicular* EPITHELIUM.—**Gastrale'.** See *Entodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**Gefässe'.** See *Vascular* EPITHELIUM.—**Geschichtetes E.** See *Stratified* EPITHELIUM.—**Geschmackse'.** The epithelium of taste-buds. [J, 67.]—**Keime'.** See *Germinal* EPITHELIUM.—**Kubisches E.** See *Cuboidal* EPITHELIUM.—**Mutterliches E.** See *Maternal* EPITHELIUM.—**Mese', Mesoblastisches E.** See *Mesodermic* EPITHELIUM.—**Palisadene'.** See *Columnar* EPITHELIUM.—**Pflastere'.** See *Pavement* EPITHELIUM.—**Plattene'.** See *Pavement* EPITHELIUM and *Stratified* EPITHELIUM. [J.]—**Rieche'.** See *Olfactory* EPITHELIUM.—**Schleimhaute'.** The epithelium of a mucous membrane. [J.]—**Schmelze'.** See *Enamel* EPITHELIUM.—**Sexuale'.** See *Germinal* EPITHELIUM.—**Stäbchene'.** See *Fibrillated* EPITHELIUM.—**Trübes E.** See *Dusky* EPITHELIUM.—**Uebergangse'.** See *Transitional* EPITHELIUM.—**Wimpere'.** See *Ciliated* EPITHELIUM.—**Zottene'.** Epithelium of villi, especially of the intestinal villi.—**Zylindere'len.** See *Cylindrical* EPITHELIUM.

ÉPITHÉLANGIOCHONDROMYXOSARCOME (Fr.), n. A-pe-tal-a^3n^2-zhi^2-o-ko^3n^2-dro-mex-o-sa^3r-kom. A composite tumor found in the parotid gland, of which the chief element is sarcomatous tissue, but which also contains mucous tissue, nodules of cartilage, glandular epithelium, and vessels of new formation. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 18).]

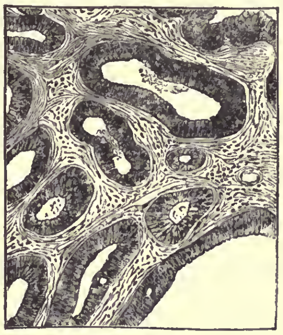
EPITHELIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. E^2p-i^2-thel(thal)'i^2-a^3. 1. (Sing.) of Ruysch, the cuticular covering of the red part of the lips. [J, 30.] 2. Pl. of *epithelium* (*q. v.*).

EPITHELIAC, adj. E^2p-i^2-thel'i^2-a^2k. See EPITHELIAL.

EPITHELIAL, adj. E^2p-i^2-thel'i^2-a^2l. Lat., *epithelialis.* Fr., *épithelial.* Ger., *e.* It., *epiteliale, epitelico.* Sp., *epitelial, epitélico.* Pertaining to or composed of epithelium. [J.]—**E'auskleidung** (Ger.). See *E'bekleidung.*—**E'bekleidung** (Ger.). An e. covering. [J.]—**E'blatt** (Ger.). A layer or membrane composed of e. cells. [J.]—**E'cylinder** (Ger.). See *E.* CAST and *Columnar* CELLS.—**E'geschwulst** (Ger.). See EPITHELIOMA.—**E'gewebe** (Ger.). See *E.* TISSUE.—**E'krebs** (Ger.). See *Epithelial* CANCER.—**E'schicht** (Ger.). A layer of epithelium. [J.]—**E'schichtung** (Ger.). The formation of epithelial layers. [J.]—**E'sprossen** (Ger.). See EPITHEL*sprossen.*—**E'wulst** (Ger.). The e. ridges or swellings in the canalis cochlearis of the developing cochlea. The larger of these ridges is nearer the columella and forms ultimately the cubical e. of the sulcus spiralis; the smaller ridge is nearer the ligamentum spirale and gives rise to the organ of Corti. [J, 55, 75, 157.]

EPITHELIOID, adj. E^2p-i^2-thel'i^2-oid. From ἐπί, upon, θηλή, the nipple, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épithélioïde.* Ger., *epithelähnlich.* Resembling epithelium (said of [*a*] all epithelium-like coverings in tissues derived from the mesoblast and never having had any connection with the archenteron of the embryo. It therefore includes the cellular linings of the heart, the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, the joints, and the connective-tissue spaces. Such linings are also sometimes called true endothelium [Prudden (J, 55); J, 19]. [*b*] An epithelium-like covering in connective-tissue spaces covering nerve-funiculi, etc.; sometimes also called endothelioid. The cellular lining of the vascular system and the cœlomic or pleuro-peritoneal spaces is in this case called endothelium). [Schaefer (J, 30).] Cf. EPITHELIUM.

EPITHELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^2p-i^2-thel(thal)-i^2-o'ma^3. Gen., *epitheliom'atos* (*-is*). Fr., *épithéliome, épithélioma.* Ger., *Epitheliom.* It., Sp., *epitelioma.* See *Epithelial* CANCER.—**Calcific e., Calcified e.** Fr., *épithéliome calcifié.* An e. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Cancroid e.** See *Epithelial* CANCER.—**Colloid e.** See *Colloid* CANCER.—**Columnar e.** See *Cylindrical e.*—**Corneous e.** An e. the cells of which resemble the outer layer of epidermal cells. [a, 29.]—**Cylindrical e.** Fr., *épithéliome à cellules cylindriques.* Adenoid or cylindroid epithelial cancer; a variety of e. in which the epithelial cells resemble ordinary columnar epithelia and the structure itself is quite like ordinary mucous membrane. [E.]—**Cylindro-cellular e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, a cylindrical e. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Cylindro-cellular ino-e.** A variety of Gouley's cylindro-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Cystic e.** An e. which contains hollow spaces filled with fluid. [a, 29.]—**Diffuse e.** A form of epithelioma characterized by a rapid infiltration of the surrounding connective tissue with epithelial cells, especially between the muscles and along the vessels and nerves. [L, 88 (a, 29).]—**E. contagiosum** [Neisser], **E. molluscum** [Virchow]. See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum.*—**E. myxomatodes psammosum.** A peculiar form of tumor found in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a very soft myxoma; characterized by milk-white, granular contents. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Flat-celled e.** See *Squamous e.*—**Glandular e.** A form of e. which occurs in mucous membranes, especially of the nasal fossæ and the soft palate, of very slow growth and not very malignant. It is composed of gland cells. [a, 29.]—**Hyperino-e.** [Gouley]. See *Scirrhous* CANCER.—**Ino-e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, an e. containing fibrous tissue. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Keratoid squamo-cellular e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, a variety of squamo-cellular e. in which the cells resemble those of the horny layer of the epidermis. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Lobulated e.** Fr., *epithéliome lobulé.* An e. divided irregularly into lobes. [L, 88 (a, 29).]—**Multiple cystic e.** A form of e. in which cysts are formed as a result of mucoid degeneration, and the fusion of contiguous drops of fluid. The cysts are scattered and the contents are either clear or turbid, colorless or stained. [E, 25.]—**Myxoid squamo-cellular e.** Of Gouley, a squamo-cellular e. with cells resembling those of the rete mucosum. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Papillary cylindro-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a cylindro-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue and having papillary projections from its surface. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Papillary e.** Fr., *épithéliome papillaire.* Ger., *Papillargeschwulst, Zottengeschwulst.* Syn.: *papilloma.* An e. with papillary outgrowths from its surface. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).] Cf. PAPILLOMA.—**Papillary squamo-cellular e.** Of Gouley, a squamo-cellular e. with papillary outgrowths. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Pavement-celled e.** A form of e. in which the cells resemble those of pavement epithelium. [a, 29.]—**Papillomatous e.** See *Papillary e.*—**Pearly pavement-celled e.** A pavement-celled e. in which groups of cells have united to form globules, or epithelial pearls, in the centre of each lobule. L, 88 (a, 29).]—**Polymorpho-cellular e.** Of Gouley, an e. made up of cells of various forms. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Polymorpho-cellular hyperino-e.** Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular e. containing a great amount of fibrous tissue. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Polymorpho-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Squamo-cellular e.** [Gouley], **Squamous-celled e., Squamous e.** A variety of e. in which the cells resemble those of squamous epithelium and form masses which are very like the follicles of cutaneous glands. [E.]—**Teleangeiectatic cylindro-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a cylindro-cellular ino-e. containing dilated blood-vessels. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Teleangeiectatic polymorpho-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular ino-e. containing dilated blood-vessels. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Tubular e., Tubular tessellated-celled e.** Fr., *épitheliome tubulé.* See CYLINDROMA.—**Villous e.** An e. on the inner surface of the bladder, which grows in the shape of branched villi. [Billroth (a, 29).]



COLUMNAR EPITHELIOMA. (A, 364.)

ÉPITHÉLIOMA (Fr.), n. A-pe-ta-le-o-ma^3. See EPITHELIOMA.

EPITHELIOMATOUS, adj. E^2p-i^2-thel-i^2-o^2m'a^2t-u^3s. Fr., *épithéliomateux.* Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉPITHÉLIOME. A-pe-ta-le-om. See EPITHELIOMA.—**E. à cellules cylindriques.** See *Cylindrical* EPITHELIOMA.—**E. adamantin.** A form of epithelioma found about the jaws, characterized by the presence of adamantine epithelium. [L. Malassez, "Arch. de physiol.," 1885, Nos. 6, 8; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Dec. 4, 1885, p. 802 (a, 29).]—**E. calcifié des glandes sébacées.** A benign osteoid tumor of the sebaceous glands, constituting a variety of pavement epithelioma in which the cells are calcified wholly or in part. The stroma is of connective tissue, but may become fibrous or osseous. It usually develops in childhood or youth, and most commonly in females. [Chenantais, rev. in "Progr. méd.," May 6, 1882, p. 351.]—**E. carcinomateux.** A form of epithelioma characterized by polyedral cells without well-defined characteristics. The masses are numerous and disposed in alveoli, which gives the tumor the appearance of a carcinoma. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—**E. diffus.** See *Diffuse* EPITHELIOMA.—**E. lobulé.** See *Lobulated* EPITHELIOMA.—**E. malpighien.** A form of epithelioma characterized by the presence of Malpighian cells with or without epidermic pearls. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—**E. pavimenteux perlé.** See *Pearly pavement-celled* EPITHELIUM.

EPITHELIO-MUSCULAR, adj. E^2p-i^2-thel''i^2-o-mu^3sk'u^2-la^3r. Having the characteristics of both epithelium and muscle. [J.] See *Muscle*-EPITHELIUM.

ÉPITHELIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ta-lek. See EPITHELIAL.

EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-thel(thal)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, the nipple. Fr., *épithélium*. Ger., *Epithel*. It., Sp., *epitelio*. 1. A covering for free surfaces, composed of cells joined at their edges and forming one or more complete layers. Nerves are present in some forms of e. (*e. g.*, the dermal e.), but blood-vessels seem to be absent, except in a few invertebrates. The term is restricted by some writers to the cellular coverings of the skin and mucous membranes, as distinguished from *endothelium* (1st def.). [J.] See Plate II. 2. In botany, the layer of thin-walled, transparent cells that line the vacuoles of plant-tissue, or form the epidermis of the petals of young plants. [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).] 3. In the pl., *epidothelia* (Fr., *épithéliums*; Ger., *Epithelien*), epithelial cells; or the e. of two or more situations in the body. [J.]—**Alveolar e.** The e. of the alveoli of glands or of the lungs. [J.]—**Amniotic e.** An e. composed mostly of cuboid or flattened cells somewhat separated and connected by clearly defined intercellular bridges. ["Jour. of Morph.," ii, p. 388 (J).]—**Amœboid epithelia.** Ger., *amöboide Epithelien*. Fixed cells like an e. which take food into themselves by sending out pseudopodia-like processes and enveloping it. Such cells are found in the entoderm of cœlenterates and in the blastoderm of some dipterous insects (*e. g.*, *Chironomus*). [Gruber, "Zool. Anz.," 1879, p. 277; Metschnikoff, *ibid.*, 1880, p. 261 (J).] See also *Intracellular* DIGESTION.—**Areolar e.** The e. of the areola of a mamma. [J, 69.]—**Bacillated epithelia.** Epithelia made up of bacillated cells; of Heitzmann, the columnar cells of the small intestine which, according to him, have short, rod-like processes at their free extremity. [J.]—**Calyciform e.** Fr., *épithélium caliciforme*. An e. containing many goblet cells. [J.]—**Ciliary e., Ciliated e.** Lat., *epithelium vibrans*. Fr., *épithélium cylindrique vibratile* (ou *à cils vibratiles*). Ger., *Flimmerepithel*, *Winperepithel*. It., *epitelio vibratile*. Sp., *epitelio ciliar*. An e. in which the free ends of the cells composing it bear cilia. It is usually composed of a layer of ciliated columnar cells with broad free ends and slender attached ends, while between the attached ends there are one or more layers of rounder cells. In man, ciliated e. is present in the air-passages, the uterus, the Falloppian tubes, the vasa efferentia, the coni vasculosi, the beginning of the epididymis, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, the excretory ducts of the small racemose glands of the tongue and pharynx, and, in the embryo, the larynx, the œsophagus, and part of the stomach. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35.]—**Columnar e.** Lat., *e. cylindricum*. Fr., *épithélium cylindrique* (ou *prismatique*). Ger., *Cylinderepithel*, *Palisadenepithel*. An e. composed of columnar cells (*e. g.*, the e. of the stomach and intestine). [J.] See *Columnar* CELLS.—**Cuboidal e.** Fr., *épithélium cuboïdal*. Ger., *kubisches Epithel*. E. in which the cells composing it are cuboidal. [J.]—**Cylinder-e., Cylindrical e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Dusky e.** Ger., *trübes Epithel*. An e. which is cloudy and partly opaque, owing to the presence of dark granules, oil globules, etc. (*e. g.*, the e. of the convoluted tubules of the kidney). [J, 32, 35; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1874, p. 4 (J).] See *Fibrillated e.*—**Ectodermic e.** Ger., *Chrotalepithel*, *Exepithel*, *exoblastisches Epithel*. E. derived from the ectoderm (*e. g.*, the epidermis, and the e. of the cœliæ of the central nervous system). [J, 30; "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**Egg e.** See under EGG.—**Enamel e.** Lat., *membrana adamantina*. Fr., *membrane de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzepithel*. See CUTICULA *dentis*.—**Enteric e.** Cells in the embryo which form the rudiment of the cellular lining of the enteron; in a general sense, the e. of the alimentary canal and the organs derived from it. ["Jour. of Morph.," i (J).]—**Entodermic e.** Ger., *Endepithel*, *endoblastisches Epithel*, *Gastralepithel*. The e. derived from the entoderm (*e. g.*, the e. of the alimentary canal except the mouth). [J, 30; "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**E.-cell.** See *Epithelial* CELL.—**E. ciliatum.** See *Ciliated e.*—**E. cylindricum, E. cylindriforme.** See *Columnar e.*—**E. deciduum uteri.** Of Meyer, the decidua. [A, 112.]—**E. fusiforme.** See *Vascular* ENDOTHELIUM.—**E. lamellosum.** See *Pavement e.*—**E.-like.** See EPITHELIOID.—**E. micans.** See *Ciliated e.*—**E. of the Graafian follicle.** See MEMBRANA *granulosa*.—**E. polyedricum.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. spurium.** See ENDOTHELIUM.—**E. tabulare.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. vibrans, E. vibratorium.** See *Ciliated e.*—**False e.** See ENDOTHELIUM (1st def.).—**Fibrillated e.** Fr., *épithélium strié* (ou *à bâtonnets*), *e. fibrillé*. Ger., *Stäbchenepithel*. Syn.: *rod e.* E. in which the cells composing it appear as if formed of rods or straight fibrils. It is found in parts of the uriniferous tubules and in the ducts of the salivary glands. [J, 26, 42; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 310 (J).]—**Flattened e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Flimmere'** (Ger.). See *Ciliated e.*—**Follicular e.** Fr., *membrane granuleuse*. Ger., *Follikelepithel*. The epithelium lining the Graafian follicle and inclosing the ovum. [J, 35.]—**Fusiform e.** See *Vascular* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Germ e., Germinal e., Germinative e.** Lat., *regio germinativa* [Waldeyer]. Fr., *épithélium germinatif*. Ger., *Keimepithel*, *Eierstocksepithel* (2d def.), *Sexualepithel*. Syn.: *Wolffian ridge*. 1. An accumulation of the e. that lines the pleuro-peritoneal space of the embryo, being that portion situated at the mesial side of each mesonephros, from which the spermatozooids or the ovarian ova take their origin. [A, 5.] 2. The cylindrical cells covering the greater part of the ovary and finally sinking into it to form ova or the membrana granulosa. [J, 1, 30, 35.]—**Glandular e.** Fr., *épithélium glandulaire*. Ger., *Drüsenepithel*. Syn.: *spheroidal e.*, *secreting e.* The e. which constitutes the proper secreting substance of a gland; generally composed of spheroidal cells. [J.] See also *Gland*-CELLS.—**Intestinal e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Lamellar e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Laminar e., Laminated e.** See *Stratified e.*—**Lymphatic e.** The e. of the lymphatic vessels. [J.]—**Malpighian e.** See *Mucous e.*—**Maternal e.** Ger., *mutterliches E.* The e. of the uterus in contradistinction to that of the developing embryo. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 425 (J).]—**Mesodermic e.** Ger., *Coelomepithel*, *Mesepithel*, *mesoblastisches Epithel*. An e. originating from the mesoderm, such as the e. of the vascular system, the peritonæum, etc. [J.] Cf. *E.* (1st def.).—**Mucous e.** 1. The rete mucosum. 2. The entire epidermis in the embryo, except the epitrichium. [J, 89.]—**Muscle-e., Myo-e.** Ger., *Muskelepithel*. An epithelial-like arrangement of cellular elements, composed of a cell-like body (myoblast) which acts as an epithelial cell, and of processes which extend from the base of the epithelial part and ramify in the tissues. The processes act as muscular fibres, and are often striated. [J, Z, 11.]—**Nerve e.** Fr., *épithélium sensoriel*. Ger., *Nervenepithel*. Syn.: *sensory e.* An e. in which sensory cells are mingled with ordinary epithelial cells (supporting cells) and form, directly or indirectly, the peripheral termination of nerves in the organs of sense (see Plate II, Fig. 12). [J, 26, 30, 31, 35, 157, 158.]—**Nucleated e.** Fr., *épithelium nucléaire*. An epithelium-like covering consisting of a granular mass containing many free nuclei. Its existence is denied by Ranvier. [J, 31, 33.]—**Olfactory e.** Fr., *épithélium olfactif*. Ger., *Riechepithel*. 1. The e. lining the proper olfactory region of the nasal cavity. It consists of ordinary columnar and the proper olfactory cells. [J.] 2. A variety of e. in the *Mollusca* regarded as having olfactory functions. [L, 121.] Cf. OSPHRADIUM.—**Ovarian e.** See *Germinal e.* (2d def.).—**Palisade e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Pavement e.** Lat., *e. lamellosum* (seu *polyedricum*). Fr., *épithélium pavimenteux*. Ger., *Plattenepithel*, *Pflasterepithel*. An e. composed of flattened or plate-like cells. It may be simple, as in the alveoli of the lungs, or stratified, as in the epidermis and in the epithelium of the mouth. In stratified pavement epithelia the deeper cells are usually columnar or rounded. [J, 24.]—**Peritoneal e.** See *Peritoneal* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Pigmentary e., Pigmented e.** Fr., *épithélium pigmenté*. Ger., *Pigmentepithel*. An e. in which the cells composing it contain a greater or less amount of pigment, as in the retina. [J, 26, 31.] See *Pigment*-CELLS.—**Plaster e.** Ger., *Pflastere'*. See *Pavement e.*—**Polyedral e., Polygonal e., Polyhedral e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Prismatic e.** Fr., *épithélium prismatique*. See *Columnar e.*—**Protective e.** Fr., *épithélium de revêtement*. Ger., *Deckepithel*, *Chrotalepithel*. An e. which serves especially for protection, like the epidermis, in contradistinction to an e. serving for secretion or sensation, like glandular and olfactory epithelia. [J.]—**Pyramidal e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Reserved epithelia.** See *Marginal* CELLS.—**Rod e.** See *Fibrillated e.*—**Scaly e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Secreting e., Secretory e.** See *Glandular e.*—**Sense e.** E. in the lower animals which is regarded as having sensory (*e. g.*, olfactory) functions. [L, 121.]—**Sensory e.** See *Nerve e.*—**Serous e.** The e. of a serous membrane. [J.]—**Simple e.** Fr., *épithélium simple*. Ger., *einschichtiges Epithel*. An e. composed of a single layer of cells, like the e. of the intestine and of the alveoli of the lungs. [J.]—**Spheroidal e.** See *Glandular e.* and ÉPITHÉLIUM *sphérique*.—**Squamous e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Stratified e.** Fr., *épithélium stratifié*. Ger., *geschichtetes Epithel*, *Plattenepithel*. It., *epitelio stratificato*. An e. composed of two or more superimposed layers. [J, 30, 42.]—**Striated e.** E. in which the cells are striated, as in the duct of a salivary gland and in some of the tubules of the kidney. [C.]—**Subcapsular e.** An epithelioid lining of the ental or internal aspect of the capsule of the nerve cells of spinal ganglia. [J, 31, 83.]—**Surface e.** The e. on the surface of an organ, in contradistinction to that which sinks into its substance to form glands, as in the stomach. [J.]—**Tabular e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Tegumentary e.** See EPIDERMIS.—**Tessellated e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Transitional e.** Fr., *épithélium mixte*. Ger., *Uebergangsepithel*. An e. composed of two or more layers of cells which dovetail into each other, not giving a distinctly stratified appearance. It is neither stratified nor simple, but appears as if it were in a stage of transition from one to the other. [J, 16.]—**Vascular e.** See *Vascular* ENDOTHELIUM.—**Vibratile e., Vibrating e.** See *Ciliated e.*—**Yolk e.** In the developing ova of cephalopods, an extension of the blastoderm to inclose the food-yolk. ["Ann. des sci. nat.," zool., vi, p. 243 (J).]

ÉPITHÉLIUM (Fr.), n. A-pe-ta-le-u^{4}m. See EPITHELIUM.—**E. à bâtonnets.** See *Fibrillated* EPITHELIUM.—**E. à cils vibratiles.** See *Ciliated* EPITHELIUM.—**E. crénelé.** An epithelium in which part or all of the cells appear toothed or spined, as in the stratum mucosum of the skin and in the lymphatic capillaries (see Plate II). [J, 31, 83.]—**E. cubique.** See *Cuboidal* EPITHELIUM.—**E. cutané.** See EPIDERMIS.—**E. cylindrique vibratile.** See *Ciliary* EPITHELIUM.—**E. dentelé.** An epithelium composed in part of prickle-cells (see Plate II, Fig. 8). [J, 31.]—**E. de revêtement.** See *Protective* EPITHELIUM.—**E. fibrillé.** See *Fibrillated* EPITHELIUM.—**E. germinatif.** See *Germinal* EPITHELIUM.—**E. herissé.** An e. containing prickle cells. [J.]—**E. infiltré.** A morbid inward growth of epithelium. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]—**E. lamelleux.** See *Pavement* EPITHELIUM.—**E. mixte.** See *Transitional* EPITHELIUM.—**E. pavimenteux, E. plat.** See *Pavement* EPITHELIUM.—**E. prismatique.** See *Columnar* EPITHELIUM.—**E. sécréteur.** See *Glandular* EPITHELIUM.—**E. sinueux.** E. in which the cells have a sinuous outline, as in the lymphatic capillaries. [J.]—**E. sphérique.** The epithelium of ductless glands; in invertebrates, the epithelium of the glands and mucous membrane. [J, 33.]

EPITHEM, n. E^{2}p'i^2-the^{2}m. Gr., ἐπίθεμα (from ἐπιτιθέναι, to lay on). Lat., *epithema*. Fr., *épitheme*. Ger., *Umschlag*. A medicinal preparation for external application, exclusive, according to some authors, of plasters and ointments. [A, 325, 385 (*a*, 21); A, 387; L, 50, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).]—**Antipodagric e.** Fr., *épithème antigoutteux de Bories*. A mixture of 2 parts of opium, 8 of camphor, 15 of ammoniacum, 50 of soap, and 250 of *eau de lareine d'Hongrie*. [B, 92, 97 (*a*, 14).]—**Solid cordial e.** See EPITHEMA *cordiale solidum*.—**Vermifuge e.** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. Fr., *épithème vermifuge*. An e. made by mixing 1 part each of powdered Socotrine aloes and theriaca of Andromachus, and a sufficient quantity of tincture of wormwood, spreading upon a piece of leather, and sprinkling upon its surface a few drops of essential oil of wormwood. [B, 97, 119 (*a*, 21).]

EPITHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^{2}th'e^{2}m-a^3, -i^{2}th-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *epithem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπίθεμα, ἐπίθημα (from ἐπιτιθέναι, to lay on). Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag* (1st def.), *Schnabelaufsatz* (2d def.). 1. See EPITHEM. 2. In birds, a horn-like excrescence on the upper mandible. [L, 121.]—**E. cordiale solidum.** Syn.: *solid cordial epithem*. A plaster designed for application over the heart; made

by spreading upon sheepskin a mixture of conserves of *Dianthus caryophyllos* and roses, of each ½ oz.; confections of alkermes and hyacinths, of each 1½ dr.; and Venice treacle and the species diamargariti, of each 1 dr. [B, 89.]—**E. générale.** A preparation made by mixing 3 oz. each of the waters of the corn-poppy, lettuce, hyoscyamus, sage, verbena, and Damascene roses, and 1½ of troches of rhodium; designed to be applied warm to the head in cerebral disorders. [B, 89.]

ÉPITHÈME (Fr.), n. A-pe-te^{2}m. See EPITHEMA and EPITHEM.—**E. antigoutteux de Bories.** See *Antipodagric* EPITHEM.—**E. argileux.** Of P. Vigier, a triturated mixture of 1 part of water, 2 parts of glycerin, and 3 of finely powdered argillaceous earth; employed as a dressing for ulcers. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**E. opiacé camphré de Mourre.** A preparation made by mixing 15 grammes each of camphor, hyoscyamus, and red poppies, and 0·60 gramme of opium, with a sufficiency of vinegar; used in hysteria, gastralgia, neuralgia, and hemiplegia. [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**E. rubéfiant de Lepage.** A preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of dried powder of horseradish in 2 parts of water, adding 3 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, agitating the mass for 5 or 6 hours, expressing, and filtering. [B, 92 (α, 14).]

EPITHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^{2}th'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *epithe'seos* (*-ith'esis*). Gr., ἐπίθεσις (from ἐπιτιθέναι, to place upon). An old term for an application (as of splints, etc.). [L, 84.]

EPITHYMBRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'bru^{3}m-(bru^{4}m). Gr., ἐπίθυμβρον (from ἐπί, upon, and θύμβρα, savory). The *Satureia montana.* [L, 94.]

EPITHYME (Fr.), n. A-pe-tem. The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 88, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

EPITHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-thim(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐπιθυμία. Fr., *épithymie.* Ger., *Begierde, heftiges Verlangen.* Of Hippocrates, a yearning, craving, or longing. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPITHYMIAMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-i^2-a(a^3)'ma^3. Gen., *epithymiam'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπιθυμίαμα (from ἐπιθυμιᾶν, to fumigate). 1. A fumigation. 2. Incense. [A, 387.]

EPITHYMION (Lat.), **EPITHYMON** (Lat.), **EPITHYMUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-i^2-thim(thu^{6}m)'i^2-o^{2}n, -i^{2}th'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m (u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπίθυμιον, ἐπίθυμον (from ἐπί, upon, and θύμος, thyme). See CUSCUTA *epithymum.*

EPITOCOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}t'o^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐπίτοκος (from ἐπιτίκτειν, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, pregnant. [A, 325 (α, 21); L, 94.]

EPITONOS (Lat.), **EPITONUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}p-i^{2}t'o^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπίτονος (from ἐπιτείνειν, to stretch). On the stretch, tightly drawn; as a n., anything stretched from one point to another; also spasm superadded to the symptoms of a disease. [L, 50 (α, 14).]

EPITRICHIAL, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-tri^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *epitrichialis.* Pertaining to the epitrichium. [J.]—**E'schicht** (Ger.). Of Kerbert, see STRATUM *epitrichiale.*

EPITRICHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and θρίξ, hair. See STRATUM *epitrichiale.*

EPITROCHANTERIAN, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-tro-ka^{2}n-te'ri^2-a^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. Situated upon the trochanters. [L, 14.]

EPITROCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-trok(tro^{2}ch^2)'le^2-a^3. From ἐπί, upon, and τροχαλία, a pulley. Fr., *épitrochlée.* Ger., *innerer Knorren des Oberarms.* It., *epitroclea.* Sp., *epitróclea.* Of Chaussier, the internal condyle of the humerus. [C.]

EPITROCHLEAR, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k'le^2-a^{3}r. Fr., *épitrochléen, épitrochléal.* Attached to the epitrochlea (said of certain muscles of the forearm). [A, 518.]

EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k-(tro^{2}ch^2)''le^2-o(o^3)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, τροχαλία, a case or sheath, and ἀγκών, the elbow. Of Gruber, an anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus and arching over the ulnar nerve.

EPITROCHLEO-CUBITALIS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k-(tro^{2}ch^2)'le^2-o(o^3)-ku^2(ku^4)-bi^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris.*

EPITROCHLEO-PALMARIS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-trok-(tro^{2}ch^2)''le^2-o(o^3)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-ma(ma^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *épitrochleo-palmaire.* See PALMARIS *longus.*

EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-trok-(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, τροχαλία, a case or sheath, and φάλαγξ, a phalanx. Fr., *fléchisseur superficiel* (ou *sublime*) *des phalanges.* The analogue of the flexor sublimis digitorum of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

EPITROCHLEO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k-(tro^{2}ch^2)''le^2-o(o^3)-rad(ra^{3}d)-i^2 a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From ἐπί, upon, τροχαλία, a case, and *radius* (*q. v.*). Fr., *épitrochleo-radial.* See PRONATOR *radii teres.*

EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS (Lat.), n. E^{2}p-i^2-tro^{2}k-(tro^{2}ch^2)-le^2-o(o^3)-su^2(su^4)-pe^{2}r-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, τροχιλέα, a case or sheath, *super*, above, and καρπός, the carpus. Fr., *fléchisseur oblique du métacarpe, cubital antérieure, epitrochleo-suscarpien.* The analogue of the flexor carpi ulnaris of man, found in the lower mammals. [L.]

ÉPITROCHLO-ANCONÉ (Fr.), n. A-pe-tro-klo-a^{3}n^2-ko-na. See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS, and, for other French words in *Epitrochlo-*, see the corresponding Latin words in *Epitrochleo-.*

EPITROPOUS, adj. E^{2}p-i^{2}t'ro^{2}p-u^{3}s. Lat., *epitropus* (from ἐπιτρέπειν, to turn to). Fr., *épitrope.* Of ovules, curved so that their rhaphe is external if they are ascending and internal if they are descending. [B, 121 (α, 24).] Cf. APOTROPAL.

EPITYMPANIC (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-ti^{2}m-pa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *epitympanicus* (from ἐπί, upon, and τύμπανον, the tympanum). Fr., *épitympanique.* Situated upon or above the tympanum or the tympanic region. [L, 14.] Cf. *E.* BONE.

EPIURAUX (Fr.), n. pl. A-pe-u^6-ro. From ἐπί, upon, and οὐρα, a tail. Bones homologous to the hyuraux, found in the caudal extremity of some fishes. [α, 27.]

EPIUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)'pi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EPIOS.

EPIVERTEBRAL [Grant], adj. E^{2}p-i^2-vu^{6}rt'e-bra^{2}l. From ἐπί, upon, and *vertebra* (*q. v.*). Fr., *épial.* Situated upon a vertebra; as a n., a spinous process of a vertebra. [L, 14.]

EPIVITELLIANS, n. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-vi^2-te^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}nz. Of Van Beneden, see ARTHROPODA.

EPIXYLONÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}p-i^{2}x-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'o^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐπί, upon, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *épixylones.* Ger., *Schmarotzerpflanzen.* Plants which grow and vegetate upon the trunks of trees and upon other wood. [L, 180.]

EPIZOA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *epizoon* (*q. v.*). E^{2}p-i^2-zo'a^3.

EPIZOAIRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-zo-a^{2}r. See EPIZOON.

EPIZOAN, n. E^{2}p-i^2-zo'a^{2}n. See EPIZOON.

EPIZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *épizoaires.* Ger., *Schmarotzerthiere.* 1. Of Lamarck, external animal parasites. 2. Of De Blainville, a family corresponding to the *Heteropoda.* [L, 180.]

EPIZOARIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-zo(zo^2)-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. See EPIZOIC.

EPIZOIC (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-i^2-zo'i^{2}k. Lat., *epizoaris, epizoicus.* Fr., *épizoïque.* Of or pertaining to the *Epizoa.* [B, 100.]

EPIZOICIDE, n. E^{2}p-i^2-zo'i^2-sid. From ἐπί, upon, ζῷον, an animal, and *cædere*, to kill. Fr., *épizoïcide.* A remedy that destroys epizoa. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

EPIZOON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-i^2-zo'o^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, and ζῷον, an animal. Ger., *Schmarotzerthier, E.* An external animal parasite. The *Epizoa* (Fr., *épizoaires*; Ger., *Epizoen*) comprise those animals that live as parasites on the integument of other animals, and, in a restricted sense, a division of *Crustacea* parasitic upon fishes. [A, 326 (α, 21); L, 14, 50.]

EPIZOONOSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-zo-o(o^3)-no^{2}s-o(o^3)-lo'ji(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐπί, upon, ζῷον, an animal, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *épizoonosologie.* Ger., *Viehseuchenlehre.* The science of epizootic diseases. [L, 41, 50 (α, 14).]

EPIZOONOSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}p-i^2-zo-o^{2}n'o^{2}s-i(e). From ἐπί, upon, ζῷον, an animal, and νόσος, a disease. Ger., *Epizoönosen.* Diseases of the skin due to epizoa. [A, 326 (α, 21).]

EPIZOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-i^2-zo-o'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *épizoötie.* Ger., *Epizoötie.* An epizootic disease. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

EPIZOOTIC, adj. E^{2}p-i^2-zo-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *epizooticus.* Fr., *épizoötique.* Ger., *epizootisch.* It., *epizootico.* Sp., *epizoótico.* Prevailing among the lower animals after the manner of an epidemic in man; as a n. (Lat., *epizootia*; Fr., *épizoötie*; Ger., *Epizoötie, Viehseuche*), a disease so prevailing.

EPIZOOTIOLOGIA (Lat.), **EPIZOOTOLOGIA** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}p-i^2-zo-o^{2}t-i^2-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-a^3, -o^{2}t-o^{2}l-oj(o^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἐπί, upon, ζῷον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding. See EPIZOONOSOLOGIA.

EPIZOOTY, n. E^{2}p-i^2-zo'o-ti^2. Fr., *épizoötie.* Ger., *Thierseuche.* It., Sp., *epizootia.* An epizootic disease, and, as commonly used, a contagious epidemic catarrhal affection of the air-passages of horses. [L.]—**Chancrous e.** See MAL *de coit.*

EPLICATE, adj. E'pli-kat. Not folded; a term for æstivation. [α, 24.]

EPOCH, n. E^{2}p'o^{2}k. Gr., ἐποχή. Lat., *epoche.* Fr., *époque.* Lit., a suspension, cessation: conventionally, a definite point of time at which a notable change in the existing state of things takes place.—**Menstrual e.** 1. A menstrual period. 2. See MENOPAUSE.

EPOCHETEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}t-u^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *epocheteus'eos* (*-is*). From ἐποχετεύειν, to turn aside. See DERIVATION.

EPODE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-od'e(a). Gen., *epod'es.* Gr., ἐπῳδή. See INCANTATION.

EPODOS (Lat.), **EPODUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}p-od'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐπῳδός (from ἐπάδειν, to sing to). Acting by incantation; as a n., one who practices incantation. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

EPODYNOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-o'di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐπώδυνος (from ἐπί, upon, and ὀδύνη, pain). Very painful; causing or suffering great pain. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EPŒDEON (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-ed'(o^2'e^{2}d)-e^2-on^2(on). Gr., ἐποιδέων (from ἐποιδαίνειν, to swell up). Swelling, swollen. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

ÉPOINTURE (Fr.), n. A-pwa^{3}n^2-tu^{6}r. In domestic animals, a traumatic injury which renders one haunch lower than the other. [L, 42.]

EPOLLICATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-po^{2}l-li^2-ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ex*, without, and *pollex*, the thumb. Fr., *épouce.* Ger., *ungedaumt.* Having no thumb (said of a bird's foot). [L, 180.]

EPOMIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-om'i^{2}s. Gen., *epom'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπωμίς (from ἐπί, upon, and ὦμος, the shoulder). Fr., *épomide.* Ger., *Achsel.* Of Hippocrates, the shoulder). [A, 325.]

EPOMOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-om-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐπί, upon, ὦμος, the shoulder, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *épomophore.* Having a spot upon the shoulder shaped like an epaulet; as a n., the *Diomedea epomophora.* [L, 180.]

EPOMPHALICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπομφαλικόν (from ἐπί, upon, and ὀμφαλός, the navel). Fr., *épomphale*. Ger., *Nabelmittel, Nabelpflaster*. A plaster or the like to be applied to the navel. [L, 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPOMPHALION (Lat.), **EPOMPHALIUM** (Lat.), **EPOMPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}p-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -o^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐπομφάλιον (from ἐπί, upon, and ὀμφαλός, the navel). 1. The region above the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See EPOMPHALICUM.

EPONCODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-o^{2}n-kod'ez(as). From ἐπί, upon, and ὀγκώδης, swelling. Pertaining to or proceeding from a superficial tumor. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉPONGE (Fr.), n. A-po^{3}n^{2}zh. 1. See SPONGE. 2. See BEDEGAR. 3. Of the veterinarians, a soft, indolent tumor produced by pressure upon the instep of the horse. [L, 41, 87, 88, 105 (a, 14).]—**Charbon d'é.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**Decoction d'é. brulée** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1811]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of burnt sponge with 24 parts of water till the whole is reduced to one half. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E's achillées.** Fine, compact sponges, formerly worn beneath the helmet and armor to diminish the effect of blows. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. à la cire, E. à la ficelle.** See *Compressed* SPONGE.—**E. brûlée.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**E. brune Marseille.** See *E. commune*.—**E. calcinée.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**E. commune.** The *Spongia usitatissima*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. d'églantier.** See *Fungus* CYNOSBATI (under CYNOSBATOS).—**E. de mer.** See SPONGIA *officinalis* and SPONGIA *usitatissima*.—**E. de platine.** See *Spongy* PLATINUM.—**E. douce de Syrie.** See *E. commune*.—**E. fine** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPONGIA *officinalis* and SPONGIA *usitatissima*.—**E. géline.** A rare species of sponge, coming from the coast of Morocco, of fine, porous texture, soapy to the touch, and generally cylindrical in form. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. peluchée.** See SPONGIA *lacinulosa*.—**E. préparée.** See SPONGIA *præparata*.—**E. préparée à le cire** [Fr. Cod., 1868], **E. préparée à la ficelle.** See *Compressed* SPONGE.—**E. torréfiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPONGIA *usta*.—**E. usuelle, E. vulgaire.** See SPONGIA *usitatissima*.—**Poudre d'é. torréfiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis* SPONGIÆ *ustæ*.

EPONYCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and ὄνυξ, a nail. The remains of the corneous layer of the skin found in early fœtal life at the situations where the nails are to form and beneath which the true nails are developed. [G.]

EPOOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. Ep-o-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-o^{2}n. From ἐπί, upon, ᾠόν, an egg, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *époöphore*. Ger., *Nebeneierstock*. Syn.: *parovarium*. Of Waldeyer, a body formed of the tubes of the upper part of the mesonephros in the female embryo. It is known also as the organ of Rosenmüller, and is the analogue of the epididymis of the male. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]

EPOPTIC, adj. E^{2}p-o^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Lat., *epopticus* (from ἐπί, upon, and ὄψεσθαι, to see). Fr., *époptique*. See FLUORESCENT.

ÉPOQUE (Fr.), n. A-pok. See EPOCH.

EPOSILINGA, n. Of the alchemists, see *Squama* FERRI.

EPOSTOMA (Lat.), **EPOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E^{2}p-o^{2}st-o'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *epostom'atos* (*-is*), *-os'eos* (*-is*). From ἐπί, upon, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *épostome*. See EXOSTOSIS.

EPOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-o^{2}t(ot)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐπί, upon, and οὖς, the ear. Of Huxley, a portion of the embryonic pars petrosa of the temporal bone. [H.]

ÉPOUCÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pu-sa. See EPOLLICATUS.

EPPENHAUSEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}p'pe^{2}n-ha^{3}u^{4}z-e^{2}n. A place in Westphalia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49, 105.]

EPPICH (Ger.), n. E^{2}p'pi^{2}ch^2. The APIUM *graveolens*, HEDERA *helix*, and RANUNCULUS *ficaria*. [B, 38, 48, 88, 180 (a, 14).]—**E'blätter.** The leaves of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kleiner E.** The *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wilder E'.** See DAUCUS *macedonius*.

ÉPRAULT (Fr.), n. A-pro. The *Apium graveolens*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPREINTES (Fr.), n. pl. A-pra^{2}n^{2}t. The pains of rectal tenesmus, also those of labor. [A, 385.]

ÉPREUVE (Fr.), n. A-pru^{5}v. See TEST.

EPROBOSCIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-pro(pro^2)-bo^{2}s-si^{2}d-(ki^{2}d)'e^2-a^3. From *e* priv., and προβοσκίς, a proboscis. A subsection of the *Cyclorrhapha* characterized by having no proboscis. [L, 121.]

ÉPROUVETTE (Fr.), n. A-pru-ve^{2}t. 1. A sound. 2. A graduated glass tube closed at one end, for measuring gases and liquids. [L, 41.]

EPS, n. E^{2}ps. The *Populus tremula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EPSEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}p-se(sa)'ma^3. Gen., *epsem'atos* (*-is*). See HEPSEMA.

EPSESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-se(sa)'si^{2}s. Gen., *epses'eos* (*-is*). See HEPSESIS.

EPSILOMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}p-si^{2}l-o^{2}m(om)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐψιλώμενος (from ψιλοῦν, to strip bare). Denuded. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPSILON-BACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}p-si(se)'lo^{2}n-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l''lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See under BACILLUS.

EPSOM, n. E^{2}p'so^{2}m. A place in Surrey County, England, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 41, 87, 105 (a, 14).] See *E.* SALTS.

EPSOMITE, n. E^{2}p'su^{3}m-it. 1. Native magnesium. 2. See *Epsom* SALTS. [A, 301 (a, 21); a, 14.]

EPTINGEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}p'ti^{2}n^2-e^{2}n. A place in the canton of Basel-Land, Switzerland, where there is a cold spring containing alum and calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L, 30, 41, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPUISEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pwez-ma^{3}n^2. Faintness or exhaustion; in popular language, especially sexual exhaustion in the male. [A, 301.]—**E. nerveux.** See NEURASTHENIA.

EPULIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-u^2(u)'li^{2}s. Gen., *epul'idos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπουλίς (from ἐπί, upon, and οὖλον, the gum). Fr., *épulide, épulie, épulis*. Ger., *E., Zahnfleischschwamm*. An old term for many different tumors of the gum or of the alveolar process of the maxilla. [A, 518; E.]

EPULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}p-u^2(u)-los'i^{2}s. Gen., *epul'oseos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐπούλωσις (from ἐπουλοῦν, to cicatrize). See CICATRIZATION.

EPULOTIC, adj. E^{2}p-u^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἐπουλωτικός. Lat., *epuloticus*. Fr., *épulotique, cicatrisant*. Ger., *vernarbend*. Promoting cicatrization (said of topical remedies). [L, 94, 105 (a, 21).]

EPURATION, n. A-pu^6-ra^3-si^2-o^{3}n^2. E^{2}p-u^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Fr., *épuration*. See DEPURATION.

ÉPURE (Fr.), **ÉPURGE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n's. A-pu^{6}r, -pu^{6}rzh. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Huile d'é.** [Fr. Cod.]. A highly purgative fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*; used as a substitute for croton-oil. [A, 301; B.]

ÉPYRÈLE (Fr.), n. A-pe-re^{2}l. See *Empyreumatic* OIL.—**E. animale.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.

EQUAL, adj. E'kwa^{2}l. Gr., ἴσος, ὅμοιος. Lat., *æqualis, æquus*. Fr., *égal*. Ger., *gleich, gleichförmig*. In botany, having the same proportions, regular. [L, 107.]

ÉQUARRISSAGE (Fr.), n. A-ka^{3}r-res-sa^{3}zh. Ger., *Abhäuten*. The process of skinning a dead animal. [A, 518.]

ÉQUATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ka^3-tu^{5}r. An equator. [A, 301.]—**E. de l'œil.** See ÆQUATOR OCULI.

EQUATION, n. E-kwa'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *æquatio*. Fr., *équation*. Ger., *Gleichung*. In chemistry, the notation of a process of decomposition and recomposition in the form of an algebraic formula in which the numbers of atoms of each element are the same on each side of the sign of equality. [A, 518.]

EQUATOR, n. E-kwa'to^{2}r. Lat., *æquator*. Fr., *équateur*. Ger., *Aequator, Gleicher*. A line dividing the surface of a sphere into two equal portions.—**E. of the chorion.** An e. parallel to the blastoderm. [H.]—**E. of the eye.** See ÆQUATOR OCULI.—**Magnetic e.** Fr., *equateur magnetique*. A line resulting from the revolution of the paths of the electric currents encircling the earth from east to west and everywhere perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

EQUATORIAL, adj. E-kwa^3-to'ri^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *équatoriel*. Ger., *äquatorial*. Pertaining to, coincident with, or parallel with an equator.

EQUEREPANAR, n. According to Loefling, the name given by the natives on the upper Orinoco to the *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EQUIANGULAR, adj. E-kwi^2-a^{2}n^2'gu^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle. Fr., *équiangle*. Ger., *gleichwinkelig*. Having all the angles equal.

EQUIBIRADIATE, adj. E-kwi^2-bi-rad'i^2-at. From *æquus*, equal, *bis*, twice, and *radius*, a ray. Having two equal rays. [L, 121.]

EQUIDÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}k'wi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *equus*, the horse. Fr., *équides*. A family of the *Ungulata* (of Gray, a family of the *Mammifera*), having the horse as the type. [L, 180, 270.]

EQUIDIFFERENT, adj. E-qui^2-di^{2}f'e^{2}r-e^{2}nt. Having a common difference. [a, 29.]

EQUIDILATE, adj. E-kwi^2-dl'lat. Fr., *équidilaté*. See EQUILATE.

EQUIFORMAL, adj. E-kwi^2-fo^{2}rm'a^{2}l. From *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form. Of the same shape. [L, 121.]

ÉQUILARGE (Fr.), adj. A-ke-la^{3}rzh. See EQUILATE.

EQUILATE, adj. E'kwi^2-lat. Lat., *æquilatus* (from *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, broad). Fr., *équilarge, équilaté*. Ger., *gleichbreitig*. Of the same size throughout (said of the corolla tube). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EQUILIBRATION, n. E-kwi^2-li^2-bra'shu^{3}n. From *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance. Fr., *équilibration*. Ger., *Gleichgewichtsetzen*. The act of maintaining an even balance of the body in standing or walking; supposed to be governed by impressions from the labyrinth, and more especially from the semicircular canals. [F.]

ÉQUILIBRE (Fr.), adj. A-ke-lebr'. See EQUILIBRIUM.

EQUILIBRIUM, n. n. E(a)-kwi^2-li(le)'bri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), e-kwi^2-li^{2}b'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Lat., *æquilibrium* (from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance). Fr., *équilibre*. Ger., *Gleichgewicht*. It., Sp., *equilibrio*. Equipoise: the condition in which contending forces are equal.—**Indifferent e.** Ger., *gleichgültiges* (oder *indifferentes*) *Gleichgewicht*. An e. which persists independently of the positions taken by the body. [a, 24.]—**Mobile e.** Fr., *équilibre mobile*. The constant temperature maintained by neighboring bodies after a mutual exchange of heat in proportions varying with their capacities, which constancy is due to the fact that, heat e once attained, the subsequent emission is equal to the quantity of heat received. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Neutral e.** See *Indifferent e.*—**Nitrogenous e.** A condition of the system in which the amount of nitrogen in the egesta exactly equals that in the ingesta. [A, 333 (K).]—**Physiological e.** The condition of the system in which the ingesta exactly equal the egesta. [B.]—**Stable e.** Ger., *beständiges Gleichge-*

wicht. That state of a body which determines it to return to a given position from which it has been made to deviate. [*a*, 27.]—**Unstable e.** Ger., *unbeständiges Gleichgewicht.* That state of a body which determines an increased deviation from its state of equilibrium after it has been disturbed. [*a*, 27.]

EQUILOBED, adj. E'kwi^2-lobd. From *æquus*, equal, and *lobus*, a lobe. Consisting of two equal lobes; of fishes' tails, homocercal. [L, 147.]

ÉQUIN (Fr.), adj. A-ka^{2}n^2. See EQUINE; as a n., see PES *equinus.*

EQUINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ek-wi(we)'na^3. See EQUINIA and EQUIDÆ.

EQUINATED, adj. E^{2}k'wi^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Inoculated with equinia. [L, 325.]

EQUINATION, n. E^{2}k-wi^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Inoculation with equinia.

EQUINE, adj. E^{2}k'wi^{2}n. Lat., *equinus* (from *equus*, the horse). Fr., *équin.* Ger., *pferdeartig.* Resembling or pertaining to the horse.

ÉQUINE (Fr.), n. A-ken. See EQUINIA.

EQUINIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}k-wi^{2}n(wen)'i^2-a^3. From *equus*, the horse. See FARCY, GREASE, GLANDERS, and HORSE-POX.—**E. glandulosa.** See GLANDERS.—**E. mitis.** See HORSE-POX.

EQUINIC ACID, n. E-kwi^{2}n'ik. From *equus*, the horse. Ger., *Equinsäure.* A nitrogenous acid which, according to Duval, is found united to a nitrogenous base in mares' milk. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

EQUINO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. E^2-kwi^{2}n(kwen)-o(o^3)-ka(ka^3)'-vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *equinus* (*q. v.*), and *cavus*, hollow. That degree of dorsal pes equinus in which the sole of the foot becomes excessively hollowed and creased. [A, 77.]

EQUININE, n. E'kwi^{2}n-en. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of glanders. [*a*, 18.]

ÉQUINISME (Fr.), n. A-ke-nez'm. The state of being affected with pes equinus. [L, 41 (*a*, 14).]

ÉQUINISTE (Fr.), n. A-ke-nest. A believer in the theory that tetanus is contracted from the horse. [Verneuil, "Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 98 (*a*, 18).]

EQUINOCTIAL, adj. E-kwi^2-no^{2}k'sha^{2}l. Lat., *æquinoctialis* (from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night. Fr., *équinoxial.* Ger., *äquinoctial.* It., *equinoziale.* Sp., *equinoccial.* In botany, see *E.* FLOWERS.

EQUINO-VARUS (Lat.), n. m. E^2-kwin(kwen)''o(o^3)-va(va^3)'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *pied-bot varus équin, pied varus equin, pied équin varus.* A form of club-foot consisting of a combination of pes equinus and pes varus.

EQUINUS (Lat.), adj. E^2-kwin(kwen)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EQUINE; as a n., see PES *e.*—**Dorsal e.** That variety of pes e. in which the toes are flexed, so that the patient walks on their dorsal surface. [A, 77.]—**Plantar e.** That variety of pes e. in which the toes are extended throughout or only at the metatarso-phalangeal joint. [A, 77.]

EQUIPEDAL, adj. E^{2}k-wi^{2}p'e^{2}d-a^{2}l. Fr., *équipède.* Ger., *gleichfüssig.* Equal-footed; having equal pairs of feet. [L, 14.]

EQUIPETALOUS, adj. E-kwi^2-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *æquus*, equal, and πέταλον, a petal. Fr., *équipétalé.* Ger., *gleichblättrig.* Having petals of nearly equal length. [L, 41.]

EQUIPOLLENCY, n. E-kwi^2-po^{2}l'e^{2}n-si^2. The state of being equipollent. [L, 14.]

EQUIPOLLENT, adj. E-kwi^2-po^{2}l'e^{2}nt. From *æquus*, equal, and *pollere*, to be powerful. Of equal power (said of opposing muscles). [L, 121.]

EQUIPOTENTIAL, adj. E-kwi^2-po-te^{2}n'sha^{2}l. From *æquus*, equal, and *potentia*, power. Having equal power (applied to electrified bodies having equal dynamic units). [L, 87 (*a*, 27).]

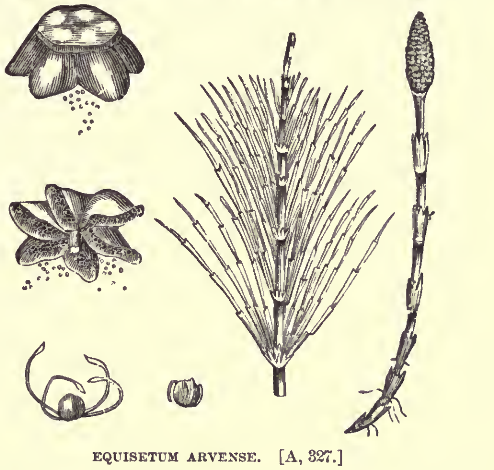
EQUISETACEOUS, adj. E-kwi^2-se-ta'shu^{3}s. Fr., *équisétacé.* Resembling the genus *Equisetum;* belonging to the *Equisetaceæ* (see under EQUISETUM). [*a*, 24.]

EQUISETATE, n. E^{2}k-wi^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. Lat., *equisetas.* Fr., *équisétate.* A salt of equisetic acid. [L, 41, 180 (*a*, 14).]

EQUISETIC ACID, n. E-kwi^2-set'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum equiseticum.* Fr., *acide équisétique.* Ger., *Equisetsäure.* An acid derived from various species of *Equisetum*, now known to be aconitic acid. [B, 3.]

EQUISETIFORM, adj. E-kwi^2-se^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *equisetum* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Equisetum.* [L.]

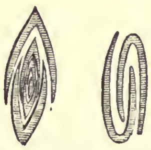
EQUISETUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k-wi^2-set(sat)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *equus*, the horse, and *seta*, coarse hair. Fr., *prêle.* Ger., *Schachtelhalen, Kannenkraut.* The horse-tail or scouring rush; the only genus of the *Equisetaceæ* (Fr., *équisétacées;* Ger., *Schafthalme, Schachtelhalme*), *Equiseta, Equiseteæ, Equisetineæ*, or *Equisetinæ*, which are divisions of cryptogamous plants formerly regarded as orders of the *Filicinæ*, but now raised to the position of a distinct class belonging to the grand division *Pteridophyta.* [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24); B, 75, 245.]—**E. arvense.** Fr., *petil prêle, verrine, queue de rat* (ou *de renard*), *jaunetrole.* Ger., *Ackerkandelwisch, Ackerschachtelhalm, Kannenkraut, Zinnheu, Duwock, Pferdeschwanz, Katzenwedel.* The field-horse tail or bottle-brush; a species growing in meadows and low sandy places in Europe, North America, and northern Asia and Africa. The stalks (*herba equiseti* [*minoris*, seu *arvensis*], seu *caudæ equinæ minoris*) are mildly astringent and diuretic. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. eburneum, E. fluviatile.** Fr., *prêle des rivières.* Ger., *Flussschachtelhalm.* A species similar in appearance and properties to *E. arvense*, and used in England and Holland as *herba equiseti majoris.* It is said to increase the milk of the cow. It is probably the ἵππουρις of Dioscorides. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. giganteum.** Fr., *prêle géante.* Ger., *Riesenschachtelhalm.* A species found in the West Indies, where the roots and stalk are used as an astringent. [B,



EQUISETUM ARVENSE. [A, 327.]

173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. hiemale.** Fr., *prêle d'hiver.* Ger., *Tischlerschachtelhalm, Winterschafthalm, Polirheu, Polirstroh.* The scouring rush; a species found in wet places throughout Europe, northern Asia and Africa, and North America. The stems, containing much silica, are used in scouring and polishing, and the stalks and branches (*herba equiseti majoris* [seu *mechanici*]) were formerly employed in Europe, and are again coming into use, usually in the form of infusion, in dropsy and diseases of the urinary passages. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. limosum.** Fr., *prêle des bourbiers.* Ger., *Schlammschachtelhalm.* The smooth horse-tail; a species having diuretic properties, and used especially in cystitis; supposed to be the ἵππουρις ἑτέρα of Dioscorides. [B, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. majus, E. mechanicum.** See *E. fluviatile.*—**E. minus.** See *E. arvense.*—**E. palustre.** Fr., *prêle des marais, grande prêle, herbe à écurer, queue de cheval.* Ger., *Sumpfschachtelhalm.* Cat-whistle; a species regarded by Haller as a most efficacious diuretic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 14).]—**E. ramosum.** A variety of the *E. hiemale.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. telmateia.** See *E. fluviatile.*—**Herba equiseti.** The herb of *E. arvense.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EQUITANT, adj. E^2'kwi^2-ta^{2}nt. Lat., *equitans* (from *equitare*, to ride on horseback). Fr., *équitant, équitatif, à cheval.* Ger., *reitend.* Lit., riding; of leaves (like those of the *Iris*), vertical and folded lengthwise, so that each leaf toward the base overlaps the next. [B, 19, 291 (*a*, 24).]



EQUITANT LEAVES. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

EQUITATION, n. E^{2}k-wi^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἱππεία. Lat., *equitatio.* Fr., *équitation.* Exercise by riding on horseback. [A, 301, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EQUITATIVUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k-wi^2-ta(ta^3)-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). See EQUITANT.

EQUIVALENCE, EQUIVALENCY, n's. E-kwi^{2}v'a^{2}l-e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^2. Lat., *æquivalentia.* Fr., *équivalence.* Ger., *Gleichwerthigkeit, Aequivalenz.* 1. The state of being equivalent; in chemistry, the combining weight of an element as compared with hydrogen. [B.] 2. In France, the assimilation of a foreign title or diploma to its French analogue. [A, 518.]

EQUIVALENT, adj. E-kwi^{2}v'a^{2}l-e^{2}nt. Lat., *æquivalens* (from *æquivalere*, to be worth the same). Fr., *équivalent.* Ger., *äquivalent, gleichwerthig.* It., Sp., *equivalente.* Of equal value; as a n., an e. number, a term formerly used for the amount by weight of an element which was capable of combining with 1 part by weight of hydrogen. Thus, the e. of oxygen was 8, because 8 parts of this element unite with 1 part of hydrogen to form water. The term, however, is now applied to the amount by weight of any element which can replace 1 part by weight of hydrogen in a compound. It is equal to the atomic weight of the element divided by the number representing its quantivalence. [B.]—**Endosmotic e.** The ratio obtained by dividing the quantity of the replacing liquid in osmotic action by the quantity replaced. [Cooke (*a*, 27).]—**Epileptic psychical e.** Of Spitzka, the mental disturbances which may take the place of an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**Osmotic e.** Fr., *équivalent osmotique.* The ratio between the diffusive powers of liquids or gases. [L, 158.]

EQUIVALVE, EQUIVALVED, adj's. E'kwi^2-va^{2}lv, -va^{2}lvd. Lat., *æquivalvis* (from *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *équivalve.* Ger., *gleichschalig.* Having valves of equal size (said of bivalve shells). [B, 100.]

EQUIVOCAL, adj. E-kwi^{2}v'o-ka^{2}l. Lat., *æquivocus* (from *æquus*, alike, and *vox*, a voice). Fr., *équivoque.* Ger., *zweideutig, doppelsinnig.* In general, of uncertain character or significance; of generation, spontaneous.

EQUIVOROUS (Lat.), adj. E-kwi^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. From *equus*, the horse, and *vorare*, to devour. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.

EQUUS (Lat.), n. m. Ek(e^{2}k)′wu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Gr., ἵππος (1st def.). Fr., *cheval* (1st def.). Ger., *Pferd* (1st def.), *Blinzeln* (2d def.). 1. The horse; also a genus of the *Equidæ* typified by the horse. 2. Blinking. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).—**Equi venter.** Horse-dung; formerly used externally as a styptic and internally in colic, in pleurisy, and as an ecbolic. [B, 87, 200 (*a*, 14).]—**E. asinus.** The ass. Various parts of its body were used in ancient medicine (*e. g.*, the fat, liver, and burnt hoofs [*ungulæ asinorum ustæ*]). Its milk is sometimes prescribed for weakly persons. [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**E. caballus.** The horse. Various parts of its body were employed in ancient medicine (*e. g.*, the blood of the male, the testes, and the lichenes, or callous excrescences on the legs). The milk of the mare is sometimes used in wasting diseases of children. [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**E. hemionus, E. onager.** Species found in Tartary; said to furnish the Chinese hockiak. [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]

ERA (Port.), n. A′ra^3. The *Hedera helix*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ÉRABLE (Fr.), n. A-ra^{3}b′l. See Acer.—**E. à feuilles de persil.** A variety of *Acer platanoides*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**E. à sucre.** See Acer *saccharinum*.—**E. blanc.** The *Acer eriocarpum* and the *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21); B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. champêtre, E. commun.** The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Norvège.** The *Acer platanoides*. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Virginie.** See Acer *rubrum*.—**E.-duret.** The *Acer hispanicum*.—**E. jaspé.** See Acer *pennsylvanicum*.—**E. négundo.** The *Negundo aceroides*. [B.]—**E. faux-platane.** The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 301.]—**E. plane, E. platane.** The *Acer platanoides*. [B, 38 (*a*, 14).]—**E. rouge.** See Acer *rubrum*.—**E. sycomore.** The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [L, 41.]—**Grand é.** The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [B, 173.]—**Petit é.** The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173.]

ERADIANS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-rad(ra^{3}d)′i^2-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). See Actinoid.

ERADICANS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ra^{2}d(ra^{3}d)′i^2-ka^{2}nz(ka^{3}ns). See Eradicative.

ERADICATE, v. tr. E-ra^{2}d′i^2-kat. Lat., *eradicare* (from *e*, out by, and *radix*, the root). Fr., *arracher*. Ger., *ausrotten*, *eradiziren*. Lit., to pluck up by the roots; to remove entirely.

ERADICATION, n. E-ra^{2}d-i^2-ka′shu^{3}n. Lat., *eradicatio*. Fr., *éradication*, *arrachement*. Ger., *Ausrottung*, *Eradicirung*. Complete removal.

ERADICATIVE, adj. E-ra^{2}d′i^2-ka-ti^{2}v. Lat., *eradicans*, *eradicativus*. Fr., *éradicatif*. Ger., *ausrottend*, *eradicirend*. Pertaining to or accomplishing eradication (said anciently of powerful cathartics). [L, 94, 119 (*a*, 14).]

ERAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r(ar)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st(rost)′i^{2}s. Gen., *eragrost′idos* (*-is*), *-grost′eos* (*-is*). From ἦρ, the spring, and ἄγρωστις (the name of several different grasses). Fr., *éragrostide*. Of Beauvois, a genus of grasses of the *Eragrosteæ* (a subtribe of the *Festuceæ*). The *Eragrostideæ* are a subtribe of the *Bromeæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**E. abyssinica.** A cultivated Abyssinian species, furnishing a large part of the food of the Abyssinians. [B, 245.]—**E. bipinnata, E. cynosurioides.** See Poa *cynosuroides*.—**E. major, E. megastachya.** The *Poa megastachya*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Purshii.** A plant abundant in southern Utah, where the seed is used as food by the Indians. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

ÉRAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ra^3-el-y′ma^{3}n^2. An excoriation to the edges of which the epidermis remains adherent at the border; an elongated excoration with irregular borders. [E, 24.]—**E. de la paupière.** Ectropion of the eyelid. [A, 301.]

ÉRAILLURE (Fr.), n. A-ra^3-el-yu^{6}r. See Éraillement.

ERAKÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Typha elephantina*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

ERANDI (Mah.), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

ERANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r(ar)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἠράνθεμον (from ἦρ, spring-time, and ἄνθεμον, a flower). Fr., *éranthème*. Ger., *Frühblume*. 1. An old name for some plant of the genus *Anthemis*. [A, 387.] 2. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Eranthemeæ* (a subtribe of the *Justicieæ*). [B, 38, 42, 48, 88, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ERANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r(ar)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^{2}s. Gen., *eran′thidos* (*-is*). Fr., *éranthe*. Ger., *Winterling*. Of Salisbury, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Helleboreæ*; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Helleborus*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. hiemalis.** Fr., *ellébore d'hiver*. Ger., *sternblüthiger Winterling*, *Winterwolfskraut*, *Winterchristwurz*. Winter aconite; a species found in central and southern Europe. The root, *radix hellebori hiemalis* (seu *aconite hiemalis*), has properties similar to those of *Helleborus niger*. [B, 19, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERASINE, n. E-ras′en. A hydrocarbon obtained in California from the resin of *Pinus sabiniana*; a nearly colorless, mobile, aromatic liquid, used to remove grease-spots. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, xxvii (*a*, 14).] Cf. Abietene.

ERASION, n. E-ra′zhu^{3}n. Gr., ἀπόξυσις. Lat., *erasio* (from *eradere*, to scrape out). Fr., *érasion*. Ger., *Auskratzen*. A scraping out, removal (as of diseased tissue) by scraping. Cf. Arthrectomy.

ERAWAY, n. A native name for a plant found in Guinea, probably the *Croton tiglium*. [B, 38, 88, 200 (*a*. 14).]

ERBA (It.), n. Ar′ba^3. See Herb.—**E. acetina.** The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. a cucchiaj.** The *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. amara.** The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. a scudi.** The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. benedetta.** The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. bianca.** The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. britannica.** The *Rumex aquaticus*. [B, 125 (*a*. 14).]—**E. brusca.** The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. buona.** The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cannella.** The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cedrata.** The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 92, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. china.** The *Eupatorium cannabinum* and the *Lycopus europæus*. [B.]—**E. cipollina.** See Allium *schœnoprasum*.—**E. cipressina.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. colombina.** The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. conferma.** The *Symphytum consolidum*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. contravveleno.** The *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cornacchia.** The *Erysimum officinale*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. cristallina.** The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. [B, 88, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da cancro.** The *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da emorroidi.** The *Scrophularia nodosa* and the *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da latte.** The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da pidocchi.** The *Delphinium staphysagria*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da porci.** The *Portulacca oleracea*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da scorbuto.** The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da sternutare.** See Achillea *ptarmica*.—**E. da sortilegi.** The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da vermi.** The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de ibbisi.** In Sicily, the *Saturja juliana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]—**E. dei dolori.** The *Inula helenium*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. dei gatti.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B.]—**E. della Madonna.** The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. della rondine.** The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. del soldato.** Matico. [B, 10.]—**E. di Santo Lorenzo.** The *Teucrium fruticans*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. gatta.** The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 88, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. giudaica.** See Solidago *virgaurea*.—**E. lucina.** The *Artemisia officinalis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. medica.** See Medicago *sativa*.—**E. moscadella.** See Saloia *officinalis*.—**E. mostarda.** The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. nocca.** The *Helleborus viridis*. [B, 10.]—**E. pignuola.** The *Sedum acre*.—**E. regina, E. sacra.** The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. santa.** The *Nicotiana tabacum* and the *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. santonica.** The *Artemisia cœrulescens*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Santo Pietro.** See Balsamita *suaveolens*.—**E. sardoa.** See Ranunculus *sceleratus*.—**E. spagna.** The *Medicago sativa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. trinita.** The *Hepatica triloba* and the *Viola tricolor*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]—**E. vulneraria.** The *Arnica montana*. [B, 125 (*a*, 14).]

ERBÄLLT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-balt′. See Verböllt.

ERBAUUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ba^3′u^4-un^2. Construction, mode of formation. [L, 81.]

ERBEN (Ger.), v. tr. E^{2}rb′e^{2}n. To inherit. [A, 521.]

ERBETO, n. In Provence, the genus *Beta*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERBFÄLLIG (Ger.), adj. E^{2}rb′fal-li^{2}g. Hereditary. [A, 521.]

ERBGRIND (Ger.), n. E^{2}rb′gri^{2}nd. Favus. [G.]—**E′pilz.** See Achorion *Schönleinii*.

ERBIN CENDRÉ (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-ba^{2}n^2 sa^{3}n^2-dra. See Aira *canescens*.

ERBINE, n. U^{5}rb′en. Lat., *erbia*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Erbinerde*. Native oxide of erbium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14); A, 385 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 49 (*a*, 14).]

ERBIUM (Lat.), n. m. U^{5}rb(e^{2}rb)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E.* A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Er; atomic weight, 169 or 170·5. [B, 3.]

ERBKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rb′kra^{3}n^{2}k-hit. An inherited disease. [L, 43.]

ERBLASSEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-bla^{2}s′se^{2}n. Discoloration, pallor. [L, 80.]

ERBLEICHUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-blich^2′un^2. Pallor. [*a*, 14.]

ERBLICH (Ger.), adj. E^{2}rb′li^{2}ch^2. Hereditary. [L, 43.]

ERBLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rb′li^{2}ch^2-kit. Heredity. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

ERBLINDEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-bli^{2}nd′e^{2}n. A becoming blind. [L, 80.]

ERBO, n. In Provence, an herb. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. à escura.** The genus *Equisetum* and the genus *Chara*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. à touti li man.** The *Verbena officinalis*.—**E. au cantairo.** The *Erysimum officinale*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de la chevelure.** The genus *Lysimachia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de la frauquo.** The genus *Chara*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de noste-Damo.** See Cynoglossum *officinale*.—**E. dou gabin.** See Poa *trivialis*.—**E. dou prud'ome.** The *Salvia verbenaca*.—**E. i gu.** See Clematis *vitalba*.

ERBRECHEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-bre^{2}ch^2′e^{2}n. Vomiting. [*a*, 18.]—**E′erregend.** Emetic. [A, 521.]—**E′hemmend, E′hindernd, E′stillend.** Antemetic. [A, 521; L, 43, 80.]—**Falsches E.** Pretended vomiting. [L, 80.]—**Kothe′.** See *Stercoraceous* vomiting.—**Schwarzes E.** See *Black* vomit.—**Schweres E.** See Dysemesis.—**Unstillbares E.** Uncontrollable vomiting. [A, 521.]

ERBROCHENES (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-bro^{3}ch^2′e^{2}n-e^{2}s. Vomited matter. [A, 523.]

ERBSE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rb′ze^2. 1. A pea. 2. The genus *Pisum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Amerikanische E′n.** The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 48.]—**Chinesische E.** A variety of pea growing in China which is ground into a meal, moistened with oil, and, after adding pepper, salt, thyme, and powdered laurel-leaves, allowed to ferment for some days. It is used as a digestive and cathartic. [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]—**E′nähnlich, E′nartig.** Pea-like or pea-soup-like. [A, 322; L, 80.]—**E′nbaum.** The *Robinia caragana*. [L, 80.]—**E′nbein.** See *Pisiform* bone.—**E′nblattern.** See Terminthus.—**E′nförmig.** See Pisiform.—**E′npocken.** See Terminthus.—**Gemeine E.** The *Pisum sativum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Herze′n.** The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Paternostere′n.** See Abrus *precatorius*.—**Wundere′n.** The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Zuckere′.** The *Pisum saccharatum*. [B.]

ERBÜBEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rb'u^{6}b-e^{2}l. An inherited defect. [A, 521.]

ERDAPFEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'a^{2}p-fe^{2}l. The root-tuber of *Helianthus tuberosus* and of *Solanum tuberosum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDBAD (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ba^{3}d. See *Earth* BATH.

ERDBATHENGEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd-ba^{3}t-he^{2}n^2-e^{2}l. The *Veronica latifolia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDBEERÄTHER (Ger.), n. m. E^{2}rd'bar-at-e^{2}r. A mixture of acetic ethylether, acetic amylether, and butyric-acid ether; used for giving a strawberry flavor to syrups and confections. [L, 37 (*a*, 14).]

ERDBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-ba^3-u^{4}m. See ARBUTUS *unedo.*

ERDBEERBIRNE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-bern-e^2. The fruit of *Cactus triangularis.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

ERDBEERCUR (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd-bar-kur. A course of treatment of disease by means of a diet consisting largely of strawberries. [Kisch (A, 319).]

ERDBEERE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-e^2. The strawberry (*Fragaria*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Ananase'.** The *Fragaria grandiflora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Chili-E.** The *Fragaria chilensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Garten-E.** The *Fragaria elatior.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Fragaria vesca.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Grossblumige E.** The *Fragaria grandiflora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Harte E.** The *Fragaria collina.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Hochstengelige E.** The *Fragaria elatior.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Hügele'.** The *Fragaria collina.* [B, 180.]—**Kahle Garten-E.** The *Fragaria virginiana.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Knacke'.** The *Fragaria collina.* [B, 180.]—**Moschuse', Muscatellere'.** The *Fragaria elatior.* [B, 49.]—**Portugiesische E.** The *Fragaria collina.* [B, 49.]—**Scharlach-E., Virginische E.** The *Fragaria virginiana.* [B, 180.]—**Wald-E., Wilde E.** The *Fragaria vesca.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Zimmte'.** The *Fragaria elatior.* [B, 180.]

ERDBEERGEIST (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-gist. A spirit distilled from fermented strawberry-juice. [L, 80.]

ERDBEERPOCKEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-po^{2}k-e^{2}n. Frambœsia. [L, 43, 80.]

ERDBEERSPINAT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-spe-na^{3}t. See CHENOPODIUM *capitatum.*

ERDBEERSYRUP (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-su^6-rup. Strawberry-syrup. [L, 80.]

ERDBEERWASSER (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-wa^{3}s-e^{2}r. See *Aqua* FRAGARIÆ.

ERDBEERZUNGE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bar-tzun^2-e^2. The "strawberry tongue" of scarlet fever. [A, 521.]

ERDBEWOHNEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}rd'be^2-von-e^{2}nd. Living in earth. [L, 80.]

ERDBIRNE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bern-e^2. The tuber of *Helianthus tuberosus.* [B, 180.]

ERDBLUME (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'blum-e^2. The *Nostoc commune.* [L, 80.]

ERDBODEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'bod-e^{2}n. See HUMUS.

ERDBROT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'brot. The *Cyclamen europæum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDBURZELDORN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'burts-e^{2}l-do^{2}rn. The genus *Tribulus.* [L, 80.]

ERDCABINETT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ka^{3}b-en-e^{2}t". See EARTH *closet.*

ERDCAUTSCHUC (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ka^3-u^{4}t-shuk. See DAPICHO and ZAPIS.

ERDE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'e^2. See EARTH.—**Alaune'.** See ALUM *earth.*—**Alkalische E.** Alkaline earth. [L, 80.]—**E'bad.** See *Earth* BATH.—**E. von Lemnos.** See *Lemnian* BOLE.—**Essbare E.** See *Edible* EARTH.—**Glasartige E.** Silex. [L, 80.]—**Japanische E.** See CATECHU.—**Lemnische E.** See *Lemnian* BOLE.—**Thierische E.** See *Animal* EARTH.

ERDEICHEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ich^2-e^{2}l. 1. The genus *Arachis.* 2. The *Lathyrus tuberosus.* 3. The *Helianthus tuberosus.* 4. The *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 48, 180 (*a*, 14); *a*, 24.]—**Unterirdische E.** See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*

ERDEICHELN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ich^2-e^{2}ln. The *Spiræa filipendula.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDEPHEU (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'e^2-foi. The *Nepeta glechoma.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDESSEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'e^{2}s-se^{2}n. Dirt-eating. [A, 521.]

ERDGALLE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ga^{3}l-le^2. 1. The *Erythræa centaurium.* 2. An old name for the roots of *Ophiorrhiza mungos.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 80.]

ERDHAFT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}rd'ha^{3}ft. Earthy. [L, 43.]

ERDHARZ (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ha^{3}rtz. Bitumen. [L, 81.]—**E'öl.** See ASPHALT *oil.*—**Gelbes E.** See AMBRA *flava.*—**Schwarzes E.** See ASPHALT. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDJADI (Ar.), n. The *Menispermum edule.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ERDKASTANIEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ka^{3}st-a^{3}n-en. 1. The root of *Carum bulbo-castanum.* 2. The tubers of *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24); L, 43, 80.]

ERDKESTEN (Ger.), n. pl. E^{2}rd'ke^{2}st-e^{2}n. The tuberous roots of *Bunium* (*Carum*) *bulbo-castanum.* [B, 270.]

ERDKIEFER (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'kef-e^{2}r. The *Ajuga chamæpitys*; also the *Coris monspeliensis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDKOHLRÜBE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'kol-ru^{6}b-e^2. See BRASSICA *napobrassica.*

ERDLEBERKRAUT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'lab-e^{2}r-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Peltidea canina.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

ERDMANDEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ma^{3}nd-e^{2}l. The *Cyperus esculentus* and the *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'öl.** The oil of *Cyperus esculentus.* [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

ERDMÄNNCHEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'me^{2}n-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The root of *Atropa mandragora.* [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

ERDMANTEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ma^{3}nt-e^{2}l. See CYPERUS *esculentus.*

ERDMOOS (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'mos. The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 48 (*a*, 14).]

ERDMORCHEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'mo^{2}rch^2-e^{2}l. The *Tuber cibarium.* [L, 80.]

ERDNAPTHA (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'na^{3}p-ta^3. Petroleum naphtha. [L, 80.]

ERDNUSS (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'nus. 1. The root of *Carum bulbo-castanum.* 2. The root of *Lathyrus tuberosus.* 3. See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*—**Amerikanische E.** See APIOS *tuberosa.*—**E'öl.** See *Oleum* ARACHIDIS.

ERDOBENYE (Magyar), n. E^{2}rd'o^3-be^{2}n-ye^2. A place in Hungary where there is a chalybeate and aluminous spring. [A, 518.]

ERDÖL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'u^{6}l. See BITUMEN and PETROLEUM.

ERDORSEILLE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'o^{2}r-sal-y^2. The *Lecanora parella.* [B, 48, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDPECH (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'pe^{2}ch^2. Mineral pitch. See ASPHALT.—**E'ig.** See BITUMINOUS.

ERDPFAU (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'pfa^3-u^4. The *Cistus helianthemum.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDPFRIEM (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'pfrem. The *Genista pilosa.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDPINKRAUT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'pi^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. The herb of *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDPISTAZIE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'pi^{2}s-ta^{3}ts-e. See ARACHIS *hypogæa.*

ERDRAUCH (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The genus *Fumaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Dichter E.** The *Corydalis fabacea.* [L, 80.]—**E'extrakt.** See *Extractum* FUMARIÆ.—**E'kraut.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'saft.** See *Succus recens-expressus* FUMARIÆ.—**E'syrup.** See SYRUPUS *fumariæ.*—**Gelber E.** The *Corydalis capnoides.* [L, 80.]—**Gemeiner E.** The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Immergrüner E.** The *Corydalis glauca.* [L, 80.]—**Kleinblütiger E.** The *Fumaria parviflora.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Knolliger E.** The *Corydalis Halleri.* [L, 80.]—**Officineller E.** The *Fumaria officinalis.* [L, 80.]—**Vaillants E.** The *Fumaria Vaillantii.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDRAUTE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ra^3-u^{4}t-e^2. The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'nkraut.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis.* [*a*, 24.]

ERDROSE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'roz-e^2. The *Rosa pumila.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDROSSELN (Ger.), **ERDROSSELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}r'-dros-se^{2}l'n, -se^{2}l-un^2. See STRANGULATION.

ERDRÜBE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ru^{6}b-e^2. The *Brassica campestris napobrassica.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-dru^{6}k'un^2. See ÉCRASEMENT.

ERDSALZ (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'za^{3}ltz. 1. Rock-salt. 2. Potassium nitrate. [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]

ERDSCHEIBE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'shib-e^2. The genus *Cyclamen.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Cyclamen europæum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDSCHEIBWURZ (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'shib-vurts. The *Cyclamen europæum.* [B, 88.]

ERDSCHIERLING (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'sher-li^{2}n^2. The *Conium maculatum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'shne^{2}k-e^2. See LIMAX.

ERDSCHOCKE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'sho^{3}k-e^2. The *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDSCHOTE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'shot-e^2. The *Arachis hypogæa.* [B, 48, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'shwa^{3}m. 1. The *Agaricus campestris.* 2. The *Tuber cibarium.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDSCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'shvaf-e^{2}l. The spores of *Lycopodium clavatum.* [L, 46 (*a*, 14).]

ERDSTACHELNUSS (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'sta^{3}ch^2-e^{2}l-nus. The fruit of *Tribulus terrestris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDSTERN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ste^{2}rn. The *Geastrum quadrifidum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDTAUSENDFUSS (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'ta^3-u^{4}z-e^{2}nd-fus. The *Julus terrestris.* [L, 80.]

ERDTHEER (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'tar. See BITUMEN.

ERDWACHS (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'va^{3}ch^{2}s. See CERESIN.

ERDWEICH (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'vich^2. The *Saponaria vaccaria.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDWEIDE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'vid-e^2. The *Salix triandra.* [B, 48, 131 (*a*, 14).]—**Gelbe E.** The *Salix incubacea.* [B, 48, 131 (*a*, 14).]

ERDWEIHRAUCH (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'vi-ra^3-u^{4}ch^2. The *Ajuga chamæpitys* and *Veronica latifolia.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14); B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'kraut.** The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERDWINDE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rd'vi^{2}nd-e^2. The *Linaria elatine.* [B, 131 (*a*, 14).]

EREA, n. In Otaheite, the *Curcuma longa.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EREBINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}r-e^2-bi^{2}nth'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐρέβινθος. The Cicer *arietinum.* [B, 87, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ERECHSUS (Ar.), n. The *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ERECHTHITES (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-thi(the)'tez(tas). From ἐρέχθειν, to trouble, because the species are troublesome weeds. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 88.] 2. Of Rafinesque, a genus of the *Compositæ;* according to Baillon, a section of *Senecio.* [B, 34, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).] The *Erechthiteæ* are a division of the *Senecioneæ* (of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Conyzeæ*). [B, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**E. hieracifolia.** Fire- (or broom-) weed, mare's-tail; a species growing in moist woods and recent clearings, and said to infest the peppermint fields of Michigan. It has a bitter, disagreeable, somewhat acrid taste, and has been used as an astringent and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 34 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14); "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Mar., 1887, p. 126.]

ERECT, adj. E-re^{2}kt'. Lat., *erectus* (from *erigere*, to set up). Fr., *dressé.* Ger., *aufrecht.* It., *eretto.* Sp., *derecho.* In a state of erection; of plant-organs, perpendicular, or nearly so. [B, 1, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉRECTEUR (Fr.), adj. A-re^{2}k-tu^{6}r. Producing erection; as a n., see Erector. [A, 301, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ERECTHITES (Lat.), n. f. See Erechthites.

ERECTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a)-re^{2}k(rak)'ti(te). See Anthropidæ.

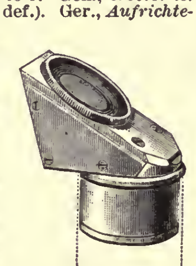
ERECTILE, adj. E-re^{2}kt'i^{2}l. Lat., *erectilis.* Fr., *érectile.* Ger., *aufrichtbar.* Capable of erection. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 49, 343.] See *E.* tissue and *E.* tumor.

ERECTILITY, n. E-re^{2}k-ti^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., ὀρθοσύνη. Lat., *erectilitas.* Fr., *érectilité.* Ger., *Erectionsfähigkeit, Erectilität, Aufrichtbarkeit.* It., *erettilità.* Sp., *erectilidad.* Capability of erection. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ERECTION, n. E-re^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ὄρθωσις. Lat., *erectio* (from *erigere*, to erect). Fr., *érection.* Ger., *E., Aufrichtung, Steifwerden.* It., *erezione.* Sp., *erección.* The process of becoming or the state of being erect, as observed in the penis, the clitoris, and the nipples under the influence of erotic excitement or some other stimulus. In an e. of the penis or of the clitoris, the organ becomes swollen, elongated, and hard in consequence of its erectile tissue becoming turgid with blood; in an e. of the nipple, the increase in its supply of blood is an element of minor importance, the e. being little else than a protrusion of the organ by the action of the cutaneous muscular fibres surrounding it.—**Persistent e.** See Priapism.

ERECTOPATENS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-re^{2}k(rak)-to^{2}p'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}nz-(ans). From *erectus*, erect, and *patere*, to spread open. Ger., *aufrecht-abstehend.* In botany, in a position intermediate between erect and spreading (*patens*). [B, 198.]

ERECTOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-re^{2}k(rak)'to^{2}r. Gen., *erector'is.* Fr., *érecteur* (1st def.), *prisme redresseur* (2d def.). Ger., *Aufrichtemuskel* (1st def.). It., *erettore.* Sp., *e.* 1. A muscle the action of which is to cause erection or to straighten the vertebral column. 2. In microscopy, a prism for correcting the inversion of the image, frequently attached to the eye-piece of a microscope. [*a*, 27.]—**E. accessorius.** See Ischio-cavernosus *urethræ.*—**E. clitoridis.** Fr., *érecteur du clitoris.* See Ischio-cavernosus.—**E. coccygis.** See Sacro-coccygeus *superior.*—**E. nerves.** See Nervi *erigentes.*—**E. penis.** Fr., *érecteur de la verge.* See Ischio-cavernosus.—**E'es pilorum.** See Arrectores *pilorum.*—**E. spinæ, E. trunci.** The sacro-spinalis muscle. [L.]



AN ERECTOR.

EREDOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-re-(ra)-do^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἐρείδειν, to fasten, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *érédophyte.* Of Necker, a genus of plants characterized by having the stamens and pistils held by a disc. [B, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]

EREGMA (Lat.), **EREGMOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E^{2}r-e^{2}g'ma, -mo^{2}s. Gen., *ereg'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔρεγμα, ἐρεγμός. See Erigma.

EREISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-is'(e^2'i^{2}s)-ma^3. Gen., *ereis'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔρεισμα (from ἐρείδειν, to prop). Fr., *éreisme.* 1. A support, especially a supporting bandage. 2. Of Kirby, a glutinous, bipartite, retractile organ situated between the claws of *Sminthurus* and used by it as a support. [L, 94, 119, 180 (*a*, 14).]

EREMACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2(a)-re^{2}m-a^3-ka^{4}s'(ka^3-u^{4}s')-i^{2}s. Gen., *eremacaus'eos (-is).* From ἠρέμα, slowly, and καῦσις, a burning. Fr., *érémacausie.* Of Liebig, the slow oxidation of organic matter (*e. g.*, humus) exposed to the action of the air. [A, 301; L, 44 (*a*, 14).]

EREMÆOS (Lat.), adj. E^2(a)-re^{2}m-e'(a^3-a')-o^{2}s. Quiet, gentle; of a fever, slight. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [*a*, 17]).]

ÉRÈME (Fr.), n. A-re^{2}m. See Eremus.

EREMOBLAST, n. E^{2}r'e^{2}m-o-bla^{2}st. From ἐρῆμος, solitary, and βλαστός, a germ. A vegetable cell (such as a pollen-grain) which separates from its connection with other cells to lead an independent existence. [B, 49.]

EREMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}r-e^{2}m-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of Bentham, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. setigerus.** Ginger-leaf; a small annual herb indigenous to California. The whole plant, even when dried, has a strong, disagreeable odor. It is used externally, in decoction, in rhus-poisoning, and the root internally in pulmonary affections. [B, 19, 42, 121 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]

EREMODAUCUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}r-e^{2}m-o(o^3)-da^{4}k'(da^3-u^{4}k)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Trachidium.

EREMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-e^{2}m(am)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From ἐρῆμος, solitary, and φιλεῖν, to love. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Myoporineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. Mitchelli.** A species the wood of which is feebly fragrant and known in Queensland as sandalwood. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

EREMOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. E^{2}r-em(am)-o(o^3)-po^{2}m'-fo^{2}l-i^{2}x(u^{6}x). Gen., *eremopompholʹygos (-is).* From ἐρῆμος, solitary, and πομφόλυξ, a bleb. Fr., *érémopompholyx.* Ger., *vereinzelte Brandblase.* See Pompholyx *solitaria.*

EREMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-em(am)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐρῆμος. Fr., *érème.* Ger., *alleinstehend, einsam.* Solitary; as a n., a ripe carpel separating from its neighbors. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ERERBEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-e^{2}rb'e^{2}n. Heredity. [A, 523.]

ÉRÉRÉ (Fr.), n. A-ra-ra. The *Cola gabonensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERETÆ (Lat.), n. pl. E^{2}r'e^{2}t-e(a^3-e^2). From ἐρέτης, a rower. Fr., *érètes.* Of Ritgen, a family of swimming birds. [L, 180.]

ERETHETIC, ERETHICAL, adj's. E^{2}r-e-the^{2}t'i^{2}k, -e^{2}th'-i^{2}k-a^{2}l. See Erethistic.

ERETHISM, n. E^{2}r'e-thi^{2}z'm. Gr., ἐρεθισμός (from ἐρεθίζειν, to irritate). Lat., *erithismus.* Fr., *éréthisme.* Ger., *Reiz, Erethismus.* It., Sp., *eretismo.* Exaggerated sensibility or irritability. A morbid degree of excitement or irritation. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ERETHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-e^2-thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *erethis'matos (-is).* Gr., ἐρέθισμα. Ger., *Reizmittel.* An irritant. [A, 322.]

ERETHISMIC, adj. E^{2}r-e^2-thi^{2}z'mi^{2}k. See Erethistic.

ERETHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}r-e^2-thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐρεθισμός. Erethism; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi.* [L, 290.]—**E. agrypnia.** See Insomnia.—**E. arteriosus.** Arterial excitement. [L, 80.]—**E. ebriosorum.** See Delirium *tremens.*—**E. hydrophobia.** See Hydrophobia.—**E. micturitius** [Cullen]. See Enuresis.—**E. nervosus.** Nervous excitement. [L, 80.]—**E. nostalgia.** See Nostalgia.—**E. nymphomania.** See Nymphomania.—**E. oneinodynia.** Disturbed sleep. [L, 290.]—**E. satyriasis.** Incontinence in men. [L, 290.]—**E. simplex.** See Erethism.—**E. tropicus.** See Insolation.

ERETHISTIC, ERETHITIC, adj's. E^{2}r-e-thi^{2}st'i^{2}k, -thi^{2}t'-i^{2}k. Gr., ἐρεθιστικός (from ἐρεθίζειν, to irritate). Lat., *erethisticus, erethicus.* Fr., *éréthique.* Ger., *reizend.* It., *eretico.* Sp., *erético.* Causing or pertaining to erethism. [A, 322.]

ERETRIA (Lat.), **ERETRIAS** (Lat.), **ERETRIS** (Lat.), **ERETRIUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., f., and m. E^{2}r-e^{2}t'ri^2-a^3, -a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -ri^{2}s, -ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐρετρία, ἐρετρίας. Of Dioscorides, a sort of clay found in Eretria, of which alkaline or aluminous varieties occurred; recommended as an absorbent and astringent. [L, 84, 94, 105 (*a*, 14).]

EREUGMOS (Lat.), **EREUGMUS** (Lat.), n's. E^2-ru^{2}g'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐρευγμα. See Eructation.

EREUMENUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ru^2'me^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐρευμενος. Cloudy (said of urine). [L, 119 (*a*, 14).]

EREUNAI, n. Of the Carib Indians in South America, the *Allamandra cathartica* (seu *Schottii*). [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EREUTHOS (Lat.), n. n. E^2-ru^{2}th'o^{2}s. Gen., *ereuth'eos (-is).* Gr., ἔρευθος. Of Hippocrates, a redness or flush. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EREUXIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-u^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *ereux'eos (-is).* Gr., ἔρευξις. See Ereugmus.

ERFAHRUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-fa^{3}r'un^2. Experience, experimental knowledge, empiricism. [L, 80.]

ERFONDILIO (Sp.), n. E^{2}r-fon-del'i^2-o. The *Heracleum spondylium.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ERFRIEREN (Ger.), **ERFRIERUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}r-frer'-e^{2}n, -un^2. See Congelation.

ERFRISCHUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-fri^{2}sh'un^2. Refreshment, also the act of refreshing or denuding a part of the surface of the body in a plastic operation. [L, 80 (*a*, 14); B.]—**E'sstationen.** Places at which the wounded brought from the battle-field may be temporarily lodged for treatment. [B, 49.]

ERFROREN (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-fror'e^{2}n. Frozen. [*a*, 14.]—**E'sein.** See Congelation.

ERFURT (Ger.), n. E^{2}r'furt. A place in Germany where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates, sodium chloride, and magnesium carbonate. [L, 30, 37, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ERG, n. U^{5}rg. From ἔργον, work. The unit of energy; the amount of work done by a body moving through 1 ctm. in opposition to a force equal to 1 dyne. [B.]

ERGÄNZEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-gants'e^{2}nd. See Complemental.

ERGÄNZUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-gants'un^2. Completion. [B.]—**E'sfarben.** Complementary colors. [B.]—**E'sluft.** See *Residual* air.

ERGASIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-gaz(ga^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἐργασία. Fr., *ergasie.* Functional action. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ERGASIMA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'i^{2}m-a^3. Gr., ἐργασίμη. Of Dioscorides, an inferior variety of myrrh. [L, 84, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ERGASIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-man-(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^2. From ἐργασία, work, and μανία, madness. Fr., *er-*

gasiomanie. Ger., *Operirwuth.* A mania for performing operations. [L, 50 (*a*, 14).]

ERGASIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-i^2-o(o^3)-fob-(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From ἐργασία, work, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *ergasiophobie.* Ger., *Furcht vor Operationen.* Dread of performing operations, also of having an operation performed. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ERGASM, n. U^{5}rg'a^{2}z'm. Fr., *ergasme.* See Ergasia.

ERGASTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐργαστήριον (from ἐργάζεσθαι, to work). 1. A laboratory. 2. The upper part of a distilling furnace, where the retort is placed. [L, 50, 84, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ERGASTICOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'i^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐργαστικός. Fr., *ergastique.* 1. Of Hippocrates, able to work, working, functional; as a n., in the f., *ergastice*, the digestive process, and in the n., *ergasticon*, an organ. 2. Pertaining to work, or to an operation of any sort. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ERGIESSUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ges'sun^2. An effusion, discharge, exudation, extravasation. [A, 521.]

ERGMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{5}rg(e^{2}rg)'ma^3. Gen., *erg'matos (-is).* Gr., ἔργμα. Of Hippocrates, an impediment, also a septum. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ERGOSTAT, n. U^{5}r'go-sta^{2}t. From ἔργον, work, and ἱστάναι, to stand. Ger., *Arbeitssteller.* A machine for testing muscular power. G. Gaertner's e. consists of a crank for turning a wheel which is connected with a small wheel serving as the fulcrum of a weighted lever, with a registering index. ["Internat. klin. Rundsch.," Dec. 18, 1887, col. 1646.]

ERGOSTÉRINE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-go-sta-ren. Of Tanret, a monatomic alcohol, $C_{52}H_{40}O_2H_2O_2$, resembling cholesterin, found in ergot. ["Compt. rend. de l'Acad. des sci."; "Nouv. rem.," Feb. 24, 1889, p. 97.]

ERGOT, n. U^{5}r'go^{2}t. Lat., *ergota* (1st def.). Fr., *e.*, *seigle ergoté* (1st def.). Ger., *Mutterkorn* (1st def.), *Loffenkorn.* It., *corno*, *sperone* (4th def.). Sp., *tizon*, *cuernicillo* (1st def.), *cornezuelo.* 1. The sclerotium ("compact mycelium or spawn" [Br. Ph.]) of *Claviceps purpurea*, developed within the paleæ of numerous grasses, and especially of rye. All the e's probably have the medicinal qualities of e. of rye (*q. v.*). 2. In the horse, a small, corneous mass growing from the skin of the fetlock. 3. In birds, the spur. 4. The hippocampus minor. [B, 5, 18, 19 (*a*. 24); I, 39; L, 13, 321.]—**Breuvage utérin à l'e.** (Fr.). A veterinary preparation containing 3 parts of e. of rye, 100 of red wine, and 25 of honey. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**Clyster of e.** Ger., *Mutterkornklystier.* An enema made of 1 part of extract of ergot and 50 parts of water. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**Corn-e.** See *E. of maize.*—**E. d'avoine** (Fr.). See *E. of oats.*—**E. de blé** (Fr.). See *E. of wheat.*—**E. de coq** (Fr.). The *Panicum crusgalli.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de Morand** (Fr.). See Hippocampus *minor.*—**E. de seigle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *E. of rye.*—**E. flava.** The *Gentiana amarella.*—**E. of diss.** Fr., *e. de diss.* Ger., *Dissmutterkorn.* A variety of the *Ampelodesmos tenax.* According to Lallemand, it is twice as active as e. of rye and is recommended as a substitute for it. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24); E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 684; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 203.]—**E. of maize.** Fr., *e. de maïs.* Ger., *Maisbrand, Beulenbrand.* Sp., *cuernecillo de maís.* The sclerotium of *Ustilago maidis*, growing on and replacing the grain of *Zea maiz*; corn-smut. It excites uterine contraction of shorter duration than that caused by e. of rye. It is said to produce abortion in cows. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**E. of Morand.** See Hippocampus *major.*—**E. of oats.** Fr., *e. d'avoine.* A variety, slenderer than e. of rye, occurring in commerce either by itself or mixed with e. of rye. Said to act on the uterus as energetically as e. of rye, and to have the advantage of being a restorative in cases of exhaustion from hæmorrhage. [Bousquet, "Marseille méd."; "Union méd.," Feb. 19, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 14, 1888, p. 420.]—**E. of rice.** E. produced on the grains of rice by a fungus identical with *Claviceps purpurea*; used in the East Indies as a substitute for e. of rye. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. of rye.** Lat., *ergota* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *secale cornutum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *e. de seigle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Roggenmutterkorn, Laffenkorn.* It., *segala cornuta.* Sp., *centeno cornudo.* Spurred, ergoted, or barbed rye; the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, growing and replacing the grain of *Secale cereale.* It occurs in commerce in fusiform grains from ¼ to 1¼ inch in length and ¼ to 4 lines in diameter, of a nearly cylindrical or obtusely prismatic form, tapering toward each end, marked with one or two longitudinal furrows, and often having at the apex a small, whitish appendage, while the opposite extremity is somewhat rounded. It has a peculiar heavy, disagreeable odor, and a mawkish, oily, rancid taste. It contains about 30 per cent. of an oil (see *Oil of e.*), and, according to Wenzell, two peculiar alkaloids, ecboline and ergotine. From it have also been obtained ergotinine, sclerotic acid, scleromucin, sclerythrin, sclerojodin, fuscosclerotinic acid, picrosclerotine, scleroxanthin, sclerocrystallin, mycose, and lactic and formic acids. E. of rye produces tonic contraction of unstriped muscular fibre. It is used chiefly to promote contraction of the uterus after delivery, to check uterine hæmorrhage from fibroid tumors and to restrict their growth by limiting their supply of blood, to restrain pulmonary hæmorrhage, and to diminish the amount of blood in the brain by its action on the muscular fibres of the blood-vessels. In excessive or long-continued doses it produces ergotism (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 18, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**E. of wheat.** Fr., *e. de blé.* A variety attacking *Triticum vulgare.* It appears in commerce in shorter and thicker grains than those of e. of rye, but resembles the latter in color, odor, and medicinal properties. According to Leperdriel, it is less liable to change, and is not poisonous. [B, 5, 18 (*a*, 24).]—**Extract of e.** See *Extractum* ergotæ.—**Faux e.** (Fr.). See Rhabditis *tritici.*—**Fluid extract of e.** See *Extractum* ergotæ *fluidum.*—**Infusion of e.** See *Infusum* ergotæ.—**Liquid extract of e.** See *Extractum* ergotæ *fluidum.*—**Oil of e.** A fixed reddish or yellowish oil of a disagreeable and acrid taste, consisting of olein, palmitin, and small proportions of volatile fatty acids (especially acetic and butyric acids) combined with glycerin, and, according to Proctor, of secalin. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**Sugar of e.** See Mycose.—**Tincture of e.** See *Tinctura* ergotæ.—**Wine of e.** See *Vinum* ergotæ.



THE ERGOT OF RYE.
1, ear of rye with ergot (spurred rye); 2, the ergot; 3, diseased grains of rye.

ERGOTA (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}r(e^{2}r)-got'a^3. See Ergot; of the pharmacopœias, see Ergot *of rye.*—**Extractum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.], *ergotine.* Ger., *Ergotin, Mutterkornextract.* It., *ergotina.* Sp., *ergotina* [Sp. Ph.], *extracto de cornezuelo de centeno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ergotinum* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *extractum secalis cornuti* [Ger. Ph. and other European Ph's]. An extract made by evaporating over a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 50° C., 5 parts of fluid extract of ergot till it is reduced to 1 part [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; or by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of ergot with double its weight of water, exhausting the residue with 3 parts of water, evaporating the colature over a water-bath to a syrup, adding 90-per-cent. alcohol till the liquid becomes cloudy, and finally evaporating to a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 2 parts of ergot for 6 hours in 4 of water, adding 1 part of dilute alcohol, evaporating after 3 days to a thick extract, triturating twice again with an equal weight of alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 91, 95, 113, 205 (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum ergotæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu **liquidum** [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide d'ergot de seigle.* Ger., *flüssiges Mutterkornextract.* It., *estratto acquoso di segale cornuta.* Sp., *extracto fluido de cornezuelo de centeno.* A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of freshly ground ergot with 30 grammes of 40-per-cent. alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding sufficient 40-per-cent. alcohol to cover the menstruum, and, after macerating for 48 hours, enough more to exhaust the ergot and give 24 fl. oz., reserving the first 20½ fl. oz. of the percolate, adding 6 grammes of dilute hydrochloric acid to the remainder, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 24 fl. oz. [U. S. Ph.]; or by freeing 1 lb. of coarsely powdered ergot from its oil by passing through it 1 pint of ether, washing with ½ pint of water, digesting the marc for 12 hours in 3 pints of water at 160° F., expressing, straining, and evaporating the liquor over a water-bath to 9 fl. oz., adding, when cold, 8 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, allowing to stand for an hour, and filtering [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Infusum ergotæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de seigle ergoté.* Ger., *Mutterkornaufguss.* A preparation made by infusing for 30 minutes in a covered vessel 1 oz. of coarsely powdered ergot wi h 40 fl. oz. of boiling water, and straining. [B, 8 (*a*, 14).]—**Tinctura ergotæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 5 oz. of coarsely powdered ergot in 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit, and percolating. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Vinum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de seigle ergoté.* Ger., *Mutterkornwein.* A preparation made by moistening 15 parts of freshly powdered ergot with 4 of white wine containing one eighth of alcohol, packing in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pouring a sufficient quantity of the mixture of wine and alcohol on it to make 100 parts of percolate. [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]

ERGOTÆTIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}r(e^{2}r)-go^{2}t(got)-e'(a^3'e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *ergota*, ergot, and αἰτία, a cause. See Claviceps.—**E. abortifaciens.** Of E. J. Quekett, the *Claviceps purpurea.* [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]

ERGOTOLE, n. U^{5}rg'o^{2}t-ol. The trade name of a liquid preparation of ergot of rye made by Sharp and Dohme, of Baltimore; said to be unirritating when used hypodermically.

ERGOTATE, n. U^{5}r'go^{2}t-at. A salt of ergotic acid.

ERGOTÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}r-go-ta. 1. Pertaining to or containing ergot. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).] 2. See Ergoted.

ERGOTED, adj. U^{5}r'go^{2}t-e^{2}d. Affected with the ergot fungus (said of grain).

ERGOTIC ACID, n. U^{5}r-go^{2}t'i^{2}k. A volatile acid obtained by distilling ergot with sulphuric acid. It is supposed by Wenzell to be combined naturally with ecboline, ergotine, and potassium. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1864; B, 5 (*a*, 14).]

ERGOTIN, n. U^{5}r'go^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *ergotine.* Ger., *E.* 1. A term for different extracts representing more or less of the active principle of ergot; also for watery extracts of ergot. They are complex, ill-defined, amorphous products, varying in their properties according to the mode of preparation. 2. Of the Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., and Sp. Ph., extractum ergotæ. [B, 81 (*a*, 14), 244 (*a*, 27).]—**Bonjean's e.** Fr., *ergotine de Bonjean.* Sp., *ergotina de Bonjean* [Mex. Ph.]. An aqueous extract of ergot prepared by evaporating 4 fl. oz. of extractum ergotæ fluidum to a syrupy consistence, adding 4 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, filtering, and evaporating to a soft extract. It is used hypodermically. [B, 8 (*a*, 27).]—**Wenzell's e.** See Ergotine (3d def.).—**Wiggers's e.** Fr., *ergotine de Wiggers.* Sp., *ergotina de Wiggers* [Mex. Ph.]. Resin of ergot,

ergotinine in combination with a resinous acid; a reddish-brown, acrid powder, $C_{100}H_{52}NO_6$, obtained by exhausting ergot with ether, extracting the e. with boiling alcohol, evaporating, and washing the product in water. It is slightly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water and in ether. It is said to be a cardiac depressant and poison. [B, 81 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 14); Tanret, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," March 30, 1882.]

ERGOTINE, n. U^{5}r'go^{2}t-en. 1. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of ergotism. [a, 18.] 2. See ERGOTIN. 3. An alkaloid, $C_{50}H_{52}N_2O_5$, found by Wenzell in ergot, combined with ergotic acid; an amorphous, brown, slightly bitter powder, soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in chloroform. It is probably identical with ecboline. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Dragées d'e** (Fr.). Sugar-coated pills containing Bonjean's ergotin. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Lavement d'e** (Fr.). A solution of 4 grammes of ergotin in 250 to 300 of water; used by Bonjean for rectal hæmorrhages. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ERGOTINIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}r(e^{2}r)-go^{2}t(got)-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. See ERGOTININE.

ERGOTINIC ACID, n. U^{5}r-go-ti^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ergotinique*. Ger., *Ergotinsäure*. An acid found in ergot; said to be hypnotic in large doses, but not to act like ergot. [R. Kobert, "Practitioner," Dec., 1885, p. 414.]

ERGOTININE, n. U^{5}r-go^{2}t'i^{2}n-en. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ergotinin.* It., *ergotinina*. An alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$, obtained by Tanret from ergot. It crystallizes in colorless, silky needles, that gradually become amorphous on exposure to light. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ERGOTINUM (Lat.), n. n. U^{5}r(e^{2}r)-go-tin(ten)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A preparation made by dissolving 38 grains of extract of ergot in 114 minims each of water and dilute alcohol; used hypodermically. 2. Of the Br., Ger., and Gr. Ph's., extractum ergotæ. 3. See ERGOTINE. [B, 95; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. citricum solutum.** Of Gehe, a preparation containing 1 part in 1,000 of Tanret's ergotinine. It has an odor of bitter almonds, an astringent, acidulous taste, and is used hypodermically. [Eulenburg, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1883, 44 (B).]

ERGOTISM, n. U^{5}r'go^{2}t-i^{2}z'm. Lat., *ergotismus, morbus cerealis, rhaphania.* Fr., *ergotisme.* Ger., *Mutterkornkrankheit, Ergotismus, Kriebelkrankheit.* It., Sp., *ergotismo.* Poisoning with ergot. [D, 1.]—**Acute e.** Fr., *ergotisme aigu.* Ger., *acuter Ergotismus.* Poisoning by overdoses of ergot; characterized by eructations, nausea, vomiting, colic, diarrhœa, vertigo, headache, and muscular prostration. [A, 518; L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Chronic e.** Fr., *ergotisme chronique.* Ger., *chronischer Ergotismus.* E. due to the long-continued use of ergot as a drug or of bread made from ergoted grain. [L, 20 (a, 14).] See *Gangrenous e.* and *Spasmodic e.*—**Convulsive e.** Lat., *ergotismus convulsivus.* Fr., *ergotisme convulsif.* See *Spasmodic e.*—**E'brand** (Ger.). See *Gangrenous* ERGOTISM.—**Gangrenous e., Necrotic e.** Lat., *ergotismus gangrænosus.* Fr., *ergotisme gangréneux.* Ger., *Ergotinbrand.* Chronic e. characterized by gangrene of the extremities due to persistent constriction of the arteries, preceded by itching and cutaneous anæsthesia. [A, 518; L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Spasmodic e.** Lat., *ergotismus spasmodicus.* Fr., *ergotisme spasmodique.* Ger., *Kriebelkrankheit.* A form of chronic e. in which either there are general convulsions followed by death, or there are itching sensations, especially in the hands, which may occasionally go on to the gangrenous form, with occasional general convulsions, vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa. [A, 326 (a, 21); D, 20; L, 20, 41 (a, 14).]

ERGOTTED, adj. U^{5}r'go^{2}t-e^{2}d. See ERGOTED.

ERGRAUEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-gra^3'u^4-e^{2}n. See CANITIES.

ERGUSS (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-gus'. See ERGIESSUNG.

ERHABENHEIT (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ha^{3}b'e^{2}n-hit. A prominence or protuberance. [L, 31.]—**Brustförmige E.** See CORPUS *albicans* (2d def.).—**Cerebrale'en des Hirnschädels.** The juga cerebralia. [L, 80.]—**Ringförmige E.** The protuberantia annularis. [L.]—**Seitliche E.** See EMINENTIA *collateralis.*—**Strickförmige E.** See *Restiform* BODY.

ERHALTEN (Ger.), **ERHALTUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}r-ha^{3}lt'e^{2}n, -un^2. Reception, preservation, maintenance. [L, 80 (a, 14).]—**E. des Mittelfleisches.** The process of supporting the perinæum during labor.—**E'sbrille.** An eye-preserver; spectacles of colored glass. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'skunst.** Preservative or preventive treatment. [L, 80 (a, 14).]—**E'smittel.** A preventive medicine. [a, 14.]

ERHÄNGEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-he^{2}n^2'e^{2}n. Suspension, asphyxia by hanging. [L, 80, 135 (a, 14).]

ERHÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-he^{2}rt'un^2. Induration. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

ERHEBER (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-hab'e^{2}r. See ELEVATOR and LEVATOR.

ERHEBUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-hab'un^2. Elevation. [L, 31.]—**E'swinkel.** See ANGLE *of elevation.*

ERHITZUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-hi^{2}ts'un^2. See CALEFACTION.

ERHÖHUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-hu^5'un^2. 1. An elevation, a prominence. [L, 43.] 2. A bringing up, rearing. [A. 523.]—**Hahnenkammähnliche E.** See CRISTA *galli.*—**Knopfförmige E.** See CONDYLE.

ERIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *érianthe.* Ger., *federblumig, haariggeblümt.* Having the flowers covered with hairs; as a n. (Ger., *Federgras*), plume- (or beard-) grass; a genus of the *Andropogoneæ.* [B, 34, 42 (a, 24); L, 180.]

ERICA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i(e)'ka^3. Gr., ἐρείκη. Fr., *érica, bruyère.* Ger., *Heide, Heidekraut.* Heath, heather; a genus of ericaceous plants of the *Ericeæ.* The species are confined to the Old World, abounding especially in southern Africa. They are generally bitter and astringent, sometimes resinous and aromatic, but are little employed in medicine. In the pl., *ericæ*, ericaceous plants. The *Ericaceæ* (Fr., *éricacées;* Ger., *Ericaceen*) are a natural order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of De Candolle, a family of the *Dicotyledones monopetalæ* (*Crateriforæ* [Reichenbach], *Ericarieæ* [Dumortier]); of Don, an order of the *Calycifloræ;* of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Ericales.*—**E. arborea.** Ger., *Baumheide, weissblühende Heide.* A species found in southwestern Europe, northern Africa, and the Canary Islands; formerly famous as a lithontriptic. [B, 46, 48, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. carnea.** Fr., *bruyère précoce.* A European species; a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. cinerea.** Fr., *bruyère cendree, bregeotte bucane.* Ger., *aschgraue Heide.* Scotch heath, cat-heather; a species having the same properties as *E. carnea.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. herbacea.** See *E. carnea.*—**E. humilis, E. mutabilis.** See *E. cinerea.*—**E. vulgaris.** See CALLUNA *atlantica.*

ERICACEOUS, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-ka'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ericaceus* (from ἐρείκη, heath). Fr., *éricacé.* Ger., *heideartig.* Sp., *ericáceo.* Resembling the genus *Erica*, belonging to the *Ericaceæ.*

ERICALES (Lat.), n. E^{2}r-i-kal(ka^{3}l)'ez(as). The *Ericales*, or erical alliance (Lat., *nixus ericalis*), of Lindley are: 1. An alliance of the *Polycarpæ*, subsequently an alliance of hypogynous exogens (*nixus exogenarum hypogynarum*). 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the series *Heteromeræ* of the *Gamopetalæ.* The *Ericarieæ* are an order of the *Torocoronæ.* The *Ericeæ* (Fr., *éricées*) are: Of R. Brown and of Sprengel, a family of ericaceous plants; of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifoliæ;* of Reichenbach, a family of the *Crateriforæ*, or subsequently a division of the *Ericaceæ;* of Link, an order of the *Hypanthæ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*, or subsequently of the *Ericales;* of Bartling, an order of the *Ericineæ;* and of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Ericaceæ.* The *Ericidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Ericeæ.* The *Ericinæ* (Fr., *éricinées*) are: Of Gray, a family of the *Calycifloræ;* of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ.* The *Ericineæ* are: Of Jussieu, a family of the *Pericorolleæ;* of De Candolle, an order of the *Calycifloræ;* of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicitubiæ;* of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ERICANTHIN, n. E^{2}r-i^{2}k-a^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Fr., *éricanthine.* A product of the action of sulphuric acid on eritannic acid. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERICERON (Lat.), **ERICERUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}r-i^2-se(ka)'-ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἐρικηρόν. Of Aetius, a kind of collyrium; probably made from a species of *Erica.* [L, 50, 94.]

ERICETINUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i(e)-se^{2}t(ke^{2}t)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From ἐρείκη, heath. Fr., *éricétin.* Of plants, parasitic on heath. [L, 180.]

ERICIATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i(e)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From ἐρείκη, heath. Fr., *hérissoné.* Ger., *rauhhaarig.* In botany, covered with many slender flexible spines or prickles. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ERICIN, n. E^{2}r'i^2-si^{2}n. Fr., *éricine.* A dye obtained by treating the stems of the common heath and the wood of different varieties of poplar with a hot solution of alum. ["Chem. News," Mar., 1880; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

ERICINOL, n. E^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}n-o^{2}l. Fr., *éricinol.* Ger., *E.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained by heating ericolin with dilute sulphuric acid. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ERICINONE, n. E^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}n-on. Fr., *éricinone.* Ger., *Ericinon.* Of Uloth, a crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_2$, obtained by dry distillation of the aqueous extracts of various species of the *Ericineæ.* [B, 244 (a, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix (a, 14).]

ERICOLIN, n. E^{2}r-i^{2}k'o-li^{2}n. Fr., *éricoline.* Ger., *Ericolin.* It., Sp., *ericolina.* Of Rochleder and Schwartz, a resinous powder, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$, obtained from various plants of the *Ericaceæ.* [A, 518; L, 30, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

ERICOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i(e)-ko^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρείκη, heath, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *éricophile.* Of plants, parasitic on heather. [L, 41, 180.]

ERICU [Malay], n. The *Calotropis gigantea.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ERIGENS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r'i^2-je^{2}nz(gans). Causing erection. [L, 44, 107.] See NERVI *erigentes.*

ERIGERON [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}r(ar)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}r-o^{2}n(on). Gen., *erigeront'os (-is)*, also erroneously given as *erig'eri.* Gr., ἠριγέρων (from ἦρ, the spring, and γέρων, an old man, because it soon becomes hoary). Fr., *érigéron, vergerette.* Ger., *Berufkraut, Flöhkraut.* Sp., *olivardilla.* 1. Of Linnæus, a widely distributed genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., flea-bane; the herb of *E. heterophyllum* and *E. philadelphicum*, used in dropsical and nephritic diseases. The *Erigereæ* (Fr., *érigérées*) are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Baccharideæ;* of Reichenbach, a section of the *Astereæ genuinæ;* of De Candolle and others, a subdivision of the *Astereæ;* of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ;* of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Astereæ.* The *Erigerineæ* are a tribe of the *Corymbiferæ.* The *Erigeroneæ* are a subdivision of the *Asteraceæ.* [B, 5, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. acris.** Fr., *érigéron âcre.* Ger., *scharfes Berufkraut, blaue Dürrwurz.* A species formerly in use under the name of *herba conyzæ cæruleæ* (seu *minoris*, seu *asteris conyzoidis*, seu *erigeri*, seu *senecionis cærulei*), and still employed in domestic practice in Germany, in pectoral complaints, suppressed menstruation, dysuria, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. affinis.** Sp., *peritre del pais* [Mex. Ph.], *chilcuam.* A species growing in the valley of Mexico, where the root is used as a sialagogue. [B, 224 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. ambiguus.** See *E. strigosus.*—**E. annuus.** A species found in North America and in Europe; one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870. [B, 5, 42, 215 (a, 24).]—**E. bellidifolius.** Robin's plantain; a species found in the United States. [B, 215; L, 107 (a, 14).]—**E. canadense.** Canadian flea-bane, horse- (or squaw-) weed; a species common throughout the northern and middle United States, and formerly one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph. It is a tonic, diuretic, and astringent. The oil is used as an

internal hæmostatic and in gonorrhœa, and is popularly reputed to control uterine hæmorrhage and quicken uterine contraction. [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (*a*, 14).]—**E. cochin-chinensis.** A species used in Cochin-China as an emmenagogue. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. graveolens.** The *Inula graveolens.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. heterophyllus.** See *E. annuus.*—**E. integrifolius.** See *E. strigosus.*—**E. linosyris.** See ASTER *linosyris.* [B, 42, 214.]—**E. paniculatus.** See *E. canadensis.*—**E. philadelphicus, E. purpureus.** 1. Of Linnæus and Aiton, one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870; abundant in the middle United States. Its oil is more viscid than the oil of *E. canadensis,* has a higher sp. gr., and contains more oxygen. 2. Of Loureiro, the *E. cochin-chinense.* [B, 5, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. pusillus.** A variety of *E. canadensis;* of Nuttall, a distinct species. [B, 5 (*a*, 24).]—**E. strigosus.** A North American species resembling *E. annuus.*—**E. tricuneatus.** A species perhaps identical with *Baccharis cuneata* (*conferta*). [B, 214.]—**E. viscosus.** See INULA *viscosa.*—**E. vulgaris.** See *E. acris.*—**Extractum erigerontis canadensis fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Extractum erigerontis fluidum.** An alcoholic extract of the herb of *E. canadensis.* [B, 81 (*a*, 14).]—**Herba erigeri.** The herb of *E. acris.*—**Oil of e.** Lat., *oleum erigerontis* [U. S. Ph.] (*canadense* [U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *huile d'érigéron.* Ger., *Flöhkrautöl.* Oil of (Canada) flea-bane, obtained by distillation of the fresh herb of *E. canadense* (*q. v.*). [B, 5.]

ERIGMA (Lat.), **ERIGME** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E^{2}r-i^{2}g'ma^3, -me(ma). Gen., *erig'matos* (*-is*), *-ig'mes.* Gr., ἔριγμα, ἐρίγμη. Any leguminous fruit, decorticated and broken into pieces; of Hippocrates and Foesius, bruised beans. [A, 325 (*a*, 21); B, 144, 200.]

ÉRIGNE (Fr.), n. A-ren-y'. Lat., *uncus, uncinus.* A hook used in operations and dissections to keep certain parts separated. [L, 41, 87, 95 (*a*, 14).]—**E. à branches divergentes.** A hook with divergent branches to take hold of hæmorrhoids, etc. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. à chaine.** See *Chain*-HOOK. [L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]—**E. à coulisse.** A hook with sliding protecting blades, used to hold a fold of mucous membrane which is to be caught by the galvano-cautery loop. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ERIMOÏDES, n. Fr., *érimoïdes.* Of Paracelsus, a sandy urinary deposit. [L, 41, 94 (*a*, 14).]

ÉRINACE (Fr.), n. A-re-na^{3}s. The *Hydnum repandum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERINACEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-na(na^3)'se^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Of Dillenius, a genus of *Fungi,* comprising the *Odontia* and in part the *Sistotrema* of Persoon. 2. The hedgehog. [B, 121 (*a*. 24); L, 94, 105 (*a*, 14).]—**E. combustus** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Ashes of the hedgehog; formerly used as a specific for incontinence of urine and for dropsy. [B, 119, 180 (*a*, 14).]

ERINEOS (Lat.), n. m. E^2-rin(ren)'e^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐρινεός. The wild fig-tree (*Caprificus*); according to others the *Campanula rapunculus.* [L, 84, 94, 119 (*a*, 14).]

ERINEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *érinéon.* Of Persoon, a genus of parasitic *Fungi* supposed to be concerned in the production of a sort of mildew in plants, now known to be due to an abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis, as in the *Amentaceæ, Aceraceæ, Rosaceæ,* etc. [B, 19; Griffith and Henfrey (*a*, 24).]

ERINNERUNG (Ger.), n. E^2-ri^{2}n'e^{2}r-un^2. Remembrance. [*a*, 14.]—**E'saphasie.** See *Amnestic* APHASIA.—**E'svermögen.** Memory. [L, 80.]

ERIOBOTRYA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-bo^{2}t'ri^2(ru^6)-a^3. From ἔριον, wool, and βότρυς, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *ériobotrye.* Ger., *Wollmispel.* A genus of the *Rosaceæ,* tribe *Pomeæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. japonica.** Fr., *ériobotrye du Japon, bibacier, bibassier, neflier du Japon.* Ger., *japanische Wollmispel.* A species, the fruit of which is as large as a cherry and of a very pleasant taste, from which a wine is made. The leaves are used in China as an astringent and tonic in atonic dyspepsia, etc. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250.]

ERIOCALYX (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}k'a^3-li^{2}x(lu^{6}x). Gen., *eriocal'ycos* (*-is*). From ἔριον, wool, and κάλυξ, a calyx. Fr., *ériocalicé.* Having a hairy calyx; as a n. (Fr., *ériocalyx*), the genus *Aspalathus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERIOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *ériocarpé.* Ger., *wollfruchtig.* Having hairy fruit; as a n., the genus *Sarcolæna.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERIOCAULIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{4}l'(ka^{3}u^{4}l)-i^{2}s. From ἔριον, wool, and καυλός, a stem. Fr., *ériocaule.* Ger., *wollstämmig.* Having a hairy stem. [L, 180.]

ERIOCAULON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-ka^{4}l'(ka^{3}u^{4}l)-o^{2}n. Pipewort; a genus of the *Eriocauleæ.* The *Eriocaulaceæ* (Fr., *ériocaulacées*) are an order of the *Glumales.* The *Eriocauleæ* (Fr., *ériocaulées*), *Eriocaulonaceæ,* or *Eriocauloneæ* are: of Richard, a family of hypogynous monocotyledons separated from the *Restiaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**E. odoratum.** An East Indian species having an odor like that of *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 245.]—**E. officinale.** An Asiatic species used in domestic medicine in China. [B, 245.]—**E. robustum.** An East Indian species believed to be used in domestic medicine. [B, 245.]—**E. setaceum.** An East Indian species employed as a remedy for scabies. [B, 245.]—**E. wallichianum.** An East Indian species said to be used medicinally. [B, 245.]

ERIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *ériocéphalé.* Ger., *wollköpfig.* Having a hairy top; as a n., a genus of the *Compositæ,* tribe *Anthemideæ* (of Baillon, a section of the genus *Athanasia*). The *Eriocephaleæ* are a division of the *Senecionideæ.* [B, 42, 46, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. africanus.** Fr., *ériocéphalé d'Afrique.* A species employed at the Cape of Good Hope in dropsy. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. umbellulatus.** A species growing in southern Africa, said to be diuretic. [L, 107.]

ERIOCLADUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}k'la^{2}d(la^{3}d)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and κλάδος, a branch. Fr., *érioclade.* Ger., *wollästig.* Having hairy branches. [L, 180.]

ERIOCOMOUS, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}k'om-u^{3}s. From ἔριον, wool, and κόμη, hair. Fr., *ériocome.* Ger., *vliesshaarig.* Abounding in or covered with fine hair; villous. [*a*, 27.]

ERIODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From ἔριον, wool, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *ériodendron.* Ger., *Wollbaum.* The silk cotton-tree; a genus of the *Malvaceæ.* [B, 42, 121, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. anfractuosum.** Fr., *cotonnier mapou.* A species having two varieties, *E. anfractuosum indicum* (see *E. orientale*) and *E. anfractuosum caribæum* (see *E. occidentale*). [B, 46 (*a*, 14); B, 172 (*a*, 24).]—**E. leiantherum.** Sp., *ceiba espinosa.* A species used like *E. occidentale.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**E. occidentale.** Fr., *ériodendron occidentale.* Ger., *vestindischer Wollbaum.* Sp., *ceiba, pechote* [Mex. Ph.]. The West Indian silk cotton-tree; a species from 50 to 100 feet high, the root of which is purgative, emetic, and diuretic. The bark, in infusion, is used in skin diseases, the leaves, fruit, and seed are used externally as emollients, the ash from the cotton around the seed is employed as a styptic, and the gum from the stem is used in enteritis. [B, 173, 180, 224, 275 (*a*, 24); J. M. Maisch, *l. c.*]—**E. orientale.** Fr., *ériodendron orientale.* Ger., *ostindischer Wollbaum.* Malay, *pania, paniala.* Hindoo, *huttian.* The God-tree, East Indian silk cotton-tree; a species from 50 to 60 feet high, with seeds imbedded in silky cotton. Its gum, with the addition of spices, is used in intestinal diseases, and an oil is obtained from the seeds. The young leaves are substituted by the natives for okra. The root-bark is used as an emetic and antispasmodic. [B, 172, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

ERIODICTYON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-di^{2}k'ti^2(tu^6)-o^{2}n. From ἔριον, wool, and δίκτυον, a net. A genus of the *Hydrophyllaceæ.* [*a*, 24.]—**E. californicum, E. glutinosum.** California tarbush, mountain-balm, bear's weed; consumptive's weed; a species found in California, containing resins, a bitter extract, tannic acid, and a volatile oil; much used in a syrup for disguising the taste of quinine. It has been used in tincture with benefit in the treatment of asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., and is considered by the Mexicans and Indians a cure for consumption. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**E. tomentosum.** A species found in California; used by the Spaniards, under the name of *yerba santa,* as a pectoral. [B, 5, 66 (*a*, 24).]

ERIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-glo^{2}s(glos)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔριον, wool, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *érioglosse.* 1. Of Richard, a genus of the *Sapindaceæ,* tribe *Sapindeæ.* 2. The seeds of *Sterculia scaphigera* (called by the Chinese *ta-haitszl* and by the Malays *boa-tam-paijang*), formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 38, 48 (*a*, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

ERIOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. Gen., *eriolep'idos* (*-is*). From ἔριον, wool, and λεπίς, a scale. See CNICUS.—**E. lanigera.** The *Cnicus eriophorus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERIOLOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-lom'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and λῶμα, a fringe. Fr., *ériolome.* Ger., *wollrandig.* Having a hairy border. [L, 180.]

ERIOMETER, n, E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *eriometrum* (from ἔριον, wool, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *ériomètre.* Of Young, an instrument for measuring the diameter of fibres or minute objects by that of the colored rings produced by their diffraction of light. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

ERIOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and πέταλον, a petal. Fr., *ériopétale.* Ger., *wollblumenblättrig.* Sp., *eriopétalo.* Having hairy petals. [L, 180.]

ERIOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔριον, wool, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *ériophoron, linaigrette.* Ger., *Wollgras.* It., *erioforo.* Sp., *erióforo.* Cotton-grass, cotton-rush, wild cotton, etc.; a genus of *Cyperaceæ* of the tribe *Scirpeæ.* [B, 42, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. alpinum.** Fr., *ériophoron des Alpes.* A species the cotton of the seed of which is used as an application to burns. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. angustifolium, E. latifolium.** Varieties of *E. polystachyum.* [B, 128 (*a*, 24).]—**E. polystachyum.** Fr., *chenvelle chevelu des pauvres, linaigrette, lindes marais.* A European species, used as a laxative. [B. 88, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24).]

ERIOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ἐριοφόρος (from ἔριον, wool, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *ériophore.* Ger., *wolltragend.* It., *erioforo.* Sp., *erióforo.* Having cottony hairs; as a n., the genus *Andryala.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 50, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**E. javanna.** The *Eriodendron orientale.* [B, 173.]

ERIOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'u^{3}s. From ἔριον, wool, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *ériophyllé.* Ger., *wollblättrig.* Having hairy leaves. [L, 41, 180 (*a*, 14).]

ERIOPILUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}p'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and *pilus,* a hair. Fr., *ériopile.* Ger., *wollbalgig.* Having hairy glumes. [L, 180.]

ERIOPODUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *ériopode.* Ger., *wollfüssig.* Having hairy paws. [L, 41, 180 (*a*, 14).]

ERIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The typical genus of the *Eriospermeæ* or *Eriosperminæ* (a group or series of the *Liliaceæ*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *ériosperme.* Ger., *wollsamig.* Having hairy seeds. [L, 41. 180 (*a*, 14).]

ERIOSTACHYUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-sta^{3}k(sta^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and στάχυς, a spike. Fr., *ériostachyé.* Ger., *wollährig.* Having wooly spikes. [L, 180.]

ERIOSTEMONIS (Lat.). **ERIOSTEMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}r-i^2-o(o^3)-ste(sta)-mon'i^{2}s, -ste(sta)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἔριον, wool, and στήμων or στῆμα, a filament. Fr., *ériostémone*. Ger., *wollstaubfadig*. Having hairy stamens. [L, 41, 180 (α, 14).]

ERIOSTOME, adj. E^{2}r'i^2-o-stom. From ἔριον, wool, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *ériostome*. Ger., *wollmaulig*. Having a hairy mouth or opening. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ERIOXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἔριον, wool, and ξύλον, wood. In the older pharmacopœias, cotton-wool. [B, 97, 119 (α, 14).]

ERIRIBA (Port.), n. A-re-re'ba^3. In Brazil, the *Centralobium robustum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ERISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *eris'matos (-is)*. Fr., *érisme* (2d def.). 1. Of Rudge, a genus of tropical American trees, of the *Vochysiaceæ*. 2. The rhachis or axis of grasses. The *Erismaceæ* of Dumortier (the *Erismeæ* of Jussieu) are a tribe of the *Vochysiaceæ*, consisting of the genus *E*. [B, 19, 170 (α, 24).]—**E. japura.** Of Spruce, the *japura* of Brazil; a tall species growing on the upper Rio Negro and the Uaupes. The kernels are eaten, and also furnish a sort of butter of disagreeable odor but pleasant taste. [B, 19 (α, 24).]

ERISTALIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^{2}s-tal(ta^{3}l)'i^{2}s. Fr., *éristale*. A genus of insects of the *Syrphidæ*. The larvæ of two species (*E. tenax* and *E. pendulum*) have been found in human urine. [A, 385 (α, 21); L, 16, 196.)

ERITANNIC ACID, n. E^{2}r-i^2-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éritannique*. A variety of tannic acid, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$, derived from *Erica herbacea*. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

ERITHACE (Lat.), **ERITHALE** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}r-i^{2}th'a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a), -a(a^3)-le(la). Gen., *eri'thaces, -ales*. Gr., ἐριθάκη. See *Bee-*BREAD.

ERITHALES (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^{2}th'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *erith'alis*. Gr., ἐριθαλές. Fr., *érithale*. 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Chiococceæ*. 2. The genus *Timonius*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. fruticosum.** Fr., *épanille, bois-chandelle* (ou *-citron*, ou *-jasmin*, ou *-jaune*). A species found in the West Indies. The resin is employed in nephritic complaints; the wood is used by the natives for torches, in powder as a perfume, and in decoction for ophthalmia and cholera morbus. [B, 88, 173 (α, 24).]

ERITRICHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of the *Boragineæ*, tribe *Borageæ*. [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. gnaphalioides.** Sp., *té de burro*. A species growing in Chili; used in infusion as a stomachic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]

ERKÄLTUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-kalt'un^2. Refrigeration, chilling, a taking cold (see COLD). [D.]—**E'sapparat.** A refrigerating apparatus.

ERK-EL-AGRAB, n. In Egypt, a shrub found in Kordofan. The wood, pulverized and moistened, is applied to scorpion-bites. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ERKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. E^{2}rk'e^{2}l-kra^3-u^{4}t. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [L, 43.]

ERKENNUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ke^{2}n'un^2. See DIAGNOSIS.—**E's-zeichen.** A diagnostic sign. [A, 521, 523.]

ERKRANKUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-kra^{3}n^{2}k'un^2. The state of being sick, a disease. [B.]—**Allgemeine'.** A general disease. [B.]—**E'sdisposition.** A tendency to a certain form of disease. [L.]—**E'sherd.** The seat or focus of a disease. [A, 521, 523.]

ERLACHBAD (Ger.), n. E^{2}r'la^{3}ch^2-ba^{3}d. A place in Austria where there are thermal baths. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ERLACHE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-la^{3}sh. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]

ERLAU (Magyar), n. E^{2}r'la^4-u^4. A place in Hungary where there is a warm saline spring. [A, 319 (α, 21); L, 49.]

ERLE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rl'e^2. The ALNUS.—**E'nbaum.** See ALNUS *glutinosa*.—**E'nblätter.** See *Folia* ALNI.—**E'nrinde.** See *Cortex* ALNI.—**Gemeine E.** See ALNUS *glutinosa*.

ERLENBAD (Ger.), n. E^{2}rl'e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a cold gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (α, 14).]

ERMATTUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ma^{3}t'tun^2. Lassitude. [A, 521.]

ERMESIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{5}r(e^{2}r)-mes(me^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἑρμεσία. A mixture of honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm-oil, beaten together and mixed with milk; formerly supposed to be conducive to the begetting of strong and handsome children. [L, 94.]

ERMETSCHWYL (Ger.), n. E^{2}r'me^{2}t-shvu^{6}l. A place in the canton of Saint-Gallen, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring, with bathing establishments. [L, 135 (α, 14).]

ERMINE-CHOP, n. U^{5}rm'i^{2}n-cho^{2}p. The *Mesembryanthemum ermininum*. [B, 275 (α, 24).]

ERMION, n. U^{5}r'mi^2-o^{2}n. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ERMÜDUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-mu^{6}d'un^2. Fatigue, exhaustion. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.," 1877, p. 365 (L).]—**E'sgefühl, E's-sinn.** A sense of fatigue. [Mendel (A, 319).]—**E'sstoff.** The catabolic substance formed in a muscle during its activity which is supposed to give rise to the feeling of fatigue. [J, 57.]

ERNABRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}rn'a^3-brun-ne^{2}n. A place in the duchy of Arnhalt-Bernburg, Germany, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and potassium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates and phosphates. [L, 105 (α, 14).]

ERNÄHREND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-nar'e^{2}nd. Nutritive. [L, 80.]

ERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-nar'un^2. See NUTRITION.—**E'sarterie.** A nutrient artery. [α, 29.]—**E'sbahn.** A nutritive tract. [A, 521.]—**E'scentrum.** Lit., a nutrient centre; a nerve centre considered as the generator of nervous force. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**E'sfluidum, E'sflüssigkeit.** A nutritive fluid or juice. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.," 1846, 1853 (L).]—**E'sgefäss.** A nutrient vessel. [A, 521, 523.]—**E'sgeschäft.** See NUTRITION.—**E'sinstinct.** The appetite for food. [A, 523.]—**E'skanal.** A nutrient canal. [L, 115.]—**E'skraft.** Nutritive power. [L, 80.]—**E'skrankheit.** A disease due to malnutrition. [A, 521.]—**E'skunde, E'slehre.** See DIETETICS.—**E'sloch.** A nutrient foramen. [L, 31.]—**E'splasma.** A layer of protoplasm between the ectoplasm and the endoplasm; described by Brass and supposed to be specially concerned with the nutrition of the cell. [J, 61.]—**E'squelle.** A source of nutriment. [A, 521.]—**E'ssaft.** See *E'sflüssigkeit*.—**E's-schlagader.** A nutrient artery. [L, 115.]—**E'sschlauch.** A feeding-tube. [A, 521.]—**E'ssinn.** See *Nutritive* SENSE.—**E'sstoff.** Nutritive material.—**E'sstörung.** A disturbance of nutrition. [A, 521, 523.]—**E'sthätigkeit.** Nutritive power. [L, 80.]—**E'strieb.** See *E'sinstinct*.—**E'sverhältniss.** Nutritive value. [A, 521.]—**E'svorgang.** The nutritive process. [K.]—**E'szustand.** The nutritive condition of an organism. [α, 18.]

ERNÄHRZELLE (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-nar'tse^{2}l-le^2. See *Yolk-*CELL (2d def.).

ERNEUTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}r-nu^{5}t. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [L, 41, 42.]

ERNFERN, n. U^{5}rn'fu^{5}rn. The *Pteris aquilina*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ERNIEDRIGER (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ned'ri^{2}g-e^{2}r. A depressor muscle. [L, 80.]

ERNIEDRIGUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ned'ri^{2}g-un^2. Depression, prostration. [L, 43.]

ERNOTE (Fr.), **ERNOTTE** (Fr.), n's. E^{2}r-not. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

ERNSDORF (Ger.), n. E^{2}rns'do^{2}rf. A place in Silesia where there are bathing and whey-cure establishments. [A, 319 (α, 21).]

ERNTE-GRASMILBE (Ger.), **ERNTEMILBE** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}rn'te^2-gra^{3}s"mi^{2}lb-e^2, e^{2}rn'te^2-mi^{2}lb-e^2. The *Leptus autumnalis*. [L, 57.]

ERNUT, n. U^{5}r'nu^{3}t. The *Carum flexuosum*. [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ERODE, n. E-rod'. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [α, 24.]

ERODED, adj. E-rod'e^{2}d. Lat., *erosus*. Fr., *érodé*. Ger., *ausgebissen, genagt*. Gnawed, eaten, or worn away; of leaves, irregularly toothed. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

ERODENT, adj. E-rod'e^{2}nt. Gr., ἀποβρύσκων, ἀποτρώγων. Lat., *erodens*. Fr., *érodent*. Ger., *wegfressend, ätzend*. Wearing away, eating up, gnawing off; as a n., a caustic. [A, 322 (α, 21); L, 56.]

ERODERS, n. pl. E-rod'u^{5}rz. See RODENTIA.

ÉRODION (Fr.), n. A-ro-de-o^{3}n^2. See ERODIUM.—**E. à feuilles de ciguë.** See ERODIUM *cicutarium*.—**E. musqué.** See ERODIUM *moschatum*.—**E. velu.** See ERODIUM *hirsutum*.

ERODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-od'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐρωδιός, the heron. Fr., *érodion, érodium*. Ger., *Reiherschnabel*. Heron's bill; a genus of the *Erodieæ* (a section of the *Geranieæ*). [B, 42, 170, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. ciconium.** Fr., *cou de cigogne*. A species found in southern Europe and in Germany. The fruits are used as weather-gauges, the tails of the carpels, that coil up spirally, untwisting at the approach of humid weather. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cicutarium.** Fr., *érodion à feuilles de ciguë*. Ger., *Ackerschnabelkraut, Ackerstorchschnabelkraut, schierlingsblättriger Reiherschnabel*. Pine grass of California, wild mush; a species found in Europe, northern Africa, and the United States; used as a vulnerary and in dropsy. [B, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (α, 14).]—**E. gruinum.** Fr., *bec de grue*. A species found in southern Europe, Crete, and north Africa. It was once official. The tails of the carpels are used as hygrometers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. hirsutum.** Fr., *érodion velu*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. moschatum.** Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschati*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]



ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. [A, 327.]

ERÖFFNEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-u^{5}f'ne^{2}nd. See APERIENT.

ERÖFFNER (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-u^{5}f'ne^{2}r. See DILATATOR.

ERÖFFNUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-u⁶f'nun². 1. An opening, foramen. [L, 43.] 2. See INCISION.—**E. des Centralcanals.** See FORAMEN *cæcum*.—**E'mittel.** An aperient. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'speriode, E'szeit.** The stage of dilatation of the uterus in labor. [A, 521.]

EROMANES (Lat.), adj. E²-ro'ma²n(ma³n)-ez(as). Gr., ἐρωμανής. See EROTOMANES.

EROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ro-ma²n(ma³n)'i²-a³. Gr., ἐρωμανία. See EROTOMANIA.

ERONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E²r(ar)-o²n'o²s-u³s(u⁴s). From ἦρ, spring, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Frühlingskrankheit.* A disease that appears in spring. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EROOVALOO (Tamil), n. The *Inga xylocarpa.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EROPHILA (Lat.), n. f. E²r(ar)-o²f'i²l-a³. From ἦρ, spring, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *érophile.* The genus *Draba.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. verna, E. vulgaris.** See DRABA *verna.*

ÉRORATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ro-ra³-tu⁵r. Of Kessler and Pontier, an apparatus for distilling and evaporating. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

EROSE, adj. E-ros'. In botany, see ERODED.

EROSION, n. E-ro'zhu³n. Lat., *erosio* (from *erodere,* to gnaw off). Fr., *érosion.* Ger., *E., Aufressen, Arrosion.* 1. An eating away ; the action and the effect of a corrosive substance. 2. A circumscribed superficial loss of substance. 3. Of Unna, loss of the corneous layer of the epidermis, as distinguished from *exfoliation,* in which more or less of the prickle-cell layer is removed. ["Vrtljsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1880, p. 25 (G).]—**Aphthous e.** The formation of flat ulcers on a mucous membrane, as from aphthæ. [D, 1.]—**Catarrhal e.** Fr., *érosion catarrhale.* A loss of epithelium from catarrh. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Chancrous e.** Fr., *érosion chancreuse.* The destruction by mortification and slow liquefaction of the normal elements around a chancre. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. of the teeth.** Ger., *E. der Zähne.* A congenital defect of the teeth, consisting of fine points or lines of superficial loss of enamel surrounding the tooth in the form of a ring, of complete absence of the enamel with brittleness of the tooth, of semilunar notches on the cutting edge of the incisors (as in "Hutchinson's teeth"), or of a combination of all these defects. [Albrecht (A, 319).]—**E'sfurche** (Ger.). A furrow due to e. (as in the teeth). [Albrecht (A, 319).]—**E'sgeschwür** (Ger.). An eroding ulcer. [A, 521.]—**E'sring** (Ger.). An annular furrow of a tooth due to e. [Albrecht (A, 319).]—**Granular e.** See *Papillary e.*—**Hæmorrhagic e.** Fr., *érosion hémorrhagique.* Ger., *hämorrhagische E.* An e. of a mucous membrane (*e. g.,* of the stomach) produced by hæmorrhagic infiltration, softening, and death of little circumscribed areas. [A, 326 (a, 21).] Cf. EXCORIATION.—**Herpetic e.** Fr., *érosion herpétique.* An e. like that produced by herpes. The term has been applied to a condition seen on the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri in cases of catarrh. [Grenlich (A, 319).]—**Papillary e.** Fr., *érosion papillaire.* Ger., *papilläre E.* A condition in which, after a simple epithelial e., the papillary layer undergoes proliferation, forming a red, granular, or fungous surface that bleeds easily. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

ÉROSION (Fr.), n. A-ro-ze-o³n². 1. See EROSION. 2. Dubroca's term for a procedure for breaking up an incarcerated placenta with one finger inserted into the compartment of the uterus that contains the organ. [A, 96.]

EROSIVE, adj. E-ro'si²v. Fr., *érosif.* Ger., *erosiv.* Pertaining to, caused by, or causing erosion.

EROSODENTATE, adj. E-ro''so-de²nt'at. From *erodere,* to erode, and *dens,* a tooth. Of leaves, raggedly dentate. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EROSTRATE, adj. E-ro²s'trat. Lat., *erostratus* (from *e* priv., and *rostrum,* the beak). Fr., *érostré.* Ger., *ungeschnäbelt.* Having no beak. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EROSUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ros'u³s(u⁴s). See ERODED.

EROTEUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-ot'e²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *érotéum.* A genus of dicotyledons, of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ.* [L, 49.]—**E. thæoides.** A variety used in Japan as a substitute for tea. [L, 49.]

EROTIC, adj. E²r-o²t'i²k. Gr., ἐρωτικός (from ἔρως, lust). Lat., *eroticus.* Fr., *érotique.* Ger., *erotisch.* It., *erotico.* Sp., *erótico.* Pertaining to, caused by, pervaded with, or manifesting sexual desire.

EROTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-o-to(to³)-ma²n(ma³n)'i²-a³. From ἔρως, lust, and μανία, madness. Fr., *érotomanie.* Ger., *Liebeswuth, Erotomanie.* A form of monomania characterized by loss of control over the sexual appetite. See SATYRIASIS and NYMPHOMANIA.

EROTOMANES (Lat.), adj. E²r-ot-o²m'a²n(a³n)-ez(as). Gr., ἐρωτομανής. Affected with erotomania. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EROUDDA (Sanscr.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ERPES (Lat.), n. m. E²rp'ez(as). Gen., *erpet'os* (*-is*). See HERPES.

ERPETOLOGY, n. U⁶r-pe²t-o²l'o-ji². See HERPETOLOGY.

ERQ ANGIBAR (Ar.), n. The *Statice limonium.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERQUICKEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-kwi²k'e²nd. See ANALEPTIC and ANAPSYCTIC.

ERQUICKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-kwi²k'un². Refreshment, invigoration.—**E'smittel.** See ANALEPTIC.

ERR (Fr.), n. E²r. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are cold chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ERRABUNDUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-ra³-bu³nd(bu⁴nd)'u³s(u⁴s). See ERRATIC.

ERRAMASSUMUL (Cing.), n. The root of *Periploca indica.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERRANT, adj. E²r'a²nt. Lat., *errans.* Fr., *e.* Wandering ; in zoology, unattached (said of free-swimming *Hydrozoa,* etc.). The *Errantia* are a suborder of the *Polychæta* or an order of the *Annelida.* [L, 147, 353.]

ERRATIC, adj. E²r-a²t'i²k. Lat., *erraticus* (from *errare,* to wander). Fr., *erratique.* Ger., *erratisch, herumirrend, wandernd.* Of birds, without local habitation, going often from country to country ; of diseases, pain, etc., shifting from one part of the body to another or occurring in irregular paroxysms. [D ; L, 41.]

ERRÉ (Fr.), n. E²r-ra. In Provence, the *Ervum ervilia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERREGBARKEIT (Ger.), n. E²r-rag'ba³r-kit. Excitability. [L, 80.]

ERREGEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-rag'e²nd. Stimulating. [L, 80.]

ERREGER (Ger.), n. E²r-rag'e²r. A stimulant, an excitant. [K.]

ERREGTSEIN (Ger.), n. E²r-ragt'zin. See ERETHISM.

ERREGUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-rag'un². See STIMULATION.—**E'sfähigkeit.** Excitability. [A, 521.]—**E'sflüssigkeit.** The exciting liquid of a galvanic battery. [A, 521.]—**E'szustand.** A state of irritation. [K.]—**Gefühls-E.** Stimulation of the sensory nerves of a part, as opposed to reflex or automatic action. [K, 16.]—**Geruchs-E.** Stimulation of the olfactory nerve. [Gruenhagen (K).]

ERRES (Fr.), n. In Provence, the *Ervum ervilia.* [B, 121, 173.]

ERREUR (Fr.), n. E²r-ru⁵r. See ERROR.

ERRHIN (Fr.), adj. and n. E²r-ra²n². See ERRHINE.—**E. hémostatique.** See POUDRE *errhine hémostatique.*

ERRHINE, adj. E²r'i²n. Lat., *errhinus* (from ἐν, in, and ῥίς, the nose). Fr., *errhin.* Promoting sneezing and the discharge of nasal mucus ; as a n. (Lat., *errhinum ;* Fr., *errhin ;* Ger., *Niesemittel*), a substance so acting. [L, 56, 105.] Cf. STERNUTATORY.

ERRHIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ri²p(rep)'si²s. Gen., *errhip'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔῤῥιψις (from ῥίπτειν, to throw). Fr., *errhipsie.* Prostration. [L, 41, 94.]

ERRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r'ri²s(ru⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *errhys'eos* (*er'rhysis*). From ἐῤῥεῖν, to go slowly. Fr., *errhyse.* Ger., *langsame Blutung.* Slow bleeding. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ERRICK, n. E²r'i²k. The *Arctium lappa.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERRIF, n. E²r'i²f. The *Galium aparine.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERROACANAY (Tamil), n. The *Euonymus dichatomus.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ERROOPOOTOO (Tamil), n. The *Dalbergia latifolia.* [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ERROR (Lat.), n. m. E²r'ro²r(ror). Gen., *erro'ris.* Gr., ἀποτυχία. Fr., *erreur.* Ger., *Verirrung.* A failure, a mischance, a going astray. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**E. loci.** Fr., *erreur de lieu.* Ger., *Ortsverirrung.* Lit., an e. of place. 1. Of Boerhaave, a supposed aberration of the larger blood-corpuscles by which they were forced into and became impacted in vessels (*e. g.,* lymph-canals) of too small a calibre to admit of their passage. [L, 84.] 2. See ECTOPIA.—**E. of dispersion.** The indistinctness produced in the outlines of an image by chromatic aberration. [B, 51 (a, 27).]

ERRÖTHEN (Ger.), n. E²r-ru⁶t'e²n. A reddening, blushing. [L, 80.]

ER ROUIZA (Ar.), n. See CORIARIA *myrtifolia.*

ERS (Fr.), n. E²r. The *Ervum ervilia.* [B, 121, 173, 275, 284 (a, 24).]

ERSATZ (Ger.), n. E²r-sa³tz'. Compensation, substitution.—**E'dentin.** Supplementary dentin formed to take the place of material lost from a tooth. [Albrecht (A, 319).]—**E'haar.** A hair that replaces one that has fallen or is torn out. [J, 57.]—**E'zahn.** A permanent tooth. [A, 521, 523.]—**E'zellen.** See *Dentinal* CELLS.

ERSCHEINUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shin'un². See PHENOMENON.

ERSCHLAFFEN (Ger.), n. E²r-shla²f'e²n. See DIASTOLE.

ERSCHLAFFEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-shla³f'e²nd. Relaxing. [L, 43.]

ERSCHLAFFER (Ger.), n. E²r-shla³f'e²r. See LAXATOR.—**E. des Paukenfells** (oder **des Trommelfells**). See LAXATOR *tympani.*—**Grosserer E. des Trommelfells.** See LAXATOR *tympani major.*

ERSCHLAFFT (Ger.), adj. E²r-shla³ft'. Abnormally relaxed (said of recently contracted muscles). [K.]

ERSCHLAFFTHEIT (Ger.), n. E²r-shla³ft'hit. See LAXITY.

ERSCHLAFFUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shla³f'un². See CHALASIS, RELAXATION, and DIASTOLE.

ERSCHÖPFUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shu⁶pf'un². Exhaustion. [K, 16.]

ERSCHÜTTERUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shu⁶t'e²r-un². See CONCUSSION.—**E'sschall.** A percussion sound. [A, 521.]—**Gehirne'.** See CONCUSSION *of the brain.*—**Rückenmarke'.** See CONCUSSION *of the spinal cord.*

ERSCHWEREN (Ger.), n. E²r-shvar'e²n. See AGGRAVATION.

ERSETZEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-ze²tz'e²nd. Replacing, acting as a substitute. [A, 523.]

ERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-ze^{2}tz'un^2. Substitution. [A, 523.]

ERSMERT, n. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ERSTARRUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-sta^{3}r'un^2. Rigidity. [K.]—**Todtene'.** See Rigor *mortis.*

ERSTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rst'ge^2-bar-e^{2}nd-e^2. A primipara.

ERSTGESCHWÄNGERTE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rst'ge^2-shwan^2-e^{2}rt-e^2. A female pregnant for the first time. [A, 521.]

ERSTICKEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-sti^{2}k'e^{2}nd. Suffocative. [A, 521.]

ERSTICKUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-sti^{2}k'un^2. See Suffocation.—**E'sblut.** Blood surcharged with carbonic-acid gas; the blood of an asphyxiated subject. [K.]—**E'skrämpfe.** General convulsions due to slow asphyxiation. [L. Landois (A, 319).]—**E'stod.** Death by asphyxia. [A, 521, 523.]

ERTHEILEN (Ger.), v. tr. E^{2}r-til'e^{2}n. See Administer (1st def.).

ERTHESMOK, n. The *Fumaria officinalis.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ERTRÄNKUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-tran^{2}k'un^2. Suicidal or homicidal drowning. [A, 521.]

ERTRINKUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-tri^{2}n^{2}k'un^2. Accidental drowning. [A, 521.]—**E'stod.** Death by drowning. [L, 57.]

ERTRUNKENER (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-trun^{2}k'e^{2}n-e^{2}r. A drowned person. [L, 43.]

ERUAYE (Sp.), n. A-ru-a^3'ya. The genus *Medicago.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERUBESCENCE, n. E-ru^2-be^{2}s'e^{2}ns. From *erubescere,* to blush. Blushing, reddening of the skin. [L, 80.]

ERUCA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-ru^2(ru)'ka^3. 1. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Cruciferæ,* tribe *Brassiceæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).] 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *Sinapis alba.* 3. A larval insect. [B, 45.]—**Conserva erucæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *conserve de roquette.* A mixture of equal parts of boiled and washed leaves of *Brassica e.* and thick syrup. [B, 119 (*a*, 14).]—**E. alba.** The *Sinapis alba.* [B, 180.]—**E. arvensis.** See Sinapis *arvensis.*—**E. austriaca.** See Brassica *e.*—**E. barbarea.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. erucastrum.** See Brassica *erucastrum.*—**E. fœtida.** See Brassica *e.*—**E. maritima.** The *Cakile maritima.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. muralis.** The *Diplotaxis muralis.* [B, 173.]—**E. nigra.** See Sinapis *nigra.*—**E. palustris.** The *Nasturtium silvestre.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sativa.** See Brassica *e.*—**E'säure** (Ger.). See Erucic acid.—**E. silvestris.** See *Diplotaxis tennifolia.*

ERUCASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ru^2(ru)-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). A section of the genus *Brassica.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. fœtida.** See Brassica *eruca.*

ERUCIC ACID, n. E^{2}r-u^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide érucique.* Ger., *Erucasäure.* A monobasic acid, occurring under the form of acicular crystals of the composition $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, found in mustard-oil, rape-seed oil and grape-seeds. It is isomeric with brassic acid. [B, 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (*a*, 14).]

ERUCIDIC ACID, n. E-ru^2-si^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide érucidique.* See Brassic acid.

ERUCIFORM, adj. E-ru^2'si^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *eruciformis* (from *eruca,* a caterpillar, and *forma,* form). Fr., *éruciforme.* Resembling a caterpillar. [L, 41, 180.]

ERUCIN, n. E-ru^2'si^{2}n. Fr., *érucine.* A yellow powder obtained from the bitter extract of white mustard. [A, 518; L, 41, 49.]

ERUCIVORES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}r(ar)-u^2(u)-si^2(ki^2)'vo(wo^2)-rez(ras). From *eruca,* a caterpillar, and *vorare,* to devour. See Scansores.

ERUCTATION, n. E-ru^{3}k-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *eructatio* (from *eructare,* to belch forth). Fr., *éructation.* Ger., *Aufstossen.* It., *eruttazione.* Sp., *eructación.* A belching up of gas from the stomach. [D.]

ERUGINOUS, adj. E-ru^2'ji^2-nu^{3}s. See Æruginous.

ERUKKU ERUKKAM (Tamil), n. The root-bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera;* used in India to promote the secretions, and as an alterative, stimulant, and deobstruent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (*a*, 14).]

ERUMBELIE (Tamil), n. The *Maba buxifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

ERUMPENT, adj. E-ru^{3}mp'e^{2}nt. Lat., *erumpens* (from *erumpere,* to burst forth). Ger., *hervorbrechend.* Breaking forth; of a fruit, rupturing its capsule at maturity. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

ERUPTION, n. E-ru^{3}p'shu^{3}n. Lat., *eruptio.* Fr., *éruption.* Ger., *E., Ausfahren.* It., *eruzione.* Sp., *erupción.* 1. A breaking forth, as of a pent-up gas or liquid. 2. An emergence, as of a tooth through the gum. 3. The breaking out of a rash, also the rash itself.—**Drug e.** See *Medicinal e.*—**Hæmatogenetic e's.** Ger., *hämatogenetische Eruptionen.* Of Behrend, a group of cutaneous diseases that includes medicinal and menstrual rashes, together with certain e's due to vaccination, variola, septicæmia, and pyæmia, and also those observed after surgical operations, injuries, parturition, etc. [G.]—**Heat e.** A term formerly applied to eczema or to a form of that disease, regarded as typical, produced by the application of heat to the skin. [G.]—**Medicinal e.** An e. (3d def.) due to the action of a medicament taken internally.

ERUPTIVE, adj. E-ru^{2}p'ti^{2}v. Lat., *eruptivus* (from *erumpere,* to burst forth). Fr., *éruptif.* It., *eruttivo.* Pertaining to or attended with an eruption. [G.]

ERVA (Port.), n. E^{2}r'va^3. An herb or plant. [*a*, 14.]—**E. cipo de cobra.** See *E. de Nossa Senhora.*—**E. contra.** See Dorstenia *faria,* Dorstenia *vitella,* and Dorstenia *Houstoni.*—**E. de cobra.** The *Mikania opifera.* [B, 46, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**E. da contra.** See *E. contra.*—**E. de andourinha.** The *Euphorbia linearis.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de Nossa Senhora.** In Brazil, the *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de passarinho.** In Brazil, the *Loranthus uniflorus.* [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. do bicho.** The *Polygonum antæmorrhoidale.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. do sapo.** The *Begonia comestibil.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. da cobras.** 1. The *Euphorbia pilulifera.* 2. The *Eupatorium opiferum.* [B, 46, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. moira.** In Brazil, the *Solanum nigrum.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. mular.** In Brazil, the *Croton antisyphiliticus.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. pombirha.** In Brazil, the *Phyllantus niruri.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. Santa Lucia.** In Brazil, the *Euphorbia hypericifolia.* [B, 46 (*a*, 14).]—**E. toustaõ.** In Brazil, the *Boerhaavia hirsuta.* [B, 46, 88, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ERVAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-va(va^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Of some ancient authors, the *Convolvulus arvensis.* [B, 33 (*a*, 14).]

ERVALENTA, n. U^{5}r-va^{2}l-e^{2}nt'a^3. A food preparation, invented by Wharton, who kept the composition secret, and sold it at high prices as a remedy against consumption and tumors. Chemical analysis shows it to consist of meal made from leguminous grains, probably a mixture of peas and lentils, and identical with the *Revalenta arabica.* [L, 30 (*a*, 14).]

ERVE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rf'e^2. See Ervum.—**E'nlinse.** See Ervum.—**E'nsamen.** The seed of *Vicia ervilia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERVILIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-vi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Of Link, a genus composed of species taken from *Vicia* and *Ervum;* of others, a section of *Vicia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sativa.** See Vicia *e.*

ERVILIEN (Fr.), adj. E^{2}r-ve-le-a^{3}n^2. Formed like a lentil; as a n., in the pl., *e's,* a group of ciliated *Infusoria.* [A, 385 (*a*. 21).]

ERVUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). Fr., *lentille.* Ger., *Erve, Linse, Wicke.* The vetch; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous, papilionaceous herbs of the *Vicieæ* (by some made a section of that tribe), indigenous to Europe and eastern Asia. They are largely cultivated for forage, and the flour is used in cataplasms. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. ervilia.** See Vicia *ervilia.*—**E. hirsutum.** Fr., *lentille velue, gerceau luisset, luzeau, luzette.* A species found in the United States and France, where the seeds, called *cincelles,* are eaten and the stems used as forage. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. lens.** Fr., *lentille cultivée, arousse arroufle.* Ger., *gemeine Linse.* The lentil, the φάκος of Dioscorides; a species found in southern Europe and the East. The seeds furnish a meal which serves as food, and, boiled, is used for cataplasms. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. minor.** Fr., *lentille petite.* A variety of *E. lens.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. plicatum, E. verum.** See Vicia *ervilia.*—**Semen ervi (veri).** The seed of *Vicia ervilia.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]



ERVUM LENS. [A, 327.]

ERWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-va^{3}ch^{2}s'e^{2}n. See Adult.

ERWÄRMEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-varm'e^{2}nd. See Calorific.

ERWÄRMUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-varm'un^2. See Calefaction.

ERWECKEND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-ve^{2}k'e^{2}nd. Lit., awakening; exciting, enlivening, animating. [L, 43.]—**E'e Mittel.** An excitant. [L, 43.]

ERWEICHEND (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-vich^2'e^{2}nd. See Emollient.—**E'e Mittel.** Emollient remedies. [L, 43.]

ERWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-vich^2'un^2. Softening. [D, 4.]—**Braune E.** Softening (as in the mucous membrane of the stomach), with a brownish tinge, due to extravasated blood. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Breiige E.** Pultaceous softening. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Drüsene'.** See Adenomalacia.—**E'sbrand.** Gangrenous softening. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'scyste.** See under Cyste.—**E'sgeschwür.** An abscess caused by atheromatous or amyloid degeneration of the arteries or by amyloid degeneration of the tissues. It occurs in old people, and is to be distinguished in degree only from senile gangrene. [L, 57 (*a*, 21).]—**E'sherd.** A focus of softening. [A, 321.]—**E'smittel.** An emollient. [A, 321.]—**Gehirne'.** See Encephalomalacia.—**Gelatinöse E.** Gelatinous softening. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Geruchlose E.** Gangrenous softening without putrefaction. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Hämorrhagische E.** Softening with hæmorrhagic infiltration. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Hirne'.** See Encephalomalacia.—**Knochene'.** See Osteomalacia.—**Knorpele'.** See Chondromalacia.—**Weisse E.** White softening (of the brain, spinal cord, etc.). [D, 4.]

ERWEITERER (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-vit'e^{2}r-e^{2}r. See Dilatator and Dilator.

ERWEITERN (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-vit′e^{2}rn. See DILATATION.

ERWEITERND (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-vit′e^{2}rnd. See DILATING.

ERWEITERT (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-vit′e^{2}rt. See DILATED.

ERWEITERUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-vit′e^{2}r-un^2. See DILATATION and AMPLIATION.—**E. der Schamspalte.** See DILATATION *préfœtale de la vulve.*—**E. des Herzens.** See *Cardiac* DIASTOLE.—**E's-fähig.** Susceptible of dilatation. [α, 14.]—**E'sinstrument.** See DILATOR.—**E'sscheere.** A dilating forceps; also a pair of scissors that cut outward when the blades are separated. [L, 80.]—**Sack-förmige E.** See *Sacciform* DILATATION.

ERWENWICKE (Ger.), n. E^{2}rv′e^{2}n-vi^{2}k-e^2. See VICIA *ervilia.*

ERWORBEN (Ger.), adj. E^{2}r-vorb′e^{2}n. Acquired, as distinguished from congenital. [A, 521.]

ERWÜRGEN (Ger.), **ERWÜRGUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2}r-vu^{6}rg′-e^{2}n, -un^2. See STRANGULATION.

ERYGE (Lat.), **ERYGMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^{2}r′i^2(u^6)-je(ga), -i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′ma^3. Gen., *er′yges, eryg′matos (-is).* Gr., ἐρυγή, ἔρυγμα. See ERUCTATION.

ERYGMATODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-ma(ma^3)-to′dez-(das). Gr., ἐρυγματώδης (from ἔρυγμα, a belching, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of Hippocrates, causing eructations. [A, 311 (α, 17).]

ERYNGIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r(ar)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἠρύγγιον. Fr., *panicault.* Ger., *Mannstreu.* A genus of the *Saniculeæ*, widely distributed throughout warm and temperate regions, except in Africa. The *Eryngeæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Panaceæ;* of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Œnospermæ;* of Tausch, a subtribe of the *Apleurospermæ*, comprising (for the last two authors) *Eryngium, Alepida, Sanicula*, etc. Others make them a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of *Eryngium* and *Sanicula*, in which case they correspond in part to the *Saniculeæ* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Eryngieæ* (Fr., *éryngiées*) of Sprengel are a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ.* The *Eryngineæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructungaliæ.* [B, 42, 113, 170, 180 (α, 24); L, 180.]—**Conserva eryngii.** Fr., *conserve de panicault.* The candied root of *E. campestre*, official in various old Ph's. [B, 119 (α, 14).]—**E. amethystinum.** Sp., *yerba del sapo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the roots of which are reputed diaphoretic and emmenagogue. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**E. aquaticum.** Fr., *panicault aquatique.* Ger., *wasserliebende Mannstreu.* Button snake-root, rattlesnake-master, water-eryngo; a species found on the prairies and barrens of the western and southern United States. The pungent, aromatic root is considered expectorant, diuretic, and sudorific, and is also employed in snake-bites. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]—**E. Bocconi.** Fr., *panicault tricuspide.* A species found in Spain; considered diuretic and emmenagogue. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. bromeliæfolium.** A species growing in Mexico; employed in amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, dropsy, and flatulence, and for snake-bites. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. campestre.** Fr., *panicault des champs, chardon à cent têtes* (ou *d'âne*, ou *Roland*, ou *roulant*), *erlache fouasse à l'âne, poinchau relâche.* Ger., *Feldmannstreu, gemeine Brachdistel* (oder *Roll-distel*), *Elend, Unruhe.* A species found in southern and middle Europe. Its root, *radix eryngii* (seu *lyringii*), *acus Veneris, capitula Martis*, once official, was one of the *quinque radices aperientes minores*, and was considered emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. It was also employed in catarrhal affections. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. Cervantesii, E. comosum.** Sp., *yerba del sapo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico for the same purposes as *E. amethystinum.* [J. M. Maisch, *l. c.*]—**E. creticum, E. cyaneum.** A species growing in Crete, having the properties of *E. Bocconi.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. dichotomum.** A species found in southern Europe (probably a variety of *E. amethystinum*), having the properties of *E. Bocconi.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. dilatatum.** A species found in southern Europe. The roots have similar properties to those of *E. campestre.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. fœtidum.** Fr., *panicault fétide.* Ger., *Schlangengras.* A species used in snake-bites in the West Indies and Florida, and as a febrifuge in Guiana, Brazil, and elsewhere. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. marinum, E. maritimum.** Fr., *panicault maritime.* Ger., *Meerstrandsmannstreu, Meerwurzel, Meerbrachdistel.* Sea-eryngo (or -holly); a species found on the sandy shores of Great Britain and Europe. The root (*radix eryngii marini*) was once made into a sweetmeat and used in pectoral diseases, dropsy, and colic, and as an aphrodisiac. The young sprouts are eaten. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. multifidum.** A European species having the properties of *E. amethystinum*, of which it is perhaps a variety. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. planum.** Fr., *panicault à feuilles planes, herbe des serpens.* A European species, employed as a sudorific. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. subacaule.** Sp.: *yerba del sapo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico for the same purposes as *E. amethystinum.* [J. M. Maisch, *l. c.*]—**E. ternatum.** A European species having the properties of *E. amethystinum.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. tricuspidatum.** See *E. Bocconi.*—**E. virginianum, E. virginicum.** A species found in marshes from New Jersey to Louisiana, used like *E. aquaticum.* [B, 34, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. vulgare.** See *E. campestre.*—**E. yuccæfolium.** See *E. aquaticum.*—**E. Zannoni.** See *E. Bocconi.*—**Radix eryngii.** The rhizome of *E. campestre.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

ERYNGO, n. E-ri^{2}n^2′go. The genus *Eryngium.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]—**Common e.** See ERYNGIUM *campestre.*—**Conserve of e.** See *Conserva* ERYNGII.—**E.-root.** The rhizome of *Eryngium maritimum*, and various other species of *Eryngium.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Field e.** See ERYNGIUM *campestre.*—**Flat-leaved e.** See ERYNGIUM *planum.*—**Sea E.** See ERYNGIUM *maritimum.*—**Three-leaved e.** See ERYNGIUM *Bocconi.*—**Water-E.** See ERYNGIUM *aquaticum.*

ERYSIBE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-sib(seb)′e(a). Gen., *erysib′es.* Gr., ἐρυσίβη. Mildew in plants. [A, 387.]

ERYSIMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′i^2-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). Gr., ἐρύσιμον (from ἐρύειν, to draw). Fr., *érysimon, érysimum, vélar.* Ger., *Hederich.* 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Sisymbrium officinale.* 2. A genus of the *Cruciferæ*, tribe *Sisymbrieæ.* The *Erysimeæ* (Fr., *érysimées*) are: Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Siliquosæ;* of Reichenbach (1837), a section of the *Sisymbreæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170, 173 (α, 24).]—**Conserva erysimi** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. Fr., *conserve de vélar.* Conserve of wild mustard; made by beating together 1 part of the fresh herb of e. and 2 parts of white sugar. [L, 162 (α, 21).]—**E. alliaria.** See SISYMBRIUM *alliaria.*—**E. arcuatum.** See BARBAREA *taurica.*—**E. barbarea.** See BARBAREA *vulgaris.*—**E. cheiranthoides.** Treacle-mustard, a species found in Kansas. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (α, 14).]—**E. cordifolium.** See SISYMBRIUM *alliaria.*—**E. glastifolium.** The *Turitis glabra.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. lyratum.** See BARBAREA *vulgaris.*—**E. officinale.** See SISYMBRIUM *officinale.*—**E. præcox.** Fr., *érysimon printanier.* See BARBAREA *præcox.*—**Herba erysimi.** The herb of *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Semen erysimi.** The seed of *Sisymbrium officinale.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Syrupus de erysimo compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop d'*ÉRYSIMUM *composé.*—**Syrupus de erysimo Lobelii.** See *Sirop d'*ÉRYSIMUM *composé.*—**Syrupus erysimi** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Fr. Cod., 1818; Ferr. Ph., 1825; Fuld. Disp., 1791; Lipp. Disp., 1794]. Syrup of wild mustard; made of equal parts of the juice of *E. alliaria*, recently expressed and depurated, and despumated honey [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]; or 3 parts of juice and 1 part of honey [Fuld. Disp., 1791; Lipp. Disp., 1794]; or by making a syrup by infusing 1 part of the fresh leaves of *E. alliaria* for 12 hours in 6 parts of boiling water, filtering, and adding a double quantity of white sugar [Fr. Cod., 1818]; or from 4 parts of the leaves of *E. alliaria* and 24 of water, distilling off 6 parts, and dissolving in the product 12 of sugar, expressing the residue, and dissolving in the liquor 24 parts of sugar, evaporating to the consistence of a syrup, and mixing with the distillate [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. [B, 97 (α, 21).]

ÉRYSIMUM (Fr.), n. A-re-ze-mu^{4}m. See ERYSIMUM.—**E. à feuilles en lyre** (Fr.). See BARBAREA *vulgaris.*—**Sirop d'é.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus* ERYSIMI and *Sirop d'é. composé.*—**Sirop d'é. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus de erysimo composilus.* Syn.: *sirop des chantres.* A syrup made by boiling 15 parts of husked barley in 1.200 parts of distilled water until it is soft, adding 15 parts of dried Malaga grapes, and 20 parts each of the chopped leaves of *Cichorium intybus* and *borago*, and, after boiling for a few minutes, straining with expression, replacing the liquor on the fire, and, when boiling, pouring it into a tin water-bath which contains 300 parts of fresh e. previously pounded in a marble mortar, and 15 of licorice, 20 parts of the dried root of *Inula helenium*, 5 of *Adiantum pedatum*, 4 each of the dried tops of rosemary and of stœchas, and 5 parts of green anise, all properly cut, infusing for 24 hours, and distilling in order to extract 50 parts of aromatic liquor; then straining with expression, clarifying with the white of an egg, adding 400 parts of white sugar and 100 of white honey, boiling, and clarifying. [B, 113 (α, 21).]

ERYSIPEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-u^6-si^2-pe^{2}l′. See ERYSIPELAS.—**Gesichtse'.** See ERYSIPELAS *faciei.*—**Impfe'.** See *Vaccinal* ERYSIPELAS.—**Rückfalle'.** See ERYSIPELAS *recurrens.*—**Wandere'.** See *Erratic* ERYSIPELAS.—**Wunde'.** See *Traumatic* ERYSIPELAS.

ERYSIPELACEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p-e^{2}l-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Erysipelatous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Erysipelaceæ*, a generic term including the various forms of erysipelas. [α, 29.]

ERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p′e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *erysipel′atos (-is).* Gr., ἐρυσίπελας) from ἐρυσός (= ἐρυθρός), red, and πέλας (= πέλλα), a hide or skin. Fr., *érysipèle, érésipèle, la rose, feu sacre* (ou *St. Antoine*). Ger., *Erysipel, Rothlauf, Rose, Hautrose, Wundrose.* It., *erisipela, risipola.* Sp., *erisepela.* St. Anthony's fire, wild-fire, rose: 1. A peculiar form of inflammation affecting the skin or the adjacent mucous membranes, attended with redness and swelling, together often with more or less serous or purulent exudation in the form of œdema, vesicles, bullæ, pustules, or diffuse suppuration, sometimes with gangrene, and chiefly characterized by a tendency to spread at the periphery and by fever. [G.] 2. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Pyrexiæ.* [L, 270.]—**Ambulant e.** See *Erratic e.*—**Bilious e.** Fr., *érysipèle bilieux.* A variety attended by bilious eructation and vomiting, bitterness of the mouth, yellow tongue, epigastric uneasiness and tenderness, great thirst, constipation or bilious diarrhœa, yellow urine, and yellowness of the skin and conjunctivæ. [E, 4.]—**Bronzed e.** Fr., *érysipèle bronzé* [Velpeau]. See GANGRÈNE *gazeuse foudroyante.*—**Carbuncular e.** It., *erisipela carbonchiosa.* A form of carbuncle peculiar to sheep and swine. In sheep it is less severe than in swine, and is characterized by a tumor of the inner aspect of the thigh and leg, which extends rapidly to the abdomen, back, and breast, and becomes of a violet or bluish color, with coldness of the surface. Some have considered the disease in swine as carbuncular; others as a form of typhus. Together with constitutional symptoms, the disease is marked by erysipelatous tumefaction of the region of the abdomen, the neck, the inner aspect of the thigh, etc. [G, 71.]—**Cellular e.** Fr., *érysipèle du tissu cellulaire.* See PSEUDO-E.—**Cellulo-cutaneous e.** See *Phlegmonous e.*—**Cutaneous e.** See *E. simplex.*—**Dartrous e.** Fr., *érysipèle dartreux.* E. accompanied by tetter or ringworm. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**Erratic e.** Lat., *e. erraticum.* Fr., *érysipèle erratique.* Ger., *Wanderrose.* 1. E. that tends to spread from portion to portion of the body. [G.] 2. See *E. metastaticum.*—**E. ambulans.** See *Erratic e.*—**E. bullosum.** Fr., *érysipèle bulleux.* E. attended with a marked development of bullæ. [G, 10.]—**E. chronicum.** 1. See *E. recurrens.* 2. See ERYSIPELOID. **E. consensuale.** See *Symptomatic e.*—**E. crustosum.** Fr., *érysipèle crouteux.* E. attended with exudation from the surface drying into crusts. [G.]—**E. diffusum.** E. with the borders of the affected skin not sharply defined, the redness merging gradually into the color of the surrounding skin. [G.]—**E. erraticum.** See *Erratic e.*—**E. erythematosum.** E. affecting the skin super-

ficially and resembling erythema. [G.]—**E. exanthematicum.** See ERYTHEMA.—**E. faciei.** Fr., *érysipèle de la face.* Ger., *Gesichtserysipel.* E. of the face, beginning usually in the region of the nose, spreading thence over the face, and sometimes to or over the hairy scalp, or down upon the neck. [G.]—**E. faciei perstans.** See *E. perstans faciei.*—**E. fixum.** Fr., *érysipèle fixe.* E. that remains confined to the region first attacked ; generally due to a local inflammation, as of the ear. [G.] Cf. *E. otalgicum* and *E. odontalgicum.*—**E. gangrænosum.** Fr., *érysipèle gangréneux.* Syn. : *ignis Sancti Antonii.* E. attended with gangrene. [G.] Cf. *Phlegmonous e.* and *E. pestilens.*—**E. glabrum.** E. characterized by a smooth, shining surface. [G].—**E. habituale.** E. that has a tendency to recur repeatedly in the same individual. [G.]—**E. idiopathicum.** Fr., *érysipèle idiopathique.* See ERYTHEMA *essentiale.*—**E. infantile.** E. occurring in infants ; more especially an erysipelatous inflammation beginning in new-born infants. [G.]—**E. internum** [Cullen]. See GASTRITIS *erythematica.*—**E. læve** [Duncan], **E. lævigatum.** See *E. glabrum.*—**E. legitimum.** See *E. simplex.*—**E. malignum puerperale internum.** See *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**E. marginatum.** E. in which the affected skin is bounded by a well-defined margin. [G.]—**E. medicamentosum.** A medicinal rash resembling e., but differing from it chiefly in its rapid development and in the absence of sharply defined borders and tenderness on pressure. [G, 27.]—**E. menstruale.** Fr., *érysipèle cataménial.* Ger., *menstrueller Rothlauf.* An eruption resembling e., which usually occurs on the face in women at the time of menstruation. [G.]—**E. mercuriale.** A form of e. said to be due to hydrargyrism. [G, 42.]—**E. metastaticum.** Fr., *érysipèle métastatique.* Metastatic e. ; characterized by outbreaks in different parts of the body, supposed to be due to metastasis. [G.]—**E. migrans, E. migratorium.** See *Erratic e.*—**E. miliare.** E. attended with small vesicles. [G.] See *E. vesiculosum.*—**E. neonatorum.** Fr., *érysipèle des nouveau-nés.* See *E. umbilici neonatorum.*—**E. nosocomiale, E. nothum.** See *Traumatic e.*—**E. odontalgicum.** E. (or inflammation with swelling and œdema) of the cheek due to an alveolar abscess. [G, 10.]—**E. œdematodes, E. œdematosum.** Fr., *érysipèle œdémateux.* E. specially characterized by œdema ; or, more properly, a peculiar form of e. attended with œdematous swelling without marked redness of the surface, occurring especially in old people. [G, 7, 10.] Cf. *White e.*—**E. otalgicum.** E. in the region of the ear, due to suppurative otitis or mastoiditis. [G.]—**E. periodicum nervosum chronicum.** See PELLAGRA.—**E. perstans faciei.** A form of e. or an erysipelatoid eruption occasionally occurring upon the face and scalp in connection with the disseminated form of lupus erythematosus, and lasting sometimes for several weeks, accompanied with severe general symptoms. [G, 47.] See LUPUS *erythematosus disseminatus* (seu *aggregatus*).—**E. pestilens.** Of Sauvages, a disease that prevailed as an epidemic in the Dark Ages, as a sequel of war and famine, and was variously known as *ignis sacer* (seu *Sancti Antonii*), *mal des Ardens* (*q. v.*), etc., and was characterized by erysipelatous inflammation of the skin, followed by gangrene which often destroyed the limbs joint by joint. It was regarded by Sauvages as a form of ergotism. [G, 17.]—**E. phlegmonodes, E. phlegmonosum.** See *Phlegmonous e.*—**E. phlyctænodes.** Zoster. [G, 59.]—**E.-plant.** See HELIOTROPIUM *indicum.*—**E. puerperale.** Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral.* A form of e. attacking lying-in women, generally beginning about the genitals and spreading to other parts. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**E. pulmonis (Lommii).** See PERIPNEUMONIA *notha.*—**E. pulmonum** [Waumann]. An old name for pneumonia limited to the surface of the lung. [L.]—**E. pustulosum.** 1. Zoster. 2. E. attended with pustules. [G.]—**E. recurrens.** Fr., *érysipèle de retour* (ou *à répétitions*). Ger., *Rückfallerysipel.* E. characterized by a tendency to recur at the same point, and usually followed by hyperplastic growth or by elephantiasis. [G.]—**E. senile.** E., especially of the legs, occurring in aged people. [G, 10.]—**E. serpens.** See *Erratic e.*—**E. simplex.** Fr., *érysipèle simple.* Cutaneous e. ; the most common form of the disease, occurring usually on the face, sometimes on the limbs, less frequently on the trunk, and not affecting the tissues to any great depth. [G.]—**E. spontaneum.** See ERYTHEMA *essentiale.*—**E. spurium.** See *E. traumaticum.*—**E. suffusum.** See ERYTHEMA.—**E. superficiale.** Fr., *érysipèle superficiel.* See *E. simplex.*—**E. traumaticum.** See *Traumatic e.*—**E. typhodes.** E. attended with typhoid symptoms. [G.]—**E. umbilici neonatorum.** Fr., *érysipèle de l'ombilic.* E. in new-born children, beginning in the region of the navel before cicatrization is complete, and usually spreading extensively over the body. [G.]—**E. universale.** E. that spreads very extensively over the surface of the body. [G.]—**E. urticatum.** See URTICARIA.—**E. vaccinæ, E. vaccinale.** See *Vaccinal e.*—**E. variegatum.** E. characterized by stripes. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**E. verrucosum.** E. in which the skin appears warty or blotched. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**E. verum.** See *E. simplex.*—**E. vesiculosum.** Fr., *érysipèle vesiculeux.* 1. Pemphigus. 2. E. attended with the production of vesicles. [G.]—**E. zona, E. zoster.** Zoster. [G, 17.]—**External e.** E. affecting the integument. [G.] Cf. *Internal e.*—**Facial e.** See *E. faciei.*—**False e.** A term sometimes applied to exanthems resembling e., such as certain forms of erythematous eczema or of erythema. [G.]—**Gangrenous e.** See *E. gangrænosum.*—**Hepatic e.** A form of e. connected with disease of the liver. [L. Boucher, "France méd." ; "Brit. Med. Jour." ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 18, 1887, p. 690.] Cf. *Bilious e.*—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *érysipèle idiopathique.* An e. due to causes acting on the system from without. [E.]—**Internal e.** E. affecting the interior of the body, more particularly the mucous membranes.—**Lymphatic e.** An e. in which the implication of the lymphatics predominates, and which is characterized by a rose, rather than a red, color, that disappears entirely on pressure, and is always marked by red lines along the course of the lymphatics. [A, 329 (G).]—**Malignant internal puerperal e.** Lat., *e. malignum puerperale internum.* Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral malin interne.* Of Virchow, a form of puerperal fever supposed to depend on an inward extension (after the manner of e.) of an ulcerative inflammation of the genitals. [A, 24.]—**Medical e.** Fr., *érysipèle medical.* E. originating or apparently originating spontaneously and commonly belonging to the domain of the physician ; in contradistinction to surgical or traumatic e., originating from wounds or injuries, and commonly belonging to the domain of the surgeon. [A, 329 (G).]—**Metastatic e.** See *E. metastaticum.*—**Œdematous e.** Lat., *E. œdematodes.* A mild variety of phlegmonous e. accompanied by more œdema of the cellular tissue than seems to be due to the inflammation of the skin. [E.]—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosum* (seu *phlegmonodes*). Fr., *érysipèle phlegmoneux.* It., *erisipela flemmonosa.* E. involving the skin and the subcutaneous tissue, often attended with suppuration and gangrene. [G.]—**Puerperal e.** Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral.* Traumatic e. in lying-in women ; also, of some authors, e. of the umbilicus in the new-born as the result of infection from the mother. Cf. *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**Pustular e.** See *E. pustulosum.*—**Secondary e.** E. which appears during the course of a pre-existing disease. [L, 88 (α, 29).]—**Serpiginous e.** A form of e. which extends in various directions by the involvement of adjacent portions of the skin. [L, 88 (α, 29).]—**Simple e.** See *E. simplex.*—**Spontaneous e.** Fr., *érysipèle spontané.* E. not known to be due to an external cause. [L, 43.]—**Surgical e.** See *Traumatic e.*—**Symptomatic e.** E. due to some constitutional disturbance. [E.]—**Traumatic e.** Lat., *e. traumaticum.* Fr., *érysipèle traumatique.* Ger., *Wunderysipel.* E. attacking the parts about a wound, probably as the result of infection ; often erratic and generally more dangerous than simple e. [A, 326 (α, 21) ; A, 518.]—**True e.** See *E. simplex.*—**Vaccinal e.** Lat., *e. vaccinale.* Fr., *érysipèle vaccinal.* Ger., *Impferysipel.* E. proceeding from the site of a recent vaccination ; usually due to secondary infection.—**Venous e.** Fr., *érysipèle veineuse.* E. attended with decided venous congestion, and characterized by a dark-red or vinous color which does not entirely disappear on pressure. The term was used by L. J. Sanson in contradistinction to lymphatic e. [A, 329 (G).]—**Vesicular e.** E. attended with the formations of vesicles. [G.]—**Wandering e.** See *Erratic e.*—**White e.** Fr., *érysipèle lymphatique.* "A form of erysipelatous œdema in which there is no visible distension of blood-vessels." [J. Hutchinson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan. 6, 1883, p. 4.] Cf. *E. œdematosum.*

ERYSIPELATOID, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}p-e^{2}l′a^{2}t-oid. Gr., **ἐρυσιπελατώδης** (from **ἐρυσίπελας**, erysipelas, and **εἶδος**, resemblance). Lat., *erysipelatodes.* Fr., *érysipélatoïde.* Ger., *rosenartig, rosenähnlich.* Resembling erysipelas. [G.]

ERYSIPELATOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p-el″-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^{2}p)-nu^2-mon(mo^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *érysipélatopneumonie.* Ger., *erysipelatöse Pneumonie.* Erysipelatous pneumonia. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ERYSIPELATOUS, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}p-e^{2}l′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *erysipelatosus, erysipelatodes.* Fr., *érysipélateux.* Ger., *erysipelatös.* It., Sp., *erisipelatoso.* Pertaining to or of the nature of erysipelas. [G.]

ÉRYSIPÈLE (Fr.), n. A-re-ze-pe^{2}l. See ERYSIPELAS.—**E. ambulant.** See *Erratic* ERYSIPELAS.—**E. à répétitions.** See ERYSIPELAS *recurrens.*—**E. bronzé.** See GANGRÈNE *gazeuse foudroyante.*—**E. cataménial.** See ERYSIPELAS *menstruale.*—**E. crouteux.** See ERYSIPELAS *crustosum.*—**E. de l'ombilic.** See ERYSIPELAS *umbilici neonatorum.*—**E. de retour.** See ERYSIPELAS *recurrens.*—**E. des nouveau-nés.** See ERYSIPELAS *umbilici neonatorum.*—**E. lymphatique.** See *White* ERYSIPELAS.—**E. périodiques.** Attacks of erysipelas or exanthem occurring periodically, sometimes associated with intermittent fever, sometimes with menstruation. ["Nouv. dict. de méd. et de chir.," 1871, xiv, p. 61, 63 (G).]—**E. veineuse.** See *Venous* ERYSIPELAS.

ERYSIPELINE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}p′e^{2}l-en. Of Farr, the zymotic poison of erysipelas. [α, 18.]

ERYSIPELOGONORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p″e^{2}l-o(o^3)-go^{2}n-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. See ERYSIPELURETHRITIS.

ERYSIPELOID, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}p′e^{2}l-oid. See ERYSIPELATOID ; as a n., of Rosenbach, an erysipelatoid inflammation originating in a wound from infection with putrid animal matter, but not directly transmissible from one person to another. The inflammation spreads slowly in the form of a dark-red, often livid swelling with a sharp border. ["Arch. f. klin. Chir." ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 724.]

ERYSIPELOPAROTITIS (Lat.), n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p″e^{2}l-o(o^3)-pa^{2}r-o-tit(tet)′i^{2}s. Gen., *erysipeloparotit′idos* (*-is*). For deriv., see ERYSIPELAS and PAROTIDITIS. Ger., *Ohrdrüsenentzündung mit Rose.* Erysipelatous parotiditis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ERYSIPELORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p-e^{2}l-o^{2}r-ki-(ch^{2}e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *erysipelorchit′idos* (*-is*). Fr., *érysipélorchite.* Ger., *erysipelatöse Hodenentzündung, Hodenentzündung mit Rose.* Erysipelatous orchitis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ERYSIPELURETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p-e^{2}l-u^2-(u)-re^2(ra)-thrit(thret)′i^{2}s. Gen., *erysipelurethrit′idos* (*-is*). Fr., *érysipeluréthrite.* Ger., *erysipelatöse* (oder *rosenartige*) *Harnröhrenentzündung.* Erysipelatous urethritis. [A, 322 (α, 21).]

ERYSIPELOUS, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-si^{2}p′e^{2}l-u^{3}s. See ERYSIPELATOUS.

ERYSIPHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-sif(sef)′e(a). Gen., *erysiph′es.* Fr., *érysiphe.* 1. A genus of the *Ascomycetes.* 2. See ERYSIBE. The *Erysipheæ* of Léveillé are one of the principal divisions of the *Ascomycetes*, including the common mildew (*Penicilium*), E., etc., in most of which the fructification consists of a few asci inclosed in a false parenchyma tissue. [B, 170, 291 (α, 24).]—**E. cichoracearum.** A species which attacks the leaves of certain herbaceous plants. [L, 49.]—**E. Martii.** Of Léveillé, a species developed on the pea plant. [B, 61, 77, 206, 246 (α, 24).]—**E. Tuckeri.** Of Berkley, vine-mildew, oidium ; a species that has proved most destructive to the grape. [B. 77, 291 (α, 24).]

ERYSOS (Lat.), adj E^{2}r′i^2(u^6)-so^{2}s. Gr., **ἐρυσός**. See ERYTHOS.

ERYTHACOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}r-i^{2}th(u^{6}th)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐρυθακός. Redness. [L, 94.]

ERYTHANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)'the^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *erythanthem'atos (-is)*. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ἄνθος, a blossom, an efflorescence. Ger., *Erythanthem*. A red cutaneous rash. The *Erythanthemata* of Auspitz are a class of cutaneous efflorescences which, though differing in their mode of development, have a basis of erythema in common. [G, 4.]—**E. essentiale.** Of Auspitz, an essential angeioneurosis of the skin characterized by e., and including erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, herpes circinatus, herpes iris, herpes phlyctænodes, eczematous and pemphigoid eruptions of an angeioneurotic nature, and purpura rheumatica. [G, 4.]—**E. neuriticum.** 1. A subdivision of Auspitz's "neuritic dermatoses," characterized by e. and by an acyclic course. It includes neuritic forms of erythema, herpes, pemphigus, eczema, furunculus, ecthyma, and purpura. [G, 4.] 2. Of Bronson, a term employed to designate certain exanthems of an erythematous character occurring coincidently with syphilis and to which they are believed to be due, though not corresponding to typical syphilodermata. Ulteriorly, it is said, they may become the site of syphilitic infiltration. ["Med. Record," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 253 (G).] Cf. ERYTHEMA *neuriticum*, etc.

ERYTHEM (Ger.), n. E^{2}r-u^6-te^{2}m'. See ERYTHEMA.—**Heu-E.** See ERYTHEMA *æstivum*.—**Knotene'.** See ERYTHEMA *nodosum*.

ERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-the(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *erythem'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρύθημα (from ἐρυθαίνειν, to redden). Fr., *érythème, dartre érythémoïde*. Ger., *Erythem*. It., *eritema*. Syn.: *dermatitis erythematosa, erysipelas suffusum*. Inflammatory hyperæmia of the skin attended with redness of the surface, but usually only slight or imperceptible exudation, and with little or no disturbance of the epidermis. [G.]—**Amorphous e.** Fr., *érythème amorphe*. E. with efflorescences of an irregular shape and arrangement. [G, 7.]—**Annular e.** Lat., *e. annulare*. Fr., *érythème annulaire* (ou *circiné*). A form of e. exudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences are ring-shaped, subsiding at the centre while they spread at the periphery. [G.] Cf. ÉRYTHÈME *excentrique*.—**Belladonna e.** Fr., *érythème belladonné, scarlatine belladonnée*. A toxic e. resembling the eruption of scarlatina (but not followed by desquamation), produced by large doses of belladonna. [G, 26.]—**Centrifugal e.** Lat., *e. centrifugum*. Fr., *érythème centrifuge*. 1. Of Biett, a variety of lupus erythematosus in which cicatricial tissue occupies the centre of the patch, surrounded by an erythematous border. [G, 44.] 2. See *Annular e.*—**Choleraic e.** Fr., *roséole cholérique*. An e., commonly e. papulatum, sometimes observed in cholera patients. Most observers describe it as occurring during the declining stage of the disease, though Hebra [Hebra and Kaposi, "Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten," ii, Auflage, 1872, p. 251] found it generally at the beginning of the cholera attack and continuing after the symptoms of the latter had disappeared, lasting often for a fortnight. According to Hebra, it chiefly affected the extremities. The color of the e. papules was bluish-red or livid. [G.]—**Desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of exfoliative dermatitis described by Féréol, characterized by a general e. resembling the eruption of scarlet fever and followed by copious desquamation. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 15, 1876.]—**E. ab (applicatis) acribus.** See *E. venenatum*.—**E. ab attritu.** See INTERTRIGO.—**E. ab igne.** E. caloricum (*q. v.*) due to exposure to the heat of fire. [G, 11.]—**E. acrodynia.** See ACRODYNIA.—**E. a decubitu.** E. traumaticum (*q. v.*) due to continued pressure upon the skin from decubitus. [G, 77.]—**E. æstivum.** Fr., *érythème de foin* (ou *é. d'été*). Ger., *Heu-Erythem*. An affection of the skin of the backs of the feet and the lower part of the legs, observed in those who work barefooted in hay-fields; characterized by redness, œdematous swelling, intense itching and burning, followed by the formation of bullæ which, breaking, leave a loss of substance. There is moderate fever, with slight intestinal disturbance. The affection either disappears spontaneously or ends in chronic deep-seated thickening of the skin and torpid ulcers. It is attributed to the irritant action of the *Ranunculus acris*. [Baruch, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1881, No. 50; "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," June, 1882, p. 382.]—**E. a frigore, E. a gelu.** Fr., *érythème engelure*. See CHILBLAIN.—**E. ambustio.** See BURN.—**E. angelectaticum.** A term proposed by Auspitz for rosacea, to express the fact that the disease depends upon dilatation of the cutaneous blood-vessels. [G, 4.]—**E. annulare, E. annulatum.** See *Annular e.*—**E. anthrax.** See ANTHRAX.—**E. balsamicum.** E. due to the internal use of balsamics (*e. g.*, copaiba). [G.]—**E. bullosum.** E. exudativum multiforme (*q. v.*) attended with the development of bullæ. [G.]—**E. caloricum.** E. simplex (*q. v.*) due to the local action of heat or cold. [G.]—**E. centrifugum, E. circinatum.** See *Annular e.*—**E. complicatum cum alio morbo.** E. simplex (*q. v.*) due to any local inflammation adjacent to or involving the skin. [G, 11.]—**E. congestivum.** E. characterized by hyperæmia without appreciable exudation. [G, 3.] Cf. *E. exsudativum*.—**E. congestivum idiopathicum.** See *E. simplex*.—**E. congestivum papulatum.** See *E. papulatum*.—**E. congestivum traumaticum.** See *E. traumaticum*.—**E. contusiforme.** See *E. nodosum*.—**E. cyanoticum.** E. attended with bluish discoloration due to venous engorgement. [G.]—**E. endemicum.** Fr., *érythème endémique*. See PELLAGRA.—**E. epidemicum.** Fr., *érythème épidémique*. See ACRODYNIA and PELLAGRA.—**E. essentiale.** Fr., *érythème spontané*. E. occurring as a spontaneous and independent form of disease. [G, 7.]—**E. ex profluviis.** See INTERTRIGO.—**E. exsudativum.** E. occurring as an essential disease and attended with inflammatory exudation, as distinguished from such forms as are produced by transitory hyperæmia (e. congestivum), from such as are due to local irritations of the skin, and from those that are secondary to other inflammatory diseases. According to Hebra, it includes *e. exsudativum multiforme* and *e. nodosum* (*q. v.*). [G, 3.]—**E. exsudativum multiforme.** Fr., *érythème papulo-tuberculeux*. A cutaneous affection characterized by sharply defined, more or less elevated erythematous efflorescences, which vary in form and arrangement, affecting most commonly the backs of the hands and feet, the forearms and legs, and sometimes also the face or other parts; and having the character of an essential disease. Its chief varieties are *e. annulare, e. figuratum, e. gyratum, e. iris, e. marginatum, e. papulatum*, and *e. vesiculosum*. [G, 3.]—**E. figuratum.** That variety of e. exsudativum in which the eruption has a figured arrangement. [G.]—**E. febrile.** Of Plenck, "a dusky, pustular e. of the nose in malignant fevers, which is a sign of approaching death." [G, 11.]—**E. fugax.** Fr., *érythème fugace*. A transitory rash, consisting of spots or patches of hyperæmia, occurring usually in young children or in females with a delicate skin; due to angeioneurotic disturbance. [G.]—**E. gangrænosum.** A disease of uncertain character, in which patches of e. occur on various parts of the body, accompanied sometimes with bullæ or excoriations, and sometimes with gangrene. It has usually been seen in hysterical women, and, according to some, is always produced artificially for purposes of deception. [G.] 2. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.—**E. granatristrum.** See ANTHRAX.—**E. gutta rosa.** E. accompanying rosacea. [G, 18.]—**E. gyratum.** That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of gyrate lines. [G.]—**E. hæmorrhagicum.** Hæmorrhagic e. associated with bloody extravasations. [G.]—**E. hyperæmicum.** See *E. congestivum*.—**E. infantile.** See ROSEOLA *infantilis*.—**E. intertriginosum, E. intertrigo.** See INTERTRIGO.—**E. iracundiæ.** See RUBOR *iracundiæ*.—**E. iris.** Fr., *érythème mamelonné*. It., *eritema irideo*. A modified form of annular e. (*q. v.*), produced by the development of an erythematous papule in the centre of the annular efflorescence, giving rise to various shades of color between the centre and the periphery of the spot, whence the term *iris*. [G, 15.]—**E. læve.** Fr., *érythème lisse*. It., *eritema liscio*. A transitory form of e. occurring on swollen, œdematous parts. [G, 9.]—**E. lupinosum** [Veiel]. See LUPUS *erythematosus*.—**E. mamillatum.** See *E. iris* and ÉRYTHÈME *mamelonné*.—**E. marginatum.** Fr., *érythème marginé*. E. exsudativum multiforme with a distinct margin. [G.]—**E. medicamentosum.** E. due to the toxic action of a drug. [G.]—**E. mercuriale.** Fr., *érythème mercuriel*. E. due to the local application of a mercurial. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. multiforme** [Hebra]. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—**E. multiforme universale.** E. that tends to spread over the larger part of the body. [G.]—**E. nævus.** See NÆVUS *vascularis*.—**E. neonatorum.** See RUBOR *neonatorum*.—**E. neuriticum.** E. due to disease of the nerves or of the nervous supply of a part. [G, 4.]—**E. nodosum.** Fr., *érythème noueux*. Ger., *Knotenerythem*. It., *eritema nodoso*. An exudative form of e. characterized by round or oval elevated tubercles or nodules of the skin, of a bright-red color at first, afterward becoming blue or livid, especially toward the centre, tender on pressure, and most commonly situated on the legs, but sometimes on the thighs and arms. [G.]—**E. nodosum malignum.** Of Uffelmann, a chronic grave disease of children, resembling e. nodosum, but thought to be connected with tuberculosis. [A. Schmitz, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," Jan. 31 (Feb. 12), 1887, p. 37; "Ctrlbl. f. Kinderh.," Apr. 2, 1887, p. 67.]—**E. œdematodes, E. œdematosum.** See *E. læve*.—**E. palmare et plantare syphiliticum.** See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM *of the palms and soles*.—**E. papulatum.** Fr., *érythème papulo-tuberculeux*. It., *eritema papuloso-tubercoloso*. Syn.: *e. tuberculatum*. That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of papules or tubercles. [G.]—**E. papulatum syphiliticum.** See *Papular syphilitic* ROSEOLA.—**E. paratrimma.** See PARATRIMMA.—**E. pellagrum.** Fr., *érythème pellagreux*. The e. of pellagra. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. pernio.** See CHILBLAIN.—**E. polymorphum.** Fr., *érythème polymorphe*. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—**E. pudoris.** See RUBOR *pudoris*.—**E. puerperarum.** Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. Syn.: *scarlatina puerperarum, pseudo-scarlatina*. A rash resembling that of scarlet fever, occurring in puerperal women, probably as the effect of septic poisoning. It begins on the abdomen and thence spreads over the body. It consists of more or less distinct red spots, rather than the "punctate redness" of scarlatina. [G.]—**E. puriffluens.** A form of intertrigo, occurring especially in the fold of the buttock in young children, attended with an abundant muco-purulent discharge. [G, 50.]—**E. pyæmicum.** A form of symptomatic e. due to pyæmia or septicæmia. [G.]—**E. rosaceum.** See ROSACEA *erythematosa*.—**E. scarlatiniforme.** Fr., *érythème scarlatiniforme*. E. in which the efflorescences are minute in size and closely aggregated together, so as to resemble the exanthem of scarlet fever. [G, 51.]—**E. septicæmicum.** See *E. pyæmicum*.—**E. serpens, E. serpiginosum.** E. exsudativum multiforme that spreads in a serpiginous manner. [G.]—**E. simplex.** See *E. congestivum*.—**E. solare.** Fr., *érythème solaire*. See PELLAGRA.—**E. spontaneum.** Fr., *érythème spontané*. See *E. essentiale*.—**E. syphiliticum.** See ROSEOLA *syphilitica*.—**E. traumaticum.** E. due to traumatic causes, such as friction, pressure, and the like. [G.]—**E. tuberculatum, E. tuberosum.** See *E. papulatum*.—**E. urticans.** An erythematous eruption of the skin characterized by urticarial wheals with e. of the intervening spaces. [G, 12.]—**E. urticatum, E. urticosum.** A form of e. papulatum which, on account of a considerable serous effusion into the papules and the presence of itching, resembles urticaria. [G.]—**E. vaccinicum.** See ROSEOLA *vaccina*.—**E. vaccinicum exsudativum.** A form of e. following vaccination and having the appearance of e. exsudativum multiforme. [G, 27.]—**E. variolosum.** See ROSEOLA *variolosa*.—**E. venenatum.** E. due to the direct action of acrid or poisonous substances on the skin. [G.]—**E. vesiculare, E. vesiculosum.** E. multiforme attended with vesiculation. [G.] Cf. HERPES *iris*.—**E. volans.** E. fugax, particularly in hysterical subjects. [G, 17.]—**E. volaticum.** See *E. fugax*.—**E. volaticum genarum.** "A sudden and transitory rubor of the cheeks and face observed either in connection with verminous or hysterical affections or with approaching menstruation, from shame, or, in sucking infants, in consequence of anger of the nurse." [G, 11.]—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *érythème idiopathique*. See *E. es-*

sentiale.—**Infectious e.** Fr., *érythème infectieux.* A term employed for e. multiforme, implying a theory that the disease is of an infectious nature. ["Am. de demat. et de syphil.," Nov., 1888, p. 697 (G).]—**Menstrual e.** An erythematous exanthem that is sometimes associated with menstruation. [G.]—**Papular e.** Fr., *érythème papuleux.* See *E. papulatum.*—**Papulo-tubercular e.** See *E. papulatum.*—**Polymorphous e.** See *E. multiforme.*—**Recurrent exfoliative e.** Of G. H. Fox, a form of skin disease characterized by recurrent attacks of general hyperæmia of the surface, attended with desquamation of the cuticle. ["Arch. of Dermat.," v, 1879, p. 264.]—**Relapsing desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of recurrent e. in which the efflorescence resembles that of scarlet fever and is followed by desquamation. [G. T. Elliot, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 11, 1890, p. 29.]—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *érythème syphilitique.* See *Erythematous* SYPHILODERM.—**Syphilitic e. nodosum.** Fr., *érythème noueux syphilitique.* Of Mauriac, a form of e. closely resembling e. nodosum in appearance and location, and occurring at about the fourth month in the course of syphilis. [G, 93.]—**Tubercular e.** Fr., *érythème tuberculeux.* See *E. papulatum.*

ERYTHEMATIC, ERYTHEMATOUS, adj's. E²r-i²-the²m-a²t'i²k, -the²m'a²t-u³s. Lat., *erythematicus, erythematosus, erythematodes.* Fr., *érythémateux, érythématique.* Ger., *erythematös.* Pertaining to or characterized by erythema. [G.]

ÉRYTHÈME (Fr.), n. A-re-te²m. See ERYTHEMA.—**E. centrifuge, E. circiné.** See *Annular* ERYTHEMA.—**E. copahique.** Erythema balsamicum, due to the internal use of copaiba. [G, 51.]—**E. de foin, E. d'été.** See ERYTHEMA *æstivum.*—**E. engelure.** See CHILBLAIN.—**E. épidémique.** See ACRODYNIA and PELLAGRA.—**E. excentrique.** A variety of annular erythema, most commonly observed upon the cheeks and chin, in which a small erythematous patch extends at the periphery while in the centre it presents the appearance of a superficial cicatrix. A similar form, described by Devergie, affects the tip of the nose and the ends of the fingers, following severe fevers. [G, 7, 44, 50.]—**E. induré.** A scrofulous disease of the skin described by Bazin as consisting of ill-defined red or violet spots, hard and not sensitive to the touch, occurring most commonly on the outer or posterior aspect of the legs and sometimes on the face. [G, 26.] Cf. ERYTHEMA *nodosum.*—**E. lisse.** See ERYTHEMA *læve.*—**E. mamellé.** 1. See ERYTHEMA *mamillatum.* 2. Of Alibert, erythema occurring in oval patches of about the size of the hand, elevated above the surface, and bearing a fancied resemblance to the mamma. [G, 7.]—**E. mamelonné.** Syn.: *reséole miliaire* [Bazin]. Of Hardy, an erythematous eruption characterized by red papules or tubercles occurring on the buttocks, back, breast, thighs, and face, observed during severe acute diseases or during convalescence from them. [G, 51.]—**E. noueux.** See ERYTHEMA *nodosum.*—**E. noueux syphilitique.** See *Syphilitic* ERYTHEMA *nodosum.*—**E'spapuleux fessiers post-érosifs.** A papular e. attended with erosion and occurring on the nates in infants. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," Aug., 1886, p. 444 (G).]—**E. papulo-tuberculeux.** See ERYTHEMA *papulatum.*—**E. trichophytique.** A form of trichophytosis in which the gross appearances are simply erythematous, while the trichophyton is found luxuriant and of great size. [Ducrohet, "Thèse de Paris," 1883; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 259.]—**E. vésiculo-pustuleux.** A form of dermatitis due to local irritation and characterized by erythema associated with vesicles or pustules, which break, giving rise to a sero-purulent discharge. According to Hardy, the disease is not eczema. [G, 51.]

ERYTHEMOID, adj. E²r-i²-them'oid. More correctly written *erythematoid.* Lat., *erythemodes* (from ἐρύθημα, erythema, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *érythémoïde.* Resembling erythema.

ERYTHRÆA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thre'(thra³-a')-a³. From ἐρυθραῖος, red. Fr., *érythrée.* Ger., *Erythräe.* Blushwort; a genus of the *Gentianeæ.* [B, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. angustifolia.** See *E. linarifolia.*—**E. cachanlahuen.** See *E. chilensis.*—**E. centaurium.** Fr., *petite centaurée, fiel de terre, herbe à la fièvre, plante fébrifuge.* Ger., *gemeine Erythräe, grosses Tausendgüldenkraut, Erdgalle, Fieberkraut, rother Aurin.* Common European centaury; a species still official in the Edinb. Ph. The flowering tops are odorless, but have a strong, bitter taste, and constitute the official part. The herb contains a peculiar principle called by Méhu *erythrocentaurin,* and a wax-like substance, also saline matter. It is used as a tonic and in dyspepsia, and was once thought a febrifuge. It resembles gentian in its properties, and was one of the ingredients of the Portland powder; it also furnishes a dye. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. chilensis.** Fr., *chironia du Chili.* Ger., *chilesische Erythräe.* A species indigenous to Chili, having the properties of *E. centaurium.* It is used there as a mild tonic and febrifuge, and is called *cachanlahuen* or *canchalagua.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. compressa, E. conferta.** See *E. linarifolia.*—**E. jorullensis.** See *E. chilensis.*—**E. linarifolia, E. linifolia, E. littoralis.** A species often found in commerce with *E. centaurium* and having similar properties. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. Plumieri.** The *Gentiana connata.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. pulchella, E. ramosissima.** A species often found in the shops with *E. centaurium* and having similar bitter properties. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. Roxburghii.** Of Don, a species found in the East Indies, very bitter and considered an excellent tonic. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. stricta.** A species constituting one of the sources of the canchalagua of the Mex. Ph. [A, 447.]—**E. uliginosa.** See *E. linarifolia.*—**E. venusta.** A variety found in California, said to be identical with *E. chilensis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

ERYTHRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-threm'(thra³'e²m)-i²-a³. From ἐρυθρός, red, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *érythrémie.* The aeration of the blood in the lungs. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRAMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²th(u⁶th)-ra²m(ra³m)'-i²l(u⁶l)-u³m(u⁴m). From ἐρυθραῖος, red, and *amylum,* starch. The "red" modification of starch produced by treating with iodine the intermediate residue of granulose which has been submitted to the action of acids. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ERYTHRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thra²n²(thra³n²)'ke-(ch²a). Gen., *erythranch'es.* From ἐρυθρός, red, and ἄγχειν, to strangle. See *Erysipelatous* ANGINA and *Erythematous* ANGINA.

ERYTHRARSIN, n. E²r-i²-thra³r'si²n. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ἀρσενικόν (see ARSENIC). Fr., *érythrarsine.* Of Bunsen, an uncrystallizable, inodorous red substance, apparently containing $C_4H_{12}As_6O_3$, produced by the incomplete combustion of cacodyl. It is insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 2, 146 (a, 14).]

ERYTHRASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thra²z(thra³s)'ma³. Gen., *erythras'matos (-is).* A contagious parasitic disease of the skin occurring especially in the groins and axillæ, in the form of sharply defined, brownish-red, desquamating patches, bordered by a fringe of broken and partly detached epidermis. According to Bärensprung, it is due to the presence of the *Microsporon minutissimum* of Burchardt. Others regard the affection as identical with eczema marginatum. [A, 326 (a, 21); "Med. Zeit. d. Vereins f. Heilk. f. Preussen.," 1859, No. 29; "Ann. d. charité," 1862, x (G, 82); "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1889, p. 8.]

ERYTHRATE, n. E²r'i²th-rat. A salt of erythric acid. [B, 2.]

ERYTHREMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thre(thra)'ma³. Gen., *erythrem'atos (-is).* See ERYTHEMA.

ERYTHREMELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-threm(thram)-e²l-a²l(a³l)'ji²(gi²)-a³. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Erythremelalgie.* Of Woodnut, the appearance of red, painful spots on the back and limbs in alcoholism, hysteria, and certain spinal affections. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thre²n-te(te²)'ri²-a³. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Intestinal hyperæmia. [A, 322.]

ERYTHRIC ACID, n. E-ri²th'ri²k. Fr., *acide érythrique.* Of Brugnatelli, alloxan. [B, 2.]

ERYTHRIN, n. E²r'i²th-ri²n. Fr., *érythrine.* Ger., *E.* A compound, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, derived from *Rocella tinctoria;* considered also as erythric acid. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E.-bitter.** Fr., *amer d'érythrine.* See PICROERYTHRIN.

ERYTHRINA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thrin(thren)'a³. From ἐρυθρός, red, from the color of the flower. Fr., *érythrine.* Ger., *Korallenbaum.* The coral-tree; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, often prickly. The *Erythrineæ* (Fr., *érythrinées*) are a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ,* suborder *Papilionaceæ.* [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. corallodendron.** Fr., *érythrine, arbre de corail.* Ger., *ächter Korallenbaum.* The coral bean-tree or West Indian coral-tree. Its root is sudorific, the whole plant is sedative and vermifuge, the flowers are pectoral, and the leaves are applied to buboes. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Nouv. rem.," Sept. 15, 1886, p. 418 (a, 24); "Lancet," July 4. 1888, p. 36 (a, 24).]—**E. fusca** [Loureiro]. Fr., *érythrine brune.* Ger., *brauner Korallenbaum.* A species found in Cochin-China and the Moluccas, where the bark and leaves are used as discutients to wounds, the root in rheumatism, and the wood in kidney and bladder diseases. The flowers are boiled in milk and eaten. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. indica.** Fr., *arbre immortel, érythrine des Indes.* Ger., *indischer Korallenbaum.* Coral-tree; an East Indian species. The leaves and bark are considered febrifuge. and are used as an emmenagogue and in syphilis. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 24).]—**E. monosperma.** Fr., *érythrine monosperme.* See BUTEA *frondosa.*—**E. Mulungu.** A Brazilian species. The bark, *casca de Mulungu,* is used as a febrifuge and emmenagogue. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]—**E. orientalis.** See *E. indica.*—**E. spinosa.** See *E. corallodendron.*—**E. stricta.** A species used in Malabar like *E. indica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. velutina.** Fr., *érythrine veloutée.* A species found in Caracas, where an infusion of the flowers is given as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ERYTHRINE, adj. E²r'i²-thri²n. From ἐρυθρός, red. Lat., *erythrinus.* Fr., *érythrin.* Red or partially red. [L, 94, 180.]

ÉRYTHRINE (Fr.), n. A-ret-ren. See ERYTHRINA and ERYTHRIN.—**Amer d'é.** See PICROERYTHRIN.—**E. brune.** See ERYTHRINA *fusca.*—**E. des Indes.** See ERYTHRINA *indica.*

ERYTHRION (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²th(u⁶th)'ri²-o²n. Gr., ἐρύθριον. Of Paulus Ægineta, a malagma. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRISM, n. E²r'i²-thri²z'm. Fr., *érythrisme.* A predominance of red pigment in the plumage. [L, 343.]

ERYTHRITE, n. E²r'i²th-rit. Fr., *érythrite.* Ger., *Erythrit.* A tetrahydric alcohol, $C_4H_6(OH)_4 = CH_2(OH) - CH(OH) - CH(OH) - CH_2OH$, obtained from *Protococcus vulgaris* and by decomposing erythrin obtained from several species of *Roccella,* etc. It occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [H, 301 (a, 21); B, 4.]—**Monorsellic e.** Fr., *érythrite monorsellique.* See PICROERYTHRIN.

ERYTHRITIC ACID, n. E²r-i²-thri²t'i²k. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_3H_4(OH)_3 - CO.OH = C_4H_8O_5$, obtained by the oxidation of erythrite. [B, 3.]

ERYTHROBENZENE, n. E²r-i²-thro-be²n'zen. Fr., *érythrobenzine.* Ger., *Erythrobenzol.* A red coloring matter obtained by treating nitrobenzene with iron filings and hydrochloric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ERYTHROBLAST, n. E²r'i²-thro-bla²st. From ἐρυθρός, red, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *érythroblaste.* The rudimentary red corpuscle of the blood. [J. Denys, "La cellule," iv, 1, 1887; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 412.]

ERYTHROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro³)-ka³rp'-u³s(u⁴s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *érythrocarpe.* Ger., *rothfruchtig.* Having red fruit. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROCENTAURIN, n. E^{2}r''i^2-thro-se^{2}n-ta^{4}r'i^{2}n. Fr., *érythrocentaurine.* A neutral, tasteless, crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{24}O_8$, analogous to santonin, found in *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

ERYTHROCEPHAËLIN (Ger.), n. A-ru^{6}t-ro-tsa-fa^3-al-en'. For deriv., see ERYTHRINE and CEPHAELIS. Of Podwyssotzki, the coloring principle of ipecacuanha; so called because it acquires a deep purple-red color with alkalies. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROCERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}s(thro^{2}k)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *érythrocère.* Ger., *rothhornig.* Having red antennæ. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROCHLOROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-klor(ch^{2}lor)-op(o^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, χλωρός, greenish-yellow, and ὤψ, the eye. Ger., *Erythrochloropie, Blaugelbblindheit.* A variety of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish other colors than red and green. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] Cf. ACYANOBLEPSIA and ACHROMATOPSIA.

ERYTHROCNEMIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}k-nem(nam)'i^{2}s. From ἐρυθρός, red, and κνήμη, the leg. Fr., *érythrocnème.* Ger., *rothschenkelig.* Having red feet. [L, 41, 180.]

ERYTHROCONIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-kon(ko^{2}n)'-i^2-a^3. See SARCINA.

ERYTHROCRUORIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-kru^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. From ἐρυθρός, red, and *cruor*, blood. Fr., *érythrocruorine.* Ger., *E.* See HÆMOGLOBIN.

ERYTHROCYTE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro'sit. From ἐρυθρός, red, and κύτος, a cell. See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLE.

ERYTHRODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *érythrodactyle.* Ger., *rothfingerig.* Having red fingers or toes. [L, 41.]

ERYTHRODANUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}d'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐρυθρόδανον. Fr., *érythrodane.* Ger., *Erythrodanin.* 1. Of Döbereiner, the coloring principle of madder. [L, 41, 94. 105 (*a*, 14).] 2. The genus *Netera.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. raji.** The *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERYTHRODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-du^{3}rm-(de^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, and δέρμα, the skin. Ger., *Röthung der Haut.* Of Besnier, morbid reddening of the skin. [P. G. Unna, "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, 12, p. 559.]—**E. chronica scarlatiniformis.** Of Hallopeau, lichen ruber. [P. G. Unna, *l. c.*]

ERYTHRODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-throd'ez(as). See ERYTHROID.

ERYTHRODEXTRIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-de^{2}x'tri^{2}n. From ἐρυθρός, red, and *dextrin* (*q. v.*). Ger., *E.* Of Brücke, a variety of dextrin (probably a mixture of achroodextrin and soluble starch) which gives a red coloration with iodine and is readily converted into glucose. [B, 12; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (*a*, 14).]

ERYTHROGASTER (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)'e^{2}r(ar). From ἐρυθρός, red, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *érythrogastre.* Ger., *rothbauchig.* Having a red belly. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROGEN, n. E-ri^{2}th'ro-je^{2}n. Lat., *erythrogenium* (from ἐρυθρός, red, and γεννᾶν, to produce). Fr., *érythrogène.* Ger., *E.* 1. Of Bizio, an undetermined green compound obtained by treating with alcohol a fatty substance extracted from putrid blood; also a crystalline fatty substance found in diseased bile. 2. The red coloring principle of certain flowers. [A, 301, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ERYTHROGLUCIC ACID, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-glu^2'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide érythroglycique.* See ERYTHRITIC ACID.

ERYTHROGLUCIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-glu^2'si^{2}n. From ρεύθρός, red, and γλυκός, sweet. Fr., *érythroglycine.* Ger., *E.* See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROGLYCOL, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-gli^{2}k'o^{2}l. Ger., *E.* A thick liquid, $C_4H_6(OH)_2$, derived from erythrite. [B, 4.]

ERYTHROGRAMMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *érythrogramme.* Ger., *rothstrahlig.* Marked with red streaks. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROGRANULOSE, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-gra^{2}n'u^2-los. Ger., *E.* Of Brücke, a body occurring in starch along with ordinary granulose, distinguished from the latter by the red color which it gives with iodine. [B, 12.]

ERYTHROID, adj. E^{2}r'i^2-throid. Gr., ἐρυθροειδής (from ἐρυθρός, red, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *érythroïde.* Ger., *röthlich.* Reddish, ruddy. [L, 107.]

ERYTHROIDES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^2)-i(e)'dez-(das). 1. See ERYTHROID. 2. As a n., in the f. (*tunica* understood), the red coat of the testicle, consisting chiefly of fibres of the cremaster muscle. [A, 311 (*a*, 17); A, 322, 518.]

ERYTHROÏS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^{2}th(u^{6}th)'ro(ro^2)-i^{2}s. See ERYTHROIDES (2d def.).

ERYTHROL, n. E^{2}r'i^{2}th-ro^{2}l. Ger., *E.* See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROLEIC ACID, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-le'i^{2}k. From ἐρυθρός, red, and *oleum*, oil. A red, oily acid obtained from archil. [L, 56.]

ERYTHROLEIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-throl'e^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *érythroléine.* Of Kane (1841), a purplish-red, fatty liquid, $C_{26}H_{22}O_4$, obtained from barley, *Corona solis*, and litmus; soluble in ether, fusible at 100° F. (38° C.), and yielding with ammonia a purple solution. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-lu^{2}k'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and λευκός, white. Fr., *érythroleuque.* Ger., *röthlichweiss.* Red and white or reddish-white. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROLITMIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-li^{2}t'mi^{2}n. For deriv., see ERYTHRINE and LITMUS. Fr., *érythrolitmine.* Of Kane (1841), a red crystalline coloring matter, $C_{26}H_{23}O_{13}$, obtained from *Corona solis.* It is insoluble in ether and soluble in alcohol, and is changed to blue by alkalies. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROLOPHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}l'o^{2}f-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and λόφος, a top-knot. Fr., *érythrolophe.* Ger., *rothkammig.* Having a red top-knot. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROMANNITE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-ma^{2}n'it. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROMELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r''i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-me^{2}l-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, μέλος, a limb, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *érythromélalgie.* Ger., *Erythromelalgie.* Erythromelalgy; of S. W. Mitchell ("Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1878), a nervous disease (thought by him to be a disease of the spinal cord, but by J. E. Morgan ["Lancet," Jan. 5, 1889, cited in "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," June 8, 1889, p. 405, and in "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Mar., 1889, p. 290] to be a perineuritis) characterized by the appearance of a persistent patch of congestion (often on the sole of the foot), with swelling and pain. P. and H. Berbez ("France méd.," 1887, No. 11, cited in "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Mar. 21, 1887) attribute the name to Straus.

ERYTHROMELAS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}m'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and μέλας, black. Fr., *érythromelas.* Ger., *rothschwarz.* Marked with red and black. [L, 180.]

ERYTHRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^{2}th(u^{6}th)'ro^{2}n. Gr., ἐρυθρός. Of Dioscorides, the *Rhus coriaria.* [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ÉRYTHRONE (Fr.), n. A-re-tron. See ERYTHRONIUM.—**E. à fleurs jaunes, E. d'Amérique.** See ERYTHRONIUM *americanum.*

ERYTHRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thron(thro^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἐρυθρόνιον. Fr., *érythrone, érythronium.* Ger., *Zahnlilie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Tulipeæ.* [B. 34, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. americanum.** Fr., *érythrone d'Amérique.* Ger., *amerikanische Zahnlilie.* Adder's-tongue; a species found in the northern and middle United States. The bulb is emetic; a decoction of the leaves is considered antiscorbutic. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. dens canis.** Fr., *dent de chien, violette, vioulte.* Ger., *gemeine Zahnlilie, Hundszahn.* Dog-tooth violet; of Linnæus, a species found in Europe, Tartary, and Siberia. The bulb (*radix dentis canis*, the σατύριον ἐρυθρόνιον of Dioscorides) was formerly considered aphrodisiac, and was official. It is now used as an emetic and vermifuge, and in Tartary as a food. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. flavescens, E. flavum.** See *E. americanum.*—**E. grandiflorum.** A species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (*a*, 14).]—**E. indicum.** The *Ledebouria hyacintheria.* [*a*, 24.]—**E. lanceolatum, E. longifolium.** See *E. americanum.*—**E. maculatum.** See *E. dens canis.*

ÉRYTHRONIUM (Fr.), n. A-re-tro-ne-u^{4}m. See ERYTHRONIUM and VANADIUM.

ERYTHRONOTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-not'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and νῶτον, the back. Fr., *érythronote.* Ger., *rothrückig.* In zoology, having a red back. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPHILOUS, adj. E^{2}r-i^2-thro^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἐρυθρός, red, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ger., *erythrophil.* Lit., fond of red; in microscopy, combining with red in preference to other coloring matters. [Zahli, "Ztschr. f. wiss. Mikr.," 1885 (J).]

ERYTHROPHLŒINE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-fle'en. An alkaloid said to have been extracted from *haya*, or *hayab* (an ordeal poison of Guinea, prepared from the bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense*); proposed as a local anæsthetic in place of cocaine. It is said to cause vomiting, convulsions, and paralysis of the heart in large doses. [W. A. Hammond and S. W. Mitchell (A, 247); L. Lewin, "Allg. med. Ctrl.-Ztg.," 1888, No. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 188.]

ERYTHROPHLŒUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-fle'-(flo^2-a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐρυθρός, red, and φλοιός, bark. A genus of leguminous trees of *Cæsalpineæ.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. couminga.** A species having the same poisonous properties as *E. guineense.* [*a*, 24.]—**E. guineense, E. judiciale.** The gree-gree, sassy-tree of Sierra Leone, ordeal-bark tree; a large tree found in western Africa. The bark (mancona or sassy-bark) is used by the natives as an ordeal poison; it occurs in curved pieces, and contains tannic and gallic acids, gum, resin, various salts, and erythrophlœine. It is emetic, narcotic, and astringent, and in a strong infusion causes coma and death. It has been given with benefit in intermittent fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. [B, 5, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**E. koumanga.** See *E. couminga.*

ERYTHROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-flo(flo^2)-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *erythrophlogos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐρυθρός, red, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *érythrophlogose.* Of C. H. Schultz, inflammation with decided redness. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-fob-(fo^{2}b)'i^2-a^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, and φόβος, fear. Intolerance of the red color in the spectrum; an occasional symptom occurring after extraction of cataract. [F.]

ERYTHROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Ger., *rothe Augenentzündung, Augenröthe.* Inflammation of the eye with decided redness. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}f-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *érythrophthalme.* Ger., *rothaugig.* In zoology, having red eyes. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPHYLL, ERYTHROPHYLLIN, n's. E^{2}r'i^2-thro-fi^{2}l, e^{2}r-i^2-thro-fi^{2}l'i^{2}n. See PHYLLERYTHRIN.

ERYTHROPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *érythrophylle.* Ger., *rothblättrig.* Having red leaves. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPHYTOSCOPE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-fit'o-skop. From ἐρυθρός, red, φυτόν, a plant, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A sort of eye-glass consisting of a blue glass superimposed upon one slightly tinted with copper oxide. It has the effect of converting the green of leaves into a red. [Lommel (B).]

ERYTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-throp(thro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. See ERYTHROPSIA.

ERYTHROPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-pi^{2}t-i^2(u^6)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *erythropityrias'eos* (*-is*). From ἐρυθρός, red, and πιτυρίασις, pityriasis. Fr., *érythropityriase*. Ger., *rother Kleienausschlag*. See PITYRIASIS *rubra*.

ERYTHROPLAST, n. E^{2}r'i^2-thro-pla^{2}st. From ἐρυθρός, red, and πλάσσειν, to form. See ERYTHROBLAST.

ERYTHROPROTID, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-pro'ti^{2}d. For deriv., see ERYTHRINE and PROTEIN. Fr., *érythroprotide*. Ger., *E.* A reddish-brown product, $C_{13}H_8NO_5$, of the action of a boiling concentrated solution of potash on protein. It is easily soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, and forms a pink precipitate with the salts of lead, silver, and mercury. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROPS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r'i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}ps(throps). From ἐρυθρός, red, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *érythrops*. In zoology, having red eyes. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *érythropsie*, *vue rouge*. Ger., *Erythropsie*. A visual disorder, either uniocular or binocular, which causes all objects to appear red. It often follows after dazzling by light reflected from snow; it also occurs in aphakia. [A, 326 (*a*, 21); "Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 632 (*a*, 18).]

ERYTHROPSIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro^{2}p'si^{2}n. See *Visual* PURPLE.

ERYTHROPTERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *érythroptère*. Ger., *rothflügelig*. Having red wings or fins. [L, 41, 42, 180.]

ERYTHROPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^{2}th(u^{6}th)'ro(ro^3)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., ἐρυθρόπους (from ἐρυθρός, red, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *érythrope*. Ger., *rothfüssig*. Having red feet. [L, 42, 180.]

ERYTHROPYGIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-pi^{2}j-(pu^{6}g)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and πυγή, the rump. Fr., *érythropyge*. Ger., *rothrumpfig*. In zoology, having a red back or rump. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ra^3. From ἐρυθρός, red, and πῦρ, fire. Fr., *érythropyre*. An old term for erysipelas; also for any fever with great redness of the surface. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]—**E. aphthosa.** See APHTHA *febrilis*.

ERYTHRORRHAMPHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}r-ra^{2}m-(ra^{3}m)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and ῥάμφος, a beak. Fr., *érythrorrhamphe*. Ger., *rothschnabelig*. Having a red beak. [L, 41.]

ERYTHRORRHETIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-ret'i^{2}n. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *érythrorrhétine*. A yellow, tasteless powder, $C_{38}H_{36}O_{14}$, found in rhubarb (together with chrysophanin), dissolving in alkalies with a purple color, fusible at 100° C., and nearly insoluble in water and in ether. [B, 5, 46, 81 (*a*, 27); L, 41.]

ERYTHRORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-ri^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *érythrorrhynque*. Ger., *rothschnabelig*. Having a red beak. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]

ERYTHROSCLEROTIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-skle^{2}r'o-ti^{2}n. See SCLERERYTHRIN.

ERYTHROSE, n. E^{2}r'i^2-thros. Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *E.* A red coloring matter extracted from rhubarb by the action of nitric acid. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROSINE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thros'en. Fr., *érythrosine*. A compound, $C_{30}H_{18}N_2O_6$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on tyrosine. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro'si^{2}s. Gen., *erythros'eos* (*-is*). Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *Rothsucht*, *arterielle Vollblutigkeit*. Arterial hyperæmia. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 107.]

ERYTHROSOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-som'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and σῶμα, a body. Fr., *érythrosome*. Ger., *rothkörperig*. Having a red body. [L, 41, 180.]

ERYTHROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro(thro^3)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἐρυθρός, red, and σπέρμα, a seed. A genus of bixads found in the Mauritius and Ceylon. The *Erythrospermeæ* (Fr., *érythrospermées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe or division of the *Flacourtianeæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a tribe or division of the *Bixaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]

ERYTHROSPORUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}s'po^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐρυθρός, red, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *érythrospore*. Having red spores. See BACILLUS *e.*

ERYTHROSTOMUM (Lat.), n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}s'to(to^2)-mu^{3}m-(mu^{4}m). From ἐρυθρός, red, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *érythrostome*. Of Desvaux, a heterocarpous fruit whose conical placenta supports a large number of distinct and berry-shaped ovaries. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

ERYTHROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}s'to(to^2)-mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Fr., *érythrostome*. Ger., *rothmundig*. Having a red mouth. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 41.]

ERYTHROTANNIN, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro-ta^{2}n'i^{2}n. Kino-tannic acid. [*a*, 27.]

ERYTHROXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro^{2}x-i^2-a^{2}n-thra^3-kwi^{2}n'on. One of the isomeric varieties, $C_{14}H_8O_3$, of monoxyanthraquinone; a crystalline body which begins to sublime at 150° C. and melts at about 175° C. After sublimation it condenses into reddish-yellow needles. [B, 2.]

ÉRYTHROXYLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-re-trox-e-la. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ξύλον, wood. Having red wood. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHROXYLINE, n. E^{2}r-i^2-thro^{2}x'i^2-len. An alkaloid extracted by S. R. Percy (1887) from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*; now known as cocaine. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]

ERYTHROXYLON (Lat.), **ERYTHROXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From ἐρυθρός, red, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *érythroxylon*. Ger., *Rothholz*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Erythroxyleæ*, order *Linaceæ*, indigenous to Africa, the East Indies, Australia, and tropical and subtropical America. The *Erythroxylaceæ* (Fr., *érythroxylées*) are: Of A. Richard, a division of lilaceous plants; of Lindley, an order of the *Sapindales*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Acera*. The *Erythroxyleæ* (Fr., *érythroxylées*; Ger., *Erythroxyleen*), are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, an order of tropical dicotyledons formed from the *Malpighiaceæ*; of De Candolle and Lindley, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Agardh, an order of the *Trihilatæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Sauvageseæ*; of Bartling and Meissner, an order of the *Malpighinæ*; of Dumortier, an order of the *Sapindarieæ*; of Link, an order of the *Allostemones*; of Lindley (1833), an order allied to the *Malpighiaceæ*; of Spach, a family of the *Malpighineæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Lineæ* (the *Erythroxyleæ* of Endlicher). [B, 5, 42, 121, 170, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. anguifugum.** A species substituted in Brazil for cainca. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. areolatum.** Fr., *érythroxylon de Carthagène*, *bois marbré bâtard*. Ger., *vielblüthiges Rothholz*. A species found in Colombia. The young sprouts, mixed with oil, are used as a liniment, the berries as a hydragogue; the fruit is considered diuretic, and, made into a salve, is used in cutaneous diseases; and the bark has tonic properties. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. campestre.** A species found in Brazil, where it is used as an evacuant. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. carthagenense, E. carthaginense.** See *E. areolatum*.—**E. coca.** Fr., *érythroxylon du Pérou*, *coca*. Ger., *peruanisches Rothholz*,



ERYTHROXYLON COCA. (AFTER A. MARIANI.)



1. 2.

LEAVES OF ERYTHROXYLON COCA. (AFTER A. MARIANI.)
1, lower surface; 2, upper surface.

Cocastrauch. A species indigenous to Peru, furnishing the official coca-leaves (Lat., *coca* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *feuilles de coca;* Ger., *Cocablätter*). The plant resembles a buckthorn-bush, from 6 to 8 feet in height, with straight branches, bright-green, oval, entire, coriaceous leaves, resembling tea-leaves, on each side of the midrib of which is a longitudinal vein. When chewed, they produce a sense of warmth, and have a pleasant pungent taste. The flowers are yellowish-white, and in little clusters on short stalks. They are succeeded by red berries. In Peru the Indians carry a pouch (*chuspa*) for the leaves, and a supply of unslaked lime, or the ashes of the quinoa plant (*Chenopodium quinoa*), called *llipta* or *llucla*. The leaves are chewed into a ball (*acullicor*), and a small quantity of the lime is then added, 2 or 3 oz. being used daily as a masticatory, which they assert enables them to labor and climb heights without fatigue or sense of hunger. It has been thus used from ancient times by the Peruvian Indians and is now used by the natives of South America to the number of 8,000,000. The leaves are considered useful in dyspepsia, constipation, colic, hypochondriasis, asthma, and diarrhœa. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] Cf. COCA and COCAINE.—**E. havanense.** A Cuban species thought to furnish *bois de cheval* (*q. v.* under BOIS). [*a*, 24.]—**E. hondense.** Fr., *érythroxylon de la Nouvelle Grenade.* A species found in Colombia, with tonic properties; used like *E. coca.* [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. hypericifolium.** Fr., *érythroxylon à feuilles de millepertuis, bois à balais* (ou *d'huile*). A species found in the Isle of Bourbon. The wood is used as a red dye. [B, 173 (*a*, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (*a*, 14).]—**E. indicum.** See *E. monogynum.*—**E. monogynum.** Tamil, *tevadarum.* Teloogoo, *adevigerenta.* Red cedar. A small species found in the East Indies. The young shoots are considered refrigerant, and are applied, with oil, to the head. The bark is a tonic, and the wood furnishes a fragrant oil used instead of sandal-wood oil. [B, 172 (*a*, 24); Naddell, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1885, p. 281.]—**E. novagranatense.** Of Morris, a variety of *E. coca* growing in Colombia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (*a*, 14).]—**E. peruvianum.** See *E. coca.*—**E. pulchrum.** A species growing in abundance near Rio de Janeiro, containing a very small percentage of cocaine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (*a*, 14).]—**E. suberosum.** Fr., *érythroxylon à écorce subéreuse.* A species found in Brazil. The bark is astringent. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. tortuosum.** A variety found in Brazil, having an astringent bark. [L, 49.]—**E. utile.** The *arco de pipa* of Brazil; perhaps a variety of *E. coca.*—**Extractum erythroxyli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de coca.* Ger., *flüssiges Cocaextrakt.* Syn.: *extractum cocæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. Fluid extract of e., made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of the leaves of *E. coca*, in No. 30 powder, with 11¼ oz. (av.), or 11¾ fl. oz., of diluted alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough diluted alcohol to leave a stratum above it, closing the percolator when the liquid begins to drop, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding diluted alcohol until the e. is exhausted, reserving the first 19¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

ÉRYTHROXYLON (Fr.), n. A-re-trox-e-lo[2]n[2]. See ERYTHROXYLON.—**E. à écorce subéreuse** (Fr.). See ERYTHROXYLON *suberosum.*—**E. à feuilles de millepertuis.** See ERYTHROXYLON *hypericifolium.*—**E. de Carthagène.** See ERYTHROXYLON *areolatum.*—**E. de la Nouvelle-Grenade.** See ERYTHROXYLON *hondense.*—**E. du Pérou.** See ERYTHROXYLON *coca.*

ERYTHROZYME, n. E[2]r'i[2]th-ro-zim. From ἐρυθρός, red, and ζυμοῦν, to ferment. Fr., *érythrozyme.* A peculiar nitrogenous ferment obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctorum.* It induces vinous fermentation in solutions of sugar. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ERYTHRURIA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]r-i[2](u[6])-thru[2](thru)'ri[2]-a[3]. From ἐρυθρός, red, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *érythrurie.* The condition in which the urine is red. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ERZ (Ger.), n. E[2]rtz. An ore. [L, 80.]

ERZENGELWURZEL (Ger.), n. E[2]rts'e[2]n[2]-e[2]l-vurts-e[2]l. The root of *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ERZEUGNISS (Ger.), n. E[2]r-tsoig'ni[2]s. A product or production. [*a*, 30.]

ERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. E[2]r-tsoig'un[2]. See GENERATION.—**E'skraft.** Generative power. [L, 80.]

ERZITTERN (Ger.), n. E[2]r-tsi[2]t'e[2]rn. See TREMOR.

ERZMUTTER (Ger.), n. E[2]rts'mut-te[2]r. See MATRIX.

ESAPHE (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s'a[2]f(a[3]f)-e(a). Gen., *es'aphes.* Gr., ἐσαφή (from εἰσαφάσσειν, to handle). Ger., *Hineinfühlen.* Of Hippocrates, a digital examination of the os uteri. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ESBANACH (Ar.), n. The *Basella rubra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s'ka[3]. Food. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ESCA, ESCO, n's. The *Polyporus igniarius.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCABINSO, n. In Provence, the *Scabiosa arvensis.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCABIOSA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]-bi[2]-o'sa[3]. The *Scabiosa atropurpurea.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESCAFIGNON (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]-fen-yo[2]n[2]. A disagreeable odor of the feet. [L, 41.]

ESCALDAS (Sp.), **ESCALDES** (Fr.), n's. E[2]s-ka[3]l'da[3]s, e[2]s-ka[3]ld. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are warm, feebly alkaline and sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ESCALLONIA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s-ka[2]l(ka[3]l)-lon'i[2]-a[3]. Fr., *escalloine.* Ger., *Eskallonie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Escallonieæ.* The escalloniads (*Escalloniaceæ*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Saxifragarieæ;* of Lindley, an order of his grossal alliance of epigynous exogens (*Grossales*). The *Escallonieæ* (Fr., *escalloniées*) are: Of Agardh, an order of the *Calycanthemæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ribesiaceæ;* of Lindley, an order of the *Calyciforæ syncarpæ,* subsequently of the *Grossales;* of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Saxifragaceæ;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Saxifrageæ.* The *Escalloneæ* (Fr., *escallonées*) are: Of R. Brown, an order of plants consisting of *Escallonia* and *Anopterus;* of Don, an order of the *Calycifloræ,* consisting of the *Escallonieæ* of De Candolle. [B, 19, 42, 121, 124, 170, 270 (*a*, 24).]—**E. myrtilloides.** Fr., *escallonie à feuilles de myrte.* A species found in the Andes, New Granada, and Peru. The leaves have an aromatic bitter taste, and are used in cataplasms on wounds and as a tonic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. resinosa.** Fr., *escallonie résineux.* A species found in Colombia and Peru; used as a tonic. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. rubra.** A species found in Chili; used as a tonic. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESCALOTTE (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]-lo[2]t. See ALLIUM *ascalonicum.*

ESCAMBROCIRA (Port.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]m-bro-se'ra[3]. The *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ESCAMOUNEO, n. In Provence, the *Cynanchum monspeliacum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCARA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s'ka[3]-ra[3]. See ESCHAR.

ESCARAMUJO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]-ra[3]-mu'ho. The *Rosa canina.* [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESCARGOT (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]r-go. The genus *Helix.* [A, 518.]—**E. des vignes** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Helix pomatia* and other species. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

ESCARGOULE (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]r-gul. The *Agaricus colubrinus,* the *Boletus edulis,* and the *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173, 188 (*a*, 24).]

ESCARJOULE (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]r-zhul. The *Agaricus procerus* and the *Agaricus colubrinus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCAROLA (Sp.), **ESCAROLE** (Fr.), n's. E[2]s-ka[3]-ro'la, es-ka-rol. The *Cichorium endivia.* [B, 127 (*a*, 14), 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESCARPOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Urospermum picroides.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCARRE (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]r. See ESCHAR.

ESCARVILLE (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ka[3]r-vel. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESCAU (Fr.), n. E[2]s-ko. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESCAVIHO, n. In Provence, the *Jasminum officinale.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCAYOL, n. In Provence, the grain of *Phalaris canariensis.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESCHALOT, n. E[2]-sha[3]-lo, e[2]sh'a[2]l-o[2]t. Fr., *escalotte.* Sp., *escalona.* See ALLIUM *ascalonicum.*

ESCHAR, n. E[2]s'ka[3]r. Gr., ἐσχάρα. Lat., *eschara.* Fr., *eschare, escarre.* Ger., *Schorf, Brandschorf.* It., Sp., *escara.* A slough; the disorganized matter arising from mortification or cauterization of a part. [G.]

ESCHARA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s'ka[3]r(ch[2]a[3]r)-a[3]. 1. See ESCHAR. 2. Of Aristophanes, the vulva. [A, 387.]

ESCHARIFICATION, n. E[2]s-ka[2]r-i[2]-fi[2]-ka'shu[3]n. Fr., *e.* See ESCHAROSIS.

ESCHARODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s-ka[3]r(ch[2]a[3]r)-o(o[3])-du[3]rm(de[2]rm)-i(e)'ti[2]s. Gen., *escharodermit'idos* (*-is*). From ἐσχάρα, eschar, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *escharodermite.* Ger., *brandschorfartige Hautentzündung.* Inflammation of the skin with the formation of an eschar. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESCHAROPÆDOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s-ka[3]r(ch[2]a[3]r)-o-(o[3])-ped(pa[3]-e[2]d)-o[2]f'li[2](lu[6])-si[2]s. Gen., *escharopædophlys'eos* (*-oph'lysis*). From ἐσχάρα, eschar, παῖς, a child, and φλύσις, an eruption. Fr., *escharopédophlyse.* Ger., *brandschorfartigen Blattern.* Escharodermitis in children. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESCHAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s-ka[2]r(ch[2]a[3]r)-o'si[2]s. Gen., *escharos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐσχάρωσις. The formation of an eschar. [A, 387.]

ESCHAROTIC, adj. E[2]s-ka[3]r-o[2]t'i[2]k. Gr., ἐσχαρωτικός. Lat., *escharoticus.* Fr., *escharotique.* Ger., *ätzend.* Having active caustic properties; producing an eschar; as a n. (Lat., *escharoticum*), an e. substance or application. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

ESCHATIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E[2]s-ka(ch[2]a[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-e(a[3]-e[2]). Gr., ἐσχατίαι (from ἔσχατος, last). Of Hippocrates, the extremities of the limbs. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ESCHE (Ger.), n. E[2]sh'e[2]. See ASH (2d def.).—**Bittere'.** The *Simaruba excelsa.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'baum.** The *Fraxinus excelsior.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'manna.** The manna of *Fraxinus ornus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'nwurzel.** The root of *Dictamnus albus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Gemeine E., Hohe E.** The *Fraxinus excelsior.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Nussbaumblättrige E.** The *Fraxinus juglandifolia.* [L, 80.]—**Rothe'.** The *Fraxinus pennsylvanica.* [B, 49.]—**Schwarze'.** The *Fraxinus nigra.* [B, 49.]—**Trauere'.** The *Fraxinus excelsior pendula.* [B, 49.]—**Weisse'.** The *Fraxinus americana.* [B, 49.]

ESCHELLOHE (Ger.), n. E[2]sh'e[2]l-lo-he[2]. A place in Bavaria where there is a cold gaseous spring. [L, 105.]

ESCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. E[2]sh'la[3]-u[4]ch[2]. The *Allium ascalonicum.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESCHOMELIA (Lat.), n. f. E[2]s-ko(ch[2]o[2])-me(me[2])'li[2]-a[3]. A form of monstrosity in which a limb is defective. [G. J. Fisher (*a*, 29).]

ESCHROLALIE (Fr.), n. Es-kro-la^3-le. From αἰσχρός, indecent, and λαλεῖν, to speak. Indecency of speech as a symptom of disease. [De la Tourette, "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}sh-sholts'i^2-a^3. From *Eschscholtz*, a German zoologist. Fr., *eschscholtzie*. A genus of the *Papaveraceæ*, tribe *Hunnemannieæ*. The *Eschscholtzieæ* (Fr., *eschscholtziées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Chelidonieæ*; of Jussieu and others, a tribe of the *Papaveraceæ*. [B, 42, 170, 245 (*a*, 24).]—**E. californica.** California poppy; a species found in California. A hypnotic extract has been made from it. [B, 34, 121 (*a*, 24); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888.]—**E. ocymoides.** A species employed at Pondichery as a febrifuge. [B, 42, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESCILA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-the'la^3. The *Scilla maritima*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**E. del país** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Pancratium illyricum*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESCLAREA, n. In Provence, the *Smilax aspera*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCLAREA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-kla^3're^2-a^3. The *Salvia sclarea*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ESCLÈRE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-kle^{2}r. The genus *Chelidonium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCLO DE VÉNUS, n. In Provence, the *Cypripedium calceolus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCOMELLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ko-me^{2}l. See AGARICUS *colubrinus*.

ESCORDIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-ko^{2}r'di^2-o. The *Teucrium scordium*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**Electuario de e. opiado** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Electuaire* DIASCORDIU.

ESCORZONERA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-ko^{2}r-tho-na'ra^3. The *Scorzonera humilis*. [B, 92 (*a*, 14).]—**E. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Pinaropappus roseus*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]—**E. del país** [Mex. Ph.]. The name of various species of the genus *Eryngium*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESCOULOUBRE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ku-lubr'. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ESCOURBO D'IERO, n. In Provence, the *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCOURGEON (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-kur-zho^{2}n^2. The *Hordeum hexastichum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCRA DE LA LUNO, n. In Provence, the *Nostoc commune*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCREVILLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-kre^2-vel. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCROBILO, n. The *Merulus cantharellus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCU (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ku^6. Of the old pharmacists, a drachm. [L, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ESCUARDE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ku^6-a^{3}rd. The *Polyporus pes capræ*, var. *Asprellus*. [B, 105.]

ESCUDELO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESCULAPIA SPRINGS, n. E^{2}s-ku^2-lap'i^2-a^3. A place in Lewis County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

ESCULENT, adj. E^{2}s'ku^2-le^{2}nt. Lat., *esculentus*. Fr., *comestible*. Ger., *essbar*. See EDIBLE.

ÉSCULO (Sp.), n. E^{2}s'ku-lo. The *Æsculus hippocastanum*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ESCULUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s'ku^2(ku)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ÆSCULUS.

ESCUMELLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ku^6-me^{2}l. The *Boletus edulis*, *Agaricus colubrina*, and *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESCUTCHEON, n. E^{2}s-ku^{3}ch'u^{3}n. Fr., *écusson*. In quadrupeds, a surface of variable form whose base is the mamillary line, and which extends more or less into the perineal region. It is particularly distinguished by the direction of its hair. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]

ESDRAGON (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-dra^3-go^{2}n^2. The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ESEBON, n. Sodium chloride. [L, 84.]

ESEL (Ger.), n. A'ze^{2}l. See ASINUS.—**E'innenmilch.** Ass's milk. [L, 57.]—**E'sbalsamapfel.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'sbohne.** The *Vicia faba*. [L, 43.]—**E'sdistel.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'sfenchel.** The fruit of *Fœniculum piperitum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'sgurke.** The *Ecbalium elaterium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'sgurkensaft.** See ELATERIUM.—**E'shuf.** The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'shusten.** Whooping-cough. [L, 80.]—**E'skerbel.** The *Chærophyllum silvestre*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E'skürbiss.** The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'slattig.** The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'sleber.** Donkey's liver; anciently employed in the treatment of epilepsy. [B, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**E'smilch.** The *Euphorbia esula*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E'sohren.** See ARUM *maculatum*.—**E'speterlein.** See ANTHRISCUS *procerus*.

ESENBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. A-ze^{2}n-be^{2}k'i^2-a^3. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Esenbeckie*. 1. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*. 2. Of Bridel, the genus *Garoraglia*. 3. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. altissima.** Fr., *e. très élevée*. A species found in Java; employed as a diuretic. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. febrifuga.** Ger., *fieberwidrige Esenbeckie*. A species found in Brazil, which furnishes the *Brazilian angostura-bark*, called in Brazil *tres folhas vermellas*, or *laranjerio do mato*. It is highly esteemed as a febrifuge and stimulant tonic, and is used in bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, and intermittent fever. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESENBECKIC ACID, n. A-ze^{2}n-be^{2}k'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide ésenbeckique*. An acid analogous to quinovic acid, and found, together with esenbeckine and other vegetable principles, in the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B, 81, 244 (*a*, 27).]

ESENBECKINE, n. A-ze^{2}n-be^{2}k'en. Fr., *ésenbeckine*. Syn.: *evodine*. Of Oberlin and Schlagdenhauffen, an alkaloid, $C_6H_{18}NO_6$, obtained from *Exostema souzanum*; it is colored yellowish-green by sulphuric acid. [A, 301 (*a*, 21); B, 81 (*a*, 21).]

ÉSÉRÉ (Fr.), n. A-za-ra. The *Physostigma venenosum*. [B, 18, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESERIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. See ESERINE.

ESERIDINE, n. E^2-se^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$, or eserine plus a molecule of water, occurring in the calabar bean, and of one sixth the medicinal strength of eserine. [Attfield (*a*, 27); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 6, 1889, p. 392.]

ESERINE, n. E^{2}s'e^{2}r-en. Lat., *eserina* [Fr. Cod.], *eserinum*. Fr., *ésérine*. Ger., *Eserin*. It., Sp., *eserina*. Of Vée, the physostigmine of some authors; a highly poisonous alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, obtained from *Physostigma venenosum*. A small quantity powerfully contracts the pupil, and is employed to relieve blepharospasm, produce miosis after undue mydriasis, and in incipient glaucoma. [Attfield (*a*, 27); B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (*a*, 14).]—**E. hydrobromide.** Lat., *bromhydras eserinus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate d'ésérine* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance occurring under the form of fibrous masses, usually of a reddish-yellow tinge, prepared by the action of hydrobromic acid on e. It is very soluble in water. [B.]—**E. salicylate.** Lat., *physostigminæ salicylus* [U. S. P.], *eserinum salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate d'ésérine*. Ger., *salicylsaures Eserin*, *Eserinsalicylat*. A compound, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2.C_7H_6O_3$, called also physostigmine salicylate.—**E. sulphate.** Lat., *sulfas eserinus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate d'ésérine* [Fr. Cod.]. A deliquescent substance prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on an ethereal solution of e. [B.]

ESERINUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s-e^2-rin(ren)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ESERINE.—**E. hydrobromicum.** See ESERINE *hydrobromide*.—**E. salicylicum** [Ger. Ph.]. See ESERINE *salicylate*.

ESEXUALIS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-se^{2}x-u^2(u)-al(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s. From *e* priv., and *sexualis*, sexual. Fr., *ésexuel*. Having no sex (see also ASEXUAL); as a n., in the pl., *Esexuales*, of Lindley, an alliance of the *Filicales*, *Lycopodales*, *Muscales*, *Charales*, and *Fungales*. [B, 170 (*a*, 24); L, 41.]

ESFONDILIA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-fo^{2}n-del'i^2-a^3. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 92 (*a*, 21).]

ESH, n. E^{2}sh. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ESHOPAGHOLA (Beng.), n. The *Plantago ispaghula*. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

ESKI-CHERER, n. A place in Turkey in Asia where there are sulphurous thermal springs. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ESKI-SAGRA, n. A place in European Turkey where there are thermal baths. [L, 41.]

ESKNA BAHARIA (Ar.), n. Corsican moss. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]

ESMYRNISMENOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}s-mi^{2}r(mu^{6}r)-ni^{2}s'me^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐσμυρνισμένος (from σμυρνίζειν, to flavor with myrrh). Containing myrrh. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ESOBH (Heb.), n. The *Hyssopus officinalis*. [B, 88, 92 (*a*, 14).]

ESOCHAS (Lat.), **ESOCHE** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}s(as)'o(o^2)-ka^{2}s-(ch^{2}a^{3}s), -ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *esoch'ados* (*-is*), *es'oches*. Gr., εἰσοχή. Fr., *ésoche*. Ger., *innerer Afterknoten*. It., Sp., *esoco*. Lit., a recess; a tumor within the anus; internal piles. [E.]

ESOCIDÆ (Lat.), **ESOCINÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. E^{2}s-o(o^2)-sid(ked)'e(a^3-e^2), -sin(ken)'e(a^3-e^2). From *esox*, the pike. Fr., *ésocidés*. The pikes, a family of the *Malacopterygia*. [L, 303.]

ESOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(as)-o-kol-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *esocolit'idos* (*-is*). From εἴσω, within, and κῶλον, the colon. See DYSENTERY.

ÉSODERME (Fr.), n. A-so-de^{2}rm. The internal cutaneous membrane of the *Articulata*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ESODIC, adj. E^{2}s-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. From εἴσω, within, and ὁδός, a way. See AFFERENT (2d def.).

ESOENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(as)-o(o^3)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *esoenterit'idos* (*-is*). From εἴσω, within, and ἔντερον, the intestine (see also *-itis* *). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. [L, 107.]

ESOETHMOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(as)-o-e^{2}th(ath)-moi^{2}d-i-(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *esoethmoidit'idos* (*-is*). Endosteitis of the ethmoid bone. [*a*, 29.]

ESOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(as)-o-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)-ri(re)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *esogastrit'idos* (*-is*). From εἴσω, within, and γαστήρ, the stomach (see also *-itis* *). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 107.]

ESOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s-o-for(fo^{2}r)'i^2-a^3. From ἔσω, inward, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of G. T. Stevens, that condition of the eyes in which the visual axes tend to converge and are maintained parallel only by constant muscular effort. [B.]—**E. in accommodation** [G. T. Stevens]. A tendency of the eyes to deviate inward during accommodative action; *i. e.*, a tendency to convergence in excess of the amount required for binocular single vision at near points. [B.]

ESOPTROCNAPHALLON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(as)-o^{2}p-tro^{2}k-na^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'lo^{2}n. From εἴσοπτρον, a mirror, and κνάφαλλον, wool. Ger., *Speculum-Kissen*. The plug of a vaginal speculum. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(as)-o^{2}p'tro^{2}n. Gr., εἴσοπτρον. Lit., a mirror; a speculum. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESORHINUS (Lat.), adj. E²s(as)-o-rin(ren)′u³s(u⁴s). From εἴσω, within, and ῥίς, the nose. Ger., *esorhin*. Having an angle of between −20° and 0°, formed by the intersection, at the punctum naso-frontale, of two lines, the one drawn from the punctum præmaxillare and the other from the punctum foraminis incisivi to the first-named point. [Lissauer (L).]

ESOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o′si²s. Gen., *esos′eos (-is)*. Gr., εἴσωσις (from εἰς, into, and ὠθεῖν, to push). Ger., *Einbiegung*. A curvature. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESOSMOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²s(as)-o²s(os)-mo(mo³)-me²t′ru³m(ru⁴m). From εἰς, into, ὠσμός, a thrusting, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring endosmosis. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESOSMOSIS (Lat.), **ESOSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²s(as)-o²s(os)-mo′si²s, e²s(as)-o²s(os)′mu³s(mu⁴s). Gen., *esosmos′eos (-is)*, *esos′mi*. From εἰσωθεῖν, to thrust into. See Endosmosis.

ESOSPHENOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-sfen(sfan)-oid-i(e)′-ti²s. Gen., *esosphenoidit′idos (-is)*. Endoosteitis of the sphenoid bone. [*a*, 29.]

ESOTERIC, adj. E²s-o-te²r′i²k. Gr., ἐσωτερικός. Lat., *esotericus* Ger., *esoterisch*. Originating within the organism; the opposite of *exoteric*. [L, 107.]

ESOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o²th′e²s-i²s. Gen., *esothes′eos (-oth′esis)*. See Esosis.

ESOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-o-trop(tro²p)′i²-a³. From ἔσω, inward, and τρέπειν, to turn. Convergent strabismus; the condition in which the visual axes are habitually or periodically crossed for vision at all distances. [G. T. Stevens (B).]

ESOX (Lat.), n. m. Es(e²s)′ox. Gen., *es′ocis*. Fr., *ésoce*. Ger., *Hecht*. 1. Of Pliny, the pike. 2. A genus of the *Esocidæ abdominales*. [L, 87, 105, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**E. lucius.** The common pike. The liver yields an oil (*oleum lucii piscis*) which was formerly employed to disperse opacities of the cornea. [L, 84.]

ESPACE (Fr.), n. E²-spa³s. See Space.—**E. cendré perforé postérieur.** See *Posterior perforated* space.—**E. claire.** See *Isotropous* disc.—**E. delto-pectoral.** The cellulo-adipose space between the deltoid and pectoral muscles on the anterior wall of the axilla. [Tillaux (*a*, 29).]—**E's haversiens.** See *Haversian* spaces.—**E. inter-aryténoïdien.** The space between the arytænoid cartilages behind the processus vocales. [*a*, 29.]—**E's intercellulaires.** Spaces between cells or intercellular bridges. [L, 49.]—**E's intercostaux.** See *Intercostal* spaces.—**E. interglobulaire.** See *Interglobular* space.—**E. intermenstruel.** See *Intermenstrual* period.—**E's interorganiques.** Imaginary spaces between anatomical elements. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. inter-pédonculaire.** See *Interpeduncular* space.—**E's lacunaires.** See *E's interorganiques*.—**E's lymphatiques de J. Müller.** The large subcutaneous lymph spaces in the frog. ["Am. des sci. nat.," 1833, p. 340 (J); J, 28.]—**E. lymphatique épicérébral.** Of Huguenin, a space between the pia mater and the external surface of the brain. [I, 28 (K).]—**E. lymphatique péricellulaire.** See *Circumcellular* space.—**E. maxillo-pharyngien.** The space between the middle constrictor of the pharynx and the upper part of the inferior maxilla, occupied by the carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth pairs of cranial nerves. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. pecto-pectoralis.** The space between the pectoralis major and the pectoralis minor. [*a*, 29.]—**E. pelvi-rectal.** See *Ischio-rectal* fossa.—**E. perforé antérieur.** See *Anterior perforated* space.—**E. perforé de Vicq d'Azyr.** See *Anterior perforated* space.—**E. perforé latéral.** A lamina of white substance perforated with numerous apertures for blood-vessels; seen at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius on separating its edges. [I, 42 (K).]—**E. perforé moyen, E. perforé postérieur.** See *Posterior perforated* space.—**E. péricellulaire.** See *Circumcellular* space.—**E. plasmatique.**—**E.** See Mer *plasmatique*.—**E. semilunaire de Traube.** See *Traube's* space.—**E. sous-arachnoïdien antérieur.** The anterior subarachnoid space. [I, 44 (K).]—**E. sous-arachnoïdien postérieur.** The posterior subarachnoid space. [I, 42 (K).]

ESPADON (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³-do²n². The *Xiphias gladius*. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ESPANTA-LOBOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pa³n-ta³-lo′bos. The *Colutea arborescens*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESPANTAVAQUERO (Sp.), n. E²s-pa³n-ta³-va³-ka′ro. A Mexican plant used as a preventive of rabies and as a remedy for venomous bites. [Méd. clentéf.," Aug. 15, 1888; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 16, 1889, p. 308.]

ESPARAGON (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³-ra³-go²n². See Asparagus.—**E. sauvage.** The *Asparagus acutifolius*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARCETTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³r-se²t. The *Onobrychis sativa*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARGANEU, n. In Provence, the *Butomus umbellatus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARGANIO (Sp.), n. E²s-pa³r-ga³n′i²-o. See Carex *arenaria*.

ESPARGE (Fr.), n. E²-spa³rzh. The *Asparagus officinalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARGO, n. In Provence, the *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARGON (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³r-go²n². See Esparagon.

ESPARGOULE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³r-gul. The *Parietaria officinalis* and the *Spergula arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARGOUTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³r-gut. The *Spergula arvensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARGOUTTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³r-gut. The *Matricaria parthenium*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. des champs.** The *Spergula arvensis*. [B, 173 (*a*. 24).]—**E. géniculée.** The *Spergula arvensis*, var. *geniculata*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARPAI, n. In Provence, the *Papaver argemone*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESPÁRRAGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pa³r′ra³-go. See Asparagus *officinalis*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESPARRAGUERA (Sp.), n. E²s-pa³r-ra³-gwa′ra³. A place in the province of Barcelona, Spain, where there are thermal and sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

ESPARSETTE (Fr.), n. E²s-par-se²t. See Esparcette. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESPARTO, n. In Algeria, the *Macrochloa tenacissima*; in Spain, the *Lygeum spartum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24); L, 77.]

ESPATHATE, adj. E-spath²′at. From *e* priv., and σπάθη (see Spathe). Fr., *exspathé*. Ger., *unblüthenscheidig*. Destitute of a spathe. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ESPATULE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa³-tu⁶l. The *Iris fœtidissima*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESPAVE, n. In Panama, the *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

ESPE (Ger.), n. E²sp′e². The *Populus tremula*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Schwarze E.** The *Populus nigra*. [L, 80.]

ESPÈCE (Fr.), n. E²-spe²s. See Species.—**E's amères.** See Species *amaræ*.—**E's anthelminthique.** See Species *anthelminthicæ*.—**E's anti-arthritiques** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by boiling down to one fourth 3 parts of guaiacum, 2 each of polypodium, sarsaparilla, the root of *Smilax china*, and colchicum, in 192 of water and 48 of wine. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E's antinéphrétiques.** See Species *nephro-cathartici Foresti*.—**E's antipleurétiques** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A preparation containing 2 oz. each of poppy-heads and marsh-mallow, 1 oz. each of linseed, the seeds of fenugreek, cumin, and laurel-berries, three handfuls each of common mallow and matricaria, and two handfuls of chamomile; used as a fomentation. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E's antiscorbutiques.** See Species *contra scorbutum*.—**E's antispasmodiques.** See *Antispasmodic* species.—**E's apéritives.** See Species *aperientes*.—**E's apéritives majeures.** See Species *aperiente majores*.—**E's apéritives mineures.** See Species *aperitivæ minores*.—**E's aromatiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See Species *aromaticæ*.—**E's aromatiques cinnamomées.** See Species *aromaticæ caryophyllatæ*.—**E's aromatiques rosées.** See Species *aromaticæ rosatæ*.—**E's astringentes.** See Species *adstringentes*.—**E's béchiques.** See Species *pectorales*.—**E's carminatives** [Fr. Cod.]. See Species *carminativæ*.—**E's caryocostines.** See Pulvis *caryocostinus*.—**E's céphaliques.** See Species *cephalicæ*.—**E's cinnamomées.** See *Species* diacinnamomu (in Supplement).—**E's contre la gangrène.** See Species *pro fotu ad gangrænam*.—**E's cordiales.** See Species *cordiales temperatæ*.—**E's cordiales impériales.** See Pulvis *vitæ imperatoris*.—**E. dépuratives.** See Species *mundificantes*.—**E's diatragacanthes froides.** See *Pulvis* tragacanthæ *compositus*.—**E's diaturbithes.** See *Species diaturbith cum* rheo.—**E's diurétiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See Species *diureticæ*.—**E's emménagogues.** See Species *pro fotu emmenagogo*.—**E's émollientes** [Fr. Cod.]. See Species *emollientes*.—**E's froides.** See Species *frigidæ*.—**E's fumigatoires.** 1. See Solutio *alexitera*. 2. See Species *ad suffiendum*. 3. See Species *fumales*.—**E's impériales.** See Species *imperatoris*.—**E. létifiantes de Rhazès.** See Species *lætificantes*.—**E's narcotiques.** See Species *narcoticæ*.—**E's odoriférantes.** See Potpourri.—**E's pectorales.** See Species *pectorales*.—**E's pectorales (avec les fleurs)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Species* florum *pectoralium*.—**E's pectorales (avec les fruits)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Species pectorales cum* fructibus.—**E. pectorales d'Augustin.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of rasped stag's horn, pearl barley, and sugar of milk. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**E's pectorales et sudorifiques.** A preparation made by chopping very fine and mixing 8 parts of marsh-mallow-root, 4 each of licorice, *Iris versicolor*, *Nepeta glechoma*, and *Tussilago farfara*, 2 each of flowers of *Papaver somniferum* and flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*, and 1 part of *Illicium anisatum*. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**E's pharmaceutiques.** See Species (2d def.).—**E's pour épithème.** See Species *pro epithemate cordis et pulsuum*.—**E's pour la décoction d'avoine.** See Species *avenaceæ*.—**E's pour tisane.** See Species *for ptisan*.—**E's pulvérulentes.** See Poudres *composées*.—**E's purgatives** [Fr. Cod.]. See Species *laxantes*.—**E's purgatives de Saint-Germain.** See Species *laxantes Sancti Germani*.—**E's résolutives.** See Species *vulnerariæ*.—**E's sudorifiques** [Fr. Ccd.]. See Species *sudorificæ*.—**E's sudorifiques de Taddei.** A preparation composed of 7 parts each of *Solanum dulcamara*, the bark of *Ulmus fulva*, and guaiacum, and 14 of *Lappa officinalis*. [L, 77 (*a*, 21).]—**E's vermifuges.** See Species *anthelminthicæ*.—**E's viscérales** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts each of taraxacum and saponaria, 2 each of *Erythræa centaurium* and *Marrubium vulgare*, and 3 each of *Matricaria chamomilla* and *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E's viscérales de Kaempf** [Hess. Ph., 1806, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts each of taraxacum, saponaria, and *Valeriana officinalis*, 2 each of *Erythræa centaurium* and *Marrubium vulgare*, 1 part of *Anthemis nobilis*, 4 parts of *Matricaria chamomilla* and 8 of linseed. [B, 119 (*a*, 21).]—**E's vulnéraires** [Fr. Cod.]. See Species *vulnerariæ*.—**Sirop d'e's pectorales** [Fr. Cod.]. See Syrupus *pectoralis*.

ESPEL (Ger.), n. E²s′pe²l. The *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESPENZUELAS (Sp.), n. E²s-pe²n-th²wal′a³s. The fruit of a certain species of the *Cucurbitaceæ*; used, in infusion in water, as a purgative. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESPERBIERO, n. In Provence, the *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 121 (*a*. 24).]

ESPERMA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe^{2}r'ma^3. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., spermaceti. 2. Semen. [A, 447 (α, 21); L, 77 (α, 14).]—**E. ceti, E. de ballena.** Spermaceti. [L, 77 (α, 14).]

ESPEULTO, n. In Provence, the *Hordeum vulgare.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESPHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s'fla^{2}s(fla^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *esphlas'eos (es'phlasis).* Gr., ἔσφλασις. Fr., *esphlase.* Ger., *Schädeleindruck.* A crushing in (said of the skull). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ESPI, n. In Provence, the *Lavandula spica.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESPIBAWN, n. E^{2}s'pi^2-ba^{4}n. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

ESPIC (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pek. The *Lavandula spica (officinalis).* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

ESPICANARDO (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe-ka^3-na^{3}r'do. The *Valeriana indica* (seu *jatamansi*). [B, 88 (α, 14).]—**E. céltico.** The *Valeriana celtica.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ESPIDET (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pe-da. See Espic.

ESPIGA DO SANGUE (Port.), n. E^{2}s-pe'ga^3-do-sa^{3}n^2'gwa. In Brazil, the *Helosis brasiliensis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESPIGELIA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe-ha'le-a^3. The *Spigelia anthelminthica.* [B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]

ESPIGNETO, n. In Provence, the *Briza maxima.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESPIGNETTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pen-ye^{2}t. The *Clavaria coralloides* and the *Clavaria amethystina.* [B, 105, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

ESPIN, n. E^{2}sp'i^{2}n. The *Populus tremula.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

ESPINACA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe-na^3'ka^3. The *Spinacia oleracea.* [B, 127 (α, 14).]

ESPINHA CERVINA (Port.), n. E^{2}s-pen'ya^3 se^{2}r-ve'na^3. The *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]

ESPINILLO (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe-nel'yo. In the Argentine Republic, the *Prosopis astringens,* also other spring *Mimosæ.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESPINO (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe'no. A thorn; a spiny tree. [B.]—**E. blanco.** The *Echinops ritro.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. cerval.** The *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 92 (α, 14).]—**E. jauno.** In Provence, the *Cyanara cardunculus,* var. *spinosa.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. majuelo.** The *Mespilus oxyacanthus.* [B, 88, 127 (α, 14).]—**E. vineto.** The genus *Berberis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESPINOCHES (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pe-nosh. The *Spinacia oleracea.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ESPINOSILLA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe-no-sel'ya^3. In Mexico, the *Hoitzia coccinea.* [α, 14.]

ESPÍREA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe're^2-a^3. The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 127 (α, 14).]

ESPÍRITU [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pe're-tu. A generic term for alcoholates, spirits, and essences. [A, 447 (α, 14).]—**E. carminante de Silvio** [Mex. Ph.]. See Alcoolat *aromatique de Sylvius.*—**E. de Venus** [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. de vinagre, vinagre de Venus.* A colorless liquid, of the sp. gr. of 1·075 to 1·083, obtained by distilling copper acetate in an earthen retort. [A, 447 (α, 14).]

ESPLIEGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-ple-a'go. Lavender; the *Lavandula spica* and the *Lavandula vera.* [A, 447 (α, 21); B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]

ESPNOIC, adj. E^{2}sp'no-i^{2}k. From ἐσπνοή, inhalation. 1. Inspiratory. 2. As said to have been sometimes used, iatraliptic (*q. v.*). [A, 517.]

ESPONJA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pon'ha^3. The *Spongia officinalis.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]

ESPONJILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-pon-hel'ya^3. The *Luffa purgans.* [A, 447 (α, 21).]

ESPRAT (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pra^3. The *Clupea halburyius.* [A, 385 (α, 21).]

ESPRINSONS (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pra^{2}n^2-zo^{2}n^2. An epidemic disease which prevailed at Metz in 1473–1474, apparently a kind of dysentery. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

ESPRIT (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-pre. See Spirit. In pharmacy, the term is now superseded officially by *teinture d'essence.* [B.]—**E. adiaphorétique.** Of Boyle, see *E. de* bois.—**E. alcalin.** Ammonia-water. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. alcalin volatil.** Ammonia. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**E. ammoniacal aromatique.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *aromaticus.*—**E. ammoniacal cantharidé.** See Alcool *ammoniacal cantharidé.*—**E. ammoniacal fétide.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *fœtidus.* [L, 41.]—**E. ammoniacal succiné.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *cum succino.*—**E. ammoniacal térébenthiné.** See Alcool *ammoniacal térébenthiné.*—**E's animaux.** See *Animal* spirits.—**E. antiarthritique de Pott.** See Spiritus *arthriticus Pottii.* A preparation composed of 1 part of hydrochloric acid and 2 parts of oil of turpentine. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**E. antihystérique.** See Spiritus *anthystericus.*—**E. anti-ictérique.** See Spiritus *antictericus.*—**E. antiscorbutique** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts each of absinthium, becabunga, borago, anchusa, cochlearia, fumaria, and cress, 2 of the root of *Inula helenium,* 4 of the root of aspidium, 2 of orange-peel, 6 of tamarisk-rind, and a sufficient quantity of spirit of cochlearia, straining and filtering. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. apéritif** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Impure pyrotartaric acid. [L, 105 (α, 14).]—**E. ardent.** Rectified alcohol. [A, 385 (α, 21).]—**E. aromatique.** 1. See *Spiritus* rosmarini. 2. See Spiritus *aromaticus.*—**E. aromatique ammoniacal.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *aromaticus.*—**E. arthritique.** See Spiritus *arthriticus Pottii.*—**E. bézoardique de Bussius.** See *Bussii* spiritus *bezoardicus.*—**E. bleu.** See Spiritus *cœruleus.*—**E. carminatif.** See Spiritus *carminativus.*—**E. carminatif de Sylvius.** See Alcoolat *aromatique de Sylvius.*—**E. carminatif de tribus.** See Spiritus *carminativus de tribus.*—**E. de Béguin.** See Ammonia *hydrosulphate* and Liquor *fumans Boylii.*—**E. de Bussius.** See *Bussii* spiritus *bezoardicus.*—**E. de Garus.** See Alcoolat *de Garus.*—**E. de Minderer** [Fr. Cod.], **E. de Mindérérus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* ammonii *acetatis.*—**E. de Montpellier.** See Alcohol.—**E. déphlogistiqué.** An old name for chlorine. [L, 49 (α, 14).]—**E. de Sylvius.** See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *aromaticus.*—**E. de Vénus.** See *Radical* vinegar.—**E. de vie de Matthiole.** See Elixir *vitæ Matthioli.*—**E. de vin.** See Spirit *of wine.*—**E. d'iva.** A spirituous liquor made from *Achillea moschata.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. hydroprussique.** Alcoholic hydrocyanic acid. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. igno-aérien.** The vital fermentative, universal, and igneous principle (*spiritus vitalis igneus*) which, according to Mayow (1645), impregnates the air, and from its resemblance to nitre is called nitro-aerian. [Hoefer (α, 27).]—**E. masyrique.** See Anemone-*water.*—**E. nervin.** A preparation made by mixing 20 parts each of volatile oil of lavender and volatile oil of rosemary, 75 of caustic ammonia, 300 each of camphorated alcohol and tincture of soap, 900 of alcohol, and 5 of laudanum. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**E. nitro-aérien.** See *E. igno-aérien.*—**E. odoriférant.** See Spiritus *suaveolens.*—**E. ophthalmique de Himley** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A solution in ½ oz. of alcohol, of 6 drops each of balsam of Peru, oil of lavender, oil of cloves, and oil of amber; used as an embrocation. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. preuve.** Proof spirit. [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**E. pyro-acétique.** See Acetone.—**E. pyroligneux, E. pyroxylique.** See Methyl *alcohol.*—**E. recteur.** See Alcoolat.—**E's spiritueuses.** Alcoholic spirits, in contradistinction to oily or other spirits obtained by distillation. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. thériacal.** See Essentia *theriacalis.*—**E. thériacal safrané** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A carminative and stomachic preparation made by digesting for 8 days 10 parts of treacle, 5 of myrrh, 3 of *Crocus sativus,* and 20 of concentrated alcohol, and distilling on the water-bath. [B, 119 (α, 21).]—**E. vineux.** Rectified alcohol. [B, 173.]—**E. volatil.** An old name for an empyreumatic oil. [L, 41 (α, 14).]—**E. volatil ammoniacal huileux de Sylvius** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *aromaticus.*—**E. volatil spermatique.** See Aura *seminalis.*

ESQUAMATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-skwam(skwa^{3}m)-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *e* priv., and *squama,* a scale. Fr., *ésquamé.* Without scales. [L, 180.]

ESQUILLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-kel-y'. 1. The *Smilax china.* 2. A bony splinter. [A, 301 (α, 21); B, 121 (α, 24); L, 43.]

ESQUILLEUX (Fr.), adj. E^{2}s-kel-yu^5. Reduced to splinters. [L, 41 (α, 14).]

ESQUINA (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-ke'na^3. The *Smilax china.* [B, 88, 92 (α, 14).]

ESQUINANCIE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ke-na^{3}n^2-se. See Cynanche.

ESQUINE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ken. The *Andropogon schœnanthus* and the *Smilax china.* [A, 385 (α, 21); B, 173 (α, 24).]

ESSAI (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-sa. See Assay.

ESSAIMAGE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-sa-ma^{3}zh. A swarming, as of bees. [L, 321.]

ESSALON (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-sa^3-lo^{2}n^2. See Boletus *edulis.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

ESSATUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s-sat(sa^{3}t)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The essential constituent of a medicinal substance. [A, 325.]—**E. vinum.** See Tincture.

ESSAYE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s sa-y'. The *Oldenlandia umbellata.* [B, 88 (α, 14).]

ESSBAR (Ger.), n. E^{2}s'ba^{3}r. See Edible.

ESSE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s. The seed of *Ervum lens.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

ESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. E^{2}s'e^{2}n. To eat; as a n., eating, food.—**Heuschreckene'.** See Acridophagy (1st def.).—**Unersättliches E.** See Adephagia.

ESSENBAUM (Ger.), n. E^{2}s'e^{2}n-ba^3-u^{4}m. The genus Ulmus. [L, 43.]

ESSENCE, n. E^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *essentia* (from *esse,* to be). Fr., *e.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Essenz.* It., *essenza, essenze.* Sp., *esencia* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Of the Br. Ph., a solution of a volatile oil in four parts of rectified spirit; of the Fr. Cod., a volatile vegetable oil; of other pharmacopœias, a strong tincture or a strong solution of a volatile oil (or a mixture of the two). [B, 81, 95, 113 (α, 14).]—**Anodyne e.** See Essentia *anodyna officinalis.*—**Antiarthritic e.** See Essentia *arthritica Hoffmanni sine opio.*—**Anti-hydropic e.** See Essentia *antihydropica Hoffmanni.*—**Anti-hysteric e.** See Essentia *antysterica* and Essentia *hysterica.*—**Balsamic e.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by distilling 1,200 parts from a mixture of 16 parts each of orange-peel and lemon-peel, 5 each of cinnamon and nutmegs, 2 of cloves, 120 each of ammonium chloride and potassium subcarbonate, and 1,344 of proof spirit, infusing in the distillate 24 parts each of lemon-peel and orange-peel, digesting for eight days, pouring off the clear liquor, expressing and filtering, and mixing the residue with the filtrate. [B, 97 (α, 21).]—**Bitter e.** See Essentia *amara.*—**Cephalic e.** See Essentia *cephalica.*—**E. alexipharmaque de Stahl** (Fr.). See Essentia *alexipharmaca Stahlii.*—**E. alexipharmaque de Stahl tempérée** (Fr.). See Essentia *alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii.*—**E. amère** (Fr.). See Essentia *amara.*—**E. anodine de Langelot** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of cydoniated extract of opium in 4 parts of spirits of *Juniperus communis.* [L, 77 (α, 21).]—**E. anodine de Ludwig** (Fr.). See Essentia *anodyna Ludovici.*—**E. anti-hydropique** (Fr.). See Essentia *antydropica Hoffmanni.*—**E. anti-hystérique** (Fr.). 1. See Essentia *antysterica.* 2. See Essentia *hysterica.* 3. See *Tinctura* castorei *thebaica.*—**E. aromatique** (Fr.). See Tinctura *aromatica.*—**E. aromatique laxative** (Fr.). A prepa-

ration composed of 10 parts each of *Helleborus niger* and jalap, 5 of scammony, 2 of cinnamon, 2 each of cloves and acorus, and 125 of rectified alcohol; or, according to a formula popular at Strasburg, 25 parts of resin of jalap, 225 of alcohol, and 5 each of the essences of lemon and bergamot. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E. balsamique** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**E. balsamique canadienne** (Fr.). See TEINTURE *antivénérienne.*—**E. balsamique de Dippel** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *balsamica Dippelii.*—**E. carminative** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *carminativa.*—**E. carminative de Wedel** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ZEDOARIÆ *composita.*—**E. catholique de Roth** (Fr.). See ELIXIR *anthelminthique.*—**E. céphalique** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *cephalica.*—**E. de Clauder** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* FULIGINIS *alcalina* (under FULIGO).—**E. de Hellwig** (Fr.). See *Teinture de* QUINQUINA *et de serpentaire.*—**E. de petit grain** (Fr.). A volatile oil distilled from the unripe bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*, var. *amara*, or *Citrus bigarada*). The commercial article is usually obtained from the leaves and young branches, and is of inferior quality. [B, 10.]—**E. de Portugal** (Fr.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the oil of the rind of *Citrus aurantium.* 2. A commercial name for the oil of orange-peel made from the sweet or Portugal orange; inferior to the *e. de bigarade.* [B, 5 (a, 24), 113 (a, 21).]—**E. de reine des prés** (Fr.). See *Oil of* SPIRÆA.—**E. de Rhodia** (Fr.). A perfume made from *Amyris balsamifera.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Italie.** Ger., *Liebeselixir.* An aphrodisiac mixture made by digesting 45 parts of cinnamon-bark, 30 each of galanga-root and cardamom-seeds, 7·5 each of ginger and cloves, 6 of long pepper, 4 of nutmeg, and 1 part each of ambergris and musk, in 500 parts of diluted alcohol for 8 days, expressing and filtering. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. douce de Hales** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *dulcis.*—**E.'s naturelles** (Fr.). E's which exist in barks, leaves, fruit, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. noire anglaise.** See *Acetum* OPII.—**E. nucléaire** (Fr.). See CHROMATIN.—**E. royale** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *regia.*—**E. splénétique de Stahl** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *splenetica Stahlii.*—**E. stomachique de Gundelsheimer** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri.*—**E. vermifuge** (Fr.). See ESSENTIA *contra vermes.*—**E. vulnéraire** (Fr.). See *Vulnerary* ESSENCE.—**E. vulnéraire de Stahl** (Fr.). See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium Stahlii.*—**Ludwig's anodyne e.** See ESSENTIA *anodyna Ludovici.*—**Stahl's alexipharmac e.** See ESSENTIA *alexipharmaca Stahlii.*—**Stahl's splenetic e.** See ESSENTIA *splenetica Stahlii.*—**Stahl's temperate alexipharmac e.** See ESSENTIA *alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii.*—**Theriacal e.** See ESSENTIA *theriacalis.*—**Traumatic e.** See ESSENTIA *traumatica.*—**Vermifuge e.** See ESSENTIA *contra vermes.*—**Vulnerary e.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *e. vulnéraire.* A preparation made by macerating for several days 1 part of poplar sprouts in 3 parts of alcohol, expressing, and adding to the colature 1 part of the e. of *Hypericum perforatum.* [B, 119 (a, 21).]

ESSEND (Ger.), adj. E²s'e²nd. Eating, corroding. [L, 80.]

ESSENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-se²n'shi²(ti²)-a³. 1. Of the Br., Belg., and Swiss Ph's, see ESSENCE. 2. Of Paracelsus, the nourishing part of food (as distinguished from *venenum*, the poisonous part). [H.]—**E. alexipharmaca Huxhami.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *compositæ.*—**E. alexipharmaca Stahlii** [Brusw. Disp., 1777, Lipp. Disp., 1794, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of the roots of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, and *Carlina vulgaris*, 2 each of *Angelica Archangelica*, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, and *Inula helenium*, 6 of the herb of *Teucrium scordium*, and 36 of alcohol, expressing and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of the roots of *Pimpinella saxifraga* and *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, and 2 of the herb of *Teucrium scordium* in 36 of alcohol, filtering, and distilling off one third of the spirit over a water-bath and preserving the remainder. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. amara** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence amère.* A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of the herb of *Tanacetum vulgare*, 3 each of the herbs of *Scolopendrium officinale*, *Erythræa centaurium*, *Cnicus benedicta*, *Gentiana lutea*, and *Rumex crispus*, 4 of the fresh peel of unripe oranges, and 96 of alcohol, expressing and filtering; used as a tonic, stomachic, carminative, and anthelminthic. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anodyna Ludovici** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence anodine de Ludwig.* A preparation made by mixing 1 part of aqueous extract of opium and 8 parts of apoplectic liquor. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anodyna officinalis** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of aqueous extract of opium in 9 parts of alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. antiscorbutica** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Ger., *Essenz wider den Scorbut.* A preparation made by digesting 16 parts of Winter's bark, 12 of potassium subcarbonate, 8 each of the roots of *Arum* and *Rumex*, the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the barks of *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Laurus sassafras*, and myrrh, and 6 each of herb of *Sedum acre*, tops of *Erythræa centaurium*, and seeds of rumex, in 288 of spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis*, expressing, and adding 24 of essence of amber and 12 of spirit of sulphuric ether, digesting and filtering; used as an excitant, attenuant, resolvent, diuretic, and stomachic, and reputed to be antiscorbutic. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anthydropica Hoffmanni** [Würt. Ph.]. Fr., *essence antihydropique.* A preparation made by digesting for several days 12 parts each of Socotrine aloes, the root of *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, and *Bryonia alba*, 1 part each of the herb of *Absinthium vulgare* and flowers of *Sambucus*, 6 of gum ammoniac, 4 each of mace, cloves, ammonium chloride, and potassium subcarbonate, 3 each of wood-lice and earth-worms, 2 of myrrh, and 64 of elder-flower-water, adding 288 of alcohol, and digesting with a gentle heat. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anthysterica** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence antihystérique.* A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of asafœtida, myrrh, saffron, and castoreum, 2 of camphor, 4 of ammonium subcarbonate, and 1 part of oil of amber, in 128 parts of alcohol. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. antiseptica Huxhami.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**E. aromatica.** See TINCTURA *aromatica.*—**E. balsamica.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**E. balsamica Dippelii** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence balsamique de Dippel.* A preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of ambergris and balsam of Peru and 6 of potassium subcarbonate in 7 of alcohol while heating gradually until the liquid comes to a boil, allowing it to cool and settle, then decanting and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. carminativa** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. Fr., *essence carminative.* A preparation made by digesting for three days 8 parts of *Canella alba*, 6 each of zedoary and *Galanga minor*, and 3 of lesser cardamoms, in 96 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Essentia carminativa Wedelii.** See *Tinctura* ZEDOARIÆ *composita.*—**E. catholica purgans Rothii.** See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ *composita.*—**E. cephalica** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence céphalique.* A preparation made by extracting 3 parts each of the root of *Acorus calamus*, aloes-wood, the wood of *Santalum citrinum*, and culilawan-bark, and 2 each of the herbs of *Betonica officinalis*, *Teucrium malum*, and *Salvia officinalis*, flowers of *Lavandula spica*, cinnamon, nutmeg, cubebs, cloves, and the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum*, in 64 parts each of spirituous apoplectic water and Matthiole's incomplete elixir of life; used as a stimulant, stomachic, cordial, and carminative. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. contra vermes** [Brunsw. Disp., 1798]. Fr., *essence vermifuge.* A preparation made by digesting 4 parts each of the herbs of *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Absinthium vulgare*, and *Erythræa centaurinum*, and the root of *Gentiana lutea*, 2 each of the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*, semen contra, and myrrh, and 96 of spirit of mint, expressing and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. de Portugallo.** See ESSENCE *de Portugal* (2d def.).—**E. dulcis** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *essence douce de Hales.* A preparation made by boiling, with constant stirring, 1 part of potassium acetate, 10 parts of sugar, and 5 of water, until the mass becomes dark-brown, dissolving in 5 parts of hot water, and, when cool, adding 30 of alcohol, and, after several days, filtering. A similar preparation was official in the Würt. Ph., 1798. [B, 95, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. emetica.** An antimonial preparation made with the acid of vinegar. [B, 59.]—**E. hæmatocathartica et alexipharmaca Clauderi.** See *Tinctura* FULIGINIS *alcalina.*—**E. hysterica** [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. Fr., *essence antihystérique.* A preparation made by digesting 48 parts of essence of castoreum, 3 each of ammonium subcarbonate and opium, and 4 of asafœtida, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. martiata aperitiva** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence de mars apéritive.* A preparation made by digesting for several days at a gentle heat 4 parts each of iron filings and sulphuric acid, 48 of alcohol, 2 each of galanga, zedoary, cinnamon, and *Arundo phragmites*, and 1 part each of *Hypericum perforatum*, expressing and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. regia** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *alcoolé d'ambre et de musc composé*, *essence royale.* A preparation made by digesting for several days on the stove 2 scruples of amber, 1 scruple of musk, 10 grains of civet, 6 drops of essential oil of cinnamon, 4 drops of essential oil of rosewood, 36 grains of salts of tartar, and 1¼ oz. each of essence of orange-flowers and essence of roses, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. splenetica Stahlii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence splénétique de Stahl.* A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*, 4 each of the herbs of *Verbena officinalis*, *Ruta graveolens*, *Ruta muraria*, *Salvia officinalis*, and *plantago*, in 96 of alcohol, expressing and filtering; used as an excitant, resolvent, and diuretic, and recommended in hypochondriasis. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. stomachica.** See ELIXIR *viscerale Hoffmanni* and *Elixir* AURANTIORUM *compositum.*—**E. stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence stomachique de Gundelsheimer.* A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of capsicum, 10 of cardamom, 2 each of *Piper album*, *Piper longum*, and *Piper nigrum*, and 48 each of a solution of potassium acetate and spirit of ammonia. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. theriacalis** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *esprit thériacal.* A preparation made by infusing for several days without heat 6 parts each of the herbs of *Teucrium scordium* and *Origanum dictamnus*, the root of *Angelica archangelica*, *Acorus calamus*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, and spikenard, 3 each of cinnamon, lesser cardamoms, and cloves, and 2 each of opium and saffron in 192 of proof spirit, and filtering [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by infusing 1 part of theriac in 6 parts of proof spirit. [B. 97 (a, 21).] See *Aqua* SCORDII *composita.*—**E. traumatica** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting for three days at a moderate heat 4 parts each of the root of *Tormentilla erecta* and the herb of *Sanicula europæa*, 2 each of the herb of *Drosera*, flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*, and rosæ gallicæ, 3 each of dragon's-blood, mummy, catechu, and myrrh, 2 of *Santalum rubrum*, and 1 part of nutmeg, in 128 parts of alcohol, expressing and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. vulneraria Stahlii.** See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium Stahlii.*

ESSENTIAL, adj. E²s-se²n'sha²l. Lat., *essentialis.* Fr., *essentiel.* Ger., *wesentlich.* It., *essenziale.* Sp., *esencial.* 1. Of or pertaining to an essence (see *E. oil*). [A, 322 (a, 21).] 2. Necessary, indispensable. [B, 77 (a, 24).] 3. Of diseases, specific in nature, not dependent on a local morbid process. [A, 15.]

ESSENTIALIZATION, n. E²s-se²n-sha²l-i²z-a'shu³n. Fr., *essentialisation.* The personification of the vital properties, which are considered to be endowed with an individual essence and specific independence. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ESSENTIALISM, n. E²s-se²n'sha²l-i²z'm. Fr., *essentialisme.* The doctrine that diseases are specific entities, and not the results of a local morbid process, and are to be cured only with specifics. [A, 15, 301.]

ESSENTIALISTE (Fr.), adj. E²s sa³n²-se-a-lest. Pertaining to essentialism; as a n., a believer in essentialism (the opposite of *localisateur*). [A, 15.]

ESSENTIALITY, n. E²s-se²n'shi²-a²l-i²t-i². Fr., *essentialité.* Ger., *Wesentlichkeit*, *Essentialität.* The essential (specific) nature of a disease, as opposed to its dependence upon a local morbid process. [A, 15.]

ESSENTUK (Russ.), n. A place in the government of Stavropol, Russia, where there are cold alkaline and saline springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ESSENZ (Ger.), n. E^{2}s-sents′. See ESSENCE.—**Schmerzstillende E.** See ESSENTIA *anodyna*.—**Stahl's schweisstreibende E.** See ESSENTIA *alexipharmaca Stahlii*.—**Wedel's windtreibende E.** See *Tinctura* ZEDOARIÆ *composita*.—**E. wider den Scorbut.** See ESSENTIA *antiscorbutica*. [L, 80.]

ESSERA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s′se^2-ra^3. Fr., *essère*. Ger., *Porcellanfieber. Porcellankrankheit.* It., *e.* A term originally used by the Arabian physicians for urticaria or some one of its varieties. Sauvages and Plenck distinguish e. from urticaria. According to Plenck, e. consists of discrete, smooth, shining, hot, itching spots, of a red color, not elevated, most commonly affecting the hands and face. [G, 11, 17.]—**E. nocturna.** See EPINYCTIS.—**E. Vogelii.** Of Borsieri, roseola. [D, 72.]

ESSIEU (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-se-u^5. See AXIS (8th def.).

ESSIG (Ger.), n. E^{2}s′si^{2}g. See ACETUM and VINEGAR.—**Apfele′.** Cider vinegar.—**Aromatischer E.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**Arzneie′.** See ACETUM *medicatum*.—**Concentrirter E.** See ACETUM *concentratum*.—**Destillirter E.** See ACETUM *destillatum*.—**E′älchen.** See RHABDITIS *aceti*.—**E′alkohol.** See ALCOHOL *aceti*.—**E′artig.** See ACETOUS.—**E′äther.** Acetic ether. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**E′äthergeist.** A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether and 3 parts of rectified alcohol. [L. 135 (*a*, 14).]—**E′aufguss.** See ACÉTOLAT.—**E. auflösung.** See ACÉTOLÉ.—**E′auszug.** See ACÉTOLATURE.—**E′baum.** The *Rhus coriaria*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′beerstrauch.** See BERBERIS.—**E′bildung.** See ACETIFICATION.—**E′dämpfe.** Vapors of vinegar. [L, 80.]—**E′dorn.** See BERBERIS *vulgaris*.—**E′dünste.** See *E′dämpfe*.—**E′erzeugung.** See ACETIFICATION.—**E′ester.** See *Acetic* ETHER.—**E′estersalicylsäure.** See ACETOSALICYLIC ACID.—**E′ether.** See ACETIC ETHER.—**E′extrakt.** An acetic extract. [B.]—**E′ferment.** See *Acetic* FERMENTATION.—**E′fläschchen.** See ACETABULUM (1st def.).—**E′fliege.** The *Drosophila*. [L, 87 (*a*, 27).]—**E′gährung.** See *Acetous* FERMENTATION.—**E′geist.** Acetone. [B.]—**E′häutchen.** See MYCODERMA *vini*.—**E′honig.** See OXYMEL.—**E′kahm.** See MYCODERMA *vini*.—**E. klystier.** A revulsive enema prepared by mixing 1 to 2 parts of vinegar with 100 of water (or of an infusion of chamomile). [Bernatzik (A, 319 [*a*, 14]).]—**E′kolben.** The *Rhus typhina*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′limonade.** A sweetened mixture of vinegar and water. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E′lösung.** See ACETUM (2d def.).—**E′messer.** See ACETOMETER.—**E′molken.**—See LAC *acetosum*.—**E′mutter.** See MYCODERMA *vini*.—**E′naphtha.** See ACETIC ETHER.—**E′pilz.** The *Bacterium aceti*. [A, 396 (*a*, 21).]—**E′räucherung.** Fumigation with vinegar. [A, 521.]—**E′rose.** The *Rosa gallica*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E′sauer.** Acetic, containing acetic acid; with the name of a base, the acetate of that base. [A, 521.]—**E′säure.** See the major list.—**E′syrup.** See *Syrupus* ACIDI ACETICI.—**E′weinstein.** Normal potassium acetate. [B.]—**E′zucker.** See OXYSACCHARUM.—**Flüssiges E′rosenextrakt.** See *Extractum* ROSÆ *fluidum*.—**Gewürzhafter E.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**Gifte′.** See ACETUM *antisepticum*.—**Holze′.** Pyroligneous acid.—**Kamphere′.** See ACETUM *camphoratum*.—**Kräutere′, Medicinischer E.** See ACETUM *medicatum*.—**Muttere′.** See ACETUM *antihystericum*.—**Peste′.** See ACETUM *antimephiticum maravillianum* and ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**Radikale′.** See *Radicle* VINEGAR.—**Räubere′.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.—**Rectificirter Holze′.** See ACETUM *pyrolignosum rectificatum*.—**Reiner E.** See ACETUM *purum*.—**Roher Holze′.** See ACETUM *pyrolignosum crudum*.—**Rosene′.** See ACETUM *rosatum*.—**Stahle′.** See ACETUM *chalybeatum* and *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis*.—**Verstärkter E.** See ACETUM *concentratum*.—**Vierräuber E.** See ACETUM *aromaticum*.

ESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. E^{2}s′si^{2}g-zoir-e^2. See ACETIC ACID.—**Allyle′.** See ALLYL *acetic acid*.—**Aromatische E.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *aromaticum*.—**Campherhaltige E.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *camphoratum*.—**Concentrirte E.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *concentratum*.—**Concentrirteste E.** Glacial acetic acid. [*a*, 27.]—**E.-Allylester.** Allyl acetate. [B.]—**E.-Amylester.** Amyl acetate. [B.]—**E′anhydrid.** See ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—**E.-Äthylester.** See ACETIC ETHER.—**E.-Benzylester.** Benzyl acetate. [B.]—**E.-Cholesterylester.** Cholesteryl acetate. [B.]—**E′cyänsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOCYANIC OXIDE.—**E′jodigsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOIODOUS ANHYDRIDE.—**E′unterbromigsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOHYPOBROMOUS ANHYDRIDE.—**E′unterchlorigsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOHYPOCHLOROUS ANHYDRIDE.—**E′unterjodigsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOHYPOIODOUS ANHYDRIDE.—**Gewürze′, Gewürzhafte E.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *aromaticum*.—**Krystallinische E.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *crystallisatum*.—**Reine E.** Glacial acetic acid. [L.]—**Verdünnte E., Versüsste E.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *dilutum*.

ESSLÖFFEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}s′lu^{5}f-fe^{2}l. A tablespoon. [L, 80.]

ESSLUST (Ger.), n. E^{2}s′lust. The appetite for food.

ESSORILLÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}s-so-rel-ya. In zoology, having no perceptible ears; as a n., in the m. pl., e′s, a family of rodents thus characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

ESSOUFFLÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}s-suf-fla. Out of breath; dyspnœic. [L, 41.]

ESSOUFFLEMENT (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-sufl′ma^{3}n^2. See DYSPNŒA.

ESSUNLUST (Ger.), n. E^{2}s′un-lust. See ANOREXIA.

ESSWURZEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}s′vurts-e^{2}l. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESTAFIATE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-ta^2-fe-a^3′ta. The *Artemisia mexicana*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESTAFISAGRA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-ta^2-fe-sa^3′gra^3. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESTAGNON (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ta^{3}n-yo^{2}n^2. A jar of tinned copper in which a distilled water, especially orange-flower water, is sent from the south of France. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ESTELO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the genus *Callitriche*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESTER (Ger.), n. E^{2}st′e^{2}r. A compound ether (see under ETHER). [B.]—**Erstes E′anhydrid.** See *Ethereal* ANHYDRIDE.—**Carbonsäure E.** See CARBONIC *ether*.—**E′anhydrid.** See *Ethereal* ANHYDRIDE.

ESTHEOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}s-the^2(tha)-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἐσθής, clothing, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *esthéostome*. Having a simple appendage at the orifice of the urn (said of mosses). [L, 116.]

ESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ze. See ÆSTHESIS, and for other words in *Esth-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Æsth-*.

ESTHÉSIOMANIE (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-ta-ze-o-ma^3-ne. Of Berthier, a mental condition characterized by a perversion of the moral sense, and by the performance of eccentric deeds with no plausible motive. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]

ESTHIOMÈNE (Fr.), adj. and n. E^{2}s-te-o-me^{2}n. See ESTHIOMENUS.—**E. de la vulve.** Of Huguier, a chronic affection of the ano-vulvar region "characterized by a leaden or violaceous hue of the parts and their simultaneous alteration of shape, induration, thickening, ulceration, destruction, hypertrophy, and infiltration, so that the orifices and canals of the vulvo-canal region may be at the same time ulcerated, enlarged, and constricted, and its grooves and cutaneous and mucous folds exaggerated, thickened, and the seat of more or less extensive and deep ulcerations and cicatrices; without pain, without directly threatening life, and for a long time without affecting the constitution." [Huguier, "Mém. de l'Acad. de méd.," 1869, p. 507; Deschamps, "Arch. de tocol.," Mar., 1885, p. 221]. Most writers use the term simply as a synonym of lupus of the vulva, while others make it include lupus, epithelioma, elephantiasis, and the lupus-like lesions of syphilis and scrofula. [G; R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 4, 1890, p. 1.]—**E. éléphantiasique.** One of Huguier's varieties of e. hypertrophique characterized by chronic indurations and infiltrations of the tissues. [L, 88 (G).]—**E. érythémateux.** One of Huguier's two varieties of *e. superficiel*. The affected surface is of a deep red or violaceous color, smooth and glistening, with more or less thickening and a certain amount of desquamation, especially in places that are exposed to the air, with here and there little lenticular spots of a deeper color. [L, 88 (G).]—**E. hypertrophique.** Of Huguier, one of the three forms of e. in which hypertrophy is a prominent feature. It comprises the two varieties, *e. végétant* and *e. éléphantiasique*. [L, 88 (G).]—**E. perforant.** See ESTHIOMENOS *terebrans*.—**E. superficiel.** One of the three forms of e. as described by Huguier. It comprises the two varieties, *e. érythémateux* and *e. tuberculeux*. [L, 88 (G).]—**E. tuberculeux.** One of the varieties of *e. superficiel* of Huguier, characterized by the formation of tubercular elevations that are succeeded by ulceration. [L, 88 (G).]—**E. végétant.** Of Huguier, one of the varieties of *e. hypertrophique*, marked by the development of little mamillated tumors. It may be associated with the erythematous or tubercular varieties. [L, 88 (G).]

ESTHIOMENOS (Lat.), **ESTHIOMENUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}s-thi^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐσθιόμενος (from ἐσθίειν, to eat). Fr., *esthiomène*. Ger., *fressend*. Eating greedily, devouring, phagedenic; as a n., lupus exedens; also, of Fuchs, a disease said to be identical with the impetigo rodens of Willan, occurring mostly on the face in old people, and beginning with "a group of large, acuminate vesicles" upon which adherent crusts form, overlying an ulcerative process. [G.] See EPITHELIOMA and *Rodent* ULCER.—**E. ambulans.** Fr., *esthiomène ambulant*. Lupus serpiginosus attended with decided ulceration. [G, 7.]—**E. perforans.** Fr., *esthiomène perforant*. See *E. terebrans*.—**E. serpens, E. serpiginosus.** See *E. ambulans*.—**E. terebrans.** Fr., *esthiomène térébrant*. Lupus exedens attended with very deep ulceration. [G.]

ESTILL SPRINGS, n. E^{2}s′ti^{2}l. A place in Estill County, Kentucky, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

ESTIRANERVIOS (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-te-ra^3-ne^{2}r′ve-os. In Peru, the *Molina* (*Baccharis*) *latifolia*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ESTIVAL, adj. See ÆSTIVAL, and for other words in *Est-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Æst-*.

ESTOHER (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-to-a. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (*a*, 14).]

ESTOMAC (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-to-ma^{3}k. See STOMACH.

ESTRAC (Sp.), n. E^{2}st′ra^{3}k. A place near Barcelona, Spain, where there are thermal springs. [A, 319 (*a*, 21); L, 57.]

ESTRAGON (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-tra^3-go^{2}n^2. The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

ESTRAMONIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-tra^3-mo′ni^2-o. The *Datura stramonium*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESTRANGLE-LIÉPARD (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-tra^{3}n^{2}g′l-le-a-pa^{3}r. The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESTRANGLO BESTI, n. In Provence, the *Hordeum murinum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESTRANGLO CHIVAU, n. The *Bromus arvensis*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESTRELLA, n. In southern Africa, the *Rocella hypomecha*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de San Nicolás** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Pancratium illyricum*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ESTRELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}s-tre^{2}l′le(la^3-e^2). The *Echinodermata* (see under ECHINODERM). [L.]

ESTRELLAMAR (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-tre^{2}l-ya^3-ma^{3}r′. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B.]

ESTRELOQUE (Sp.), n. E^{2}s-tra-lo'ka. In the Spanish Antilles, the *Anguria plumeriana.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ESTROPIÉ (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-tro-pe-a. See CRIPPLE.

ESTURGEON (Fr.), n. E^{2}s-tu^{6}r-zhe^2-o^{2}n^2. The genus *Acipenser.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. commun.** The *Acipenser sturio.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Grand e.** The *Acipenser huso.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**Petit e.** The *Acipenser ruthenus.* [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ESULA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *ésule.* Of Haworth, the genus *Euphorbia.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**Cortex radicis Esulæ.** The root-bark of *Euphorbia e.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cyparissias.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. major.** The *Euphorbia palustris.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. minima.** The *Euphorbia peploides.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. minor.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. rara.** The *Apocynum venetum.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. rotunda.** The *Euphorbia helioscopia.* [L, 105.]—**E. rotundifolia.** The *Euphorbia peplus.* [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. silvatica.** The *Euphorbia silvatica.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ÉSULE (Fr.), n. A-zu^{6}l. See ESULA.—**Grande e.** The *Euphorbia esula.* [B, 73 (*a*, 24).]—**Petite e.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ESURIES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-su^2(su)'ri^2-ez(as). Gen., *esuri'ei.* From *esurire,* to be hungry. Hunger. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ESURIGO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-su^2(su)-ri(re)'go. Gen., *esurig'inis.* 1. See ESURIES. 2. Of Sauvages, especially morbid hunger. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ESURINUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}s-u^2(u^4)-ri(re)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *esurire,* to be hungry. Causing hunger. [A, 325.]

ESURITIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s-u^2(u^4)-ri^{2}sh(ri^{2}t)'i^2-o. Gen., *esuritio'nis.* See ESURIES.

ESURITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s-u^2(u^4)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *esurit'idos (-is).* From *esuries,* hunger. Fr., *ésurite.* Ulceration of the stomach due to inanition. [A, 301.]

ETABILLI, n. In Damara, the wood of the genus *Cynometra.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ETÆRION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}t-e'(a^3'e^2)-ri^2-o^{2}n. From ἑταίριος, associated. Fr., *étairon, étairion, phyocarpe* [Desvaux], *syncarpe* [Richard]. Of Mirbel, a compound, aggregate fruit, having many cells disposed around a supposed axis. The *Etærionares* or *Etairionarii* (Fr., *étairionnaires*) of Mirbel are fruits formed by the union of many simple fruits; the multiple fruits of Richard. [B, 1, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ETÆRISTRIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}t-e^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-i^{2}st'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἑταιρίστρια. A lewd woman. [A, 387.]

ETÆRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}t-e'(a^3'e^2)-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ETÆRION.

ÉTAGE (Fr.), n. A-ta^{3}zh. A step (as of a staircase); a degree. [A, 474.]—**E. frontal supérieur.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**E. frontal supérieur interne.** See *Marginal* CONVOLUTION.—**E. inférieure du lobule frontal.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**E. inférieure du pédoncule cérébral.** See CRUST *of the peduncle.*—**E. moyen du lobule frontal.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**E'nnaht** (Ger.). See SUTURE *à é's.*—**E. perforant du pédoncule.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a portion of the cerebral peduncle which is intersected by the prolongation of the anterior pyramids. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. perforé du pédoncule.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, certain bundles of fibres from the anterior pyramids which intersect those of the crura cerebri. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. supérieur du pédoncule.** See TEGMENTUM.—**E. surcilier** [Gratiolet]. See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.

ÉTAGÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ta^3-zha. Of bracts, flowers, etc., ranged in series one above the other. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTAIN (Fr.), n. A-ta^{2}n^2. Tin. [B.]—**Beurre d'é.** Butter of tin (see *Tin tetrachloride*). [B.]—**Cendre d'é., Crasse d'é.** See CALX *Jovis.*—**E. de glace.** See BISMUTH.—**E. en grains** (ou **poudre** [Fr. Cod.]), **E. pulvérisé.** Grain tin; tin powdered with the aid of heat. [B.]—**E. pur en baguettes** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *stannum purissimum.* Pure metallic tin in the form of small rods. [B.]—**Limaille d'é.** See *E. en poudre.*—**Potée d'é.** See CALX *Jovis.*—**Poudre d'é.** See *E. en poudre.*

ETAIRION (Lat.), **ETAIRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^2-ta'(ta^3'e)-ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ETÆRION.

ÉTALÉ (Fr.), n. A-ta^3-la. See PATULOUS.

ÉTAMAGE (Fr.), n. A-ta^3-ma^{3}zh. The operation of coating a metal with tin. [L, 88.]

ÉTAMINE (Fr.), n. A-ta^3-men. 1. A stamen. 2. In pharmacy, a piece of woolen used for straining. [L, 41.]

ÉTAMINÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ta^3-me-na. Furnished with stamens. [L, 41.]

ÉTAT (Fr.), n. A-ta^3. See STATE and STATUS.—**E. actuel.** See STATUS *præsens.*—**E. antérieur des corps.** Of Chevreul, the state of a body in solution before it assumes the crystalline form. [A, 301.]—**E. criblé.** A sieve-like appearance of the cut surface of the brain found sometimes at autopsies. It is due to numberless openings, some as large as a pin's head, dependent on enlargement of small vessels or, more frequently, dilatation of the circumvascular lymph-sheaths. It is met with principally in the white substance, the corpora striata, and the optic thalami. [L, 20 (*a*, 29).]—**E. de mal (épileptique).** See STATUS *epilepticus.*—**E. d'imminence des contractures.** The state of muscular activity which always precedes and often follows contracture. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. fœtal.** The condition of any part which remains the same as it was in the fœtus. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. fœtal du poumon.** See ATELECTASIS *pulmonum.*—**E. mamelonné.** In the stomach, hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, with the formation of folds and warty or polypous excrescences. [D, 48.]—**E. piqueté.** An ecchymotic condition. [*a*, 29.]—**E. ponctueux.** Of Devergie, the punctate state of the skin produced by abrasion of the summits of the minute vesicles of eczema. [Kaposi (A, 319).]—**E. puerpéral.** The puerperal condition. [A, 301.]—**Grand é. puerpéral.** Of Raymond, the state of the system during the puerperal period strictly so called, as distinguished from the more comprehensive sense in which it is commonly used. [A, 15.]—**Petit é. de mal.** A form of the status epilepticus resembling idiocy. [A, 301.]—**Petit é. puerpéral.** Of Raymond, the lesser derangements due to pregnancy and lactation, as distinguished from the true puerperal state. [A, 15.] Cf. *Grand é. puerpéral.*

ÉTAU (Fr.), n. A-to. The superior half of the convolution of the great cerebral fissure. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTEINT (Fr.), adj. A-ta^{2}n^2. Extinguished (in the sense of having lost its characteristics); in chemistry, saturated, slaked. [A, 385.]

ÉTENDARD (Fr.), n. A-ta^{3}n^2-da^{3}r. See VEXILLUM.

ÉTENDU (Fr.), adj. A-ta^{3}n^2-du^6. 1. Of acids, etc., diluted. [B.] 2. Of Mirbel, spread out (said of the nectary). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTENDUE (Fr.), n. A-ta^{3}n^2-du^6. Extent.—**E. de mésolobe.** See CORPUS *callosum.*

ETERNAL FLOWER, n. E-tu^{5}rn'a^{2}l flu^5''u^4-u^{5}r. Fr., *éternelle.* The *Helichrysum orientale.* [B, 19, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTERNUE (Fr.), n. A-te^{2}r-nu^6. The *Achillea ptarmica.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]—**E. drageonnée.** The *Agrostis stolonifera.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. genouillée.** The *Trichodium caninum* (*Agrostis canina*). [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTERNUEMENT (Fr.), n. A-te^{2}r-nu^6-ma^{3}n^2. Sneezing. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ETEROLADOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. A-te^{2}r-o-la^3'dos. Ethereal tinctures. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTERPÈNE (Fr.), n. A-te^{2}r-pe^{2}n. Ethyl terpene. [L, 49.]

ETESIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}t-ez(as)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐτήσιος. Annual; as a n., in the f. pl., *etesiæ* (Fr., *étésiens*; Ger., *Jahrwinde, Passatwinde*), winds (said to be purifying) that blow through the summer months in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. [A, 322 (*a*, 21); L, 89, 94.]

ETESTICULATION, n. E-te^{2}s-ti^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. See CASTRATION.

ÉTEULE (Fr.), n. A-tu^{6}l. The base of the culm of *Triticum æstivum.* [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ETHACETIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthacétique.* Normal butyric acid. [B.]

ETHAL, n. E^{2}th'a^{2}l. Fr., *éthal.* Ger., *Aethal.* Of Chevreul, cetyl alcohol. [B.]

ÉTHALATE (Fr.), n. A-ta^3-la^{3}t. A salt of ethalic acid. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ETHALDEHYDE, n. E^{2}th-a^{2}l'de-hid. Fr., *éthaldéhyde.* Cetyl aldehyde. [L, 41.]

ÉTHALÈNE (Fr.), n. A-ta^3-le^{2}n. The radicle, $C_{32}H_{32}$, of ethyl or cetyl. [*a*, 27.]

ETHALIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthalique.* Palmitic acid. [B.]

ETHAMIDE, ETHAMINE, n. E^{2}th-a^{2}m'i^{2}d, -en. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHANE, n. E^{2}th'an. Fr., *éthane.* Ger., *Ethan, Aethan.* 1. A paraffin, C_2H_6; a colorless, odorless gas. 2. Any saturated hydrocarbon. See PARAFFIN. [B.]

ETHANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The genus *Alpinia.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTHEL (Fr.), n. A-te^{2}l. A gigantic species of pine found in the Sahara Desert; said to furnish a useful resin. [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

ETHEMOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th-e^{2}m(am)-o^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gen., *ethemos'ynes.* Gr., ἐθημοσύνη. Habit. [A, 387.]

ETHENE, n. E^{2}th'en. Fr., *éthène.* Ger., *Aethen.* See ETHYLENE.

ETHENYL, n. E^{2}th'e^{2}n-i^{2}l. Ger., *Aethenyl.* A trivalent radicle, $(C_2H_3)''' = CH_2-CH$:. [B, 4.]—**E. bromide diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylbromürdiäthylat.* See BROMACETAL.—**E. chloride diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylchlorürdiäthylat.* See CHLORACETAL.—**E. dichloride ethylate.** Ger., *Aethenyldichlorüräthylat.* See DICHLORETHER.—**E. hydrate diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylhydratdiäthylat.* Oxyacetal, glycol acetal, $C_2H_3(OH)(OC_2H_5)_2 = C_6H_{14}O_3$, a liquid of a pleasant odor. [B, 4.]—**E. hydrate oxide.** Ger., *Aethenylhydratoxyd.* Oxyaldehyde, $C_2H_4O_2 = CH_2(OH)-CHO$, a body not yet completely isolated. [B, 4.]—**E. oxychloride.** Ger., *Aethenylchlorüroxyd.* Monochloraldehyde, $C_2H_3ClO = CH_2Cl.CHO$. [B, 4.]—**E. triacetate.** Ger., *Aethenyltriacetat.* A liquid, $C_2H_3(C_2H_3O_2)_3 = C_8H_{12}O_6$, boiling above 250° C. [B, 4.]—**E. tribromide.** Ger., *Aethenyltribromür.* Bromethylene dibromide, $C_2H_3Br.Br_2 = C_2H_3Br_3$, a liquid having an odor resembling that of chloroform. [B, 4.]—**E'tricarboxylic acid.** Fr., *acide éthényltricarboxylique.* Ger., *Aethenyltricarboxylsäure.* A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_2H_3(CO.OH)_3$. [B, 3.]—**E. trichloride.** Ger., *Aethenyltrichlorür.* Chlorethylene dichloride, $C_2H_3Cl.Cl_2 = C_2H_3Cl_3$, a colorless oily liquid. [B, 4.]—**E. triethylate.** Ger., *Aethenyltriäthylat.* An oily liquid, $C_2H_3(OC_2H_5)_3 = C_8H_{18}O_3$. [B, 4.]

ETHER, n. E'thu^{5}r. Fr., *éther.* Ger., *Æther, Ester* (2d and 3d def's). It., *etere.* Sp., *éter.* 1. Primarily, any medium of extreme tenuity. 2. In physics, a supposititious medium of extreme tenuity pervading all space, whose vibrations serve, according to the undulatory theory, for the transmission of luminous, thermal, and electrical impulses. 3. In chemistry (primarily), the substance

called variously ethylic or sulphuric e., $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (see Ethyle'), which was also, at the time of its discovery, called ethereal spirit of wine, vitriolic e., naphtha, etc. The term has since been extended to all bodies of similar constitution to ethyle', (*i. e.*, to all oxides of the monatomic hydrocarbons). E's in this sense consist of two univalent hydrocarbons united with one atom of oxygen. Their general formula, therefore, is $C_nH_{2n}+{}_1.C_mH_{2m}+{}_1.O$. If the two hydrocarbons are the same, the compound is called a *simple e.*; if they are dissimilar, the compound is a *mixed e.* A still further extension of the term is now made, so that it includes all compounds of the alcoholic radicles with an acid radicle, these being denominated *compound e's.* Compound e's formed by the union of the alcoholic radicles with one of the halogens are called *haloid e's.* The term e. is frequently restricted, especially when the word is coupled with an adjective, to the compound e's of ethyl. See *Acetic e.*, *Hydrobromic e.*, etc. The e. of the U. S. Ph. (Fr., *éther à*, 758) is ethyl e. [B.]—**Absolute e.** E. which does not contain water. It is a colorless, limpid, permanent liquid of a strong refractive power, having a specific gravity of 0·710 at 20° C., a peculiar penetrating odor, and a sweetish, pungent taste. It is explosive, easily ignited, and burns with a bright flame, yielding water and carbonic acid. [B, 81 (a, 27).]—**Acetic e.** See Æther aceticus.—**Alcoholic muriatic e.** See *Spiritus* ætheris chlorati.—**Alcoholic nitrous e.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**Aldehyde e.** See Crotonic aldehyde.—**Allophanic e.** See Ethyl *allophanate.*—**Anæsthetic e., Aran's e.** See Æther *anæstheticus.*—**Bichloric e.** See Dichlorether.—**Compound anæsthetic e.** Of B. W. Richardson, a mixture of equal parts of rhigolene and anhydrous ethyl e., employed by him in the form of spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing. ["Lancet," Jan. 17, 1885, p. 101.]—**Compound e.** Fr., *éther composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter Aether*, *Ester.* A salt of an alcohol radicle; a compound of the latter with an acid radicle. [B.]—**Compound spirit of (sulphuric) e.** See *Spiritus* ætheris *compositus.*—**Cyanic e.** See Ethyl *allophanate.*—**E.-effect.** Of F. H. Hooper, paralysis of the muscles that close the glottis, observed in animals profoundly narcotized with sulphuric e. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 16, 1887, p. 63.]—**Halogen e., Halogenic e., Haloid e.** It., *etere alogenico.* A compound of an alcohol radicle (methyl, ethyl, etc.) with a halogen (iodine, bromine, etc.). [B.]—**Hylostyptic e.** See Collodium *stypticum.*—**Luminiferous e.** The medium supposed to pervade all space and serving to transmit the impulses of light. [B.]—**Methylated e.** See *Methylic-ethylic e.*—**Methylic e.** A colorless inflammable gas, $(CH_3)_2O$, heavier than air, of an ethereal odor and aromatic taste. It forms a colorless liquid at −36° C., which boils at −21° C. [B, 81 (a, 27).]—**Methylic-ethylic e.** Of Richardson, a saturated solution of methylic e. at 0° C. (32° F. in e). [B, 81 (a, 27).]—**Mixed e.** Ger., *gemischter Aether.* An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with two dissimilar hydrocarbons. [B.]—**Monochlorinated hydrochloric e.** Fr., *chlorure d'éthyle monochloré.* A colorless, transparent, limpid liquid. $C_2H_4Cl_2$, isomeric with bichloride of ethylene, which it resembles in odor, but differs from it in density.—**Officinal pure e.** See *Stronger e.*—**Oxye', Oxygen e.** An oxide of a hydrocarbon. [B.]—**Ozonic e., Ozonized e.** See *Ethereal solution of* hydrogen *peroxide.*—**Perchlorinated e.** Perchlorethyl e. [B, 3.]—**Petroleum e.** See Benzin (2d def.).—**Phosphorated e.** A preparation made by macerating for 5 or 6 days in 100 parts of e. from 2 to 3 parts of finely divided phosphorus, and straining through glass-wool. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**Pure e.** Fr., *éther pur.* See under Ethyl ether.—**Rectified commercial e.** Fr., *éther rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. E. purified by repeated distillation. [a, 27.]—**Simple e.** Ger., *einfacher Aether.* An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with 2 molecules of a single hydrocarbon. Their general formula is $(C_nH_{2n}+{}_1)_2O$. [B.] See *Mixed e.*—**Spirit of e.** See *Spiritus* ætheris.—**Spirit of nitrous e.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**Spirit of sulphuric e.** See *Spiritus* ætheris.—**Stronger e.** Lat., *æther fortior.* Fr., *éther hydrique pur*, *éther officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ethyl e. containing no alcohol or water [Br. Ph.], or containing 6 per cent. of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**Syrup of e.** Fr., *sirop d'éther* [Fr. Cod.]. A saccharine preparation, containing 5 per cent. each of e. and alcohol [Fr. Form.], or 1·5 per cent. of e. [Belg. Form.].—**Terebinthinated e.** See Æther *terebinthinatus.*—**Thio-e.** Fr., *thio-éther.* Ger., *Thioäther.* A sulphide of a hydrocarbon radicle; a simple ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.] See Mercaptan.—**Three-carbon e.** Of Williamson, methylethyl e. [B.]—**Xylostyptic e.** See Collodium *stypticum.*

ÉTHER (Fr.), n. A-te²r. See Ether.—**E. à 0·758** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 7 parts of the *é. rectifié du commerce* (corresponding to the *stronger ether* of the U. S. Ph.) with 3 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. It is of about the strength of the ether of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**E. acéteux, E. acétique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ethyl acetate. [B.]—**E. acétique alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus* ætheris *acetici.*—**E. acétique cantharidé.** A solution of cantharidin in acetic ether. [L, 49.]—**E. acétique ferré (ou martial).** See *Tinctura* ferri *acetatis.*—**E. alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus* ætheris.—**E. ammoniacal** [Finn. Ph., 1819, Swed. Ph., 1817, Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of ammonium chloride in 1 part of distilled water, adding 1 part each of quicklime and sulphuric acid, and distilling in a receptacle surrounded with ice or cold water [Finn. Ph., 1819, Swed. Ph., 1817]; or by mixing equal parts of liquid ammonia and sulphuric ether [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. amylnitreux** [Fr. Cod.]. See Amyl *nitrite.*—**E. arsénique.** Ethyl ether obtained by decomposing alcohol with arsenic acid. [B, 88.]—**E. azoteux.** See ethyl *nitrite.*—**E. azoteux alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus* ætheris *nitrosi.*—**E. azotique.** See Ethyl *nitrite.*—**E. camphré.** See *Solutio* camphoræ *ætherea.*—**E. chlorhydrique alcoolisé** [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of hydrochloric ether with 3 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. chlorhydrique monochloruré.** Ethylidene dichloride. [B.]—**E. composé.** See *Compound* ether.—**E. dit sulfurique** [Fr. Cod.]. See Ethyl ether.—**E. hémostatique.** See Collodium *stypticum.*—**E. hydraté, E. hydratique.** Ethyl ether (including the so-called sulphuric, phosphoric, and other ethers). [B, 88.]—**E. hydrique alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus* ætheris.—**E. hydrique pur.** See *Stronger* ether.—**E. hydrochlorique alcoolisé.** Ethyl chloride mixed with an equal amount of alcohol. [B, 88.]—**E. hydrochlorique monochlorée.** Of Regnault, dichlorethane (ethylidene dichloride). [B, 3.]—**E. ioduré.** See *Tinctura* iodii *ætherea.*—**E. marin.** Hydrochloric ether. [B, 88.]—**E. martial.** An ethereal solution of an iron salt. [B, 88.]—**E. mercuriel.** See Æther *mercurialis.*—**E. muriatique.** See Hydrochloric *ether.*—**E. nitrique alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**E. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Stronger* ether.—**E. officinal alcoolisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *é. sulfurique alcoolisé*, *liqueur de Hoffmann.* A preparation corresponding to the spiritus ætheris of the U. S. Ph., but containing more than twice as much pure ether. It consists of a mixture of equal weights of chemically pure ether and 90-per-cent. alcohol. Its sp. gr. is 0·783. [B.]—**E. oléo-sulfureux.** See Oleum *æthereum.*—**E. ordinaire.** Common ether. [a, 27.]—**E. oxygéné pesant.** Heavy oxygen ether; acetic aldehyde. [B, 46.]—**E. phosphoré.** See Æther *phosphoratus.*—**E. pur.** See *Stronger* ether.—**E. rectifié du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rectified commercial* ether.—**E. simple.** 1. Common ether. [A, 301 (a, 21).] 2. See *Simple* ether.—**E. sulfatique.** A compound ether, $CH_4O_5.SO_3$, obtained by collecting the vapors of anhydrous sulphuric acid in a balloon containing vinic ether freed from water. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. sulfurique alcoolisé.** See *É. officinal alcoolisé.*—**E. sulfurique martial.** See *Tinctura* ferri chlorati *ætherea.*—**E. sulfurique neutre.** See Ethyl *sulphate.*—**E. térébinthiné.** See Æther *terebinthinatus.*—**E. zincé.** 1. Zincoethylum. [a, 27.] 2. See *Æther* zinci.—**Huile d'é.** See Oleum *æthereum.*—**Sirop d'é** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrup of* ether.

ÉTHÉRAT (Fr.), n. A-ta-ra³. See Éthérolat.

ETHEREAL, adj. E-the're-a²l. Lat., *æthereus.* Fr., *éthéré.* Ger., *ätherisch.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made with, ether.

ETHERENE, n. E'thu⁵r-en. E²th'e²r-en. Fr., *éthérène.* See Ethylene.

ETHEREOUS, adj. E-the're²-u³s. See Ethereal.

ETHERIC ACID, n. E²th-e²r'i²k. See Acetylous acid.

ETHERIDE, n. E²th'e²r-i²d(id). A generic name for any compound of formyl with a haloid. [Gabler (B).]

ETHERIFICATION, n. E²th-e²r-i²-fi²-ka'shu³n. From *æther*, ether, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *éthérification.* Ger., *Aetherification.* The formation of an ether from an alcohol. [A, 518.]

ETHERIN, n. E²th'e²r-i²n. Fr., *éthérine.* Ger., *Aetherin.* A solid crystalline body, C_nH_{2n}, probably $C_{16}H_{32}$ (and so isomeric with cetylene), melting at 110° C., formed from ethylene by distillation, and polymeric with ethylene; a constituent of light oil of wine. [B, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.]

ETHERIOSCOPE, n. E-the'ri²-o-skop. From *æther*, ether, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Aetherprobircylinder.* An instrument for measuring the proportions of ether or of acetic acid to water in a given solution. It consists of a test-tube so graduated as to contain two equal parts, of which the superior is again subdivided into ten equal parts. The tube is filled with water up to the zero of the subdivisions and with the ethereal mixture up to the tenth line. The tube is then closed, repeatedly shaken, and left in repose. The ascent of the water line will indicate the proportion of water in the ether solution. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

ÉTHÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-rek. Produced by the combustion of alcohol (said of an acid). [L, 41.]

ÉTHÉRISATION (Fr.), n. A-ta-re-za³-se-o³n². See Etherization.

ETHERISM, n. E'thu⁵r-i²z'm. Lat., *ætherismus.* Fr., *éthérisme.* Ger., *Aetherismus.* 1. The state of being affected with ether. 2. The administration of ether. [B.]

ETHERIST, n. E'thu⁵r-i²st. One who administers ether.

ETHERIZATION, n. E-thu⁵r-i²z-a'shu³n. Lat., *ætherisatio.* Fr., *éthérisation.* Ger., *Aetherisation*, *Aetherisirung.* It., *eterizzazione.* Sp., *eterización.* The administration of ether for the purpose of producing anæsthesia. [E.]—**Local e.** Fr., *éthérisation locale.* An application of ether spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Rectal e.** Fr., *anesthésie rectale*, *éthérisation par la voie rectale.* Ger., *Aetherisation durch den Mastdarm.* Syn.: *rectal anæsthesia.* The induction of general anæsthesia by conveying ether vapor into the rectum; now generally abandoned as dangerous.

ETHERIZE, v. tr. E'thu⁵r-iz. Fr., *éthériser.* Ger., *ätherisiren.* It., *eterizzare.* Sp., *eterizar.* To put under the influence of ether. [E.]

ETHERIZED, adj. E'thu⁵r-izd. Lat., *ætherisatus.* Fr., *éthérisé.* Ger., *ätherisirt.* Anæsthetized with ether. [E.]

ÉTHÉRO-CHLOROFORME (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-klo-ro-form. Of A. Robert, a mixture of ether and chloroform employed for long-continued anæsthesia. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

ÉTHÉRO-HYPOSULFURIQUE, adj. A-ta-ro-e-po-su⁶l-fu⁶-rek. See Isothionic.

ÉTHÉROÏDE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-ed. Resembling ether. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETHEROL, n. E'thu⁵r-o²l. Fr., *éthérol.* Ger., *Aetheröl.* An oily liquid polymeride of ethylene, C_nH_{2n}, = probably $C_{16}H_{32}$, formed from ethylene, along with etherin, by distillation. It is a constituent of "light oil of wine," and so a product of the excessive action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. [B, 4, 5.]

ÉTHÉROLAT (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la³. Lat., *ætherolatum.* Of

Béral, a product obtained by distilling an aromatic substance with ether. [B, 52.]

ÉTHÉROLATURE (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la^3-tu^{6}r. Lat., *ætherolatura*. Of Béral, an ethereal tincture. [B.]

ÉTHÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la. An ethereal tincture. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**E. odontalgique.** A preparation made by mixing 20 parts of camphorated sulphuric ether and 1 part of ammonia-water. [L, 87 (*a*, 14).]

ÉTHÉROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-lek. Of Béral, having ether as the excipient; as a n., a preparation of that character. [A, 301.]

ÉTHÉROLOTIF (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-lo-tef. Lat., *ætherolotivum*. Of Béral, an ethereal preparation for external use. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ETHEROMANIA, n. f. E(a)-the^{2}r-o(o^3)-man(ma^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. From *æther*, ether, and μανία, madness. It., *eteromania*. Addiction to the habit of taking ether.

ETHERONE, n. E^{2}th'e^{2}r-on. Fr., *éthérone*. Ger., *Aetheron*. A limpid, light, very volatile liquid formed, together with "heavy oil of wine," in the dry distillation of the sulphovinates. [B, 52 (*a*, 27).]

ETHERO-PHOSPHORIC ACID, n. E"the^2-ro-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthéro-phosphorique* (ou *phosphovinique*). Ethylphosphoric acid. [B.] See under Ethyl *phosphate*.

ETHEROSULPHURIC ACID, n. E"the^{2}r-o-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthéro-sulphurique*. Ethylsulphuric acid. [B.] See under Ethyl *sulphate*.

ETHEROXALIC ACID, n. E"the^{2}r-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthéroxalique*. Ethyloxalic acid. [B.] See Ethyl *oxalate*.

ETHERYL, n. E^{2}th'e^{2}r-i^{2}l. Fr., *éthéryle*. Ger., *Aetheryl*. Ethylene. [B, 52.]

ETHIDE, n. E^{2}th'i^{2}d(id). Fr., *éthylure*. A direct addition compound of ethyl with an element or radicle. [B, 3.]

ETHIDENE, n. E^{2}th'i^2-den. Ger., *Aethiden*. See Ethylidene.—**E'lactic acid.** Fr., *acide éthidène-lactique*. Ethylidene-lactic acid. [B.]—**E'sulphurous acid.** See Isethionic acid.

ETHIMOPEMPHIGUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th i^2-mo(mo^3)-pe^{2}m-fi(fe)'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From ἔθιμος, accustomed, and πέμφιξ, a pustule. Habitual pemphigus. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ETHINE, n. E^{2}th'en. See Acetylene.

ETHINYL, n. E^{2}th'i^{2}n-i^{2}l. Ger., *Aethinyl*. A quinquivalent radicle, $C_2H : CH,C \equiv$. [B, 4.]—**E. bromide.** Ger., *Aethinylbromür*. Bromacetylene, a spontaneously inflammable liquid, $C_2HBr : CH \equiv CBr$. [B, 4.]—**E. pentabromide.** Ger., *Aethinylpentabromür*. Tribromethylene dibromide, a body, $C_2HBr_5 = CHBr_2 - CBr_3$, occurring in prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]—**E. pentachloride.** Ger., *Aethinylpentachlorür*. Trichlorethylene dichloride, a colorless, oily liquid, $C_2H.Cl_5 = CHCl_2 : CCl_3$. [B, 4.]—**E. tribromide.** Ger., *Aethinyltribromür*. Tribromethylene, a liquid, $C_2HBr : CHBr : CBr_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. trichloride.** Ger., *Aethinyltrichlorür*. Trichlorethylene, an oily liquid, $C_2HCl_3 : HCl : CCl_2$. [B, 4.]

ETHIONATE, n. E^{2}th'i^2-o^{2}n-at. Ger., *Aethionat*. A salt of ethionic acid. [B.]

ETHIONIC, adj. E^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ethylene* (*q. v.*), and θεῖον, sulphur. Fr., *éthionique*. Compounded of ethylene and a sulphur compound. [B.]—**E. acid.** Ger., *Aethionsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_2H_4.S_2O_7H_2$. or $C_2H_4{<}{}^{O,SO_2,OH}_{SO_2,OH}$, known only in aqueous solution, obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol. [B, 4.]—**E. anhydride.** Ger., *Aethionsäureanhydrid*. A body, C_2H_4,O_2,S_2O_4, or e. acid deprived of the elements of water; a colorless, crystalline substance. [B, 4.]

ETHIOPS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)'thi^2-o^{2}ps. See Æthiops.

ÉTHIOPS (Fr.), n. A-te-ops. See Æthiops.—**E. arsénical.** See Æthiops *auripigmentalis*.—**E. calcaire.** See Hydrargyrum *cum creta*.—**E. charbonneux.** See Æthiops *graphiticus*.—**E. de Malouin.** See Æthiops antimonialis.—**E. orpimental.** See Æthiops *auripigmentalis*.

ETHMETHACETIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-me^{2}th-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Ger., *Methyläthylessigsäure*. An acid, $(C_2H_5)(CH_3) : CH,COOH$, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 molecule each of ethyl and methyl. [B.] See under Valeric *acid*.

ETHMETHOXALIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-me^{2}th-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Aethomethoxalsäure*. An isomeric variety of hydroxyvaleric acid, ${}^{C_2H_5}_{C\,H_3}{>}C(OH).COOH = C_5H_{10}O_3$, or oxalic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 1 molecule each of methyl and ethyl; a crystalline solid. [B, 4.]

ETHMOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}t-mo-ka^{3}r-se-ne. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOCARDITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}t-mo-ka^{3}r-det. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and καρδία, the heart (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart. [L, 82.]

ETHMOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(ath)-mo(mo^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and κεφαλή, the head. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a form of acephalous monstrosity in which the eyes are distinct but very near together, and a rudimentary trumpet-shaped nose appears above the orbits. [A, 301, 326 (*a*, 21).]

ETHMOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th(ath)-mo(mo^3)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἠθμοειδής, ethmoid, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *ethmocéphale*. A monster of the sort described under ethmocephalia. [L, 41.]

ETHMO-CRANIAL, adj. E^{2}th"mo-kran'i^2-a^{2}l. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and κρανίον, the skull. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and the other portions of the cranium. [L, 148.] See *Olfactory* angle.

ETHMODERMITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}t-mo-de^{2}rm-et. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and δέρμα, the skin (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the connective tissue of the skin. [L, 82.]

ETHMOID, adj. E^{2}th'moid. Gr., ἠθμώδης (from ἠθμός, a sieve, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *ethmodes*. Fr., *ethmoïde*. Ger., *siebförmig*. Sieve-like (see *E.* bone). [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ETHMOIDAL, adj. E^{2}th-moid'a^{2}l. Lat., *ethmoidalis*. Fr., *ethmoïdal*, *ethmoïdien*. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone; as a n., the ethmoid bone (in comparative anatomy). [C.]

ETHMOIDES (Lat.), **ETHMOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}th-(ath)-mo(mo^2)-i(e)'dez(das), -i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Ethmoid.

ETHMOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(ath)-mo^2-i^{2}d(ed)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *ethmoidit'idos* (*-is*). From ἠθμός, a sieve, and εἶδος, resemblance (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or of the soft parts immediately beneath it. [Knight, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 498.]—**Anterior e.** Inflammation of the anterior portion of the ethmoid. [*a*, 29.]—**Necrosing e.** Of E. Woakes, a disease characterized by "inflammation of the nasal tributaries of the ethmoid bone, including its muco-periosteal lining," with enlargement of the lower turbinated process and the presence of scales or spiculæ of necrosed bone concealed in the depths of the tumor. ["Lancet," July 18, 1885, p. 108.]

ETHMOIDO-FRONTAL, adj. E^{2}th-moid"o-fru^{3}nt'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the ethmoid and the frontal bones (see *E.-f.* suture).

ETHMOIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E^{2}th-mwa^3. Diseases of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}t-mo-et. Inflammation of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMO-LACRYMAL, adj. E^{2}th-mo-la^{2}k'ri^2-ma^{2}l. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and lacrymal bones. [*a*, 29.]

ETHMOLIPOSIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E^{2}t-mo-le-po-ze. Fatty tumors of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOPALATINE, adj. E^{2}th"mo-pa^{2}l'a-tin. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and *palatum*, the palate. Relating to or connected with the ethmoid and palatal bones, cartilages, or regions. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1889 (L).]

ETHMOPHYMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E^{2}t-mo-fe-me. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and φῦμα, a growth. Tubercles of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}t-mo^{3}r-ra-me. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage into the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th(ath)'mo^{2}s. Gr., ἠθμός. A sieve, a strainer. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ETHMOSE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E^{2}t-mos. Connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. E^{2}th-mo-sfe^{2}n-oid'a^{2}l. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. [*a*, 29.]

ETHMO-TURBINALS, n. pl. E^{2}th"mo-tur'bi^{2}n-a^{2}lz. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and *turbo*, a top. See *Ethmo-turbinal* bones.

ETHMO-VOMERINE, adj. E^{2}th"mo-vo'mu^{5}r-i^{2}n. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and *vomer* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to or connected with the ethmoid bone and the vomer. [L, 294.]

ETHMYPHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th'mi^2(mu^6)-fe(fa). Gen., *eth'myphes*. From ἠθμός, a sieve, and ὑφή, a web. Of Hippocrates, connective tissue. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ETHMYPHITIS (Lat.), **ETHMYPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}th-mi^2(mu^6)-fi(fe)'ti^{2}s, -flog(flo^{2}g)-os'i^{2}s. Gen., *ethmyphit'idos* (*-is*), *-phlogos'eos* (*-is*). Inflammation of the connective tissue. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] See Cellulitis.

ETHMYPHOTYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(ath)-mi^2(mu^6)-fo-(fo^3)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *ethmyphotylos'eos* (*-is*). From ἠθμός, a sieve, ὑφή, a web, and τύλωσις, a making callous. Ger., *Verhärtung des Zellgewebes*. Induration of the connective tissue; a term formerly used for sclerema neonatorum. [G.]

ETHMYPHYPERPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(ath)-mi^{2}f-(mu^{6}f)-i(u^6)-pe^{2}r-flog(flo^{2}g)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *ethmyphyperphlogos'eos* (*-is*). From ἠθμός, a sieve, ὑφή. a web, ὑπέρ, beyond measure, and φλόγωσις, inflammation. Excessive inflammation of the connective tissue. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ETHNIC, adj. E^{2}th'ni^{2}k. From ἔθνος, a race. Fr., *ethnique*. Ger., *ethnisch*. Pertaining to race. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ETHNOGRAPHY, ETHNOLOGY, n's. E^{2}th-no^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -no^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἔθνος, a race, and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *ethnographie*, *ethnologie*. Ger., *Ethnographie*, *Ethnologie*. The science of the characteristics of different races of men.

ETHOCHLORIN, n. E^{2}th-o-klor'i^{2}n. A green coloring matter extracted from ox gall-stones by ether, giving a complicated spectrum of five absorption lines, of which three resemble those of muskoprasin. [B, 220 (*a*, 27).]

ETHOKIRRHIN, n. E^{2}th-o-ki^{2}r'ri^{2}n. See Æthokirrhin.

ÉTHOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A-to-lo-zhe'. From ἦθος, a habit, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the habits of man or of the lower animals. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ETHOMETHOXALIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-o-me^{2}th-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthométhoxalique*. See Ethmethoxalic acid.

ETHOS (Lat.), n. n. Eth(ath)'o^{2}s. Gen., *eth'eos*, *eth'ous*. Gr., ἦθος. Habit. [A, 322, 325 (*a*, 21).]

ETHOXAL, n. E-tho^{2}x'a^{2}l. See Ethyloxal.

ETHOXIDE, n. E-tho[2]x'i[2]d(id). Ger., *Aethyloxyd.* A compound of ethyl, oxygen, and an element or radicle, $R'.O.C_2H_5$; an ethylate. [B.]

ETHOXYACETIC ACID, n. E[2]th-o[2]x-i[2]-a[2]s-et(e[2]t)'i[2]k. Ger., *Aethoxacetsäure.* Ethylglycollic acid, $CH_2-(O,C_2H_5)-CO.OH$, or acetic acid in which a molecule of ethyl and an atom of oxygen replace an atom of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

ETHOXYBUTYRIC ACID, n. E[2]th-o[2]x''i[2]-bu[2]-ti[2]r'i[2]k. Fr., *acide éthoxy-butyrique.* Ger., *Aethoxybuttersäure.* Hydroxyethylbutyric acid. [B.] See Hydroxycaproic acid.

ETHOXYCAFFEINE, n. E[2]th-o[2]x-i[2]-ka[2]f'e[2]-en. Fr., *éthoxy-caféine.* Ger., *Aethoxykaffeïn.* A crystalline body, $C_8H_9(O.C_2H_5)$-N_4O_2, obtained by boiling bromcaffeine with 2 parts of potassium hydrate and 10 parts of alcohol. It is said to be narcotic, and has been used in migraine. [A, 518 (*a*, 27) ; Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Prog. méd.," April 24, 1886, p. 363.]—**E. bromide.** A crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{14}NOBr$ = probably $C_9H_6(O.C_2H_5)N.H_3Br$. [B, 79.]

ETHOXYL, n. E[2]th-o[2]x'i[2]l. Ger., *Aethoxyl.* A univalent radicle, $(C_2H_5).O'$. [B, 4.]

ETHOXYLACTIC ACID, n. E[2]th-o[2]x''i[2]-la[2]k'ti[2]k. Fr., *acide éthoxy-lactique.* Ger., *Aethoxymilchsäure.* See Ethyllactic acid.

ETHOXYLCINCHONINIC ACID, n. E[2]th-o[2]x''i[2]l-si[2]n-ko[2]n-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide éthoxyl-cinchoninique.* Ger., *Aethoxylcinchoninsäure.* See under Ethoxylquinolinecarbonic acid.

ETHOXYLPIPERIDINE, n. E[2]th-o[2]x''i[2]l-pi[2]p-e[2]r'i[2]d-en. Fr., *éthoxyl-pipéridine.* Ger., *Aethoxylpiperidin.* Syn.: *piperethylalkine.* An artificial alkaloid ; a colorless oily liquid, C_7H_{15}-$NO = C_5H_5N.H_5(CH_2.CH_2OH)$. [B, 79.]

ETHOXYLQUINOLINECARBONIC ACID, n. E[2]th-o[2]x''-i[2]l-kwi[2]n-o-len-ka[3]r-bo[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide éthoxyl-quinoléine-carbonique.* Ger., *Aethoxylchinolincarbonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_9H_5(O.C_2H_5)(CO.OH)N$. Two isomeric bodies of this formula are known : 1, a white crystalline solid, $C_6[H,H,H,H,CH-C(CO.OH)-C(O.C_2H_5)-N,-,]$; and 2, *ethoxylcinchoninic acid*, a crystalline solid, $C_6[H,H,H,H,C(CO.OH)-CH-C(O.C_2H_5)-N,-,]$. [B, 79.]

ETHOXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. E[2]th-o[2]x-i[2]-pro-pi[2]-o[2]n'i[2]k. Ger., *Aethoxypropionsäure.* See Ethyllactic acid.

ETHOXYQUINOLINE, n. E[2]th-o[2]x-i[2]-kwi[2]n'o-len. Fr., *éthoxy-quinoléine.* Ger., *Aethoxychinolin.* A substitution compound, $C_9H_6(O.C_2H_5)N$, of quinoline. Two isomeric bodies of this formula are known: 1. *a-e.*, $C_6[H,H.H,O.C_2H_5.CH-CH-CH-N,-.]$, forming laminar crystals, and 2, *Ethylcarbostyril*, $C_6[H,HH,H,CH-CH-C(O.C_2H_5)-N,-,]$, a colorless oily liquid. [B, 79.]

ETHULE, n. E'thu[2]l. From αἰθήρ, ether, and ὕλη, matter. Of Berzelius, ethyl. [L, 56 (*a*, 27).]

ETHUSE, n. E-thu[2]s'. Fr., *éthuse.* See Æthusa and Æthusa *cynapium.*

ETHYDENE, n. E[2]th'i[2]-den. Fr., *éthydène.* See Ethylidene.

ETHYL, n. E[2]th'i[2]l. Lat., *æthyl*, *æthylium* (from αἰθήρ, ether, and ὕλη, material). Fr., *éthyle.* Ger., *Aethyl.* It., *etile.* Sp., *etilo.* The hypothetical radicle, C_2H_5, of ordinary alcohol. See E'amyl *ether.*—**E'acetamide.** A syrup, $N(C_2H_5)(C_2H_3O)H$, boiling at 200° C., obtained by decomposing ethyl acetate with ethylamine. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]—**E. acetate.** Lat., *æther aceticus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *acetas æthylicus* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *éther acétique* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylacetat*, *Essigäther*, *Essigsäureäthylester* (oder *Ester*). It., *acetato di etile*, *etere acetico.* Sp., *eter acético* [Sp. Ph.], *acetato de etilo.* A colorless, limpid, volatile liquid. $C_2H_5,C_2H_3O_2 = C_4H_8O_2$, with an agreeable, refreshing, ethereal, and somewhat acetous odor and taste, boiling at about 73° C. [B, 4 ; B, 81 (*a*, 27).]—**E'acetoacetate.** Ger., *Acetäthylessigsäure.* A salt of acetoacetic acid in which a molecule of e. replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B.]—**E. acetocitrate.** Ger., *Acetatcitronensäure-Aethylester.* An oily liquid, $C_{14}H_{22}O_8 = C_2H_4.C(C_2H_3O_2).(COO.C_2H_5)_3$. [B, 3.]—**E. acetoglycollate.** Ger., *Acetoglycolsäureäthylester.* An oily liquid, of agreeable odor, $C_6H_{10}O_4 = CH_2.O.(C_2H_3O)CO.O.(C_2H_5)$, isomeric with ethylglycollic acid. [B, 4.]—**E. acetolactate.** Fr., *acetolactate d'ethyle.* Ger., *Acetatmilchsäure-Aethylester.* A substitution product of lactic acid ; a neutral, colorless, mobile, and aromatic liquid, $CH_3,CH(C_2H_3O_2)CO_2C_2H_5 = C_7H_{12}O_4$, insoluble in water, and decomposed by it into acetolactic acid and alcohol. [B, 4 : B. 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E'acetylene.** See Butine.—**E. acid phosphate.** See under *E. phosphate.*—**E. acid sulphate.** See under *E. sulphate.*—**E. aconitate.** Ger., *Aconitsäure-Aethylester.* An oily liquid of aromatic odor, $C_6H_3O_6,(C_2H_5)_3 = C_{12}H_{18}O_6$. [B, 3.]—**E. acrylate.** Ger., *Acrylsäure-Aethylester.* A liquid of pungent odor, $CH_2 = CH.COO(C_2H_5) = C_5H_8O_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. alcohol.** See the major list.—**E. allophanate.** Fr., *allophanate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylallophanat*, *Allophansäure-Aethylester.* A substance, $C_4H_8N_2O_3 = NH_2-CO-NH-CO,O(C_2H_5)$, forming prismatic, acicular, lustrous crystals, devoid of odor and taste, soluble in acids, and melting at 190° C. [B.]—**E. allylacetoacetate.** Fr., *allyl-acétoacétate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Allylacetessigester*, *Allylacetessigsäure-Aethylester.* A substitution product, $C_9H_{14}O_3 = CH_3,CO,CH,(C_3H_5)CO_2.C_2H_5$, of acetoacetic acid, a liquid obtained by the action of allyl iodide upon ethysodacetacetate, boiling at 206°, and yielding a beautiful crimson-red color with ferric chloride. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**E. amidoacetate.** Fr., *éthylglycocolle.* A substitution compound, $CH_2(NH_2)CO_2,C_2H_5$, prepared by treating the corresponding chloride with water and silver oxide. It forms small crystals, and in aqueous solutions readily decomposes into glycocoll and alcohol. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**E. amidocyanurate.** Ger., *Amidocyanursäure-Aethylester*, *Ammelid-Aethylester.* A substitution compound of the e. cyanurate, in which the molecule NH_2 replaces the molecule OC_2H_5. Two are known : *diethyl amidocyanurate*, $C_3N_3(OC_2H_5)_2NH_2$, occurring in white prismatic crystals melting at 97° C. ; and *e. diamidocyanurate* (or ammelide), $C_3N_3(OC_2H_5)(NH_2)_2$, a crystalline body melting above 190° C. [B.]—**E. amines.** See Ethylamine, Diethylamine, and Triethylamine.—**E. ammelide.** Ger., *Aethylammelid.* See under *E. amidocyanurate.*—**E'amyl.** See the major list.—**E. and calcium sulphate.** A body, $(C_2H_5)_2,Ca,(SO_4)_2 + H_2O$. [B.]—**E. and hydrogen carbonate.** Fr., *acide carbonique* (ou *éthyl-carbonique*). A body, C_2H_5,H,CO_3, known only by its potassium salt. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E. and methyl silicate.** A salt resulting from the action of silicic acid on e. and methyl. Various silicates containing different proportions of e. and methyl are known, all of which are liquids, boiling at between 133° and 157° C. [B, 3.]—**E. and potassium oxalate.** Ger., *Kaliumäthyloxalat.* A salt, $K(C_2H_5),C_2O_4 = C_4H_5KO_4$. [B, 4.]—**E. and potassium sulphate.** A salt, $C_2H_5KSO_4$, occurring in colorless, tabular crystals. [B.]—**E. and sodium lactate.** See *E. sodiolactate.*—**E. angelate.** Ger., *Angelicasäure-Aethylester.* A salt of e. and angelic acid. [B.] See Angelic *ether.*—**E'aniline.** See the major list.—**E. anisate.** A salt of e. and anisic acid. [B.]—**E. antimonide.** A compound of e. and antimony. [B.] See also Antimony *radicle.*—**E. arachidate.** Ger., *Arachinsäure-Aethylester.* A waxy substance, $C_2H_5,O,C_{20}H_{39}O = C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, isomeric with behenic acid, and melting at 50° C. [B, 2, 4.]—**E'arsen.** See Arsenethyl. [B.]—**E. arsenate.** Ger., *Aethylarseniat.* A salt of e. and arsenic acid. Triethylic arsenate, $(C_2H_5)_3.AsO_4$, is a colorless liquid boiling at about 235° C. [B.]—**E. arsenite.** Ger., *Aethylarsenit.* A salt of e. and arsenious acid. Triethylic arsenite, $(C_2H_5)_3,AsO_3$, is a colorless liquid. [B.]—**E. azotate.** See *E. nitrate.*—**E. azotite.** See *E. nitrite.*—**E. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Benzoësäure-Aethylester.* A colorless, aromatic liquid, $C_6H_5-CO.OC_2H_5$, heavier than water, boiling at 211° C.; obtained by heating together for 9 hours, at 360° to 400° C., ordinary ether and benzoic acid. [B, 4, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E. benzylate.** A substitution product, $C_7H_7.O.C_2H_5$, of benzyl alcohol, boiling at 185° C. [B, 158 (*a*, 27).]—**E. bichloride.** See *Monochlorinated hydrochloric* ether.—**E. borate.** Ger., *Aethylborat.* A salt of boric acid and e. Three such compounds are known : *e. orthoborate* (triethylic borate), $(C_2H_5)_3.BO_3$, a colorless, aromatic, inflammable fluid of bitter taste ; *e. metaborate*, $(C_2H_5)_2,B_2O_4$, a thick, colorless liquid ; and *e. triborate*, C_2H_5,B_3O_5, a gummy substance. [B, 4.]—**E. bromanisate.** Ger., *Bromanissäure-Aethylester.* A crystalline salt of e. and bromanisic acid, C_8H_6-$(C_2H_5)BrO_3$. [B, 2.]—**E. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'éthyle*, *éthyl-bromide*, *éther hydrobromique.* Ger., *Aethylbramür.* An inflammable, volatile liquid, C_2H_5Br, having an odor and taste like those of chloroform, and boiling at 38° C. It is anæsthetic. [B.]—**E. butyrate.** Ger., *Buttersäureäthylester*, *Aethylbutyrat.* A body, $C_2H_5,O,C_4H_7O = C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with caproic acid ; an oily liquid having the odor of anise and boiling at 121° C. The isomeric e. isobutyrate boils at 113° C. [B, 4.] See *Oil of* ananas.—**E'cacodyl.** Ger., *Aethylkakodyt.* See Diethylarsine.—**E. caproate.** Ger., *Aethylcapronat.* A liquid, $C_2H_5,O,C_6H_{11}O = C_8$-$H_{16}O_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. caprylate.** Ger., *Caprylsäure.Aethylester.* A liquid, $C_2H_5.O,C_8H_{15}O = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. carbamate.** Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Aethylester.* Urethane, $C_3NH_7O_2 = CO\begin{cases}NH_2\\OC_2H_5\end{cases}$, occurring in fine crystals which, on fusing, become an amorphous, waxy mass. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and has lately been much employed as a hypnotic. [B.]—**E. carbamide.** See Ethylurea.—**E. carbanilate.** Phenylurethane, a crystalline substance, $C_9H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_5.HN-CO,OC_2H_5$. [B, 2.]—**E. carbimide.** Ger., *Aethylcarbimid.* E. isocyanate (see under *E. cyanate*). [B.]—**E. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate d'éthyle*, *éther carbonique.* Ger., *Aethylcarbonat.* A salt of carbonic acid and e. The e. carbonates include the *acid carbonate* (hydrogen e'carbonate, e'carbonic acid), $C_2H_5.H.CO_3$, a body known only in its metallic compounds ; the e'carbonates, $R',C_2H_5.CO_3$; the *normal carbonate* (die carbonate, carbethylic acid), $(C_2H_5)_2,CO_3$, a colorless, inflammable, aromatic liquid boiling at 126° C., insoluble in water, and forming with chlorine substitution compounds analogous to the chlorethers (chlore' carbonates) ; and the *ortho carbonate*, $(C_2H_5)_4,CO_4$, an aromatic liquid boiling at 160° C. [B.]—**E. cerotate.** Ger., *Cerotinsäure-Aethylester.* A waxy body, melting at about 60° C., $C_2H_5,O.C_{27}H_{53}O = C_{29}H_{58}O_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. chloracrylate.** A mobile liquid, C_3H_3ClO,C_2H_5, compounded of e. and chloracrylic acid. [B, 2.]—**E. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylchlorür.* Monochlorethane, a very volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid, $C_2H_5,Cl = CH_3,CH_2Cl$, of aromatic, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, prepared from alcohol by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas, soluble in 10 parts of water, and boiling at 12° C. It was known to the alchemists, who called its alcoholic solution *spiritus salis et vini.* [B, 2, 4.]—**E. chlorocarbonate.** A body, $C_2H_5.CO_2Cl$, a colorless, mobile fluid, giving off irritant suffocating vapors. [B.]—**E. cholate.** Fr., *cholate d'éthyle.* A crystallizable salt, $C_{24}H_{39}(C_2H_5)O_5$, of cholalic acid, from which it is prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E. cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Zimmtsäure-Aethylester.* An oil, C_9H_7O,O,C_2H_5, boiling at 267° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]—**E. citrate.** Fr., *citrate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Citronsäure-Aethylester.* A compound of e. and citric acid. *Normal e. citrate*, trie' citrate (Ger., *neutraler Citronensäure-Aethylester*), is a thick liquid, $C_6H_5O_7.(C_2H_5)_3$, odorless, but of very bitter taste. The *acid e. citrates*, $C_6H_6O_7.(C_2H_5)_2$ (die' citric acid), and $C_6H_7O_7.C_2H_5$ (e' citric acid), have not been isolated in the pure state. *Tetrae' citrate*, $C_2H_4,C(OC_2H_5),(COO.C_2H_5)_3$, is a basic salt occurring as an oily, aromatic liquid of a bitterish taste. [B, 3.]—**E. cyanamide.** Ger., *Aethylcyanamid.* A syrupy liquid, $N(C_2H_5).CNH$. By repeated solution and evaporation it is converted into the polymeride, $N_3(C_2H_5)_3.C_3N_3H_3$, e. (or trie') tricyanamide, e. cyanuramide, e. melamine, a crystalline body of

strongly alkaline reaction and basic properties. The other e. cyanamides are e. dicyanamide (e. dicyan-diamide), a solid body, N_2, $C_2H_5.C_2N_2H_3$, and die' cyanamide, $N.(C_2H_5),CNH$, a liquid boiling between 180° and 190° C. [B.]—**E. cyanate.** Fr., *cyanate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylcyanat.* A body, C_2H_5,CNO. *Truè e. cyanate*, or cyanetholin (Ger., *ächtes Aethylcyanat*, *Cyanätholin*), $N\equiv C-O$, C_2H_5, is an unstable, colorless, oily liquid, of aromatic and ethereal odor and bitter, pungent taste, insoluble in water, and obtained by the action of cyanogen chloride upon a solution of a metallic ethylate in a mixture of ether and alcohol, at a low temperature. It is the normal cyanic ether of Cloez. *E. isocyanate*, *e. pseudocyanate*, *e. carbimide*, *e'carboxylamine* (Ger., *Aethylpseudocyanat*), $O=C=N-C_2H_5$, is a mobile liquid boiling at 60° C., and emitting highly irritating and stifling vapors. It has a polymeric form, e. tri-isocyanate or isocyanurate. [B, 3, 4.]—**E. cyanide.** Ger., *Aethylcyanür.* Hydrocyanic ether, propionitrile; a colorless liquid, $C_2H_5,CN=(C_3H_5)'''N$, of aromatic ethereal odor like that of hydrocyanic acid, almost insoluble in water, and boiling at 97° C. It is much less poisonous than hydrocyanic acid. [B, 81 (α, 27).]—**E. cyanurämide.** See *E. cyanamide.*—**E. cyanuret.** See *E. cyanide.*—**E. diamidocyanurate.** Ger., *Aethyldiamidocyanurat.* See *E. amidocyanurate.*—**E. dibromacetate.** Ger., *Dibromessigsäure-Aethylester.* A liquid, $CHBr_2.CO.O.C_2H_5=C_4H_6Br_2O_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. dichloracetate.** Ger., *Dichloressigsäure-Aethylester.* A colorless oil, $CHCl_2.CO.O.C_2H_5$, obtained by saturating alcoholic dichloracetic acid with hydrochloric acid. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**E. dicyanamide.** Ger., *Aethyldicyanamid*, *Monäthyldicyanamid.* See under *E. cyanamide.*—**E. dihydric phosphate.** Mone' phosphate, e'phosphoric acid, $H_2(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$. [B.]—**E. diiodacetate.** Ger., *Dijodessigsäure-Aethylester.* An oily liquid, $CHI_2.CO.OC_2H_5=C_4H_6I_2O_2$. [B, 4.]—**E. dioxythiocarbonate.** Ger., *Aethyldioxythiocarbonat.* A body, $CS(OC_2H_5)_2$, or xanthic acid in which a molecule of hydrogen sulphide has been replaced by a molecule of ethoxyl: an aromatic, strongly refracting liquid converted by ammonia into alcohol and ammonium thiocyanate. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**E. diselenide.** Ger., *Aethyldiselenid*, *Aethylsuperselenid.* See under *E. selenide.*—**E. disilicate.** See under *E. silicate.*—**E. disulphide.** Ger., *Aethyldisulfid*, *Aethylsupersulfid.* See under *E. sulphide.*—**E. ether.** See the major list.—**E. fluoride.** Ger., *Aethylfluorür.* A colorless, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5, having a peculiar taste and an odor like that of horseradish. It corrodes glass. [B.]—**E. ferrocyanide.** Fr., *ferrocyanur d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethyleisencyanür.* A compound, $(C_2H_5)_8(C_3N_3)_4Fe_2+KH_2O$, forming pearly crystals. [B, 3.]—**E. formate.** Fr., *formiate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylformiat*, *Ameisensäure-Aethylester.* A liquid, $C_2H_5,OCHO=C_3H_6O_2$, isomeric with propionic acid, boiling at 55° C. [B, 4.]—**E. fumarate.** Ger., *Fumarsäureäthylester.* An oily liquid, $C_8H_{12}O_4=C_2H_2\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.O(C_2H_5)\\CO.O(C_2H_5)\end{matrix}\right.$. [B, 4.]—**E. green.** See under GREEN.—**E. glycollate.** Ger., *Glycolsäure-Aethylester.* A liquid, $C_4H_8O_3=CH_2(OH)=CO.O(C_2H_5)$, boiling at 150° C. [B, 4.]—**E. hydrate.** E. alcohol. [B, 52 (α, 27).]—**E. hydric sulphate.** See under *E. sulphate.*—**E. hydride.** See ETHANE.—**E. hydrin.** See ETHYLIN.—**E. hydrobromide.** See *E. bromide.*—**E. hydrochloride.** See under *E. chloride.*—**E. hydroselenide.** See *E. selenomercaptan.*—**E. hydrosulphide.** Ger., *Aethylschwefelwasserstoff.* See *E. mercaptan.*—**E. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethyliodür.* A colorless liquid, C_2H_5I, of high refractive power and a peculiar sweetish and ethereal odor and taste, boiling at 72° C., not readily inflammable; prepared by the simultaneous action of iodine and phosphorus on alcohol. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**E. isocyanate.** Fr., *isocyanate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylisocyanat.* See under *E. cyanate.*—**E. isocyanide.** Ger., *Aethylisocyanür.* A colorless, oily, slightly alkaline liquid, $C_3H_5N=C\equiv N-C_2H_5$, having a disagreeable penetrating odor, and producing headache and vertigo on inhalation of its vapor. [B.]—**E. isocyanurate.** Ger., *Triäthylpseudocyanurat.* A polymeride of e. isocyanate, $O_3-C_3.(N.C_2H_5)_3$, forming rhombic prismatic crystals which melt at 85° C. into a thick oily liquid. [B.]—**E. isophthalate.** Fr., *isophthale d'éthyle.* Ger., *Isophtalsäure-Aethylester.* An oily, 2-molecule substitution compound of isophthalic acid, $C_6H_4(CO.O.C_2H_5)_2$, solidifying at 0° C., and melting at 285° C. [B, 4 (α, 27).]—**E. isosulphocyanate.** Ger., *Aethylsenföl*, *Aethyl Isoschwefelcyanat.* See *E. thioacetate.*—**E. isothiocyanate.** Ger., *Aethyl-Isothiocyanat.* See *E. thiocyanate.*—**E. isovalerate.** Ger., *Aethyl Isovalerat.* See *E. valerianate.*—**E. lactate.** Ger., *Milchsäure-Aethylester*, *Aethyl Lactat.* A colorless liquid, $C_2H_5(C_3H_5O_3)$. [B, 4.]—**E. laurate.** Ger., *Laurinsäure-Aethylester.* A body, $C_2H_5.O.C_{12}H_{23}O=C_{14}O_{26}O_2$, isomeric with myristic acid; crystalline at low temperatures. [B, 4.]—**E. meconate.** Ger., *Mekonsäure-Aethylester.* A compound of which three varieties are known: (1) acid e. meconate, $C_5HO_2(OH)\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.OC_2H_5\\CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.=C_9H_8O_7$, a colorless, crystalline body isomeric with e'meconic acid; (2) normal e. meconate (Ger., *Diäthylmekonsäureester*), $C_5HO_2(OH)\left\langle\begin{matrix}COO,C_2H_5\\COO,C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right.=C_{11}H_{12}O_7$; and (3) basic e. meconate, trie' meconate, a yellow crystalline body, $C_5HO_2(OC_2H_5)\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO.OC_2H_5\\CO.OC_2H_5\end{matrix}\right.=C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. [B, 3.]—**E. melamine.** See *E. cyanamide.*—**E. mercaptan.** A colorless liquid, $C_2H_5,S.H$, having the odor of garlic and a disagreeable taste, and boiling at 36° C. [B.]—**E. mercaptide.** A compound of e. mercaptan and a metal. [B.]—**E. mustard-oil.** Ger., *Aethylsenföl.* See *E. thiocyanate.*—**E. myristate.** Ger., *Myristinsäureäthylester.* A colorless, crystalline body, $C_2H_5.O.C_{14}H_{25}O=C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid. [B, 4.]—**E. neurostearate.** Of Thudichum, a product, $C_2H_5,C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, having the consistence and color of purified beeswax. It is best obtained by treating phrenosin with alcohol and sulphuric acid. [B, 220 (α, 27).]—**E. nitrate.** Ger., *Aethylnitrat*, *Salpetersäure-Aethylester.* A colorless, inflammable, and aromatic liquid, $C_2H_5ONO_2$, boiling at 85° C. Its vapor is explosive at high temperatures. [B.]—**E. nitrite.** Lat., *æther nitrosus.* Fr., *azotite d'éthyle*, *éther azoteux.* Ger., *Aethylnitrit.* Nitrous ether; a pale-yellow, inflammable, mobile liquid, $C_2H_5.O.NO$, of aromatic, penetrating, and ethereal odor, resembling that of apples, and a peculiar, pungent taste, of sp. gr. 0·900, boiling at 18° C. It is present in spirit of nitrous ether (sweet spirit of nitre), and is said to constitute the active ingredient of that preparation. It has been found useful in angina pectoris and cardiac dyspnœa. [D. J. Leech, "Med. Chron.," Dec., 1888, p. 177; B.]—**E. nonoate.** Ger., *Aethylnonoat.* A substitution product, $C_9H_{17}O_2(C_2H_5)$, of nonoic acid, boiling at 227° to 228° C., obtained by oxidation of the acid contained in oil of rue, and employed in making brandy and wines. It gives the quince its odor. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**E. œnanthate.** Ger., *Oenanthylsäure-Aethylester.* Œnanthic ether; an oily liquid, $C_2H_5,O,C_7H_{13}O=C_9H_{18}O_2$, occurring in old wines and probably one of the sources of their aroma. [B, 4.]—**E. orthoacetate.** Ger., *Acetyltriäthylester.* Acetyltrie' ether, $(C_2H_5)_3.C_2H_3O_3=C_2H_3.(OC_2H_5)_3$, a liquid boiling at 142° C. [B.]—**E. orthoformate.** Ger., *Orthoameisensäure-Aethylester.* Formyltrie' ether, $CH.(OC_2H_5)_3=C_7H_{16}O_3$, a liquid boiling at 146° C. [B, 4.] See *E. formate.*—**E. orthophosphate.** See under *E. phosphate.*—**E. orthosilicate.** See under *E. silicate.*—**E. oxalate.** A salt of e. and oxalic acid. Acid e. oxalate, is a colorless liquid, $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, of slightly aromatic odor, boiling at 186° C., and obtained by heating together anhydrous oxalic acid and absolute alcohol. [B, 3 (α, 27).]—**E. oxalurate.** Ger., *Oxalursäure-Aethylester*, *Aethyl Oxalurat.* A body, $C_5O_4N_2H_8=NH_2-CO-NH.CO.COO(C_2H_5)$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 4.]—**E. oxamate.** Ger., *Oxaminsäure-Aethylester.* A crystalline substance, $CONH_2-COO.(C_2H_5)=C_4H_7NO_3$. [B, 4.]—**E. oxanilate.** A crystalline compound, $NH(C_6H_5)C_2O_2.OC_2H_5$, of e. and oxanilic acid. [B, 3.]—**E. oxide.** See E. ETHER.—**E. palmitate.** Ger., *Palmitinsäure-Aethylester*, *Aethyl Palmitat.* A waxy solid, $C_2H_5.O.C_{16}H_{13}.O=C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, isomeric with stearic acid and melting at 24° C. [B, 4.]—**E. pelargonate.** See *E. nonoate.*—**E. pentasulphide.** Ger., *Aethyl Pentasulfid.* See under *E. sulphide.*—**E. perchlorate.** Fr., *perchlorate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethylperchlorat*, *Perchlorsäure-Aethylester.* Perchloric ether, $C_2H_5ClO_4$; a colorless, aromatic, explosive liquid of sweetish taste, obtained by heating a mixture of e. sulphate and potassium perchlorate. [B.]—**E. persulphide.** Ger., *Aethylpersulfid.* See under *E. sulphide.*—**E. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Phosphorsäure-Aethylester*, *Aethylphosphat.* A compound of e. and phosphoric acid. The e. phosphates include the three salts of orthophosphoric acid, and one of pyrophosphoric acid. The former are: *monethylic phosphate*, *e'phosphoric acid* (Ger., *Monäthylphosphat*), $C_2H_5.H_2.PO._4$, a dibasic, oily, strongly acid fluid forming metallic salts (e'phosphates); *diethylic phosphate*, *die'phosphoric acid* (Ger., *Diäthylphosphat*), $(C_2H_5)_2.H,PO_4$, a monobasic, strongly acid, syrupy liquid forming a series of crystalline salts (die'phosphates); and *normal e. phosphate*, triethylic phosphate (Ger., *Triäthylphosphat*), $(C_2H_5)_3.PO_4$, a colorless, aromatic liquid having a burning taste, and boiling at 200° C. E. pyrophosphate, tetrethylic phosphate (Ger., *Teträthylphosphat*), $(C_2H_5)_4P_2O_7$, is an oily liquid of peculiar odor. [B.]—**E. phosphite.** Ger., *Aethyl Phosphit.* A salt of e. and phosphorous acid. The e. phosphites are: *acid e. phosphite*, *e'phosphorous acid*, $C_2H_5.H_2PO_3$, a monobasic, acid, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts (e'phosphites); *normal e. phosphite*, $(C_2H_5)_3.PO_3$, a colorless liquid, of unpleasant odor, boiling at 191° C.; and *acid e. pyrophosphite*, e'pyrophosphorous acid, $(C_2H_5)_2.H_2P_2O_5$, known through its salts (the *e'pyrophosphites*). [B.]—**E. platinocyanide.** Ger., *Aethyl Platincyanür.* An ethylic ether of hydroplatinocyanic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2.Pt(C_4N_4)+2H_2O$. It occurs in pinkish acicular crystals, readily decomposing into hydroplatinocyanic acid and e. alcohol. [B.]—**E. propionate.** Ger., *Aethyl Propionat*, *Propionsäureäthylester.* A liquid, $C_2H_5.O.C_3H_5O=C_5H_{10}O_2$, isomeric with valerianic acid, boiling at about 100° C. [B, 4.]—**E. pseudocyanate.** Ger., *Aethyl Pseudocyanat.* See under *E. cyanate.*—**E. pseudocyanurate.** Ger., *Aethyl Pseudocyanurat.* See *E. isocyanurate.*—**E. pyromucate.** Ger., *Brenzschleimsäure-Aethylester.* A crystalline compound, $C_5H_3(C_2H_5)O_3=C_7H_8O_3$. [B, 4.]—**E. pyrophosphate.** See under *E. phosphate.*—**E. pyrophosphite.** Ger., *Aethyl Pyrophosphit.* See under *E. phosphite.*—**E. pyrotartrate.** A compound, $C_5H_6O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, of e. and pyrotartaric acid; an oily liquid of bitter, burning taste, and an odor like that of sweet-flag. [B, 3.]—**E. quinate.** Fr., *quinate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Chinasäure-Aethylester.* A substance compounded of quinic acid and e.; probably contained in quinic ether. [B.]—**E. racemate.** A salt of e. and racemic acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO.OC_2H_5)_2$, isomeric with e. tartrate. [B, 3.]—**E. saccharate.** Ger., *Zuckersäure-Aethylester.* A salt of e. and dibasic saccharic acid; a bitter crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(C_2H_5)_2O_8=C_{10}H_{18}O_8$. [B, 3.]—**E. salicylate.** Fr., *salicylate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Salicylsäure-Aethylester*, *Aethylsalicylat.* A liquid, $C_6(H.H.H.H.OH.CO.OC_2H_5)$, boiling at 221° C. [B, 4.]—**E. selenide.** Ger., *Aethyl Selenid.* A salt of e. and selenic acid. The e. selenides are: 1. *diethylic selenide*, $(C_2H_5)_2Se$, a colorless, mobile, and heavy oil, of peculiar odor, boiling at 107° to 108° C., obtained by the distillation of potassic salenohydrate with potassic ethylic sulphate. It combines with bromine and iodine to form yellow, oily liquids, $(C_2H_5)_2.Se.Br_2$, and $(C_2H_5)_2.SeI_2$. 2. *E. diselenide* (or *perselenide*), $(C_2H_5)_2Se_2$, a heavy, brownish, oily liquid, boiling at 186° C., of exceedingly repulsive odor, and poisonous. [B; B, 4 (α, 27).]—**E. seleno-mercaptan.** A compound, $C_2H_5.SeH$; a colorless liquid of very disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**E. silicate.** Ger., *Aethylsilicat*, *Kieselsäure-Aethylester.* A salt of e. and silicic acid. There are known: *e. orthosilicate*, $(C_2H_5)_4SiO_4$, a mobile, inflammable, and aromatic liquid, tasting like peppermint, and forming substitution products with chlorine; *e. disilicate*, $(C_2H_5)_6Si_2O_7$, an oily, inflammable liquid with an odor of peppermint; and *e. metasilicate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SiO_3$, a liquid boiling at 350° C. [B.]—**E. sodiolactate.** Ger., *Natriummilchsäure-Aethylester.* A solid body, $(C_2H_5)Na.C_3H_4O_2=CH_3,-CH.ONa,-CO.O(C_2H_5)$. [B, 4.]—**E. sterate.** Ger., *Aethyl Stearat*, *Stearinsäure-Aethylester.* A waxy body, $C_2H_5,O,C_{18}H_{35}O=C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, isomeric with arachidic acid, and melting at 34° C. [B, 4.]—**E.**

suberate. Fr., *subérate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Korksäure-Aethylester.* A compound, $C_5H_{12}(CO.OC_2H_5)_2$, of e. and suberic acid ; a liquid of agreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**E. succinate.** Fr., *succinate d'-éthyle.* Ger., *Bernsteinsäure-Aethylester.* A salt of e. and succinic acid. *Normal e. succinate, die' succinate,* $C_2H_4(CO.OC_2H_5)_2$, is an oily mobile liquid of aromatic odor. *Acid e. succinate, mone' succidate, e'succinic acid,* $C_2H_4(CO.OC_2H_5)(CO.OH)$, is a syrupy liquid acting as a monobasic acid. [B, 3.]—**E. succino-lactate.** A compound, $C_2H_4(CO.OC_2H_5)(CO.O - CH[CH_2] - CO - OC_2H_5)$; an oily liquid. [B, 3.]—**E. succinyl-succinate.** A compound, $[CH_2.CO.CH.CO.OC_2H_5]_2$, forming light-green prismatic crystals which in solution exhibit a blue fluorescence. [B, 3.]—**E. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethyl Sulfat.* A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. The e. sulphates are : *acid* (or *hydric*) *e. sulphate, e'sulphuric* (or *sulphovinic*) acid, C_2H_5,HSO_4, a clear, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts, and itself formed in one of the stages of the manufacture of ether from alcohol ; and *normal e. sulphate*, die'sulphate, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, a colorless, oily liquid, having an odor of peppermint, insoluble in water, and prepared by acting on absolute alcohol with sulphuric acid. Both the e. sulphates are found in the oils of wine, the acid sulphate being present in the light oil of wine, and the normal sulphate in conjunction with other bodies occurring in the heavy oil of wine. [B ; B, 3 (a. 27).] See OIL *of wine* and OLEUM *œthereum.*—**E. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethyl Sulfid.* A compound of e. and sulphur. The e. sulphides are : *dimethyl sulphide* (or thioether), $(C_2H_5)_2.S$, a colorless liquid with a strong, garlicky odor. It forms a series of addition compounds with the metallic iodides and chlorides ; *e'methyl sulphide* (C_2H_5), (CH_3),S, a liquid of disagreeable odor, forming similar addition compounds ; the double sulphides of e. and other radicles (see DIE'SULPHINE, TRIE'SULPHINE, and DIE'METHYLSULPHINE) ; *e. disulphide,* or *persulphide,* $(C_2H_5)_2.S_2$, a colorless liquid having a garlicky odor ; *e. trisulphide,* $(C_2H_5)_2.S_3$; *e. tetrasulphide,* $(C_2H_5)_2.S_4$, a colorless oil ; and *e. pentasulphide,* $(C_2H_5)_2.S_5$. [B.]—**E'sulphinic acid.** A colorless, oily, very acid liquid, $C_2H_5SO_2H$, insoluble in ether. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E. sulphite.** Ger., *Aethylsulfit.* A mobile liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_3$, having an odor of peppermint and a sulphurous taste. [B.]—**E. sulphocarbonate.** See *E. thiocarbonate.*—**E. sulphocyanate.** Ger., *Aethylsulfocyanat.* See *E. thiocyanate.*—**E. sulphydrate.** See *E. mercaptan.*—**E. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'éthyle.* Ger., *Weinsäure-Aethylester, Aethyltartrat.* A salt of e. and tartaric acid. The e. tartrates are : *acid e. tartrate, monethylic tartrate,* $C_6H_{10}O_6 = C_2H_2 = (OH)_2 < {CO.OC_2H_5 \atop CO.OH}$; and *neutral e. tartrate,* diethylic tartrate, $C_8H_{14}O_6 = C_2H_2 : (OH)_2 < {CO.OC_2H_5 \atop CO.OC_2H_5}$, a liquid. [B, 2, 4.]—**E. telluride.** Ger., *Aethyl Tellurid.* A salt of e. and telluric acid. The e. tellurides are : (1) *diethyl telluride,* $(C_2H_5)_2Te$, a thick, reddish liquid, giving off yellowish, fœtid vapors whose odor is very persistent and which are reputed to be poisonous. It forms addition compounds with oxygen, the halogens, and the acid radicles ; and (2) e. ditelluride, $(C_2H_5)_2Te_2$, a dark, reddish liquid. [B.]—**E. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tetrasulfure d'éthyle.* Ger., *Aethyltetrasulfid.* See under *E. sulphide.*—**E. thiacetate.** Ger., *Thiacetsäure-Aethylester.* An ethereal, oily liquid, $C_2H_5.C_2H_3OS$, of alliaceous odor, boiling at 114° to 116° C., and decomposing in contact with alkalies into mercaptan and acetic acid. [B, 3 (a, 27), 4.]—**E. thio-alcohol.** See *E. mercaptan.*—**E. thiocarbamide.** See *E'thiourea.*—**E. thiocarbimide.** Ger., *Aethylthiocarbimid.* E. mustard-oil, $CS.N.C_2H_5$, or e. isocyanate in which an atom of sulphur replaces one of oxygen ; a mobile liquid which produces irritation when inhaled and when applied to the skin. [B.]—**E. thiocarbonate.** Ger., *Aethylthiocarbonat, thiokohlensaures Aethyl.* A yellow, oily liquid, $(C_2H_5S)_2.CS$, of unpleasant odor. [B.]—**E. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Aethyl Thiocyanat.* A colorless, mobile liquid, $C_2H_5.S.C \equiv N$, of penetrating, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, boiling at 141° C., prepared by heating an alcoholic solution of potassium thiocyanate with e. iodide. [B ; B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E. trisulphocarbonate.** See *E. thiocarbonate.*—**E. valerate, E. valerianate.** Ger., *Valeransäure-Aethylester, Baldriansäure-Aethylester.* A body, $C_2H_5.O,C_5H_9O = C_7H_{14}O_2$, isomeric with œnanthylic acid. *Normal e. valerate,* $C_2H_5.O.CO.-CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$, is a liquid boiling at 145° C. *E. isovalerate.* e. valerianate, $C_2H_5.O.CO.CH_2.CH = (CH_3)_2 = C_2H_5.O.C_5H_9O$, is a colorless liquid boiling at 133° C., having a rennet-like and valerianic odor. [B, 4 ; B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLAL, n. E^{2}th'i^{2}l-a^{2}l. Fr., *éthylal.* Ger., *E.* See ALDEHYDE.

ETHYL ALCOHOL, n. E^{2}th'i^{2}l-a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. Lat., *alcohol, spiritus, spiritus vini, aqua ardens, aqua vitæ.* Fr., *alcool, alcool éthylique, esprit de vin.* Ger., *Alkohol, Aethylalkohol, Weingeist.* It., *alcool, alcool et ilico, alcole.* Sp., *alcohol, alcohol etílico.* Syn. : *alcohol, spirit, spirit of wine.* Hydrate or hydrated oxide of ethyl, $C_2H_6O = C_2H_5.OH$; a clear, colorless, mobile, very volatile and inflammable liquid of burning taste and peculiar pleasant ethereal odor, occurring in a dilute state in all beverages formed by the vinous fermentation of saccharine and starchy vegetable substances, and prepared in a pure state from these beverages by repeated distillation (rectification) and by dehydration with alkalies. It also occurs ready-formed in various vegetable substances, and occurs in coal-tar, bone-oil, and other products of organic distillation, as well as in bread. It has never been frozen, although at extremely low temperatures it becomes viscid. Boiling point, 78·3° C. Its sp. gr. varies greatly with the temperature, being 0·80625 at 0° C., 0·79367 at 15° C., 0·7809 at 30° C. It is very hygroscopic, and can not be freed by distillation alone from the moisture which it absorbs. It unites with various mineral salts, in the same manner that water does, to produce compounds, with one or more molecules of alcohol of crystallization. It is freely miscible with water, chloroform, ether, and benzene, and is a solvent for volatile oils, concrete oils (such as camphor), resins, phosphorus, iodine, bromine, and many other substances. On account of this solvent power it is largely employed in the arts and in pharmacy as a vehicle. Solutions of medicinal substances in e. a. are called *tinctures* and *spirits.* Locally, e. a., owing to its volatility, acts as a refrigerant, and when its evaporation is prevented, as an irritant and astringent, dehydrating moist surfaces, and coagulating albumin. Internally administered in moderate doses, it acts as a cardiac stimulant, particularly in cases of enfeebled cardiac action, but in excessive doses diminishes both the rapidity and force of the heart-beats. Small doses contract the arterioles (particularly in inflammatory conditions) and raise the blood-pressure and body temperature ; large doses dilate the arterioles, diminish the blood-pressure, and lower the body temperature. Small doses likewise act as a stimulant to the gastric mucous membrane, the liver, and the cerebrospinal centres, while large doses interfere with the functions of all of these organs. Applied in excessive or in continued doses, e. a. produces the condition called alcoholism (*q. v.*). E. a. is mostly eliminated unchanged by the lungs, kidney, and skin, but a small portion is oxidized in the body. E. a. is official in all of the pharmacopœias, the following table showing the various preparations extant, with their sp. gr. as given by the pharmacopœias. [B, 3, 10, 95, 97, 119.]

Specific gravity (at 15° C.).	Per cent. by weight of alcohol.	Per cent. by volume of alcohol.	Official titles.
·955	31	38	Spiritus vini dilutus, 38 p. c. [Russ. Ph.].
951	33	40	
·942	38	45	Spiritus tenuis [Dan. Ph.].
·940	39	46	Alcohol dilutum [U. S. Ph., 1860, 1870].
·935	......	50	Spiritus tenuis [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], alcohol dilutus [Ed. Ph., 1826].
·933	......	... ..	Spiritus rectificatus [Batav. Ph., 1805 ; Belg. Ph., 1823].
·932	......	......	Spiritus tenuis [Ferrara Ph., 1832].
·930	......	....	Spiritus tenuis [Lond. Ph., 1824], alcohol dilutus [Ed. Ph., 1826].
·928 (at 15·6° C.)	45·5	53	Alcohol dilutum [U. S. Ph., 1880].
·920	49	57	Spiritus tenuior (proof spirit) [Br. Ph.].
·919	......	......	Spiritus tenuior [Dubl. Ph., 1830].
·914	52	60	Alcohol de 60° [Sp. Ph.].
·912	52	60	Alcool à 60° [Fr. Cod.].
·910			Spiritus [Netherl. Ph.].
·908	......	. ....	
·905	......	64	Spiritus dilutus [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.].
·901	......	65	
·900	......	......	Alcohol dilutum [Greek Ph.].
·896	60	62·5	Spiritus dilutus [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.].
·892	61·5	69	
·892	......	70	Spiritus vini dilutus [Austr. Ph.], spiritus dilutus [Hung. Ph.], alcol dilutu [Roum. Ph.].
·891	......	70	Alcohol de 70° [Sp. Ph.].
·8907	62·5	70	Alcohol 70° [Belg. Ph.].
·894	60	68	Spiritus dilutus [Dan. Ph.].
·890	62	70	
·892	64	69	Spiritus dilutus [Swiss Ph.].
·889		70	
·8888	62·4	70	Alcool à 70° [Fr. Cod.].
·890	62	70	Spiritus vini rectificatus, 70 per cent. [Russ. Ph.].
·887	63	71	
·880			Spiritus rectificatus [Netherl. Ph.].
·878	......	......	
·8645	73·5	80	Alcohol 80° [Belg. Ph.].
·864	... ..	80	Alcohol de 80° [Sp. Ph.].
·8626	73·5	80	Alcool à 80° [Fr. Cod.].
·850			Spiritus rectificatissimus [Lipp. Disp., 1794].
·830	... ..	....	
·840 or less.	......	......	Spiritus [Greek Ph.].
·83›	84	......	Spiritus rectificatus [Br. Ph.].
·835	......	90	Alcohol de 90° [Sp. Ph.].
·8339	85·7	90	Alcool à 90° [Fr. Cod.].
·8336	......	90	Spiritus vini concentratus [Austr. Ph.].
·833	... ..	90	Alcolu concentratu [Roum. Ph.].
·834	85·7	90	Spiritus [Hung. Ph.].
·831	87	91	
·834	85	90	Spiritus [Ger. Ph.]; Spiritus concentratus [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] ; Spiritus rectificatissimus [Finn. Ph.; Saxony Ph., 1820 ; Ferrara Ph., 1832] ; Spiritus vini rectificatissimus [Austr. Ph., 1820 ; Antwerp Ph., 1812 ; Bavar. Ph., 1822 ; Swed. Ph., 1817 ; Finn. Ph., 1819] ; Spiritus vini rectificatissimus, 90 per cent. [Russ. Ph.].
·830	87	91	
·830			Spiritus rectificatissimus [Netherl. Ph.].
·828	......	......	
·830			Alcohol absolutum [Bav. Ph., 1822].
·826	......	......	
·8267	......	92	Alcohol 92° [Belg. Ph.].
·825	......	......	Standard alcohol (Sikes's hydrometer floats at 0°).
·822	......	....	Spiritus vini rectificatissimus [Hann. Ph., 1819].
·830	87		Alcohol absolutum [Gr. Ph.].
·820	91	......	
·820 (at 15·6° C.) [U. S. Ph.].	91	94	Alcohol [U. S. Ph.] ; Alcohol alcalisatum [Amst. Ph., 1792].

Specific gravity (at 15° C.).	Per cent. by weight of alcohol.	Per cent. by volume of alcohol.	Official titles.
·817	......	......	Alcohol fortius [U. S. Ph., 1860, 1870].
·8161	92·4	95	Alcool à 95° [Fr. Cod.].
·815	......	......	Alcohol [Lond. Ph., 1824].
·810	......	......	Alcohol [Dubl. Ph., 1830].
·800	98	......	Alcohol ethylicum [Br. Ph.].
·797	99		
·795	100	......	Alcohol anhidro [Sp. Ph.].
·794	100	......	Alcohol anhydrus [Belg. Ph.].
·791* ·790	100	....	Alcohol absolutus [Finn. Ph., 1819]; Alcohol vini alcoholizatum, Spiritus concentratissimus, Spiritus vini dephlegmatissimus, Alcohol alcalisatum.

* Probably erroneous.

ETHYLALIZARIN, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}l-i^{2}z′a^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *éthyl-alizarine.* Ger., *Aethylalizarin.* A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, $C_{24}H_{22}O_6 = C_{20}H_{12}(C_2H_5)_2O_6$. [B, 107.]

ETHYLALLYL, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}l′i^{2}l. Ger., *Aethylallyl.* A bivalent radicle, $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$, which occurs in the free state as one of the isomeric varieties of amylene. [B, 4.]—**E'urea.** Ger., *Aethylallylharnstoff.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_6H_{12}N_2O$. [B.]

ETHYLALLYLAMINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}l-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-en. A compound, $N(C_3H_5)(C_2H_5)H$, melting at 84° C., obtained by Rinne on heating allylamine with ethyl iodide. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLAMIDE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(ed). See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}m″i^{2}d-o-be^{2}n-zo′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthyl-amidobenzoïque.* Ger., *Aethylamidobenzoësäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(C_2H_5)(NH_2)CO.OH$. [B.]

ETHYLAMINE, n's. E^{2}th-i^{2}l′a^{2}m-en. Fr., *éthylamine, éthylamide.* Ger., *Aethylamin.* A primary amine of ethyl, $NC_2H_7 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\ H\\ H\end{matrix}\right\}N$; a colorless, mobile liquid boiling at 180° C., isomeric with dimethylamine. [B.]—**E. alum.** See ALUMINIUM and *e. sulphate.* —**E. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate d'éthylamine.* Ger., *Aethylamin Carbonat.* A deliquescent, crystalline mass, $[N.C_2H_5.H_2].HCO_3$, smelling strongly of ammonia. [B.]—**E. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylamin, Aethylammonium Chlorür.* A body, $N(C_2H_5)H.HCl$, occurring in fine, deliquescent, prismatic crystals. [B.]—**E. sulphate.** Ger., *Aethylammonium sulfat.* A deliquescent body, $(C_2H_5.H_2).H_2SO_4$. [B.]

ETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(ath)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mon′i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Aethylammonium.* See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLAMYL, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-a^{2}m′i^{2}l. A compound consisting of amyl and ethyl united with the same radicle. [B.]—**E. ether.** A liquid, $C_2H_5-O-C_5H_{11}$, of ethereal odor. [B, 3.]—**E'oxalic acid.** Fr., *acide éthyl-amyloxalique.* Ger., *Aethylamyloxalsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C(C_2H_5)(C_5H_{11})(OH)-CO.OH$. [B, 3.]—**E. sulphide.** A liquid, $C_2H_5-S-C_5H_{11}$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLANILINE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-a^{2}n′i^{2}-len. A substitution compound, $C_6H_5.N(C_2H_5)H$, of ethyl and aniline; a liquid boiling at 204° C. [B, 3.]

ETHYLARSEN, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-a^{3}r′se^{2}n. See ARSENETHYL.

ETHYLARSENIC ACID, ETHYLARSINIC ACID, n's. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{3}r-se^{2}n′i^{2}k, -i^{2}n′i^{2}k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $AsO(C_2H_5)(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLATE, n. E^{2}th′i^{2}l-at. Ger., *Aethylat.* A substitution compound of ethyl alcohol in which the hydrogen in the hydroxyl of the latter is replaced by a metal. The general formula of the e's is $(C_2H_5O)_nM_n$, where M_n is a metallic radicle whose atomicity is *n*. [B.]

ETHYLATION, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *éthylation.* Ger., *Aethylirung.* The process of combining or causing to combine with ethyl. [B, 2.]

ETHYLBENZOIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-be^{2}n-zo′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthyl-benzoïque.* Ger., *Aethylbenzoësäure.* A 1-molecule ethyl substitution product, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)CO.OH$, of benzoic acid, forming laminar crystals, melting at 110° C. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLBENZYL ETHER, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-be^{2}n′zi^{2}l. See BENZYL-*ethyl ether.*

ETHYLBRUCINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-bru^{2}′sen. A substitution product, $C_{23}H_{25}(C_2H_5)N_2O_4$, of brucine. [B, 2 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLCACODYLIC ACID, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-ka^{2}k-o di^{2}l′i^{2}k. Diethylarsinic acid. [B.]

ETHYLCAFFEIDINE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-ka^{2}f-e^{2}′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *éthylcaféidine.* Ger., *Aethylkoffeïdin.* A substitution compound, $C_7H_{11}(C_2H_5)N_4O$, of ethyl and caffeidine. [B, 3.]

ETHYLCAMPHORIC ACID, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-ka^{2}m-fo^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthyl-camphorique.* Ger., *Aethylkamphersäure.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{15}(C_2H_5)O_4$. [B.]

ETHYLCARBAMINE, ETHYLCARBAMMONIUM, n's. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-kar′ba^{2}m-en, -ka^{3}r-ba^{2}m-o′ni^{2}-u^{3}m. Ethyl isocyanide. [B, 3.]

ETHYLCARBINOL, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-ka^{3}r′bi^{2}n-o^{2}l. Primary propyl alcohol. [B, 4.]

ETHYLCARBONATE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-ka^{3}r′bo^{2}n-at. A salt of ethylcarbonic acid. [B.]

ETHYLCARBONIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylcarbonsäure* (1st def.). 1. Propionic acid, a 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of carbonic acid, $C_2H_5.CO.OH$. 2. Acid ethyl carbonate (2d def.). [B, 3, 4.]

ETHYLCINCHONINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-si^{2}n^{2}′kon-en. An addition product of cinchonine, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.C_2H_5$. [B, 270 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-si^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthylcitrique.* Ger., *Aethylcitronensäure.* An acid citrate of ethyl. [B.] See under ETHYL *citrate.*

ETHYLCODEINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-kod-e′en. See CODETHYLINE.

ETHYLCONIINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-kon-i′en. Fr., *éthylconine, éthylconicine.* Ger., *Aethylconiin.* An ethyl substitution product, $C_8H_{14}N(C_2H_5) = C_{10}H_{19}N$; an oily, nearly colorless liquid, lighter than water. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLCROTONIC ACID, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-kro-to^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthyl-crotonique.* Ger., *Aethylcrotonsäure.* A liquid, $CH_3.CH : C(C_2H_5).CO.OH$, of peppermint-like odor. [B, 3.]

ETHYLDIACETIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-di-a^{2}s-et′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthyldiacétique.* See ETHYL *acetoacetate.*

ETHYLDICARBOPYRROLIC ACID, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-di-ka^{3}r-bo-pi^{2}r-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_2N(C_2H_5)(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLDIMETHYLETHYLENE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-di-me^{3}th-i^{2}l-e^{2}th′il-en. See HEXYLENE.

ETHYLDISULPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-di-su^{3}lf-o-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. See XANTHIC ACID.

ETHYLENE, n. E^{2}th′i^{2}l-en. Lat., *æthylenum.* Fr., *éthylène.* Ger., *Aethylen.* Olefiant gas, $C_2H_4 = CH_2 + CH_2$, occurring as a colorless, inflammable gas of peculiar odor. In compounds it acts as a bivalent radicle, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, isomeric with ethylidene. [B, 4.]—**E. alcohol.** Ger., *Aethylenalkohol.* Syn.: *glycol, e. glycol, e. dihydrate.* A diatomic alcohol, $C_2H_6O_2 = C_2H_4(OH)_2$, formed by the substitution of a molecule of e. for half the hydrogen in 2 molecules of water, or by the substitution of 2 molecules of hydroxyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen in ethane; a colorless, sweetish, sirupy liquid boiling at 197° C. [B, 2.]—**E. bichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'éthène.* See *E. dichloride.*—**E. bromide.** Ger., *Bromäthylen.* A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of agreeable odor and sweet taste discovered by Balard in 1826. It is isomeric with bromated ethyl bromide and with ethylidene bromide. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E. bromiodide.** Ger., *Aethylenbromjodür.* A solid body, $C_2H_4Br.I$, melting at 28° C. [B, 4.]—**E. chlorhydrin.** Fr., *glycol monochlorhydrique.* A colorless, sweet-tasting liquid, $C_2H_4Cl.OH$, first obtained by Wurtz by saturating e. alcohol with hydrochloric-acid gas. It may be considered as monochlorethyl alcohol. [B, 3, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E. chloride.** See *E. dichloride.*—**E. chloriodide.** Ger., *Aethylenchlorjodür.* A liquid, $C_2H_4Cl.I$, of a sweetish odor. [B.]—**E. cyanide.** See *E. dicyanide.*—**E'diamine.** See the major list.—**E'diammonium.** See ETHYLENEDIAMINE.—**E. dibromide.** Ger., *Aethylendibromür.* A mobile, colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of sweetish odor and taste, boiling at 129° C.; crystallizing with cold; prepared by direct combination of e. and bromine. It is isomeric with ethylidene dibromide. [B, 4.]—**E. dicarbonitrile.** Ger., *Aethylendicarbonitril.* See *E. dicyanide.*—**E'dicarboxylic acid.** Ger., *Aethylendicarbonsäure.* Succinic acid. [B.]—**E. dichloride.** Lat., *æthylenum chloratum.* Ger., *Aethylendichlorür.* Dutch liquid; a colorless, oily, inflammable liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, of sweetish, ethereal odor and taste, boiling at 85° C., and soluble in alcohol and in ether; prepared by the direct union of e. with chlorine; isomeric with ethylidene dichloride. It has been used as an anæsthetic (see ÆTHER *anæstheticus Aranii*). [A, 308; B, 4.]—**E. dicyanide.** Ger., *Aethylendicyanür.* E. dicarbonitrile, $C_4H_4N_2 = CN.CH_2-CH_2.CN$, a crystalline body. [B, 4.]—**E. diethylate.** Ger., *Aethylendiäthylat.* Diethylglycol ether, $C_2H_4(OC_2H_5)_2$, a liquid boiling at 124° C. [B, 4.]—**E. dihydrate.** Ger., *Aethylendihydrat.* See *E. alcohol.*—**E. diiodide.** Ger., *Aethylendijodür.* A body, $C_2H_4I_2$, occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals, which melt at 75° C.; produced by the direct combination of e. with iodine. [B.]—**E. dinitrate.** Ger., *Aethylendinitrat.* A heavy, colorless, oily liquid, $C_2H_4(ONO_2)_2$, of an unpleasant, sweetish taste, inflammable, decomposing on percussion, and poisonous. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**E. dinitrite.** Ger., *Aethylendinitrit.* A colorless, crystalline body, $C_2H_4 : (NO_2)_2$, melting at 37·5° C. [B, 4.]—**E. disulphhydrate.** Ger., *Aethylendisulfhydrat.* A colorless, highly refracting, oily liquid, $C_2H_4 : (SH)_2$, of peculiar pungent odor, and boiling at 146° C.; formed by acting on alcoholic potassium hydrosulphide with e. bromide. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**E. disulphocyanate, E. dithiocyanate.** A body, $C_2H_4 : (SCN)_2$, occurring in colorless, tabular crystals, melting at 90° C. [B, 4.]—**E'eugenol.** An ether, $(CH_3OC_9H_8O)_2C_2H_4$, crystallizing in prisms melting at 89° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**E. glycol.** Ger., *Aethylenglycol.* See *E. alcohol.*—**E. hydride.** See ETHYL *hydride.*—**E. hydrocyanate.** A compound, $C_2H_3CN.OH$, formed by heating e. chlorhydrin with potassium cyanide. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).—**E'lactic acid.** Ger., *Aethylenmilchsäure.* A form of lactic acid, $CH_2(OH)-CH_2-CO.OH = C_3H_6O_3$, found in a watery extract of human muscle, and formed artificially by the union of e. with carbonic acid. [B; K.] See LACTIC ACID.—**E. mercaptan.** See *E. disulphhydrate.*—**E. muriate.** See *E. dichloride.*—**E'naphthalene.** See ACENAPHTHENE.—**E. nitrate, E. nitrite.** See *E. dinitrite.*—**E. oxide.** Ger., *Aethylenoxyd.* A colorless, aromatic liquid, C_2H_4O, isomeric with acetic aldehyde, boiling at 14° C. [B, 4.]—**E. perchloride.** See *E. dichloride.*—**E. sulphate.** A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. *Acid e. sulphate* (ethylenesulphuric acid), $C_2H_4(SO_4H)_2$, is a thick liquid, decomposing at 160° C., formed when glycol is allowed to fall drop by drop into chlorsulphonic acid cooled with ice. *Basic e. sulphate* (ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid), $C_2H_4(OH)SO_4H$, not known in a pure state, is formed when alcohol and sulphuric acid are heated together at 150° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]—**E'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *Aethylensulfonsäure.* See ETHIONIC ACID.—**E'sulphuric acid.** See under *E. sulphate.*—**E. thiodichloride.** A liquid, $C_2H_4SCl_2$, having a taste and smell like mustard-oil, producing blis-

ters on the skin, and attacking the mucous membranes by its vapors; formed by passing e. into well-cooled sulphur dichloride subsequently heated to 100° C. It easily decomposes on heating. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**Perchlorinated e. chloride.** Hexchlorethane. [B, 2.]

ETHYLENEDIAMINE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-en-di′a^{2}m-en. Ger., *Aethylendiamin.* A strongly alkaline, diacid base, $C_2H_4,(NH_2)_2 = NH_2,-C_2H_4-NH_2$, a syrupy, colorless liquid of ammoniacal odor, very soluble in water, with which it forms a hydrate, and boiling at 117° C. It combines with acids to form neutral salts, $C_2H_4,(NH_2)_2$-R″, the e. diammonic salts, and with alcoholic radicles to form a series of alkalies; identified by Brieger as one of the poisonous ptomaines of fish. [B, 4; B, 32 (a, 27); L, 87 (a, 27).]—**E. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylendiamin.* An addition compound, $C_2H_4(NH_2Cl)_2$, occurring in silver-white acicular crystals, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethylene chloride or ethidene chloride. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYL ETHER, n. E^{2}th′i^{2}l-eth′u^{5}r. Lat., *æther sulphuricus* (seu *vitriolicus*), *spiritus vini æthereus, naphtha vitrioli.* Fr., *éther éthilique* (ou *vinique*, ou *sulfurique*, ou *hydrique*). Ger., *Aethyläther, Aether, Diäthyläther, Aethyloxyd, Diäthyloxyd, Schwefeläther.* It., *etere etilico, etere, etere solforico, ossido di etile, etil-etere.* Sp., *éter.* A compound consisting of an atom of oxygen united with a double molecule of ethyl, $(C_2H_5)_2.O$; prepared by exposing ethyl alcohol to the action of sulphuric acid, subsequently purifying the product of the reaction by the addition of caustic potash or calcium chloride, and lastly rectifying by distillation. E. e. is a mobile, colorless liquid, of burning taste and peculiar odor; it is quite volatile, boiling at 35° C., and very inflammable. Sp. gr. at 0°, 0·736. Its vapor mixed with air forms an explosive compound. It is soluble in ethyl alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is a ready solvent of fats, oils and resins, and of many metallic chlorides. It forms substitution products with chlorine (*chlorethers*). The stronger ether of the U. S. Ph. is nearly pure e. e., containing about 6 per cent. of alcohol, while the *ordinary ether* contains 26 per cent. of alcohol. [B.]

ETHYLETHYLENE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-e^{2}th′i^{2}l-en. See BUTYLENE.

ETHYLEUGENOL, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-u^2′je^{2}n-o^{2}l. An aromatic liquid, $C_3H_5.C_6H_3(OCH_3).OC_2H_5$, with a faint odor of cloves, strongly refractive, boiling at 2,540° C., prepared by heating eugenol with ethyl bromide and caustic-potash solution. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylglycolsäure.* Ethoxyacetic acid; a liquid, $CH_2O(C_2H_5)-COOH$, isomeric with ethyl glycollate, having the properties of a monobasic acid, and regarded as a 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of glycollic acid. [B, 4.]

ETHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *éthyliaque.* See ETHYLamine.

ETHYLIC, adj. E^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *éthylique.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from ethyl. [B.]—**E. alcohol.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**E. aldehyde.** Ger., *Aethylaldehyd.* See ACETIC ALDEHYDE.

ETHYLIDENE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^2-den. Fr., *éthylidène.* Ger., *Aethyliden.* A bivalent radicle, $C_2H_4 = CH_3-CH=$, isomeric with ethylene. [B, 4.]—**E. bichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'éthylidène.* Ger., *Aethylidenbichlorid.* See *E. dichloride.*—**E. bromide.** An unstable, thick, yellow liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2 = CH_3-CHBr_2$, insoluble in water (by which it is decomposed at high temperatures), and formed by passing aldehyde vapor into cooled phosphorus pentabromide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. chloride.** Ger., *Aethylidenchlorid, Aethylidenchlorür.* See *E. dichloride.*—**E. chloroethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidenchlorüräthyläther.* Monochlorethylic ether, $C_2H_4Cl.O.-C_2H_5$, an oily liquid boiling at about 98° C. [B, 5.]—**E. dibromide.** Ger., *Aethylidendibromür.* A yellowish, oily liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2 = CH_3,CHBr_2$. [B.]—**E. dichloride.** Ger., *Aethylidendichlorür.* A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2 = CH_3CHCl_2$, having an odor resembling that of chloroform, denser than water, boiling at 58° to 60° C., identical with chlorethyl chloride, and resulting from the action of phosphorus perchloride on aldehyde. It has been used as an anæsthetic. [B, 5; B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. diethylether.** Ger., *Aethylidendiäthyläther.* See ACETAL.—**E. dimethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidendimethylat.* A liquid, $C_2H_4.(O.CH_3)_2$, boiling at about 65° C. [B, 5.]—**E. ethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidendiäthylat.* See ACETAL.—**E. oxide.** Ger., *Aethylidenoxyd.* See ACETIC ALDEHYDE.—**E. oxychloride.** Ger., *Aethylidenoxychlorür, Diäthylidenchlorüroxyd.* A liquid, $C_2H_4.Cl.O.Cl.C_2H_4$, formed by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas upon acetic aldehyde, and having the odor of both of these bodies. [B, 5.]—**E. sulphide.** A thick oil, C_2H_4S. [B, 93.]

ETHYLIDENELACTAMIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l″i^{2}d-en-la^{2}k-ta^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthylidène-lactamique.* Ger., *Aethylidenlactaminsäure.* Alanine. [B.]

ETHYLIDENELACTIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l″i^{2}d-en-la^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylidenmilchsäure.* Fermentation (or ordinary) lactic acid, $CH_3-CH(OH)-CO,OH = C_3H_6O_3$, formed by the union of ethylidene with carbonic acid. [B, 4.]

ETHYLIN, n. E^{2}th′i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Ger., *Aethylin.* A body derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin) by the substitution of one or more molecules of the radicle (C_2H_5O) for hydroxyl (OH). The term is ordinarily limited to *mone*′, $C_3H_5.(OH)_2(C_2H_5O) = C_5H_{12}O_3$, a liquid boiling at 230° C. *Die*′, $C_3H_5(OH)(C_2H_5O)_2 = C_7H_{16}O_3$, is a liquid having an odor of pepper, and boiling at 182° C. *Trie*′, $C_3H_5(C_2H_5O)_3 = C_9H_{20}O_3$, is a liquid boiling at 185° C. [B, 4.]

ETHYLIZATION, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. The administration of ethyl bromide for anæsthetic purposes. [R. J. Levis, "Med. Rec.," 1880, pp. 342–344 (B).]

ETHYLIZE, v. tr. E^{2}th′i^{2}l-iz. To anæsthetize with ethyl bromide. [W. R. Williams, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 1, 1884, p. 402.]

ETHYLMANNITE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-ma^{2}n′it. Fr., *éthyl-mannite.* Ger., *Aethylmannit.* Of Berthelot, a syrupy liquid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, very soluble in ether, obtained by the action of potash, water, and e. bromide upon mannite. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 107.]

ETHYLNICOTINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-ni^{2}k′o-ten. Ger., *Aethylnicotin.* A body, $C_{10}H_{14}(C_2H_5)_2N_2$″, known only in its compounds. [a, 27.]—**E. hydrate.** Ger., *Aethylnicotinhydrat.* A powerful base, $C_{10}H_{14}(C_2H_5)_2N_2(OH)_2$, that has not been isolated. Its aqueous solution is colorless, odorless, very bitter, and strongly alkaline. When evaporated to a certain degree of concentration it gives out a smell of decaying fish. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ÉTHYLOXYDOCARBOAMIDE (Fr.), n. A-tel-o^{2}x-e-do-ka^{3}r-bo-a^3-med. Urethane. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ETHYLMORPHINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-mo^{2}rf′en. Fr., *éthocodéine.* Ger., *Aethylmorphin.* A tertiary base, $C_{17}H_{17},NO_2(C_2H_5)(OCH_3)$, an alcoholic morphine derivative obtained from codeine ethyliodide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. hydriodide.** Fr., *iodhydrate d'éthyle-morphine.* A stable crystalline salt, $(C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5)NO_3HI)_2 + H_2O$, prepared by heating finely pulverized morphine for some hours on the water-bath with ethyl iodide and alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s′fen. Ger., *Aethylphosphin.* A phosphine in which one or more ethyl molecules replace hydrogen atoms in the radicle PH_3. There are known: (1) *primary e.* (or simply *e.*), $P,(C_2H_5),H_2$, a mobile, colorless, highly refracting liquid whose vapor has a very powerful odor and an excessively bitter taste; (2) *secondary e.*, $P,(C_2H_5)_2,H$, a liquid which inflames spontaneously on exposure to air, possesses a very strong odor, and has a great affinity for oxygen, so as to produce irritant effects when brought into contact with the tissues; and (3) *tertiary e.*, $P,(C_2H_5)_3$, a colorless, mobile liquid, having a strong odor, which, when the liquid is diluted, resembles that of hyacinths. These bodies act as feeble bases, combining with acids to form salts whose constitutions are analogous to those of the salts of the ethylamines. [B.]

ETHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s-fi^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylphosphinsäure.* A dibasic acid, $P.(C_2H_5),O,(OH)_2$, produced by the oxidation of primary ethylphosphine, occurring as a solid mass resembling spermaceti and melting at 41° C. [B.]

ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide éthyl-phosphorique.* Ger., *Aethylphosphorsäure.* Monethyl phosphate, $H_2(C_2H_5)PO_4$, or phosphoric acid in which ethyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ETHYLPIPERIDINE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-pi^{2}p-e^{2}r′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *éthylpipéridine.* Ger., *Aethylpiperidin.* An artificial alkaloid; a substitution compound, $C_5H_4(C_2H_5)N,H_6 = C_7H_{15}N$, of piperidine; a strongly alkaline base, boiling at 128° C., capable of distillation, and forming addition compounds with the ethyl, methyl, and methylene iodides. Two isomeric varieties are known, both colorless, oily liquids. [B, 4 (a, 27), 79.]

ETHYLPROPYL, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-pro′pi^{2}l. Ger., *Aethylpropyl.* See PENTANE.

ETHYLPROPYLENE, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-pro′pi^{2}l-en. Fr., *éthylpropylène.* See AMYLENE.

ETHYLPYRIDINE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-pi^{2}r′i^2-den. Fr., *éthyl-pyridine.* Ger., *Aethylpyridin.* A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyridine, $C_5H_4(C_2H_5)N = C_7H_9N$, of which two isomeric varieties, both liquids, are known. [B. 2, 79.]—**E. hydrate.** Ger., *Aethylpyridinhydrat.* A body, $C_7H_9N + H_2O = C_7H_{11}NO$. [B, 2.]

ETHYLPYRROL, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-pi^{2}r′o^{2}l. Ger., *Aethylpyrrol.* A colorless liquid, $C_4H_4,N,C_2H_5 = C_6H_9N$, a 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyrrol. [B, 3.]

ETHYLQUINOLINE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-kwi^{2}n′o-len. Fr., *éthylquinoléine.* Ger., *Aethylchinolin.* A substitution compound, $C_9H_6-(C_2H_5)N$, of quinoline. One compound, having probably the constitution $C_6[H,H,H,H,CH-CH-C(C_2H_5)-N,-,]$ is known: also an isomeric body, ethyl-benzoquinoline, a colorless oil, $C_6[H,H,H,H,CH-C(C_2H_5)-CH-N,-,]$. [B, 79.]—**E. hydride.** A body, $C_5(H_2,H_2,H_2,N,C_2H_5,-,-,)C_4(H,H,H,H,)$, or kairine less an atom of oxygen. [W. Filehne, "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 45, 1882 (B).]

ETHYLSILICON, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-si^{2}l′i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Ger., *Aethylsilicium.* A trivalent radicle, $Si(C_2H_5)$‴. [B, 3.]

ETHYLSTRYCHNINE, n. E^{2}th″i^{2}l-stri^{2}k′nin. Fr., *éthylstrychnine.* Ger., *Aethylstrychnin.* A substitution compound, $C_{21}H_{21}(C_2H_5)N_2O_2 = C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_2$, homologous with strychnine. [B, 2.]—**E. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'éthyl-strychnine.* Ger., *Aethylstrychninhydrat.* A substance, $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_3 = C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_2 + H_2O$, compounded of e. and the elements of a molecule of water; prepared from the iodide by the action of silver oxide upon the latter. [B, 2; B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLSULFAS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th″i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)′fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s). See SULPHOVINATE.—**E. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium sulphovinate. [B.]

ETHYLSULPHINIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylsulfinsäure.* An acid, C_2H_5,SO,OH, known through its salts. It bears the same relation to propionic acid that the thioethers bear to the oxygen ethers. [B.]

ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylsulfonsäure. Aethylschwefligsäure.* An oily, acid liquid, $H,(C_2H_5),SO^3 = C_2H_5-(SO_2)-OH$, crystalline at low temperatures. [B, 3.]

ETHYLSULPHURIC ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-u^2′ri^{2}k. Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure.* Sulphovinic acid. [B.] See ETHYL *sulphate.*

ETHYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. E^{2}th-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf′u^2 ru^{3}s. Ger., *Aethylschwefligsäure.* See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

ETHYLTARTARIC ACID, n. E2th-i2l-ta3r-ta2r'i2k. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of tartaric acid, $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO,OC_2H_5),(COOH)$. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLTERPENE, n. E2th-i2l-tu5rp'en. Fr., *éthyl-terpène, éterpène*. A camphor-like, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{20} = C_{10}H_{15}.C_2H_5$. [B, 93.]

ETHYLTHALLINE, n. E2th''i2l-tha2l'len. Fr., *éthylthalline*. Ger., *Aethylthallin, Aethyltetrahydroparachinanisol*. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{17}NO$, a non-toxic febrifuge. Its salts are readily soluble in water, have an agreeable, bitter taste, and lower the temperature decidedly when administered to healthy animals. [Straup and von Jaksch, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," 1884 (*a*, 27).]—**E. hydrochloride.** An addition compound of e., $C_{12}H_{17}NO,HCl$, a very acid, bitter, hygroscopic substance, readily soluble in water. [Straup and von Jaksch, *l. c.* (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLTHIOCARBAMIC ACID, n. E2th-i2l-thi-o-ka3rb-a2m'i2k. Ger., *Aethylthiocarbaminsäure*. Thiocarbamic acid in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen, $H(C_2H_5)-N-CS-SH$; an oily liquid which, on standing, hardens into a crystalline mass. [B.]

ETHYLTHIOUREA, n. E2th i2l-thi-o-u2-re'a3. Ger., *Aethylthioharnstoff*. A substitution product of urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen and ethyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ETHYLTROPIDINE, n. E2th-i2l-trop'i2d-en. A quaternary compound derived from tropine. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]—**E. chloraurate.** A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{13}N.C_2H_5Cl.AuCl_3$. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLTROPINE, n. E2th-i2l-trop'en. A non-volatile, brown, amorphous substance, $C_8H_{15}(C_2H_5)NO$. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

ÉTHYLURE (Fr.), n. A-te-lu6r. See ETHIDE.

ETHYLUREA, n. E2th-i2l-u2-re'a3. Ger., *Aethylharnstoff*. Syn.: *ethyl carbamide*. An ethyl substitution compound of urea. Several varieties are known: (1) *Ethylurea*, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}N(C_2H_5)H\\NH_2\end{matrix}\right.$, forming prismatic crystals melting at 92° C.: (2) *a-Diethylurea*, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}N(C_2H_5)_2\\NH_2\end{matrix}\right.$; (3) *β-Diethylurea*, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}N(C_2H_5)H\\N(C_2H_5)H\end{matrix}\right.$; (4) *Methylethylurea*, $CON_2H_2(C_2H_5)(CH_3)$: (5) *Triethylurea*, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}N(C_2H_5)H\\N(C_2H_5)\end{matrix}\right.$; and (6) *Tetrethylurea*, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}N(C_2H_5)_2\\N(C_2H_5)_2\end{matrix}\right.$. All are crystalline solids except the last, which is a liquid. [B.]

ETHYLVANILLIC ACID, n. E2th-i2l-va2n-i2l'i2k. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of vanillic acid, $C_6H_3(OC_2H_5)(OCH_3)CO_2H$, boiling at 193° to 194° C. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLVANILLIN, n. E2th-i2l-va2n-i2l'i2n. Fr., *éthyl-vanilline*. Ger., *Aethylvanillin*. An ethyl substitution product, $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_3$, of vanillin, a crystalline body, melting at 64° to 65° C., subliming without decomposition, and resulting from the action of ethyl iodide on a solution of potassium vanillate in boiling alcohol. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

ETHYLVINYL, n. E2th-i2l-vin'i2l. See BUTYLENE.

ÉTINCELLE (Fr.), n. A-ta2n2-se2l. A spark. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTIOCRATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-te-o-kra3-tek. From αἰτία, a cause, and κρατεῖν, to rule. Of Foussagrives, acting against the cause of a disease (said of remedies). [A, 518.]

ETIOLATED, adj. E'ti2-o-lat-e2d. Lat., *albicatus*. Fr., *étiolé*. Ger., *weisswerdend, gebleicht*. Blanched, especially by exclusion from sunlight. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

ETIOLATION, n. E-ti2-o-la'shu3n. Fr., *étiolement*, from *étioler* (O. Fr., *estioler*), to become slender or puny. Ger., *Bleichung*. The state of being or becoming, or the process of causing to become, etiolated. [G, 15, 30.]

ETIOLIN, n. E'ti2-o-li2n. Fr., *étioline, phylloxanthéine*. The yellow pigment of etiolated leaves. [B, 46 (*a*, 14), 121 (*a*, 24).]

ETIOLOGICAL, adj. E2t-i2-o-lo2j'i2k-a2l. See ÆTIOLOGICAL.

ETIOLOGY, n. E-ti2-o2l'o-ji2. See ÆTIOLOGY.

ÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-tek. See HECTIC.

ÉTIREMENT (Fr.), n. A-ter-ma3n2. A drawing out (see NERVE-*stretching*). [A, 518.]

ETISIS (Lat.), n. f. E2t'i2 si2s. Gen., *etis'eos, et'isis*. Fr., *étisie*. See PHTHISIS.

ÉTIVAZ (Fr.), n. A-te-va3. A place in the canton of Vaux, Switzerland, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 105, 135 (*a*, 14).]

ÉTITE (Fr.), n. A-tet. See AETITE.

ETNAGH-BERRIES, n. pl. E2t'na3-be2r''i2z. The fruit of *Juniperus communis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

ETNOS (Lat.), n. n. E2t'no2s. Gen., *et'neos (-is)*. Gr., ἔτνος. Of Galen, porridge made from beans, peas, or the like. [A, 387; L, 94.]

ÉTOFFÉ (Fr.), adj. A-to3f-fa. Having masses of well-developed muscle (said of a horse). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTOILE (Fr.), n. A-twa3l. A star (see ASTER); in botany, the name of many monocotyledons bearing stellate fruits. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. amylacée.** A reproductive bulbil of the *Chara*. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]—**E. blanche.** The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. chardon.** In the Antilles, the *Eryngium fœtidum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. d'eau, E. de berger.** The *Alisma (Damasonium) stellatum*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de mer.** The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**E's des pôles.** See *Polar* STARS.—**E. de Verheyen.** See STELLULÆ *Verheyenii*.—**E. du matin.** The *Pharbitis nil*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. fille.** See DIASTER.—**E. mère.** See ASTER (1st def.).

ÉTOILÉ (Fr.), adj. A-twa3-la. Stellate; as a n., a stellate bandage; as a n., in the f. pl., *étoilées*, see STELLATÆ.

ÉTONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A-to3n-ma3n2. See STUPOR.—**E. cérébral.** Of Trousseau, a stupor analogous to that which follows fright, occurring in cerebral apoplexy when the brain is compressed or lacerated. [D, 72.]—**E. du sabot.** A painful, congestive state of the vascular tissue of the hoof; caused by a shock against a hard body. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

ETOR (Lat.), n. n. E(a)'to2r. Gen., *e'toros (-is)*. Gr., ἦτορ. Ger., *Herz, Leben*. The heart. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTOUFFEMENT (Fr.), n. A-tuf-ma3n2. See SUFFOCATION.

ÉTOUPADE (Fr.), n. A-tu-pa3d. A wad of tow. [L, 88.]—**E. de Moschati.** A wad of tow impregnated with a mixture of 2 grammes of alum, beaten with the white of an egg; used for ulcerated frost-bites and bed-sores. [L, 77 (*a*, 14).]

ÉTOUPE (Fr.), n. A-tup. See TOW.—**E. goudronnée.** See OAKUM.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-tur-des-ma3n2. See VERTIGO.

ÉTRANGLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-tra3n2-gla. Strangulated. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTRANGLE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. A-tra3n2-g'l-shi2-a2n2. See ASPERULA *cynanchica*.

ÉTRANGLE-LOUP (Fr.), n. A-tra3n2-g'l-lu. The *Aconitum lycoctonum* and the *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTRANGLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-tra3n2-gl'ma3n2. See STRANGULATION and CONSTRICTION.—**E's annulaires** [Ranvier]. See NODES *of Ranvier*.—**E. aponévrotique.** The state in which an inflamed part is prevented from swelling by an unyielding aponeurosis. [A, 385 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTRANGUILLON (Fr.), n. A-tra3n2-gel-yo2n2. A form of angina which attacks horses and cows. [L, 42.]

ÉTRETAT (Fr.), n. A-tr'-ta3. A sea-bathing resort on the English Channel, in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]

ÉTRIER (Fr.), n. A-tre-a. 1. See STAPES. 2. A figure-of-eight bandage for the foot. [A, 301.]

ÉTRILLE (Fr.), n. A-trel-y'. The *Agaricus labyrinthiformis* and the *Dœdalea quercina*. [B, 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTROITESSE (Fr.), n. A-trwa3-te2s. See STENOSIS.—**E. absolue** [Velpeau]. Simple narrowing of the pelvis without alteration of shape (see PELVIS *æquabiliter justo minor*). [A, 96.]—**E. relative** [Velpeau]. Narrowing of the pelvis from distortion. [A, 96.]

ETRON (Lat.), n. n. E(a)'tro2n. Gr., ἦτρον. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ETRONCUS (Lat.), n. n. E2t(at)-ro2n2k'u3s(u4s). From ἦτρον, the hypogastrium, and ὄγκος, a mass. Ger., *Unterleibsgeschwulst*. A tumor in the hypogastrium. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

ETTE, n. In Malabar, a tree (probably a species of *Strychnos*) all parts of which, boiled in the oil of *Helia azedarach*, are used externally for snake-bites and as an embrocation, and internally, infused with wine, as a febrifuge. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

ETTE-AMBE, n. In Ceylon, the *Mangifera indica*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ETTLE, n. E2t't'l. See NETTLE.

ETUA, n. The *Kigelia africana*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

ÉTUI (Fr.), n. A-twe. See SHEATH.—**E. cortical.** See STEM.—**E. de l'hippocampe.** The hippocampal convolution. [I, 55 (K).]—**E. médullaire.** See *Medullary* CANAL.—**E. plastinien.** Of Carnoy, a resistant membrane supposed to inclose each nuclear fibril. [J, 15.]

ÉTUVE (Fr.), n. A-tu6v. 1. An oven or stove. [A, 301.] 2. A natural or artificial recess connected with a thermal mineral spring in which the vapor of the latter serves for a species of bath; also the use of mineral waters under such conditions. [L, 49 (*a*, 14).]—**E. humide.** See VAPORARIUM.—**E. sèche.** See TEPIDARIUM.

ETYMODRYS (Lat.), n. f. E2t-i2m(u6m)'o(o2)-dri2s(dru6s). Gen., *etymod'ryos (-is)*. Gr., ἐτυμόδρυς (from ἔτυμος, true, and δρῦς, the oak). The genus *Quercus*. [L, 94.]

ETYPIC, ETYPICAL, adj's. E-ti2p'i2k, -i2k-a2l. From *ex*, without, and τύπος, a type. See ATYPICAL.

EUÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. U2-e'(a3-a')-mi2-a3. Gr., εὐαιμία (from εὖ, well, and αἷμα, blood). Ger., *Euämie, gute Beschaffenheit des Bluts*. Of Galen, a healthy condition of the blood. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. U2-e2s(a3-e2s)-thez(thas)'i2-a3. Gr., εὐαισθησία (from εὖ, well, and αἴσθησις, sensation). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit der Sinne*. A normal condition of the senses. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EUALTHES (Lat.), adj. U2-a2l(a3l)'thez(thas). Gr., εὐαλθής. Of Hippocrates, easily healed. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. U2-a2n(a3n)-a3-le2p(lap)'si2s. Gen., *euanalep'seos (-is)*. From εὖ, easily, and ἀνάληψις, recovery. Rapid recovery from disease. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EUANALEPTOS (Lat.), adj. U2-a2n(a3n)-a3-le2p(lap)'to2s. Gr., εὐανάληπτος. 1. Easy to recover. 2. Of Hippocrates, easily and comfortably suspended (said of fractured limbs). [A, 311, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUANASPHALTOS (Lat.), adj. U2-a2n(a3n)-a3-sfa2l(sfa3l)'-to2s. Gr., εὐανάσφαλτος. See EUALTHES.

EUANTHEMON (Lat.), **EUANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n's n. U2-a2n(a3n)'the2m-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., εὐάνθεμον. The genus *Anthemis*. [L, 84.]

EUANTHES (Lat.), adj. U2-a2n(a3n)'thez(thas). Gr., εὐανθής (from εὖ, well, and ἄνθος, a flower). Blooming; of the blood, red; of the urine, reddish. [Hippocrates (A, 325 [*a*, 21]).]

EUAPHES (Lat.), adj. U^2'a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ez(as). Gr., εὐαφής (from εὖ, well, and ἁφή, the sense of touch). Ger., *weich, sanft.* 1. Yielding to the touch, soft, delicate. 2. Touching gently. [A, 311, 322 (α, 21).]

EUAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐάφεια. Ger., *Weichheit, Sanftheit.* Softness to the touch. [A, 311, 322 (α, 21).]

EUAPHION (Lat.), n. n. U^2-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., εὐάφιον. An old preparation for hæmorrhoids. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EUBLE (Fr.), n. U^5-b'l. The *Sambucus ebulus.* [B, 121, 173 (α, 24).]

EUCALIN, EUCALOSE, n's. U^2'ka^2-li^{2}n, -los. An amorphous substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_6$, produced by the decomposition of melitose. Its aqueous solution is dextrorotary. [B, 3, 4.]

EUCALYN, n. U^2'ka^2-li^{2}n. Fr., *eucalyne* (1st def.). 1. Of Berthelot, a syrupy, slightly saccharine principle, $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12} + 2HO$, which remains undecomposed after the fermentation of melitose. [A, 301 (α, 21).] 2. See Eucalin.

EUCALYPTENE, n. U^2-ka^{2}l-i^{2}p'ten. Fr., *eucalyptène.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{18}$, $C_{10}H_{16}$, or $C_{24}H_{18}$, according to various writers, boiling at 165° C.; obtained by distilling eucalyptol over phosphoric anhydride or by treating it with hydrochloric acid. [B, 244 (α, 27).]

EUCALYPTIN, n. U^2-ka^{2}l-i^{2}p'ti^{2}n. Of Pereira, a pectin-like substance obtained from a tincture of Botany Bay kino by treating it with ammonia. [B, 5 (α, 21).]

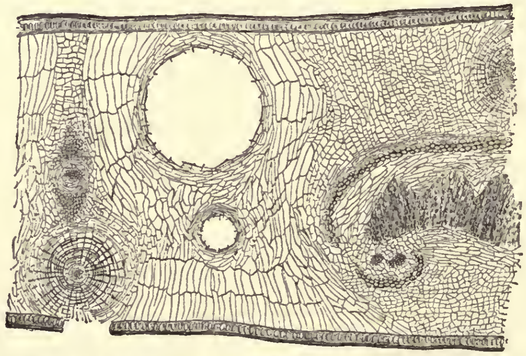
EUCALYPTOL, n. U^2-ka^{2}l-i^{2}p'to^{2}l. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* A homologue of camphor, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$; a thin, colorless, or pale-yellow liquid of camphoraceous odor, tasting like mint, of the sp. gr. of 0·905, boiling at 175° C., readily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water; obtained by distilling the resin, leaves, or wood of *Eucalyptus globulus;* used internally (inhaled, injected, or swallowed) as an antiseptic, antizymotic, expectorant, antiperiodic, and balsamic remedy, and externally for various rubefacient and antiseptic applications, in the form of a liniment, ointment, or alcoholic or ethereal solution. [A, 301, 319 (α, 21); B, 10, 244 (α, 27).]

EUCALYPTOLENE, n. U^2-ka^{2}l-i^{2}p'to^{2}l-en. Fr., *eucalyptolène.* Ger., *Eucalyptolen.* A hydrocarbon polymerous with eucalyptene, boiling at 300° C.; obtained by treating eucalyptol with phosphoric acid. [A, 385 (α, 21); Thomas (α, 27).]

EUCALYPTUS (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From εὖ, well, and καλύπτειν, to cover. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E., Schönmütze.* It., *eucalipto.* Sp., *eucaliptus.* 1. Australian gum-tree; a genus of the *Myrtaceæ,* or of the *Leptospermeæ* [Bentham and Hooker], indigenous to Australia and Tasmania, and naturalized in various semi-tropical countries. The trees often grow from 200 to 400 feet in height and 80 feet in circumference, and have been supposed to destroy malaria in localities where they are made to grow, through their taking up from marshy soils and evaporating from their leaves large daily amounts of water, as well as exhaling considerable quantities of a volatile oil from the leaves. For this purpose they have been planted in various marshy localities. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *E. globulus.* [B, 5, 173, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**Alcoolature d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by bruising the fresh leaves of *E. globulus,* macerating them for ten days in a closed vessel in an equal quantity of 90-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Aqua eucalypti.** See *Eau distillée d'e.*—**Cigarettes d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of dried e.-leaves. [B.]—**Eau distillée d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *aqua eucalypti.* A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the leaves of *E. globulus* with water until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. [B.]—**E. acmenoides.** An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi.]—**E. à éperon** (Fr.). See *E. rostrata.*—**E. albens.** The white box of Australia. [α, 24.]—**E. à manne** (Fr.). See *E. mannifera.*—**E. amygdalina.** Peppermint-tree; a species in high repute as a means of rendering malarious localities habitable. It is one of the chief sources of e.-oil. [F. v. Müller, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 181; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 581; B, 5, 172, 185 (α, 24).]—**E. citriodora.** A species cultivated in the East Indies, by some considered a variety of *E. maculata.* Its oil has a citron-like odor; its bark yields a species of kino used in tanning and dyeing. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**E. corymbosa.** Victoria bloodwood; a species cultivated in Australia and the East Indies which yields a valuable kino used for tanning and dyeing. [B, 172, 185 (α, 24).]—**E. crebra.** A species of which the foliage has a lemon odor, and the oil closely resembles in odor that of verbena. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. dealbata.** The gray box of Victoria. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. dumosa.** A small variety of *E. incrassata,* growing in Australia. The leaves and slender twigs, when punctured or injured, yield an exudation which, when dried, constitutes e. manna. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).]—**E. eugenioides.** An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. fissilis.** Messmate-tree; a species growing in South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania. The fresh leaves yield a volatile oil of sp. gr. 0·903. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).]—**E. gigantea.** The stringy-bark; it yields one of the best qualities of timber. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**E. globulus.** Fr., *e. globuleux, bois de gommier.* Blue-gum-tree. The leaves (e. [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *feuilles d'e.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *E'blätter*) are highly camphoraceous, aromatic, bitter, and astringent, from the presence of an essential oil (see Eucalyptol and *Oil of e.*). [B, 5, 173, 185 (α, 24).]—**E. goniocalyx.** The white-gum-tree of Australia, a species yielding e.-oil of 0·914 sp. gr. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (α, 14).]—**E. gracilis.** A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E.-gum.** Red-gum, Australian kino; a gum collected from incisions made into the trunk of several species of *E.,* but especially *E. resinifera.* It is originally of dark-red, but appears in commerce in large irregular dark brown pieces, of a bitter taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (α, 14).]—**E. gummi.** The Tasmanian cider-tree. It yields a cool, refreshing liquid from incisions made into its bark during the spring. [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**E. hæmastoma.** A species yielding an oil with a peppermint-like odor. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. incrassata.** One of the chief sources of e. oil, the variety which it furnishes being, however, used chiefly in the arts. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. kino.** See *E. resinifera.*—**E.-leaves.** Lat., *e.* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles d'e.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *E'blätter.* The leaves of *E. globulus.*—**E. leucoxylon.** The iron-bark-tree of Australia. The leaves yield e. oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (α, 14).]—**E. longifolia.** The wollybutt of Victoria and New South Wales; it yields e. oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).]—**E. macrocarpa.** A stout shrub found growing in Australia, from 6 to 8 ft. high. [B, 219 (α, 21).]—**E. maculata.** In Queensland, the spotted gum-tree; a species yielding Australian kino. A variety of this species is known as *E. citriodora.* [B, 5; F. v. Müller, *l. c.*; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**E.-manna.** A variety of manna obtained by puncturing the bark and leaves of *E. mannifera,* occurring in small, rounded, and opaque masses, and said to resemble ordinary manna in medicinal properties. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. mannifera.** Fr., *e. à manne.* Ger., *mannabringende Schönmütze.* A species found in Australia, yielding e.-manna. [B, 5 (α, 27).]—**E. melliodora.** A species poor in oil. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. microcorys.** An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. obliqua.** Fr., *e. oblique.* Stringy-bark-tree of Australia, a species furnishing a moderate amount of oil of sp. gr. 0·500. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (α, 14).]—**E. odorata.** The peppermint-tree of South Australia; it furnishes a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (α, 14).]—**E.-oil.** See *Oil of e.*—**E. oleosa.** The mallee-scrub of Victoria; a small species, furnishing a volatile oil with a mint-like odor, one of the chief sources of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (α, 14).]—**E. paniculata.** The bloodwood-tree of Queensland.—**E. piperita.** Fr., *e. poivré.* A species furnishing an oil with a peppermint-like odor. [F. v. Mül-



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE LEAF OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

ler, *l. c.*]—**E. raveretiana.** An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. resinifera.** Fr., *e. résinifère, arbre à la gomme.* Ger., *harzbringende Schönmütze.* One of the chief sources of Australian kino. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. robusta.** Fr., *e. gigantesque.* A species found in Australia, with hard durable wood; it yields gum. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. rostrata.** Fr., *e. à éperon.* A variety, according to some, of *E. robusta;* it is poor in oil, but yields the most important of the e. gum resins, a mucilaginous astringent said to be used as a substitute for kino. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 24); F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. salmonophloia.** An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. salubris.** A West Australian species. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. staigeriana.** See *E. crebra.*—**E. stuartiana.** A species of the white-gum-tree found in Australia; one of the most gigantic in size, growing to a height of 425 to 500 feet. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 14).]—**E. uncinata.** A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**E. viminalis.** A species found in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria; one of the sources of *e. manna.* It is poor in oil. [B, 5 (*a*, 24); F. v. Müller, *l. c.*; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (*a*, 14).]—**Extractum eucalypti fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'e.* Ger., *flüssiges Eukalyptusextrakt.* Fluid extract of e.; made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of e. in No. 30 powder with 8¾ oz. (av.) or 10¼ fl. oz. of alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it when the liquid begins to percolate, closing the lower orifice and closely covering the percolator, macerating for forty-eight hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol, until the e. is exhausted, reserving the first 20¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 fl. oz. It is of a deep-brown or olive-brown color, and has the astringent, bitter, and slightly aromatic taste of the leaves. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**Feuilles d'e** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *E.-leaves.*—**Fluid extract of e.** See *Extractum eucalypti fluidum.*—**Folia eucalypti.** See *E.-leaves.*—**Oil of e.** Lat., *oleum eucalypti* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile d'e.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *E'öl, Eukalyptusöl.* An essential oil obtained by distilling the leaves of various species, chiefly *E. amygdalina* and *E. dumosa* (together with *E. oleosa, E. incrassata, E. gracilis,* and *E. uncinata*). The oil is largely used as a diluent for valuable essential oils employed as perfumes, and as a solvent of resins. In Australia it is a domestic remedy for rheumatism, and is used in veterinary practice as an embrocation for swellings, bruises, and stiff joints. [F. v. Müller, *l. c.*]—**Oleum æthereum eucalypti globuli rectificatum.** See Eucalyptol.—**Oleum eucalypti** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Oil of e.*—**Sirop d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for six hours in a closed vessel 1 part of the dried petals of *E. globulus* in 15 parts of boiling, distilled water, straining with expression, allowing to settle, decanting, and adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of colature, allowing to come quickly to a boil, and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Teinture d'e** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating for ten days in a closed vessel 1 part of coarsely powdered *E. globulus* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Tincture eucalypti globuli.** Ger., *E'tinctur.* Of Lorimer, a tincture made by digesting 1 part of the fresh or dried leaves of e. with 3 or 5 parts of alcohol; used in intermittent fever. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**Tisane d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of the dried leaves of *E. globulus* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]—**Vin d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by reducing 3 parts of the root of *E. globulus* to a coarse powder, macerating it for 10 days in 100 parts of Grenache wine, in a closed vessel, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (*a*, 21).]

EUCARDIOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-os. Gr., εὐκάρδιος (from εὖ, well, and καρδία, the stomach). Of Galen, grateful to the stomach. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUCHARISTOS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-ka^{2}r(cha^{3}r)-i^{2}st'o^{2}s. Gr., εὐχάριστος (from εὖ, well, and χαρίζεσθαι, to be pleasing). Of Myrepsus, an antidote. [L, 94.]

EUCHERES (Lat.), adj. U^2'ke^{2}r(ch^{2}e^{2}r)-ez(as). Gr., εὐχερής (from εὖ, easily, and χείρ, the hand). Of Hippocrates, mild, void of danger (said of convulsions). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUCHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. U^2-ku^2(ch^{2}u^2)'ma^3. Gen., *eucheum'atos (-is).* Of Agardh, a genus of *Algæ,* of the *Sphærococcoideæ.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. gelatinæ.** A species yielding agar-agar. [B, 81.]—**E. spinosum** [Agardh]. A species of the *Algæ,* brownish-white, and having thorny projections on its branches. It furnishes agar-agar. [B, 81 (*a*, 27).]

EUCHLORINE, n. U^2-klor'en. Lat., *euchlorinium.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *Euchlorin.* Of Davy, a gas produced by treating potassium chlorate with hydrochloric acid, now known to be a mixture of free chlorine and chlorine peroxide. It is a very powerful oxidizing and disinfecting agent. [B, 3.]

EUCHRESTA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-kre^{2}st(ch^{2}re^{2}st)'a^3. Fr., *euchreste.* A genus of the *Leguminosæ.* [L, 49, 107.]—**E. Horsfeldii.** A variety growing in India, where the seeds are used as a specific for the bites of poisonous animals. [L, 49, 107.]

EUCHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-kre'(ch^{2}ro^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., εὔχροια (from εὖ, well, and χρώς, the complexion). Of Hippocrates, a normal state of the complexion. [A, 311 (*a*, 30).]

EUCHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-krom(ch^{2}rom)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, χρῶμα, color, and ὄψις, sight. The faculty of distinguishing colors correctly. [L, 158 (*a*, 29).]

EUCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐχυλία (from εὖ, well, and χυλός, the chyle). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit des Chylus.* A healthy condition of the chyle. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EUCHYLOS (Lat.), **EUCHYLUS** (Lat.), adj's. U^2-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)'-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., εὔχυλος. Having healthy juices. [L, 94.]

EUCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐχυμία (from εὖ, well, and χυμός, juice). A healthy condition of the juices. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EUCHYMUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., εὔχυμος. Having healthy juices. [A. 322 (*a*, 21).]

EUCINÉSIE (Fr.), n. U^6-se-na-ze. See Eukinesia.

EUCLEA (Lat.), n. s. U^2'kle^2-a^3. A genus of ebenaceous trees or shrubs. [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**E. racemosa.** Fr., *e. rameux.* A species found in South Africa. The fruit is sweet and is eaten by the Hottentots, who also make a kind of wine from it. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. undulata.** Of Thunberg, the *guarri* of the Hottentots (see *E. racemosa*). [B, 46, 88 (*a*, 14).]

EUCŒLIOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-sel'(ko^2'e^{2}l)-i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., εὐκοίλιος (from εὖ, easily, and κοιλία, the belly). Of Dioscorides, easing the bowels (said of fresh cherries); as a n., in the n. pl., *eucœlia,* cherries. [A, 311, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-kra(kra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., εὐκρασία (from εὖ, easily, and κρᾶσις, a mixing). Fr., *eucrasie.* Of the humoral pathologists, the state of health resulting from a normal elaboration of the juices. [A, 301.]

EUCRASIC, adj. U^2-kraz'i^{2}k. Fr., *eucrasique.* 1. In a state of eucrasia. 2. Capable of ameliorating dyscrasiæ. [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EUCRASY, n. U^2'kra-zi^2. See Eucrasia.

EUCRINES (Lat.), adj. U^2'kri^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., εὐκρίνης. 1. Of Galen, distinct, discrete, explicit. 2. Of Hippocrates, easy to diagnosticate (said of a disease). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUCYCLIC, adj. U^2-si^{2}k'li^{2}k. Gr., εὔκυκλος (from εὖ, well, and κύκλος, a circle). Fr., *eucyclique.* Of Braun, having isomerous and regularly alternate whorls (said of a flower). [B, 121, 279 (*a*, 24).]

EUCYCLOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)'lo^{2}s. Gr., εὔκυκλος (from εὖ, well, and κύκλος, a circle). Orbicular, circular. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUCYESIA (Lat.), **EUCYESIS** (Lat.), n's. f. U^2-si(ku^6)-ez-(as)'i^2-a^3, -es(as)'i^{2}s. Gen., *eucyes'iœ, -eos (-is).* From εὖ, favorably, and κύησις, pregnancy. Normal pregnancy. [A, 88.]

EUDIAPNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-di(di^2)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-nu^{2}st'i^2-a^3. From εὖ, easily, διά, through, and πνεῖν, to blow. Fr., *eudiapneustie.* A healthy condition of transpiration. [L, 41, 42, 43.]

EUDIOMETER, n. U^2-di^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *eudiometrum* (from εὐδία, fair weather, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *eudiomètre.* Ger., *E., Luftgütemesser* (1st. def.). 1. Originally, an instrument for determining the amount of oxygen present in the air, upon which the salubrity of the latter was thought to depend. [B, 2.] 2. An instrument for exploding gases by means of an electric spark in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases. It is a graduated glass tube, from 500 to 600 mm. long and 20 mm. in diameter, open at one end and closed at the other. Two platinum wires enter it at its closed end, the glass being blown around them so as to make air-tight joints. By means of these wires the electric spark is passed through the gas collected in the inverted tube. [*a*, 27.]—**Explosion e.** See *E.* (2d def.).

EUDIOMETRY, n. U^2-di^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t ri^2. Fr., *eudiométrie.* See *Gasometric* analysis.

EUDIPLEURAL, adj. U^2-di-plu^{2}r'a^{2}l. From εὖ, well, δις, twice, and πλευρά, the side. Ger., *eudipleurisch.* Having well-marked bilateral symmetry. [L, 176.]

EUDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'mi^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, and δύναμις, power. 1. Of Bartel, the specific vital power. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).] 2. See Eucrasia.

EUECPLYTOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-e^{2}k'pli^2(plu^6)-to^{2}s. Gr., εὐέκπλυτος (from εὖ, well, and ἐκπλύνειν, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, having the property of cleansing or washing (said of ptisans). [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUECTICOS (Lat.), **EUECTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. U^2-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., εὐεκτικός, εὐέκτης, εὔεκτος. 1. In good condition, healthy. 2. Conducive to health; as a n., in the f., *euectica,* hygienic gymnastics. [A, 311, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUELCES (Lat.), n. m. U^2-el'sez(kas). Gr., εὐελκής (from εὖ, easily, and ἕλκος, an ulcer). A person in whom ulcers are readily cured. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUELPIDION (Lat.), **EUELPIDIUM** (Lat.), n's. n. U^2-e^{2}l-pi^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., εὐελπίδιον. A liquid collyrium. [L, 94.]

EUEMBOLOS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-e^{2}m'bo^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., ευέμβολος (from εὖ, well, and ἐμβάλλειν, to insert). A surgeon skilled in setting bones. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUEMES (Lat.), **EUEMETOS** (Lat.), adj's. U^2'e^{2}m-ez(as), u^2-e^{2}m-e(a)'to^{2}s. Gr., εὐεμής, εὐέμητος (from εὖ, easily, and ἐμεῖν, to vomit). Vomiting easily or inclined to vomit. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUENIOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-en(an)'i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., εὐήνιος (from εὖ, easily, and ἡνία, the reins). Yielding, tractable. [A, 325 (*a*, 21).]

EUERETHISIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2 e^{2}r-e^2-thi(the)'zi(si^2)-a^3. From εὖ, easily, and ἐρεθίζειν, to excite. Of Bégin, the normal irritability of the muscles. [A, 322 (*a*, 21).]

EUETHES (Lat.), adj. U^2-eth(ath)'ez(as). Gr., εὐήθης. See Benign.

EUEXIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐεξία. Fr., *euexie, euhexie.* Ger., *Euhexie, Euphorie.* Of Galen, a healthy habit of body. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

EUGENATE, n. U^2'je^{2}n-at. Fr., *eugénate.* A salt of eugenic acid. [B.]

EUGÉNÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. U^6-zha-na-zek. Fertile, or more fertile than others (said of the crossing of breeds). [A, 301 (*a*, 21).]

EUGENIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-jen(ge^{2}n)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., εὐγένεια (from εὐγενής, well-born). Fr., *eugénia.* Ger., *Eugenia.* West India

myrtle; a genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Myrteæ*. [B, 42, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. acris.** The *Myrcia acris*. [B, 81 (α, 21).]—**E. acutangula.** Fr., *eugénia à angles aigus*. See Barringtonia *acutangula*.—**E. angustifolia.** A species found in the West Indies and Venezuela; the seeds are used as an antodontalgic, in stomatitis, and, in cataplasm, to relieve after-pains. [B, 46, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. aromatica.** See *E. caryophyllata*.—**E. arrabidæ.** A variety furnishing an aromatic bark, used in India as an astringent. [L, 49, 187.]—**E. caryophyllata.** Fr., *giroflier aromatique, bois de clou.* Ger., *Gewürzreicher, Gewürznelken*. Clove-tree; an evergreen species indigenous to the Moluccas, bearing numerous small flowers in terminal cymes. It is cultivated in the adjacent islands, eastern Africa, and the West Indies. The unexpanded flowers or dried flower-buds are the cloves of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).] Cf. Cloves and Caryophyllus.—**E. caryophyllifolia.** See Syzygium *caryophyllifolium*.—**E. cauliflora.** A species found in Brazil, having the properties of *E. Michelli*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cheken.** The *Myrtus cheken*. [B, 81 (α, 21).] See Chequen.—**E. corticosa.** See Syzygium *caryophyllifolium*.—**E. corymbosa.** A species found in the East Indies. An infusion of the bark is used in ophthalmia. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cotinifolia.** The *Myrtus acris*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. disticha.** In the West Indies, the wild coffee-tree. [B, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. floribunda.** A species found in the West Indies, resembling *E. Michelli* in properties. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. fragrans.** Zebra-wood; a species found in Jamaica, with fragrant leaves; employed in diarrhœa, in dyspepsia, and as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. fructo candido.** Fr., *eugénia à fruit blanc*. A variety of *E. jambos*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. fructo nigro.** Fr., *eugénia à fruit noire*. A variety of *E. jambos*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. jambolana.** The *Syzygium jambolanum*. [W. Lascelles-Scott, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," July 31, 1886, p. 107.]—**E. jamboo, E. jambos, E. jamrose.** The *Jambosa vulgaris*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. lineata.** Guava-berry; a species found in the island of Tortola, used like *E. Michelli*. The fruit is eaten, and also furnishes a cordial. [B, 180, 185 (α, 24).]—**E. macrocarpa.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated for its fruit. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. maire.** A species growing in New Zealand, where the natives call it *whawhako*. The bark contains 16·7 per cent. of tannin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**E. malaccensis.** Fr., *eugénia de Malacca*. Malay apple; a species found in India and the Malayan Peninsula. The large, quince-shaped fruit (Fr., *jamrose de Malacca*), with an odor of apples and a delicate flavor, is eaten. The bark is used in decoction as an astringent. An allied species (or variety) is found in the Sandwich and Fiji Islands, where the fruit is called *Kavika*. [B, 173, 180, 185, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. Michelli.** Fr., *eugénia du Brésil*. A species growing in Brazil. The fruits (Fr., *cerises de Cayenne*) are edible and refrigerant, and furnish a syrup, a vinegar, and a wine. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. montana.** See *E. fragans*.—**E. oblata.** A species indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated in Chittagong for its fruit. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. paniculata.** See *E. fragrans*.—**E. pimenta.** See Pimenta *officinalis*.—**E. pseudo-caryophyllus.** A species found in Brazil, all parts of which have a strong aromatic smell similar to that of cloves, for which the fruits (*cravos da terra*) are used. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. racemosa.** See Barringtonia *racemosa*.—**E. spiculata.** A species growing in Chili, called there *Arrayán*; used medicinally like *E. cheken*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (α, 14).]—**E. uniflora.** See *E. Michelli*.—**E. variabilis.** A variety found in Chili and Brazil, used in diarrhœa and rheumatism. [L, 49, 87.]—**E. Vellozii.** See *E. arrabidæ*.—**E. venosa.** The *Jambosa venosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. zeylanica.** A variety used as a stimulant and antisyphilitic. [L, 49, 87.]

EUGÉNIA (Fr.), n. U^5-zha-ne-a^3. See Eugenia.—**E. à angles aigus.** See Eugenia *acutangula*.—**E. à feuilles de fustet** (Fr.). See Myrtus *acris*.—**E. à fruit blanc.** See Eugenia *fructo candido*.—**E. à fruit noir.** See Eugenia *fructo nigro*.—**E. à grappes.** See Barringtonia *racemosa*.—**E. du Brésil.** See Eugenia *Michelli*.

EUGENIC ACID, n. U^2-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide eugénique*. See Eugenol.

EUGENIN, n. U^2'je^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *eugénine*. Ger., *E.* Camphor of cloves; a crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with eugenol, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and formed spontaneously in distilled water of cloves, or obtained from cloves by means of alcohol. It has a slight clove odor. [A, 301 (α, 21); B, 81 (α, 21); L, 56, 87 (α, 14).]

EUGENOL, n. U^2'je-no^{2}l. Fr., *eugénol*. Ger., *E.* It., *e.* A colorless, oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, boiling at 247° C., found in essence of cloves, of cinnamon, etc. It has the constitution of a monethylic ether of a diatomic phenol. It has been used as an antiseptic and antipyretic. ["Pharm. Ztschr. f. Russland," xxv, p. 723; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1887, p. 127; Leubuscher, "Wien. med. Blätter," 1889, No. 8; "Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1889, p. 344; L, 87 (α, 27).]

EUGENOXYCARBONIC ACID, n. U^2-je^{2}n-o^{2}x-i^2-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide eugénoxycarbonique*. An acid, $C_{22}H_{12}O_8$, isomeric with eugenol. [A, 385 (α, 21).]

EUGEOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-je(ga)'o^{2}s. Gr., εὔγειος (from εὖ, well, and γῆ, the earth). Fruitful, fertile; as a n., the uterus, also the hymen. [L, 84, 94.]

EUGETIC (or **EUGETINIC**) **ACID**, n. U^2-je^{2}t'i^{2}k, -je^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide eugétique* (ou *eugétinique*). Ger., *Eugetinsäure*. A colorless, crystalline derivative, $C_{11}H_{12}O_4$, of eugenol, melting at 124° C., and dissolving with difficulty in water; a member of the cinnamic group. [B, 4 (α, 27).]

EUGEUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-je(ga)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Eugeos.

EUGION (Lat.), **EUGIUM** (Lat.), n's m. U^2-ji(ge)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). For deriv., see Eugeos. Old names for the uterus. [A, 500.]

EUGRANIE, n. In Provence, the *Punica granatum*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EUHÉMIE (Fr.), n. U^5-a-me. See Euæmia.

EUKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ki^{2}n-ez(as)'i^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, and κίνησις, movement. Normal power of movement. [A, 316.]

EULACHON, n. U^2'la^{2}k-o^{2}n. The candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the northern Pacific. [B, 5.]—**E.-oil.** An oil furnished abundantly by the e.; recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil. [E. L. Shurly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 611; B, 5.]

EULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. U^{2}l'e(a^3-e^2). Gr., εὐλαί. Of Hippocrates, maggots. [L, 84.]

EULALIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. A genus of graminaceous plants.—**E. japonica.** A species the root of which yields the Japanese drug *boo-kung*, employed like *Triticum repens*. [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

EUL-CHA (Chin.), n. Kino. [L, 77 (α, 21).]

EULOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Rhazes, an exanthem. [Forrestus (α, 325 [α, 21]).]

EULOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-lof(lo^{2}f)'i^2-a^3. A genus of *Epiphytæ*, of the tribe *Vandeæ*. [B, 19, 42 (α, 24).]—**E. campestris, E. herbacea.** The East Indian salep-plant; one of the species from which the salep of the Indians (*salep misri*) is obtained. [B, 5, 18 (α, 24).]

EULYPTOL, n. U^2-li^{2}p'to^{2}l. Of Schmeltz, an antiseptic compound containing 6 parts of salicylic acid, 1 part of carbolic acid, and 1 part of eucalyptus oil. It has a strong, aromatic odor and an acrid, burning taste, and is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, also in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and glycerin and in alkaline solutions, sparingly soluble in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 19 (α, 27).]

EULYSIN, n. U^2'li^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *eulysine*. 1. A greenish-yellow resin found in the bile, accompanying bilin, readily soluble in alcohol. 2. A yellow transformation-product of decacrylic acid, $C_{24}H_{36}O_5$. [L, 87 (α, 27).]

EUMEROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. U^2-me^{2}r-o(o^3)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *eumerogenes'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From εὖ, well, μέρος, a part, and γένεσις, production. Of E. R. Lankester, the kind of segmentation or budding which results in a complex organism whose various buds or segments are nearly alike and form a linear aggregate, as in the tape-worm. Each such segment is then termed a eumeromorph or said to be eumeristic. ["Encycl. Brit." (J).]

EUNE (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}n'e(a). Gr., εὐνή. 1. A lying down. 2. A couch, a bed. 3. Coitus. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EUNÉ, n. In Provence, the *Hedera helix*. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

EUNUCH, n. U^2'nu^{3}k. Gr., εὐνοῦχος (from εὐνή, a bed, and ἔχειν, to hold). Fr., *eunuque*. Ger., *E.* A human male rendered impotent by removal or injury of the genitals. [A, 301 (α, 21).]

EUNUCHION (Lat.), n. n. U^2-nu^{2}k(nuch^2)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., εὐνούχιον (from εὐνοῦχος, a eunuch). Lettuce; so called from its supposed antaphrodisiac effects. [A, 325 (α, 21).]

EUNUCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-nu^2(nu)-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *eunuchisme*. The state of being a eunuch. [A, 518.]

EUNUQUE (Fr.), n. U^5-nu^{6}k. See Eunuch.

EUNUCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2-nu^{2}k(nuch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Eunuchion.

EUODIC, adj. U^2-od'i^{2}k. Gr., εὐώδης (from εὖ, well, and ὄζειν, to smell). Lat., *euodes*. See Aromatic (1st def.).

EUONIC ACID, n. U^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A substance obtained by Wenzell (1862) from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. It occurs in acicular crystals. [B, 81 (α, 27).]

EUONYMIN, n. U^2-o^{2}n'i^2-mi^{2}n. Lat., *euonyminum*. Fr., *évonymine*. A bitter substance obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether; used as a cholagogue. [B, 81 (α, 27).]

EUONYMINA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-o^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-min(men)'a^3. See Euonymin.—**Liquor euonyminæ et pepsinæ compositus.** An English proprietary preparation of euonymin and pepsin. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 335.]

EUONYMITE, n. U^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}m-it. Fr., *évonymite*. A sugar, $C_7H_8(OH)_8$, obtained from the inner bark, a species of *Euonymus*. [A, 518.]

EUONYMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-o^{2}n'i^2(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From εὖ, well, and ὄνομα, a name. Fr., *évonymus, fusain*. Ger., *Spillbaum* (1st def.), *Spindelbaum* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastreæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph, the bark of *E. atropurpureus*. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**Cortex euonymi.** The bark of *E. atropurpureus*. [B, 95.]—**E. americanus.** The strawberry-bush, burning-bush, arrow-wood; a species found in moist woods in the United States and Canada. The bark is used as a cathartic, diuretic, alterative, tonic, and cholagogue. [B, 5, 34 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, viii (α, 14).]—**E. atropurpureus.** Wahoo, spindle-tree, burning-bush; a species growing throughout the northern and western United States, the bark of which (*E.* [U. S. Ph.]) has been employed as a cholagogue and diuretic. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**E. europæus.** Fr., *fusain d'Europe, bois à lardoires* (ou *carré*), *bonnet de prêtres, fusaix, fasin garni, garas*. Ger., *gemeiner Spindelbaum, Pfaffenhütchen, Pfaffenkäppchen, Pfefferriesel, Hundsbaum, Zweckenholz*. Ananbeam, cat-tree, louse-berry-tree, peg-wood; a species common in Europe, where the seeds are considered purgative and diuretic. They furnish a pale-yellow dye, and also an oil used as an insecticide and vulnerary, and contain a crystallizable principle discovered by Kubel, and probably analogous to mannite. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (α, 14).]—**E. tingens.** A species found in India, which furnishes a yellow dye and is em-

ployed in ophthalmia. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Extractum euonymi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'écorce de fusain.* Ger., *Spillbaumrindenextrakt.* An extract made by exhausting 1 part of e. in No. 30 powder with diluted alcohol so as to obtain 3 parts of tincture, evaporating to a yellowish-brown mass, and combining with 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

EUOSMITE, n. U^2-oz^2'mit. A yellowish-brown, fossil resin, $C_{34}H_{29}O_2$, of aromatic and camphoraceous odor, melting at 77° C., and soluble in cold alcohol and in ether; found at Bayershof, Germany. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EUPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., εὐπάθεια. 1. A condition of high sensibility and receptivity. 2. A high degree of well-being. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUPATOIRE (Fr.), n. U^5-pa^3-twa^{3}r. 1. An old term for the genus *Agrimonia.* 2. The genus *Eupatorium.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. à feuilles d'arroche.** See EUPATORIUM *atriplicifolium.*—**E. à feuilles de chanvre.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**E. à feuilles de sophie.** See EUPATORIUM *sophiæfolium.*—**E. à feuilles de teucrium.** See EUPATORIUM *teucrifolium.*—**E. à feuilles rondes.** See EUPATORIUM *rotundifolium.*—**E. aquatique, E. bâtarde.** See BIDENS *tripartita.*—**E. chanvrin, E. commune.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**E. crénelée.** See EUPATORIUM *crenatum.*—**E. d'Avicenne.** See EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**E. de la Jamaïque.** See DALEA *fruticosa.*—**E. de Mésué.** See ACHILLEA *ageratum.*—**E. des anciens** (ou **Grecs**). See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*—**E. du Chili.** See EUPATORIUM *chilense.*—**E. femelle.** See BIDENS *tripartita.*—**E. perfoliée.** See EUPATORIUM *perfoliatum.*—**E. pourprée.** See EUPATORIUM *purpureum.*—**Extrait liquide d'e. perfoliée.** See *Extractum* EUPATORII *fluidum.*—**Hydrolé d'e, Infusion d'e.** See *Infusum* EUPATORII.

EUPATORIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-pa(pa^3)-to'ri^2-a^3. See AGRIMONIA.

EUPATORIN, n. U^2-pa-to'ri^{2}n. Lat., *eupatorinum.* Fr., *eupatorine.* Ger., *E.* Of Righini, a crystalline glucoside, a bitter and acidulous white substance extracted from *Eupatorium cannabinum,* insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in boiling water, and in concentrated acids. [L, 41, 43, 87; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]

EUPATORIOPHALACRON (Lat.), n. n. U^2-pa(pa^3)-to"ri^2-o(o^3)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'a^3-kro^{2}n. From *eupatorium* (*q. v.*), and φαλακρός, bald-headed. Naked-headed agrimony, a species of *Eupatorium.* [L, 94.]

EUPATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2-pa(pa^3)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *eupatoire.* Ger., *Wasserdosten, Ablkraut.* It., Sp., *eupatorio.* 1. Boneset; a genus of the *Compositæ.* 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the *E. perfoliatum* and (1840) other species of *E.* [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. ageratoides.** Nettle-leaved hemp-agrimony, white sanicle; a species found in Canada and the United States. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. amarum.** The *Mikania amara* (seu *guaco*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**E. aquaticum alterum** (seu **fœmina**). See BIDENS *tripartita.*—**E. Arabum.** See *E. cannabinum.*—**E. aromaticum.** White snake-root; a species growing in Michigan; used as an aromatic and antispasmodic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—**E. atriplicifolium.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles d'arroche, herbe au chat, langue de chat.* A West Indian species, employed as an emmenagogue, aperient, and vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E.-Aufguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum eupatorii.*—**E. Avicennæ.** See *E. cannabinum.*—**E. aya-pana.** See AYA-PANA.—**E. cannabinum.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de chanvre* (ou *chanvrin,* ou *commune,* ou *d'Avicenne*), *herbe Sainte-Cunégoude, origan des marais, pantagruélion sauvage.* Ger., *hanfartiger Wasserdosten, Wasserhanf, Kunigundenkraut, Hirschklee, Abkraut.* Andurion, common hemp, agrimony, hemp-weed, holy rope, water-agrimony; a species found in Europe and central Asia. The root and herb (*radix* et *herba eupatorii,* seu *cannabini,* seu *hepatorii,* seu *consolidæ aquaticæ*) was formerly official and used in intestinal complaints, fevers, and dyspepsia. The root contains a volatile oil, resin, and extractives. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. chilense.** Fr., *eupatoire du Chili.* A species found in Chili, from which a yellow dye is obtained. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. collinium.** Sp., *yerba del ángel* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the mountains of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, where the leaves are used in atonic diarrhœa and as an antiperiodic, and fraudulently in making beer. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. connatum.** See *E. perfoliatum.*—**E. crenatum.** Fr., *eupatoire crénelée.* A species found in Brazil, employed in infusion and locally in snake-bites. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. dalea.** Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque.* A species found in the West Indies. The leaves are substituted for vanilla for their odor. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. fœniculaceum.** Dog-fennel, a common weed found in the southern United States. The juice is used for relieving the pain of insects' bites. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**E. glandulosum.** See *E. perfoliatum.*—**E. glutinosum.** The *chussalongo,* or *matico,* of South America. [B, 18.]—**E. Græcorum.** The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. guaco.** See *Mikania guaco.*—**E. incarnatum.** A species said to contain coumarin, found in the United States from North Carolina to Texas, and in Mexico, where it is called *mata* and is used to perfume smoking tobacco. [B, 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xx (a, 14).]—**E. maculatum.** Purple boneset; a species found in the United States and Canada. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. mezues.** See ACHILLEA *ageratum.*—**E. nervosum.** A species found in Jamaica, where it is employed as a stimulant in typhus and typhoid fevers and as a cholagogue. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. odoratum.** Ger., *wohlbriechende Wasserdosten.* A species found in the West Indies, Martinique, and Guiana; a bitter tonic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. parviflorum.** See MIKANIA *guaco.*—**E. perfoliatum.** Fr., *eupatoire perfoliée.* Ger., *durchnacksenblättriges Wasserdosten.* Boneset, Indian ague-weed, vegetable antimony, thoroughwort, Indian sage; a well-known species found in the United States and Canada. The leaves and flowery tops are the e. of the U. S. Ph. The plant contains a bitter principle, eupatorin, and has tonic, diaphoretic, vermifuge, and, in large doses, emetic and aperient properties. It has also been used as an antiperiodic. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1888, p. 77.]—**E. pilosum, E. pubescens.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de teucrium.* Wild hoarhound; a species found from Massachusetts to Louisiana in wet places. It has been used like *E. perfoliatum,* though it is less bitter and tonic. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. purpureum.** Ger., *purpurrother Wasserdosten.* Purple hemp, agrimony, queen of the meadow, gravel-root, grumpel-weed, Joe-pye weed; a species found in the United States from Canada to Virginia. Its root, aromatic and bitter, is said to be used in nephritic diseases. [B, 5, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. repandum.** Ger., *ausgeschweifter Wasserdosten.* A species found in the West Indies; used as an emmenagogue and as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rotundifolium.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles rondes, langue de vache.* Wild hoarhound; a species found in New Jersey and the southern United States. [B, 34, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. salvia.** A species found in the central provinces of Chili; employed as a nervine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]—**E. sanctum** ["Flor. mex. ined."]. See *E. collinium.*—**E. satureiæfolium.** See MIKANIA *guaco.*—**E. sessilifolium.** A species found in rocky woods from Massachusetts to Indiana and Georgia. The flowers are white. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**E. Soleirolii.** A variety of *E. cannabinum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. sophiæfolium.** Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de sophie.* A species indigenous to America. The leaves are considered tonic, aperient, and astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. teucrifolium.** See *E. pilosum.*—**E. triangulare.** See *E. atriplicifolium.*—**E. trifoliatum.** See *E. cannabinum.*—**E. triplinerve.** See AYA-PANA.—**E. truncatum.** See *E. perfoliatum.*—**E. verbenæfolium.** See *E. pilosum.*—**E. veronicæfolium.** Sp., *Gobernadora de Puebla* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species; the leaves are used in baths and fomentations for rheumatic pains. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**E. veterum.** The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. villosum.** In Jamaica, the bitter-bush. A decoction or an extract of the leaves and twigs is used in fevers, and as a cardiac stimulant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. vinæfolium.** See MIKANIA *guaco.*—**Extractum eupatorii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'eupatoire.* Ger., *flüssiges Wasserdostenextrakt.* A fluid extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of e. in No. 30 powder with sufficient diluted alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Infusum eupatorii** [U. S. Ph. (1870, 1820), Dutch Ph., 1805. Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *tisane d'herbe à fièvre.* Ger., *E.-Aufguss.* A preparation made by macerating for two hours in a covered vessel 1 troy ounce of the leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum* in 1 pint of boiling water, and straining. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Purple e.** See *E. purpureum.*

EUPEGES (Lat.), adj. U^2-pe(pa)'jez(gas). Gr., εὐπηγής (from εὖ, well, and πηγνύναι, to fasten together). Of Hippocrates, thick, solid, compact (said of the uterus). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-pe^{2}p'si^2-a^3. Gr., εὐπεψία (from εὖ well, and πέπτειν, to digest). Fr., *eupepsie.* 1. Normal digestion. [K.] 2. The quality of being easily digestible. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUPEPTIC, adj. U^2-pe^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Gr., εὔπεπτος. Fr., *eupeptique.* Pertaining to, having, or promoting, good digestion.

EUPEPTUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-pe^{2}p'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., εὔπεπτος. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having a good digestion. [A, 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUPERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. U^2-pe^{2}r-i^2-sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)'si^{2}s. Gen., *euperistal'seos* (*-is*). From εὖ, well (see also PERISTALSIS). Normal peristalsis. [K, 16.] Cf. DYSPERISTALSIS.

EUPHARYNGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. U^2-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)'ji^{2}d-(gi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). From εὖ, well, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. A deep-sea family of the *Lyomeri,* characterized by the excessive development of the jaws and oral parts. [L, 354.]

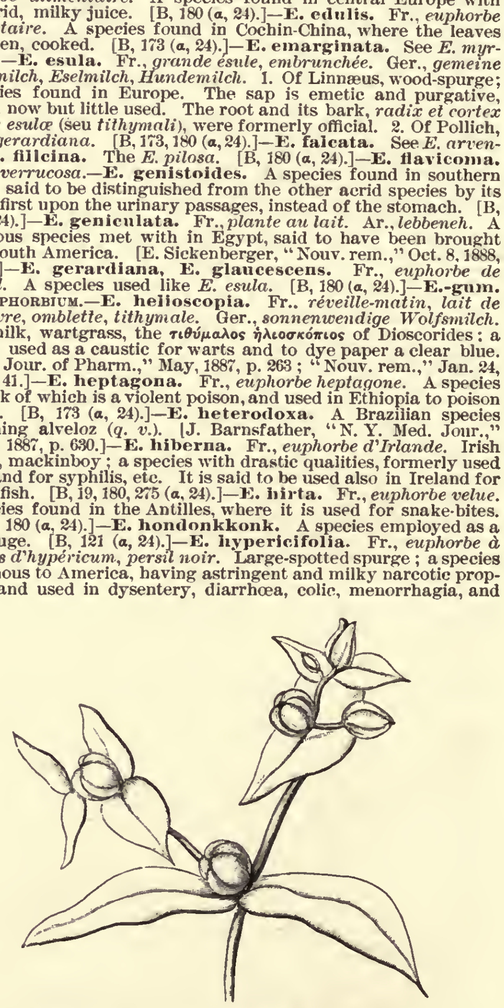
EUPHLOGIA (Lat.), n f. U^2-floj(flo^{2}ğ)'i^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, and φλογία, a flame. Fr., *euphlogie.* Of Rhazes, a benign form of small-pox. [A, 322; D, 74; L, 41.]

EUPHONIA (Lat.). n. f. U^2-fon'i^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, and φωνή, the voice. A condition in which the speech is clear and easy. [A, 322.]

EUPHORBE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. U^6-forb. See EUPHORBIA.—**Alcoolé d'e.** See *Teinture d'e.*—**E. à corolles.** See EUPHORBIA *corollata.*—**E. à feuilles de fustet.** See EUPHORBIA *cotinifolia.*—**E. à feuilles de genévrier.** See EUPHORBIA *pithyusa.*—**E. à feuilles de myrte.** See EUPHORBIA *myrtifolia* (2d def.).—**E. à feuilles de nérium.** See EUPHORBIA *neriifolia.*—**E. à feuilles de pourpier.** See EUPHORBIA *portulacoides.*—**E. à feuilles de thym.** See EUPHORBIA *thymifolia.*—**E. à feuilles d'hypéricum.** See EUPHORBIA *hypericifolia.*—**E. à feuilles étroites.** See EUPHORBIA *palustris angustifolia.*—**E. à globules.** See EUPHORBIA *pilulifera.*—**E. à grandes fleurs.** See EUPHORBIA *corollata.*—**E. alimentaire.** See EUPHORBIA *edulis.*—**E. blanchâtre.** See EUPHORBIA *canescens.*—**E. chamésycé.** See EUPHORBIA *chamæsyce.*—**E. chargée de papilles.** See EUPHORBIA *papillosa.*—**E. cyprès.** See EUPHORBIA *cyparissias.*—**E. d'Afrique.** See EUPHORBIA *officinarum.*—**E. de Carthage.** See EUPHORBIA *punicea.*—**E. de Chine.** See EUPHORBIA *chinensis.*—**E. de Gérard.** See EUPHORBIA *gerardiana.*—**E. des anciens.** See EUPHORBIA *antiquorum.*—**E. des bois.** See EUPHORBIA *silvatica.*—**E. des boutiques.** See EUPHORBIA *officinarum.*—**E. des Canaries.** See EUPHORBIA *canariensis.*—**E. des marais.** See EUPHORBIA *palustris.*—**E. d'Éthiope.** See EUPHORBIA *officinarum.*—**E. épineuse.** See EUPHORBIA *epinosa.*—**E. émétique.** See EUPHORBIA *ipecacuanha.*—**E. noueuse.** See EUPHORBIA *nodosa.*—**E. panachée.** See EUPHORBIA *picta.*—**E. péplis, E. péplus.** See EUPHORBIA *peplis.*—**E. tachetée.** See EUPHORBIA *maculata.*—**E. velue.** See EUPHORBIA *hirta* and EUPHORBIA *villosa.*—**E. vomitive.** See EUPHORBIA *ipecacuanha.*—**Gomme-résine d'e.** [Fr. Cod.]. See EUPHORBIUM.—**Huile d'e.** 1. See *Oil of* EUPHORBIA. 2. See *Oleum* EUPHORBII.—**Poudre d'e.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying the resin of

Euphorbia resinifera in a moderately hot oven, triturating in an iron mortar, and passing through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (α, 21).]—**Teinture d'e.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura euphorbii.* A tincture made by macerating for ten days in a closed vessel 1 part of *Euphorbia resinifera* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. A similar prepation was official in some of the older pharmacopœias of Europe. [B, 119 (α, 21).]

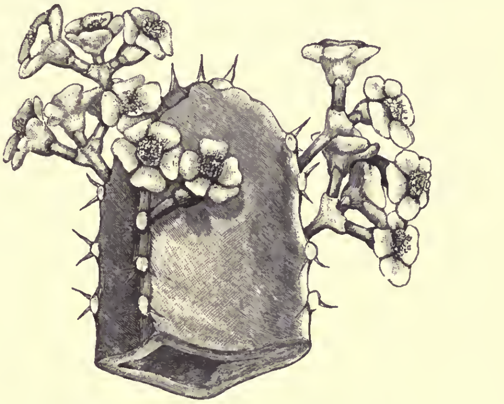
EUPHORBIA (Lat.), n. f. U[2]-fo[2]rb'i[2]-a[3]. Named for *Euphorbus*, physician to King Juba, of Mauretania. Fr., *euphorbe.* Ger., *Wolfsmilch.* Devil's- (or wolf's-) milk, gum-thistle, spurge; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Euphorbieæ*, all species of which have a milky juice. The *Euphorbiaceæ* (Fr., *euphorbiacées;* Ger., *Euphorbiaceen*), or spurgeworts, are: Of St.-Hilaire, R. Brown, and others, a family or order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, made by Lindley the type of his euphorbial alliance (*Euphorbiales*) of diclinous exogens; of Endlicher, a family (order) of the *Tricoccæ*, including the *Euphorbieæ*, *Hippomaneæ*, *Sapieæ*, *Acalypheæ*, *Crotoneæ* (*Ricineæ*, *Phyllantheæ*, and *Buceæ*, *Buxineæ*, or *Buxaceæ*); of Bentham and Hooker, a family or order comprising the *Euphorbieæ*, *Stenolobieæ*, *Buxeæ*, *Phyllantheæ*, *Galearieæ*, and *Crotoneæ;* of H. Baillon (who considers the *E.* as having the greatest affinities with the *Malvaceæ*), an order comprising two grand groups, the *E.* with one ovule, and the *E.* with two ovules, the first group comprising the *Euphorbieæ*, *Ricineæ*, *Jatropheæ*, *Crotoneæ*, and *Excœcarieæ*, the second comprising the *Dichapetaleæ*, *Phyllantheæ*, and *Callitricheæ*. The *E.* comprise over 200 known genera, *Euphorbia*, *Hura*, *Mercurialis*, *Acalypha*, *Siphonia*, *Ricinus*, etc. An acrid stimulant and poisonous principle pervades the whole odor, but it is volatile, and is easily expelled by heat. The *Euphorbiales* of Lindley (1833) are an alliance of *Syncarpæ*, including the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Stackhousieæ*, *Fouquieraceæ*, *Celastrinæ*, and *Malpighiaceæ*, and (in 1847) an alliance of diclinous exogens (*Exogenæ diclinæ*), comprising the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Scepaceæ*, *Callitrichaceæ*, *Empetraceæ*, and *Nepenthaceæ*. The *Euphorbieæ* are: 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Tricoccæ;* of Jussieu (1832), a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rutaceæ*, including *Euphorbia*, *Pedilanthus*, *Acalyphia*, *Croton*, *Jatrophra*, etc., or (Reichenbach) the *Callitrichnæ*, *Tithymaleæ*, *Hippomaneæ*, *Acalypeæ*, *Ricineæ*, *Phyllantheæ*, and *Bixeæ*, or subsequently the *E. genuinæ* (including the *Callitrichineæ*, *Tithymaleæ*, and *Ricineæ*), *Crotoneæ*, and *Buxeæ*. 2. Of Blume, Brongniart, Jussieu (1847), Bartling, and others, the *Tithymaleæ* of Reichenbach. 3. Of Baillon, a series of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising *Euphorbia* and *Pedilanthus;* of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, including *Euphorbia*, *Pedilanthus*, *Synadenium*, *Calycopeplus*, and *Anthostema*. The *Euphorbiideæ* of Baillon are a division of the one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 43, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. acuminata.** A variety of *E. falcata.* [α, 24.]—**E. aleppica.** Ger., *dichtbeblätterte Wolfsmilch.* Of Linnæus, a species found in southeastern Europe and the East. In the Levant it is used as a purge. Probably the εὐφόρβιον δένδρον of Dioscorides. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. amygdaloides.** Ger., *mandelblättrige Wolfsmilch.* 1. Of Duby, the *E. esula* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnæus, a species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *E. cyparissias* and *E. esula*. The root was formerly used in southern France in intermittent fevers. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. anacampserolides.** The *Pedilanthus padifolius*. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. antiquorum.** Fr., *euphorbe des anciens.* Ger., *Wolfsmilch der Alten.* Malay, *schadida-calli.* Triangular spurge; the εὐφόρβιον δένδρον of Dioscorides; a species found in Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies, supposed by some to be the plant from which the ancients derived *euphorbium*. In the East Indies the corrosive juice which flows from the branches is used externally in rheumatism and for toothache; a plaster (also containing asafœtida) made from the roots is applied to the abdomen as a vermifuge, the root-bark furnishes a purgative, and a decoction of the stems is employed in gout. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. apios.** A species the root of which (the ἄπιος of Dioscorides) is used in Greece as a purgative. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. arborea.** A species indigenous to southern Africa, the milky juice of which is used for poisoning arrows. [B, 185 (α, 24).]—**E. arvensis.** A species growing in middle and southern Europe, and in North Africa. [α, 24.]—**E. Atolo.** A species found in the Maldive Islands, where it is used in baths for gastralgia and as an application to sores. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. balsamifera.** Balsam-spurge; a species indigenous to the Canary Islands yielding a sweet milky juice, which is cooked and eaten. [B, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. buxifolia.** A species found in the West Indies. The drastic, milky juice, combined with lemonade or the sap of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, is used in constipation, jaundice, dropsy, and intermittent fever. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cajogala.** See *E. gerardiana.*—**E. canariensis** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *euphorbe des Canaries.* Ger., *kanarische Wolfsmilch.* A very poisonous species; supposed to furnish euphorbium. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. canescens.** Fr., *euphorbe blanchâtre.* Ger., *grauhaarige Wolfsmilch.* Of Linnæus and others, a variety of *E. chamæsyce*. In Spain an infusion is employed in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. capitata.** See *E. pilulifera.*—**E. caput medusæ.** In Ethiopia, a species used to poison arrows. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cattimandoo.** Tel., *cattimandu.* Madras caoutchouc-plant; a species found in the East Indies. The milk which it yields furnishes a cement, and is applied externally in rheumatism. The fresh juice is used as a vesicant. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**E. cerebrina.** A species used to expel tape-worms. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. chamæsyce.** Fr., *euphorbe chamésycée.* A species found in southern Europe, central and southern Asia, and the West Indies, the γαμαισύκη of Dioscorides. 2. The herb (*herba chamæsyces*) was formerly used as a purge and as a caustic. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. characias.** The τιθύμαλος of Hippocrates, the τιθύμαλος χαρακίας of Dioscorides; a species used as a caustic externally, internally in intestinal obstruction, dropsy, and intermittent fevers. The milk is used on the Italian coast to kill fish. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. chilensis.** A species found in Chili. The juice is used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5 (α, 24).]—**E. chinensis.** Fr., *euphorbe de Chine.* A variety of *E. neriifolia.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. corollata.** Fr., *euphorbe à corolles* (ou *grandes fleures*). White-flowered spurge; a species formerly recognized in the U. S. Ph. The root is used as a purgative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and, when fresh, as a caustic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cotonifolia.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de fustet.* In the Antilles and South America, a species reputed to be a violent poison, and used in Brazil to kill fish. [B, 46, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. cyparissia, E. cyparissias, E. cyparissus.** Fr., *euphorbe* (ou *petit*) *cyprès, petite ésule, rhubarbe des pauvres.* Ger., *Cypressenwolfsmilch.* Ar., *alsebram.* Cypress-spurge, welcome-to-our-house, a species found throughout Europe. The herb, *herba euphorbiæ cupressinæ*, and especially the root and its bark, *radix et cortex radicis esulæ minoris* (seu *tithymali*, seu *tithymali cyparissiæ*), were formerly in use as a purgative. It yields a yellow dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. Daiechampii.** See *E. esula.*—**E. dendroides.** A species found in southern Europe; the τιθύμαλος μέγας of Hippocrates, the τιθύμαλος δενδροειδές of Dioscorides. It is extremely poisonous, yet was formerly used as a drastic purge. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. depauperata.** A species used as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. dichotoma.** See *E. peplis.*—**E. divaricata.** See *E. dendroides.*—**E. Drummondi.** A species indigenous to western Australia, yielding drumine. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263.]—**E. dulcis.** Fr., *euphorbe alimentaire.* A species found in central Europe with sub-acrid, milky juice. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. edulis.** Fr., *euphorbe alimentaire.* A species found in Cochin-China, where the leaves are eaten, cooked. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. emarginata.** See *E. myrtifolia.*—**E. esula.** Fr., *grande ésule, embrunchée.* Ger., *gemeine Wolfsmilch, Eselmilch, Hundemilch.* 1. Of Linnæus, wood-spurge; a species found in Europe. The sap is emetic and purgative, though now but little used. The root and its bark, *radix et cortex radicis esulæ* (seu *tithymali*), were formerly official. 2. Of Pollich, the *E. gerardiana*. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. falcata.** See *E. arvensis.*—**E. filicina.** The *E. pilosa*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. flavicoma.** See *E. verrucosa.*—**E. genistoides.** A species found in southern Africa, said to be distinguished from the other acrid species by its acting first upon the urinary passages, instead of the stomach. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. geniculata.** Fr., *plante au lait.* Ar., *lebbeneh.* A poisonous species met with in Egypt, said to have been brought from South America. [E. Sickenberger, "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 8, 1888, p. 433.]—**E. gerardiana, E. glaucescens.** Fr., *euphorbe de Gérard.* A species used like *E. esula*. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E.-gum.** See EUPHORBIUM.—**E. helioscopia.** Fr., *réveille-matin, lait de couleuvre, omblette, tithymale.* Ger., *sonnenwendige Wolfsmilch.* Cat's-milk, wartgrass, the τιθύμαλος ἡλιοσκόπιος of Dioscorides; a species used as a caustic for warts and to dye paper a clear blue. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263; "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 41.]—**E. heptagona.** Fr., *euphorbe heptagone.* A species the milk of which is a violent poison, and used in Ethiopia to poison arrows. [B, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. heterodoxa.** A Brazilian species furnishing alveloz (*q. v.*). [J. Barnsfather, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 4, 1887, p. 630.]—**E. hiberna.** Fr., *euphorbe d'Irlande.* Irish spurge, mackinboy; a species with drastic qualities, formerly used in Ireland for syphilis, etc. It is said to be used also in Ireland for killing fish. [B, 19, 180, 275 (α, 24).]—**E. hirta.** Fr., *euphorbe velue.* A species found in the Antilles, where it is used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. hondonkkonk.** A species employed as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. hypericifolia.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles d'hypéricum, persil noir.* Large-spotted spurge; a species indigenous to America, having astringent and milky narcotic properties, and used in dysentery, diarrhœa, colic, menorrhagia, and



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leucorrhœa, and as an application to warts. [B, 5, 173 (α, 24).]—**E. icterodoxa.** See *E. heterodoxa.*—**E. ipecacuanha.** Fr., *euphorbe émétique* (ou *vomitive*), *faux ipecacuanha, ipecacuanha de Canada.* Ipecacuanha-spurge, American ipecacuanha; a species common in pine barrens and other sandy places in the middle and southern United States, especially along the seaboard. The dry root is light and brittle, of a grayish color and a sweetish taste. It is a certain purge, somewhat milder than *E. corollata*, but in overdoses apt to produce nausea and vomiting; in small doses it is diaphoretic. It is an unfit substitute for ipecacuanha, because of its tendency in overdoses to produce general prostration and hyper-

catharsis. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. læta.** See *E. dendroides.*—**E. lanuginosa.** See *E. platyphyllos.*—**E. lathyris.** Fr., *épurge* [Fr. Cod.], *catapuce, catherinette, ginousèle, herbe à l'épurge.* Ger., *kreuzblättrige Wolfsmilch, kleines Springkraut, Maulwurfskraut.* Caper-bush (or -spurge), e.-oil-plant, myrtle-spurge, wild caper, mole-plant; a species indigenous to Europe and found in North America. The seed, *semen cataputiæ minoris* (seu *tithymali latifolii,* seu *lathyris majoris,* seu *euphorbiæ*), was formerly used as an emetic and purgative; the oil (see *Oil of E.*) is still used. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. ligularia.** An East Indian species sacred to Munsa, goddess of serpents. The root, mixed with black pepper, is used both internally and externally in snake-bites, and the milky juice is employed as a caustic application to warts and skin eruptions and internally as a purgative. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. linearifolia.** See *E. cajogala.*—**E. linearis.** Fr., *euphorbe linéaire.* A species found in the Antilles and South America. In Brazil its milky juice is applied to syphilitic ulcers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. literata.** See *E. platyphyllos.*—**E. maculata.** Fr., *euphorbe tachetée.* Sp., *yerba de la golondrina* [Mex. Ph.]. Milk-purslane, West Indian eyebright; a species found in Mexico and the United States. In Mexico the juice is used to remove spots from the cornea, and the decoction as a lotion in skin diseases. The plant is sometimes substituted for *Chelidonium majus,* and is said to possess properties similar to those of *E. hypericifolia.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B, 5, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. mucronata.** See *E. falcata.*—**E. myrsinitis.** A species found in southern Europe, supposed to be the τιθύμαλος θῆλυς or the μυρσινίτης of Dioscorides. It has similar properties to those of *E. paralias.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. myrtifolia.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de myrte* (2d def.), *pantouflier des nègres* (2d def.). 1. Of Lamarck, the *Penditanthus tithymaloides.* 2. Of Linnæus, negro's-slippers; a poisonous species found in Jamaica. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. neriifolia.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de nérium.* 1. Of Linnæus, the *E. ligularia;* according to some, the *E. nivulia.* 2. Of Roxburgh, the *E. nivulia.* [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. nivulia.** A species indigenous to the East Indies, very much like the *E. ligularia.* The juice of the leaves is employed as a purgative, and, mixed with margosa-oil, as an external application in rheumatism. The pulp of the stem, mixed with green ginger, is used to prevent hydrophobia. The juice of the leaves, warmed, is used for earache, and is sometimes rubbed over the eyes to remove dimness of sight; the leaves, warmed and applied externally, are said to promote the flow of urine. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. nodosa.** Fr., *euphorbe noueuse.* A variety of *E. thymifolia.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. officinarum** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *euphorbe des boutiques* (ou *d'Afrique,* ou *d'Éthiope*). Ger., *officinelle Wolfsmilch.* Poisonous gum-thistle; a species found in central and southern Africa, the εὐφόρβιον δένδρον of Dioscorides, which affords euphorbium. The capsules are used to poison predatory animals. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-oil.** See *Oil of e.*—**E.-oil-plant.** See *E. lathyris.*—**E. palustris.** Fr., *euphorbe des marais, turbith noir.* Ger., *Sumpf-Wolfsmilch.* Marsh-spurge; a species found in southern and central Europe and central Asia; the root and root-bark were formerly in use as a drastic purgative. The plant is still sometimes used instead of pellitory in toothache. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. palustris angustifolia.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles étroites.* A narrow-leaved variety of *E. palustris.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. papillosa.** Fr., *euphorbe chargée de papilles.* A species found in Brazil, where the root is used as a purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. paralias.** Sea-side spurge; a species found in southern Europe, the τιθύμαλος παράλιος of Dioscorides, the root, herb, and seed of which were formerly used as an emetic and as a caustic application to warts, skin eruptions, etc. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. parviflora.** A species used like *E. hirta.* [A, 479.]—**E. peplis.** Fr., *euphorbe péplis.* Hyssop-spurge, purple spurge; a species indigenous to southern Europe, the πεπλίς of Dioscorides, the πέπλιον of Hippocrates; anciently used as an expectorant and cholagogue. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. peploides.** A species having the properties of, and perhaps identical with, *E. peplus.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. peplus.** Fr., *euphorbe péplus, omblette, petit réveille-matin.* Ger., *Gastenwolfsmilch.* Petty spurge; a species indigenous to Europe, the herb of which, *herba esulæ rotundifoliæ,* was formerly in use as a purgative. The juice, applied to the skin, causes heat, swelling, erysipelatous inflammation, and vesication. [A, 319; B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. petiolaris.** Fr., *petit mancenillier.* A very poisonous species growing in the Antilles. [B. 46.]—**E. pilosa.** Of Brotero, see *E. verrucosa;* of Linnæus, see *E. villosa.*—**E. pilulifera.** Fr., *euphorbe à globules, herbe à serpens* (ou *Jean-Renaud*), *mal famée* (ou *nommée*). A species found in the Antilles and in Australia. The active principle is an acrid resin soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. It contains one or more glucosides, but no alkaloids or volatile principles. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. It is used as a remedy for poisonous bites, combined with magnesia in syphilis, and in infusion (of the leaves) in asthma, and in dysentery and colic. The milky juice is used to destroy warts. In toxic doses the plant is said to arrest respiration. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxiii, xxxiv (a, 14); J. H. Bunting, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1888, p. 552; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]—**E. pinifolia.** See *E. esula* (1st def.).—**E. piscatoria.** A species indigenous to South America; used for poisoning arrows and destroying fish. [B, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**E. pithyusa.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de genévrier.* The πιτοῦσα of Dioscorides, a species found in Europe. The root is emetic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. platyphyllos (obtusifolia).** The τιθύμαλος πλατύφυλλος of Dioscorides, a species found throughout Europe, especially southern Europe; one of the milder species in its properties. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. platyphyllos obtusifolia.** The *E. platyphyllos* of Linnæus. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. polycarpa.** A species (called *golondrina* in Mexico) used in decoction in Arizona and Southern California as a remedy for snake-bites. [Palmer, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1878; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. portulacoides.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de pourpier.* A species found in South America. In Chili the milk, the root, and the leaves in decoction are used as a purgative and emetic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. prostrata.** Trailing red spurge; a species found in the southwestern parts of the United States and in Mexico; emetic and cathartic; believed to be the *golondrinera* of the Mexicans, who use it as an antidote to the poison of serpents. It is said to have no injurious effects on the system unless used in large quantities. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. pulcherrima.** A species growing in warm, moist regions and cultivated in gardens, in Mexico, where it is called *flor de noche buena.* The bracts are used as a galactagogue, and a decoction is employed as a resolvent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. pungens.** See *E. spinosa.*—**E. punicea.** Fr., *euphorbe de Carthage, fleur de feu.* Scarlet-flowered spurge, vegetable leather; a species yielding caoutchouc. The juice is poisonous, and is used by the negro women as a depilatory. In the Antilles the seed and leaves are used to kill fish. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. resinifera** [Belg. Ph., 2d ed., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Norw.



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Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Euphorbium-gum-plant; a species found in Morocco; according to Baillon. the true source of euphorbium. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. rotundifolia.** See *E. peploides.*—**E. schimperiana.** A species used as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. serpyllifolia.** A species found in Europe, used like *E. portulacoides.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. silvatica.** Fr., *euphorbe des bois.* See *E. amygdaloides.*—**E. sollsequa.** See *E. dulcis.*—**E. spinosa.** Fr., *euphorbe épineuse.* A species found in southern Europe, the ἱπποφαές of Dioscorides and Hippocrates. The herb is used as a purgative; the root as an emetic and purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. subciliata.** See *E. platyphyllos.*—**E. terracina.** A species growing in Africa. The dried root, called *waskiza,* is exported from Morocco, and used as an emetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 14).]—**E. tetragona.** A species said to furnish euphorbium. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. thymifolia.** Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de thym.* Tamil., *chin-amaum-patchayarise sittra paladi.* Tel., *biddarie-nanabeeam.* Beng., *shewt-kherua.* A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves and seeds, which are slightly aromatic and astringent, are used as a vermifuge. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. tirucalli.** Fr., *euphorbe tirucalli.* Malay, Tamil., *tirucalli.* Beng., *lunka sij.* Indian tree-spurge, milk-hedge; a tree found in the East Indies, where the fresh acrid juice is employed as a vesicatory, and the root in decoction internally for gastralgia. On the Malabar coast, the milky juice is said to be given, mixed with butter, as a purgative. It is said to be employed internally, combined with milk, in syphilis. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. tithymaloides.** See PEDILANTHUS *tithymaloides.*—**E. tortilis.** Fr., *euphorbe tortillée.* A species found in the East Indies. The juice is used as a cathartic, externally as a vesicant, and, combined with castor-oil, as a liniment in rheumatism and paralysis. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. tribuloides.** Fr., *euphorbe tribuloïde.* A species found in the Canaries, where the juice is employed as a sudorific. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. trigona.** A species very similar to *E. antiquorum;* it is indigenous to the East Indies, and is said to furnish euphorbium. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. veneta.** See *E. characias.*—**E. verrucosa.** Fr., *euphorbe verruqueuse.* Hairy spurge. In France the root is used in intermittent fevers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. verticillata.** See *E. petiolaris.*—**E. villosa.** Fr., *euphorbe velue.* A species found in Russia. Used in decoction as a cathartic and emetic. According to Andrejewsky, in Russia and Gallicia the root is used in hydrophobia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]—**E. viminalis.** The *Sarcostemma viminale.* [B, 214.]—**E. virgata.** A species used like *E. esula.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. virosa.** A species found in South America; used as an arrow-poison. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. vulgaris.** Go-quick, a species growing in Michigan; the root is a strong purgative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—**Oil of e.** Fr., *huile d'euphorbe.* A fixed, colorless, inodorous, and, when fresh, nearly insipid oil, obtained from the seeds of *E. lathyris.* It is a powerful but uncertain and nauseating purgative [B, 5 (a, 24).]

EUPHORBIC ACID, n. U²-fo²rb'i²k. Fr., *acide euphorbique.* A brown, amorphous substance, obtained by the action of dilute acids on euphorbium. [B, 18.]

EUPHORBIN, n. U²-fo²rb'i²n. Fr., *euphorbine.* Ger., *E.* A bitter, acrid substance obtained from euphorbium. [A, 301, 518.]

EUPHORBIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2-fo^{2}rb'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *gomme d'euphorbe*. Ger., *E.*, *Euphorbiengummi*, *Euphorbienharz*, *E'harz*. Gum-e., the concrete resinous juice of certain species of *Euphorbia*. Its precise source is unknown, having been ascribed to *Euphorbia officinarum*, *canariensis*, *antiquorum*, etc., but it is now thought that *Euphorbia resinifera* is its chief source, most of it coming from Morocco and Barbary. It occurs in the form of tears or oblong masses of about the size of a pea, with small holes produced by the prickles of the plant, and has a light-yellowish or reddish color, acrid taste, and slight odor. It contains resin, wax, calcium malate, lignin, bassorin, volatile oil, and water, and is violently emetic and cathartic. Largely diluted with wheat-flour or starch, it is employed as an errhine in amaurosis, deafness, and other obstinate affections of the head. It is a vesicant, and is employed as such especially in veterinary practice. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**Compound oil of e.** Lat., *oleum de euphorbio compositum*. A preparation made by bruising ½ oz. each of *Delphinium staphisagria* and *Saponaria officinalis*, 6 drachms of *Anthemis pyrethrum*, 1½ oz. of dry *Calamintha grandiflora*, 10 drachms of *Costus*, and 5 drachms of castoreum, macerating for three days in 3½ pints of fragrant white wine, boiling with 1½ lb. of the oil of *Cheirantes cheiri*, adding, before the wine is quite consumed, ½ oz. of e., and then finishing the boiling. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum de euphorbio.** Fr., *emplâtre ischiadique*. A plaster made by melting together 64 parts of white resin and 12 of turpentine, adding 3 of e. [Dan. Ph., 1805, Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 8 parts of white resin, 4 of turpentine, and 3 of e. [Lip. Ph., 1794, Dutch Ph., 1885, Niemann's Notes]. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum euphorbii** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* CANTHARIDUM *perpetuum*.—**E.-gum-plant.** See EUPHORBIA *resinifera*.—**E.-resin.** See *E.*—**E'tinktur** (Ger.). See *Teinture d'*EUPHORBE.—**Oleum euphorbii** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *huile d'euphorbe*. Oil of e., made by digesting 1 part of e. in 12 parts of olive-oil, and filtering [Sp. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling 1 part of e., 10 parts of oil of cloves, and 4 of wine until the moisture is consumed, and straining [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling together 6 parts of e., 40 of *oleum cheirinum*, and 24 of aromatic wine until the wine is evaporated. [B, 119 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura euphorbii.** See *Teinture d'*EUPHORBE.

EUPHORBONE, n. U^2-fo^{2}rb'on. Ger., *Euphorbon*. A principle, $C_{20}H_{22}O_2$, found in euphorbium and thought to be its drastic principle. [Fluckiger (A, 385).]

EUPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-fo(fo^2)'ri^2-a^3. Gr., εὐφορία. Fr., *euphorie* (1st def.), *bien-être* (2d def.). Ger., *Euphorie*. 1. Of Jussieu, a genus of sapindaceous trees found in Asia and tropical Oceanica. 2. A state of general bodily well-being. [Samuel (A, 319); B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. litchi.** The *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. longan, E. longana.** Fr., *longanier*. Ger., *Longanbaum*. A species having edible fruits, the longan of commerce, or dragon's-eye (Fr., *œil de dragon*), which is dried and preserved, and is said to be less fine than that of *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. nephelium.** The *Nephelium lappaceum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. punicea.** The *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EUPHRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-fra(fra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See EUPHRASIA.

EUPHRAISE (Fr.), n. U^5-fre^{2}z. See EUPHRASIA.—**Eau d'e., Hydrolat d'e.** See *Aqua* EUPHRASIÆ.

EUPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-fraz(fra^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From εὐφρασία, cheerfulness. Fr., *euphraise*. Ger., *Augentrost*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Euphrasieæ*. The *Euphrasieæ* (Fr., *euphrasiées*) are a tribe of scrophulariaceous plants distinguished chiefly by the unequally separated anther-cells. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**Aqua euphrasiæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *d'euphraise*. A preparation made by distilling off 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of *E. officinalis* and 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. alpestris.** A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. gramen.** The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]—**E. imbricata.** A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. micrantha.** See *E. alpestris*.—**E. neglecta, E. nemorosa.** Varieties of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. odontites.** The *Bartsia odontites*.—**E. officinalis.** Fr., *euphraise officinale*, *brise-* (ou *casse-*) *lunette*, *eufraise*, *herbe à l'ophthalmie*, *langeole*, *luminet*. Euphrasy, eyebright; a species common in heaths and dry meadows, formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues, the var. *pratensis* being recommended as the best because its herb, *herba euphrasiæ* (seu *euphragræ*, seu *ophthalmica*, seu *ocularia* [Ger., *Augentrostkraut*, *Augenkraut*]) contains more of the astringent and bitter properties than the other varieties. Its use was recommended by the old herbalists both outwardly and inwardly, in powder and in decoction, for diseases of the eyes. It is still a domestic remedy, and has been recommended for colds in the head. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); G. M. Garland, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Nov. 7, 1889, p. 453.]—**E. pratensis, E. rostkoviana.** A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rubra.** The *Bartsia odontites*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. stricta.** See *E. nemorosa*.

EUPHRASY, n. U^2'fra-zi^2. The genus *Euphrasia*, especially the *Euphrasia officinalis*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

EUPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From εὖ, well, and φύλλον, a leaf. A true leaf. [a, 24.]

EUPION (Lat.), n. n. U^2-pi(pe)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *eupi'onos* (*-is*). From εὖ, well, and πίων, fat. Fr., *eupione*. Ger., *Feinfett*. Of Reichenbach, a mixture of the lower members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, which form oily liquids. [B, 3.]—**Amber e.** See *Oleum* SUCCINI.—**E. animal** (Fr.). Of Becker, a limpid oil having a strong hyacinth odor and a pungent (afterward sweet) taste, obtained by distillation and repeated rectification of Dippel's animal oil. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

EUPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-plaz(pla^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Normal formation.

EUPLASTIC, adj. U^2-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *euplasticus* (from εὖ, well, and πλάσσειν, to fashion). Fr., *euplastique*. 1. Readily undergoing organization; the opposite of *cacoplastic*. 2. Promoting euplasia. [A, 301.]

EUPLECTOPTERA (Lat.), **EUPLEXOPTERA** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. U^2-ple^{2}k-to^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3, -ple^{2}x-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3. The *Forficutidæ*. [L, 121.]

EUPNÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. U^{5}p-na-ek. Facilitating respiration, alleviating dyspnœa. [M. Fourrier, "Rev. gén. de chin. et de thérap.," May 23, 1889, p. 337.]

EUPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. Gr., εὔπνοια (from εὖ, well, and πνεῖν, to breathe). Fr., *respiration facile* (3d def.). Ger., *Eupnöe*. 1. A condition in which the amounts of oxygen and of carbon dioxide in the blood are normal, and the respiratory centre is moderately active, thus producing normal respiratory movements. 2. A condition midway between apnœa and dyspnœa. 3. Normal breathing. [J.]

EUPNOICUS (Lat.), **EUPNOUS** (Lat.), **EUPNUS** (Lat.), adj's. U^{2}p-no(no^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), u^{2}p'no(no^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). In a state of or conducing to eupnœa. [A, 322.]

EUPORISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. U^2-po^{2}r-i^{2}s'ta^3. From εὐπόριστος, easy to procure. Of Linnæus, remedies which are easily obtained or consisting of plants indigenous to a country and likely to be of use. [L, 94, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

EUPTERON (Lat.), n. n. U^{2}p'te^{2}r-o^{2}n. From εὖ, well, and πτερόν, a feather. The *Ceterach officinarum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EUREKA SPRING, n. U^2-re'ka^3. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363.]

EUREKA SPRINGS, n. U^2-re'ka^3. A place in Carroll County, Arkansas, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

EURHYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ri^{2}th(ru^{6}th)'mi^2-a^3. Gr., εὐρυθμία. Fr., *eurhythmie*. Regularity (as of the pulse). [A, 325.]

EURIBALI, n. See *Juribali* BARK.

EURODES (Lat.), adj. U^2-rod'ez(as). Gr., εὐρώδης (from εὐρώς, decay, and εἶδος, resemblance). Carious. [A, 322.]

EURODONTICUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ro(ro^3)-do^{2}nt'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐρώς, decay, and ὀδοὺς, a tooth. Affected with dental caries. [A, 322.]

EURŒOS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-re'(ro^2'e^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., εὔροιος. See LAPIS *judaicus*.

EUROLOÏÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. U^5-ro-lo-e-a-me. Epidemic typhus. [L, 82.]

EUROMESOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. U^2''ro(ro^3)-me^{2}s-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐρύς, broad, μέσος, the middle, and κεφαλή, the head. Of Mayer, having the bitemporal diameter long. [L.]

EUROPISOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ro^{2}p''i^{2}s-o(o^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐρύς, broad, ὀπίσω, behind, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *europisocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the occipital region. [L.]

EUROPROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. U^2''ro(ro^3)-pro(pro^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐρύς, broad, πρό, in front, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *europrocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the frontal region. [L.]

EUROS (Lat.), n. m. U^2'ro^{2}s(ros). Gen., *eurot'os* (*-is*). Gr., εὐρώς. Rottenness, putrefaction. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUROTIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ro'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A genus of the *Atriplliceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. lanata.** Of Moquin, a species growing throughout the Western territories, used as fodder for cattle. It is said to be useful in malarial affections. [B, 66.]

EUROTIN, n. U^2-rot'i^{2}n. A variety of diastase found in *Eurotium oryzæ*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

EUROTIUM (Lat.), n. n. U^2-ro'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From εὐρώς, mold. Of Link, a genus of *Fungi* of the *Thecasporei*. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).]—**E. aspergillus flavus.** A species found in the auditory canal, having a yellow fructification that, when luxuriantly developed, gives the entire fungus a yellowish hue. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus flavus* [Brefeld] (seu *flavescens* [Wreden]). [B, 72; a, 24.] Cf. ASPERGILLUS *fumigatus*.—**E. aspergillus glaucus.** One of the mildews most common on preserved fruits. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**E. aspergillus niger.** A species distinguished by the large size and dark-brown color of its conidiophores, fruit, and sterigmata, and by the division of the latter into terminal, palmately arranged branches. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus niger* [Van Nighen] (seu *nigricans* [Wreden]) and *Sterigmatocystis antacustica*.—**E. epixylon.** See *E. aspergillus glaucus*.—**E. herbariorum.** 1. Of Link, the *E. aspergillus glaucus*. 2. Of Fuckel, the *E. repens*. [B, 72.]—**E. oryzæ.** A species with a conspicuous, yellow perithecium, white, floccose mycelium, numerous asci, and sponidia not catenate. It is found on the fermenting grain of rice in Germany. [B; Saccordo (a, 24).]—**E. repens.** One of the mildews most common on preserved fruits. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

EURYALE (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ri(ru^6)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a). Gen., *eury'ales*. From εὐρύαλος, wide. Of Salisbury, a genus of the *Nymphææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. ferox.** A species used in India as a tonic and as an article of food. [A, 479.]

EURYANGEIUM (Lat.), n. U^2-ri^2(ru^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From εὐρύς, broad, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Of Kauffmann, a genus of umbelliferous plants; of other authors, a section of *Ferula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. sumbul.** See FERULA *sumbul*.

EURYBIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ri^{2}b(ru^{6}b)'i^2-a^3. The genus *Olearia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. argophylla.** The *Olearia argophylla*. [B, 42, 214.]—**E. corymbosa.** The *Aster corymbosus*. [B, 42, 214, 215.]

EURYCEPHALOUS, adj. U^2-ri^2-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From εὐρύς, broad, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *eurycéphale*. Having the head broad. [A, 301.]

EURYCEROUS, adj. U^2-ri^{2}s'e^2-ru^{3}s. Gr., εὐρύκερως (from εὐρύς, broad, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *eurycère*. Having broad horns. [L, 56.]

EURYCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ri^2(ru^6)-ka^{2}z(ch^{2}a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From εὐρύς, broad, and χάσμα, a chasm. Ger., *eurychasm*. Having an angle of between 153° and 154°, formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris, and the punctum foraminis magni anterius. [Lissauer (L).]

EURYCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ri^2(ru^6)-kor(ch^{2}or)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐρυχωρία (from εὐρύς, broad, and χωρίον, a region). An internal sinus or cavity. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EURYCLES (Lat.), n. m. U^2'ri^2(ru^6)-klez(klas). From Εὐρυκλῆς, the name of a soothsayer who was a ventriloquist. 1. A ventriloquist. [A, 322.] 2. Of Salisbury, a genus of amaryliads; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Amarylleæ*, comprising two species found in northern Australia, one of which is also found in the Malay Archipelago. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. amboinensis, E. silvestris.** Ger., *amboinische Röhrenlilie*. A species the bulb of which acts like *Scilla maritima*, only more powerfully. In the Moluccas the leaves are applied externally to carbuncles and boils. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EURYCNÉMIE (Fr.). n. U^6-rek-na-me. From εὐρύς, broad, and κνήμη, the leg. A relative transverse widening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, associated with a great development of the muscles of the leg; the reverse of *platycnémie* (*q. v.*). [Kuhff, "Rev. d'anthropol.," 1881, 2; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]

EURYCOMA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ri^{2}k(ru^{6}k)'o^{2}m-a^3. From εὐρύς, broad, and κόμη, the hair. A genus of Sumatran shrubs of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. longifolia.** A species said to be a valuable febrifuge. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EURYGNATHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-ri^{2}g(ru^{6}g)-na^{2}th(na^{3}th)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). The condition of being eurygnathous. [L.]

EURYGNATHOUS, adj. U^2-ri^{2}g'na^{2}th-u^{3}s. From εὐρύς, broad, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *eurygnathe*. Having the upper jaws broad (as in the Mongolians). [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301).]

EURYLABIS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)'a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}s. From εὐρύς, broad, and λαβίς, a forceps. Fr., *eurylabe*. Having the anus furnished with very large pinchers or forceps. [L, 180.]

EURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. U^2-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n)'tu^{6}r(tar). Gen., *eurynter'os* (*-is*). From εὐρύνειν, to make broad. Fr., *euryntère*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. A dilating instrument. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EURYNOTE (Fr.), adj. U^6-re-not. From εὐρύς, broad, and νῶτον, the back. Having the back broad. [A, 385.]

EURYPERISTROPHIK (Ger.), n. Oi-ri^2-pe^{2}r-i^2-stro-fek'. From εὐρύς, broad, and περιστροφή, rotation. Of Küneke, the rotation of the fœtal head in its passage through the pelvis from an occipito-posterior to an occipito-anterior position. [A, 91.]

EURYPERISTROPHISCH (Ger.), adj. Oi-ru^6-pe^{2}r-i^2-strof'-i^{2}sh. Pertaining to *Euryperistrophik* (*q. v.*). [A, 91.]

EURYPROCTOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ri^2(ru^6)-pro^{2}k(prok)'to^{2}s. Gr., εὐρύπρωκτος (from εὐρύς, broad, and πρωκτός, the rump or the anus). Having broad buttocks or a dilated anus. [A, 322, 387.]

EURYPTERIDA (Lat.), n. U^2-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)-te^{2}r'i^{2}d-a^3. From εὐρύς, broad, and πτερόν, a feather. 1. An extinct suborder of the *Arthropoda*. 2. An order or suborder of the *Merostomata*. The *Eurypteridæ* are a family of the same. [L, 121, 147, 228, 353, 354.]

EURYPYGE (Fr.), adj. U^6-re-pezh. From εὐρύς, broad, and πυγή, the rump. Having a large rump or tail. [L, 41.]

EURYPYLOUS, adj. U^2-ri^{2}p'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From εὐρύς, broad, and πύλη, a gate. Of sponges, having a direct communication of the flagellated chambers with the incurrent and excurrent canals. [L, 121.]

EURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. U^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *eurys'matos* (*-is*). From εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *eurysme*. Ger., *Erweiterung*. 1. Dilatation. 2. A dilated structure. [A, 322.]

EURYSMATICUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with dilatation. [A, 322.]

EURYSOMA (Lat.), n. U^2-ri^2(ru^6)-so'ma^3. Gen., *euryso'matos* (*-is*). From εὐρύς, broad, and σῶμα, the body. Of Dujardin, a subgenus of the genus *Distoma*. [L, 18.]

EURYSTOMA (Lat.), **EURYSTOMÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. U^2-ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s)'to^{2}m-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). From εὐρύς, broad, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *eurystomes*. Ger., *Weitmündige*. A legion (or order) of the *Ctenophora* having wide mouths. The *Eurystomata* are a suborder of the *Ophidia*, including species having a dilatable mouth-cavity. [L, 173, 180, 210.]

EURYSTOMATOUS, adj. U^2-ri^2-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Of or resembling the *Eurystomata*. [L, 121.]

EURYTHALIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ri^2(ru^6)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-i(e)'a^3. The genus *Gentiana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. amarella.** See Gentiana *amarella*.—**E. campestris.** The *Gentiana campestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. germanica, E. pratensis.** The *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EURYTHMY, n. U^2-ri^{2}th'mi^2. See Eurhythmia.

EUSARCOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-sa^{3}rk'o^{2}s. Gr., εὔσαρκος (from εὖ, well, and σάρξ, flesh). Ger., *fleischig*. Plump, robust. [A, 322, 325.]

EUSCAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. U^2'ska^{2}f(ska^{3}f)-i^{2}s. Gen., *euscaph'idos* (*-is*). Of Bentham and Hooker, a small genus of sapindaceous plants of the *Melianthеæ*, found in Japan. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. staphyleoides.** A species the internal bark of which is bitter and astringent, and in Japan is given in infusion, in dysentery and chronic diarrhœa. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUSÉ, n. In Provence, the *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUSEMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-se^{2}m(sam)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., εὐσημία, (from εὖ, well, and σῆμα, a sign). Fr., *eusémie*. A favorable sign. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 41.]

EUSINE (Lat), n. f. U^2'si^{2}n-e(a). Of Dioscorides, the *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EUSITIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-si^{2}sh(si^{2}t)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐσιτία. A good appetite. [A, 325.]

EUSOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. U^2(e^2-u^4)-so^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὖ, good, and ὀμφαλός, the navel. Fr., *eusomphalien*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster of which each individual performs its vital functions independently of the other and has its own umbilicus. [L, 41, 49, 88.]

EUSPLANCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'ni^2-a^3. Gr., εὐσπλαγχνία (from εὖ, well, and σπλάγχνα, the entrails). A healthy condition of the internal organs. [A, 322.]

EUSPLANCHNOS (Lat.), adj. U^2-spla^{2}n^{2}k(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'no^{2}s. Gr., εὔσπλαγχνος. Having healthy viscera. [A, 325.]

EUSPONGIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From εὖ, well, and σπόγγος, a sponge. A genus of the *Spongiadæ*; in the pl., *Euspongiæ*, a family of the *Dictyospongiæ* having the network well marked. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1867, p. 498 (L).]—**E. equina.** The variety furnishing the ordinary bath-sponge. [L, 121.]—**E. Matthewsii.** A variety found in the vicinity of the Caroline Islands. [L, 121.]—**E. officinalis (adriatica).** The variety furnishing the Turkey or Levant sponge, the softest and most valued variety. [L, 121.]—**E. zimocca.** A hard, dense variety. [L, 121.]

EUSPORANGIATE, adj. U^2-spor-a^{2}n'ji^2-at. From εὖ, well, σπορά (see Spore), and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Having sporangeia formed from a group of cells. [B, 279.] Cf. Leptosporangiate.

EUSTACHIAN, adj. U^{2}s-tak'i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *d'Eustache*. Ger., *Eustachisch*. 1. Discovered or described by Bartolomeo Eustachio. 2. Pertaining to the E. tube.

EUSTATHES (Lat.), adj. U^{2}s'ta^{2}th(ta^{3}th)-ez(as). Gr., εὐσταθής (from εὖ, well, and ἱστάναι, to stand). Fr., *eustathe*. Constant, regular (said of the seasons and diseases, in the latter case sometimes meaning mild); as a n., of Hartig, the outermost layer of cellulose in vegetable cells. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{2}s-the^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. Gr., εὐσθένεια. Robustness. [A, 387.]

EUSTOMACHUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-sto^{2}m'a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., εὐστόμαχος. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having good digestion. 3. Promoting digestion. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

EUSTRONGYLUS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-stro^{2}n(stro^{2}n^2)'ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὖ, well, and στρογγύλος, round. A genus of the *Strongylidæ*. [Diesing (L, 16).]—**E. gigas.** Fr., *strongle géant* (ou *des reins*). A species found in the kidney of many of the lower animals, and rarely in man. The male is about a foot, the female from 2 to 3 feet in length, and from ¼ to ½ inch in breadth, with a blunt head, a single oral aperture, and six papillæform nodules. It is probably viviparous. On the tail of the male there is a cup-shaped bursa, while that of the female is blunt. The vaginal orifice is on the ventral surface, near the head. [L, 17, 18.]

EUTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ta^{2}x(ta^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐταξία (from εὖ, well, and τάττειν, to arrange). Fr., *eutaxie*. Ger., *Eutaxie*. A normal state of the organism as to the arrangement and action of its various parts. [A, 322, 325; L, 41.]

EUTECTIC [Guthrie], adj. U^2-te^{2}k'ti^{2}k. From εὖ, well, and τίκτειν, to produce. Of stable structure, solidly combined (said of mixtures which, in passing from a liquid to a solid state, behave like a simple body, the temperature remaining constant and the constituent substances forming the mixture remaining associated during the process of solidification). [T. Turner, "Chem. News"; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1885, p. 11 (B).]

EUTER (Ger.), n. Oit'e^{2}r. The udder. [A, 521.]

EUTERPE (Lat.), n. f. U^2-tu^{6}rp(te^{2}rp)'e(a). Gen., *euterp'es*. From Εὐτέρπη, one of the Muses. Fr., *e*. A genus of the *Palmæ*, tribe *Arecæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. caribæa.** Fr., *chou palmiste*, *arbre au chou*. Ger., *eigentliche Kohlpalme*, *Kohlbaum*. West Indian cabbage-palm; a species the fruit of which yields a palm-oil. The heart of the young leaves is boiled and pickled like cabbage. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. edulis.** Fr., *arec comestible*, *palmier à huile*, *palmiste franc*. The assai-palm of Pará. The young terminal buds furnish a nutritive and agreeable food. The trunk supplies sago. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. globosa.** Fr., *e. globuleuse*. A species found in Brazil. The young buds are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. montana.** A species found in the West Indies. The central portion of the upper part of the stem and the leaf-bud are eaten, cooked or pickled. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. oleracea.** See *E. globosa*.—**E. pisifera.** A variety of the *E. globosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EUTEXIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-te^{2}x'i^2-a^3. The state of being eutectic. [B.]

EUTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-az(a^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐθανασία (from εὖ, well, and θάνατος, death). Fr., *euthanasie*. Ger., *Euthanasie*. An easy, peaceful, or painless death. [D.]

EUTHENIA (Lat.), n. U^2-then(than)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐθηνία. Vigor, health. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHERIA (Lat.), n. m. pl. U^2-the(tha)'ri^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, and θήρ, a beast. Of Huxley, the *Monodelphia*. [L, 121, 210.]

EUTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-thez(the^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐθεσία (from εὖ, well, and τιθέναι, to place). Fr., *euthésie*. Ger., *Euthesie*. Of Galen, a strong habit of body. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHYCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-thi^2(thu^6)-ko^{2}r'i^2(u^6)-fu^{3}s-(fu^{4}s). From εὐθύς, straight, and κορυφή, the crown of the head. Ger., *euthycoryph*. Having an angle of from 142° to 151° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. CYRTOCORYPHUS and HOMALOCORYPHUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

EUTHYENTERON (Lat.), n. n. U^2-thi^2(thu^6)-e^{2}n'te^{2}r-o^{2}n. From εὐθύς, straight, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Of Aristotle, the rectum. [A, 322.]

EUTHYENTEROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. U^2-thi^2(thu^6)-e^{2}n''-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-po^{2}l'i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see EUTHYENTERON and POLYPUS. Ger., *Mastdarmpolyp*. A rectal polypus. [A, 322.]

EUTHYENTEROSTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. U^2-thi^2(thu^6)-e^{2}n''-te^{2}r-o(o^3)-ste^{2}n-o'ma^3. Gen., *euthyenterostenom'atos* (*-is*). From εὐθύς, straight, ἔντερον, an intestine, and στενοῦν, to contract. Ger., *Mastdarmverengerung*. Stricture of the rectum. [A, 322.]

EUTHYMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-thi^2-(thu^6)-me^{2}t-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐθύς, straight, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Having a frontal angle of 141° or more. [Lissauer (L).]

EUTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐθυμία (from εὖ, well, and θυμός, the soul). Fr., *euthymie*. Ger., *guter Gemüthszustand*. Of Hippocrates, tranquillity of mind, gladness. [L, 43, 95.]

EUTHYNEUROUS, adj. U^2-thi^2-nu^2'ru^{3}s. Pertaining to or resembling the *Euthyneura* (a branch of the *Anisopleura*). [L, 121.]

EUTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-thi^2(thu^6)-o^{2}p-i^{2}s-tho(tho^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐθύς, straight, ὄπισθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Ger., *euthyopisthokran*. Having an angle of between 154° and 172° formed by the union of two lines drawn from the external occipital protuberance and the punctum occipitale, at the point upon the skull highest above the horizontal plane. [Lissauer (L).]

EUTHYPNOE (Lat.), **EUTHYPNŒA** (Lat.), n's. f. U^2-thi^{2}p-(thu^{6}p)'no(no^2)-e(a), -thi^{2}p(thu^{6}p)-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From εὐθύς, straightforward, and πνεῖν, to breathe. The state of being euthypnous. [A, 322.]

EUTHYPNOUS, adj. U^2-thi^{2}p'nu^{3}s. Gr., εὐθύπνοος. Lat., *e*. Of Galen, breathing easily. [L, 94.]

EUTHYPOROS (Lat.), **EUTHYPORUS** (Lat.), adj's. U^2-thi^{2}p-(thu^{6}p)'o^{2}r-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., εὐθύπορος (from εὐθύς, straight, and πορεύεσθαι, to travel). Of Galen, direct (said of the extension of a fractured limb). [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EUTHYURANUS (Lat.), adj. U^2-thi^2(thu^6)-u^2(u)-ran(ra^{3}n)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From εὐθύς, straight, and οὐρανός, heaven. Ger., *euthyuran*. Having an angle of from 163·5° to 180° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. HOMALURANUS and CYRTURANUS.

EUTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-to(to^2)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., εὐτοκία (from εὖ, easily, and τίκτειν, to bring forth). Fr., *eutocie*. Ger., *Eutokie*, *gesundheitsgemässe Geburt*. It., Sp., *e*. An easy parturition, unattended with any deviation from the natural course of events. The opposite of *dystocia*.

EUTOCOUS, adj. U^2'to^{2}k-u^{3}s. Gr., εὔτοκος. Lat., *eutocos*. 1. Having easy labors. 2. Prolific. [A, 322.]

EUTOLMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-to^{2}l'mi^2-a^3. Gr., εὐτολμία (from εὐτολμεῖν, to be resolute). Fr., *eutolmie*. Ger., *Eutolmie*. Courage, confidence of recovery (in patients). [A, 325, 521.]

EUTONIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-ton(to^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., εὐτονία (from εὖ, well, and τείνειν, to stretch). Fr., *eutonie*. Ger., *gehörige Kraft*. Strength, tone, vigor. [L, 43.]

EUTONOS (Lat.), adj. U^2'to^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., εὔτονος. Possessed of eutonia. [A, 322.]

EUTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-tro(tro^2)'fi^2-a^3. Gr., εὐτροφία (from εὖ, well, and τρέφειν, to nourish). Fr., *eutrophie*. Ger., *Wohlgenährtheit*. Good and abundant nutrition. [L, 43.]

EUTROPHIC, adj. U^2-trof'ik. Gr., εὔτροφος. Lat., *eutrophos*. 1. Nutritious. 2. Well nourished. [A, 322, 387.]

EUTROPIC, adj. U^2-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Gr., εὔτροπος (from εὖ, easily, and τρέπειν, to turn). Turning with the sun (said of twining stems coiling from right to left of the observer, viewing the coil from the outside as in the hop). ["Am. Jour. of Sci.," ser. 3, xiii, p. 391 (*a*, 24).]

EUTROPION (Lat.), n. n. U^2-trop(tro^{2}p)'i-o^{2}n. Inversion.—**E. partiale.** An inversion of the ciliary margin of the eyelid, so that the edge of the lid as well as the cilia rubs against the eyeball. [F.]—**E. totale.** Inversion of the entire length of the ciliary margin of the lid from internal to external canthus. [F.]

EUXANTHATE, n. U^2-za^{2}n'that. A salt of euxanthic acid. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

EUXANTHIC ACID, n. U^2-za^{2}n'thi^{2}k. Fr., *acide euxanthique*. Ger., *Euxanthinsäure*. A pale-yellow, crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$, occurring, combined with magnesium, in East Indian yellow (*purree*). By some it is considered a vegetable substance, by others it is thought to be derived from the intestinal or urinary excretion of the camel, elephant, or buffalo. [B, 244 (*a*, 27).]

EUXANTHIN, n. U^2-za^{2}n'thi^{2}n. Fr., *euxanthine*. Ger., *E*. The principal constituent, $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$, of East Indian yellow purree. It forms shining yellow prisms. [B, 4 (*a*, 27).]

EUXANTHONE, n. U^2-za^{2}n'thon. Fr., *euxanthone*, *purréon*. Ger., *Euxanthon*. Porphyric acid; a compound, $C_{20}H_{12}O_6$, occurring as a yellow crystalline sublimate, obtained by heating euxanthic acid to from 160° to 180° C. [B. 244 (*a*, 27).]

EUXANTHONIC ACID, n. U^2-za^{2}n-tho^{2}n'i^{2}k. See EUXANTHIC ACID.

EUZET-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. U^5-za-la-ba^{2}n^2. A place in the department of Gard, France, where there are cold and thermal springs, sulphurous, bituminous, and calcareous. [L, 41, 49, 87 (*a*, 14).]

EUZOMIS (Lat.), **EUZOMON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. U^2-zo'mi^{2}s, -mo^{2}n. Gr., εὔζωμον. The genus *Eruca*. [A, 322; L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EUZOODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2-zo-o(o^3)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a(a^3)'-mi^2-a^3. From εὖ, well, ζῷον, a living being, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *euzoodynamie*. Of Gilbert, integrity of the vital forces, and perfect functional regularity. [L, 32.]

EVACUANT, adj. E-va^{2}k'u^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *evacuans*. Fr., *évacuant*, *évacuateur*. Ger., *abführend*. It., Sp., *evacuante*. Causing evacuation, purgative or cathartic; as a n., an e. remedy. [A, 301.]

EVACUATION, n. E-va^{2}k-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., κένωσις. Lat., *evacuatio* (from *ex*, out, and *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *évacuation*. Ger., *Abgang*, *Abgehen*, *Ausleerung*, *Entleerung*. It., *evacuazione*. Sp., *evacuación*. 1. The act of removal of the contents of a cavity. It is often used to signify the emptying of the rectum, and in this sense is synonymous with *alvine e.* 2. Matter discharged from the rectum. [D, 1.]

EVACUATIVE, adj. E-va^{2}k'u^2-a-ti^{2}v. See EVACUANT.

EVACUATOR, n. E-va^{2}k'u^2-a-to^{2}r. A mechanical device for washing calculous *débris* out of the bladder in the operation of lithotrity. [F. N. Otis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 197.] See LITHOLAPAXY.

EVACUATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-va^{2}k(wa^{3}k)-u^2(u)-a(a^3)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An excretory duct.—**E. seminis.** See VAS *deferens*.

EVAGAIDOS, n. A barbarous word of unknown origin and meaning, used in the term *humor e.* [L, 349.]

ÉVAGINATION (Fr.), n. A-va^3-zhe-na^3-se-o^{2}n^2. From *ex*, out of, and *vagina*, a sheath. Protrusion from a sheath or of anything invaginated. [A, 385.]

EVALVATE, adj. E-valv'at. Lat., *evalvis*. Fr., *évalve*. Ger., *klappenlos*. Without valves (said of fruits and especially of indehiscent fruits). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EVANESCENT, adj. E^{2}v-a^{2}n-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *evanescens*, *evanidus*. Fr., *évanescent*. Ger., *verschwindend*, *verlöschend*. Fugacious; of Mirbel, failing to develop and finally disappearing (said of a glandular reproductive organ); of Kirby, not distinct (said of a prothorax represented simply by a membrane); of leaves, decreasing abnormally, and disappearing. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24); L, 180.]—**E.-venose.** In botany, having lateral veins that disappear within the margin of the leaf. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]

EVANIDINERVUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)-i^2-di^2-nu^{5}r-(ne^{2}r)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Fr., *évanidinervé*. See EVANESCENT-*venose*.

EVANIDUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)'i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EVANESCENT.

ÉVANOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-va^3-nu-es-ma^{3}n^2. Fainting. [L, 41, 88.]

EVAPORABLE, adj. E-va^{2}p'o^{2}r-a-b'l. Fr., *évaporable*. Ger., *verdampfbar*. Susceptible of being evaporated. [L, 180.]

EVAPORATE, v. tr. and intr. E-va^{2}p'o-rat. Lat., *evaporare*. Fr., *évaporer*. Ger., *abdampfen*, *abdunsten*, *evaporiren*, *verdampfen*, *verdunsten*. It., *evaporare*. Sp., *evaporar*. 1. To convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous, by means of slow artificial or natural heat. 2. To undergo such a conversion. [*a*, 17, 27.]

EVAPORATING, adj. E-va^{2}p'o^{2}r-at-i^{2}n^2. Lat., *evaporans*. Readily undergoing evaporation.

EVAPORATION, n. E-va^{2}p-o-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *evaporatio* (from *ex*, out, and *vapor*, steam). Fr., *évaporation*. Ger., *abdampfung*. It., *evaporazione*. Sp., *evaporación*. The act or process of evaporating. **E. in vacuo.** Fr., *évaporation dans le vide*. A process of evaporating extracts in an exhausted receiver which may be accomplished more rapidly and at a lower temperature than by the ordinary process. [L, 41 (*a*, 21).]

EVAPORATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-va^{2}p(wa^{3}p)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)-to'-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An evaporating apparatus.

EVAPOROMETER, n. E-va^{2}p-o^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{5}t-u^{6}r. From *evaporare*, to evaporate, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *évaporomètre*. See ATMIDOMETER.

ÉVAUX (Fr.), n. A-vo. A place in the department of the Creuse, France, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L, 87, 88, 105 (*a*, 14).]

EVEN, adj. Ev'n. Of feathers, equal in length; of leaves, having a smooth surface, free from inequalities. [L, 343.]

EVENING-FLOWER, n. Ev'n'i^{2}n^2-flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The genus *Hesperantha*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EVENING-PRIMROSE, n. Ev'n-i^{2}n^2-pri^{2}m'roz. The *Œnothera biennis*. [B, 121, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Common e.-p.** See *E.-p.*—**Dandelion-leaved e.-p.** The *Œnothera taraxacifolia*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large-flowered e.-p.** The *Œnothera Lamarckiana*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Large rose-tinted e.-p.** The *Œnothera marginata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Orange-flowered e.-p.** The *Œnothera bistorta Veitchi*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Tall-white e.-p.** The *Œnothera speciosa*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EVENNESS, n. Ev'n'ne^{2}s. Lat., *planitudo*. Fr., *égalité*, *uniformité*. Ger., *Ebenheit*. The quality of being even. [*a*, 17.]

ÉVENT (Fr.), n. A-va3n2. The vent, or blow-hole, of a cetacean. [L, 43, 180.]

ÉVENTAIL (Fr.), n. A-va3n2-ta3-y'. 1. A fan. 2. The *Hordeum zeocriton.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. astigmatique.** See *Astigmatic* FAN.—**E. fibreux.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, the radiating appearance seen in a cross-section of the corpus striatum. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. pédonculaire.** The beginning of the corona radiata in the crus cerebri. Figured by Leuret and Gratiolet. [I, 35 (K).]

ÉVENTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-va3n2-ta. Deprived of aroma. [A, 301.]

EVENTRATION, n. E-ve2n-tra'shu3n. Lat., *eventratio* (from *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly). Fr., *éventration.* Ger., *Bauchbruch.* It., *sventrazione.* Sp., *eventración.* 1. A partial protrusion of the contents of the abdomen, between the two recti muscles, in consequence of their separation. 2. A hernia appearing at any point of the anterior or lateral surfaces of the abdomen, outside of the recti muscles. [E.] 3. See EXENTERATION.

EVENTUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ve2nt(we2nt)'u3s(u4s). The termination (of a disease). [L, 94.]

EVER, n. E2v'u5r. The *Lolium perenne.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVERFERNE, n. E2v'u5r-fu5rn. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVER-GRASS, n. E2v'u5r-gra2s. The *Lolium perenne.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVERGREEN, adj. E2v'u5r-gren. Lat., *sempervirens.* Fr., *toujours vert.* Ger., *immergrün.* Having leaves which remain on the stem without apparent change throughout at least one period of suspension of vegetation (said especially of pines and spruces). [B, 229 (a, 24).]

EVERLASTING, n. E2v-u5r-la2st'i2n2. A name for various species of the *Compositæ* (*e. g.*, *Gnaphalium*, *Helicryson*, and *Antennaria*), which retain their form and color when dried. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian e.-flower.** The *Helichrysum lucidum* (seu *bracteatum*), and *Helipterum Manglesii.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bridal e.-flower.** The *Gnaphalium leontopodium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common American e.-flower.** The *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, and *Gnaphalium decurrens.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common shrubbery e.-flower.** The *Helichrysum stœchas.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. Moor.** The *Antennaria dioica.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E. pea.** The *Lathyrus latifolius*, etc. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica e.-flower.** The *Gnaphalium americanum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-flowered e.-flower.** The *Helichrysum macranthum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moor** (or **Mountain**) **e.-flower.** The *Antennaria dioica.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mouse-ear e.-flower.** The *Antennaria plantaginifolia.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pearly e.-flower.** The *Antennaria margaritacea.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pink-rosette e.-flower.** The *Rhodanthe Manglesii.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rosy e.-flower.** The *Rhodanthe Manglesii maculata.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rosy-flowered mountain e.-flower.** The *Antennaria dioica minor.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swan River e.-flower.** The *Rhodanthe Manglesii.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sweet-scented e.-flower.** The *Gnaphalium polycephalum.* [B, 274 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian e.-flower.** The *Helichrysum apiculatum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow e.-flower.** The *Helichrysum orientale* and *Helichrysum* (*Gnaphalium*) *arenarium.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EVERNESIC ACID, n. E2v-u5r-ne2s'i2k. A substance, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, crystallizing in nacreous lamellæ, fusible at 157° C., and either extracted from lichens, or formed by treating evernic acid with milk of baryta. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EVERNIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vu2rn(we2rn)'i2-a3. From εὐερνής, sprouting well, flourishing. A small genus of lichens belonging to the *Parmeliei*, some of the species of which furnish dye, others, when powdered with starch, were used formerly as a basis of hair-powder and perfumes, and also as a substitute for gum arabic in cotton-printing. It was employed also as a demulcent under the name of *muscus acaciæ.* [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. furfuracea.** A species of *E.* found in France which is considered a febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. prunastri.** The *Parmelia prunastri.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. vulpina.** A European species which is used in Norway mixed with powdered glass to kill wolves. It furnishes a dye called *valpuline.* [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. xantholina.** A variety of *E. vulpina.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EVERNIC ACID, n. E-vu5rn'i2k. Fr., *acide évernique.* Ger., *Everniasäure.* A homologue, $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$, of lecanoric acid, occurring in little crystalline spheres, and extracted from *Evernia prunastri.* [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EVERNINIC ACID, n. E2v-u5r-ni2n'i2k. Fr., *acide évernique.* Ger., *Everninsäure.* See EVERNESIC ACID.

EVERNITIC ACID, n. E2v-u5r-ni2t'i2k. Fr., *acide évernitique.* An acid, $C_9H_5(NO_2)_3H_2O_4$, resembling styphnic oxypicric acid and prepared by treating everninic acid with nitric acid. It forms long yellow acicular crystals. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EVEROCKS, n. E2v'u5r-o2x. The *Rubus chamœmorus.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ÉVERRER (Fr.), v. tr. A-ve2r-ra. To cut out a so-called worm (a tendon, nerve, or the like) from an animal. [A, 301.]

EVERRICULUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-vu5r(we2r)-ri2k'u2(u4)-lu3m-(lu4m). Fr., *éverricule.* A scoop for cleaning out fragments of stone or other foreign bodies from the bladder. [E.]

EVERSIBLE, adj. E-vu5rs'i2b'l. Capable of being everted. [L, 11.]

EVERSION, n. E-vu5r'zhu3n. Gr., ἀνατροπή. Lat., *eversio.* Fr., *éversion.* Ger., *Ausstülpung*, *Herauswenden.* A turning outward. [A, 322.]

EVERTEBRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-vu5r(we2r)-te2-bra-(bra3)'ta3. See INVERTEBRATA.

EVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-vu5r(we2r)-ti2k'u2(u4)-lu3m-(lu4m). Fr., *éverticule.* See EVERRICULUM.

EVERY, n. E2v'u5r-i2. The *Lolium perenne.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVE'S-CUSHION, n. Evz'ku4sh-u3n. The *Saxifraga hypnoides.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EVEWEED, n. Ev'wed. The *Hesperis matronalis.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)'vi2(wi2)-a3. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondieæ*, closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Spondias.* Its fruits are edible. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. amara.** The *Spondias amara.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉVIAN (Fr.), n. A-ve-a3n2. A place in Switzerland, near Lake Geneva, where there is a spring containing free carbonic acid, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, etc. [L, 87, 88, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉVIDEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ved-ma3n2. Ger., *Aushöhlen.* It., *vuotamento.* A scooping out. [L, 41.]—**E. des os, E. sous-périosté.** Of Sédillot, the operation of scraping out carious bone with a sharp scoop. [A, 319.]

ÉVIDEUR (Fr.), n. A-ve-du5r. An instrument used in *évidement.* [A, 385.]

EVIL, n. Ev'l. A popular term for certain diseases.—**Aleppo e.** Lat., *febris aleppensis.* Fr., *mal d'Aleppo.* Ger., *Aleppokrankheit*, *Aleppobeule*, *Aleppopustel.* See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Fox e.** Baldness. [A, 301.] See ALOPECIA.—**King's e.** See SCROFULA.

EVIM PANNAH, n. In Malabar, the *Caryota ureus.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EVIRATION, n. E2v-i2r-a'shu3n. Lat., *eviratio* (from *e*, priv., and *vir*, a man). Fr., *éviration.* 1. Castration. 2. The premature loss of sexual power in men. [L, 41.]

EVISCERATION, n. E-vi2s-u5r-a'shu3n. Lat., *evisceratio* (from *ex*, out, and *viscera*, the viscera). Fr., *éviscération.* Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Ausweidung.* It., *svisceraziono.* Sp., *evisceración.* That variety of embryotomy which consists in removing the contents of the thorax and abdomen.—**E. of the eyeball.** Fr., *éviscération de l'œil.* Ger., *E. des Auges.* An operation which consists in first excising the anterior portion of the eyeball and then completely evacuating its contents, leaving nothing behind but the sclerotic. [F.]

EVISTIOLA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vi2s(wi2s)-ti(ti2)'o2l-a3. Of Paracelsus, a leprous affection of the nape of the neck. [L, 84.]

EVITTATE, adj. E-vi2t'at. Lat., *evittatus* (from *ex*, out, and *vitta*, a band). Fr., *évitté.* Ger., *striemenlos.* Having no stripes, vittæ, or spots. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EVODIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vod'i2-a2. Fr., *évodie.* Of Forster, a genus of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Zanthoxyleæ.* [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. aromatica.** See AGATHOPHYLLUM *aromaticum.*—**E. febrifuga.** See ESENBECKIA *febrifuga.*—**E. fraxinifolia.** Of Helbig, a species furnishing a pale-yellow oil said to have the power of masking the odor of iodoform. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. glauca.** A species found in Japan that contains berberine, and is used as a yellow dye. [B, 5 (a, 24); " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxxiv, xxxv (a, 14).]—**E. hortensis.** A species found in the New Hebrides, where it is used as a vulnerary, and internally for headache. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. longifolia.** A species found in the Fiji Islands, where it is called *Ucisalusala.* The leaves, steeped in the milk of the cocoa-nut, are used to prevent abortion. [B, 5 (a, 24); " Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, xxxiv (a, 14).]—**E. ravensara.** See AGATHOPHYLLUM *aromaticum.*—**E. rutæcarpa.** A Japanese shrub. The fruit and stalks are used as a purgative and emmenagogue. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

EVODINE, n. E2v'o-den. See ESENBECKINE.

ÉVODYLE (Fr.), n. A-vo-del. A compound, $C_{11}H_{21}O$, a homologue of acetyl, whose hydride is the essential constituent of oil of rue. [B, 244 (a, 27); L, 49.]

EVOLUTE, EVOLUTED, adj's. E2v-o-lu2t', -lu2t'e2d. Lat., *evolutus.* Fr., *évoluté.* Ger., *entwickelt*, *enthüllt.* Developed, expanded (said of flowers and other organs). [B, 1, 121, 123 (c, 24).]

ÉVOLUTIF (Fr.), adj. A-vo-lu5-tef. Pertaining to evolution. [A, 385.]

ÉVOLUTILITÉ (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu5-te-le-ta. Capability of undergoing evolution. [A, 301.]

EVOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vo2l(wo2l)-u2(u)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *evolutio'nis.* See EVOLUTION.—**E. conduplicato corpore.** Of Röderer, that form of spontaneous evolution of the fœtus in which the presenting shoulder is forced downward and imprisoned under the symphysis pubis. " The trunk having been enormously flexed, the head and thorax simultaneously enter the pelvic cavity, the former being deeply imbedded in the latter. The second arm and shoulder lie between the breech and thorax on the one hand, and the head on the other. The presenting shoulder having been expelled, the head and thorax are born together, and these are followed by the breech and the legs." [A, 22.]—**E. ex omnibus partibus.** A term formerly applied in embryology to that form of development in which there is no germinal streak. [L, 353.]—**E. ex una parte.** A term in embryology formerly applied to that form of development in which a germinal streak is formed. [L, 353.]—**E. spontanea.** See *Spontaneous* EVOLUTION.

EVOLUTION, n. E2v-o-lu2'shu3n. Lat., *evolutio* (from *evolvere*, to unroll). Fr., *évolution.* Ger., *Entwickelung.* It., *evoluzione.* Sp., *evolución*, *desarrollo.* 1. The gradual development of an organism or of one or more of its parts. 2. Of Darwin and others, the supposed process of gradual change by which new species arise and low organisms are converted into higher ones in the course of long periods of time. 3. Of the uterus, its growth and development during pregnancy (the opposite of *involution*). 4. In chemistry, the gradual liberation of a substance (*e. g.*, a gas) from

a compound. 5. In obstetrics, see *Spontaneous e.*—**Cephalic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée céphalique.* Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the cephalic pole descends. [A, 24.]—**Doctrine of e.** Ger., *Evolutionslehre.* 1. The theory of the origin of species by the operation of internal agencies, as distinguished from environment. 2. That theory in embryology which held that the formation of the embryo began in the ovarian ovum, as opposed to epigenesis (*q. v.*). [A, 8.]—**E's aplasie** (Ger.). Defective fœtal development. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Hypothesis of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*—**Pelvic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée pelvienne.* Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the pelvic pole descends. [A, 24.]—**Spontaneous e.** Lat., *evolutio spontanea.* Fr., *évolution spontanée.* Ger., *Selbstentwickelung.* It., *evoluzione spontanea.* Sp., *evolución espontánea.* The natural expulsion of a fœtus that presents transversely without the occurrence of spontaneous version. "The presenting shoulder is forced into the depths of the true pelvis by the violence of the uterine contractions, instead of being diverted laterally, as is the case in spontaneous version, and becomes firmly fixed beneath the symphysis, while the corresponding arm protrudes through the vulva. The body of the fœtus is then so forcibly flexed that the breech and the head lie in close proximity to each other. The former is in contact with the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, while the latter is immovably held between the breech and the upper border of the symphysis. The neck and shoulder, which rest against the lower border of the symphysis, now become the pivot upon which the fœtus rotates. The trunk of the fœtus is driven beyond the shoulder, and the thorax, breech, and legs are born in the order named. The other shoulder then follows, and the head is finally expelled." This is the variety described by Douglas; for the other, see EVOLUTIO *conduplicato corpore.* Although the term "spontaneous expulsion" has been attributed to Douglas, he expressly says: "I wish to retain the appellation 'spontaneous evolution,' given by Dr. Denman to the event of a delivery, in arm presentation, unaided by the accoucheur; both because the fact is known by the term, and because it appears to me more suitable than that of expulsion." [A, 22, 40, 67.] See also *Cephalic* and *Pelvic spontaneous e.* and cf. *Spontaneous* VERSION.—**Theory of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*—**Vitiated e.** See CENOGENESIS.

ÉVOLUTION (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu^6-se-o^{3}n^2. See EVOLUTION.—**E. forcée.** An evolution (in the obstetrical sense) made possible or induced by forcible measures directed to the destruction of the integrity of the fœtus, such as rhachiotomy, etc. [A, 54.]—**E. nodulaire graisseuse du foie.** Syn.: *interversion lobulaire.* Of Sabourin, the nodular lesion of cirrhosis of the liver, consisting, according to him, of a vesiculo-fatty degeneration of the cells surrounding the portal spaces, which extends toward the central veins of the neighboring hepatic lobules. [Rev. de méd.," May, July, 1883; "Union méd.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 340.]—**E. régressive.** See HISTOLYSIS.

ÉVOLUTIONISME (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu^6-se-o^{3}n^2-i^{2}z'm. See *Doctrine of* EVOLUTION.

ÉVOLUTIONISTE (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu^6-se-o^{3}n-est. A believer in the doctrine of evolution. [A, 301.]

EVOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-vo^{2}l(wo^{2}l)'vu^2(wu^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*, tribe *Convolvuleæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. alsinoides, E. hirsutus.** Fr., *liserotte à feuilles d'alsine.* Ger., *mierenartige Kriechwinde.* A species found in India: given in decoction as a tonic febrifuge and in intestinal affections. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]

ÉVONYMINE (Fr.), n. A-vo-ne-men. See EUONYMIN.

EVULSION, n. E-vu^{3}l'shu^{3}n. Lat., *evulsio* (from *evellere*, to pluck out). Fr., *évulsion, arrachement.* Ger., *Ausreissung.* Forcible extraction. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

EVULSIVE, adj. E-vu^{3}l'si^{2}v. Fr., *évulsif.* Pertaining to or serving for evulsion. [A, 385.]

EXACERBATION, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}s-u^{5}r-ba'shu^{3}n. From *acerbus*, harsh. Gr., παλιγκότησις. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Verstärkung, Steigerung.* It., *esacerbazione.* Sp., *exacerbación.* A temporary aggravation of the symptoms of a disease. [A, 301, 322.]

EXACUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *centaurelle, gentianelle.* Ger., *Kugelröhre.* A genus of the *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Eraceæ.* [B, 42, 121 (α, 24).]—**E. bicolor.** Hind. *ooda-chiretta.* A small plant of the *Gentianaceæ*, found in the East Indies, where it is sold under the name of *country kariyàt.* It is powerfully bitter, and is a substitute for gentian as a stomachic. [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**E. filiforme.** The *Gentiana filiformis.* [B, 19 (α, 24).]—**E. guianense.** See SEBÆA *guianensis.*—**E. hyssopifolium.** The *Cicendra hyssopifolia.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**E. pedunculatum.** An East Indian species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. purpureum.** The *Seboea guianensis.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. ramosum.** See COUTOUBEA *ramosa*—**E. spicatum.** See COUTOUBEA *spicatum.*—**E. tenuifolium.** Fr., *centaurelle violet.* A Guiana species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. tetragonum.** An East Indian species having properties similar to those of the *E. bicolor.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]—**E. verticillatum.** Fr., *gentiane vertecillée.* A West Indian species furnishing a bitter tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. violaceum.** See *E. tenuifolium.*—**E. zeylanicum.** The *Lisianthus zeylanicus.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]

EXÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-to'-si^{3}s. From *ex*, out, and αἷμα, blood. Gen., *exœmatos'eos (-is).* 1. See HÆMATOSIS. 2. A wounding sufficient to draw blood. [L, 135 (α, 14).]

EXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}m'(a^3-am')-i^2-a^3. See ANÆMIA.

EXÆMOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-em'(a^3-am')-o^{2}s. Gr., ἔξαιμος. See ANÆMIC.

EXÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gr., ἐξαίρεσις (from ἐξ, out, and αἵρεσις, a taking). Gen., *exœres'eos. exœr'esis.* Fr., *exérèse.* Ger., *Herausnehmen.* One of the general divisions of surgery according to the ancients, including all operations by which parts of the body were removed; such as amputation, excision, ablation, etc. [E.]

EXAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'je(ga). Gen., *exagog'es.* Gr., ἐξαγωγή. 1. A departure, evacuation, excretion. 2. Death. [A, 322, 387.]

EXAGOGIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o'ji^{2}s(gi^{2}s). Gr., ἐξαγωγίς. An excretory channel. [A, 322.]

EXALATE, adj. E^{2}x-al'at. From *ex*, without, and *ala*, a wing. Without wings. [L, 48 (α, 24).]

EXALBUMINOUS, adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}l-bu^2'mi^2-nu^{3}s. Lat., *exalbuminosus* (from *ex*, priv., and *albumen*). Fr., *exalbuminé.* Ger., *eiweisslos.* Destitute of albumen. [B, 1 (α, 24).]

EXALGINE, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}l'jen. From *ex*, priv., and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Exalgin.* Methyl acetanilide, $C_9H_{11}NO = C_6H_5N \left\{ \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ C_2H_3 \end{matrix} \right. O$, a derivative of the aromatic series, discovered by Brigonnet, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on sodium acetanilide; occurring in acicular or tabular crystals. It is closely allied to antipyrine in its physiological action, but said to have less power as an antipyretic and more as an analgesic. It is eliminated with the urine, and is said to decrease the amount of sugar in the urine in diabetes. In poisonous doses it causes convulsions, cyanosis, and dyspnœa. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Comptes rend. de l'Ac. des sci.," Mar. 18, 1889 (α, 18); A. B. Pope, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 22, 1890, p. 209; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (α, 14); α, 27.]

EXALIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(ep)'si^{2}s. Gen., *exalips'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐξάλειψις. Ger., *Verschwindenmachen.* A blotting out, obliteration (as of a blemish by something smeared over it, of an ulcer by healing it). [A, 322.]

EXALIPTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(ep)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., ἐξάλειπτρον. A pot or box for perfumes, ointments, etc. [A, 322, 387.]

EXALLAGE (Lat.), **EXALLAXIS** (Lat.), n's. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-la^3-je(ga), -a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *exal'lages, -allax'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐξαλλαγή, ἐξάλλαξις. Alteration (as of tissues). [A, 322, 387.]

EXALMA (Lat.), **EXALSIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. E^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'-ma^3, -si^{3}s. Gen., *exal'matos (-is), exal'seos (-is).* Gr., ἔξαλμα, ἔξαλσις (from ἐξ, out, and ἅλλεσθαι, to leap). Ger., *Ausspringen.* Dislocation of one of the vertebræ or of one of the carpal or tarsal bones. [E.]

EXALTATION, n. E^{2}x-a^{4}lt-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ὕψωσις. Lat., *exaltatio* (from *exaltare*, to lift up). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Erhöhung* (2d def.), *Aberwitz, Grössenwahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. Anciently, sublimation. 2. An increase of a function. 3. An insane state characterized by delusions of grandeur. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

EXALTATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *élancé.* Ger., *hoch.* Of stems, tall and slender. [B, 1, 123 (α, 24).]

EXAMBLOMA (Lat.), **EXAMBLOSIS** (Lat.), n's. n. and f. E^{2}x-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-blo'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *examblom'atos (-is), blos'eos (-is).* Gr., ἐξάμβλωμα, ἐξάμβλωσις (from ἐξαμβλοῦν, to make to miscarry). Fr., *examblome, examblose.* Ger., *Fehlgeburt.* Abortion. [A, 322, 325.]

EXAMINATION, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}m-i^2-na'shu^{3}n. Lat., *examinatio* (from *examinare*, to examine). Fr., *examen, exploration.* Ger., *Untersuchung.* It., *esame.* Sp., *exámen.* The process of ascertaining the properties, condition, etc., of a substance or an organism by means of the senses or, in the case of a person, by asking questions.—**Bimanual e., Combined e., Conjoined e.** Fr., *exploration combinée.* Ger., *gemischte* (oder *mehrseitige*) *Untersuchung.* It., *esplorazione combinata.* Sp., *exploración mixta, manipulación combinada.* The e. of a part (*e. g.*, the uterus) with both hands, each hand approaching it by a different route.—**Digital e.** An e. with the finger.—**External e.** Fr., *examen extérieur, vue* (2d def.). Ger., *äussere Untersuchung.* It., *esplorazione esterna.* Sp., *exámen externo.* 1. Physical e. from without. 2. See INSPECTION.—**Instrumental e.** Ger., *instrumentelle Untersuchung.* An e. by means of instruments.—**Internal e.** Fr., *exploration interne.* Ger., *innere Untersuchung.* It., *esplorazione interna.* Sp., *exámen interno.* An e. of the interior or of a part by means of the finger or an instrument inserted within the body.—**Manual e.** Fr., *exploration manuelle.* Ger., *manuelle Untersuchung.* It., *esplorazione manuale.* Sp., *exámen manual.* An e. with the hand.—**Microscopical e.** E. with the microscope.—**Oral e.** Fr., *examen oral.* Ger., *mündliches Examen.* It., *esaminazione orale.* Sp., *exámen oral.* The e. of a patient by interrogation, as opposed to physical e.—**Physical e.** Fr., *exploration physicale.* Ger., *physikalische Untersuchung.* It., *esplorazione fisicale.* Sp., *exámen fisical.* E. by means of sight, hearing, smell, touch, etc., as distinguished from interrogation.—**Post-mortem e.** The e. of a dead body, especially with the object of ascertaining the cause of death.

EXANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-to^{2}m-o'-sis. Gen., *exanastomo'seos (-is).* Gr., ἐξαναστόμωσις. See ANASTOMOSIS.

EXANASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(^{3}s)'tro(tro^2)-fe(fa). Gr., ἐξαναστροφή. See CONVALESCENCE.

EXANGEIA (Lat.), n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-e')-a^3. From ἐξ, out, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Dilatation of a blood-vessel; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraphymata.* [L, 290.]—**E. aneurysma.** See ANEURYSM.—**E. intermedia.** Aneurysm by anastomosis. [L, 290.]—**E. mixta.** Varicose aneurysm. [L, 290.]—**E. varix.** See VARIX.

EXANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-an(a^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *exanie.* See PROCTOCELE.

EXANIMATION, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n-i^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exanimatio* (from *ex*, priv., and *anima*, the soul). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Entseelung* (1st def.), *Tödtung* (2d def.). 1. Swooning. 2. Death. [A, 322.]

EXANNULATE, adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}n'u^2-lat. Lat., *exannulatus* (from *ex*, without, and *annulus*, a ring). Fr., *exannulé*. Ger., *unberingt*. In botany, destitute of an annulus. [B, 1, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXANTENNATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-te^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *ex*, without, and *antenna* (*q. v.*). Fr., *exantenné*. Ger., *fuhlhornlos*. Having no antennæ. The *Exantennatæ-branchiales* (Fr., *exantennées-branchiales*) of Lamarck, are an order of the *Arachnides* [L, 180] and the *Exantennatæ-tracheales* (Fr., *exantennées-trachéennes*) of Lamarck, are an order of the *Arachnides*, comprising those which are deprived of antennæ, and breathe through the trachea. [L, 180.]

EXANTHALOSE, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n'tha^{2}l-os. From ἐξανθεῖν, to effloresce. Fr., *e.* Of Beudant, efflorescent hydrated sodium sulphate. [A, 316, 385.]

EXANTHEM, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n'the^{2}m. Gr., ἐξάνθημα (from ἐξ, out, and ἄνθος, a blossom). Lat., *exanthema*. Fr., *exanthème*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausschlag*. It., *esantema*. Sp., *exantema*. 1. A superficial and commonly inflammatory disease or eruption of the skin consisting either of a uniform rash or of discrete efflorescences distributed more or less generally over the surface of the body. 2. In a restricted sense, an exanthematous fever. [G.]—**Acute e.** Lat., *exanthema acutum*. An acute infectious disease arising from a specific contagion, characterized by a regular succession of individual stages and by special morbid manifestations on the skin. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**Anomalous e.** See RUBEOLA.—**Carbuncular e.** An e. characterized by the formation of swellings, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges and for the most part a sanious core. [L, 83.]—**Ichorous e.** See EMPHLYSIS.—**Pustulous e.** See EMPYESIS.—**Rash e.** See EXANTHESIS (2d def.).

EXANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *exanthem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάνθημα (from ἐξανθεῖν, to effloresce). See EXANTHEM; in the pl., *exanthemata*, the eruptive fevers. [G.]—**E. antivariolosum.** See VACCINIA.—**E. Autenriethi.** Syn.: *ecthyma antimoniale*. The pustular eruption produced by the action of antimony on the skin; first described by Autenrieth. [G.]—**E. balsamicum.** A form of e. characterized by erythematous and roseola spots, which sometimes occurs after the use of copaiba. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**E. cæruleum** [Lewin]. See MACULÆ *cæruleæ*.—**E. labiale.** See HERPES *labialis*.—**E. maculosum syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic roseola*.—**E. internum.** See ENANTHEMA.—**E. iodicum.** A toxic exanthem due to iodine; more particularly an erythema papulatum due to internal use of iodine or its compound. [G.]—**E. miliare.** See MILIARIA.—**E. pestis.** 1. An exanthem associated with the plague. 2. The exanthem of variola. [G.]—**E. serosum.** See PEMPHIGUS.—**E. strophulus.** See STROPHULUS.—**E. subaxillare.** Of Flenck, an eruption in one or both axillæ of vesicles which break and often secrete a great abundance of viscid fluid, and leave thin crusts; probably eczema. [G, 11.]—**E. syphiliticum.** A syphilitic eruption. [G.]—**E. urticatum.** Urticaria. [G.]—**E. vaccina.** See VACCINIA.—**Exanthemata vaccinalia.** Cutaneous diseases incident to vaccination; embracing local affections, such as phlegmonous inflammation at the site of the vaccination, erysipelas, eczema, and the like, as well as such general affections as erythema, and eczematous, herpetic, pustular, and gangrenous eruptions. [G, 27.]—**Major exanthemata.** The exanthematous fevers. [G.]—**Minor exanthemata.** Cutaneous diseases, such as erythema, urticaria, and herpes, accompanied with fever not of an essential nature. [G.]—**Sine exanthemate.** Not accompanied by a rash (said of irregular cases of the exanthematous fevers).

EXANTHEMATIC, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n-the^{2}m-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *exanthematicus*. See EXANTHEMATOUS.

EXANTHEMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i^{2}s'ke^2(ch^{2}e^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *exanthematisches'eos* (*-is'chesis*). From ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and ἴσχειν, to hold. The suppression of an exanthem. [G.]

EXANTHEMATOLOGY, n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n-the^{2}m-a^3-to^{2}l'o ji^2. Lat., *exanthematologia* (from ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *exanthématologie*. The science of exanthematous diseases. [G.]

EXANTHEMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)-ma^3-to^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia. An obsolete term for an inflammation of the conjunctiva and eyelids and sometimes of the eyeball following a cutaneous eruption (especially a febrile exanthema). [F.]

EXANTHEMATOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m-(tham)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}sk(o^{2}sch^2)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See EXANTHEMATISCHESIS.

EXANTHEMATOUS, adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}n-the^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *exanthematus*, *exanthematicus*. Fr., *exanthémateux*. Ger., *exanthematisch*, *ausschlagartig*. Pertaining to or attended with an exanthem. [G.]

EXANTHÈME (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-a^{3}n^2-te^{2}m. See EXANTHEM and EXANTHEMA.—**E. coïtal.** See MAL *de coït*.—**E. fugace.** Roseola. [D, 72.]

EXANTHÉMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{3}n^2-ta-mo-zhe^{2}n. From ἐξάνθημα, an exanthem, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Causing a rash. [A, 385.]

EXANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *exanthes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάνθησις. Fr., *exanthèse*. 1. An exanthem, or, more properly, the breaking out of an exanthem. 2. Of Good, an order of skin diseases (a genus of the *Exanthematica*) characterized by "simple cutaneous, rose-colored efflorescences in circumscribed plots, with little or no elevation," and comprising rosalia (scarlatina), rubeola, and urticaria. [G, 52.]—**E. arthrosia.** See DENGUE.—**E. rosalia.** See SCARLATINA.—**E. rosalia arthrodynia** [Cack]. See DENGUE.

EXANTHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *exanthis'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάνθισμα. 1. Anciently, a pustule or boil. [A, 387.] 2. A non-acuminated rash; in Young's classification of skin diseases, a genus of the *Epiphymata*. [L, 290.]

EXANTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro'pi^2-a^3. From ἐξ, out, and ἄνθρωπος, man. Fr., *exanthropie*. See APANTHROPIA.

EXAPOPHYSATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^3)-fi^2(fu^6)-sat-(sa^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ex*, out, and ἀποφύειν, to put forth an offshoot. Fr., *exapophysé*. Having no apophysis (said of mosses). [L, 180.]

EXAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'si^{2}s. Gen., *exap'seos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔξαψις (from ἐξ, from, and ἅπτειν, to fasten). See PYROSIS.

EXARAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *exarag'matos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάραγμα (from ἐξαράσσειν, to dash out). Fr., *exaragme*. Ger., *Splitterbruch*. Of Galen, a comminuted fracture. [L, 41, 94, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXARATE, adj. E^{2}x-a'rat. Lat., *exaratus*. Fr., *sillonné*. Ger., *ausgefurcht*. Of plant-organs, furrowed, sulcate—with few deep but not parallel lines. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXARILLATE, adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}r'i^{2}l-at. From *ex*, priv., and *arillus*, an aril. Having no aril. [L, 56.]

EXARISTATE, adj. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-i^{2}st'at. Lat., *exaristatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *arista*, an ear of corn). Fr., *exaristé*. Ger., *unbegrannt*, *grannenlos*. Beardless, without an awn (said of grasses, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXARMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{3}rm'a^3. Gen., *exarm'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἔξαρμα (from ἐξαίρειν, to raise). Fr., *exarme*. Ger., *Erhebung*, *vorstehende Geschwulst*. A projecting tumor. [L, 41, 84, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXARSIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{3}r'si^2-o. Gen., *exarsio'nis*. From *ex*, out, and *ardere*, to burn. A high temperature. [L, 84, 94.]

EXARTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-te(ta)'ma^3. Gen., *exartem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάρτημα (from ἐξαρτᾶν, to hang upon). An amulet. [L, 94.]

EXARTERIITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-te^{2}r(tar)-i^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *exarteriit'idos* (*-is*). Fr., *exartérite*. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. [L, 20, 41, 43.]

EXARTHRE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{3}rt'r. Situated upon or near the external margin or angle of an appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

EXARTHREMA (Lat.), **EXARTHROMA** (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-thre(thra)'ma^3, -thro'ma^3. Gen., *exarthrem'atos* (*-is*), *-throm'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάρθρημα, ἐξάρθρωμα (from ἐξ, out, and ἄρθρον, a joint). Fr., *exarthrème*, *exarthrome*. See LUXATION.

EXARTHROS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{3}r'thro^{2}s. From ἐξ, out, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Of Hippocrates, having large, prominent joints. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EXARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-thro'si^{2}s. Gen., *exarthroseos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξάρθρωσις. Fr., *exarthrose*. See LUXATION.

EXARTICULATION, n. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exarticulatio* (from *ex*, out, and *articulus*, a joint). Ger., *Exartikulation*. 1. Dislocation of a bone. [A, 322.] 2. Amputation through a joint. [E.]

EXARTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *exarticulé*. Ger., *gelenklos*. Of insects, having no visible articulation in the antennæ. [L, 41, 116.]

EXARYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *exarys'eos* (*-ar'ysis*). Gr., ἐξάρυσις. Exhaustion. [A, 322.]

EXASPERATE, adj. E^{2}x-a^{2}sp'e^{2}r-at. Lat., *exasperatus*. Fr., *bosselé*. Ger., *rauh*. Rough, bristled, covered with sharp points. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXASPERATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-a^{2}sp(a^{3}sp)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exasperatio'nis*. Roughening (as of the skin). [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EXASPÉRATION (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-a^{3}s-pa-ra^3-se-o^{3}n^2. See EXACERBATION.

EXASTOSIE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-a^3-sto-ze. From ἔξαστις, fluff. Of Fermond, the expansion of a plant-organ in its development. [A, 301.]

EXATMOSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo(mo^3)-skop-(sko^{2}p)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *exatmoscope*. See ATMIDOMETER.

EXBIBITION, n. E^{2}x-bi^2-bi^2'shu^{3}n. From *ex*, out, and *bibere*, to drink. Fr., *e.*, *suintement*. The passage of fluids out of a body, as opposed to imbibition. [K.]

EXCÆCARIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-se(ka^3-e^2)-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *excæcare*, to blind. Fr., *excæcarie*. Ger., *Blindenbaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, of the *Crotoneæ*. The *Excæcarieæ* (Fr., *excæcariées*) are a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. agallocha.** Fr., *excæcarie agalloche*, *faux calambac*. Ger., *Agalloch-Blindenbaum*. A small tree found in the East Indies. The wood (*lignum aquillarieæ*, seu *aquillinum*, seu *agallochum spurium*) was once considered the true aloes-wood. The juice, which is acrid and vesicant, is applied to ulcers, and is considered antisyphilitic. An oil obtained from the wood is used in rheumatism. [B, 19, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).] See AGALLOCHUM and ALOESWOOD.—**E. biglandulosa.** The *Sapium biglandulosum*. [*a*, 24.]—**E. camettia.** A small tree found in the East Indies having an acrid, milky juice, containing caoutchouc, and having vesicant properties. An infusion of the leaves is used externally in syphilis and for indolent ulcers. [B, 172, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cochinchinensis.** A species found in Cochin-China, which yields a spurious species of aloes-wood. The leaves are astringent, and are used in epilepsy. The gum resin is purgative. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. hibernica.** A species having similar properties to those of *E. agal-*

locha. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. lanceolata.** Fr., *arbre aveuglant, bois d'aloès, calambac.* A species found in Brazil. It furnishes a reddish-brown, hard, unctuous, and very bitter wood (eagle-wood, agalloch), having an aroma like myrrh, and burning with an agreeable odor. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. sebifera.** The *Stillingia sebifera.* [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**E. spinosa.** A species the juice of which has sudorific and depurative properties, and is employed in syphilis. [B, 121 (*a*. 24).]—**E. silvatica.** Queen's-delight; a species growing in Virginia, Florida, and Texas. The juice is sudorific, and the bitter root (yaw-root) is used in syphilis. [B, 46 (*a*, 14), 121 (*a*, 24).]

EXCALCARATE, adj. E^{2}x-ka^{2}l'ka^{2}r-at. Lat., *excalcaratus* (from *ex*, without, and *calcar*, a spur. Without a spur. [L, 48 (*a*, 27).]

EXCANDESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-de^{2}s-se^{2}n-(kan)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *excandescere*, to glow. Gr., ὀξυθυμία. Morbid irascibility. [A, 325.]

EXCARNATION, EXCARNIFICATION, n's. E^{2}x-ka^{3}rn-a'shu^{3}n, -i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *ex*, priv., and *caro*, flesh. Fr., *e.* The process of freeing an anatomical preparation from superfluous material. [A, 385.]

EXCASTRATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)-rat(ra^{3}t)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Castrated. [A, 325.]

EXCATHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *excathis'matos (-is).* A semicupium. [L, 94.]

EXCAVATE, adj. E^{2}x'ka^{2}v-at. Hollowed out. [L.]

EXCAVATEUR (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-ka^3-va^3-tu^{6}r. See EXCAVATOR.

EXCAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-ka(ka^3)-va(wa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *excavatio'nis.* See EXCAVATION.—**E. Douglasii.** See *Douglas's* POUCH.—**E. ischiorectalis, E. perinæi, E. recto-ischiadica.** See *Ischio-rectal* FOSSA.—**E. recto-uterina (peritonæi).** Douglas's pouch in the female. [L, 332.]—**E. recto-vaginalis fasciæ pelvis.** The pouch formed by the pelvis fascia in the middle line, between the vagina and the rectum. [L, 332.]—**E. rectovesicalis (peritonæi).** See *Recto-vesical* POUCH.—**E. vesico-uterina (peritonæi).** See *Vesico-uterine* POUCH.—**E. vesico-vaginalis fasciæ pelvis.** The pouch formed by the pelvic fascia in the middle line, between the bladder and the vagina. [L, 332.]

EXCAVATION, n. E^{2}x-ka-va'shu^{3}n. Lat., *excavatio* (from *ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E., Aushöhlung.* It., *escavazione.* Sp., *excavación.* 1. The act of making a hollow. 2. A hollow. [D.]—**Atrophische E.** (Ger.). An e. due to atrophy. —**Drucke'.** An e. due to pressure.—**E. du petit bassin** (Fr.). The cavity of the true pelvis. [L, 88.]—**E. médiane de la base du cerveau** (Fr.). See *Interpeduncular* SPACE.—**Pelvic e.** Fr., *e. pelvienne* (ou *du bassin*). See *Pelvic* CAVITY.

EXCAVATO-PUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-ka^2(ka^3)-va(wa^3)''-to(to^3)-pu^{3}n^{2}k(pu^{4}n^{2}k)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow, and *punctum*, a point. Marked with pointed sulci. [B, 121 (*a*, 21).]

EXCAVATOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-ka^2(ka^3)-va(wa^3)'to^{2}r; in Eng., e^{2}x'ka^{2}v-at-o^{2}r. Gen., *excavato'ris.* Fr., *excavateur.* Ger., *E.* An instrument for excavating. [A, 385.]

EXCAVATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-ka^2(ka^3)-va(wa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ex-cavare*, to hollow out. In entomology, hollowed out. [*a*, 27.]

EXCELSIOR SPRING, n. E^{2}x-se^{2}l'si^2-o^{2}r. One of the springs at Saratoga (*q. v.*).

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, n. E^{2}x-se^{2}l'si^2-o^{2}r. A place in Clay County, Missouri, where there are springs containing iron, alumina, silica, various chlorides, and magnesium, calcium, and sodium carbonates. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

EXCENTRIC, adj. E^{2}x-se^{2}n'tri^{2}k. Lat., *excentricus* (from ἐξ, out, and κέντρον, a centre). See ECCENTRIC.

EXCEREBRATION, n. E^{2}x-se^{2}r-e^2-bra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *excerebratio* (from *ex*, out, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *excérébration.* Ger., *Enthirnung.* The operation of removing the brain of the fœtus, in order to diminish the size of the head, and thus render delivery possible, in cases of great disproportion.

EXCEREBRATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-e^2-brat(bra^{3}t)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANENCEPHALOUS.

EXCERNENT, adj. E^{2}x-su^{6}rn'e^{2}nt. Lat., *excernens* (from *excernere*, to sift out). See EXCRETORY.

EXCERNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-su^{6}rn(ke^{2}rn)-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Lit., a little sieve; of the old writers, a secretory organ. [A, 325.]

EXCESTRENSE (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-tre^{2}ns'e(a). An old preparation of the Lond. Ph., made by macerating and boiling various vegetable drugs in oil. [A, 325.]

EXCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *excidere*, to fall down or out. See PROLAPSE and PROCIDENTIA.

EXCIPIENT, n. E^{2}x-si^{2}p'i^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *excipiens* (from *excipere*, to receive). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* Any indifferent substance serving to give form, consistence, etc., to a medicinal substance blended with or dissolved in it. [A, 301, 518.]—**E. savonneux de Steers** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* SAPONIS.

EXCIPULA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From *excipere*, to receive. Fr.. *excipule.* Ger., *Gehäuse* (2d def.), *Fruchtgehäuse* (2d def.). 1. A receptacle. 2. That part of a thallus in lichens which forms a rim to the shield; the hypothecium in disciform apothecia. The *Excipuleæ* of Corda are a section of the *Phragmotrichiaceæ.* The *Excipulei* of Léveillé, are a section of the *Sarcopsidei.* [B, 1, 77, 123, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EXCIPULIFORM, adj. E^{2}x-si^2-pu^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *excipuliformis* (from *excipula* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form). Fr., *excipuliforme.* Ger., *gehäuseförmig.* Cup-shaped. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXCIPULUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See EXCIPULA.

EXCISION, n. E^{2}x-si^{2}zh'u^{3}n. Lat., *excisio* (from *ex*, out, and *cædere*, to cut). Fr. *e.* Ger., *Auslösung, Ausschneidung.* It., *escisione.* Sp., *escisión.* The cutting out of a part. [E.]—**E. blocus** (Fr.). E., particularly of a chancre, *en bloque.* [Aubert, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 2, 1882.]—**Intermediate e.** An e. performed in the intermediate period between the commencement of an inflammation and the complete establishment of suppuration. [E.]—**Primary e.** An e. performed before the period of inflammation. [E.]—**Secondary e.** An e. performed after suppuration has been fully established. [E.]—**Subperiosteal e.** The removal of a portion of a bone leaving the periosteum in position. [*a*, 29.]

EXCISOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-siz(kes)'o^{2}r. Gen., *exciso'ris.* Fr., *exciseur, emporte-pièce.* Ger., *Ausschneider.* An instrument for cutting out a portion of tissue.—**E. prostatæ.** An instrument devised for the purpose of removing the prostate. [*a*, 29.]

EXCISURA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-si(ke)-su'ra^3. Ger., *Ausschnitt.* A notch. [B, 123 (*a*. 24).]—**E. calami scriptorii.** The cleft of the calamus scriptorius. [L, 349 (*a*, 29).]

EXCITABILITY, n. E^{2}x-sit-a-bi^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *excitabilitas.* Fr., *excitabilité.* Ger., *Reizbarkeit, Erregbarkeit.* It., *eccitabilità.* Sp., *excitabilidad.* Capability of being excited; sensitiveness to stimulation. [B. 1 (*a*, 24).]—**Cell e.** The character or property of a cell which makes it capable of responding to a stimulus or excitation. [J.]—**Independent e.** Ger., *unabhängige Erregbarkeit.* The power possessed by a muscle of responding to a stimulus applied directly to its substance (without the intervention of its motor nerves). [Landois (K).]—**Reflex e.** Sensitiveness to reflex irritation.—**Specific muscular e.** Ger., *specifische muskulöse Erregbarkeit.* See *Independent e.*

EXCITANT, adj. E^{2}x'si^{2}t-a^{2}nt. Lat., *excitans* (from *excitare*, to rouse). Fr., *e.* Ger., *reizend, erregend.* It., *eccitante.* Sp., *excitante.* Stimulating the action of any of the organs, especially that of the nervous system; as a n. (Ger., *Reizmittel*), a remedy so acting. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

EXCITATEUR (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-se-ta^3-tu^{6}r. See EXCITOR.

EXCITATION, n. E^{2}x-si^2-ta'shu^{3}n. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Erregung.* It., *eccitazione.* Sp., *excitación.* The production of excitement, also a state of excitement, especially of the nervous system. [A, 518.]

EXCITATOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-si^2(ki^2)-ta(ta^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *excitato'ris.* See EXCITOR.

EXCITEMENT, n. E^{2}x-sit'me^{2}nt. Lat., *excitatio.* Fr.. *e.* Ger., *Reizung.* It., *eccitamento.* Sp., *excitacion.* 1. In general, the state of being excited. 2. Of Cullen, the re-establishment of the normal activity of the brain on waking or on emerging from any pathological state of the cerebral functions. [A, 301.]

EXCITING, adj. E^{2}x-sit'i^{2}n^2. 1. Causing excitement. 2. Of the causes of disease, acting immediately, as opposed to remotely (see *Proximate* CAUSE).

EXCITO-MOTOR, EXCITO-MOTORY, adj's. E^{2}x''sit-o-mo'to^{2}r, -to^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *excito-moteur.* Exciting muscular action (said of drugs and of particular portions of the nervous system).

EXCITO-NUTRIENT, adj. E^{2}x-sit''o-nu^2'tri^2-e^{2}nt. Excited by impressions reflected from some other region of the body, especially the centre nervous system (said of a condition of nutrition in some parts). [J, 16.]

EXCITOR, n. E^{2}x-sit'o^{2}r. Lat., *excitator.* Fr., *excitateur.* Ger., *Erreger.* 1. See EXCITANT. 2. See DISCHARGER. 3. An electrode to be placed in contact with a nerve to produce excitation. [B.]

EXCITORY-MOTOR, adj. E^{2}x-sit''o-ri^2-mo'to^{2}r. See EXCITO-MOTOR.

EXCITO-SECRETORY, adj. E^{2}x-sit''o-se'kre-to-ri^2. Tending to produce secretions, especially by impressions reflected from some other part of the body, as the secretion of tears excited by mental emotions. [J, 16.]

EXCITO-VASO-MOTOR, adj. E^{2}x-sit''o-vas-o-mo'to^{2}r. Allowing stimuli to reach the vaso-motor centres and thus give rise to a constriction of the blood-vessels and consequently an increased arterial blood-pressure (said especially of an afferent nerve). [J, 57, 183.]

EXCLUSION, n. E^{2}x-klu^2'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *exclusio* (from *excludere*, to shut out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* 1. A shutting out (as of germs from a wound). 2. A dismissing from further consideration (see DIAGNOSIS *by e.*).

EXCLUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-klu^2(klu)-so'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old term for an oxytocic or abortifacient. [A, 325.]

EXCOCHLEATION, n. E^{2}x-ko^{2}k-le-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *excochleatio* (from *ex*. out of, and *cochlear*, a spoon). Ger., *E.* The operation of curetting a cavity (*e. g.*, that of the uterus). [E. Braun von Fernwald, "Arch. f. Gynäk.," xxxvii, 1890, p. 452.]

EXCŒCARIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-se(ko^2-e^2)-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-a^3. See EXCÆCARIA.

EXCORIABILIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-kor(h^{2}or)-i^2-a(a^3)'bi^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *ex*, from, and *corium*, leather. Of Spigelius, the dartos. [L, 349 (*a*, 29).]

EXCORIATION, n. E^{2}x-ko-ri^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *excoriatio, excoriatura* (from *ex*, out. and *corium*, bark). Fr. *e.*, *écorchure.* Ger., *E., Abziehung.* It., *escoriazione.* Sp., *excoriación.* See ABRASION.

EXCORTICATION, n. E^{2}x-ko^{2}rt-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *excorticatio* (from *ex*, away from, and *cortex*. bark). See DECORTICATION.

EXCREABLE, adj. E^{2}x'kre-a-b'l. See EXSCREABLE.

EXCREATION, n. E^{2}x-kre-a'shu^{3}n. See EXSCREATION.

EXCREMENT, n. E^{2}x'kre^2-me^{2}nt. Gr., περιττωμα. Lat., *excrementum* (from *excernere*, to discharge). Fr., *excrement*. Ger., *E.* It., *escremento*. Sp., *excremento*. Any effete material discharged from the body, especially the fæces. [K.]—**White e. of dogs.** See ALBUM *græcum.*

EXCRÉMENT (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-kra-ma^{3}n^2. See EXCREMENT.—**E's de paon.** See EXCREMENTUM *pavonis galli.*

EXCREMENTITIAL, adj. E^{2}x-kre^{2}m-e^{2}nt-i^{2}sh'a^{2}l. See EXCREMENTITIOUS.

EXCRÉMENTITION (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-kra-ma^{3}n^2-te-se-o^{3}n^2. Of C. Robin, the process of excretion. [A, 385.]

EXCREMENTITIOUS, adj. E^{2}x-kre^2-me^{2}nt-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Lat., *excrementitius.* Fr., *excrémentitiel.* Of the nature of excrement.

EXCREMENTO DE LAGARTO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E^{2}x-kra-me^{2}n'to da la^3-ga^{3}r'to. See ASPHALT.

EXCRÉMENTO-RÉCRÉMENTITIEL (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-kra-ma^{3}n^2-to-ra-kra-ma^{3}n^2-te-se-e^{2}l. Partly discharged as excrementitious and partly taken up into the system again (said of secretions). [A, 385.]

EXCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-kre(kra)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EXCREMENT.—**Excrementa cerebri.** Syn.: *purgamenta cerebri.* Nasal discharge. [L, 349 (α, 29).]—**Mensium e., Menstruum e.** The menstrual discharge. [Aristotle (H).]

EXCRESCENCE, n. E^{2}x-kre^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *excrescentia* (from *ex*, out, and *crescere*, to grow). Fr., *excroissance.* Ger., *Excrescenz, Auswuchs.* It., *escrescenza.* Sp., *excrescencia.* A morbid outgrowth from a cutaneous or mucous surface; in botany, a nodule or embryo-bud on the surface of a stem, a gall, etc. [A, 385; B, 1, 77, 123 (α, 24).]—**Cauliflower e.** [J. Clarke]. Fr., *choux-fleurs, néoplasme en forme de chou-fleur.* Ger., *Blumenkohlgeschwulst.* Soft cancer of the cervix uteri.—**Fungous e. of the umbilicus.** Fr., *excroissance fongueuse de l'ombilic* [Nélaton], *végétations de l'ombilic chez les nouveau-nés* [Broussolle], *fongus de l'ombilic des nouveau-nés* [Dugès], *bourgeonnement de l'ombilic* [Depaul], *végétation ombilicale* [Guersant], *fongosité de la région ombilicale* [Descroizilles], *adénome* (ou *granulome*) *de l'ombilic* [Chandelux]. Syn.: *granuloma of the umbilicus* [Virchow], *warty tumor of the umbilicus* [Holmes], *vascular polypus of the umbilicus* [Owen]. An exuberant, nipple-like fungous growth springing from the umbilicus after the separation of the umbilical cord. [A, 524; E. Broussolle, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1886, p. 314.]—**Horny e.** See CORNU *cutaneum.*—**Papillary e's of the membrana tympani.** Fr., *excroissances papillaires de la membrane du tympan.* Ger., *warzige Auswüchse des Trommelfells.* Light-red papillæ, of varying size, occurring singly or in groups, or in great numbers spread over the whole surface of the tympanic membrane. They are a somewhat uncommon result of chronic myringitis. [F, 32.]—**Warty e.** See CONDYLOMA.

EXCRESCENT, adj. E^{2}x-kre^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *excrescens.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *auswachsend.* Having the form of an excrescence.

EXCRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-kre^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See EXCRESCENCE.—**E. carnosa.** See SARCOMA.—**E. gingivæ.** See EPULIS.—**Excrescentiæ quercus infectoriæ.** The galls on the oak. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**E. vesicæ urinariæ.** See CYSTHYPERSARCOSIS.

EXCRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}x-kre(kra)'ta^3. From *excernere*, to discharge. Matters voided from the body, especially the urine and fæces. [A, 385.]

EXCRÉTEUR (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-kra-tu^{5}r. See EXCRETORY.

EXCRETIN, n. E^{2}x-kret'i^{2}n. Fr., *excrétine.* Ger., *E.* A non-nitrogenous, crystalline body, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, resembling cholesterin, obtained from human fæces by exhausting with alcohol, and precipitating with milk of lime. [K, 8.]

EXCRETION, n. E^{2}x-kre'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκκρισις, διαχώρησις. Lat., *excretio.* Fr., *excrétion.* Ger., *Aussonderung.* It., *escrezione.* Sp., *excreción.* The separation from the economy of those things which are not necessary to it; also any substance so rejected. [K.]

EXCRETOLEIC ACID, n. E^{2}x-kret-o-le'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide excrétoléique.* Ger., *excretoleische Säure.* An acid found in the fæces. Its formula is unknown. [K.]

EXCRETORY, adj. E^{2}x'kre^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *excretorius.* Fr., *excrétoire.* Ger., *excretorisch, absondernd.* Pertaining to excretion. [L, 343.]

EXCRETUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-kret(krat)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EXCREMENT.

EXCROISSANCE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-krwa^{3}s-sa^{3}n^{2}s. See EXCRESCENCE.—**E. fongeuse de l'ombilic.** See *Fungous* EXCRESCENCE *of the umbilicus.*

EXCURRENT, adj. E^{2}x'ku^{5}r-e^{2}nt. Lat., *excurrens* (from *excurrere*, to run out). Fr., *excourant.* Ger., *auslaufend.* 1. Leading outward (said of canals). [L, 121.] 2. Of the trunk of a tree, continued straight to the top. [B, 121, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

EXCURSION, n. E^{2}x-ku^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *excursio* (from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run). Outward movement (as of the ribs in inspiration), movement away from a given point.

EXCURVATION, n. E^{2}x-ku^{5}rv-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *excurvatio.* Fr., *e.* Outward curvature.

EXCUSSIO (Lat.), **EXCUTIO** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}x-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s)'-shi^2(si^2)-o, -ku^2(ku)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *excussion'is, -cution'is.* From *excussere*, to remove. 1. The action of a distant irritation on an organ. [A, 325.] 2. An instrument for removing foreign bodies. [A, 322.]—**E. ventriculi.** Ger., *Magenbürste.* An old instrument in the form of a brush for removing foreign bodies from the upper part of the alimentary canal. [A, 322.]

EXDERMOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *exdermoptos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐξ, out, and δέρμα, the skin, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *e.* Of Huguier, an hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands with retained secretion. [A, 33.] Probably the same lesion as that of molluscum contagiosum (*q. v.*).

EXECHEBRONCHOS, adj. E^{2}x-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-e^2-bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'o^{2}s. From ἐξέχειν, to stand out, and βρόγχος, the trachea. Of Hippocrates, having a prominent throat. [L, 94 (α. 21).]

EXECHEGLUTOS (Lat.), n. E^{2}x-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-e^2-glu^2(glu)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἐξεχέγλουτος (from ἐξέχειν, to stand out, and γλουτός, the rump). One who has prominent buttocks. [L, 84.]

EXEDENS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x'e^{2}d-e^{2}nz(ans). From *exedere*, to eat up. Ger., *fressend.* Devouring, consuming, corroding, phagedænic. [G.]

EXELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *exelcos'eos* (*-is*). From ἐξ, out, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *exelcose.* Ger., *Verschwärung.* See EXULCERATION.

EXELCYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-e^{2}l-si^{2}z(ku^{5}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐξελκυσμός (from ἐξ, out, and ἕλκειν, to draw). The raising or replacement of depressed bone in fractures of the skull. [L, 50, 135 (α, 14).]

EXEMBRYONATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}x-e^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}n-at(a^{3}t)'e(a^3-e^2). Of Richard, a division corresponding to the *Cryptogamæ.* [B, 170 (α, 24).]

EXENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. E^{2}x-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)^{2}al(a^{3}l)'-i^2-a^3. Fr., *exencéphalie.* Ger., *Exencephalie.* From ἐξ, without, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Of Larger, a generic term for meningocele, encephalocele, hydrencephalocele, and synencephalocele; a malformation in which a portion of the cranial contents lies outside the skull. [A, 15.]—**Complete e.** Fr., *exencéphalie complète.* That form in which there is no proper tumor, but the skull is wholly or in great part membranous. [A, 15.]

EXENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *exencéphale, exencéphalien.* A monster characterized by exencephalia. [L, 87 (α, 14).]

EXENTERATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exenteration'is.* See EXENTERATION.—**E. bulbi.** Removal of the contents of the eyeball, leaving the sclera and the optic nerve. [A, 326 (α, 21).]—**E. orbitæ.** Fr., *exentération de l'orbite.* Ger., *Ausweidung des Augenhöhle.* It., *esenterazione dell'orbita.* Sp., *desentrañación del órbita.* The removal of the entire contents of the orbit, including sometimes the periosteum. [F.]

EXENTERATION, n. E^{2}x-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. From ἐξ, out of, and ἔντερα, the entrails. Fr., *exentération.* Ger., *Exenteration.* 1. See EVISCERATION. 2. The removal of the contents of any cavity.—**E. of the eyeball.** See EXENTERATIO *bulbi.*—**E. of the orbit.** See EXENTERATIO *orbitæ.*

EXENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Situated outside the intestine. [A, 322.]

EXENTERIREN (Ger.), n. E^{2}x-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e're^{2}n. See EXENTERATION.

EXENTERISIS (Lat.), **EXENTERISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^{2}x-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -te^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See EXENTERATION.

EXENTÉRITE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-a^{3}n^2-ta-ret. Intestinal peritonitis. [L, 41.]

EXEPITHEL (Ger.), n. E^{2}x-e^{2}p-i^2-te^{2}l'. Ectodermic epithelium. [J.]

EXERAMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'ma^3. Gen., *exeram'atos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξέραμα (from ἐξερᾶν, to cast off). Fr., *exerame.* Ger., *Ausgeleerte.* Of Hippocrates, vomited matter. [L, 84.]

EXERASIS (Lat.), **EXERASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^{2}x-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'si^{2}s, -a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). The expulsion of matter by defæcation, vomiting, expectoration, etc. [A, 322.]

EXERCIRKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. E^{2}x-e^{2}r-tser'kno^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. See *Exercise*-BONE.

EXERCISE, n. E^{2}x'u^{5}r-siz. Gr., ἄσκησις, γυμνασία. Lat., *exercitatio.* Fr., *exercice.* Ger., *Uebung.* The voluntary use of any power or faculty; as commonly used, systematic muscular exertion for the benefit of the health.—**Active e.** E. by voluntary muscular movements.—**Cumulative e.** E. which is augmented from day to day. [α, 29.]—**Double concentric e.** That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by the patient are resisted by the assistant. [A, 77.]—**Double eccentric e.** That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by an assistant are resisted by the patient. [A, 77.]—**E.-bone.**—See under BONE.—**Passive e.** E. in which the body is subjected to movements imparted from without, the only voluntary exertion made being such as is required to maintain the balance and posture.

EXERCITATIO (Lat.), **EXERCITIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^{2}x-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o, -si^{2}sh(ki^{2}t)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gen., *exercitation'is, -cit'ii.* See EXERCISE.

EXÉRÈSE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-a-re^{2}z. See EXÆRESIS.

EXERRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}r-ro'si^{2}s. From ἐξερύειν. Fr., *exerrhose.* Evaporation caused by insensible transpiration. [L, 32, 94.]

EXERT (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-e^{2}r. See EXSERT.

EXESION (Ger.), n. E^{2}x-a-se-on'. The gradual superficial destruction of organic parts, especially bone, resulting from abscesses and other destructive processes. [A, 326 (α, 21).] Cf. ARROSION, EXFOLIATION, and USUR.

EXESUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-es(as)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *exedere*, to eat away. Ger., *ausgefressen, wurmfrässig.* In botany, decayed, worm-eaten, carious. [B, 123 (α, 24).]

EXFŒTATION, n. E^{2}x-fe-ta'shu^{3}n. Fr., *e.* See *Ectopic* GESTATION.

EXFOLIATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exfoliation'is.* See EXFOLIATION.—**E. areata linguæ.** Ger., *kreisfleckige Exfoliation der Zunge, flüchtige gutartige Plaques der Zungenschleimhaut, Landkartenzunge, geographische Zunge.* A disease of the mucous membrane of the tongue characterized by round or gyrate patches of a reddish color denuded of epithelium, and surrounded by a narrow border of yellowish, apparently thickened epithelium. The disease has been most commonly observed in children, but occurs also in adults. It differs from leucoplakia buccalis chiefly in the tendency of patches to change rapidly from place to place and to disappear suddenly. [Caspary, "Vierteljahrsch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," vii, 1880, p. 183 (G); Unna-id., viii, 1881, p. 295 (G); Mibelli, "Giorn. ital. del. mal. ven. e del. pelle," 1888, p. 383; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 135.]—**E. areata palmæ manus.** Ger., *kreisfleckige Exfoliation der Hohlhand.* A disease of the palms and palmar surfaces of the fingers described by Unna ("Vierteljahrsch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," viii, 1881, p. 295) characterized by circular patches denuded of cuticle which were regarded by Unna as allied to *e. areata linguæ.* [G.]

EXFOLIATION, n. E^{2}x-fol-i^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exfoliatio* (from *exfoliare,* to strip off leaves). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Abblätterung.* 1. In botany, the separation of dead leaves. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).] 2. The separation of dead tissue (*e. g.*, the epidermis or a superficial portion of bone) in the form of flakes or sheets. [G.]—**Insensible e.** E. in pieces too small to attract attention (*e. g.*, that of the uterine mucosa in menstruation).

EXFOLIATIVE, adj. E^{2}x-fol'i^2-at-i^{2}v. Lat., *exfoliativus.* Fr., *exfoliatif.* Ger., *exfoliativ, abblätternd.* Pertaining to or producing exfoliation. [A, 385.]

EXFOLIATIVUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *exfoliativus* (*trepanum* understood). E^{2}x-fol(fo^{2}l)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). An old name for an instrument for scaling off layers of dead bone. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EXHALAISON (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-a^{3}l-e^{2}z-o^{3}n^2. See EXHALATION.

EXHALANT, adj. E^{2}x-hal'a^{2}nt. Lat., *exhalans.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *ausdünstend.* Serving for exhalation.

EXHALATION, n. E^{2}x-ha^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀναθυμίασις. Lat., *exhalatio* (from *exhalare,* to breathe out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausdünstung.* It., *esalazione.* Sp., *exhalación.* 1. The giving off of finely divided or vaporous substances, as of water and carbon dioxide, from the lungs, from the skin, etc. 2. Expiration. [J.] 3. An escape of some of the constituents of the blood through unbroken capillaries.—**Areolar e.** Lat., *exhalatio areolaris.* Fr., *e. aréolaire.* 1. A secretion of fluid within the interstices of tissues. 2. The fluids of the eye (aqueous, vitreous, etc.). [K.]—**Pulmonary e.** Fr., *e. pulmonaire, haleine.* 1. Air expired from the lungs. 2. The watery vapor excreted by the lungs and sent out with the expired air. [J, 16, 33.]

EXHAUSSÉ (Fr.). adj. E^{2}x-os-sa. Lat., *sublatus.* Of Mirbel, placed upon a gynophore (said of the ovary of a flower). [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EXHAUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-ha^{4}st'(ha^3'u^{4}st)-i^2-o. Gen., *exhaustion'is.* From *exhaurire,* to draw out. See EXHAUSTION.—**E. uteri.** Extreme weakness of the uterus in labor. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

EXHAUSTION, n. E^{2}x-a^{4}st'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exhaustio.* Fr., *e.* (1st def.), *épuisement* (2d def.). Ger., *E.* (1st def.), *Erschöpfung* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, the process of dissolving out one or more of the constituents of a crude drug by maceration or percolation. 2. A state of prostration of the vital forces. [D.]—**Heat e., Solar e.** See INSOLATION.

EXHIBITION, n. E^{2}x-i^{2}b-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *exhibitio* (from *exhibere,* to display). The administration or employment of a particular remedy.

EXHIBITIONISM, n. E^{2}x-i^{2}b-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n-i^{2}z'm. Fr., *exhibitionisme.* A form of perversion of the sexual instinct characterized by a propensity to display the genitals in the presence of other persons. [Magnan, "Progr. méd."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 26, 1890, p. 101.]

EXHIBITIONNISTE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-e-be-se-o^{3}n-nest. Of Lasègue, a person manifesting exhibitionism.

EXHILARANT, adj. E^{2}x-i^{2}l'a^{2}r-a^{2}nt. Lat., *exhilarans.* Fr., *exhilarant.* Ger., *erheiternd.* Causing exhilaration.

EXHILARATION, n. E^{2}x-i^{2}l-a^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exhilaratio* (from *exhilarare,* to gladden). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Heiterkeit.* 1. A condition of moderate exaltation of the mental and bodily powers, accompanied with a feeling of content and often with a tendency to boisterousness; often seen in the first stage of the action of alcohol and after a refreshing bath, etc. 2. The production of such a condition.

EXHUMATION, n. E^{2}x-hu^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. From *ex,* out of, and *humus,* the soil. Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* The digging up of a corpse or parts of a corpse, whether according to a legal injunction, on grounds other than that, or accidentally. [Blumenstock (A, 319 [*a*, 21]); L, 88.]

EXHYMÉNINE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-e-ma-nen. From ἐξ, outward, and ὑμήν, a membrane. See EXTINE.

EXIDIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ohrpilz.* Of Fries, a genus of the *Hymenomycetes,* tribe *Cupularei,* having a soft, gelatinous horizontal receptacle. They live on other plants. The *Exidei* are a subdivision of the *Tremellini.* [B, 121, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**E. auricula Judæ.** Fr., *e. à oreille, auriculaire, oreille de Judas.* Ger., *gemeiner Ohrpilz, Judasohr, Hollunderschwamm.* Judas's-ear, Jew's-ear; a fungus that is considered an astringent and has been used in diseases of the throat, in dropsy, and in ophthalmia. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]

EXIGUOUS, adj. E^{2}x-i^{2}g'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *exiguus.* Fr., *exigu.* Ger., *schlank.* In botany, slender. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXILE, adj. E^{2}x'i^{2}l. Lat., *exilis, graciles, tenuis.* Fr., *grêle.* In botany, long, delicate, slender. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]—**E.-tree.** The *Thevetia nereifolia.* [B, 172 (*a*, 24).]

EXINANITION, n. E^{2}x-i^{2}n-a^{2}n-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *exinanitio.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *völlige Erschöpfung.* Extreme exhaustion. [L, 41, 43.]

EXINDUSIATE, adj. E^{2}x-i^{2}n-du^{2}s'i^2-at. Lat., *exindusiatus.* Fr., *exindusié.* Ger., *unverschleiert, schleierlos.* Having no indusium. [B, 1, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXINE, n. E^{2}x'en. See EXTINE.

EXINTINE, n. E^{2}x-i^{2}nt'en. Of Fritzsche, a membrane in the pollen-grain, lying between the intine and the extine and next the former; probably but a fold of one of these membranes. [B, 19, 77 (*a*, 24).] Cf. INTEXTINE.

EXIPOTICOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-i^2-po^{2}t(pot)'i^{2}k-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐξιπωτικός. Cleansing, digestive. [Galen (A, 325).]

EXIRIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-i(e)'ri^{2}s. See IRIDOPTOSIS.

EXISCHIOS (Lat.), **EXISCHIUS** (Lat.), adj's. E^{2}x-i^{2}sk-(i^{2}sch^2)'i^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐξίσχιος. Having broad hips, as from dislocation of the femur. [A, 322.]

EXITÈLE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-e-te^{2}l. Oxide of antimony. [L, 41.]

EXITIALIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-i^{2}sh(i^{2}t)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *exitium,* ruin. Pernicious, deadly. [A, 325.]

EXITURA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-i^{2}t-u^2(u)'ra^3. 1. An old name for an abscess. 2. Of Paracelsus, a purulent or putrid discharge. [A, 325.]

EXITUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἔξοδος. 1. A termination. 2. An outlet. [A, 318, 322.]—**E. letalis, E. lethalis.** A fatal termination.

EXOARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-a^{3}rt-e^{2}r(ar)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See EXARTERITIS.

EXOCARDIAC, EXOCARDIAL, adj's. E^{2}x-o-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^{2}k, -a^{2}l. From ἔξω, without, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *exocardiaque.* Situated or originating outside the heart. [A, 385.]

EXOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *exocardit'idos* (*-is*). Inflammation of the outer surface of the heart or of the visceral pericardium. [A, 301, 518; L, 41.]

EXOCARP, n. E^{2}x'o-ka^{3}rp. From ἔξω, without, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *exocarpe.* Ger., *äussere Fruchthülle.* The outer layer of the pericarp. [B, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EXOCARPOS (Lat.), **EXOCARPUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}x-o-ka^{3}rp'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s. A genus of the *Santalaceæ,* tribe *Anthoboleæ.* [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. latifolius.** A species yielding West Australian sandal-wood, with but little fragrance. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

EXOCCIPITAL, adj. E^{2}x-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *exoccipitalis* (from *ex,* away from, and *occiput* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *e.* Occipital and situated externally. [L.] See *E.* BONE.

EXOCHAS (Lat.), **EXOCHE** (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}x'o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s), -e(a). Gr., ἐξοχή, ἐξοχάς. Fr., *exoche.* Ger., *Afterbeule.* Lit., a prominence; of the old writers, a condyloma. [A, 301, 322, 325.]

EXOCHORION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o-ko(ch^{2}o^2)'ri^2-o^{2}n. From ἔξω, without, and χόριον (see CHORION). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* 1. Of Dutrochet, the decidua vera. 2. Of Velpeau, the outer layer of the chorion at an early stage of development. [A, 45.]

EXOCHORRHYPIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'-i^2-a^3. From ἔξοχος, elevated, and ῥύπος (see RUPIA). Rupia prominens. [A, 322.]

EXOCŒLARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o-sel(ko^2-e^{2}l)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἔξω, without, and κοιλία, a hollow. The parietal cœlum-epithelium or the cell-layer which forms the inner covering of the body wall. [L, 146.]

EXOCŒLE, n. E^{2}x'o-sel. In certain corals, a chamber or division of the cœlenteron situated between every two pairs of mesenteries. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).]

EXOCŒLAR, EXOCŒLIC, adj's. E^{2}x-o-sel'a^{3}r, -i^{2}k. Relating to the exocœle. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).]

EXOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-kol-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *exocolit'idos* (*-is*). From ἔξω, without, and κῶλον, the colon. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon. [*a*, 29.]

EXOCRÂNE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-o-kra^{3}n. From ἔξω, without, and κρανίον, the skull. The external surface of the cranium. [L, 150.]

EXOCULATION, n. E^{2}x-o^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exoculatio* (from *ex,* out of, and *oculus,* the eye). 1. Removal of the eyeball. 2. Destruction of sight. [A, 322.]

EXOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'i^{2}s. From ἔξω, without, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *exocyste.* Ger., *Blasenvorfall.* Prolapse of the urinary bladder. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXODERM, n. E^{2}x'o-du^{3}rm. Lat., *exoderma* (from ἔξω, without, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *exoderme.* 1. See ECTODERM. 2. The external crust of the body of an insect. [L, 146, 180.]

EXODIC, adj. E^{2}x-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *exodicus* (from ἐξ, away from, and ὁδός, a path). Fr., *exodique.* See EFFERENT.

EXŒDESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-e^{2}d(o^2-e^{2}d)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *exœdes'eos* (*-is*). From ἐξοιδαίνειν, to swell. Fr., *exœdèse.* Ger., *Ausschwellung.* Swelling. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXOEMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o-em(am)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *exoème.* Of Richard, two small fascicles of hairs at the top of the glume in grasses. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EXOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o(o^3)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-trit(tret)'i^{2}s. Gen., *exogastrit'idos (-is)*. From ἔξω, without, and γαστήρ, the belly. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. [*a*, 29.]

EXOGEN, n. E^{2}x'o-je^{2}n. From ἔξω, outward, and γεννᾶν, to engender. An exogenous plant.

EXOGENETIC, adj. E^{2}x-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Arising from external causes. [*a*, 29.]

EXOGENOUS, adj. E^{2}x-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *exogenus*. Fr., *exogène*. Lit., outward-growing (said of most dicotyledons, the stems of which increase from within outward). The term is not now distinctive of dicotyledons, as some monocotyledons and some acotyledons are also exogenous, and some dicotyledons endogenous. The *Exogenæ* are: 1. Of De Candolle (1818), a primary division of vascular plants, and synonymous with dicotyledons, comprising the *Thalamafloreæ*, *Calicifloreæ*, *Corollifloreæ*, and *Monochlamydieæ*; or of Lindley (1830), a subclass of vascular plants comprising the tribes *Angiospermæ* and *Gymnospermæ*, and in 1833 the subclasses *Polypetalæ*, *Tricompletæ*, and *Monopetalæ*, and in 1847 the subclasses of the *Diclinæ*, *Hypogynæ*, *Perigynæ*, and *Epigynæ*. 2. Of Link, a class consisting of the subclasses *Vaginales*, *Vaginantes*, *Perigonatæ Xeranthæ*, *Hypanthæ Epanthæ*, *Anthodiatæ Perigynæ*, *Leguminosæ Catastemones*, *Anastemones Allostemones*, *Apetalæ Hydrophytæ*, *Catadytæ*, and *Amentaceæ*. 3. Of Wood, the first province of the subkingdom *Phænogamia* (flowery plants), and divided into the *Angiospermæ* and *Gymnospermæ*, the *Angiospermæ* being subdivided into *Dialypetalæ* (*Polypetalæ*), *Gamopetalæ* (*Monopetalæ*), and *Apetalæ* (*Monochlamydieæ*); the *Gymnospermæ* having the single division *Conoideæ*. [B, 1, 34, 77 (*a*, 24).]

EXOGNATH, n. E^{2}x'o^{2}g-na^{2}th. From ἔξω, without, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *exognathe*. The accessory branch of a gnathite. [L, 41, 158.]

EXOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o^{2}g-na(na^3)'thi^2-o^{2}n. The alveolar process of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]

EXOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}g-no'si^{2}s. Gen., *exognos'eos (-is)*. From ἐξ, out of, from, and γιγνώσκειν, to learn, to know. A term proposed by C. H. Leonard, to signify diagnosis by exclusion. ["Leonard's Illustr. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1883, p. 11.]

EXOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o-gon(go^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A section of the genus *Ipomœa*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. jalapa, E. officinale, E. purga.** See Ipomæa *jalapa*.

EXOGONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-o-go^{2}n-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'-ko^{2}n(kon). From ἔξω, outward, γόνυ, the knee, and ἀγκών, an angle. Bowleggedness. [E.]

EXOGYNOUS, adj. E^{2}x-o^{2}j'i^{2}n u^{3}s. Lat., *exogynus* (from ἐξ, out of, and γυνή, a female). Fr., *exogyne*. Having the style projecting decidedly from the flower. [L, 32.]

EXOLCE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}l'se(ka). Gen., *exol'ces*. Gr., ἐξολκή. Extraction. [A, 387.]

EXOLCEUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-o^{2}l'su^{2}s(ku^{2}s). Ger., *Beinheber*. A bone-elevator. [A, 322.]

EXOLCYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-o^{2}l-si^{2}z(ku^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See Exelcysmus.

EXOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-me^{2}t(mat)'ra^3. From ἔξω, outward, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *exomètre*. Ger., *Umstürzung der Gebärmutter*. Inversion or prolapse of the uterus. [L, 41, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *exometrit'idos (-is)*. Fr., *exométrite*. Perimetritis; of Hervieux, parametritis. [A, 89.]—**Angeioleucitic e.** Fr., *exométrite angioleucitique*. Parametritis originating in inflammation or thrombosis of the lymphatics. [A, 89.]

EXOMPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}m-fa(fa^3)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *exomphalie*. Protrusion of the navel. [A, 385.]

EXOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}m-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o(o^3)-se-(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e^{2}x-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l-o-sel. From ἐξ, out of, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *exomphalocèle*. Ger., *Nabelbruch*. See *Umbilical* hernia.

EXOMPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἐξόμφαλον. Fr., *exomphalie*. Prominence or protrusion of the navel. [A, 387.]

EXOMPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-o^{2}m'fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐξόμφαλος. Properly, a person having an umbilical hernia or a prominent navel; as commonly used, an umbilical hernia. [E.]—**E. aquosus.** See Hydromphalon.

EXONCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o^{2}n^2-ko'ma^3. Gen., *exoncom'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐξόγκωμα. Ger., *hervorragende Geschwulst*. A prominent tumor. [E; L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}n^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *exoncos'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐξόγκωσις. The formation or growth of an exoncoma. [E.]

EXONDÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-o^{2}n^{2}da. See Exundatus.

EXONEIROGMOS (Lat.), **EXONEIROSIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. E^{2}x-o^{2}n-ir(e^2-i^{2}r)-o^{2}g'mo^{2}s, -o'si^{2}s. From ἐξ, out of, and ὄνειρος, a dream. Fr., *exonirose*. Ger., *nächtliche Samenergiessung*. A nocturnal emission of semen. [L, 41, 84.]

EXOPHACIN, n. E^{2}x-o-fas'i^{2}n. From ἔξω, without, and φακῆ, a lentil. A liquid uncoagulable albuminous principle found by Frémy and Valenciennes in the cortical layers of the crystalline lens. [L, 88 (*a*, 27).]

EXOPHLŒUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o-fle'(flo^2'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Epiphlœum.

EXOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^{2}a^3. From ἐξ, out, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *exophthalmie*. Ger., *Exophthalmie*, *Augenvorfall*. It., *esoftalmia*. Sp., *exoftalmia*. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.—**E. cachectica.** Fr., *exophthalmie cachectique*. See *Exophthalmic* goître.—**E. fungosa.** Fr., *exophthalmie fongueuse*. Ger., *schwammiger Bulbusvorfall*. A late stage of glioma retinæ, after the malignant growth has filled the eyeball and caused a perforation of the cornea or anterior portion of the sclera. The growth then protrudes, proliferates very rapidly, and gives a fungous appearance to the front of the eyeball. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMIC, adj. E^{2}x-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mi^{2}k. Lat., *exophthalmicus*. Fr., *exophthalmique*. Ger., *exophthalmisch*. Pertaining to or accompanied with exophthalmia.

EXOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-mi(me)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *exophthalmit'idos (-is)*. An obsolete term for exophthalmia accompanied by inflammation of the contents of the orbit or of the capsule of Tenon. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMOMETER, n. E^{2}x-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From the ἐξόφθαλμος, with prominent eyes, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *exophthalmomètre*. Ger., *E*. The name given subsequently by Cohn to his ophthalmoprostatometer. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), **EXOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}x-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἐξόφθαλμος. Fr., *exophthalme*. Ger., *E*. Properly, a person affected with exophthalmia; as commonly used, exophthalmia.—**E. anæmicus, E. cachecticus.** See *Exophthalmic* goître.—**E. paralyticus.** Exophthalmia resulting from total or partial paralysis of the oculomotor or other muscles of the eye. [A, 319 (*a*, 21).]—**E. simplex.** Of the older authors, that form of exophthalmia in which the cause is unknown. [A, 319 (*a*, 14).]—**Pulsating E.** Fr., *exophthalmie pulsative* (ou *pulsatile*). Ger., *pulsirendes Glotzenauge*. A disease of the orbit, characterized by a complex group of symptoms consisting in protrusion of the eyeball; the presence of peculiar, audible noises over the region of the orbit and the cranial bones in the vicinity; and a visible pulsation in the eyeball or the anterior portion of the orbital aperture. These symptoms are due either to a disease of the blood-vessels in the orbit or in the cranial cavity, which may be either a true aneurysm, or a spurious traumatic aneurysm; an arterio-venous aneurysm or varix aneurysmaticus; an aneurysm by anastomosis; or finally it may be due in rare instances to some obstruction to the venous current through the cavernous sinus. [F.]

EXOPHYLLOUS, adj. E^{2}x-o-fi^{2}l'u^{3}s. From ἔξω, without, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Dumortier, without a sheath, nude (said of the young leaves of dicotyledons developed without a sheath in distinction to those of monocotyledons). [*a*, 24.]

EXOPLASM, n. E^{2}x'o-pla^{2}z'm. From Gr., ἔξω, outside, and πλάσμα (see Plasma). See Ectoplasm.

EXOPODITE, n. E^{2}x-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-it. From ἔξω, without, and πούς, a foot. The external of the two branches into which the protopodite of crustaceans divides. [L, 121, 354 (*a*, 27).]

EXOPROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E^{2}x-o-pro^{2}s-op'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἔξω, without, and πρόσωπον, the face. See Epignathus.

EXOPTILATE, EXOPTILE, adj's. E^{2}x-o^{2}p'ti^{2}l-at, -o^{2}p'ti^{2}l. Lat., *exoptilis* (from ἔξω, without, and πτίλον, a wing). Fr., *exoptile*. Lit., having a free plume or wing; of the gemmule of a dicotyledonous embryo, not entirely shut up in its cotyledonary cavity. [Lestiboudois (B, 1 [*a*, 24]).]

EXORBITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-o^{2}rb-i^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *exorbitisme*. See Exophthalmia.

EXORESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}r-e^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *exoriri*, to appear. See Exacerbation.

EXORHIZA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o-ri(re)'za^3. From ἔξω, without, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *exorhize*. Ger., *Naktwurzel*, *Freiwurzel*. A root destitute of a sheath. The *Exorhizæ* of Richard are a subdivision of the *Embryonatæ*, including all plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 170 (*a*, 24).]

EXORHIZAL, adj. E^{2}x-o-riz'a^{2}l. Lat., *exorhizus* (from ἔξω, without, and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *exorhizé*. Ger., *naktwurzelig*, *freiwurzelig*. Having a root destitute of a sheath. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXORMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}rm'i^2-a^3. From ἐξορμᾶν, to send forth. Ger., *Ausbruch* (1st def.), *Hautgries* (2d def.), *Wahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. An outbreak or attack of disease. 2. In Good's classification of skin diseases, an order characterized by small acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing fluid nor tending to suppuration, commonly terminating in a scurf. It corresponds to the *Papulæ* of Willan. 3. Of Pausanias, dementia. [G, 62; L, 107, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o^{2}r-riz(rez)'a^3. See Exorhiza.

EXORTUS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o^{2}r'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *exort'us*. From *exoriri*, to come forth. An appearance, a springing up. [A, 318.]—**E. unguium.** See Lunula.

EXOSEPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}x-o(o^3)-se^{2}p'ta^3. From ἔξω, without, and *septum* (*q. v.*). The septa of certain corals, which are situated in the exocœles. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 133 (L).]

EXOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *exos'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἔξωσις. Protrusion, dislocation. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

EXOSKELETAL, adj. E^{2}x-o-ske^{2}l'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. Relating to, connected with, or formed from, the exoskeleton. [L, 14.]

EXOSKELETON, n. E^{2}x-o-ske^{2}l'e-tu^{3}n. From ἔξω, without, and σκελετός (see Skeleton). Fr., *exosquelette*. The more superficially situated support of the body in animals, *i. e.*, the skin, nails, scales, hairs, feathers, hoofs, etc. [B, 28; L, 343.]—**Placoid e.** The "dermal defenses" of certain elasmobranch fishes, being spinous, tooth-like, or tubercular calcifications of the cutaneous papillæ. [A, 13.]

EXOSMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-o^{2}z(os)'ma^3. Gen., *exos'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἔξωσμα. A protruded part. [A, 322.]

EXOSMIC, adj. E2x-o2z'mi2k. Fr., *exosmique*. See EXOSMOTIC.

EXOSMOMETER, n. E2x-o2s-mo2m'e2t-u5r. Lat., *exosmometrum*. Fr., *exosmomètre*. See ENDOSMOMETER.

EXOSMOSE, n. Lat., *exosmosis* (from ἔξω, outside, and ὠσμός, a thrusting). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Aushauchung*. In osmosis, the passage of a current outward. [B, 19, 229 (*a*, 24).] Cf. ENDOSMOSE.

EXOSMOTIC, adj. E2x-o2s-mo2t'i2k. Lat., *exosmoticus*. Fr., *exosmotique*. Ger., *exosmotisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmose. [A, 301.]

EXOSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E2x-o2z(os)'mu3s(mu4s). See EXOSIS.

EXOSPORE, n. E2x'o-spor. Lat., *exosporium* (from ἔξω, without, and σπόρος, a seed). Fr., *e*. The outer coat of a spore. [B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EXOSPOROUS, adj. E2x-o2s'po2r-u3s. Lat., *exosporeus*. Fr., *exosporé*. Having the spores developed on the outside of the basidia. The *Exosporeæ* are a division of the *Hymenomycetes* so characterized. [A, 385 ; B, 121, 291 (*a*, 24).]

EXOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. E2x-o-ske2-le2t. See EXSKELETON.

EXOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o2s'i2s. The *Acipenser huso*. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EXOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E2x-o(o3)-ste(sta)'ma3. Gen., *exostem'atos* (*-is*). From ἔξω, without, and στῆμα, a stamen. Fr., *exostème*. Ger., *Exostemme*, *Exosteme*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, distinguished from the true *Cinchona* by having the stamens projecting beyond the corolla. [B, 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**E. à feuilles étroites** (Fr.). See *E. angustifolium*.—**E. à fleurs dissemblables** (Fr.). See *E. dissimiliflorum*.—**E. à fleurs nombreuses** (Fr.). See *E. floribundum*.—**E. à longues fleurs** (Fr.). See *E. longiflorum*.—**E. angustifolium.** Fr., *exostema à feuilles étroites*. Ger., *schmalblättrige Exostemme*. A species found on river-banks in Santo Domingo, where the bark, *cortex chinæ angustifoliæ* (Ger., *China von St.-Domingo*) is used. It has a sweetish, aromatic taste. Very little, if any, is exported to Europe. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. à petites fleurs** (Fr.). See *E. parviflorum*.—**E. australe.** Fr., *e. austral*. Ger., *südliche Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil. The bark (*quina do mato*) is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. brachycarpum.** Fr., *e. de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *kurzfrüchtige Exostemme*. A species found in Jamaica. The bark, *cortex chinæ brachycarpæ*, has the bitter taste of the cinchona-barks, but is not astringent. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. caribæum.** Fr., *e. caraïbe*, *bois-chandelle*, *Marie-galante*, *poirier de montagne*, *quinquina caraïbe* (ou *des Antilles*). Ger., *caribäische Exostemme*. Sea-side beech, primewood ; a species found in the West Indies and the Caribbean islands. The bark, *cortex chinæ caribæus* (seu *jamaicensis*), *cinchina* (ou *china*) *caribæa*, *cortex jamaicensis* (seu *caribæus*), is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge (in the Bahamas, in intestinal affections) and was once exported to Europe, though but little used. It is one of the false barks that have sometimes been sold for cinchona. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (*a*, 24) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (*a*, 14).]—**E. coriaceum.** Fr., *e. coriace*. A species found in the Antilles. Its bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. corymbiferum.** Fr., *e. corymbifère*. Ger., *doldentraubiges Exostemme*. The *Badusa corymbifera*. [B, 42, 173, 180, 214 (*a*, 24).]—**E. corymbosum.** Fr., *e. encorymbe*. A species found in Peru ; tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. cuspidatum.** Fr., *e. cuspidé*. Ger., *feinspitzige Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil, where the bark (*quina do mato*) is used like that of *E. australe*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. de la Jamaïque** (Fr.). See *E. brachycarpum*.—**E. de Philipps** (Fr.). See *E. philippicum*.—**E. dissimiliflorum.** Fr., *e. à fleurs dissemblables*. A species found in Peru, resembling in properties *E. floribundum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. du Pérou** (Fr.). See *E. peruvianum*.—**E. en corymbe** (Fr.). See *E. corymbosum*.—**E. floribundum.** Fr., *e. à fleurs nombreuses*. Ger., *reichblüthige Exostemme*. A species found in the West Indies. The bark (*cortex chinæ Piton* [seu *Santæ Luciæ*], *china Piton* [seu *montana*, seu *martinicensis*]) is a febrifuge, emetic, and tonic, and is the best known of the false cinchona-barks. [B, 5, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. lineatum.** Fr., *e. linéaire*. A species found in Santo Domingo. The bark is very like that of *E. floribundum*, with which it is often mixed. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. longiflorum.** Fr., *e. à longues fleurs*. A species found in Guiana, having the same properties as *E. dissimiliflorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. macrocnemia.** The *Remijia macrocnemia*. [B, 283.]—**E. parviflorum.** Fr., *e. à petites fleurs*. A species found in the Antilles ; used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 5, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. peruvianum.** Fr., *e. du Pérou*. A species found in the Colombian Andes, with a bitter bark ; used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. philippicum.** Fr., *e. de Philipps*. A species found in Peru, having the properties of the other species. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**E. souzanum.** Ger., *Souza's Exostemme*. A species found especially in the Province of Piauhy, Brazil. The bark (*quina do Piauhy*) has a very bitter, somewhat slimy taste, resembling that of true cinchona. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**E. triflorum.** A species found in Peru, where its bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 282 (*a*, 24).]

EXOSTEMME (Ger.), n. E2x-o-ste2m'me2. See EXOSTEMA.—**Caribäische e.** See EXOSTEMA *caribæum*.—**Doldentraubige E.** See EXOSTEMA *corymbiferum*.—**Feingspitzige E.** See EXOSTEMA *cuspidatum*.—**Kurzfrüchtige E.** See EXOSTEMA *brachycarpum*.—**Reichblüthige E.** See EXOSTEMA *floribundum*.—**Schmalblätterige E.** See EXOSTEMA *angustifolium*.—**Souza's E.** See EXOSTEMA *souzanum*.—**Südliche E.** See EXOSTEMA *australe*.

EXOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E2x-o2st-o'ma3. Gen., *exostom'atos* (*-is*). From ἐξ, out, and ὀστέον, a bone. See EXOSTOSIS.

EXOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E2x-o2s(os)'to2m-a3. From ἔξω, without, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *exostome*. Ger., *äusserer Eimund*. The opening in the primine of the ovule of a plant. [B, 19, 77, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXOSTOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. E2x-os-toz, -toz'e2. See EXOSTOSIS.—**E. crânienne** (Fr.). See *Ivory* EXOSTOSIS.—**E. de croissance** (Fr.). Of Broca, a cartilaginous exostosis ; so-called because of its frequency in the young. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**E. éburnée** (Fr.). See *Ivory* EXOSTOSIS.—**E. en plaque.** See *Laminar* EXOSTOSIS.—**E. épiphysaire.** See *E. essentielle*.—**E. essentielle.** An exostosis which is the result of an error of development ; found principally at the extremities of the long bones. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]—**E. goutteuse.** An exostosis of gouty origin. [L, 49 (*a*, 29).]—**E. rhumatismale.** An exostosis of rheumatic origin. [L, 49 (*a*, 29).]—**E. sous-unguéale.** A partial hypertrophy of the spongy tissue of the distal phalanx, especially observed on the great toe in young people of a very lymphatic or scrofulous diathesis. [L, 49 (*a*, 29).]—**E. spongieuse.** See *Spongy* EXOSTOSIS.—**E. symptomatique.** See *Symptomatic* EXOSTOSIS—**E. syphilitique.** See *Syphilitic* EXOSTOSIS.—**E. tendineuse.** An exostosis which replaces the tendon of insertion in old and gouty people. [L, 49 (*a*, 29).]

EXOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o2s-to'si2s. Gen., *exostos'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξόστωσις (from ἐξ, out, and ὀστέον, a bone). Fr., *exostose*. Ger., *Exostose*, *Beingeschwulst*, *Knochenauswuchs*. It., *esostosi*. Sp., *exostosis*. 1. A morbid bony outgrowth or enlargement ; an osseous tumor. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).] 2. A diseased condition in plants in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like tumors from the stem or roots. [B, 19 (*a*, 24).]—**Button-like e.** See *E. eburnea clavata*.—**Cancellous e.** See *Parenchymatous e*.—**Cartilaginous e.** Lat., *e. cartilaginea*. Fr., *exostose cartilagineuse*. A bony tumor in which the amounts of bone and cartilage are nearly equal. [E.]—**Cauliflower e., Cellular e.** See *Spongy e*.—**Compact e.** See *Ivory e*.—**Dental e.** See ODONTOMA.—**Epiphyseal e.** An e. formed on an epiphysis of a bone. [*a*, 29.]—**E. apophytica.** An e. consisting of an enlargement of a normal bony prominence at the point of insertion of a tendon or fascia. [Birsh-Hirschfeld (A, 319)].—**E. bursata.** An e. springing from an articular surface and inclosed in a cartilaginous or synovial capsule, together sometimes with free cartilaginous bodies. [Fehleisen, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxiii, 1 ; "Ann. of Surg.," July, 1886, p. 77 ; J. Bell, "Ann. of Surg.," ix, p. 112 ; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 775.]—**E. cartilaginea.** See *Cartilaginous e*.—**E. clavata.** See *E. eburnea clavata*.—**E. eburnea.** See *Ivory e*.—**E. eburnea clavata.** E. characterized by little round, flat growths on the cranium, which look like ivory buttons. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**E. maligna.** See OSTEOMYELITIS.—**E. medullosa.** E. characterized by a large collection of medullary tissue corresponding to the medullary canal in the large bones. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]—**E. multiplex.** See *Multiple e*.—**E. spongiosa.** See *Spongy e*.—**E. steatomatodes.** See OSTEOSARCOMA.—**E. subunguealis.** See *Subungual e*.—**False E.** Fr., *exostose fausse*. An appendix developed upon a bone which has not the nature of bone or has not the same constitution. [L, 41 (*a*, 29).]—**Hyponychial e.** See *Subungual e*.—**Ivory e.** Fr., *exostose* (ou *ostéome*) *éburnée*. A tumor composed of compact bone, peculiar to the cranial bones. [E.]—**Laminar e.** Fr., *exostose laminée*. An e. formed of superposed laminæ. [L, 41 (*a*, 29).]—**Medullary e.** See *E. medullosa*.—**Multiple e.** Lat., *e. multiplex*. The occurrence of a number of exostoses in the same subject. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Parenchymatous e.** A bony tumor developed from the cancellous structure.—**Parosteal e.** An e. originating in the connective tissue. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Periosteal e.** An e. originating from the periosteum. [Marchand (A, 319).] Cf. HYPEROSTOSIS.—**Scorbutic e.** An e. of scorbutic origin. [L, 49 (*a*, 29).]—**Scrofulous e.** An e. of scrofulous origin. [L, 49 (*a*, 29).]—**Spongy e.** Fr., *exostose spongieuse*. Lat., *e. spongiosa*. Ger., *spongiöse Exostose*. An e. consisting almost wholly of spongy bone tissue. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Subungual e.** Fr., *exostose sous-unguéale*. A form of e. found beneath the nail, generally of the great toe. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Symptomatic e.** An e. by traumatic or non-traumatic inflammation, or by syphilis. [L, 88 (*a*, 29).]—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphilitica*. Fr., *exostose syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Exostose*. An e. due to syphilis, usually a hyperostosis. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**True e.** See *E*.

EXOSTOTIC, adj. E2x-o2st-o2t'i2k. Lat., *exostoticus*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an exostosis. [A, 322.]

EXOTERIC, adj. E2x-o-te2r'i2k. Gr., ἐξωτερικός. Lat., *exotericus*. Fr., *exotérique*. Ger., *exoterisch*. Resulting from causes external to the organism. [L, 107.]

EXOTHECA (Lat.), **EXOTHECIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E2x-o-the(tha)'ka3, -si2(ki2)-u3m(u4m). From ἔξω, without, and θήκη, a case. Fr., *exothèque*. The outer covering of an anther. [B, 77, 121 (*a*, 24).] Cf. *Endothecium*.

EXOTHERMIC, adj. E2x-o-thu5rm'i2k. From ἔξω, without, and θερμός, hot. Fr., *exothermique*. Of light, determining chemical action. [L, 41.]

EXOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o-the(tha)'si2s. Gen., *exothes'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἐξώθησις (from ἐξωθεῖν, to expel). See DISLOCATION.

EXOTIC, adj. E2x-o2t'i2k. Gr., ἐξωτικός. Lat., *exoticus*. Fr., *exotique*. Ger., *ausländisch*. It., *essotico*. Sp., *exotico*. Not indigenous ; of foreign origin. [*a*, 24.]

EXOTICADENIA (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o2t(ot)-i2k-a2d(a3d)-e2n-i(e)'a3. See EXOTICUDENIA.

EXOTICHÆMATICUS (Lat.), adj. E2x-o2t(ot)-i2-ke2m(ch2a3-am)-a2t(a3t)'i2k-u3s(u4s). From ἐξωτικός, foreign, and αἷμα, blood. Pertaining to the transfusion of blood. [L, 135 (*a*, 14).]

EXOTICHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o2t(ot)-i2-ke2m(ch2a3-am)-a3-to'si2s. Gen., *exotichæmatos'eos* (*-is*). Ger., *Bluttransfusion*. Transfusion of blood. [A, 322.]

EXOTICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o2t(ot)-i2k-o(o3)-man(ma3n)'i2-a3. From ἐξωτικός, foreign, and μανία, mania. Fr., *exoticomanie*. Ger., *übermässige Vorliebe für Fremdes*. An excessive fondness for anything foreign. [A, 322.]

EXOTICOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2x-o2t(ot)-i2k-o(o3)-si2m-(su6m)'fi2(fu6)-si2s. Gen., *exoticosymphys'eos* (*-sym'physis*). From

ἐξωτικός, foreign, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Fr., *exotico-symphyse.* The union of a substance with the organism (*e. g.*, the adhesion of a flap in plastic surgery). [A, 322.]

EXOTICUDENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-u²(u)-den(de²n)-i(e)'a³. From ἐξωτικός, foreign, and οὐδένεια, worthlessness. Fr., *exoticudénie.* Ger., *Geringschätzung ausländischer Mittel.* Excessive dislike for anything foreign. [A, 322.]

EXOTRACHELUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E²x-o-tra²k(tra²ch)-e(a)'lu³s(lu⁴s). From ἔξω, without, and τράχηλος, the neck. See Epignathus.

EXPANSIBILITY, n. E²x-pa²n-si²-bi²l'i²-ti². Lat., *expansibilitas* (from *expandere*, to stretch out). Fr., *expansibilite.* Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit.* Capability of expanding or of being expanded. [L, 180.]

EXPANSION, n. E²x-pa²n'shu³n. Lat., *expansio* (from *expandere*, to spread out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausdehnung.* A spreading out, increase of volume.—**Coefficient of e.** Ger., *Ausdehnungskoëffizient.* Sp., *coeficiente de dilatación.* The increase in length or volume of one of the equal parts of a substance when its temperature is raised one degree from zero. [a, 27.]—**E. fascié** (Fr.). Of De Candolle, an unusual spreading of limbs or branches in certain plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**E. pédonculaire** (Fr.). The divergence of the pyramids in the medulla oblongata. [a, 29.]—**Linear e.** Ger., *Längenausdehnung.* Elongation by e. [a, 27.]—**Muscle-e.** Ger., *Muskel-Ausdehnung.* The degree to which a muscle is stretched by an attached weight. [K, 35.]

EXPANSUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pa²n(pa³n)'su³s(su⁴s). Fr., *étendu.* Ger., *ausgedehnt.* Stretched (said by Mirbel of the nectary when it is spread as a covering upon the top of the ovary). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXPECTANT, adj. E²x-pe²kt'a²nt. Lat., *exspectans.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *expectirend, expectativ.* Characterized by non-interference in the absence of clear indications (said of a method of treating disease).

EXPECTATION, n. E²x-pe²kt-a'shu³n. Lat., *exspectatio.* Fr., *e.*, *expectantisme.* Ger., *Abwarten.* The expectant method of treating disease.—**E. of life.** In life insurance, the length of time that a person of a given age and in good health may be expected to live.

EXPECTORANT, adj. E²x-pe²kt'o²r-a²nt. Lat., *expectorans* (from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the chest). Fr., *e.* Ger., *auswurfbefördernd.* It., *espettorante.* Sp., *expectorante.* Promotive of expectoration. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXPECTORATION, n. E²x-pe²kt-o²r-a'shu³n. Lat., *expectoratio.* Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausspeien* (1st def.), *Speichel* (2d def.). It., *espettorazione, spurgo.* Sp., *expectoración.* 1. The act of expelling from the mouth matter which has been brought to it from the lungs or from the passages which lead to them. 2. See Sputum. [D, 1.]—**Prune-juice e.** The peculiar sputum of pneumonia, especially when the disease is hastening to a fatal termination. It is less abundant, less tenacious, and darker in color than the ordinary rusty sputa of pneumonia. [D, 1.]

EXPECTORATIVE, adj. E²x-pe²kt'o²r-a-ti²v. See Expectorant.

EXPELLENT, adj. E²x-pe²l'e²nt. Lat., *expellens.* Ger., *austreibend.* Facilitating the expulsion of noxious material from the system. [A, 322.]

EXPERIENCE, n. E²x-pe'ri²-e²ns. Lat., *experientia* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr., *expérience.* Ger., *Erfahrung.* 1. The act of undergoing, taking part in, or personally observing, an occurrence. 2. Knowledge based on observation.

EXPERIMENT, n. E²x-pe²r'i²-me²nt. Gr., ἐμπειρία. Lat., *experimentum* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr., *expérience, épreuve.* Ger., *E.*, *Probe, Versuch.* A trial, test ; the careful and methodical observation of what takes place under conditions that have been arranged for the purpose of eliminating all sources of error in deduction so far as possible.—**Active e.** An e. in which the observer determines or controls the conditions.—**Archimedes's e.** An e. for demonstrating the principle that when a body is plunged into a liquid, a part of its weight, equal to the weight of the displaced liquid, is lost. A cylindrical weight is suspended from the pan of a hydrostatic balance by means of a tube of the same volume as itself. If when the weight is plunged into water the hollow is filled with the same, the equilibrium is exactly maintained. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Check-e., Control-e.** An e. consisting in the repetition of a previous e., the conditions being changed in some particular so as to prove the validity of the inference drawn from the first e.—**Croaking e.** Ger., *Quarrversuch.* The production of a croak in a male frog deprived of its brain by gently pinching the dorsal integument. [Landois (K).]—**Crucial e.** See *Crucial* test.—**Dropping e.** Fr., *épreuve tombante.* Ger., *Fallversuch.* A simple e. devised by Hering to show whether there is a normal binocular act of vision. A cylindrical tube, 25 cm. long, and wide enough to be looked through with both eyes, has at one end, and fastened on its outside, two long needles, which must be so bent outward that they can not be seen on looking through the tube. A fine silken thread connects the point of one needle with that of the other. Midway between the needles is a knot in the thread, or a small bead, which then lies in the centre of the field of vision of the tube. The tube is held close before the face, with the thread horizontal, and the patient looks through the tube with both eyes ; the bead in the middle serves as a fixation point. Small balls of different sizes are allowed to fall about twelve times, one after the other, some before and some behind the bead. One who sees binocularly can tell with certainty whether a ball falls within or beyond the fixation point, while one who perceives the retinal image of one eye only is frequently deceived. [F.]—**Embrace e.** Ger., *Umarmungsversuch.* Stimulation of the skin overlying the sternum of a male frog deprived of its brain. so as to cause it to embrace reflexively the object used to produce the irritation. [Landois (K).]—**Fechner's paradoxical e.** Fr., *épreuve paradoxale de Fechner.* Ger., *Fechner's paradoxer Versuch.* An e. introduced by Fechner in the domain of the color-sense for the determination of binocular light-perception. In the case of most observers, when one eye is closed, Fechner found that at first there was a slight clouding of the common visual field, but this was quickly followed by an equal clearing up of the field. If the visual field of one eye is darkened by a gray glass held before the eye, and then the common visual field or a white object in it be regarded, the latter appears darker than when the eye behind the gray glass is entirely closed. [F.]—**Gellé's e.** An e. by which Gellé professes that a diagnosis can be made between affections of the middle ear and of the labyrinth. If the air in the meatus is condensed by means of a rarefying apparatus, the tone of a tuning-fork, brought into contact with the india-rubber tube or the bones of the head, will be decidedly weakened. If an obstacle to the conduction of sound exists, as in ankylosis of the stapes, according to Gellé, the tone remains unchanged during the e. ; if, however, the labyrinth is affected and the stapes movable, at every condensation there will be a feeling of giddiness and noises in the ear, symptoms of an increase of pressure in the labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**Hering's e.** See *Dropping e.*—**Kuhne's e.** An e. to demonstrate the contractility of plasmodium by means of electricity. [a, 27.]—**Passive e.** An e. in which nature determines the conditions, the observer simply taking cognizance of what goes on.—**Rinne's e.** An e. consisting in setting a tuning-fork (pitched in the bass C) on the vertex or mastoid process, and allowing it to vibrate till the note is no longer heard ; the prongs of the fork are then brought close to the ear, and in normal circumstances the tone will be heard again. When this e. turns out positive, according to Lucæ, there is an affection of the internal ear. When it turns out negative, there is disturbance in the sound-conducting apparatus, though there may be a simultaneous affection of the nervous apparatus. [F, 32.]—**Scheiner's e.** An e. for proving that the eye can not accommodate for a near and a distant object at the same time. It consists in fixing the gaze upon a small object, and then looking beyond it at some distant point. The image of the former then appears to be double and blurred. [K.]—**Torricelli's e.** An e. designed to demonstrate the amount of atmospheric pressure by means of a cistern barometer. [a, 27.]—**Valsalvian e.** The condensation of the air in the naso-pharynx by a strong act of expiration, performed with closed mouth and nostrils, thus driving the air up through the Eustachian tubes into the tympanic cavities and forcing the drum-membranes outward. [F.]

EXPERIMENTAL, adj. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt'a²l. Lat., *experimentalis.* Fr., *expérimental.* Ger., *e.* Pertaining to or derived from experiment or experience.

EXPERIMENTATION, n. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt-a'shu³n. Fr., *expérimentation.* Ger., *E.* The performance of experiments.

EXPÉRIMENTÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-pa-re-ma³n²-ta. Subjected to experiment. [A, 385.]

EXPERIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt'u³m(u⁴m). See Experiment.—**E. crucis.** See *Crucial* test.

EXPERT, n. E²x'pu⁵rt. Lat., *expertus* (from *experiri*, to be experienced). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Fachmann.* A person reputed to have special skill or experimental knowledge of a particular subject.

EXPERTISE (Fr.), n. E²x-pe²r-tez. A medical or medico-legal investigation by an expert. [Max-Simon, " Lyon méd.," Dec. 6, 1885, p. 429.]

EXPIRATEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-pe-ra³-tu⁵r. See Expiratory.

EXPIRATION, n. E²x-pi²-ra'shu³n. Gr., ἐκπνοή. Lat., *exspiratio* (from *ex*, out, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausathmung.* It., *espirazione.* Sp., *expiración.* Breathing out, exhalation. 1. The act of expelling the air from the lungs. In ordinary tranquil breathing, e. is accomplished (*a*) by gravity and the elasticity of the thorax, both of which tend to bring the ribs back to the position occupied before inspiration ; (*b*) by the elasticity of the lungs ; (*c*) by the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera which arch the relaxed diaphragm back into the thorax. In this way the thorax is narrowed in its three diameters and the air is forced from the lungs. [J.] 2. In botany, the act by which plants reject or expel through their leaves a part of the gas which they absorb. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**E'akt** (Ger.). The act of e. [J.]—**E. forcée** (Fr.). See *Labored e.*—**E'skrampf** (Ger.). See *Expiratory* tetanus.—**E'sluft** (Ger.). See *Expired* air.—**E'smuskeln** (Ger.). See Muscles *of expiration.*—**E'sstillstand** (Ger.). See *Expiratory* standstill. — **E'stetanus** (Ger.). See *Expiratory* tetanus.—**Forced e., Forcible e.** See *Labored e.*—**Labored e.** Fr., *e. forcée.* Ger., *forcirte E.* Expiratory movements in which the ordinary expiratory efforts due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, and abdomen are assisted and increased by the so-called expiratory auxiliaries, *i. e.*, the abdominal and part of the thoracic muscles. If the respiratory movements become excessively labored there is brought into co-ordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly, or indirectly, by giving fixed support to other muscles, lessen the cavity of the thorax, and thus force the air from the lungs. [J.]—**Prolonged e.** Fr., *e. prolongée.* A prolonged expiratory sound heard on auscultation ; one of the physical signs, in many cases, of certain pulmonary diseases. Heard over a limited area in the upper part of the chest, it often indicates tuberculosis ; heard over the middle region of the lungs, it may indicate emphysema. [D, 1.]—**Systolic e.** An e. due to the filling of the pulmonary arteries and consequent pressure upon the lungs (said of the slight e. at the beginning of the cardiac systole). [J, 57.]

EXPIRATORY, adj. E²x'pi²r-a²t-o-ri². Fr., *expirateur.* Ger., *expiratorisch.* It., *espiratore.* Sp., *expirador, expiratorio.* Pertaining to expiration. [J.]

EXPIRED, adj. E²x-pird'. Lat., *exspiratus*, Fr., *expiré.* Breathed out, given off from the lungs. [A, 385.]

EXPLANATE, adj. E^{2}x'pla^{2}n-at. Lat., *explanatus.* Ger., *ausgebreitet.* 1. Of an insect, having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. [L, 56.] 2. Of plants, stretched out in an even plane or laid one upon another. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EXPLETIVE, adj. E^{2}x'ple^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *expletivus* (from *explere*, to fill up). Fr., *explétif.* Serving to complete a connection (said of nerve-fibres). [A, 301.]

EXPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-pli^2-ka(ka^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *explicare*, to unfold. Fr., *expliqué.* Ger., *entfaltet.* Of flowers, unfolded, evolved, developed. [B, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXPLODENDUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-plod-e^{2}nd'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Explosus.

EXPLORATEUR (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-plo-ra^2-tu^{3}r. Exploratory; as a n., an exploring instrument. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

EXPLORATION, n. E^{2}x-plo-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exploratio* (from *explorare*, to explore). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Untersuchung.* It., *esplorazione.* Sp., *exploración.* An examination, especially of parts situated under and hidden by other parts. [A, 326 (*a*, 21).]

EXPLORATIVE, adj. E^{2}x-plo'ra-ti^{2}v. See Exploratory.

EXPLORATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-plo-ra(ra^2)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Explorer.

EXPLORATORY, adj. E^{2}x-plor'a-to-ri^2. Lat., *exploratorius.* Fr., *explorateur.* Ger., *explorativ.* Serving the purpose of exploration.

EXPLORER, n. E^{2}x-plor'u^{3}r. Lat., *exploratorium.* Fr., *explorateur.* Ger., *Untersuchungsinstrument.* Any instrument for exploring.—**Electrical e.** See *Induction* balance.

EXPLOSION, n. E^{2}x-plo'zhu^{3}n. Gr., ἐξέλασις. Lat., *explosio* (from *explodere*, to drive away). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Verpuffung.* It., *esplosione.* Sp., *explosión.* 1. A noisy and violent commotion from the bursting of a receptacle containing gas or liquid under pressure or from the sudden evolution of gas in consequence of chemical action precipitated by ignition or concussion. 2. In pathology, the sudden occurrence of symptoms (*e. g.*, convulsions). [A, 385.]

EXPLOSIVE, adj. E^{2}x-plos'i^{2}v. Lat., *explosivus.* Fr., *explosif.* Ger., *explosiv.* Pertaining to, attended with, or prone to give rise to explosion. [A, 385.]

EXPLOSUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-plo'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Ger., *aussprühend.* In botany, extruded suddenly and with violence (said of spores). [B, 198.]

EXPOSURE, n. E^{2}x-poz'u^{3}r. Lat., *expositio* (from *exponere*, to lay bare). Fr., *exposition.* Ger., *Blossstellung.* 1. A laying bare to view, to the sun, to the action of cold, etc.; a divesting of the ordinary clothing so as to lay a part open to observation. 2. Subjection to the danger of infection.

EXPRESSED, adj. E^{2}x-pre^{2}st'. Lat., *expressus.* Fr., *exprimé.* Ger., *ausgedrückt.* Pressed out.

EXPRESSION, n. E^{2}x-pre^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *expressio* (from *exprimere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausdrücken* (1st def.), *Herausdrängen* (1st def.), *Ausdruck* (2d def.). 1. A squeezing out (as of a juice, of the fœtus or placenta from the uterus, etc.). 2. The recognizable manifestation of a condition (physical, bodily, mental, or emotional). [A, 301.]—**Credé's method of e.** Fr., *méthode d'e. de Credé.* See *E. of the placenta.*—**E. of the fœtus.** Fr., *e. artificielle du fœtus, e. utérine.* Ger., *Kristeller'sche E'smethode.* A method of hastening the expulsion of the fœtus during labor by rubbing, squeezing, and pressing upon the uterus. With the woman lying on her back, the obstetrician tries to displace any coils of intestine that may lie in front of the uterus; then he grasps the fundus in both hands, with the thumbs in front and the rest of the hands behind. Gentle friction is practised at first, increasing its force and directing it from above downward. This is continued from five to eight seconds, diminishing gradually, after the manner of the natural contractions. After an interval, varying from half a minute to three minutes, the manipulation is renewed, a fresh portion of the uterus being seized; and this is repeated ten, twenty, or forty times if necessary. [Kristeller, "Berl. klin. Woch.," 1867, No. 6; A, 24.]—**E. of the placenta.** Lat., *expressio placentæ.* Fr., *délivrance par e.* Ger., *Credé'scher Handgriff, Herausdrängen der Placenta.* The procedure of pressing out the placenta from the uterus after the expulsion of the fœtus. The uterus is grasped between the two hands, and they are forced together slowly and equably, so as to stimulate and aid uterine contraction.—**Placental e.** See *E. of the placenta.*—**Rectal e.** A method of hastening the birth of the fœtal head by pressing forward upon it with two fingers inserted into the rectum and hooked into the mouth or under the chin. [A, 22.]—**Uterine e.** Fr., *e. utérine.* See *E. of the fœtus.*—**Vesical e.** A procedure proposed by J. Heddaeus for retention of urine where there is no mechanical impediment. With the femoral muscles relaxed, the bladder is grasped with both outspread hands through the abdominal wall, and gentle and steady compression made in the direction of its neck. ["Berlin. klin. Woch."; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 211.]

EXPUITION, n. E^{2}x-pu^2-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. See Exspuition.

EXPULSION, n. E^{2}x-pu^{3}l'shu^{3}n. Gr., Lat., *expulsio* (from *expellere*, to expel). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausstossung.* It., *espulsione.* Sp., *expulsión.* The process by which anything is expelled; as used by some old French writers, an abortion at a later period of gestation than that denoted by *écoulement* and *effluxion* (q. v.). [A, 44.]—**Spontaneous e.** In obstetrics, the e. of the fœtus in an abnormal attitude (as when it is doubled upon itself by uterine contraction in a transverse presentation). Cf. *Spontaneous* evolution and *Spontaneous* version.

EXPULSIVE, adj. E^{2}x-pu^{3}l'si^{2}v. Lat., *expellens.* Fr., *expulsif.* Ger., *austreibend.* Causing expulsion; in obstetrics, serving to expel the uterine contents (said of the pains of labor); in pharmacology, diaphoretic. [L, 107.]

EXPULSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-so'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An expulsive agent or channel. [L.]—**E. seminis.** See Vas *deferens.*

EXPULTEUR (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-pu^{6}l-tu^{3}r. Expulsive. [A, 301.]

EXPULTRIX (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *expultor* (*vis* understood). E^{2}x-pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)'tri^{2}x. Gen., *expultric'is.* Fr., *expultrice.* Ger., *Treibkraft.* Expulsive force. [A, 322.]

EXPURGANS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-pu^{3}rg(pu^{4}rg)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Gen., *expurgant'is.* Fr., *expurgant.* Serving to facilitate the discharge of excrementitious matter. [L, 49.]

EXPURGATION, n. E^{2}x-pu^{2}r-ga'shu^{3}n. Fr., *e.* See Purgation.

EXRUPÉAL (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-ru^6-pa-a^{3}l. The squamosal bone in fishes. [L, 207.]

EXSANGUINATED, adj. E^{2}x-sa^{2}n^2'gwi^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. See Exsanguine.

EXSANGUINATION, n. E^{2}x-sa^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. From *ex*, out, and *sanguis*, blood. Deprivation of blood (as in the process of squeezing the blood from a limb toward the trunk by bandaging).

EXSANGUINE, EXSANGUINEOUS, adj's. E^{2}x-sa^{2}n^2'-gwi^{2}n, -sa^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *exsangue.* Ger., *blutarm.* Deprived of or destitute of blood.

EXSANGUINITY, n. E^{2}x-sa^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}n'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *exsanguinitas.* Fr., *exsanguinité.* The state of being exsanguine.

EXSANGUINOUS, EXSANGUIOUS, adj's. E^{2}x-sa^{2}n^2'gwi^{2}n-u^{3}s, -gwi^2-u^{3}s. See Exsanguine.

EXSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-sa^{3}rk-o'ma. Gen., *exsarcom'atos (-is).* See Sarcoma.

EXSCREATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-skre(skre^2)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exscreatio'nis.* Fr., *exscréation, crachement.* Ger., *Räuspern.* The act of spitting out mucus, etc., from the mouth and the upper air-passages. [L, 49.]

EXSCULPTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-sku^{3}lp(sku^{4}lp)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *exsculpere*, to dig out. Ger., *ausgegraben, ausgestochen.* Scrobiculate, but with very regularly formed hollows. [B. 123, 198 (*a*, 24).]

EXSCUTELLATE, adj. E^{2}x-sku^2-te^{2}l'at. Lat., *exscutellatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *scutellum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *exscutellé.* Of an insect, having no scutellum. [L, 180.]

EXSECTION (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-se^{2}k'shu^{3}n. From *ex*, out, and *secare*, to cut. The cutting out of a part. [E.] Cf. Excision and Resection.

EXSERTED, adj. E^{2}x-su^{6}rt'e^{2}d. Lat., *exsertus.* Fr., *exsert.* Ger., *hervortretend, hervorstehend.* Projecting beyond the orifice of an organ (said of stamens larger than the corolla). [B, 19, 121, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXSERTILE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-se^{2}r-tel. See Protractile.

EXSERTION, n. E^{2}x-su^{3}r'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exsertio* (from *exserere*, to protrude). Fr., *e.* Of De Candolle, see Insertion.

EXSERTOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-su^{6}rt(se^{2}rt)'or. Gen., *exserto'ris.* A muscle serving to protrude a part. [L.]—**E. linguæ.** See Genio-*glossus.*

EXSICCATION, n. E^{2}x-si^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. See Desiccation.

EXSICCATIVE, adj. E^{2}x'si^{2}k-a-ti^{2}v. See Desiccant.

EXSICCATOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-si^{2}k-kat(ka^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., e^{2}x'si^{2}k-at-o^{2}r. See Desiccator.

EXSPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-spi^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exspiratio'nis.* See Expiration.

EXSPIRATOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-spi^{2}r-at(a^{3}t)'o^{2}r; in Eng., e^{2}x'spi^{2}r-at-o^{2}r. A large flask with a stop-cock devised by Vierordt to receive expired air for analysis. [J, 53.]

EXSPUITION, n. E^{2}x-spu^2-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *exspuitio* (from *ex*, out, and *spuere*, to spit). Fr., *exspuition.* The act of spitting. [A, 301.]

EXSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x'sta^{2}s(sta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *exstas'eos (ex'stasis).* See Ecstasy.

EXSTILLATION, n. E^{2}x-sti^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. See Distillation.

EXSTINCTIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-sti^{2}n^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exstinctio'nis.* See Extinction.

EXSTIPULACEOUS, EXSTIPULAR, EXSTIPULATE, adj's. E^{2}x-sti^{2}p-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s, -sti^{2}p'u^{2}l-a^{2}r, -at. Lat., *exstipulaceus, exstipulatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *stipula*, a stipule). Fr., *exstipulacé, exstipulé.* Ger., *nebenblattlos, afterblattlos.* Destitute of stipules. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXSTIRPATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-sti^{2}r-pa(pa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exstirpatio'nis.* See Extirpation.

EXSTROPHY, n. E^{2}x'stro-fi^2. Lat., *exstrophia* (from ἐξ, outward, and στροφή, a turning). Fr., *exstrophie, renversement* (1st def.). Ger., *Exstrophie.* 1. That state of a hollow organ in which it is turned inside out. 2. A malformation in which the interior of a hollow organ (*e. g.*, the bladder) is exposed by a defect of the abdominal wall. 3. Of the eyelid, see Ectropion.

EXSUCCATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-su^{3}k(su^{4}k)-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exsuccation'is.* From *ex*, and *succus*, juice. See Ecchymoma and Ecchymosis.

EXSUCCOUS, adj. E^{2}x-su^{3}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *exsuccus* (from *ex*, priv., and *succus*, juice). Ger., *saftlos, saftleer.* Without juice. [B, 19, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXSUCTION, n. E^{2}x-su^{3}k'shu^{3}n. From *exsugere*, to suck out. Fr., *exsuccion.* Ger., *Aussaugung.* A sucking out (as of poison from a wound). [A, 385.]

EXSUDAT (Ger.), n. E^{2}x-su-da^{3}t'. See EXUDATE.

EXSUDATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-su^{2}d(sud)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exsudation'is.* 1. Sweating. 2. See EXUDATION. [A, 322.]

EXSUDATORIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-su^{2}d(sud)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See EXUDATIVE.

EXSUFFLATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-su^{3}f(su^{4}f)-fla(fla^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exsufflation'is.* Forcible expiration. [A, 322.]

EXTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}x'ta^3. The viscera. [A, 322.]

EXTASE (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-ta^{3}z. See ECSTASY.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, adj. E^{2}x-te^{2}m-po-ran'e-u^{3}s. From *ex*, without, and *tempus*, time. Fr., *extemporané.* Ger., *unvorbereitet.* Of a prescription, devised for the occasion, and not according to a standing formula. [L, 41, 43.]

EXTENDED, adj. E^{2}x-te^{2}nd-e^{2}d. Lat., *extensus.* Fr., *étendu.* Ger., *augestreckt.* Held at full length (said of the limbs).

EXTENSEUR (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-ta^{3}n^2-su^{5}r. See EXTENSOR.—**Court e. de l'avant bras.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *externus.*—**Court e. des orteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis.*—**Court e. du pouce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis.*—**E. antérieur du métacarpe.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus.*—**E. antérieur des phalanges.** See EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**E. commun des doigts.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis.*—**E. commun des orteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. court des orteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis.* [*a*, 29.]—**E. court du pouce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis.*—**E. de la jambe.** See EXTENSOR *quadriceps femoris.*—**E. de l'avant bras.** See *Triceps* EXTENSOR *cubiti.*—**E. du coccyx.** See EXTENSOR *coccygis.*—**E. du pied.** See EXTENSOR *pedis.*—**E. du pouce court.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis.*—**E. du pouce long.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus.*—**E. latéral des phalanges.** See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**E. long des orteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. oblique du métacarpe.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus.*—**E. propre de l'index.** See EXTENSOR *indicis.*—**E. propre du doigt index.** See EXTENSOR *indicis.*—**E. propre du gros orteil.** See EXTENSOR *hallucis longus.*—**E. propre du petit doigt.** See EXTENSOR *minimi digiti.*—**Gros e. de l'avant bras.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS *major.*—**Long e. du pouce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus.*—**Moyen e. de l'avant bras.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *internus.*—**Petit e. de l'avant bras.** See HUMERO-OLEOCRANIUS *minor.*—**Petit e. des orteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis.*

EXTENSIBILITY, n. E^{2}x-te^{2}ns'i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *extensibilité.* Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit.* Capability of being extended. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EXTENSIBLE, EXTENSILE, adj's. E^{2}x-te^{2}ns'i^2-b'l, -i^{2}l. Capable of extension.

EXTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-te^{2}ns(tans)'i^2-o. Gen., *extension'is.* See TETANUS and EXTENSION.

EXTENSION, n. E^{2}x-te^{2}n'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκτασις. Lat., *extensio* (from *extendere*, to stretch out). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Ausdehnung.* It., *estensione.* Sp., *extensión.* A straightening (as of the limbs). 2. A stretching (as of a limb for reducing a fracture or dislocation). See *E.* APPARATUS. 3. In the *Arthropoda*, a bending dorsad. [C, 3 ; L, 322.]—**Counter-e.** See the major list.—**Elastic e.** E. (2d def.) by means of a weight and pulley or by the interposition of a piece of elastic material in some other form of e. apparatus.—**E. of the fœtal head.** A backward inclination of the head, by which the chin is thrown away from the sternum.—**Kontrae'** (Ger.). See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

EXTENSOR (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-te^{2}n(tan)'sor. Gen., *extenso'ris.* Fr., *extenseur.* Ger., *Strecker.* A muscle that acts to extend a part. [C.]—**Anterior e. of the phalanges.** See FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGEUS and EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Anterior e. of the radius.** See *E. metacarpi magnus.*—**Common e. of the fingers.** See *E. digitorum manus communis.*—**Digitorum e. primus.** See *E. communis digitorum.*—**E. annularis.** An anomalous e. of the ring finger. [L.]—**E. antibrachii.** See *Triceps e. cubiti.*—**E. brevi-radialis** [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi radialis brevior.*—**E. brevis digiti quinti.** See PERONEUS.—**E. brevis digitorum manus.** See *E. digitorum manus brevis.*—**E. brevis digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**E. carpi intermedius.** An anomalous bundle of fibres extending between the e. carpi radialis brevis and the e. carpi radialis longus. [L, 332.]—**E. carpi radialis accessorius.** An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the e. digitorum communis, or is given off from it, and is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb or into the trapezium. [L, 332.]—**E. carpi radialis brevior** (seu **brevis**). Ger., *kurzer äusserer Speichenmuskel.* A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the antibrachial fascia, the septa between it and the adjacent muscles, and the external lateral ligament of the elbow joint. In the middle of the forearm its muscular fibres terminate in a flat tendon which is closely connected with that of the e. carpi radialis longus, in company with which it passes through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. It is an e. of the wrist and of the forearm upon the arm. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. carpi radialis intermedius.** See *E. carpi intermedius.*—**E. carpi radialis longior** (seu **longus**). Ger., *langer äusserer Speichenmuskel.* A flat, long muscle which arises from the lower portion of the external condyloid ridge of the humerus, the external condyle, and the external intermuscular septum. It becomes tendinous about the middle of the forearm, its tendon passing down in company with that of the e. carpi radialis brevis along the outer side of the radius to the annular ligament, through which it passes and is inserted into the radial side of the base of the metacarpal bone of the index finger. Its action is the same as that of the e. carpi radialis brevis. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. carpi ulnaris.** Ger., *äusserer Ellenbogenmuskel, Ellenbogenstrecker der Hand.* A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the intermuscular septa, the capsular ligament of the elbow joint, the middle third of the posterior border of the ulna, and the antibrachial fascia. It is the most internal of the muscles on the ulnar side of the back of the forearm, it becomes tendinous shortly above the annular ligament, through which it passes in a separate compartment, and is inserted into the tuberosity upon the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It has the same action as the E. carpi ulnaris brevis. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. coccygis.** See LEVATOR *coccygis.*—**E. communis digitorum.** See *E. digitorum communis.*—**E. communis digitorum brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**E. communis digitorum manus.** See *E. digitorum communis.*—**E. communis digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. communis indicis et medii.** An anomalous e. inserted into the first and middle fingers ; or the e. digitorum manus communis when the tendons to the ring and little fingers are lacking. [L, 332.]—**E. communis indicis medii et annularis.** The e. digitorum manus communis when the tendon to the little finger is lacking. [L, 332.]—**E. communis longus digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. communis pollicis et indicis.** See *E. pollicis indicisque.*—**E. cruris.** See *E. quadriceps femoris.*—**E. cruris externus.** See VASTUS *externus.*—**E. cruris medialis superficialis** [Meckel]. See RECTUS *femoris.*—**E. cruris quadriceps.** Ger., *vierköpfiger Unterschenkelstrecker.* A collective term for the rectus femoris, vastus medius (Cravæus), vastus internus, vastus externus, and subcruræus muscles regarded as one muscle. [L.]—**E. cruris vastus.** See VASTUS *externus.*—**E. cubiti.** The triceps e. cubiti. [L.]—**E. cubiti longus.** See ANCONÆUS *longus.*—**E. digiti medii manus proprius.** A rare e. muscle of the middle finger observed by Müller and Hartmann. [L.]—**E. digiti minimi proprius.** Fr., *extenseur propre du petit doigt.* Ger., *eigener Strecker des kleinen Fingers.* A long, spindle-shaped muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus by a tendon common to it and the e. digitorum communis, between which and the e. carpi ulnaris it is placed. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, behind the inferior radio-ulnar articulation, and upon the back of the hand divides into two portions, the outermost of which is blended with the fourth tendon of the e. digitorum communis. The two portions expand into a broad aponeurosis, upon the dorsum of the little finger, which is inserted into the second and third phalanges in the same manner as the tendons of the e. digitorum communis. It is an e. of the little finger, and of the wrist upon the forearm. The number of tendons which are given off is uncertain. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. digiti quinti brevis.** See PERONEUS.—**E. digitorum** [E. Coues]. See *E. digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. digitorum brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**E. digitorum communis.** See *E. digitorum manus communis.* [L, 135.]—**E. digitorum communis brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**E. digitorum communis longus.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. digitorum manus communis.** Fr., *extenseur commun des doigts.* Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Fingerstrecker.* A long, flattish, round muscle which arises in a point from the external condyle of the humerus, the deep fascia and the adjacent intermuscular septa, and in the middle of the dorsum of the forearm divides into four bellies which become tendinous in the lower third of the forearm. The tendons pass through a compartment of the annular ligament on the back of the radius, and upon the carpus diverge to reach the index, middle, ring, and little fingers. Opposite each metacarpophalangeal articulation a thin slip is given off from each side. These form the posterior ligament of the joint, and are re-enforced by fasciculi from the lumbricales and interossei muscles, which make a fibrous expansion upon the dorsal surfaces of the first phalanges. The tendon divides into three slips, the middle one being inserted into the base of the second phalanx, the two lateral ones being continued along the sides of the second phalanx to unite into one tendon which is inserted upon the dorsum of the distal phalanx. The tendons of the index and little fingers are joined by those of their special e's before their division. Upon the dorsum of the hand the tendons are united to each other by cross-slips, that between the index and middle fingers being loose, while those on each side of the ring finger are more closely united, so that any great degree of independent motion of the middle or ring finger is prohibited. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. digitorum pedis.** Ger., *Streckmuskel der Zehen.* See *E. digitorum longus pedis.*—**E. digitorum pedis brevis.** Fr., *extenseur court des orteils.* A muscle which arises from the outer side of the os calcis, the anterior annular, and the calcaneo-astragaloid ligaments and terminates in four tendons, the innermost of which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe, and the others into the outer sides of the tendons of the e. digitorum longus, going to the second, third, and fourth toes. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *E. hallucis brevis.*—**E. digitorum pedis longus.** Fr., *long extenseur des orteils.* Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher langer Zehenstrecker.* A long, flat muscle which arises from the external tuberosity of the tibia, the head and upper three fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula, the septa between itself and the adjacent muscles, the upper portion of the interosseous membrane, and the deep fascia. It divides into a varying number of tendons (three, four, or five) either just above the annular ligament or upon the dorsum of the foot, which, after subdividing into four tendons when the original number is less than four, are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the four outer toes. The fifth tendon, when it exists, is inserted upon the dorsal surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. The tendons become expanded over the first phalanges, being joined by tendinous processes from the lumbricales and interossei muscles, and divide into three portions, the central ones being inserted into the bases of the second phalanges, and the lateral ones, after uniting into one, into the bases

of the third phalanges. The three inner tendons are each joined on the outer side by a tendon from the e. digitorum brevis. It extends the phalanges, and, after extension is executed, flexes the torsus upon the leg. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. digitorum primus.** See *E. digitorum manus communis.*—**E. dorsi communis.** See ERECTOR *spinæ.*—**E. hallucis** [E. Coues]. See *E. hallucis longus.*—**E. hallucis brevis.** Fr., *court extenseur du gros orteil* [Testut.] Ger., *kurzer Strecker der grossen Zehe.* The tendon of the e. digitorum pedis brevis which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe. [L, 31.]—**E. hallucis longus.** Fr., *long extenseur du gros orteil.* Ger., *langer Strecker der grossen Zehe.* A thin, flat muscle which arises from the middle two fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula and the corresponding portion of the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament and along the dorsum of the foot, to be inserted into the base of the last phalanx of the great toe. Opposite the metatarso-phalangeal articulation it gives off a broad process on each side, which covers the surface of the joint. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. hallucis longus accessorius.** See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus.*—**E. hallucis minor.** See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus.*—**E. hallucis proprius.** See *E. hallucis longus.*—**E. indicis** (**proprius**). Fr., *extenseur propre de l'index.* Ger., *eigener Strecker des Zeigefingers.* Syn.: *indicator, abductor indicis.* A long, thin, and flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, just below the origin of the e. secundi internodii follicis, and from the lower part of the interosseous muscle. Its tendon passes through the annular ligament in common with those of the e. digitorum communis, and unites with the tendon of that muscle destined for the index finger at a point about opposite the lower end of the corresponding metacarpal bone. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**E. longi-radialis** [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi radialis longior.*—**E. longus digitorum pedis.** See *E. digitorum pedis longus.*—**E. longus hallucis.** See *E. hallucis longus.*—**E. longus hallucis tricaudatus.** See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**E. longus pollicis.** See *E. pollicis longus.*—**E. longus pollicis pedis.** See *E. hallucis longus.*—**E. magnus.** See GASTROCNEMIUS.—**E. major pollicis manus.** *E. pollicis longus.*—**E. manus radialis brevis.** See *E. carpi radialis brevis.*—**E. manus radialis longus.** See *E. carpi radialis longus.*—**E. manus ulnaris.** See *E. carpi ulnaris.*—**E. medii digiti.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower posterior portion of the ulna, or from the annular ligament, and is united with the tendon of the e. digitorum communis of the middle finger, or with an anomalous tendon given off from the e. indicis. [L, 142.]—**E. metacarpi magnus.** Fr., *extenseur antérieur du métacarpe, épicondylo-prémétacarpien.* Ger., *Armschienbeinmuskel, langer* (oder *gerader*) *Schienbeinstrecker, Strecker des Schienbeins.* A muscle of the solipeds which represents the e. carpi radialis brevior and the e. carpi radialis longior of man. [L, 13.]—**E. metacarpi obliquus** (**seu parvus**). Fr., *cubito-* (ou *radio-*) *prémétacarpien, extenseur oblique du métacarpe.* Ger., *Vorarmschienbeinmuskel, Strecker des Vorderfussmuskels* (oder *des Knies*), *kurzer* (oder *gewundener*) *Schienbeinstrecker, schiefer Abzieher* (oder *Strecker*) *des Vorderknies.* The analogue of the e. ossis metacarpi pollicis and the e. pollicis brevis of man, found in lower mammals. [L.]—**E. meta-pollicis** [E. Coues]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**E. minimi digiti.** See *E. digiti minimi.*—**E. minor pollicis manus** [Albinus]. See *E. pollicis brevis.*—**E. ossis metacarpi pollicis.** Fr., *cubito-sus-métacarpien du pouce.* Ger., *grosser* (oder *langer*) *Daumenstrecker.* Syn.: *abductor longus pollicis.* A long, flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the ulna, between the insertion of the anconæus muscle and the e. secundi internodii pollicis, the middle third of the posterior surface of the radius and the interosseous membrane, and after becoming tendinous, passes, together with the tendon of the e. primi internodii pollicis, through a groove on the outer side of the lower extremity of the radius to be inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**E. ossis metatarsi hallucis.** An anomalous muscle given off from the tibialis anticus, the e. digitorum communis, the e. hallucis proprius, or arising close to the latter, and inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe. [L, 142.]—**E. parvus antibrachii.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**E. pedis.** Fr., *extenseur du pied.* The gastrocnemius and solæus muscles regarded as one. [a, 29.]—**E. pedis digitorum brevis.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**E. pedis minor** [Douglas]. See PLANTARIS.—**E. pollicis brevis.** Fr., *court extenseur du pouce.* Ger., *kurzer Daumenstrecker.* 1. A small, flat muscle which arises from the interosseous ligament and a portion of the posterior surface of the lower part of the radius and becomes tendinous close to the upper border of the annular ligament. Its tendon accompanies that of the e. ossis metacarpi pollicis through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the posterior surface of the proximal phalanx of the thumb. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**E. pollicis indicisque.** The e. pollicis longus when, as is often the case, it sends a tendon to the index finger. [L, 332.]—**E. pollicis longus** (**seu major**). Fr., *long extenseur* (ou *cubito-sus-phalangettien*) *du pouce.* Ger., *langer Daumenstrecker.* A muscle which arises from the posterior aspect of about the middle third of the ulna and the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, lying in a groove upon the posterior surface of the lower end of the radius, and is inserted into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. It extends and abducts the thumb. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**E. pollicis minor.** See *E. pollicis brevis.*—**E. pollicis primus.** See *E. primus pollicis.*—**E. pollicis secundus** [Winslow]. See *E. pollicis longus.*—**E. primi internodii.** See *E. pollicis brevis* (1st def.) and *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**E. primi internodii hallucis** (**longus**). An anomalous bundle of fibres given off from the e. hallucis longus, and inserted into the metacarpal bone of the great toe, or into its proximal phalanx, or into the tendon of the e. hallucis brevis. [L, 31, 142.]—**E. primi internodii pollicis.** See *E. primi internodii.*—**E. primi pollicis.** See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**E. primus pollicis** [Winslow]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and *E. pollicis brevis.*—**E. proprius hallucis.** See *E. hallucis longus.*—**E. proprius indicis.** See *E. indicis.*—**E. proprius minimi.** See *E. minimi digiti.*—**E. proprius pollicis pedis.** See *E. hallucis longus.*—**E. proprius quinti digiti.** See PERONEUS *quinti digiti.*—**E. quadriceps cruris** (seu **femoris**). See *E. cruris quadriceps.*—**E. radialis externus brevis** (seu **secundus**). See *E. carpi radialis brevis.*—**E. radialis externus longus** (seu **primus**). See *E. carpi radialis longus.*—**E. secundi internodii.** See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis.*—**E. secundi internodii indicis proprius.** See *E. indicis.*—**E. secundi internodii pollicis.** See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis.*—**E. spinæ.** See ERECTOR *spinæ.*—**E. suffraginis.** See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**E. tarsi** [E. Coues]. See TIBIALIS *posticus.*—**E. tarsi magnus.** See TRICEPS *suræ.*—**E. tarsi minor.** See PLANTARIS.—**E. tarsi suralis.** See TRICEPS *suræ.*—**E. tertii internodii** [Douglas]. See *E. pollicis longus.*—**E. tertii internodii indicis.** See *E. indicis.*—**E. tertii internodii minimi digiti.** See ADDUCTOR *minimi digiti manus.*—**E. triceps.** See *E. cruris quadriceps.*—**E. triceps antibrachii** (seu **cubiti**). See *Triceps e. cubiti.*—**E. triceps suræ.** See TRICEPS *suræ.*—**E. ulnaris** [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi ulnaris.*—**Lateral e. of the phalanges.** See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGEUS.—**Long e. of the forearm.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS.—**Magnus e. digitorum.** See *E. digitorum manus communis.*—**Oblique e. of the metacarpus.** See *E. metacarpi obliquus.*—**Quadriceps e. cruris.** See *E. cruris quadriceps.*—**Short e. of the forearm.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *externus.*—**Short e. of the toes.** See *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*—**Small e. of the forearm.** See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *minor.*—**Triceps e. cubiti.** Ger., *Dreiköpfiger Armmuskel, Vorderarmstrecker.* A muscle arising by three heads or portions, which occupies nearly the whole of the posterior portion of the arm. Its long or middle head (the anconæus longus) arises as a flat tendon from the infra-glenoid tubercle and contiguous portions of the axillary border of the scapula, its external head (the anconæus brevis) is fleshy and tendinous and arises from the upper and outer part of the posterior surface of the humerus between the insertion of the teres minor and the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve, and from the external intermuscular septum, where it forms an arch over the upper portion of the groove, and its internal or deep head (the anconæus internus) arises from the posterior surface of the humerus, between the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve and a point about an inch above the trochlear surface and the internal and external intermuscular septa. It is inserted into the back part of the upper surface of the olecranon by the common tendon which commences at about the middle of the arm as two aponeurotic layers, the one subcutaneous and the other situated in the substance of the muscle. The muscular fibres of the different heads are inserted into these layers, which unite just above the olecranon to form a single tendon. It extends the forearm upon the arm and renders the fascia of the forearm tense. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]

EXTENUATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-te^{2}n-u^2(u)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *extenuation'is.* From *extenuare*, to make thin. Fr., *exténuation.* Ger., *Verdünnung, Abmagerung.* See EMACIATION.

EXTERGENT, adj. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rj'e^{2}nt. Lat., *extergens.* See DETERGENT.

EXTERIOR, adj. E^{2}x-te'ri^2-o^{2}r. Lat., *e.* Fr., *extérieur.* Ger., *äusserlich.* See EXTERNAL.

EXTERIORATION, n. E^{2}x-te-ri^2-o^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *extérioration.* 1. The mental faculty by which the image of an object seen is referred to the actual situation of the object. [A, 301.] 2. (Fr., *extérioration des amputés.*) The physiological process by which a painful impression on a nerve coming from a stump is referred to the amputated part. [A, 385.]

EXTERIORITY, n. E^{2}x-te-ri^2-o^{2}r'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *extériorité.* The mental perception resulting from exterioration (1st def.). [A, 385.]

EXTERN, adj. E^{2}x'tu^{2}rn. Treated as an out-patient. [Simpson, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," May, 1882.]

EXTERNA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *externus* (*tunica* understood). E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)'a^3. An external tunic. [L.]—**E. oculi.** See SCLERA.

EXTERNAL, adj. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn'a^{2}l. Lat., *externus.* Fr., *externe.* Ger., *äusserlich.* Situated on the outside or on the outer side. [a, 24.]

EXTERNALITY, n. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn-a^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. The state of being external. [B, 100.]

EXTERNAT (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-te^{2}r-na^3. In the French hospitals, the office of an *externe.* [A, 385.]

EXTERNE (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-te^{2}rn. See EXTERNAL; as a n. m., in the French hospitals, a medical student who, after an examination, is appointed to serve under an *interne.* [A, 385.]

EXTERNO-MARGINAL, adj. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn"o-ma^{3}rj'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. A more correct term for *ectomarginal* (*q. v.*). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

EXTERNO-MEDIAL, adj. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn"o-med'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *externo-medialis.* Fr., *externo-médial.* Situated between the median and external veins (said of a vein in an insect's wing). [L, 196.]

EXTERNO-MEDIALIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)"o(o^2)-med(me^{2}d)-i^2-a(a^2)'li^{2}s. See EXTERNO-MEDIAL; as a n., of Kirby, the third principal nerve of the wing of insects. [L, 180.].

EXTERNUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)'u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *externe.* Ger., *äusserlich.* See EXTERNAL; as a n., a muscle situated externally to another muscle.—**E. auris, E. mallei.** See LAXATOR *tympani.*

EXTESTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-te^{2}st-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-lat(la^{3}t)'u^{2}s(u^{4}s). From *ex*, priv., and *testis*, the testicle. Castrated. [E.]

EXTINCTILIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-ti^{2}n^{2}k-ti^{2}l(tel)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'-i^{2}s. From *extinguere*, to extinguish, and *forma*, form. Ger., *lichtlöscherförmig*. Having the form of an extinguisher. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

EXTINCTION, n. E^{2}x-ti^{2}n^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *extinctio* (from *extinguere*, to extinguish). 1. The eradication or destruction of anything. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 2. The act or process of extinguishing mercury by reducing it by trituration with a powder or a fatty substance to such a fine state of subdivision that the globules are no longer visible to the naked eye and have no tendency to run together. [B.] 3. Of lime, the process of slaking. [A, 385.] 4. The state or condition of being extinguished.

EXTINE, n. E^{2}x'ten. Fr., *exine*, *exhyménine*. The outer coat of a pollen grain. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

EXTIRPATION, n. E^{2}x-tu^{5}r-pa'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exstirpatio* (from *exstirpare*, to root out). Ger., *Exstirpation*. It., *estirpazione*, *esportazione*. Sp., *arrancamiento*, *extirpación*. The complete removal of a part. [E.] See also ABSCISSION and EXCISION.

EXTOZOA (Lat.), **EXTOZOARIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. E^{2}x-to-(to^3)-zo'a^3-zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From ἐξ, without, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *extozoaires*. See ECTOZOA.

EXTRA-AMNIOTIC, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-a^{2}m-ni^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Outside the amnion; between the amnion and the chorion. [J.]

EXTRA-AXILLARY, adj. E^{2}x''tra^3-a^{2}x'i^{2}l-a-ri^2. Lat., *extra-axillaris* (from *extra*, without, and *axilla* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *extra-axillaire*. Ger., *ausserwinkelständig*. Springing beyond or above the *axils* (said of flowers, buds, etc.).

EXTRABRANCHIAL, adj. E^{2}x''tra^3-bra^{2}n^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. From *extra*, without, and βράγχια, the gills. Situated external to the branchiæ. [L, 294.]

EXTRACALICULAR, adj. E^{2}x''tra^3-ka^{2}l-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Situated external to the calix. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 407 (L).]

EXTRACAPSULAR, adj. E^{2}x''tra^3-ka^{2}p'su^{2}l-a^{3}r. Fr., *extra-capsulaire*. Situated outside a capsule, especially an articular capsule. [A, 385.]

EXTRACARDIAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-ka^{2}rd'i^2-a^{2}l. External to the heart. [a, 29.]

EXTRACELLULAR, adj. E^{2}x''tra^3-se^{2}l'u^2-lar. Fr., *eccellulaire*. 1. Pertaining to a physiological process going on, or a part existing outside the cells of the organism in contradistinction to what goes on within cells or what is composed of cells (*e. g.*, e.-c. digestion, in distinction from intra-cellular digestion). [J.] 2. Situated outside of the cells of an insect's wing. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 141 (L).]

EXTRACOSTALES [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. pl. E^{2}x-tra^2-ko^{2}st-a-(a^3)'lez(las). From *extra*, without, and *costa*, a rib. The external intercostal muscles. [L; "N. Y. Med. Soc.," July 30, 1887.]

EXTRA-COURANT (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-tra^3-ku-ra^{3}n^2. See *Extra* CURRENT.

EXTRACRANIAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-kran'i^2-a^{2}l. Situated outside the cranial cavity. [J.]

EXTRACRESCENT (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-kre^{2}s-sa^{3}n^2. Lat., *extracrescens* (from *extra*, without, and *crescere*, to grow). Growing from without. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-CRURÆUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x'tra^2-kru^2-(kru)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See VASTUS *externus*.

EXTRACT, n. E^{2}x'tra^{2}kt. Lat., *extractum* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *extrait*. Ger., *E.*, *Extrakt*, *Absud*. It., *estratto*. Sp., *extracto*. A preparation, soft, hard, or dry, obtained by the evaporation of either the natural juice pressed out of fresh herbs or other parts of plants, or of a solution obtained by treating vegetable or animal substances with a liquid, such as water, alcohol, or ether, which can be evaporated. E's are made by maceration, digestion, or infusion with hot or boiling water, and sometimes by boiling in water with repeated stirring, pressing the liquid out between strong tin plates, and then evaporating it, generally over a water-bath, to one third or one fourth the original volume, according to the consistence prescribed. Sometimes the evaporation is conducted *in vacuo*. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Abführendes E.** (Ger.). See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum*.—**Acetic e.** Lat., *extractum aceticum*. Fr., *extrait acétique*. Sp., *extracto acético*. An e. prepared by exhausting the drug with an acetic solution. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Aetherisches E.** (Ger.). See OLEO-RESIN.—**Alcoholic e.** Lat., *extractum alcoholicum* (seu *spirituosum*). Fr., *extrait alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches* (oder *geistiges*) *E.*, *Abstractiv*. An extract obtained by exhausting the powdered drug with strong or diluted alcohol. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Anodyne e.** See EXTRACTUM *anodynum*.—**Aperient e.** See EXTRACTUM *solutivum*.—**Aqueous alcoholic e.** Ger., *spirituöswässeriges E.* An e. made by exhaustion with a mixture of water and alcohol. [B, 95, 108 (a, 14).—**Aqueous e.** Lat., *extractum aquosum*. Fr., *extrait aqueux*. Ger., *wässeriges Extract*. An e. formerly made by boiling the drug with water and expressing, but more recently, according to nearly all the pharmacopœias, by infusing or percolating with water. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Aromatic fluid e.** See EXTRACTUM *aromaticum fluidum*.—**Bezoardic e.** See EXTRACTUM *bezoardicum Camerarii*.—**Bitteres E.** (Ger.). See EXTRACTUM *amarum*.—**Cathartic e.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum*.—**Compound e.** Lat., *extractum compositum*. Fr., *extrait composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes E.* An e. made from more than one drug or an e. with the addition of other ingredients.—**Dickes E.** (Ger.). See EXTRACTUM *spissum*.—**Dry e.** See EXTRACTUM *siccum*.—**Dry narcotic e's.** Lat., *extracta narcotica sicca*. Of the Ger. Ph., a class of e's, identical with those of the Pruss. Ph., 1862, made by mixing 4 parts of the e. with 3 of finely powdered licorice-root, drying the mixture at between 40° and 50° C., rubbing the residue to powder while warm, and adding sufficient powdered licorice-root to make 8 parts. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Dünnes E.** (Ger.). See EXTRACTUM *tenue*.—**Ethereal e.** [Br. Ph.]. See OLEO-RESIN.—**Ethereal narcotic e's.** Of Lefort, a class of e's obtained by treating narcotic plants with carbon disulphide. They have a butyraceous consistence, and are soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fatty and volatile oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**E's in vacuo.** Of Berjot, a class of light, frothy, very hygroscopic e's obtained by the evaporation of decoction *in vacuo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (a, 21).]—**E's without heat.** Of Herrera, a proposed class of e's made by partially freezing and expressing (several times alternately) the aqueous solution of a vegetable matter and evaporating to the desired consistence in shallow dishes by exposure to the sun in a drying-room the temperature of which does not exceed 30° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—**Fluid e.** Lat., *extractum fluidum* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges E.* It., *estratto fluido*. Sp., *extracto fluido* (ó *liquido*) [Mex. Ph.]. An e. consisting, according to the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., of permanent concentrated solutions of vegetable drugs made of such a strength that, in the U. S. Ph., 1 cubic centimetre contains the medicinal principles and represents the virtues of 1 gramme of the drug. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Geistiges E.** (Ger.). See *Alcoholic e.*—**Gelatinous e.** An e. containing gelatin. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Goulard's e.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Granville's narcotic e's.** A class of e's obtained by exhausting narcotic drugs *in vacuo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 21).]—**Green e.** An e. prepared from the plant while it is green. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Gummy e.** An e. containing gum. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Gum-resinous e.** An e. of which gum and resin form the principle constituents. [a, 21.]—**Hard e.** Fr., *extrait solide*. An e. evaporated to dryness. [a, 21.]—**Hydro-alcoholic e.** An e. made with both alcohol and water. [B.]—**Liquid e.** See *Fluid e.*—**Macrocostine e.** See EXTRACTUM *macrocostinum*.—**Mucilaginous e.** An e. the chief constituent of which is mucilage. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Mucous e.** An e. of which the principal constituent is gum or mucilage. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Pond's e.** A proprietary preparation of *Hamamelis virginica*; a clear, thickish liquid of a peculiar odor, used as a vulnerary.—**Powdered e.** A pulverized solid e. [a, 21.]—**Powdered narcotic e's.** See *Dry narcotic e's.*—**Resinous e.** Lat., *extractum resinosum*. Fr., *extrait résineux*. An e. of which the base is resin. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Saccharated e.** Of Hallberg, an e. made by triturating the dry extractive matter of a drug with enough milk-sugar to give it the same weight as that of the drug employed. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—**Saponaceous e.** Fr., *extrait savonneux*. An e. containing resinous matter so combined with other substances that it can not be separated from them. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Schleimausführendes E.** (Ger.). See *Extractum* RHEI *compositum*.—**Solid alcoholic e.** A solid e. made by employing alcohol as a menstruum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21.]—**Spirituöses Fluide'** (Ger.). An alcoholic fluid e. [A, 319 (a, 14).]—**Spirituöswässeriges E.** (Ger.). See *Aqueous alcoholic e.*—**Spirituous e.** See *Alcoholic e.*—**Thick e.** See EXTRACTUM *spissum*.—**Thin e.** See EXTRACTUM *tenue*.—**Trockenes E.** (Ger.). See *Dry e.*—**Vinous e.** Fr., *extrait vineux*. Ger., *weinigtes E.* An e. obtained by exhausting the drug with an alcohol solution. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Wässeriges E.** (Ger.). See *Aqueous e.*—**Wässeriges Fluide'** (Ger.). A fluid e. made with water.—**Watery e.** See *Aqueous e.*—**Weiches E.** (Ger.). See EXTRACTUM *tenue*.—**Weinigtes E.** See *Vinous e.*—**Zusammengesetztes E.** (Ger.). A compound e. [L, 80.]

EXTRACTED, adj. E^{2}x-tra^{2}kt'e^{2}d. Lat., *extractus*. Fr., *extrait*. 1. Drawn out. 2. Prepared by extraction. 3. Subjected to extraction.

EXTRACTEUR (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-tra^{3}k-tu^{5}r. See EXTRACTOR.

EXTRACTIF (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-tra^{3}k-tef. See EXTRACTIVE.

EXTRACTIFORM, adj. E^{2}x-tra^{2}kt'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *extractum*, an extract, and *forma*, form. Fr., *extractiforme*. Resembling or of the nature of an extract. [A, 385.]

EXTRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *extraction'is*. See EXTRACTION and EXTRACT.

EXTRACTION, n. E^{2}x-tra^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐξελκυσμός, ἐξαγωγή. Lat., *extractio* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausziehen*. It., *estrazione*. Sp., *extracción*. A drawing out, as of a tooth, a hair, the crystalline lens, a foreign body, etc.; in obstetrics, the manual or instrumental removal of the fœtus, especially by the pelvis pole; in pharmacy, the process of making an extract.—**Cataract e.** The operation of extracting a cataract. *Aasner's method* is the same as Schmidt's (*vide infra*). *Barth's method* is a so-called modification of the original Daviel's operation in which the flap in the cornea is made by a single incision with a knife, without the aid of scissors. *Beer's method* is the typical corneal flap operation, made with Beer's triangular knife (the edge of the blade being the hypotenuse), and the incision being made downward, followed by free capsulotomy and the extrusion of the lens without iridectomy. *Beer's flap-e. without capsulotomy* is an operation in which the corneal section is made downward in the usual manner with a Beer's knife, the lens is then spitted on the needle, and then (by lateral movements of the needle from above downward and from right to left, accompanied by a rotatory motion) the lens in its capsule is detached from the zomula and extracted. *Berenger's method* is a modification of Daviel's operation in which the corneal section is made with a single instrument (a knife), no scissors being employed to enlarge the wound. *Boroman's modified linear e.* is an operation in which a broad lance-knife is employed, the section being made in the sclero-corneal margin, and lengthened during the withdrawal of the lance-knife. The iridectomy is made upward, the capsule lacerated, and the lens removed by a spoon resembling Critchett's rather than Waldau's. *Bribosia's operation* is one in which two modifications of the peripherical linear operation are

proposed. The capsule is first lacerated through the cornea by a stop-needle. The narrow knife is then introduced, and, as it is passed across the anterior chamber, rotated slightly so as to cause a prolapse, upon the knife, of the iris, which is thus excised. *Carter's operation* is one in which the knife recommended is 30 mm. long, 2 mm. broad, and very thin. The points of entrance and exit are just behind the margin of the cornea, on a line 2 mm. below the horizontal tangent. The incision is completed by a series of gently drawing cuts, and the rotation of the edge forward should be sufficient to make the centre of the incision correspond exactly with the sclero-corneal junction, so that its whole track will lie in a plane less oblique than and anterior to the plane of Von Graefe's section. There may or may not be made a conjunctival flap. The iridectomy is then made in the usual way. Then the anterior capsule is incised with a double fleam-shaped cystitome, and a quadrangular piece of capsule removed. The cataract is then caused to extrude by gentle pressure and counterpressure. *Christeau's operation* consists in removing the lens in its capsule by pressure upon the upper lid after the incision in the cornea has been made in the usual manner in the limbus. *Critchett's operation* is a modification of Von Graefe's peripherical operation, in which the puncture and counterpuncture are made in the sclerotic at a distance of 1 mm. from the edge of the cornea, and 3 mm. below its upper tangent, and the knife is brought out through the sclerotic immediately above the cornea. *Critchett's modified linear e.* is an operation in which the section is made in the cornea upward within the limbus with a broad lance-knife, and then the wound is enlarged in both directions with a pair of blunt-pointed scissors. An iridectomy upward is then made, and the capsule lacerated. The spoon employed is shallower and with a blunter edge than the spoon of Waldau. The corneal section is more like a fissure than a flap-wound. *Daviel's flap-e.* is an operation in which an incision in the cornea is made with a pointed lance-knife, and the wound enlarged with a myrtle-shaped lance-knife, and later with two pairs of scissors, one curved on the flat, and the other on the edge. The anterior capsule is then freely opened in various directions, and the lens then extruded by slight pressure on the eye with a spoon. *Desmarres's operation* is for shrunken capsular cataracts, devised in 1847. It resembles Sichel's operation through the sclerotic, except for the use of a strong pair of forceps, with arms 4 to 5 mm. long. *Earle's cataract e. through the sclerotic* is an operation in which a small lancet, moving backward and forward between the blades of a pair of forceps, is employed. This instrument being introduced into the sclera, the lancet is withdrawn by means of a spring within the handle, the blades of the forceps are opened, and the cataract seized and extracted. The incision should form a line perpendicular to the edge of the cornea. *Gibson's simple linear cataract e.* is an operation, advised in 1811, consisting in extracting a capsular cataract through a simple corneal incision by means of a hook. *Gibson's operation for soft cataract* is one in which the anterior capsule was first freely lacerated with a needle, and then in the course of a few weeks the cornea was opened through a small incision near its temporal edge, a curette introduced as far as the pupil, and the lens thus evacuated by means of gentle pressure. *Gioppi's peripheral modified linear cataract e.* is an operation in which a peripherical linear section is made upward, as in Von Graefe's operation, and the lens in its capsule is removed with a spoon-shaped instrument resembling Waldau's spoon. There is no iridectomy, and no laceration of the capsule. *Jacobson's modified flap-e.* is an operation in which the corneal section is made in the sclero-corneal margin, the lens and capsule are extracted in the usual manner, and finally the segment of iris which has been pressed upon by the lens in its extrusion, excised. *Jaeger's flap-e.* is an operation in which the corneal incision is made upward, as recommended by Wenzel in 1786. In other respects it is the same as Beer's operation. *Jaeger's peripherical modified linear cataract e.* is an operation in which the incision is made with a knife, shaped like a Beer's knife, one surface of which is concave, and the other convex, the latter being turned toward the eyeball. The section is made upward, the points of entrance and exit being 3·5 mm. below the apex of the corneal base, and lying in the sclera about 2·5 mm. from the corneal margin. The knife is pressed steadily forward in making the section, just as the ordinary Beer's knife is employed. The capsule is then opened freely, and the lens extruded. No iridectomy is done. *Jaeger's simple linear cataract e.* is an operation resembling Gibson's, in which an ordinary iris-hook is used. *Küchler's cataract e. by horizontal incision* is an operation in which a transverse section is made across the middle of the cornea, in its horizontal diameter, and after extracting the lens through this opening, immobilizing the eyelids by enveloping the whole head and face in a sort of helmet of plaster-of-Paris bandage, which was not removed for several days. *Lafayé's flap-e.* consisted in making the corneal wound a curve, and using only one instrument, which was a knife shaped something like a scalpel. *Landrau's modified flap-e.* is the same as Schmidt's. *Lebrun's corneal-flap-e.* resembles Liebreich's, except that the two ends of the incision lie in the cornea within the limbus, and about one mm. below the horizontal meridian. The section is made upward, and its apex lies at the point of limitation between the upper and middle thirds of the vertical corneal meridian. The blade of the knife is gradually rotated during the section, making at first an angle of 30° with the base of the cornea and ending at almost a right angle. The capsule is then lacerated, and the lens extracted by gentle pressure, without an iridectomy. *Liebreich's corneal-flap-e.* is one in which the section lies in the lower half of the cornea so that the apex of the slightly curved incision is placed about two mm. above the lower corneal margin. It is made with a very narrow Graefe knife. The plane of the blade should form an angle of 45° with the horizontal meridian of the cornea. The points of entrance and exit lie in the scleral margin, one mm. from the corneal margin and about two mm. below the horizontal meridian. No iridectomy is made, but the capsule is immediately opened and the lens extracted by gentle pressure. *Macnamara's operation* is an e. of the lens in the capsule without an iridectomy, by means of a large, straight, triangular keratome. With this a large incision is made just within the margin of the cornea, on the outer side. A scoop is then inserted through the wound as far as the outer edge of the pupil, having reached which its handle is raised so as to bring the lower end into contact with the capsule of the lens. The scoop is then slightly withdrawn, but so as to draw open the pupil far enough for pressure to be made on the edge of the lens with the rounded end of the scoop. This causes the lens to tilt over in front of the scoop, and both are then withdrawn. *Mooren's modified flap-e.* is an operation which consists in making a preliminary iridectomy several weeks before the operation, so as to avoid the dangers incident to hæmorrhage or the possibilities of a suppurative iritis. The operation is then done in the usual manner, and the lens in its capsule extracted either by pressure or with the spoon. *Pagenstecher's modified flap-e.* is an operation for the removal of the lens in its capsule. Pagenstecher employed complete anæsthesia, and made his corneal flap downward with the incision back in the sclero-corneal limbus. He then excised a piece of iris, and then by pressure on the eyeball through the closed upper lid endeavored to cause extrusion of the lens in its capsule by rupture of the zonula. If this proved unsuccessful, he opened the canal of Petit below and introduced a small spoon below and behind the lens, and lifted it out. More recently, he has advised making the Graefe peripherical linear incision with iridectomy. *Pagenstecher's peripheral modified linear e.* consists in removing the lens and its capsule at the same time. The section is a peripheral one, resembling somewhat the incision of Von Graefe, though having somewhat more of a flap-wound, and the iridectomy is made upward. The section is best made with a straight, narrow knife. *Palucci's simple linear e.* is an operation devised in 1750 which consists in extracting lens and capsule through the usual corneal incision by means of a fine forceps. *Richter's flap-e.* is a modification of Daviel's operation, consisting merely in the use of a single instrument (a knife), in completing the corneal incision. *Rosa's flap-e.* is an operation in which the corneal incision is made upward, but in all other respects the same as Beer's. *Santerelli's simple linear e.* was an operation (employed from 1795 to 1810 for all forms of cataract) in which the corneal incision was made with a broad lance-knife with curved surface, near its upper margin, and the capsule opened at the same time with the point of the knife. The lens was then extruded by pressure. *Schmidt's flap-e.* consists in a simple puncture of the vitreous humor through the posterior capsule or hyaloid membrane (after the lens has been extracted in the ordinary way), in order to overcome the collapse of the cornea which frequently occurs in this operation. All the other steps are precisely as in the ordinary Beer's operation. *Sharp's flap-e.* is almost exactly similar to Lafayé's. *Sichel's cataract e. through the sclerotic* was devised in 1840 for the e. of shrunken cataracts. The incision is made through the sclerotic with a lance-knife, and the cataract extracted with a fine forceps. *Steffan's modified flap-e.* is an operation in which the points of entrance and exit of the knife, in making the corneal section, lie about one mm. within the corneal margin, so as to make the incision long enough for the extraction of large, hard cataracts. An iridectomy is then made, the capsule opened freely, and the lens extruded by pressure on the upper lid. *Taylor's cataract e.* is an operation in which it is proposed to combine the benefits of iridectomy with the preservation of the integrity of the pupil. An incision is made in the corneal margin, the iris is separated for a corresponding distance from its ciliary attachment, and the lens is then pressed out through the peripheral opening thus made. After this operation, the detached portion of iris falls slightly, but this forms but a slight blemish. *Teale's operation by suction* was devised in 1864. Teale invented an instrument which consisted of a fine, somewhat curved tube of metal, a piece of rubber-tubing, and a glass mouth-piece. The cornea was first opened by a broad needle, and the capsule freely lacerated. A curette was then passed into the lens-mass, and connected with the suction apparatus, and the lens matter removed by aspiration. *Travers's simple linear e.* is an operation in which the usual corneal incision is made, and the anterior capsule opened with the point of the knife, when by gentle pressure and counter-pressure the lens is caused to present at the corneal wound and is removed with a curette or spoon. He at first advised preliminary dislocation of the cataract into the anterior chamber. *Von Graefe's peripheral modified linear e.* is an operation in which the knife employed is 2 mm. wide, 3·5 cm. long, and very thin. This should puncture the sclera 1·5 mm. from the corneal margin, enter and cross the anterior chamber, and the counter-puncture should be in the sclera, on the opposite side, at an equal distance from the corneal margin. The direction of the blade should be such that its back is turned toward the centre of curvature of the anterior surface of the cornea. The edge then appears as a curved line which corresponds to the greatest circle of the corneal surface. By a to-and-fro, sawing motion, the section is then completed upward. Externally the distance between the point of entrance and point of exit should measure 11 mm. in a straight line. A broad iridectomy is then made, which may or may not be as broad as the section is long. The capsule is then to be opened freely, either by a straight incision, or a crucial incision, or a quadrilateral incision, with a cystitome or hook. In the original operation they introduced Daviel's spoon inside the capsule and removed the lens entire. *Waldau's modified linear e.* is one in which an incision is made in the cornea, with a lance-headed keratome, half a line from its junction with the sclerotic and embracing one fourth of its circumference; a portion of iris is excised; the capsule of the lens is lacerated freely with a cystitome; a silver spoon is inserted into the corneal incision, and glided along the posterior surface of the lens, between it and its capsule; the lens is then within the bowl of the spoon, and the latter with the lens is slowly and carefully withdrawn from the eye. The spoon employed is something like a shovel in shape, and four sizes are used. *Weber's peripherical modified linear e.* is an operation done with a broad concave lance- or heart-shaped knife, bent

at an angle of 120° with the shaft, the concavity being on the posterior surface. The section is made preferably downward in the base of the cornea. When an iridectomy is deemed necessary, the excision should be confined to the pupillary margin of the iris, and it is better to use an iris-hook than a forceps. The capsule is then to be extensively lacerated, especially in a transverse direction. The wound is then made to gape by a gentle steady pressure and counter-pressure, and the lens is extracted. *Wenzel's flap-e.* at first consisted in making the corneal flap upward, but subsequently he recommended a lateral incision in the cornea, so that the flap was directed outward toward the external canthus. The supposed advantages of this modification are purely imaginary. *Williams's operation* consists in making a typical classical flap-e. without an iridectomy, going through each step in the ordinary way. Then when the lens has been extruded, a single point of very fine suture is inserted at the apex of the corneal flap by means of a straight needle, less than one fourth of an inch long, with a flat cutting point. A single strand of the finest silk is employed for the suture, the edges of the wound being held with very fine, toothed forceps. The suture is left in for a week, and should then be removed under ether. [F, 2, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69; Liebreich, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1871 (F); Sharp, "Phil. Trans.," xlviii, p. 161 (F); "Mém. de l'acad. de chir.," 1748 (F); "Am. d'oc.," xiii, p. 181, xiv, p. 54, lxiv, p. 250, lxv, p. 163, lxvi, p. 126, lxviii, p. 2, lii, p. 115 (F); "Giorn. d'ottal. ital.," 1869 (F); "Arch. f. Ophth.," xiii, p. 187 (F); "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," iii (F); "Trans. of the Fourth Int. Ophth. Congr.," 1872 (F); "Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iv, 4, p. 316 (F).]—**E. à lambeau** (Fr.). See *Flap.-e.*—**E. of cataract.** See *Cataract e.*—**E. per vias naturales.** Fr., *accouchement artificiel par les voies naturelles.* E. of the fœtus through the parturient canal, as distinguished from delivery by the Cæsarean operation (generally used in speaking of artificial delivery after the death of the mother).—**Flap-e.** Fr., *e. à lambeau.* E. of a cataract by making a flap in the cornea.

EXTRACTIVE, n. E²x-tra²kt'i²v. Fr., *extractif.* Ger., *Extractivstoff.* It., *estrattivo.* 1. A name given in a chemical analysis of an organic substance to matters present in small quantity and of indeterminate composition which can be extracted or removed by solvents. 2. A substance (also called *extract* and *e. matter*) present in most vegetable extracts, and either occurring already formed in the vegetable tissues, or else produced at the time of preparation of the extract by the interaction of the other ingredients. It is at first soluble in water and alcohol, but by evaporation, and by heating in the presence of air, it becomes insoluble, and then constitutes *oxidized e.* [B, 5.]—**Oxidized e.** A name erroneously given to the insoluble modifications of an e. produced by heating or evaporation, under the idea that the change was due to a combination with oxygen. [B, 5.]

EXTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-tra²k(tra³k)'to²r. Gen., *extractor'is.* Fr., *extracteur.* Ger., *Auszieher.* An instrument for extracting; of W. Gifford, who died in 1731, an obstetrical forceps devised by himself; of Dease, the vectis. [A, 24, 43.]—**Nerve-e.** A piece of fine wire with one edge toothed like a saw for introducing into a tooth and drawing out the nerve. [E.]—**Obstetrical e.** Of Evans, an instrument devised by him for extracting the fœtus, to be used instead of the forceps; consisting of a band to be placed around the head above its largest circumference, and secured there, with two straps passing down from it, by which to make traction. [A, 43.]

EXTRACTO-RESINOUS, adj. E²x-tra²k"to-re²z'i²n-u³s. Fr., *extracto-résineux.* Consisting of an extract and resembling resin. [A, 385.]

EXTRACTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-tra²k(tra³k)-to'ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). An extractor; of Kiwisch, an instrument for extracting the head of the fœtus after its separation from the trunk.

EXTRACTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-tra²k(tra³k)'tu³m(tu⁴m). See EXTRACT.—**E. aceticum.** See *Acetic* EXTRACT.—**E. æthereum, E. æthericum.** See OLEO-RESIN.—**E. alcoholicum.** See *Alcoholic* EXTRACT.—**E. amarum** [Russ. Ph.]. An extract made by mixing equal parts of e. absinthii, e. gentianæ, and e. trifolii fibrini. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. anodynum** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *extrait anodin.* An extract made by mixing together 3 drachms of aqueous extract of opium, 5 drachms of extract of *Carduus benedictus*, 1 oz. each of the extracts of sweet flag and *Archangelica officinalis*, and 10 drops of oil of cloves. [B, 97 (*a*, 21.)]—**E. antidysentericum aquosum.** An extract obtained from the peeled fruit of *Garcinia mangostana.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (*a*, 21).]—**E. aquosum.** See *Aqueous* EXTRACT.—**E. aromaticum fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide des aromates.* Ger., *flüssiges Gewürzextrakt.* An extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of aromatic powder with alcohol sufficient to yield 24 fl. oz. of extract. [B, 81 (*a*, 21).]—**E. bezoardicum Camerarii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An extract made by dissolving in mint-water 96 parts of extract of species for elixir vitæ, 24 each of aloe wood and *Archangelica officinalis*, 12 each of balm, sage, tormentil, and opium, 6 each of red poppies and castor, and 4 each of the five precious stones, prepared amber, and adding 2 each of horn of sea-unicorn, East Indian and West Indian bezoar, and 6 each of alkermes confection and confection of hyacinth; an ancient and celebrated alexipharmac; also given as a sudorific and anodyne. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. catharticum.** See *E.* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**E. catholicum.** 1. See *E.* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.* 2. See *E.* RHEI *compositum.*—**E. drasticum** [Greek Ph.]. An extract made by digesting in pure alcohol for one day, 4 parts of the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, 6 of the root of *Exogonium purga*, and 1 of resin of scammony, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and drying the residue at a moderate heat. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum firmum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *E. spissum.*—**Extractum fluidum.** See *Fluid* EXTRACT.—**E. garayanum.** See *E.* CHINÆ *frigide paratum.*—**E. Goulardi.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**Extractum gradus.** See *E. tenue.*—**E. gummosum.** See *Gummy* EXTRACT.—**E. hæmostaticum.** See *E.* ERGOTÆ.—**Extractum justum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *E. spissum.*—**E. liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Fluid* EXTRACT.—**E. macrocostinum** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *extrait macrocostin, pilules macrocostines.* Macrocostine extract, made by dissolving 192 parts of Socotrine aloes in a mixture of 48 parts each of the depurated juice of *Absinthium vulgare, Apium graveolens, Anethum fœniculum, Fumaria officinalis*, and *Pimpinella saxifraga*, and 320 each of roses and lemon, setting aside, pouring off the clear liquor, evaporating at a gentle heat to the consistence of honey, adding 12 parts of extract of *Crocus sativus*, 8 of extract of myrrh, and 24 of gum ammoniac dissolved in 64 of vinegar of squills, reducing to the consistence of an extract of 8 parts of powder of marum and 12 of Arabian costus, mixing and preserving. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**E. Martis.** Fr., *extrait de Mars.* A product obtained by evaporating to dryness potassium tartrate and liquid iron. [L, 49, 105 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum molle** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Extractum tenue.*—**Extracta narcotica sicca.** See *Dry narcotic* EXTRACTS.—**Extractum ordinarium** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Extractum spissum.*—**E. panchymagogum.** Ger., *schleimausführendes Extract.* See *Extractum* RHEI *compositum.*—**E. panchymagogum Crollii.** See *E.* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**E. (panchymagogum) Quercetani.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**E. siccum.** A dry extract; an extract which can be reduced to a powder. [B.]—**E. solutivum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Aperient extract, made by digesting in 192 parts of water for twenty-four hours 48 parts each of senna-leaves and rhubarb, 2 each of cinnamon and anise, and 3 of potassium tartrate, straining with slight expression, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum spirituosum.** See *Alcoholic* EXTRACT.—**Extractum spissum** [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. An extract so thick that it will not run [Ger. Ph.], will not drop from the spatula [Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], but may be drawn out into threads by it [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], that run together again into a mass [Russ. Ph.], or are like pap [Swiss Ph. gradus II, Hung. Ph.], like hard honey [Swiss Ph. gradus II], or of pippular consistence [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**Extractum subspissum** [Hung. Ph.]. An extract having a consistence intermediate between that of a thick and that of a thin extract. [B, 95 (*a*, 21).]—**E. tenue.** An extract of the consistence of honey. [B.]—**E. thebaicum.** See *E.* OPII.—**E. thebaicum ammonicale.** See ELIXIR *ammoniato-opiatum.*—**E. Thridacium.** See *E.* LACTUCÆ.—**E. tonicum Bacher.** Sp., *extracto tónico de Bacher* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of the root of *Helleborus niger* in 16 of 50-per-cent. alcohol containing 1 part of potassium carbonate, straining, macerating the residue with 16 parts of white wine, and straining after heating to the boiling point, and finally filtering both liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to proper consistence. [B, 95 (*a*, 14).]

EXTRA CURRENT, n. E²x'tra³ ku³r-e²nt. See under CURRENT.

EXTRADILATE, adj. E²x-tra³-di'lat. Lat., *extra-dilatatus.* Fr., *extra-dilaté.* In botany, having unusually large scales. [B, 1 (*a*, 24).]

EXTRA-EMBRYONIC, adj. E²x-tra³-e²m-bri²-o²n'i²k. Fr., *extra-embryonnaire.* Of certain structures of the ovum, lying without, or not forming a part of, the embryo.

EXTRA-EPITHELIAL, adj. E²x-tra³-e²p-i²-thel'i²-a²l. Occurring or situated outside an epithelium. [J.]

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, adj. E²x-tra³-fo-li²-a'shu³s. Lat., *extrafoliaceus.* Fr., *extra-foliacé.* Ger., *ausserblattständig.* Having an unusual number of leaves. [B, 1, 123 (*a*, 24).]

EXTRAFOLIATE, adj. E²x-tra³-fo'li²-at. Lat., *extra-foliatus.* Fr., *extra-folié.* Of a scape, arising from the root of a plant which has no other leaves. [Mirbel (B, 1 [*a*, 24]).]

EXTRAGENITAL, adj. E²x-tra³-je²n'i²t-a²l. Situated elsewhere than on the genitals (said of chancres).

EXTRAIRE (Fr.), adj. E²x-tra²r. Lat., *extrarius.* Ger., *ausserhalb befindlich.* Of a plant-embryo, lying outside the endosperm or albumen; external. [Richard (B, 1 [*a*, 24]).]

EXTRAIT (Fr.), adj. E²x-tre². Extracted; as a n., see EXTRACT.—**E. anodin.** See EXTRACTUM *anodynum.*—**E. catholique.** 1. See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.* 2. See *Extractum* RHEI *compositum.*—**E. de Goulard.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**E. de Poesner.** An extract made by boiling aloes with water, decanting, and evaporating. [L, 85.]—**E. formé.** See *Thick* EXTRACT.—**E. liquide.** See *Fluid* EXTRACT.—**E. mou.** See *Soft* EXTRACT.—**E. panchymagogue.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum.*—**E. sec.** See EXTRACTUM *siccum.*—**E. solutif.** See EXTRACTUM *solutivum.*—**E's sulfo-carboniques.** See *Ethereal narcotic* EXTRACTS.—**E. thébaïque** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* OPII.—**E. vineux.** See *Vinous* EXTRACT.

EXTRAKT (Ger.), n. E²x-tra³kt'. See EXTRACT.

EXTRALOBULAR, adj. E²x-tra³-lo²b'u²l-a³r. Situated outside a lobe, in contradistinction to that which is within it. [J.]

EXTRANEURAL, adj. E²x-tra³-nu²r'a²l. Situated outside a nerve or the nervous system. [J.]

EXTRANUCLEAR, adj. E²x-tra³-nu²'kle-a³r. Situated outside a nucleus. [J.]

EXTRA-OCULAR, adj. E²x-tra³-o²k'u²-la³r. Lat., *extra-ocularis.* Fr., *extra-oculaire.* External to the eye. [L.]

EXTRA-ORBITAL, adj. E²x-tra³-o²rb'i²t-a²l. External to the orbit or eye. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1856, p. 134 (L).]

EXTRA-ORGANISMAL, adj. E²x-tra³-o²r-ga²n-i²s'ma²l. Occurring outside the organism. [B, 290.]

EXTRAPELVIC, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-pe^{2}l'vi^{2}k. Situated outside the pelvic cavity. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 674 (L).]

EXTRAPERITONEAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-pe^{2}r-i^2-to-ne'a^{2}l. Outside the peritonæum. [A, 301.]

EXTRAPOLAR, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-pol'a^{3}r. Situated, in general, outside instead of between poles; in particular, the poles or electrodes of a battery. See *Extra-polar* ELECTROTONUS. [J.]

EXTRA-RECTUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-tra^3-re^{2}k'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). 1. See PYRAMIDALIS *abdominis*. 2. The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]

EXTRARIUS (Lat.), n. E^{2}x-tra(tra^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EXTRAIRE.

EXTRARADICAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-ra^{2}d'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From *extra*, without, and *radix*, a root. In chemistry, replaceable by a base, *i. e.*, not replaceable by a negative or alcoholic radicle (said of hydrogen atoms). [a, 27.]

EXTRARENAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-ren'a^{2}l. From *extra*, without, and *renes*, the kidneys. Situated externally to the kidney. [L, 351.]

EXTRASCAPULAR, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-ska^{2}p'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *extrascapularis*. From *extra*, without, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. Unconnected with, but close to, the scapula. [L, 14.]

EXTRASTAPEDIAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-sta-ped'i^2-a^{2}l. From *extra*, without, and *stapes*, a stirrup. External to the stapes. [L, 121.]

EXTRASTOMACHAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-stu^{3}m'a^{2}k-a^{2}l. From *extra*, without, and στόμαχος, the gullet. Taking place externally to the stomach (said of digestion). [L, 210.]

EXTRASTROM (Ger.), n. E^{2}x'tra^3-stro^{3}m. See *Extra* CURRENT.

EXTRATHORACIC, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-tho-ra^{2}s'i^{2}k. Situated outside the thorax. [L.]

EXTRA-TRICEPS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}x-tra^3-tri(tre)'se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). The outer head of the triceps muscle of the arm. [E. Coues, "Med. Soc.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

EXTRATROPICAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *extratropicus*. Fr., *extratropique*. Ger., *e*. Of plants, indigenous to the temperate zone. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-UTERINE, adj. E^{2}x-tra-u^2'te^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *extra-utérin*. Situated outside the cavity of the uterus.

EXTRAVASAT (Ger.), n. E^{2}x-tra^3-va^3-sa^{3}t'. See EXTRAVASATION.

EXTRAVASATED, adj. E^{2}x-tra^{2}v'a-sat-e^{2}d. Lat., *extravasatus*. Fr., *extravasé*. Having escaped from its proper receptacle (said of liquids, etc., poured out from the blood-vessels, etc.). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXTRAVASATION, n. E^{2}x-tra^{2}v-a^3-sa'shu^{3}n. Lat., *extravasatia* (from *extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel), *suffusia* (from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E.*, *Extravasat* (2d def.). It., *stravaso*. 1. The escape of blood or a juice or excretion from the proper receptacle. 2. The material that has so escaped.

EXTRAVASATUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-tra^3-va^{3}s(wa^{3}s)-at(a^{3}t)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EXTRAVASATION (2d def.).

EXTRAVASCULAR, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-va^{2}s'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. Situated outside the vascular system, in contradistinction to what is within the vessels. [J, 55.]

EXTRAVENTRICULAR, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-ve^{2}n-tri^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Situated outside a ventricle (especially of the heart). [J.]

EXTRAVILLOUS, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-vi^{2}l'u^{3}s. Situated outside a villus.

EXTRAVISCERAL, adj. E^{2}x-tra^3-vi^{2}s'u^{3}r-a^{2}l. Situated externally to the visceral arches. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 700 (L).]

EXTREMITAS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-tre^{2}m(tram)'i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *extremitat'is*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. See EXTREMITY.—**Extremitates abdominales.** The lower limbs. [L, 332.]—**E. occipitalis.** Of Pansch, see *Occipital* POLE.—**Extremitates pectorates** (seu **superiores**, seu **thoracicæ**). The upper limbs. [L, 332.]—**E. septi.** Of Massa, the fornix cerebri, supposed to be continuous with the septum lucidum. [I, 3 (K).]

EXTRÉMITÉ (Fr.), n. E^{2}x-tra-me-ta. See EXTREMITY.—**E. ampullaire.** See CRUS *ampullare*.—**E. non-ampullaire, E. simple.** See CRUS *canalis semicircularis simplex*.

EXTREMITY, n. E^{2}x-tre^{2}m'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *extremitas*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. 1. The terminal portion of anything. 2. Of the animal organism, a limb.

EXTRINSIC, adj. E^{2}x-tri^{2}n'si^{2}k. Lat., *extrinsecus*. Fr., *extrinsèque*. Ger., *äusserlich*. Situated or coming from without; of muscles, attached partly to the trunk and partly to a limb. [C.]

EXTROBLIQUUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. E^{2}x-tro-bli(ble)'kwu^{3}s-(kwu^{4}s). See *External oblique* MUSCLE *of the abdomen*.

EXTRODUCTION, n. E^{2}x-tro-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. From *extra*, outward, and *ducere*, to lead. Gentle extraction. [L, 60.]

EXTROPHY, n. E^{2}x'tro-fi^2. See EXSTROPHY.

EXTRORSAL, EXTRORSE, adj's. E^{2}x-tro^{2}rs'a^{2}l, -tro^{2}rs'. Lat., *extrorsus*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *auswärts angeheftet* (oder *gekehrt*, oder *aufspringend*). Of anthers, facing outward, looking away from the pistil. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

EXTROVERSION, n. E^{2}x-tro-vu^{3}r'zhu^{3}n. See EXSTROPHY.

EXTRUSION, n. E^{2}x-tru^2'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *extrusio* (from *extrudere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A forcing out, expulsion. [J.]

EXTUBERANCE, n. E^{2}x-tu^{2}b'e^{2}r-a^{2}ns. Lat., *extuberantia*. See PROTUBERANCE.

EXTUBERANT, adj. E^{2}x-tu^{2}b'u^{3}r-a^{2}nt. Protruding.

EXTUBERATION, n. E^{2}x-tu^{2}b-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. See PROTUBERANCE and PROTRUSION.

EXTUMEFACTION, EXTUMESCENCE, n's. E^{2}x-tu^{2}m-e-fa^{2}k'shu^{3}n, -tu^{2}m-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *extumefactio* (from *ex*, out, *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *extumescence*. Tumidity. [A, 385.]

EXUBER (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-u^{2}b(ub)'u^{3}r(e^{2}r). From *ex*, away from, and *uber*, the breast. Fr., *exubère*. See ABLACTATUS.

EXUBERANT, adj. E^{2}x-u^{2}b'e^{2}r-a^{2}nt. Lat., *exuberans*. Growing luxuriantly. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXUDATE, n. E^{2}x'u^2-dat. Fr., *exudation*. Ger., *Exsudat*. See EXUDATION (2d def.).

EXUDATION, n. E^{2}x-u^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exsudatio* (from *exsudare*, to sweat out). Fr., *exsudation*. Ger., *Exsudation*, *Exsudat* (2d def.). It., *essudazione*. 1. An oozing out; in pathology, one of the phenomena of inflammation, in which serum, liquor sanguinis, or corpuscular elements permeate the walls of the blood-vessels of the part, without rupture, into the surrounding tissue or upon the free surface of the inflamed structure. 2. Material that has so exuded.

EXUDATIVE, adj. E^{2}x-u^2-dat'i^{2}v. 1. Having the property of exuding. [D.] 2. Accompanied with or giving rise to exudation (said of inflammation).

EXUDENIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-u^{2}d(ud)-e^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. See UDENIA and EXOTICUDENIA.

EXULCERATION, n. E^{2}x-u^{3}l-su^{3}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *exulceratio*. Fr., *exulcération*. Superficial ulceration.

EXUMBILICATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-bi^{2}l-i^2-ka(ka^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *exumbilication'is*. From *ex*, out from, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Protrusion of the navel. [A, 322.]

EXUMBREL, adj. E^{2}x-u^{3}m'bre^{2}l. Pertaining to the exumbrella. [L, 358.]

EXUMBRELLA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-bre^{2}l'a^3. The outer convex portion or surface of the umbrella of a medusa. [L, 358.]

EXUNGUICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}x-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)-gwi^{2}k-u^2(u)-lat(la^{3}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ex*, without, and *unguis*, a nail. Fr., *exonguiculé*. Of Illiger, unprovided with nails. [L, 180.]

EXUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)'i^2-o. Gen., *exustion'is*. From *exurere*, to burn. Fr., *exustion*. See CAUTERIZATION.

EXUTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-u^2(u)-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *exuere*, to draw out. Fr., *exutoire*. See ISSUE.

EXUVIABILITY, n. E^{2}x-u^2-vi^2-a-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *exuviabilitas*. Fr., *exuviabilité*. Ger., *Hautwechsel*. The power possessed by some animals of periodically shedding the skin. [K.]

EXUVIABLE, adj. E^{2}x-u^2'vi-a-b'l. Fr., *e*. Having the property of being exuviated. [L, 14.]

EXUVIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}x-u^2(u)'vi^2(wi^2)-e(a^3-e^2). The cast-off epidermis, etc., of animals. [K.]

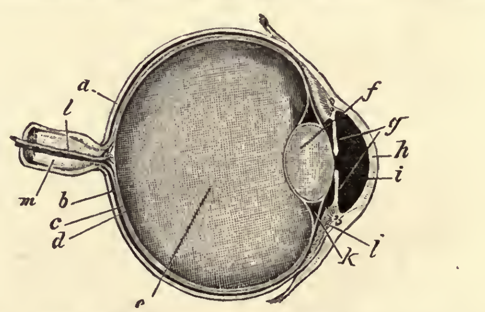
EXUVIATION, n. E^{2}x-u^2-vi^2-a'shu^{3}n. The process of casting off the skin or shell. [L, 121, 168.]

EXUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}x-u^2(u)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EXUVIÆ.

EXVOLUTÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2}x-vo-lu^6-ta. Having a centrifugal or peripheral development (said of the fruit of Fungi). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXYTHANA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-tha(tha^3)'na^3. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*.—**E. ovalifolia.** The *dralakaka* of the Fijians, among whom an infusion of the leaves is used by puerperal women to prevent future conception. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

EYE, n. I. Gr., ὄμμα ὤψ. Lat., *oculus*. Fr., *œil*. Ger., *Auge*. It., *occhio*. Sp., *ojo*. 1. The organ of vision, situated in the orbit. It consists of the eyeball, bulb or globe of the eye, the prolongation of the optic nerves, and the six extrinsic muscles, four straight



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE EYE, SHOWING A LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE EYEBALL. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the sclerotic; *b*, the choroid; *c*, the retina; *d*, the hyaloid membrane; *e*, the cavity of the eyeball; *f*, the lens; *g*, the iris; *h*, the cornea; *i*, the anterior chamber; *j*, the ciliary muscle and ligament; *k*, the canal of Petit; *l*, the central retinal vessels; *m*, the optic nerve.

and two oblique. It is a spherical body, and consists of three tunics. 1st. Cornea and sclera. 2d. Iris, ciliary processes, and choroid. 3d. Retina. Within these tunics are contained three refracting media,

the aqueous humor, lens and capsule, and vitreous humor. The cornea and sclera are fibrous in structure and form the outer coat; the middle coat, formed of iris, ciliary processes, and choroid. is mainly a muscular, vascular, and pigmented coat, while the retina

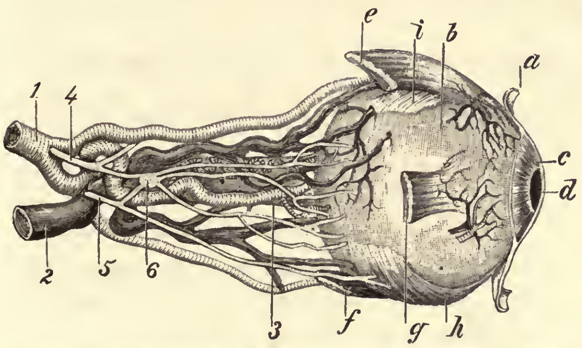


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE WITH ITS NERVES AND BLOOD-VESSELS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the conjunctiva; *b*, the sclerotic; c, the cornea; *d*, the pupil; *e*, section of the superior rectus muscle; *f*, the inferior rectus muscle; *g*, the external rectus muscle; *i*, the superior oblique muscle; 1, the ophthalmic artery; 2, the ophthalmic vein; 3, the optic nerve; 4, the ophthalmic nerve; 5, the motor nerve of the eye; 6, the ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion.

is mainly a nervous structure, being an expansion of the optic nerve fibres. [F.] 2. The genus *Dianthus*. 3. The bud of a tuber. 4. A perforation (*e. g.*, the e. of a needle). [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 19, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Amaurotic cat's-e.** See AMAUROSIS.—**Artificial e.** Fr., *œil artificiel*. Ger., *künstliches Auge*. An e. usually made of glass or porcelain, but sometimes of hard rubber or celluloid. It is inserted in the orbit from which the eyeball has been removed, or, in cases where the stump still remains, for purely cosmetic purposes. [F.]—**Cat's e.** Fr., *œil de chat*. Ger., *Katzenauge*. 1. Obliquity of the palpebral apertures. See ÆLUROPSIS. 2. An obsolete term under which several morbid conditions of the eye were confounded; all agreeing, however, in presenting an opalescent appearance of the pupil or of the fundus of the eye, which was more or less intense according to the direction in which the eye is turned. This appearance was compared by Beer to the reflection from the tapetum of the eye of the cat. [F.]—**Com-**

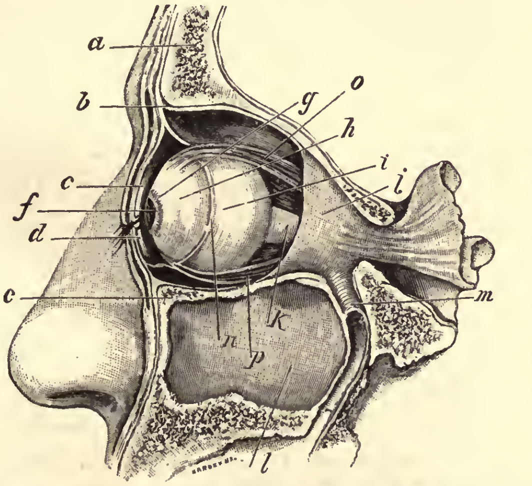


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE IN SITU. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the frontal bone; *b*, section of the periosteum of the orbit; *c*, section of the cartilage of the upper eyelid; *d*, section of the cartilage of the lower eyelid; *e*, section of the superior maxillary bone; *f*, the pupil; *g*, the iris; *h*, the sclerotic coat; *i*, the globe of the eye; *j*, the periosteum of the orbit; *k*, the optic nerve; *l*, the maxillary sinus; *m*, the prolongation of the dura in the posterior palatine canal; *n*, section of the orbito-ocular aponeurosis; *o*, the superior rectus muscle; *p*, the inferior rectus muscle.

pound e's. The e's of insects, etc., which consist of a large number of simple e's coalesced into one mass. [L, 121, 196.]—**Crab's e.** See ASTACOLITH.—**Devil's-e's.** The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505, (*a*, 21).]—**Diagrammatic e.** Fr., *œil diagrammatique*. Ger., *diagrammatisches Auge*. An ideal e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the passage of rays of light. It has six cardinal points, corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis.—**E.-point.** See *E.*-POINT.—**E.-preservers, E.-protectors.** Fr., *conserveurs des yeux*. Ger., *Schutzbrillen*. Very weak convex glasses which exercise no effect upon the refraction, or neutral glasses of a tint designed to modify the quality and quantity of the light. [F.]—**E.-speck.** See OCELLUS.—**Schematic E.** Fr., *œil schématique*. Ger., *Schematisches Auge*. The reduced e. of Donders. It is supposed to contain only one refracting medium, whose index of refraction is to that of air as 4 to 3, and to have only one refracting surface, the cornea. The radius of curvature of the cornea is 5 mm., and its center of curvature coincides with the optical center of the eye. The length of the eye from cornea to posterior pole is 20 mm. Listing's schematic e. is a diagrammatic e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the rays of light through the eye. It has six cardinal points, corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis, viz., two foci, two principal points, and two nodal points. According to Listing, the first or anterior focus lies 12·8326 mm. in front of the cornea, and the second or posterior focus lies 14·6470 mm. behind the posterior surface of the lens; the first principal point lies 2·1746 mm. and the second principal point 2·5724 mm. behind the anterior surface of the cornea; the first nodal point lies 0·7580 mm. and the second nodal point 0·3602 mm. in front of the posterior surface of the lens. [F.]—**Simple e.** A single e.—[L, 196.]—**Reduced e.** Fr., *l'œil réduit*. Ger., *reducirtes Auge*. An imaginary e. in which the compound dioptric system of the human eye is reduced to a single refracting surface, bounded anteriorly by air and posteriorly by aqueous or vitreous humor. Where very great accuracy is not required, this reduced eye may be made the basis of a number of considerations and calculations. [F.]—**Watery e.** See EPIPHORA.

EYEBALL, n. I'ba^{4}l. Fr., *globe de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel*. It., *bulbo dell'occhio*. The ball of the eye. [L, 56.]

EYE-BREEK, n. I'brek. An old name for the eyelid. [F.]

EYE-BREEN, n. I'bren. An obsolete term for eyebrow.

EYEBRIGHT, n. I'brit. 1. The *Euphrasia officinalis*. 2. The *Veronica chamædrys*. 3. The *Bartsia odontites*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Blue e.-b.** An old name for the *Myosotis repens*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Distilled water of e.-b.** [Fr. Cod., 1818, Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made by distilling off one half (two thirds [Sard. Ph., 1773]) from a mixture of 1 part of the herb of *Euphrasia officinalis* and 2 parts of water [Palat. Disp., 1764], or by mixing 10 parts of the herb and 25 of water, and distilling off 20 parts. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]—**Red e.-b.** The *Bartsia odontites*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**West Indian e.-b.** The *Euphorbia maculata*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EYEBRIGHT COW-WHEAT, n. I''brit-ku^5'u^4-hwet. The genus *Bartsia*, and the *Bartsia odontites*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21): B, 275 (*a*, 24).]—**Red e.-c.-w.** The *Bartsia odontites*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EYED, adj. Id. Having an eye (4th def.).

EYE-GLASS, n. I'gla^{3}s. The variety of optical lenses for improving the vision, also a small porcelain or glass cup for the application of collyria to the eye.

EYE-GROUND, n. I'gru^5-u^{4}nd. See FUNDUS *oculi*.

EYELET, n. I'le^{2}t. Fr., *œillet*. A small flanged tube for insertion into an opening for the purpose of preventing it from closing.—**Politzer's vulcanite e's.** Fr., *œillets de vulcanite*. Ger., *Politzer'sche Kautschukösen*. Small tubes of vulcanite, 2 to 3 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, which have one or two grooves on their external surface, into which the margin of the perforation in the membrana tympani enter. They are introduced into the perforation on the point of a parcenteses needle, for the purpose of keeping the perforation open. [F, 3.]

EYE-PIECE, n I'pes. See OCULAR.

EYESEEDS, n. I'sedz. Probably the *Salvia verbenaca*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21); B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

EYE-STONE, n. I'ston. The shelly operculum of small Turbinidæ, used to remove foreign particles from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye, beneath the eyelids, and allowed to work its way out at the outer canthus. [F; L, 354.]

EYE-TOOTH, n. I'tuth. See *Eye*-TOOTH.

EYE-WINKER, n. I'wi^{2}n^{2}k-u^{3}r. See EYELASH.

EYSENHARDTIA (Lat.), n. f. I-ze^{2}n-ha^{3}rt'i^2-a^3. A genus of papilionaceous legumes of the group *Galigeæ*, subtribe *Psoraleæ*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EYTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. I-thi^2(thu^6)-o^{2}p-i^{2}s-tho(tho^3)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CRYTOPISTHOCRANIUS and HOMATOPISTHOCRANIUS. [L.]

EZEL, n. In the Sahara, the *Callegonum convosum*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EZEZICH, n. Of the alchemists, salt. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

EZION, n. The *Salix vitellina*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

EZOB, n. E'zo^{2}b. The *Hyssopus officinalis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

EZQUAHUITL [Mex. Ph.], n. The *Croton sanguifluum*. [A, 447 (*a*, 21).]

EZULA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}z'u^2(u^4)-la^3. See ESULA.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

F

FA, n. In Japan, the *Corylus avellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAAESKE (Swed.), n. The *Boletus igniarius*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

FAALIM, n. An African plant said to be used against the bites of poisonous serpents. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAAM (Fr.), n. m. The *Angræcum fragrans*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FABA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)'ba^3. 1. A bean; of Tournefort, the *Vicia f.* 2. Of Mönch, a genus of plants, referred by most authors to *Vicia*. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**Extractum fabæ calabarensis** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum* PHYSOSTIGMATIS.—**F. ægyptiaca.** The achænia of *Nelumbium speciosum* and the seed of *Lupinus albus*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ albæ** [Gr. Ph.]. White beans; the seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B, 95.]—**F. anacardii.** See ANACARDII *occidentalis fructus*.—**Fabæ arabicæ.** Coffee-beans. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. bengalensis.** A gall produced by the sting of an insect on the leaves of *Terminalia chebula*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Fabæ brasilienses.** See *Pichurim* BEAN.—**Fabæ cacao.** Cacao beans (the seed of *Theobroma cacao*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. calabarica** [Ger. Ph.]. The calabar bean. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See PHYSOSTIGMA.—**F. carica.** The common fig (*Ficus carica*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. cathartica.** The seed of *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Fabæ coffeæ.** Coffee beans (the seed of *Coffea arabica*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. crassa.** The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ de Malacca.** See ANACARDII *occidentalis fructus*.—**Fabæ de Tonca.** The seeds of *Dipteryx odorata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ dividivi.** The *Cæsalpinia coriaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. dulcis.** The *Cassia alata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**F. equina.** See *Horse*-BEAN.—**F. febrifuga.** The *Strychnos Ignatii*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. ficulnea.** The *Lupinus albus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**F. græca.** The *Diospyros lotus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ hortenses.** The seed of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ Ignatii.** St.-Ignatius's bean. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**F. indica.** See *F. febrifuga*.—**F. inversa.** See *F. crassa*.—**F. julianna.** Fr., *fève julienne*. A variety of the *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ libidibi.** The seed of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. longisiliqua.** Fr., *fève à longues gousses*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ macis.** See *Pichurim* BEAN.—**F. major.** The *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. marina.** The *Entada scandens* and the *Turbo rugosus*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. mexicana.** The seed of *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. minor.** Fr., *fève des champs*. The *F. major*, var. *minor*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ pechurim (seu pechuris, seu pecurim, seu pecuris).** See *Pichurim* BEAN.—**Fabæ pichurim majores.** Pichurim beans obtained from *Nectandra puchury major*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ pichurim minores.** The small pichurim beans (from *Nectandra puchury minor*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. porcina.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 107.]—**F. purgatrix.** The *Entada scandens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. rotunda.** Fr., *fève de windsor*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. Sancti Ignatii** [Belg. Ph.]. St.-*Ignatius's bean*. [B, 95.] See IGNATIA.—**F. sativa.** The *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ spuriæ.** The small or false pichurim beans (from *Nectandra puchury minor*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ sassafras.** Pichurim beans (from *Nectandra puchury major*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. suilla.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ Tonco, F. tunka.** See *Tonka* BEAN.—**F. viridis.** Fr., *fève verte*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. vulgaris.** The *Vicia f.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Flores fabæ (seu fabarum).** The bloom of *Vicia f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Semen fabæ (seu fabarum).** The seed of *Vicia f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Stipites fabarum.** The stems or stalks of *Vicia f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FABACEOUS, adj. Fa-ba'shu^{3}s. Lat., *fabaceus*. Fr., *fabacé*. Resembling a bean or the genus *Faba*; belonging to the *Fabaceæ* (Fr., *fabacées*), which are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of papilionaceous plants comprising the *Vicieæ*, *Phaseoleæ*, and *Glycineæ*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*, comprising the *Papilionaceæ*, *Cæsalpinieæ*, and *Mimoseæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

FABACIA, n. f. Fa(fa^3)-ba(ba^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. A flour made from beans which was used by the Romans to make a sort of bread. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FABACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa(fa^3)-ba(ba^3)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{3}m). A cake made of bean-meal, used as an article of food. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FABAGELLE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ba^3-zhe^{2}l. The genus *Zygophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. à feuilles de pourpier.** The *Zygophyllum portulacoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. commune.** See ZYGOPHYLLUM *fabago*.—**F. écarlate.** The *Zygophyllum coccineum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. en arbre.** The *Zygophyllum arboreum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. officinale.** The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FABAGINEA (Lat.), **FABAGO** (Lat.), n's f. Fa(fa^3)-ba(ba^3)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'e^2-a^3, -ba(ba^3)'go. Gen., *fabagin'eæ*, *-ag'inis*. A section of the genus *Zygophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. alata.** The *Zygophyllum f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FABARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)-ba(ba^3)'ri^2-a^3. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. crassula, F. telephium.** See *F.*

FABE, n. The *Parkinsonia vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FABELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)-be^{2}l'la^3. A sesamoid bone. [L, 14, 200.]

FABES, n. Fabz. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FABES-BLETSCHEN (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}b'e^{2}s-ble^{2}t-she^{2}n. In Switzerland, the *Rumex alpinus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FABIANA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)-bi^2-an(a^{3}n)'a^3. Fr., *fabiane*, *fabienne*. A genus of South American solanaceous plants, of the *Cestrineæ* (*Fabianeæ*). [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. imbricata.** A species indigenous to Chili, where it is called *pichi*. The aromatic, very resinous branches and leafy branchlets contain fabianine, a volatile oil, and a bitter resin and are used in calculous, dropsical, urinary, and vesical affections, and as a stomachic and tonic. [A. Rodriguez, "Diario Med.-farm."; "Med. Times and Gaz."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 732; A. B. Lyons, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 65.]

FABIANINE, n. Fa^3-bi-a^{3}n'en. A supposed alkaloid contained in the stalks of *Fabiana imbricata*; more probably a fluorescent glucoside resembling æsculin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]

FABIENNE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-be-e^{2}n. See FABIANA.

FABINE, n. Fa'ben. Fr., *f.* An alkaloid obtained in the distillation of beans. [L, 49.]

FABRECOULIER (Fr.), **FABREGUIER** (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}br'ku-le-a, -ge-a. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FACALDINA (It.), n. Fa^3-ka^{3}l-de'na^3. Fr., *facaldine*. Of Zecchinelli, an epidemic disease of a syphilitic nature and tabetic character which was prevalent about the beginning of the present century in Facalde, province of Trent, Austria, and was characterized by ulcers and osteocopic pains. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

FACE, n. Fas. Gr., πρόσωπον. Lat., *facies*, *vultus*. Fr., *f.*, *visage*. Ger., *Gesicht*, *Ansehen*. It., *faccia*. Sp., *cara*. A particular surface of a solid body; of an animal, the anterior and lower part of the head; of a stump, of the cervix uteri, etc., the free extremity.—**Carbuncled f.** An old term for rosacea. [G.]—**Corvisart's f.** See FACIES *cardiaque*.—**Dorsal f.** Of a leaf, the lower surface if the leaf is horizontal; the outer surface presented by the unfolding of the leaf-bud. [a, 24.]—**F.-ache.** See PROSOPALGIA.—**F.-ague.** See *Brow*-AGUE.—**F.-and-hood.** The *Viola tricolor*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F. de loup** (Fr.). The *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. grippée** (Fr.). A peculiar expression of the features seen in peritonitis. [L, 107.]—**F.-in-hood.** The *Aconitum napellus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Hippocrates's f.** See FACIES *hippocratica*.—**Myopathic f.** Fr., *f. myopathique*. Of Landouzy, a peculiar state of the countenance associated with progressive muscular atrophy. The f. lacks animation, and the subject can not whistle, blow, make grimaces, or kiss, owing to atrophy of the orbicularis oris. ["Lancet," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 887.]—**Ovarian f.** See FACIES *ovariana*.—**Pneumonic f.** See FACIES *pneumonique*.—**Spencer Wells's f.** See FACIES *ovariana*.

FÄCES (Ger.), n. Fatz'e^{2}s. See FÆCES and EXCREMENT.

FACET, n. Fa^{2}s-e^{2}t'. Lat., *faciecula*. Fr., *facette*. Ger., *Facette*. A small flattened surface. [L, 343.]—**Articular f.** Fr., *facette articulaire*. 1. A small articular surface. 2. A particular portion of an articular surface, differing in direction or contour from the rest of the surface.—**Auricular f.** Fr., *facette auriculaire*. The superficies auricularis of the sacrum or of the innominate bone.—**Capitular f's.** The f's on the vertebræ by which they articulate with the ribs. [L, 200.]—**Corneal f's.** Fr., *facettes de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautfacetten*. Circumscribed, flattened areas on the surface of the cornea where small phlyctenulæ or ulcers have existed. They represent a peculiar reparative process, and may be slightly cloudy or entirely transparent. [F.] See cut under *Crystalline* CONES.—**Costo-central f's.** The surfaces upon the ribs which articulate with the bodies of two adjoining vertebræ. [L, 142.]—**Jugular f.** A small irregular surface on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, internal to the stylo-mastoid foramen. [C.]—**Pleural f.** A flattened surface upon the anterior half of the pleuron of certain *Crustacea*, which is overlapped by the preceding pleuron, except in complete extension. [L, 11.]—**Tergal f.** A smooth, lenticular surface forming the anterior third of a tergum of certain *Crustacea*, which is overlapped by the preceding tergum, except in complete flexion. [L, 11.]

FACETED, FACETTED, adj's. Fa^{2}s-e^{2}t'e^{2}d. Ger., *facettert*. Provided with facets. [B, 100.]

FACH (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}ch^2. 1. See LOCULUS. 2. A branch or division of a subject. [A, 523.]—**F'artig.** Multilocular, cellular. [A, 521.]—**Fächerhaut.** See ENDOCARP.—**F'ig.** See *F'artig*.—**F'kolben.** See the major list.—**F'ordnung.** Classification. [A, 521.]—**F'spaltig.** See LOCULICIDUS and DEHISCENT.—**F'werk.** A framework. [a, 14.]

FACH (Turk.), n. A celebrated Turkish antidote. [L, 94, 105 (a, 14).]

FÄCHEL (Ger.), n. Fach^2'e^{2}l. Lit., a fan. See CORONA *radiata*.—**F'gerste.** The *Hordeum zeocriton*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'stäbe.** See CORONA *radiata*.

FÄCHER (Ger.), n. Fak^2'e^{2}r. 1. Pl. of *Fach* (*q. v.*). 2. A fan.—**F'binde.** A fan-shaped abdominal bandage. [A, 521.]—**F'blättrig.** Fan-leaved. [L, 43.]—**F'förmig.** Fan-shaped. [L, 31.]—**F'fruchttang.** See the major list.—**F'palme.** See the major list.—**F'tang.** The genus *Cystoseira*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHERFRUCHTTANG (Ger.), n. Fach^2'e^{2}r-fruch^{2}t-ta^{3}n^2. The genus *Sargassum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Beerentragender F.**

The *Sargassum bacciferum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner f.** The *Sargassum vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHERPALME (Ger.), n. Fach²'e²r-pa³l-me². The genus *Borassus*. [a, 24.]—**Gemeine F.** The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FACHING (Ger.), **FACHINGEN** (Ger.), n's. Fa³ch²'i²n², -e²n. A place near Seltz, in the province of Nassau, Germany, where there are cold, gaseous, highly alkaline and saline and weakly chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

FACHKOLBEN (Ger.), n. Fa³ch²'koib-e²n. The genus *Symplocarpus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Stinkender F.** The *Symplocarpus fœtidus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHLEIN (Ger.), n. Fach²'lin. A cell. [A, 450.]—**F. des Warzenfortsatzes.** The mastoid cells. [L, 80.]

FACIAL, adj. Fa'si²-a²l. Lat., *facialis*. Fr., Ger., *f*. It., *faciale*. Sp., *f*. Pertaining to the face. [C.]—**Corticale F'-bahn** (Ger.). A tract of nerve-fibres figured by Monakow in a cross-section of the brain carried through the centre of the internal capsule. They are situated on the inner side of the reticular substance. [" Arch. f. Psych. u. Nervenkr.," xii, 1882, p. 535 (J).]—**F'-centrum** (Ger.), **F'kern** (Ger.). The centre of origin of the facial nerve. [I, 17 (K).]—**F'gebiet** (Ger.). The area of distribution of the facial nerve. [Berger (A, 319).]—**F'knie** (Ger.). See Genu *nervi facialis*.—**F'krampf** (Ger.). See *Convulsive* tic.—**F'lähmung.** See *Facial* paralysis.—**F'parese** (Ger.). Paresis of the facial nerve. [D, 18.]—**F'phänomen** (Ger.). The manifestation of excessive excitability of the facial nerve on the application of a stimulus; observed in tetany. [Berger (A, 319).]—**F'stamm** (Ger.). The trunk of the facial nerve. [I.]—**F'wurzeln** (Ger.). The roots of the facial nerve. [I, 6 (K).]

FACIECULA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa³)-si²(ki²)-e²k'u²(u⁴)-la³. Fr., *faciécule*. Ger., *kleines Gesicht*. See Facet.

FACIES (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa³)'si²(ki²)-ez(e²s). Gen., *facie'i*. Fr., *f*. Ger., *Aussenfläche* (1st def.), *Angesicht* (2d def.). 1. The general exterior appearance of anything. [A, 385.] 2. The face, particularly with reference to its general appearance as indicative of health or of some special form of disease.—**Corvisart's f.** See *F. cardiaque*.—**F. agonique** (Fr.). See *F. hippocratica*.—**F. articularis.** An articular surface.—**F. asystolique** (Fr.). See *F. cardiaque*.—**F. auricularis.** See *Auricular* facet.—**F. cadaverica.** See *F. hippocratica*.—**F. cancerosa.** The facial appearance characteristic of cancerous disease. [a, 29.]—**F. cardiaque** (Fr.). Of Corvisart, an apathetic or anxious expression, which may or may not be accompanied with cyanosis or œdema, sometimes seen in the early stages of chronic disease of the heart. [L.]—**F. cholerica, F. choleritica.** Fr., *f. cholérique*. Ger., *Choleragesicht*. The peculiar f. of malignant cholera. The eyes are sunken, red, and congested, the cornea is flattened, the spaces beneath the orbits are livid, the features are pinched and rigid, the lips and tongue are purple, and the complexion is thick and muddy. [A, 326 (a, 21); D, 1.]—**F. gastrica.** The f. of patients suffering from chronic diseases of the stomach; characterized by deeply marked labial and nasal lines, pallor, and emaciation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**F. hippocratica.** Fr., *f. hippocratique*. Ger., *Hippocratisches Gesicht*. A peculiar f. first described by Hippocrates as an indication of approaching death, but which may result from long-continued diarrhœa. It consists in a sharp nose, hollow eyes, collapsed temples, cold, contracted ears, the lobes being turned outward, the skin of the forehead rough, distended, and parched, and the color of the face green, black, livid, or lead-colored. [D, 25.]—**F. hysterica.** The f. characteristic of hysteria. It consists mainly in a restless and unsettled expression, the facial muscles being in active contraction. [D, 35.]—**F. leontina, F. leprosa.** See Leontiasis.—**F. ovariana, F. ovarica.** Of Spencer Wells, the f. of women suffering from ovarian cysts; characterized, according to Winckel, by very prominent cheek bones, a sharp nose, sharply defined nostrils, compressed lips, depressed corners of the mouth, deep wrinkles in the vicinity of the mouth, and a furrowed forehead. [C. K. Briddon, " N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 141; A, 326 (a, 21).]—**F. pneumonique** (Fr.). The f. of pneumonia; characterized by general suffusion and animation, and by marked dilatation of the nostrils with each inspiratory effort. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**F. progenæa.** Ger., *progenäe Schädelbildung*. A deformity of the skull associated with idiocy and due to arrested development of the base of the skull in childhood. It is characterized by a very prominent inferior maxilla, a narrow face, depressed below the chin and forehead, a much developed crown, and a slightly developed posterior part of the head. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**F. rubra.** See Rosacea.—**F. tetanica.** The facial and bodily appearance characteristic of tetanus. [a, 29.]—**F. tubercularis.** The appearance characteristic of tubercular disease. [a, 29.]—**F. tortualis.** See *F. hippocratica*.—**F. uterina.** Fr., *f. utérin*. 1. The uterine surface of the placenta. 2. A peculiar change in the appearance of the face, described by Aran as seen in cases of suppuration within the pelvis; the face becomes pale, but of a shade intermediate between the dead white of anæmia and the yellowish dead-leaf tint of cancer. [A, 62.]—**F. vara.** A more or less pronounced depression of the outline of the inferior maxilla resulting chiefly from contracture of the external pterygoid muscle. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Wells's f.** See *F. ovarica*.

FACKELDISTEL (Ger.), n. Fa³k'a²l-di²st-e²l. See Cactus (1st def.) and Cereus (3d def.).—**Breite F.** The *Cactus tuna*. [L, 80.]—**Gemeine F.** The *Cactus opuntia*. [L, 80.]—**Grossblumige F.** The *Cactus grandiflorus*. [L, 80.]—**Peitschenförmige F.** The *Cactus flagelliformis*. [L, 80.]

FACKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa³k'e²l-kra³-u⁴t. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FACO DE LOUP, n. In Provence, the *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FACTITIOUS, adj. Fa²k-ti²sh'u³s. Lat., *factitius* (from *facere*, to make). Fr., *factice*. Ger., *künstlich*. Artificial; made in imitation of what is natural.

FACTITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²k(fa³k)-ti²sh(ti²t)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). An artificial product. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

FÄCULENT (Ger.), n. Fa-ku-le²nt'. See Fæculent.

FACULTAS (Lat.), n. f. Fa²k(fa³k)-u³l(u⁴l)'ta²s(ta³s). Gen., *facultat'is*. See Faculty.—**F. attractrix.** Ger., *anziehende Facultät*. The psychical power of attraction. [a, 29.]—**F. auctrix, F. formatrix, F. nutrix, F. vegetativa.** The ability to originate, form, nourish, or animate. [a, 29.]—**Facultates naturales.** Natural capacity for certain classes of mental or psychical activity. [a, 29.]

FACULTATIVE, adj. Fa²k'u²l-ta-ti²v. Fr., *facultatif*. Ger., *facultativ*. See Ectogenous.

FACULTATIV-SAPROPHYTISCH (Ger.), adj. Fa²k-ul-ta³t-ef'sa³p-ro-fu⁶t'i²sh. Ectogenous and saprophytic. [B, 206.]

FACULTY, n. Fa²k'u³l-ti². Gr., δύναμις (1st def.). Lat., *facultas* (from *facere*, to do). Fr., *faculté*. Ger., *Vermögen* (1st def.), *Fähigkeit* (1st def.), *Facultät*. 1. The inherent quality or power of performing a certain physiological act; in the pl., *faculties*, the senses together with the mental attributes. 2. A collective term for the teachers in a university or in any department of a university; in popular language, the members of a profession.—**Affective faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.]—**Germinative f.** Fr., *faculté germinative*. The intrinsic power of a germ to develop into a plant. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FÁDAJE MÁDANI (Ar.), n. Magnesium and iron silicate. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

FÄDCHEN (Ger.), n. Fad-ch²e²n. A filament. [L, 304.]

FADEN (Ger.), n. Fa³d'e²n. 1. A fibril or filament, especially one of the finer filaments of the nuclear reticulum. [Frommann, " Jena Ztg.," 1884, p. 1 (J).] 2. A greatly elongated cell. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**Achromatische f.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.—**Bartf'.** The barbels or cirri around the mouth of some fishes, amphibia, etc. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1861, p. 603 (J).]—**Blasse F.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.—**Ependymf'.** See under Ependym.—**F'ähnlich, F'artig, F'förmig.** See Filiform.—**F'gewebe.** A tissue composed of fine threads; fibrous connective tissue. [J.]—**F'knäuel.** See Convolution.—**F'loch.** The opening made by the introduction of a suture.—**F'pilze.** See Hyphomycetes.—**F'probe.** Garrod's thread test for detecting uric acid. [a, 29.]—**F'spindel.** See *Nuclear* spindle.—**F'tragend.** See Comophorous.—**F'zellgewebe.** Fibrous connective tissue. [J.]—**Fangf'.** Stinging threads. [J.]—**Gefässf'.** A small blood-vessel. [J.]—**Hyphasmaf'.** Supposed mycelial threads of a fungus, causing matting of the hair, as in plica polonica. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, p. 158 (J).]—**Intranucleäre Fäden.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.—**Kernfäden.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.—**Kiemenf'.** A branchial filament. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 198, 199 (J.)].—**Knorpelf'.** A slender mass or thread of cartilage. [" Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 199 (J.)]—**Muskelf'.** See *Muscular* fibre.—**Nervenfäden.** See *Nerve*-fibres.—**Nesselfäden.** The stinging threads of the *Cœlenterata*. [J, 11.]—**Primitivfäden.** The primitive fibres of a muscle or nerve. [J.]—**Purkinje'sche F.** See Fibres *of Purkinje*.—**Samenfäden.** See Zoosperm.—**Subdurale Fäden.** Of Schwalbe, a series of delicate connective-tissue fibres extending between the spinal dura and the arachnoid. [I, 17 (K).]—**Verbindungsfäden.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.—**Wimperfäden.** See Cilia.—**Zellfäden.** See *Achromatic* fibrils.

FADENFIGUR (Ger.), n. Fa³d'e²n-fe-gur". A filamentous structure.—**Achromatische F.** See *Nuclear* spindle.

FADENTANG (Ger.), n. Fa³d'e²n-ta³n². The genus *Scytosiphon*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner F.** The *Scytosiphon filum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FADENWURM (Ger.), n. Fa³d'e²n-vurm. See Filaria.—**F. von Medina, Guinee'scher F., Medinensischer F.** See Filaria *medinensis*.

FADUJ (Ar.), n. See Bezoar.

FÆ-BERRY, n. Fa'be²r-i². See Fay-berry.

FÆCAL, adj. Fe'ka²l. Lat., *fæcalis*. Fr., *fécal*. Ger., *fäcal*, *kothig*. It., *fecale*. Sp., *fecal*. Of or pertaining to fæces.

FÆCATION, n. Fe-ka'shu³n. Of the old chemists, the rejection of the useless or excrementitious matter of a substance submitted to chemical analysis. [Hoefer (a, 27).]

FÆCES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *fæx*. Fe'(fa³'e²)-sez(kas). Fr., *féces*. Ger., *Fäces*, *Bodensatz* (1st def.), *Koth* (2d def.). It., *fecce*. 1. A sediment. 2. Intestinal excrement.—**F. vini.** The sediment deposited in urine. [L, 135 (a, 27).]

FÆCULA (Lat.), n. f. Fe²k'(fa³'e²k)-u²(u⁴)-la³. Dim. of *fæx*. Fr., *fécule*. Ger., *Bodenmehl* (1st def.), *Stärkemehl* (2d def.). 1. Solid matter suspended in or precipitated from an expressed juice. 2. Starch. [A, 301.]

FÆCULENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe²k(fa³-e²k)-u²(u⁴)-le²n'shi²(ti²)-a³. See Feculence.

FÆCULENTUS (Lat.), adj. Fe²k(fa³-e²k)-u²(u⁴)-le²n'tu²s(tu⁴s). See Feculent.

FÆNUGRÆCUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe²n(fa³-e²n)-u²(u)-gre'(gra³'e²)-ku²m(ku⁴m). See Fenugreek.—**Semen fænugræci** [Ger. Ph.]. See Fenugreek.

FÆX (Lat.), n. f. Fe²x(fa³'e²x). Gen., *fæcis*. See Fæcula; in the pl., see Fæces.—**F. sacchari, Sacchari f.** Treacle. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

FAGARA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)-ga(ga^3)'ra^3. Fr., *fagarie, fagarier*. The genus *Xanthoxylon*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Avicennæ.** The *Xanthoxylon avicennæ*. [*a*, 24.]—**F. budrunga.** The *Xanthoxylon budrunga*. [B, 172, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. capenesis.** See Xanthoxylon *capense*.—**F. elaphrium glabrum.** A variety of *Elaphrium tomentosum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. emarginata.** The *Xanthoxylon emarginatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. evodia.** The *Evodia hortensis*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. guianensis.** The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. heterophylla.** The *Xanthoxylon heterophyllum*.—**Flentiscifolia.** The *Xanthoxylon pterota*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. major, F. nitida.** The *Xanthoxylon nitidum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. octandra.** The *Elaphrium tomentosum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. pentandra.** The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum*. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. piperita.** Fr., *f.* (ou *fagarier*) *poivre*. The *Xanthoxylon nitidum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. rhetsa.** The *Xanthoxylon rhetsa*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. ternata.** The *Xanthoxylon ternatum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. triphylla.** The *Xanthoxylon triphyllum*.—**F. xanthoxyloides.** The *Xanthoxylon senegalense*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FAGARIER (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ga^3-re-a. See Fagara.—**F. à huit étamines.** The *Elaphrium tomentosum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. du Cap.** The *Fagara capensis*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. glabre.** See Fagara *elaphrium glabrum*.—**F. poivre.** See Fagara *piperita*.

FAGHUREH (Pers.), n. The *Xanthoxylon rhetsa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAGI (Jap.), n. The *Lylhrum salicaria*. [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

FAGICOLUS (Fr.), adj. Fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-i^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fagus*, the beech, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *fagicole*. Ger., *buchenbewohnend*. Growing upon the beech-tree. [L, 41, 180.]

FAGINE, n. Fa'jen. Lat., *fagina*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Fagin, Bucheckernstoff*. An alkaloid of unknown composition, discovered by Buchner in the fruit of the beech-tree ; by some considered identical with pyremetine. [L, 41, 87 (*a*, 14).]

FAGIOLINA (It.), n. Fa^3-ji^2-o-le'na^3. The *Dolichos catjang*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAGIOLO (It.), n. Fa^3-ji^2-o'lo. The genus *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAGITRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)-i^2-tri^{2}t(tret)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Fagopyrum.

FAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-o'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *fagonie*. A genus of the *Fagonieæ* (Fr., *fagoniées*), which are a tribe of the *Zygophylleæ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**F. mysorlensis.** A species found in India. Its leaves are succulent, bitter, astringent, and somewhat aromatic. In decoction or infusion it is used as a tonic, astringent, and diuretic. [A, 479 (*a*, 21).]

FAGOPYRUM (Lat.), n. Fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-o(o^3)-pir(pu^{6}r)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *fagus*, the beech, and πυρός, wheat. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of polygonaceous herbs, of the *Eupolygoneæ*. 2. Of Klotzsch and others, the genus *Polygonum*. [B. 42, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. carinatum.** The *Polygonum convolvulaceum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. dentatum.** The *Polygonum tataricum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. dumetorum.** The *Polygonum dumetorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. esculentum.** Fr., *sarrasin, blé noir* (ou *rouge*) *bucail, carabin, dragées de cheval*. Ger., *gemeiner Buckweizen, Heidekorn, Haidel, Haden, blinde Gricken*. Buckwheat ; a widely distributed species, indigenous to Europe and middle Asia. The seeds, *semen fagopyri* (seu *fagotritici*, seu *tritici fagini*), furnish a meal (*farina fagopyri*) used in cataplasms and as a food. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. membranaceum.** The *Polygonum dumetorum*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. tataricum.** Fr., *sarrasin de Tartarie, blé de Tartarie*. A species cultivated in Europe as a cereal. The leaves are sometimes eaten. The fruit was formerly official. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. volubilis.** The *Anredera scandens*. [*a*, 24.]—**F. vulgare.** The common buckwheat. [*a*, 24.]—**Farina fagopyri.** Buckwheat meal. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Semen fagopyri.** The seed of *F. esculentum* ; a triangular, smooth, blackish-brown seed of about the size of a hemp-seed, having a ferruginous taste. [B, 97 (*a*, 21).]

FAGOPYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-o(o^3)-pir(pu^{6}r)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A more correct form of *fagopyrum* (*q. v.*).

FAGOTRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-o(o^3)-tre^{2}t(tret)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Fagopyrum.—**Semen fagotritici.** The seed of *Fagopyrum esculentum*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FAGOUE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-gu. Sweetbread ; the pancreas of the pig and the thymus of the calf. [A, 301.]

FAGRÆA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-re'gra^3(e^2)-a^3. Fr., *fagré, fagrée*. Of Thunberg, a genus of loganiaceous trees or shrubs. The *Fagrœaceœ* of Meissner and De Candolle are a tribe of the *Loganieœ*. The *Fagrœeœ* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Loganiaceœ*. [B, 42, 170 (*a*, 24).]—**F. auriculata.** A species employed medicinally in Asia. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]—**F. malabarica, F. peregrina.** Species used medicinally in Asia. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAGUS (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa^3)'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Fr., *hêtre*. Ger., *Buche*. Sp., *haya*. The beech ; of Linnæus, a genus of cupuliferous trees of the *Quercineœ*.—**Bitumen fagi.** Ger., *Buchentheer*. Beech-tar. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**F. betuloides.** Evergreen beech ; a variety of the common beech, with small leaves like those of birch, but firmer. It is indigenous to Tierra del Fuego. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**F. castanea.** A species found in China and Cochin-China, where it is used like *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**F. castanea pumila.** See Castanea *pumila*.—**F. comptonifolia, F. crista galli.** Fr., *hêtre à feuilles de comptonia, hêtre crête de coq*. Varieties of *F. silvatica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. ferruginea.** Fr., *hêtre ferrugineux* (ou *rouge*). A North American species having properties similar to those of *F. silvatica*. In Michigan the leaves are used in cataplasms for burns and scalds. [B, 173, 180 (*a*, 24) ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (*a*, 14).]—**F. heterophylla.** Fr., *hêtre hétérophylle*. A variety of *F. silvatica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. nana, F. pumila.** See Castanea *pumila*.—**F. purpurea.** See *F. silvatica*.—**F. rubra.** Fr., *hêtre rouge*. A variety of *F. silvatica*. [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**F. silvatica, F. silvestris.** Fr., *hêtre des bois, fan, faon, fau, favinier, fayard, fayau, fouteau, foyard, hêtre blanc*. Ger., *gemeine Buche, Rothbuche*. A species found in Europe and North America. The nuts (*nuces fagi*) yield a mild, pleasant oil, beech-nut oil (*oleum fagi*), used as a food and for other domestic purposes. The bark, leaves, and capsules are used in tanning. [B, 173, 180, 185 (*a*, 24).]—**Nuces fagi.** Fr., *fame*. Ger., *Bucheicheln*. Beech-nuts (obtained from *F. silvatica*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Oleum fagi.** Fr., *huile de fame*. Ger., *Bucheichelöl*. Beech-nut oil (obtained from the fruit of *F. silvatica*). [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]—**Sapo piceus e bitumine fagi.** Ger., *Buchentheerseife*. A soap made by heating together 4 parts each of tallow, beech-tar, and solution of caustic soda, and adding 1 part of oil of cedar. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

FAHAM [Fr. Cod.], **FAHAME** (Fr.), n's. Fa^3-a^{3}n^2. See Angræcum *fragrans*.

FAHAMIN, FAHANIN, n's. In the East, the *Santolina fragrantissima*. [B, 121, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Fa'i^{2}g-kit. See Aptitude and Faculty.

FAHL (Ger.), adj. Fa^{3}l. Pale. [A, 523.]—**F'sucht.** See Chlorosis.

FAHNE (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}n'e^2. See Vexillum.—**F'nförmig.** See Vexillary.—**F'ngeräusch.** See Brint *de diable*.—**F'nhafer.** See Avena *orientalis*.

FAHON, n's. See Faham.

FAHRBAHRE (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}r'ba^{3}r-e^2. In field-hospitals, a sort of litter which, after removing the wounded from the field, can be promptly fixed on a pair of wheels for removal to the hospital by a single person. [*a*, 14.]

FAIAR, n. In Provence, the beech (*Fagus*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAIFAI, n. In Tahiti, the *Acacia myriadenia*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAIM (Fr.), n. Fa^{2}n^2. Hunger.—**F. canine, F.-valle.** See Bulimia.

FAÎNE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-en. The fruit of *Fagus silvatica*. [B. 121, 173 (*a*, 24).]—**Huile de f.** See *Oleum* fagi.—**Tourteau de f.** The residue of beech-nuts after expression of the oil. [A, 301.]

FAINT, adj. Fant. Fr., *languissant*. Ger., *ohnmäehtig, kraftlos*. It., *disanimato*. Sp., *lánguido*. Wanting in physical strength, weak, having a tendency to syncope. [D.]

FAINT, FAINTING, n's. Fant. fant'i^{2}n^2. Fr., *evanouissement*. Ger., *Ohnmacht*. It., *svenimento*. Sp., *desmayo*. See Syncope.

FAINTNESS, n. Fant'ne^{2}s. Lat., *defectio virium*. The state of being faint.

FAINTS, n. Fants. The latter portions of the distillate obtained on rectifying crude spirit of wine. [B, 3 (*a*, 27).]

FAIR-DAYS, FAIR-GRASS, n's. Fa^{2}r'daz, -gra^{3}s. The *Potentilla anserina*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRIES'-BATH, n. Fa^2'ri^{2}z-ba^{3}th. The *Peziza coccinea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRIES'-BUTTER, n. Fa^2'ri^{2}z-bu^{3}t-u^{6}r. The *Tremella albida* and *Tremella arborea*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAIRIES'-HAIR, n. Fa^2'ri^{2}z-ha^{2}r. The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRIES'-HORSE, n. Fa^2'ri^{2}z-ho^{3}rs. The *Senecio jacobœa*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRIES'-PETTICOATS, n. Fa^2'ri^{2}z-pe^{2}t-i^2-ko^{3}tz. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRIES'-TABLE, n. Fa^2'ri^{2}z-tab'l. 1. The *Agaricus campestris*. 2. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIR-IN-SIGHT, n. Fa^{2}r'i^{2}n-sit. The *Campanula patula*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIR-MAID-OF-FRANCE, n. Fa^{2}r-mad-o^{2}v-fra^{3}ns'. See Fair-maids-of-France.

FAIR-MAIDS, n. Fa^{2}r'madz. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIR-MAIDS-OF-FEBRUARY, n. Fa^{2}r-madz-o^{2}v-fe^{2}b'ru^2-a-ri^2. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAIR-MAIDS-OF-FRANCE, n. Fa^{2}r-madz-o^{2}v-fra^{3}ns'. 1. The *Saxifraga granulata*. 2. The *Achillea ptarmica*. 3. The *Ranunculus aconitifolius*. 4. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIR-MAIDS-OF-KENT, n. Fa^{2}r-madz-o^{2}v-ke^{2}nt'. The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus aconitifolius*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21) ; B. 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAIROON, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAIRVIEW SPRINGS, n. Fa^{2}r'vu^2. A place in Limestone County, Texas, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulphates, etc. [A, 363 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-BELL, n. Fa^2'ri^2-be^{2}l. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-BUTTER, n. Fa^2'ri^2-bu^{3}t-u^{6}r. The *Tremella albida*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-CAP, n. Fa^2'ri^2-ka^{2}p. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-CHEESES, n. Fa^2'ri^2-chez-e^{2}z. The *Malva rotundifolia*. [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-CUPS, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-ku^{2}pz. The *Primula veris.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-FINGERS, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-fi^{2}n^{2}-gu^{5}rz. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAIRY-FLAX, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-fla^{2}x. The *Linum catharticum.* [B, 275 (*a*, 24).]

FAIRY-GLOVE, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-glu^{3}v. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-LINT, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-li^{2}nt. The *Linum catharticum.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-PURSES, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-pu^{5}rs-e^{2}z. Probably the *Nidularia campanulata.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAIRY-RINGS, n. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-ri^{2}n^{2}z. Circles formed in the autumn on grassy lawns by certain species of *Fungi*, such as the *Marasmius oreades*, formerly supposed to be produced by supernatural agency. [B, 185 (*a*, 24).]

FAIRY-THIMBLES, FAIRY-WEED, n's. Fa^{2}'ri^{2}-thi^{2}m-b'lz, -wed. The *Digitalis purpurea.* [A, 505 (*a*, 21).]

FAISANDÉ (Fr.), adj. Fa^{2}-za^{2}n^{2}-da. From *faisan*, the pheasant. "High," gamy, having an odor verging on that of putrefaction. [A, 385.]

FAISCEAU (Fr.), n. Fa^{2}s-so. See BUNDLE and FASCICULUS.—**—F'x acoustiques.** See STRIÆ *acusticæ.*—**F. ansiforme.** Of Hélie, one of the bundles of the outermost of the three layers into which he divides the intrinsic muscular fibres of the uterus. It is made up of longitudinal fibres which, arising on the posterior surface of the organ, at the isthmus, pass upward over the fundus and, spreading out laterally, are continued, the middle ones down on the anterior surface, and the outer ones to the oviducts and the broad ligaments, where they are confounded with the extrinsic fibres. [A, 15.]—**F. antérieur du bulbe.** See *Anterior* PYRAMID.—**F. arciforme.** See F. *ansiforme* and FASCICULUS *arciformis.*—**F. arciforme de l'olive, F. arqué.** See *Arciform* FIBRES.—**F'x cérébelleux latéraux directs.** The direct lateral cerebellar tract. [*a*, 29.]—**F'x cérébelleux moyens.** The middle peduncles of the cerebellum. [*a*, 29.]—**F'x cérébelleux inférieurs.** The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [*a*, 29.]—**F'x cérébelleux supérieurs.** The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [*a*, 29.]—**F'x convergents.** Converging bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain. [I, 49 (K).]—**F. cortico-bulbaire.** See FASCICULUS *cortico-bulbaris.*—**F. cunéiforme, F. de Burdach.** See *Cuneate* FUNICULUS.—**F. de la calotte.** See *Tegmental* LAYER.—**F. de la couronne radiée.** See CORONA *radiata.*—**F. de la pyramide.** See PYRAMID.—**F. de Reil.** See ISLAND *of Reil.*—**F. de renforcement.** Of Cruveilhier, the deepest bundle of nerve-fibres in that portion of the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the lateral columns. [I, 42 (K).]—**F. disséminé.** Of Gratiolet, certain bundles of interlacing nerve-fibres in the central gray matter of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region. [I, 35 (K).]—**F'x divergents du bulbe.** The diverging anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. [I, 36 (*a*, 29).]—**F. dorso-tricipital.** A supernumerary muscular fasciculus, quadrangular in shape, situated in the axillary space, arising from the lower border of the anterior surface of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi, running directly downward a distance of 0·039 ctm., and being inserted into the long head of the triceps; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, and thought by him to be the analogue of a muscle possessed by the apes. ["Union méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.]—**F'x du centre ovale.** The bundles of nerve-fibres in the *centrum ovale.* [K.]—**F. du corps genouillé externe.** See *External geniculate* BODY.—**F. du pédoncule cérébral.** See *Cerebral* PEDUNCLE.—**F. du pulvinar.** See *Optical* RADIATIONS.—**F. encéphalique croisé.** The posterior lateral column. [*a*, 29.]—**F. encéphalique direct.** The anterior lateral column. [*a*, 29.]—**F. en crochet.** Ger., *Hakenbündel.* A bundle of nerve-fibres described by Huguenin as beginning on the lower surface of the frontal lobe, passing through the base of the island of Reil, then curving downward to enter the temporal lobe near the nucleus amygdalæ. [I, 28.]—**F. externe de la silique.** The external portion of the capsule of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]—**F'x fibro-vasculaires.** See *Fibro-vascular* BUNDLES.—**F'x foliaires.** See *Fibro-vascular* BUNDLES *of the leaf.*—**F. frontal inférieur.** See *Inferior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**F. frontal moyen.** See *Middle frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**F. frontal supérieur.** See *Superior frontal* CONVOLUTION.—**F. géniculé.** A bundle of fibres in the pes pedunculi cerebri which lies next to the f. cortico-bulbaire. [*a*, 29.]—**F. grand fibreux des hémisphères.** Of Gall, the crura cerebri. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. innominé.** See SUBSTANTIA *innominata.*—**F. intermédiaire, F. intermédiaire du bulbe.** See *Olivary* FASCICULUS.—**F. interne de la silique.** The internal portion of the capsule of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]—**F. latéral.** A lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 36 (K).]—**F. latéral du bulbe.** See *Lateral* TRACT.—**F'x libériens.** See *Cribrose* TISSUE.—**F'x libéro-ligneux.** See BAST.—**F. longitudinal arqué.** See FASCICULUS *arcuatus.*—**F. longitudinal de la calotte.** The longitudinal nerve-fibres of the tegmentum. [I, 28 (K).]—**F. longitudinal inférieur.** See *Inferior longitudinal* FASCICULUS.—**F. longitudinal supérieur.** See FASCICULUS *longitudinalis superior.*—**F. médullaires.** See STRIÆ *medullares.*—**F'x moyens.** Of Rolando, see *Olivary* FASCICULUS.—**F. musculaire primitif** (ou **strié**). See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**F. nerveux.** See FUNICULUS.—**F'x nerveux arciformes.** Arched bundles of nerve-fibres. [*a*, 29.]—**F. olivaire.** See *Olivary* BODY.—**F'x optiques.** See *Optic* TRACT.—**F. originaire du cervelet.** The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—**F. pariétal inférieur.** See *Inferior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**F. pariétal moyen.** See *Middle parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**F. pariétal supérieur.** See *Superior parietal* CONVOLUTION.—**F. pédonculaire du corps strié.** A bundle of fibres in the internal capsule which enters the corpus striatum, of which it has been called the peduncle. [I, 28 (K).]—**F'x pédonculaires du noyau lenticulaire.** Fibres which enter the lenticular nucleus from the internal capsule. [I, 28 (K).]—**F. postérieur du bulbe détaché.** See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**F. postérieur intermédiaire.** See *Posterior median* COLUMN. [I, 42.]—**F. primitif.** See *Muscular* FIBRE.—**F. primitif du cervelet.** See *F. originaire du cervelet.*—**F. pyramidal croisé.** The anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. [L, 114, 191 (*a*, 29).]—**F. pyramidal direct.** See *Antero-lateral* COLUMN.—**F'x pyramidaux.** See *Anterior* PYRAMIDS.—**F. rayonnant.** See CORONA *radiata.*—**F. respiratoire.** Of Bell, see *Olivary* FASCICULUS. [*a*, 29.]—**F. restiforme.** See *Restiform* BODY.—**F. sensitif.** A bundle of sensory nerve-fibres. [K.]—**F. solitaire de Stilling.** See *Solitary* FASCICULUS. [I, 28.]—**F. sous-olivaire.** See *Olivary* FASCICULUS.—**F. triangulaire.** A band of white substance extending obliquely from its point of origin in the lower part of the pons Varolii to the point where the lateral bulbar fasciculus merges into the cerebral peduncle. [L, 114 (*a*, 29).]—**F. unciforme.** See *Uncinate* CONVOLUTION.

FAIU, n. In Provence, the *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAIX (Fr.). n. Fe^{2}. An old term for the contents of the gravid uterus. [A, 518.]

FAJOTTINO (It.), n. Fa^{3}-yot-te'no. The wild anemone. [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FAKA (Jap.), n. The MENTHA *piperita.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

FAKONA (Jap.), n. The ASPLENIUM *trichomanes.* [B, 88 (*a*, 14).]

FAKULIYUN (Ar.), n. The leaves of *Lawsonia alba.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (*a*, 14).]

FAKUS (Ar.), n. Of Forskål, the cucumber. [B. 121 (*a*, 24).]

FALABREGUIL, n. In Provence, the nettle-tree (*Celtis*). [B, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FALABREQUIER, FALABRIGÜIER, n's. In southern France, the *Celtis australis.* [B, 173 (*a*, 24).]

FALCADINA (It.), n. Fa^{2}lk-a^{3}-den'a^{2}. Fr., *falcadine.* A supposed variety of syphilis (by some regarded as leprosy) which, in 1786, was introduced into the village of Falcado (or Falcaldo), province of Belluno, in northern Italy. It was marked by scabby eruptions, ulcers in the throat and nasal fossæ, destruction of the nose, and serpiginous ulcerations in various parts of the body. [G.]

FALCANOS (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, arsenic. [L, 94 (*a*, 21).]

FALCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-ka(ka^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. A genus of the *Ammineæ*, closely allied to *Carum.* [B, 42 (*a*, 24).]—**F. Rivini.** Ger., *Sichelkraut*, *Feldbacillen*, *Ackerbacillen.* A species growing throughout Europe and the East. The herb has a somewhat bitterish, salty, slightly aromatic taste and was once in use as a diuretic and stimulant. In some parts of Europe the juice of the fresh herb is used for wounds of domestic animals. [B, 180 (*a*, 24).]

FALCATE, FALCATED, adj's. Fa^{2}l'kat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *falcatus* (from *falx*, a sickle). Fr., *falqué.* Ger., *sichelig.* Scythe-shaped or sickle-shaped. [B, 119, 121 (*a*, 24).]

FALCIAL, adj. Fa^{2}l'si^{2}-a^{2}l. Connected with or in the vicinity of the falx cerebri. [L, 14.]

FALCIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *falx*, a sickle, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *falcifère.* Having sickle-shaped folds upon the sides (said of certain species of the *Ammoneæ*). As a n., in the f. pl., *Falciferæ* (Fr., *falciférées*), a tribe of the *Ammoneæ*). [L, 180.]

FALCIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-si^{2}(ki^{2})-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *falx*, a scythe, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *falcifolié.* Having scythe-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

FALCIFORM, adj. Fa^{2}l'si^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *falciformis* (from *falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, form). Fr., *falciforme.* Ger., *sichelförmig.* Sickel-shaped. [L, 43.]

FALCINELLUS (Lat.), n. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-si^{2}(ki^{2})-ne^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Of Johnson, a species of heron, the fat of which was formerly employed as a resolvent, as a nervine, and as a remedy for corneal opacities. [L, 94.]

FALCIROSTRIS (Lat.). adj. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-si^{2}(ki^{2})-ros'tri^{2}s. From *falx*, a scythe, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *falcirostre.* Having a sickle-shaped beak or jaws. [L, 180.]

FALCO (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'ko. Gen., *falcon'is.* Fr., *faucon.* Ger., *Falke.* A genus of the *Falconidæ*, various species of which were formerly in medicinal use. The fat was employed in optical disorders, and as a resolvent, nervine, and sudorific. The flesh was eaten for cerebral affections. The *Falcones*, or *Falconidæ* (Fr., *falconidées*), are a family or section of the diurnal *Raptores* (*Accipitres*). The *Falconina* are a tribe and the *Falconinæ* a subfamily of the *Falconidæ.* [L, 94, 147, 180, 221.]—**F. chrysætos.** Ger., *Steinadler*, *Goldadler.* Of Galen and Pliny, a species the tongue of which was worn as an amulet. The gall was used for cataracts, and the fat as an emollient, anodyne, and resolvent. The skin, while still covered with feathers, was recommended for abdominal pains, and the wing placed under the foot of a woman in labor was supposed to facilitate delivery; the vapor exhaled from the excrements, when thrown into a fire, was recommended for nervous affections, etc. [L, 105.]—**F. communis.** Ger., *gemeiner Falk*, *Taubenfalk.* A species the flesh, fat, and excrement of which were formerly considered medicinal. [B, 88, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**F. milvus.** Ger., *gemeiner Gabelweih*, *rother Milan.* A species the flesh, liver, fat, and dung of which were formerly used medicinally. [B, 88, 180 (*a*, 14).]—**F. nisus.** Ger., *Sperber*, *Finkenhabicht.* A species the eyes of which were formerly worn as amulets, and the flesh, fat, and dung used in various diseases. [B, 180 (*a*, 14); L, 105.]—**F. subbuteo.** Ger., *Baumfalk*, *Lerchenfalk.* A species the testicles of which have been said to be aphrodisiac. [B, 180 (*a*, 14); L, 105.]

FALCONINE, adj. Fa^{4}l'kon-i^{2}n. Hawk-like; belonging to the *Falconidæ.* [L, 343.]

FALCULAR, adj. Fa^{2}lk'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *falcularis* (from *falx*, a scythe). Fr., *falculaire*. Ger., *krallenförmig*. Sickle-like; elongated, attenuated, and implanted on the superior aspect of the ungual phalanges (said of nails or claws). [L, 180.]

FALCULATE, adj. Fa^{2}l'ku^2-lat. Lat., *falculatus* (from *falx*, a scythe). Fr., *falculé*. Of a finger, furnished with a falcular nail. The *Falculata* (Fr., *falculés*) are an order of the *Mammifera* so characterized. [L, 180.]

FALDELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fɛ^{3}l)-de^{2}l'la^3. Of Martius, twisted lint, used for compresses, etc. [L, 94.]

FALÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-le^{2}r. A disease of sheep pastured near the sea in Catalonia and in the eastern Pyrenees; characterized by violent convulsions, labored breathing, and great tympanites, and usually proving fatal within an hour or two. [A, 301.]

FALIGOULE, n. In Provence, the *Thymus vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FALIGOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALIGOULO, n. See FALIGOULE.

FALKA (Jap.), n. See FAKA.

FALKE (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lk'e^2. See FALCO.—**F'nbinde.** See ACCIPITER.—**Gemeiner F.** See FALCO *communis*.

FALKENBERG (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lk'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. A place in the Upper Palatinate district, Bavaria, where there is a spring containing free carbonic acid, calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonates, and sodium chloride and sulphate. [L, 30, 37, 105 (a, 14).]

FALL (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}l. 1. A fall. 2. See CASE (1st def.).—**F'beule.** A bruise caused by a fall. [a, 29.]—**F'hut.** See BOURRELET.—**F'kraut.** The genus *Arnica*, especially the *Arnica montana*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'sucht.** Epilepsy. [A, 521.]

FALLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-la(la^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Ger., *Täuschung*. An illusion. [A, 322.]—**F. optica.** Ger., *optische Täuschung*. An optical illusion. [A, 322.]

FALLAX (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'la^{2}x(la^{3}x). Spurious, false. [a, 24.]

FALLEN-STARS, n. Fa^{4}l-e^{2}n-sta^{3}rz'. The *Nostor commune*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FALLETTE (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}l-e^{3}t. See ATRIPLEX *hortensis*.

FALLING, n. Fa^{4}l'i^{2}n^2. Lat., *lapsus*. Fr., *chute*. Ger., *F.* See PROLAPSE.—**F. of the belly.** A popular term for the partial subsidence of the enlargement of the abdomen that takes place as a premonitory symptom of labor.—**F. of the body, F. of the bowel.** See PROLAPSUS *recti*.

FALLOPIAN, FALLOPPIAN, adj's. Fa^{2}l-o'pi^2-a^{2}n. Described by Gabriello Falloppio.

FALL-POISON, n. Fa^{4}l'poi-z'n. The *Amianthium muscætoxicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FALLTRANK (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}l'tra^{3}n^{2}k. Fr., *thé* (ou *vulnéraire*) *suisse* (2d def.). 1. A vulnerary plant, especially a species of *Arnica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. Swiss tea; a variable mixture of herbs (of various species of *Arnica*, *Achillea*, *Valeriana*, etc.), used in infusion as a restorative in cases of injury, also by women at the time of the menopause. [A, 301.]

FALLU, n. In Chili, the *Flotovia diacanthoides*; a decoction of the bark is used for convulsions. [B, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]

FÄLLUNG (Ger.), n. Fal'lun^2. See PRECIPITATION.—**F'smittel.** A precipitant. [L, 80.]

FALON, n. See BALEEN.

FALQUÉ (Fr.), n. Fa^{3}l-ka. See FALCATE.

FALSA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Grewia asiatica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FALSCH (Ger.), adj. Fa^{3}lsh. See FALSE.—**F'paarig.** See DISPAR.

FÄLSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Falsh'un^2. See ADULTERATION.

FALSE, adj. Fa^{4}ls. Lat., *falsus* (from *fallere*, to deceive). Fr., *faux*. Ger., *falsch*. It., Sp., *falso*. 1. Not genuine. 2. Unnatural (see *F.* JOINT, *F.* PASSAGE, etc.).

FALSE-NERVED, adj. Fa^{4}ls-nu^{5}rvd'. Lat., *falsinervis* (from *falsus*, false, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *falsinervé*. Having nervules with no vascular tissue, but formed of simple, elongated cellular tissue, as in mosses. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

FALSET (Sp.), n. Fa^{3}l-se^{2}t'. A place in the province of Tarragona, Spain, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49; Bescherelle (a, 14).]

FALSETTO, n. Fa^{4}l-se^{2}t'o. Fr., *fausset*. Ger., *Kopfstimme*. It., *f.* Sp., *falsete*. The head register of a man's voice, resembling the voice of a woman; produced by relaxation of the vocal bands. [A, 306.]

FALSIFICATION, n. Fa^{4}ls-i^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. From *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to do. Fr., *f.* Ger., *verfälschung*. See ADULTERATION.

FALSINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-si^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Fr., *falsinerve*. See FALSE-NERVED.

FALSODICTAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'so(so^3)-di^{2}k-ta^{2}m(ta^{3}m)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See PSEUDODICTAMNUS.

FÄLTCHEN (Ger.), n. Falt-ch^{2}e^{2}n. A small fold. [L.]—**Mondförmiges F. der Conjunctiva.** See MEMBRANULA *semilunaris conjunctivæ*.

FALTE (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lt'e^2. A fold; of Reil, the hippocampus minor. [I, 3 (K).]—**Adergeflechtsf'.** A fold of the chorioid plexus in the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**Afterf'.** The cleft between the nates. [L, 59.]—**Amnionsf'.** See the major list.—**Eileiterf'n.** Folds or rugæ in the oviduct. [J.]—**F. der Hinterstränge.** The groove between the posterior columns of the spinal cord. [a, 29.]—**F'nkranz.** See CORONA *radiata*.—**F'nmagen.** See OMASUM.—**F'npilz.** See the major list.—**F'nschnecken.** The *Volutidæ*. [L, 353.]—**F'nschwamm.** See the major list.—**Grosse F.** [Mayer]. See VALVE *of Vieussens*.

FALTENMORCHEL (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lt'e^{2}n-mo^{2}rch^2-e^{2}l. The genus *Helvella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENOHR (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lt'e^{2}n-or. The genus *Ptycholis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Indisches F.** 1. The *Ptychotis ajowan*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. See CARUM *ajowan*.—**Koptisches F.** The *Ptychotis copitica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Roxburgh's F.** The *Ptychotis roxburghiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENPILZ (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lt'e^{2}n-pi^{2}ltz. See CANTHARELLUS.—**Gemeiner F.** The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Orangefarbener F.** The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lt'e^{2}n-shwa^{3}m. The genus *Merulius*.—**Tropfender F.** The *Merulius lacrimans*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTER (Hind.), n. The *Borassus fabelliformis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FALTRANC, FALTRANK, n's. Fa^{3}l'tra^{3}n^{2}k. See FALLTRANK.

FALTUNG (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}lt'un^2. A folding, a convolution.

FALX (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}lx(fa^{3}lx). Gen., *falc'is*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Sichel*. Lit., a sickle or scythe; any structure of that shape.—**F. cerebelli.** Fr., *f. du cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirnsichel*. A vertical partition formed by the duplication of the inner layer of the dura which passes down between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. It is continuous with the middle of the posterior border of the tentorium, and is attached to the internal occipital crest of the occipital bone, as far as the foramen magnum, where it divides into two folds. [L, 142.]—**F. cerebri.** Fr., *f. du cerveau*. Ger., *Grosshirnsichel*. The falciform process of the dura which separates the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is attached anteriorly to the crista galli, posteriorly to the surface of the tentorium. At its upper margin it divides so as to form part of the wall of the superior longitudinal sinus, and at its free border it divides to inclose the inferior longitudinal sinus. [I, 6 (K).]—**F. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *F. cerebri*.—**F. du cervelet** (Fr.). See TENTORIUM *cerebelli* and *F. cerebelli*.—**F. magna (cerebri), F. major.** See *F. cerebri*.—**F. messoria.** See *F. cerebri*.—**F. minor.** See *F. cerebelli*.—**F. parva.** See *F. cerebelli*.—**F. peritonæi maxima.** Fr., *grande faux du péritoine* (ou *de la veine ombilicale*). The broad, falciform, or suspensory ligaments of the liver. [a, 29.]—**F. transversalis.** See TENTORIUM *cerebelli*.—**Great longitudinal f., Large f.** See *F. cerebri*.—**Lesser f. of the peritonæum.** Fr., *petites faux du péritoine*. The lateral ligaments of the liver and the peritoneal folds covering the umbilical arteries. [A, 301.]—**Lesser longitudinal f.** See *F. cerebelli*.

FALZ (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}ltz. A fold or groove. [J.]—**Nagelf'.** The groove of skin in which the nails are inserted. [J.]

FAME-FLOWER, n. Fam'flu^5-u^4-u^{5}r. The *Talnum teretifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAMELICUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}m(fa^{3}m)-e^{2}l(al)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *fames*, hunger. Gr., βουλιμῶν. Ger., *hungerleidend*. Famished, affected with bulimia; as a n., in the f., *famelica* (*febris* understood), an old name for a form of fever characterized by excessive hunger. [A, 322.]

FAMES (Lat.), n. f. Fam(fa^{3}m)'ez(as). Gen., *fam'is*. See HUNGER.—**F. bovina, F. canina, F. lupina.** See BULIMIA.

FAMILIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}m(fa^{3}m)-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. See FAMILY.

FAMILIAL (Fr.), adj. Fa^3-me-le-a^{3}l. Peculiar to or characteristic of a family (said of certain traits of character or physique). [Longuet, "Union méd.," May 18, 1884 (D).]

FAMILLE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-mel-y'. Ger., *Familie*. See FAMILY.—**F. pleureuse.** The *Agaricus hariolorum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAMILY, n. Fa^{2}m'i^2-li^2. Gr., οἰκία. Lat., *familia*. Fr., *famille*. Ger., *Familie*. It., Sp., *familia*. 1. A collective term for the persons of an individual household or for the descendants of given ancestors. 2. A group of genera more or less allied. [a, 24.] 3. As an adj. (Lat., *familiaris*; Fr., *familial*), pertaining or peculiar to a certain f., hereditary.

FAN, n. Fa^{2}n. Lat., *vannus*. Fr., *éventail* (1st def.). Ger., *Fächer* (1st def.). 1. An implement for cooling the person by creating currents of air by its motion. 2. The *Fagus silvatica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Astigmatic f.** Fr., *éventail astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatischer Fächer*. A semicircular plane figure with lines radiating from the centre of the base line like the ribs of a fan; used in testing for astigmatism. [F.]—**F.-flower of Tasmania.** The *Scævola cuneiformis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**F.-nerved.** Of leaves or insects' wings, having the nervures arranged in the form of an open f. [L, 56.]—**F.-palm.** See the major list.—**F.-shaped.** Of a leaf, plaited like a f. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Red-Sea f.** The *Coralleria reticulata plana purpurescens*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]

FANABREGOU, n. In Languedoc. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANCIULLACCIA (It.), n. Fa^{3}n-chi^2-ul-la^{3}t'chi^2-a^3. The *Nigella damascena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANCY, n. Fa^{2}n'si^2. The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FANDRAMANA, n. In Madagascar, the *Catha fasciculata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANDUKA (Hind.), n. The nuts of *Aleurites triloba*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

FANE, n. Fan. The white flower-de-luce. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FANFARIZOULIÉ, n. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANG, n. Fa²n². Ger., *F.* 1. A sharp-pointed tooth. [L.]—2. The root of a tooth. [C.]—**Poison-f's.** Fr., *dents* (ou *crochets*) *à venin.* In venomous serpents, two teeth in the upper jaw, one on each side, usually of considerable length, curved backward, and having their bases over or adjacent to the poison-glands. They contain the excretory ducts of these glands, either in canals or longitudinal fissures, which terminate near the f's' points. [L, 14; a, 17.]—**Reserve f's.** The rudimentary or developed f's found in the mucous sheath of the poison-f's of serpents, which take the place of the latter when they are shed. [L, 14.]—**Venom-f's.** See *Poison-f's.* [L, 14, i, p. 398; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1864, p. 156.]

FANGABIUM (Ar.), n. The *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]

FANGHAME, n. In Madagascar, the *Euphorbia pirifolia.* [L, 49.]

FANGSCHWANZ (Ger.), n. Fa³n²'shwa³ntz. A prehensile tail. [L.]

FANKE-SO (Jap.), n. The *Pinellia tuberifera.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

FANNA IKADE, n. In Japan, the *Helwingia japonica.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANNON, n. In the Mauritius, the *Stachychrysum pterospermum.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANON (Fr.), n. Fa³-no²n². Lat., *pannus, ferula.* Ger., *Fahne.* 1. A coaptation-splint for the thigh or leg. 2. A fold of linen interposed between the splint and a fractured limb. 3. A baleen-plate. 4. Any fan-like structure or appendage (*e. g.*, the tuft of hair growing behind the fetlock of a horse or the fold of loose skin on the inferior surface of a cow's neck). [E; L, 43, 87 (a, 14), 216, 321.]—**Faux f.** See *F.* (2d def.).

FANONIER (Fr.), adj. Fa³-no-ne-a. Pertaining to the fanon in horses; as a n., in the pl., of Lafosse, the inferior lumbrici muscles of the horse. [A, 385.]

FAN-PALM, n. Fa²n'pa³m. Any palm with fan-shaped leaves (*e. g.*, *Sabal* and *Thrinax*). [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf f.-p.** The *Chamærops humilis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Great f.-p.** The *Borassus flabelliformis* and *Corypha umbraculifera.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica f.-p.** The *Sabal blackburniana* and *Sabal umbraculifera.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nepal f.-p.** The *Chamærops excelsa.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New-South-Wales f.-p.** The *Livistonia australis.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAN-PO-LO-MIE (Chin.), n. The pine-apple (*Ananas sativus*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FANTASIA, n. In Turkey (in the *lingua franca* employed in commerce), the voluptuous stupor produced by hasheesh. [L, 77 (a, 14).]

FANTÔME (Fr.), n. Fa³n²-tom. See Phantom and Manikin.

FAN-YACIN (Chin.), n. The *Carica papaya.* [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAOU (Fr.), n. Fa³-u. The *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FAOUTERNO, n. In Provence, the genus *Aristolochia.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAPES, n. Faps. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAR (Lat.), n. n. Fa³r. Gen., *far'ris.* An old name for barley, also for grain or coarse meal. [A, 318; B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARABREGUIÉ (Fr.), n. Fa³-ra³-bre²-ge-a. The *Celtis australis.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARACH, n. The *Bauhinia acuminata* and *Acacia heterocarpa.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARAD, n. Fa²r'a²d. From the name *Faraday.* The unit of electrical capacity. Symbol Φ. [L, 87 (a, 27); "Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 187 (B).]

FARADAIC, adj. Fa²r-a³-da'i²k. Fr., *faradique.* Discovered by or relating to Faraday; pertaining to the induced electrical current. [E.]

FARADAISM, n. Fa²r'a³-da-i²zm. See Faradism.

FARADAYIN, n. Fa²r'a³-da-i²n. An oily liquid; according to Gregory, a camphene, boiling at 33° C., of the sp. gr. 0·654, found in caoutchouc. [Himly (B, 2).]

FARADIC, adj. Fa²r'a³-di²k. See Faradaic.

FARADISM, n. Fa²r'a²d-i²z'm. Fr., *faradisme.* Ger., *Faradismus.* 1. The induced electrical current. 2. See Faradization.

FARADIZATION, n's. Fa²r-a²d-i²z-a'shu³n. Fr., *faradisation.* Ger., *Faradisation.* It., *faradizzazione.* Sp., *faradización.* The employment of the induced electrical current.—**General f.** Fr., *faradisation généralisée.* The methodical f. of the general surface of the body, beginning with the back and ending with the neck and head, one electrode being usually applied to the feet. [L, 87, (a, 27).]

FARARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa³)-ra(ra³)'ri²-a³. The genus *Scrophularia.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix fararlæ.** The root of *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FARBENSINN (Ger.), n. Fa³rb'e²n-zi²n. See Color-*sense.*—**F'centrum.** See *Color*-centre.

FARA-UFARFARA, n. A species of *Acacia* cultivated in Egypt. The wood is employed for fumigation in certain diseases. [Forskål (B, 88 [a, 14]).]

FARBE (Ger.), n. Fa³rb'e². See Color.—**Einfache F'n.** See *Simple* colors.—**Eisenf'.** Iron-color, iron-gray. [a, 14.]—**F'beere.** The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'beerstrauch.** The *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'distel.** The *Serratula tinctoria.* [L, 80.]—**F'bild.** The spectrum. [L, 80.]—**F'nblindheit.** See *Color*-blindness.—**F'nbogen.** The iris. [a, 29.]—**F'nempfindung.** Color sensation. [J, 40, 176.]—**F'nhören.** See *Color*-hearing.—**F'ninduction.** See Color-*induction.*—**F'nlehre.** See Chromatography. [L, 80.]—**F'nmachend.** See Colorific.—**F'nmessung.** See Chromatometry.—**F'nringe.** See *Newton's* rings.—**F'nscheu.** See Chromatophobia.—**F'nsehen.** See Chromatopsia.—**F'nsinn.** See the major list.—**F'nspiel.** A play of colors. [L, 80.]—**F'nunterscheidungsvermögen.** The ability to distinguish colors. [L, 135.]—**F'nzerstreuung.** The dispersion of colored rays. [B.]—**F'stoff.** See Farbstoff.—**Komplementäre F'n.** See *Complementary* colors.—**Zusammengesetzte F'n.** See *Compound* colors.

FÄRBEKRAUT (Ger.), n. Farb'e²-kra³-u⁴t. The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothes ägyptisches F.** The *Lawsonia alba.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄRBELACK (Ger.), n. Farb'e²-la³k. Lac-dye. [B.]

FÄRBER (Ger.), n. Farb'e²r. A dyer. [a, 14.]—**F'eiche.** The *Quercus infectoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'eichengallwespe.** The *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'flechte.** The *Roccella tinctoria.* [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**F'ginster.** The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'kamille.** See Anthemis *tinctoria.*—**F'knöterig.** The *Polygonum tinctorum.* [L, 80.]—**F'kraut.** The *Anchusa tinctoria.* [L. 43.]—**F'resede.** The *Reseda luteola.* [L, 80.]—**F'röthe.** The *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'safflor.** The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'scharte.** The *Serratula tinctoria* and *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'waid.** The *Isatis tinctoria.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'wan.** The *Reseda luteola.* [B, 180 (a, 27).]—**F'wurzel.** The *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothe F'wurzel.** The root of *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FARBSTOFF (Ger.), n. Fa³rb'sto³f. A coloring matter, pigment, or dye. [L.]—**F'gährung.** The fermentation of pigments. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**F'kugeln** [Leeuwenhoeck]. The red blood-corpuscles. [K, 13.]

FÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. Farb'un². Coloration, staining.

FARCIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Fa³r-si(ke)'me²n. Gen., *farcim'inis.* A sausage. [A, 318.]

FARCIMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Fa³r-si²m(kem)-i²n-a(a³)'li²s. From *farcire*, to stuff. See Allantoid.

FARCIMINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fa³r-si²m(kem)-i²n-o'su³s(su⁴s). Pertaining to or affected with farcy. [A, 318.]

FARCIMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa³r-si²m(kem)'i²n-u³m(u⁴m). See Farcy.

FARCIN (Fr.), n. Fa³r-sa²n². See Farcy.

FARCINEUX (Fr.), adj. Fa³r-se-nu⁵. See Farcinous.

FARCINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa³r-se-ne-e²r. The *Potentilla verna.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa³r-si²n(ki²n)-o'ma³. Gen., *farcinom'atos* (*-is*). Properly, a farcy-bud; as commonly used, a general term for farcy and glanders.

FARCINOUS, adj. Fa³r'si²n-u³s. Lat., *farciminosus.* Fr., *farcineux.* Pertaining to or affected with farcy. [A, 301.]

FARCTATE, adj. Fa³rk'tat. Lat., *farctus, fartus.* Stuffed, impacted; in botany, without vacuities. [L, 56.]

FARCTURA (Lat.), n. f. Fa³rk-tu²(tu)'ra². A stuffing, impaction, packing; in pharmacy, the stuffing of an exenterated animal or the empty rind of a fruit with medicinal substances. [L, 84.]

FARCTUS (Lat.), adj. Fa³rk'tu³s(tu⁴s). See Farctate.

FARCY, n. Fa³r'si². Gr., μᾶλις. Lat., *farciminum, malleus.* Fr., *farcin, morve farcineuse.* Ger., *Wurm.* It., *farcino, scabbia.* Sp., *lamparones.* A chronic form of glanders in which the lymphatic system and the skin are chiefly affected. [A, 301; D, 1.]—**F.-buds.** The tumors which occur in different parts of the body in f., which contain the poison of the disease. [D, 1.]—**F.-buttons.** F.-buds consisting of enlarged subcutaneous glands without involvement of the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 1.]—**F.-cord, F.-pipe.** An enlargement of a lymph-vessel due to f. [D, 1.]

FARD (Fr.), n. Fa³r. A pigment for the face. [a, 18.]—**F. blanc.** A white pigment, usually a mixture of bismuth subnitrate or zinc oxide and French chalk. [A, 385, 518.]—**F. de la Chine.** A cosmetic made from *Carthamus tinctorius* and talc. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. noir.** A cosmetic in the form of a paste, powder, or pencil, having for its base lamp-black; used to blacken the eyelashes and eyebrows. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**F. rouge.** See Rouge and *F. vermillon.*—**F. végétal.** See Rouge.—**F. vermillon.** Porphyrized cinnabar. [A, 385.]

FARDEAU (Fr.), n. Fa³r-do. An old name for the placenta. [A, 301.]

FARDEL-BOUND, n. Fa³r'de²l-bu⁵-u⁴nd. Syn.: *maw-bound, stomach-staggers, lakeburn.* Of the veterinarians, distension of the omasum of ruminants with undigested food, accompanied by inflammation of the abomasum. [L, 297.]

FARDING-BAG, n. Fa³rd'i²n²-ba²g. See Rumen.

FARE, n. In Madagascar, the sugar-cane. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAREI, n. In Abyssina, the *Bauhinia acuminata.* [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

FARENTIT, n. The *Dracunculus loa.* [Niebuhr (L, 17).]

FARE-NUT, n. Fa²r'nu³t. The *Bunium flexuosum.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAREWELL-SUMMER, n. Fa²r-we²l'su³m'u⁵r. The *Saponaria officinalis* and some species of *Aster.* [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FARFARA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{3}r'fa^{3}r-a^3. The *Tussilago f.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Conserva farfaræ** [Pal. Disp., 1764, Wirt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *conserve de pas-d'âne.* A preparation made by beating together 1 part of flowers of *Tussilago f.* and 2 parts of white sugar; used in catarrhal cough. [B, 97 (α, 21).]

FARFARACCIA (It.), n. The *Petasites vulgaris.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FARFARUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa^{3}r'fa^{3}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. The *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 318.] 2. The *Populus alba.* [L, 94 (α, 21).]

FARFERA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{3}r'fe^{2}r-a^3. See FARFARA.

FARFIZUN, n. In Bombay, euphorbium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

FARFUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{3}r-fu^{2}j(fu^{4}g)'i^2-u^{3}m. 1. The genus *Senecio.* 2. See FARFARA. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FARIDBUTI (Hind. and Beng.), n. The *Cocculus villosus.* [B, 172 (α, 24).]

FARIGOULE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-re-gul. The *Thymus tenuifolius.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

FARINA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i(e)'na^3. Gr., ἄλφιτον. Fr., *farine.* Ger., *Mehlstaub.* 1. Meal, flour, or any like powder. 2. Of Marsitius, the spores of *Fungi.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**Animal f.** Fr., *farine animale.* An article of food consisting of fish reduced to powder and mixed with pine-bark. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**Calcined f.** See DEXTRIN.—**Cataplasma farinarum resolventium.** Sp., *cataplasma de harinas resolutivas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts of farinæ resolventes with a sufficiency of hot water to make a soft mass, and adding while warm 1 part of unguentum colophonii pallidum. [B, 95 (α, 14).]—**F. avenacea.** See AVENÆ *f.*—**Farinæ emollientes** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 4 parts each of flaxseed and althæa-root and 1 part each of malva-leaves and tops of *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 95 (α, 21).]—**F. fœcundus.** Pollen. [B, 1 (α, 24).]—**F. fossilis.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**F. lactea.** See FARINE *lactée.*—**F. leguminosarum.** See *F.* FABÆ. **Farinæ resolventes.** Fr., *farines émollientes* (ou *résolutives*). Sp., *harinas resolutivas* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of the flour of beans, *Ervi ervilia*, barley, and rye. [B, 95.]—**F. secalina.** Rye-meal. [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**Farinæ solventes.** See *Farinæ resolventes.*—**Fossil f.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.

FARINACCIO (It.), n. Fa^{3}r-en-a^{3}t'chi^2-o. The *Chenopodium album* and the *Amanita ovoidea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FARINACEOUS, adj. Fa^{2}r-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Gr., ἀλφιτώδης. Lat., *farinaceus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farinacé.* Ger., *mehlartig, mehlstaubartig.* It., *farinaceo.* Sp., *farináceo.* 1. Containing or consisting of farina, mealy. [B, 7, 123, 291 (α, 24); α, 30.] 2. Of desquamation, having a mealy appearance. [G.]

FARINALIS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *farinal.* Of insects, nourished on farina. [L, 116.]

FARINE (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ren. See FARINA.—**F. de montagne.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**F. d'Hercule.** An old name for the *Erysimum officinale.*—**F's émollientes.** See FARINÆ *resolventes.*—**F. fossile.** See *Mineral* AGARIC.—**F. jaune.** Indian-corn meal. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**F. lactée.** A powder made of condensed and desiccated milk, bread dried by heat, and sugar. [A, 385.]—**F. minérale.** A mineral reduced to very fine powder. [L, 41 (α, 21).]—**F's résolutives.** See FARINÆ *resolventes.*—**Fleur de f.** A very pure, fine quality of wheaten flour. [L, 41 (α, 21).]

FARINEUX (Fr.), adj. Fa^3-re-nu^6. See FARINOSE.

FARINIERS (Fr.), n. Fa^3-re-ne-e^{2}r. The *Amanita ovoidea.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]—**F. à collet.** Of Paulet, a term for certain agarics. [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FARINOSE, n. Fa^{2}r'i^{2}n-os. Starch cellulose, the material composing the wall of the starch granule. [B, 3.]

FARINOSE, FARINOUS, adj's. Fa^{2}r'i^{2}n-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *farinosus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farineux.* Ger., *mehlig, mehlstaubig.* Mealy, farinaceous. [B, 1, 123, 291 (α, 24).]

FARKLE-BERRY, n. Fa^{3}r'k'l-be^{2}r-i^2. The *Vaccinium arboreum.* [B, 275 (α, 24).]

FARMERS'-PLAGUE, n. Fa^{3}rm-u^{5}rz-plag'. The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FARN, n. Fa^{3}rn. The *Pteris aquilina.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FARN (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}rn. See FERN.—**F'extract.** See *Oleoresina* ASPIDII and *Extractum filicis.*—**F'kraut.** See the major list. —**F'wurzel.** See *Rhizoma* FILICIS.—**Haarf', Krullf'.** See ADIANTUM *capillus Veneris.*—**Milzf'.** See ASPLENIUM.—**Saumf'.** See ADIANTUM.—**Streiferf', Strichf'.** See ASPLENIUM.

FARNBÜHL (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}rn'bu^{6}l. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there are warm and cold springs containing sulphur, iron, etc. [A, 319 (α, 21); L, 49.]

FARNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}rn'kra^3-u^{4}t. See ASPIDIUM: In the pl., *Farnkräuter*, the *Filices.* [B, 180 (α, 24).]—**F'lichen.** See ASPLENIUM *filix fœmina.*—**F'männchen.** See ASPIDIUM *filix mas.* —**F'weibchen.** See ASPLENIUM *filix fœmina.*—**F. wurzel.** See *Rhizoma* FILICIS.—**Weibliches F.** See ASPLENIUM *filix fœmina.* —**Männliches F.** See ASPIDIUM *filix mas.*

FARO (Fr.), n. Fa^3-ro. A kind of beer made in Belgium.

FAROBA, n. The pulp of the fruit of the *Hymenæa courbaril.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAROLES (Sp.), n. Fa^3-ro'las. In Chili, the *Campanula medium.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAROLILLOS (Sp.), n. Fa^3-ro-lel'yos. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FAROUCH (Fr.), n. Fa^3-rush. The *Trifolium incarnatum.* [B, 173 (α, 24).]

FARRÃO (Port.), n. Fa^{3}r-ro^{2}n^2'. The *Arum esculentum.* [B, 121 (α, 24).]

FARRENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa^{3}r're^{2}n-kra^3-u^{4}t. See FARNKRAUT.

FARREUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{3}r're^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *far*, meal. Fr., *teigneux.* Scurfy (said of the urine when it deposits a branny sediment). [L, 116.]

FARRIER, n. Fa^{2}r'i^2-u^{5}r. A veterinary surgeon.

FARRIERY, n. Fa^{2}r'i^2-e^{2}r-i^2. The veterinary art.

FARSETIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{3}r-se(sa)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A genus of the *Cruciferæ*, closely allied to *Lunaria.* [B, 121 (α, 24).] Cf. ALYSSON (3d def.).—**F. clypeata.** An Eastern species now naturalized in southern Europe and considered as the ἄλυσσον of Dioscorides, which was used in the treatment of hydrophobia and in skin diseases. [B, 121, 128, 180 (α, 24).]

FAR-SIGHTED, adj. Fa^{3}r-sit'e^{2}d. See HYPERMETROPIC.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Fa^{3}r-sit'e^{2}d-ne^{2}s. See HYPERMETROPIA.

FARU-JURI (Jap.), n. The *Fritillaria Thunbergii* and the *Uvularia cirrhosa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (α, 14).]

FARTHING-ROT, n. Fa^{3}rth^2'i^{2}n^2-ro^{2}t. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [A, 505 (α, 21).]

FARWAR (Hind.), n. The *Cassia auriculata.* [P. T. Mootoo-swamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

FASAY, n. In Morocco, African ammoniacum. [B, 18 (α, 24).]

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